The Painted Mummy Bundles of Ocucaje (Peru)

Cabezas falsas para bultos de momia fueron comunes en el Perú desde los tiempos de Tiahuanaco hasta la Conquista. Las máscaras son hechas de tela, madera, metal y plumas, y representan una cabeza o una cara, en lugar de la del muerto, que naturalmente está cubierta con las envolturas del bulto. Los ejemplos de cabezas falsas conocidos de ser los más tempranos son los del Período Medio de Paracas, desde este sitio de Ocucaje. Estas máscaras, tan únicas, son de tela de algodón con tejido simple y con diseño pintado de caras y de seres mitológicos. Solamente el sitio de Ocucaje parece producir tales máscaras, ninguna está relatada de otro sitio del Período de Paracas.

In Peru the dead were commonly flexed and wrapped in yards of material for burial. The resulting "mummy bundles", as they are often called, were usually about three to four feet high and drum to cylinder-shaped. Perhaps in an attempt to make them resemble their contents, they were often equipped with false heads. False heads for mummy bundles are common in the Tiahuanaco and post-Tiahuanaco periods of the Central and South Coast. These later masks are made of wood, metal, and feathers, as well as cloth, and represent a head or face - a substitute for (though obviously not a portrait of) that of the deceased, which is, of course, covered by the wrappings of the bundle. Central Coast masks made of cloth are usually shaped like a pillow case, meant to be stuffed with unspun cotton or other material.



Ocucaje mummy bundle masks are quite different from any others in Peru. They consist of a rectangular or trapezoidal piece of plain-weave cotton cloth with three finished selvages. The warps are left unwoven for a distance at least equaling and usually exceeding the length of the woven portion and terminate with one or more loomstrings or heading cords. The unwoven warps turned to the back, together with a layer of unspun cotton, formed a padding for the mask, which was sewn to the mummy bundle. The design occasionally consisted of a face, but more often was one of a series of full-figure representations of what appear to be deities or mythological beings (King 1974). The colors used are browns, gray, and pinks to reds. All appear to be earth pigments. Dawson (1979) reports shellfish dye (purple) and green and blue in Ocucaje masks, but none that I have examined has any of these colors.

Dawson (1979) notes that not all Ocucaje burials have masks and suggests that they may occur only on male burials. In 1957 I witnessed the excavation of a mummy bundle at Ocucaje that had no mask. Unfortunately, the sex of the body was not noted, though I suspect it was indeed female.

A collection made on the Hacienda Ocucaje in the Ica Valley (Figs. 1, 2) by Pablo Soldi in the 1950's which now resides in the Textile Museum, Washington, DC, and the American Museum of Natural History, New York, NY, contains 59 of these masks.

Interestingly, all masks with known provenience appear to be from Ocucaje. Of the ten published examples (Bird and Bellinger 1954: Pls. 79, 80; Lothrop, Foshag, and Mahler 1959: Pl. 140 left; von Gagern 1961; and Kroeber 1944: Pl. 12) only two have provenience, and they are from Ocucaje. Hundreds of these masks have been found in recent years, but to date none is known to come from another site. None has been reported from the Necropolis or Cavernas, or from such other Paracas Period sites as Cerrillos, Jahuay, or Yauca. Rumors persist that masks have been found at sites, perhaps Callango, but neither I nor any of my informants have any confirmation of this.

There are five masks in the collection of the "Niedersächsisches Landesmuseum", Hannover, Germany, collected between 1871 and 1903. Though there is no data on their provenience, their collector is known to have dug at Ocucaje (von Gagern 1961). Von Gagern (1961) has speculated that the stylistic differences in the five Hannover masks indicate that they came from different sites, and he allocates only one to Ocucaje. This, however, is not consistent with the evidence. Among the 59 specimens in the Soldi collection with known Ocucaje provenience are examples of every style illustrated by von Gagern and others besides. It is possible, even probable, that some temporal differences exist, but they are probably not great.

In addition to the Soldi collection masks from Ocucaje, I have studied an additional 26 masks with no provenience (although most of these were almost certainly also originally collected by Soldi). The numbers used in this article

are the numbers originally assigned to the Soldi collection before it was divided between the Textile Museum and the American Museum of Natural History. A correlation of these numbers with the final catalogue numbers appears in Table 2.

