Niels Hecht

A Relative Sequence of Nasca Style Pottery from Palpa, Peru

Volume 2: Plates and Appendices



INAUGURAL-DISSERTATION

zur Erlangung der Doktorwürde der Philosophischen Fakultät der Rheinischen Friedrich-Wilhelms-Universität zu Bonn



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zur
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der
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zu Bonn

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Volume 2

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Plate I-21	I 1 C
Plate I-22	I 1 C
Plate I-23	I 1 C
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Plate I-25	IIC
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Plate I-49	I 3 C
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Plate II-5	II 1 B-C
Plate II-6	II 1 B-C
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71 77 10	11.2.4.D

II 3 A-B

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Fig. 1: 812-9



Fig. 2: 530-14



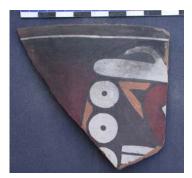


Fig. 3: 802-1



Fig. 4: 824-8



Fig. 5: 824-28



Fig. 6: 824-16



Fig. 7: 824-149



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Fig. 9: 824-7

ΕN



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Fig. 3: 824-117



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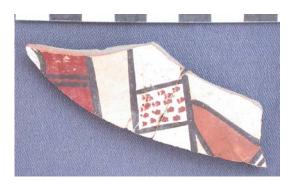


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Fig. 2: 1280-155



Fig. 3: 755-25



Fig. 4: 752-93



Fig. 5: 1280-113



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Fig. 7: 716-5



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Fig. 3: 1283-111



Fig. 4: 1282-375



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Fig. 9: 1280-156a

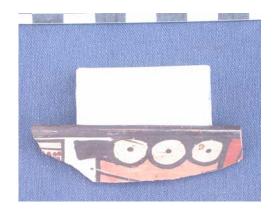


Fig. 1: 1280-146



Fig. 3: 746A-65



Fig. 5: 1300-14



Fig. 7: 1300-14



Fig. 2: 1282-428



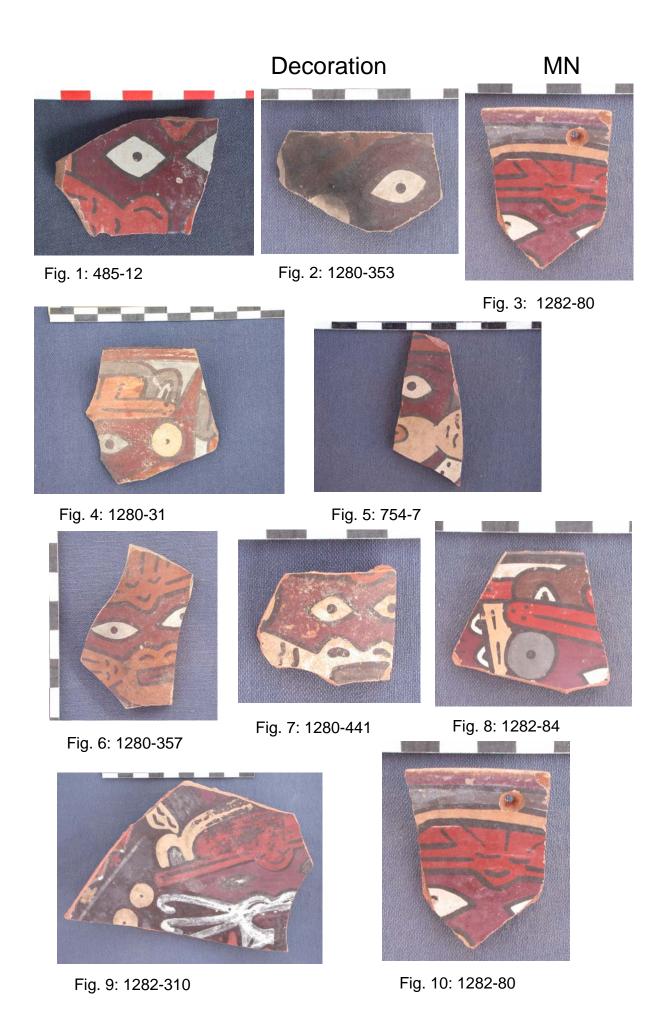
Fig. 4: 755-90



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AMB, faces, forehead ornaments, mouth masks





Fig. 1: 1283-157



Fig. 2: 1280-583



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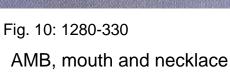




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Fig. 1: 3630-8



Fig. 2: 3455-15



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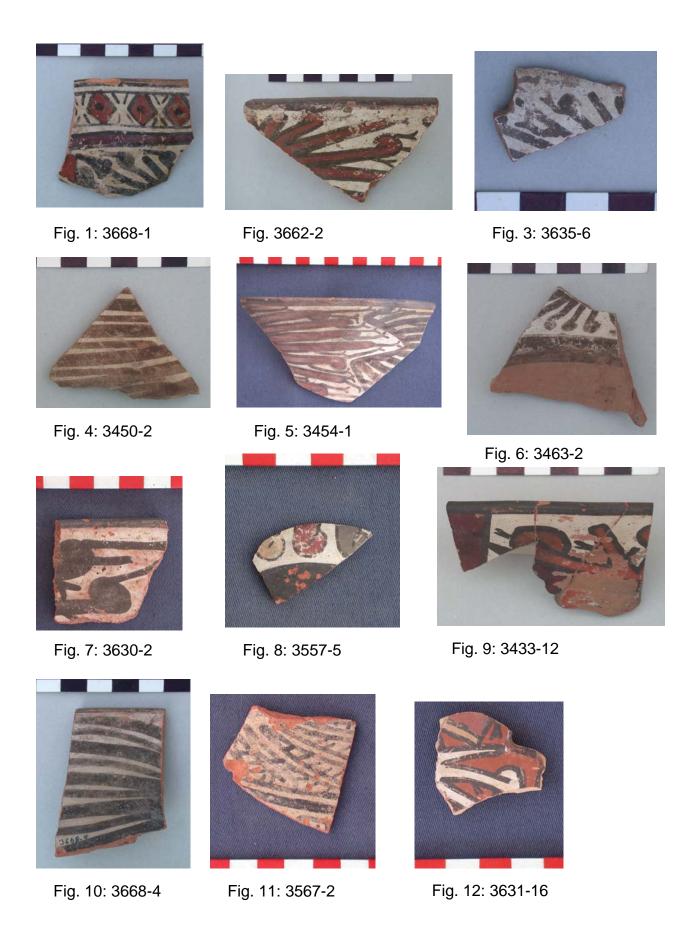


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LN



Volute rays Plate 14

LN

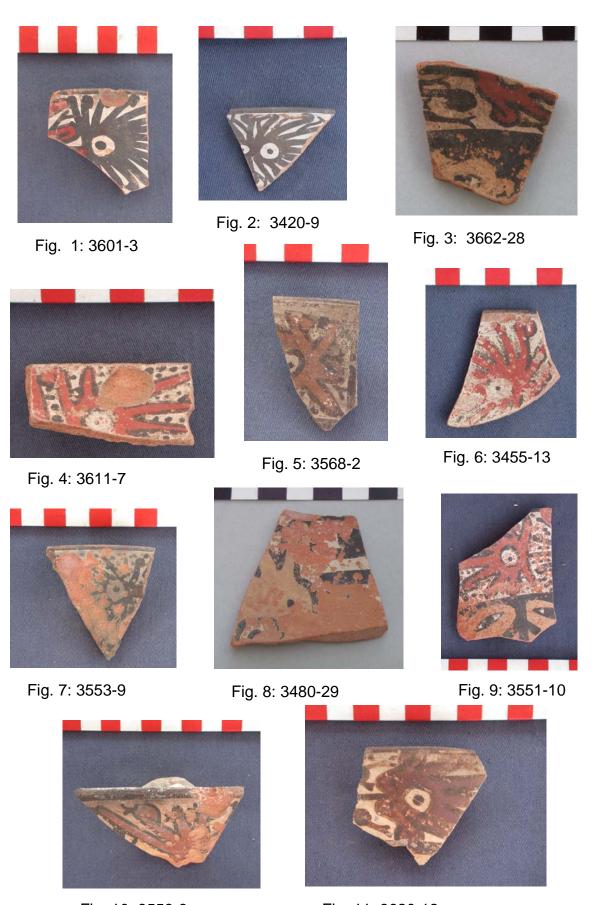


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Fig. 3: 862-10

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Fig. 9: 429-5

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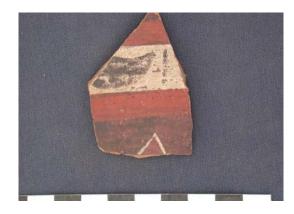




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Fig. 9: 849-3

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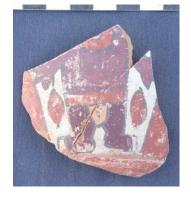


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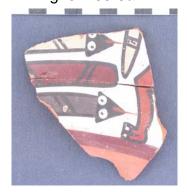


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Fig. 8: 1349-2



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Fig. 10: 740-5



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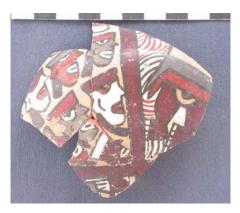


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Fig. 2: 1283-26



Fig. 3: 1283-105



Fig. 4: 733-2



Fig. 5: 1280-478



Fig. 6: 737-112



Fig. 7: 1280-85



Fig. 8: 1282-486



Fig. 9: 1280-8



Fig. 10: 3551-11



Fig. 11: 716-83



Fig. 1: 3625-20



Fig. 2: 3625-20a



Fig. 3: 3556-2



Fig. 4: 3621-7



Fig. 5: 3630-3



Fig. 6: 3568-1



Fig. 7: 1708-7

LN





Fig. 1: 3620-13

Fig. 2: 3568-3







Fig. 3: 3625-2

Fig. 4: 3684-3

Fig. 5: 3568-4



Fig. 6: 3662-42



Fig. 7: 3420-4



Fig. 8: 3662-1



Fig. 9: 3420-14

Trophy heads, profile, cursive



Fig. 1: 710-20



Fig. 2: 1282-401



Fig. 3: 1283-110



Fig. 4: 737-10



Fig. 5: 1280-53



Fig. 6: 1282-241



Fig. 7: 1282-29



Fig. 8: 1282-91

Viscera

EN, MN







Fig. 1: 262-1

Fig. 2: 483-4

Fig. 3: 429-9







Fig. 4: 483-59

Fig. 5: 299-8

Fig. 6: 512-3









Fig. 7: 819-2

Fig. 8: 1282-70

Fig. 9: 824-92

Fig.10: 746A-1







Fig. 11: 755-76

Fig. 12: 1280-12

Fig. 13: 1368-1

MN



Fig. 1: 483-73



Fig. 2: 299-18b



Fig. 3: 486-4



Fig. 4: 1280-6



Fig. 5: 737-105



Fig. 6: 740-72



Fig. 7: 1301-3



Fig. 8: 1300-11a



Fig. 9: 427-1; 428-43



Fig. 10: 1282-146



Fig. 11: 1280-153



Fig. 12: 1282-301

Darts

EN, MN



Fig. 1: 824-11

Fig. 2: 824-11







Fig. 3: 483-10

Fig. 4: 822-8

Fig. 5: 822-8



Fig. 6: 501-6



Fig. 7: 429-7; 428-1



Fig. 8: 824-90



Fig. 9: 501-16



Fig. 10: 429-7



Fig. 11: 1300-4



Fig. 12: 1300-4

Fox





Fig. 1: 1286-2

Fig. 2: 1282-86







Fig. 3: 746A-41

Fig. 4: 755-35

Fig. 5: 1282-188







Fig. 7: 755-20





Fig. 6: 1348-2

Fig. 8: 740-18

Fig. 9: 1280-322







Fig. 10: 755-85

Fig. 11: 749-20

Fig. 12: 751B-9



Fig. 1: 843-4



Fig. 2: 486-1; 485; 328



Fig. 3: 1283-14





Fig. 6: 1280-343



Fig. 5: 1280-47



Fig. 7: 1299-24

EN, MN



Fig. 1: 514-16



Fig. 2: 501-62



Fig. 3: 483-18



Fig. 4: 812-7; 807-3



Fig. 5: 824-48



Fig. 6: 508-11



Fig. 7: 505-26



Fig. 8: 755-48



Fig. 9: 755-55



Fig. 10: 752-16



Fig. 11: 1282-222



Fig. 12: 1282-614



Fig. 13: 724-4

Toads; lizards



Fig. 1: 501-35





Fig. 3: 1282-346



Fig. 4: 1282-194



Fig. 5: 328-35



Fig. 6: 3426-4



Fig. 7: 1282-397

Tadpoles; pollywogs

EN, MN



Fig. 1: 802-26b



Fig. 2: 802-26a



Fig. 3: 802-26c



Fig. 4: 802-26a



Fig. 5: 262-4



Fig. 6: 853-1



Fig. 7: 824-78



Fig. 8: 1282-419



Fig. 9: 1282-510



Fig. 10: 3424-1

EN, MN







Fig. 2: 836-2; 802-337

Fig. 1: 824-10

Fig. 3: 507-9







Fig. 4: 481-4

Fig. 6: 861-7







Fig. 7: 737-sn5

Fig. 8: 740-102

Fig. 9: 3668-42







Fig. 10: 755-68

Fig. 10a: 755-68

Fig. 11: 711-17

MN







Fig. 1: 1280-101

Fig. 2: 1283-54

Fig. 3: 1282-142







Fig. 4: 733-14

Fig. 5: 1280-247

Fig. 6: 1282-180







Fig. 7: 1280-411

Fig. 8: 1280-622

Fig. 9: 1282-228







Fig. 10: 1280-612

Fig. 11: 1282-555

Fig. 12: 716-93

Ducks

MN; EN, MN







Fig. 2: 1280-173

Fig. 3: 737-40

Fig. 1: 483-27



Fig. 4: 514-21



Fig. 5: 505-11



Fig. 6: 1280-72



Fig. 7: 1282-7



Fig. 8: 1282-164



Fig. 10: 1280-79

Ducks, garza Plate 64

ΕN



Fig. 1: 328-18



Fig. 2: 483-12



Fig. 3: 483-14



Fig. 4: 328-37



Fig. 5: 534-1



Fig. 6: 514-3



Fig. 7: 483-21



Fig. 8: 483-32



Fig. 9: 501-43



Fig. 10: 505-17

ΕN



Fig. 1: 849-11



Fig. 2: 483-24



Fig. 3: 562-2



Fig. 4: 824-39



Fig. 5: 429-81



Fig. 6: 501-27



Fig. 7: 479-1



Fig. 8: 853-5



Fig. 9: 853-13a



Fig. 10: 329-13



Fig. 11: 481-2



Fig. 12: 537-19

MN



Fig. 1: 742A-2



Fig. 2: 1282-65



Fig. 3: 743-15



Fig. 4: 1283-87



Fig. 5: 752-14



Fig. 6: 1283-13



Fig. 7: 755-18



Fig. 8: 1282-367



Fig. 9: 1282-515



Fig. 1: 1282-9



Fig. 2: 1282-33



Fig. 3: 1280-152



Fig. 4: 1280-32



Fig. 5: 1280-27



Fig. 6: 1280-137



Fig. 7: 1282-78



Fig. 8: 1280-231



Fig. 9: 1280-77



Fig. 10: 1280-50



Fig. 11: 1280-308

MN



Fig. 12: 1282-167



Fig. 13: 1282-126



Fig. 14: 1282-185



Fig. 15: 1280-104



Fig. 16: 1280-618



Fig. 17: 1282-545



Fig. 18: 1280-56



Fig. 19: 1282-52



Fig. 20: 1280-401



Fig. 21: 740-53.



Fig. 22: 1280-354



Fig. 23: 1282-589



Fig. 1: 257-6



Fig. 3: 1282-51



Fig. 5: 752-9



Fig. 7: 1283-41



Fig. 2: 1280-131



Fig. 4: 1282-101



Fig. 6: 1283-15



Fig. 8: 500-14



Fig. 1: 329-6



Fig. 3: 733-1



Fig. 2: 483-7



Fig. 4: 1283-33



Fig. 5: 1280-43



Fig. 6: 1283-11



Fig. 7: 1282-520







Fig. 1: 512-7

Fig. 2: 505-14

Fig. 3: 746A-98





Fig. 4: 509-2

Fig. 5: 1363-25





Fig. 6: 1283-103

Fig. 7: 733-21a





Fig. 8: 723-20

Fig. 9: 3668-49

Swift

ΕN



Fig. 1: 329-4



Fig. 2: 481-11



Fig. 3: 483-76



Fig. 4: 483-128



Fig. 5: 507-8



Fig. 6: 866-1



Fig. 7: 529-8



Fig. 8: 817-2



Fig. 9: 862-12

ΕN





Fig. 1: 849-4

Fig. 2: 501-4

Fig. 3: 746A-91







Fig. 4: 501-16a; 505-9

Fig. 5: 508-14

Fig. 6: 504-2







Fig. 7: 507-16

Fig. 8: 527-1

Fig. 9: 483-52





Fig. 10: 479-6 Curved fish



Fig. 11: 824-3

MN





Fig. 1: 1282-100

Fig. 2: 802-12

Fig. 3: 723-10









Fig. 4: 1280-588

Fig. 5: 1282-504

Fig. 6: 1280-121 Fig. 7: 1280-410









Fig. 8: 1282-603

Fig. 9: 1280-203

Fig. 10: 1280-71







Fig. 12: 1283-130



Fig. 13: 1280-46

Banded fish



Fig. 1: 742B-11



Fig. 3: 1280-468



Fig. 5: 1280-346; 1282-322



Fig. 6: 746A-91



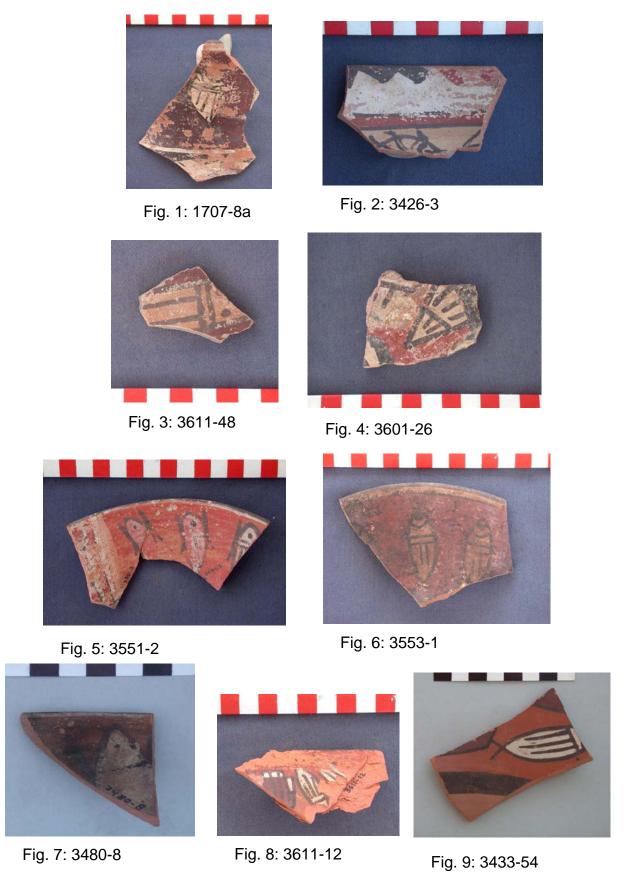
Fig. 2: 1280-402



Fig. 4: 1280-428



Fig. 7: 1280-84



Late fish Plate 77

EN, MN



Fig. 1: 514-7



Fig. 2: 824-20



Fig. 3: 500-12



Fig. 4: 328-6



Fig. 5: 427-1



Fig. 6: 743-1



Fig. 7: 742A-7



Fig. 8: 1280-73



Fig. 9: 1280-67



Fig. 10: 716-9



Fig. 11: 740-11



Fig. 12: 737-6

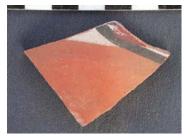


Fig. 13: 740-54







Fig. 1: 1282-91

Fig. 2: 1282-43

Fig. 3: 1282-157







Fig. 4: 1280-102

Fig. 5: 1283-20

Fig. 6: 1283-40







Fig. 7: 1282-4

Fig. 8: 755-105

Fig. 9: 333-1









Fig. 11: 1280-154

Fig. 13: 1368-5

Fig. 14: 1280-292

Fig. 15: 3668-29

EN, MN





Fig. 1: 824-22

Fig. 2: 824-40







Fig. 3: 505-3

Fig. 4: 507-4

Fig. 5: 860-12







Fig. 6: 501-31

Fig. 7: 500-9

Fig. 8: 483-22





Fig. 9: 808-2 Fig. 10: 483-16



Fig. 1: 483-33



Fig. 2: 481-14



Fig. 3: 329-2



Fig. 4: 1353-1



Fig. 5: 1343-4



Fig. 6: 1282-45



Fig. 7: 3621-2



Fig. 8: 3621-16



Fig. 9: 3630-16



Fig. 10: 3621-19



Fig. 11: 3621-63

EN,MN



Fig. 1: 857-2



Fig. 2: 821-1



Fig. 3: 328-16



Fig. 4: 295-4



Fig. 5: 483-17



Fig. 6: 801-39



Fig. 7: 749-1



Fig. 9: 1280-156



Fig. 8: 752-6



Fig. 10: 1349-1

MN



Fig. 1: 804-1



Fig. 2: 1282-136



Fig. 3: 1286-5



Fig. 4: 733-6



Fig. 5: 1282-269



Fig. 6: 755-38



Fig. 7: 1282-40



Fig. 8: 1283-24



Fig. 9: 1282-50



Fig. 10: 1282-3



Fig. 11: 1280-127

Ají, vertical

EN, MN



Fig. 1: 514-13



Fig. 2: 511-4



Fig. 3: 513-1



Fig. 4: 834-1



Fig. 5: 849-5



Fig. 6: 292-1; 272-2



Fig. 7: 483-70



Fig. 8: 1348-3



Fig. 9: 1365-1



Fig. 10: 1343-3

MN





Fig. 1: 530-9; 532-1

Fig. 2: 1367-2

Fig. 3: 532-1





Fig. 4: 1283-9

Fig. 5: 1283-7



Fig. 6: 1282-108







Fig. 8: 733-34

ΕN



Fig. 1: 824-5





Fig. 2: 501-12

Fig. 3: 509-1

Fig. 4: 509-5







Fig. 5: 328-23

Fig. 6: 328-3

Fig. 7: 508-22







Fig. 8: 860-1

Fig. 9: 292-1; 283-1

Fig. 10: 514-10

Beans



Fig. 1: 501-14



Fig. 2: 295-2



Fig. 3: 429-11



Fig. 4: 833-3



Fig. 5: 1280-2



Fig. 6: 317-5



Fig. 7: 755-44

Beans Plate 87



Fig. 1: 1282-31



Fig. 2: 1282-130



Fig. 3: 1282-220



Fig. 4: 1282-508



Fig. 5: 483-15



Fig. 6: 1280-30



Fig. 7: 755-19

Beans



Fig. 1: 849-1



Fig. 2: 849-1; 848



Fig. 3: 740-16



Fig. 4: 710-1



Fig. 5: 740-77



Fig. 6: 1280-9



Fig. 7: 1283-44



Fig. 8: 1280-61



Fig. 9: 1283-18



Fig. 10: 1283-196



Fig. 11: 716-59

MN







Fia. 1: 733-7

Fig. 2: 1299-29

Fig. 3: 1280-63







Fig. 4: 746A-79a

Fig. 5: 737-8

Fig. 6: 1282-537







Fig. 7: 1282-69

Fig. 8: 1282-123

Fig. 9: 329-17



Fig. 10: 1282-444



Fig. 11: 1280-380



Fig. 13: 1282-79



Fig. 12: 1283-17

Corn

MN







Fig. 1: 1280-111

Fig. 2: 1282-63

Fig. 3: 743-8







Fig. 4: 1283-21

Fig. 5: 1354-2

Fig. 6: 3480-1







Fig. 7: 1280-126

Fig. 8: 3464-2

Fig. 9: 3619-2



Fig. 10: 1283-124 Corn



Fig. 11: 1345-8; 1347-1

Plate 91







Fig. 1: 864-12

Fig. 2: 849-10a

Fig. 3: 1286-7







Fig. 4: 1363-10

Fig. 5: 1280-576

Fig. 6: 755-28







Fig. 7: 1280-62

Fig. 8: 1283-194

Fig. 9: 1282-<u>56</u>8







Fig. 10: 1282-578

Fig. 11: 1280-159

Fig. 12: 1283-113



Fig. 1: 328-8



Fig. 3: 483-5



Fig. 5: 833; 823-2



Fig. 7: 3420-13



Fig. 1: 506-1



Fig. 4: 716-30



Fig. 6: 1300-5



Fig. 8: 3501-1

MN, EN



Fig. 1: 737-88



Fig. 2: 1280-313



Fig. 3: 1282-113



Fig. 4: 1283-61



Fig. 5: 1280-120



Fig. 6: 333-5



Fig. 7: 529-2



Fig. 8: 736-4



Fig. 9: 736-6



Fig. 10: 752-5

EN, MN







Fig. 1: 514-8

Fig. 2: 507-2

Fig. 3: 860-3







Fig. 4: 485-3

Fig. 5: 755-30a

Fig. 6: 743-11





Fig. 7: 1299-2

Fig. 8: 746A-18







Fig. 9: 1282-35

Fig. 10: 537-11

Fig. 11: 1300-6

Lúcuma



Fig. 1: 512-12



Fig. 2: 805-1a



Fig. 3: 1282-410



Fig. 4: 716-6



Fig. 5: 1282-189



Fig. 6: 1280-307



Fig. 7: 755-16



Fig. 8: 749-18



Fig. 9: 1280-296

Crops and fruits, minor categories

Decoration IN, EN, MN, LN Fig. 2: 530-2 Fig. 1: 106b-1 Fig. 3: 824-41 Fig. 5: 3625-19 Fig. 6: 742B-3 Fig. 4: 3630-1 Fig. 7: 3708-1 Fig. 9: 1282-296 Fig. 10: 737-113 Fig. 8: 3661-1 Fig. 11: 723-2 Fig. 12: 1356-4 Fig. 13: 429-6

Lines and bands, diagonal, zig-zag, wavy line

Plate 97

EN, MN

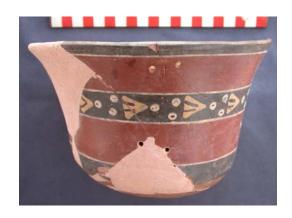


Fig. 1: 292-3



Fig. 2: 762-2



Fig. 3: 486-5



Fig. 4: 328-2



Fig. 5: 328-29



Fig. 6: 485-2



Fig. 7: 328-57



Fig. 8: 1353-2



Fig. 1: 737-4



Fig. 2: 1280-37



Fig. 3: 1282-99



Fig. 4: 736-7



Fig. 5: 1282-103



Fig. 6: 1282-148



Fig. 7: 1365-10



Fig. 8: 1282-193



Fig. 9: 751B-5



Fig. 10: 1299-4



Fig. 11: 1283-58



Fig. 12: 716-29

EN, MN



Fig. 1: 824-23

Fig. 2: 746A-10







Fig. 3: 755-7

Fig. 4: 740-80

Fig. 5: 755-24







Fig. 6: 743-5

Fig. 7: 762-28

Fig. 8: 864-2







Fig. 9: 1283-15

Fig. 10: 1280-158

Fig. 11: 3668-23

LN



Fig. 1: 3559-1



Fig. 2: 3631-44



Fig. 3: 3433-4



Fig. 4: 3433-5



Fig. 5: 3631-31



Fig. 6: 3601-73



Fig. 7: 3420-85



Fig. 8: 3639-1



Fig. 1: 751-1a





Fig. 3: 724-1



Fig. 4: 1286-4



Fig. 5: 752-58



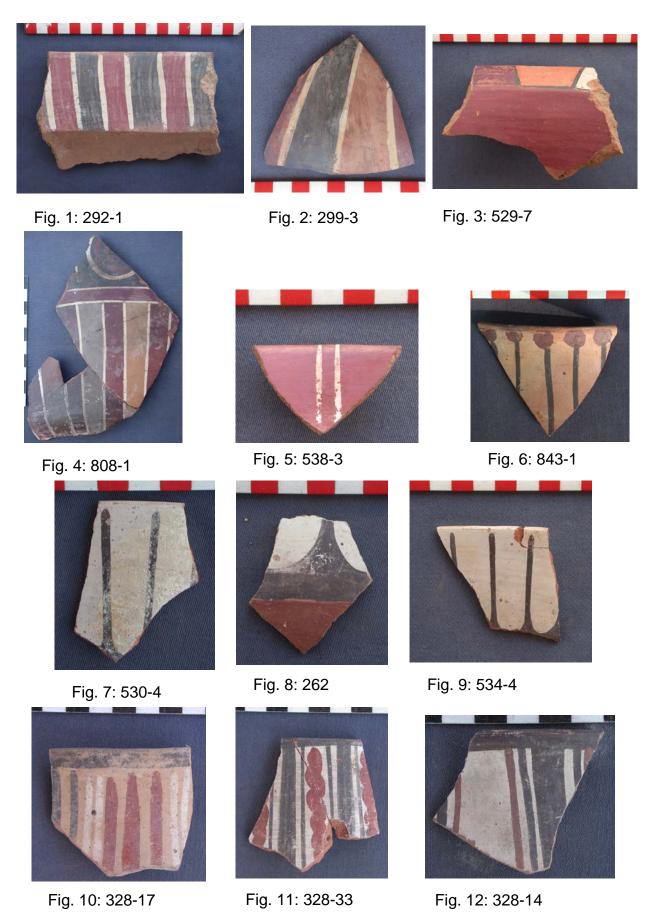
Fig. 6: 746A-15



Fig. 7: 1282-297



Fig. 8: 1280-18



Lines and bands, vertical Plate 103

MN

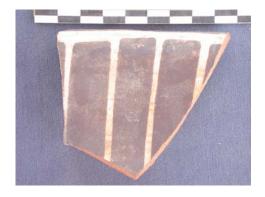


Fig. 1: 1282-32



Fig. 2: 1282-154



Fig. 3: 733-12; 762-13



Fig. 4: 1282-13



Fig. 5: 716-49



Fig. 6: 328-24



Fig. 7: 740-30



Fig. 8: 733-4



Fig. 9: 740-3



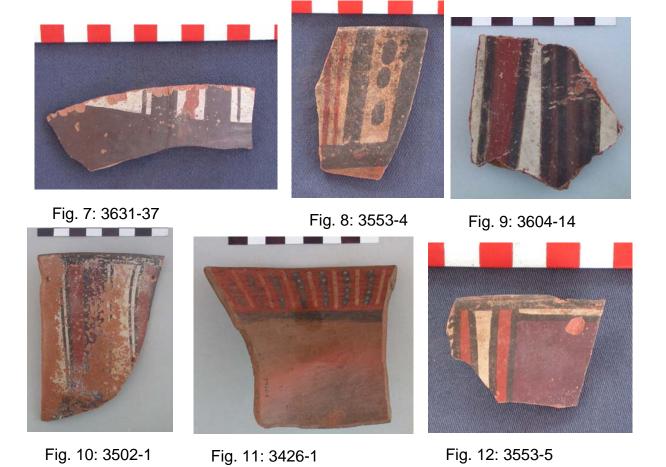
Fig. 10: 1349-35



Fig. 11: 752-29

Decoration LN Fig. 1: 3684-1 Fig. 2: 3631-2 Fig. 3: 3571-2

Fig. 4: 3688-1 Fig. 5: 3526-3 Fig. 6: 3630-17



Lines and bands, vertical





Fig. 3: 854-1



Fig. 2: 817-1



Fig. 4: 333-8



Fig. 4: 762-1



Fig. 5: 1283-34



Fig. 6: 1282-41



Fig. 7: 1280-3



Fig. 8: 1280-332



Fig. 9: 427-41



Fig. 8: 1361-11 Fig. 9: 3505-5
Lines and bands, broad and wavy on design panel

MN



Fig. 1: 838-5



Fig. 2: 846-12b



Fig. 3: 849-12



Fig. 4: 848-1



Fig. 5: 863-1a



Fig. 6: 864-11



Fig. 7: 749-6



Fig. 8: 755-29



Fig. 9: 805-3



Fig. 10: 329-3



Fig. 11: 329-7



Fig. 12: 328-13

MN, EN







Fig. 1: 1280-48 Fig. 2: 1343-6

Fig. 3: 1280-93







Fig. 4: 1349-10

Fig. 5: 1280-36

Fig. 6: 3611-33







Fig. 7: 1280-323

Fig. 8: 823-1

Fig. 9: 752-28





Fig. 10: 514-11

Fig. 11: 328-38



Fig. 1: 508-51



Fig. 2: 106A-4



Fig. 3: 808-1



Fig. 4: 824-10



Fig. 5: 1286-8; 1299-3



Fig. 6: 3620-3



Fig. 7: 3462-1



Fig. 8: 3622-3



Fig. 9: 3668-1

Circle and dot; diamond and dot

EN, MN





Fig. 1: 508-1

Fig. 2: 507-8



Fig. 3: 1300-4a







Fig. 5: 1280-577



Fig. 6: 1283-206



Fig. 7: 1363-36 Fig. 8: 1282-372 Circle and dot



Fig. 9: 1280-546

EN, MN



Fig. 1: 501-2



Fig. 2: 824-14



Fig. 3: 822-19



Fig. 4: 853-3



Fig. 5: 534-3



Fig. 6: 537-9



Fig. 7: 740-22



Fig. 8: 257-4



Fig. 9: 737-36



Fig. 10: 1280-99



Fig. 11: 1280-177



Fig. 12: 1280-215

MN, LN







Fig. 1: 1300-7

Fig. 2: 1282-150

Fig. 3: 1282-584







Fig. 4: 743-4

Fig. 5: 1282-606

Fig. 6: 1282-319



Fig. 7: 1299-4



Fig. 8: 1365-6



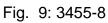




Fig. 10: 3668-65



Fig. 12: 3631-4

Stars

ΕN





Fig. 1: 508-1

Fig. 2: 512-1

Fig. 3: 514-12







Fig. 4: 530-1

Fig. 5: 530-5

Fig. 6: 508-13





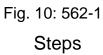


Fig. 7. 299-4

Fig. 8: 506-4; 508-27

Fig. 9: 506-10





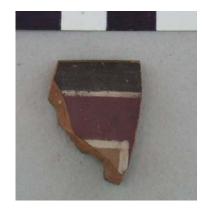


Fig. 10: 507-11

MN



Fig. 1: 328-35



Fig. 2: 716-110



Fig. 3: 716-16



Fig. 4: 280-23



Fig. 5: 737-24



Fig. 6: 1280-434



Fig. 7: 716-88



Fig. 8: 716-91



Fig. 9: 716-12



Fig. 10: 329-1



Fig. 11: 736-5



Fig. 12: 743-9

Steps

Decoration Fig. 2: 3571-1 Fig. 3: 3601-34 Fig. 1: 3668-2 Fig. 5: 3668-9 Fig. 6: 3611-30 Fig. 4: 3559-1



