THE

Seventeen Years TRAVELS

OF

PETER de CIEZA,

Through the Mighty KINGDOM of

PERU,

AND

The large PROVINCES of

CARTAGENA and POPAYAN

IN

South *AMERICA*:

From the City of *PANAMA*, on the Isthmus, to the Frontiers of *CHILE*.

Now first Translated from the SPANISH, and Illustrated with a MAP, and several CUTS.

LONDON: 1709

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To the HONOURABLE

EDMUND POLEY,

OF

BADLEY

IN THE

County of *SUFFOLK*, Esq;

SIR,

THE constant Practice of all Ages, has so well Authoriz'd the prefixing the Names of Worthy Patrons, to useful Books, thought fit to appear in Publick; that it may be reckon'd, in some Measure, a Fault, to make use of none upon the like Occasions; because either it seems to imply a Want of such deserving Persons,

ſons, or is denying their Due to thoſe, who have Merited to be Honourably tranſmitted to Poſterity. Mankind is ſo well acquainted with the Uſefulneſs of Works of this Nature, I mean of Travels, that it is altogether needleſs to Endeavour to Convince any one of the Advantages we reap by them; nothing being more commendable in a Gentleman, than to know, and Diſcourſe well of the Situation, Conſtitution and Product of other Countries; nothing more Beneficial to a Merchant, than to underſtand, what Commodities they want, and what they have to ſpare; and nothing more Profitably entertaining to all Sorts, than to be Inform'd of the Various and Strange Manners, Cuſtomes, Laws, Religions, Habits, and all other Particulars of the ſeveral Parts of this World we live in. It will, perhaps, be thought too Cenſorious, to ſay there are few ſo qualify'd,

lify'd, as that their Patronage can give any Reputation to the Work they espouse, and yet it is but too visible, that very often Authors discredit themselves, and their Writings, by Dedicating them to Persons of no other Worth, than their undeserv'd, and sometimes ill gotten Wealth.

To avoid this Danger, Sir, I have had Recourse to You, as to one above all Exception, which should I go about to Demostrate, by attempting to recite those Excellent Qualities You are Endow'd with, I must fall so short, as rather to lessen, than add any thing to Your Character. Yet am I Satisfy'd, that is an Error you would readily forgive me, because Your Modesty could not bear to hear that Commendation, which is Your Due; and Envy never fails to Stigmatize the just Praises of the Meritorious, with the Odious Title of Flattery. I must

therefore

therefore forbear, that which is the proper Subject of a Dedication, being a true Representation of You to Futurity; lest Bashfulness prevail on You to blame me, and Malice excite others to rail. All I shall therefore presume to add is, that Nature having been generously bountiful in furnishing You with excellent Parts, and You having omitted nothing for improving of them in Learning and Languages, none can be a more Competent Judge of what my Author has Perform'd in Composing, and I in Translating this small Piece, and consequently none a properer, or more worthy Patron, as such I lay it before you, and am, in all Sincerity,

SIR,

Your most Obedient, and

most Devoted Servant.

JOHN STEVENS.

THE PREFACE.

IT is a vain Piece of Presumption to expect to please all Men, whose Tempers and Affections, are so various, that nothing can be found so Universal, as to be agreeable to them all. What one Delights in, another Loaths; that which some most admire, is the Aversion of others. No Religion, no Government, no Customs, no Habit, and no Diet was ever so Universal, as to satisfy Mankind in general. Opinions, and Humours differ so much, that it is hard, if not impossible to meet with two Persons exactly of the same Mind. This wonderful Disagreement renders it so difficult a Task to publish any thing that may find a good Reception, and meet with proper Incouragement. Scandal, Irreligion, Lewdness, and Ribaldry are supported by the greater Numbers; because deprav'd human Nature is proud of exposing the Faults of its fellow Creatures; Prophaneness is look'd upon as Wit; Debauchery is not only reckon'd Pardonable, but Genteel; and Scurrility suits the meaner Capacities, on whom more solid things are lost. The Wiser and better Sort, have other Views in reading, the most commendable, to improve in Knowledge, and as subservient to that, the diverting of themselves, without losing Time. But as all Talents are not alike, so neither do all Subjects equally content them. There are some Gusts so deprav'd, that, to come to what we have in Hand, they are more taken with Sr. John Mandevil, Fernan Mendez Pinto, *or such like Romantick Writers of their own Dreams, than with those, who giving sincere Relations of their Travels, cannot furnish them with so much matter of Surprize, and Admiration. Others would have such Accounts consist of much Variety of pleasing Incidents, and Adventures within the Bounds of Truth; yet cannot relish, those they call dry Descriptions, because those do not so pleasingly amuse, and tickle the Fancy. Thus every Reader seeks himself, and therefore so few Writers of this Sort find a general Approbation. Notwithstanding all these Difficulties, it is hop'd this Piece may meet with a favourable Reception, being recommended to the Publishers of this Collection by several Gentlemen of unquestion'd Judgment, who understand the Original.*

However that every one may make a Satisfactory Guess at the Performance, it is proper to say something of the Author, and his Work in Particular. As to himself, he informs us, that he spent above Seventeen Years in those Parts, he undertakes to give an Account of, travelling from Panama *almost to the utmost bounds of* Peru, *and across the Country in seve-*

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ral Places; so that he scarce delivers any thing, but upon his own Perfect Knowledge; or where he happens to do otherwise, alledges such creditable Witnesses, that there remains not the least ground to doubt of his Assertions. His Reputation has hitherto stood unquestion'd, and all the best Spanish Writers, who have treated of that Part of America, *quote him upon several Occasions, as an undeniable Testimony. Even* Garcilasso de la Vega, *tho' born and bred in* Peru, *and so well acquainted with it, being his Native Country, in his History of that Kingdom, makes often Use of him, as a most Authentick Voucher. Besides, the very plainness of his Stile, and genuine way of Expression, are sufficient to convince all unprejudic'd Readers of his Sincerity; considering how frankly he confesses his want of Learning to embellish such a Work, having been always bred to Arms, and in the continual Fatigues of Conquests, and Discoveries. This Defect he informs us, at first deterr'd him from attempting what his Genius dictated; till observing that no other of greater Capacity undertook it, he resolv'd rather to expose himself to the Censure of Criticks, than that the World should be entirely depriv'd of the true Knowledge of those Countries; of the almost incredible Actions, and Sufferings of the* Spaniards, *his Country-Men; and of the Manner how it pleas'd God, after those Immense Regions had lain so long unknown to the rest of the World, to lay them open to* Europeans. *As it is in short express'd by himself, he treats of the Description, and Division of the Provinces of* Peru, *both along the Coast, and up the Inland, the Founding of all Cities, and Towns by the* Spaniards, *the ancient Manners, Customs, Religion, and Habit, of the Native* Indians, *the Product of the Country, the Politick Government of the* Ingas, *their Wonderful Structures, the Immense Roads they made, and many other Curiosities.*

His first five Chapters may perhaps (to those who read 'em only for Delight) seem somewhat heavy, as treating only of the Description of the Coast; but they will do well to consider how useful, and advantageous it is to be perfectly inform'd of the true Distances of Places, and the exact Latitudes of all Rivers, Creeks, Bays, Harbours, Roads, and other remarkable things along that noble Kingdom, which perhaps has never been so nicely done by any but Peter de Cieza, *and this must certainly be very acceptable to all Lovers of Geography, and Navigation. Thirty Chapters following are of the Provinces of* Cartagena, *and* Popayan, *before he enters upon the Kingdom of* Peru *properly so call'd, which is at Chap.* 36. *the Account growing still more entertaining the farther a Man enters into it. Great Care has been taken, that the Cuts should exactly answer the Description, which may be observ'd others have fail'd in, having drawn them at Pleasure, or borrow'd them from* de Brye, *without much regard to Truth. To conclude nothing seems to be omitted that may recommend this to the Curious, there being that Variety which may please the several Humours of Men, and much Sincerity, and Exactness, which ought to be acceptable to all.*

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Discovery of the West Indies.

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A New Map of the KINGDOM of PERU.
A Scale of 120 Leagues 20 to a Degree
20 40 60 80 100 120
the Equinoctial Line
the Tropique of Capricorne
THE COUNTRY OF AMAZONES
AMERICA
Incognita
SOUTH SEA
THE GRANDE
SOUTH
PARTS OF GUIANA
TERRAFIRMA
CARTHAGENA
S. MARTHA
MARACAIBO
N. GRANADA
POPAYAN
LOS QUIXOS
LOS PACAMORES
LIMA
LOS CHARCAS
LOS CHICAS
CHACO
CHILI
Panama
Darien
Carthagena
Ciudad de los Reyes
Valencia
Comana
Merida
Truxillo or N. D. de la Paz
Tucuyo
Pampelune
Carmanta
Arma
Ancerma
Fe de Bogota
Popayan
Timana
Pasto
Quito
Puerto Viejo
Jacunga
Riobamba
Guayaquil
Cuenca or Bamba
Loxa or la Zarza
Xamora
Valladolid
Lovola
Jaen
Santiago de las montanas
Chachapoyas or Ciudad de la Frontera
Moyobamba or S. Jago de los Valles
Caxamalca
Piura
Paita
Puxillo
Santa or Parilla
Ferrol
Bonbon
Guamay
New Potosi
Lima
Chilca
Guarco
Guamanga
Cuzco
Valverde
Plains of Collao
Guancane
Chuquisaca or la Plata
Potosi
Porco
Tomina mines
Valle of Omaguaca
Atacama
Xuxui or S. Saviour
Arequipa
Mines de Cordoroma
Mines de Pomata
la Paz or Choqueapo
Chuquiaca
Cabeca del Tucuman
Tucuman
Paraguay
Amazones R.
Orinoque R.
Cakeca R.
Guiare R.
Magdalena R.
Marañon R.
Ucayali or Orgpari R.
Madre or du Bois R.
Paraguay R.
Pilcomayo
Indians of the Longitude
Puerto Viejo
Sevilla del Oro
Cura R.
Cartagena
Ciudad de los Reyes
Valencia
Comana
Merida
Truxillo or N. D. de la Paz
Tucuyo
Pampelune
Carmanta
Arma
Ancerma
Fe de Bogota
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Quito
Puerto Viejo
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Paraguay R.
Pilcomayo
Indians of the Longitude
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Sevilla del Oro
Cura R.

THE Seventeen Years Travels OF *PETER de CIEZA*, &c.

CHAP. I.

Of the first Discovery of the West-Indies.

IN the Year 1492, *Ferdinand* and *Isabel*, reigning in *Spain*, the Renowned *Christopher Columbus* set sail from the Port of *Palos de Moguer* in *Andaluzia*, with three Caravels and ninety *Spaniards*, their said Majesties had appointed him, for his intended Discovery of the *West Indies*. Having sail'd 1200 Leagues on the Main Ocean, to the Westward, always before the Wind, the first Land he made was that of the *Lucayo* Islands, whence he stood over to that of *Hispaniola*, where now the City of *Santo Domingo* stands. The Caravels mention'd are Vessels, little or not at all known in the Northern Parts, and at present much less us'd in *Spain* and the Streights than formerly, they are very sharp before, and ill shap'd every Way, the Masts not standing upright as in Ships, but stooping forwards, all the Sails are Triangular, like our common Mizens, and will lie nearer the Wind than others, but are not so commodious to hand. From *Hispaniola Columbus* return'd into *Spain*, and he and others prosecuting that successful Undertaking, they discover'd the Islands of *Cuba*, *Jamaica*, *S. John de Puerto Rico*, &c. as also the Provinces of *Yucatan*, *Terra Firma*, *New Spain*, *Nicaragua*, *Guatimala*, with many more as far as *Florida*, and then the

Discovery of the West Indies.

the Vaſt Kingdom of *Peru*, the River of *Plate*, and the Straits of *Magellan*, an Immenſe Tract of Land, which had continu'd altogether unknown to *Europeans* for ſo many Ages. The Judicious Reader may eaſily conceive, what incredible Fatigues, what Hunger and Thirſt, what Terrors and Dangers, the *Spaniards* underwent in thoſe unuſual Voyages, and in marching by Land through ſo many barbarous Nations; and may well judge how much Bloodſhed, and what Numbers of Lives it coſt them. The Emperor *Charles* the 5th. who ſucceeded in the Monarchy of *Spain*, in all his Orders, and Inſtructions, ſtrictly enjoin'd, that ſpecial Care ſhou'd be taken of the Converſion of the Natives of all thoſe new found Countries, and that the Governors, Commanders, and Diſcoverers ſhould treat them as Brethren, and Fellow Subjects, and yet ſeveral of thoſe Perſons then in Authority, acted directly contrary, cruelly oppreſſing and abuſing the *Indians*. They again took up Arms in their own Defence, killing many *Spaniards*, and among them ſome Commanders, which occaſion'd the putting ſeveral of them to cruel Tortures, burning of ſome, and executing others in dreadful Manner, to ſtrike a Terror into the reſt, and prevent any Inſurrections for the Future. To do all Men right, I muſt declare, that all the *Spaniards* were not guilty of this miſuſing the *Indians*; for I have often ſeen, and can affirm of my own Knowledge, that they were kindly treated by good and moderate Men, who when they hapned to be ſick, would bleed, and ſerve them with their own Hands, and perform other Acts of Charity, and Humanity towards them at other Times. The King being inform'd of the great Oppreſſion the *Indians* lay under, and conſidering how much it concern'd the Honour of his Government to aboliſh all ſuch wicked Practices, was pleas'd to appoint Viceroys, and Soveraign Courts, with Preſidents, and Judges, filling all thoſe Places with Men of Worth and Integrity; by which means, the *Indians* ſeem to be rais'd again from the Grave, and their Miſeries have ceas'd; ſo that now no *Spaniard*, tho' never ſo Great, dares offer them the leaſt Injury; for not to mention the Biſhops, Clergy, and Religious Men ſent

Indians protected by the King.

ſent over by his Majeſties Order for inſtructing of thoſe People; thoſe Learned and upright Perſons employ'd in the Soveraign Courts aforeſaid, never fail to puniſh any that preſume to wrong the *Indians*. Thus at preſent they are upon a Level with the *Spaniards*, being as free in their Perſons, and as Abſolute Maſters of their Eſtates as they, and every Townſhip is appointed what Moderate Taxes it is to pay. I remember, when I was in the Province of *Xauxa* ſome Years ſince, the *Indians* with much Pleaſure and Satisfaction, ſaid to me, Theſe are truly happy Days, like thoſe of *Topainga Yupangue*. That had been an excellent King of theirs in former Times, who had made his People eaſie, and his Memory was ſtill honour'd. Having premis'd thus much as to the *Weſt-Indies* in general, I will now proceed to my own Travels.

CHAP. II.

Of the City of Panama, *and its Foundation, and why treated of before any other.*

I Might, before I enter upon the Deſcription of *Peru*, and the adjacent Provinces, have given an Account of what the Natives ſay concerning their own Original, but have thought fit to refer that to be treated of at large in my ſecond Part. I ſhall therefore begin with the City of *Panama*, in regard that the firſt Commanders, Soldiers, and Interpreters employ'd upon the Diſcovery and Conqueſt of *South America*, were ſent from thence. In the next Place I will proceed to the Port of *Uraba*, in the Province of *Cartagena*, not far from the great River of *Darien*, and ſo orderly ſpeak of all the *Indian* Towns, and *Spaniſh* Cities, as far as that of *La Plata*, and the Settlement at *Potoſi*, which are the Southern Boundaries of *Peru*. This Tract of Land is above 1200 Leagues in Length, which I travell'd over by Land, and was an Eye-Witneſs to what I write, being things within my own Knowledge, and all carefully examin'd into, that I might

deliver nothing but the Truth, without the leaſt Allay of Falſhood.

Panama deſcrib'd. The City of *Panama* ſtands near the South Sea, 18 Leagues from *Nombre de Dios*, which is on the North Sea. The Compaſs of it is but ſmall, becauſe enclos'd on one Side by a Lake and Moraſs, from which ſuch thick Vapors are exhal'd as render the Place unwholſome. It is built due Eaſt and Weſt, ſo that, when the Sun riſes, there is no ſtirring in any of the Streets, becauſe there is no Shade, and the Heat is exceſſive, and ſo prejudicial to Health, that it is almoſt certain Death to be in it but a few Hours. There are good wholeſome Places, but half a League from the Sea, where this City might have been built at firſt; but the Houſes being of great Value, becauſe Building is extraordinary chargeable, they have never remov'd from thence, tho' they are ſenſible of the great Inconveniency of it, and this chiefly for that the ancient Conquerors are Dead, and the preſent Inhabitants are all Traders, who only deſign to ſtay till they grow Rich. Thus when ſome go, others come, and few, or none regard the publick Good. Cloſe by the City runs a River, whoſe Springs are on the Mountains. It has other Liberties, and in them ſeveral other Rivers, upon ſome of which the *Spaniards* have their Settlements and Farms, and have planted various Sorts of the Product of *Spain*, as Orange, Citron, and Fig Trees. Beſides theſe there are other Kinds of the Country Fruit; being delicious Pine Apples, and Plantans; Abundance of good *Guaiavas*, *Caymitos*, *Aguacates*, &c. The Fields are full of great Flocks of Cattle, the Soil being proper for them. In the Rivers there is much Gold, whereof a great Quantity was gather'd, as ſoon as the City was founded. It has Plenty of Proviſions, as being ſupply'd from both Seas, the Northern, which brings the Ships from *Spain* to *Nombre de Dios*, [or *Portobelo*] and the Southern, on which they Sail to all the Ports of *Peru*. No *European* Wheat, or Barley grows within the Liberties of this City; but the Proprietors have good Crops in their Farms, of *Maiz*, or *Indian* Wheat, and Meal brought them from *Peru* and *Spain*. All the Rivers afford Fiſh, and very good is taken in

in the Sea, tho' different from that in ours. Along the Shore, near the very Houſes of the City they find Abundance of very ſmall Muſcles, which they call *Chucha*; and I am apt to believe the City was firſt ſettled there on that Account, becauſe that Fiſh ſecur'd the *Spaniards* againſt Want. In the Rivers there are great Numbers of *Alligators*, ſo large, and fierce, that it is dreadful to behold them. I have ſeen ſome very great in the River of *Cenu*, and eaten many of their Eggs they lay on the Shore. We found one of theſe Alligators upon dry Land, at the River of St. *George*, as we went with Captain *Caceres*, to diſcover the Provinces of *Urute*; it was above 20 Foot in Length, we kill'd it with our Lances, tho' it was wonderful fierce, and being very hungry we eat it, but the Fleſh is naught, and has a loathſome Scent. Theſe Crocodiles have Devour'd many *Spaniards*, *Indians*, and Horſes, as they croſs'd theſe Rivers, Travelling from one Place to another.

Great Trade at *Panama*

There are but few of the Natives left in the Territory of this City, moſt of them being conſum'd by the ill Uſage they have receiv'd from the *Spaniards*, and by Diſeaſes that rag'd among them. The City is chiefly inhabited by conſiderable Merchants from all Parts, who trade there and at *Nombre de Dios*, the Commerce being ſo great, that it may be almoſt compar'd to *Venice*; for Ships come often loaded with Gold and Silver by the South Sea, to unlade there, and ſeveral Fleets from *Spain* by the North Sea, to *Nombre de Dios*, [or *Portobelo*] Abundance of whoſe Cargo is brought into this Kingdom up the River *Chagre* in Boats, and thence five Leagues by Land to *Panama* on numerous Beaſts of Burden, kept for that Purpoſe by the Merchants. Near the City, the Sea forms a great Inlet, where the Ships come to an Anchor, and with the Tide enter the Harbour, which is very convenient for ſmall Veſſels.

The Founder

This City of *Panama* was founded and inhabited by *Peter Arias de Avila*, Governor of the Province of *Tierra Firme*, in the Year 1520. It is ſeated in near eight Degrees of North Latitude, and has a good Harbour for Ships, which are left aground when the Tide is out. The Water

ter rises and falls here so much, that upon the Ebb, the Coast is dry for above half a League, and fills up again with the Flood; which I suppose is occasion'd by its Flatness, for at the Ebb, Ships at Anchor without have but three Fadom Water, and seven at the Flood. Having in this Chapter spoken of the City of *Panama* and its Situation, in the next I will treat of the Rivers and Harbours that are along the Coast, as far as *Chile*, because it will render this Work the more plain and intelligible.

Chap. III.

Of the Ports, Bays, Rivers, Capes, &c. between the City of Panama, *and the Borders of the Kingdom of* Peru, *the Distance they are from one another, and the Latitude they lye in.*

Season for sailing on the South Sea.

THE Season for sailing from *Panama* for *Peru* is in *January*, *February*, and *March*, for then there are always great Breezes, which are Winds blowing off from the Land and Sea by turns, and the *Vendavales*, being in that Sea, the South Winds reigning all the other part of the Year, have less Power, so that the Ships make their Passage, before the said South Wind, so prevalent on that Coast, comes on. They may set out in *August* and *September*; but will not make so good a Voyage as in the aforesaid Season. Such as depart *Panama*, at any other Time, will meet with a very tedious, and troublesome Passage, and it is frequent for them to be drove back, without being able to reach their intended Port. The South Wind, and no other, as has been said, reigns very long from *Chile* to near as far as *Tumbez*, and is proper to come from *Peru* to *Tierra Firme*, *Nicaragua*, and other Parts, but contrary to go thither. The Ships sailing from *Panama*, make directly for the Islands of Pearls, which lye in bare eight Degrees of North Latitude. These Islands are about 25, or 30 in Number, lyin close about one that is the greatest of them all. They were

formerly inhabited by Natives; whereof there are none left at present. The Proprietors of them keep Blacks, and *Indians* of *Nicaragua*, and *Cubagua*, who look after their Cattle, and Sow their Corn; for the Soil is Fruitful. Besides Abundance of valuable Pearls have been taken there, whence they had the Name of Pearl Islands. From these Islands they steer directly for the Point of *Carachine*, being ten Leagues from them, and bearing North West and South East in Regard of the great one. Those who come to this Cape will find it a high and mountain Land, and in seven Degrees and a Quarter Latitude. The Coast from this Point bears South West and by South eight Leagues to Port *Pinnas*, in six Degrees and a Quarter; the Land high Crags and Mountains. Near the Sea there are great Woods of Pine Trees, whence it was call'd *Puerto de Pinnas*, or *Port Pines*. Thence the Coast Winds South and by West to Cape *Corrientes*, or Currents, which juts out into the Sea, and is sharp. Holding on the same Course they proceed to the Island *de Palmas*, or of Palms, because of the many Palm Trees there are in it, being little above a League, and a half in Compass, has Rivers of good Water, and us'd to be inhabited; is 25 Leagues from Cape *Corrientes*, and in four Degrees 20 Minutes Latitude. From this Island the Coast runs upon the same Point of the Compass as far as the Bay *de la Buenaventura*, or of good Fortune, which is little above three Leagues distant. Near the Bay, which is very large, is a high Rock, and the Mouth of the Bay is in three Degrees 40 Minutes. All that Part of the Country is very Mountainous, and many great Rivers coming from the Hills fall into the Sea; up one of which, Ships sail to the Town, or Port of *Buenaventura*. The Pilot that ventures up ought to be very well acquainted with the River, else he will be put to very much Trouble, as has hapned to me and others, who had unskilful Pilots. From this Bay the Coast runs away to East and by South, as far as the Island they call *Gorgona*, 25 Leagues distant. This Part of the Coast is low, and cover'd with those they call *Mangla*, and other wild Trees. Several considerable Rivers fall into the

Carachine Cape.

Port *Pinnas*.

Cape *Corrientes*

Palm Island

Buenaventura Bay.

S. John's River. the Sea, and among them the greateſt of all, which is that of *S. John*, the Sides whereof were inhabited by Barbarous People, who had their Houſes rais'd high on great forked Timbers, like Scaffolds, in which many Inhabitants liv'd, the Huts or Houſes being long, and very wide. Theſe *Indians* are extraordinary rich in Gold, their Land very fruitful, and the Rivers roll much of that precious Metal; but the Country is ſo uncooth, and full of Lakes and Moraſſes, that it requir'd much Toil, and Loſs of Men to conquer it.

Gorgona Iſland. The Iſland *Gorgona* is high and never free from Thunder and Rain, as if the Elements were at a continual Struggle among themſelves. The Compaſs of it is about two Leagues, full of Mountains, with Streams of good ſweet Water; and on the Trees there are many Pea-hens, Pheaſants, curious colour'd Monkeys, great Snakes and Night Birds; but it ſeems never to have been inhabited. Here the Marquiſs *Don Franciſco Pizarro* liv'd a long Time, with thirteen *Spaniards*, his Companions, who were the Diſcoverers of this Country we call *Peru*, and they all ſuffer'd very much by Hunger and otherwiſe, till they were entirely Succeſsful in their Enterprize. This Iſland *Gorgona* is in three degrees of Latitude, and from it the Coaſt runs Weſt South Weſt to the Iſland *del Gallo*, or of the Cock, and is all low and wooded, with many Rivers running down it.

Iſland *del Gallo*. The Iſland *del Gallo* is ſmall, and almoſt a League about, full of red Crags, as is the oppoſite Shore of the Continent, and lies in two Degrees of Latitude. Hence the Coaſt winds to the South Weſt, as far as the Cape they call *de Manglares*, from that ſort of Trees, and is in two Degrees bare, the Diſtance between the Iſland and the Point being 8 Leagues, very little over or under. This Coaſt is low and wooded, with ſome Rivers falling into the Sea, along which, up the Land that ſort of People dwell, which I mention'd at the River of St. *John*. Hence the Coaſt runs South-weſt as far as the Bay they call of *Santiago*, or S. *James*, making a large opening, in which there is a Creek, they call *de Sardinas*, or of *Pilchards*, and there falls the great, and rapid River of *Santiago*, which was

was the Boundary of the Marquiſs *Don Franciſco Pizarroes* Government. This Bay is 15 Leagues from Cape *Manglares*, and here ſometimes the Stem of a Ship is in 81 Foot Water, and the Stern lies aground, and ſometimes from two Fathom Water, they on a ſudden fall into 90, which is caus'd by the Impetuouſneſs of the River. Yet tho' there are ſuch Shelves, they are not dangerous, but the Ships ſail in and out at Pleaſure. The Bay of Saint *Matthew* is in one degree large, whence they run Weſt to Cape *S. Francis*, which is ten Leagues from the Bay, being a high Ground, and near it are lofty Sloughs, or Breaks of red and white Earth, the Latitude of this Cape is one degree North. Hence the Coaſt advances South Weſt to Cape *Paſſaos*, which is under the Equinoctial. Between theſe two Capes, or Headlands, four very great Rivers fall into the Sea, and are call'd *los Quiximies*, and there is a reaſonable good Harbour, where Ships take in Wood and Water. From Cape *Paſſaos* there are high Ridges running up the Inland, and call'd of *Quaque*. The Cape it ſelf is no very low Land, and has ſome Sloughs like thoſe above.

Stantiago *River*.

Cape Paſſaos.

CHAP. IV.

Containing the Deſcription of the Coaſt, as far as that they call el Callao de Lima, *which is the Port to the City of* Lima, *otherwiſe call'd* de los Reyes, *or of the Kings.*

I Have already briefly ſet down the Courſe of Sailing, on the South Sea as far as the Port of *Quiximies*, which is in the Limits of *Peru*, and will now proceed as far as the City of *Lima*, or *de los Reyes*, that is of the Kings. Leaving Cape *Paſſaos*, the Coaſt bears South and by Weſt as far as *Puerto Viejo*, that is, the old Harbour, and ſhort of it is the Bay they call of *Caraques*, which Ships enter without any Danger; and is ſo convenient that they may

Caraques *Bay*.

may there Careen Vessels of a thousand Tuns. It is safe going in, or out, bating that in the midst of the Eddy, occasion'd by the Bay, there is a Parcel of Rocks, or an Island compos'd of them; yet the Ships may pass on either Side, with all possible Security, because there is no Slope from them, but what appears to the Eye. Near *Puerto Viejo*, two Leagues up the Land stands the City of *Santiago*, and two Leagues to the Southward a round Mount, which they call *Monte Christo*. *Puerto Viejo* is in one Degree of South Latitude, and five Leagues from it holding the same Course Southward, is Cape *St. Laurence*; and three Leagues South-west from that, the Island *de la Plata*, or of Plate; about a League and a half in Compass, where formerly the Native *Indians* us'd to perform their Sacrifices, killing abundance of Lambs, and Sheep, and some Children, whose Blood they offer'd to the Idols, or Devils, the Figures whereof they had of Stone in the Places where they worshipp'd. When the Marquiss *Don Francisco Pizarro*, was going upon Discovery with his thirteen Companions, they fell upon this Island, where they found some Silver, and Pieces of Gold, and a Quantity of Gay Woollen Mantles, or Blankets, and Jerkins of several Colours, and for that Reason it ever since retain'd the Name of the *Island* of *Plate*.

Island Plata.

Cape St. Laurence *and* S. Helen.

Cape *S. Laurence* is in one Degree of South Latitude, whence the Coast holds on South and by West, as far as Cape *S. Helen*. Short of this Headland there are two Ports, the one call'd *Cullo*, and the other *Zalango*, where Ships Anchor, and take in Wood, and Water. Point *S. Hellen* is 15 Leagues from Cape *S. Laurence*, and lies in two Degrees large South, the Point forming a Bay to the Northward, which is a good Port. About a Bow Shot from it is a Spring, which yields a great Quantity of Bituminous Substance, like natural Pitch, and it gushes out at four or five Holes; we shall hereafter treat of this, and of the Wells the Giants made at this Point, which is remarkable.

Tumbez *River*.

From Point *S. Helen* they go on to the River of *Tumbez*, 25 Leagues distant, and lying from it South and by East, with a large Bay between them: North East from the River

River *Tumbez* is an Island above ten Leagues in Compass, which has been very rich and populous, in so much, that the Natives of it stood at Defiance with those of *Tumbez*, and others of the Continent, and there were bloody Wars between them, and several Battels fought, which together with the Wars they had with the *Spaniards*, has in Process of Time much lessen'd their Numbers. The Island is very fruitful, and full of Trees, and belongs to the King. It is confidently reported that a vast Quantity of Gold and Silver was formerly buried in their Places of Worship. The *Indians* that now remain say the Inhabitants of this Island were very superstitiously given, and us'd to observe Signs, and Presages; that they were extraordinary vicious, and particularly addicted to the horrid Sin of *Sodomy*, and lay with their own Sisters, besides other Abominations. Near this Island, call'd *Puna*, is another farther out at Sea, known by the Name of *S. Clare*, where there neither is, nor ever was any Inhabitants, nor Wood, or Water; but the Natives of *Puna* had there the Burial Places of their Ancestors, and offer'd Sacrifices; and on the High Places, where their Altars stood, there was a great Quantity of Gold and Silver, and fine Garments, all dedicated to the Service of their God. Upon the coming in of the *Spaniards*, it was laid up so safe, as the *Indians* report, that it cou'd never be found. The Sides of the River of *Tumbez* are very populous, and were so much more in former times. Near it stood a very strong and beautiful Fort, built by the Kings of *Cuzco*, who were Soveraigns of *Peru*; where they had mighty Treasures, and there was a Temple of the Sun, and a House of *Mamaconas*, that is, Virgins of Quality, dedicated to the Service of the Temple, who liv'd much after the Manner of the *Roman Vestals*. This Fort is now much decay'd and gone to Ruin, yet not so but that it still shews what it once was. The Mouth of the River of *Tumbez* is in four Degrees of South Latitude.

Tumber *River*.

Puna *Island*.

Mamaconas *Vestals*.

Thence the Coast runs South South West to *Cabo Blanco*, or the *White Cape*, which is 15 Leagues distant, and in four Degrees and a half of South Latitude, where the Coast turns away South, as far as the Island *de Lobos*, or of Wolves. Between *Cabo Blanco* and the Island *de Lobos* is a

Cape Blanco

a Headland call'd of *Parina*, butting out into the Sea, almoſt as far as the ſaid Cape. From this Point the Coaſt turns again to South Weſt as far as *Payta*. The Coaſt of *Tumbez* forwards has no Mountains, and if there be any Ridges they are Naked, and all Rocky; but the greateſt Part is Sandy, and few Rivers fall into the Sea. The Port of *Payta* is little more than eight Leagues from the laſt Point, and a very good Harbour, where the Ships Waſh and Tallow, being the principal Place for all Veſſels going to and coming from *Peru* to touch at, and lies in 5 Degrees of South Latitude. From the Iſland *Lobos* they run four Leagues Eaſt to it, and thence the Coaſt goes on South to *Punta del Aguja*, or Cape *Needle*. Between them is a large Bay, very well Shelter'd to ſecure Ships. *Punta del Aguja* is in 6 Degrees of South Latitude, and to the Southward of it are two Iſlands, call'd *de Lobos Marinos*, or of Sea Wolves, from the great Number there is of thoſe Creatures. The firſt Iſland and the Point ſtand North and South, the Iſland being four Leagues from the Continent, and all Ships may paſs between them. The other outwardmoſt Iſland is twelve League from this firſt, and in bare 7 Degrees South Latitude.

Payta *Port.*

At *Punta de Aguja* the Coaſt turns South South Eaſt to the Port of *Caſma*. Between the firſt Iſland and *Malabrigo*, which is a Port Ships can only enter to provide themſelves in fair Weather, the Coaſt lies North Weſt, and South Eaſt. Ten Leagues beyond it is that they call *el Arracife de Truxillo*, or the Ridge of Rocks of *Truxillo*, which is a baſe Port, without any other Shelter than the Buoys of the Anchors; yet ſometimes the Ships take in freſh Proviſions there. The City *Truxillo*, is two Leagues up the Country. From this Port they proceed to that of *Guanape*, which is eight Leagues from the City *Truxillo*, in 8 Degrees 20 Minutes of South Latitude. Farther on South is the Port of *Santa*, where Ships put in, and near it is a great River of very pleaſant Water. The Coaſt, as I ſaid before, is all free from Mountains, being nothing but Sands and bare Rocky Crags. *Santa* is in 9 Degrees Latitude. Five Leagues beyond it to the Southward is a ſafe Harbour, call'd *Ferrol*, but has neither Wood, nor Water; ſix Leagues beyond that, is the Port of *Caſma*, with another

Arracife de Truxillo.

ther River, and Plenty of Wood, where the Ships take fresh Provisions, it is in ten Degrees Latitude.

From *Casma* the Coast runs on South, to the Place they call *los Farallones de Guaura*, or the great Rocks of *Guaura*; and beyond them is *Guarmey*, where there is a River, and thence they hold on the same Course 20 Leagues Southward, to that they call *la Barranca*. Six Leagues from it is the Port of *Guaura*, where Ships may take in as much Salt as they please, the Quantity of it being so great, that it might supply all *Italy* and *Spain*, and yet not be exhausted. Four Leagues farther are the *Farallones*, or great Rocks. They bear with the Point the Land makes against them North East and South West. The outwardmost Rock is 8 Leagues out at Sea, and they all lye in 8 Degrees 20 Minutes. Thence the Coast Winds South East as far as the Island of *Lima*. About half Way, rather nearer *Lima*, than the Rocks, is a Shoul call'd *Salmerina*, 9, or 10 Leagues from the Land. The Island aforesaid shelters the *Callao*, which is the Port to the City of *Lima*, rendering it a safe Harbour for Ships. The *Callao* lyes in 12 Degrees 20 Minutes of South Latitude.

Plenty of Salt.

Callao.

CHAP. V.

Of the Ports, Rivers, &c, *from the City of* Lima *to the Kingdom of* Chile, *the Latitude they lye in and other matters relating to Navigation.*

I Have been in most of the Ports and Rivers I have spoken of, and spar'd no Pains to sift out the Truth of what I deliver, confering about it with the most Skilful Pilots in those Parts, who have taken the Latitude in my Presence, and therefore I write nothing but what is certain, and out of Dispute. I will therefore in this Chapter proceed to give the like Account of the Ports and Rivers along the Coast from *Lima* to the Kingdom of *Chile*; for I shall not be able to treat exactly of what relates to the Streights of *Magellan*, because I have lost an ample Relation

tion I had from a Pilot that came home in one of the Ships ſent out by the Biſhop of *Plaſencia*.

Sangalla *Port*

The Ships departing from the Port of *Lima* run South till they come to the Port of *Sangalla*, which is a very good one, and it was believ'd at firſt, that the ſaid City of *Lima* would have been built near it, being 35 Leagues diſtant from that City, and in bare 14 Degrees of South Latitude. Near this Port of *Sangalla* is an Iſland they call *de Lobos Marinos*, or of Sea Wolves. All the Coaſt from hence forwards is low, tho' in ſome Places there are bare Rocky Crags, and all the reſt is deep Sands, where I believe it never did, nor does it now ever rain, only a ſmall Dew fals, of which Secret in Nature I ſhall treat hearafter. Near the aforeſaid Iſland *de los Lobos Marinos*, there are 7 or 8 ſmalls ones more, lying triangularly to one another. Some of them are high, and others low, deſert, without Water, Wood, Tree, Graſs, or any other thing, but only Sea Wolves, and great Banks of Sand. The *Indians*, as they themſelves inform us, were wont to go over from the Continent to offer their Sacrifices in them, and it is believ'd there are mighty Treaſures bury'd there. They are about four Leagues from the Continent. Farther on ſtill South is another Iſland, call'd alſo, *de Lobos*, or of Wolves, from the Multitude of them; it lyes in 14 Degrees 20 Minutes.

Lobos Marinos *Iſland.*

Naſca *Promontory.*

From this Iſland they run along the Coaſt South Eaſt and by South, and 12 Leagues beyond the ſaid Iſland come to a Promontory call'd *de la Naſca*, in 14 Degrees 45 Minutes Latitude. There is Shelter for Ships, but no Conveniency for going aſhore in their Boats. Holding on ſtill the ſame Courſe, there is another Point, or Cape, call'd, St. *Nicholas*, in 15 Degrees 20 Minutes. From this Point the Coaſt turns to South Eaſt, and at 12 Leagues Diſtance is the Port of *Hacari*, where Ships take in Proviſions, and they bring Wood and Water from the Vale, which is little above 5 Leagues from the Port. *Hacari*, lies in 16 Degrees. Farther on along the Coaſt which is all high, lies the River *Ocona*; beyond it another call'd *Camana*, and again, beyond that, a third, nam'd *Quilca*. About half a League from this River is a Creek very good and ſafe, where the Ships put in. This Port is call'd *Quilca*,

Hacari *Port.*

Quilca *Port*

Quilca, as well as the River, and what is landed there supplies the City of *Arequipa*, which is 17 Leagues from it. Proceeding from this Port along the Coast, they discover a Parcel of Islands lying 4 Leagues out at Sea, where there are always *Indians*, who go over from the Continent a Fishing. Three Leagues farther is another small Island, very near the Continent, and Ships Anchor to the Leeward of it, because they also send from hence to the City of *Arequipa*; and this Port they call *Chuli*, being 12 Leagues beyond *Quilca*, in 17 Degrees and a half large.

Tambopalla *River.*

Two Leagues beyond this Port is a great River call'd *Tambopalla*; and 10 Leagues from that River, a Point of Land runs a League into the Sea from the rest of the Continent, and there are three great Rocks on it. Under the Shelter of this Cape, a little above a League short of it, is a secure Port call'd *Ylo*, and through it runs into the Sea a River of the same Name, whose Water is very good, lying in 18 Degrees 20 Minutes. Hence the Coast runs South-East and by East, and 7 Leagues farther is a Promontory, which Sailers call *Morro de los Diablos*, that is, Headland of Devils. All this Coast, as has been said, is high, and very Rocky. Five Leagues beyond this Cape is a River, not large, but of good Water; and 10 Leagues South East and by East from the River, another very high Headland, buts out with several Crags, or Sloughs. Above this Headland is an Island, and by it the Port of *Arica*, in 19 Degrees 20 Minutes.

Morro de los Diablos.

Arica *Port.*

From the Port of *Arica*, the Coast runs South South West, and at nine Leagues Distance, a River call'd *Pizagua* falls into the Sea. From this River to the Port of *Tarapaca*, the Coast bears upon the same Point, and 5 Leagues beyond it is a Point they call *Tacama*. Sixteen Leagues beyond this Point, is the Port *de los Moxillones*, or of Muscles, in 22 Degrees and a half. Thence the Coast runs on about 90 Leagues South South West, it is most straight, but has some Points, and Bays, and at the End of them is a large one, where there is a safe Harbour call'd *Copayapo*, with good Water, in 26 Degrees.

Moxillones *Port.*

Copayapo *Harbour.*

Before

Before this Bay is a ſmall Iſland, half a League from the Continent, and here begin the Provinces of *Chile*.

A little beyond this Port of *Copayapo*, a Point juts out, and by it is form'd another Bay, before which there are two ſmall Rocks, and at the End of the Bay a River of very good Water, the Name of it *Guaſco*. The aforeſaid Point lies in 28 Degrees and a quarter. Hence the Coaſt runs South Weſt, and at ten Leagues Diſtance another Cape buts out, affording Shelter for Ships, but neither Wood, nor Water. Near this Point is the Port of *Coquimbo*, ſeven Iſlands lying between them, and the Port is in 29 Degrees and a half. Ten Leagues farther, ſtill on the ſame Courſe, another Point buts out, and forms a great Bay call'd *de Atongayo*. Five Leagues onward is the River *Limara*, and holding on the ſame Courſe, nine Leagues from it, is a Bay, call'd *Choapa*, in 31 Degrees, with a great Rock in it, but no Freſh Water. Holding on the ſame Courſe about 21 Leagues is a Port, call'd *Quintero*, in 32 Degrees, and ten Leagues farther that of *Valparayſo*, belonging to the City *Santiago*, which is in *Chile*, properly ſo call'd, in 32 Degrees 40 Minutes. Following ſtill upon the ſame Point of the Compaſs they come to another Port, call'd *Potocalma*, 24 Leagues from the laſt before mention'd. Twelve Leagues beyond it is a Point of Land, on one Side whereof runs a River they call *Monque*, or *Maule*; and 14 Leagues from it another they name *Ytata*; whence proceeding South and by Weſt 24 Leagues, is another River call'd *Biobio*, in 38 Degrees bare. Fifteen Leagues onward, the ſame way, lies the large Iſland *Luchenga*, 5 Leagues from the Continent, and inhabited. Beyond it again is the very ſpacious Bay of *Valdivia* into which falls the great River of *Aynilendos*, the Bay lies in 39 Degrees 40 Minutes. Then in 42 Degrees 20 Minutes is Cape St. *Mary*. One of the Ships ſent from *Spain* by the Biſhop of *Plaſencia*, paſs'd the Streights of *Magellan*, and put into the Port of *Quilca*, near *Arequipa*, in the Kingdom of *Chile*, whence ſhe proceeded to *Lima* and *Panama*. She brought a good Account of the Latitude the Streights lye in and of all the Circumſtances, and Hardſhips of that difficult Voyage, which I would have inſerted here, but that at the Time when we fought *Gonzalo Pizarro*, in the

Coquimbo *Port*.

Limara River.

Valparayſo *Port*.

Maule *and* Ytata *Rivers*.

Cape St. Mary.

the Valley of *Xaquixaguana*, 5 Leagues from *Cuzco*, I left it behind, with other Papers, and Remarks, and it was ſtolen, which has troubl'd me very much, in regard it would have been of great uſe, to continue this Deſcription of the Coaſt. I hope the Reader will accept of my good will, for I have taken much Pains to find out the Truth, obſerving the New Sea Charts deſcrib'd by able Pilots, who were employ'd in Diſcoveries upon thoſe Seas. Having here concluded what relates to the Inſtruction for Sailing on the South Sea, as far as I have ſeen, and could be certainly inform'd, I will now proceed to an Account of the Nations and Provinces there are from the Port of *Uraba*, as far as the Town of *la Plata*, being above 1200 Leagues in Diſtances, laying down the Form, and Plan of the Government of *Popayan*, and the Kingdom of *Peru*. And becauſe it is convenient, for the clearer underſtanding of what I write, to treat of this Port of *Uraba*, as having began my Travels there, I will take it firſt in Order, then proceed to the City *Antiocha*, and the other Parts, as will appear in the Sequel.

CHAP. VI.

The founding of the City of St. Sebaſtian, *in the Place they call* la Culata de Uraba, *and of the Native* Indians *in the Country about it.*

IN the Year 1509 *Alonſo de Hojeda*, and *Niqueſa*, were Governours of the Province call'd *Tierra Firme*, [which is that Part where North and South *America* are join'd by the *Iſthmus*, or narrow Neck of Land,] and then was founded the City call'd *Nueſtra Sennora la Antigua*, in the Province of *Darien*, where ſome old *Spaniards* affirm, the prime of the Commanders in the *Weſt Indies* were preſent. Tho' the Province of *Cartagena* was at that Time diſcover'd, yet the *Spaniards* made no Settlements in it, but only Traded with the Native *Indians*, of whom they had very much high and low Gold, by way of Barter. The

Taruaco, Indian Town.

Governour *Hojeda*, enter'd the great Town of *Taruaco*, which is four Leagues from *Cartagena*, formerly call'd *Calamar*, and had a bloody Battel with the *Indians*, who slew many of the Christians, and among them Captain *John de la Cosa*, a brave and daring Commander; and *Hojeda* himself was forc'd to retire to his Ships, for Fear of undergoing the same Fate. After this the said Governour Founded a Town in that Part they call *Uraba*, appointing *Francis Pizarro*, who was afterwards Governour, and a Marquess, his Lieutenant; and in this Town of *Uraba*, the said *Pizarro* endur'd very much, both from the Natives, and by Hunger and Sickness, which will render his Name Immortal. Those *Indians* said, they were not originally of that Part of the Country, but came from about the great River of *Darien*, having forsaken their Native Soil, with their Arms, their Wives and Children, to get away from under the Dominion of the *Spaniards*, who us'd them very ill. These People coming to the Gulph call'd *Uraba*, cruelly slaughter'd all the Natives, seiz'd their Goods, and became Masters of their Lands and Estates.

The Governour *Hojeda* hearing what had hapen'd, and hoping to find some Wealth in that Country, and to pacify those who were gone to Settle in it, sent *Francis Pizarro*, as his Lieutenant, to Plant the Colony aforesaid, and he was the first Christian Commander in that Country. The two Governours *Hojeda* and *Niquesa* afterwards coming to miserable Ends, the People of *Darien* treating *Niquesa* with extraordinary Cruelty, as is well known to such as surviv'd those Times, and *Peter Arias*, coming to govern the Province of *Tierra Firme*, tho' there were above 2000 *Spaniards* in the City of *Darien*, no Care was taken for peopling of *Uraba*.

Afterwards, when the Governour *Peter Arias* had beheaded his Son in Law, the *Adelantado*, or Lord Lieutenant *Vasco Nunnez de Balboa*, and Captain *Francis Herrandez*, in *Nicaragua*, and when the *Indians* of the River *Cenu* had slain Captain *Bezerra*, with the other Christians that follow'd him, and many other Accidents had hapen'd; *Don Pedro de Heredia*, appointed to govern the Province of *Cartagena*, sent his Brother, Captain *Alonso de Heredia*, with

with a Number of *Spaniards* of Note, to restore the Town of *Uraba*, calling it the City of St. *Sebastian de Buena Vista*, which is seated upon some small flat Hillocks, in the Plain, without any Woods, but what are on the Rivers, and Marshes. The Country about it is populous; and in several Parts full of Mountains and Woods, and it is about half a League from the North Sea. The Fields are full of large and thick Palm-Trees, bearing Branches like the Date Tree, and cover'd with several Rhinds, before you come to the solid Part, which tho' not excessive hard, is very troublesome to cut. Within the Body of the Tree grows a pithy Substance, call'd *Palmito*, so large that two of them are a good Burden for a Man, they are White and very Sweet. When the *Spaniards* were upon Discovery, and making Incursions, at the Time that *Alonso Lopez de Ayala*, and the Commendary *Hernan Rodriguez de Sosa*, were Deputy Governours, for several Days they us'd to eat nothing but those *Palmitos*, and it is so laborious to hew down the Tree, and get out the said Pith, that it took up a Man half a Days Work, with an Ax, before he could compass it, and the Men eating it without Bread, and drinking much Water, they swell'd, and many of them dy'd

St. Sebastian de Buena Vista.