The masks are considerable interest from both a design standpoint and a technical one. The plain-weave often (24% of those studied) has paired or multiple wefts (see Table 1), and tends to be warp-faced. The woven portion is painted, freehand, with a face or full figure in earth colors. Although the colors. Although the colors have not been analyzed, at least some of them appear to be pigments rather than dyes. Shades of red and brown predominate. In the collection there are five complete specimens (Nos. 20, 63, 107/108, 148, and 410) in which, as a rule, the warps are divided into two groups and bunched at each side of or wrapped around a doughnut-shaped "pillow" of unspun cotton. The "pillow" is held in the doughnut form by spaced wrappings of cotton cord. Sometimes two cotton and thread-wrapped sections of cane are attached to the back of the pillow, A narrow turban band is sometimes also wrapped around the pillow; Number 20 has two such bands, one of looping (King 1968: 377) and one made from an embroidered border (Fig. 3). Masks often have a layer of unspun cotton backing them (Fig. 3b).

Two of the five complete specimens (Nos. 107/108 and 148) are complete to the extent of having feather ornaments. The first of these (107/108) has two masks, one hungover the other, a feather headdress in the form of a fox mask (No. 109), and a close-knotted turban band (No. 110). The cotton pillow, with the turban band and the unwoven warps of the masks wrapped around it, was apparently perched on the apex of the mummy bundle, so that the masks hung down the front. The feather headdress was wrapped around the construction just above the masks. The second of these complete constructions (Nos. 144-148) was similar, except that two cotton pillows, one slightly larger than the other, were piled pyramid style on the apex of the mummy bundle. A complementary warp-patterned turban band (No. 145) was wrapped around the lower pillow; a tapestry turban band (No. 144) was wrapped to and one-half times around the pillow and up over the top of the stacked pillows. The mask hung down the front, and a feather fox-mask headdress (No. 147) was fastened above the mask.

Usually, however, the mask constructions were not so elaborate. The mask portion fell over the pillow and covered it, and the whole construction was stitched to the mummy-bundle wrapping. The lacing cords used to fasten the masks to the wrappings are often virtually intact (Fig. 4a-c). None has been photographed in place. Wallace (personal communication) noted that he observed a mask "whipped loosely" to the mummy bundle. One of the Hannover specimens is preserved virtually intact, with the mummy wrappings still attached (von Gagern 1961: Fig. 1). In this instance, the two groups of unwoven warps hang down on either side of the mask like hair.

Masks are sometimes found in museum collections with the unwoven warps cut to form a fringe several centimeters long. This was probably done by dealers who saw no reason to preserve the unwoven portion.

The painted designs on the masks can be divided roughly into two main groups: those which depict only faces (Fig. 4g, i), and those which have full figures painted on them (Fig. 4a-f). One might also distinguish a third group of extremely aberrant forms - including some which are barely recognizable and look as though they had been painted by small children (Fig. 2h) - but on the whole even these fall into one of the two main divisions. The face-type masks seem, in general, to be earlier in style, often having very Chavinoid elements. They usually have a broad red band painted around the margin of the mask. Interestingly, these masks often have multiple wefts; 15 of the 20 masks with multiple wefts are of the face type, while only eight face-type masks have single wefts. The full-figure masks usually depict some of the same mythological or deity figures found in the embroidered borders of Ocucaje textiles (Fig. 5), which at least appear to fall into 11 types with variations (King 1972). Only five of these beings appear in the full-figure masks.

Dawson (1979) regards the masks as portraying a single individual, the "Oculate Being" (Menzel et al. 1964:171f., 196ff., 239-244). My own research (King n.d.; 1974) suggests otherwise. Dawson (1979) does, however, admit to "baffling diversity" in the depiction of the figures. He suggests that "each individual artist followed his own fancy," though for the most part Ocucaje art is rigidly controlled by tradition. He has also suggested that "they were preparde hastily and not by specialists." Haste must surely have played a part in their construction since they were exclusively funerary, but only a few appear to me to have been incompetently rendered (eg. Fig. 2h).

One of the masks (No. 401) has a full figure on one side, and what seems to be just a face painted on the other. On closer examination, however, it appears that the artist began the figure on one side of the mask too far down in the space so that he only had room for the head. He apparently turned the mask over and then began again on the other side. At any rate, the face and the full figure are of the same type.

Although great variation exists in the utilization of the elements which make up the motifs and in the rendering of the designs, the masks are remarkably standardized.

In my original study (King n.d.) I considered the masks to fall into two time periods: the face mask into Sawyer's (1961) Early Paracas Phase II and the full figures into Middle Paracas Phase III. On reconsideration, this seems to be too great a split and I will yield to Dawson's (1979) assessment that they belong in the Menzel, Rowe, and Dawson (1964) Ocucaje Phases 9 and 10, which date to 200 B.C. and 100 B.C. respectively.

