



KING CONDOR AND PREY.

INCA WAR COSTUME.  
Probably the figure of a great chief.



A LLAMA OF SOLID SILVER.  
Sacrificial offering of the Incas.



MY CASE.  
Wound around. It is supposed to contain the  
of importance.



A. F. BANDELIER.

on its long journey to the future world. The scattered population of the coast of Peru for some five or six hundred miles, which dwelt on the adjacent hills, cultivated every available foot of good land and used the desert and barren stretch near the water as a cemetery. The people of the high plateau of the Andes used the sides of steep cliffs or stone towers, called chulpas, as burial places. The graves of the coast were arranged in groups, being sometimes round and square shaped pits, varying in depth from two to twelve feet. A matting and framework of reeds was used as a top cover to protect the contents from the pressure of the sand above. Some graves contained only one body, others contained three or more on the

same level. With all the dead, both rich and poor, the number of sepulchral offerings were placed in the grave.

The high rank of a person was usually determined by the character of the objects deposited, as well as the embellishment of the outer covering or dress of the mummy pack. The latter usually consisted of a finely woven woollen fabric, having a rich border. A typical mummy has been brought North with its odd funeral tablets, just as it was unearthed by Mrs. Banelier. It is supposed to contain the body of a woman of wealth and some social importance. Most surprising is the remarkable preservation of the textile material after its burial for centuries, due of course to the dry climate and salt charged soil. An interesting statuette at the base shows the Inca method of carrying the dead to the grave. An oval shaped funeral car, having projecting ends resting on the shoulders of two men, is used. The right hand of each is placed over his heart as a method of expressing sorrow.

Weaving was one of the industries in which the Inca race excelled. Articles associated with this occupation were the most frequent of any found in the graves. A number of reed rods, having their ends wound round with bright thread so as to form a pattern, are placed within the folds of the outer pack. Another peculiar adornment of the outer mummy dress was small hanging pouches or bags, embroidered in rich design. These are filled with cocoa and various foodstuffs. As the Indian dress in life consisted of a short poncho and a loosely worn wrap, a dangling pouch or pocket for the keeping of provisions and other necessaries was indispensable on a journey while he was living; the same was thought necessary for comfort in death, and was therefore attached to his body.

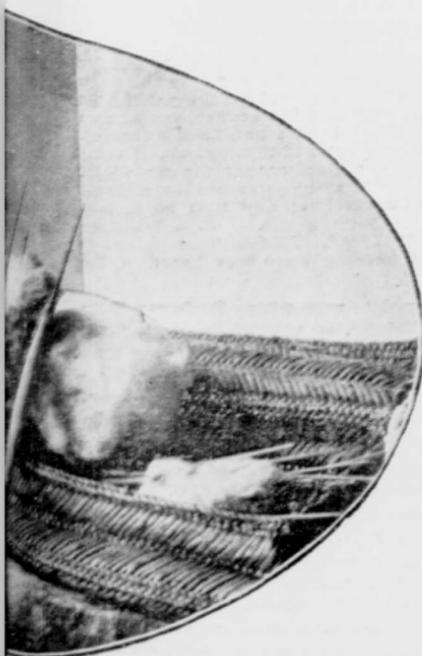
The peculiar crouched position which was given to the dead body seems to have been a long established mortuary custom of the people. In this they simply imitated the everyday routine life of the inhabitants, for as the Indian at

the close of his daily labor seeks rest in a squatting position, he is correspondingly consigned to his eternal rest in the same attitude. The method of packing the body was to sew it in cotton and then tie skins and matting around the same. The whole was then bound tightly together with cords. The square form of the mummy is produced by a stuffing of the white cotton sack with seaweed and leaves.

The poorest style of burial was of plain white cloth. Children, in a great many instances, were found wrapped and fastened full length on a bed of rushes, surrounded with toys, domestic pets and their favorite playthings in life. Among the ever recurring and characteristic objects met with in the graves were workbaskets, made of plaited reedgrass, used for containing the spinning and sewing implements and other articles of daily life employed by the women. Often a complete loom having a partly completed pattern would be found. Among the contents of such a workbasket are found the beautifully finished and decorated spindles. These are looked upon as the most tasteful articles of Inca handiwork. They are of hard, smooth wood, painted in rich, showy colors. The elaborate embellishment of these spindles is somewhat surprising, as when in use the decorated parts are hidden from view by the thread wound around it. The designs are either painted on, burnt in or incised.

Some of the textile work obtained in grave deposits is to-day fresh and rich in color and appearance. These fabrics are decorated in bird, animal and geometrical patterns. They were woven from the wool of the llama, alpaca and vicuna. The two former were domesticated in ancient times. The silklike threads of the vicuna are used in the manufacture of the most costly garments and ponchos. One of the striking and astonishing forms of a high class burial was the addition of a false head. This was stitched on top of a square pack, which con-

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WORKBASKET.  
Just as exhumed from her grave.



INCA FACE ON WATER VESSEL. INCA WATER CARRIER.



SLEEPING CHILD ON BACK OF LLAMA.