Fig. 7: 3662-13



Fig. 10: 3426-12 Steps



Fig. 11: 3706-1

Fig. 8: 3434-1



LN

Fig. 9: 1709-12



Fig. 12: 3706-2



Fig. 1: 824-54



Fig. 2: 3631-28



Fig. 3: 328-30a



Fig. 4: 711-1



Fig. 5: 333-10



Fig. 6: 716-86



Fig. 7: 710-60 Checkered



Fig. 8: 716-85

MN, LN



Fig. 1: 282-398



Fig. 2: 742B-18



Fig. 3: 743-28



Fig. 4: 3611-41



Fig. 5: 3455-1



Fig. 6: 3668-19



Fig. 7: 3462-4



Fig. 8: 3455-9



Fig. 9: 3668-7



Fig. 10: 3635-1



Fig. 11: 3605-16

Plate 118



Cross hatching Plate 119

MN

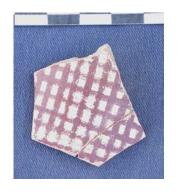


Fig. 1: 716-63



Fig. 2: 746A-39



Fig. 3: 716-117



Fig. 4: 733-8



Fig. 5: 1280-586



Fig. 6: 752-32



Fig. 7: 743-25



Fig. 8: 755-123



Fig. 9: 746A-46



Fig. 10: 743-33



Fig. 11: 746A-90

MN



Fig. 1: 1280-42



Fig. 2: 280-620



Fig. 3: 1282-231



Fig. 4: 1280-109



Fig. 5: 1280-413



Fig. 6: 1282-501



Fig. 7: 1280-276



Fig. 8: 1282-343



Fig. 9: 1363-22

Cross hatching Plate 121

LN, MN





Fig. 2: 3630-5a

Fig. 1: 3631-12







Fig. 3: 3455-31

Fig. 4: 3611-47

Fig. 5: 3622-1









Fig. 6: 1282-163

Fig. 7: 740-1a

Fig. 8: 1350-3

EN, MN, LN



Fig. 1: 483-13



Fig. 2: 514-6



Fig. 3: 1280-149



Fig. 4: 801-27



Fig. 5: 824-26



Fig. 6: 3631-38



Fig. 7: 3553-2



Fig. 8: 3626-11



Fig. 9: 3420-11



Fig. 10: 3631-6

Diamonds

MN



Fig. 1: 1283-63



Fig. 2: 1282-27



Fig. 3: 1282-563



Fig. 4: 1280-541



Fig. 5: 3480-4



Fig. 6: 1280-416



Fig. 7: 325-1



Fig. 8: 3621-10



Fig. 9: 736-2



Fig. 10: 716-15

Diamonds



Fig. 1: 299-6



Fig. 3: 529-3



Fig. 5: 514-5



Fig. 7: 755-4



Fig. 2: 506-2



Fig. 4: 501-3



Fig. 6: 564-3



Fig. 8: 3622-6

Decoration ΕN Fig. 3: 483-39 Fig. 1: 535-7 Fig. 2: 537-12 Fig. 4: 529-1 Fig. 5: 483-20 Fig. 8: 328-11 Fig. 7: 514-4 Fig. 6: 514-17 Fig. 11: 514-9 Fig. 9: 514-4 Fig. 10: 514-15

MN



Fig. 1: 1280-22



Fig. 2: 1283-120



Fig. 3: 1283-28



Fig. 4: 1283-38



Fig. 5: 1282-155



Fig. 6: 1283-22



Fig. 7: 710-55



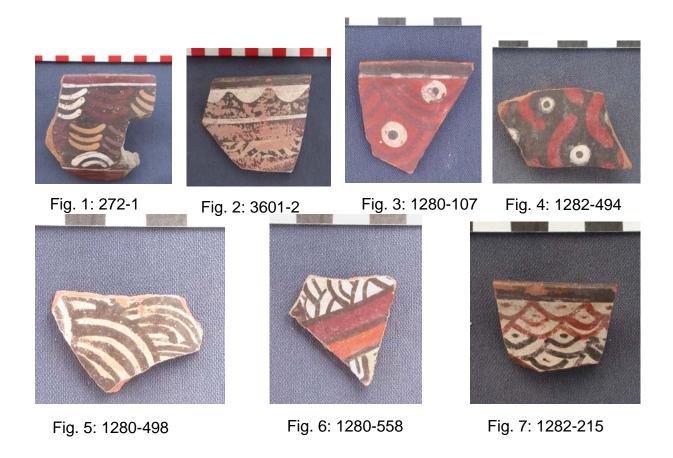
Fig. 8: 1283-140



Fig. 9: 1282-1



Fig. 10: 1282-46



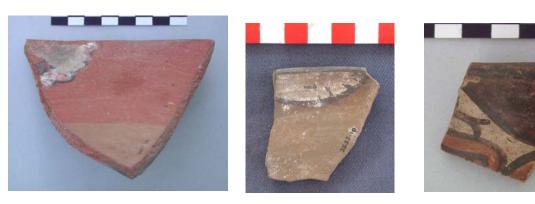






Fig. 11: 3709-1



Fig. 1: 746A-53



Fig. 2: 755-14



Fig. 4: 724-2



Fig. 6: 737-94



Fig. 3: 1282-66



Fig. 5: 724-2; 716-47



Fig. 7: 716-17

EN, MN



Fig. 1: 262-3



Fig. 2: 262-18



Fig. 3: 861-1b



Fig. 4: 481-6



Fig. 5: 711-6



Fig. 6: 755-60



Fig. 7: 746A-97



Fig. 8: 754-6



Fig. 9: 1282-548



Fig. 10: 3625-10



Fig. 1: 429-86



Fig. 2: 328-21



Fig. 4: 755-66



Fig. 6: 755-142



Fig. 3: 711-10



Fig. 5: 755-116



Fig. 7: 752-33a

MN





Fig. 2: 1280-69

Fig. 3: 1280-297







Fig. 4: 737-111

Fig. 5: 1280-329

Fig. 6: 1299-8







Fig. 7: 1280-335

Fig. 8: 1280-13

Fig. 9: 737-48







Fig. 10: 737-145

Fig. 11: 1280-330a

Fig. 12: 740-108

EN, MN



Fig. 1: 824-13



Fig. 2: 834-9



Fig. 3: 505-20



Fig. 4: 492-4



Fig. 5: 328-27



Fig. 6: 427-13



Fig. 7: 1356-1



Fig. 8: 752-3



Fig. 9: 755-13 Triangles



Fig. 10: 737-17



Fig. 11: 1364-8

MN



Fig. 1: 1282-23



Fig. 2: 1343-1



Fig. 3: 716-68



Fig. 4: 1280-362



Fig. 5: 3621-25



Fig. 6: 3668-44



Fig. 7: 710-63



Fig. 8: 755-56



Fig. 9: 1299-7



Fig. 10: 328-50



Fig. 11: 737-52



Fig. 12: 746A-11

Triangles

MN, LN



Decoration LN Fig. 2: 3662-13 Fig. 3: 3662-34a Fig. 1: 3631-9 Fig. 6: 3662-25a Fig. 5: 3663-10 Fig. 4: 3709-8 Fig. 8: 3709-3 Fig. 7: 3662-35 Fig. 9: 3705-1

Fig. 10: 3662-7 Fig. 11: 3635-10

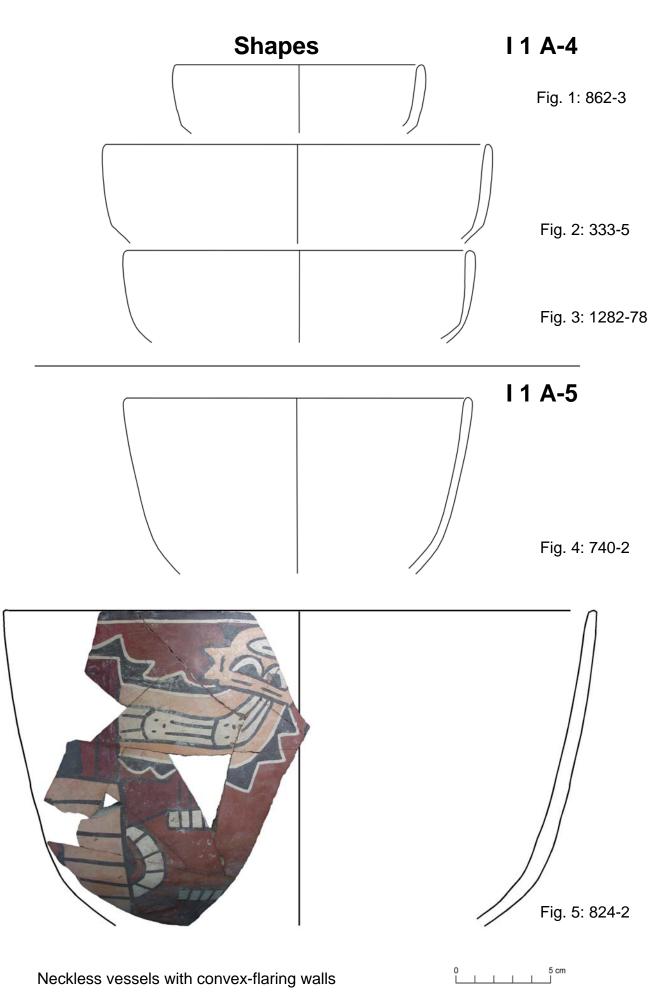


Plate I-1

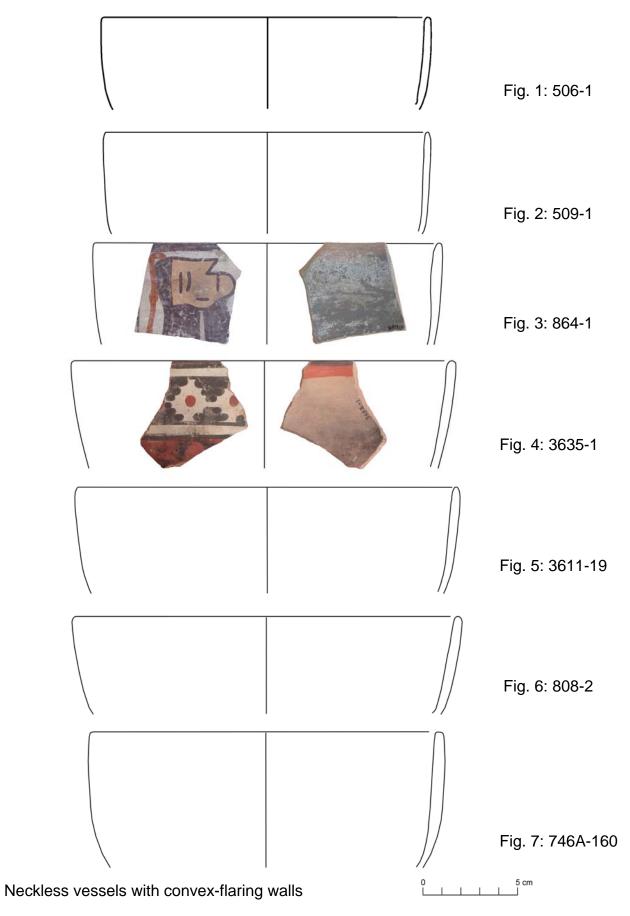


Plate I-2

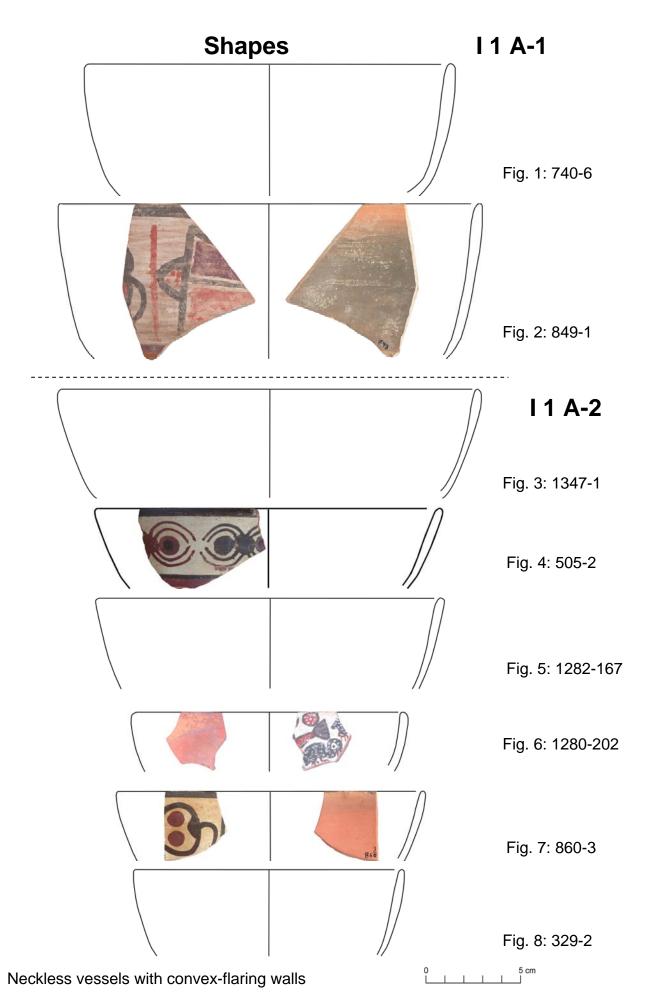


Plate I-3

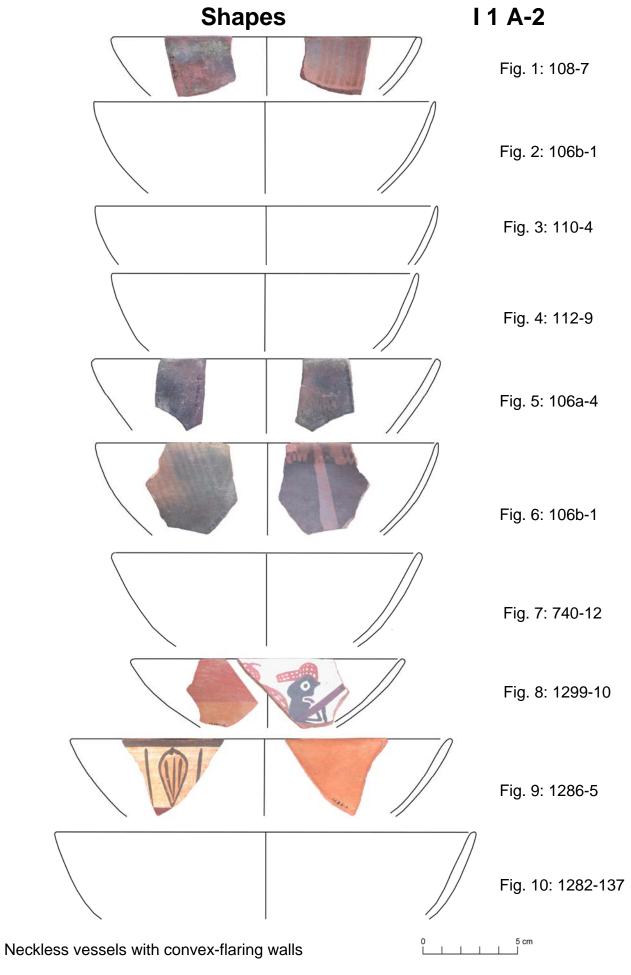


Plate I-4

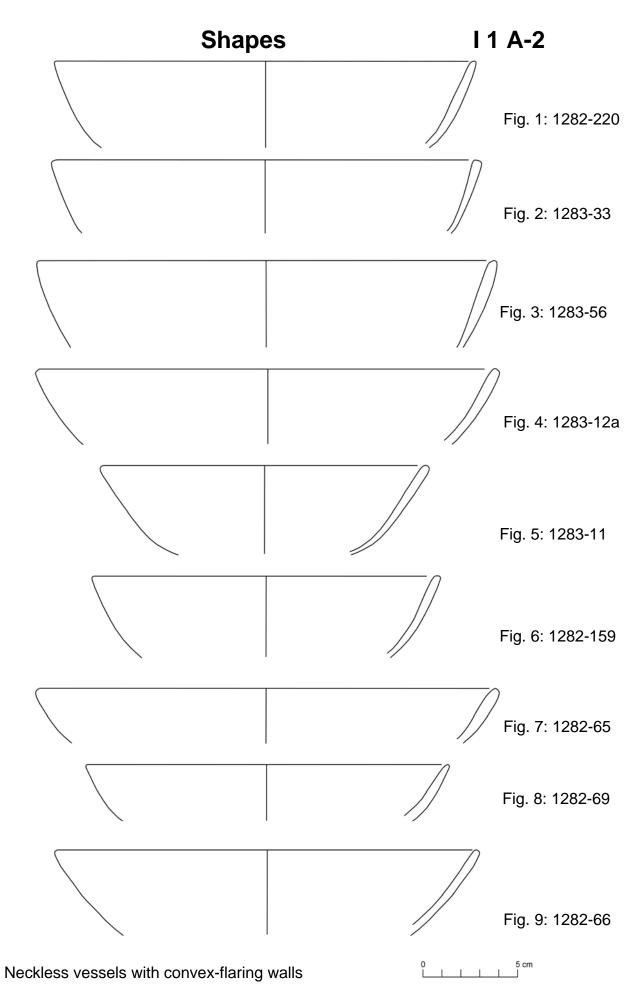
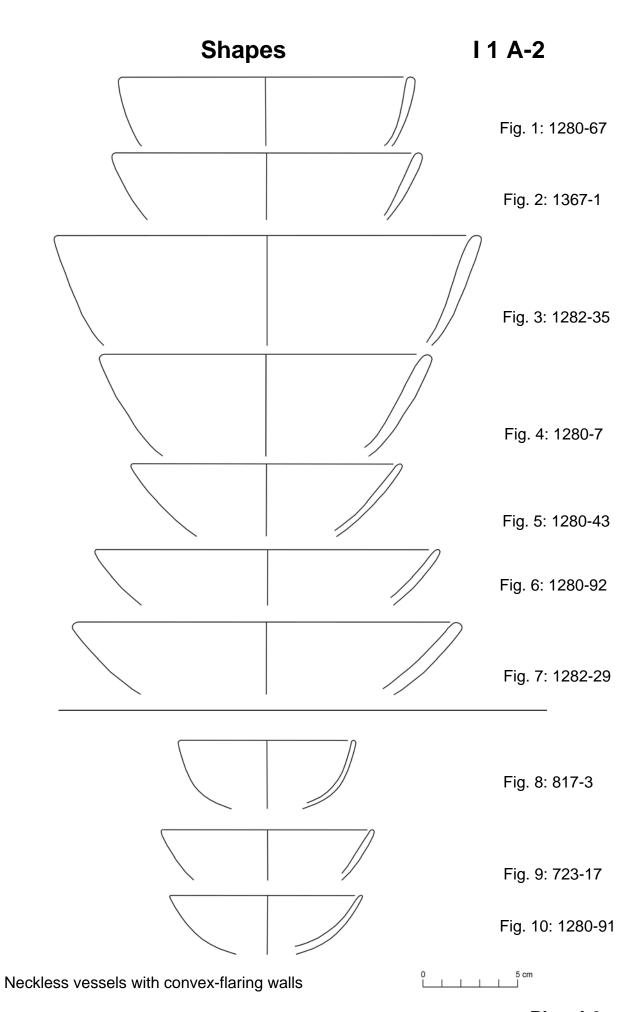


Plate I-5



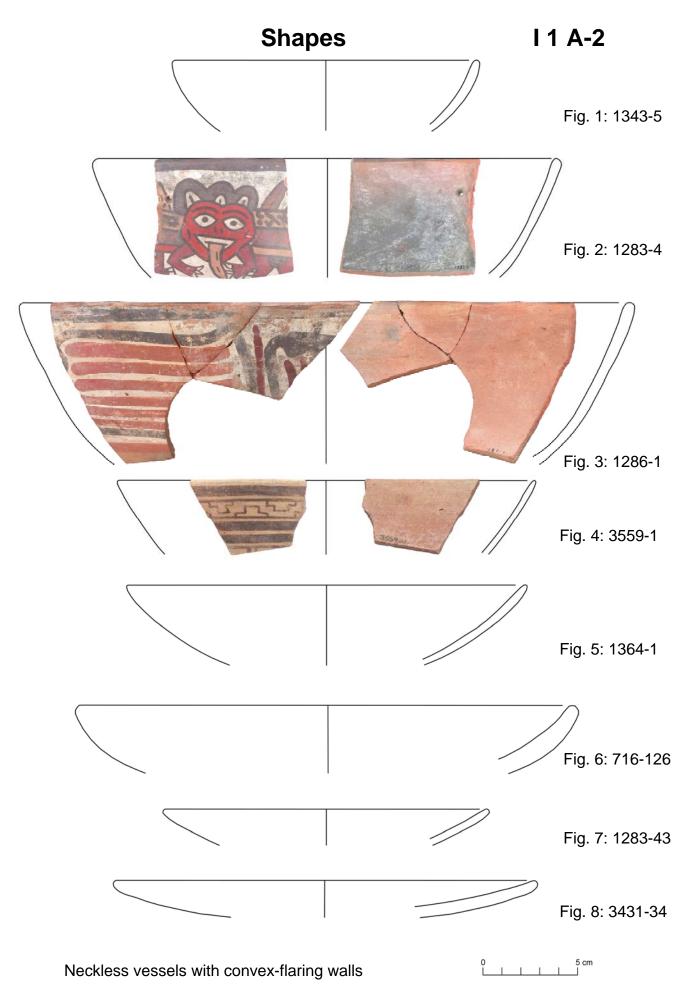


Plate I-7

I 1 A-3

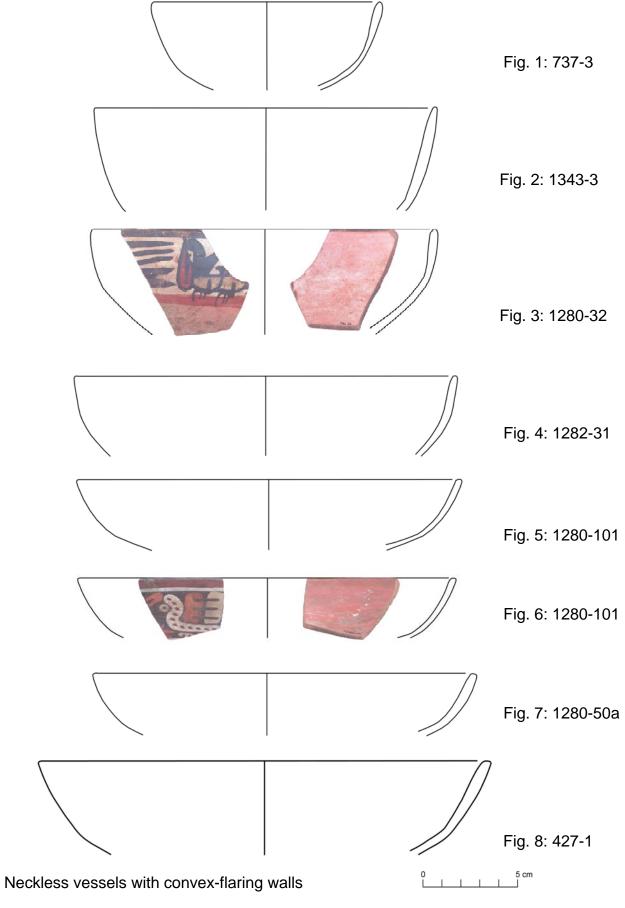
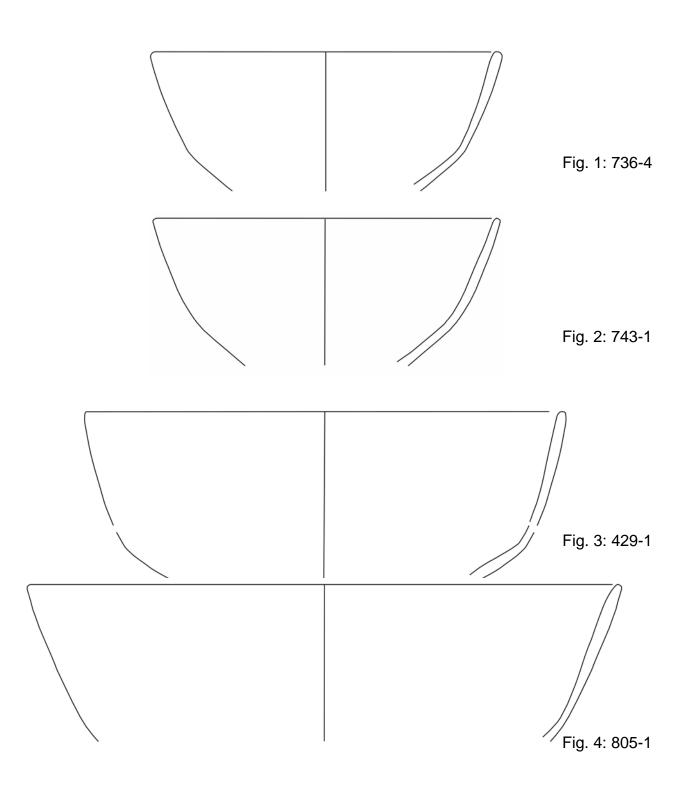


Plate I-8



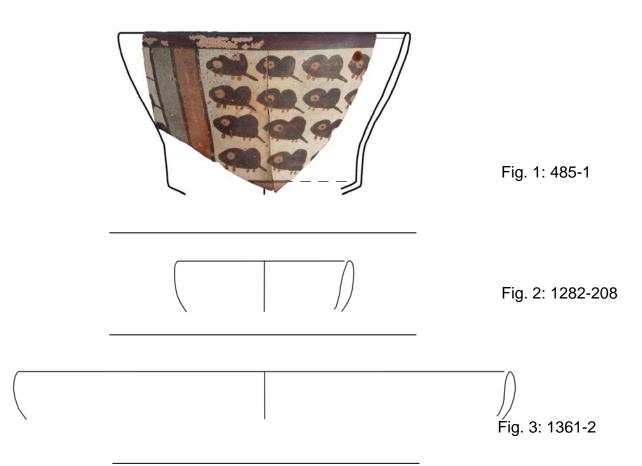


Fig. 4: 508-22

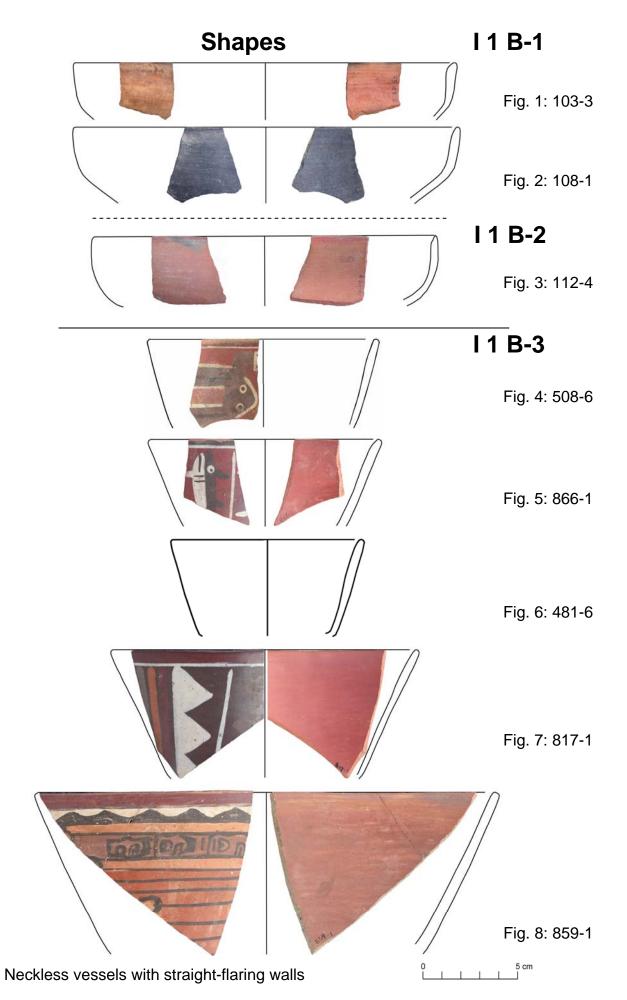


Plate I-11

I 1 B-3

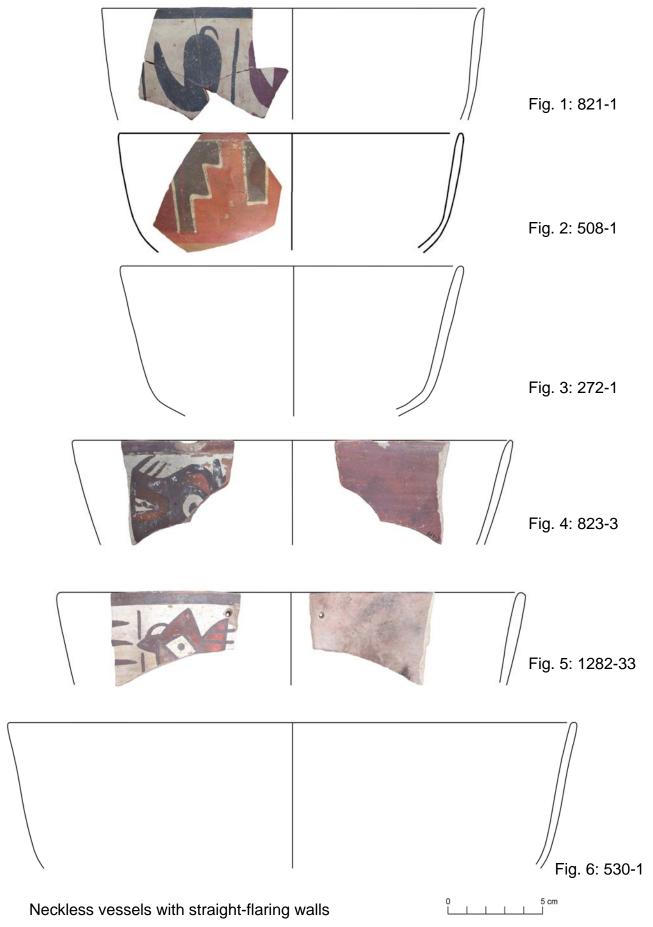


Plate I-12

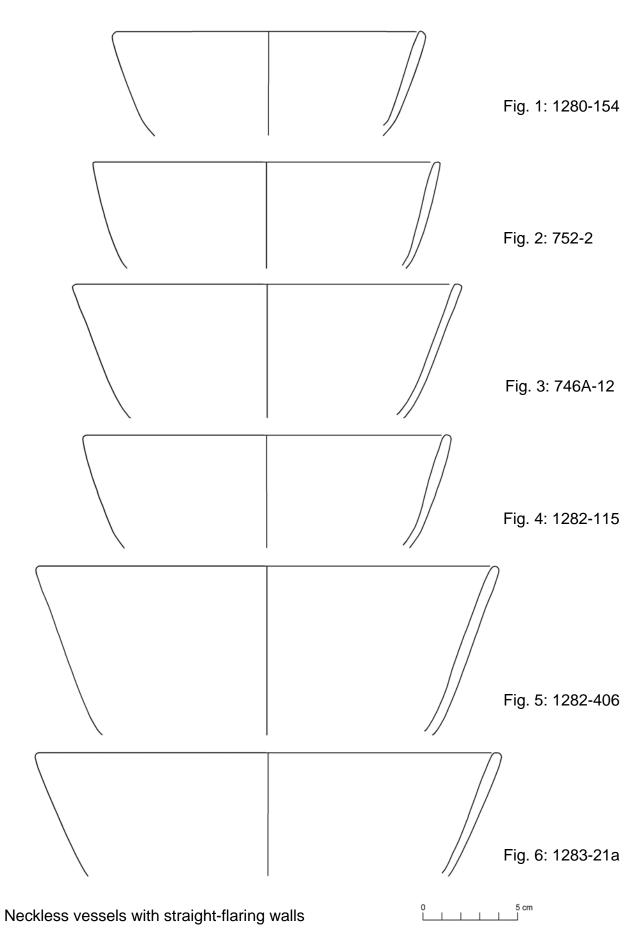
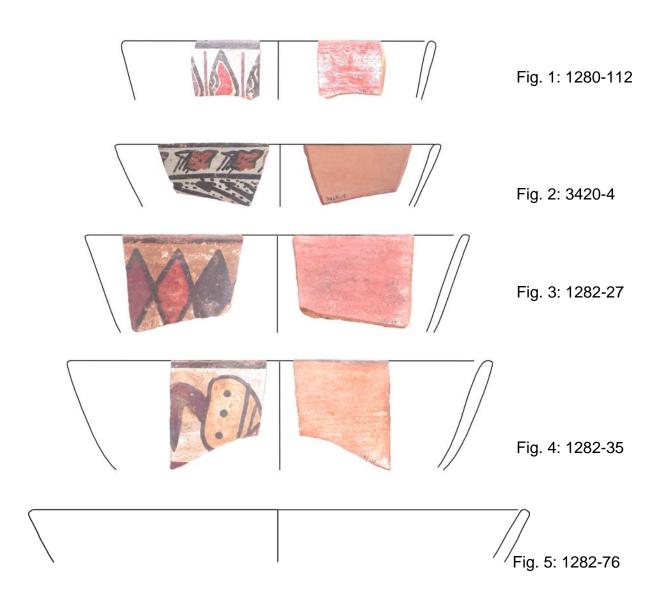


Plate I-13

I 1 B-3



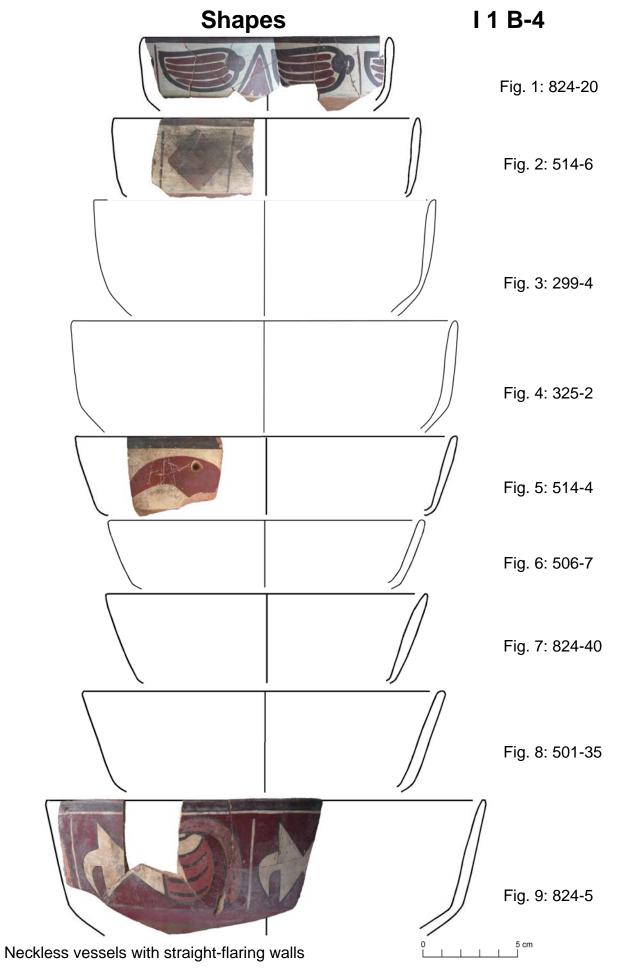
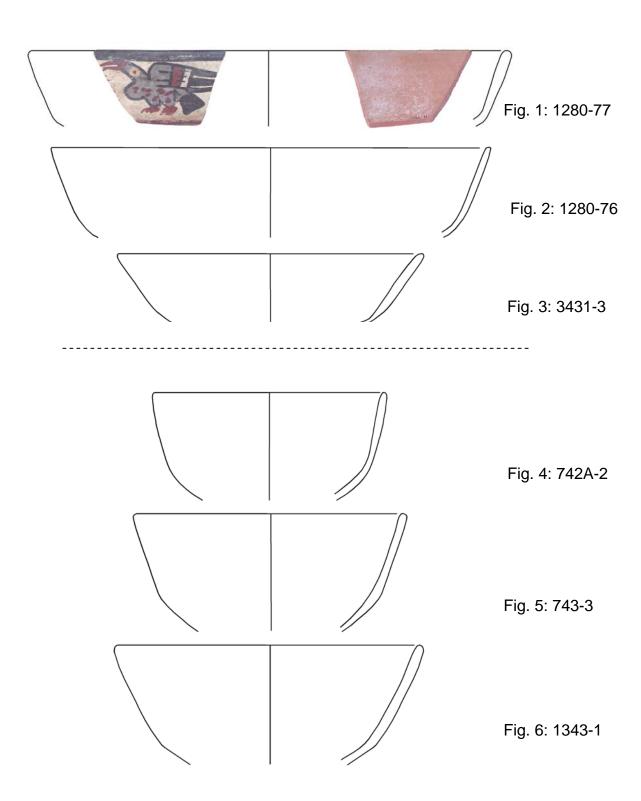