Their closest parallels in Peruvian culture are the so-called "funerary tablets" or "ceremonial shields" from the Late Periods at Ancon and other Central Coast sites. These are small plain-weave rectangles, varying considerably in size, which are mounted on reed frameworks and which were apparently stuck in the ground around mummy bundles. Painted on them in reds and grays are standing human figures and other designs. These Ancon-painted cloths do not serve as mummy-bundle masks, and in fact good examples of both wood and cloth masks occur in the same time level. These tablets seem to be primarily associated with Chancay black-on-white pottery and hence would date from ca. A.D. 1400. Although they could not be mistaken from Ocucaje masks by anyone really familiar with either group, their superficial resemblance is remarkable. Obviously, with some 1700 years' separation in time, the Ancon tablets cannot be derived from the Ocucaje masks. There is, however, one possible explanation. The Ancon area does have definite Chavinoid levels. It is barely conceivable that this type of painted textile was a Chavin trait and that the Ancon examples are a survival of the prototype. This leaves us only with the considerable problem of why no Chavinoid or intermediate forms occur in the Ancon area. The possibility cannot be discounted, however, until more work is done in Chavinoid and intermediate period coastal sites.

No Chavin prototypes have been found, but Chavin textiles are extremely rare. Both the Chavinoid appearance of the face-motif masks and the similarity of the Ancon grave tablets suggests a Chavin origin for the Ocucaje mask.

The restriction of the painted masks to the site of Ocucaje cannot be satisfactorily explained. As noted earlier, none appear on Cavernas, Necropolis, or early Nazca burials. With all the exact correspondence of artifacts found at Cavernas and Ocucaje, it seems incredible that masks should come from only one of the two sites. Paracas Period sites are, however, still being discovered, and eventually this problem, too, may be resolved.

REFERENCES

Bird, Junius B. and Louisa Bellinger

1954 Paracas Fabrics and Nazca Needlework, 3rd Century B.C. - 3rd Century A.D. The Textile Museum. Washington.

Dawson, Lawrence E.

1979 Painted Cloth Mummy Masks of Ica, Peru. In: The Junius B. Bird pre-Columbian Textile Conference. Ann Pollard Rowe, Elizabeth P. Benson and Anne-Louise Shaffer (eds.). The Textile Museum and Dumbarton Oaks Research Library and Collection: 83-104. Washington.

Gagern, Axel von

1961 Über einige sogenannte "Falschkopftücher" von Paracas. "Zeitschrift für Ethnologie", 86, 1:73-83. Braunschweig.

King, Mary Elizabeth

- n.d. Textile and Basketry of the Paracas Period, Ica Valley, Peru. Ph. D. Dissertation, University of Arizona, Tucson.
- 1970 Some New Paracas Textile Techniques from Ocucaje, Peru. "Verhandlungen des XXXVIII Internationalen Amerikanistenkongresses, Stuttgart München 1968", I: 369-377. Munich.
- 1974 Mythological Figures in Textiles from Ocucaje, Peru. "Atti del XL Congresso Internazionale degli Americanisti, Roma - Genova", 2: 521-529. Genova.

Kroeber, Alfred L.

1944 Peruvian Archeology in 1942. "Viking Fund Publications in Anthropology", 4. New York.

Lothrop, Samuel K., W.F. Foshag, and Joy Mahler

1959 Pre-Columbian Art. Robert Woods Bliss Collection, 2nd. Ed. New York.

Menzel, Dorothy, John H. Rowe, and Lawrence E. Dawson

1964 The Paracas Pottery of Ica: A Study in Style and Time. "University of California Publications in American Archaeology and Ethnology", Vol. 50. Berkeley.

Sawyer, Alan

1961 Paracas and Nazca Iconography. In: Essays in Pre-Columbian Art and Archaeology" by Samuel K. Lothrop and others: 269-298. Cambridge, Mass.

FIGURES

- Fig. 1: Map of the South Coast of Peru.
- Fig. 2: Map of the Hacienda Ocucaje.
- Fig. 3: A complete mummy-bundle mask construction (No. 20) with two turban bands wrapped around cotton doughnut-shaped pillow. (Textile Museum, Washington, DC.).

a: face.

b: reverse, showing cotton padding.

Fig. 4: Painted cloth mummy bundle masks. (Photographs by Junius Bird Courtesy of American Museum of Natural History).

a: full-figure type (No. 392).

b: full-figure type (No. 63).

c: full-figure type (No. 399).

d: variant full-figure type (No. 429).