Palm-Trees.

Palmitos.

Within the Town, and on the Banks of the Rivers there are Abundance of *Orange*, *Plantan*, *Guayava*, and other sorts of Fruit Trees. The Inhabitants are few, because the Trade is inconsiderable. There are many Rivers coming down from the Mountains. Up the Country there are some *Indians*, and *Caciques*, who were formerly very rich as having a great Trade with those who inhabite the Plains beyond the Mountains, and at *Dabaybe*. I declar'd before, that these *Indians*, who at present are possess'd of the Country, say they came from beyond the great River *Darien*, as also the Reason why they left their Native Soil. The Petty Lords, or *Caciques* are generally honour'd, and fear'd by the *Indians*, they are for the most Part clever clean limb'd Men, and their Wives some of the Handsomest, and most lovely I have seen, in any Part of the *West Indies* where I have been. Their Diet is cleanly, and they follow not the filthy Customs of other Nations. They have little Towns, and the

Caciques.

See the Cut Houſes are like long Arbours, or Huts, made of the Boughs of Trees of ſeveral Bays. They did, and ſtill lye in Hammocks, uſing no other Beds. The Soil is fruitful, abounding in Proviſions, and Roots, which are pleaſant to them, and to others that are us'd to eat them. There are great Heards of ſmall Cheſtnut Coulour Swine, which are good Meat, and Abundance of large and ſwift Dantas. *Dantas*, Creatures ſome will have to be of the Race of that call'd *Zebra*. Of *Turkeys*, and other Fowl there is Plenty, as alſo of Fiſh in the Rivers; many large Tigers, who kill ſome *Indians*, and deſtroy Cattle; alſo very great Snakes, and other Creatures in the Woods and Mountains, whoſe Names we know not. Among them are thoſe call'd *Pericos Ligeros*, their Bulk and Fierceneſs is very remarkable, as is the ſlowneſs of their Motion.

When the *Spaniards* us'd to fall upon the *Indian* Towns, and ſurprize them, they found Abundance of Gold, in a ſort

ſort of little Baskets they call *Habas*, made up in valuable Uteuſils of Bells, Diſhes, Jewels, and thoſe they call *Caricuries*, and other large Shells, like thoſe of Snails, all of pure Gold, wherewith they cover'd their Privities. They had alſo Ear-rings, and very ſmall Strings of Beads, and many other ſorts of Ornaments, and much Cotton Cloath. The Women wore a ſort of Blankets wrapp'd about them, which reach'd from their Breaſts almoſt to their Feet, and had another Piece of the ſame Cloath to cover them from their Breaſts upwards. They value themſelves upon their Beauty, and are therefore always comb'd, and well dreſs'd, after their Faſhion. The Men went naked, and barefooted, without any Cloaths on them more than Nature provided; but on their Privities they had Shells, like thoſe of Snails, made of Bone, or of fine Gold, weighing 40, or 50 Pieces of Eight, ſome more and few leſs, as I have ſeen them, and theſe ty'd on with Threads. There are conſiderable Dealers among them, who drive great Numbers of the Swine the Country affords up the Inland to ſell. Theſe Swine differ from ours in *Spain*, being ſmaller, and have their Navel on their Backs, or rather ſome Excreſcency like it. They alſo carry Fiſh, and Salt, for which they bring home Gold, and Cloth, and ſuch other things as they ſtand in need of. The Weapons they uſe are, very ſtiff Bows, made of a ſort of Black Palm-Trees, about a Fathom in Length, and others longer, with great ſharp pointed Arrows, dipp'd in ſuch a Malignant Poiſon, that whoſoever is wounded with them, tho' they draw no more Blood than the Prick of a Pin wou'd do, infallibly dies, ſo that few, or none that were ever hurt with them have eſcap'd.

See the Cut

Manners and Product.

CHAP. VII.

How they make the Poiſonous Compoſition, wherewith the Indians *of* Santa Marta, *and* Cartagena *have kill'd ſo many* Spaniards.

THE poiſonous Compoſition us'd by the *Indians* of *Santa Marta*, and *Cartagena*, being much ſpoken of in all Parts,

Indian *Poiſon.*

Parts, I thought fit to set down the Ingredients it is made of, as follows. It consists of several Simples, the chiefest whereof I enquir'd out, at a Town on the Coast of the Province of *Cartagena* call'd *Bahayre*, of a *Cacique*, or Lord of the Place, whose Name was *Macuriz*. He shew'd me some short Roots, of an ill Scent, and a darkish Colour, and told me; they dug upon the Sea Coast near the Trees we call *Manzanillos*, and took them from the Roots of that mischievous Tree. These they burn in earthen Pans, or Pipkins, and make a Paste of them. Then they gather a sort of very black, and pernicious Pismires, as big as our Beetles in *Spain*; which, if they happen to sting a Man, raise a Wheal, and put him to such violent Pain, as almost deprives him of his Senses. This happen'd to us, when we travell'd with the Licentiate *John de Vadillo*, one *Noguerol* and I passing a River, where we waited for some Soldiers that lagg'd behind, he being a Corporal upon that Occasion, one of these Pismires I speak of happen'd to sting him, which occasion'd such an intolerable Pain, as almost distracted him, his Leg swell'd up, and the Excess of Anguish cast him into three or four Fits of a Fever, till the Venom had spent it self. They also, towards this Vile Composition, find out some large Spiders, and add to it a sort of hairy Worms about half the Length of a Man's Finger, which Insects I shall never forget; for as I was upon Guard at a River on the Mountains, they call *Abibe*, one of these Worms crept down a Branch of a Tree, where I stood, and bit me in the Neck, and that was the most painful Night I ever felt in all my Life. They add to it the Wings of a Bat, and the Head and Tail of a small Fish there is in those Seas call'd *Pexe Tamborino*, extraordinary Venemous; as also Toads, the Tails of Snakes, and a sort of small Apples, call'd *Manzanillas*, which in Scent and Colour resemble ours in *Spain*, so that some new Comers into these Parts, at their first Landing have eaten them, not knowing they are poisonous. I was acquainted with one *John Agraz*, whom I saw lately in the City of *S. Francis del Quito*, and was one of those that went from *Cartagena* with *Vadillo*, who when he came out of *Spain*, and landed on the Coast of *Santa Marta* eat ten, or twelve of these Apples, and he swore in my

Manzanilla Roots.

Pismires venemous.

Poisonous Worms.

Pexe Tamborino.

my Presence, that there cou'd be no better for Smell, Colour, and Taste; but that there is a sort of Milk in them, which must be the mischievous Substance that turns to Poison. When he had eaten them, he thought he shou'd burst, and must have infallibly died, but that he was immediately drench'd with Oil. They add other Herbs and Roots to this Composition, and when it is to be made, they kindle a great Fire, in a Plain, remote from their Houses, or Dwellings, on which they put their Pots, and seek out some Slave or *Indian* Woman of small Value, who boils, and brings it to the due Temper, and I was told the Person so doing was always kill'd with the Steem and Stench of it.

Manzanilla *Poison*

CHAP. VIII.

A farther Account of the Customs of the Indians *in the District of the City of* Uraba.

IN this pernicious Poison I have describ'd, the *Indians* dip the Points of their Arrows, and they are such sure Marksmen, and shoot them with such Force, that they have often struck through a Horse, or a Man in Armour, if it were not extraordinary Good, and well stuff'd with Cotton; for in that Country, Cuirasses and Coats of Mail are not good by reason of the great Wet, and Badness of the Ways, nor are they serviceable in War, against these *Indians*, who fight with Arrows. Yet, notwithstanding all their Arts, and the Difficulties of the Country, Foot Soldiers have subdu'd, and often plunder'd them, driving all before them, without any other Weapons but their Swords and Targets, and ten or twelve Spaniards made nothing of attacking 100, or 200 of them. They have no Temples, or other particular Houses of Worship, nor cou'd any thing be discover'd as yet, but that such as are appointed for it certainly converse with, and honour the Devil, having a great Veneration for him. He appears, as I have been told by some of them, in dreadful Shapes, and they are much terrify'd at the Sight of him. They have

Customs of Indians.

have very little Knowledge in Natural Matters. The Sons by the principal Wife are Heirs to their Parents. They marry their Brothers Daughters, and all Great Men have many Wives. When the Lord dies, all his Servants and Friends meet in his House, at Night, in the Dark, without any Light, and having laid in a good Stock of Liquor made of their *Maiz*, or *Indian* Wheat, they drink and bewail the Dead. When all their Ceremonies, and Charms are perform'd, they put him into his Grave, burying with the Body his Arms, and Treasure, Abundance of Meat, Pitchers of their *Chicha*, or Liquor aforesaid, and some Women alive. The Devil perswades them, that they are to come to Life again in another Kingdom he has provided for them, and that they must carry the Provision, I have spoken of, to serve them by the Way. This City of *S. Sebastian de Buena Vista* was Founded by *Alonso de Heredia*, Brother to the *Adelantado*, or Lord Lieutenant *Don Pedro de Heredia*, his Majesty's Governour of the Province of *Cartagena*, as I said before.

Chap. IX.

Of the Road between the City of S. Sebastian de Buena Vista, *and that of* Antiocha. *Of the Mountains, Woods and Rivers that are along it; and how and when to travel it.*

I Was in this City of *S. Sebastian de Buena Vista* in the Year 1536, and in 1537 the Licentiate *John de Vadillo*, Judge of Appeals, and then Governour of *Cartagena*, set out from thence, with one of the best Parties that ever went from the Province of *Tierra Firme*, and we were the first *Spaniards* that clear'd the Passage from the North to the South Sea. From this Town of *Uraba*, I travell'd to that of *La Plata*, which is the Boundary of *Peru*, and went aside every where to view as many Provinces, as my Affairs wou'd permit, to observe and note down, what was remarkable in them, which I shall faithfully deliver.

Leaving

Leaving the City of St. *Sebastian de Buena Vista*, which is call'd the Port of *Uraba*, to travel to *Antiocha*, the Way is Five Leagues along the Coast, till we come to a small River, call'd *Rio Verde*, or the Green River; whence, there are 48 Leagues to the City of *Antiocha*. All the way from this River, to a Ridge of Mountains, call'd *Abibe*, of which I shall soon speak, is plain; but full of thick Woods, and many Rivers. The Country, near the Road is desert, the Natives having withdrawn themselves to remote Parts. Most of the way is along Rivers, there being no other, by Reason of the impenetrable Woods. *January*, *February*, *March* and *April*, are the proper Season to Travel, and cross the Mountains safely; for after these Months, the Waters are great, and the Rivers swollen and outrageous, and tho' there be a Possibility of Travelling, it is with much Trouble, and more Danger. Those who are to go this way must carry able Guides, at all Seasons, that may know how to conduct them along the Rivers. All these Woods are full of mighty Herds of the Swine above mention'd, so numerous, that there are sometimes above 1000 together, with their Pigs, and they make a prodigious Noise, wheresoever they are. Whosoever Travels that way with good Dogs, will never want Meat. There are very large *Dantas*, Beasts peculiar to those Countries, many Lions, great Bears, and greater Tigers, and on the Trees the finest colour'd Monkeys in the World, call'd *Gatos Pintados*, or painted Cats, and large Baboons, making such a Noise, that those who are unacquainted with the Country, at a Distance take them for Swine. When the *Spaniards* pass under the Trees on which the Monkeys are, they break off Boughs, and strike them chakling and making Faces.

Rio Verde.

The Rivers are so full of Fish, that any Net will take a great Quantity. Coming from the City of *Antiocha* to *Cartagena*, when it was first founded, Captain *George Robledo*, and others of us, found such Abundance of Fish, that we kill'd as much as we had Occasion for with Sticks. On the Trees that grow along the sides of the Rivers, there is a sort of Creature they call *Yguana*, like a Snake, or the great Lizards there are in *Spain*, only the Head is

bigger, and more Hideous to look to, and the Tail longer, but exactly resembling them in Colour and Shape. These Creatures flead and dress'd, are as good to eat as Rabbits, and in my Opinion much more Delicious; the Females are full of Eggs; in short, they are excellent Meat; and yet such as know them not would rather be Frighted at their Sight, than have any Stomach to eat them. I cannot decide whether they are Fish or Flesh, nor can any Man comprehend it; for we see they cast themselves off the Trees into the Water, and live in it, and yet others are found up the Country, far from any River. Another sort they call *Hicoteas*, which are also good Food, but more like Tortoises. Here is Plenty of Peacocks, Pheasants, Parrets of several sorts, and *Guacamayas*, which are larger, and of various Colours; as also small Eagles, Turtles, Partridges, Pidgeons and Birds of Prey, and Night Fowl. On the Mountains there are vast Snakes, to which Purpose I will recount a Passage, as most certain, tho' I did not see it my self, but know there were several creditable Men present, it is thus. The Lieutenant *John Greciano* travelling this way, by Order of the Licenciate *Santa Cruz*, to find out the Licenciate *John de Vadillo*, and with him some *Spaniards*, among whom were *Emanuel de Peralta*, *Peter de Barros* and *Peter Ximon*, they spy'd a Serpent, or Snake above 20 Foot long, and very thick. The Head of it was reddish, the Eyes green, and starting out. This Creature would have made at them, but *Peter Ximon* gave it such a Wound with his Spear, that it dy'd after a long struggle, and in the Belly of it they found a small Fawn entire, as it was swallow'd; and I was told, that some *Spaniards*, being press'd by Hunger, eat the Fawn, and Part of the Serpent. There are other Snakes, not so large as this, which when they move make a Noise like that of a Rattle; and their Bite is Mortal. The Native *Indians* tell us of many other sorts of Snakes, and fierce Animals in those Woods, which I do not mention, because I have not seen them. There are Abundance of the *Uraba* Palm Trees, and of other sorts of wild Fruit.

Rattle Snake.

CHAP.

CHAP. X.

Of the mighty Mountains of Abibe, *and the Strange and useful Wood growing on them.*

HAving pass'd those Plains and Forests above mention'd, we come to the long, and wide Mountain of *Abibe*, which thrusts on its Ridge to the Westward, runs through many several Provinces, and Parts others. The whole length of it is not certainly known; the Breadth in some Places is 20 Leagues, in others much more, and now and then something less. The Roads the *Indians* had to cross these uncooth Mountains, several Parts whereof are inhabited, were so bad, and difficult, that Horses could not pass along them. Captain *Francis Cæsar*, was the first Christian that went over them, travelling Eastward, till, with immense Labour, he came into the Valley of *Guaca*, which is beyond the Mountain, where the Ways are most rugged, being all cover'd with Woods and Shrubs, the Roots whereof are so thick, that they entangle the Feet of Men and Horses. It is very troublesome climbing to the Top of the Mountain, and the Descent more Dangerous. When we went down it, with the Licentiate *John de Vadillo*, the sides of it, for the most Part, being very upright and difficult, a sort of Wall was rais'd with forked Timbers and Poles, and a great deal of Earth, that the Horses might go safe; and tho' this did some good, yet several Horses tumbl'd down, and were beaten to Pieces, and even some *Spaniards* dy'd, and others were so sick, that rather than go on with so much Toil, they hid themselves among the Thickets, on the Mountains, expecting Death in a most miserable Condition; for Fear those who were in Health should carry them away, if they were found. Some Horses were also left behind alive, being so spent that, they could go no farther. Many Blacks ran away, and others perish'd. We that went that Journey suffer'd very much, as will appear by what I have said. There are no Habitations on the Top of the Mountain, or if any be, they are remote from that

Abibe Mountain.

Part where we crofs'd it, for there are every where Valleys in the Breadth of thefe Mountains, and in them Abundance of *Indians*, very rich in Gold. The Rivers that fall from this Mountain to the Weftward, have been found to roul much of that Mettle. It rains on them the greateft Part of the Year, and the Trees are continually dripping with the Water that falls. There is no Grafs for the Horfes, but only fome fhort Palm-Trees, which fhoot long Leaves, and the *Palmitos* in the Heart of them exceffive bitter, which I have eaten through extraordinary Hunger. The Rain being continual, and the *Spaniards*, and other Travellers always wet, they muft inevitably perifh, if they wanted Fire. And tho' there is no want of Wood on thefe Mountains, it is all fo wet, that it would rather quench than feed the Flame; to fupply this want, which would be very great, Nature has provided certain tall flender Trees, that look almoft like Afhes, the infide Wood of them white and very dry. Thefe being cut down foon take Fire, and burn like dry Fir, never going out till quite confum'd. The finding of this Wood fav'd our Lives.

Where the *Indians* have their Dwellings, there is Plenty of Provifions, Fruit and Fifh, and Abundance of their Cotton Cloth of feveral Colours. None of the Poifonous Compofition us'd at *Uraba*, is found in thefe Parts; nor have thefe Mountain *Indians* any other Weapons, but only Spears of Palm-Tree Wood, Darts and *Mazanas*, or heavy Wooden Swords. Over the Rivers, which are very many, they lay Bridges of a fort of thick, and tough Withies, if we may fo call them, being like long Roots, growing among the Trees, fome of which are as ftrong as Hempen Ropes. They twift many of thefe together in the Nature of Cables, and lay feveral of them over the River clofe to one another, making faft the Ends to the Trees on the Banks, and knit all together with ftrong Pieces of Wood laid crofs. They are fo dangerous, that I would rather chufe to go fifty Miles about, than to pafs the beft of them; and yet the *Indians* and their Wives crofs the Rivers on them with Burdens, and fmall Children on their Backs, as unconcern'd as if they went on dry Land. All, or moft of the People inhabiting

Strange Bridges.

inhabiting these Mountains; were subject to a mighty *Cacique*, whose name was *Nutibara*. Beyond these Mountains is a pleasant Vale, all Down, or *Savana*, that is, without any Wood, but only some steep and lofty bare Ridges, very bad to travel over, bating that the *Indians* have some scurvy Roads along the Tops and Sides of them.

CHAP. XI.

Of the Cacique Nutibara, *and his Dominions; and of other* Caciques *within the Liberties, or Jurisdiction of the City* Antiocha.

WHen we came into this Vale, with the Licenciate *John de Vadillo*, it was full of many very large Timber Houses, Thatch'd with a sort of long Straw; and

and all the Fields ſtock'd with ſuch Proviſions as they uſe. Many ſtately Rivers riſe in the upper Part of the Mountains, the Banks whereof are cover'd with Variety of Fruit Trees, and among them very tall, ſlender, and prickly Palm-Trees; on whoſe Tops grows a Cluſter of Fruit, which they call *Pixibaes*, and are large and extraordinary uſeful; for they make Bread and Wine of it; and when the Tree is cut down, they take out of the Heart of it a *Palmito*, or Pith, of a conſiderable Bulk, ſweet and well reliſh'd. There is alſo Plenty of the Trees they call *Aguacates*, of *Guavas*, *Guayavas*, and delicious Pine-Apples. One *Nutibara*, Son to *Anunaybe*, was Lord, or petty King of that Province. He had a Brother call'd *Quinucho*, who was his Lord Lieutenant, or Vicerey over the *Indians* inhabiting the Mountains of *Abibe*, we have already mention'd and other Parts. He always furniſh'd the *Cacique* with Abundance of Swine, Fiſh, Fowl, and other things that Country affords, and they paid him Tribute in Cotton Cloth, and Gold. When he went to the Wars he was follow'd by great Numbers of Men in Arms, and when he happen'd to travel about the Vales, was carry'd by the Prime Men, on a thing like a Bier, adorn'd with Gold. He kept many Wives; and before his Door, as alſo before thoſe of his Commanders, many Heads of their Enemies were ſet up, as Trophies, after they had eaten their Bodies.

Nutibara *Vale.*

Pixibaes *Palm-trees*

All the Natives of this Country did eat Man's Fleſh, without any Mercy, for they devour'd all they took, provided they were not of the ſame Town. There are Abundance of large burial Places, which it is likely muſt be very rich; and they had formerly a great Houſe, or Temple dedicated to the Devil; the Timber Work whereof I ſaw my ſelf. When Captain *Francis Cæſar* enter'd this Vale, the Natives conducted him to that Houſe, or Temple, believing, that ſince the Number of Chriſtians he had with him was ſo ſmall, they might eaſily kill them, and accordingly above 20000 Men appear'd in Arms, with much Noiſe and Confuſion; yet tho' the *Spaniards* were but 39, and had only 13 Horſes, they behav'd themſelves ſo bravely, that the *Indians* fled, after an obſtinate Fight, which

which lasted a considerable Time, leaving the Christians Masters of the Field, where *Cæsar* shew'd he well deserv'd that Name. Those who write of *Cartagena*, have enough to say of this Commander; what I mention is only for the rendring my Work more plain and intelligible. Had any considerable number of *Spaniards* enter'd this Valley with *Cæsar*, they wou'd all most certainly have enrich'd themselves, and carry'd away Abundance of Gold, which the *Indians* afterwards remov'd, by the Advice of the Devil, who gave them notice of our Coming, as they themselves do declare, and affirm. Before the *Indians* fell upon Captain *Cæsar*, they conducted him to the House, abovemention'd, which, as they say, was deputed to honour the Devil, and digging there, discover'd a Vault handsomely built, with the Mouth of it towards the East, and in it many Pots full of Gold Ornaments, most of it one and twenty Caracts fine, which amounted to above 40000 Ducats. They told him, there was another House farther on, and by it another Tomb, like that, but much richer; besides which they affirm'd he wou'd meet with others in the Valley, still greater and wealthier, tho' that they spoke of was very considerable. When we came afterwards with *Vadillo*, we found some of those Tombs empty'd, and the House, or Temple burnt down. An *Indian* Woman, that belong'd to one *Baptist Zimbron* told me, That when *Cæsar* was gone back to *Cartagena*, all the prime Men of those Valleys met, and after performing their Sacrifices, and Ceremonies, the Devil, whom in their Language they call *Guaca*, appear'd to them, in the Shape of a fierce Tiger, and told them, That those Christians were come from beyond the Sea; and that they wou'd soon return much stronger, and endeavour to possess them of, and subdue the Country, and therefore they must prepare to War with them. Having given them this Account, he immediately vanish'd, and they began to Arm, first drawing vast Treasure out of many Tombs.

Rich Graves.

CHAP.

CHAP. XII.

The Manners, and Customs of these Indians; *what Weapons they use and what Ceremonies they practise, and who founded the City of* Antiocha.

THE People of these Valleys were brave, for *Indians*, and therefore they were much dreaded by their Neighbours. The Men go naked and barefoot, wearing only narrow Clouts, which cover their Privities, ty'd about their Waste with a String. They value themselves upon having very long Hair. The Weapons they use are Darts, and long Pikes, made of the black Palm-Tree above-mention'd, Javelins, Slings, and long Staves, like two Handed Swords, or Faulchions, which they call *Mazanas*. The Women from the Waste downwards have Pieces of fine Cotton Cloth curiously colour'd, wrapp'd about them. When the great Men marry, they perform a Sort of Sacrifice to their God, and assembling together in a House, where the most beautiful Women are plac'd beforehand, they pick out her they like best, and her Son is Heir, but if the Lord has no Son, then his Sister's Son inherits.

Habit.

Tatabe.

These People border on another Nation, call'd *Tatabe* very full of wealthy, and warlike *Indians*, much resembling their Neighbours in Manners. They build their Houses on mighty Trees, and fram'd with tall thick forked Timbers, each of them containing above 200 Inhabitants; the Joices and Rafters are no less bulky, and they cover'd with Palm Leaves. These Nations extend as far as the South Sea Westward, and Eastward they border on the great River of *Darien*. All the Country hereabouts is full of wild and dreadful Mountains; and about this Place is said to be the prodigious Treasure of *Dabaybe*, so much spoken of in the Province of *Tierra Firme*. On the other Side of this Valley, that is subject to *Nutibara*, the Borderers are certain *Indians*, inhabiting the fertile, and plentiful Valleys call'd of *Nore*, and in one of them now stands the the City of *Antiocha*. These Valleys were formerly

Houses on Trees. See Cut 2d.

merly very populous, as appears by their Structures, and Places of Burial, which are many, and very remarkable, as being ſo big, that they look like little Hills. Theſe People, tho' they us'd the ſame Habit, and Language as thoſe of *Guaca*, were always at Variance with, and warr'd upon them, in ſo much that they conſiderably decreas'd in their Numbers, becauſe they devour'd all the Priſoners they took; and ſet up their Heads before their Doors. They went naked like the others; but the Lords and prime Men ſometimes wore a Cotton Blanket, of ſeveral Colours, and the Women ſmaller Cloths about them, of the ſame Sort.

Parents eat their Children.

The ſecond time we travell'd over thoſe Valleys, which was, when the City *Antiocha* was built on the Mountains that are over them; I was told, that the Lords or *Caciques* of theſe Valleys of *Nore*, got all the Women they could out of their Enemies Country, of whom, when brought home, they made the ſame uſe as of their Wives. If they prov'd with Child, they bred up the Infants very cheerily till they came to 12, or 13 Years old, and at that Age, being well fatted, they fed on them as a great Dainty, without regarding, that they were their own Fleſh and Blood; and thus they kept Women, only to beget Children on them, to ſerve them for Food; an Abomination beyond all the others, they are guilty of. I can not queſtion the Truth of what I ſay, when I reflect upon what paſs'd between one of theſe Chiefs, and the Licentiate *John de Vadillo*, who is at this time in *Spain*, and if ask'd will vouch for the Truth of what I write, which is thus. The firſt Time any *Spaniards* went into thoſe Valleys, of which Number I was one, there came to us in peaceable manner a *Cacique*, whoſe Name was *Nabonuco*, and brought with him three Women. At Night two of them lay down at full Length on a Carpet, and the other acroſs them like a Pillow, the *Indian* Lord lay down upon them, and took a fourth beautiful Woman by the Hand, who had been brought by ſome of his Retinue, he had left behind. The Licentiate *Vadillo* ſeeing him in that Poſture, ask'd him for what he brought that Woman he had by the Hand? The *Indian* looking him in the Face, with a pleaſant Countenance, anſwer'd, to Eat her, and if he had not come, it

An Inſtance of eating their Wives.

 had

had been done already. *Vadillo* amaz'd at what he heard, said. How can you eat her, since she is your Wife? And the *Cacique*, raising his Voice reply'd; take Notice, I will eat the Child she shall be deliver'd of. What I here Write hapn'd in the Valley of *Nore*, and in that of *Guaca*, which I said was behind it. I several Times heard this Licenciate *Vadillo* declare, that some Old *Indians*, had by means of our Interpreters inform'd him, that when the Natives went out to War, they made Slaves of the *Indians* they took Prisioners, whom they Marry'd to their Kinswomen and Neighbours, and then eat the Children they got on them, and when the Slaves themselves were grown too Old for Procreation, they devour'd them too. The Slaughter of so many People was the Occasion, that when we discover'd those Countries, we found such Numbers of Heads of *Indians*, before the Doors of the prime Men, that they look'd as if Shambles of Human Flesh had been kept before each of them.

Funerals. When any of the Lords of these Valleys dy'd, they were lamented for many Days, their Wives cut off their Hair, the best belov'd among them kill'd themselves, and they made a vast Grave, or Tomb, as big as a little Hill, with the entrance into it towards the East. Within it was a Vault larger than for the dead Person, Pav'd with Stones, in which they laid the Dead Body, well wrapp'd in Cotton Blankets, and with it Gold, and the Arms he had, then making his most beautiful Wives, and some Boys, that serv'd him drunk, with Liquor of *Maiz*, or, *Indian* Wheat, and other Roots; they put them alive into the Vault, where they left them, that their Lord might go to the Devil with Company.

Antiocha *City.* The City of *Antiocha* is seated in one of these Valleys, lying between the famous, and most wealthy Rivers of *Darien* and *Santa Marta*, and the two Ridges of Mountains. The Situation is very good, in a large Plain, near a small River, and more Northward than any City in the Kingdom of *Peru*. Not far from it run many other considerable Rivers, rising on the Mountains on both sides, and many Springs of very clear and well tasted Water. Most of the Rivers roul Abundance of fine Gold, and the Banks of them are cover'd with much Variety of

Fruit

Fruit Trees. All the Provinces round about inhabited by *Indians*, who are very rich in Gold, which they gather in their own Townſhips, and drive a great Trade, uſing little Stilliards, and Weights to Weigh it. They are all great Devourers of Man's Fleſh, and never ſpare thoſe they take Priſoners. When Captain *George Robledo* Founded the City *Antiocha*, on the Hills, whence it was afterwards remov'd, by Order of Captain *John Cabrera*, to the Place where it now ſtands, I happen'd to be in a Field of *Maiz*, or *Indian* Wheat, where at a very ſmall Diſtance from me, I ſaw four *Indians* ſet upon another, who came that way, and kill'd him with their *Mazanas*, or Wooden Swords; and upon my crying out to them, they left the Body, carrying away his Legs, having before the poor Wretch was Dead, ſuck'd his Blood and eat Morſels of his Entrails. *Man Eaters.*

They uſe no Arrows, nor any other Weapons than thoſe already mention'd; nor did we ever find any Temple, or Houſe of Worſhip they had, beſides that which was burnt in the Vale of *Guaca*. They all generally converſe with the Devil, and in every Town there are two, or three ancient *Indians*, well skill'd in Superſtitions, who particularly talk with him, and theſe give his Anſwers, and declare what he ſays ſhall happen. They have no perfect Knowledge of the Immortality of the Soul. All the Product of the Earth, and Water they aſſign to Nature, tho' they have ſome Notion of a Creator, but it is a falſe one, as I ſhall ſhew hereafter. This City of *Antiocha* was firſt founded by Captain *George Robledo*, in the Name of the mighty Emperour *Charles* the Vth. King of *Spain*, and the *Weſt Indies*, and under the Direction of the *Adelantado*, or Lord Lieutenant *Don Sebaſtian de Belalcazar*, his Governour, and Captain General of the Province of *Popayan*, in the Year 1541. The City ſtands in 7 Degrees of North Latitude. *Religion.*

Chap. XIII.

The Description of the Province of Popayan, *and the Reason why the* Indians *of it are so hard to be subdu'd, and those of* Peru *so gentle.*

I Will spake of this Province of *Popayan* together with that of *Peru*, because it was discover'd, and Peopled by the Commanders belonging to the latter; yet will I not make one and the same of them, because the Natives differ very much, as does the Nature of the Soil, and all other Particulars. For which Reason it will be requisite, that I describe its Scituation, and give an Account of all Particulars, from *Quito*, where *Peru*, properly so call'd, commences, and *Pasto* where this Province also begins on that side, as far as *Antiocha*, where it ends.

Popayan *Province.* This Province had the name of *Popayan* given it, from the City so call'd which is its Metropolis. The length of it is about 200 Leagues, little more or less, and the Breadth 30, or 40, widening in some Parts, and narrowing in others. On one side it has the South Sea, and vast high uncooth Mountains, which run along it to the Eastward. On the other side is a long Ridge of Mountains call'd the *Andes*, from both which many Rivers, some of them very considerable, run down, and form spacious Vales; and through one of them, which is the greatest in all these Parts of *Peru*, passes the mighty River of *Santa Marta*. Within this Government are the Cities of *Pasto*, and *Popayan*, of *Cali*, near the Port of *Buenaventura*; those of *Cartago*, and *Antiocha*; the Town of *Timana*, beyond the Mountains *Andes*, that of *Anzerma*, that of *Arma*, and others built since I came from thence.

Some Townships here are hot, others cold, some Places Healthy, and other Sickly; in some Parts it rains very much, and in others very little; in some Districts the Natives eat Man's Flesh, and in others not. On one side it borders on the New Kingdom of *Granada*, which is

is beyond the Mountains *Andes*, and lies on the East; on the South the Kingdom of *Peru*, on the West the South Sea, and Government of *Rio de San Juan*, or *St. John*'s River, and on the North the Province of *Cartagena*. Many admire that these *Indians* have prov'd so Obstinate, and Difficult to be subdu'd, considering that several of their Towns stand in such Places as may be easily reduc'd, and that throughout all this Government, excepting only the Town of *Pasto*, there is no excess of Heat, or Cold; nor do there want any other Conveniencies of Conquest; and that those of *Peru*, whose Valleys lye among Mountains of Snow, with many Rocks, and Rivers, and the People are more Numerous than the others; besides, that they have many Deserts, are so submissive, peaceable and tame. To this I answer, that all the *Indians* Subject to the Government of *Popayan*, ever were, and still are a free People, having no Lords that they stood in awe of. They are Slothful and Lazy, and utterly averse to any Subjection, which was a sufficient Reason for them to oppose being brought under by a strange Nation. Yet this would not have avail'd them, for Necessity must have reduc'd them to do as others did; but there is a stronger Reason, which is, that all these Provinces are extraordinary fertile, and every Way there are thick Woods, Fields of Canes, and other Places of difficult Access; so that when the *Spaniards* press'd them, they burnt the Houses they dwelt in, as being of Timber Thatch'd, and went a League, or two farther, where in three or four Days, they built others and in as short a time Sow'd as much *Indian* Wheat, as they had Occasion for, and Reap'd it within four Months after. If they were pursu'd thither, they either went away farther, or turn'd back again, and wheresoever they were, found enough to eat, and a fertil Soil to furnish them with Fruit. Therefore they continu'd in Subjection when they pleas'd, had the Power of Peace and War, and never wanted a Subsistance. Those of *Peru* are peaceable, and submissive, because they were all subdu'd by the *Inga* Kings, to whom they paid Tribute, and did them Service; they were born under that Obligation, and if they would not do it, necessity compell'd

Why difficult to Conquer.

pell'd them; becauſe the Country of *Peru*, is full of Deſarts, and Mountains, and Fields of Snow; ſo that, if they withdrew from their Towns, and Valleys, to theſe Solitudes, they could not live, the Soil producing no Fruit, nor is there any to be found, but in their own Vales, and Provinces. This obliges them to ſerve, and not forſake their Lands, rather than ſtarve, and is a ſufficient Argument to ſolve the aforeſaid Doubt. I will now proceed to give a particular Account of the ſeveral Provinces in this Government, and of the *Spaniſh* Towns erected in it, with the Names of the Founders. From this City of *Antiocha* there are two Roads, the one leading to the Town of *Anzerma*, and the other to the City of *Cartago*. I will firſt ſpeak of that which goes to the Town of *Anzerma*, and then return to the other conducting to *Cartago*, and *Arma*.

Chap. XIV.

Of the Road from the City Antiocha, *to the Town of* Anzerma, *the Diſtance between them, and the Lands and Diſtricts in the Way.*

Buritica *rich hill.*

IN the Way from *Antiocha* to *Anzerma*, is to be ſeen that Famous and Wealthy Hill of *Buritica*, which has yeilded ſuch immenſe Quantity of Gold in paſt times. The Diſtance between thoſe two Places is 70 Leagues, the Road very craggy, over great bare Mountains, with little Wood. All, or the greater part is inhabited by *Indians*, who have their Houſes very remote from the Road. A little way out of *Antiocha*, is a ſmall Hill, call'd *Corome*, ſtanding amidſt ſmall Vales, where there us'd to be many Dwellings of *Indians*, but they are much decreas'd, ſince the *Spaniards* came in to conquer them. To this Town belong very rich Gold Mines, and ſeveral Brooks, where they may gather it. Few Fruit-Trees, and but little *Indian* Wheat grow about it. The Language, and

Cuſtoms

Customs of the *Indians* are the same as those we have spoken of.

Hence the Road proceeds to a Settlement standing on a great Hill, where formerly was a Town consisting of great Houses, all of them belonging to Miners, who dug Gold, the Place being very rich. The neighbouring *Caciques* have Houses there, and the *Indians* us'd to gather them much Gold; and it is certainly believ'd, that most of the Wealth found at *Cenu*, in the Graves dug up there, many considerable ones of which Number I saw pillag'd, before we went upon the Discovery of *Urute*, with Capt. *Alonzo de Caceres*, came from this Hill. To return to the Point, I remember; that when we discover'd this Town, with the Licentiate *John de Vadillo*, a Clergy-man call'd *Francis de Frias*, who march'd with the Forces, found in a House, or Hut of this Town of *Buritica*, a *Totuma*, which is like a great Pan, full of Earth, among which there appear'd very many large Grains of Gold. We also saw there, the Mines where it grew and was taken, and the *Mazanas*, or *Coas*, that is, the Wooden Instruments, they work'd it with. When Captain *George Robledo* founded the City of *Antiocha*, he went to see these Mines, and they wash'd, a Trough full of Earth, from which there came a considerable Quantity of something very small; one Miner said it was Gold, and another that it was not, but only that we call *Margaxita*, which is a glittering Sand like it, and we being upon our Journey, no farther enquiry was made into it. When the *Spaniards* came to this Town, the *Indians* burnt it, and wou'd never come again to inhabit it.

Plenty of Gold.

I remember that a Soldier call'd *Toribio*, going out to look for Provision, found a Stone in a River, as big as a Man's Head, all full of Gold Veins that ran cross it, from one Side to the other, which he took up to bring it to our Quarters; but coming up a Hill, he met a little *Indian* Dog, which he ran at to kill him to eat, throwing down the Stone, which roll'd back to the River, and he secur'd the Dog, valuing him above Gold, for the Hunger he endur'd; so that the Stone remain'd in the River, from whence it was first taken; and had it been converted into any thing that was eatable, there had been enough

Gold despis'd for hunger.

enough that would have gone back for it, we being then in great Diſtreſs for Proviſions.

I ſaw a Black belonging to Captain *George Robledo*, at another River take two very large Grains of Gold, out of one Trough full of Earth. In ſhort, had the Natives been gentle, and of a good Diſpoſition, not ſo bloody as to eat one another, and our Commanders and Governors more compaſſionate, ſo as not to conſume them, the Land thereabouts would have yielded much Wealth. At the Town that ſtood on this Hill call'd *Buritica*, ſprings a ſmall River, and below it is a large Plain, like a Vale, where is ſeated a Mine Town, nam'd *Santa Fe*, or *S. Faith*, built by the ſame Captain *George Robledo*, which is Suffragan to the City of *Antiocha*, and therefore no more needs be ſaid of it. Rich Gold Mines have been found near this Town, upon the great River of *Santa Marta*, that runs by it. In Summer, the Blacks and *Indians* gather much Wealth on the Shores, and when there are more Blacks they will get greater Treaſure. By this Town is alſo another call'd *Xundabe*, of the ſame Nation, and Manners, as its Neighbours. There are many very populous Vales, and a Ridge of Mountains in the Midſt, which divides one Part from the other. Still farther on is another Town, call'd *Caramanta*, and the *Cacique*, or Lord of it was *Cauroma*.

Santa Fe *Town.*

Chap. XV.

Of the Cuſtomes, and Manners of the Indians *of this Country, and of the Mountain there is in the Way to* Anzerma.

Springs that yield Salt.

THe People of this Province are comely, warlike, and differ in Language from thoſe we have paſs'd. This Vale is encompaſs'd on all Sides with very rugged Mountains, acroſs the midſt of it runs a gentle River, beſides ſeveral other Brooks, and Springs, where they make Salt, as they do in a ſmall Lake in this Vale, whereof I ſhall ſpeak hereafter.

hereafter. The Lords, or *Caciques*, and their Officers had very large Houſes, and before their Doors there were thick Canes of the Growth of the Country, like ſmall Beams, on which were many Heads of their Enemies, which they cut off, when they took them in War, with ſharp Knives made of Flint, or of a ſort of Ruſhes, or the out Rinds of Canes, which they bring to a very good Edge. Others they us'd to put to miſerable Deaths, cutting off ſome of their Limbs, according to their Cuſtom, and then eat them, ſetting up their Heads on the Top of their Canes, as has been ſaid. *Indian Cruelties.*

Between theſe Canes they plac'd ſome Boards, on which they carv'd the Figure of the Devil, in a very hideous Human Shape, and other Idols, and Reſemblances of Cats, which they ador'd. When they wanted either Rain, or Fair Weather for their Land, they made Application to theſe Gods of theirs, as the Natives themſelves inform'd us. Thoſe who were appointed for that Function, convers'd with the Devil, they were very ſuperſtitious, and great Sorcerers, and obſerv'd many Signs and Tokens, performing ſeveral vain Ceremonies. When we went thither with the Licentiate *John de Vadillo* upon the firſt Diſcovery, the Interpreters told us, that the Chief Lord of them, call'd *Cauroma*, had many of thoſe Idols we ſaw in Wood, made of moſt pure Gold; and they affirm'd, there was ſuch Plenty of this Metal, that the ſaid Lord took as much as he pleas'd out of one River.

They were cruel Man Eaters, and had open ſpots of Ground before their Houſes, where they rear'd the Canes already ſpoken of, and in theſe Places they had their Graves, or Monuments, after their Country Faſhion, like thoſe before mention'd. The Soil is plentiful, yeilding much *Indian* Wheat, and ſuch Roots as they Sow. There are few, or no Fruit Trees. *Burial Places.*

On the Back of this Province Eaſtward, is that they call *Cartama*, being as far as Captain *Sebaſtian Belalcazar* diſcover'd. They us'd the ſame Language, and had the ſame Cuſtoms with the laſt, were rich in Gold, had little Houſes, and all the Men went Naked, without any Cloathing, but only little Clouts before their Privities. The Women had ſmall Cotton Cloths, which cover'd them *Cartama Province.*

from the Waſte downwards, the reſt all Bare. Juſt beyond the Province of *Cartama*, is a Mountain very thick Wooded, and above 7 Leagues over, where we ſuffer'd much by Hunger and Cold, when we went with *Vadillo*, and I may ſafely affirm, I never endur'd ſo much Famine as I did then, tho' I have been upon ſome very fatiguing Diſcoveries and Excurſions. We were ſo much concern'd, to find our ſelves in ſuch thick Woods, that we could not ſee the Sun, nor find any Way, or meet a Guide, or any Body to tell us, whether we were near any habitable Place, or far of, that we were upon the Point of returning to *Cartagena*. It was a great Help to us to find that ſort of green Wood I ſaid there is on the *Abibe*, for it ſerv'd us to make as much Fire as we would. Thus we open'd a way with meer force of Arms, and paſs'd theſe Woods, leaving ſome *Spaniards*, and ſeveral Horſes behind ſtarv'd to Death.

Beyond this Mountain lies a ſmall Vale, without any Wood, and thinly Peopled; but a little farther we ſaw a large delicious Valley very populous, the Houſes in it ſtanding cloſe together, and all New, ſome of them very ſpacious, and the Fields full of Proviſions, of their Roots, and *Indian* Wheat. Moſt of theſe Houſes were afterwards abandon'd, and the Natives forſook their Country. Many of them to ſhun the Cruelty of the *Spaniards* went away to a parcel of Rugged high Mountains, that are beyond this Valley, which is call'd of *Cima*. Two Leagues and a half from it is another ſmall one form'd by a Ridge, proceeding from the Mountain, where now ſtands the Town of *Anzerma*, at firſt call'd *Santa Ana de los Cavalleros*, or *St. Anne belonging to the Knights*, which is ſeated between two ſmall Rivers, on a little Hill, plain on both Sides, cover'd with Abundance of beautiful Fruit Trees, both of the Country Growth, and others brought from *Spain*, and full of Grain, which grows very well. The Town overlooks all the Country about it, as ſtanding on the higheſt Ridge, nor is it to be approach'd any way, without Diſcovery from it; and it is encompaſs'd on all Sides by conſiderable Dwellings of ſeveral *Caciques*, or little Lords, who were Friends among

Anzerma *Town.*

mong themſelves; their Towns ſtood near one another; but the Houſes at ſome Diſtance.

CHAP. XVI

Of the Manners, and Cuſtoms of the Caciques *and* Indians *in the Territory of the Town of* Anzerma, *of its firſt Foundation, and by whom it was laid.*

THE Place on which the Town of *Anzerma* ſtands, is by the Natives call'd *Umbra*; but when the *Adelantado*, or Lord Lieutenant *Don Sebaſtian de Belalcazar* enter'd this Province, upon the firſt Diſcovery, having no Interpreters, he could not underſtand any of the Secrets of the Province. The *Spaniards* hearing the *Indians* when they ſaw Salt call it *Anzer*, which is the Name for it in their Language, apply'd the ſame to the Place, and thus the Town came by that of *Anzerma*. Four Leagues Weſt from it is a Town, not very large, but Populous, as having large Houſes, and a Spacious Teritory. A ſmall River runs cloſe by, and it is a League from the great one of *Santa Marta*, of which, I deſign to write a particular Chapter, giving an Account of its Source, and how it divides into two Branches. Theſe *Indians* had a Chief or Lord of a good Preſence, whoſe Name was *Ciricha*. When I was there, a very great Houſe of his ſtood juſt at the entrance into his Town, and many others in ſeveral Parts of it; and before that great one was an open Spot of Ground; all over ſet with thoſe thick Canes, I ſaid there were at *Caramanta*, with the Heads of *Indians* they had eaten on the Tops of them. He had ſeveral Wives.

Anzerma why ſo call'd.

Theſe *Indians* uſe the ſame Language, and Cuſtomes as thoſe of *Caramanta*, and are more bloody, and fond of Man's Fleſh. That the Reader may conceive the Hardſhips endur'd by thoſe who go upon Diſcoveries, I will relate what happen'd in this Town, when we came to it, with the Licentiate *John de Vadillo*, and was, That the Natives having hid all their Proviſions, in ſome Places

we found no *Indian* Wheat, nor any other thing to eat; and as for Flesh we had tasted none for above a Year, unless it were that of the Horses that dy'd, or some Dogs, and such was our want, that we had not so much as Salt. About 25, or 30 Soldiers, going abroad a Marauding, or to speak plain, to steal what they could find; near the great River they lighted on some People, that had fled, for Fear of being seen, and taken by us. There they found a great Pot, full of boil'd Meat, and their Hunger was so great, that they thought of nothing but eating, believing the Flesh was of those Creatures they call *Curies*, because they found some of them in the Pot; but when they were well satisfy'd, one of them pull'd out a Hand, with all its Fingers and Nails; besides which they afterwards discover'd pieces of Feet, of two or three Quarters of Men there were in it. The *Spaniards* beholding that Spectacle, were sorry they had eaten of the Meat, and their Stomachs turn'd at the sight of the Hands, and Fingers; but it pass'd over with them, and they return'd satisfy'd, having gon out hungry.

Man's Flesh eaten by Mistake.

Several small Rivers rise on a Mountain, that is above this Town; and from them much fine Gold has been, and is taken, by the *Indians* and Blacks. These were Friends, and Confederates with those of *Caramanta*, and ever Enemies to, and wag'd War with their other Neighbours. There is a strong Rock in this Town, where they secur'd themselves in Time of War. The Men went naked and barefoot; and the Women wore small Blankets, being generally well Countenanc'd, and some of them Beautiful. Beyond this Town is the Province of *Zopia*. Between these two Places was a River, very rich in Gold, on which the *Spaniards* have made two Settlements. These *Indians* also went naked. The Houses stood apart from one another, like the rest, and they bury'd their dead in large Graves within them. They had no Idols, nor any Place of Worship; but convers'd with the Devil; Marry'd their Nieces, and some of them their own Sisters, and the Principal Wives Son inherited the Lordship, for all the *Indians* of Note had several Wives, and if they had no Sons, the Sisters Son was Heir. They border on the Province of *Cartama*, through which the great River, above mention'd, passes.

Zopia Province.

On

On the other Side of it is the Province of *Pozo*, where they traded moſt. On the Eaſt of the Town are other large *Indian* Dwellings, the Lords whereof were proper, well look'd Men, and have Plenty of Proviſions, and Abundance of Fruit Trees. They are all Friends at preſent, tho' formerly there was War between them; but they were not ſo greedy of Man's Fleſh, as thoſe before mention'd. The *Caciques* are very dainty, and many of them were carry'd in Hammocks, or on Biers, before the *Spaniards* came among them. They had many Wives, and thoſe beautiful, for *Indians*, wearing Cotton Blankets of ſeveral gay Colours. The Men went naked, only the Chief of them were cover'd with a long Blanket, and wore Clouts about their Waſte, like the reſt. The Women, beſides the Cloathing I have mention'd, had their Hair curiouſly comb'd, with Collars of ſeveral pieces of Gold about their Necks, and Rings in their Ears; making Holes in their Noſtrils to ſtich Gold Beads in them, ſome ſmall and others large. The Lords had many Gold Veſſels to drink out of, and Abundance of Blankets for themſelves and their Wives, adorn'd with Gold Plates, ſome round, and ſome like Stars, beſides many other Jewels of ſeveral ſorts, of this ſame Metal. They call the Devil *Xixarama*, and the *Spaniards Tamaraca*. Some of them were great Sorcerers, and Botaniſts. They Marry'd off their Daughters, after they had loſt their Maiden-heads, and did not value Virginity. In their Marriages they us'd no ſort of Ceremony. In one Part of this Province call'd *Tauya*, when their Lord dy'd, they laid the Body into a Hamack, and made a great Fire all about it, digging a Hole under the Carcas, into which the Moiſture, and Greaſe melted by the Heat dropt. When the Body was half burnt, the Kindred came about, making mighty Lamentation, which ended they drank their Wine, and repeated their Pſalms, or Bleſſings dedicated to their Gods, after their Manner, and as they were taught by their Foretathers. This done, they lay'd the Body wrapped in ſeveral Blankets into a Coffin, and kept it ſome Years unbury'd; when thoroughly dry'd up, they plac'd it in the Tombs, or Graves they made in their Houſes.