Plate I-15



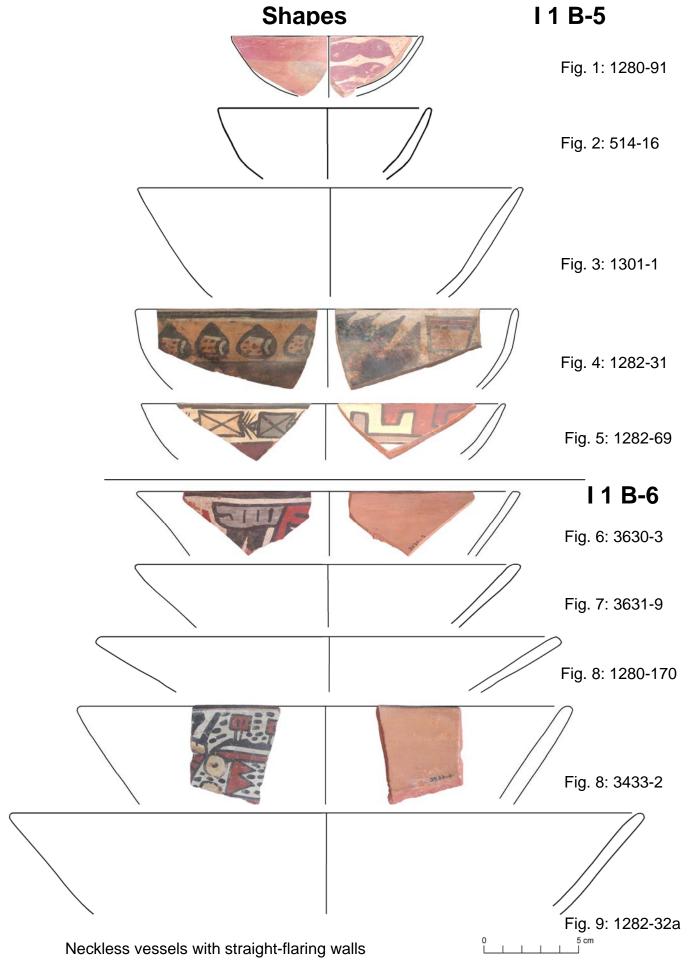


Plate I-17

I 1 C-0



Fig. 1: 100-18

I 1 C-1

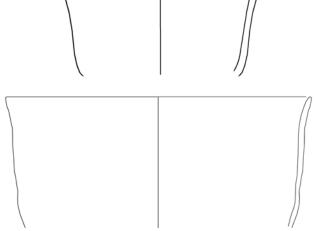


Fig. 2: 804-2

Fig. 3: 508-2





/ Fig. 4: 824-4

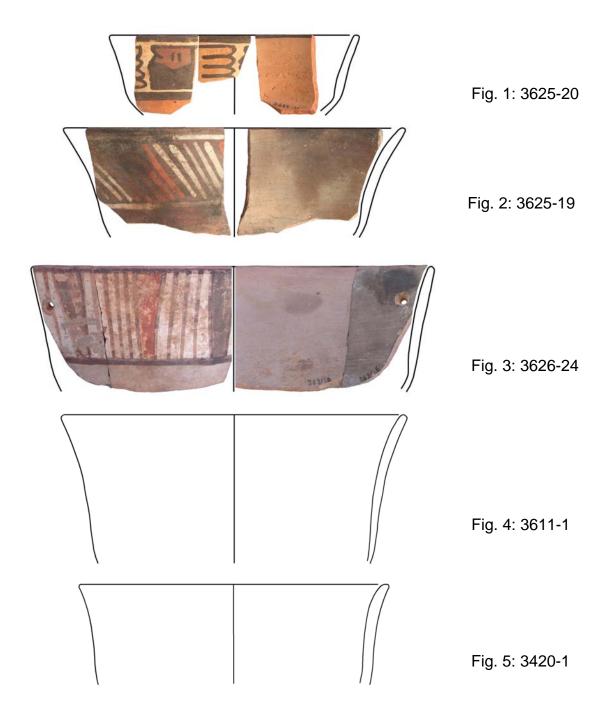


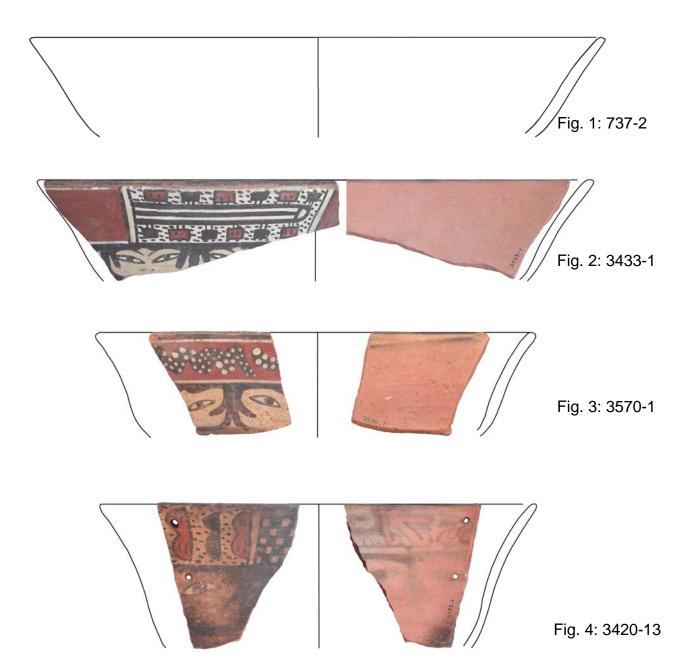
Fig. 5: 824-157

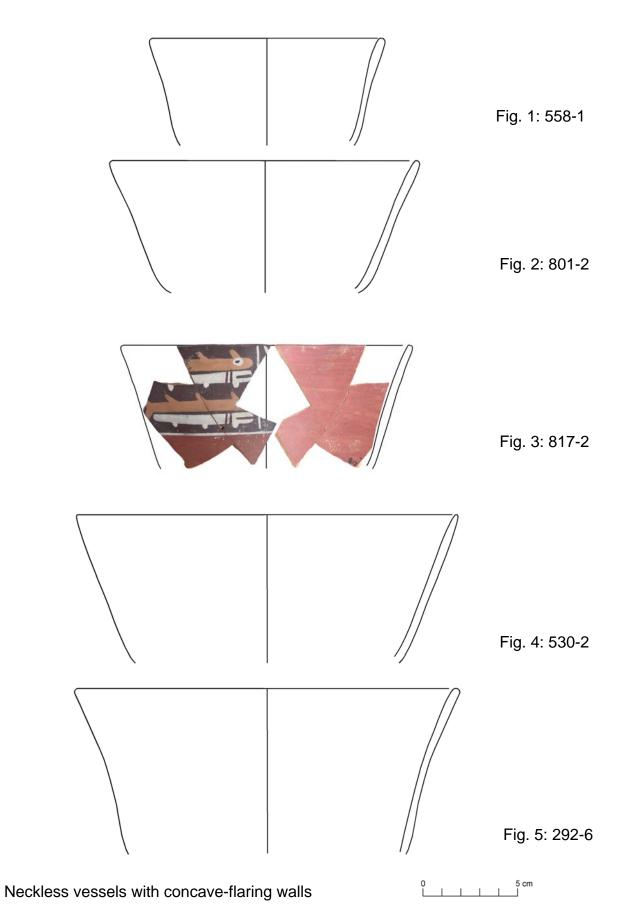
Neckless vessels with concave-flaring walls

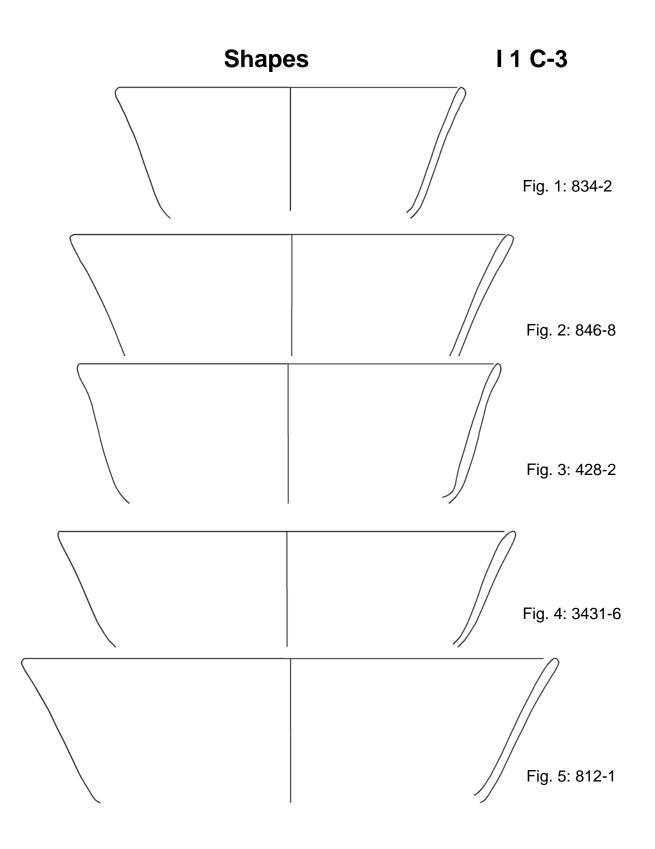


Plate I-18









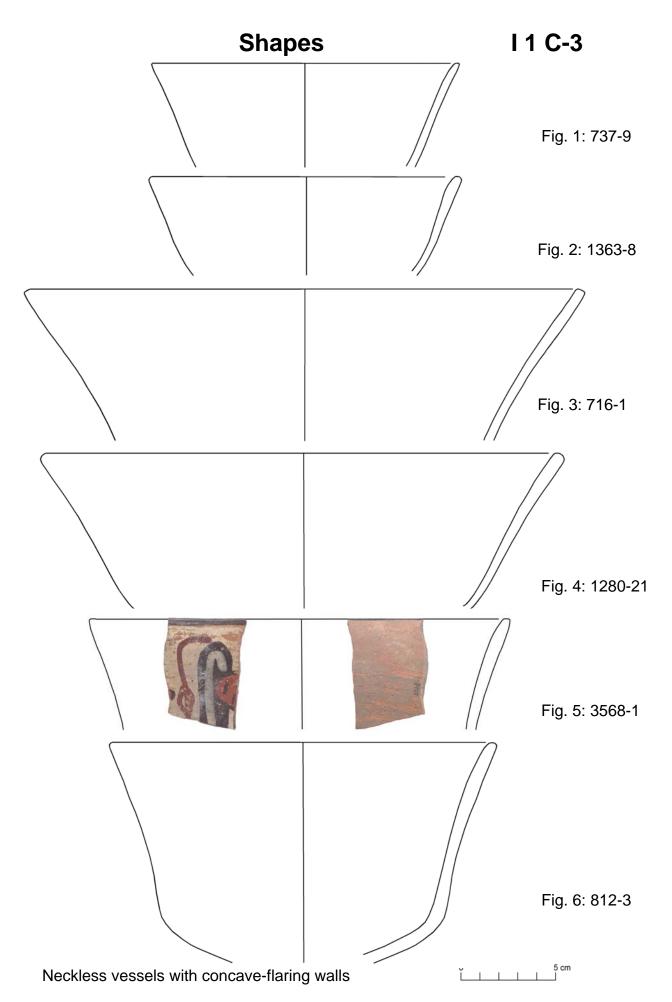
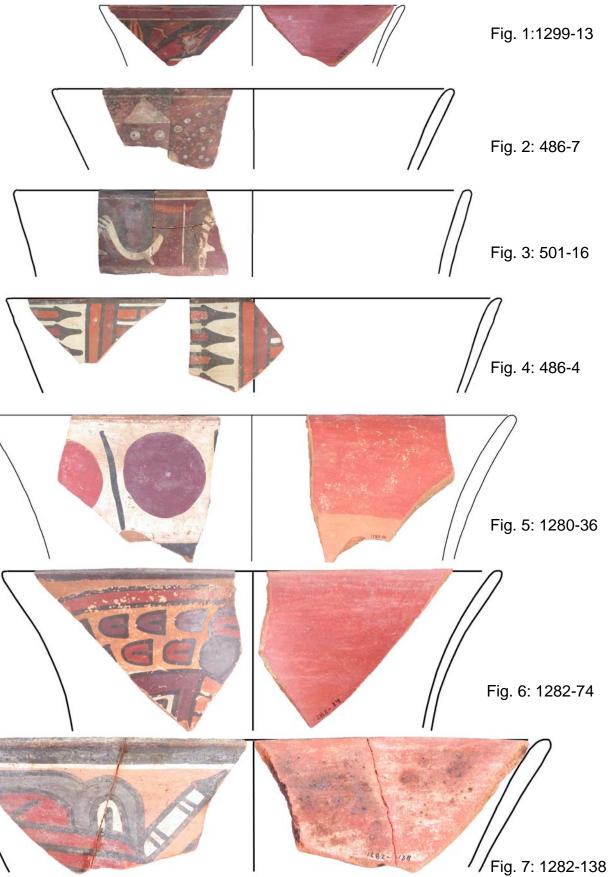


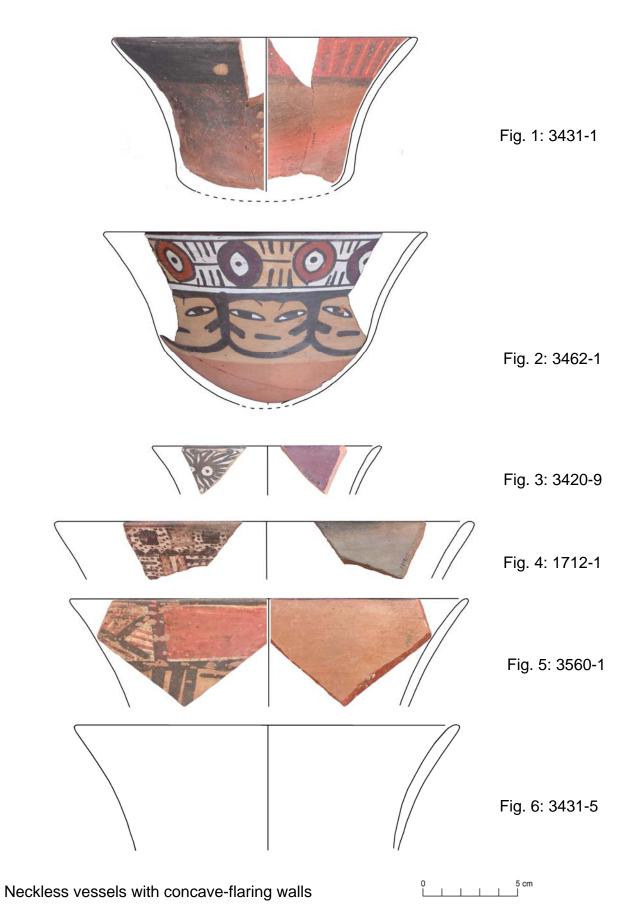
Plate I-23

I 1 C-3



Neckless vessels with concave-flaring walls

Plate I-24



I1 C-5

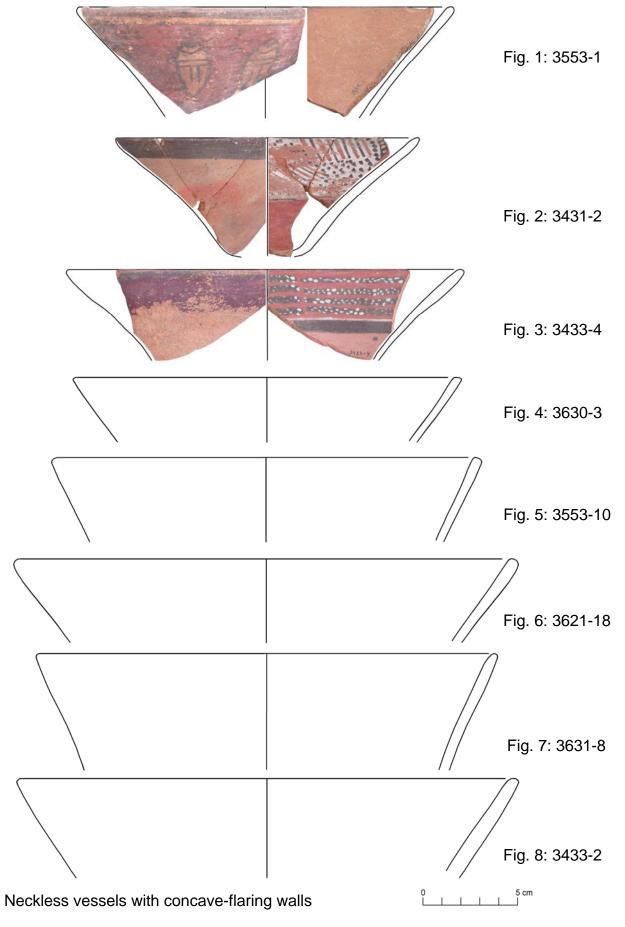
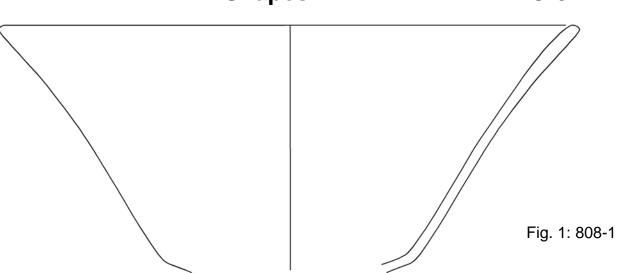
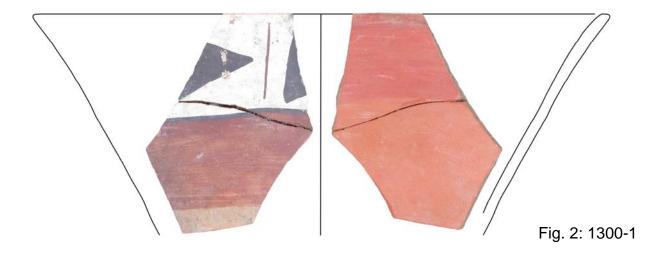


Plate I-26





I1 C-7

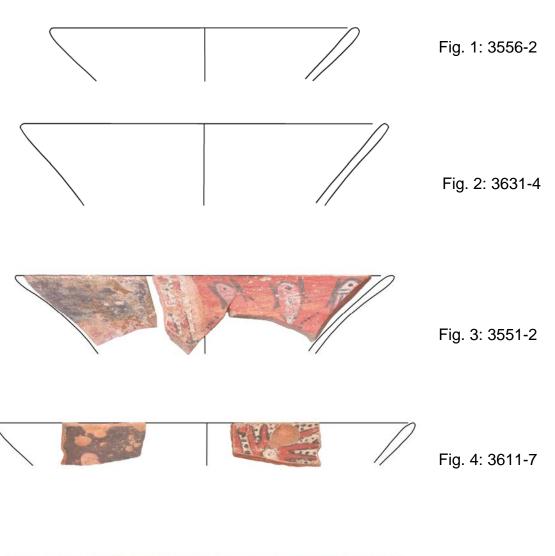
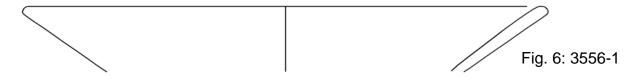




Fig. 5: 3601-73



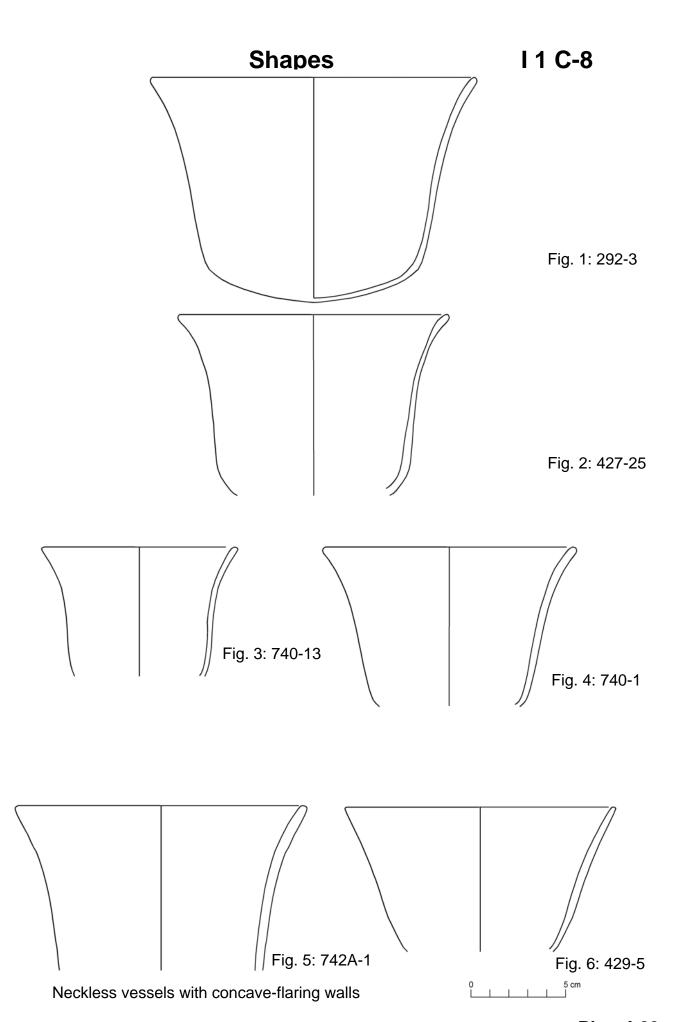


Plate I-29

I 1 C-8

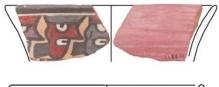


Fig. 1: 1286-11



Fig. 2: 716-31



Fig. 3: 1300-3

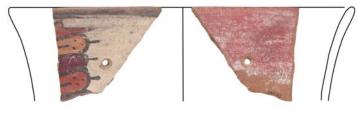


Fig. 4: 1282-53



Fig. 5: 1283-6



Fig. 6: 1282-14



Fig. 7: 1300-2

Neckless vessels with concave-flaring walls

5 cm

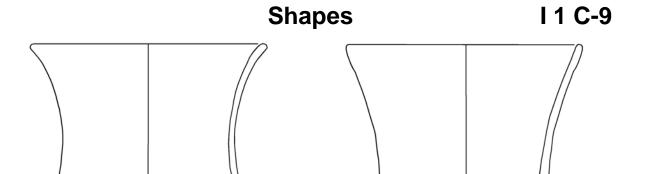


Fig. 1: 751-1

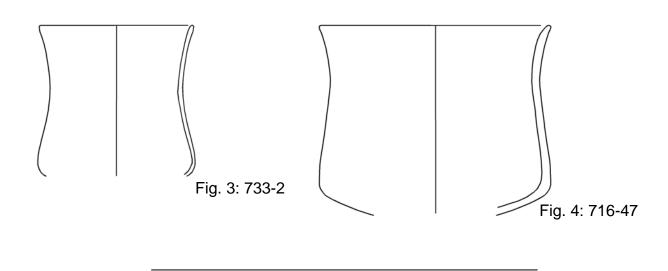
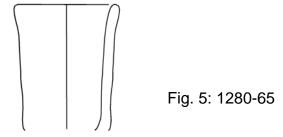




Fig. 2: 716-6



Neckless vessels with concave-flaring walls



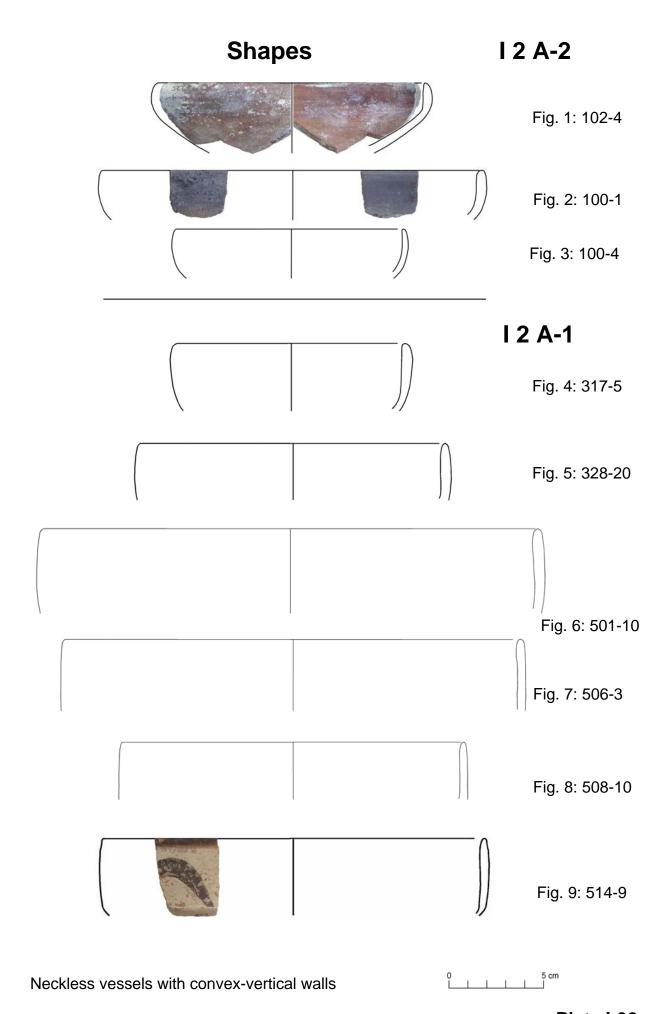




Fig. 1: 1280-196

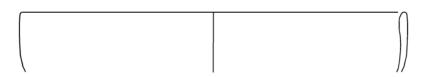


Fig. 2: 1282-142

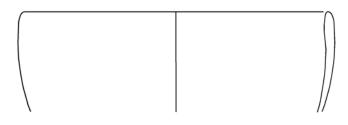


Fig. 3: 1280-63

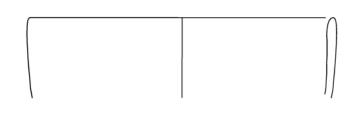


Fig. 4: 1280-30

I 2 A-3



Fig. 5: 3420-128

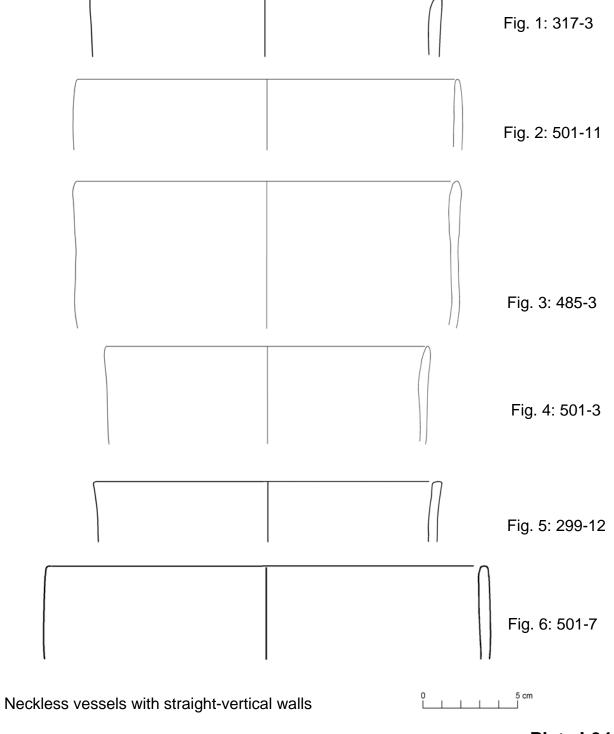


Plate I-34

Shapes I 3 A-3 Fig. 1: 501-22 Fig. 2: 505-24 Fig. 3: 501-48 Fig. 4: 824-54 Fig. 5: 824-46 Fig. 6: 824-214 Fig. 7: 1280-151 Fig. 8: 716-4

I 3 A-4

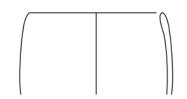
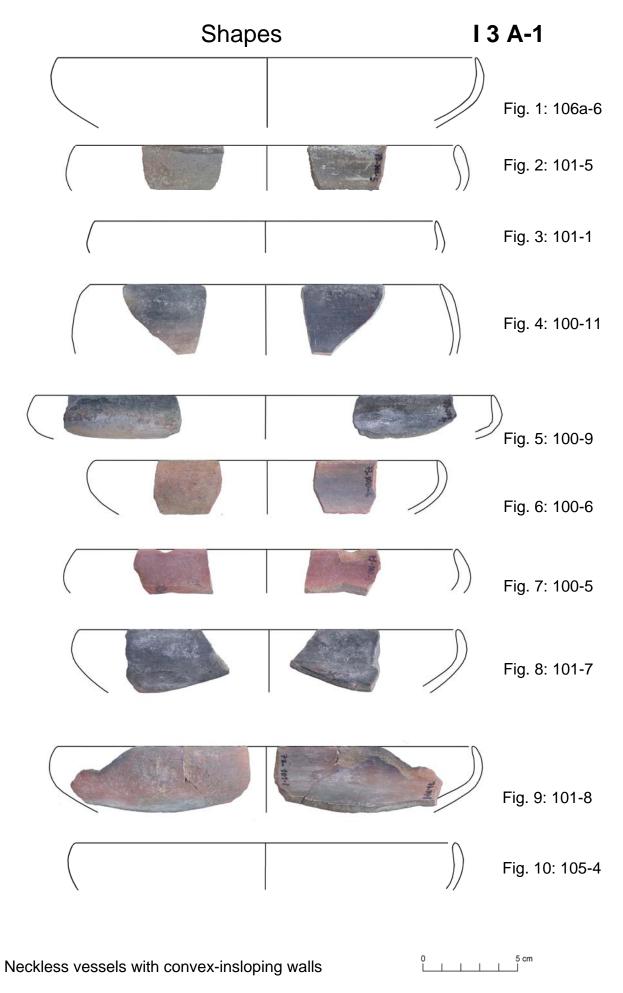
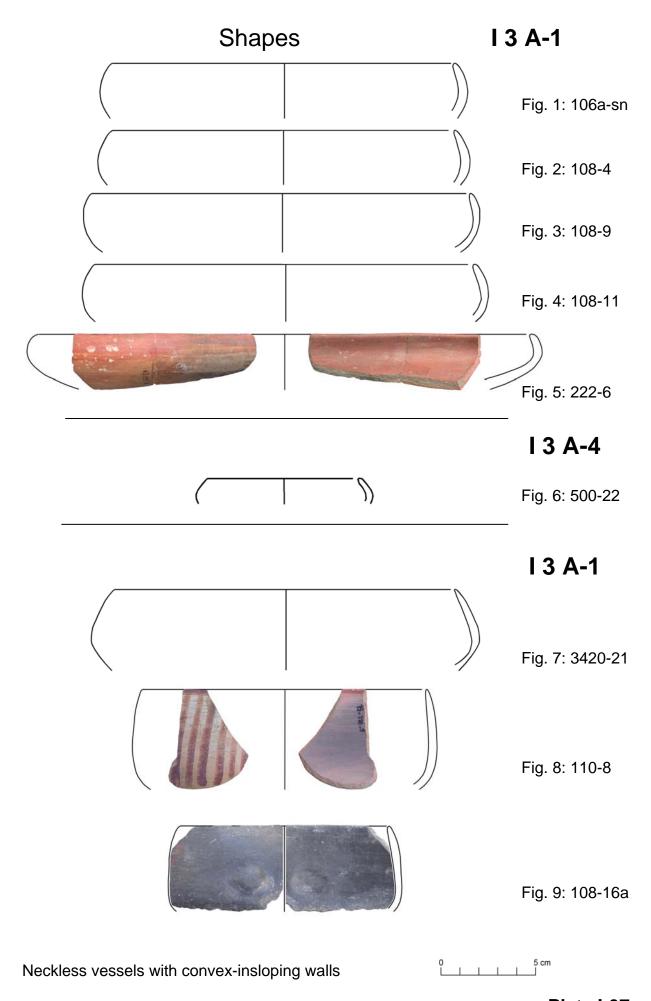


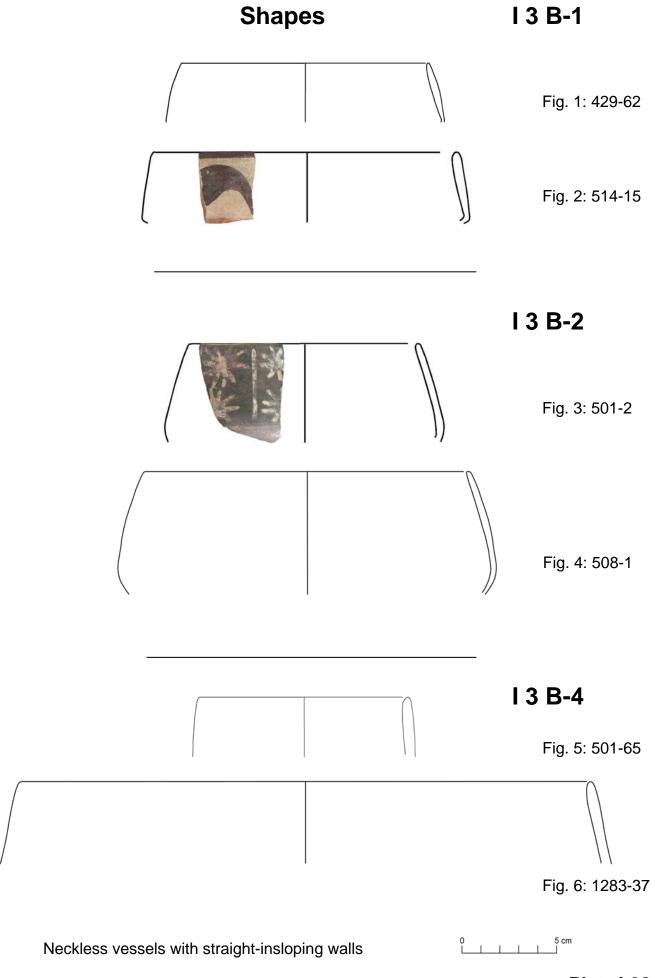
Fig. 6: 740-128

Neckless vessels with convex-insloping wall









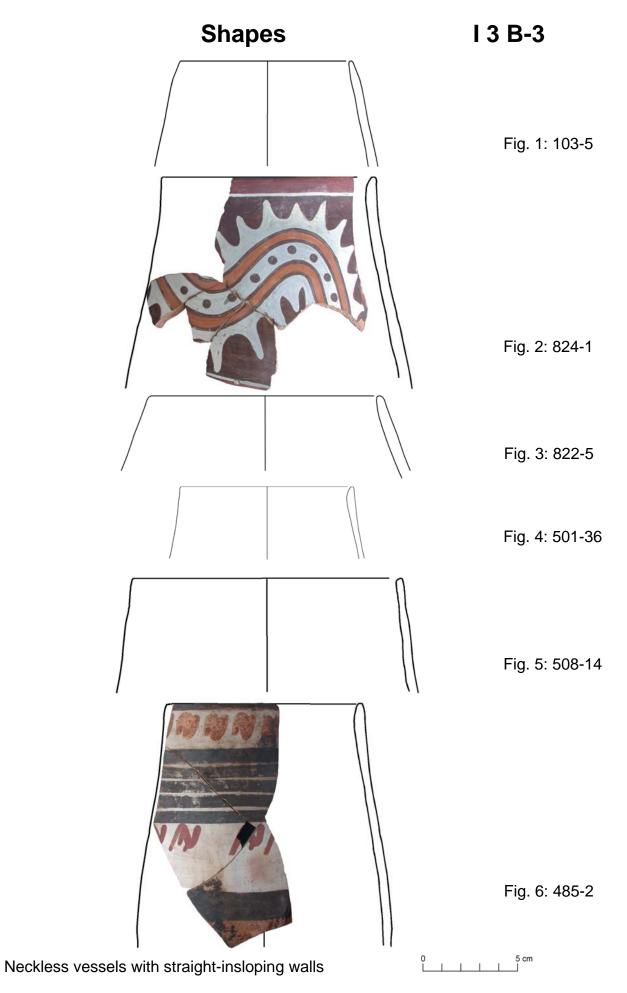


Plate I-39

I 3 B-3

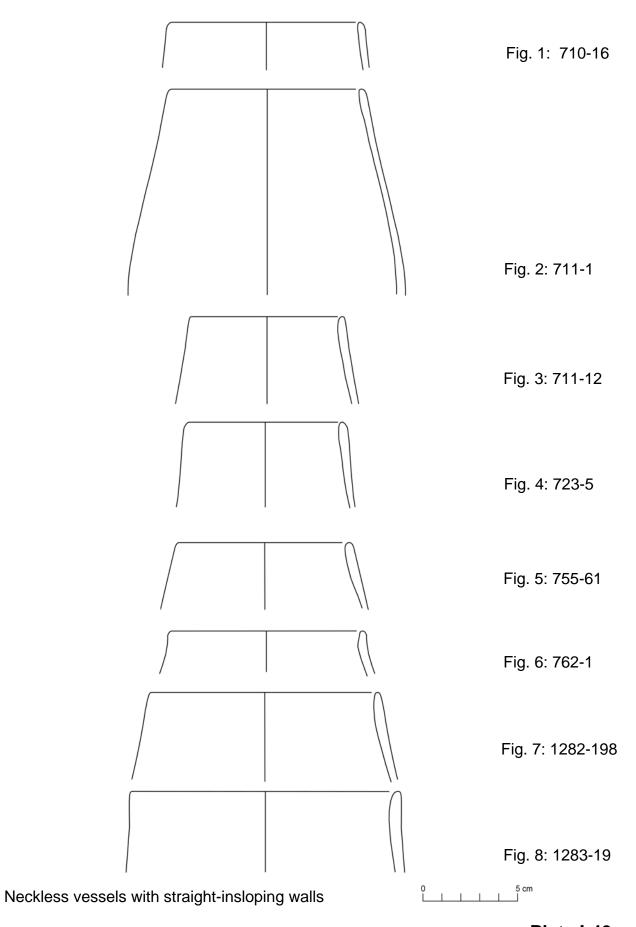


Plate I-40

I 3 B-3



Fig. 1: 3614-20



Fig. 2: 1348-5



Fig. 3: 1282-294

I 3 C-1



Fig. 1: 1282-50



Fig. 2: 1299-9



Fig. 3: 257-4

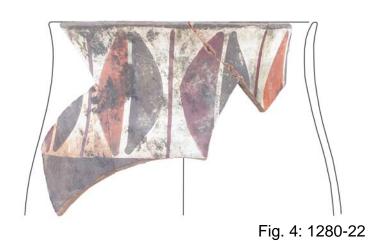
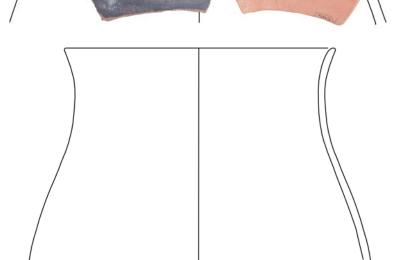