- e: variant full-figure type (No. 433).
- f: variant full-figure type (No. 436).
- g: face type (No. 209).
- h: undeterminable figure (No. 435).
- i: face type (No. 424).
- Fig. 5: Mythological beings. (Textile Museum, Washington, DC.).
 - a: Type I, embroidery (No. 315).
 - b: Type Ia, embroidery (No. 949).
 - c: Type II, embroidery (No. 494).
 - d: Type IIa, complementary-warp patterning (No. 465a).
 - e: Type III, supplementary-weft patterning (No. 161).
 - f: Type IIIa, embroidery (No. 439).
 - g: Type IV, embroidery (No. 472).
 - h: Type IVa, complementary-warp patterning (No. 465b).
 - i: Type IVb, complementary-warp patterning (No. 466c).
 - j: Type V, embroidery (No. 443).
 - k: Type VI, embroidery (No. 443). Height 14.2 cm.
 - 1: Type VII, embroidery (No. 443).
 - m: Type VII, complementary-warp patterning (No. 245a).
 - n: Type IX, embroidery (No. 453).
 - o: Type X, complementary-warp patterning (No. 465a).
 - p: Type XI, complementary-warp patterning (No. 466b).
- Table 1: Technical Data on the Painted Mummy Bundle Masks.
- Table 2: Correlation of Soldi Collection numbers with Textile Museum (TM) and American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) numbers.