Pozo *Province.*

Dead Bodies parched.

They

They had little of Civility, and not much use of Reason. Their Weapons were Darts, Spears, *Mazanas*, or Wooden Swords, made of the black Palm, or of another hard White Tree, growing in those Parts. We never saw any particular Place of Worship they had. When they convers'd with the Devil, they said, it was in the Dark, without any Light, and that one appointed for that Purpose, spoke for them all, and return'd the Answers. Their Towns are seated on vast Mountains, without any Wood. Up the Country Westward, is a great Mountain they call *Cima*, and beyond it, towards the South Sea, great Numbers of *Indians*, and large Towns, about the Springs of the great River of *Darien*. Chaptain *George Robledo* Founded this Town of *Anzerma*, when *Don Francisco Pizarro* was Governour, and Captain General of all these Provinces, under the Name of *Santa Ana de los Cavalleros*, or *St. Anne belonging to the Knights*.

Chap. XVII.

Of the Towns, and Provinces lying between the City of Antiocha, *and the Town of* Arma, *and of the Customs of the Natives.*

I Will here leave the Road I have been upon, and return to the City *Antiocha*, to lay down the way from thence to the Town of *Arma*, and as far as the City *Cartago*. Departing *Antiocha* on the way to *Arma*, we come to the great River of *Santa Marta*, which is 12 Leagues distant. Having pass'd the River in a Boat, there is for that Purpose, or on Floats, which never fail, or at least Matter to make them of, there are few *Indians* along the River Side, and the Towns are small, because most of them are withdrawn from the Road. After some Days Travel, we come to a Town call'd, *Pueblo Llano*, or Plain Town, which was once very large; but when the *Spaniards* came into the Country, the Inhabitants retir'd to some little Hills, about two Leagues from that

Pueblo Llano.

that Place. The *Indians* are ſmall of Body, and have ſome Arrows brought from beyond the Mountains *Andes*, where they uſe them. They are great Traders, and their principal Commodity Salt; but go naked; as do the Women, having only ſmall Clouts, that cover them from the Belly to the Thighs, yet they are rich in Gold, and the Rivers roul much of this Metal. In other Particulars they are like their Neighbours.

At a Diſtance from this Town, is another, call'd *Mugia*, where there is great Plenty of Salt, and many Merchants, who carry it beyond the Mountains; for which they bring back much Gold, Cotton Cloth, and other things they want. Beyond this Town Eaſtward lies the Valley of *Aburra*, in the way to which the Paſſage over the *Andes* is eaſy, there being little Mountain, and but one Days Journey. This we diſcover'd with Captain *George Robledo*, and ſaw only ſome ſmall Towns, different from thoſe we were paſt, and not ſo rich. When we enter'd the Vale of *Aburra*, the Natives took ſuch a Diſlike to us, that they and their Wives hang'd themſelves on the Trees, in their Hair, or with the Clouts they tye about them,

Mugia *Town.*

Aburra *Vale.*

In this Vale of *Aburra* there are ſeveral flats, the Land is very fertile, and ſome Rivers croſs it. Farther on, we ſaw an ancient great Road and ſome others, along which they travel to trade with the Nations that lye Eaſt of them, which are many, and conſiderable, but I did not travel through them. Beyond *Pueblo Llano* is another call'd *Cenufara*, rich, and where it is believ'd there are Graves containing much Treaſure. The Natives are well ſhap'd, and like thoſe before mention'd in moſt Particulars. Farther on is *Pueblo Blanco*, or White Town, and to go on to the Town of *Arma*, we leave the great River on the right Hand.

Cenuſara & Pueblo Blanco *Towns.*

There are many more Rivers along this Road, which I omit becauſe of their Number, and for that they have no particular Names. Near *Cenufara* is a River coming from the Mountain, and very ſtony, along which they travel almoſt a Days Journey; on the left of it is a large and populous Province, of which I will ſpeak preſently. Theſe Towns, and Territories were at firſt under the

City,

City *Cartago*, and within its Diſtrict; the Limits whereof were extended as far as the great River, by the Founder Captain *George Robledo*; but the *Indians* being ſo wild, and averſe to do any Service, or go to the City *Cartago*, the *Adelantado* or Lord Lieutenant *Belalcazar*, his Majeſties Governour, order'd they ſhou'd be divided, leaving all theſe Towns out of the Territory of *Cartago*, and that a *Spaniſh* Town ſhould be built there; which was accordingly done by *Michael Munnoz*, in the Year 1542. It was at Firſt ſeated on a Hill, entering the Province of *Arma*; but the Natives Warr'd ſo fiercely upon the *Spaniards*, that this, and the want of Ground to Sow, and make their Settlements, oblig'd them to remove it, ſomewhat above two Leagues from that Place towards the great River, and it ſtands 23 Leagues from the City *Cartago*, 12 from the Town of *Anzerma*, and one from *Rio Grande*, or the great River, in a Plain ſpot there is between two ſmall Rivers, like the ſide of a Hill, encompaſs'd by great Groves of Palm-Trees, different from thoſe above mention'd, but more beneficial; for they take very well taſted *Palmitos* from the Heart of them, and the Fruit they bear is very good, which being bruiz'd with Stones yeilds a Liquor whereof they make excellent Cream, and Milk, as alſo a Subſtance that burns in Lamps, like Oil. I have ſeen, and made the Experiment of what I ſay.

The Situation of this Town is look'd upon as ſomewhat unwholſome. The Soil is ſo fruitful, that they only threſh the Straw, and burn the Reeds, and when this is done one Buſhel of *Indian* Wheat they Sow yeilds an hundred and more, and this they do twice a Year. Other things alſo thrive plentifully. No *European* Wheat has been as yet Sow'd, ſo that I know not whether it will grow, or not. The Mines here are rich, and more at *Rio Grande*, or the great River, which is a League from this Town, than in other Places; for if they ſet Blacks to work, every one cannot fail of getting his Maſter three, or four Ducats a Day. In Proceſs of Time, this will be one of the Richeſt Countries in the *Weſt Indies*. The Eſtate given me, for my Services was within the Liberties of this Town.

CHAP.

CHAP. XVIII.

Of the Province of Arma, *the Customs of the Natives, and other remarkable Things in it.*

THis Province of *Arma*, which gave its Name to the Town, is very large, populous, and richer than any about it, containing above 20000 *Indians* able to bear Arms, at the Time when I writ this, which was when first we *Spaniards* enter'd it, without reck'ning Women, and Children. Their Houses were very large and round, compos'd of great Poles, and Beams, reaching from the Top to the Bottom, and forming a small round Arch above, where the Timber Work ended, the Covering of Straw. Within these Houses there were several Apartments sever'd with Mats, and they contain'd many Inhabitants. The Length of the Province is about ten Leagues, and the Breadth six, or seven; full of very uncooth bare Mountains, without any Wood. The Vales and Sides of the Hills look like Orchards, they are so full of all sorts of Fruit Trees these Parts afford, and of one particular which is very pleasant, of a purple Colour, and call'd *Pitahaya*. This Fruit is of such a Quality, that if a Man eats but one of them, his Water will look like Blood. Another sort of Fruit is found on the Mountains, which I reckon very singular, they call it *Uvillas*, that is, little Grapes, being small, and of a delicious Scent.

Arma *Province.*

Pitahaya *Fruit*

Several Rivers have their Springs on the Mountains, and one of them, call'd the River of *Arma*, is troublesome to cross in Winter, the others are not considerable; and according to the Nature of them, I verily believe, there will be Gold dug out of them in Process of Time, as plentifully as Iron in *Biscay*. Those who read this, if they have seen the Country as well as I, will not think it Fabulous. The *Indians* have their Farms along these Rivers: They had always bloody Wars among themselves; and in many Places their Languages differ, insomuch, that there is a strange Tongue in every Township,

and upon every Hill. They were, and ſtill are vaſtly rich in Gold, and had they been as gentle as thoſe of *Peru*, I dare maintain they would have pay'd above 500000 Pieces of eight in Gold Yearly out of their Mines. They us'd many and large Ornaments of this Metal, ſo fine, that the courſeſt riſes to 19 Carats. When they went to the Wars, they wore Crowns, Plates on their Breaſts, curious Plumes of Feathers, Bracelets, and many other Ornaments. The firſt time we came thither upon Diſcovery, with Captain *George Robledo*, I remember, there were *Indians* ſeen in Gold Armour from Head to Foot, and the Place where we ſaw them to this Day retains the Name of *la Loma de los Armados*, that is, the Hill of the Men in Armour. They us'd to carry Flags of great Value on long Spears, or Pikes. Their Houſes were built on the Flat Tops of the Hills, or Extremities of the Mountains, which are very rough and craggy. They fortify'd their Towns with the thick Canes above mention'd, pull'd up Roots and all, which they planted again by twenties and twenties in Ranks, like Walks. In the midſt of this Fortreſs, when I ſaw them, they had a Scaffold rais'd high, and artificially contriv'd of the ſame Canes, to offer their Sacrifices on.

Armour of Gold.

Chap. XIX.

Of the Religious Rites, and Sacrifices of theſe Indians, *and how much they are addicted to eating of Man's Fleſh.*

THE Weapons us'd by theſe *Indians* are, Darts, Spears, Slings and Shafts, which they Caſt with Thongs, like Slings. They are very noiſy, and when they go to the Wars carry many Cornets, Drums, Pipes, and other Inſtruments. They are extraordinary crafty and deceitful, and never obſerve the Peace they make. The Devil had a ſtrange Dominion and Power over them; for he often appear'd to them viſibly. On the Scaffold we have mention'd, they had Bundles of Cords, made of *Cabuya*, which is like Withies,

Withies, and this was of use to us to make *Alpargates*, that is, a sort of Shoes and Buskins together, made all of Packthread, and us'd in *Spain* by the poorest People on the Mountains; each of those Ropes being above 40 Fathom long. They hung the *Indians* they took in War by the Armpits to the top of those Scaffolds, and there left them; pull'd out the Hearts of others, to offer to their Gods, or to the Devil, in Honour of whom those Sacrifices were perform'd, and then immediatly devour'd the Bodies of those so slain. No other Place of Worship was ever seen, only that in the Houses of prime Men, there was one particular Chamber curiously matted and adorn'd. I saw one of these Chappels at *Paucora*, as I shall observe hereafter; in the farthest Part of them was a Closet, and in it many Earthen Censors, in which instead of Frankincense they burnt a sort of small Herbs. These I saw, on the Land of a Lord of this Province, whose Name was *Yayo*, and they were so small that they scarce appear'd above the Ground; some bore a very black Fower, and others a white one. The Scent of them was like that of Vervain, and these they burnt with some sorts of Rozins, before their Idols. After they had perform'd other Ceremonies, the Devil, they say, appear'd in the Shape of an *Indian*, with very glittering Eyes, and answer'd to what they ask'd, or desir'd to know, by Means of his Priests, or Ministers. *Worship.*

The People of this Province of *Arma* are of a middle Stature, and all of them brown, or swarthy, insomuch, that all the *Indians*, Men and Women of these Parts, tho' they are such Multudes, that they are almost innumerable, and such Distance and Variety of Countries, yet they look as if they were all born of one Father and Mother. The *Indian* Women here, are the most deform'd and filthy of any I saw in these Parts. Both Sexes went naked, bating that to cover their Privities, they put Clouts before them, but a Span broad, and a Span and a half in length, this to hide the Fore-part, and all the rest bare. Some of these Women were Shorn, and so were their Husbands. *Nakedness*

The Provisions they have are *Indian* Wheat, *Yuca*, and many other well tasted Roots, some *Guayavas*, and *Paltas*,

and *Pixibaes* Palm-trees. The Prime Men married any Women they lik'd best, one of which was reckon'd the Chief; and the other *Indians*, took one anothers Daughters and Sisters, without any Rule, or Order, and very few found their Wives Maids. The Great Ones had many, the rest one, two, or more, according to their Ability. Burials and Inheritance as has been said in other Places.

Barbarity.

These *Indians* were so greedy of Human Flesh, that they have been known to make Prisoners of Women ready to be deliver'd, and tho' they belong'd to their next Neighbours, to rip up their Bellies, with their Flint, or Cane Knives, and taking out the Infant, to roast it at a Fire made in a Pan, and devour it immediately; and then cutting the Mother in Pieces, to eat her, in that filthy Condition, so hastily, that it was amazing to behold.

Power of Caciques.

All the Authority the *Caciques* have over them, is, that they build their Houses, till their Lands, give them as many Wives as they desire, and gather them Gold in the Rivers, wherewith they Trade in the Neighbouring Parts; and they call themselves Commanders in War, and are in all the Battles they fight. They are an unsteady People in all Respects, have no manner of Shame, nor do they know what Virtue is; but are sharp enough among one another for any Knavery. Somewhat to the Eastward of this Province, is the aforesaid Mountain call'd *Andes*, very high and craggy. In all these Parts the Women are deliver'd without Midwives, as is done generally throghout the *West-Indies*, and as soon as the Infant is born, they go and wash themselves and their Children in the River, without keeping up one Moment, or receiving any Harm by the Air, or Weather. Fifty of them, I am sensible, do not endure so much Pain in Child bearing, as one of ours. I know not whether the tender keeping of the one Sort, or the Brutishness of the other, be the Occasion.

CHAP.

CHAP. XX.

Of the Province of Paucura, *and of their Manners, and Customs.*

BEyond the great Province of *Arma*, is another call'd *Paucura*, which contain'd 5 or 6000 *Indians*, when first we enter'd with Captain *George Robledo*, and differs in Language from the last; but their Customs are the same; excepting, that these are better People, and more likely, and that both Men and Women wear small Cloths, which cover part of their Bodies. The Soil is very fruitful for *Indian* Wheat, and other things; but yields not so much Gold; nor are the Houses so large, nor the Country so rugged. One River runs through it, besides many Brooks. Before the Chief Lord's Door, whose Name was *Pimana*, stood a Wooden Idol, as big as a Lusty Man, looking towards the East, and the Arms extended. The *Indians* told us, they Sacrific'd two Men to the Devil, every *Tuesday*, in this Province of *Paucura*, and the same in that of *Arma*; yet if they did so, I know not whether the Persons so Sacrific'd were Natives, or Prisoners taken in War. They keep many of those thick Canes, above spoken of, in the Houses of the Lords, which when dry are extraordinary strong, and with them, they make an Enclosure like a Cage, long, narrow, and not very high, so fast knit and bound together, that those they put in, cannot possibly get out. In these Pens they us'd to shut up the Prisoners taken in War, ordering them to be well fed, and when Fat took them out to those open Spots of Ground before their Houses, where, upon their Festivals, they cruelly slaughter'd and devour'd them. I saw some of these Pounds, or Prisons, in the Province of *Arma*, and it is to be obser'd, that when they were to kill any of those Wretches, to eat, they made them kneel down, and bowing their Heads, gave them a Blow on the Neck, which stunn'd them, and they neither complain'd, nor spoke one Word. I have several times seen what I write, that is, the *Indians*

Paucura Province.

dians ſlain, without uttering a Syllable, or begging for Mercy; on the contrary, ſome of them laugh when they murder them, which is very wonderful, and proceeds rather from Brutality than true Courage. The Heads of thoſe ſo eaten, they plac'd on the thick Canes, as has been ſaid. Proceeding ſtill the ſame Way, beyond this Province, we come to a high Hill, which is full of great Towns, or Villages, both Top, and Sides; ſo it was the firſt time we came to it; and the Houſes were very Large. This Place is call'd *Pozo*, uſing the ſame Language and Cuſtoms as thoſe of *Arma*.

CHAP. XXI.

Of the Indians *of* Pozo, *and their Bravery, and how much they are dreaded by their Neighbours.*

Pozo *Province.*

THere were three *Caciques*, or Lords, and other great Men in this Territory of *Pozo*, when we enter'd it with Captain *George Robledo*. They and their *Indians* were, and ſtill are, the braveſt of all the adjacent Parts. On one ſide of them is *Rio Grande*, or the *Great River*; and on the other, the Provinces of *Carrapa* and *Picara*, of which I ſhall ſoon treat. Theſe People did not entertain Amity with any of the other Nations about them. As they inform'd us, they deriv'd their Original, from certain *Indians*, who in former times came out of the Province of *Arma*, and liking the Soil, where they now are, ſettled there, and from them came the preſent Inhabitants. Their Language and Manners are the ſame as thoſe of *Arma*. The Lords, or Prime Men, had very large, lofty and round Houſes, in which there were 10, or 15 Inhabitants, and ſometimes fewer, as the Houſe was. Before them were ſtrong Paliſadoes, and Fortifications made of their thick Canes, and in the midſt of theſe Fortreſſes very high and ſpacious Scaffolds erected, cover'd over Head with Mats; the Canes ſtanding ſo thick, that no *Spaniſh* Horſeman could paſs between them. They kept Sentinels on the Scaffolds to look about, and diſcover any People that came

came along the Roads. The Chief Lord of this Town was call'd *Pimaraqua*, when we came thither with *Robledo*. The Men are of a better Presence than those of *Arma*, and the Women very large, and ill Countenanc'd; tho' there be some handsome, but I saw few such. Just within the Houses of the Great Men, stood a Row of 15 or 20 Idols in Rank, and each as big as a Man; their Faces made of Wax, very deform'd, in such Shapes and Figures as the Devil appear'd to them. They told us, that when he was call'd upon, he would sometimes get into the Bodies of those Wooden Idols, and give his Answers through them. The Heads of them were made of dead Men's Sculls. When the Lords died, they buried them in large Graves, within their own Houses, in the same Manner as has been said before. I remember, the second time Captain *Robledo* pass'd through the Province of *Arma*, one *Anthony Pimentel* and I, went, by his Order, to search a Grave, in the Town belonging to the *Cacique Yayo*, where we found above 200 small Plates of Gold, which they call *Chagualetas*, and fasten on their Blankets, or Cloths they wear about them, besides other larger Plates, and cou'd not take out all, by reason of the Stench of the dead Bodies; and were that gather'd which is buried in *Peru*, and these Parts, the Value wou'd be immense, and much more than all the *Spaniards* have hitherto had thence. When I was at *Cuzco*, making Enquiry concerning the *Yngas*, among the Prime Men, I was told that *Paul Ynga*, and other Great Ones said, That if all the Treasure that was about the Provinces, and *Guacas*, which are their Temples, and in their Graves were gather'd, all the *Spaniards* had carried away wou'd be no more miss'd, than if one single Drop were taken out of a whole Vessel of Water. To make this Comparison more plain, and demonstrable, they fill'd a great Measure with *Indian* Wheat, and taking a Handful out of it, said, *Thus much the* Spaniards *have had, the rest is in Places, which we our selves know not.* Thus we see what prodigious Wealth is lost in these Countries; and had not the *Spaniards* got what they have, it would all, or most of it have been dedicated to the Devil, and to their Temples and Graves, where they bury'd their Dead; for these

Immense hidden Treasure.

theſe *Indians* made no other uſe of it, as not paying their Soldiers, or purchaſing Lands with it, nor did they deſire any more than to be adorn'd whilſt living, and to carry it along with them, when they dy'd.

Theſe *Indians* and their Wives went naked, like their Neighbours, and were much addicted to Husbandry. When ſowing, or digging, they held the *Mazana*, or Inſtrument to break the Ground in one Hand, and the Spear in the other to fight. The Lords here were more reſpected than in other Parts, and their Sons, or for want of them, their Nephews Inherited. The Territories of *Picara*, which is two Leagues from this Town, that of *Paucura* being a League and a half, and that of *Carrupa* about the ſame Diſtance, had each of them three Times as many *Indians* as this, and yet they always maintain'd bloody Wars with and were dreaded by them all, and they coveted their Friendſhip. They went abroad in great Numbers, leaving enough at home to guard the Town, and march'd againſt their Enemies with Abundance of noiſy Inſtruments, as Cornets, Drums, and Pipes, carrying ſtrong Ropes, to bind the Priſoners, they took. When they came to the Field of Battle, both Sides gave great Shouts, and made a hideous Noiſe, and falling on they kill'd one another, took Priſoners, and burnt Houſes. Theſe *Indians* of *Pozo* were always the braveſt in Fight, as all their Neighbours own. They are as greedy of Human Fleſh, as thoſe of *Arma*; for I one Day ſaw them devour above an hundred *Indian* Men and Women, they had kill'd, and taken in War.

Brave Indians.

When the *Adelantado*, or Lord Lieutenant, *Don Sebaſtian de Belalcazar* was reducing the Territories of *Picara*, and *Paucura*, which had revolted, theſe People of *Pozo* being with us, under their *Cacique Perequita*, they ſlew the *Indians* I have ſpoken of, beating the Buſhes for them, as if they had been Hares; and 20, or 30 of them went together in Parties along the Banks of Rivers, where they drew thoſe People from among the Rocks, and Buſhes, not one of them eſcaping. One *Roderick Alonſo*, two other Chriſtians, and I, being in purſuit of certain *Indians*, in the Province of *Paucura*, one of the freſheſt colour'd and moſt beautiful *Indian* Women I ever ſaw in thoſe Parts, happen'd to be coming towards us, we call'd to her, and as ſoon as ſhe ſpy'd us, ſhe turn'd away as

if

if ſhe had ſeen the Devil, towards the *Indians* of *Pozo*, that were with us, chuſing rather to be kill'd and eaten by them, than to fall into our Hands. One of thoſe *Indians*, who were then our Confederates and Friends, and abroad with us, before we cou'd prevent it, gave her ſuch a Blow on the Head, as ſtunn'd her; and then another came up and cut off her Head with a Knife made of Flint. The Woman, when ſhe went towards them, knelt down, and expected the Fate ſhe met with. They immediately ſuck'd up her Blood, and devour'd the Heart, and Bowels raw, carrying away the Head and Quarters, to eat at Night. *Bloody Cruelty*

I ſaw two other *Indians* kill two of thoſe of *Paucura*, who laugh'd as heartily as if they were not the Perſons to be ſlain. Thus we ſee all theſe *Indians*, and their Neighbours us'd to eat Man's Fleſh, before we came among them. Theſe of *Pozo* are very rich in Gold, and have great Mines of that Metal near their Town, on the Banks of *Rio Grande*, or the Great River, which runs by it. In this Town the *Adelantado*, or Lord Lieutenant *Don Sebaſtian de Belalcazar*, and his Lieutenant General *Francis Hernandez Giron*, took the Marſhal *Don George Robledo*, and cut off his Head, putting ſome others to Death, at the ſame time, and there being no Conveniency for carrying the Bodies to *Arma*, the *Indians* devour'd them all, notwithſtanding they were buried, and a Houſe burnt over them.

CHAP. XXII.

Of the Province of Picara, *and its* Caciques, *or Lords.*

TO the Eaſtward of *Pozo* is the Province of *Picara*, large and populous. The Principal *Caciques* or Lords there, when we diſcover'd it, were call'd *Picara*, *Chuſquruqua*, *Sanguitama*, *Chambiriqua*, *Ancora*, *Auripimi*, and others of Note. Their Language, and Manners like thoſe of *Paucura*. This Province ſtretches out towards a Parcel of Mountains, where there are Springs of very good *Picara Province.*

and pleasant Water. The Country is rich in Gold, being Mountainous like that we are pass'd, but more populous, for all the Tops of the Hills, their Sides, the Vales, and Fields of Reeds are so well till'd, that it's pleasant to behold such fine Corn Fields. There were abundance of Fruit-trees in all Parts; but few Houses, because they burnt them in their Wars. When first we enter'd the Country, it contain'd above 12000 *Indians*, that bore Arms, and all Naked, neither Men, nor Women wearing any thing, but small Clouts to cover their Privities; in all other Particulars they resemble those already spoken of, in Eating, Drinking, and Marriages; and accordingly Bury their Lords like the other *Indians* of these Parts before mention'd; and have their Enemies Heads set on Canes before their Doors, which are dreadful to behold, for they look like Devils, with their long Hair, and Faces hideously painted. They cut Holes in the lower Part of the Canes to suck in the Air, so that when the Wind blows they make a Hellish sort of Musick.

These *Indians* like Man's Flesh as well as those of *Pozo*, for when we were there the first time, with the Commander *George Robledo*, above 4000 of these Natives of *Picara* follow'd us, and so order'd it, that they kill'd, and eat at least 300 *Indians*. These People had always pointed Stakes of the Black Palm-tree, as sharp as Steel, stuck up in Pits, and dexterously cover'd over with Straw, or Grass. When the *Spaniards* and they were at War, they plac'd so many, that it was troublesome travelling about the Country, and many had them run into their Feet, and Legs. Some of them use Bows and Arrows, but not poison'd, nor do they know how to shoot them, so that they do little Harm. Slings they have, and cast Stones with them furiously. The Men are of a middle Stature, as are the Women, and some of these Handsome. Departing hence towards the City of *Cartago*, we come to the Province of *Carrapa*, which is not far distant, but populous, and wealthy.

CHAP. XXIII.

Of the Province of Carrapa, *and what is worth observing in it.*

THE Territory of *Carrapa* is 12 Leagues from the City *Cartago*, lying among uncooth naked Hills, without any Woods, only what belong to the Ridge of the *Andes* running above them. The Houses are small, and very low, made of Canes, and cover'd with the Leaves of another Sort of small slender Reeds, whereof there is great Plenty in those Parts. Some of the Dwellings of the great Men are very spacious, others not. When first we *Spaniards* enter'd this Province, there were 5 Chiefs in it. The greatest of them they call'd *Yrrua*, who had some Years before intruded there by Force, and commanded over the greatest Part of it, in an Absolute and Tyrannick Manner. Among the Rocks there are some plain small Vales, very Populous, and full of Rivers, Brooks and Springs, but the Water is not so fine and well tasted, as that of the Rivers and Springs we have pass'd. The Men are very large, and long visag'd; the Women like them, and lusty. They are extraordinary rich in Gold, and had Abundance of Ornaments of it very fine, and curious Cups to drink the Liquor they made of *Indian* Wheat, which is so strong, that they lose their Senses, who drink much of it. They are so addicted to Drunkenness, that an *Indian* at one Sitting will drink 3 or 4 Gallons of it, and when gorg'd vomit it up; nay many of them hold the Goblet to drink in one Hand, and their Privities in the other to piss it out. As for eating they do not exceed, but the Drinking is become a Custom generally us'd by all the *Indians* that have been discover'd. If the *Caciques* die without Heirs Male, the principal Wife governs, and after her Death, the Lordship devolves to his Nephew by a Sister, if he has any. They have a peculiar Language of their own; no particular Place of Worship; but converse with the Devil, like

Carrapa Province.

the reſt, and bury their Dead in their Houſes with their Wives and Treaſure as above.

When any of theſe *Indians* were ſick, they offer'd mighty Sacrifices for their Health as they were taught by their Forefathers. The Prime Men married their Neices, and ſome their own Siſters; and had many Wives; and did eat the *Indians* they kill'd, like their Neighbours. When they went to War, they all wore Valuable Ornaments of Gold, great Crowns on their Heads, and maſſive Bracelets on their Arms, and carried rich Colours before them. I ſaw one they preſented Captain *George Robledo*, the firſt time we came into their Province with him, which weigh'd 3000 and odd Pieces of eight; and at the ſame time they gave him a Gold Cup, worth 290, beſides two Mens Burthen of this ſame Metal, in ſeveral ſorts of Ornaments. The Standard was a long and narrow Piece of Cloth, ſet upon a Staff, and all cover'd with ſmall Pieces of Gold, ſome like Stars, and others round.

In this Province there are Abundance of Fruit-trees; ſome Deer, and thoſe they call *Guadaquinajes*, and other Game, as alſo ſeveral other ſorts of Proviſions of the Growth of the Earth, and ſavoury Roots. From hence we proceeded to the Teritory of *Quinbaya*, in which the City *Cartago* is ſeated, being twenty two Leagues from the Town of *Arma*. Between theſe two Teritories of *Carrapa* and *Quinbaya* lies a very ſpacious Valley, not inhabited, which belong'd to the Tyrant abovemention'd, call'd *Yrrua*, who commanded at *Carrapa*. His Predeceſſors and he had bloody Wars with the People of *Quinbaya*, who forc'd them from their Native Country, and they poſſeſſed themſelves of *Carrapa*. It was reported, there were wealthy Graves of great Men in it.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIV.

Of the Province of Quinbaya, *and the Customs of its* Caciques; *and of the Founding the City* Cartago, *and by whom.*

THE Territory of *Quinbaya* is about 15 Leagues in Length, and 10 in Breadth, from *Rio Grande*, that is, the Great River, to the Snowy Mountain of the *Andes*, all of it very populous, and not so uncooth and craggy as the last. There are spacious Fields of Canes in it, so thick, that there is no passing through them, without much Trouble, and all the Country is so full of them, that I have never seen or heard of the like in any Part of the *West-Indies*, which Nature seems to have provided, that the Natives might not be at a Loss to build their Houses. The Snowy Mountain, that is the great Ridge of the *Andes*, is seven Leagues from the Towns of this Province. On the Top of it is a fiery Irruption, which in clear Weather is seen to cast out Abundance of Smoke, and from it come down several Rivers, watering all the Country. The Chief of these are that of *Tacurumbi*, that of *Cegue*, that which runs by the City, and others too tedious to enumerate. In Winter, when they are swoln, they have Bridges over them made of Canes bound together with strong Withes, and fastned to the Trees on both Sides. Here is Plenty of Gold; for when I was in this City, in the Year 1547, above 15000 Pieces of Eight were gather'd, in 3 Months, and then the greatest *Spaniard* had not above 3, or 4 Blacks, and a few *Indians*. Some Valleys are form'd, where these Rivers run, though, as has been said, they are full of Canes, and among them Abundance of the Country Fruit-trees, and whole Woods of the Palm-trees they call *Pixivaes*.

Quinbaya Province.

Burning Mountain.

Among these Rivers there are Springs of Salt Water, and it is wonderful to see how they rise amidst them, I shall hereafter make a particular Chapter of them, as being very remarkable. The Men proper, and well countenanc'd, as are the Women, and these very loving. Their

Salt Springs

Their Houſes ſmall, cover'd with the Leaves of Canes, and the Soil produces Abundance of *European* and *Indian* Plants, ſet by the *Spaniards*. The *Caciques* were dainty, kept many Wives, and all of them in this Province Freinds and Confederates. They us'd not to eat Man's Fleſh, unleſs upon great Entertainments, and only the Lords were rich in Gold, having the Repreſentations of all things they had ever ſeen made in that Metal, and very large Veſſels of it to drink their Wine. I ſaw one the *Cacique Tacurumbi* gave Captain *George Robledo*, which held 3 Quarts. The ſame *Cacique* gave a larger and richer to *Michael Munnoz*. Their Arms are Lances, Darts, and a Sort of Slings, which they ſwing about, and with them caſt Arrows, being ſcurvy Weapons. They are generally Underſtanding, and Diſcreet, and many of them great Sorcerers. At their merry Meetings they make Sports, and after ſmart Drinking, the Women draw up in Bodies, one on the one Side, and another on the Oppoſite, the Men do the like, and the Boys are not idle, for they follow their Example, and all run at one another, crying with a Tone, *Batatabati*, *Batatabati*, that is, Let us play, Let us play, and thus they begin the Game caſting Sticks, and Darts, and it ends in many Wounds, and the Death of ſome. They make great Targets of their Hair, and carry them to the Wars.

Bloody Sports.

Theſe were an obſtinate People, and hard to be ſubdu'd, till the old *Caciques* were executed, tho' I know not with how much Juſtice ſome of them ſuffer'd, ſince all the Quarrel was about taking away their Gold, and other things, we ſhall ſpeak of in their Place. When they went abroad to their Solemnities and Feſtivals, they all met, and two of them play'd upon Drums; then another led up the Dance, and all the reſt follow'd, every one carrying a Veſſel of Liquor in his Hand; for they Drink, Sing, and Dance at the ſame time. In their Songs they recount their preſent Sufferings, and the Actions of their Forefathers. For Religion they have none, but converſe with the Devil, like the reſt.

Dancing.

When ſick, they us'd frequent bathing, and ſaid they then ſaw frightful Viſions and ſince I am upon this Subject, I will here relate what happen'd in this Province of

Quinbaya,

Quinbaya, in the Year 1546. At the time when the Viceroy *Blasco Nunnez Vela* had his Hands full, with the Troubles occasion'd by *Gonzalo Pizarro*, and his Gang, a general Pestilence rag'd throughout all *Peru*, beginning beyond *Cuzco* and running through the whole Kingdom, with the Destruction of infinite Numbers of People. The Nature of the Distemper was a Pain in the Head, and violent Fit of a Fever, then the Head-ach settled in the Ear, and grew to such a Height, that the Patient could not hold out above two, or three Days. The Plague came to this Province, where there is a River call'd *Consota*, almost half a League from the City of *Cartago*, and hard by it a Lake, of whose Water they make Salt. Many *Indian* Women being here together making Salt for their Masters Houses, they saw a Tall Man, with his Belly ripp'd open, and all the Bowels taken out, and two Children in his Arms, he coming up to the Women said, *I do assure you I will kill all the Women belonging to the Christians, and most of you*; and then went his Way. The *Indian* Men and Women, it being Day, were not frighted at all, but laugh'd, when they told this Story, at their Return home. In another Town belonging to one *Giraldo Gilestopinnan*, they saw the same Figure on Horseback, and scowring over the Hills and Mountains like Lightning, where, a few Days after, the Pestilence, and Pain in the Ear began to rage so furiously, that it destroy'd most of the People in the Province, and the greater Part of the Women belonging to the *Spaniards* dy'd; with such a general Terror, that the *Spaniards* themselves seem'd to be astonish'd, and in a Fright. Many *Indian* Women and Boys affirm'd, they had seen several of their Country People that were dead. They have Sense enough to conceive there is something more in Man besides the Mortal Body, yet they have no right Notion of the Soul, but imagine some Sort of Transmutation, and believe the Bodies are all to rise again; but the Devil perswades them, it shall be in a Place, where they shall live at Ease, and in much Pleasure. For this Reason they bury with them much Liquor, *Indian* Wheat, Fish, and other things, as also their Arms, as if those wou'd avail to deliver them from Hell. The same Custom is here as in other Places; for the Sons to inherit

Strange Plague.

rit, and for want of them the Nephews by a Sister. These *Indians* of *Quinbaya* were not originally of this Country; but came into it long since, destroying all the Natives, who it is likely were numerous, as appears by the Quantity of till'd Land; for all those which are now Fields of Canes do seem to have been formerly till'd, and inhabited, and so do those Parts that are Wooded, where some Trees are as thick as two Oxen, and others more, which makes me conclude it is very long since these *Indians* came to inhabit here. The Air of the Country is very healthy, and the *Spaniards* live long, and free from Diseases, nor is there much Heat, or Cold.

CHAP. XXV.

Continues the same Subject as the last, concerning the City Cartago, *and its Foundation; and of the Creature call'd* Chucha.

Bees and Honey.

THese Fields of Canes, I have spoken of, are so thick, that unless a Man be very well acquainted with the Country, he will be lost in them, and never find his Way out; and among them there are many of those Trees they call *Ceybas*, very thick and spreading, besides several other Sorts of Trees I cannot mention, as not knowing their Names. There are vast Cavities in some of them, where Bees breed, and when they have made their Combs, there is as good Honey taken from them, as any in *Spain*. There is one Sort of Bees, that are little bigger than Gnats, close to the opening of the Comb, after it is well put together, there sticks out a little hollow Pipe, or Fistula, like Wax, and about the Length of half a Finger, thro which these Bees pass to work, loaded with what they have gather'd from the Flowers. The Honey of these Bees is very thin and a little tart, and each Hive yields somewhat under a Pint of it. There is another Sort of them, a Degree larger, and black, the others being white. The Way these have to get into the Tree is made of Wax, with some

ſome other Mixture, which renders it harder than Stone. The Honey is much better than the other laſt ſpoken of, and ſome of the Hives yield about 5 Quarts of it. There are ſtill other Bees larger than ours in *Spain*, yet none of them Sting; but they all fall upon him they ſee cuts the Tree to take out the Hive, and cling about his Hair and Beard. Some Hives of theſe great Bees contain above 7 or 8 Quarts of Honey, and it is better than both thoſe before ſpoken of. I took ſome of them my ſelf, but ſaw more taken by one *Peter de Velaſco*, an Inhabitant of *Cartago*.

Beſides the Sorts of Fruit already mention'd, there is another in this Province, call'd *Caymito*, as big as a Peach, black, and has very ſmall Stones within, and a Milky Subſtance, which clings ſo faſt to the Lips and Hands, that it is hard to be got off. There is another Sort the *Spaniards* call Plums, excellently reliſh'd, as alſo *Aguacates*, *Guavas* and *Guayavas*, and others as ſower as *Lemmons*, of a good Scent and Taſt. The Canes growing ſo thick in the Fields, there are many wild Beaſts among them, and great Lions, and a Creature like a ſmall Fox, the Tail long, and the Legs ſhort, of a dark Colour, and the Head like a Fox. Lonce ſaw one of theſe, that had ſeven Young ſtanding by her, and hearing a Noiſe open'd a Purſe, or Bag, Nature had provided at its Belly, into which ſhe receiv'd them, and fled ſo ſwiftly, that I was amaz'd to ſee ſo ſmall a Creature run ſo faſt, with ſuch a Burden. This Animal is call'd *Chucha*. There are very venomous ſmall Snakes, Abundance of Deer, ſome Rabits, and many *Guadaquinajes*, which are a little bigger than Hares, and their Fleſh good to eat. Many other things I omit, as thinking them inconſiderable.

Caymito *Fruit.*

Chucha *Beaſt.*

The City *Cartago* is ſeated on the flat Top of a Hill, between two Brooks, 7 Leagues from the great River of *Santa Marta*, and near a ſmall one, of whoſe Water the *Spaniards* drink. Over it is always a Bridge of the large Canes, made as has been deſcrib'd above. The Ways, and Avenues to the City on all Sides are bad and difficult, being extraordinary Dirty in Winter. It Rains the greateſt Part of the Year, and there is dreadful Lightning, ſome of which does Harm. This City is ſo well ſecur'd,

Cartago *City.*

that the Inhabitants need not fear it ſhould be taken from them; and the Reaſon is, becauſe no Man can ſee it, till he comes up to the very Houſes. The Founder was the ſame Captain *George Robledo*, who built the reſt already mention'd, in the Year 1542. The Name of *Cartago*, or *Carthage*, was given it, becauſe moſt of the Conquerors and Diſcoverers that were with Captain *Robledo* at that Time, came from *Cartagena*.

Now I am come to this City of *Cartago*, I will proceed, to give an Account of the great and ſpacious Vale, in which the City *Cali* is ſeated, and that of *Popayan*, the way to which is through Fields of Canes, till we come out to a Plain, that is croſs'd by a great River, call'd *de la Vieja*, that is, of the Old Woman, being four Leagues from the City, and troubleſome enough to paſs in Winter. Next we came to *Rio Grande*, or the Great River, a League from it, and having croſs'd it on Floats, or in Canoos, the two Roads join in one, that is, thoſe from *Cartagena*, and from *Anzerma*. From the laſt of them to the City *Cali* is 50 Leagues; and from the firſt little above 45.

Chap. XXVI.

Of the Diſtricts, or Territories in this large and delightful Vale, till we come to the City Cali.

Vale of Cali.

THis Vale begins to ſpread it ſelf from the City of *Popayan*, among the Ridges of Mountains I have mention'd, being 12 Leagues over, in ſome Places more, and in others leſs, contracting ſo much at Times, and ſo confining the River which runs through it, that there is no Poſſibility of going on it in Boats, Floats, or any other way, for the Stream is ſo Furiouſly Rapid, and there are ſo many Rocks and Whirlpools, that they ſink all that is on it, and many *Spaniards* and *Indians*, with Goods of much Value have been caſt away, without being able to reach the Shore. All this Vale from the City

ty *Cali* to these Narrow Passes, was formerly full of Large and Handsome Towns, consisting of Spacious Houses, standing close together. These Towns and *Indians* are all consum'd by War, and Length of Time; for when the Commander *Sebastian de Belalcazar*, who was their first Discoverer and Conqueror, came among them, they always receiv'd him in Arms, fighting several Battles with the *Spaniards*, in Defence of their Country and Liberties, so that many of them perish'd by the Sword. There is another Reason, why they were so soon destroy'd, *viz.* That Capt. *Belalcazar* founded the City *Cali* in these Plains, and amidst the *Indian* Dwellings, whence it was afterwards remov'd to the Place, where it now stands. The Natives were so obstinate in refusing to be Friends with the *Spaniards*, whose Dominion they look'd upon as insupportable, that they wou'd not sow, or till their Lands, which occasion'd such Scarcity, that most of them died. When the *Spaniards* were gone from that Place, Abundance of the Mountain *Indians*, who liv'd above the Valley came down, and fell upon such of the miserable Natives as remain'd, who were Sick and Starv'd, most of whom, in a short time they kill'd and devour'd; and these are the Reasons, why scarce any of those People are left,

On the other Side of the River Eastward are the Mountains *Andes*, beyond which is another more spacious and beautiful Valley, call'd of *Neyva*, through which the other Branch of the great River of *Santa Marta* passes. On both the Sides of the Mountains there were many *Indian* Towns, of several Nations and Customs, all of them very barbarous, for the most part Man-eaters, and fond of human Flesh. On the Top of the Mountain there are some small Vales, which make the Province of *Buga*, the Natives whereof are brave Soldiers. They boldly met the *Spaniards* that went thither, when *Christopher de Ayala* was kill'd, without the least Fear; and after he was slain, his Goods were publickly sold at prodigious Rates, for they gave 1600 Pieces of Eight for a Sow and one Pig; small Pigs yielded 500 Pieces of Eight each, and a Sheep of *Peru*, 280 Pieces of Eight, which I saw paid by one *Andrew Gomez*, now an Inhabitant of *Cartago*, to *Peter Romero* of *Anzerma*. The 1600 Pieces of Eight for the Sow and Pig, the *Adelantado*

Neyva Vale.

Buga Province.

Monstrous Prices. *Don Sebastian de Belalcazar*, recover'd out of the Goods of the Marshal *Don George Robledo*, who was the Buyer; and I saw that same Sow eaten one Day, at an Entertainment made, presently after we came to the City *Cali*, with *Vadillo*. *John Pacheco*, one of the Conquerors, who is now in *Spain*, gave 225 Pieces of Eight for a Pig, and Knives were sold for 15 Pieces of Eight each. I heard *Jerome Lewis Texelo* say, that when he went with Captain *Michael Munnoz*, upon the Expedition they call *de la Vieja*, he gave thirty Pieces of Eight for a Packing Needle, to make a Pair of Packthread Buskins, and I my self have given Eight Pieces of Eight in Gold for a Pair of those Buskins; and a single Sheet of Paper was sold at *Cali* for thirty Pieces of Eight.

Much more might be said here to the Honour of our *Spaniards*, for they value Money no more than Dirt, when they want any thing. They gave an hundred Pieces of Eight and more for Pigs in the Sows Belly, before they were farrow'd. I will not go about to argue, whether they were to be commended, who bought at these Rates, that there might be an Increase; but the Reader may observe how much was discover'd, and inhabited from the Year 1527 to 1547. This will make all Men sensible of the Honour that is due to the Discoverers and Conquerors, who have labour'd so much in these Parts; and how reasonable it is that his Majesty should reward those who have undergone such Fatigues, and serv'd him Loyally, without treating the *Indians* barbarously; for those who have been guilty of it, in my Opinion, rather deserv'd to be punish'd than preferr'd. At the time when this Province was discovering, they bought Horses at 3 and 4000 Pieces of Eight, and there are some to this Day, that have not been able to discharge those old Debts, and tho' their Bodies are full of Scars, and worn out with long Service, their Creditors throw them into Goal upon that Score.

Beyond the Mountains lies the great Vale abovemention'd, where the Town of *Neyva* stood, and to the Westward of it, there are Greater and more Populous Towns on the Hills, for I have already shewn how those in the Plains came to fail. The Mountain Towns reach to the Coast of the South Sea, and run on Southward. Their Houses

Houſes are like thoſe I mention'd at *Tatabe*, built upon large Trees, rais'd like upper Stories, in which many Inhabitants live. The Soil is very fertile, and abounds in Swine, *Dantas*, and other wild Beaſts, and Birds, as Peacocks, Parrots, Guacamayas, and Pheaſants; and there is Plenty of Fiſh. The Rivers we may ſafely affirm are extraordinary rich in Gold. Not far off runs the great River *Darien*, much ſpoken of, on account of the City that ſtood upon it. Moſt of theſe Nations eat Man's Fleſh. Some of them have Bows and Arrows, and others the Clubs or *Mazanas* abovementioned, as alſo long Spears and Darts. *Houſes on Trees.*

Another Province lies above this Vale to the Northward, bordering on that of *Anzerma*, the Natives whereof are call'd *Chancos* a People ſo large, that they look like Giants, broad back'd, ſtrong, very long viſag'd, and broad headed; for in this Province, in that of *Quinbaya*, and other Parts of *India*, as I ſhall obſerve hereafter, they ſhape the Child's Head, when firſt it is born, as they pleaſe, ſo that ſome have no Nape of the Neck, others the Forehead ſunk, and others very long; which they do with little Boards when they are juſt born, and afterwards with Ligatures. Their Women are as luſty as themſelves, and both of them go naked and barefoot; wearing nothing but *Maures* or Aprons to cover their Privities, and thoſe not of Cotton, but taken from the Barks of Trees, and made very thin and ſoft, a Yard long, and two Spans broad. In Fight they uſe large Spears and Darts; ſometimes going out of their Country, to invade their Neighbours of *Anzerma*. When the Marſhal *Robledo* came to *Cartago*, the laſt time, to be receiv'd as Lieutenant to the Judge *Michael Diaz Armedariz*, he ſent a Party of *Spaniards* to ſecure the Road that leads from *Anzerma* to the City of *Cali*, who there found ſome of thoſe *Indians*, that were coming down to kill a Chriſtian, as he was driving Goats to *Cali*. They ſlew one or two of thoſe *Indians*, and were amaz'd to ſee their Bulk. Along the Hills coming down from the Mountain, which lies to the Weſtward, and in the Vales they form, there are great Towns, and abundance of *Indians*, reaching near to the City of *Cali*, and bordering on thoſe of the *Barbacoas*. Their Villages lie ſcatter'd along the Hills, the Houſes *Chancos People.*

ſes ſtanding together, ten or fifteen in a Place, ſometimes more and ſometimes fewer. Theſe *Indians* were call'd *Gorrones*, becauſe when the *Spaniards* ſettled in the Vale, belonging to the City of *Cali*, they us'd to come loaded with Fiſh, crying *Gorron*, *Gorron*, for ſo they call Fiſh, and our People not knowing any peculiar Name they had, call'd them *Gorrones*, from the ſaid Fiſh, as they gave the Name *Anzerma*, above mention'd, from the Salt, which the *Indians* call *Anzer*. The Houſes of theſe Natives, are large, round, and cover'd with Straw.

