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## **Wrap the Dead : The funerary textile tradition from the Osmore Valley, South Peru, and its social-political implications**

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## GLOSSARY

(E = ENGLISH; S = SPANISH; Q = QUECHUA; A = AYMARA)

Abasca (Q)	rather coarse weaving, usually made of alpaca wool in warp-faced plain weave
Adulto (S)	adult
Aguaje (S)	phenomenon of dead plankton's gases poisoning marine plants and animals
Aguja (S)	needle, made of cactus spine (probably <i>Browningia candelabris</i> )
Ají (S)	pepper
Alfiler (S)	pin, made of cactus spine (may be used to drill holes or to pin together cloths like a tupu)
Algodón (S)	( <i>Gossypium barbadense</i> ); indigenous cotton of the Andean region, grows in coastal regions up to 1900 masl
Algodonal Ladera (S)	literally: slope of cotton plantation. Name of site in lower Osmore valley
Almohadilla (S)	literally: pillow; here: large pad of raw fibre
Alpaca (Q)	( <i>Lama glama pacos</i> ); one of four Andean camelids, domesticated for wool and meat supply
Allwiy (Q)	ritual of throwing coca leaves over the loom with silent prayers to invoke successful warping and weaving
Altiplano (S)	highland plateau, referring to southern Andean highlands
Analina (S)	synthetic dye
Andinización (S)	adaptation to high altitude resources in the Andean area
Anemia (E)	deficiency in red blood cells or hemoglobin in the blood
Anexo (S)	hamlet, often with specialized economic function, known as minor ayllu
Anillado (S)	simple looping, simple (open) or solid (close)
Anillado cruzado (S)	cross-knit loop stitch for final construction of seams and selvages
Antara (Q)	panpipes made of cane or other hollow wood material
Archipelago, vertical (E)	Andean structure of complementarity, including communities in different ecological zones along the Andean slopes for exchange of products
Artritis (E)	arthritis, inflammation of joints
Asociación (S)	association
Atado (S)	bundled (secondary use) cloth holding various items or foodstuffs
Awa (Q)	bar, used in weaving loom
Awata illaway (Q)	looping the upper warps to heddle rod
Ayllu (Q)	Andean community, rooted in cultural coherence and in the social values required for the survival of the group through self-sufficiency and direct control over natural resources
Balanced weave (E)	interlacing structure, plain weave with warp and weft equally spaced
Balsa (S)	raft, boat
Banda (S)	belt wider than 30 mm
Basketry (E)	one or two sets of vegetable fibres looped into a rigid container
Bastón (S)	staff, made of cane or wood
Blanket stitch (E)	= buttonhole stitch. Final construction on selvedge or seam
Bolita (S)	literally: small ball; here: rounded wad of raw fibre
Bolsa (S)	general term for a bag
Bolsa faja (S)	bag belt, doubled cloth wrapped around waist, usually containing coca
Brindle (E)	two colours of spun yarns plied together, creating a faint striping design all over
Cabeza (S)	head, name of tightly wound ball of spun yarn, 'uma' in Quechua
Cabuza	cultural phase directly related to Tumilaca, type site in Azapa valley; contemporary to Maytas-Chiribaya culture
Cacique (S)	indigenous leader, name taken from Caribbean people
Cacto (S)	cactus (Cactus sp., needles may be from <i>Browningia candelabris</i> )
Caja (S)	little box, with internal chambers, probably used as container for pigments
Calabaza (S)	gourd ( <i>Lagenaria sp.</i> used as container; possibly <i>Cucurbita sp.</i> eaten as fruit)