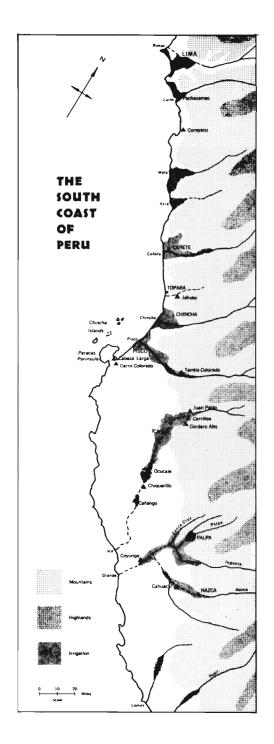


Fig. 1

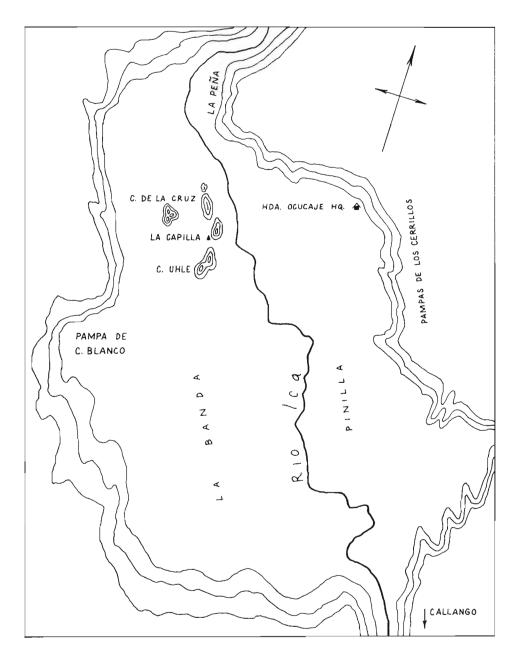


Fig. 2





Fig. 3

b

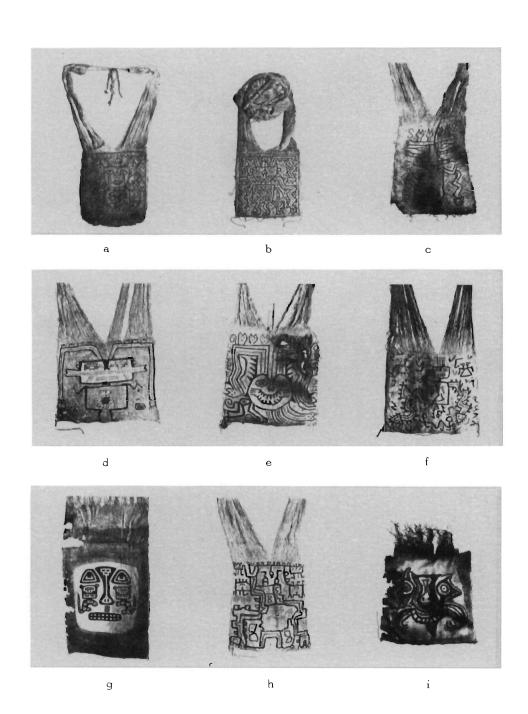


Fig. 4



Fig. 4a



Fig. 4b

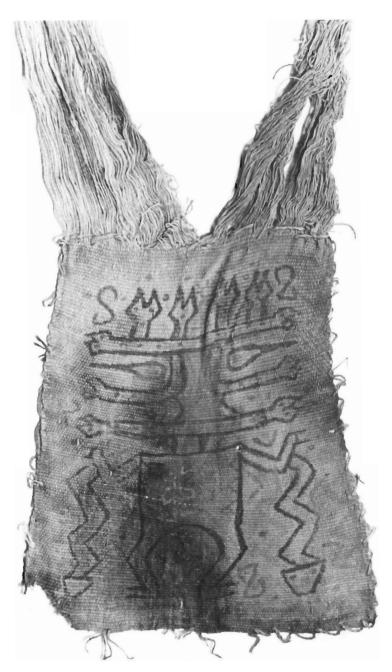


Fig. 4c





Fig. 4e



Fig. 4f



Fig. 4g



Fig. 4h



Fig. 4i

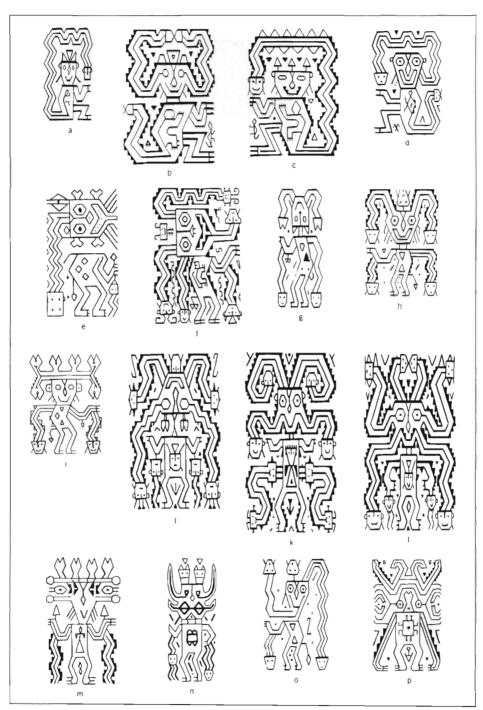


Fig. 5

	WARP				WEFT						DESIGN			
NO.	FIBER	SPIN		GTH UNWQVEN	FIBER	SPIN	WIDTH*	per cm.	WEAVE	HEADING	DESCRIP-	FIGURE TYPE	COLORS	CONDITION
20	natural cotton	^	29cm.	21	natural cotton	Λ	28cm.	12 x 5	pred. wp.faced	3N/?	standing figure	ZJI (3)	tan, brown, dk, brown	complete**
63	natural cotton	Λ	21cm.	46cm	natural	Λ	21.5cm.	16 x 4	warp- faced	3N/2N	standing figure	VII	brown, dk. brown, salmon	complete**
107	natural cotton	Λ	31.5	?†	natural cotton	Λ	45	11 x 7	relatively balanced	3/3/7	standing figure	IX.	2 tans	complete**
108	natural cotton	Λ	31.6	21	natural	Λ	47	15 x 7	pred. wp.faced	3/3/?	standing figure	VII or IX	2 browns	complete **
148	natural	Λ	22	?t	natural cotton	Λ	27	20 x 5	warp- faced	3 1/2	standing figure	ZII (3)	2 browns	complete**
160	natural cotton	Λ	24.2	19.5 inc.	natural	ΛΛ	20.5	20 x 5	warp- faced	2№7/gone	standing figure	<u>VII</u>	tan, dk. brown, salmon	poor, incomplete
195	natural cotton	Λ	28cm.	60 cm.	natural	Λ	35	20 x 4	warp- faced	3/1/2/1	standing figure	AII	tan, dk. brown, salmon	complete
209	natural cotton	Λ	50cm.	31.5 cm.	natural cotton	ΛΛ	28.3	9 x 6	relatively balanced	3 1/3 1/3	face	_	salmon, blue	complete
255	natural	Λ	25.6	54	natural cottan	//////	28	24 x 4	ribbed wp faced	3√V/ gone	face	_	tan, It. rose, rose	complete except for upper heading
259	natural cotton	Λ	24.3	8 inc.	natural cotton	Λ	29	12 x 6	pred. wp.faced	3№/ gone	standing figure	VI.	brown, 2 tans	incomplete unwoven warp
299	natural cotton	Λ	36.9	65	natural cotton	Λ	36/34	12 x 6	pred. wp.faced	3/1/3	standing figure	VII	brown, 2 tans	complete
307	natural	Λ	36.8	17,9 inc.	natural cotton	Λ	39.4	14 x 8	pred. wp.faced	3N/gone	standing figure	IX (?)	brown ?	poor, incomplete
311	natural cotton	Λ	18	31	natural cotton	///	17	14 x 5	pred. wp.faced	3 N/gone	face		brown, salmon,	complete except for upper heading
313	natural cotton	Λ	22.5 inc.	_	natural cotton	Λ	25.5	10 x 9	balanced	3 N/gone	face	-	brown, green	incomplete
392	natural	Λ	20.5	33.7	natural	^	19.7	16 x 4	warp- faced	3N/2N	standing	VI(?)	brown, dk.	complete**
393	natural	^	27.7	63.5	natural	Λ	29.2/20.5	16 x 4	warp-	30/10	standing	ш	brown, salmon	complete
394	natural	Λ	23.5	49	natural	Λ	23.5/21.5	16 x 5	faced warp-	3 1/1/	standing	<u>VIII</u>	salmon, red ? brown, rose	complete
395	cotton	^	21	34.7	natural	Λ	20.5/21.5	16 x 5	faced warp-	3/4/2/	standing	ΔΠ(3)	gray, tan gray, brown,	complete