They have very few Fruit-trees, and much low Gold, not above 4 or 5 Carats fine, but very little higher. Thro' their Villages run ſome Rivers of good Water. Within their Doors they kept abundance of the Hands and Feet of *Indians* they had ſlain, by way of Grandeur, and that nothing might be loſt, they ſtuffed the Guts with Fleſh or Aſhes, ſome like Black Puddings, and others like Sauſages, whereof they had great Store; and ſo they kept the Heads ſet up, and ſeveral Quarters. When we came to theſe Dwellings, with the Licentiate *John de Vadillo*, a Black belonging to *John de Ceſpedes*, ſeeing theſe Guts, and ſuppoſing them to be Sauſages, ran to take ſome of them to eat, and had done it, but that they were ſo very dry with the Smoak and Length of Time. Without the Houſes there is an incredible Quantity of Heads, Legs, Arms, and other Parts of the Body ſet up in Order. Had I not ſeen this, and known there were many in *Spain* that cou'd juſtify it, as well as my ſelf, I ſhou'd not venture to write that theſe People were guilty of murdering ſo many Men to eat; but we know theſe *Gorrones* are mighty *Canibals*. They had no Idols nor any particular Place of Worſhip; but ſuch as were appointed for it, convers'd with the Devil. Our Prieſts and Clergy-men durſt not go to preach and teach among them, for fear of being eaten, till they were ſubdu'd.

Puddings of Men's Guts.

Theſe *Indians* are two, three, and four Leagues from the great Valley and River, and others more; and at times they come down to fiſh in the Lakes and *Rio Grande*, whence they return loaded with what they take. They are ſmall of Body, and unfit for Labour, and wear no other Garment, but only the *Maures* or Aprons, I have ſaid above are

Habit.

are us'd by other *Indians*; yet the Women are all wrapp'd up in great Cotton Blankets. The Dead of Note, are roll'd up in ſeveral of thoſe Blankets, which are 3 Yards long, and 2 in Breadth. When they are thus wrapp'd up, they bind them about with a Cord, made of 3 Strands, above 200 Fathom long; having plac'd ſome Gold Ornaments among the Blankets. Others are buried in deep Graves. This Province is within the Diſtrict, and under the Government of the City of *Cali*.

Near them, and in the Bottom made by the River, ſtands a Town, not very great at preſent, becauſe the Inhabitants, who were once numerous, have been conſum'd by the Wars. There is a great Lake by this Town, which ſwells when the River is flouded, and has its Drains, when it falls. In this Lake they take an infinite Quantity of Fiſh, which they give to Travellers, and trade with it to the Cities of *Cartago* and *Cali*, and other Places. Beſides what they eat and give away, they have great Stores of it to ſell on the Mountains, and large Pans of Oil they draw from the Fiſh. When we were upon Diſcovery with the Licentiate *John de Vadillo*, we came to this Town in great Want, and found ſome Fiſh; and afterwards, when we went with Capt. *Robledo* to build the Town of *Anzerma*, there was as much as wou'd have loaded two Ships. This Province of the *Gorrones* abounds in *Indian* Wheat and other Neceſſaries, and has great Numbers of Deer, *Guadaquinajes*, and other wild Beaſts and Birds. Tho' the great Vale of *Cali* is very fruitful, there are large Fields left in common, and only ſerve for the Deer and other Creatures to graze, becauſe there are not People enough to poſſeſs ſuch ſpacious Plains.

Fiſh plentiful.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXVII.

Of the Situation of the City of Cali, *and of the* Indians *in its Districts, and who was the Founder of it.*

Rio Frio, *Cold River.*

TO come to the City *Cali*, we must cross a small River, call'd *Frio* or Cold, hid among Woods and Forests. The Way to it is down a Hill, above 3 Leagues in Descent. The River runs swift and cold, as coming from the Mountains, whence it glides across part of this Vale, and loses its Name in *Rio Grande*. Beyond this River the Road is along vast Plains, where there are abundance of small Deer, but very fleet. In these Plains the *Spaniards* have their Settlements or Farms, where their Servants reside to look to their Estates. The *Indians* come to sow and reap the *Indian* Corn, belonging to the Towns, which grows on the Hills. Near these Plantations are many curious Trenches or Cuts that serve to water the Corn Fields, besides which there are some small Rivers of very good Water. Along the said Rivers and Trenches are planted abundance of Orange, Lime, Lemmon, Pomgranate, and Plantan Trees, and mighty Fields of Sugar-Canes; besides all which there are Pine Apples, *Guayavas*, *Guavas*, *Guanavanas*, *Paltas*, and a sort of little Grapes that have a hard Rind over them and are well tasted; also *Caymitos*, Plumbs, great Store of other Sorts of excellent Fruit in their Season, *Spanish* Melons, Plenty of *European* and *Indian* Herbs and Grain. Our Wheat does not grow as yet, but they say it will thrive in the Vale of *Lile*, which is 5 Leagues from the City. Vines have not been planted, but the Country is like to produce them as well as *Spain*.

Cali *City.*

The City is seated a League from *Rio Grande*, or the Great River aforesaid, upon a small one of excellent Water, coming down from the Mountains above it. The Banks are all delightful Orchards, always full of the Greens and Fruit already mention'd. The Town stands on a flat Spot, and were it not for the excessive Heat, it

it is one of the best Situations I have seen in great Part of the *West-Indies*, as wanting nothing that can recommend it. The *Indians* and *Caciques* belonging to *Spanish* Proprietors, live on the Mountains. I will speak of some of their Customs, and of the Sea-Port Town, by which Commodities and Cattel are convey'd to them. That Year I left this City, there were in it 23 Inhabitants, that had Estates and *Indians* under them. They are never without travelling *Spaniards*, who go from Place to Place a trading. This City of *Cali* was founded by Captain *Michael Munnoz*, in the Year 1537.

CHAP. XXVIII.

Of the Indian *Towns, and Lords within the Jurisdiction of this City.*

ON the West Side of this City, towards the Mountain, there are several Villages of *Indians*, subject to its Inhabitants, who always were and are very tractable, and a well meaning simple People. Among these Dwellings is a small Vale, form'd by the Hills, encompass'd on the one Side by Woods, and on the other by very Populous Open Mountains. The Vale is plain and always sow'd full of *Indian* Wheat and *Yuca*, besides Groves of Fruit-Trees, and Abundance of Palm-Trees call'd *Pixibaes*. The Houses in it are numerous, large, round, lofty, and made of upright Timbers. When I enter'd this Vale, there were six *Caciques* or Lords in it, not much regarded by their *Indians*, tho' they and their Wives were look'd upon as good Servants, and many of the latter live always in the Houses of the *Spaniards*. Across the middle of this Vale, which is call'd *Lile* runs a River, besides others that come down from the Mountains and are lost in it. The Banks of them are cover'd with such Fruit-Trees as the Country affords, and among them a very pleasant and sweet scented Sort, call'd *Granadillos*, or little Pomgranates.

Lile Vale

Near to this Vale was a Town, belonging to a *Cacique* call'd *Petecuy*, who was the powerfullest of all his Neighbours, and most respected. In the midst of this Town was a great, lofty round wooden House with a Door in the middle, and had four Windows above to give Light, and the Covering of Straw. Just within it, on high was a long Board, reaching from the one side to the other; and on it lay in Order many Bodies of dead Men, of those they had conquer'd and taken in War, all of them ripp'd open, which they did with Knives made of Flint, and flead them, and after eating the Flesh fill'd the Skins with Ashes, and made Wax Faces to their own Sculs, and laid them on the Board in such manner, that they look'd like Men alive. Some of them had Darts, others Spears, and other *Mazanas*, or Wooden Swords in their Hands. Besides these Bodies, there were Abundance of Hands and Feet hung up about this great Cottage or House, and in another hard by it there lay such a great Number of dead Carcases, Heads, and Bones, that it was hideous to behold, considering they had been all slain by their Neighbours, and eaten, as if they had been wild Beasts, which they glory'd in, and look'd upon it as a great Piece of Bravery, saying, they learnt it from their Parents and Forefathers. Thus not satisfy'd with Natural Food, they made their Bellies insatiable Graves to one another; but now they eat no more of this Food, being become Christians.

Mens Skins stuffed.

I ask'd an *Indian*, of a Town call'd *Ucache* in this Province, what was the Reason they kept such a Multitude of dead Bodies there? Who answer'd me, it was for the Grandeur of the Lord of that Valley, who wou'd not only have the *Indians* he had kill'd preserv'd in his Presence, but order'd their very Weapons to be hung upon the Beams of the Houses, as a Memorial; and that very often, when the People within were all asleep at Night, the Devil enter'd into those Bodies which were full of Ashes, and frighted the Natives with such dreadful Apparitions, that some of them died for Fear.

Tropheys

Most of those dead *Indians* the Lord of this Valley kept as Tropheys aforesaid, were of the great and spacious Valley of the City *Cali*; for as I said before, it was divided into large Districts, full of thousands of *Indians*, and they were

were continually at War with those on the Mountains, that being their chief Employment the greatest Part of the Year. They us'd the same Weapons as their Neighbours, and went naked, but now wear little Shirts or Tunicks, and Cotton Blankets, and their Women are cloath'd after the same manner. Both of them had their Nostrils bor'd, and in them *Caricures*, which are like Nails twisted, made of Gold, as thick as a Man's Finger, some bigger, and some smaller. They also wore rich Necklaces, curiously made of fine and low Gold, and twisted Ear-Rings, besides other Ornaments. Their ancienter Dress was a small Piece of Cloth before, like an Apron, and another hanging on their Back, and the Women had Cotton Cloths wrapp'd about them from the Waste downwards. They wear besides what has been said, many Strings of small Bone Beads, white and red, which they call *Chaquira*. The great Men were bury'd in their Houses, as above, and had no Religion, or Place of Worship. *Habit.*

When any of these *Indians* were sick, they bath'd themselves, and made use of certain Herbs they knew, whose Virtue cur'd some of them. That they convers'd with the Devil, who were appointed for it, is well known here and in other Parts. I never heard that these, or any of those beforemention'd were given to Sodomy; but on the contrary, if any one was prevail'd upon by the Devil to commit it, the others despis'd and call'd him Woman. They marry'd their Neices, and some of the *Caciques* their Sisters, like those above, and the Sons of the Principal Wife were Heirs. Some of them were superstitious, and all very filthy. *Cures.*

Beyond this Town, whereof *Pecequi* was Lord there are many others, the Inhabitants whereof are all Friends and Confederates. Their Villages are at some Distance from one another, the Houses large, round, and cover'd with Straw, and their Manners like those already describ'd. They at first maintain'd Bloody Wars with the *Spaniards*, for which severe Examples were made, and had so good Effect, that they never rebell'd since, but are become Christians, go clad, and serve their Masters very faithfully.

Timbas Province.

Beyond these Provinces, towards the South Sea is one they call *los Timbas*, where there are three or four Lords, and it lies among great and uncouth Mountains and Woods, forming several Vales, where they have their Villages and Houses scatter'd abroad, and the Fields well till'd, and full of Provisions, and Fruit-Trees, as Palms *&c.* Their Weapons are Spears and Darts. They were troublesome to subdue, because of the difficult Access to them, and their own Bravery, so that they kill'd many *Spaniards*, and did much Harm. Their Manners are the same as before, and their Language differs very little. Farther on there are other Towns and Territories reaching down to the Sea, all using the same Language and Customs.

Chap. XXIX.

Concludes what more is relating to the City of Cali; *and of other* Indians *on the Mountain near the Port call'd* La Buena Ventura.

Mountain Indians.

Besides those already mention'd, there are many more *Indians* subject to the City of *Cali*, who live in wild Woods, on the most uncouth Mountains in the World; some on the Ridges, and others in the Vales they form; and tho' so difficult of Access, and thick of Trees, the Country is very fertil, and abounds in Provisions and all sorts of Fruit more than the Plains. There are every where very fierce Beasts, particularly large Tigers, who have kill'd many *Spaniards* and *Indians* going down to the Sea, or coming thence to the City. The Houses are somewhat small, cover'd with Palm-Tree Leaves, whereof there is great Store, and enclos'd with thick and long Stakes, like a Wall, which is a Fence in the Night, against the Tigers. Their Weapons, Habit, Manners, and Language, shew them to be the same with the People of the Vale of *Lile*, and they are brawny strong Men. They have ever continued peaceable since they submitted to his Majesty, and strictly ally'd to the *Spaniards*, never offering to hurt

any

any of those many that continually travel through their Towns, but give them Meat, as soon as they come.

Buena Ventura Port.

The Port of *Buena Ventura*, is three Days Journey from these *Indian* Towns, all Mountain Way, full of Briars and Palm-Trees, and very Boggy; and it is 30 Leagues from the City *Cali*, without the Support of whose Inhabitants, it cannot subsist. I make no particular Chapter of this Port, because there is nothing to be said of it, but that the Town was founded by *John Ladrillo*, who discover'd the River, under the Direction of the *Adelantado*, or Lord Lieutenant *Don Pasqual de Andagoya*, and was like afterwards to be abandon'd upon the Absence of the said *Andagoya*, who was taken and sent Prisoner into *Spain*, on account of the Differences and Turmoils there were between them, concerning the Bounds of their Governments. Then the Council, and Governor of *Cali* order'd, six or seven Inhabitants shou'd always reside at the Port, that when the Ships arrive there from *Tierra firme*, *New Spain*, and *Nicaragua*, they may land their Goods in Safety, and have Houses to put them into, which has been accordingly continu'd, and those who reside there, are paid by the Merchants, and among them is a Commander, who has no Power to judge, but to hear Causes, and refer the Decision to the Justices of the City *Cali*. And thus much I think may suffice, concerning this Port of *Buena Ventura*. There is no Way of carrying the Goods landed at this Port, to the City of *Cali*, which supplies all the Government, but on the Backs of the Mountain *Indians*, who take it as their usual Labour, and there is no doing it otherwise, for I do not think it possible to make Roads for Gangs of Horses or Mules, by reason of the uncouthness of the Mountains, and tho' there is another Way by the River *Dagua*, along which they bring Cattel and Horses, they go in great Danger, and many of them die, the rest that come safe being a long time before they are fit for Service. When any Ship arrives, the *Caciques* presently send as many *Indians* as each Town can spare, and they climb with Burthens of three Quarters of an hundred and more, sometimes upon all four, and sometimes holding by Ropes made of Withes, in great Danger of tumbling down-headlong; and some of them carry a Man or a Woman, tho' of great

Indians *carrying Burthens.*

Weight

Weight, in a little Chair, made of the Barks of Trees. Thus they travel with their Burthens, without seeming to be tir'd or over fatigu'd, and were they allow'd any Pay, they wou'd go merrily home, but the Proprietors take all they earn; however they that do this pay very little Acknowledgment any other Way; and tho' they say, they are very willing to go and come, their Toil is excessive. When they enter the Plains drawing near the City *Cali*, they are spent and go in great Pain. I have heard the *Indians* of *New Spain* much commended for carrying great Burthens, but have been amaz'd at these, nor wou'd I have believ'd or asserted it, had I not seen it, and gone over the Mountains where their Towns are.

St. John's *River.*

Beyond these *Indians*, there are other Nations, among whom runs the wonderful rich River of St. *John*, whose Banks are very Populous, and the Houses were built upon Trees; besides other Rivers encompass'd by *Indians* rich in Gold, who could not at first be conquer'd, by reason of the said Rivers and Mountains, but have been all since subdu'd. Their Houses or Huts were very large, each of them containing 20 or 30 Inhabitants. Among these Rivers was founded a *Spanish* Town, of which I shall say no more, because it did not stand long, and the Natives kill'd one *Payo Romero*, who resided there as Lieutenant to the *Adelantado Andagoya*, who had a Grant of all those Rivers from the King, and call'd himself Governor of the River of St. *John*. The *Indians* fraudulently drew out *Payo Romero* and other *Spaniards* in Canoos to a River, pretending they wou'd give them much Gold, and there so many Natives came upon them, that they slew all the said *Spaniards*, and carry'd away *Romero* alive, as was afterwards reported, putting him to exquisite Torments, and tearing his Body Limb-meal. Besides they took two or three Women alive, whom they much abus'd; but some Christians by by good Fortune, and their Valour escap'd. No Town was afterwards built there, nor is it likely there will, by reason of the Badness of the Country. To proceed, for I will not be tedious, nor write any more than makes for my Purpose. I will now give an Account of what is between the City of *Cali* and that of *Popayan*.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXX.

Of the Way from the City Cali, *to that of* Popayan, *and the* Indian *Towns there are along it.*

FRom the City of *Cali*, laſt mention'd, to that of *Popayan*, there are 22 Leagues, all good open way, without any Woods, tho' there are ſome Hills, and Aſcents, but not ſo difficult, or craggy, as thoſe we have paſt. Leaving the City *Cali* the way is along open Fields and Plains, with ſome Rivers in them, till we come to one not very large, call'd *Xamundi*, over which there is always a Bridge of the great Canes, as above deſcrib'd, and whoſoever has a Horſe puts him over the Ford, and goes ſafe. About the Source of this River there are *Indians*, that ſtretch out three, or four Leagues to a Place call'd *Xamundi*, like the River, which Name they both had from a *Cacique* ſo call'd. Theſe *Indians* Traded with thoſe of the Province of the *Timbas*, and had much Gold, a great Quantity whereof they have given to their Proprietors. Beyond this River, ſtill on the way to *Popayan*, and 5 Leagues from it, is the great River of *Santa Marta*, to paſs which in Safety there are always Canoes, and Floats, in which the Neighbouring *Indians* ferry over ſuch as travel to and fro between the two Cities.

Xamundi *River.*

This River up towards the City of *Cali* had formerly great populous Towns, the People whereof have been conſum'd by Time, and by the War made on them by the *Adelantado*, or Lord Lieutenant *Belalcazar*, who was the firſt that diſcover'd, and Conquer'd them; tho' the chief Reaſon of their being ſo ſoon loſt, is their own curſed Cuſtom of devouring one another. Some few of them ſtill remain, on both Sides of the River, and are call'd *Aguales*, being ſubject to the City *Cali*; but there are Abundance of *Indians* along both the Ridges of Mountains; who could not be at firſt ſubdu'd by reaſon of the Difficulty of Acceſs, and the Troubles in *Peru*; yet the indefatigable *Spaniards* afterwards found and often defeated them. They all went naked, and had the ſame Cuſtoms as their Neighbours.

Aguales Indians.

bours. Beyond *Rio Grande*, or the Great River, which is 14 Leagues from the City *Popayan*, there is a Boy to paſs, being a quarter of a League over, and after that the Road is very good, till we come to a River, call'd *de las Ovejas*, or of the Sheep, or Ewes, dangerous to croſs in Winter, as being very deep, and the Ford of it near to its Conflux with the Great River, where many *Spaniards* and *Indians* have been drown'd. Then the Road is along a Ridge of Hills, which holds ſix Leagues very plain, and good travelling, and at the End of it, a River call'd *Piandamo* is to be croſs'd. The Banks of this River and all that Ridge, was once very Populous; thoſe who have eſcap'd the Havock of the Wars, withdrew from the Road, where they thought themſelves ſafe.

River de las Ovejas

Piandamo River.

To the Eaſtward lyes the Province of *Guambia*, beſides many other Towns and *Caciques*, of whom I ſhall ſpeak hereafter. Beyond this River of *Piandamo*, is another River call'd *Plaza*, all along peopl'd on both Sides, from its Source; and farther on Travellers ford *Rio Grande*, or the great River, above mention'd, for it is not above half a Fadom deep. On the other Side of the River, all the Country between it and *Popayan* is full of many curious Plantations, or Farms, where the *Spaniards* keep Sheep, and the Fields are ſow'd with *Indian* and *European* Wheat, which laſt thrives well, the Soil being proper for it. In other Parts of the Kingdom the *Indian* Wheat is ripe in four, or five Months, ſo that they ſow twice a Year, tho' in this Place but once; where the *Indian* Corn is reap'd in *May* and *June*, and the *European* Wheat in *July* and *Auguſt*, as in *Spain*. All theſe Plains and Vales were once very populous, and ſubdu'd by the Lord call'd *Popayan*, who was one of the greateſt Men in thoſe Parts. At preſent there are but few *Indians*, becauſe during their Wars with the *Spaniards*, they devour'd one another, forbearing to ſow, that the *Spaniards* might leave their Country, for want of Proviſions. There is great Store of Fruit Trees, and particularly of *Aguacates*, or Pears, which are very pleaſant to eat. The Rivers riſing on the Mountains *Andes* come down and croſs theſe Plains, and Vales, their Water is very ſweet, and Gold has been found in ſome of them.

Guambia Province.

The

The City stands on a high flat, being one of the best Situations in all the Government of *Popayan*, or even in most of *Peru*; for the Air is more like that of *Spain*, than of *India*. There are in it very large Houses made of Reeds. This City of *Popayan*, is the Metropolis of all those I have mention'd, except that of *Uraba*, which as has been said, belongs to the Government of *Cartagena*; all the rest are subject to this, which has a Cathedral, and as being chief, and standing in the midst, gave the Name of *Popayan* to the Government. On the East of it is the long Ridge of the Mountains *Andes*; on the West the other Mountains that look over the South Sea, and on the other Sides are the Plains and Vales already spoken of. This City was founded by Captain *Belalcazar*, in the Year 1536, by Order of *Pizarro* then Governour of *Peru*. Popayan City.

CHAP. XXXI.

Of the River of Santa Marta, *and what is remarkable along its Banks.*

BEing now come to the City of *Popayan*, and having given an Account of its Situation, Foundation and Territory; I think fit to speak of a River that runs by it, being one of the Branches of that great one of *Santa Marta*. Before I come to describe it, I must observe that among Authors there is mention made of four principal Rivers, which are, first the *Ganges*, running through the *East Indies*, secondly the *Nile*, watering *Egypt*, and then of the *Tigris* and the *Euphrates* passing along *Mesopotamia* and *Cappadocia*. I also find three others taken Notice of, being the *Indus*, which gave Name to *India* the *Danube*, the greatest in *Europe*, and the *Tanais* dividing *Europe* from *Asia*. The *Ganges* is the greatest of all these, of which *Ptolome*, in his Geography says, that its least Breadth is 8000 Paces, and the widest Place of 20000,

Mighty Rivers in America.

that is about 7 Leagues and this was the greateſt River known before the Diſcovery of the *Weſt Indies*, where ſome have been found of ſuch Prodigious Magnitude, that they look more like large Bays form'd by the *Sea*, than Rivers running down from the Land. This appears by what ſeveral *Spaniards*, who went with the *Adelantado Orillana* affirm, telling us, that the River, on which he went down out of *Peru* into the North Sea, commonly call'd of the *Amazons*, is above 1006 Leagues in length, and above 25 over, in ſome Places. The River of Plate is ſo wide that thoſe who have ſail'd on it ſay, the Shores on both Sides cannot be ſeen from the middle, towards the Mouth, and 8 Leagues is a very common Breadth in many Parts of it. The River of *Darien* is very large, and that of *Uraba* no leſs, beſides which there are many other extraordinary Rivers, and among them this of *Santa Marta*.

Santa Marta *River.*

It is form'd of two Branches, the one of them has its Riſe among certain *Indians* they call *Coconucos*, not far from another Town nam'd *Cotara*, lying in the Vales form'd by the Mountains *Andes*, 5, or 6 Leagues above the City *Popayan*, which in former Times were very Populous, and are ſo ſtill, tho' not ſo much as then. The two Branches have their Springs above 40 Leagues aſunder, and when they join, the River is above a League over, and above 7 where it falls into the North Sea, near the City of *Santa Marta*, its Rapidity being proportionable to the Greatneſs, and no leſs the Noiſe it makes in meeting with the Ocean where it's run is ſo violent as not to mix with the Salt Water in four Leagues, ſo that Ships take it up freſh at a great Diſtance from the Land, from which it departs through ſeveral Mouths. From the Mountains of the *Coconucos*, where I ſaid this Branch has its Source, it comes down like a ſmall Stream, and ſpreads along the ſpacious Vale of *Cali*, receiving all the Waters deſcending from the Hills on both Sides, and when it comes to the City *Cali*, I believe rouls as much Water as the *Guadalquivir* does at *Sevil*. Several other Rivers, and Brooks, being again loſt in it lower, the Stream is much greater at *Buritica*, which is near the City *Antiocha*. There are ſo many *Indian* Provinces, and Towns between

tween the Source of this River, and its Mouth, and ſuch immenſe Wealth of Gold Mines, and of what the *Indians* had and ſtill have, as alſo ſo great a Trade for it, that it ſeems incredible; which is ſtill the leſs becauſe the Natives of thoſe Parts are for the moſt Part a ſenſeleſs People. Their Languages are ſo different, that it wou'd require ſeveral Interpreters to travel among them, through the Province of *Santa Marta*, the principal Part of *Cartagena*, the New Kingdom of *Granada*, and this Government of *Popayan*. All the Wealth of theſe Countries lies near this River, and there is Abundance of Gold between the two Branches of it. The *Adelantado*, or Lord Lieutenant *Don Pedro de Heredia* paſſed over the Bridge of *Brenuco*, made there by the *Indians*, nowithſtanding the Wedth of the River, with ſtrong Ropes of Withes faſtned to mighty Trees, as has been deſcrib'd above. He travell'd ſome Days Journey in that Country, and return'd becauſe he had but few Men and Horſes. [All that Part is ſince entirely diſcover'd and ſubdu'd.] To return to the River of *Santa Marta*, when the two Branches join, they form ſeveral Iſlands, ſome of them inhabited. Near the Sea there are many fierce Alligators, and other large Fiſhes, and *Manaties* as big as Calfs and much of the ſame Shape, which are bred along the Shores, and in the Iſlands, and go out to Graze when there is no Danger near, whence they return into the Water. About 120 Leagues below the City of *Antiocha* is the City of *Mopox*, belonging to the Government of *Cartagena* where they call this River *Cauca*. From its Springs to the Sea its length is above 400 Leagues.

CHAP. XXXII.

Of the reſt of the Towns, and Caciques *Subject to the City of* Popayan, *and what elſe occurs within its Juriſdiction.*

UNder this City of *Popayan* are ſeveral ſpacious Territories, with many large Towns in them; for, to the Eaſtward, as has been ſaid, is the populous Province of *Guambia*, then the Townſhips of *Maluaſa*, *Polindara*, *Tembio* and *Colaza*, and many others near about, all of them well peopl'd. The *Indians* here have much low Gold, about 7 Carats fine, ſome more and ſome leſs. They had alſo ſome fine Gold they made Ornaments of, but it was a ſmall Quantity to the low. They were Warlike, and as great Man eaters as thoſe of *Arma*, *Pozo*, *Antiocha*, &c. Theſe People being void of all Religion, had no regard to their Way of Living; tho' they wanted not cunning enough for their own Advantage, and ſought to deſtroy one another by their Wars, which they alſo maintain'd obſtinately with the *Spaniards*, and would not enjoy Peace after they were Conquer'd, but ſtarv'd themſelves to Death, in Hopes that the *Spaniards* would be oblig'd to abandon the Country for want, which they manfully endur'd, whilſt many thouſands of the Natives periſh'd, after having devour'd one another.

Provinces of Guambia Maluaſa, &c.

Towards the Snowy Mountains, or *Andes* there are ſeveral Valleys full of the *Indians* already mention'd, call'd *Coconucos*, where the great River riſes, Theſe have all the ſame Manners as thoſe before ſpoken of, and Eat Mans Fleſh. Along the Ridge of the Mountain, there are many Fiery Eruptions, and from one of them guſhes hot Water, wherof they make Salt, and the manner of doing it is worth knowing, of which and other ſtrange Springs there are in theſe Parts, I will treat, after delivering all that relates to the Town of *Paſto*. Near theſe *Indians* is another Townſhip call'd *Cotara*, and farther on Southward the Province of *Guanaca*; and again to the Eaſtward

Coconucos Indians.

Cotara Guanaca *and* Paez *Townſhips.*

Eastward the Obstinate Nation of the *Paez*, who have done the *Spaniards* much Harm, being about 6, or 7000 Men, able to bear Arms. They are brave, extraordinary strong, skilful at their Weapons, well Limb'd, and very Cleanly; being Subject to their Chiefs and Commanders. Their Dwellings are in the Vales form'd by high and craggy Mountains, with many Rivers and Brooks running through them, where it is suppos'd there is Gold. In Fight they use large Spears made of the black Palm Tree Wood, 25 Spans in length, or upwards, as also Darts and Stones. They have destroy'd so many brave *Spaniards*, both Commanders and Soldiers, that it is amazing to think that so few *Indians* could do so much Harm. But they that were kill'd might thank themselves, since it was occasion'd by their own Presumption, believing that those People were not able to hurt them, and therefore the *Indians* came off Victorious, till the Adelantado *Don Sebastian de Belalcazar*, having made great Havock of their Persons, and wasted their Lands, oblig'd them to submit.

To the Eastward is the Populous Country of *Guachicone*; and beyond that several other Townships, and Provinces: To the Southward lies the Township of *Cochesquio*, and the little Lake and Town they call *de las Barrancas*, where there is a small River of the same Name. Proceeding onward we come to another *Indian* Town, and a River call'd *las Juntas*, and beyond it, another they call *de los Capitanes*, or of the Captains, the great Province of the *Masteles*, and the Township of *Pata*, stretching along a curious Vale, which is cross'd by a River, form'd of the other Brooks and Rivulets, rising in most of these Towns, and carrying their Water to the South Sea. All these Plains were once very Populous, but what Natives remain'd, after the Wars, retir'd to the Mountains and Highlands. To the Westward lies the Province of *Bamba*, and other Townships, that trade with one another; besides which there are other populous *Indian* Towns, and a *Spanish* one has been built, and they call that Country *Chaponchita*: All these Nations live upon a fertil Soil, and have Plenty of low Gold; some Idols have been seen among them, but we never found any particular Place of Worship they had

Guachicone, Cochesquio, Barrancas *&c.*

They

They converſed with the Devil, and did many things as directed by him. As to the Immortality, they had no perfect Knowledge of it; but believ'd their Anceſtors came to Life again; and ſome held, as I was Inform'd by them, that the Souls of thoſe that dye, enter'd into the Bodies of thoſe that are born. Their Burials were, as has been deſcrib'd before, in deep Graves, with ſome of their Wives and Wealth. In ſome Places they burnt their great Men to Aſhes, in others only roaſted their Bodies, till they were quite dry. Theſe Provinces produce the ſame Sorts of Fruit, and Proviſions, as the others above mention'd, except only that Sort of Palm-Trees call'd *Pixibaes*, but they have great Stores of *Papas*, which are like large Pig-Nuts. The Men went barefoot and Naked, bating only ſmall Pieces of Cloth wrapp'd about them, and Ornaments of Gold. The Women are cover'd with Cotton Blankets, and about their Necks wear curious and ſightly Collers of fine and low Gold, made like little Flies. I omit their Marriages and other matters of leſs moment, as Trivial. Some of the People are very Superſtitious, and great Sorcerers. They did all of them eat Man's Fleſh. There are many good and noxious Plants in thoſe Parts. The Country about this City, was the moſt Populous near *Peru*, and had it been ſubdu'd by the *Ingas* all Men believe it would have been the beſt and Wealtheſt.

Habit.

CHAP. XXXIII.

Of the Country between Popayan, *and the City of* Paſto; *who was the Founder of it, and what is worth Obſerving of the Neigbouring* Indians.

FRom the City of *Popayan* to that of *Paſto* is 40 Leagues, Part through theſe Nations already mention'd; after leaving the which behind, on the ſame Road, we come to an *Indian* Town, formerly large, and very populous, as it was when firſt diſcover'd by the *Spaniards*, and ſtill continues. The Vale of *Patia*, through which the River

Patia *Vale.*

River above ſpoken of runs, grows more narrow at this Town, and the *Indians* have all their Dwellings on the Weſt Side, upon great and lofty Crags. This Place the *Spaniards* call *el Pueblo de la Sal*, or the Town of Salt; the Inhabitants whereof are very rich, and have paid great Duties in Gold to their Lords Proprietors. They differ'd not from thoſe already ſpoken of in Manners, Habit, or Weapons, ſaving that they did not eat Man's Fleſh, and were more rational. They have plenty of delicious Pine Apples, and trade with the Province of *Chaponchita*, and others adjoining. Pueblo de la Sal.

Beyond this Town is the Province of the *Maſteles*, containing about 4000 *Indians* able to bear Arms. Adjoining to it, is that call'd *de los Abades*, and the Townſhips of *Yſancal*, *Pangan*, *Zaquonpus*, *Chorros del Agua*, *Pichilumbuy*, *Tuyles*, *Angayan*, *Pagual*, *Chuchaldo*, and others. Up the Country Weſtward, there are very populous Nations, that have rich Mines and extend to the South Sea. Other Territories Neighbouring upon theſe are *Aſqual*, *Mullama*, *Tuturres*, *Zapuys*, *Iles*, *Gualmatal*, *Eunes*, *Chapal*, *Males*, *Piales*, *Pupiales*, *Turca*, and *Cumba*. All theſe Nations were call'd *Paſtos*, and from them the Town of *Paſto* took Name, becauſe ſeated among them. Towards the Eaſt of theſe are other *Indians* call'd *Quillaſingas*, very Numerous, the Names of the chiefeſt of their Towns are *Mocondino*, *Bexendino*, *Buyzaco*, *Guajanzangua*, *Mocoxonduque*, *Guaquanquer*, and *Macaxamata*; and ſtill more Eaſtward is another large and very fertil Province nam'd *Cibundoy*, as alſo another call'd *Paſtoco*, and another near a Lake, ſtanding on the very Top of the Ridge of all that Chain of Mountains, the Water whereof is exceſſive cold, and tho' above 8 Leagues long, and 4 in Breadth, no Fiſh nor Foul breed, or live in it, nor does the Land there produce any *Indian* Wheat, or Trees. Not far from this Lake there is another of the ſame Nature, and beyond them there appear long and mighty Mountains. Maſteles, &c. Country of Paſtos.

There are other Towns, and Lordſhips, within the Territory of this Town of *Paſto*, which I think ſuperfluous to mention, having Nam'd the chiefeſt, and to conclude, it has more Native *Indians* ſubject to it, than any other Town, or City in the whole Government of *Popayan*, and

and even more than *Quito*, or other Towns of *Peru*. No doubt but it was formerly much more populous, for it is wonderful to behold, that tho' it is of a great Extent, containing many Plains, Rivers, and high Mountains, still there is no part, be it never so uncooth and craggy, but what appears to have been till'd and Inhabited, and even when the *Spaniards* Discover'd and Conquer'd it, the People were very Numerous. The *Quillacingas* and *Pastos* differ'd in Manners, for the *Pastos* did not eat Man's Flesh, when they had War with the *Spaniards*, or with the other Natives. The Weapons they us'd were Stones thrown with their Hands, Staves like Shepherds Hooks, and some few of them had mishappen Spears. They are Men of little Courage. The best Sort among them take some Care of themselves, the rest are ill look'd, both they and their Wives, all of them nasty, but simple, and free from Malice. These and all the others we have pass'd by, are so far from being nice, or squeamish, that when they louse themselves, they eat the Vermin, and a very little washing serves the Pots they dress their Meat in, and the Dishes on which they eat it. They had nothing of Religion, nor have any Idols been seen among them, only they believ'd, that after they were dead they should come to life again, in other pleasant and delightful Regions. Some Secrets there are so Religiously kept among these *Indian* Nations, that they are only known to God and themselves. As to their Habit, the Women wore a narrow Cloth, like a Bag, which cover'd them from their Breasts to the Knees, and another small one upwards, which fell over that long one, and most of them were made of Grass, or of the Films of Trees, and some few of Cotton. The Men also cover'd themselves with a long Blanket of three or four Yards, which they wrapp'd once about the Waist, then about the Neck, and the End that remain'd they put over their Heads and over their Privities they wore small *Maures*, or Aprons. The *Quillacingas* us'd Aprons before, to hide their Privities, like the *Pastos*, and then they put on a broad Cotton Cloth, sow'd together, and open on the Sides. The Women wore little Blankets to cover their Bodies, and other small ones hanging over their Backs and Breasts, stitch'd together at the

Manners of the Quillacingas.

Habit.

the neck. They convers'd with the Devil, and had neither Place of Worſhip, nor Religion. The dead were bury'd as in other Places above mention'd, with only this Addition here, when they were *Caciqves*, as I have been inform'd, that the Neighbouring great Men, ſent every one two or three Women, who being conducted to the Place of Burial, were made drunk with their Liquor of *Indian* Wheat, and then put into the Grave, to bear the Deceas'd Company; ſo that none of theſe Barbarians dy'd, but he carry'd along with him 20 Perſons, or more; beſides which they bury'd with them great Pitchers of their Liquor, and other Proviſions. When I travell'd through the Country of theſe *Indians*, I enquir'd very particularly concerning what I write, asking them, why they practis'd ſo inhuman a Cuſtom, as to get Women from their Neighbours, to bury with the Dead, beſides their own; and was told, That the Devil appear'd to them in a dreadful Form, and ſaid they ſhould come to Life again in a mighty Kingdom he had provided for them; and therefore they put thoſe Men and Women into the Graves, that they might go in more State.

Throughout all the Lands of theſe *Paſtos* very little *Indian* Wheat grows, but there are great Breeds of Cattle, and eſpecially Swine. There is Plenty of Barley *Papas* and *Xiquimas*, very pleaſant *Granadillas*, and other Sorts of Fruit already mention'd. Among the *Quillacingas* there is much *Indian* Wheat, and they have the ſame Sorts of Fruit as the others; excepting only about the Lake where there are no Trees, nor any *Indian* Wheat, by Reaſon the Country is ſo cold as has been ſaid. Theſe *Quillacingas* are Robuſt, Warlike, and ſomewhat Turbulent. There are among them many Rivers of good Water, and yeilding much Gold. One of theſe runs between *Popayan* and *Paſto*, call'd *Rio Caliente*, or the hot River, which is very dangerous, and troubleſome to croſs in Winter, there being great Ropes, or Cables laid over to paſs it. The Water of it is the beſt I ever met with in the *Weſt-Indies*, or in *Spain*. Beyond this River, on the way to *Paſto*, is a Mountain, the Aſcent whereof is three large Leagues.

CHAP. XXXIV.

Containing what more there is remarkable in this Country, as far as the Territory of the Town of Pasto *reaches.*

Angasmayo River.

IN this Region of the *Pastos* there is another pretty large River, call'd *Angasmayo*, which is the utmost Boundery of the Conquests made by King *Guaynacapa*, Son to the Great *Topa Ynga Yupanque*, King of *Cuzco*. Beyond *Rio Caliente*, or the hot River, and the great Mountain above mention'd, the way is along Ridges and Sides of Hills, and a small Desert, where I endur'd much Cold, when I pass'd through it. Farther on is a high Mountain, on the Top whereof is a fiery Eruption, whence much Smoke rises at some Times, and formerly, the Natives say it broke out and vomited Abundance of Stones. It lies on the right Hand, as we go from *Popayan* towards *Pasto*. The Town is seated in a delightful Vale, through which runs a River of excellent Water, besides many other Brooks, and Springs that fall into it. The Vale is call'd of *Atris*, formerly very populous, but the Natives withdrew to the Mountains, which encompass it on both Sides, and are some of them wooded, and others bare. The *Spaniards* have their Settlements, and Farms all about this Valley, and all the Plains are sow'd with choice *European* and *Indian* Wheat and Barley, and there is a Mill to grind Corn, for having such Plenty of the *European*, they eat no *Indian* Wheat. Those low Grounds abound in Dear, Rabits, Partridges, Pidgeons, Turtles, Pheasants and Pea-Hens, of all which the *Indians* kill great Numbers. This Country of the *Pastos* is excessive cold, and more in our Summer Season than in Winter; the same in the *Spanish* Town; so that a Man has no Occasion to be weary of his Wives Company, or to complain of many Cloaths. The Summer and Winter vary as in *Spain*. The delightful Town of *Pasto* was founded by Captain *Laurence de Aldana*, when the *Adelantado Don Francisco Pizarro*, was Governor, and Captain General of

Burning Mountain.

Atris vale.

Pasto Town.

of all these Provinces, and Kingdoms of *Peru*, in the Year 1539, the said *Laurence de Aldana* being his Lieutenant in *Quito*, *Pasto*, *Popayan*, *Timana*, *Cali*, *Anzerma* and *Cartago*, where he took special Care that the Natives should be well us'd.

Chap. XXXV.

Of the remarkable Springs and Rivers there are in these Parts, and the notable Way of making excellent Salt.

Before I enter upon the Borders of *Peru*, or leave the Government of *Popayan*, I think it will be convenient to give an Account of the remarkable Springs there are in this Country, and of those Rivers, of whose Water they make Salt, to send to all those Nations, tho' they have no Salt Pits, as being remote from the Sea. When the Lieutenant *John de Vadillo* went from *Cartagena*, we that were with him cross'd the Mountains of *Abibe*, which are very craggy, and difficult to surmount, so that we endur'd great Fatigue in passing them, many of our Horses dy'd, and most of our Bagage was left behind. Being come into the Plain, we found great *Indian* Towns wooded with Fruit Trees, and considerable Rivers running by them. The Salt we brought from *Cartagena* being spent, and we feeding on Herbs, and Kidney Beans, because there was no Flesh, but that of our Horses and some Dogs we kill'd, we began to be much distress'd, and many for want of Salt lost their Colour, and grew pale, and lank; and then we fell in with some Dwellings of the *Indians*, and took what we found, being only black Salt, mixt with the *Axi* they eat, and so little that he was a happy Man who met with it. Want, which teaches Men many notable things, show'd us, on the Top of a Hill, a little Lake, the Water whereof was black, and brackish, a small Quantity of which we put into our Pots, and it gave the Meat some sort of Relish to make it eatable,

Want of Salt.

Way of making it. The Natives of all that Country us'd to take as much Water as they thought fit, out of this Spring, or Lake, and ſome others of the ſame Nature, which they boil'd in large Pots, till the greateſt Part was conſum'd, and the reſt ſettled and conſolidated into black Salt, of no very good Taſte; yet ſuch as it is, with it they dreſs their Meat, and ſupply the Want they muſt endure, had they not theſe Springs.

There is a River, ſomewhat rapid, in a Village call'd *Ceri*, which is in the Liberty of the Town of *Anzerma*. *Salt Springs.* Near this River are ſome Springs of the Salt Water I have mention'd, which the Natives boil in great Pots, as has been ſaid, till three Gallons, or more is reduc'd to a Pint, or ſomewhat better, which they know how to condenſe, and it turns into moſt excellent pure Salt, and as good as that they take out of the Salt Pits in *Spain*. There are Abundance of theſs Springs all about the City *Antiocha*, and they make ſo much Salt, that it is carry'd up the Inland, for which they bring home Gold, Cotton Cloth to wear, and other things they ſtand in need of.

Beyond *Rio Grande*, or the Great River, which runs near the City *Cali*, and near that of *Popayan*, below the Town of *Arma*, to the Northward, being with Captain *George Robledo*, we found a Town call'd *Mungia*, whence we proceeded to croſs the Mountains *Andes*, and diſcover'd the Vale of *Aburra*, and its Plains. In this Townſhip of *Mungia*, and in another call'd *Ceaufara*, we found other Springs riſing on Hills, near the Rivers, of the Water whereof they made ſo much Salt, that we ſaw Houſes almoſt full of it, in Abundance of Moulds, like Sugar Loaves; which they carry'd through the Vale of *Aburra*, to the Eaſtward, and this Salt made thoſe *Indians* very rich.

Spring in a River. In the Province of *Caramanta*, which is not far from *Anzerma*, a Spring guſhes out, within a freſh River and the Water of it exhales a Steam, like Smoke, ſhewing in all likelihood it proceeds from ſome Metal there is in thoſe Parts. Of this Water the *Indians* make good white Salt, and they ſay, there is a Lake, near a large Rock, at the Foot whereof there is ſome of the ſaid Water, whereof they

they make Salt for the *Caciques*, and prime Men, and affirm it is whiter, and better than any other. In most of the Townships of the Province of *Anzerma* there are such Springs. In those of *Arma*, *Carrapa*, and *Picara* there is some Scarcity, because the People are numerous, and there are few Springs to make it, so that what is carry'd thither sells well. All the Inhabitants of the City *Cartago* have Necessaries for making of Salt, which they do a League off, at an *Indian* Town, call'd *Consota*, near which a small River runs, and by it is a little Hillock, from which gushes a Spring of very black and thick Water, some whereof they take from the Bottom, and when boil'd in Kettles, and the greatest Part consum'd, they harden it, and it is a white Corn Salt, as good as ours in *Spain*, and the Inhabitants of that City use no other.

Farther on is another Township, call'd *Coyuza*, through which some Rivers of excellent Water pass, where I observ'd one thing I much admir'd, and was, that within the said Rivers, and along the very Channel of them, there were Springs of this Salt Water, into which the *Indians* ingeniously thrust a Sort of large Canes there are in those Parts, made like Ship Pumps, and through them they drew what Water they had Occasion for, clear from that of the River, and of it made Salt. There are none of these Springs about the City *Cali*, and the *Indians* us'd to barter for Salt, in a Province call'd *los Timbas*, near the Sea. Those who had nothing to barter boil'd the fresh Water with certain Herbs, till it thickned, and became an ill tasted Salt. The *Spaniards* that live in this City, have no Want of Salt, because the Port of *Buenaventura* is near, and great Masses of it are brought thither from *Peru*.

Indian Pumps.

At *Popayan* there are some Salt Springs, especially among the *Coconucos*, but not so much, nor so good as at *Cartago*, *Anzerma*, and the Places above mention'd. Most of the Salt they have at the Town of *Pasto*, comes by Way of Barter, and is better than that at *Popayan*. I have seen many more Springs than I here speak of, so much being enough to shew the Nature of them, and how the Salt is made of their Water, tho' the fresh runs

runs over it. I will now proceed to the Description of the mighty Kingdom of *Peru*.

CHAP. XXXVI.

Containing the general Description of the Kingdom of Peru, *extending from the City of* Quito, *to the Town of* la Plata, *above 700 Leagues in Length.*

HAving run through what relates to the Government of *Popayan*, I think it is now Time to give an Account of the extraordinary things that are to be said of *Peru*, commencing at the City of *Quito*. But before I speak of that City, it will be convenient to lay down the Form of the Kingdom, which is about 700 Leagues in Length, and 100 in Breadth, in some Places more, and in others less.

I do not here intend to treat of all that was subject to the *Inga* Kings, being above 1200 Leagues; but only of *Peru* properly so call'd, which reaches from *Quito* to the Town of *la Plata*, those being its Boundaries. For the better understanding hereof, it is to be observ'd, that this Country of *Peru*, consists of three desert Chains of Mountains, where no Man can possibly live. One of these is the Mountains call'd *Andes*, all thick Wooded and so unhealthy, that there neither are, nor ever were any People on it, but below on both Sides. The other is the bare Mountain, running along with that Ridge or Chain of the *Andes* which is excessive cold, and the Tops of it full of Hills of Snow, always falling; nor is it possible for Men to live there any more than on the other, by Reason of the Violent Cold, and vast Quantity of Snow, as also because the Land produces nothing, being render'd barren by the said Snow, and the continual Winds blowing. The other Chain consists of the Sands there are all the way from *Tumbez* till beyond *Tarapaca*, where there is nothing to be seen but Hills of Sand, and the hot Sun shining on them without Water, Grass, Trees,

Andes.

Snowy Mountains

Sand Hills.

Trees, or any Creature, but only Birds, who by the Help of their Wings can croſs it where they pleaſe. That Kingdom being of ſuch a Length, there are vaſt Deſerts in it for the Reaſons aforeſaid; and the inhabited Country lies thus. In many Places of the Mountains *Andes* there are Breaches, and Openings, which from deep Valleys, and conſiderable Plains. Tho' never ſo much Snow falls, it all remains on the high Parts, and never deſcends to the Vales, which being ſhelter'd are alſo free from Winds, and the Land ſo fruitful, that whatſoever is ſow'd thrives, and there are Groves of Trees, and Abundance of Birds, and Beaſts. The Soil being ſo good is all well Inhabited by the Natives. They build their Towns regular, of Stone, and cover'd with Straw, and the People are very healthy and active. The *Andes*, and ſnowy Mountains forming ſuch Breaks and Plains, there are very great Towns, which were, and continue populous; for from theſe Vales run Rivers of good Water, emptying themſelves in the South Sea. Theſe Rivers forcing their Way among the Sands before mention'd, ſpread themſelves, and the Moiſture produces great Woods, and makes delightful Vales, ſome of them two or three Leagues over, where there are Abundance of Carob Trees, which grow, tho' very remote from Water. As far as ever the Trees extend, the Soil is free from Sands, and very fertil. Theſe Vales were formerly extraordinary populous, but the Natives are much diminiſh'd at preſent. In Regard that it never rain'd in theſe Plains and Sands of *Peru*, they did not cover their Houſes, like the People among the Mountains, but made beautiful flat Roofs, or large Houſes of Plaiſter with Ornaments of Marble, and over the Top they had Mats to defend them againſt the Sun. The ſame is us'd at this Time, and the *Spaniards* have no other covering, but only thoſe Mats daub'd with Clay. They draw Trenches from the Rivers running through theſe Valleys, ſo artificially, that all the Land is water'd and ſow'd without loſing the leaſt Spot; and being always moiſtned, the Sides of thoſe Trenches are ever green, and delightful, and cover'd with *Indian* and *Spaniſh* Fruit Trees, and Abundance of *European*, and *Indian* Wheat, and whatever elſe they ſow is continually growing there.