Fig. 5: 1299-3

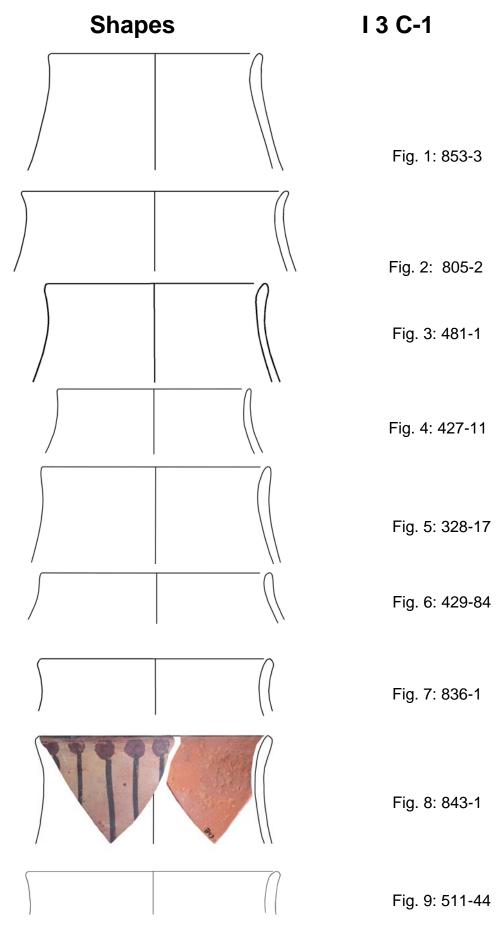


Neckless vessels with concave-insloping walls



Fig. 6: 1365-5a

Plate I-42



Neckless vessels with concave-insloping walls

0 5 cm

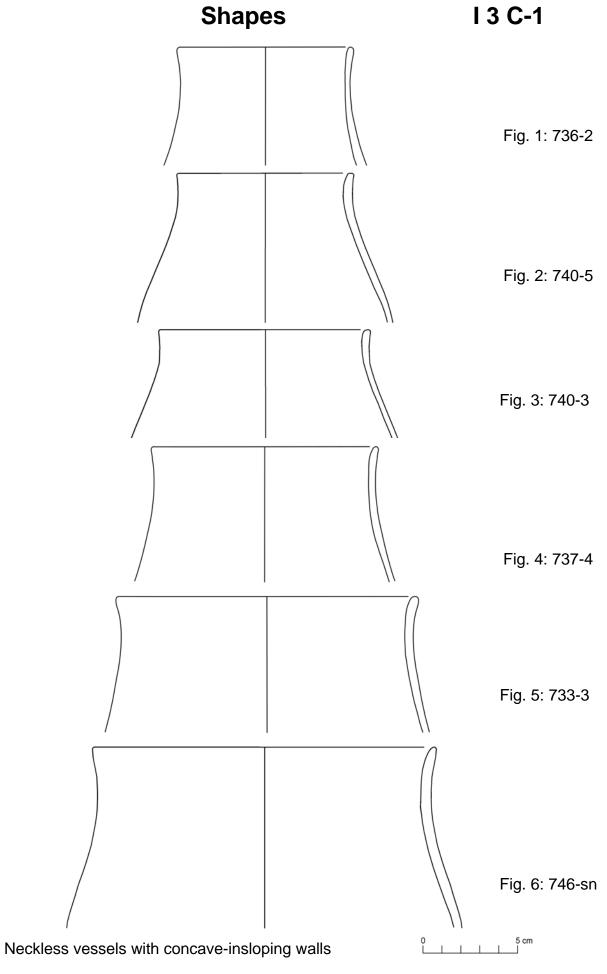


Plate I-44

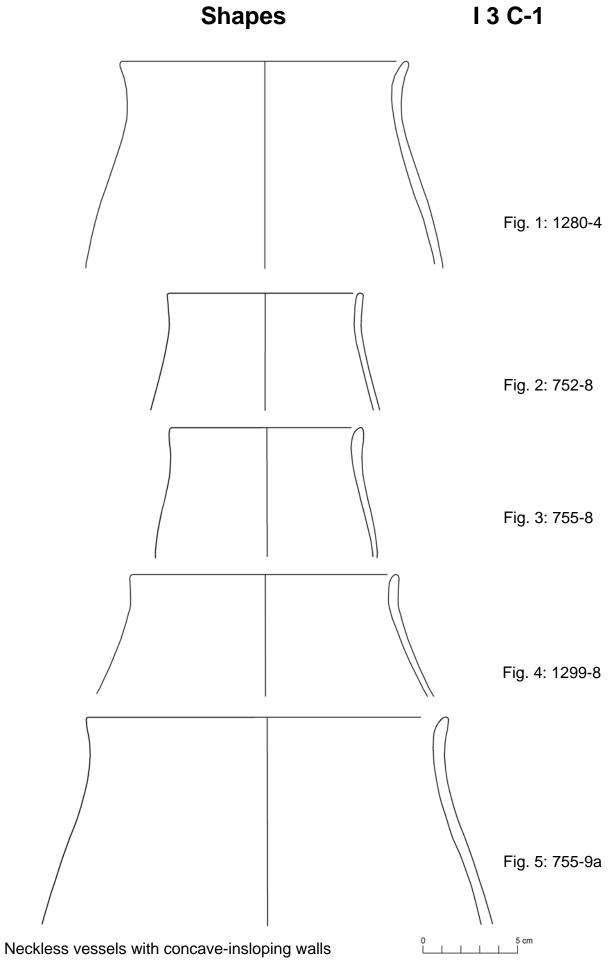


Plate I-45

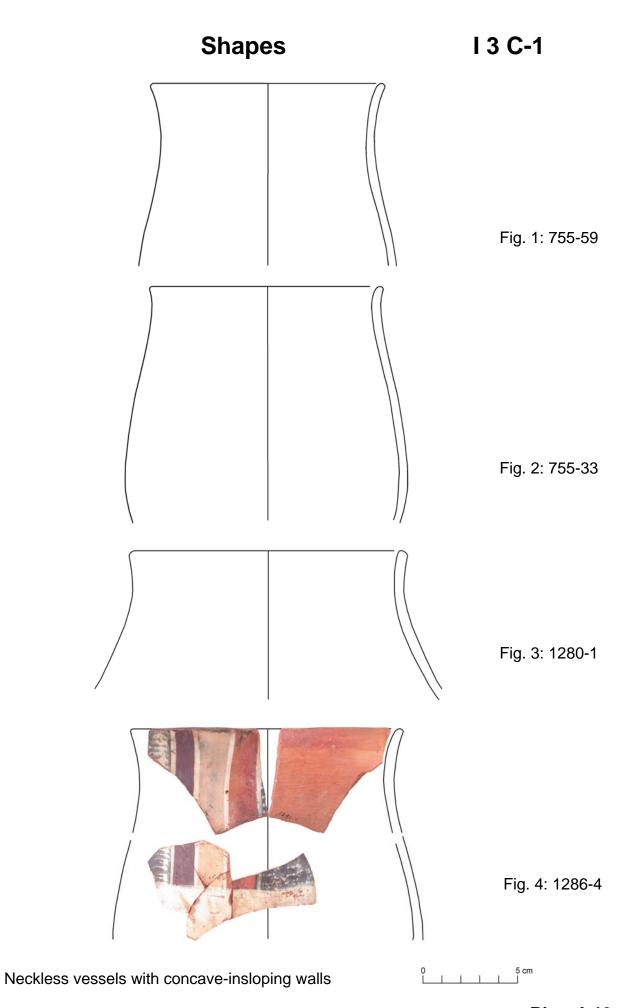


Plate I-46

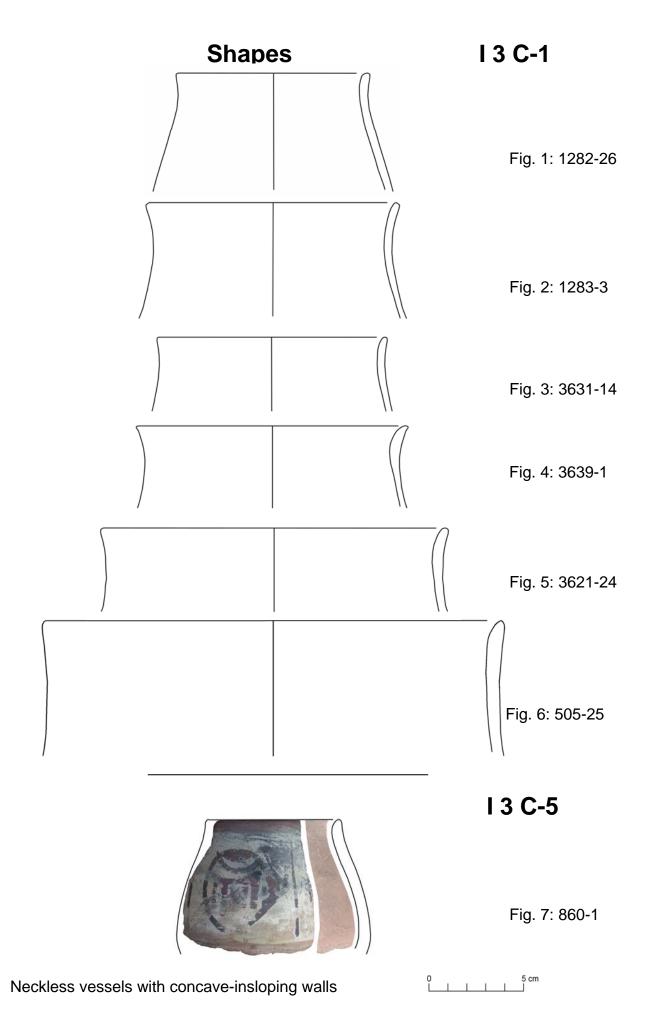


Plate I-47

13 C-2

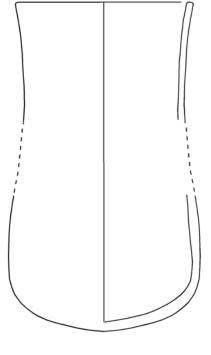


Fig. 1: 723-1

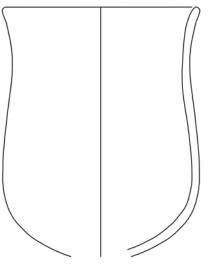


Fig. 2: 733-1

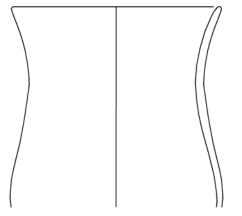


Fig. 3: 736-1

Neckless vessels with concave-insloping walls











Fig. 2: 1299-6



Fig. 3: 428-4

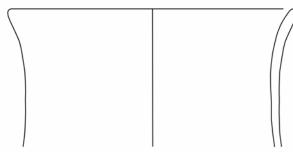


Fig. 4: 1282-36a

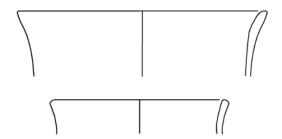


Fig. 5: 737-13

Fig. 6: 716-117

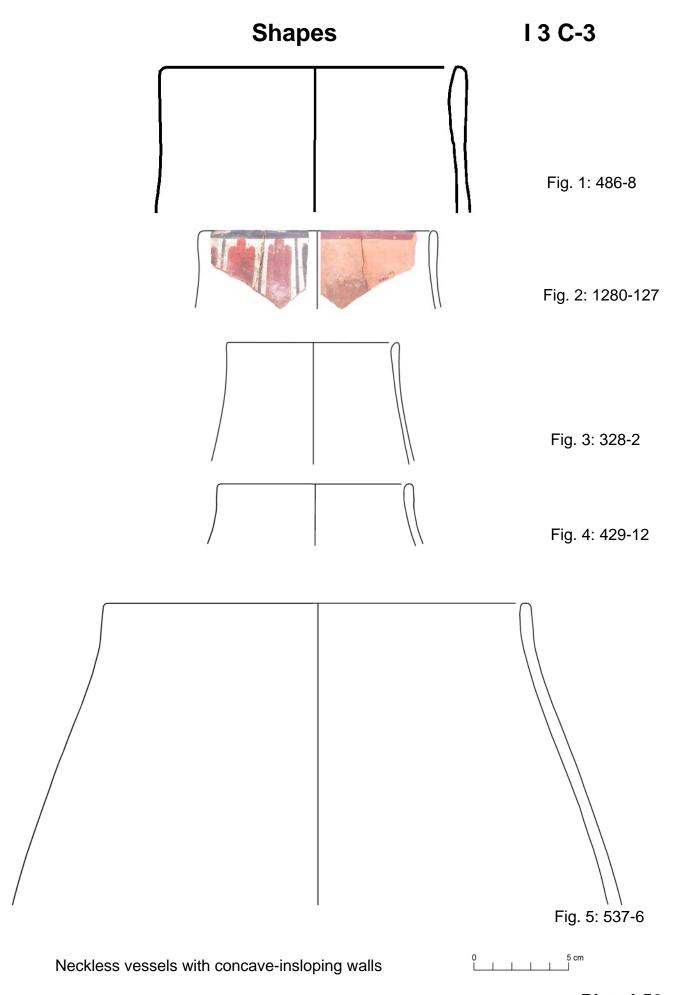


Plate I-50

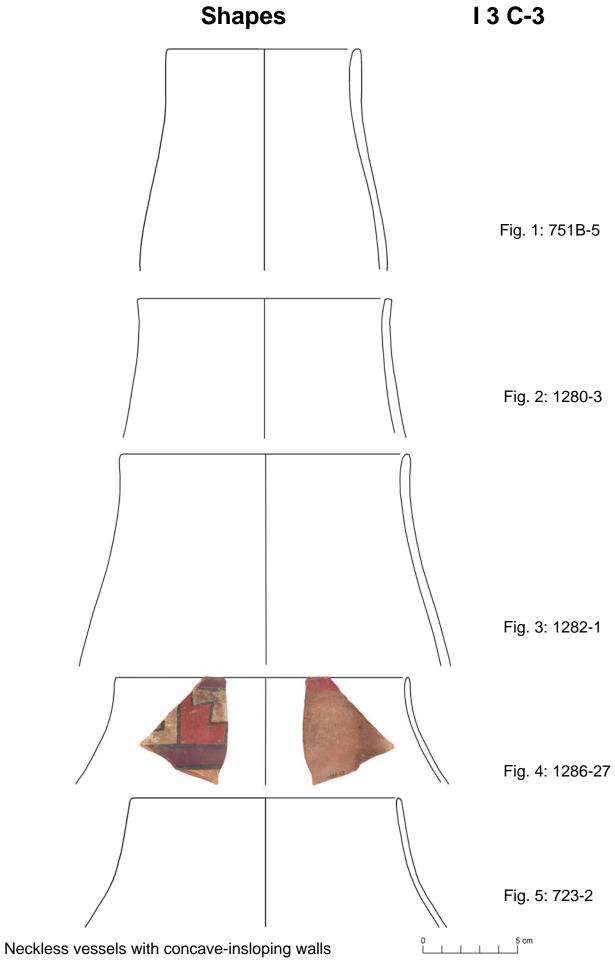


Plate I-51

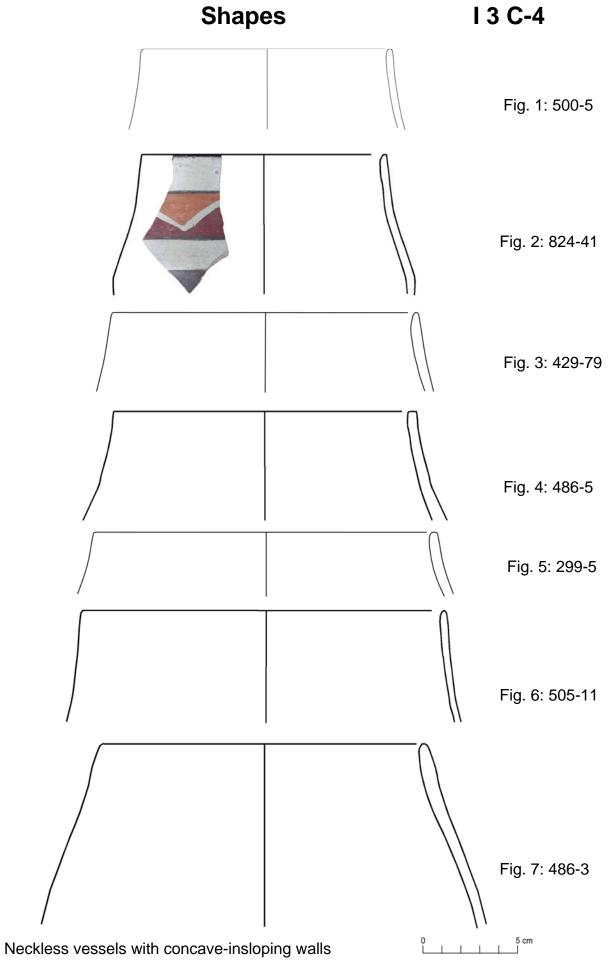


Plate I-52

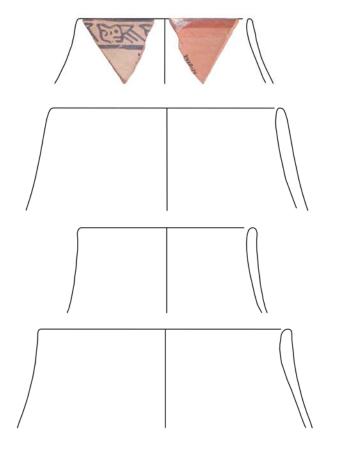


Fig. 1: 3420-14

Fig. 2: 3570-2

Fig. 3: 3611-14

Fig. 4: 3621-6

II 1 A-4

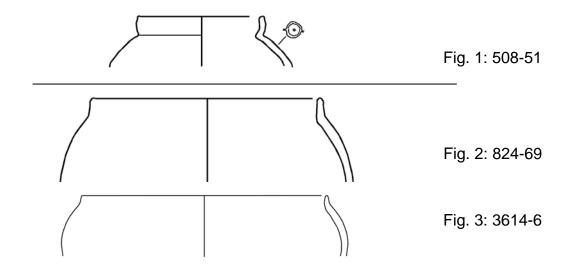






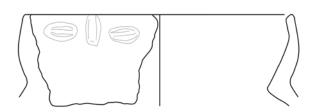
Fig. 4: 111-4

II 1 B-2



Fig. 6: 328-35

Fig. 5: 824-43



II 1 A-3

Fig. 7: 272-6

Necked vessels with vertical or flaring Rim Neck Convex-flaring Neck Face



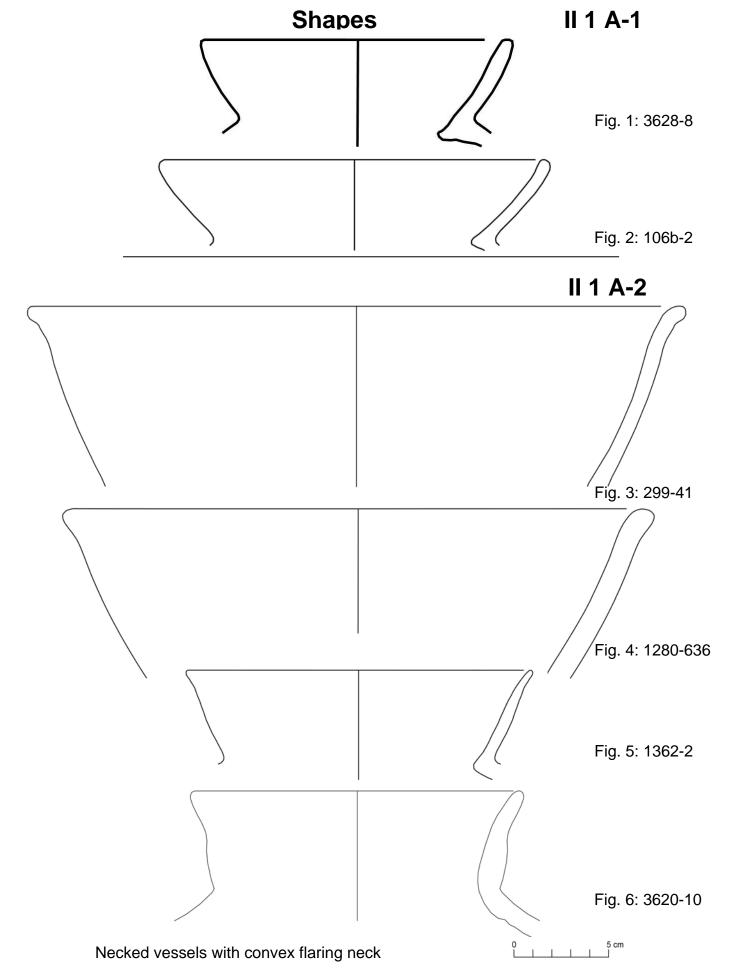


Plate II-2

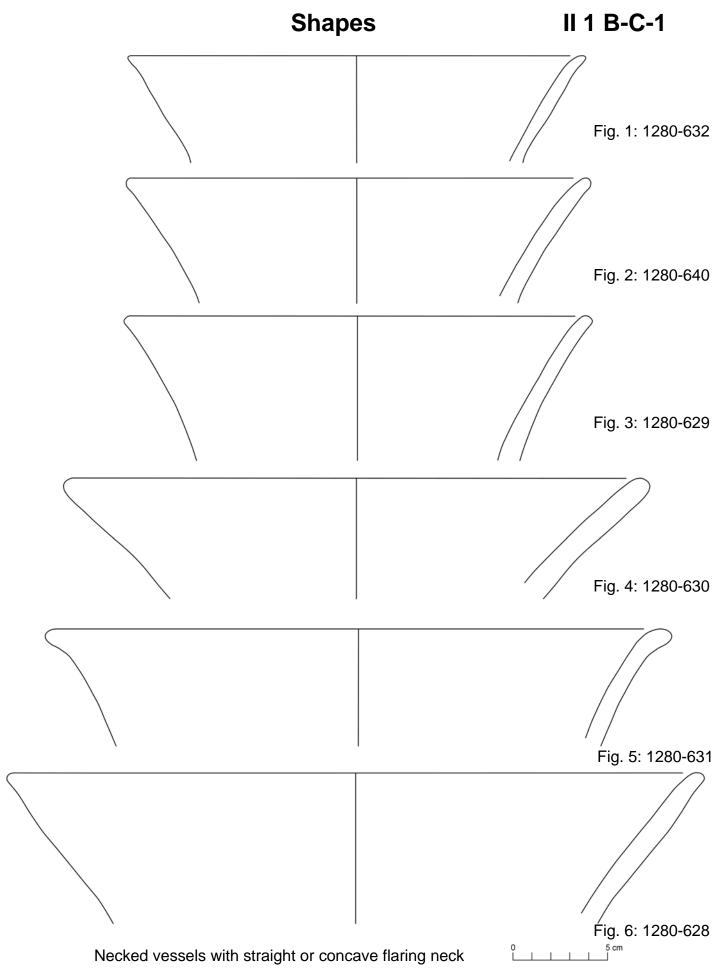


Plate II-3

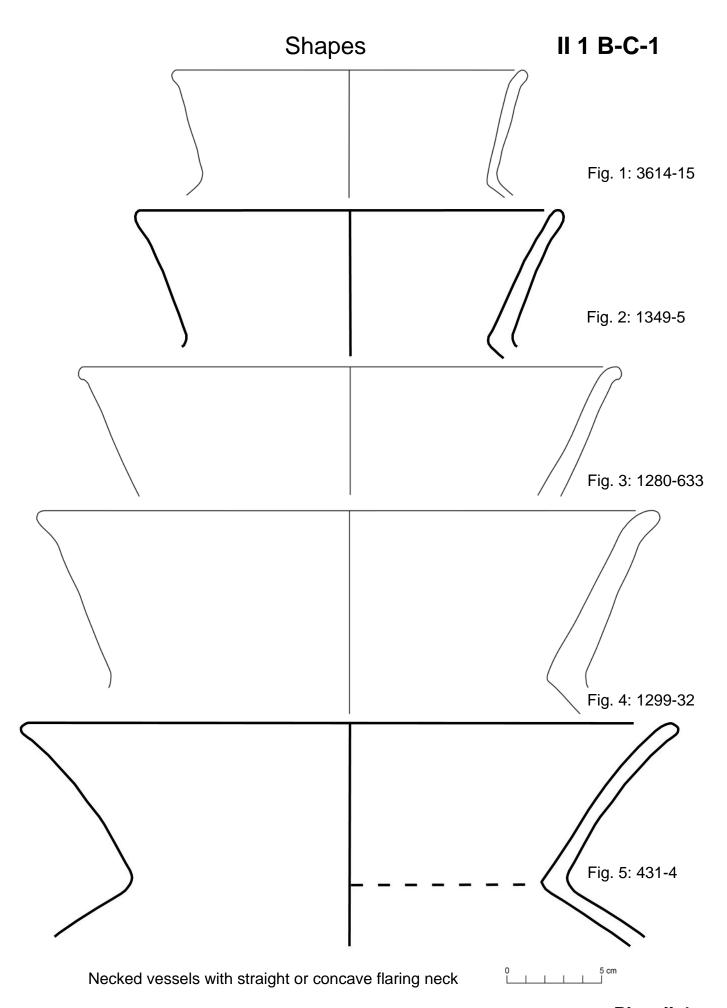


Plate II-4

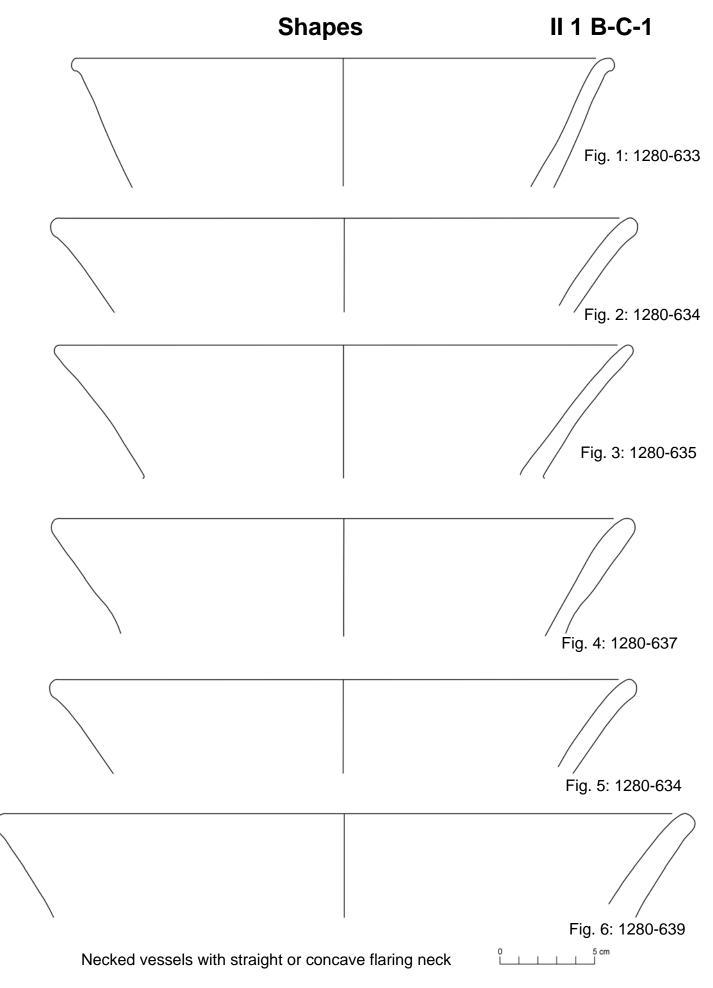


Plate II-5

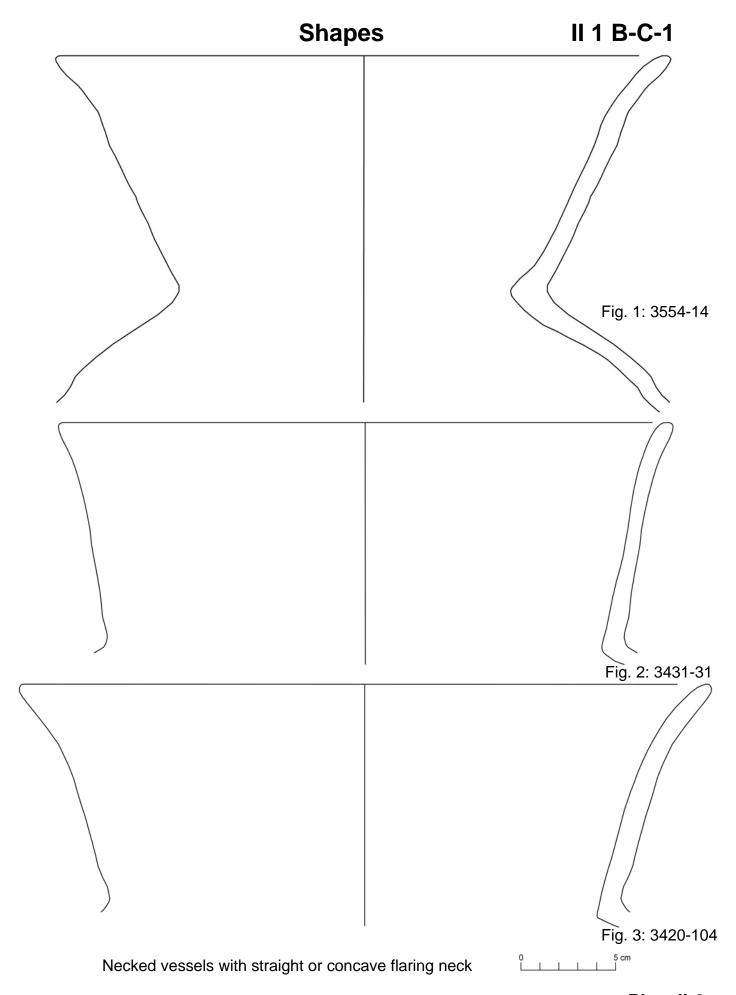


Plate II-6

II 1 B-C-1

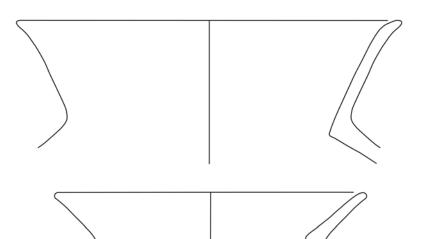
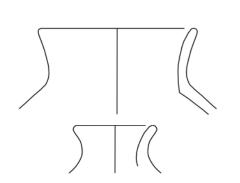


Fig. 2: 429-56

Fig. 1: 217-8

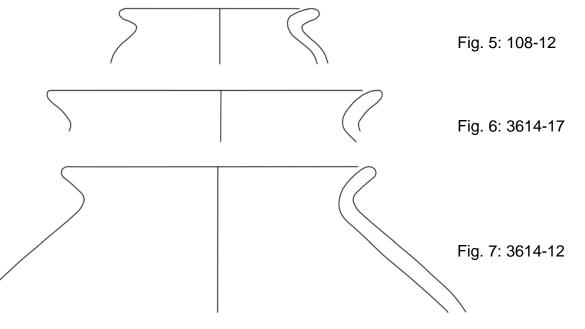


II 1 C-4

Fig. 3: 1282-75

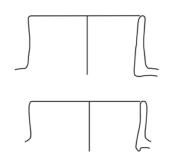
Fig. 4: 1280-179

II 1 C-3



Necked vessels with straight or concave flaring neck

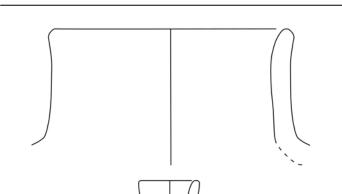
5 cm



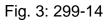
II 2 A/B

Fig. 1:153-50

Fig. 2: 154-22



II 2 C





II 2 B – Flaring Rim



Fig. 5: 1709-5

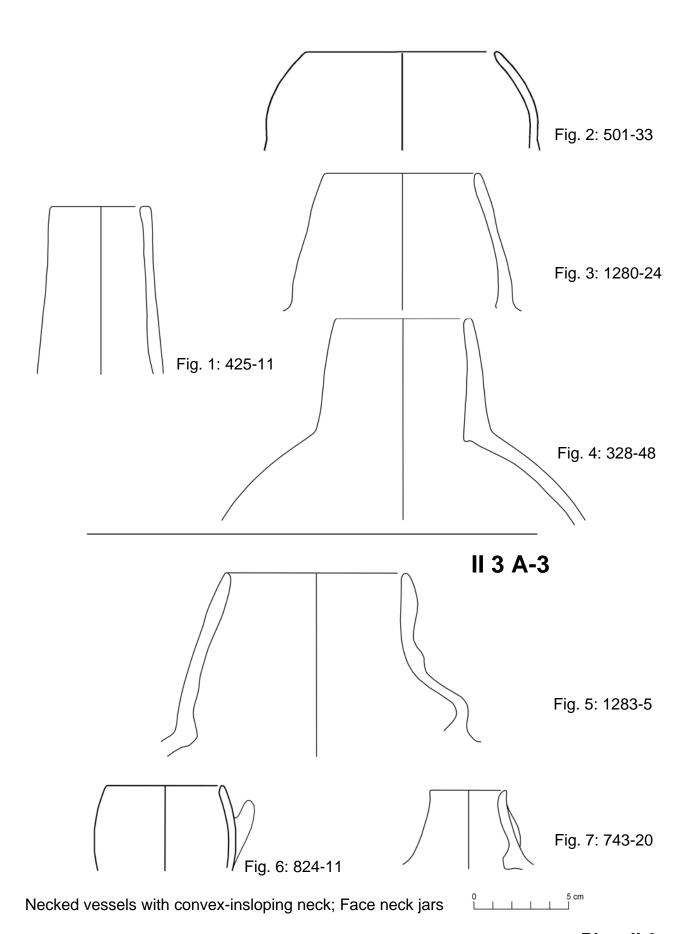
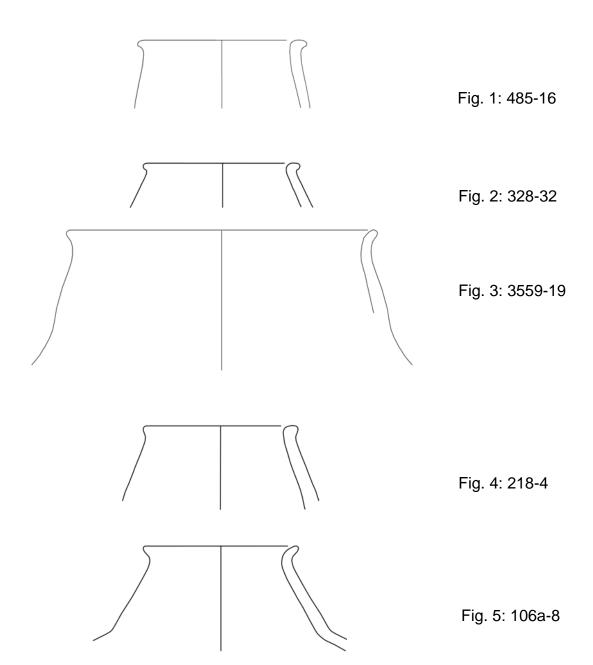


Plate II-9



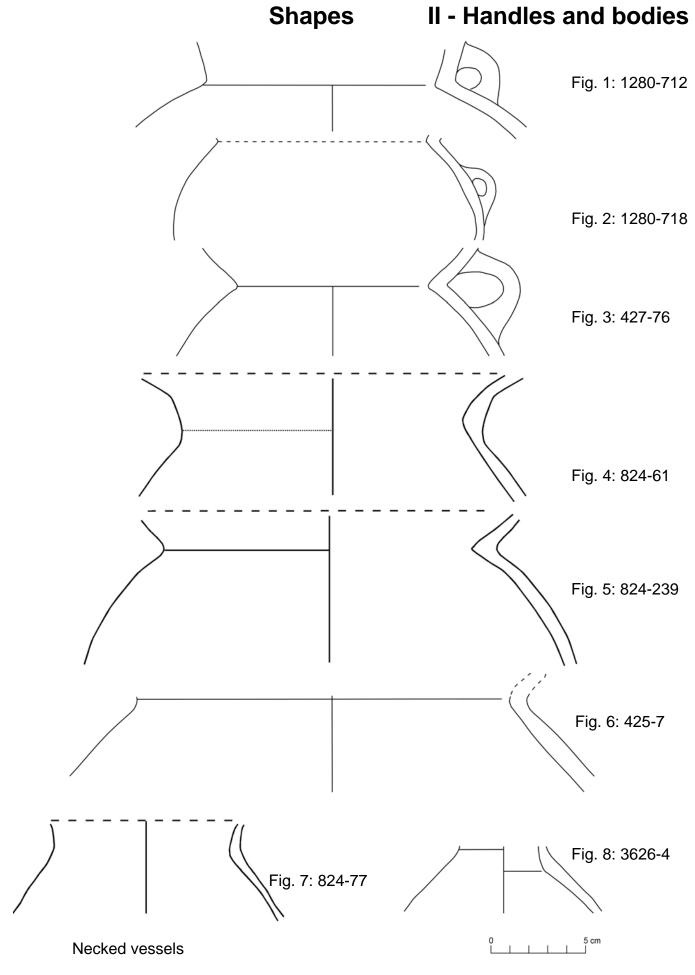


Plate II-11

Appendix 1: Description of contexts

A schematic presentation of the stratigraphies is provided in Appendix 2 in form of a Harris matrix. For location of the sites see Map 2.