396	cotton	Λ	25.2	27.3	naturai	Λ	20.3/21	14 x 4	warp-	3 1/11/	figure	VII or IX	tan, brown,	complete
397	natural	Λ	23.2	2.5 inc.	natural	^	18/18.5	20 x 4	faced warp-	3/V/1/V 3/V/gone	figure	VII.	brown, tan,	incomplete
398	natural	^	27	26	natural	^	23.5	16 x 3	faced warp-	2 N/ 2 N	figure	M.	gray, salmon brown,	complete
399	natural	Λ	21	22	natural	^	19/14.5	16 x 8	faced warp-		figure	<u> </u>	gray, salmon gray,	complete
400	natural	^	27.5	47	natural	^	25	18 x 5	warp- faced	3N/2N 2N/1N	figure	VI(?)	rose, brown,	complete
401	natural	Λ	32.5	32.5	natural	///	27	18 x 5	warp-	30/10	standing	<u>AT(;)</u>	tan brown,	complete
402	natural	\ \ \	26.5	36	cotton		23.7/26	16 x 5	faced warp-	3/1/1/	figure	IV b	brown, saimen,	complete
403	cotton	Λ	22.9	34	natural	Λ Λ	22/21		faced warp-		figure'		gray, tan brown, tan	complete
404	natural	Λ Λ	25.5	44.5	cotton	-		20 x 5	faced warp-	3 1/2 1/3	figure	VIII	salman dk.brawn,	
405	natural	Λ			cotton natural	^	27	14 x 5	faced warp-	3 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1 1	figure		2 browns, ion brown, ion,	complete
406	natural	Λ	29	39 29	natural	Λ	23.5/26	16 x 5	faced warp-	3 1/2 1/3	figure	<u>MI</u>	salmon brown, salmon,	complete
407	natural	Λ	16	-	cotton	Λ	17.2/16.5	22 x 5	faced warp-	2/1/1/3	figure	IX	gray brown, salmon,	complete some missing
408	catton natural	Λ	23.2	39	natural		19	16 x 4	faced warp-	3 / 2 / 2	figure	<u>M</u>	brows, salmes,	warps
409	cotton natural	Λ	24.5	44.5 59.7	cotton notural	^	22/18.5	18 x 4	faced warp-	3 N/ none	figure	AT P	dk. gray brown,	complete
	cotton	^			cotton	_			faced warp-	3 3	figure		2 tans brown, red,	complete
411	natural	Λ	21.7	?† 32	natural	V (3)	21/20.3	16 x 6	faced warp-	3N/2N	figure'	AI AI	2 tans	some missing
412	natural cotton	Λ			cotton	ζ\ (?) Λ			warp-	2N/2N	figure		dk. brown,	warps
413	natural	-	26.5	36.3	ratural	^	27.5	16 x 4	faced orea	3 1/2 2	figure	<u> </u>	brown, salman	complete
415	cotton natural	^	24.8	69	natural	^	251/269	13 x 7	wp faced	3N/2N	figure		brown, tan	complete
416	natural	Λ	25	40	natural	-	25.5		wp.facea relatively	3// 1/	figure	AII (5)	2 browns,	complete
417	ratural	Λ	28.1	61	cotton natural	Λ		11 x 7	pred.	30/10	figure	VII.	tan brown,	complete
418	naturai	-	37	51	natural	Λ	30.5/28	-	wp.faced warp-	3/1/1/	figure	AII.	3 fans brown, dk.	complete
-	cotton	^		-	cotton	Λ	-	13 x 6	faced warp-	3/1/1/	figure	-	brown, tan	
419	natural	^	24	21	coffon		21.5	16 x 4	faced ribbed, pred	2 N/ 1 N	figure		brown, fan	complete
	cotton	Λ Λ	17.7 inc.		natural cotton natural	////	22	14 x 7	wp. faced warp-		face	-	rose, brown,	incomplete
421	cotton	/\	24	6 inc.	cotton	Λ	18/17.2	18 x 4	faced	3/2/gone	face		gray-tan	poor, complete