Vales.

Houſes.

Thus

Thus tho' I have represented *Peru*, as consisting of three desert Ridges, or Chains of Hills, the Rivers and Plains I have spoken of proceed from them, without which it were impossible for Men to live, and this is the Reason why the Natives were so easily Conquer'd, and that they continue in Subjection, without rebelling, because should they offer so to do, they must all starve with Hunger, and Cold; for, as I have said, all except that Part they inhabit is desert, full of snowy Hills, and dreadful high Mountains. The Kingdom, as has been observ'd is 700 Leagues in Length, North and South; but if we reckon all that was subject to the *Ingi* Kings, it will amount to 1200 Leagues, North and South upon a Meridian. The widest Part from East to West is about 100 Leagues, in some Places but 40, in others 60, and so more or less. This Length and Breadth is to be understood of the Mountains extending throughout all this Land of *Peru*, as has been said; and this mighty Chain of Mountains, in *Peru*, call'd *Andes*, in some Places is 40 Leagues from the South Sea, in others 60, in some more, and in others less; and being so very high, and the Top of it so near the South Sea, the Rivers are small, because their Run is short.

Length & Breadth of Peru.

The other Ridge running in the same manner, the Length of this Country terminates also in the Plains, and not far from the Sea, in some Parts at three Leagues Distance, in others 8, or 10, and so more, or less. The Climate in the Plains is rather hot than cold, and that at some Seasons more than others, being so low that it is almost upon a Level with the Sea; and the Hottest Time is when the Sun is gon beyond it, and is come to the Tropick of *Capricorn*, being on the 11th of *December*, when it returns to the Equinoctial. In the Mountain Part, notwithstanding there are some very temperate Provinces, the contrary may be said as of the Plains, for it is rather cold than hot. Thus much in general of these Provinces of which I shall hereafter give an Account in Particular.

Climate.

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXVII.

Of the Townships, and Provinces there are between the Town of Pasto *and the City of* Quito.

SInce I have given an Account of the pleasant Town of *Pasto*, it will be convenient to return thither, and hold on that Road, informing the Reader of what is worth taking Notice of till we come to the City of *Quito*. I said the Town of *Pasto* was seated in the Vale of *Atris*, in the Territory of the *Quillacingas*, a shameless People, and both they and the *Pastos* very filthy, and not look'd upon by their Neighbours. From the Town of *Pasto*, the Road runs to one of the same Nation call'd *Funes*, and 3 Leagues farther to another nam'd *Iles*. Three Leagues again beyond that is the Storehouse, and Apartments built by the *Ingas* and call'd *Gualmatan*, 3 Leagues still onward from which is the *Indian* Town of *Ipales*. All these Townships produce little or no *Indian* Wheat, because the Country is very cold, and that Grain extraordinary tender, but there is Plenty of *Papas*, *Quinio*, and other Roots the Natives Plant. From *Ipiales*, the way goes on to the little Province of *Guaca*, and before we come to it, begins the Road made by the *Ingas*, as famous in these Parts, as that *Hannibal* cut through the *Alps*, when he enter'd *Italy*, and this is much more to be admir'd, both in regard of the great Store Houses, and Lodgings erected along it, and for its being carry'd with immense Labour over such uncooth craggy Mountains, that it is amazing to behold.

Towns on the Road.

On the same Road is also a River, near which is to be seen the Spot where formerly the *Inga* Kings had a Fort, being their Place of Arms to make Excursions, and subdue the *Pastos*. Over the said River is a Bridge made by Nature, and looks as if it were the Work of Art, consisting of a solid, lofty, and very thick Rock, with an Arch, or Cavity in the middle for the Current of the Water, and over it Travellers

Natural Bridge.

paſs in ſafety. This in the *Inga* Language is call'd *Lumichaca*, ſignifying, Stone Bridge. Near it is a Spring ſo hot, that there is no enduring a Hand in it for any Time, beſides other Sources, but the Water of the River, and the Nature of the Country is ſo cold, that it is very uneaſy to bear. Hard by this Bridge, the *Ingas* deſign'd to build another Fort, and had truſty Guards there, who took Care that their own Men ſhould not ſlip back to *Cuzco*, or *Quito*, becauſe they look'd upon the Conqueſt of the *Paſtos*, then in Hand, as fruitleſs.

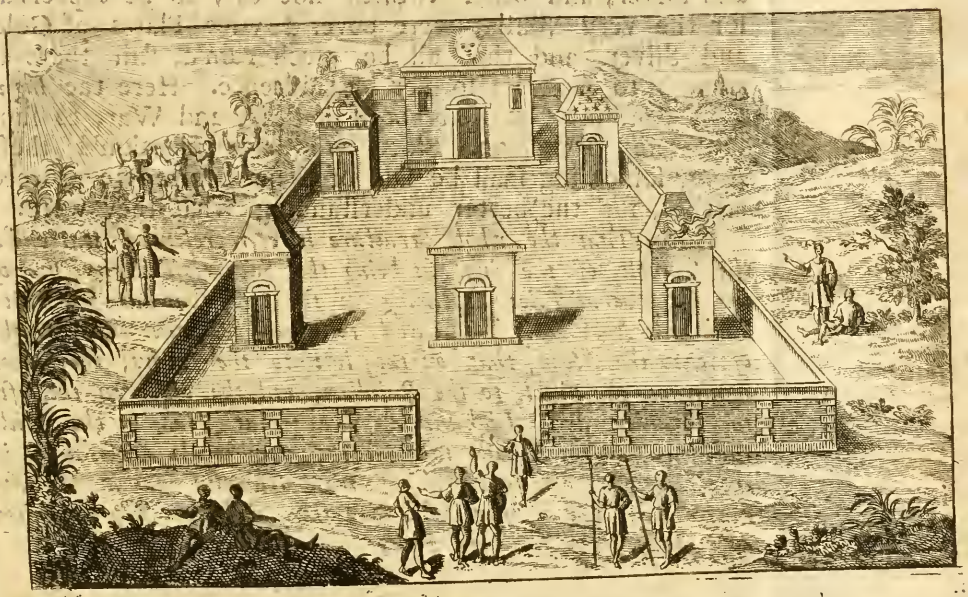
Fruit that makes drunk.

In moſt of the Townſhips above mention'd there grows a Sort of Fruit call'd *Mortunnos*, black and ſmaller than a Damſen, and among theſe another Sort of ſmall Plums very like them, whereof whoſoever eats any Quantity is perfectly drunk, troubled with Vomiting, and continues a whole Day in much Pain, and almoſt ſenſeleſs. This I know, becauſe when we March'd to Fight *Gonzalo Pizarro*, one *Roderick de las Pennas* my Friend, and one *Tarazona*, Enſign to Captain *Peter de Cabrera* and I, coming to this Town of *Guaca* with other Soldiers, the aforeſaid *Roderick de las Pennas* hapned to eat ſome of thoſe ſmall Plums above mention'd, and was in ſuch a Condition, that we all concluded he muſt dye. From the ſmall Territory of *Guaca* the Road goes on to *Tuza*, the laſt Townſhip of the *Paſtos*, on the Right Hand whereof are the Mountains that look over the Freſh Sea, and on the left the Hills towards the South Sea. Beyond that again is a ſmall Hill, and on it a Fort, with a Ditch, formerly belonging to the *Ingas*, of conſiderable Strength among the *Indians*. From *Tuza*, and this Fort the way proceeds to the River *Mira*, which is very hot, and along it, there is Abundance of Fruit, excellent Melons, good Rabits, Turtle Doves, and Partridges, and the Soil produces plenty of Barley, and *Indian* and *European* Wheat. From this River *Mira* Travellers go down to the large and magnificent Palace of *Cerangue*, ſhort of which is the Lake they call *Yaguarcocha*, which ſignifies Sea of Blood. Here, before the Coming of the *Spaniards*, King *Guaynacapa* being provok'd by the Natives of *Cerangue*, and other Neighbouring Townſhips, caus'd 20000 Men to be ſlain, and caſt into the Lake, as the *Indians* inform.

Mira hot River.

Yaguarcocha Lake.

inform us, and the Number of the dead being ſo great the whole Lake look'd as if it had been Blood, and therefore they gave it the aforeſaid Name.



Beyond it is the Palace of *Carangue*, where ſome would have it that *Atabalipa*, the Son of *Guaynacapa* was born, becauſe his Mother was of this Town; but this is not true, for I enquir'd into it very diligently, and it is certain that *Atabalipa* was born at *Cuzco*. This Houſe of *Carangue* ſtands on a ſmall Plain, and within it is a Pond, or large Baſon made of curious Stone, and the Apartment for the *Ingas* is alſo built with beautiful Stones, artificially laid, without any Mortar, which is very well worth obſerving. There was formerly a Temple of the Sun, and above 200 beautiful Virgins conſecrated to its Service, who were oblig'd to preſerve their Chaſtity, and if they fail'd, were ſeverely puniſh'd. The Men that corrupted them, which they reckned a heinous Sacriledge, being either hang'd, or bury'd alive. Theſe Virgins were highly regarded, and there were Prieſts

Carangue *Temple of the Sun.*

with them, to offer Sacrifices in their Way. This Tem, ple of the Sun was in great Veneration, under the *Ingas* who kept it in curious Order full of Veſſels of Gold and Silver, and other Wealth not eaſy to be expreſs'd, for the very Walls, were cover'd with Plates of Gold and Silver, and tho' all be much ruin'd, ſtill there is enough to ſhow its former Magnificence. Here the *Ingas* kept conſtant Garriſons both in Peace and War, to ſuppreſs any Rebellion. Since we have mention'd theſe *Ingas*, ſomething ſhall be ſaid of them before we proceed farther, for the better underſtanding what they were.

Note, *That the whole Structure here repreſented was call'd the Temple of the Sun, as being the Sovereign Deity, but of the ſix ſeveral Piles appearing in the Cut, that at the upper End was peculiarly Dedicated to him, the next on the right of it to the Moon, that on the left to the Stars, the other again on the right, to the Rainbow, and the other on the left, to Thunder and Lightning. The great Hall in the Middle was for the Prieſts to meet in, the whole enclos'd as in the Figure. The greateſt of theſe Temples was at the City* Cuzco, *as will be mention'd hereafter, and this Repreſentation of it may ſerve for both Places.*

Chap. XXXVIII.

Giving an Account of the Inga *Kings, and their Power in* Peru.

HAving often Occaſion to ſpeak of the *Inga* Kings and to mention their many Palaces, and other things of Note, I have thought fit to give ſome Account of them in this Place, that the Reader may be acquainted with their Grandeur, and Worth. By the Information we have receiv'd from the *Indians* of *Cuzco*, it appears, that there was formerly much Confuſion in all the Provinces of this Kingdom, we now call *Peru*, and that the Natives were ſo very ſtupid, and irrational, as is ſcarce credible,

credible. They tell us, they were very brutal, that many of them us'd to eat Man's Flesh, and others took their own Mothers and Daughters for their Wives, besides many other heinous, and abominable Sins they were guilty of, obeying the Devil whom they all honour'd, and respected. They had also Forts, and Garisons on Eminences and high Hills, whence upon every trivial Occasion they sally'd out to make War, killing, and taking one another Prisoners. Notwithstanding their being plung'd in these Enormities, and the Practise of such horrid Crimes, they say that some of them were religiously given, which was the Reason of building stately Temples in several Parts of this Kingdom, where they pray'd to, saw, and Worshipp'd the Devil, offering Sacrifices, and performing many superstitious Ceremonies before the Idols. The People of the Country living after this manner, some mighty Tyrants started up in the Provinces of *Collao*, the Vales of the *Yungas* and other Parts, who maintain'd bloody Wars one against another, with great Slaughter, and Desolation, in so much, that the People suffer'd extremely, and many Forts and Castles were destroy'd, without any End of the Contention.

Brutality of Ancien Peruvians

This was the Posture of Affairs throughout all *Peru*, when two Brothers, one of them call'd *Mangocapa* rais'd themselves, of whom the *Indians* tell Wonders and very pleasant Fables. This *Mangocapa* founded the City of *Cuzco*, and Enacted Laws as he thought fit; and he and his Posterity took the Name of *Ingas*, signifying Kings, or great Lords. They prevail'd so as to Conquer all the Country from *Pasto* to *Chile*, extending Southward as far as the River *Maule*, and Northward to the River *Angasmayo*, which were the Boundaries of the Empire, so large that it reach'd above 1300 Leagues in Length They built great Forts, and strong Palaces, and Plac'd Commanders, and Governors in all their Provinces. Their Actions were so great, and their Government so good, that few in the World exceeded them. They were very sprightly witted, and kept the Records, without the help of Letters, of which no Knowledge was found through the West *Indies*. They civiliz'd all their Subjects, and order'd them to be Cloath'd, and instead of Shoes to were *Oxotas*, which

Mangocapa *first* Inga.

which are like the *Abarcas* us'd by the Mountain People in some Parts of *Spain*, being raw Hides bound about the Feet, but many of these us'd by the *Indians* were either of Straw, or of the Rushes they call *Totora*. They took great Care to make known the Immorality of the Soul, and to discover the Secrets of Nature; believ'd there was a Sovereign Creator of all things, and look'd upon the Sun as the Chief God, erecting magnificent Temples to him, and being deluded by the Devil worshipp'd Stocks, and Stones, like the other Gentils. In their Prime Temples they kept great Numbers of beautiful Virgins, like the *Vestals* of *Rome*, who observ'd

an Inga King *and* Queen.

almost the same Rules as those did. Their Armies were commanded by brave faithful Officers. They us'd singular Art to make Friends of their Enemies, without subduing them by Force of Arms; and punish'd those who Rebell'd with the utmost severity, and no small Cruelty. Having writ a particular Book of these *Ingas*, thus much may here suffice to inform the Reader, what they were, and the mighty Power they had, and therefore I will return to my Travels.

CHAP. XXXIX.

Of the other Townships, and Structures there are between Carangue *and the City of* Quito; *and how ingeniously the People of* Otabalo *robb'd those of* Carangue.

FRom the Royal Place of *Carangue*, the famous Road made by the *Ingas* leads to that of *Otabalo*, which was and is still very considerable, and great, and on both Sides of it there are Abundance of *Indian* Dwellings. On the West of it are *Pontituco*, *Collaguazo*, *los Guancas*, and *Cayambes*; and near the great River of the *Amazons* are the *Quixos*, in scatter'd Villages, among great Mountains. This way *Gonzalo Pizarro* broke into the Province they call *Canela*, with a great Number of brave *Spaniards*, and Abundance of Provisions, and yet he endur'd much Fatigue and Hunger. To the Eastward are the Settlements, or till'd Lands of *Cotocoyambe*, the Mountains of *Yumba*, and many other Townships.

Otabalo Palace.

The Natives of *Otabalo* and *Carangue* are call'd the *Guamaraconas*, on Account of the Slaughter I said above *Guaynacapa* made at the Lake, where, he kill'd most of the Men, and leaving none but Children in these Towns, said to them *Guamaracona*, which signifies, Now you are all Boys. The Inhabitants of *Carangue* are great Enemies to these of *Otabalo*, the Occasion whereof they tell after this

Comical Robbery.

this Manner. The News of the Coming of the *Spaniard*, and their seizing of *Atabalipa* being spread abroad, throughout all the Country of *Quito*, in whose Liberties these *Indians* are, the People were much amaz'd, and astonish'd, looking upon what they heard of the Horses, and their Swiftness, as incredible; and believing that they and the Riders were but one Creature. Mighty Reports were spread abroad among these People, upon the coming in of the *Spaniards*, and they hourly expected them in their Country, believing that since they had been able to defeat the *Inga*, their Sovereign, they would also subdue them. At this Time, they say, the Steward, or Lord of *Carangue* had a great Treasure, belonging to himself, and to his Sovereign the *Inga*, in his Stores. *Otabalo*, who it is likely was a subtle Person, ingeniously considering, that in Times of Confusion Treasures may be easily plunder'd, because according to the Proverb, *It is best Fishing in troubled Waters*; he call'd together most of his *Indians*, and the Chiefs of them, among whom he pick'd out those he thought the likeliest, and most active, whom he order'd to put on their Jerkins, and long Mantles, or Blankets, and taking long slender Staves in their Hands to mount on their Country Sheep, and stand on the Hills, and Eminences, that they might be seen by the People of *Carangue*; whilst he, with as many *Indian* Men, as he could and some Women, went to *Carangue*, pretending to be much frighted, and saying They fled from the Fury of the *Spaniards*, who had fallen into their Habitations, on their Horses, and they had abandon'd their Houses, and Treasure, to avoid their Cruelty. This News struck a mighty Terror into them, as not being at all question'd, because the *Indians* appear'd along the Hills mounted on their Sheep and being at such a Distance, they believ'd, that what *Otabalo* told them was certainly true, so that they fled, without any farther Consideration. *Otabalo* pretending to follow their Example, lagg'd behind with his People, and return'd to the Store-Houses of these *Indians* at *Carangue*, where he plunder'd all the Treasure he found, which was very considerable, then returning to his own Town, the Fraud was in a few Days after publickly known. The People of *Carangue* being

being inform'd of the Robbery were highly concern'd, and there was much Debate between them, but Captain *Sebastian de Belalcazar*, coming into the Province of *Quito*, with his *Spaniards*, soon after this happen'd, they laid aside their priviate Animosities, to attend the common Defence of their Country. Thus *Otabalo* and his Men kept what they had stolen, as many *Indians* of those Parts inform us, and the Enmity has never been extinguish'd.

From the Palace of *Otabalo* the Road leads to that of *Cochesqui*, and there is a Pass on the Mountains cover'd with Snow to go through, and a League short of it, the Country is so cold, that it is uneasy living in it. From *Cochesqui* we go to *Guallabamba*, 4 Leagues from *Quito*, where the Country being low and almost under the Equinoctial, it is hot, yet not so much but that it is inhabited and produces all things necessary for the Support of Man. We that have travell'd these Parts, have found out what lies under the Equinoctial, notwithstanding that some ancient Authors reckoned it not habitable; for what is here sow'd grows plentifully, especially Wheat, and Barley. Along these Roads there are some Rivers, which have all Bridges over them, and run very swiftly, and there are great Structures, and other remarkable things, which I omit for Brevity Sake.

Cochesqui *House.*

From *Guallabamba* to the City of *Quito* there are 4 Leagues, and by the Way several *Spanish* Settlements, or Farms for breeding of Cattle, as far as *Annaquito*. In the Year 1546, and the Month of *January*, the Viceroy *Blasco Nunez Vela* came to this Place with some Numbers of *Spaniards* that follow'd him, to oppose the Rebels then in Arms, and *Gonzalo Pizarro*, who had under specious Pretences Usurp'd the Government of the Kingdom, and Title of Governour, setting out of *Quito*, with the Prime Men of *Peru*, fought the unfortunate Viceroy, who was there kill'd, with many other brave Men, that fell for their Loyalty to their King. Just beyond this Plain of *Anaquito* is the City of *Quito*, founded, and seated as follows.

CHAP. XL.

Of the Situation of the City of Quito, *its first Foundation, and who was the Founder.*

Quito City,

THE City of *St. Francis del Quito*, is in the most Northerly Province of the Kingdom of *Peru*. The Territory of this Province reaches in Longitude, that is, from East to West, almost 70 Leagues, and in Latitude 25, or 30. It is seated in the same Place, where the *Ingas* had formerly, in the Time of their Authority, erected a Palace, and other Structures, which *Guaynacapa* enlarg'd, as did his Father, the Great *Topa Inga*. This Stately Structure the Natives call'd *Quito*, whence the City had its Name. The Situation is wholesome, rather cold than Hot. The City has little or no Prospect of Fields, because seated in a flat Hole, form'd by the Neighbouring high Mountains, lying North West from it. The plain Spot is so small, that it is thought they will find much Difficulty to build, if there should be Occasion hereafter to enlarge the City, which may be made very strong, if requisite. To the Westward of it are the Cities of *Puerto Viejo* and *Guayaquil*, at 60, or 80 Leagues Distance, and to the Southward are those of *Loxa* and *St. Michael*, the one 130, and the other 80 Leagues off. On the East Side are the Mountains, and the Source of the River, which at the Ocean is call'd *Mar Dulce*, that is the Sweet Sea, being the nearest to that of the *Amazons*. Towards the North is the Government of *Popayan* already mention'd, and the Town of *Pasto*.

The City of *Quito* is almost under the Equinoctial, which passes by, but 7 Leagues from it. All its Territory seems to be barren, and yet is very fruitful, for it breeds Abundance of Cattle, and Foul, and produces Plenty of all Provisions, as Grain, and Fruit. The Land is very pleasant, and resembling *Spain* for Grass, and Seasons; the Summer begins about *March* and *April*, and lasts till *November*; and tho' Cold, it parches up exactly as in *Spain*. There are great Crops of Wheat and Barley, in

Fertility &c. of Quito.

in the Plains, and all sorts of Provisions, and most *Spanish* Fruit Trees thrive well. The Natives of this Territory, are generally more tractable, better inclin'd, and more free from Vice, than any of those we have pass'd, or the greatest Part of *Peru*. This is what I found, and could learn among them, others may differ in Opinion from me; but all, who have so nicely observ'd, and examin'd it as I have done, will agree with me. They are of a middle Stature, and extraordinary Husband Men, having liv'd according to the Laws of the *Ingas*, tho' not so Politick as they, because conquer'd and instructed how to live by them; before which Time, they went like their Neighbours ill Clad, and understood nothing of building.

Here are many warm Vales, in which Abundance of Fruit Trees, and much Grain grows all the Year; and the Vines thrive well. The Orange, and sweet Lime Trees are very large, and most Sorts of *Spanish* Grain necessary for the Support of Man, proves extraordinary good. There is also a Sort of Spice, which we call *Canela*, that is, Cinnamon, brought from the Mountains to the Eastward. It is a Fruit, or Flower, growing on very large Trees, not resembling any thing we have in *Spain*, unless it be the Ornamental Part, or upper Shell there is on the Acorns; saving that it is of a Murrey Colour, inclining to black; being also large, and of a greater Cavity. It is as pleasant to the Taste as Cinnamon; but can only be eaten in Powder; for if it be us'd like Cinnamon in dressing of any thing, it looses all the Strength, and Flavor. Experience shows it is hot and cordial, for the Natives barter for, and use it in their Diseases, being particularly good for Pains in the Side, and Stomack, and griping of the Guts, for which Purposes they drink it in their Liquors. *Cinnamon.*

They have great Store of Cotton, whereof they make Cloth for their own wearing, and to pay their Tribute. In the Territory of this City of *Quito* there were great Numbers of that Sort of Cattle, which we call Sheep, but are more like small Camels. I shall hereafter speak of these Creatures, and their Shape, and how many different Sorts there are of them. Here are also Numbers of

Dear, and Abundance of Rabits, Partridges, Turtle Doves, Pidgeons, and other Game. Besides the *Maiz*, or *Indian* Wheat, there are other two Sorts of Food natural to the Country. The one they call *Papas*, which is like large Pig-nuts, and when boil'd are as tender as boil'd Chestnuts, and has neither Shell nor Core, and grows under Ground, like the Pignut aforesaid. This Root bears a Flower, exactly like the Poppy. Another Sort of very good Sustenance is call'd *Quinua*, having a Leafe in all Points resembling the *African* Blite, the Plant grows up almost as high as a Man, bearing a very small Seed, some of it White, and some Red, whereof they make Liquor, and eat it dress'd as we do Rice.

There are many more Kinds of Roots, and Grain, besides what we have mention'd; but the Natives of the Country of *Quito* having learnt how much better Wheat and Barley are, sow, and eat both, and make Drink of the Latter. All these *Indians*, as I have observ'd before, are extraordinary Husband Men, tho' in some Provinces they differ from the rest, as I shall show, when I come to them; for the Women till the Land, and gather in the Harvest, whilst the Men spin and weave, and follow the Cloth Manufacture, with other Womanish Employments, which it is likely they were taught by the *Ingas*: I have taken Notice, in the Towns Neighbouring about *Cuzco*, of the Race of the *Ingas*, that whilst the Women were plowing, they were spinning, and dressing their Weapons, and Cloaths, doing many other things more proper for Women than Men. In the Days of the *Ingas* there was a Royal high Way, made by Hand, and the Labour of Men, which began at this City, and reach'd to that of *Cuzco*; whence another as great and Magnificent was carry'd on as far as the Province of *Chile*, which is above 1200 Leagues from the City of *Quito*. On which Roads at every three or four Leagues there were stately Palaces of great Men, richly furnish'd. This Road may be compar'd to the Way made by the *Romans*, which in *Spain* we call, *Camino de la Plata*, or the Silver Road.

Men Spin and Women Plow.

I have been more particular in what relates to the City of *Quito*, than in any of the Cities before spoken of, in Regard, that, as I have before observ'd, it is the first Town of

of *Peru*, on that Side, always in great Repute, and still one of the best in that Kingdom. To conclude with it, the Founder was Captain *Sebastian de Belalcazar*, afterwards *Adelantado*, or Lord Lieutenant, and Governour of the Province of *Popayan*, in the Year 1534.

CHAP. XLI.

Of the Townships there are from Quito *to the Royal Palace of* Thomebamba, *and of some Customs of the Natives.*

THere are 53 Leagues from the City of *St. Francis del Quito* to the Palace of *Thomebamba*. The first Place coming out of that City is call'd *Panzaleo*, the Natives whereof differ a little from their Neigbours, and particularly in the Ligature about their Heads; for by that the Families of the *Indians* are known, and what Provinces they were born in. These and all others within the Kingdom, for above 1200 Leagues in Length, spoke the general Language of the *Ingas*, which is that us'd at *Cusco*; and it was become universal by Order of the *Ingas*, who caus'd such Parents to be punish'd, as did not teach it to their Children. Howsoever they all still retain'd their own peculiar Languages, that had been us'd by their Ancestors. So these of *Panzaleo* had a different Language from those of *Carangue* and *Otabalo*. As to Shape, and Body, they are like those mention'd in the last Chapter, and wear Jerkins without Sleevs, or Collers, open at the Sides to put out their Arms, and at the Top, for the Head to go through; over which they have long Mantles, or Blankets some of Woollen, and others of Cotton. Instead of Shoes, they have *Oxotas*, made of a Root, or Plant call'd *Cabuya*, that shoots out large Stalks, and from them sprout white Fibers like Hemp, very strong and useful, whereof they make their *Oxotas*, which serve instead of Shoes, and about their Heads they bind Breads.

Distinctive Mark.

Language.

Habit.

Some

Some of the Women are habited after the manner of *Cuzco*, very fine, with a long Garment reaching from the Neck to the Feet, with only the Arms out, and girt about them with a String they call *Chumbe*, like a curious gay Garter, but somewhat broader. Over this they throw a thin Mantle, call'd *Liquida*, hanging on their Shoulders, and covering their Feet. To fasten these Mantles they use large Gold, or Silver Pins, broad at the End, call'd *Topos*. About their Heads they bind a very gay Ribbon which they name *Vincha*, and wear *Oxotas* on their Feet. In short, the Dress of the Ladies at *Cuzco* was the finest, and richest of any that was ever seen in the West *Indies*. They are very nice in Combing their Hair, and wear it very long. I shall speak more at large of this Habit of the *Pallas*, or Ladies of *Cuzco*, in another Place.

Between this Town of *Panzaleo*, and the City of *Quito*, there are several Habitations among the Mountains, on both Sides. To the Westward is the Vale of *Uchillo*, and *Languzi*, where the Climate being temperate, most of the things spoken of in the Chapter of *Quito*, thrive well, and the Natives were their Friends, and Confederates. In these Parts they did not devour one another, nor were they so Wicked as some of the Natives of the Provinces already spoken of. They had formerly great Places of Worship Dedicated to several Gods, as they themselves give out. After they were subdu'd by the *Inga* Kings, they Offer'd Sacrifices to the Sun, and ador'd him as their God.

Yumba Mountains

Hence a Road strikes off to the Mountains of *Yumba*, where there are some Dwellings, the Natives whereof are not so serviceable as those about *Quito*, nor so submissive; but rather vicious, and haughty; caus'd by their living in an uncooth Country, which being hot, and fruitful affords them all Sorts of Dainties. These also Worshipp'd the Sun, and were in other Respects like their Neighbours, having been, as well as they, subdu'd by the great *Topaynga Yupangue*, and his Son *Guaynacapa*. Another way to the Eastward leads to the *Indians* call'd *Quixos*, in all Respects like the last.

Mulahalo Town.

Three Leagues beyond *Panzaleo*, is the Palace and Town of *Mulahalo*, which tho' small at present, because the Natives are consum'd, had formerly Lodgings for the *Ingas*, or their Commanders,

Commanders, when they travell'd that way, and great Store Houses to furnish the Army. On the right Hand of this Town of *Mulahalo* is a burning Mountain, which the *Indians* say formerly cast out so many Stones, and such Abundance of Ashes, as destroy'd a considerable Part of the Habitations that Eruption reach'd to. Some will have it, that before it broke out, dreadful Noises were heard, and hellish Apparitions seen. What these *Indians* report of this burning Mountain seems to be true, for at the Time, when the *Adelantado Don Pedro de Alvarado*, Governour of the Province of *Guatimala*, came into *Peru* with his Fleet, and landed in this Country of *Quito*, the *Spaniards* who came with him affirm they thought it had rain'd Ashes for several Days; which 'tis likely was some such Eruption, whereof there are many about those Mountains, proceeding in all Probability from great Veins of Sulphur.

Fiery Eruption.

A little beyond *Mulahalo* is the Town of *Tacunga*, with the great Palace, which was not inferior to that of *Quito*, and the Remains, tho' ruinous still testify its Grandeur; for it plainly appears on the Walls of some of the Rooms, where the Gold Sheep, and other costly Ornaments were fix'd on them. These rich Embellishments were chiefly in the Apartment appointed for the *Inga* Kings, and in the Temple of the Sun, where they offer'd Sacrifices, and perform'd their Superstitious Worship; to which also belong'd several Virgins, Dedicated to the Service of the Temple, whom, as has been said, they call'd *Mamaconas*. Tho' I have said there were Lodgings, and Store Houses in those Towns we are pass'd, yet in the Days of the *Ingas* there was no Royal Palace in them, nor any Principal Temple, as there was in this Place we speak of, nor in the other Towns we shall mention'd farther on, till we come to *Tomebamba*, as will appear hereafter.

Tacunga *Town and Palace.*

In this Town the *Ingas* had a high Steward, whose Business it was to gather in the Tribute of the Neighbouring Country, and lay it up, and here was a great Number of *Mitimaes*. The *Ingas* considering that the City of *Cuzco* was the Metropolis of their Empire, where all Laws were Enacted, and whence the Commanders were sent to the Wars; and that the said City was above 600 Leagues from *Quito*, and farther still from *Chile*; and knowing that all this

Mitimaes *what they were.*

this vaſt Tract of Land was inhabited by barbarous Nations, ſome of them very Warlike; for the Peace and Tranquility of their Empire, they ever ſince the Days of the *Inga Yupangue*, Father to the great *Topaynga*, and Grandfather to *Guaynacapa* ſettled this Method; which was, that as ſoon as they had Conquer'd one of theſe great Provinces, they order'd 6, 10, or 12000 Families, or as many as they thought fit, to remove from thence into another Province like that they came from, in Climate and Nature; thoſe of a cold Country into a Cold, and thoſe of a Hot into the like, and theſe People were call'd *Mitimaes*, ſignifying *Indians* come from one Country to another. Theſe had Lands aſſign'd them to till, and Places to build their Houſes on, and they had Orders from the *Ingas* punctually to obey the Commands of their Governours, and Officers; ſo that if the Natives rebell'd, the *Mitimaes* ſtanding by the Governours, the others were immediately puniſh'd, and brought under Subjection to the *Ingas*. So on the other Side, if the *Mitimaes* happen'd to mutiny, they were cruſh'd by the Natives; and thus thoſe great Men were ſecur'd againſt Rebellions, and kept Store of Proviſions in all Countries, moſt of the People being, as has been ſaid, remov'd from one Place to another. They had another Politick Contrivance to gain the Affections of the Natives, which was that they never abrogated the Dominion of the *Caciques*, who had it by inheritance, and were Natives; but if any one of them committed a Crime, or was guilty of ſuch Offence as deſerv'd he ſhould be depos'd, they beſtow'd the *Caciqueſhip* on his Son, or Brother, enjoyning all Perſons to obey him.

Having given this Account of the *Mitimaes*, I muſt return to the main Subject, and obſerve, that at this great Palace of *Tacunga* there were many of them, whoſe Buſineſs it was to perform whatſoever was Enjoin'd them by the *Inga*'s Steward. About this Palace on all Sides, are the Dwellings and Lands of the *Caciques* and Prime Men, well furniſh'd with Proviſions.

At the Time when the laſt Battel was fought in *Peru*, in the Vale of *Xaquixaguana*, where *Gonzalo Pizarro* was kill'd

kill'd, about 200 *Spaniards* of us set out from the Province of *Popayan*, with the *Adelantado*, or Lord Lieutenant *Don Sebastian de Belalcazar*, to join his Majesty's Forces against the Rebels, and some of us, for we did not all March together, coming to this Town, they furnish'd us with Provisions, and all other Necessaries, so orderly, and plentifully, that I know not where it could have been done better; for they had in one Place great Store of Rabits, in another of Swine, in another of Poultry, and so of Sheep, Lambs, and other things, and thus they supply'd all that came that Way. *Orderly Stores.*

They are all Cloath'd in their Tunicks, and Mantles, some rich and gay, and others courser, according to their Ability. The Women are also clad as I describ'd those at *Mulahalo*, and their Language is almost the same. Their Houses are all of Stone, and cover'd with Straw; some large, and some small, according to the Owner, or his Substance. The Lords and Commanders had several Wives; but one of them was to be chief, and her Issue to Inherit. They ador'd the Sun, and when the great Men dy'd they dug them Graves on the Hills, or in Fields, where they laid their Bodies with their Treasure, Weapons, Garments, beautiful Wives alive, and a considerable Quantity of Provision. This Custom of burying the Dead was Practis'd in most of these Parts of the *West Indies*, by the Advice of the Devil, who perswaded them, they should go in that manner to the Kingdom he had provided for them. They made great Lamentation for their dead, and the Wives that were not bury'd with the Servants, cut off their Hair, and wept continually for a Year. They us'd drinking like those above mention'd, never fail'd to eat in the morning, and din'd on the Ground, without regarding Table Cloths, or Napkins. After eating their *Indian* Wheat, and Fish, or Flesh, they spent the whole Day in drinking *Chicha*, a Liquor, made of their Corn, being seldom without the Cups in their Hands. They were very punctual at their *Areytos*, that is, their Dances, Men and Women holding orderly Hand in Hand, and moving round, to the Sound of a Drum, singing the Actions of their Ancestors, and drinking till they very drunk. When thus beside themselves, *Habit.* *Dancing.*

ſelves, ſome took the Women they lik'd, whom they carry'd into any Houſe, and lay with them, not thinking it any Diſgrace, as being void of Shame, regardleſs of Honour, and Deſpiſers of the World; for they thought of nothing but devouring what they got by their Labour. As far as we could judge they believ'd the Immortality of the Soul, and knew there was a Creator of all things, by obſerving the Greatneſs of the Heavens, the motions of the Sun, Moon and Stars, and other wounderful Works of Nature; yet being deluded by the Devil, they thought he had Power over all things. However many of them being ſenſible of his wicked Practiſes, and that he never deals ſincerely, hated, and rather obey'd him out of Fear, than for any Divinity they conceiv'd there was in him. They paid great Reſpect to the Sun, and Worſhipp'd him as a God. The Prieſts were extraordinary ſanctify'd, and much honour'd in all Places. I could ſay more of the Cuſtoms of theſe *Indians*, which being almoſt general to them all, I ſhall deliver in paſſing through other Provinces, and will conclude this Chapter, adding, that theſe People of *Tacunga* in Fight us'd, Pikes made of Palm-Tree Wood, Darts, and Slings. They are ſwarthy, as thoſe above; the Women loving, and ſome of them Beautiful. There are ſtill many of the *Mitimaes*, as when the *Ingas* were Sovereigns.

Chap. XLII.

Of the Country from Tacunga *to* Riobamba, *and what happened there between the* Adelantado Don Pedro de Alvarado, *and the Marſhal* Don Diego de Almagro.

DEparting *Tacunga*, along the great Road that leads to the City of *Cuzco*, we come to the Store Houſes of *Muliambato*; of which no more needs be ſaid, but that the *Indians* inhabiting there are of the ſame Nation, and Behaviour, as thoſe of *Tacunga*. Here were Apartments, and

Muliambato *apartments.*

and Store houses, as usual, of such things as the Officers of the *Ingas* directed, and they were subordinate to the High Steward residing at *Tacunga*, that being the Head; as *Quito*, *Tomebamba*, *Caxamalca*, *Xauxa*, *Bilcas*, *Paria*, and others were, being the Chief Seats of Kingdoms, or Diocesses, as every one will please to call them, where was the Residence of Commanders, and Governors; who had Power to administer Justice, and to raise Armies, if any War, or Rebellion broke out; tho' they did not do any thing of great Moment, without acquainting the *Ingas*. To this Purpose, matters were so well order'd, that any News was carry'd from *Quito* to *Cuzco* in 8 Days, by the Post; for there was a little House at every half League, in which two *Indians* always liv'd with their Wives. As soon as ever the News, that was to be carry'd on, came thither, one of the two ran that half League, without stopping, and before he came to the little House cry'd out, delivering his Message, which he who was in that House having hear'd he ran the other half League so swiftly, that the Country being uneven, and craggy, no Horses, or Mules could make so much Speed.

From *Muliambato* the Road goes on to the River *Ambato*, where there are also Store houses, like the last. Three Leagues from thence are the sumptuous Apartments, and Store houses of *Mocha*, so great, that I was amaz'd to behold them, but since the *Ingas* lost their Dominion, all the Palaces, Store houses, and other mighty Works of theirs are gone to Ruin, so that scarce any thing remains but the Plans, and some Walls, which being of Stone, and curiously wrought, will last many Ages, without being quite consum'd. About *Mocha* there are some *Indian* Towns, in all Respects like the last spoken of.

Ambato River.

Mocha Store house

To the Westward are the *Indians* call'd *Sichos*, and to the Eastward the *Pillaros*, all of them Abounding in Provisions; because the Soil is Fertil, and there are great Flocks of Deer, some of those we call Sheep of *Peru*, and Plenty of Rabits, Partridges, Turtle Doves, and other Game. Besides the *Spaniards* in these Fields have Numerous Herds of Cows, which increase considerably, because there is excellent Pasture; Multitudes of Goats, the Land being proper for them, so that they want for nothing; and as

Sichos and Pillaros Indians.

for Swine, there are more, and those better than in most Parts of the *West Indies*, whereof as good Hams, and Flitchies are made, as in any Part of *Spain*.

Riobamba *Structure.*

From *Mocha* the way goes on to the great Apartments of *Riobamba*, which are nothing inferior to those of *Mocha*; and stand in the Province of the *Puruaes*, amidst pleasant, and delightful Plains, much resembling those of *Spain* in Temperature, Herbs, Flowers, and other Particulars, as is well known to such as have travell'd through them. At *Riobamba* the City of *Quito* was settled for some Time, till remov'd thence, to the Place where it now stands; besides which there is another Reason, why these Apartments of *Riobamba* are memorable. For the *Adelantado Don Pedro de Alvarado*, Governour of the Province of *Guatimala*, which borders on the mighty Kingdom of *New Spain*, sailing thence with a Fleet, in which were Abundance of Gentlemen of good Note, and Landing, with his *Spaniards*, on the then much talk'd of Coast of *Quito*, he struck into certain rough and craggy Mountains, where his Men endur'd Hunger, and other Hardships. I cannot proceed without saying something of the Toils and Difficulties these and other *Spaniards* went through, in the Discovery of the *West Indies*, for I am positively convinc'd, no Nation, or People in the World ever endur'd the like. It is very wonderful that so long a Voyage, and such an immense Tract of Land, fill'd with so many several Nations, should be discover'd in less than 60 Years, making Way through uncooth, and craggy Mountains, and Deserts, where there was not the least Track; and that all these should be conquer'd, and subdu'd, and above 200 Cities newly founded in them. No Doubt but those who have perform'd so much deserve greater Commendation, and Honour, than my Pen can express, or my Mind conceive. One thing I can deliver as a certainty, which is, that they suffer'd so much Hunger, and Fatigue, that many threw away Burdens of Gold, and precious Emerands, for want of Strength to carry them. But to proceed, the coming of *Don Pedro de Alvarado*, being known at *Cuzco*, by the authentick Information of *Gabriel de Rojas*; the Governour *Don Francisco Pizarro*, tho' then busy in setling Christian Inhabitants in that City, departed thence to take Possession of the South Sea Coast, and

Alvarado *in* Quito.

and of the Plains, and order'd his Partner, the Marshal *Don Diego de Almagro* to repair, with all possible Speed to the Province of *Quito*, and take upon him the Command of the Forces then under his Lieutenant *Sebastian de Belalcazar*, and so to secure all things the best he could. The active Marshal travell'd without allowing himself Rest to the Province of *Quito*, and took upon him the Command of the Troops he found there, treating Captain *Belalcazar* roughly, for having departed from *Tangaraca*, without the Governours Orders. After several other Passages, which I mention in their Place, the *Adelantado Don Pedro de Alvarado* with many Gentlemen of good Note drew near to the Place where *Don Diego de Almagro* then was; between whom some things pass'd, that made many believe they would come to Battle; yet by the Interposition of the Licentiate *Caldera*, and other discreet Persons, they agreed, That the *Adelantado* should leave the Fleet, which brought him, in *Perú*, with all the Stores belonging to it, and all the Arms, and Men; and that 100000 Pieces of Eight should be given him for the Charges he had been at. This being concluded upon, the Marshal took upon him the Command of the Forces, and *Alvarado* went away to the City of *Lima*; where the Governour *Don Francisco Pizarro*, knowing how Matters had been concerted, expected, and paid him the Honour and Respect that was due to so great a Commander; who having receiv'd his 100000 Pieces of Eight, return'd to his own Government of *Guatimala*. All this happen'd and was concluded in the Plain, and Apartments of *Riobamba*, I am now treating of. In this same Place Captain *Belalcazar*, afterwards Governour of the Province of *Popayan*, had a sharp Ingagement with the *Indians*, many of whom being kill'd, the *Spaniards* remain'd Victorious.

Agrees with Almagro.

CHAP. XLIII.

Containing what is worth observing among the other Indians, *till we come to the Palace of* Tomebamba.

Puruaes Indians.

THese Apartments of *Riobamba*, I said before were in the Lands of the *Puruaes*, being the best peopled Part of the Territory of *Quito*, the Inhabitants of a good Disposition, and all clad, both Men and Women, using the same Customs as their Neighbours, and a binding about their Heads, to be distinguish'd by; their Hair for the most part long, which some put into very small Breaths. They worshipp'd the Sun, and follow'd the other Superstitions introduc'd by the *Ingas*; burying their Dead as has been said of others with their Treasure, Weapons and Wives; which some *Indians* of credit have told me they did, because the Devil made them fancy they sometimes saw those who had been long dead, walking about the Fields, adorn'd with those things and attended by their Wives that had been bury'd alive, and therefore they thought the Souls had need of such Provision.

Tinguragua *Mountain.*

To the Eastward of *Riobamba* there are many Villages on the Mountain next the Source of the River of the *Amazons*, and the Mountain call'd *Tinguragua*, on which there are also Abundance of Dwellings. The Inhabitants of which Places are like the rest before mention'd in all Respects, go cloath'd, have Houses of Stone, were subdu'd by the *Ingas*, speak the Language of *Cuzco*, and have others of their own. To the Westward is another snowy Mountain, call'd *Urcolazo*, thinly Inhabited. Near this Mountain is a Road that goes to the City of *Santiago* call'd *Guayaquil*.

Cayambi, *and* Teocaxas.

From *Riobamba* we go to another *Inga* Structure call'd *Cayambi*, all the Country about being plain, and very cold. Next we come to the *Tambos*, or Apartments of *Teocaxas*, seated in a spacious plain, without any Inhabitants, and very cold, where the Battle call'd of *Teocaxas* was fought, between

between the Native *Indians*, and Captain *Sebastian de Belalcazar*, which lasted all Day, and was very Bloody, and yet neither Side came off Victorious.

Three Leagues from hence are the great Apartments of *Tiguizambi*, on the right Hand whereof is *Guayaquil*, and its Mountains, and on the left *Pomallata*, *Quizna*, *Mocas*, and others till we come to the Territories of *Rio Grande*. Beyond this Place, in the Bottom stands the Apartment of *Chanchan*, which the Natives call *Yungas*, signifying hot Country, because it is so, and here by Reason there is no Snow, or excessive cold; such Trees or other things grow as will not thrive in the other colder Parts, and therefore all those who live in hot, or temperate Vales, or Plains, are call'd *Yungas* to this Day, which Name it is likely they will always retain. The Distance from this Place to the Royal Palace of *Tomebamba* is almost 20 Leagues; all which Way there are such Store houses, and Lodgings of the *Ingas*, at every 2, 3, or 4 Leagues. Among them there are two of greatest Note, the one call'd of *Cannaribamba*, and the other of *Hatuncanari*, whence the Natives had their Name, and their Province that of *Cannares*, which it still holds. On both Sides of this great Road there are many Provinces and Districts, which I do not mention particularly, because being subdu'd by the *Ingas*, they were in all Respects like the rest of those People, and have been since converted to the Christian Faith. All along this Road there are several small Rivers, some greater, but few considerable, the Water of them all very good, and Bridges over them. Before the *Spaniards* conquer'd this Kingdom there were great Numbers of *Peru* Sheep, and those Creatures they call *Guanacos* and *Vicunnas*, on all the Mountains, and Plains; but so many have been destroy'd, that they are much thinner. No Wolves, or other noxious Beasts, or Animals are found in these Parts, except the Tigres, on the Mountains of *Buenaventura*, and some small Lions, and Bears. In the Braks, and woody Parts, there are also some Snakes, and every where Foxes, *Chuchas*, and other wild Creatures that Country affords, besides great Plenty of Partridges, Pidgeons, Turtle Doves, and Deer; in the Territory of *Quito* Abundance of Rabits, and some *Dantas* on the Mountains.

Yungas Indians.

CHAP.

CHAP. XLIV.

Of the sumptuous Palace at Tomebamba, *in the Province of* Cannares.

I Have already, in some Parts of this Book, given Hints of the mighty Power of the *Ingas*, of their great Valour, and how throughout their Dominons, extending above 1200 Leagues along the Coast, they had their Deputies, and Governours, and great Apartments, and Store houses furnish'd with all Necessaries for their Armies. In some of them they kept Spears, in several Darts, in others *Oxotas*, which as has been said were instead of Shoes, and other Sorts of Weapons us'd by them in others. So some contain'd costly Garments, others coarser, and others Provisions of all Sorts. Thus when the Sovereign was in his Apartment, and the Men Quarter'd, there wanted nothing that was proper for them, from the poorest to the most Valuable thing. Being thus supply'd, if the Men happen'd to commit any Disorders, or Robberies in the Neighbouring Country, they were immediatly punish'd, with the utmost Severity; the *Ingas* being so rigorous in this particular, that they did not spare their own Sons. And notwithstanding there were such Numbers of those Store houses, that the Kingdom seem'd to be full of them, yet at every ten or twenty Leagues, sometimes more, and sometimes less, they had in most Provinces stately Palaces for the Kings, with a Temple of the Sun, serv'd by Priests, and the Virgin *Mamaconas* already mention'd, and greater Magazines than the Common Sort, where the *Inga*'s Governour, and Commander in Chief resided, with the *Mitimaes*, and other Attendants. In Time of Peace, when the King did not travel that way, it was his Care to receive the Tribute, throughout his District, to furnish the Store houses, and attend other Matters of Moment. The Palaces were very great, for tho' a King dy'd, his Successor never destroy'd or suffer'd any of them to go to Ruin, but rather enlarg'd, and beautify'd them, each building a new one, and ordering his Predecessors to be richly adorn'd.