PAP 73 - Estaquería	
Sector D, Unit 1	
PAP 78	
PAP 78, TP2	3
PAP 78, TP3	4
PAP 79 La Muña	4
Sector A Unit 8	5
Sector A TP8	6
PAP 93 Los Molinos	
Sector A Unit 1	
Sector A Unit 2	9
Sector A Unit 3	10
Los Molinos Sector B Unit 5-24	11
PAP 196 Parasmarca	
Sector A, Unit 1 and Unit 2	16
Sector A, Unit 3	18
Sector A, Unit 5	19
Sector A, Unit 9	19
Sector A, TP 1	20
Sector A, TP 4	21
Sector B, TP 5	21
Sector D, Unit 6	21

PAP 73 - Estaquería

Year of excavation: 1997

Excavated features included in study: (100, 101, 102, 103, 105, 106, 107, 108, 110, 111,

112) Harris 1

According to surface materials, occupation of the site ranges between the Late Formative of Ocucaje 8 until the Late Intermediate Period. The principal occupation is Initial Nasca

The unit of excavation is located in sector D of the large site. There, a number of terraces with rectangular platforms and enclosures can be observed. The excavation Unit 1 is a test pit of 2 x 2 meters located at the northern corner of one of the platforms, formed by two walls. The unit is situated in the centre of sector D.

Sector D, Unit 1

The surface Layer S (100) contains looting debris, wind-blown sand and other material that had been deposited in historic times. Layer A (101) is of loose soil; in association, close to one of the walls, a hearth with ashes and guinea pig dung had been found. Layer B (102) consists of soil mixed with llama dung. While removing this layer, another wall became apparent that defines an enclosure together with the two walls already visible at beginning of the excavations. Excavation continued inside the enclosure defined by the three walls. Layer C (103) is a surface of use just above a thin adobe floor with inclusions of fine vegetal material, layer D (104, 105). The filling of this floor contains organic refuse. Below is a second compact floor layer E (106, 107), built above a similar filling. In relation with this floor, two post holes have been documented, with the respective posts continuing in use in the above levels. Layer F (108) is of soil, mixed with ashes, stones and vegetal refuse. It is related to the construction of one of the walls that is found built upon the filling layer H (111). Layer G (110) is the base filling of layer F.

PAP 78

Year of excavation: 2000

Excavated features included in study: (1343, 1344, 1345, 1348, 1349, 1350, 1351, 1352,

1353, 1354, 1355, 1356, 1361, 1362, 1363, 1364, 1365, 1367, 1368)

Harris 2, 3

The site is located in the lower Grande valley, just after the coalescence of Río Grande and Río Palpa, at the south of the La Muña site (PAP 79). Apparently, occupation of the site ranges between the late formative of phase Ocucaje 8 and the Middle Nasca epoch. In the lower part of the site there are some large platforms consisting of constructive filling and adobe masonry. Above these platforms some rectangular adobe structures

have been documented. In the middle section of the site stepped terraces with field stone contention walls predominate. In the upper part of the site there is another sector with adobe structures that form some rectangular enclosures or plazas together with some artificial platforms with filling of earth and vegetal material. All these architectonic features are associated with dense deposits of refuse with Nasca pottery. The site had been looted in the past.

The upper part of the site is characterized by a group of small terraces associated with an Ocucaje 8 occupation, with intrusive burials of Middle Nasca origin.

Characteristic for most sites in the region is the horizontal stratigraphy observable in the settlement. Settlement sites shifted, superposition of different cultural epochs can often be found in the case of burials intruding earlier abandoned settlement sites.

During the excavation season 2000 three test pits (TP 1-3) were dug on the site. Two of these entered in the sample of this analysis, TP 2 and TP3.

PAP 78, TP2

(Harris 2)

This test pit is located in the lower, central part of the site at one of the platforms observed in this sector. The test pit has been placed in a zone with deep looter's pits where in the cross section of the platform a sequence of various floors and constructive fillings could be observed. The excavation consisted of the cleaning and amplification of the existing hole. The unit is 2 x 7 meters large and is oriented north to south. Below the surface level a superposition of eight layers could be observed, all floors with their respective base fillings.

According to a preliminary analysis this stratigraphy shows a clear superposition of various epochs:

Middle Nasca Early Nasca Ocucaje 8

The upper levels above layer E had been partially cut by intrusive graves and looting activity. The surface layer S (1360) comprises all the materials mixed up by looting, i.e. material from the uppermost levels and from the looted tombs. The interior of the looter's holes that are thought to be associated with these funeral contexts have been registered separately (1361). After removing the surface layer from the entire unit there is no major mixing of contexts to be expected. The unit comprises only one single architectural unit. Only below Layer E excavation continued in the two extremes of the unit, so for the lower levels we have two parallel stratigraphies that are not interconnected.

Layer A is a thin layer of semi compact soil. It seems to be related to the erosion of the adobe walls after the abandonment of the site. Layer B (1362) is a compact adobe floor with a thin layer of sand above. This floor had been built upon a thin constructive filling. A second more irregular floor documented at a slightly lower level has also been registered as layer B. Layer C (1363) is a surface of use with its respective base filling. Layer D (1364) is a compact floor, thoroughly elaborated and placed directly above a layer of sand, covering Layer E (1365, 1367), another compact very fine adobe floor

with a base filling of soil and vegetal material. From here on excavation continued in two separated pits.

Layer F (1368, 1343) is particularly interesting because according to the previous analysis and the field report, in this filling some Nasca 3-4 related pottery has been found. It seems that the thorough construction of the floor Layer E had been realized upon an older structure, probably by removing the original surface of use while placing the base filling of layer E. Analysis of the pottery will clarify these details. Layer G (1344) is the earliest layer in this stratigraphy. It is a constructive filling associated with Ocucaje 8 pottery. An Ocucaje 8 related floor has not been documented, but this filling is clearly separated from the Layer F filling lying above. The same is the case with Layer F where equally no surface of use could be defined. Here the base of the floor Layer E lies directly upon Layer F.

PAP 78, TP3

(Harris 2)

This test pit is situated about 20 meters north from TP 2, in a plain area of the site, near the valley border. Several looters' holes in this part of the site exposed interesting stratified profiles. The unit measures 2 x 4 meters and is oriented east-west with a north-south adobe wall toward its western end.

Just below the surface layer S (1345), a wall became visible and excavation continued separately on both sites of the wall.

Western side

Layer A (1347) is of loose soil with organic residues and a lens of carbon in its lower part. No explicit surface of use was identified. Layer B (1348) is a deep constructive filling of loose soil with some organic material, placed directly upon the natural surface.

Eastern side

The deep stratigraphy used for this analysis has been documented on the eastern side of the wall. Below the surface level, a superposition of eight layers could be observed. Layer A (1349) is constituted of loose fine soil with ashes and stones. Layer B (1350) is a surface of use consisting of a thin compaction of clay. This surface had been affected by burning activities related to layer A. Layer C (1351) is composed of ashes and carbon with soil and few stones; there is an accumulation of organic refuse that would suggest domestic activities. The following layers D-G (1352, 1353, 1354, and 1355) constitute four compact floors made of clay and are superposed without base filling. Only the lowest level Layer G is built above a constructive filling (1356) of about 80 cm depth that served to level the natural terrain.

PAP 79 La Muña

Year of excavation: 1997-2000

La Muña is one of the largest and most complex sites identified in the Palpa Area. The site is located on the right border of Río Grande, near the confluence of Río Grande and Río Palpa. This section of the valley is characterized by large areas apt for agricultural

use. The Río Grande provides water all the year, even during the extremely dry period of the last years.

In base of surface analysis and test pits realized in 1996 the site had been divided in 6 sectors A-F.

Sector A comprises the lowest part of the site. Residues found here indicate a domestic use of the structures. Three low platforms oriented toward the valley as well as adobe structures and constructive fillings could be documented. Wooden posts and quincha walls had been observed together with a series of looted intrusive tombs.

Sector B is located in the middle part of the site. This sector had been used for elite cemetery purposes. Some large rectangular enclosures could be documented, built of odontiform adobes. In the centre of these enclosures there are large funeral structures with a depth of 5 to 9 meters. These structures are among the largest burials documented for Nasca culture (Hecht 2004, Isla 2009).

Sectors C to F are located above, entering the quebrada. No materials originating from these sectors have been included in this study.

Excavations took place in various units of the sectors. The following have been included in this analysis:

Sector A Unit 8

Year of excavation: 1999

Excavated features included in study: (710, 711. 716, 723, 724, 733, 736, 737, 740,

742A, 742B, 743, 746, 746A, 749, 751B, 752, 754, 755)

Harris 4

Unit 8 of sector A had been excavated in 1999 as an extension of unit 3, investigated in 1997. The excavation unit is 10 x 10 meters large and is located at the northern extreme of a small mound covering a large enclosure. After removing the surface layer (709) some walls have been exposed that define various architectural units. Three of these were excavated within unit 8.

Architectural Unit 1 – Enclosure 1

This enclosure is situated at the western site of the small mound. It is defined by a wall to the north and to the east; the western and southern walls have not been documented within this excavation. The excavated area of this enclosure is about 48 m² large. At the south-western extreme of the unit a layer (710) of soil with small stones, apparently fluvial sediment has been documented. Below is layer A (711), a compaction of sand. Within this layer there are two lenses of sand, one of these with ashes. This sedimentation seems to be caused by a moment of heavy rainfalls. The pottery associated with this layer would have to be interpreted as mixed sample because it had been brought by the water. Layer B (723) consists of slightly compacted soil with sand. There are some traces of burning of the surface. The associated material comprises animal bones, mussels and vegetal debris, as well as pottery. This layer is interpreted as corresponding to the last moment of use associated with an adobe wall to the east. Layer C (724) is a surface of use with some vegetal refuse and pottery fragments above. The layer is associated with two burned quincha walls. It corresponds to the last moment of

use of enclosure 1. Layer D (716) is fluvial sediment caused by heavy rains. Like in layer A, the associated material have to be considered as mixed.

Layer E 1 (733) comprises a series of six thin surfaces of use (1-1.5 cm) alternating with lenses of sand. The surfaces of use have been recorded together, apparently for being too thin to better define the association of pottery. All these surfaces are placed above a compact floor layer E 2 (740). This is a very regular floor, about 12 cm thick and made of clay, mixed with organic refuse and pottery. Layer F (743) is the base filling of the floor (740); it is up to 1.40 meters deep. Due to its size and to slight changes in the composition it has been excavated in six arbitrary levels, however, later it became evident that all levels belong to the same filling. Below is layer G (746), another constructive filling that fitted to level the natural terrain. The compaction of the surface is a surface of use related with the lowest level of layer F. Layer G is equally found in the adjacent enclosure architectural unit 2. Layer H (755) is the natural surface.

Architectural Unit 2

This enclosure is defined by walls to the north, east, and west; the southern delimitation lies outside the excavation unit. Layer S is as described above. Layer A (712) is a deep filling of 1.40 meters excavated in three arbitrary levels but containing little cultural material. Layer B (721) is a compaction of soil with an irregular surface. Below is a filling, layer C (722). Layer B could be the upper part of this filling; in both layers some pottery has been recovered. Layer D (730) is similar to layer B, a compaction of soil without traces of use that would allow an interpretation as surface of use. Again, layer E (735) is a filling. Layer F (749) is a thin layer of compacted clay with an irregular surface equally interpreted as consolidation of the filling. Layer G (752) is an irregular compaction of clay with a corresponding filling. It had been build upon another constructive filling layer H (755). Below is filling layer I (758).

Architectural Unit 3 - Cuadro A east

This architectural unit is defined only by its southern wall, where it is connected to architectural unit 1 through a small access. The excavation of this unit was concentrated in the eastern part. In the western part excavation stopped after exposing layer A. Layer A (736, 737) is a filling composed of four different levels: 1) small stones with organic debris and pottery; 2) gray sand with little soil and debris; 3) broken adobe with some vegetal refuse; and 4) loose sand with vegetal refuse, bones and pottery. It is a cultural filling covering a floor, layer B (742). Within layer A, a deposition of a Middle Horizon vessel with 7 fragments of Spondylus could be documented. This finding is obviously intrusive in the filling. Layer B 1 (742 A) is a compact clay floor placed upon a constructive filling, layer B 2 (742B). Layer C (748) is a surface of use, a thin layer of compact clay together with its filling (2 – 6 cm) and a layer of sand above. Layer D (751) is a compaction without traces of use of the surface that served to consolidate the filling below, layer E (754). This had been placed to level the natural terrain.

Sector A TP8

Year of excavation: 2000

Excavated features included in study: (1280, 1282, 1283, 1286, 1299, 1300, 1301)

Harris 3

This test pit was dug in 2000 with the aim of better understand of one of the low platforms of sector A, its construction and the activities related with its use. The unit is situated at the lower limit of the platform in a place where looter's holes indicate a dense stratigraphy. An adobe wall visible in one of the pits served as contention wall for the platform. The unit measures 3 x 5 meters. Excavation revealed a sequence of various superposed constructive fillings with floors above. In total three phases of construction of this low platform could be related to the stratigraphy. Below the surface level four layers (A-D) have been documented in a clear superposition, i.e. fillings sealed with clay floors or compacted surfaces of use. The filling is contained by an embankment wall. No architectural units have been defined.

Layer A is a deep constructive filling that have been excavated in three arbitrary levels (1280, 1282, and 1283) due to a larger amount of vegetal construction material in the middle level A2. However, during and after excavation it became clear that all three levels constitute the same filling and have to be treated together. Layer B (1286) features a surface of use together with its respective base filling. Layer C (1299) is a second surface of use with a thin filling. Layer D (1300, 1301) is a constructive filling related also with layer C. This filling had been built above sterile ground with the purpose of leveling the natural surface.

PAP 93 Los Molinos

Location on the map

Year of excavation: 1998-1999

Los Molinos is one the few sites in Palpa that is characterized by having architectural structures of monumental scale, built of adobe. The site is located on the left hand side of the Río Grande valley, in the middle section of the valley, near the confluence of the Río Grande and Río Palpa Rivers and near the site La Muña. According to surface analysis the site has been divided into four sectors A, B, C, and D. In the present analysis samples from sectors A and B have been included.

The largest and central part of the site, sector A, consists of adobe. Square enclosures can be observed on four adjacent low platform levels, adapted to the natural terrain. Walls tend to measure between 0.8 and 1.0 meters; constructive fillings had been widely used to establish horizontal platforms and floors.

As usual in the region, this sector has been badly looted, due to the fact that part of the site had been reused as a cemetery.

Toward the north, separated by a broad quebrada, there is sector B, featuring equally solid structures of adobe of rectangular ground plan and a semi-artificial large platform. The principal settlement activity dates to Early Nasca times, with a reuse as cemetery and some settlement activity in Middle Nasca. Some minor structures of Middle Horizon had been found in Sector C.

Sector A Unit 1

Year of excavation: 1998

Excavated features included in study: (315, 317, 325, 328, 329, 333, 347, 349, 556, 558, 560, 562, 564)
Harris 5

Unit 1 is located in the lower and central part of sector A of the Los Molinos site. This is the part of the site that had been least affected by looting. A low platform – the lowest of a series of four adjacent platforms – and the upper parts of some walls can be observed on the surface. The excavated area in this unit is 15 x 15 meters large with an amplification of 4 x 4 meters. Excavation started with a trench along which the unit had been extended according to the architectural units defined.

These are: 1) a large open Plaza (Plaza); 2) a central corridor; 3) Access 1; 4) Enclosure 1; and 5) Enclosure 2. Some of these structures continued on the adjacent higher platform where excavation unit 2 is located.

For purposes of the present study the materials recovered from the Access 1 (317, 346, 347, 349, 552, 556, 558) and of the Plaza (328, 329, 333, 562, 560) have been documented.

Layer B of the corridor (315), layer B of enclosure 2, and layer C of access 2 (564) have also been documented.

Corridor

This long corridor is defined by two parallel walls with orientation east/west. It connects the lower platform with a second one, reaching up to a third platform in the upper, eastern part of the site (Units 2 and 3). The surface layer S consists of windblown sand together with looting debris. It has not been documented for purpose of this analysis. Layer A is another layer of wind-blown sand, devoid of cultural materials. Layer B (315) is composed of semi compact soil with stones, clumps and fragmented adobe bricks as well as large quantities of organic cultural material and pottery. It is the debris of the collapse of the walls. According to the previous analysis the pottery belongs to Nasca 3, however some fragments are Nasca 4. The material from the lower levels of the corridor has not been included in the study.

Plaza 1

This architectural unit occupies the south western side of unit 1. To the north it is limited by the wall of the corridor to the east by another wall. The limitations of the other sides were not detected within this unit of excavation. Layer S is the same as described above, composed of wind-blown sand and looting debris. The pottery has not been included in the study. Layer A consists of sand of eolic origin and some cultural material apparently of post Nasca times, is suggested by a vessel from the Late Intermediate Period (Inform 1998:18). Layer B (328) is the effect of the collapse of the walls; therefore it is deeper near the walls and inclined towards them. Where this layer is nearly horizontal some lenses of ashes, pottery and organic refuse were found, indicating the use of this surface after the collapse of the walls. The pottery is of phases Nasca 3, 4 and 5. Layer C (329, 333) is a filling with a horizontal surface. Layer D (550) is a clean floor. Layer E (562) is a constructive filling that served to level the natural terrain and build the floor (550) above it. Layer F (560) is another filling differing from the former in its composition.

Sector A Unit 2

Year of excavation: 1998

504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 511, 512, 513, 514)

Harris 6

This unit is located in the central part of sector A, immediately east of Unit 1. It comprises the second and third of the series of platforms (Photo, plan, 3D reconstruction). The unit is 15 x 20 meters large, the central trench continues. Excavation started with the central trench and had been amplified to both sides according to the architectural units defined. The architectural Units are: a central corridor, (the same as in Unit 1); four enclosures (enclosure 1-4); enclosure 2 is the same as in Unit 1.

Not all of the architectural units defined have been included in this analysis. From Unit 2 stratigraphies were documented from the corridor (479, 504, 507, 511, 512, 513), enclosure 1 (480, 481, 485, 486), enclosure 1a (500, 501, 505, 506, 508, 509, 514); enclosure 3 (482, 483, 484), and enclosure 4 (492).

Enclosure 1

This enclosure is located to the north of the central corridor. Layer S (480) is composed of looting debris and wind-blown sand. Apparently in this part of the site no burials had been looted and the debris originates from the architecture. Layer A (481) is of loose soil with little cultural material. Layer B (485) is a compact layer formed by the debris of the walls; consequently it is deeper near the walls. Layer C (486) corresponds to the latest floor in use with the architecture. In relation to this surface of use some Nasca 5 pottery has been documented, as well as lenses of ashes. Layer D (500) is another floor just below C. During excavation of layer D a transversal wall became apparent, dividing the room in two parts. Excavation continued only north of the wall in the architectural unit enclosure 1a. Layer D is a compact thin adobe floor with a constructive filling below. Layer E (501) is a compact and regular surface of use with pottery as well as many organic inclusions and several lenses of ashes. Layer F (505) is a compact floor with several thin layers of clay above and a base filling of 3-5 cm. Associated materials are pottery, organic refuse and ashes. Layer G (506) is a surface of use that had been protected from an above layer of fine sand. The base filling is of similar composition as those described above. Layer H (508) is a floor with only some pottery fragments associated. Again, a layer of fine sand protects the lower floor, layer I (509). This is the earliest floor identified within this structure. It was built above a broad filling layer J (514).

Enclosure 3

This enclosure is situated on the third platform, to the east of enclosure 2. Layer S is the characteristic mixed layer of looting debris and wind-blown sand. Layer A (482) is a surface of use, the compact surface of a layer of 15-30 cm of loose soil with a few pottery fragments. Layer B (483) is a filling with a surface of use and a great quantity of fragmented pottery and organic refuse associated. Associated with the

surface of layer B is (484), a feature number given to a deposition of fragmented antaras. Layer C (486) is a compact floor. At this point excavation of enclosure 3 ended.

Enclosure 4

Layer B (491), a floor with its constructive filling is related to layer B (483) of enclosure 3

Layer C (492) is a broad filling with pottery and organic refuse.

Sector A Unit 3

(257, 258, 262, 264, 267, 272, 278, 287, 289, 290, 292, 295, 299, 527, 529, 530, 532, 533, 534, 535, 537, 538)

Harris 7

This Unit is located in the upper part of sector A, just east of the central trench. The unit comprises the fourth and fifth of a series of platforms of sector A. Excavation area is about 10 x 25.5 meters large. Excavation started with the central trench had had been extended to both sides according to the architectural units defined. This section of sector A had been most severely affected by looting. Four architectural units have been defined, (Architectural Unit 1-4). However, Architectural Unit 3 remained unexcavated. For this analysis the stratigraphies from Architectural Unit 1 (262, 290, 292, 295, 299), Architectural Unit 2 (530, 532, 533, 534, 535, 537, 538) and Architectural Unit 4 (257, 258, 267, 272, 289, 527, 529) have been chosen. Additionally, parts of the surface collection have been documented (264, 278, 287), mixed material originating from looted burials as well as architectural remains dug up in search of burials.

Architectural Unit 1

This is a large enclosure limited to three sides by adobe walls; only the southern wall has not been documented within this unit of excavation. The excavated area is reduced by the presence of six looted tombs. The surface layer S corresponds to the mixed material brought to the surface by looting activities. Layer A (262) is a compact adobe layer related to one of the walls, apparently presenting the collapse of this wall. Layer B (290) is the latest floor associated with this structure. Layer C-1/2 (292) is the base filling of the floor (290), an irregular filling with fragmented pottery and organic refuse. Layer D (293) is an accumulation of clumped earth with small stones and a large quantity of cultural materials, pottery as well as organic refuse. It is partially at the same level as layer C-2. Feature (299) is an accumulation of soil and small stones related to one of the walls. Layer E (295) is a floor covered by a thin layer of fine sand. Layer F is the base filling of (295). Layer G is a floor without associated pottery.

Architectural Unit 2

This is an enclosure defined by three walls, to the east, south and west, while the supposed northern wall is probably located outside the unit of excavation. The enclosure is situated just north of UA 1. The two structures are connected through an access. The structure is disturbed by the presence of two looting pits.

Layer S is the looting debris. Layer A-1 (530) is of loose soil with gravel; in one corner of the enclosure an accumulation of adobes layer A-2 (532) has been documented. Layer B-1 (533) is a compact surface of use. In its northern part it shows a slightly different composition with more cultural material included; it has been registered as

layer B-2 (534). The base filling of this surface of use has been assigned as layer B (535). Layer C-1 (537) is a compact floor made of clay, with some fine sand on the surface. In one of the corners an associated firing pit had been found. Feature (538) is a rupture of the floor 537 filled with soil and cultural material. Excavations ended at this point.

Architectural Unit 4

UA 4 comprises a terrace above the fifth and highest of the series of five platforms of Sector A of Los Molinos. It had been constructed at the foot of the hill and consists partially of a deep constructive filling held by two walls. Excavations were limited to the eastern corner of the enclosure built above the terrace.

Layer S is composed of looting debris as well as material accumulated by the erosion of the hill. In middle of the structure there is a looted burial.

Layer A (257) composed of stones of different size is the effect of erosion of the hill with only little cultural material associated. Layer B (258) is the deposition of broken adobes, earth clumps with some organic material and little pottery; apparently this layer had been formed by water streams. Layer C (266) is of fine sand. Layer D (267) is composed of fine soil with gravel and is also caused by water. Layer E (271) is a layer of wind-blown sand. Layer F (272, 289) is a compact surface showing traces of heavy rain falls and little cultural materials like Nasca 4 pottery. The layer is the same inside and outside the enclosure. For the purposes of the present study the continuation of the stratigraphy has been documented outside the enclosure only. Layer G (527) is a deposition of fine gravel with some pottery. Layer H is a compaction of clay built to reinforce the wall. Layer I (529) is the constructive filling that served to level the natural terrain and form the platform. It is between 0.5 and 1.7 meters thick. Within this filling some pottery had been found that provides a terminus post quem for the construction of the terrace.

Los Molinos Sector B Unit 5-24

Excavated features included in study: (423, 425, 427, 428, 429, 431, 801, 802, 804, 808, 823, 812, 819, 822, 824, 834, 837, 821, 833, 838, 807, 811, 814, 817, 844, 847, 859, 843, 848, 849, 853, 854, 846, 855, 857, 860, 861, 862)
Harris 8

Sector B of Los Molinos is located about 100 meters north of sector A, both being separated by a broad quebrada. During the field season 1998, Unit 5 (in the Inform 1998 this unit is also called Sector B, Unit 1) had been established at the east side of large rectangular platform of 15 x 20 meters. This platform constitutes the mayor part of sector B. The excavation unit is 7 x 20 meters large, with the southern part including another lower platform.

After removing the surface layer, architectural units could be defined. These are: UA 1, an access or ramp, and three enclosures UA 2-4. These are rectangular enclosures confined with solid adobe walls. Only the stratigraphy from UA 3 (423, 425, 427, 428, 429, and 431) had been included in this analysis.

In 1999 excavations in sector B were extended to comprise the open space to the east of the central platform. A series of excavation units were established: Units 6, 9, 14, 15,

19, and 24. After removing the surface layer (801, 802, 804, 808, 823) a total of nine architectural units could be defined. These are:

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UA 1 (Corridor) (812, 819, 822, 824, 834, 837)
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UA 2 (low platform) (821, 833, 838)

UA 3 (northern exterior space) (807)

UA 4 (eastern exterior space) (811)

UA 5 (Access 1) (423, 425, 427, 429, 431, 814, 817) (this is the former UA 3 of 1998)

UA 6 (southern exterior space) (844, 847, 859)

UA 7 (undefined, possible corridor) (843, 848, 849, 853, 854)

UA 8 (undefined, possible continuation of UA 7) (846, 855, 857)

UA 9 (Access 2) (860, 861, 862)

The most complete stratigraphy is that of the corridor (UA 1) together with Access 1 (UA 5). The stratigraphy of the Low Platform (UA 2) is not very deep, but can be linked to that of the corridor. At a lower level Access 2 (UA 9) leading to the Low Platform can also be linked to the stratigraphy of the central corridor. The excavations in the exterior spaces UA 3, 4, and 6 and in Cala 6 and 7 did not provide deep stratigraphies and cannot be linked to the remainder stratigraphies. The stratigraphies of UA 7 and 8 comprise up to 5 superposed layers and constitute an interesting comparison to the stratigraphy from the central corridor.

UA 1 Corridor

The corridor is located just east of the large platform excavated in 1998. The corridor is about 22 x 1.8 meters large and runs north to south-east. Access 1 (UA 5) connects this corridor with the higher platform and Access 2 is the connection with the lower platform.

The surface layer is composed of looting debris and wind-blown sand. Layer A is the result of the collapse of the walls. Layer B (809) is a floor consisting of a thin layer of clay. No cultural material has been found associated with this layer. Just below is layer C (812), a floor composed of a compaction of soil with sand, above a constructive filling where organic residues and pottery have been recovered. Layer D (818) is another floor of clay with an even surface. Here, very little pottery, all from Nasca 3 has been documented.

Layer E (819) is another adobe floor, present only in the northern part of the structure. Below is layer F (822), an adobe floor also in the northern part that is found connected to ramp 2 of access 1 (817). Layer G (824) is restricted to the northern section, and is on of the finest floors, consisting of a layer of 6–8 cm of clay. It is built upon a broad constructive filling containing organic refuse as well as a large quantity of pottery. Layer H (834), an adobe floor, shows less inclination than the above floors and extends towards the southern part of the corridor.

Layer I (837) is an adobe floor. Layer J (840) is a adobe seal without cultural material. Layer K is a constructive filling upon which the walls constituting the corridor rest. This is the earliest cultural layer that served to level the natural terrain. No associated cultural material had been recovered.

Cala 6 (866) and Cala 7 (863, 864) had been established to investigate the continuation of the corridor towards the south. Only one layer (A) has been excavated here.

UA 2 Low Platform

This platform is 22 x 11 meters large. It is connected with the higher platform through access 2. There are two principal construction periods. First there was a floor (piso 2) with huarango posts that might have supported a light roof. Later, these posts were cut and a floor built above, the platform now functioning as an open space in relation to the neighboured higher platform.

Layer A is the same as described for UA 1 and is found only in the northern part of this platform. Layer B (833) is the latest floor of this platform, made of a layer of clay and built upon a base filling. It covers the huarango posts related to the earlier floor, layer C (820). Layer B1 (838) is related to Layer B. It is found only in the north-western part at the connection with the corridor. Apparently during the earlier construction phase of the platform this access had not been in function.

The majority of floors observed in the corridor are connected with the first floor layer C (820) of the lower platform. Layer D (821) is the base filling of floor C that served to level the natural terrain.

UA 3 Northern Exterior Space

This is an open space toward the north of the corridor and the low platform. Here, only layer A (807), the result of the collapse of the walls was removed, with the purpose of detecting the existence of more architectural structures. A surface of use with a base filling was exposed. The related material is Nasca 4 and 5 according to the preliminary analysis.

UA 4 Eastern Exterior Space

This is the open space towards the east of the low platform. Excavation had been limited to a test pit with the aim of investigating the stratigraphy. Layer A is devoid of cultural material. Layer B is composed of soil and stones brought by a water flood and cutting Layer C (811) a constructive filling containing some pottery. It is overlays layer D, a surface of use with a base filling, without cultural material. Layer E had been placed to level the natural terrain.

UA 5 Access 1

Excavation in this unit started in 1998. Layers A-D were removed. In 1999 excavation continued with Layer E (814). The structure is an L shaped Access 1.2 x 2.6 meters large that connects the corridor to the high platform (UA 2 of 1998).

Layer A (423) is a surface of use, a compaction of clay, later than the use of the access. The interpretation of layer A1 (425) is not sure, it is an accumulation of cobbles and stones possibly related to the construction of a silo (428). It intrudes layer B (427) a surface of use or floor. In association with this layer various fragments of Nasca 4-5 pottery were documented. Layer C (429) is a thin compact floor of clay with lots of organic inclusions. This floor is related to the access to the high platform. Layer D (431) is a fine compact floor, equally related to the access. Layer E (814) is a ramp (ramp 1) with a pronounced north south inclination, made of compact clay. The clay layer is

placed upon two levels of constructive filling. In 1998 on the surface of this ramp a Nasca 5 vessel was found in situ. The constructive filling contains Nasca 3 pottery. Layer F (817) is another ramp (ramp 2) showing the same inclination as the former. On the surface of this ramp a series of thin layers of fine sand were documented, mixed with organic refuse. Layer G (825) is a floor related to layer G (824) of the corridor. It corresponds to the last phase of use of the stairway in access 1, before building a ramp. Layer H (835) is connected with layer H (834) of the corridor. It is a compact adobe floor without base filling, and with a few Nasca 3 pottery associated. Layer I (836) is the first floor related with the stairway of Access 1. It is connected with layer I (837) of the corridor. Layer J (841) is a constructive filling without cultural materials associated. Excavation ended at this point.

UA 6 Southern Exterior Space

This is another open space, situated toward the south of the low platform. Two stratigraphic cuts were placed here to investigate the stratigraphy. It seems to be another low platform, with layer A (844) being a surface of use with thin compactions of sand and lenses of ashes above. Layer B is a thin and compact surface of use with lenses of ashes. Layer C (847, 859) is a broad constructive filling, up to 2 meters strong that had been placed with the aim of leveling the natural terrain. Layer D is a sterile layer of fine sand. Below is a floor, layer E of compact adobe, overlaying directly the natural surface. Excavations ended at this point.

UA 7

This is a structure at the south east of the lower platform. It seems to be a corridor built upon the platform. Layer A (843) is a surface of use. Layer B (848) is a torta de barro. Layer C (849) is a constructive filling. Layer D (853) is another surface o use. Layer E (854) is interpreted as a constructive filling to reinforce the adjacent wall. After removing this layer excavation ended.

Here, two moments of occupation were identified, a first related directly to the construction of the structures, and a second one after the abandonment of the site related to Nasca 4/5 pottery.

UA 8

This unit is situated to the west of UA 7. It seems to be the continuation of the corridor UA 7, both being separated by water destruction.

Layer A (846) is an irregular layer of alluvial origin. Layer B (855) is the collapse of walls. It corresponds to layer A of UA 7.

Layer C (857) is an irregular layer of unknown purpose. After exposing layer D excavation ceased.

UA 9 Access 2

This is an L shaped structure, communicating the north western corner of the lower platform with the corridor. This access had been sealed completely by the second floor of the Low Platform (820). Feature C (860) is a filling that had been placed to seal the access. This filling is directly related to the base filling of floor 6 (824) of the corridor. Layer D (861) is the latest floor of access 2. It is inclined north to south and served as a

ramp. Layer E (862) is a compact floor inclined above its base filling to constitute a ramp. This layer seals the first grade of a stairway made of huarango. It is associated with floor 7 (834) of the corridor. Layer F (872) is related to the use of a dismounted stairway in access 2, remaining only the first grad related to floor 8 (837) of the corridor. Layer G (873) is the earliest floor functioning in relation with access 2. At this point excavations stopped.

PAP 196 Parasmarca

Year of excavation: 2006

The site is located in the upper middle valley of Río Grande, above a broad hillside of slight inclination at the right border of the river. The site has been divided in four sectors (A-D) that together cover an area of about 12 ha, according to surface evidences. Sector A is the central sector of the site. Here, various rectangular enclosures of stone walls were able to be documented, spread over a series of low platforms adapted to the hillside. Toward the south-west, the sector is delimited by a broad stone wall. Surface materials indicate a Late Nasca origin of the structures.

In several parts of this sector, alignments of intrusive burials with rectangular stone structures can be observed. These burials were expected to be of Loro phase origin, i.e. of Middle Horizon. A series of excavation units were placed in different parts of this sector. Most of these units provide only a superposition of a few layers.