# GLOSSARY

Camisa (S)	= uncu; tunic, shirt, of square or rectangular shape that is made out of 1 (and rarely 2) webs with openings for head and arms
Camote (S)	edible tuber, sweet potato ( <i>Ipomoea batatas</i> )
Campesino (S)	farmer
Cántaro (S)	large size water jar with narrow neck and two vertical handles at opposite sites of the belly
Caña (S)	reed, used for matting
Capacho (S)	carrying device for children and objects, made of twigs
Carbón (S)	charcoal
Carbonización (S)	oxidation process of textiles that caused them to become brittle and dark brown
Caries (E)	tooth decay
Cestería (S)	basketry
Chanque (?)	bivalve sea-shell species, locally also known as ' <i>pata de burro</i> '. The secretion of the animal is used for purple dyestuffs.
Chasquicamayoc (Q)	running messengers in courier system in Inka empire that handed over spoken messages and quipus
Chen Chen	name of site in Middle Osmore valley, dated to Tiwanaku V ('Decadent') phase, locally known as Chen Chen phase
Chiribaya	name of culture in coastal area extreme south of Peru and extreme northern area of Chile (there known as Maitas or Maytas), dated ca. AD 1000-1400.
Chorro (S)	bivalve sea-shell species, mussel
Ch'ukura (Q)	strong yarn to tie warp elements to outer loom bar
Ch'ullpa (Q)	funerary tower, square or round and made of cut or field stones, found in the Circum-Titicaca area
Chumpi (Q)	belt
Chuqcharutuy (Q)	ceremonial first hair cut of two-year old boy or girl
Ch'uspas (Q)	smallest size, square bags (10 to 15 cm square); most abundantly decorated of bags, usually for ritual use, containing coca leaves
Cinta (S)	narrow belt (less than 29 mm wide)
Coca (S)	= cuca (Q) shrub ( <i>Erythroxylon</i> sp.), leaves used in ritual and medicinally
Cochineal (E)	shield louse, source of red to purple dyestuff
Complementary warp	extra set of warps interlacing with single set of wefts in reciprocal manner
Compound weave	interlacing structure with additional set(s) of elements that differ functionally or directionally from the basic set
Comunidad (S)	community, village society, see ayllu
C'oncha (Q)	ceramic oven for wood fuel
Coprolito (S)	coprolites, human excrements
Cordillera (S)	Andean mountain range, the zone between 1500 and 3000 masl
Costal (S)	largest size bag (about 100 x 50 cm, the warps about twice as long as the wefts), striped in natural wool colours and used to store agricultural products and to transport goods
Cranial deformation	deformation of the human skull, effected during earliest infancy
Cross-knit loop stitch	= Ceylon stitch, = anillado cruzado (S); final construction to reinforce selvedge or close a seam
Cruz, La (S)	literally: the cross. Name of site in lower Osmore valley
Cuarta (S)	one quarter, also one hand's measurement of four hands wide fabric
Cuenco (S)	open bowl
Cuenta (S)	bead
Cuerda (S)	cord
Cuchara (S)	spoon, with round bowl and long handle that is flat or round at the top
Cumbi (Q)	very finely woven (tapestry) fabric of the Incas
Cuy (S)	guinea pig, derived from the Quechua word <i>qowi</i>
Darning (E)	repair structure of running stitches in warp or weft direction, open or close worked
Descanso, El (S)	literally: the resting place. Name of site in the lower Osmore valley
Desconocido (S)	unknown, unidentified
Diameter (E)	cross section of yarn or cord
Double faced (E)	both faces of fabric show identical structural decoration: usually the result of complementary set of warps with three-span floats in alternating alignment
Element (E)	yarn used singly or as a set to produce a cord, braid, or weaving