	WARP				WEFT					DESIGN				
NO.	FIBER	SPIN	LEN WOVEN	IGTH UNWOVEN	FIBER	SPIN	WIDTH*	COUNT	WEAVE	HEADING	DESCRIP- Tion	FIGURE TYPE	COLORS	CONDITION
422	natural cotton	Λ	25	31.5	natural cotton	Λ	20.2	14 x 5	warp- faced	3/1/	face	-	brown, gray, salmon	poor, complete
423	natural cotton	Λ	22	21	natural cotton	Λ	28.8	18 x 6	warp- faced	31/21	face		brown, salmon	poor,complete
424	natural cotton	Λ	23.5	7 inc.	natural cotton	ΛΛ	23.5/21	14×7	pred. wp.faced	3 N/gone	face	-	brown, tan salmon, rose?	incomplete
425	natural	Λ	24.7	46.3	natural	Λ//	25	22-28×5	ribbed wp.faced	3N/3N	face	-	brown, salmon	poor,complete
426	natural cotton	Λ	22.5	46.4	natural cotton	Λ	36/32.5	17×6	warp- faced	3//2/	face	-	salmon, brown, green	complete
427	natural	Λ	45.5	54	natural cotton	//////	44.7inc./35.5	11-15×5	ribbed, pred. wp. faced	3N/2N	face	-	tan, salmon	poor,complete
428	natural cotton	Λ	25.5	46.5	natural cotton	Λ	26/23.8	12×6	pred. wp.faced	21/13	standing figure	△ II (3)	2 or 3 tans	complete
429	natural cotton	Λ	26.8	53	natural	Λ	34/32.5	12×7	pred. wp.faced	3N/2N	standing figure	deviant	brown, 2 tans	complete
430	natural cotton	Λ	24.2	43.5	natural cotton	Λ	32.3	12×6	pred. wp.faced	2 1/11	standing figure	VI	brown, tan	poor,complete
431	natural	Λ	24.5	5.5 inc.	natural cotton	///	21.5/20	14-16×4	warp- faced	3 N/gone	face	VIII	tan, salman, brown?	incomplete
432	natural cotton	Λ	29.4	104	natural	Λ	26	10x7	relatively balanced	3N/2N	standing figure	VII	brown, 2 tans	complete
433	natural	Λ	29.5	70	natural	Λ	30/28.5	II-16×6	pred. wp.faced	3 N/none	figure	deviant	brown,	complete
434	natural	Λ	20	48.5	natural	Λ	19.5/17.7	14-18×7	warp- faced	3/3/none	standing	प्रा	2 tans	complete
435	natural	Λ	22.2	47.5	natural	Λ	20.7/18	32×3-4	ribbed	3/1/3	barely recognizable	?†	2 tans	complete
436	natural	Λ	26.1	42.5	natural	^	31	11 x 7	wp faced relatively	3/1/3	standing	IVb(?)	2 tans	complete
437	natural	^	32.8	56	natural	Λ	32	10×4	balanced pred.	3 1/2/1 1/3	standing	?†	tan, ?	
91.318	natural	Λ	23	cut	cotton	///	20.3	16×4	wp.faced warp-		figure	IX	brown, tan,	unwoven warps
91.427	natural	Λ	23.5	cut	cotton	Λ	24.5/235		pred.	3 / ?/gone	figure	VI.	salmon, gray brown,	unwoven warps
1960.12.12	natural	Λ	30.5	13.5 inc.	cotton	٨	26.5	12x6	wp.faced warp- faced	3 № ?/gone 3 № /gone	figure	0.00	3 tans brown, tan,	cut
a	natural	^		20.5 inc.	cotton	///	100000000000000000000000000000000000000	16x6	faced warp-		figure	<u>M</u>	gray-tan	incomplete
b	natural		17.1		cotton		13	18x3	faced warp-	2(3A)/gone	face		red, dk. tan	incomplete
С	nat.8.2 color plied	^	21	34 inc.	cotton	^	26	20×6	faced warp-	3 N/gone	figure standing	<u>AII</u>	brown, tan	incomplete
. d	cotton	^	21.7	39	cotton	$\Lambda\Lambda$	26/23.2	22×3	faced pred.	2 1/1/	figure	XII (?)	dk. brown, tan, rose ? brown,	poor, complete
e	cotton	^	18.2	20	cotton	٨	17.7/15.1	IIx5	wp.faced pred.	3 1/2 1	face	-	rose, tan	complete
f	cotton	Λ	21.4	2.5 inc.	natural	$\wedge \wedge$	19.5 inc./ 16.5 inc.	13x6	wp. faced	2 N/gone	face	_	brown, red?	incomplete
g	cotton	Λ	22	23.5	cotton	Λ	20	18×6	warp- faced	3√2/1√2	face	-	red, brown, gray-tan	some warps missing
h	natural	₹.	22.1	36	natural	////// _?	20.2 inc	12 x 3	pred. wp. faced	23/1?	face	-	brown, rose, gray-tan	complete
i	nat, brown, Binat & brown plied cotton	٨	24.8	16 inc.	cotton	Λ	28	16x5	warp- faced	3/V/gone	standing figure	AI	2 tans	incompleté
j	cotton	٨	31	37	cotton	∆ and //	33.7/31.7	8×6	pred. wp.faced	3 1/1/3	standing figure	MI	brown, tan, gray	complete
k	natural	Λ	26	6.7 inc.	naturai cotton	Λ	24inc/225	18×5	warp- faced	3/v⊄gane	standing figure	<u>VII(?)</u>	brown, tan, salman	incomplete
I	natural cotton	٨	21.5	5 inc.	natural cotton	٨	22.5	18×5	warp- faced	3 N/gone	standing figure	MI	2 fons, it rose	incomplete
m	natural cotton	Λ	17.5	5,5 inc.	natural cotton	Λ	17.5 inc/15	14×5	pred. wp.faced	2 N/gone	face	j.	brown, red	incomplete
n	natural cotton	Λ	21.6	27	naturai catton	Λ	21.2	12x6	pred. wp.faced	3/V/gone	standing figure	VII(?)	dk. gray 2 tans, salman	nearly complete
0	natural cotton	Λ	20.6	8 inc.	natural cotton	Λ	16.7	20x5	warp- faced	3/V/gone	face	_	salmon, If. brown	incomplete
р	brown 8 2-color plied cotton	Λ	28	19 inc.	brown	Λ	30.5/29.5	IOx5		3 N/gone	standing figure	ΔĪ	dk. brown, brown?	incomplete
AI57.76	natural cotton	Λ	23.5	47	natural cotton	Λ	21.7	13×7	pred. wp.faced	3/2/2	standing figure	? t	salmon, tan, brown	complete
AI57.77	natural cotton	Λ	20.5	17.5 inc.	natural cotton	//	20.3	24x3	ribbed	2 N/gone	face	_	tan, red	incomplete
A157282	natural coffon	Λ	28.5	38 inc.	natural	/////	24	20×5	warp- faced	3 N 7/90ne	face	-	rose, fan	incomplete
Bliss 342	natural	Λ	25.4	41.9	natural cotton	٨	31/25.9	13 x 5-6	pred. wp. faced	3N/1N	standing figure	VI	brown, 2 tans	complete
Priv. Colf.	natural catton	Λ	20.3	33	natural	///	22.5	20×5	warp- faced	3 1/2 1	face		tan, rose	complete
Priv. Coll.	natural cotton	Λ	22.5	3 cut	natural cotton	Λ	23.5	14 x5	pred. wp. faced	3N, i pr./	standing	IX	red, brown,	incomplete
Priv. Call.	natural califon	Λ	24	6.8cut	natural	Λ	23.3	16 x 3	warp-	3/V(?)/gone	standing	<u> </u>	dk. brown,	incomplete
Priv. Coll.	natural coffee	Λ	16.7	31.3	naturai	- 7	15.4/14.1	16×8	pred.	5 3	figure standing	VII(?)	tan, rose	complete
				tam, the 2	collion		3	.0.10	wp.facea	3 N/2 N	figure	±π(:)	10.1,1000	complete