This

This famous Palace of *Tomebamba*, ſtanding as has been ſaid, in the Province of *Canares*, was one of the moſt ſumptuous, and richeſt in *Peru*, and the moſt regular Structure; in ſo much that the very Ruins are an undeniable Teſtimony, that all the *Indians* ſay of it is true. Weſt of it lies the Province of *Guancabilcas*, being the Territory of the City *Guayaquil*, and *Puerto Viejo*; and to the Eaſtward is the great River of the *Amazons*, with its Mountains. The Palace is ſeated upon the Conflux of two ſmall Rivers, in a Plain about 12 Leagues in Compaſs. The Country cold, and abounding in Deer, Rabits, Partridges, Turtle Doves, and other Foul. The Temple of the Sun was all of Stone curiouſly Wrought, ſome of a vaſt Bigneſs, ſome quite Black, and others like Jaſper. Several *Indians* ſaid that moſt of the Stones, whereof the Palace, and Temple conſiſted were brought from the City *Cuzco*, by Order of King *Guaynácapa*, and the great *Topaynga*, his Father, being drawn with great Ropes, which, if true, is very wonderful, conſidering the Number and Bulk of the Stones, and the Length of the Way. The Portals of ſeveral Apartments were curiouſly adorn'd, and painted, and ſome Emerauds, and other precious Stones ſet in them, and within the Walls of the Temple, and of the *Ingas* Palace, plated with pure Gold, with many Figures Carv'd in the ſame Metal. The Covering was of Straw, ſo artificially laid on, that unleſs conſum'd by Fire, it will laſt many Ages. In the Rooms there were Bundles of Straw made of Gold, with many Sheep, Lambs, Foul, and other things grav'd on the Walls. Beſides all this, they tell us there was an immenſe Treaſure in Pots, Pitchers, and other Veſſels, and great Numbers of Cotton Cloaths ſet with Gold Plates, and *Chaquira*. In fine, all I can ſay will fall ſhort of the vaſt Wealth the *Ingas* had in their Palaces, which were kept very orderly, and Abundance of Goldſmiths employ'd to Work ſuch things as I have ſpoken of. The Woolen Cloth there was in the Stores, had it not been laviſh'd would have been of mighty Value. The Virgins Dedicated to the Service of the Temple were above 200, very beautiful, of the Province of *Canares*, and the Territory ſubject to the *Ingas* Steward, reſiding there. They and the Prieſts were plentifully ſup-

Tomebamba Palace.

ply'd by those, who had it in Charge to furnish the Temple; at whose Gates they had Porters, some of them reported to be Eunuchs, and entrusted to look to the *Mamaconas*, so they call'd those Virgins. Near the Temple, and the Apartment of the *Ingas*, were Abundance of Lodgings to Quarter the Soldiers, and greater Storehouses than the Ordinary, always well furnish'd, tho' never so much were us'd; the Controlers keeping exact Accounts, after their Manner, of all that was Receiv'd, and Deliver'd out, according to the Sovereigns Orders.

Cannares their Habit

The Natives of this Province *de los Cannares* are well shap'd and countenanc'd. They wear their Hair very long, and wound once about their Heads, which with a wooden Crown they have, as thin as the Rim of a Sieve, shows them to be *Cannares*, this being their distinctive Mark. The Women do the same, and are by it as well known as their Husbands. The Men are clad in Woollen and Cotton, with *Oxotas*, above describ'd, on their Feet. Some of the Women are Beautiful, very Lustful, and fond of *Spaniards*; and at the same time laborious, for they dig, sow, and reap; whilst many of their Husbands are at home Spinning, Weaving, Dressing their Arms, or Cloaths, adorning their Faces, and attending other Womanish Employments. When any *Spanish* Forces us'd formerly to March through their Country, they being then oblig'd to furnish People to carry the Baggage, many of them sent their Wives and Daughters, and stay'd at home themselves. This I saw practic'd, when we march'd to join the Licenciate *Gasca*, his Majesty's President; at which time they gave us many Women to carry our Baggage.

Cruelty of Atabalipa.

Some *Indians* said they did so, because of the great Scarcity of Men, and vast Numbers there are of Women, occasion'd by the Cruelty *Atabalipa* exercis'd on the Natives, when he enter'd this Province after he had at *Ambato* overthrown, and kill'd *Atoco*, General to his Brother *Guascar Inga*. They affirm, that notwithstanding the Men, and Children went out with green Boughs, and and Palm-Tree Leaves, to sue for Mercy, he with a stern Countenance order'd his Soldiers to Butcher them all, and thus a great

great Number of Men, and Boys was destroy'd. So that of those who surviv'd there were 15 Women to one Man, and therefore they did whatsoever was enjoin'd them by their Husbands, or Parents. Their Houses are small, built with Timber, and cover'd with Straw. The Soil is fruitful; and has Plenty of Provisions, and Game. Their Customs, and Worship were the same as mention'd of others and they are now all Christians.

Many Armies rendevous'd under the *Ingas*, about this Palace of *Tomebamba*. When an *Inga* dy'd his Successor, as soon as enthron'd, sent Governours to *Quito* and this Place, ordering them to build noble Palaces, as his Predecessors had done. The *Orejones* of *Cuzco*, who are the most knowing Men in the Kingdom, inform us, that the *Inga Yupangue*, and his Son the Great *Topayngа*, who built the Temple, did both of them delight in residing here, more than in any other Part; and they add, that when *Guaynacapa* was there, he heard of the first coming of the *Spaniards*, at the Time when *Don Francisco Pizarro*, and his 13 Companions, who were the first Discoverers, appear'd upon his Coast, and that he said, a strange People, like those in the Ship should rule the Kingdom, after his Days. This stately Palace is now ruin'd, but still shows what it was.

This Province of *Cannares* is very large, and full of Rivers, in which there is much Wealth. In the Year 1544. such Rich Mines were discover'd on them, that the Inhabitants of *Quito* took out above the Value of 800000 Pieces of Eight in Gold, and so prodigious was the Plenty of this Metal, that many drew out in their Vessels more Gold than Earth. This I affirm as certain Truth, and I spoke with one, who drew out above the Value of 700 Pieces of Eight at one Draught; besides that we know not what the *Indians* got. Wheat, Barley, Vines and all other Product of *Spain* thrives well in every Part of this Province, which yields also very pleasant Fruit of the Country. There are excellent Situations for building of Cities, and the Viceroy *Blasco Nunnez Vela*, when he fled from *Gonzalo Pizarro*, and his Adherents, declar'd, if he were ever restor'd to the Government, he would build a City in those Plains, and divide the *Indians* among the

Vast Plenty of Gold.

Inhabitants, but as it happened he was kill'd. Yet *Gonzalo Pizaro* order'd Captain *Alonso de Mercadillo* to found a City there, which was not perform'd, because this was look'd upon as the Territory of *Quito*, and therefore he did it in the Province of *Choparra*, as I shall soon shew. The Distance from *St. Francisco de Quito* to this Palace is 55 Leagues. Here I will leave the High Way I am now upon, to give an Account of the Towns, and Provinces there are in the Liberties of the Cities of *Puerto Viejo*, and *Guayaquil*, and having spoken of them will return to the Road, where I left off.

CHAP. XLV.

Of the Road from the Province of Quito, *to the Coast of the South Sea, and Liberties of the City of* Puerto Viejo.

BEing come to *Tomebamba*, I would willingly have pass'd by without speaking of *Puerto Viejo*, and *Guayaquil*, because I was not much in those Parts, and besides the Natives are so ignorant that very little can be learnt of them, but the Desire of Satisfying the curious, oblig'd me to give the best Account I was able of what I found my self, and receiv'd by credible Information, which having done I will return to the great Road.

There is no direct way from *Tomebamba* to the Coast, except that which goes to the Territory of *St. Miguel*, or *St. Michael*, the first Town built by the *Spaniards* in *Peru*; but from *Quito* the Road turns off to *Quaque*, the first *Indian* Dwelling on that Side. Again not far from *Tomebamba*, and in the Territory of *Quito*, there is a Province call'd *Chumbo*, before we come to which there are several other Habitations of *Indians*, all of them clad, and the Women handsome, among whom there are also such Store houses and Apartments as we have already mention'd, and they were subject to the *Ingas*, for which

Chumbo, *Province.*

which Reason they us'd the same Language, and had the same Worship, and Manners as those before spoken of, being like them since converted to Christianity. At certain Times they have Meetings of the Prime Men, who there confer together about the publick good, and their own private Affairs. All the Natives of these and other Parts of *Peru* wear a certain Sign, by which they are known wheresoever they go. When I was at *Cuzco* People resorted thither from several Parts, and by those Signs we knew they were some of them *Chanches*, others *Cannas*, others *Collas*, others *Guancas*, others *Cannares*, others *Chachapoyas*, and so of the rest, which was an ingenious Invention to know one another in Peace, and prevent Mistakes in Time of War, when they were assembled by their Sovereign from several Nations, tho' they were all beardless, countenanc'd alike, spoke the same Language, and differ'd not in Habit. There are now Christian Churches every where, and great Care is taken in instructing the People.

Distinctive Marks.

From this Province of *Chumbo*, the Way for 14 Leagues is all rugged, and in some Places very Troublesome, till we come to a River, on which there are always Natives with Floats, to carry Passengers along it to the Pass they call of *Guaynacapa*, said to be 12 Leagues from the Island of *Puna*, on the one Side, and on the other there were Native *Indians*, not so well civiliz'd as those we have pass'd because they had not been entirely subdu'd by the *Ingas*.

CHAP. XLVI.

Of some Particulars relating to the Province of Puerto Viejo *and the Equinoctial.*

THE first Sea-Port in the Kingdom of *Peru* is that of *Passao*, at which, and the River of *Santiago* the Government of *Don Francisco Pizarro* commenc'd; for all beyond it Northward, belongs to the Province of *Rio de San*

Passao *Port the first in* Peru.

San Juan, or *St. John's* River; so that *Passao* may be said to lye within the District of the City of *Santiago de Puerto Viejo*, which Country being so close to the Equinoctial, the Natives are not look'd upon as very healthy,

Ancient Cosmographers were much mistaken, when they affirm'd, that the Lands under the Equinoctial were not habitable, by Reason of the excessive Heat. This Equinoctial is well known to be an imaginary Line running round the Globe, from East to West, at equal Distance from both the Poles, and is so call'd, because, when the Sun comes one it, twice a Year, the Days and Nights are of an equal Length. *Virgil*, *Ovid*, and other great Men concluded that the Sun's Rays darted down under it so directly that no Man could possible live there. Others thought some Part of it might be inhabited, following the Opinion of *Ptolomy*, who says, *We are not to believe that the Torrid Zone is altogether inhabitable.* Others again maintain'd it was not only free from excessive Heat, but extraordinary Temperate. This *St. Isidorus* asserts, in the first Book of his Etymologies, where he says, the Terrestial Paradise lies to the Eastward, under the Equinoctial, being a most temperate, and delightful Place. Experience has now taught us, that not only the Part under the Equinoctial, but the whole Torrid Zone, extending from the Northern to the Southern Tropick is habitable, wealthy and fruitful; because the Days, and Nights are all the Year about of an Equal Length; so that the Coolness of the Night, moderates the Heat of the Day, and the Land is thus continually in a Temper to produce its Fruits. This is what naturally belongs to it, tho' in some Places it differs accidentally. The Tropick of *Cancer*, is 470 Leagues, allowing 20. to a Degree, from the Line, in 23½ of North Latitude, whither the Sun comes on the 11th of *June*, and never passes it; but returns thence towards the Equinoctial, on which it is on the 13th of *September*, proceeding thence to the Tropick of *Capricorn* 470 Leagues to the Southward, that is to 23 Degrees and and half, so that the two Tropicks are 940 Leagues distance from one another, and this Space is what the Ancients call'd the Torrid Zone, that is, a Country scorch'd, and

Torrid Zone Temperate.

and burning; becauſe the Sun moves over it all the Year.

To return to the Province of *Puerto Viejo*, the Natives of it are not long liv'd; but whether the *Spaniards* will be ſo, or no, I know not, by Reaſon that in my Time the Wars conſum'd more than Diſeaſes. The People are of a middle Stature: and their Land extraordinary fruitful, as yielding Abundance of *Indian* Wheat, *Yuca*, *Agi*, Patatoes, and many other Roots of good Suſtenance. Beſides there is Plenty of Excellent *Guayavas*, of two, or three ſeveral Sorts, *Guavas*, *Aguacates*, two Kinds of *Tunas*, the one white, and of a delicious Taſte; *Caymitos*, another Fruit they call *Cerezillas*, or little Cherries, *Spaniſh* and *Indian* Melons; Beans, and Grain; as alſo Orange, and Lime Trees, Plantans, and in ſome Parts curious Pine-Apples. The Country ſwarms with thoſe Swine I ſaid at *Uraba* had their Navels on their Backs, which is only an Excreſcency; but no Navel appearing underneath, the *Spaniards* ſaid it was above, and their Fleſh is very delicious. Nor is there any want of *Spaniſh* Swine; the beſt reliſh'd Veniſon in *Peru*; great Covies of Partridges, and Flights of Pidgeons, Turtle Doves, Pea-Hens, Pheaſants, and many other Birds. Among them is one they call *Yuta*, as big as a large Gooſe, which the *Indians* breed in their Houſes, and they are Tame, and good Meat. Another call'd *Maca*, ſomething ſmaller than a Cock, of moſt delicate Colours, the Beak thicker than a Man's Finger, equally divided into two ſprightly Colours, Red and Yellow. On the Mountains there are ſome Foxes, Bears, little Lions, Tigers, and Snakes; but they all rather ſhun Man, than aſſault him. There are alſo other Birds of Night, and Prey, both on the Coaſt, and Inland, and ſome *Condores*, and thoſe they call *Gallinazas*, and by another Name *Auras*, being ſtinking Birds. On the Mountains, and in the Brakes there are large Woods, and Groves, of ſeveral Sorts of Trees, fit for building, and other Uſes. In the Hollow of ſome of them the Bees breed, and make Excellent Honey. Theſe *Indians* have ſeveral Fiſheries, where they take much Fiſh, and among the reſt, a Sort call'd *Bonitos*, which are not good, for they occaſion Fevers, and other Diſtempers. The Men

Puerto Viejo.

Product and Animals.

Men along the greatest Part of this Coast are subject to great red Carbuncles, as big as Walnuts, which break out on their Forheads, Noses, and other Parts, and besides the Uneasiness they cause, are a great Deformity, thought to proceed from eating some Sort of Fish. Whatsoever is the Occasion, they belong to that Coast, and some *Spaniards* have had them, as well as the Natives.

Natives. There are two Sorts of People along this Coast, and on the Lands belonging to the Cities of *Puerto Viejo*, and *Guayaquil*; for from Cape *Passaos*, and the River of *Santiago*, as far as the Town of *Zalango*, the Men's Faces are wrought, from the Top of the Ear down to the Chin, as broad as every one pleases, some more, and others less, like the *Moors*. The Women have the same Sort of Work on their Faces, and both they and their Husbands wear Jerkins, and Mantles, or Blankets of Cotton, and some of Wollen. They use some Ornaments of Gold, and Strings of very small red Beads, call'd *Chaquira*, which was once an excellent Commodity to barter; for I have seen a considerable Quantity of Gold given for it. In the Province of *Quimbaya*, where the City *Cartago* stands, certain *Caciques*, or great Men gave the Marshal *Robledo*, above the Value of 1500 Pieces of Eight, for less than a Pound of it; but at that Time they would give the Value of 2, or 300 Pieces of Eight for 3, or 4 Bits of Glass made in Imitation of Diamonds. We shall never have Cause to complain of our Bargains with the *Indians*; and I have my self sold an *Indian* a little Axe made of Copper, for its Weight in pure Gold, and the Scales were not very exact. But the Case is alter'd, and they know how to sell what they have, and to buy what they want. The Principal Dwellings of those who carv'd their Faces in this Province are *Passaos*, *Xaramixo*, *Pimpaguace*, *Peclansemeque*, the Vale of *Xauxa*, *Pechonse*, *Monte Christo*, *Apechigue*, *Silos*, *Canilloha*, *Manta*, *Zapil*, *Manavi*, *Xaraguaza*, &c. Their Houses are of Timber, cover'd with Straw; some small, and others bigger, according to the Owners Ability.

CHAP.

CHAP. XLVII.

Whether these Indians *were conquer'd by the* Ingas; *and how they slew some of* Topaynga Yupangue's *Commanders.*

MAny affirm, that the *Ingas* did not subdue these *Indians* of *Puerto Viejo*, I now speak of, yet others maintain the Contrary, declaring they had sovereign Power over them. To this purpose they generally tell us, that *Guaynacapa* came in Person to conquer them; and because they refus'd to obey him in some particulars, he made a Law, that they and their Successors shou'd be oblig'd to draw three of their upper, and three of their lower Teeth; which Custom was long practis'd in the Province of the *Guancabilcas.* But I do not wonder the Multitude, who is all confuse Notions, without ever hitting the Truth, should invent such Chimeras, which wise Men will reckon no better than Fables; and I take Notice of here, once for all, that none may give Credit to such idle Reports, concerning the Affairs of *Peru.* For my Part I only deliver those things I did not see my self, as I receiv'd them from Men of Judgment and Sobriety that were Eye Witnesses, which differ much from what the Giddiheaded Multitude give out.

To come to the Point, I have been inform'd by old *Indian* Commanders, who serv'd under *Guaynacapa*, that in the Days of his Father *Topaynga Yupangue*, some of his Commanders, march'd into this Country with the Forces they had drawn out of the standing Garrisons there were in several Provinces of the Kingdom, who by Art and Policy drew these People over to submit to *Topaynga Yupangue*, and many of their Chiefs carrying Presents, went to pay him Homage, in the Province of the *Paltas*, whom he receiv'd with singular Tokens of Affection, and Favour, giving some of them that came curious Pieces of Woollen Cloth, made at *Cuzco.* Being oblig'd to return to the upper Provinces, where he was so well be-

lov'd, that they call'd him Father, and other honourable Titles, for his Goodness, which gain'd him perpetual Renown; he set out upon affairs of the Government, without being able to visit the Provinces of these *Indians* where he left Governours, and some Natives of *Cuzco*, to instruct them how they were to live, for the better civilizing of them, and to other good Purposes. They were so far from imbracing the good Will of those left among them by *Topaynga*, to put them into a Politer Way of living, than they were acquainted with, and shew them how to till their Lands; that tho' those Persons did not oppress, or offer them any Wrong whatsoever, they murder'd them all, without sparing any one throughout all the Province. They tell us that *Topaynga* was inform'd of this Cruel Act, but having his Hands full of greater Matters at that Time, was fain to connive, not being then able to chastise those, who had so basely murder'd his Commanders, and other Subjects.

Chap. XLVIII.

Of the Manners of these Indians, *and other things relating to them.*

SOme time after, the great *Guaynacapa* reigning at *Cuzco*, came down in Person to visit the Provinces of *Quito*, when he fully conquer'd all these People; tho' it is reported, they first slew more of his Men, and Commanders, than they had done of his Father's, and that more deceitfully, as I shall shew in the next Chapter. It is to be observ'd, that all I write, concerning these former Actions of the *Indians*, before the coming of the *Spaniards*, I receiv'd from themselves; who having no use of Letters, found out another ingenious Invention to preserve the Memory of their Actions, which I shall speak of in my second Part. Tho' these Provinces made *Guaynacapa* Presents of rich Emerauds, Gold, and such other things as they valu'd most, yet there were no Store houses, or Lodgings

gings built in them, as in others; the Reason whereof was, because the Country was unhealthy, and its Towns small, and therefore the *Orejones* would not reside there, as making small Account of it, since they had Room enough to spread in that they already possess'd. No People in *Peru* were so Superstitious, or offer'd so many Sacrifices as these. Their Priests had Charge of the Temples, and the Service of their Idols, representing their false Gods, before whom at set Hours they sung Hymns, and perform'd such Ceremonies as they had learnt of their Ancestors. The Devil appear'd in dreadful Shapes, to such as were appointed for that Function, whom all the *Indians* highly respected. One of these return'd Answers to their Questions, and frequently to save his Reputation made many extravagant Motions, to perswade the People, that the Devil told him strange things, and what was to happen afterwards, which seldom prov'd true, tho' the Devil himself spoke. Yet there has been no Battle, or other Action of Note, among us *Spaniards* in all our distracted Wars, but what the *Indians* every where foretold; yet could never particularize how, or where the thing would fall out; for it is certain that the Devil only guesses at Futurity, and therefore always gives ambiguous Answers, to impose upon the ignorant. They offer'd Gifts, and kill'd Beasts by Way of Sacrifices, in their *Guacas*, which were their Temples, or Places of Worship; and some affirm, they shed the Blood of many *Indians*, as a more acceptable Sacrifice. When they took any of their Neighbours in War, being all assembled together, and made drunk with their Liquor, their Chief Priest kill'd them, with a Knife made of Flint, or Copper, and cutting off their Heads, offer'd them up with the Bodies to the Devil. When any of them were sick, they bath'd often, and offer'd Sacrifices to beg Health. In their Funerals they observ'd the same as has been said of burying living Women, and had such Opinions concerning the Immortality of the Soul, as have been mention'd before.

Superstition.

CHAP. XLIX.

How little these Indians *regarded Virginity in the Women they were to Marry, and of their being addicted to Sodomy.*

Barbarous Practices.

ALL the Provinces subject to the *Ingas* worshipping the Sun, it is needless to repeat it in speaking of them particularly, no more than that they own'd a sovereign Creator of all things. The three upper and three lower Teeth we hinted at before to be drawn by them, was done by the Parents, when their Children were very young, and this they were so far from believing to be a Crime, that they rather look'd upon it as a Meritorious Act, and pleasing to their Gods. They contracted Matrimony like their Neighbours, and I have heard it affirm'd, that for the most Part they deflower'd the Maid that was to be Marry'd beforehand, making use of her in common. To this Purpose I remember, that in some Part of the Province of *Cartagena*, when they Marry'd off their Daughters, and were to deliver them to the Bridegrooms, the Mothers would in the Presence of some of their Kindred deprive them of their Maidenheads, with their Fingers. Thus we see it was reputed more honourable to deliver them to their Husbands even thus corrupted, than with their Virginity. I know not whether Custom is the better, they are both so shameful, but in some Parts the Friends, and Relations us'd to take the Pains of easing the Bride of her Virginity and so deliver'd her to the Husband. The Sons of *Caciques* inherit their Command, and for want of them the next Brothers, who also failing the Succession devolves to the Nephews by Sisters. Some of the Women here are handsome. These *Indians* I speak of make the best Bread of *Maiz*, or *Indian* Wheat, that is to be found in the greatest Part of the *West Indies*; so very well wrought, and relish'd, that it exceeds some of *European* Wheat, which is look'd upon as good. In some of these *Indian* Towns they kept Abundance of Men's Skins

Skins ſtuff'd with Aſhes, as hideous to behold, as thoſe above ſpoken of at *Cali*.

Theſe People being Vicious, and of perverſe Inclinations, tho' they had Plenty of Women; and ſome of them Beautiful, yet I have been very well aſſur'd, that they practis'd the horrid Sin of Sodemy publickly without any Shame, and even to glory in, and boaſt of it. Some Years before this, Captain *Pacheco* and Captain *Olmos*, who is now in *Spain*, after informing them how odious, and wicked an Action that was, inflicted ſevere Puniſhments on thoſe that were found guilty of it. [*They have been all ſince converted, ſo that at this Time, that Race being worn out, they know nothing of their former ill Cuſtoms, or Superſtitions*] *Sodomy.*

CHAP. L.

How the Indians *of* Manta *formerly Worſhipp'd an Emerald as their God, and other things relating to them.*

I Have often read that ſome Nations ador'd the likeneſs of a Bull, others that of a Cock, others a Lion, and ſo ſeveral Creatures, which were it not known to be undoubtedly true, would rather ſeem ridiculous than credible. The *Greeks* were for ſome Ages the moſt renowned People in the World, and Learning Flouriſh'd among them to a great Degree, and yet they were guilty of this Folly; the *Egyptions*, *Bactrians*, and *Babylonians* were no leſs famous, or more free from the ſame Deluſion; the *Romans* excell'd them all, and even they had ſhameful and prepoſterous Deities. Now ſince theſe ſo polite, and civiliz'd Nations could Err ſo groſly; what Wonder that theſe *Indians* we ſpeak of, tho' they ador'd the Sun and Moon, ſhould alſo worſhip Trees, the Sea, the Earth, and whatſoever elſe they took a Fancy to. It is true I have been certainly inform'd, that in all theſe Parts they convers'd with the Devil, who deluded them, appearing *Prepoſterous Worſhips.*

viſibly

visibly to their Priests. In the great Temple of *Pachacama* they worshipp'd a Fox, and other things in other Places, as I shall have occasion to relate. In this Country the Lord of *Manta* had a very large, and rich Emerald, left him by his Ancestors as a thing deserving much Honour, and Esteem, and this they some Days expos'd to publick View; where it was worshipp'd, and ador'd, as if it had contain'd some Deity. When any of the *Indians* were sick, after offering their Sacrifices, they went to pray to the Stone; to which they presented other Stones, the Priest, who convers'd with the Devil, perswading them, that they should recover their Health, by means of those offerings, which afterwards the *Cacique*, and that Impostor apply'd to their own Use, very many resorting to *Manta*, from all the Country about, to offer Sacrifices, and Gifts of Value. Some of the first *Spanish* Discoverers of this Kingdom assur'd me, that much Treasure had been found in this Town of *Manta*, and that it still yielded more Profit to the Proprietors, than any other Place about it. They add, that the Natives would never declare where that large, and precious Stone was hid, tho' they had often threatned the Prime Men upon that Account, so great was the Veneration they had for it.

Manta. *Manta* is upon the Coast, as are the other Towns I have spoken of. The Inland up higher is more Populous, and there are greater Towns; the Natives have a different Language from that on the Coast; but their Provisions, and Fruits are the same; their Houses of Timber, small, and cover'd with Straw, or Palm-Tree Leaves; both they and their Wives were clad. They had some of those we call *Peru* Sheep; but not so numerous as at *Quito*, and about *Cuzco*; nor were they so Superstitious as those on the Coast, or so guilty of Sodomy. There has been great Expectation of finding Gold Mines on these Mountains, and no Question is made, that there is a very rich one of Emerauds, which our Commanders could never prevail with the Natives to discover. It is true, some will have it, that Captain *Olmos* had Information of this Mine, which if he had, I believe he would have reveal'd it to his Brothers, or some other Persons. A very great Number of Emerauds has been found in the Territory of

of *Puerto Viejo*; and they are the finest in the *West Indies*; for tho' there be more in the New Kingdom of *Granada*, yet the best of them are inferior to the ordinary ones of this Country.

The *Caraques*, and their Neighbours are another Race of People, did not cut Works on their Faces, and were more Ignorant than the others, as being free. They made War among themselves, for very trivial Occasions. As soon as an Infant was born, they moulded its Head, and then bound it up between two Boards, so that at 4, or 5 Years of Age, it was broad, or long and had no Pole. This was practis'd by many, who not satisfy'd with the Natural Shape, form'd the Heads to their own Humour; which they said they did to render them more healthy, and fit for Labour. Some of them, particularly those that are below the Town of *Colima*, to the Northward, went naked, and traded with the *Indians* on the Coast that runs towards *St. John*'s River. They tell us, that *Guaynacapa*, after his Commanders had been kill'd, as was said above, came as far as *Colima*, where he order'd a Fort to be built, and seeing the *Indians* go naked went no farther; but turn'd back Commanding some of his Generals to subdue as far as they could, and they then proceeded to the River of *Santiago*. Several *Spaniards* who are still living, of those that came in with the *Adelantado*, or Lord Lieutenant *Don Pedro de Alvarado*, report, and I heard it particularly from the Marshal *Alonso de Alvarado*, the Captains *Garcilasso de la Vega*, and *John de Saavedra*, and another Gentleman, whose Name is *Suer de Cangas*, that when the *Adelantado Don Pedro* landed on the Coast, and came to this Town, they found much Gold, and Silver made up into Vessels, and other things of Value, and so great a Quantity of Emerauds, as would have yielded a vast Sum of Money, had they known and kept them; but most Men affirming they were Glass, tho' some believ'd them to be Stones, they carry'd them to try, to an Anvil, where they broke them in Pieces with a Hammer; alledging, that, if they were Glass they would soon break, and if Stone recover a greater Luster. Thus for want of Skill, they destroy'd many Emerauds; nor did they make any Advanatge of the Gold and Silver; for being

Caraques.

being much distress'd with Hunger, and Cold, they left Burdens of it about the Mountains.

CHAP. LI.

Concluding the Account of the Indians *about* Puerto Viejo, *and the Foundation of that City.*

AS soon as the *Adelantado Don Pedro de Alvarado*, and the Marshal *Don Diego de Almagro* had agreed, in the Plains of *Riobamba*, *Alvarado* repairing to receive the 100000 Pieces of Eight he was to have for his Fleet, *Almagro* gave Orders to Captain *Sebastian de Belalcazar*, for setling the Affairs of *Quito*, and apply'd himself to regulate the maritime Towns along the Coast, which he did at *St. Miguel*, and *Chimo*, and then look'd out a convenient Place for founding of the City *Truxillo*, which was afterwards perform'd by the Marques *Don Francisco Pizarro*. During this Expedition *Don Diego de Almagro* behav'd himself like a Discreet Commander, and being inform'd at the City of *St. Michael*, that the *Spanish* Ships coming from *Tierra Firme*, *Nicaragua*, and *Guatimala* for the Coast of *Peru*, landed Men, who did much Harm to the *Indians* of *Manta*, and others along the Coast of *Puerto Viejo*, he resolv'd to send an Officer to build a City, in a Proper Place, to prevent these Ravages, and protect the Natives, knowing they were numerous. Accordingly he dispatch'd Captain *Francis Pacheco*, with a necessary Number of Men. He, pursuant to his Orders imbark'd at a Place call'd *Piquaza*, and where he thought most convenient founded the City of *Puerto Viejo*, then call'd a Town, on the 12th of *March*, 1535. Whilst he was busy about his Building and Conquest, *Peter de Puelles* came with some *Spaniards*, from *Quito*, where Captain *Belalcazar* was Lieutenant General under *Pizarro*, to people, and inhabit that same Coast of the South Sea; and there was some bickering between them, till the News being carry'd to *Pizarro*, he sent such Orders as

he

he thought most proper for his Majesty's Service, and the Preservation, and good Government of the *Indians*. Thus Captain *Pacheco* having spent almost two Years in subduing, and traversing those Provinces, when Captain *Peter de Puelles* was return'd to *Quito*, founded his City, call'd *Puerto Viejo*, and seated in the most convenient Part of all that Distinct, not far from the South-Sea.

In most Parts of this Territory of *Puerto Viejo*, when they were to bury their dead, they dug very deep Pits, more like Wells than Graves, which being cleans'd from the Earth, when they were to inter the Corps, A Abundance of People met, who all Danc'd, Sung, and Wept at the same time, not forgetting to drink, beating their Drums, and playing upon other Sorts of Musick, that were rather dreadful than pleasant; all which Ceremonies, and others they learnt of their Fore-Fathers, being perform'd, they laid the Body into those deep Graves, and with it, if he was a *Cacique*, or prime Man, two or three of his best belov'd Wives, his Treasure, Meat, and Liquor, as has been said of others. This done they plac'd one of those large Canes I have mention'd there are in those Parts, over his Grave, which being hollow, they took care from Time to Time, to pour into it some of their Liquor they call *Azua*, made of *Indian* Wheat, or other Roots; the Devil having perswaded them, that the Dead Persons drank the Liquor they thus put into the Cane. The Custom of burying Arms, Treasure, and Provisions with the Dead, as has been spoken of, was us'd throughout most of these Parts that have been discover'd and many Provinces added Women, and Boys alive.

Grave.

Azua Liquor.

CHAP.

CHAP. LII.

Of the Wells there are at the Cape of Santa Elena; *what those People tell us of the coming thither of the Giants, and of the Source of Natural Bitumen there.*

HAving spoken of all the Ports from *Panama*, to the most Southern Part of *Chile*, at the Beginning of this Work, it will be needless to repeat them in this Place. I have also mention'd the Principal Towns in this Province, and will therefore now give the best Account I could get of the Giants much spoken of in *Peru*, and said to have landed at Cape *Santa Elena*, in the Territory of *Puerto Viejo*. The Natives inform us, they receiv'd a Tradition from their Parents; which had been of very ancient standing, that there came thither by Sea, on Floats made of Rushes, like great Boats, a Parcel of such Monstrous great Men, that one of a good common Stature did not reach above their Knees. That all their Limbs being proportionable to the Bulk of their Bodies, it was amazing to see what vast Heads they had, with their Hair hanging down on their Backs. Their Eyes they compare to Saucers, and say they had no Beards; but were some of them cloath'd in Skins of Beasts, others in such Garments as Nature provided them, and that they brought no Women. These Men having settled on this Point of Land, building a sort of Town, whereof there are still some Remains to be seen, and finding no Water, to supply this Want, dug Wells of a prodigious Depth, in the solid Rock, till they came to the Water, and afterwards from it upwards lin'd them with Stone, so that they will last many Ages. The Water in them is very good and well tasted, and so cool that it is a Pleasure to drink it. When they had thus settled their Habitations, and dug their Wells, they devour'd, and destroy'd all the Provisions they could find in the Country round about; for they say, that one of them would eat more than

Giants.

than was requisite to maintain 50 of the Natives; and what they found ashore not sufficing them, they caught Abundance of Fish in the Sea. They liv'd much hated by the Natives; because they kill'd their Women endeavouring to make Use of them, and the Men for other Reasons. The *Indians* were not able to destroy those New Intruders, who had possess'd themselves of their Lands; tho' they had several Meetings to that Effect, yet never durst attempt it. Some Years after, these Giants still continuing there, and wanting Women, because the Natives were not fit for them, by Reason of their vast Bulk, or because they were naturally addicted to it, they gave themselves over to the abominable Sin of Sodomy, and all the *Indians* affirm, they receiv'd a Punishment suitable to their Crime, a dreadful Fire falling from Heaven, whilst they were committing the Sin, with a hideous Noise; out of the midst whereof came a bright Angel, with a Sharp, and glittering Sword, wherewith, at one Stroke, he slew them all, and they were consum'd by the Fire; so that nothing of them remain'd but some Bones; and the Skulls, which escap'd the Conflagration, as a Memorial of the Judgment.

This is the Account they give of the Giants, which we are apt to believe, because there have been mighty Bones found in the Place they speak of. I have heard *Spaniards* declare, they have seen a Piece of a Tooth, which if whole would have weigh'd a Pound; and that they had seen a Piece of a Shin Bone of an incredible Magnitude. This is some Proof of what they tell us, besides the Remains of their Habitations, and the Wells they dug. I cannot pretend to give any Account, whence these Monsters should come. Being this very Year 1550 in the City of *Lima*, I was told, that when *Don Antonio de Mendoza* was Viceroy of *New Spain*, some Men's Bones were there found, as big, if not larger than those of the Giants I speak of. Besides I have heard that the Bones of Giants had been found before in a very ancient Tomb, in the City of *Mexico*, or some other Part of that Kingdom; which having been seen by so many, we may reasonably believe, that there were such Giants, and perhaps the same might be in both Places.

Monstrous Bones.

At this same Point of *Santa Elena* is to be seen another very remarkable thing, being certain Springs of Natural Liquid Bitumen, so good that they might use it about Ships instead of Tar, and it runs out hot, which I have not seen in any other Part of the *West Indies* I have travell'd through; but I believe *Gonzalo Hernandez de Oviedo*, in the first Part of his Natural and General History of the *West Indies*, gives an Account of this and other such Sources.

Natural Bitumen.

CHAP. LIII.

Of the Founding of the City Guayaquil, *and how the Natives slew some of* Guaynacapa's *Commanders.*

FArther on to the Eastward stands the City of *Guayaquil*, and within its Territory the *Indians* are *Guancavilcas*, such as I said before draw six of their Teeth, either to comply with some ancient Custom, or in Honour of their false Gods; and having already mention'd their Habit, and Customs it would be superfluous to repeat them. I have before declar'd how the Commanders sent by *Topayngar Yupangue* to reduce the Coast by fair Means, were all treacherously slain by those People. No Care was taken at that Time to revenge that unjust Slaughter; because the *Inga* himself was at *Cuzco*, and his Governors had enough to do to secure the Borders of their Provinces. Afterwards *Guaynacapa* succeeding in the Throne, and proving as brave a Commander as his Father had been, and even more discreet, and ambitious of Rule; he set out with great Speed from *Cuzco*, attended by the Prime *Orejones*, of the two most celebrated Families in that City, who were call'd *Hanancuzcos*, and *Orencuzcos*. After visiting the famous Temple of *Pachacama*, and the Garrisons residing by his Order in the Province of *Xauxa*, and that of *Caxamalca*, and other Places, both on the Mountains, and fruitful Plains, he turn'd away to the Coast, where

Guancavilcas.

where a Fort had been built by his Order at *Tumbez*, tho' some *Indians* say, that was an ancienter Structure. The Inhabitants of the Island *Puna* being at Variance with the People of *Tumbez*, the *Inga*'s Commanders found no Difficulty in building of the Fort, which might perhaps have prov'd a troublesome Task, had it not been for those little Wars and Divisions. The Fort being almost finish'd, *Guaynacapa* came, and order'd the Temple of the Sun to be built close by it, and above 200 Virgins to be plac'd in it, being the Beautifullest Daughters of the Prime Men in the Country about. In this Fort, which before it fell to Ruin, is said to have been very Magnificent, *Guaynacapa* left his Governour, with a Number of *Mitimaes*, and great Stores of valuable Goods, besides Abundance of Provisions, for the Subsistance of those who resided in it, and the Troops that should happen to march that Way. They add, that they brought him a Lion, and a very fierce Tiger, which he order'd to be kept, and perhaps were the same that Captain *Peter de Candia* was expos'd to, when *Don Francisco Pizarro*, with his 13 Companions, that discover'd *Peru*, came first into this Country. In this same Fort of *Tumbez*, there was a good Number of Gold Smiths, who made Vessels of Gold, and Silver, and other Jewels; both for the Service of the Temple, which they look'd upon as sacred, and for the *Inga*, as also to beat out Plates of the same Metal, to cover the Walls of Temples and Palaces. The Women dedicated to the Service of the Temple, had nothing to do, but to Spin and Weave fine woollen Cloth, which they did to a great Perfection.

As soon as *Guaynacapa* had taken Possession of the Province of the *Guancavilcas*, that of *Tumbez*, and all about it, he sent Orders to *Tumbala*, the *Cacique*, or Lord of the Island of *Puna*, to come over, and do him Homage, and then to pay him Tribute in such things as his Island afforded. The Lord of *Puna* was much troubled at this Message of the *Inga*'s; because he being a Sovereign by Descent, look'd upon it as an insupportable Burden, to part with his Liberty, a thing so highly valu'd by all Nations, and to admit of a Stranger to be supreme Lord of his Island, knowing they were not only to serve him with

Puna *Island submits to the* Ingas.

with their Persons, but to suffer strong Holds to be built, and to maintain them at their own Cost; besides giving him the most beautiful of his Women, which he resented above all the Rest. Having consulted the Matter, and considering how unable they were to withstand the Power of the *Inga*; they concluded, that the best Advice was to embrace his Friendship, tho' it were but counterfeit. Hereupon *Tumbala* sent Messengers of his own to *Guaynacapa*, with Presents, and extraordinary Offers, inviting him to come over to his Island, to divert himself for some Days. This being pass'd, and *Guaynacapa* satisfy'd with their submissive Offers, *Tumbala*, and his Prime Men offer'd Sacrifices to their Gods, asking their Southsayers, what they should do to avoid being subject to him that aspir'd to Universal Monarchy. It is also generally reported, that they sent Messengers to several Parts of the adjacent Continent, to sound the Disposition of the Natives; endeavouring to incense them against *Guaynacapa*, that they might rise up in Arms, and shake off his Yoke. This was carry'd on with such Secrecy, and Dissimulation, that few, except those concern'd knew any thing of it. In the mean while *Guaynacapa* came into the Island of *Puna*, where he was honourably receiv'd, and lodg'd in the Royal Apartment provided for him, in a short Time, where the *Orejones* met with the Natives, all of them expressing a plain, and unfeigned Friendship. Many of the People of the Contient being desirous to live as their Forefathers had done, and a forreign Yoke being always thought heavy, they were easily induc'd to conspire with the Islanders of *Puna*, for cutting off all those who came into their Country with the *Inga*.

Natives of it murder the Orejones of Peru.

They tell us, that at this Time *Guaynacapa*, order'd some of his Commanders, with a Number of Men to go visit several Towns on the Continent, and dispose Affairs for his Service. The Islanders were commanded to carry them over in Floats, and up a River, to land in a Convenient Place. *Guaynacapa* having given these Orders, return'd to *Tumbez*, or to some other Part near it. When he was gone, the *Orejones*, Noble Youths of *Cuzco*, went into the great Floats provided for them, with their Officers, and when they least thought of it, the Islanders treacherously

treacherouſly let ſlip the Ropes, that bound together the Timbers the Floats were made up of, ſo that the poor *Orejones* dropt into the Water, where they cruelly kill'd them, with the Weapons they carry'd conceal'd for that Purpoſe. Thus all the *Orejones* were either knock'd on the Head, or drowned, nothing but ſome of their Mantles, and other Ornaments remaining on the Floats. The Iſlanders rejoic'd much at this Exploit, haling one another from their Floats, and concluding they had now abſolutely ruin'd the *Inga*; but found themſelves much deceiv'd, as they themſelves inform us. The *Orejones* that went aboard the Floats being thus deſtroy'd, the Slayers made haſt back to take in more of them, who knowing nothing of what had happen'd, imbark'd in greater Numbers, with their Baggage, Arms, and Ornaments, and were all of them ſlaughter'd as the others had been, ſo that not one eſcap'd; for if any of them could ſwim, or dive, the others, who were more Skilful at both ſoon overtook, and daſh'd out their Brains. The *Orejones* being all kill'd, the Iſlanders, with their Accomplices return'd to their Iſland. This News being brought to *Guaynacapa*, he was much concern'd, and offended, conſidering, that ſo many of his beſt Men ſhould be unbury'd; for in moſt Parts of the *Weſt Indies* they take more Care to adorn the Grave they are to be laid in, then the Houſe they live in. He immediately gather'd the Remainder of his Forces, and was ſo intent upon puniſhing thoſe Barbarians, that tho' they endeavour'd to oppoſe him, they could do nothing, nor ſo much as hope for Pardon; becauſe the Offence was ſo heinous, that it admitted of no Mercy. Thus many thouſands of *Indians* were put to ſeveral Sorts of Deaths, and ſome of the Heads, that had been adviſing were impal'd, and drowned. Having perform'd this Bloody Execution, *Guaynacapa* order'd that the wicked Action committed there ſhould be always remember'd in their Diſmal, and Melancholy Songs; which they do in their Language after the Manner of Dirges. Then he contriv'd to make a Cauſway over the River of *Guayaquil*, which is very wide, and the Work, by ſome Remains of it appears to have been Magnificent, but was never brought to Perfection, however

Puniſhment of them.

however it is call'd *Guaynacapa*'s Way. When all things were again settled to his Mind, and the People commanded to obey the Governour in the Fort of *Tumbez*, the *Inga* departed that Country. There are other Towns and Liberties within the Territory of the City of *Guayaquil*, whereof nothing needs be said, but that their Soil, Customs, and Habits is the same as the others.

CHAP. LIV.

Of the Island of Puna, *and of that of* la Plata; *and of the wonderful Root call'd* Zarzaparilla, *of extraordinary use in Physick.*

Puna Island describ'd.

THE Island *Puna* lying near the Port of *Tumbez*, is about 10 Leagues in Compass, formerly very famous, on Account that the Natives of it were great Traders, their rich Island affording all things necessary for the Support of Man; besides that among their Neighbours they had the Reputation of being brave, having maintain'd bloody Wars with the People of *Tumbez*, and other adjacent Nations, killing, and robbing one another upon very trivial Occasions, The Great *Topaynga* sent to desire their Friendship, and Alliance, but they rejected him, and were never subdu'd till *Guaynacapa*, as was said above; tho' others affirm they had been before conquer'd by the *Inga Yupangue*, and rebell'd. The Natives are of a middle Stature, swarthy, Men and Women went clad, wore great Strings of *Chaquira*, or small Beads, and several Ornaments of Gold.

Product and Customs.

The Island has many Woods, and Groves, and abounds in Fruit, *Maiz*, *Yuca*, and other pleasant Roots, as also several Sorts of Birds, as Parots, *Guacamayas*, &c. and Beasts, as curious colour'd Apes, Monkeys, Foxes, Lions, Snakes, and other Creatures. The *Cuciques* that dye are much Lamented, and bury'd as has been said of others, the Women that are not put into the Grave with them cutting

cutting off their Hair. They were Vicious, and given to Superstions, like their Neighbours, had their Temples in dark, and hidden Places, with hideous Figures carv'd on the Walls, where they Sacrific'd Birds, and Beasts, and some *Indians* taken in War.

In another small adjacent Island, now call'd *de la Plata*, or of Plate, they had formerly a *Guaca*, or Temple dedicated to their Gods, and about it much Gold, Silver, Woollen Cloth, and other things of Value, which had been presented at several Times. Some of these People are also said to have been guilty of Sodomy, but are now converted. La Plata *Island.*

Here and in the Territory of the City *Guayaquil* is Abundance of the Plant call'd *Sarzaparilla*, because it grows like a Brier, call'd in *Spanish Zarza*, and shoots out small Leaves at the Buds, and other Parts of the Branches. The Roots of it are good against several Distempers, and particularly for the Pox, and the Pains caus'd by it. They put the Patient into a close warm Room, that the Air, or Cold may not hurt him, where he is only purg'd, dieted, and confin'd to drink of the Water this Root is boil'd in, which Water is clear, not ill tasted, and has no Scent, and thus without any further Trouble all the Infection is Expell'd, so that the sick Person becomes sounder than he was before, and without any of those uneasy Remains commonly left by other Medicins. Thus extraordinary Cures have been several Times perform'd in this Town of *Guayaquil*, and many who had their very Bowels tainted, and their Bodies corrupted have been restor'd to perfect Health, and a fresher Collour than they had before, by only drinking the Water of these Roots, as were others quite over-run with the Pox, so that their very Breaths stunk. The same Effect it has wrought on some that were swollen, and others that had Sores. I am of Opinion it is one of the most valuable Plants, or Roots in the World, as frequent Experience has shown. This *Zarzaparilla* grows in several Parts of the *West Indies*, but there is none so good as that of the Island *Puna*, and the Territory of *Guayaquil*. Sarzaparilla.

CHAP. LV.