Embroidery (E)	ornamental yarn incorporated by means of a needle into a completed fabric
Encomienda (S)	grant by the Spanish crown of land and its indigenous population to a Spanish beneficiary in early colonial Peru
Enlazado (S)	twining
Entierro (S)	burial
Faja (S)	belt
Fardo (S)	funeral bundle, formed by human body wrapped in cloth and tied by rope
Fibra (S)	fibre, the fibrous material of animal or plant origin, used in fabric construction
Fibra cruda (S)	raw fibre, unspun
Ficha (S)	form, paper prepared for textile analysis
Float (E)	warps or wefts that float over more than one underlying element for decorative purposes
Fronto-occipital deformation (E)	cranial deformation in a flat-head shape effected by pressure exerted on the forehead and the occipital (back) region by a pad or board
Garua (Am. S)	thick fog covering the coast in the winter months (June to October more or less)
Gateway God (E)	frontally depicted anthropomorphic figure carved in monolithic gateway at the site of Tiwanaku, maybe a solar god, or predecessor of Thunupa
Gorro (S)	hat, headgear
Guanaco (Q)	( <i>Lama guanicoe</i> ), one of four Andean camelids, not domesticated
Guano (Q)	bird droppings used as fertilizer, especially in coastal cultivation of maize
Guayabe (S)	fruit from guava tree ( <i>Psidium guajava</i> )
Hacienda (S)	farmstead
Hilar (S)	spinning fibre into yarn
Hilo (S)	yarn
Honda (S)	stone sling
Horizon (E)	time unit in which a culture's stylistic elements dominated large parts of the Andean area, indicative of political unification
Hueso (S)	bone
Ichu (Q)	bunch grass from highlands
Illawa (Q)	loops (also known as heddles) separating upper warps from lower counterpart
Informe (S)	report
Inkuña (Q)	= unkuña (Q), pañuelo (S), tari (A). Small size, square or rectangular cloth often highly decorated. Used as head covering cloth, bundle holding small items, or in a ritual as a cloth upon which items are displayed.
Interacting structure (E)	twining; interacting structure of 2 sets of elements
Interlacing structure (E)	weaving; interworking structure in which 2 sets of elements cross at right angles
Inventario (S)	inventory
Jarra (S)	small size water jar with narrow neck and one vertical handle connecting the shoulder with the rim
Junquillo (S)	type of fine reed fibres used to manufacture ropes and basketry
Juñir (Q)	unreeling balls of paired spun yarns to form a loose bundle of yarn
K'antiy (Q)	plying two or more spun yarns together
Kero (S)	tall drinking cup with flaring walls, derived from Quechua word 'qeru', may be ceramic or wood
K'intu (Q)	offering of three coca leaves
Kiwi (Q)	winding (dyed) yarn up into a firm ball
Knotting (E)	repair structure of tying together loose ends
Knotted looping (E)	one-element structure, also known as 'larkshead knot' to create an open or close-worked fabric, such as nets and hats
Ladder (E)	complementary warp design creating horizontal bars (= peine, k'utu)
Leitmotive (G)	most characteristic motifs of a group or culture
Lítico (S)	lithic artefacts such as arrow heads, flakes
Llama (Q)	( <i>Lama glama glama</i> ), one of four Andean camelids, domesticated species, used for meat, (coarse) wool, transport in llama caravans
Llibta (Q)	(also spelled as 'lipta') small balls made of mineral lime with wood ashes. Small bites are chewed together with dried coca leaves in order to release the alkaloid from the leaves

# GLOSSARY

Loma (S)	seasonal or year-round xerophytic vegetation near the coast, sustained by winter fog (June to October), between 400 and 800 masl
Loom (E)	framework for weaving procedure
Looping (E)	structure using one single, continuous element to create an open or close-worked fabric, such as nets and hats.
Lúcuma (Q)	fruit from small tree ( <i>Lucuma biferá</i> )
Luk'a (Q)	sword
Maíz (S)	maize, corn ( <i>Zea mays</i> ): kernels are eaten, cob used as bottle stopper
Makhnu (Q)	natural dyed yarn and weaving
Malla (S)	netted bag
Mallqui (Q)	ancestor, mummy bundle, ancestral tree
Manta (S)	= awayu = lliqlla; mantles or small size blankets (coarser than mantle)
Maritinización (S)	adaptation of coastal people in exploitation of marine and coastal resources
Masl (E)	metres above sea level
Midden (E)	concentration of refuse in archaeological context
Mínin (Q)	weft yarn
Mini qaspi (Q)	wooden shuttle (50 cm long) wrapped lengthwise with weft yarn for weaving, also called <i>qeshwina</i>
Mitamaq (kuna) (Q)	relocated communities by Inca rulers: either subversive groups sent to consolidated provinces, or loyal groups sent to hostile or newly conquered lands
Molle (S)	seeds of tree ( <i>Lithra molle</i> ), used for production of chicha beer, wood for tools and structures, various parts used for dye stuffs
Mordant (E)	chemical that makes the dyeing of fibres permanent
Mummy (E)	derived from Arabic word 'mumiya' (Guillen 1992, 15)
Niño (S)	child; also a natural event, referring to the arrival of warm water from the eastern Pacific that give rise torrential rains in otherwise desert climate zone of Peruvian coast, causing mudslides that destroy agricultural systems, and the disappearance of large schools of cold water fish, resulting in social upheaval and famine
Oblique interlacing	multiple elements of one set interlaced into a multiple strand braid, used in faja and hairstyles
Ofrenda (S)	offering
Ofrenda externa (S)	offer placed on top of tomb, sherd, food, textiles
Olla (S)	cooking pot with wide neck and two vertical handles connecting the shoulder with the rim
Osteoporosis (E)	disease characterized by decreased density of bone mass
Overcast stitch (E)	= whipping stitch; simple, solid, or mid-solid variety of final construction on selvedge or seam.
Pacay (Q)	fruit from tree, inner fruit pod is eaten ( <i>Inga feuillei</i> )
P'achat'aqsay (Q)	ritual of washing of clothes of deceased individual in special part of river
Palito (S)	small stick
Paño (S)	cloth, often secondary use; usually used as nappy or wrapping
Pañuelo (S)	= inkuña, unkuñua, tari. Small sizes, square to rectangular cloth, often highly decorated. Used in ritual as display cloth, or to cover the head or carry small items or foodstuffs bundled up
Pata (S)	paw, foot
Patching (E)	mending a fabric by sewing a fragment of other fabric over hole
Peine (S)	comb, two-sided, with teeth of wood, cane, or cactus needles; also name for ladder design in weaving (= <i>k'utu</i> in Aymara), ladder (E)
Peine doble (S)	alternating ladder motif in weaving, also called or 'línea ajedrez'
Pelo (S)	hair
Perro (S)	dog
Pescado (S)	fish
Pichu (Q)	matted tips of camelid or sheep fleece, unsuited for spinning
Piel (S)	hide, skin
Plato (S)	plate, dish
Plaza (S)	square, open area in habitation areas
Pluma (S)	feather
Ply (E)	procedure in which two or more spun single yarns are twisted together to form a yarn or cord