Mixing with older materials is a severe problem at the Parasmarca site. Constructive fillings often contain Initial Nasca pottery. It is likely that construction material had been brought from somewhere in Sector D of the site, because there, a dense settlement of the Initial Nasca period has been documented. Rain washes brought material from the above Geoglyph in Sector C, containing Middle Nasca pottery. These materials are always found mixed with the characteristic Late Nasca pottery so that there is no doubt about the origin of the structures, with the youngest material constituting a terminus post quem.

According to the studies realized up to now, Parasmarca can be interpreted as a large Late Nasca settlement center. The central sector features a planned architecture with other than purely domestic use, while in sector D clear indicators for an intensive settlement were able to be documented. Further studies should focus on the characteristics of Late Nasca sites in other parts of the Palpa area and comparative data from adjacent valley should be considered. The Late Nasca pottery assemblage presented in this study comes from one single site. As regional variety is a central aspect of argumentation in this study, possible regional differences within the Palpa area need to be investigated. So far, it has become clear that part of the known Late Nasca or Nasca 7 inventory of shapes and designs present at Parasmarca, has not been reported from other sites and reversely, some traits known from other sites are not present at Parasmarca. In parts, this may be due to sample size.

Sector A, Unit 1 and Unit 2

Harris 13

These two units are located together in the south eastern corner of the upper part of sector A. Unit 1 is 10 x 10 meters large and Unit 2 is 5 x 5 meters large. During excavation an amplification of both units of 4 x 14 meters has been defined. Various architectural units were able to be defined from the walls visible on the surface or later during excavation. This part of the site has apparently been little affected by looting. However, due to the circumstances described above, Initial Nasca and Middle Nasca pottery were found together with Late Nasca. The stratigraphy of the single architectural units is clear and consists of superposed floors or surfaces of use, with some constructive fillings. The work proceeded parallel in several architectural units; therefore the numeration of features within one architectural unit is not continuous. The surface layer has been considered the same in all the architectural units. Three looters' holes have been identified. The materials have been documented separately. Layer A also is the same in both units; it comprises the collapse of the walls after the abandonment of the site. Therefore the stratigraphic record of the individual architectural units starts with Layer B.

In total, six architectural units have been excavated in this excavation unit: a large patio (UA 1), three small enclosures (UA 2, 5, 6) and a corridor (UA 3, 4). The use of the structure was restricted to Late Nasca and comprises only layers C and D of this excavation. No deep stratigraphy has been documented that would help to determine the stylistic trends in Late Nasca. However, the material provides a good sample to describe at least one part of the Late Nasca pottery assemblage. Possibly, there is some evidence of a superposition of Late Nasca above Middle Nasca with some Middle Nasca Pottery found in the lowest levels of architectural units 3 and 5. After the Late Nasca Use of the structures, a reutilization and partial modification of some of the structures can be observed, related to the Middle Horizon Loro Phase.

In continuation, the stratigraphy of the architectural units will be described shortly.

Architectural Unit 1

This unit is delimited by two stone walls; excavation took place in the corner formed by the walls. Layers S and A are as described above. Layer B (3452, 3453) is of loose soil with ashes and little pottery; no surface of use had been observed that would seal this layer. Below this layer, a slight compaction (Layer C, 3454, 3456) was identified. Layer D (3457) is an adobe floor lain upon a constructive filling of about 5 cm. This is the only floor related to the walls comprising this architectural unit.

Architectural Unit 2

This architectural unit is situated just east of architectural unit 1. It is defined by three walls; the area of excavation was about 6 x 2 meters. Layers S and A have been described above. Layer B (3430) is a first surface of use, a compaction with spots of ashes on the surface. Below is layer C (3436), a surface of use with a spot of ashes and few pottery. The 40 cm of constructive filling constituting this layer covered another surface of use (layer D, 3437) in a very eroded condition together with a compact filling of 75 cm. Below this, sterile soil was reached.

Architectural Unit 3

UA 3 has been excavated in an area of 3 x 6.5 meters. This unit of rectangular plan, together with UA 4, forms part of a broad L-shaped corridor. At some moment in the building history of this structure, this corridor had been divided by a stone wall built above layer D, leading to a separation of UA 3 and UA 4. From Layer C on, these two units show the same stratigraphic sequence.

Layer S corresponds to wind-blown sand and looter's debris while layer A had been formed by the collapse of the walls, just as in he other architectural units described here. Layer A covered a surface of use (layer B, 3432) of a thin layer of clay that was preserved only in parts as a result of looting and erosion. The corresponding filling is of about 20 cm thick.

This layer had been constructed in parts directly upon the natural rock, in parts it lays upon layer C (3464), a surface of use of compacted adobe with sand and small stones. Below, there is some river sand covering another similar surface of use (Capa D, 3469) with its respective filling. In some parts below this another filling (layer E, 3470) had been placed, a filling that levelled the natural surface.

Architectural Unit 4

This rectangular structure is the second part of an L-shaped corridor, together with UA 3. Below the wall collapse debris of layer A, layer B (3433) consists of semi-compacted earth with small stones, where Late Nasca Pottery and Loro phase pottery were found together with animal bones, crawfish pincers and seeds. After excavating this layer an adobe floor was exposed (layer C, 3446). This floor is connected with Layer C of UA 3 (3464) and layer D of UA 2 (3437). The floor is built upon sterile ground.

Architectural Unit 5

This is a small structure of 2 x 2.5 meters, located in the inner corner of UA 3 and 4. In middle of this structure is a looters' hole. The first surface of use encountered here is layer B (3455), with the typical organic residuals and Late Nasca and Loro pottery. In the north eastern corner the remains of a neonate were placed. Layer C (3462) is another surface of use, related with layer C of UA 3 (3464). This layer rests partly upon a filling (layer D) that remained unexcavated, partially upon sterile rock.

Architectural Unit 6

Of this Architectural unit only a part of 2.5 x 6 meters has been excavated, in course of the eastern amplification of units 1 and 2. It is a rectangular structure defined by three walls, with the north eastern limitation remaining unknown. Layer S is as described above. Layer A (3463) is the debris from the collapse of the walls. Layer B is a thin layer of loose soil with some stones overlaying a compact floor, layer C. This floor is related to the base of the walls. Excavations ended at this point.

Exterior Unit

This is the area included in the Excavation Units 1 and 2, but not forming part of one of the architectural units defined. Area of excavation is 1 x 2 meters. Layers S and A are as described above. Below the debris from the wall collapse, layer B (3448) and layer C (3449) consist of loose material with domestic refuse and pottery. Layer D is a thin surface of use directly above sterile rock; it has not been excavated.

Sector A, Unit 3

Harris 14

This unit is situated to the south of sector A, about 35 meters south east of Units 1 and 2. At this place two large platforms and the wall enclosing the structures meet. Apparently, there was little destruction through looting in this part of the site. The unit is 10 x 10 meters large, with two amplifications of 1 x 5 meters each. Layer S (3601) comprises wind-blown sand and looters' debris as well as fluvial sediment brought by flood water from the upper part of the site at some time after the abandonment of the site. Layer A had been formed by the collapse of the walls and is found all over the unit, with exception of the south eastern part of the unit where it is absent. The pottery in this layer is mixed from all phases present at the site: Initial Nasca, Middle Nasca, Late Nasca and Loro. Most of the walls of the architectural structures of this unit were uncovered by removal of layer A. Subsequently, five architectural units could be defined.

These belong to two building phases, both related to Late Nasca. First, a large platform had been built with two large enclosures, UA 1 and 5. These structures are similar to UA 1 and 2 of Unit 2. The second building phase includes the amplification of sector A toward the east and south east.

Architectural Unit 1

Layer B (3628) comprises a constructive filling, but no surface of use could be identified. Layer C (3635) is a compaction of clay with some small stones and Late Nasca pottery. It lies upon a compact floor (Layer D, 3636) of fine adobe. This was built upon layer E (3637), a layer of fine compacted sand. Below this, the earliest surface of use documented in this unit, was found, layer F (3638) that is related to the base of the earliest walls. Layer F is a thin clay layer above a constructive filling, layer G (3639). This lowest layer constitutes the original filling of the platform.

Architectural Unit 2

This unit is located in the north eastern part of the unit upon the lower one of the two platforms just below UA 1. The UA 2 was defined after removing layer B (3611), the collapse of the walls. Below are traces of a surface of use, a thin clay plaster above its corresponding filling (layer C, 3626). This filling contained late Nasca pottery and organic refuse. Layer D (3631) is similar, a surface of use with a deeper filling that contained more organic material than the above layer and a more mixed pottery assemblage of phase Nasca 5, Nasca 7 and Loro. An additional feature is an accumulation of pebbles (Layer E, 3634) within layer D. Excavation of this deep filling continued only in a limited part of the unit until reaching sterile soil.

Architectural Unit 3

This is a large rectangular structure on the lower platform; it comprises the largest part of unit 3. It was excavated in an area of 4.5 x 6 meters. As in UA 2, layer B (3611) is the result of a first moment of collapse of the walls that covers the lower layers C (3617) and D (3621). Layer C is a surface of use, layer D the corresponding filling with a depth up to 95 cm. Below layer D the natural surface upon which the platform was built was reached.

Architectural Unit 4

This structure is located east of UA 2, on the lower platform. It was excavated in an area of 2.5 x 4 meters. Layer D (3633) is the first and only surface of use in this architectural unit. The above layers A (3605), B (3611) and C (3627) are all the result of wall collapse.

Architectural Unit 5

This enclosure is located just west of UA 1, on the upper platform. Excavations here were limited to an area of 2 x 2.25 meters. Layer B (3614) is a compaction of clay with stones, 55 cm strong. It was formed by the accumulation of water beside one of the walls. Several fragments of Late Nasca pottery were found in this context. It is above Layer C (3640), a compact adobe floor. Below this floor and its base filling is a layer of loose river sand (3646) that covers another surface of use (layer D, 3647). The Filling of this surface (layer E) is related to layer G (3639) of UA 1.

Exterior Unit

A small part of the defined unit of excavation was located outside the structures described above. Here the compaction C (3620) covers an eroded surface of use, layer D (3630) with traces of ashes and Late Nasca pottery.

Sector A, Unit 5

(Harris 15)

Excavations in Unit 5 were directed to a square funeral structure at the east of sector A. Excavation started in a unit 5 x 5 meters large. However, after removing the surface layer it became clear that the funeral structure was larger than expected and two other looted funeral structures became visible. These were cleaned and documented and excavation continued in funerary structure 1. The structure consists of an enclosing wall; in the middle is another rectangular structure enclosing the tomb. Layer A, the collapse of the walls is limited to the small patio. In the inner structure two looter's holes had been dug. The interior structure shows an adobe seal below the stones, a thin clay plaster of 5 to 15 cm where stones had been placed above. It can be expected that the grave structure had been built at one point of time and that the filling of the shaft contains mixed material of earlier phases.

There is no stratigraphic relation to earlier architecture. Apparently the burial had been placed beside the Late Nasca architecture. A dating of the funeral structure to the Loro epoch is possible in base of the associated pottery. These are 6 plain globular jars with differentiated straight sided neck, and one interior decorated bowl, cumbrous bowl, with half circle design attached to the inner rim.

The stratigraphy is not so deep (see Harris 15). This Unit is included in the study just because of the ¹⁴C sample related to the funeral structure (see chapter C.2).

Sector A, Unit 9

Harris 18

In Unit 9 a rectangular enclosure (UA-1) in the central part of sector A had been investigated. It was defined by four walls visible at the surface. The Unit is 7 x 8 meters

large. During excavation an additional wall appeared, dividing the enclosure into two smaller units denominated UA-2 and UA-3. It is to be noted that these architectural units constitute an earlier building phase of UA-1. Both building phases can be related to Late Nasca.

In association with the first moment of use related to layer C, a looted funeral context (3664) was documented that dates to Late Nasca, according to associated pottery fragments.

Architectural Unit 1

The structure UA 1 is 4.7 x 6.3 meters large. The walls are made of stone with clay. In the middle of the structure there was a looters' hole that reached down to layer C. Layer S (3661) includes material recently sedimented by wind, water flood or looting. Again, layer A (3662) is the result of the collapse of walls. Layer B (3663) is a semi-compacted layer of sand and stones, containing Late Nasca pottery. Layer C (3710) is the latest surface of use with a base filling (3668, 3669) below. It is related to the last moment of occupation of this enclosure. Within this base-filling a transversal wall became apparent, dividing the space into two smaller units, denominated UA-2 and UA-3

Architectural Unit 2

Below the filling C (3668) is layer D (3706), a compact floor with a base filling. This was built directly upon sterile (layer E, 3712). The filling contained very little material. The associated pottery is Late Nasca, but some Middle Nasca and Initial Nasca fragments occur.

Architectural Unit 3

Below the filling C (3669) another surface of use, layer D (3707) with its constructive filling could be documented. Like in UA-2, this was built upon sterile ground.

Exterior Unit

This is the part of the excavation unit outside UA 1. It is 1.5 x 3 meters large. Layers S (3705) and A (3708) are the same as inside UA 1. Layer B (3709) is sedimented, without signs of use. Layer C (3711) is a surface of use, related to layer D (3706, 3707) of UA 2 and 3.

Sector A, TP 1

Year of excavation: 2001

Harris 9

The test pit is situated within an enclosure. Various looting pits had exposed the stratigraphy investigated within this unit. The Unit is 3 x 3 meters large, located in the north-eastern corner of the enclosure.

Layer S (1707) is looting debris. Layer A (1708) is the collapse of walls. Layer B (1709) is a surface of use related to the base of the walls. It has a thin base filling, built directly above sterile. It is the only surface of use documented in this unit.

Sector A, TP 4

Harris 10

This test pit is 2 x 5 meters large. It is located between Units 3 and 5 at the union of two platforms. The test pit served the purpose of documenting a stratigraphic sequence visible in a looters' hole.

Layer S (3551) includes a mix of materials from all phases present at the site: Initial Nasca, Nasca 5, Nasca 7 and Loro.

Layer A (3553) is composed of semi compact soil with stones, organic residuals, textiles and pottery fragments (Nasca 7). By removal of this layer, two walls (3556) forming a corner became visible. Excavation continued only at the interior of this corner. Layer B (3554) consists of fine compacted soil with some animal bones and Late Nasca pottery. Below is a surface of use, layer C (3557). The filling layer D (3558) had been placed to level the natural surface.

Sector B, TP 5

Harris 11

Sector B is situated at the lower part of the site, toward the valley floor. Surface evidences such as simple stone structures, quincha walls and domestic refuse suggest a possible Late Nasca related domestic use of this sector. Part of the sector was reused during the Loro epoch as a cemetery. This sector had been exposed to severe looting, reason for what here only a test pit had been placed. The Unit is 2 x 5 meters large; it comprises three looters' holes and two looted tombs. Layer S (3560, 3559) is the debris from looting activities together with wind-blown sand. Layer A (3561) was formed by the collapse of the walls. Layer B (3565) is a thin layer of soil with llama dung, other organic refuse and some Nasca 7 fragments. Layer C (3566) is a thin surface of use, apparently related to the placement of the funeral structures as indicated by the bases of the walls of the funeral structures; there were no associated materials. Layer D (3567) is the corresponding filling with some Late Nasca pottery. In the lower levels of layer D the top of another wall became visible. Layer E (3568) is a constructive filling without any obvious connection to a surface of use. This layer contained domestic refuse as animal bones or botanic remains together with Nasca 7 pottery. Two posts indicate the possible presence of a quincha wall. Below this filling is a surface of use related to the base of the wall. This interface is the upper part of a filling (layer F, 3570) that had been constructed directly on the natural surface.

Layer G (3571) is a lens of ashes with sand and some diagnostic pottery. This feature has been documented only in the western part of the excavation. Layer H is a filling with a slightly different composition in contrast to Layer F.

In total, two moments of use could be documented in this test pit. The first phase is related to a Late Nasca settlement, the second to the construction of intrusive tombs in Late Nasca or Loro times.

Sector D, Unit 6

Harris 16

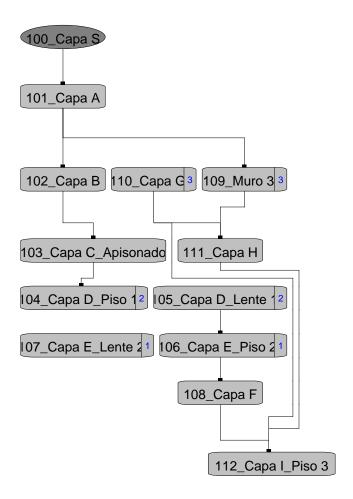
In the south eastern part of sector D s a zone of stepped platforms, terraces and patios with some large enclosures. This is where Unit 6 is situated, cutting two of these large structures. The surface showed Nasca 5 and Nasca 7 pottery and some looter's holes. The unit is 18 x 22 meters large covering part of an enclosure (UA 1) and an adjacent platform (UA 2). Within this unit a diagonal trench of 3 x 22 meters had been marked. However, the excavated area was much smaller, as it was limited to two test pits placed to investigate th two Architectural structures. Within this trench Units 6A (UA 1) and 6B (UA 2) were established.

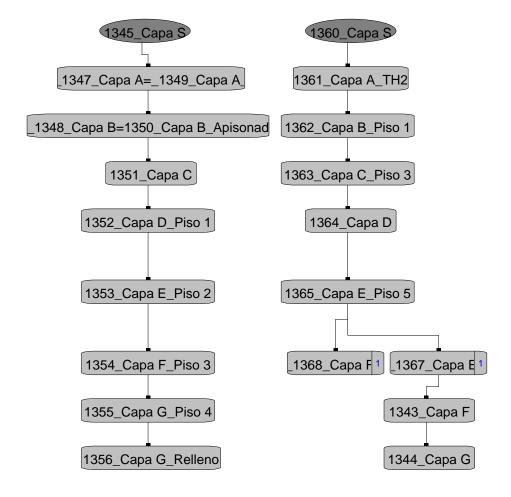
Unit 6a – Architectural Unit 1

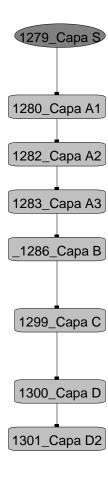
The Excavation area comprises the inner western corner of a large rectangular enclosure. Layer S (3500) is composed of wind-blown sand. Layer A (3505) is the result of the collapse of the walls. Layer B is a surface of use with a base filling layer C. Both layers lacked any cultural material association.

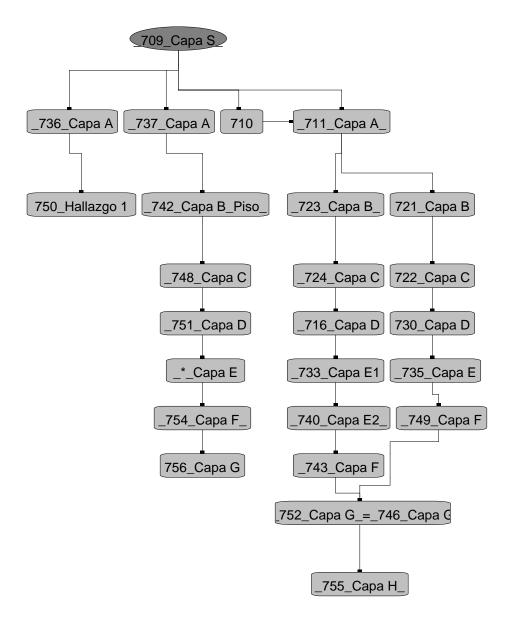
Unit 6b – Architectural Unit 2

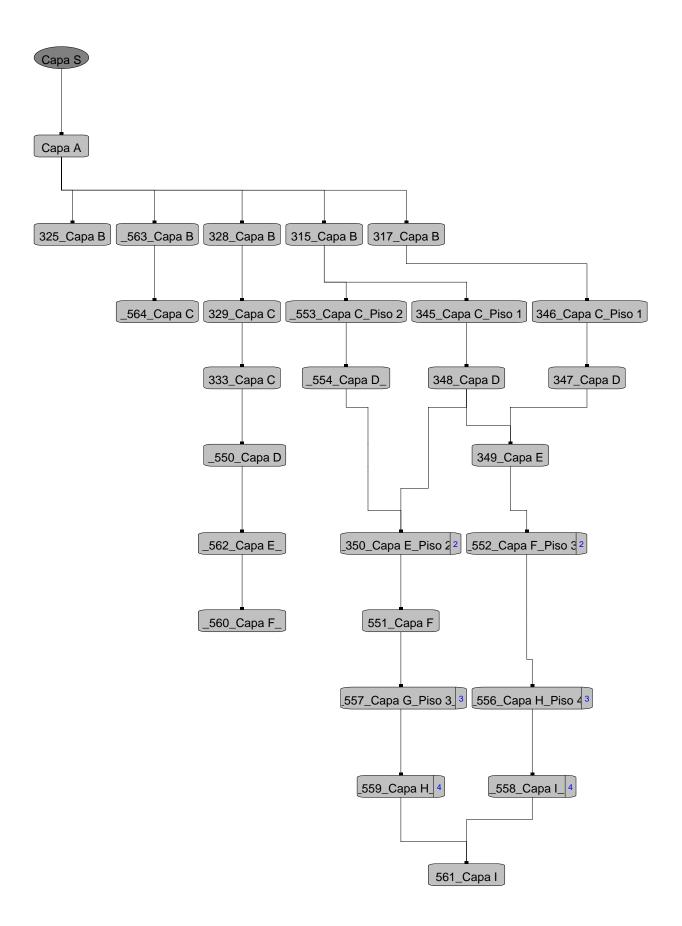
Excavation had been conducted at the northern extreme of a platform, limited by a wall. The surface layer S (3501) is of recent origin. Layer A (3502) is the result of the cllapse of the wall

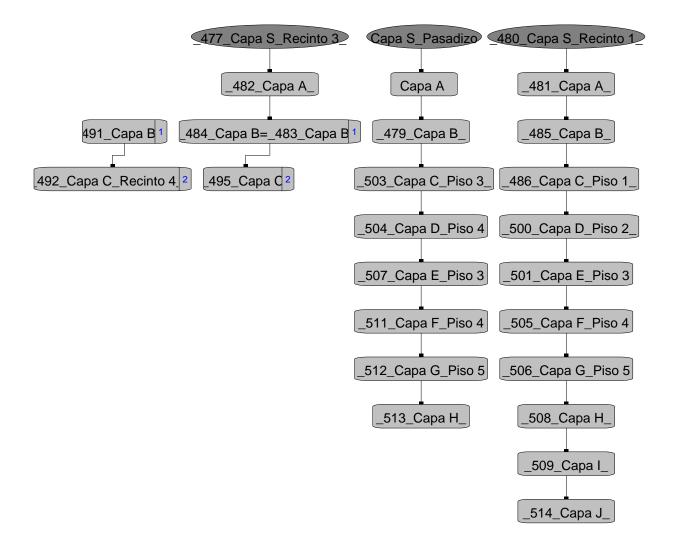


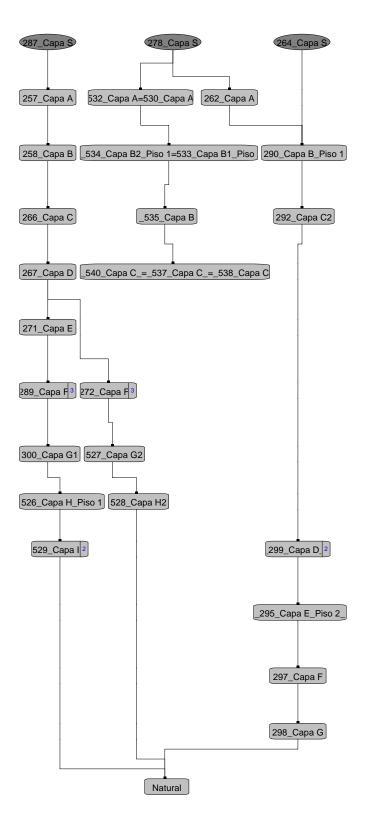


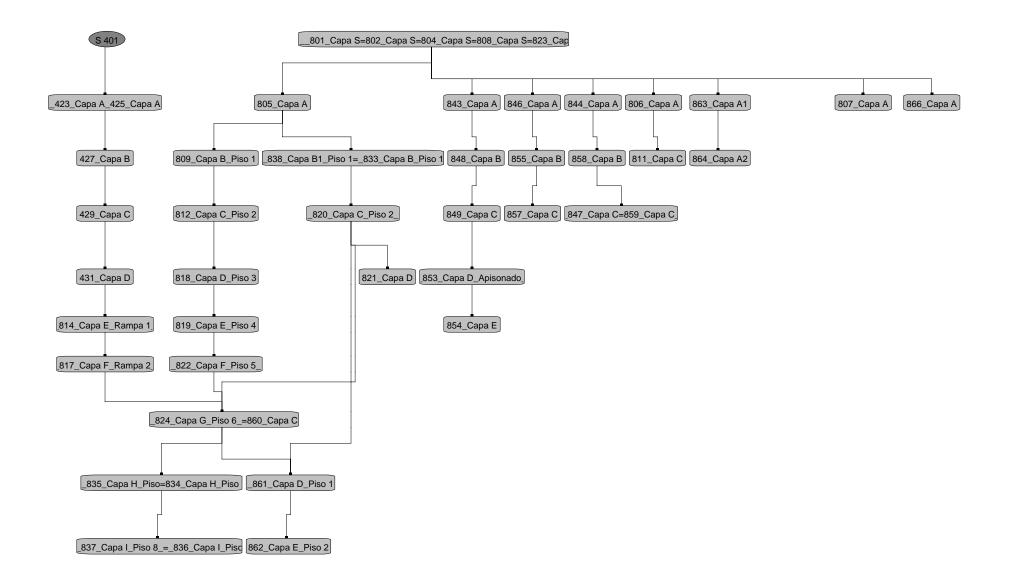


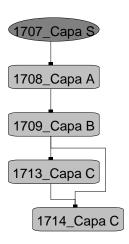


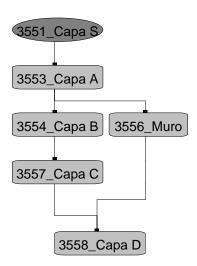


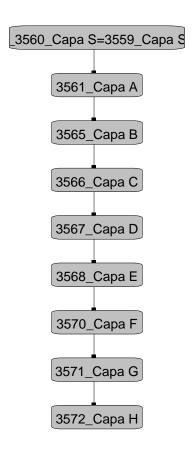


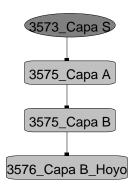


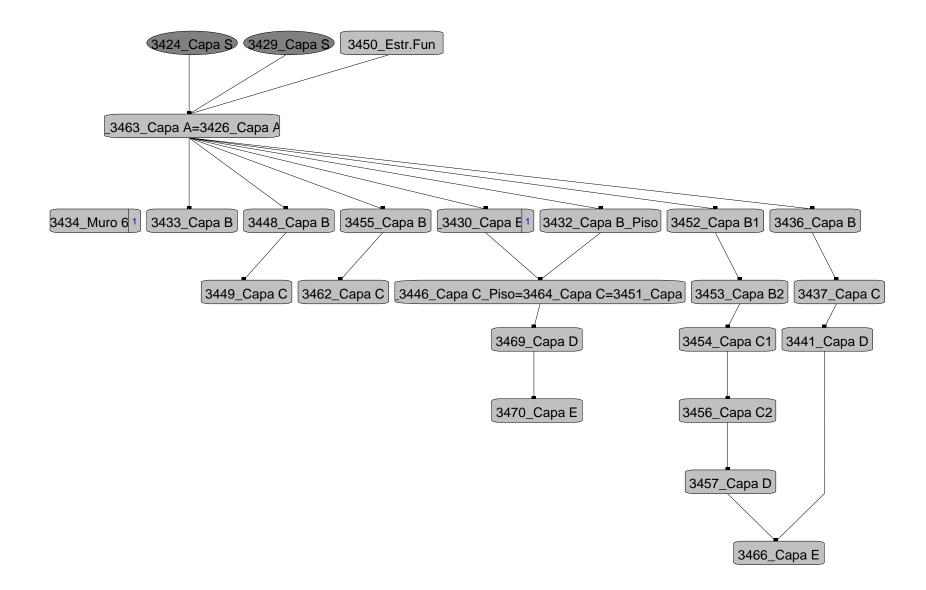


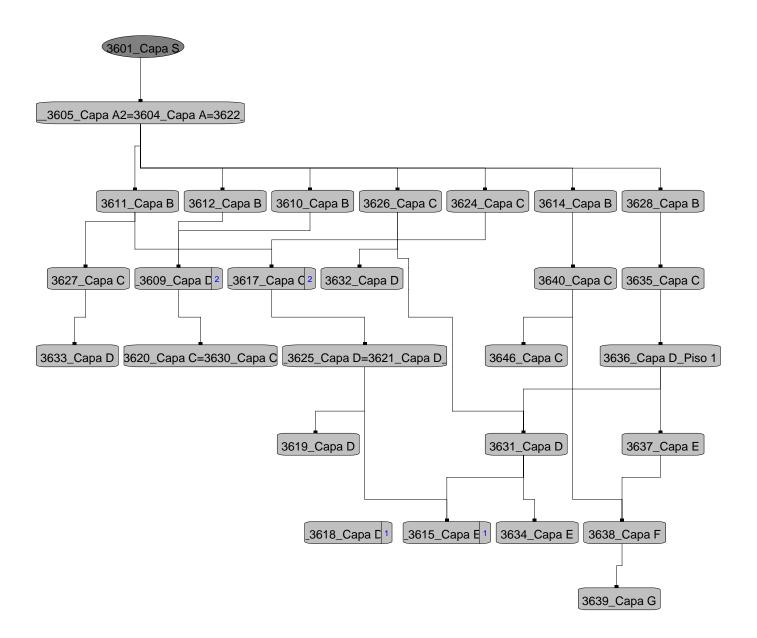


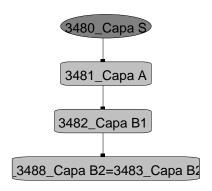


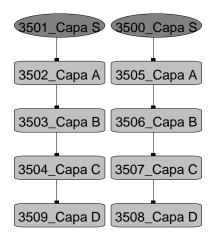


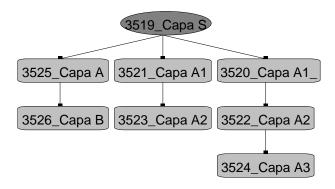


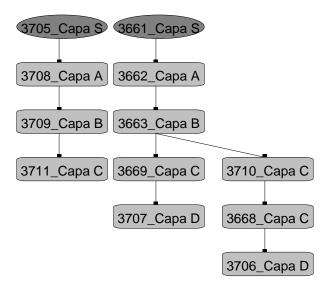












	polychrome	black engobe on rim	incision	polished, no engobe	reduced	red engobe on wall	red engobe on rim	negative	engobe geometric	brown on creme
Surface 100										
101										
102										
103										
105										
106/107										
108										
110										
111										
112										

	Step main design	human colored	lúcuma	Trophy heads black hair lobe	com solid colored	Early straight fish	Step panels, colored	com small	trophy heads between spikes	ball frieze	trophy head frontal closed eyes	Birds segmented lines uncrossed
328		1))				
329												
333												
562												
560												

	1																	
	turned U	crescent	AMB white lips	streamer triangular spikes	streamer scalloped spikes	beans floating color	trophy head frontal open eyes	Lizard	Step main design	Birds segmented lines uncross	concentric half circles	lúcuma	nested rectangles	Early straight fish	corn solid colored	slings	serpentine creature	trophy heads beside spikes
Room 1		J		9,1	0,1											91	9,1	_
481																		
485																		
486	Midd	dle Na	asca															
500)																	
501																		
505																		
506																		
508																		
509	-																	
514	▝	•	•	•		_			•	•		_						
Corridor							_			_								
479																		
503																		
504																		
507														-				
511	+																	
512 513					_		-											
513	1					_												

Layer		trophy heads between spikes	streamer scalloped spikes	concentric half circles	slings	serpentine creature	streamer triangular spikes	turned U	trophy heads beside spikes	Early straight fish	Step main design	trophy head frontal open eyes	AMB white lips	Birds segmented lines uncross	beans floating color	forehead ornament loop type	nested rectangles
A A	262																
A	530/532																
Α	257																
В	533/534																
В	290																
В	535																
В	258																
B C C	292																
С	537/538/540																
D	267																
Е	289																
F	529																
F	299																
G	295																

Layer			nested rectangles	Trophy heads black hair lobe	beans floating color	Step main design	lúcuma	AMB white lips	streamer scalloped spikes	slings	Birds segmented lines uncross	streamer triangular spikes	forehead ornament loop type	serpentine creature	wavy lines on rim	human colored	trophy head frontal open eyes	Early straight fish	corn floating color	corn solid colored	ball frieze
Α	8	305																			
Α	423/425																				
Α		346																			
В	4	27																			
В	838/833																				
С		349																			
С		312																			
С		29																			
D		353																			
Е		319																			
F		322																			
F		317																_			
G	824/860																				
Н	834/835																				
Η.	836/837	0.4																			
<u> </u>		861																			
l	8	862																			

			slings	beans floating color	trophy head frontal open eyes	spikes cleft point	wavy lines on rim	corn solid colored	Trophy heads black hair lobe	ball frieze	serpentine creature without m
1361											
1362											
1363											
1364											
1365											
1367/1368											
1343					Early	y Nas	sca				
1344	Ocu	caje 8	8								

	trophy head frontal open eyes	Step main design	trophy heads beside spikes	corn solid colored	streamer scalloped spikes	streamer triangular spikes	ball frieze	serpentine creature without mouth mask	beans floating color	Trophy heads black hair lobe	Ají, vertical colored band	trophy head frontal closed eyes
1347/1349	·											
1348/1350												
1351												
1352												
1353												
1354												
1355												
1356												

	PAP 79 A, U8, UA 1	concentric half circles	serpentine creature	slings	Ají, vertical colored band	lúcuma	nested rectangles	ead frontal	eyes	Trophy heads black hair lobe	AMB white lips	streamer spikes cleft point	corn solid colored	Step main design	wavy lines on rim	ball frieze	Lizard	human colored	chequered	Birds segmented crossed line	serpentine creature double boo	elongated triangles	Birds soloid colored	Trophy heads trapezoid head	human black	corn floating color	forehead ornament flat	Duck	Bizarre etc.	trophy heads between spikes	Step panels, colored	banded fish	Trophy head cursive
7	723																																
Ī	724																																
7	716																																
7	733																																
	740																																
7	743																											•	-				
752/746																																	
7	755																																

PAP 79 A, U8, UA 3	nested rectangles	AMB colored lips	Ají, vertical colored band	Straight fish	trophy head frontal open eyes	Trophy heads black hair lobe	chequered	Birds segmented crossed line	eyes	elongated triangles	Trophy heads trapezoid head	Duck	trophy heads between spikes	Step panels, colored	corn small	AMB head horizontal	volute rays	wavy lines on rim	ball frieze
737																			
742																			
748																			
751																			
754																			
756																			

Layer		trophy head frontal open eyes	elongated triangles	AMB white lips	streamer spikes with trophy he	ball frieze	forehead ornament flat	lúcuma	human colored	corn small	wavy lines on rim	Step panels	Trophy heads trapezoid head	human black	Birds segmented crossed line	eyes	Trophy heads black hair lobe	trophy heads between spikes	corn floating color	corn solid colored	duck	serpentine creature double boo	slings	beans floating color	Lizard	chequered	Bizarre etc.	Birds soloid colored	beans small red dots	AMB colored lips	banded fish	AMB head horizontal	proliferation
Α	1280-1283																																
B/C	1286/1299																																
D	1300/1301																																

La Munha A, TP 8 Cross table 10

Layer	2504	Trophy heads black hair lobe	Step panels, colored	trophy head headdress	chequered	Fan headed	volute rays	step panels, black	Middle Nasca	girl faces	Trophy head cursive	black dots	star with eye	undefined mythical	small rectangles	Late fish	diamond and dot	volute half circle	Late Nasca Diamonds	half circles attache to outer rin	Late AMB with body	girl faces angular	half circles attached to inner ri	Trophy head elongated eyes
S S	3601 3705						_	-	-	_		=	_											
S	1707																							
S S	3420/3424 Burial 3450														•									
S	3480																							
S S	3501 3551												•			•								
S	3559						=		=	_		=	_		=	-								
S	3560																							
S A	3661 3604																							
A	3605																							
A A	3662 3502											•												_
A	3523																							
Α	3525																							
A A	3463 3708																							
A	1708																							
Α	3426									-		-				•								
A B	3553 3610														-								•	
В	3611																							
В	3614																							
B B	3628 3663									_						•				_				
В	3709																							
B B	1709 3433													•	_									
В	3434							•		_		_			_						_			
В	3448																							
B B	3455 3526								-						•									
В	3554																							
В	3556											•	•											
C C	3620 3626						=			_	-		-							_				
С	3627																							
C C	3630 3635																							
С	3635						_	_				_												
С	3668																							
C C	3688 3454																							
С	3462														•									
С	3464																							
C D	3557 3619																							
D	3621																							
D D	3625						•							•			•	-						
D	3631 3706						_			_						-								
D	1712														•									
D D	3558 3567	<u> </u>																						
E	3567	-					=						-	=										
Е	3470																							
E	3634 3570																							
G	3639																							
G	3571							•																
Н	3572																							