Of the founding of the City Santiago de Guayaquil, *of the* Indians *Subject to it, and other Particulars within its Liberties.*

CAptain *Sebastian de Belalcazar* being fully impower'd by *Don Francisco Pizarro*, and understanding that the Provinces of *Guayaquil* were well peopled, resolv'd to build a City in that Territory, and accordingly set out from the City of *St. Miguel*, where he was then raising Men to return to the Conquest of *Quito*. As soon as he enter'd the Province, he endeavour'd to perswade the Natives to live peaceably with the *Spaniards*, and submit to the King; and the *Indians* knowing that the *Spaniards*, had already settled at *St. Miguel*, *Puerto Viejo* and *Quito*, many of them came out in Friendly Manner, and seem'd to rejoice at their coming; whereupon Captain *Belalcazar* founded the City, where he thought convenient, and continu'd there some few Days, being oblig'd to return to *Quito*, and leaving one *James Daza* Governour in the Place. He had not been long gone, before the *Indians*, growing weary of the Importunity of the *Spaniards*, who were continually craving of Gold, and Silver, and handsome Women, and divided among themselves, conspir'd together to cut them all off; which they accordingly put in Execution, falling upon them, when they least suspected any such Design, and killing all but 5, or 6 that made their Escape, with their Commander *James Daza*. They with much Difficulty, and Danger made their Way to the City *Quito*; whence Captain *Belalcazar* was then gone to discover the Country to the Northward, leaving one *John Diaz Hidalgo*, to Command in his Stead. This Account being brought to *Quito*, some *Spaniards* return'd with *James Daza*, and Captain *Tapia*, who thought fit to be assisting in that Enterprize. At their Return, they had some Encounters with the *Indians*; who had encourag'd one another, protesting they would dye, in Defence of

Slaughter of Spaniards.

of their Liberties, and Possessions; so that, tho' the *Spaniards* endeavour'd to appease them, by fair Means, they could not prevail, by Reason of the great Hatred, and Aversion they had conceiv'd against them. In fine they slew some *Spaniards* and Horses, and the rest were oblig'd to return to *Quito*.

The Governour *Don Francisco Pizarro* understanding what had happen'd, sent Captain *Zagra* to build this Town. Whilst he was busy making a Distribution of the Lands and Natives, among the *Spaniards* that came with him, the Governour sent to recall him, in haste, to March with all his Men to relieve the City of *Lima*, which the *Indians* had block'd up on several Sides. Thus the New City was again abandon'd. Some Time after the same *Don Francisco Pizarro* sent Captain *Francis de Oridana* into this Province, with a greater Number of Men, and Horses, who founded the City of *Santiago de Guayaquil*, in the most convenient Part of the Province, and in the Year 1537. Many of the *Guancabilca Indians* are Subject to this City, as are those of *Yaqual*, *Colonche*, *Chiduy*, *Chongon*, *Daube*, *Chonana*, and many more, too inconsiderable to be mention'd. They are all seated in Lands producing Plenty of Provisions, and all Sorts of Fruit mention'd in other Places; and in the hollow Trees they find much excellent Honey. There are great open Plains in the Territory of this City, and some Woods, Groves, and Thickets, with Rivers of good Water coming down from the Mountains.

Santiago City founded.

The *Indians* wear little Jerkins, and *Maures*, or Aprons to cover their Privities, and on the Head Coronets of very small Beads, which they call *Chaquira*, some are of Silver, and others of Tigers, or Lions Skins. The Women's Habit is a Cloth, or Blanket wrapp'd about them, from the Waste downwards, and another up to their Shoulders, and their Hair long. Some of the *Caciques* or prime Men stick Gold Points in their Teeth. It is said of them, that when they sow'd, they offer'd human Blood, and the Hearts of Men in Sacrifice to their Gods, and that there were in every Town old *Indians* appointed to converse with the Devil. When the great Men were sick they had other Superstious Sacrifices to appease their Gods,

and beg Health of them, killing Men, as I have been inform'd. For this Purpoſe they had Drums, and little Bells, and Idols, ſome of them in the Shape of Lions, and others of Tigers. Their Burials were the ſame as in other Parts; the Weapons they us'd long Staves, and Clubs, which we call *Mazanas*. Moſt of theſe People are conſum'd, the reſt become Chriſtians, and having ſaid enough of *Puerto Viejo*, and *Guayaquil*, I will now return to the Place where I left off, on the great Road made by the *Ingas*.

CHAP. LVI.

Of the Indians *between* Tomebamba, *and the City of* Loxa, *and of the founding of that City.*

PRoceeding from *Tomebamba* on the great Road towards the City of *Cuzco*, the way is acroſs all the Province *de los Cannares*, as far as *Canaribamba*, and another Store houſe beyond it. On both Sides there are Towns belonging to this ſame Province, and a Mountain to the Eaſtward, the Deſcent whereof is inhabited, and runs towards the River of the *Amazons*. When out of this Province of the *Canares*, we come to that of the *Paltas*, where there are Store houſes, at this Time call'd *de las Piedras*, or of the Stones; becauſe many very curious ones were found there, ſent by the *Ingas*, during their Government, to their Stewards, or Commanders, thinking this Province of the *Paltas* of great Conſequence, and therefore they erected theſe *Tambos*, ſo they call theſe Apartments, and Store houſes, which were large and beautiful, and built very Maſterly, being all of Maſonry, and ſeated near the Riſe of the River of *Tumbez*, and near them ſeveral common Store houſes, where they laid up the Tribute the Natives were oblig'd to pay.

Paltas *Province.*

To the Weſtward of theſe Apartments lies the City of *Puerto Viejo*, and to the Eaſtward is the Province of the *Bracamoros*, which extends far, and has many Rivers, ſome of

Bracamoros *Province.*

of them very large, as also several Mountains, some of them very dreadful. The *Indians* there went Naked, were never subdu'd by the *Ingas*, and therefore more Savage, and Brutal than all those of *Peru*; being very like those of *Popayan*, and warlike; for the very *Orejones* of *Cuzco* confess that *Guaynacapa* fled from their Fury. Being but little acquainted with that Province, I will not pretend to give an Account of it.

From the Province of the *Cannarès* to the City of *Loxa*, otherwise call'd *la Zarza*, they reckon 17 Leagues, the Way all Craggy, and in some Places deep, The Territory of the *Paltas* lying between them, as has been said. At a small Distance from the *Tambo*, or Apartments of *las Piedras*, begins a Mountain, not very large, but extraordinary cold, which holds somewhat above ten Leagues, and at the End of it is another of these Structures, call'd *Tambo blanco*, that is the White *Tambo*, or Apartment. Thence the Road runs to the River *Catamayo*, near to which, on the right hand stands the City *Loxa*, founded by Captain *Alonso de Mercadillo*, in the Year 1546. On both Sides of it there are Numerous Habitations of *Indians*, in all Respects like those already describ'd, wearing their *Llantos*, or Ligatures about their Heads to be distinguish'd by. Most of the Natives subject to this City of *Loxa* were formerly subdu'd by the *Ingas*. The Climate here is good, and wholesome, more temperate in the Vales, and along the Banks of Rivers, than on the Mountains; yet what is Inhabited there, is good Land, rather cold than hot; but the Deserts, and snowy Tops are so in excess. There are Abundance of *Guanacos*, and *Vicunnas*, like their Sheep, as also of Partridges, some less than Hens, and others bigger than Turtle Doves. In the Vales, and Plains along the Rivers there are several Groves, and Woods of the Country Fruit-Trees; besides which the *Spaniards* have planted Vines, Fig, Orange, and other *Spanish* Trees. About the City of *Loxa* there are great Herds of *Spanish* Swine, and Flocks of Goats, and other Cattle, because there is good Pasture, and Plenty of Water of several Rivers falling from the Mountains, which is very thin. Gold and Silver Mines have been discover'd in this Territory, and the *Indians* being

Loxa *City.*

being now secur'd in their Property, breed Abundance of *Spanish* Hens, Capons, Pidgeons, and whatsoever comes in their Way. All Grain thrives well about the City. The Natives are some of a Middle Size, and others bigger, all Cloath'd in Jerkins, and Mantles, both Men, and Women. The Situation of the City is the most convenient for the Province, the *Indians* of it at first belong'd to the Cities of *Quito*, and *St. Miguel*, but this was founded in regard that the *Spaniards* travelling along the great Road to *Quito* and other Parts, went in Danger of the *Indians* of *Carrochamba*.

CHAP. LVII.

Of the Provinces between Tamboblanco, *and the City of* St. Michael, *and of the Natives.*

BEfore I come down to the Plain, I must observe, that this same Mountain Way we are on leads to the Provinces of *Calva*, and *Ayavaca*, to the Eastward whereof is the Country of the *Bracamoros*, and the Mountains *Andes*, and to the Westward the City of *St. Michael*, which I am to speak of next. In the Province of *Caxas* there were great Store-houses and Apartments, built by the *Ingas*, with a Governour, and Number of *Mitimaes*, to gather in the Tribute. From *Caxas* they go to *Guancabamba*, where there were greater Structures than at *Calva*; for there the *Ingas* had a stately Fort, which I saw, but is now gone to Ruin, as well as the rest. Here was also a Temple of the Sun, with Virgins appointed for its Service, who were much respected, as well as the Priests, and to it all the Country about repair'd to worship and offer Gifts. The Neighbouring *Caciques* brought in their Tribute hither, and went to *Cuzco*, when they were commanded. Beyond *Guancabamba* there are other Apartments, and *Indian* Dwellings, some of them subject to the City of *Loxa*, and the rest to that of *St. Michael*. These *Indians* inform us, they had formerly Wars among themselves, and went naked, till conquer'd, and

Guancabamba Indians.

and civiliz'd by the *Ingas*, to a greater Degree than ſome of our People pretend; and accordingly they built their Towns regularly, after another manner than they us'd before. They ſince wore Woollen Cloth, which is fine, and good, and did not eat Man's Fleſh; but rather look'd upon it as a Crime, and hated ſuch as did. Neither were they guilty of Sodomy, tho' ſo near to *Puerto Viejo*, and *Guayaquil*; for they told me, they deſpis'd any Man that did it, if any ſuch happened to be found. They affirm, that before the *Inga Yupangue*, and his Son *Topaynga*, the Father of *Guaynacapa*, and Grandfather to *Atabalipa* could ſubdue them, they made ſuch a reſolute Defence that many thouſands of them, and no ſmall Number of the *Orejones* were kill'd; however they were ſo much ſtreightned at laſt, that ſome of their Commanders did Homage to those Monarchs, in the Name of all the Nation. The Men are well countenanc'd, and ſwarthy, both they and their Wives clad as they were commanded by the *Ingas* their Ancient Sovereigns. In ſome Parts they wear their Hair extraordinary long, in others ſhort, and in ſome breaded very ſmall. If any Beard happens to grow out, they pull it up by the Roots, and I never ſaw an *Indian* that had any. They all ſpeak the Language of *Cuzco*, beſides their own, as I have ſaid of others. Here were formerly great Flocks of the *Peru* Sheep, which have been much leſſen'd by the *Spaniards*. They make Cloth of their Wool, and of that of the *Vicunnas*, which is better, and finer, as alſo of the *Guanacos*, that live on the deſert Tops of the Mountains. Such as cannot reach to this Wool wear Cotton. There are ſeveral Rivers, ſmall Brooks, and Springs in the Vales, and inhabited Plains, the Water whereof is good, and well taſted; as alſo great Breeds of Cattel, and ſuch Roots, and other Proviſions as have been already mention'd. All the ancient *Guacas*, or Temples have been thrown down, and Prieſts appointed every where to inſtruct the Natives.

Their Habit.

CHAP.

CHAP. LVIII.

The Continuation of the same Subject.

THE City of *St. Michael* was the first founded in this Kingdom, by the Marquiss *Don Francisco Pizarro*, and where the first Christian Church was erected. To describe the Plains, beginning at the Vale of *Tumbez*, it is to be observ'd that a River runs across it, whose Source, as was said, is in the Province of the *Paltas*, and runs down to the South Sea. All this Country about the Vale of *Tumbez* is very dry, and barren, tho' it sometimes rains there, which reaches almost as far as the City of *St. Michael*, all along in the Parts next the Mountains, for near the Sea it never rains. Formerly this Vale of *Tumbez* was very populous, and well cultivated, full of pleasant refreshing Trenches, drawn from the River, wherewith they Water'd as far as they thought fit, and brought up much *Indian* Wheat, excellent Fruit, and other things necessary for the Support of human Life. The Ancient *Caciques* before they had been subdu'd by the *Ingas* were much more honour'd by their Subjects, than any of those we have hitherto spoken of, and much Ceremony was us'd in serving them. They wore Mantles, and Jerkins, and Ornaments on their Heads, being like a Coronet made of Wool, and sometimes of Gold, or Silver, or of those small Beads they call *Chaquira*. They were very superstious and adicted to sacrificing; and are more dainty, and vicious than those that live on the Mountains; yet laborious in Husbandry and will carry heavy Burdens. They till their Grounds very curiously, and in good Order, and are very regular in watering them; so that they produce Variety of Fruit, and pleasant Roots, and *Indian* Wheat twice a Year; whereof and of Kidney Beans, they have a mighty Increase, when they sow; and they gather Cotton enough about the Vale, to make Cloth of. Besides these People have considerable Fisheries, which turn to great Account

Vale of Tumbez.

Account; for these and their Trade on the Mountains has always Enrich'd them.

From this Vale of *Tumbez* there are two Days Journey to that of *Solana*, formerly very populous, and had *Tambos*, or Apartments, and Store houses. The great Road, made by the *Ingas* passes through these Vales, amidst Rows of Trees, and other pleasing Refreshments. From *Solana* the way goes on to *Pacheos*, which is on the River of the same Name, tho' some call it *Mayavilca*, from a Lord, or *Cacique* of that Name at the End of the Vale. This Place was formerly extraordinary populous, as appears by the many, and large Structures, which tho' decay'd, still testify what they were, and how much Account the *Ingas* made of the Country, where they had Royal Palaces, and Magazines; yet all so entirely ruin'd, that nothing now remains but the mighty Graves of the Dead, who whilst living cultivated all those Fields. Two Days Journey, from *Pocheos* is the spacious, and large Vale of *Piura*, where two, or three Rivers meeting are the Occasion of its great Breadth, and in it stands the City of *St. Michael*; which tho' little regarded at Present, because the Proprietors have but inconsiderable Lands assign'd them, deserves to be honour'd, and exempted, for its being the first Settlement the *Spaniards* made, before they took the mighty *Inga Atabalipa*. It was first founded in the Place they call *Tangaraca*, whence it was remov'd on Account of its being unhealthy, and the *Spaniards* sickning. It is now seated between two pleasant and well Wooded Vales, nearer one Vale than the other, on a craggy, and dry Ground, whither they cannot carry the Water in Trenches, as they do to all other Places in the Plains, tho' they have attempted it. Those who have liv'd there say, it is somewhat unhealthy, and particularly bad for the Eyes, which I believe is occasion'd by the Winds, and much Dust in Summer, and the extraordinary Damps in the Winter. They positively affirm it never rain'd formerly in this Territory, but only some Dews fell, and yet of late Years there are very heavy Showers of Rain. The Vale is like that of *Tumbez*, having many Vines, Fig, and other *Spanish* Trees. This City of *St. Michael* was founded

Solana Vale.

St. Michael City.

by *Don Francisco Pizarro*, Governour of *Peru*, then call'd *New Castile*, in the Year 1541.

Chap. LIX.

Of the Difference of the Seasons in Peru, *and that it never rains throughout all the Plains along the South Sea.*

THE Summer commences on the Mountains about *April*, and lasts all *May*, *June*, *July*, *August* and *September*; and about *October* begins the Winter, which holds *November*, *December*, *January*, *February*, and *March*, so that it differs little, or nothing as to the Seasons from *Spain*, the Fields being all parch'd up at the proper Time. The Days, and Nights are much of a Length; but about *November* they grow longer, for what little Difference there is. Now on the Plains next the South Sea it is just contrary, for when it is Summer on the Mountains, it is Winter below, the Summer coming on in *October*, which lasts till *April*, and then Winter succeeds. This extraordinary Difference is very well worth Observation, as being very strange within the same Region, and Kingdom. And it is yet more remarkable, that they may in some Places set out in the Morning from the rainy Country, and be in another before Night, where it was never known to rain. For in the Plains nothing falls but only such a small Dew, that in many Places it scarce lays the Dust, for which Reason the Natives Water all their Land, tilling no more than they can bring the Water to, all the rest being so barren, that no Grass will grow on it, for it wholly consists of Sand, and dry Stones, producing nothing but Trees, that bear few Leaves, and no Fruit. There are also Abundance of Thistles, and Brambles, and in some Parts not that neither, but only Sand.

Difference of Weather in a small Distance.

That

That they call the Winter in the Plains, has the Name only from very thick Fogs, which look all as if they would immediately turn to Rain, and yet scarce leave Moisture enough behind them to lay the Dust, as has been said. It is very strange, that tho' the Sky is so thick clouded during those six Months, there should no more Wet fall, but those Dews, and yet for several Days the Sun shall not appear through those Clouds. The Mountain being so very high, and the Plains, and Coast so low, that seems to attract all the Clouds from the inferior Grounds; so that naturally it rains very much on the Hills, and at the same Time the Heat is great in the Plains, without any Wet. So on the Contrary the Dews, I have spoken of, fall when the Mountain is clear, and free from Rain. *Winter in the Plains.*

Another remarkable thing is, that one Wind, which is the South reigns continually along this Coast; which, tho' in other Parts it be damp, and cause Rain, does not so here, but runs along the Coast incessantly as far as *Tumbez*, unless it meets with another to oppose it. From that Place onward, there being other Winds, and a New Face of the Heavens, the Gusts drive and let fall heavy Showers. No natural Reason can be assign'd for this, but we see that from four Degrees of South Latitude, till beyond the Tropick of *Capricorn* this Country is barren of it self. *South wind prevails.*

Here is still one thing more worth taking Notice of, *viz.* that under the Line here, some Parts are hot, and moist, and others cold and moist, but this we speak of is hot and dry, and as soon as out of it any way, we meet with Rain. This is what I have observ'd, and found by Experience; those who can discover any natural Reasons are left to declare them, it being sufficient for me to deliver the Matter of Fact, as I have seen, and known it.

CHAP. LX.

Of the Road the Ingas *caus'd to be made along these Plains, on which there were Lodgings, and Magazines, as well as on that along the Mountains, and why these* Indians *are call'd* Yungas.

BEfore I return to the Mountain Way, I muſt give an Account of that the *Ingas* made along the Plain, which tho' now broken, and ruin'd in ſeveral Places, ſtill ſhows what it once was, and teſtifies the Power of thoſe who caus'd it to be made. *Guaynacapa*, and his Father *Topaynga Yupangue* were the firſt, as the *Indians* inform us, that took a Progreſs all along the Coaſt, viſiting the Vales, and Provinces of the *Yungas*; tho' others tell us, that the *Inga Yupangue*, Father to *Topaynga*, and Grandfather to *Guaynacapa*, had done it before. Along this Coaſt, and Vales, the *Caciques* and prime Men, by his Order made a Road 15 Foot wide, with ſtrong Walls on both Sides above the Height of a Man. All the way was very clean, and ſhaded with Trees, whoſe Boughs in many Places hung over heavy with Fru t, and Abundance of Parrots, and other Birds were every where among the Woods. In each of theſe Vales the *Ingas* had ſtately Apartments, for themſelves, and mighty Magazines for their Soldiers, being ſo much fear'd, that none durſt omit to provide for them. If any thing was wanting whoſoever was to blame did not fail to be ſeverely puniſh'd; and on the other Hand, if any one of thoſe that attended him durſt preſume to go into the *Indians* Corn Fields, or their Houſes, he certainly dy'd, tho' the Harm done were never ſo inconſiderable. The Walls were carry'd along on both Sides of the Road, till the Depth of the Sand would not admit of any Foundation; from whence forward, that Travellers might not miſtake, and to ſhow the Grandeur of the Prince, whoſe Work that was, there were great Trees, or Timbers ſtuck in the Ground.

A Noble Road.

Ground at ſmall Diſtances; and as there was ſpecial Care along the Vales to repair the Walls, if they went to decay, and to cleanſe the Way, ſo was there no leſs Vigilancy and Induſtry if any of thoſe Poles or Timbers happened to be blown down, to ſet it up again

There were ſome Forts, and Temples of the Sun in theſe Vales, which I ſhall mention in their Places, and being to Name *Ingas*, and *Yungas* in ſeveral Parts of this Work, I will inform the Reader what the *Yungas* ſignify, as I did before touching the *Ingas*. Remembring therefore that the ſeveral Provinces of *Peru*, are ſeated as has been ſaid before, many of them lying in the Brakes form'd by the *Andes*, and Snowy Mountains, it is to be obſerv'd that all the Inhabitants of the higher Grounds are call'd *Serranos*, that is, Mountain People, and thoſe of the Plains *Yungas*. But there being ſeveral Parts among the Mountains, through which the Rivers run, ſhelter'd by the higher Ridges and Clifts, they are thereby render'd hotter than the Plains, and therefore the Inhabitants of them are alſo call'd *Yungas*; ſo that when they ſpeak of any warm Territory throughout *Peru*, they give it, and the Natives this Name in general, tho' they may have others more peculiar to diſtinguiſh them by. *Yungas what they are.*

The *Caciques*, or Native Lords of theſe *Yungas* were formerly very much honour'd and reſpected by their Subjects, and ſerv'd in great State, after their Manner, having continually Buffoons, and Dancers about them, for their Diverſion, and others that ſung, and play'd on Muſick. Beſides they had many Wives, and thoſe the Beautifulleſt that could be found, and every one in his Vale had a ſtately Palace, with many large Columns made of compound Matter, on which were Terraſes, and ſpacious Portals cover'd with Mats. About this Houſe was a large open Place, where the *Indians* made their *Areytos*, that is, danc'd. Whilſt the Lord was eating, Abundance of People met and drank their Liquor, made of *Indian* Wheat, or Roots. There were Porters to theſe Apartments, who took Notice of all that went in or out. *Lords of the* Yungas.

All

All the Men wore Cotton Jerkins, and long Mantles, or Cloaks, as did the Women, with this Difference, that the Womens Garment was large and full, like a long Mourning Cloak, open on both Sides, to put the Arms through. Some of them us'd to be at War with one another, and there were of them, that could never learn the Language of *Cuzco*. Tho' there were three or four several Races of these *Yungas*, yet they all follow'd the same Customs, and Manners. They spent Days and Nights in feasting, and drinking, and it is wonderful to see what a Quantity of their *Chicha*, or Liquor they would swallow, being seldom without the Cup in their Hands. Formerly they us'd to entertain the *Spaniards* that travell'd by their Houses with great Kindness, but are much alter'd, because as soon as the *Spaniards* fell to War among themselves, they began to abuse the *Indians*, who therefore took an Aversion to them; besides that some Governours have shew'd themselves so mean spirited, that they have no Value for them; but on the contrary are very proud of having some of those for their Servants who pretended to lord it over them. This has been occasion'd by the ill Management of some Persons in Power, who could not brook the Orders sent from *Spain* for maintaining of the Natives in their full Liberty, and endeavouring to civilize them thoroughly; tho' to say the Truth few Governments in the World were preferable to that of the *Ingas*. I cannot but lament the Extortions, and Violent Practices of the *Spaniards* against the *Indians*, which have almost depopulated these Vales formerly so full of Inhabitants, as is well known to many.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXI.

That these Indians *believ'd the Immortality of the Soul, and why they bury'd Women alive in their Graves.*

I Have often said, it was a general Practice in all these Parts, to bury all their Treasure, a Quantity of Provisions and Liquor, and some of their Wives, with the Dead. At *Cenu*, which is in the Province of *Cartagena*, I was present in the Year 1535, when the *Spaniards* dug up many Graves in an open Field, near an *Indian* Temple, some of them so ancient that great tall Trees were grown over them, and they took thence above the Value of a Million of Pieces of Eight, besides what the Natives had convey'd away, and what was lost in the Earth. Many other Treasures have been found in several Parts, and the same is likely to happen frequently. It is not long since *John de la Torre*, who had been a Captain under *Gonzalo Pizarro*, found one of these Graves in the Vale of *Yza*, which is in the Plains, and in it as much as was worth above 50000 Pieces of Eight. This manner of Burial shews they had some knowledge of the Immortality of the Soul; for the Devil, as they inform us, gave them to understand that they were to rise again in a certain Place he had provided for them, where they should Eat, and Drink, and live at their Ease. The better to perswade them into this Belief, he sometimes took upon him the Shape and Habit of those that were Dead, and appearing thus visibly to the living, told them he was in another delightful Kingdom, in the same manner as they saw him. These Illusions were the Occasion that they took more Care of adorning, and enriching their Graves, than about any thing in this life; believing that the Souls did not dye, but were translated to another Place of sensual Bliss. This made many Friends, and Dependants on great Men, when there was not Room in their Graves, dig Pits in the

Rich Graves.

Illusions of the Devil.

the Lands of their deceas'd Lords, or ſuch Places as they us'd to delight in, where they laid themſelves, believing that his Soul, would paſs that way, and take them along to wait on him. Some of their Wives, the more to oblige them, hang'd themſelves in their own Hair before the Graves were made. The Truth hereof is ſufficiently manifeſted by thoſe Graves we have found, and it was practic'd after the coming of the *Spaniards* among them, till their Converſion. I remember, that being in the Government of *Cartagena*, about 12, or 13 Years ſince, when the Licenciate *John de Vadillo* was Governour, a Boy came running to the Place where *Vadillo* was, from an *Indian* Town call'd *Pirina*, becauſe they would have bury'd him alive, with the Lord of that Place, who was then newly dead.

There is no Queſtion to be made of their ſeeing the Devil in thoſe Shapes I have ſpoken of, and throughout all *Peru*, they call him *Sopay*; and I have been told it my ſelf by thoſe who have ſeen him. Beſides they affirm, that he often enter'd into thoſe Skins of Men ſtuff'd with Aſhes, mention'd in the Vale of *Lile*, and ſpoke to them. *Father Dominick*, a Perſon very curious in enquiring into theſe Affairs inform'd me, that an Acquaintance of his told him, he had been ſent for by *Don Paul*, Son to the *Inga Guaynacapa*, who declar'd to him, that a Servant of his ſaid, he had heard loud Cries, near the Fort of *Cuzco*, which expreſs'd theſe Words. *Inga, why do you not obſerve thoſe things you are oblig'd to? Eat, Drink, and be Merry, for you will ſoon ceaſe to Eat, and Drink, and make Merry.* He who told it *Don Paul* heard theſe Cries 5, or 6 ſeveral Nights; and ſoon after *Don Paul* dy'd, as did he who heard the Words.

Confirmation of them.

All the Lords, and *Indians* of theſe Vales, wear their diſtinctive Marks on their Heads, to be known by from others; but I do not find that either thoſe in the Plains, or the Mountain People were guilty of Sodomy, as has been ſaid of the Natives of the Iſland *Puna*, and *Puerto Viejo*, no queſtion there might be ſome wicked one among them; but if he was diſcover'd, they ſham'd, and call'd him Woman, bidding him, not wear Men's Cloaths.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXII.

Of the Ceremonies us'd at Funerals; and of several Sorts of Graves.

HAving in the last Chapter spoken of the Opinion of the *Indians*, concerning the Immortality of the Soul, it will be proper in this to show how they made their Graves, and laid the dead in them; wherein they differ'd very much, some making them deep, others high, others plain, every Nation using a several Way. In the Province of *Collao* they rais'd them in the Fields, orderly, as high as Towers, some more, and some less; and some of them of fine Stones curiously wrought. The Entrance to them was to the Eastward, where they offer'd their Sacrifices, burnt some things, and sprinkl'd those Places with the Blood of Lambs, or other Creatures. *Different Graves.*

In the Territory of *Cuzco* they bury'd their dead sitting on lofty Seats, which they call *Dubos*, clad, and adorn'd with the best they had. In the Province of *Xauxa*, being a considerable Part of this Kingdom of *Peru*, they sew'd them up in a New Sheep's Skins, forming a Face, Nose, and Mouth without, and thus kept them in their Houses. The great Men us'd to be carry'd abroad by their Children, through their Lands, and Farms on Biers, in great State, and then they sacrific'd to them Sheep, and Lambs, and sometimes Children, and Women. This being made known to *Don Jeremy de Loayſa*, the Arch-Bishop, he commanded the Natives of those Vales, under severe Penalties, and the Clergy that instructed them, to bury all those Bodies.

In several other Parts of the Provinces already mention'd, they bury in deep Graves, which are hollow within, and in some Places, as the Territory of *Antiocha*, they throw so much Earth upon them, that they look like small Hills; and there is a Door left to carry in their other Dead, the living Women, *&c.* At *Cenu* some of them were plain, with large Rooms in them, and others rais'd

like Hillocks. In the Province of *Chinchan*, which is in the Plains, they bury'd them lying on *Barbacoas*, that is, Couches or Beds made of Cane.

In another of these Vales call'd *Lunaguana* they bury'd them sitting. In several Parts of these Vales they built great Walls, and Apartments among the Desert Rocks, or Sands, where every Race had its particular Place of Burial, to which Purpose they made great Cavities, shut up with Doors, as artificially as they were able, and it is wonderful to behold what vast Numbers of Dead there are along those Sands, and barren Rocks, and at Distances great Quantities of Skulls, and of Garments, rotted, and almost consum'd with lying there. These Places, which they look'd upon as Sacred, they call'd *Guacas*, being a dismal Name, and much Treasure has been taken out of them. Formely they us'd to open these Tombs, or Graves, and put in fresh Garments, and Provisions at certain Times. When the *Caciques* dy'd, the prime Men of the Valley met to mourn, and lament, many of the Women us'd to cut off all the Hair they had, and then they walk'd about those Places, where their Lord us'd most frequently to divert himself, making a dismal Noise with Drums, and Pipes, and singing dolefully, to move such as heard them to weep. After weeping they had other Ceremonies, and offer'd Sacrifices, conversing with the Devil, and then having kill'd some Women, lay'd them in their Graves with their Treasure, and Provisions, as above, certainly believing they were gone to the Place the Devil told them of. They always lamented 4, 5, 6, or 10 Days before the Interment, according to the Quality of the Person deceas'd; for the greater he had been, the more Honour they did him, in Mourning, and Musick, and repeating all his Actions whilst living.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXIII.

Of Sodomy us'd in the Temples, the giving of Names to Children, and the Superstitions of the Indians.

NOtwithstanding what has been said, that the Sin of Sodomy was not us'd among the *Peruvians*, that is to be understood, in common; for it is certain there were some Particular Places, where they kept Boys in Temples for that Purpose, and look'd upon that Abomination as a Piece of Religion, only to be practis'd upon solemn Occasions by the Priests, and *Caciques*. For a Testimony hereof I will give the Relation I receiv'd at *Lima* from *Father Dominick of St. Thomas* and is as follows.

Sodomy Religiously us'd.

It is true the Devil has introduc'd this Vice by Way of Sanctity among the Mountain People and *Yungas*; for every Temple, or Place of Worship of Note keeps one two or more Men, who are clad like Women from their Infancy, imitating them in their Tone, and all other Particulars. With these on great Festivals, the prime Men us'd to have their Beastly Copulation. This I know, because I have punish'd two of them; the one, of the Mountain *Indians*, who was kept to this End in a Temple, they call *Guaca*, of the Province of the *Conchucos*, in the Territory of the City *Guanuco*; the other was of the Province of *Chincha*, where the *Indians* belong to the King. When I talk'd to them, representing the Heinousness of the Sin, they answer'd, They were not to be blam'd, as having been plac'd there from their Infancy, by their *Caciques*, that they might make use of them in that shamful way, and for them to be Priests and look to the Temples. Thus the Devil made them believe there was a Sort of Sanctity, in committing that unnatural Crime. This *Father Dominick* gave me under his own Hand, and he is well known to be a Person of Truth, and Integrity. Besides I remember, that *James de Galvez*, who is now one of the King's Secretaries in the the Court of *Spain*,

Instance of it.

Another. told me, that as he and *Peter Alonso Carrasco*, an ancient Conquerer, and Inhabitant of the City of *Cuzco*, were coming from the Province of *Collao*, they saw one, or two of these *Indians*, who were kept in the Temples, as *Father Dominick* says.

Whilst I was in *Peru* I observ'd, that in most of the Provinces they us'd to give Names to their Children, at 15, or 20 Days old, which they retain'd till the Age of 10, or 12 Years; about which Time they took New Names, most of the Father's Kindred, and Friends, meeting to that End upon a certain Day appointed. Then they danc'd, after their manner, and drank, which was their chiefest Delight; and that being over, the ancientest, and most honourable Person in the Company shore the Lad, or Maid, that was to be Nam'd, and par'd his, or her Nails, which with the Hair they kept very chearily. The Names they us'd were of Towns, Birds, Beasts, or Fishes; which I know to be true, because I have had an *Indian*, who was call'd *Urco*, signifying, a Sheep, and another *Llama*, being a Yew, and have known others call'd *Piscos*, being the Name of Birds; but many are very precise in taking the Names of their Fathers, or Grandfathers. The Lords, and prime Men seek Names to please their Fancy, and those the greatest they can think of, yet *Atabalipa*, the *Inga* the *Spaniards* took at *Caxamalca*, signifies a Hen; and his Father was call'd *Guaynacapa*, that is, rich Youth.

Names how given.

Superstitions These *Indians* look'd upon it as an ill Sign for a Woman to be deliver'd of two at a Birth, or for a Child to come into the World with any Defect; so that when this happened the Husband, and Wife were very Melancholy, and fasted, Eating no *Agi*, and drinking no *Chicha*, which is their Liquor; besides other Superstitions they learnt from their Forefathers. They were also much addicted to observing of other Signs, and Tokens. When a Star happened to shoot, they rais'd mighty Cries; were great observers of the Moon, and Planets, and generally infected with Superstition. There are *Spaniards* still living, who were with *Pizarro*, when he took *Atabalipa*, in the Province of *Caxamalca*, and saw after Midnight something green in the Sky, as thick as a Man's Arm, and as long

as

as a Horse Man's Spear. The *Spaniards* gasing, and *Atabalipa* being told of it, he desir'd they would let him go out to see it, and having so done, became very Melancholy, and so continu'd the next Day. *Pizarro* asking him the Reason of it, he answer'd, I have seen the Appearance in the Sky, and assure you that such another was seen before my Father *Guaynacapa* dy'd. Accordingly 15 Days after *Atabalipa* departed this Life.

CHAP. LXIV.

Of the Fertility of the Plains, of the several Sorts of Fruit, and Roots they produce, and the Method of Watering the Fields.

ALL the Soil of the Vales, where the Sand does not reach, and as far as the Woods extend, is as fertil, and plentiful as any in the World, and the properest to sow any thing whatsoever, being till'd, and manur'd with little Labour. I have already said it never rains there, and all the Watering it has is from the Rivers that come down from the Mountains, and run to the South Sea. In these Vales the *Indians* sow their *Mayz*, or Wheat, which yields two Crops in a Year, and comes up very plentifully. In some Places they Plant the Roots call'd *Yuca*, good to make Bread, and Drink, for want of *Mayz*, and there grows plenty of Patatoes, so sweet, that they are like Chest nuts; besides there are *Rapas*, Kidney Beans, and several Sorts of pleasant Roots. Throughout all these Vales, there is a Sort of the most delicious Fruit I ever tasted, by the *Spaniards* call'd *Pepinos*, that is, Coucombers, of an excellent Taste, and some of them very sweet scented. There are besides great Numbers of *Guayavas*, *Guava*, *Palta*, a Fruit like Pears, *Guanavana*, *Caymita*, Pine Apple, and other Trees. In the *Indian* Houses there are many Dogs, quite different from ours in *Spain*, by them call'd *Chinos*. They have great Breeds of Geese, and in the Thickets of the Vales

Plentiful Product.

Dogs, Geese, and Fruit.

Vales there are long, and narrow *Carobs*, not so thick as Bean Cods, whereof in some Places they make Bread, and reckon it good. They very much use drying of such Fruit and Roots, as are proper for it, as we do Figs, Raisins, and other Sorts. At present there are great Vineyards in many Parts of these Vales, yielding Abundance of Grapes; and Groves of Fig, Pomgranate, and Quince Trees; which it is needless to particularize, since all the Sorts of Fruit *Spain* affords thrive perfectly well.

Grain *European* Wheat is well known to answer to satisfaction, and it is a delightful Sight to behold the Fields all over fresh and green as Grass, without one Drop of Rain. Barley comes up as well as Wheat, and there is Store of Lemmon, sweet Lime, Orange, Citron, and Sweet Lemmon Trees; besides many other Sorts of Fruit, I think too tedious to mention, having spoken of the chiefest. The Rivers coming down from the Mountains through these Plains, and some of them being broad, and low'd all over, or at least us'd to be so, when more populous, they drew Trenches, through such Places, as is very strange to mention; for they carry'd them through high and low Grounds, along the Sides of Hills, and Mountains, and many of them across, some one way, and some another, which renders it extraordinary pleasant travelling over those Vales, because they all look like delightful Gardens, and Groves. The *Indians* were, and still continue very industrious in conveying the Water along these Trenches, and I have my self sometimes halted by a Trench, which has been dry before my Tent was set up, and fill'd again another way; for the Rivers never failing, these *Indians* can carry the Water where they please. These Trenches are always very green, and along them there is Plenty of Grass for Horses.

Watering by Trenches.

Birds. In the Woods, and Groves there is singular Variety of Birds, and particularly great Numbers of Turtle Doves, Pea Hens, Pheasants, some Partridges, and Multitudes of Deer; but no noxious Creatures, as Serpents, Snakes, or Wolves. The worst Animals are the Foxes, so mischievous, that tho' things be lay'd up never so carefully; they will come where the *Spaniards*, or *Indians* lye, and if they find

Foxes.

find nothing else, steal the Horses Girts, or the Reins of the Bridles. In several Parts of the Vales there are large Fields of Sugar Canes, whereof Sugar is made in several Towns, and Preserves. All these *Yunga Indians* are very laborious, and when they carry Burdens on their Backs, strip themselves stark Naked, without leaving any thing on them but a small Clout, about a Span long, and not so broad, to cover their Privities and girding their Mantles and Cloaks to their Bodies, they run with their Loads. Nor are they less regular, and industrious in sowing their Grounds, than has been said they are in Watering.

Sugar.

CHAP. LXV.

Of the way from the City of St. Michael *to* Truxillo, *and of the Vales there are in it.*

HAving already mention'd the founding of the City of *St. Michael*, the first Christian Town in *Peru*, I will proceed to shew what lyes between it, and *Truxillo*, the Distance between them being about 60 Leagues. From *St. Michael's* to the Vale of *Motupe* is 22 Leagues, all on the Sands, a very bad Way, especially that now us'd. There are some little Vales in this Length of 22 Leagues, and tho' there be Rivers that come down from the Mountains, they do not run through them, but are swallow'd up, and lost in the Sands, so that they are of no Advantage. Those who are to travel these 22 Leagues, must set out in the Evening, that going on all the Night, they may come in good Time to the *Xagueyes*, where Travellers drink, and go thence without feelling much Heat. Such as can, carry Calabashes full of Water, and Leather Bottles of Wine, to serve them the rest of the Journey. As soon as they come to the Vale of *Motupe* they see the royal Road made by the *Ingas*, as describ'd in the foregoing Chapters.

Rivers swallow'd in Sand.

This

Motupe Vale. This Vale is broad, and very fruitfull, and tho' a River comes down to it from the Mountain, it sinks, and is lost before it can reach the Sea. The *Carob*, and other Trees extend far, by Reason of the Moisture they meet with under their Roots. In the Bottom of the Vale there are *Indian* Towns, the Inhabitants whereof use the Water of deep Wells they dig; all of them bartering Commodities, for it never appear'd that they had any Sort of Coin. They tell us there were great Palaces for the *Ingas*, in this Vale and many Magazines, and on the Highest and Stony Hills, they had their *Guacas*, or Temples, and Places of Burial. The Wars very much lessen'd the Number of People, and those great Structures, are all ruin'd, the *Indians* living in little Houses describ'd before. At certain Seasons they trade with those on the Mountains, having here great Fields of Cotton, whereof they make their Cloth.

Xayanca Vale. Four Leagues from *Motupe* is the delightful Vale of *Xayanca*, almost four Leagues over. Through it runs a curious River, from which they draw Trenches enough to water all the *Indians* will sow. This Vale was formerly very populous as well as the rest, and in it stately Apartments and Store houses, where the *Ingas* Stewards resided, as has been observ'd. The Native Lords of these Vales were formerly very much respected and honour'd by their Subjects, and such of them as remain are so still, being very well attended by Men and Women Servants, and have their Porters, and their Guards.

Tucume Vale, and that of Cinto. From this Vale the Road goes to that of *Tucume*, which is also large, and pleasant, full of Woods, and Groves, and the Ruins, still shew what great Structures there were in it. A small Days Journey from it is another fine Vale call'd *Cinto*. The Reader is to observe, that all between these several Vales, and the rest we shall write of is Sands and barren Rocks, where no living Creature is to be seen, nor any Tree, or Grass, unless some Birds that fly over. The way being so sandy, the Vale appearing, tho' at a great Distance is a mighty Comfort, especially if Men travel a foot, the Sun shines hot, and they are thirsty. Those who are Strangers in the Country

try ought not to travel over these Plains, without good Guides to conduct them across the Sands.

From this Vale we proceed to that of *Collique*, through which runs a River of the same Name, so large that it cannot be forded, unless when it is Summer on the Mountain, and Winter in the Plain; and yet the Natives draw so many Trenches from it, that they almost drain it at some Times, even in Winter. This Vale is also wide, and full of Trees, as well as the others, and most of the Natives are consum'd, with the Calamities of the Wars there were between the *Spaniards*. Collique *Vale.*

From the Vale of *Collique* we go on to that of *Zana*, like the others, and thence to that of *Pacasmayo*, the most fertil, and best peopled of any yet spoken of, the Natives whereof, before the *Ingas* subdu'd them, were powerful, and respected by their Neighbours, and had stately Temples, where they sacrific'd to their Gods; all of them now thrown down. Among the Rocks, and stony Grounds there are very many *Guacas*, being the Buryal Places of these *Indians*. Through this Vale runs a curious River, whence many Trenches are drawn, and the Product is as in the others, and so other things. In this Vale Abundance of Cotton grows, and there are good Breeds of Cows, and better of Swine, and Goats, as there is of other Cattle, and the Climate is very good: I travell'd through it in *September* 1547, to join the rest of the Kings Forces that came from *Popayan*, to punish the Rebels, and was extremely pleas'd with this Vale, admiring its Woods, and Groves full of infinite Variety of Birds. Zana *and* Pacasmayo *Vales.*

The next Vale is that of *Chacama*, nothing inferior to that of *Pacasmayo* in all Respects, and producing much Sugar. Four Leagues farther is that of *Chimo*, in which the City *Truxillo* stands. The *Indians* report, that formerly, before the *Ingas* had any Dominions, there was here a powerful *Cacique* call'd *Chimo*, as the Vale is now. This Man they say gain'd many Victories, and rais'd some Structures, which tho' so ancient plainly testify they were very great. When the *Ingas* had subdu'd the Plains, they highly valu'd this Vale of *Chimo*, where they built stately Palaces and Pleasure Houses. The royal Road runs Chacama *Vale, and* Chimo.

 through

through it, wall'd on both Sides. The Native *Caciques* were always respected, and counted rich, which has appear'd to be true, much Gold and Silver having been found in the Graves of their Ancestors. The Natives are now grown thinner, the *Caciques* less regarded, and most of the Vale is divided among the *Spanish* Inhabitants of the City of *Truxillo*. The Sea Port call'd the *Arrecife* of *Truxillo*, is not far from the Vale, and much Fish is kill'd all along the Coast, to supply the City, and the *Indians*.

CHAP. LXVI.

Of the City of Truxillo, *and the Country between it and the City of* Lima.

IN this Vale of *Chimo* stands the City of *Truxillo*, near a pretty large and fine River, whence they draw Trenches to water the Gardens, and Orchards of the *Spaniards*, which are always green, and flourishing, and the Water runs by all the Houses. This City is seated in a Place reckned very wholesome, every way surrounded with Farms, where the Inhabitants have their Corn Fields and Cattle; and being all water'd every Spot is full of Corn, Vineyards, all Sorts of *Spanish* Fruits, and Multitudes of Orange Trees, which yield infinite Quantities of Orange Flowers, not to repeat the several Names of other *Spanish* and *Indian* Trees. Besides they breed vast Numbers of Foul, so that the *Spanish* Inhabitants are plentifully supply'd with all things, and particularly with Fish, the Sea being but half a League from them. The Spot the City stands on is a Plain form'd in the midst of the Groves, and other Delights of the Vale, near a Parcel of Rocky barren Hills, being well contriv'd, the Building good, the Streets wide, and the Market Place Spacious. The Mountain *Indians* come down to attend the *Spaniards* that are Proprietors, and furnish the City with such things as their Lands afford. Ships go hence loaden with Cotton Cloth, made by the *Indians*, to sell in

Truxillo *City*.

in other Parts. This City of *Truxillo* was built by the Governour of *Peru*, *Don Francisco Pizarro*, in the Year 1530.

From it to that of *Lima*, otherwise call'd *de los Reyes*, or of the Kings is 80 Leagues, all the way Sands, and Vales. Seven Leagues from *Truxillo* is the Vale of *Guanape*, formerly as famous among the Natives, for their Liquor call'd *Chicha* made there, as *Madrigal*, or *St. Martin* are in *Castile* for their excellent Wine. It was then very populous, and its *Caciques*, or Lords were of great Note, and much honour'd by the *Ingas*, after their Conquest. The *Indians* that are left follow Husbandry, like the rest, watering their Lands with Trenches, and it appears that the *Ingas* had their Store houses, and Apartments here. There is one Sea Port belonging to the Vale, which is advantageous, because many of the Ships trading along the South Sea, between *Panama* and *Peru* take in Provisions at it. Guanape Vale.

Hence we proceed to the Vale of *Santa*, and short of it is another small Vale, without any River in it, but only a Source of good Water, which the *Indians*, and such as travel that way drink of, and perhaps proceeds from some River that runs under Ground. The Vale of *Santa*, was formerly very populous, and had brave Commanders, and potent *Caciques*, who at first durst stand in Competition with the *Ingas*, who are said to have brought them under rather by Kindness and Art, than by Force of Arms, and afterwards held them in great Esteem, building stately Palaces, and Magazines there, in regard that this Vale is one of the largest of any we have yet pass'd. A rapid and mighty River runs through it, which swells when it is Winter on the Mountains, and some *Spaniards* have been drown'd in passing it. The *Indians* at present pass it in Floats, being in my Time reduc'd to about 400, tho' there were formerly many thousands of them. What I most admir'd in travelling through this Vale, was the vast Number of Places wall'd in, as has been mention'd above, for Buryal of their Dead, which are all cover'd with Men's Bones; the Graves of the deceas'd, and the Fields they till'd whilst living, being the most remarkable things. They us'd, as in other Places, to water all Parts with Trenches drawn Santa Vale

from the River, but the *Indians* being ſo much decreas'd, moſt of the Land lyes waſte, overgrown with Trees, and Brambles, ſo thick that they are often impaſſable. Both Men and Women here wear Jerkins, and Mantles, or Cloaks, and have their Diſtinctive Ligatures about their Heads. The Sorts of Fruit already mention'd, and *Spaniſh* Grain grows in this Vale, and the Natives take much Fiſh. The Ships trading along the Coaſt always water at this River, and take in other Neceſſaries. The Woods being ſo great, and the People ſo few, infinite Multitudes of Goats breed here, and are very troubleſome to Paſſengers.

Guambacho *Vale.*

The Vale of *Guambacho* is two Days Journey from the laſt, of which I can add nothing, being in all Reſpects like the others. I went in a Day, and a half from it to that of *Guarmey*, formerly very populous, and now breeding great Numbers of Swine, Cows, and Horſes. The next is that of *Parmonga*, no leſs delightful than the Reſt, but I believe there are no *Indians* left in it, but what live in the upper Parts toward the Hills, for there is nothing now but deſert Woods, and Groves. Only one thing remarkable remains, and is a handſome and well contriv'd Fort, after their Manner, where the Trenches carry'd to water the upper Parts are very curious, and well worth obſerving. The Apartments were extraordinary fine, much Variety of Birds, and wild Beaſts being painted about it, and the whole enclos'd with ſtrong Walls, of good Workmanſhip. It is now quite ruin'd, and undermin'd in ſeveral Places, to look for Gold and Silver in Graves, ſo that it only ſerves as a Memorial of what it was. Two Leagues from this Vale is the River of *Guaman*, ſignifying, The Faulcons River; but is commonly call'd *la Barranca*. This Vale is like the reſt, and when it rains on the Mountains the River ſwells much, and is dangerous to paſs, ſo that ſome have been drown'd in it. A Days Journey farther is the Vale of *Guaura*, whence we will proceed to that of *Lima*.