Poncho (S)	poncho, tunic doubled over the shoulders with lateral sides left open
Porta hilo (S)	small object with wound yarn for textile production
Pukara (Q)	name of culture (400 B.C.-A.D. 200) situated to the north east of Titicaca lake, ancestral and contemporary with Tiwanaku culture
Puna (Q)	highland plateau over 4000 masl, subdivided into a wet puna around the Titicaca Lake and a dry puna in southwestern Bolivia and northern Chile
Pushka (Q)	spindle made of wooden stick with whorl used for manual spinning
Qallu (A)	child, animal offspring; also referring to the thin flanking stripe of solid stripes in repeating colour in weavings. Called <i>uña</i> in Quechua.
Qeshwina (Q)	wooden shuttle (50 cm long) with weft yarn for weaving, also called <i>mini qaspi</i>
Quebrada (S)	deep ravine with steep slopes
Quelccaya (Q)	glacier in southern Andean, source of ice core samples for analysis of climatic changes
Q'iqi (A)	supplementary discontinuous wefts inserted to straighten the fell in textiles
Ramita (S)	twig
Rapé (S)	hallucinogenic snuff used by Tiwanaku people
Reducción (S)	concentrated villages for the indigenous population installed by the Spanish in the late 16th century to facilitate the colonial administration system and conversion
Reinforcement (E)	structural strengthening within fabric, selvedge, or seam
Relación (S)	register, list
Repair (E)	techniques to restore a fabric in its original state
Reply (E)	procedure in which two or more plied yarns are twisted together to form a cord or rope
Rescate (S)	rescue (excavation); 'rescate superficial' (r/s) is surface find
Reseaming (E)	repair structure of doubling and stitching a fraying selvedge
Running stitch (E)	reinforcement stitch: intermittent or in a solid line ('running-back stitch')
S-twist (E)	\ direction of spun or plied yarn, or twining direction
Sacrificer (E)	(= Sacrificador)
Sampona (S)	panpipes made of cane or other hollow wood material
Sandalia (S)	sandal
Satin stitch (E)	selvedge finishing structure, close worked straight, flat stitches, identical on both faces of fabric
Scaffold weft (E)	weft around which discontinuous warps are turned in warp-faced plain weave
Seam (E)	join of 2 separate fabrics
Selvedge (E)	= selvage. Edge of a fabric that is closed by loops where the elements change direction of movement
Señorío (S)	kingdom, here referring to Aymara kingdoms of the Titicaca region
Shuttle (E)	stick used for winding weft to facilitate insertion of weft in shed ( <i>lanzadera</i> (S))
Sierra (S)	the Cordillera mountain range, located between 3000 and 1500 masl
Simple weave (E)	basis interlacing structure to create textiles
Soga (S)	rope
Soqosa (Q)	heddle rod
Spinning (E)	procedure in which fibers of limited length are drawn and twisted together in a continuous strand.
Supplementary warps (E)	set of warps supplemented to the foundation weave to reinforce or shape
Talega (S)	medium sized bag, square to rectangular form. Usually striped all over in number of natural wool shades, mirrored around the central stripe. Mostly they are used to carry dried foods on a journey or small tubers or kernels in the sowing season
Taparrabo (S)	loincloth, breech cloth
Tapestry (E)	weft-faced weave with discontinuous wefts
Tari (A)	= Pañuelo, inkuña. Small size, square or rectangular (weft wider than warp) cloth usually with decoration. Used as head covering cloth, bundle holding small items, or in a ritual as a cloth upon which items are displayed
Taypikhala (A)	Aymara name for the Tiwanaku site, literally: 'stone in the centre'
Tela (S)	cloth
Thunupa (A)	celestial god of the Aymaras in Late Intermediate and Inca Period, related to natural forces such as sun, wind, and rain
Tiestos (S)	sherds, diagnostic or undiagnostic
T'isnu (A)	narrow band