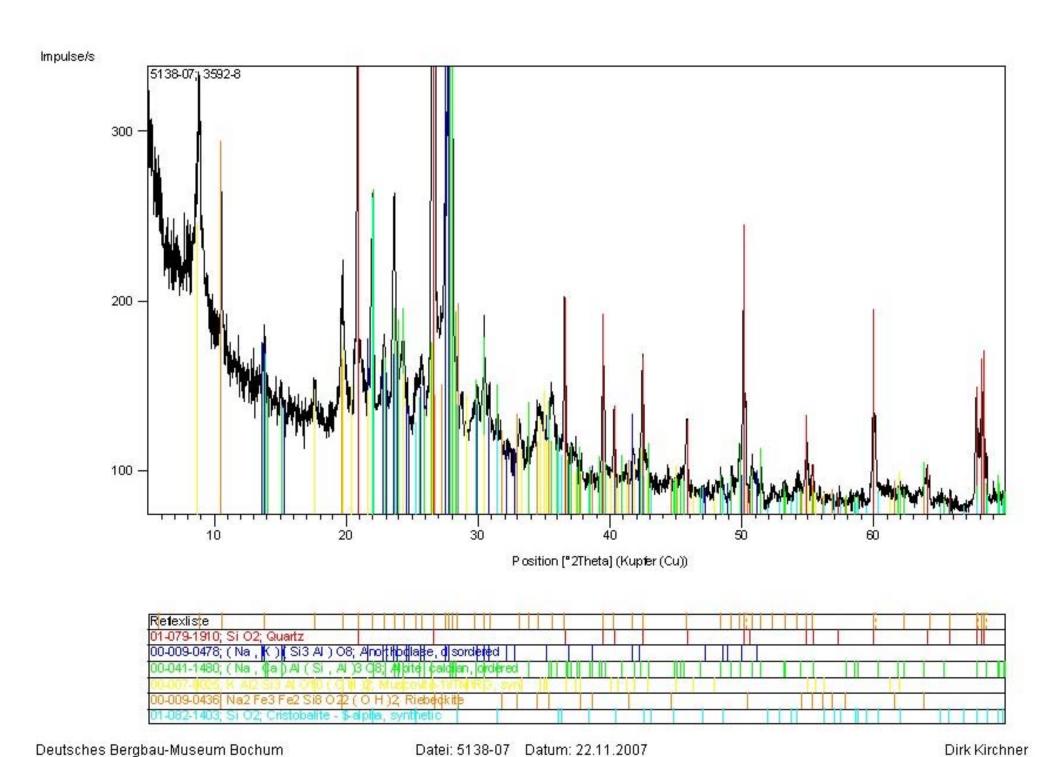
Results of the ICP OES analysis (Ruhr-Universität Bochum/Bergbaumuseum, Feb :

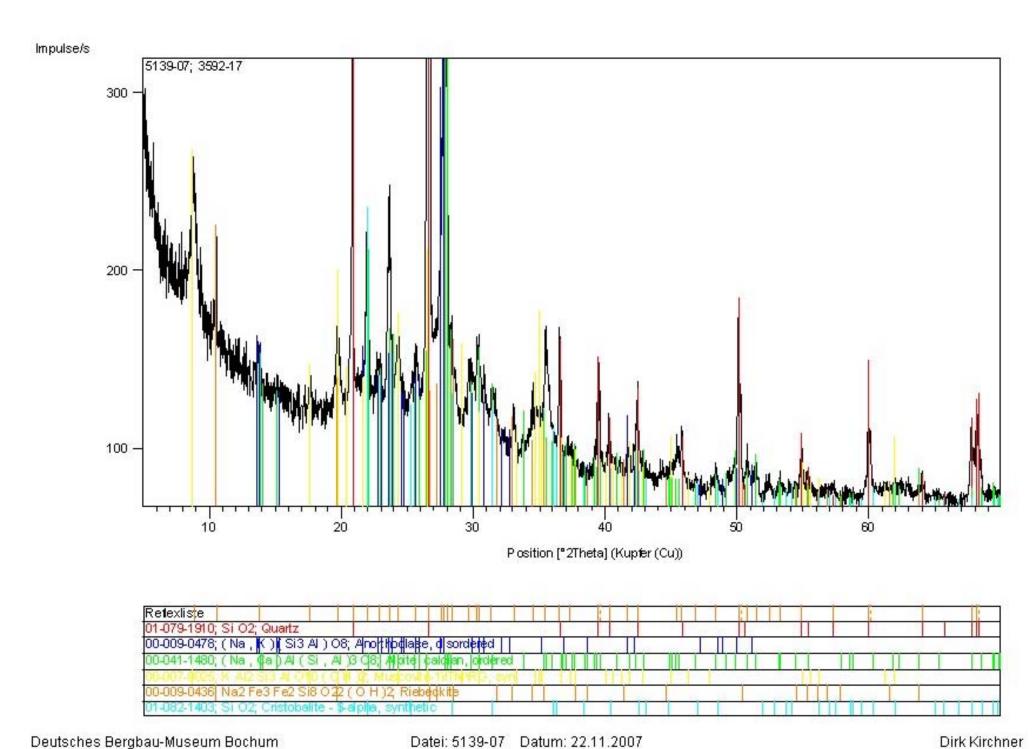
<u>Epoch</u>	Labor-Nr.	Probenbez.		TiO2 in %	Al2O3 in %	Fe2O3 in %	MnO in %	MgO in %	CaO in%	Na20 in %	
Initial Nasca	5136/07	3592-3	60,2	0,67	17,4	6,44	0,06	1,74	3,67	3,43	4,00
	5137/07 5138/07	3592-7 3592-8	54,6 57,7	0,88 0,88	18,6 19,3	8,27 7,17	0,08 0,06	2,97 2,74	4,47 4,27	3,00 2,45	3,38 3,02
	5139/07	3592-17	55,6	0,83	17,8	6,64	0,08	3,25	6,29	3,22	4,10
	5140/07	XXXX-21	56,1	0,93	19,5	7,27	0,06	2,58	4,79	2,61	3,37
	5141/07	3592-2	54,6	1,23	19,5	9,82	0,08	2,74	4,21	2,88	3,36
Early Nasca	5142/07	535-2	59,1	0,88	19,9	6,12	0,05	2,17	4,72	2,48	2,57
	5143/07	538-2	58,5	0,82	19,0	6,75	0,07	2,35	3,96	3,21	2,61
	5144/07 5145/07	529-2 530-5	55,5 54,9	0,88 0,88	20,0 19,1	8,05 6,92	0,10 0,06	3,27 3,17	5,54 4,81	2,35 3,10	2,77 3,07
	5146/07	530-11	56,6	0,90	19,7	7,85	0,17	3,47	5,33	2,55	2,60
Middle Nasca		202-10	59,3	0,88	19,5	7,06	0,05	2,94	4,69	2,42	2,69
	5148/07	202-35	60,5	0,86	19,9	6,75	0,13	1,30	4,26	2,30	2,65
	5149/07	217-2	56,9	0,93	21,0	8,21	0,09	1,65	4,71	2,06	2,93
	5150/07	217-4	59,3	1,02	20,6	7,47	0,05	1,60	5,34	2,09	2,65
	5151/07 5152/07	202-20 202-43	56,6 58,9	0,89 0,91	19,4 20,2	7,65 6,78	0,07 0,06	3,54 1,34	5,34 4,77	2,39 2,09	3,80 2,85
Late Nasca	5153/07	3601-33	55,2	0,91	19,9	8,52	0,10	3,97	4,94	2,59	3,55
	5154/07	3601-8	53,5	0,93	20,0	8,40	0,10	3,95	6,48	2,27	3,11
	5155/07	3669-205	57,7	0,95	21,0	6,81	0,06	2,83	3,87	2,21	3,21
	5156/07	3601-11	57,5	0,93	20,2	6,36	0,07	2,67	4,79	2,23	3,05
Lava	5157/07	36XX-12	59,8	0,97	20,3	6,83	0,06	1,66	3,89	2,27	3,14
Loro	5158/07 5159/07	3669-42 3669-40	60,4 59,4	0,88 0,89	19,7 19,4	6,10 5,98	0,05 0,05	1,36 2,80	3,95 4,16	2,41 2,54	3,81 3,07
	5160/07	3669-5X	57,8	0,92	20,1	6,58	0,06	3,01	3,80	2,43	3,09
	5161/07	3669-111	57,6	0,95	20,0	7,06	0,08	3,52	4,25	2,33	2,99
	5162/07	3669-146	59,0	1,00	20,0	6,58	0,06	2,50	3,72	2,37	3,07
		Average	57,5	0,91	19,7	7,20	0,07	2,63	4,63	2,53	3,13
Epoch	<u>Labor-Nr.</u>	Probenbez.		<u>S in %</u>	<u>Ba in %</u>	Sr in %	<u>Ni in %</u>	Cu in %	<u>Zn in %</u>	<u>Y in %</u>	<u>Zr in %</u>
Initial Nasca	5136/07	3592-3	<0.01	0,23	0,060	0,020	0,020	0,007	0,006	0,002	0,010
	5137/07	3592-7	<0.01	0,03	0,065	0,025	0,005	0,011	0,012	0,002	0,008
	5138/07 5139/07	3592-8 3592-17	<0.01 0,15	0,08 0,21	0,061 0,060	0,027 0,029	0,003 0,003	0,008 0,007	0,010 0,011	0,002 0,002	0,011 0,010
	5140/07	XXXX-21	0,05	0,07	0,060	0,024	0,002	0,008	0,011	0,002	0,012
	5141/07	3592-2	<0.01	0,05	0,065	0,023	0,004	0,007	0,012	0,003	0,011
Early Nasca	5142/07	535-2	<0.01	<0.01	0,061	0,027	0,002	0,008	0,009	0,002	0,010
	5143/07	538-2	0,04	<0.01	0,065	0,027	0,002	0,009	0,011	0,002	0,012
	5144/07 5145/07	529-2 530-5	0,12 0,05	0,15 0,08	0,065 0,062	0,031 0,033	0,011 0,003	0,010 0,010	0,012 0,012	0,002 0,002	0,011 0,011
	5146/07	530-11	0,03	0,08	0,062	0,033	0,003	0,010	0,012	0,002	0,011
Middle Nasca		202-10	<0.01	0,07	0,067	0,032	0,003	0,012	0,011	0,002	0,010
	5148/07	202-35	0,04	<0.01	0,076	0,029	0,002	0,009	0,012	0,002	0,012
	5149/07	217-2	0,07	<0.01	0,068	0,028	0,003	0,008	0,013	0,002	0,011
	5150/07	217-4	<0.01	<0.01	0,069	0,029	0,003	0,012	0,011	0,002	0,008
	5151/07 5152/07	202-20 202-43	0,11 0,04	0,05 <0.01	0,072 0,060	0,030 0,027	0,003 0,007	0,007 0,009	0,012 0,010	0,002 0,002	0,010 0,012
Late Nasca	5153/07	3601-33	0,04	0,05	0,063	0,028	0,007	0,009	0,015	0,002	0,012
	5154/07	3601-8	0,12	0,43	0,075	0,029	0,003	0,011	0,015	0,002	0,010
	5155/07	3669-205	0,10	0,02	0,064	0,027	0,003	0,008	0,011	0,002	0,013
	5156/07	3601-11	0,18	0,25	0,067	0,029	0,002	0,008	0,011	0,002	0,012
Loro	5157/07	36XX-12 3669-42	<0.01	0,03	0,061	0,026	0,003 0,003	0,010 0,008	0,011	0,002	0,012
Loro	5158/07 5159/07	3669-42	0,11 <0.01	<0.01 <0.01	0,061 0,064	0,026 0,029	0,003	0,008	0,011 0,010	0,003 0,002	0,011 0,011
	5160/07	3669-5X	<0.01	<0.01	0,062	0,027	0,018	0,008	0,011	0,002	0,012
	5161/07	3669-111	0,02	<0.01	0,060	0,027	0,005	0,011	0,013	0,002	0,010
	5162/07	3669-146 Average	<0.01	<0.01	0,062	0,025	0,003	0,008	0,010	0,003	0,013
		Average	0,08	0,12	0,064	0,027	0,005	0,009	0,011	0,002	0,011
Epoch Initial Nasca	<u>Labor-Nr.</u> 5136/07	Probenbez. 3592-3	<u>As in %</u> 0,019	<u>Sb in %</u> <0.001	<u>Bi in %</u> 0,016	<u>Sn in %</u>	<u>Cr in %</u> 0,007	<u>V in %</u> 0,014	<u>Co in %</u> 0,001	Ag in % 0,004	Summe in %
IIIIIai Nasca	5137/07	3592-7	0,019	<0.001	0,007	<0.001 <0.001	0,007	0,014	0,001	0,004	97,6 96,3
	5138/07	3592-8	0,019	<0.001	0,010	<0.001	0,005	0,016	0,002	0,008	97,6
	5139/07	3592-17	0,024	< 0.001	0,008	< 0.001	0,004	0,012	0,002	0,011	97,9
	5140/07	XXXX-21	0,019	<0.001	0,011	<0.001	0,005	0,016	0,002	0,011	97,2
Carly Nassa	5141/07 5142/07	3592-2 535-2	0,028 0,017	<0.001 <0.001	0,011 0,006	<0.001 <0.001	0,005 0,003	0,023 0,012	0,003 0,002	0,011 0,010	98,4 98,0
Early Nasca	5142/07	538-2	0,017	<0.001	0,006	<0.001	0,003	0,012	0,002	0,010	97,3
	5144/07	529-2	0,028	<0.001	0,013	<0.001	0,005	0,012	0,002	0,011	98,5
	5145/07	530-5	0,021	< 0.001	0,008	<0.001	0,003	0,014	0,002	0,011	96,0
	5146/07	530-11	0,045	<0.001	0,011	< 0.001	0,005	0,016	0,002	0,009	99,1
Middle Nasca		202-10	0,017	< 0.001	0,010	<0.001	0,004	0,014	0,003	0,012	99,6
	5148/07 5149/07	202-35 217-2	0,035 0,027	<0.001 <0.001	0,007 0,008	<0.001 <0.001	0,003 0,003	0,011 0,013	0,002 0,002	0,008 0,004	98,7 98,4
	5149/07 5150/07	217-2	0,027	<0.001	0,008	<0.001	0,003	0,013	0,002	0,004	98,4 100,2
	5151/07	202-20	0,023	<0.001	0,009	<0.001	0,004	0,010	0,002	0,010	99,7
	5152/07	202-43	0,019	<0.001	0,012	<0.001	0,005	0,014	0,002	0,008	97,9
Late Nasca	5153/07	3601-33	0,027	< 0.001	0,010	<0.001	0,004	0,014	0,003	0,007	99,7
	5154/07	3601-8	0,028	<0.001	0,010	<0.001	0,004	0,015	0,003	0,003	98,7
	5155/07 5156/07	3669-205	0,019	< 0.001	0,010	<0.001	0,005	0,014	0,002	0,008	98,6
	5156/07 5157/07	3601-11 36XX-12	0,020 0,018	<0.001 <0.001	0,010 0,012	<0.001 <0.001	0,005 0,005	0,013 0,015	0,002 0,002	0,005 0,007	97,8 98,9
Loro	5157/07 5158/07	3669-42	0,018	<0.001	0,012	<0.001	0,005	0,015	0,002	0,007	98,9 98,6
	5159/07	3669-40	0,017	<0.001	0,012	<0.001	0,005	0,014	0,002	0,009	98,3
	5160/07	3669-5X	0,019	< 0.001	0,020	<0.001	0,009	0,014	0,002	0,006	97,8
	5161/07	3669-111	0,023	<0.001	0,011	<0.001	0,005	0,014	0,002	0,007	98,8
	5162/07	3669-146	0,018	<0.001	0,013	<0.001	0,005	0,014	0,002	0,006	98,3
		Average	0,023	>0,001	0,010	>0,001	0,005	0,015	0,002	0,008	

<u>2008)</u>

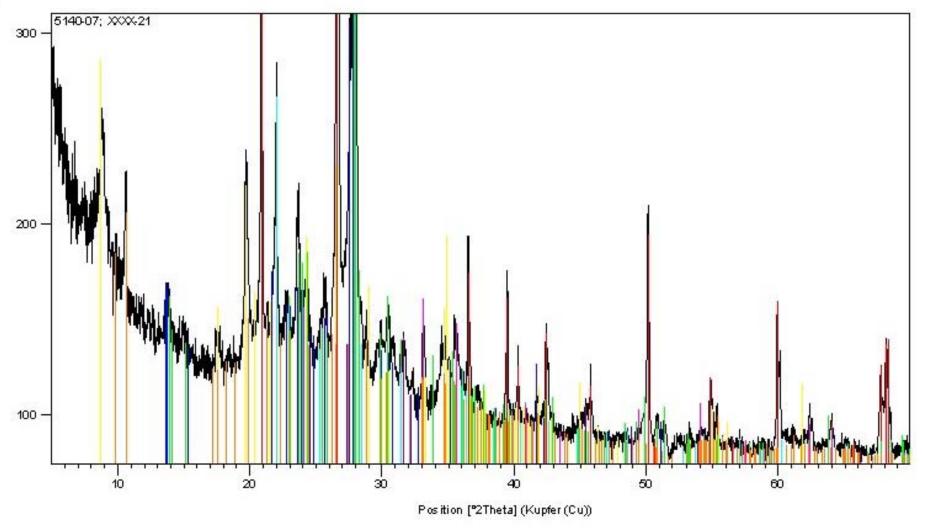
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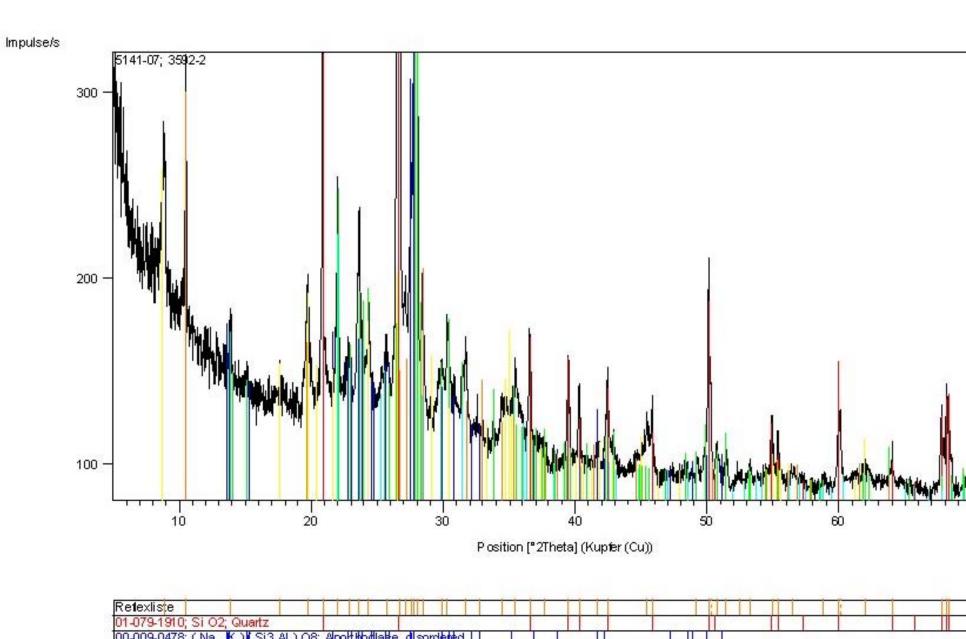


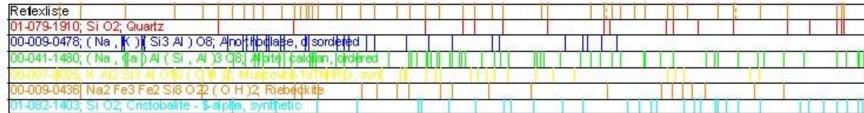






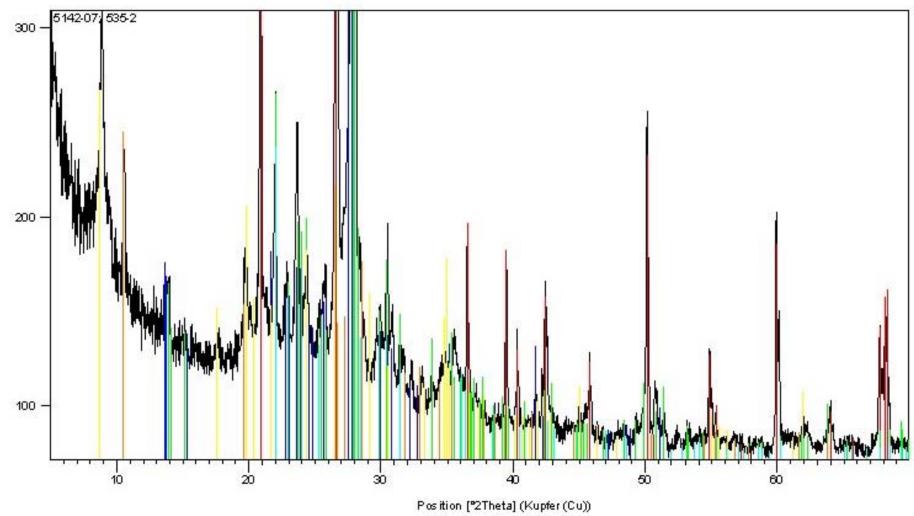
Reflexiste				
01-079-1910: Si O2: Quartz .	a 16 16	- 1	- St 13	6333
00-009-0478: (Na . K) (SB AL) 08: Anorthoplase, disordered		7418-Y-18		
00-041-1480: (Na., Ca.) Al./ Si., Al./S O8: Albite, caldian, ordered		70		
OD DOT MODEL & AD SELAL DID COLD BY D. Musiconskie T. THORES and A.		_		
00.024.0072: Fe2.03: Hematite	T.		-	
01-077-01871 Na 1-38 KO 13 CaO 17 MaO 25 MaZ 81 Fe 1-88 FeO 48 AID	04 S7 94022 (O H Y	2: Rieheckite		*
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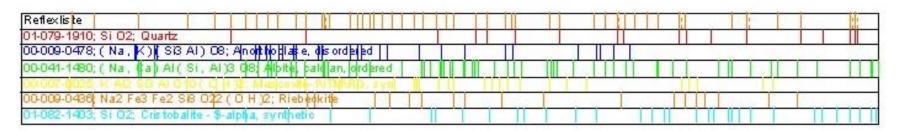


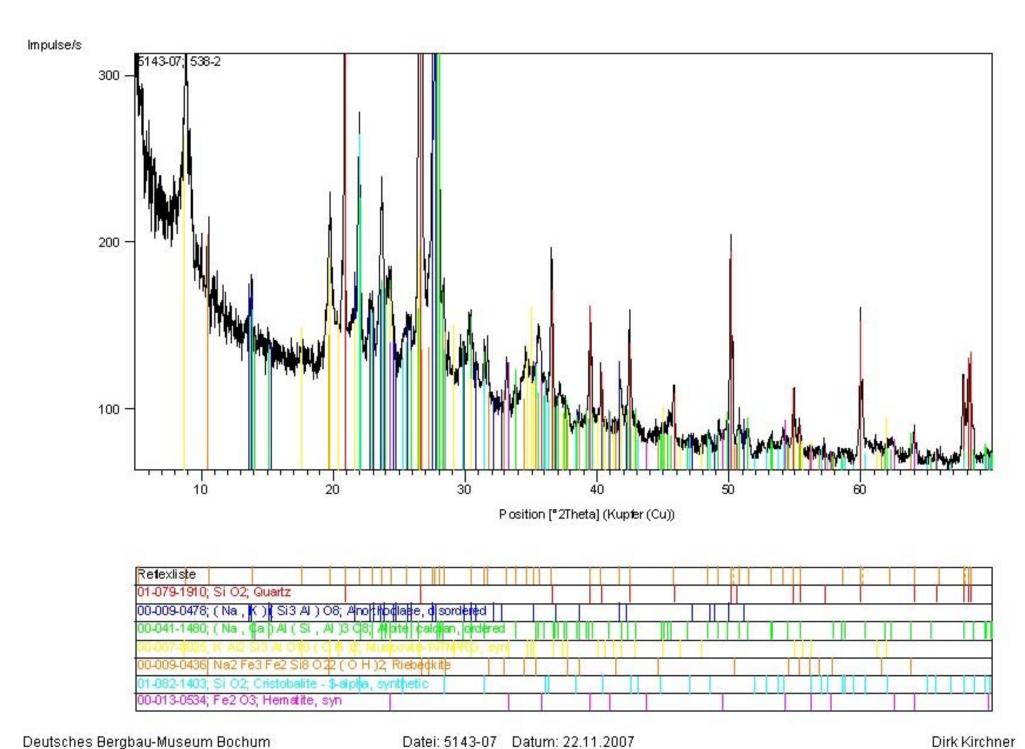


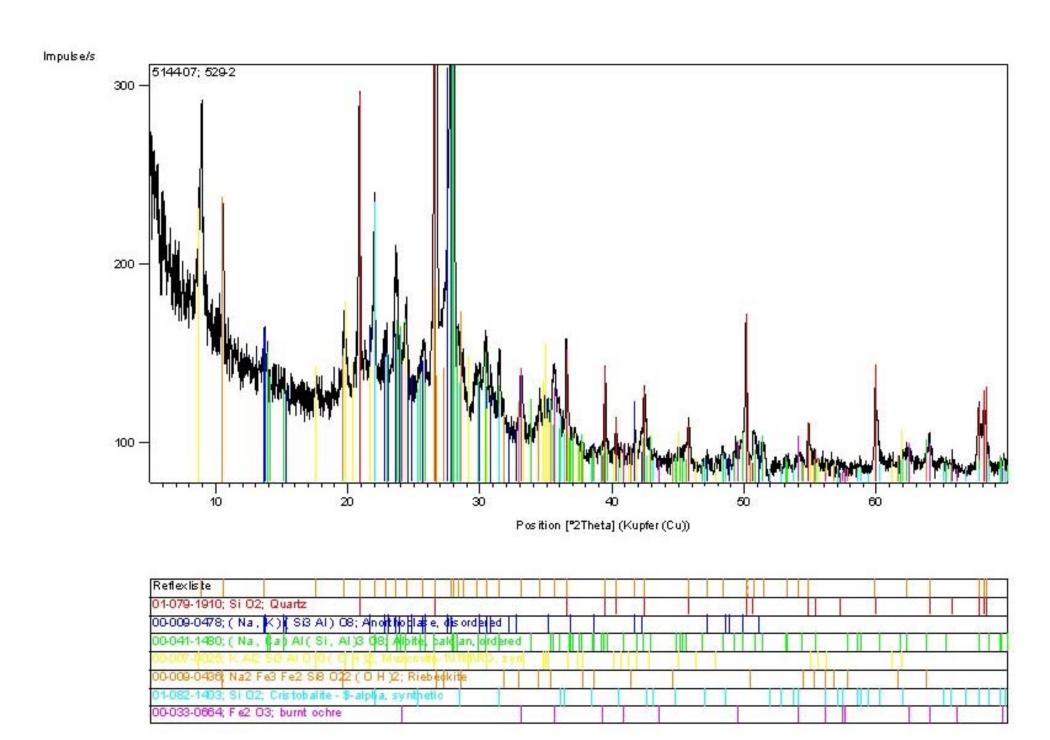
Datei: 5141-07 Datum: 22.11.2007

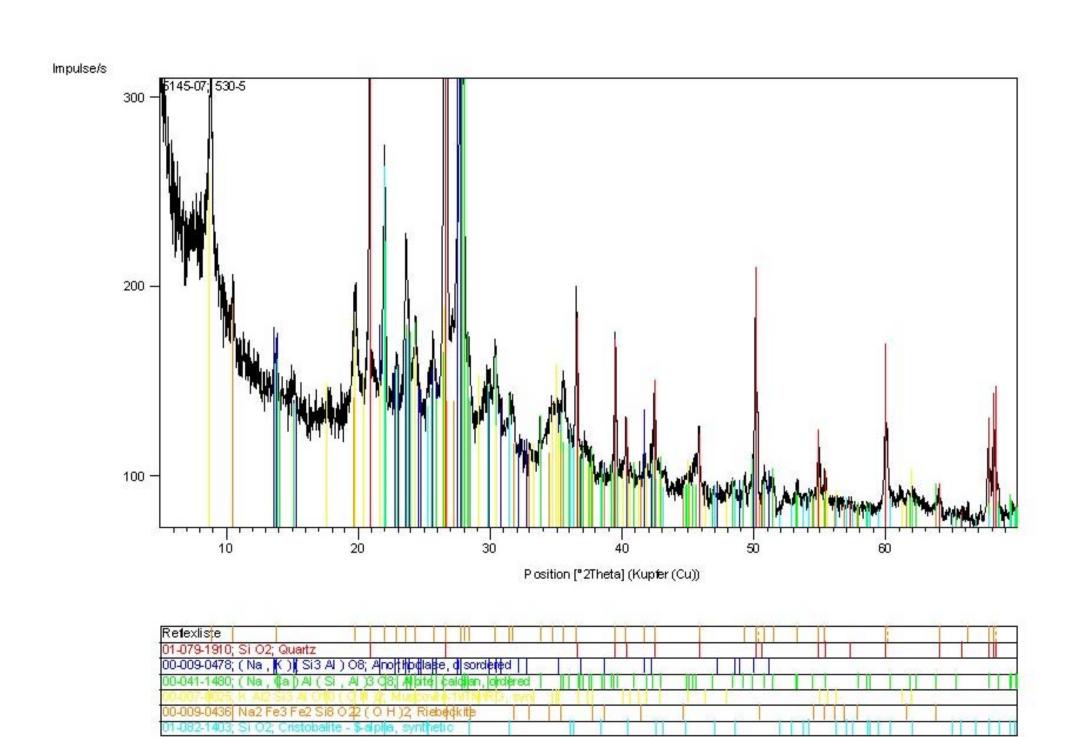




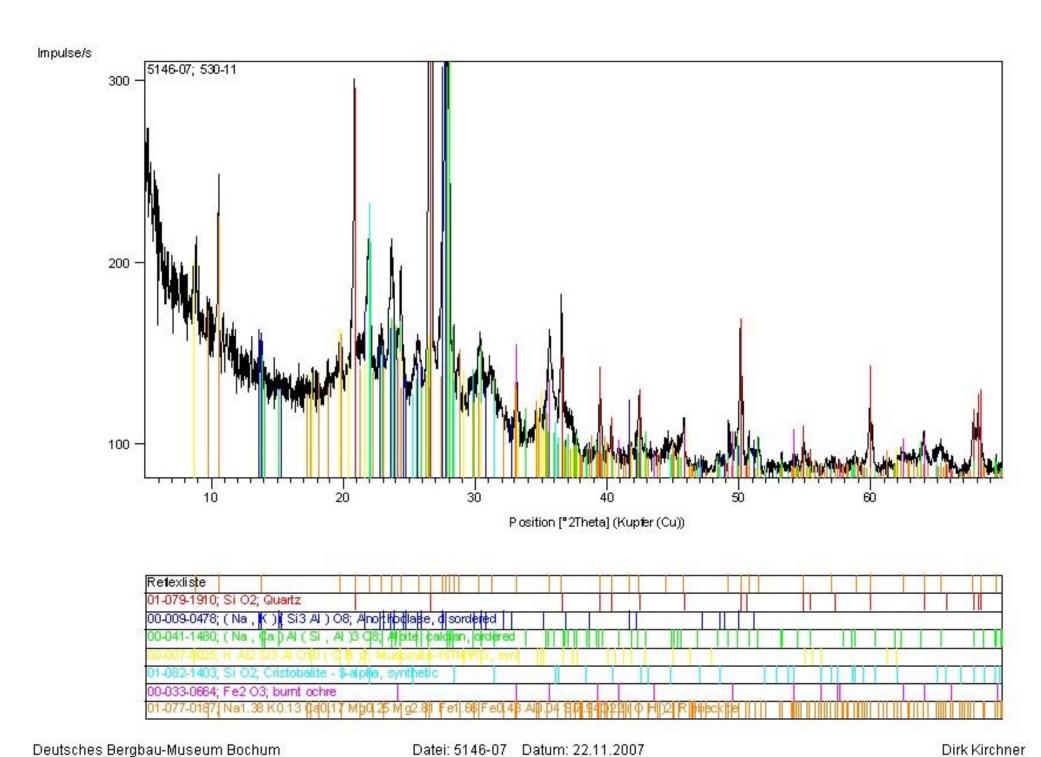


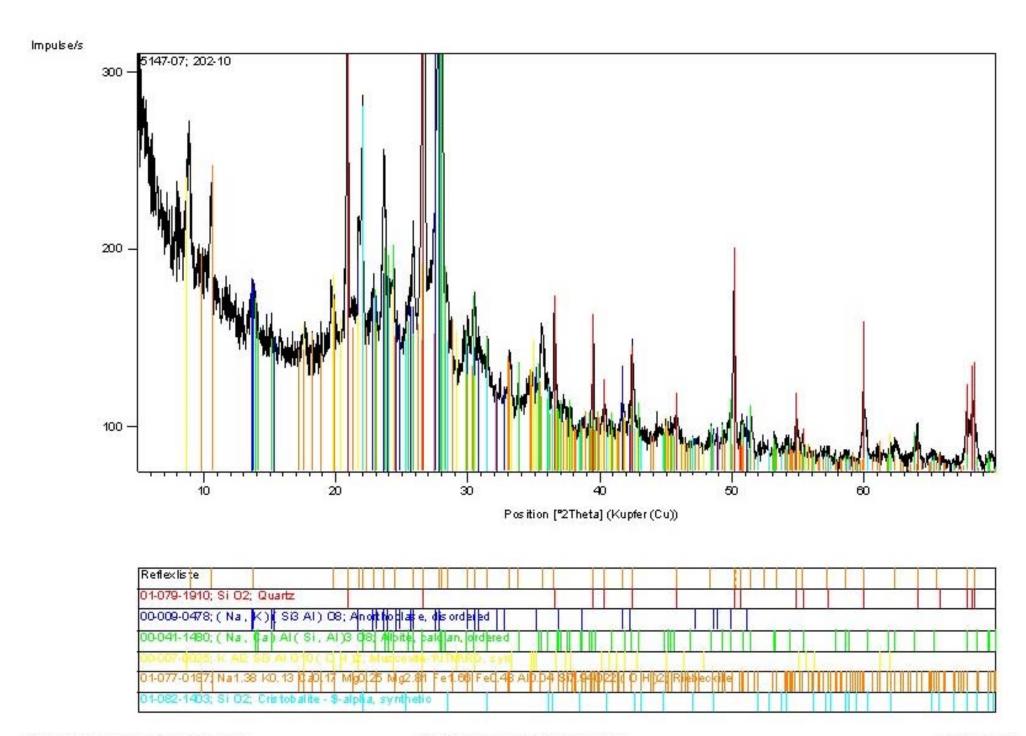


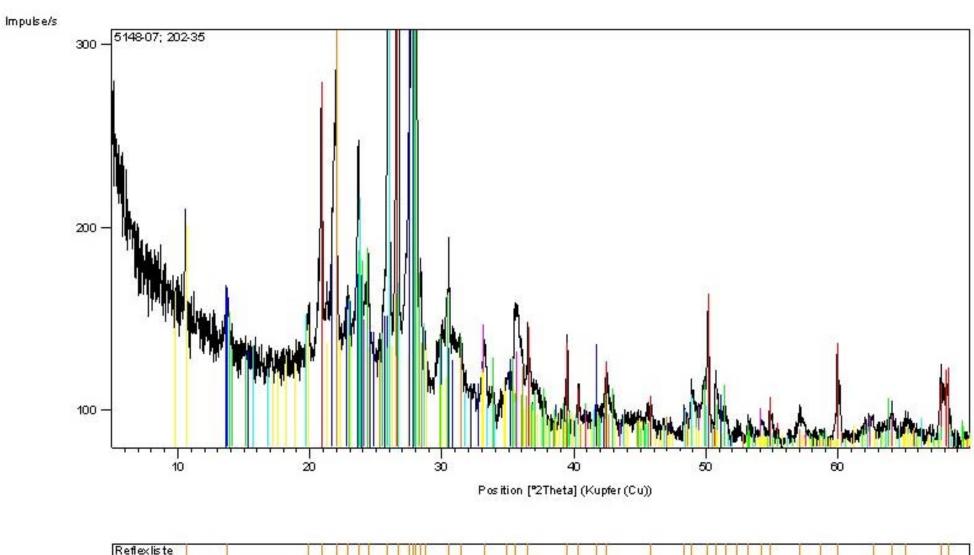


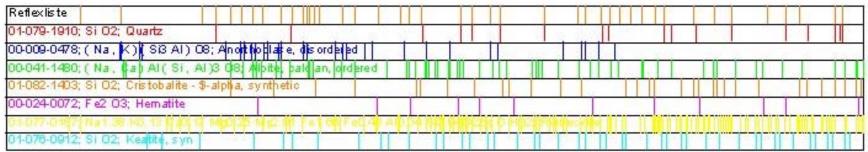


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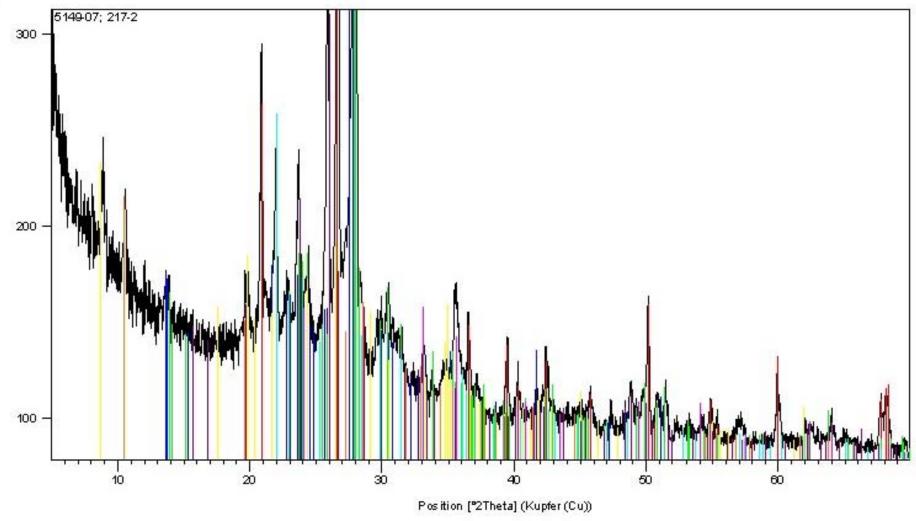