^{*} if 2 figures are given, the 1st is bottom, the 2nd top.

* these pieces have at least some of the original padding, etc. In some cases not all measurements could be made.

[†] information not available or determinable

TABLE 2

Correlation of Soldi Collection numbers with Textile Museum (TM) and American Museum of Natural History (AMNH) numbers

<u>Soldi</u>		<u>Soldi</u>	
20	TM 91.857A	408	TM 91.972
63	TM 91.865	409	TM 91.973
107	AMNH 41,2/6008	410	AMNH 41,2/6131
108	AMNH 41,2/6009	411	TM 91.974
148	TM 91.890A	412	TM 91.975
160	TM 91.896	413	TM 91.976
195	TM 91.900	415	TM 91.977
209	TM 91.904	416	AMNH 41.2/6132
255	TM 91.918	417	TM 91.978
259	AMNH 41.2/6073	418	TM 91.979
299	AMNH 41.2/6088	419	TM 91.980
307	TM 91.940	420	TM 91.981
311	TM 91.943	421	AMNH 41.2/6133
313	TM 91.945	422	TM 91.982
392	TM 91.957	423	TM 91.983
393	TM 91.958	424	TM 91.984
394	TM 91.959	425	TM 91.985
395	TM 91.960	426	AMNH 41.2/6134
396	TM 91.961	427	TM 91.986
397	TM 91.962	428	TM 91.987
399	TM 91.964	429	TM 91.988
400	TM 91.965	430	TM 91.989
401	TM 91.966	431	TM 91.990
402	TM 91.967	432	TM 91.991
403	AMNH 41.2/6130	433	TM 91.992
404	TM 91.968	434	TM 91.993
405	TM 91.969	435	TM 91.994
406	TM 91.970	436	TM 91.995
407	TM 91.971	437	TM 91.996