Tiwanaku	= Tiahuanaco, culture dated to 200 B.C.-A.D. 1200, with its monumental centre on the altiplano just east of the Titicaca Lake
Tocado (S)	headdress; here: yarn wrapped around head and/or (plumed) stick
Tocapu (Q)	square or rectangular blocks with geometric figures woven into Inca tapestry <i>camisas</i> and <i>mantas</i> , lined up in horizontal or vertical bands or all over the fabric
Topuña (Q)	woolen string used as measuring device
Torcer (S)	plying two or more spun yarns together
Tortero (S)	spindle whorl
Totorá (S)	coarse reed fibres, used to fabricate vegetable ropes. Coarser than <i>junquillo</i> reed fibre
Trenza (S)	braid
Trompo (S)	wooden object, rounded with pointed base, may be used as spinning tops, or bottle stoppers for tapering gourds, or fish net floats
Trophy head (E)	human heads taken in battle and used for ritual purposes
Tuberculosis (E)	disease primarily affecting lungs and eventually deforming vertebral column
Tubular deformation (E)	deformation of human skull by bandaging the head, causing a conical shape
Tulma (Q)	cinta, narrow band
Tumilaca	type site in higher Osmore drainage, also name of cultural phase following Tiwanaku influence in this region (A.D. 900-1200)
Túmulo (S)	round, collective burial mounds from the Formative Period
Tupu (Q)	pin made of metal or cactus spine, used to pin together cloths
Turbante (S)	turban, usually loose bundle of strings wrapped around the head
Twill (E)	plain weave derived float structure with diagonal alignment of warp or weft floats; <i>sarga</i> (S)
Twining (E)	interacting structure of two hand-manipulated sets of elements
Uma (Q)	head, tightly wound ball of spun yarn
Unco (Q)	<i>camisa</i> , sleeveless tunic reaching down to the knee, man's tunic
Uña (Q)	child, animal offspring; also referring to the thin stripes flanking solid stripes in repeating colour in weavings. 'Qallu' in Aymara.
Urna (S)	large size pot used as urn, usually <i>olla</i> or <i>cántaro</i>
Vaso (S)	small size cup with straight walls
Vicuña (Q)	( <i>Lama vicugna</i> ), smallest one of the four Andean camelid species; not domesticated but enclosed once per two years to shear the extreme fine wool from their back
Wak'a (A)	belt; <i>faja</i> (S)
Warp (E)	set of parallel yarns stretched between the two loom bars that form the base for the weaving process, when wefts are inserted perpendicularly to the warps
Warping (E)	action of placing and stretching the warp yarns between the loom bars
Wasqa (Q)	wool ropes
Weft (E)	yarn that crosses the warp elements perpendicularly
Wichuña (Q)	bone pick made of tapered camelid tibia (lower leg bone) of some 15 cm, used to disentangle warps and beat down wefts during the weaving process
Yuca (S)	manioc, cassave, edible root tuber originally from the Amazon tropical region
Yunga (Q)	warm, low altitude valleys on west and east side of the Andes
Z-twist (E)	/ direction of spun or plied yarn, or twining direction
\	code for S spun or plied yarn
/	code for Z spun or plied yarn
/2\	code for a 2-ply yarn: two Z spun yarns are S plied into a single yarn