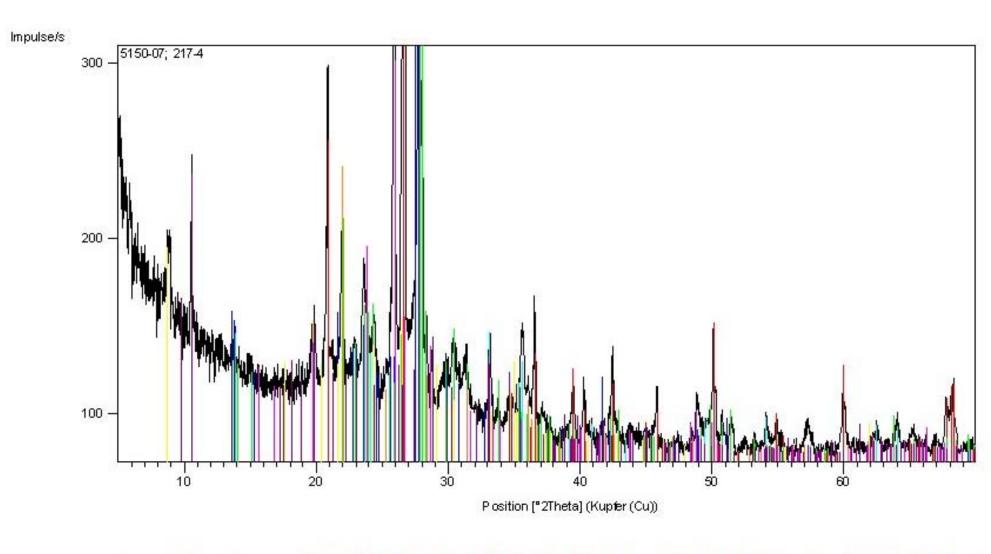


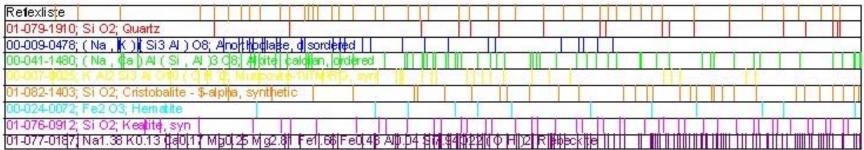




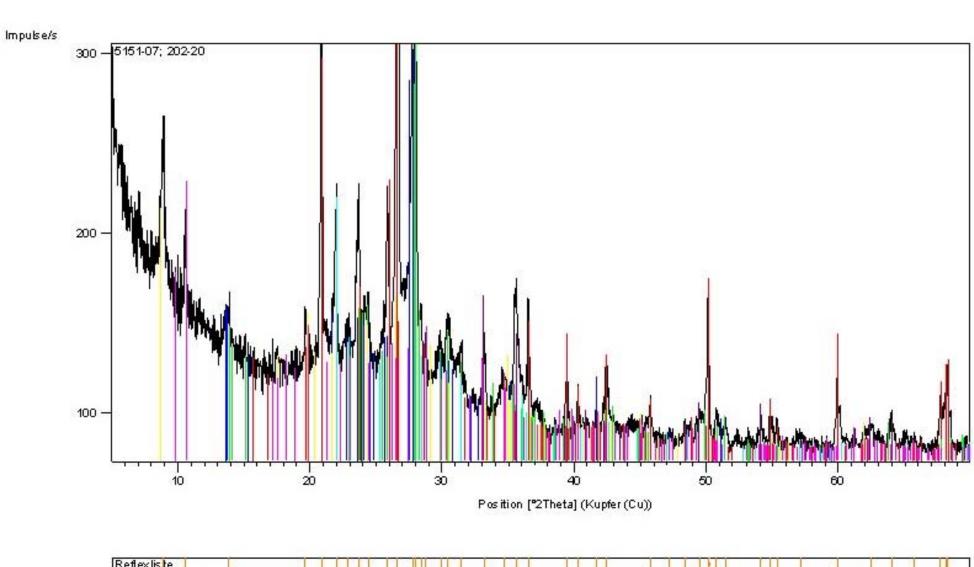


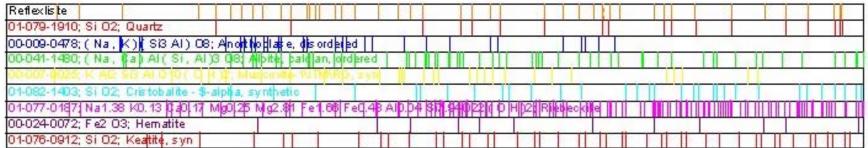


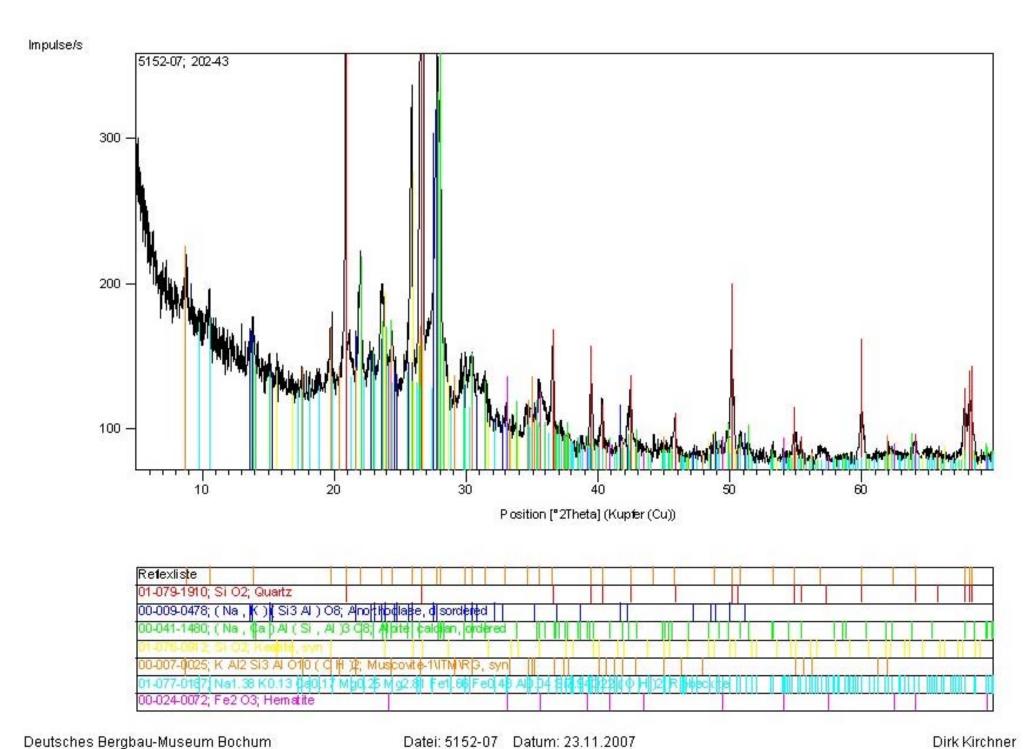




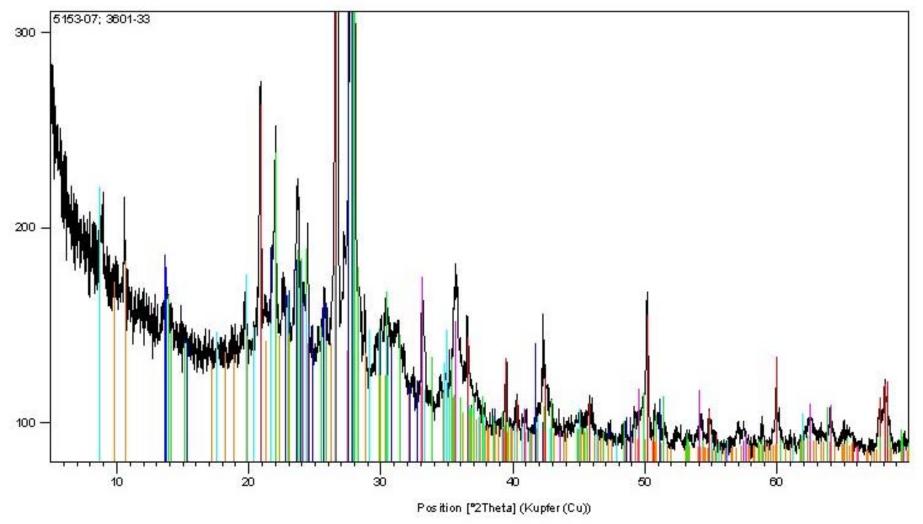
Datei: 5150-07 Datum: 22.11.2007

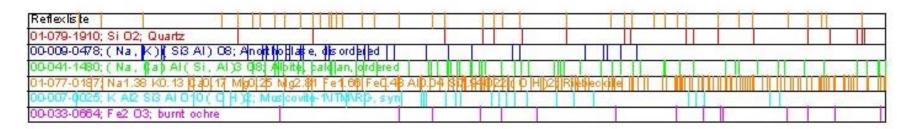


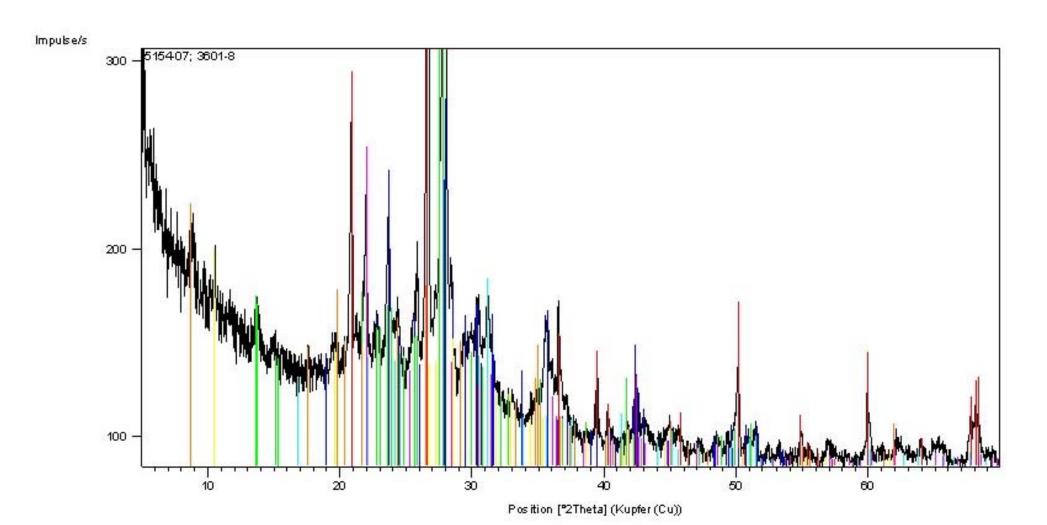


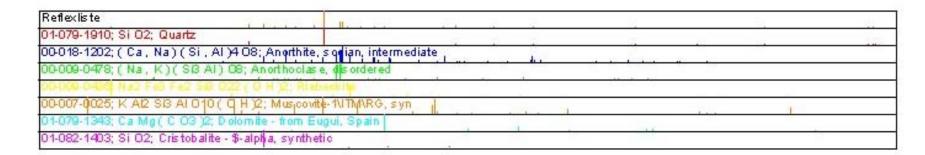


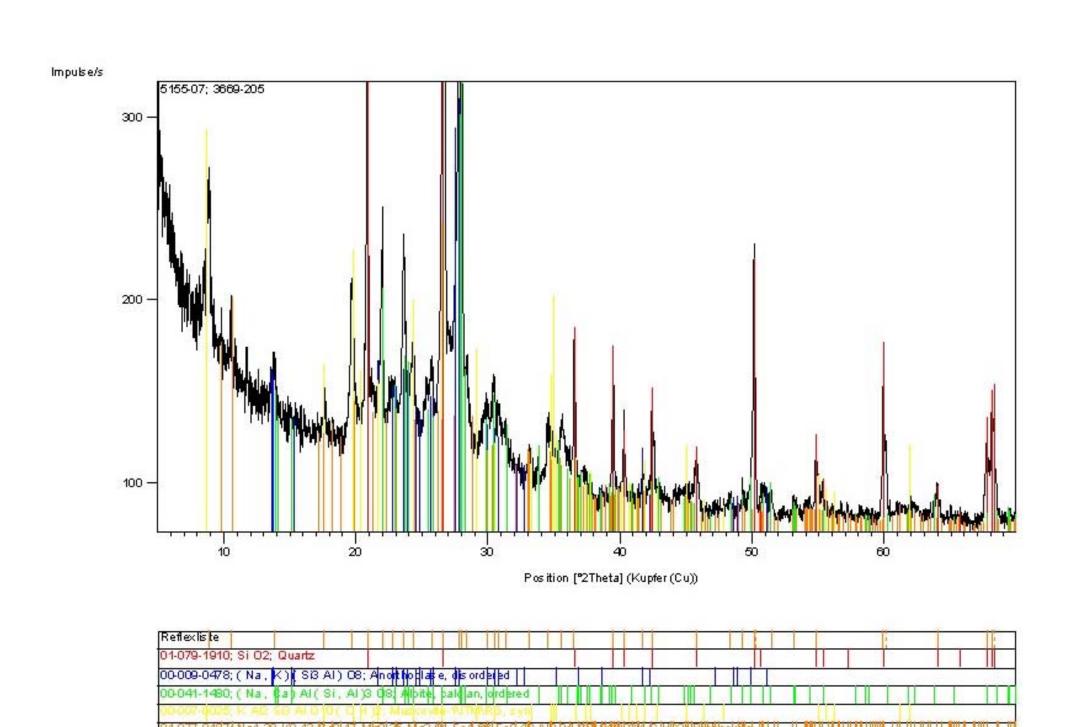


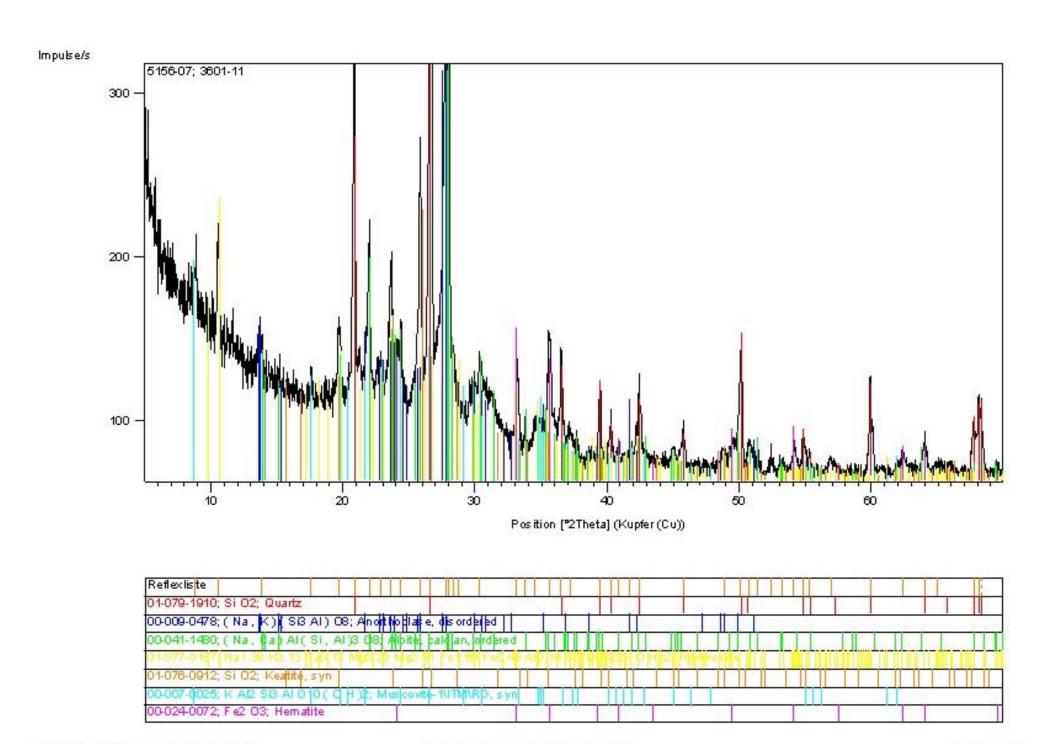


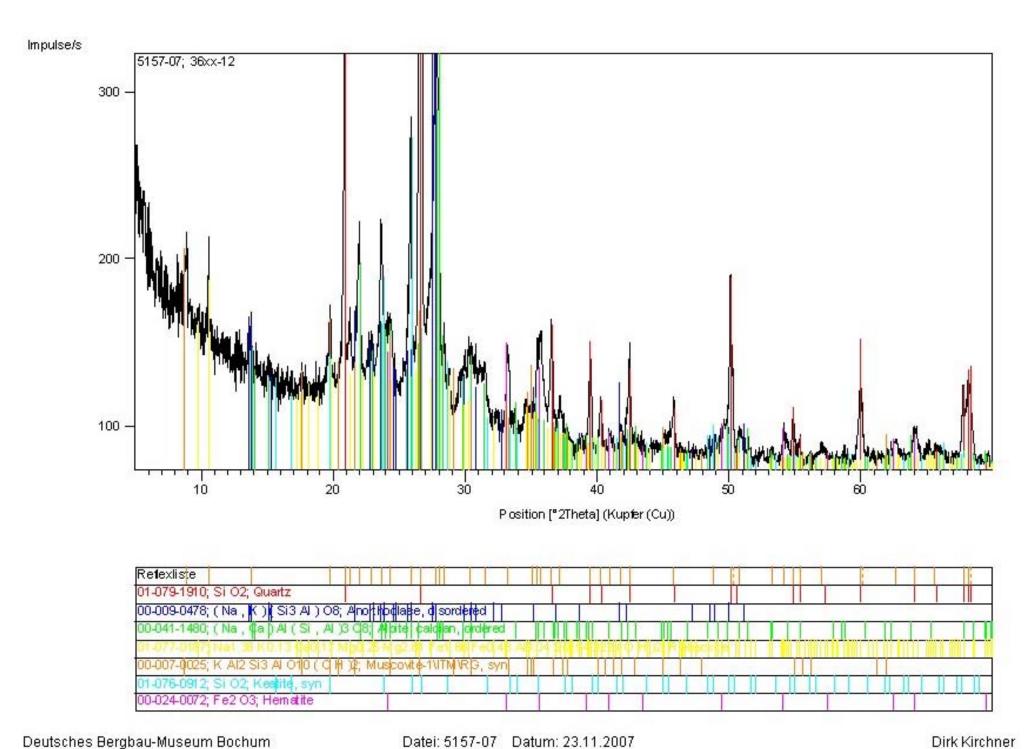


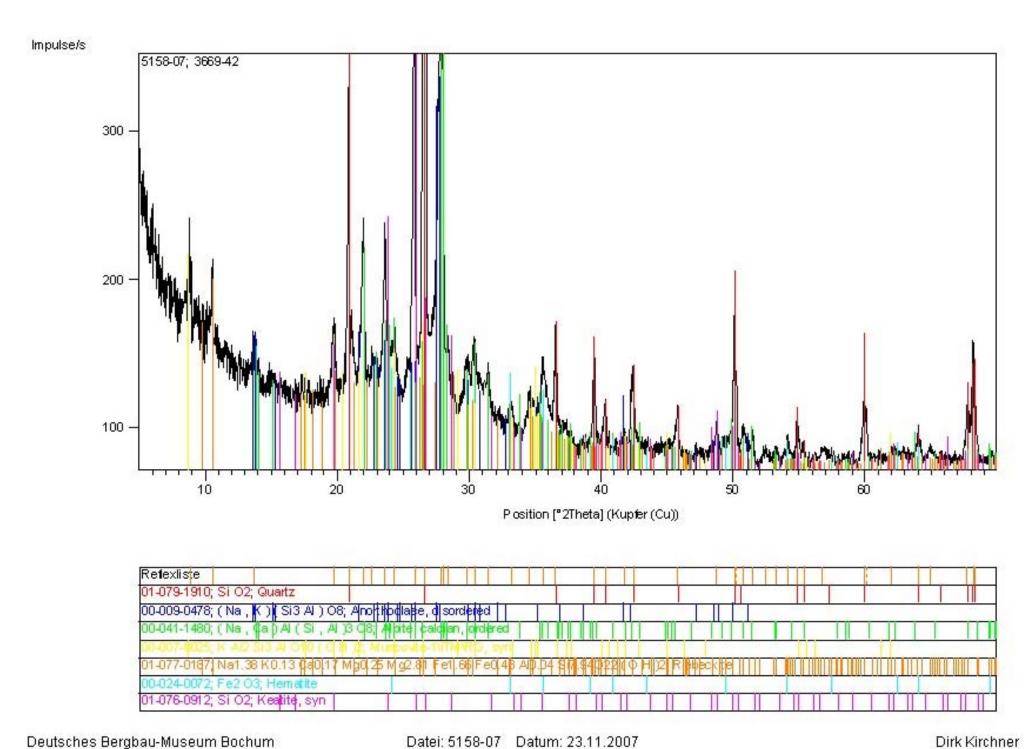


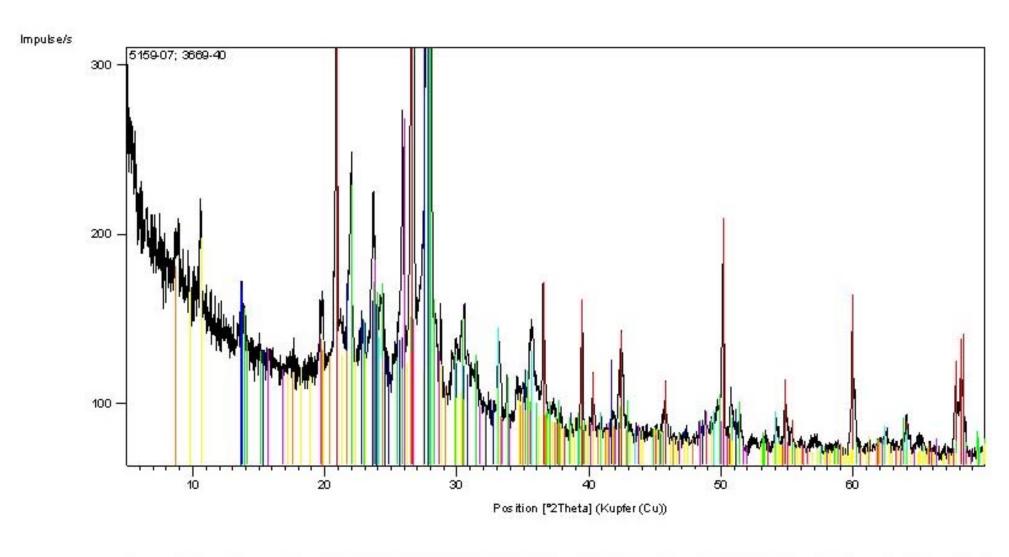


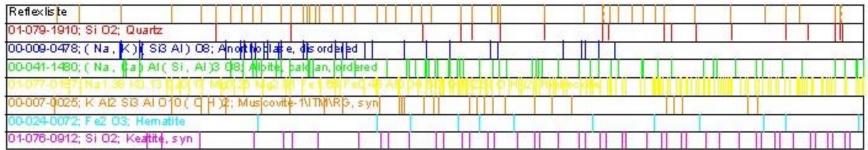




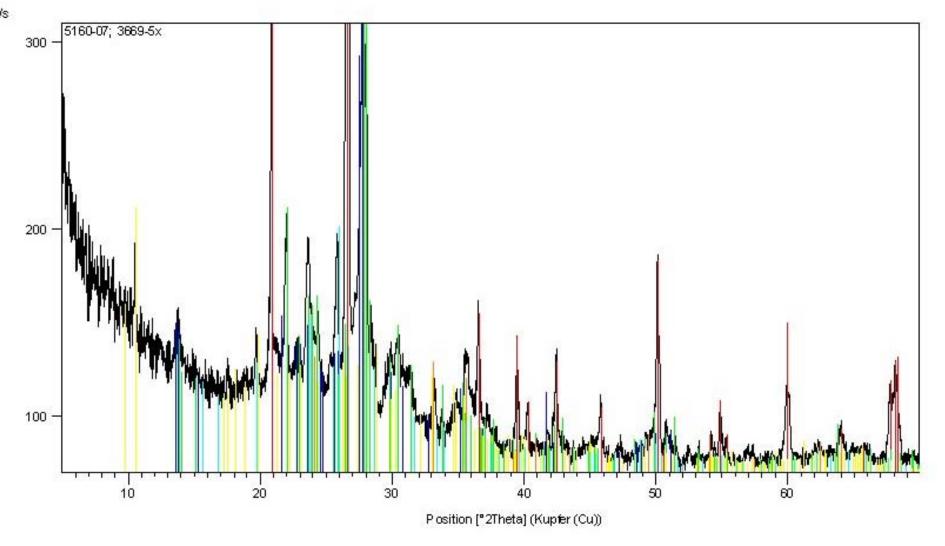


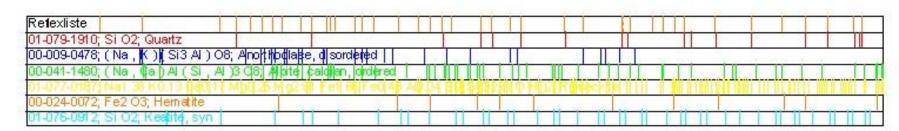


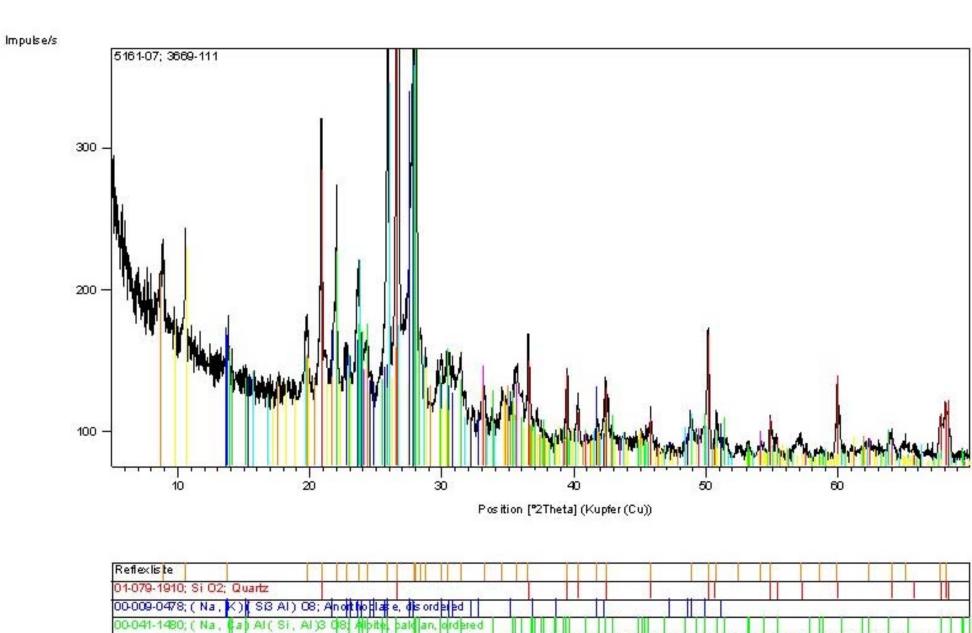


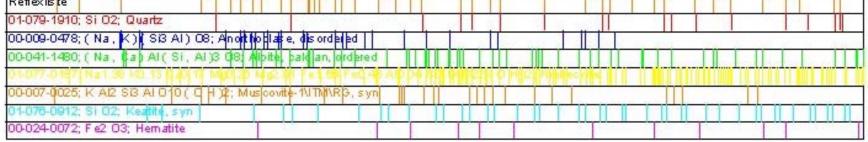


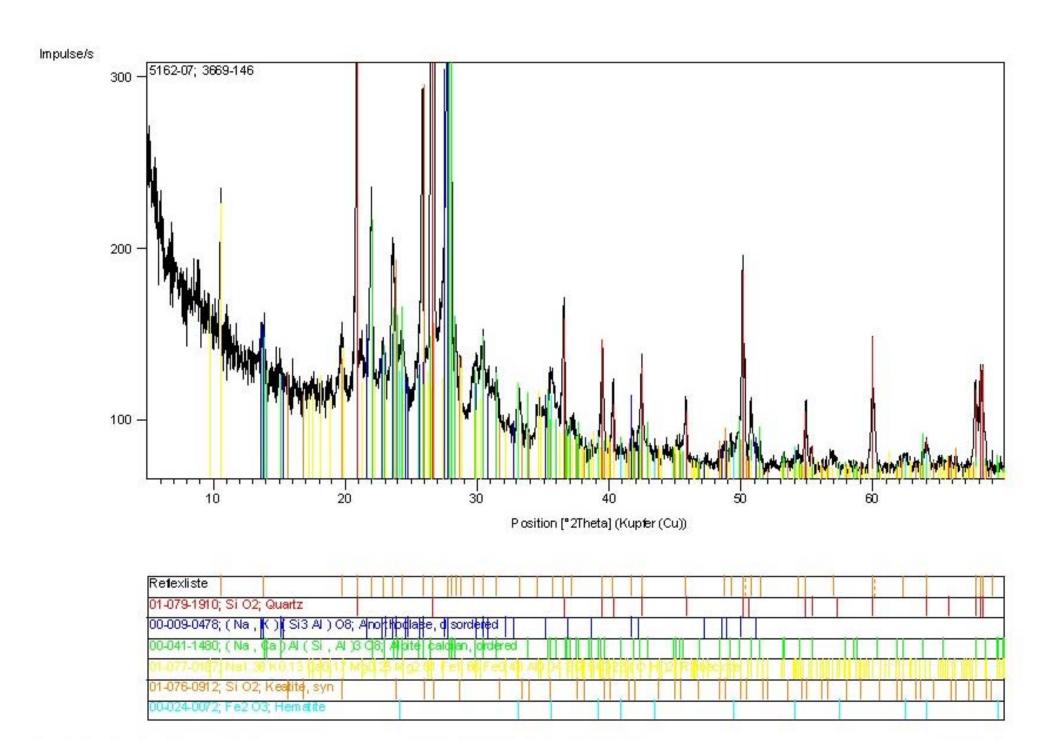






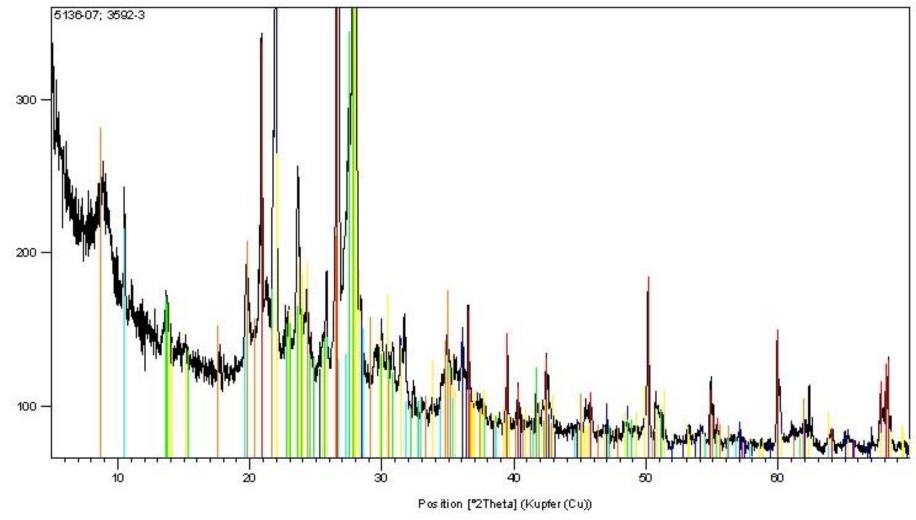






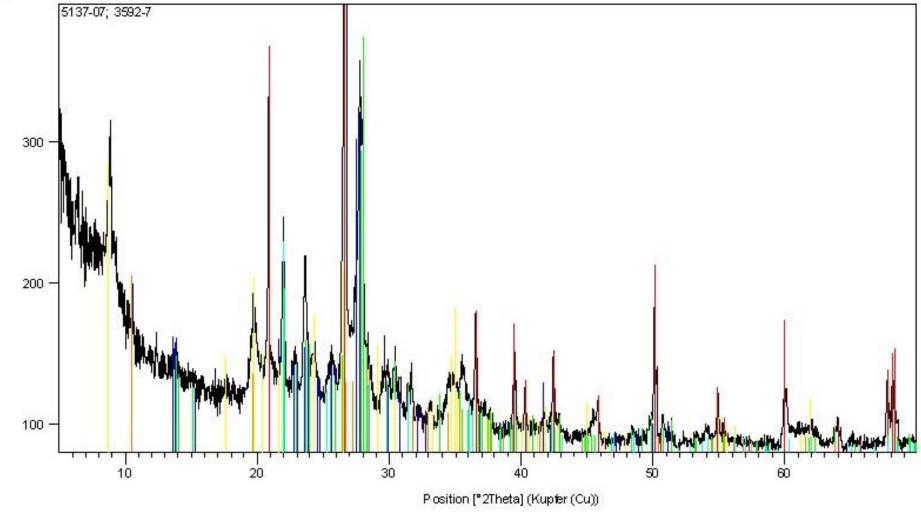
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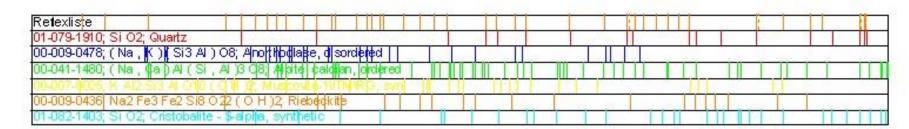












Datei: 5137-07 Datum: 22.11.2007