Guarmey, *and* Parmonga,

Barranca *River and Vale.*

CHAP.

CHAP. LXVII.

Of the City of Lima.

THE Vale of *Lima* is the largeſt of all that are between *Tumbez*, and it, and was no leſs populous, tho' now there are few Natives, becauſe the City being built there, and their Lands taken by the New Commers, they all went away to other Vales. When the *Adelantado*, or Lord Lieutenant *Don Pedro de Alvarado* enter'd this Kingdom, the Governour *Don Franciſco Pizarro* who was then at *Cuzco*, reſolv'd to build a City in this Plain, for Fear leſt the ſaid *Alvarado* ſhould deſign to poſſeſs himſelf of ſome Part of that Coaſt; for then neither *Truxillo*, nor *Arequipa*, nor *Guamanga* were founded. *Pizarro* having view'd *Sangalla*, and other Places along the Coaſt, came at laſt with ſome *Spaniards* to the Spot where the City now ſtands, which they all approv'd of, and accordingly it was immediately founded in an open plain Field, two ſmall Leagues from the Sea. A River riſes above it to the Eaſtward, carrying little Water when it is Summer on the Hills, but grows more conſiderable in Winter, and joyns the Sea to the Weaſtward. The great Market Place is within a Stones throw of the River, nor can the City be enlarg'd on that Side to encloſe it. This is the chiefeſt, and largeſt Town in *Peru* next to *Cuzco*, being very well built, ſome of the Houſes adorn'd with Towers, and Terraſſes on them, the Market Place ſpacious and the Streets wide. There are Trenches of Water running by moſt of the Houſes, very uſeful, and pleaſant, for they ſupply the Houſes, and ſerve to water their Gardens, and Orchards, which are many, and delightful. It is now the Reſidence of the Viceroy, and the Courts of Juſtice are kept in it, and all the Trade of the Kingdom concentring in it, there is always a great Multitude of People, and Abundance of Shops richly furniſh'd. That Year when I departed the Kingdom, there were many Inhabitants that had Lands, and *Indians* under them, ſome of

Lima *Vale.*

Lima *City*

of them worth 150000 Ducates, others 80000, others 60000, some more and some less. In short I left them all very wealthy, and Ships often sail from the Port of this City, each of them carrying 800000, or a Million of Pieces of Eight.

Above the City, to the Eastward, is a great and high Hill, on which a Cross is set up, and every way about there are Abundance of Plantations, and Farms, where the *Spaniards* breed Cattle, have Dove Cotes, Vineyards, and curious Orchards full of the Native Fruit, Fig, Pomgranate Trees, *&c.* Sugar Canes, Melons, Roots, and Herbs, brought out of *Spain*, all thriving to Perfection. This now the Troubles and Rebellions are over is certainly one of the best Countries in the World to live in; for we see it is never subject to Famine, or Plague, nor does it ever rain, or is there any Thunder, or Lightning; but on the contrary the Sky is always serene, and pleasant. Much more might be said in behalf of it, but that I must conclude, only adding that the City was built in the Year 1531.

CHAP. LXVIII.

Of the Vale of Pachacama, *and the ancient Temple there was in it.*

Pachacama *Vale.*

FOur Leagues beyond the City of *Lima*, still along the Coast, is the Vale of *Pachacama*, very famous among the *Indians*, pleasant and fruitful, and in it stood one of the most Majestick Temples of all these Parts. They report of it, that tho' the *Ingas* built many Temples besides that of *Cuzco*, which they beautify'd and adorn'd with mighty Expence, yet none was to compare to this of *Pachacama*. It was built on a small Hill made by Hand, of Earth, and other Materals, the Structure standing on the Top, and partly reaching down to the Bottom, having many Gates, all painted with Figures of fierce Creatures, as were the Walls. Within the Temple, where

where the Idol ſtood, were the Prieſts, who pretended to much Sanctity, and when they offer'd Sacrifices, kept their Faces towards the Gates, and their Backs to the Idol, looking down, and quaking, in ſo much Diſorder, as ſome of the *Indians* have told me, that they might be compar'd to the Prieſts of *Apollo* we read of, when they were to deliver their vain Oracles. They alſo inform'd me, that they us'd to Sacrifice Abundance of Beaſts, and even ſome Human Creatures before this Devil, who ſpoke, and gave them anſwers, upon their greateſt Feſtivals, which being heard by all, they gave entire Credit to them.

The Prieſts were highly honour'd, and even the Lords, and *Caciques* oblig'd them in many Particulars. About the Temple, they ſay, there were many, and ſtately Apartments, for ſuch as came on Pilgrimage, and none thought worthy to be bury'd near the Place, but only the Lords, Prieſts, and Pilgrims, who brought Offerings to the Temple. On the great Feſtivals of the Year, Abundance of People aſſembled together and had Sports, and Muſick, after their Manner. When the *Ingas* conquer'd the Kingdom, and came to this Vale of *Pachacama*, it being their Cuſtom to erect Temples to the Sun, and finding this which was ſo great, ſo ancient, and ſo much honour'd by all the People round about, they concluded it would be a very difficult Matter to put it down, and therefore agreed with the *Caciques*, and Prieſts, that this Temple of *Pachacama* ſhould remain as it was, provided that another ſtately one ſhould be built, and that of the Sun have the Preference; which was accordingly done, and ſeveral Virgins appointed to ſerve it, at which they ſay the *Pachacama* Devil was highly pleas'd. The *Indians* at firſt ſaid this *Pachacama* us'd to appear to ſome of their Elders, and perſwade them that the God of the Chriſtians, and he were the ſame, that ſo they might neglect to embrace Chriſtianity, and adhere to his Worſhip; however they have been all long ſince Baptiz'd, and theſe Temples are quite gone to Ruin. The Name of this Devil ſignify'd, maker of the World, for *Camac* is maker, and *Pacha*, the World.

When

When the Governour *Don Francisco Pizarro* took the *Inga Atabalipa*, in the Province of *Caxamalca*, being inform'd of the Immense Treasure there was in this Temple, he sent his Brother Captain *Ferdinand Pizarro*, with a Number of *Spaniards* to secure all the Gold he should find there, and bring it away to *Caxamalca*; but before he could get thither, the *Indians* affirm, the Priests, and prime Men had convey'd away 400 Loads of Gold, which could never be heard of; and yet *Ferdinand Pizarro* found some Gold, and Silver there. Afterwards Captain *Roderick Orgonez*, and *Francis de Godoy*, with others, drew much Gold, and Silver out of the Graves; and it is certainly believ'd there is still much more, which cannot be found. From the Time that *Ferdinand Pizarro* came to this Temple it declin'd, the Idols being destroy'd as did that of the Sun. Few of the *Indians* are also left; but the Vale is as exuberant and full of Trees as the rest, and has good breeds of Cows, Horses, and other Cattle.

CHAP. LXIX.

Of the Vales lying between Pachacama, *and the Fortress of* Guarco.

Chilca Vale.

FRom the Vale of *Pachacama* the way runs on to that of *Chilca*, remarkable for a very strange thing, which is, that tho' it receives no Rain from Heaven, nor any River, or Brooks runs through it, yet the greatest Part is full of *Indian* Corn Fields, of sundry Roots, and Fruit Trees. The manner of tilling here is well worth observing; for the *Indians* dig large, and deep Pits, in which they sow what they have Occasion for, and the Moisture gathering there it grows up; but the *Maiz*, or *Indian* Wheat would never shoot out at all, were it not that they put one, or two Heads of the Pilchards they take in the Sea into the Hole with every Grain, and by that Means it thrives plentifully. It is

is very wonderful than Men should live so well where there is no Rain, or any other Moisture, but only a small Dew. The Water they drink is drawn out of great, and deep Wells; and in the Sea they take such Abundance of Pilchards as serve to maintain the *Indians*, and to improve their Land; and here were Apartments, and Magazines belonging to the *Ingas*.

Three Leagues from *Chilca* is the Vale of *Mala*, where the War began, and broke out between *Don Francisco Pizarro*, and *Don Diego de Almagro*; the Controversy being about which of their Governments the City of *Cuzco* fell in; which they at first refer'd to *Father Francis de Bobadilla*, of the Order of the *Merceniarias*; and tho' the two Competitors met, and the Father pronounc'd Judgment, they did not stand to it, but decided the Matter by the Sword, which cost *Almagro* his Life. A good River runs through this Vale, all shaded with Woods, and Groves. Mala Vale

Somewhat above 5 Leagues beyond this Vale of *Mala* is that of *Guarco*, large, and spacious, full of Fruit Trees, and particularly famous in this Kingdom. It abounds in very pleasant tasted, and scented *Guayavas*, and *Guavas*; Wheat, and *Maiz* thrive well, and all other things of the Growth of *Spain*, on those Parts. The Woods, and Groves afford a delightful Shade, with Trenches running through them, and great Numbers of Turtle Doves, Pigeons, and other Birds. The Natives say there were great Multitudes of People formerly, who stood at Defiance with those on the Mountains, and others in the Plains; and that the *Ingas* coming to subdue all the Country about them, they disdaining to yield, and forfeit that Liberty they were left in by their Forefathers, behav'd themselves so gallantly, that they maintain'd War above four Years, during which Time many brave Actions were perform'd, as we are told both by them, and the *Orejones* of *Cuzco*. The War being thus protracted, the *Inga* in the Summer went back to *Cuzco* because of the Heats, and left his Forces to carry on the Conquest; which being desirous to bring to a Conclusion, he return'd with all the Nobility of his Capital, and built a City, to which he also gave the Name of *Cuzco*, and Guarco Vale.

so to all the Eminences, and Quarters of it as in his own Metropolis. At length, when the People of *Guarco* had done their utmost, they were brought into Servitude by the Tyrant, who return'd with his Army to *Cuzco*, and the New Town he had built lost its Name. However as a Trophy of his Victory, on a high Hill, he erected the Noblest Fortress there was in the whole Kingdom of *Peru*, founded upon large square Stones, the Fronts of the Gates curiously adorn'd, and the Courts and Portals very spacious. From this Royal Fabrick there are stone Stairs down into the very Sea, which beats against them with such Force, that it is amazing to think how they could be built so curious and strong. Formerly this Fort was very well adorn'd with Painting, and in it much Treasure belonging to the *Ingas*. As large as this Structure is, and as big as the Stones, there is no Sign of any Cement, or other thing to hold them together, and they are so nicely wrought that there is scarce any discovering where they join. They tell us, that when this Fabrick was to be rais'd they dug down into the very Rock, on which they lay'd a Foundation of Massive great Stones, which render'd the Superstructure permanent. This Work considering it was perform'd by those *Indians* is very wonderful; and the Ruins of it still testify what it was.

Stately Fort.

Chap. LXX.

Of the great Province of Chincha.

Little above two Leagues beyond the Fortress of *Guarco*, is a pretty large River, call'd *Lunaguana*, the Vale through which it passes like the others. Six Leagues from that River is the pleasant, and spacious Vale of *Chincha*, no less renown'd in *Peru*, than formerly dreaded by its Neighbours. That this is true appears in that when *Pizarro* with his 13 Companions was discovering

Lunaguana River, and Chincha Vale.

covering the Coast, they every where bid him go to *Chincha*, which was the largest, and best Country, and therefore tho' a Stranger to it at that Time, when he articled with the King of *Spain*, he desir'd that his Government might extend from *Tempulla*, or the River of *Santiago*, to this Vale of *Chincha*. As to the Original of these *Indians* of *Chincha*, they tell us, that a Number of Men came formerly under the Command of a Captain of their own, who was very Religious, from other Parts into this Vale, where they found Abundance of People so small, that the tallest was not above two Cubits high, from whom by their Valour they took the Country. They add, that all those small Natives consum'd by Degrees, and that the Great Grandfathers of those who were living in my Time, saw some of their Graves, and their Bones were as small as has been said. These *Indians* being Masters of the Vale, and finding it pleasant, and fruitful, they built handsome Towns; and report, they receiv'd an Oracle through a Rock, which they afterwards look'd upon as sacred, calling it *Chincha*, and *Camay*; and there they offer'd Sacrifices, and the Devil spoke to the Elders of them.

In Process of Time these *Indians* increas'd, and grew so powerful, that most of the Neighbouring Vales endeavour'd to be in Amity and Allyance with them, to their great Honour and Benefit. Being grown so potent, at the Time that the first *Ingas* were busy about building the City of *Cuzco*, they March'd out to plunder the Mountain Countries, did much Harm among the *Soras* and *Lucanes*, and went as far as the great Province of *Collao*, whence after many Victories obtain'd, they return'd home loaden with Booty. There they and their Progeny continu'd, giving themselves up to Pleasure and Diversions, with Abundance of Women, and using the same Customs as the others already spoken of. Several *Spaniards* affirm, that when they conquer'd this Vale under *Pizarro*, there were above 25000 Men in it, and at present I believe they scarce amount to 5000. They always continu'd prosperous and absolute, till the Brave *Inga Yupangue*, having subdu'd the greatest Part of the Kingdom, sent a General of his own Family, call'd *Capaynga Yupangue*, who en-

ter'd *Chincha* with a mighty Army of *Orejones*, and others where he had several Encounters with the Natives, and not being able entirely to subdue them, pass'd on farther. At length, they say, they were finally conquer'd by *Topayngo Yupangue*, Father to *Guaynacapa*, from which Time forwards, they were subject to the Laws of the *Ingas*, and great Palaces and Store houses were built, and tho' the *Ingas* did not take the Power of Government from the Native *Caciques*, yet they kept their Deputy in the Vale, and order'd they should Worship the Sun, who was their God. Accordingly a Temple was here built in Honour of him, with the same Number of Virgins, as in other Places, and Priests to offer Sacrifices. Notwithstanding the erecting of this Temple of the Sun, the Natives did not leave off the Worship of their ancient God *Chinchaycama*. The *Ingas* had their *Mitimaes* in this Vale, as well as in the others, and order'd that the Lords, or *Caciques* should reside some Months in the Year at his Court in *Cuzco*. The Lord of *Chincha*, who was still living in my Time, and for an *Indian* excellently qualify'd, was in most of the Wars under *Guaynacapa*.

This is one of the largest Vales in all *Peru*, very delightful for its many Groves, and Trenches of Water, and abounding in Fruit, particularly that delicious Sort, the *Spaniards* call *Pepinos*, that is, Cowcumbers, not of the Nature of ours in *Spain*, tho' something like them in Shape; yellow when par'd, and so pleasant to the Taste and Scent, that a Man must eat many of them before he can be satisfy'd. The Birds are the same already mention'd; but there are very few of the Country Sheep, which were most destroy'd, during the Wars among the *Spaniards*. Corn, Vines, and all other things brought from *Spain* thrive. There were Abundance of Graves in the upper barren Parts, whence the *Spaniards* drew much Gold. These *Indians* were great Dancers, and their Lords kept much State, being highly respected by their Subjects. When subdu'd by the *Ingas* they took to their Customs, like the others. The long Wars in this Kingdom of *Peru*, and the frequent taking out of the *Indians* to carry Burdens, were the Occasions that their Numbers are so much decreas'd.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXI.

Of the other Vales, as far as the Province of Tarapaca, *and of the City of* Arequipa.

PRoceeding on from *Chincha*, along the Plains, and Sands we come to the pleasant Vale of *Yca*, as large, and formerly no less populous than the rest; with a River running through it, which when it is Summer on the Mountains has so little Water, that the Inhabitants find a want. Before the *Spaniards* came thither, besides the common Trenches, the *Indians* had drawn a very large one from the Top of the Mountain, which supply'd the Defect of the River. At present the great Trench being spoild, when the River is very low they dig great Pits in it at small Distances, which hold Water for them to Drink, and to make small Draughts to Water their Grounds. Here were formerly powerful Lords, much respected, and honour'd, and all other things were as in the rest of the Vales. Yca Vale.

Hence the Road runs to the lovely Vales and Rivers of *Nasca*, where most of the *Indians* as I was inform'd by *Spaniards* of Credit were consum'd by the Wars between *Pizarro* and *Almagro*. In the chiefest of these Vales, by a particular Name call'd *Caxamalca*, there were great Apartments, and Magazines of the *Ingas*; and there is much Sugar made in them all, which supplies several Parts of the Kingdom. The next Vale is that of *Hacari*, and then those of *Occonna*, *Camanna*, and *Quilca*, with great Rivers in them. Again beyond *Quilca*, which is the Sea Port to the City of *Arequipa*, are the Vales of *Chuli*, *Tambopalla*, *Ylo*, and the wealthy one of *Tarapaca*. Nasca Vale, &c.

Near the Vales there are some Islands in the Sea, full of Sea Wolves, whither the Natives go in Floats, and bring thence from off the higher Grounds Abundance of the Dung of Birds to Manure their Lands, which they find a great Improvement of barren Land, where little of their Wheat would grow without it, so that they would scarce be able to subsist but for those Birds, and therefore they trade

trade with this Dung as a thing of Value. It is needless to say any more of these Vales as far as *Tarapaca*, for it would be a Repetition of the same thing. The Tribute paid to the *Ingas* some carry'd to *Cuzco*, others to *Hatuncolla*, others to *Bilcas*, and some to *Caxamalca*, because the Principal Seats of those Princes were in the Mountain Country. There are very rich Mines of pure Silver in the Vales of *Tarapaca*. Beyond them, those who have travell'd along the Coast say there are Deserts, as far as the Borders of *Chile*. Much Fish is taken all along this Coast, some of it very good; and the *Indians* make Floats for fishing, of great Trusses of Oaten Straw, or of the Skins of Sea Wolves, which are so numerous in some Parts, that they make a hideous Noise, when they come together.

Arequipa City. From the City of *Lima* to that of *Arequipa* is 120 Leagues. This City stands in the Vale of *Quilca*, 14 Leagues from the Sea, on the most pleasant, and advantageous Situation that could be found thereabouts, being reckon'd the healthiest, and most delightful in all *Peru*. Very good Wheat grows about it, whereof they make excellent Bread. Its Territory reaches from the Vale of *Hacari*, till beyond *Tarapaca*, and some Towns in the Province of *Condesuyo* are subject to it, where several of the Inhabitants have Lands. The *Hubinas*, *Chiquiquanita*, *Quinistaca*, and the *Collaguas* are also subordinate to it, formerly populous, and full of that Country Sheep, but much consum'd by the Wars. The Sea being so near, *Arequipa* is plentifully supply'd with all it wants, and *Spanish* Commodities, and most of the Treasure of the Province of *los Charcas* is brought to it, to be shipp'd off at *Quilca* for the City of *Lima*. Near the City is a burning Mountain, which some fear may break out, and do harm; and sometimes it is subject to great Earthquakes.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXII.

Of the Province of Caxamalca, *and others,*

I Am the ſhorter in ſpeaking of ſome of theſe Provinces becauſe the Natures of moſt of them reſembled one another to ſuch a Degree, that they ſeem'd to be the ſame, and therefore having deſcrib'd ſome, the leſs needs be ſaid of the others. Having now run through the Plains, I will return to the Mountains, where I left off, at the City *Loxa*, and Province of *Guancabamba*, to turn off to the City of *St. Michael*, and the reſt, that has follow'd after it. To begin there again I take the Diſtance from *Guancabamba* to be about 50 Leagues, little more, or leſs, and that is the Liberty of the City of *Truxillo*. This Province was remarkable for the taking of the *Inga Atabalipa*, and renowned throughout the Kingdom for its Wealth and Extent. The Natives tell us, they were much reſpected by their Neighbours, before the *Ingas* ſubdu'd them, and that they had Temples, and Places of Worſhip, on the High Clifts; but that, tho' they were clad, it was not ſo decently as ſince. Some of them ſay they were conquer'd by the *Inga Yupangue*; yet others affirm it was by his Son *Topaynga Yupangue*. Whichſoever of them it was, they all agree, that they ſlew great Numbers of his Men, before they were reduc'd, and that at laſt they were rather brought under Subjection by Art and fair Means, than by Force.

Truxillo Liberty.

Their Lords were highly reſpected, had many Wives, the Son of the chief whereof was Heir, and they were bury'd as has been ſaid of others. They paid great Honour to their Temples, where they ſacrific'd Sheep, and Lambs, and the Prieſts are ſaid to have convers'd with the Devil. On their Feſtivals, great Numbers of them met in Places ſwept very clean, where they dance'd, and drank much of their Liquor made of *Mayz*, and Roots. They were all Clad in curious Tunicks and Mantles, and

as

as a distinctive Mark on their Heads wore a Ligature, some wider, and others narrower.

The *Ingas* set a great Value on this Province, when they had conquer'd it, and built in it a Palace, Magazines, and a Temple of the Sun, where the Virgins dedicated to its Service spun and wove the finest Cloth imaginable; for which Purpose they were furnish'd with the most curious Colours in the World. This was the Head of all the Provinces about it, which sent thither to give their Accounts, and many came to sacrifice in this Temple. There were several things very remarkable in the Palace of the *Ingas*, particularly very stately Baths, us'd by the great Men, when they lodg'd there.

The Province has decline'd very much; the Reason whereof is, because the *Inga Guaynacapa* dying, the same Year that *Pizarro* discover'd this Kingdom, his eldest Son and Heir *Guascar*, born of the principal Queen, whom they call the *Coya* took upon him the Diadem, or Crown at *Cuzco*, and sent Messengers into all Parts of the Kingdom to proclaim him King. But the great General *Chalicuchima*, with *Quizquiz*, *Tuclagualpac*, *Orumixavi*, and other famous Commanders, who had been with *Guaynacapa*, at the Conquest of *Quito*, had concerted to build another City of *Cuzco* in the Northern Provinces, to make a separate Kingdom of them, and bestow it on *Atabalipa*, a brave, and discreet Youth, well belov'd by the Soldiers, and old Officers, as having come from *Cuzco* with his Father, very Young, and been very long in the Army. Nay many *Indians* affirm, that *Guaynacapa* himself, before his Death, considering that the Kingdom he was to leave extended above a thousand Leagues along the Coast, and that there was much more Land still to conquer, towards *Quillacinga*, and *Popayan*, had resolv'd to leave *Quito* and those Conquests to the said *Atabalipa*. However that was, *Atabalipa*, and his Party understanding, that *Guascar* had enter'd upon the Government, they had Recourse to Arms; for, they say, *Atabalipa* was first taken by the Contrivance of the Commander *Avoco*, in the Province of *Tumebamba*. They add, that he made his Escape by the Help of a Woman, and coming to

to *Quito*, gather'd his Forces, gave Battle to *Atoco*, in the Territory of *Ambato*, where he was routed and kill'd. The News of *Atoco*'s Death being brought to *Cuzco*, the Generals *Guancanque*, and *Ingaroque* march'd out, by *Guascar's* Order, with a Numerous Army, and maintain'd a bloody War with *Atabalipa*, to oblige him to submit to his lawful Sovereign *Guascar*; whilst he labour'd to usurp the Sovereignty. Several Battles were fought, and in them the *Indians* say, above 100000 Men were kill'd, *Atabalipa* still getting the better. He coming to *Caxamalca*, which is the Occasion of my mentioning this here, hear'd the News of the Strange People that were come into the Kingdom, and that they drew near him; and concluding it would be very easy to take and make them Slaves, he order'd his General *Chalicuchima*, to repair to *Cuzco* and endeavour either to take, or kill his Enemy. Whilst he stay'd at *Caxamalca*, *Pizarro* came thither, where those things happen'd which have been said above, and *Atabalipa* was taken. These Wars, and the long Continuance of the *Spaniards* there, reduc'd *Caxamalca* to such a Conditon, that it seem'd to retain nothing but the Name of what it had been. Afterwards it began to recover a little, but other Wars ensuing, could not rise to what it had been before. All the Structures of the *Ingas*, are gone to Ruin, as well here as in other Places.

Caxamalca.

This Province is extraordinary fruitful, producing Corn, as plentifully as *Sicily*, with all Sorts of Grain, and Roots, and feeding Abundance of Cattle, as also Flocks of Foul. The Natives are of a good peaceable Disposition; have some commendable Customs for living comfortably; but do not regard Honour, and consequently are not ambitious; but very kind to the *Spaniards* that travel among them. They are singularly ingenious and industrious in drawing of Trenches, tilling their Lands, building of Houses, breeding of Cattle, and working most curiously in Gold and Silver. They make as good Tapistry as the *Flemmings*, of the Wooll of their Sheep, and have such an Art that all the Woof looks like Silk, tho' it be Wooll. The Women are beautiful and loving, many of them

them clad like the *Pallas* of *Cuzco*. Here are rich Mines and the People are all converted.

Chap. LXXIII.

Of the Cities of Frontera, *and* Leon de Guanuco.

SHort of the Province of *Caxamalca* last describ'd, another Road made by the *Ingas* strikes off to the Province of the *Chachapoyas*, who defended themselves so bravely against the said *Ingas*, that they oblig'd them to fly, in shameful manner, but being overpower'd were at last oblig'd to submit to those Monarchs. Many of them were then carry'd to *Cuzco*, where they had Lands assign'd them to till and build Houses on near a Hill, adjoining to the City, call'd *Carmenga*. The Mountain Provinces about the *Chachapoyas* being still apt to revolt, the *Ingas* order'd these People, with some of the *Orejones* to keep Garrisons on the Frontiers, to curb those *Indians*, and therefore they had great Stores of all those Weapons they use.

Chachapoyas *Province.*

These *Chachapoya Indians* are the fairest and most agreeable of all I have seen in those Parts; and their Women so beautiful, that many of them were prefer'd to be Wives to the *Ingas*, and others plac'd in the Temples of the Sun, and to this Day as many of them as remain are most lovely Creatures, extraordinary fair and well shap'd. Both they, and their Husbands wear woollen Garments; and *Llantos* about their Heads, which are the Ligatures by which they are distinguish'd from other Nations. When subdu'd by the *Ingas* they submitted to their Customs, Habit, Religion, *&c.*

Captain *Alonso de Alvarado* enter'd this Province, by Order of *Don Francisco Pizarro*, and when he had subdu'd it, founded the City *Frontera*, in the Year 1536, on a Spot of Ground call'd *Leuanto*, strong by Nature, which was levell'd by Hand to build the Town; whence it was soon after remov'd to another Province, call'd

Frontera *City.*

los

los Guancas, look'd upon as a healthy Place. The *Chachapoya*, and *Guanca Indians* serve the Inhabitants of this City that are Proprietors, as do those of the Province of *Cascayunga*, and others. There were great Apartments and Magazines of the *Ingas* in these Parts, their Towns are very healthy, and some of them have rich Gold Mines. Men and Women are all clad, had Temples formerly dedicated to their Gods, and Abundance of Sheep, and made curious Cloth for the *Ingas*, as they do still, and delicate Tapistry of great Value. Their Customs, and the Product of the Country differ'd little or nothing from what has been already describ'd. About the City the *Spaniards* have their Farms, which yield them much Wheat, and other things of *Spanish* Growth. To the Eastward of it runs the Ridge of the Mountains *Andes*, beyond which is *Moyabamba*, and other great Rivers, and some Nations of a less civiliz'd People than these I speak of.

It is generally believ'd that the Progeny of a famous Commander among them call'd *Ancoallo* settled this way up the Inland, for they tell us, that he seeing the Cruelty of the *Inga* Generals, abandon'd his Native Country, and went away with such of the *Chancas* as would follow him, and there is a mighty talk of the Lake where they are reported to have built their Towns. In the Year 1550, above 200 *Indians* came to the City *Frontera*, *Gomez de Alvarado* being then Governour, who said, that a very great Number of them departing their Country some Years before, had travell'd through many Provinces where they met with so much Opposition, that only those here mention'd had surviv'd. They declar'd, that to the Eastward, there are large and populous Provinces, some of them abounding in Gold and Silver.

The City of *Leon de Guanuco* was first founded in the Year 1539, by *Gomez de Alvarado*, under the Direction of the Governour *Don Francisco Pizarro*. This Province of *Guanuco* was first subject to the City of *Lima*, whose Inhabitants having more Lands than they were able to make good, and one *Illatopa*, an *Indian*, being in Arms ravag'd all the Country about. This oblig'd *Pizarro*, tho' oppos'd by the Council of *Lima* to order the building of the New City of *Leon*, to curb the revolting *Indians*, and distribute

Leon de Guanuco City.

distribute Lands to such *Spaniards* as still wanted. Some Years after the first building, it was again abandon'p, on Account of the General Insurrection of the *Indians*, throughout the Kingdom. Some Time after it was rebuilt by *Peter Barroso*, and lastly quite settled and establish'd by *Peter de Puelles*, after the Rebel *Yllatopa* was taken.

The Situation is healthy and the Mornings and Evenings extraordinary pleasant. All Sorts of Grain and Fruit, both *European* and *Indian* thrive well; there is Plenty of Cattle and Foul, and some Lions, and large Bears on the Mountains. There was a Noble *Inga* Palace in this Province, and a Temple of the Sun so much honour'd, that 30000 *Indians* are said to have been deputed to its Service. To say any more of it, would be only repeating what has been mention'd in speaking of other Provinces, and therefore we shall pass it by.

CHAP. LXXIV.

Of the Country from Caxamalca *to* Xauxa.

FRom *Caxamalca* to the charming Vale of *Xauxa* is about 80 Leagues. Eleven from *Caxamalca* is another large Province, formerly very populous, call'd *Guamacucho*, and the mid way a very pleasant and delightful Vale, which being shelter'd by the Mountains, is hot, and a fine River runs through it, along whose Banks, Corn, Vines, and all *Spanish* Fruit grows in Perfection. This Province of *Guamachuco* was like that of *Caxamalca* in all Respects. In the best Part of it is a large Plain, on which the *Tambos*, or Royal Palaces were built, two of which are 22 Yards Broad and about 200 in length, all of Stone, cover'd with mighty Beams, and curiously thatch'd over with Straw after their Manner. The Wars have consum'd many of the Natives; the Climate is good, rather cold than hot, abounding in all things for the Support of Man, and paticularly great Numbers of Sheep, and of *Guanacos*, and *Vicunnas*, which are wild, on the Mountains.

Guamachuco *Province.*

I was inform'd, the *Ingas* had a Royal Forest in this Province, into which no Native was to enter, upon Pain of Death, to kill any of the wild Cattle, which was there very Numerous, besides some Lions, Bears, Foxes and Deer. When the *Inga* would make a royal Hunting, he order'd 5, 10, or 20000 *Indians* to come together who beset a great Part of the Forest, closing up by Degrees in good Order, till they came to joyn Hands, with all the Game in the Midst of them. It was then pleasant to see how the *Guanacos* would skip, and the Foxes run about to make their Escape. Another Parcel of *Indians* went into the Ring, who with Staves, or Darts kill'd or took as many as the Prince pleas'd, and they seldom destroy'd less than 10, or 15000, so great was the Plenty of them. Of the Wool of these *Vicunnas* they made the finest Cloth for the Service of their Temples, and for the *Ingas* themselves, their Wives and Children. These *Indians* are very tractable, and have always been in strict Friendship with the *Spaniards*. Formerly they were superstitious and ador'd some Stones as big as Eggs, and others larger, of several Colours, which they plac'd in their *Guacas*, or Temples, standing on the high snowy Mountains. In their Sacrifices they us'd to shed the Blood of Sheep and Lambs, fleaing them alive, before they were kill'd, and then took out their Hearts and Plucks very hastily, to observe their Signs and Tokens in them; for I was inform'd that some of them were addicted to Southsaying, and took much Notice of the Motion of Comets. The *Ingas* brought them to Worship the Sun, and the *Spaniards* have made them Christians. From this Province of *Guamachuco* a Royal Road made by the *Ingas* runs to the *Conchucos*, and falls into another, nothing inferior to it at *Bombon*. The one they say was made by *Topaynga Yupangue*, and the other by his Son *Guaynacapa*.

Two small Days Journey from *Guamacucho* was the Province of the *Conchucos*, and in the Mid-way Apartments and Store houses to entertain the *Ingas* when they travell'd; for they did it with great State, and not above four Leagues a Day, unless upon extraordinary Occasions, and therefore at every four Leagues had those Magazines and Lodgings, plentifully stor'd with all the Country

Conchucos *Province.*

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try could afford, tho' it were in Deſerts; all which their Stewards look'd to, and that none might be wrong'd kept their Accounts exactly on Knots made in Cluſters of Strings of ſeveral Colours, very ingenious, tho' we cannot underſtand them, and theſe they call *Quipes*. The Road was always kept very clean, and where the Hills were craggy, they carry'd them along the Sides, making ſpacious reſting Places, and ſtone Stairs, ſo very firm and ſolid, that they will laſt many Ages.

The common Particulars of theſe *Indians* are like the reſt; they are of a middle Stature, very Warlike, and gave the *Ingas* much Trouble before they were ſubdu'd. They ſlew ſome *Spaniards* at ſeveral Times, inſomuch that the Governour *Pizarro* ſent Captain *Francis de Chaves* againſt them, who made War in a dreadful Manner, burning and impaling a great Number of them. Much about that Time, or very little before happened the general Inſurrection of moſt of the Provinces, when the *Indians* between *Cuzco* and *Quito* ſlew above 700 *Spaniards*, putting ſuch as they could take alive to cruel Deaths. Their Fury is much to be dreaded when they prevail, and they alledg'd they fought for their Liberty, and to be deliver'd from the Hardſhips they lay under, as the *Spaniards* did for the Sovereignty over them and their Lands.

Piſcobamba, & Guaraz *Province.*

There are rich Gold and Silver Mines in this Province of the *Conchucos*. Sixteen Leagues beyond it is that of *Piſcobamba*; and 8 Leagues from the laſt that of *Guaraz*, among craggy Mountains, and it is very remarkable to ſee how curiouſly the great Road is carry'd along them, being broad, and ſmooth, along the the Sides, the ſolid Rock being cut away in many Places to make Levels, and Stairs. Theſe *Indians* are alſo of a middle Stature, very laborious, inclin'd to dig Silver, whereof they us'd to pay Tribute to the *Ingas*. Among the other ancient Structures there is a large Fort, being a Sort of Square, 140 Paces in Length, and ſomething more in Breadth, with Bodies and Faces of Men carv'd in ſeveral Parts, all exquiſitely well done. Some of the *Indians* ſay, the *Ingas* caus'd it to be built in Memory of a Victory obtain'd, and for a Fortreſs to ſupport their Allies. Others poſitively deny it, and tell us, that long before the *Ingas* reign'd

reign'd, there was a gigantick Race of Men in that Country, as big as those Figures represent, who were all destroy'd by the Wars and Length of Time, so that no Memory of them remain'd but these Stones.

Beyond this Province is that of *Pincos*, near a River, on which there are Peers to lay over the Bridge they make to pass it. The Natives here are of a good Size, and genteel Men to look to, for *Indians*. Farther on is the great and stately Palace of *Guanuco*, the chiefest of all the Structures from thence to *Caxamalca*, and of many more. Pincos *Province.*

Next is the Province of *Bombon*, strong by Nature and the Natives so Warlike, that they say the *Ingas* could never subdue them by Force; but they were brought to submit by fair Means. Here is a Lake about 10 Leagues in Compass, in a plain and cold Country, at some Distance from the Mountain, and round it were the *Indian* Towns, with large Trenches and other Fortifications about them. There are some Islands, and Rocks in it, where the Natives, in Time of War, secure themselves from their Enemies. Some believe the Water that runs from this Lake is the Original of the famous River of Plate, because it is grown to a mighty Stream in the Vale of *Xauxa*, and afterwards join'd by the Rivers *Parcos*, *Bilcas*, *Abancay*, *Apurima*, *Yucay*, and others, to the Eastward, unknown to us. The Natives here formerly had much Cattle, which tho' decreas'd by the Wars, yet there are great Flocks of the wild Sort on the Hills, and Deserts, little *Indian* Wheat grows, because the Country is too cold, as has been said. Bombon *Province.*

Ten Leagues farther is the Province of *Tarama*, no less Warlike than the other, and a much better Climate, which is the Reason it produces Plenty of *Indian* and *European* Wheat, and all Sorts of the Country Fruit. To pass by other things wherein they resemble their Neighbours, when any Couple is to be Marry'd, all the Neighbours meet, and fall a drinking of their Liquor, then the Bride and Bridegroom come together, and after kissing one another on the Cheeks, and some other Ceremonies, the Wedding is concluded. When the great Men dy'd, they were bury'd as has been said of others, and their Tarama *Province.*

Wives

Wives that remain'd alive, were shorn, put on black Hoods, and daub'd their Faces with a black Composition they made; in which Widow Habit they were to continue a Year, at the End whereof they might Marry again, but not sooner. They had solemn Festivals in the Year, and were very strict in observing their Fasts, without eating Flesh, or Salt, or lying with their Wives. They desir'd the most religious among them all to fast a whole Year for the Health and Prosperity of them all, which being perform'd, they met about Harvest Time, and spent some Days and Nights in eating and drinking. Sodomy was hateful among them, tho' perhaps formerly us'd by the People of *Guaylas*, because the others to this Day use an Expression, or Proverb by way of Contempt, or to affront any body, saying in their Language, *As far as* Guaylas; signifying with us, *May you be pursu'd by the* People of *Guaylas*; that is, may you fall into the Hands of *Sodomites*.

Chap. LXXV.

Of the Vale of Xauxa.

Xauxa *Vale.*

THis Vale is about 14 Leagues in Length, and four or five in Breadth, in some Places more, in others less, the River mention'd in the last Chapter running through it, and was formerly so Populous, that the *Spaniards* reckon it contain'd 30000 *Indians*, when they came into it, I question whether there be 10000 at present. They were divided into three Parties, yet all of them call'd *Guancas*. They say they were so order'd in the Days of *Guaynacapa*, or his Father, who divided their Lands, so one Part is call'd *Xauxa*, the second *Maricabilca*, and the third *Laxapalanga*. There were Houses of the *Ingas* in each of them, but the chiefest is the Fort call'd *Xauxa*, being very strong and curious, within an Inclosure, where there was also a House of *Mamaconas*, and a Temple of the Sun, and Abundance of Workmen, who made Vessels of Gold, and Silver for the Temple, and the *Ingas*, in whose Service

vice above 8000 Men were there employ'd. All the Buildings were of Stone cover'd with mighty Beams, and long Straw over them.

Ridiculous Indian Story

These *Indians* tell a comical Story concerning their Original, which is, That they are descended from a Man, whose Name I have forgot, and a Woman call'd *Urochombe*, who both of them came out of a Spring, call'd *Guaribilca*. These two bred so fast, that all the *Guancas* came of them. In Memory whereof they say, their Ancestors built a great high Wall, and near it a Temple, where they came to pay their Worship. They own'd an universal Creator of all things, whom they call *Ticebiracocha*, and believ'd the Immortality of the Soul. Their Towns were divided into Quarters, built with Stone, like the Forts, and resembling small Towers, wide at the Bottom, and narrow at the Top. Formerly they were all free Districts, and made War one upon another; but when subdu'd by the *Ingas*, apply'd themselves to Husbandry, and bred much Cattle, wearing longer Garments than they had done before. About their Heads they have woollen Ferrets, four Fingers broad, for their distinctive Mark; fought formerly with Slings, Darts and Spears, and had built a Temple call'd *Guaribilca*, near the Spring above mention'd. I saw it, and by it were three or four Trees, call'd *Molles*, like large Walnut Trees, which they reckoned sacred, and by them a Seat for the great Men, who came to offer Sacrifice, whence they descended on broad Stones, to an Enclosure, in which the Temple stood. There were Porters at the Gate to guard it, and Stairs went down to the aforesaid Spring, where stands a great ancient Triangular Wall, within it was a Plain, where they say, the Devil they ador'd resided, and us'd to speak to some of them.

These *Indians* add, they were told by their Forefathers, that a great Multitude of Devils once appear'd in that Place, who did much Harm among the Natives, frighting them with hideous Figures; but that 5 Suns were seen in the Sky, the Sight and Brightness whereof so daunted those Devils that they vanish'd, howling and shrieking; and the Demon *Guaribilca*, who resided in that Place was never seen again, all that Mansion of his being burnt. However, tho'

the *Ingas* built a Temple of the Sun, they did not give over sacrificing to *Guaribilca*; but now both Places are ruin'd, and overgrown with Briers. For when the Governour *Don Francisco Pizarro* came into this Vale, the *Indians*, say, the Bishop *Father Vincent de Valverde* broke down all the Idols; since which Time they never heard more of the Devil. I went to see this Temple, with *Don Christopher*, Son to Master *Alaya*, who shew'd me this Piece of Antiquity, and now the *Indians* are all Christians. This Vale of *Xauxa* is enclos'd with snowy Mountains, among which there are many Vales, where the *Guancas* sow their Grain. The City of *Lima* was founded in this Place, before they remov'd it to that where it now stands; and much Gold, and Silver has been found here.

CHAP. LXXVI.

Of the Country between Xauxa *and* Guamanga.

Acos Territory.

FRom this Vale of *Xauxa* to the City of *Victoria de Guamanga* I reckon 30 Leagues. Travelling along the great Road, we pass by some Eminences hanging over the Vale, on which there are very ancient Structures all gone to Ruin. Thence we proceed to the Territory of *Acos*, near a Bog full of Bushes. The Natives live clear from the Road, among craggy Mountains lying to the Eastward, of whom there is nothing to be said particular, being like the others spoken of.

Pico Apartments.

From *Acos* the Road leads to the *Inga* Apartments of *Pico*, along a Ridge, till it goes down the Sides of the Hills, and tho' the Cragginess of them makes it appear difficult, it is so broad, and well levell'd that a Man would almost think he is travelling on a Plain. Thus it goes down to the River that runs through *Xauxa*, over which there is a Bridge, and the Pass is call'd *Angoyaço*. Near the Bridge there are white Crags, whence gushes a Spring of Brackish Water. At this Pass of *Angoyaco* there were Buildings of the *Ingas*, and an Enclosure of Stone, in which

which there was a Bath of the Water flowing there naturally hot, and fit for that use, to which the *Ingas* were much addicted, and all the *Indians* of those Parts, both Men and Women wash'd themselves every Day. Next the River this Place is in the Nature of a small Vale, full of the Trees they call *Molles*, and several other Sorts.

Farther on is the Town of *Picoy*, after passing another River, which has also a Bridge because it is very rapid in Winter. From *Picoy*, we go to the Apartments of *Parcos*, built on the Top of a Mountain. The *Indians* live on high craggy Mountains on both Sides of it, among whom the *Spaniards* travelling to and fro are entertain'd. Short of *Parcos*, in a little Desert is a Place they call *Puçara*, signifying, a Strong thing, where there was a Palace, and Temple of the Sun, and several Provinces resorted thither with their Tribute. Here is such a Multitude of Stones, so dispos'd by Nature, that at a Distance they look like a City, or Castles with many Towers; for which Reason the *Indians* seem to have given it a proper Name. Among these Rocks and Crags, there is one near a small River, very wonderful to behold, considering its Bulk and Grandeur. I saw, and lay on it one Night, and do take it to be 200 Cubits high, and above 200 about, at the very Top. Did it stand in a convenient Place, an impregnable Fort might be easily made of it. Another thing remarkable in this Vast Rock is, that there are so many Cavities about it as will contain above 100 Men, and some Horses. All these ways are full of Caves, where Men and Beasts may shelter themselves against Rain and Snow. The Natives of this Country we are pass'd, have their Habitations among great Mountains, most of the Tops whereof are generally cover'd with Snow, and they sow their Corn in close warm Spots, like Vales, that are shelter'd by the Hills, on many of which there are great Veins of Silver.

Picoy Town.

Parcos Apartments.

From *Parcos* the Road goes down a Hill, to a River, bearing the same Name as the Apartments, over which there is a Bridge built upon great Stone Piles. On this Mountain of *Parcos* the Battle was fought between the *Indians* and Captain *Margovejo de Quinnones*; and here *Gonzalo Pizarro* put to Death Captain *Gaspar Rodriguez de Campo Redondo.* Beyond this River of *Parcos* is the Apartment

partment of *Assangaro*, whence the Road leads to the City of *St. Juan de la Victoria de Guamanga.*

Chap. LXXVII.

Of the City of Guamanga.

Wars with Mango Inga.

After the bloody War there was at *Cuzco* between the *Indians*, and the *Spaniards*, King *Mango Inga Yupangue*, finding himself quite broken and that there was no Possibility of recovering the City of *Cuzco*, resolv'd to retire to the Provinces of *Viticos* lying farther up the Country, beyond the Ridge of the great Mountains *Andes*. Captain *Roderick Orgonez* had first given him a Defeat, and rescu'd Captain *Ruy Diaz*, whom the *Inga* had kept Prisoner for some Time. *Mango Inga* being thus resolv'd, many of the *Orejonos* of *Cuzco*, who were the Nobility of that City, thought fit to follow him. Being come to *Viticos*, with a mighty Treasure he had gather'd from several Parts, and his Wives and Retinue, he settled in the strongest Place, whence his Men made frequent Excursions into the peaceable Parts, doing all the Harm they could to the *Spaniards*, whom they look'd upon as their Mortal Enemies, as having oblig'd them to quit their Dominion and Native Country. These things *Mango Inga* and his Followers gave out in all Parts, where they went to plunder: Now there being no *Spanish* City built in these Parts, but all the Natives divided among the Inhabitants of *Cuzco* and *Lima*, *Mango Inga*'s *Indians* had the Opportunity of doing much Mischief, killing and robbing many *Spaniards*, and *Indians* their Confederates. This mov'd *Don Francisco Pizarro* to send out Forces against him. The Factor *Yllan Suarez de Caravajal* Marching from *Cuzco* by his Orders, sent Captain *Villadiego*, with a Party to scour the Country, hearing that *Mango Inga* was not far from them. These Men, tho' they had no Horse, which are the main Strength against the *Indians*, relying on their own Courage, and egg'd on by Covetousness, hoping to take the

Inga

Inga, and with him Part of his Treasure, ventur'd to climb a high Mountain, and got to the Top of it so tir'd, and spent, that *Mango Inga*, having Intelligence of them, fell on with little above 80 *Indians*, the *Spaniards* being 28, or 30, and kill'd Captain *Villadiego*, and all the rest, except 2, or 3, who with the Assistance of some *Indians* that were their Friends return'd to the Factor.

This News being brought to *Pizarro*, he march'd out of *Cuzco* very speedily, sending Parties after *Mango Inga*; but to no Effect, for he retir'd, with the Heads of the Christians to his Station at *Viticos*, till afterwards Captain *Gonzalo Pizarro* gave him several defeats overthrew many of his Works, and gain'd some Bridges. The Harm done by the revolted *Indians* being very great, *Pizarro* with the Advice of grave Men, and the Kings Officers, resolv'd to build a City in the mid way between *Cuzco* and *Lima*, for the Security of Travellers, and it was first call'd *St. Juan de la Frontera*, till afterwards the Viceroy *Vaca de Castro* having gain'd a Victory over the People of *Chile*, chang'd the Name to *la Victoria*. All the Provinces from the *Andes* to the South Sea, were before subject to the Cities of *Cuzco* and *Lima*, and the *Indians* divided among the Inhabitants of them. The Governour *Pizarro* having now resolv'd to found this City, he requir'd the Inhabitants of both to come, and settle in this New One, or else they should lose the Title they had to the *Indians* in those Parts, so that the Limits of *Lima* should only extend to the Province of *Xauxa*, and those of *Cuzco* to *Andaguaylas*.

Guamanga *City*.

Don Francisco Pizarro first founded this City, in the Year 1539 at an *Indian* Town call'd *Guamanga*, from which it had the Name, and lay near the Mountains *Andes*; but it was afterwards remov'd to the Place where it now stands, being a Plain, by a little Ridge of Hills, to the Southward. There was another Plain half a League off, which might have been more convenient for the Inhabitants, but that it wanted Water; and by the City, where it now stands, runs a small Brook, which affords it very good to drink. The Houses are the best

and

and largeſt of any in *Peru*, all of Stone and Brick, Til'd, with Towers. The Market Place is plain and ſpacious, the Situation extraordinary wholeſome, being neither hot nor cold, but very temperate, and neither the Sun, Air, nor Dews hurtful. The *Spaniards* have their Farms, where they keep Cattle in the Vales, and on the Rivers about the City. The greateſt River is call'd *Vinaque*, where are the Ruins of very ancient ſtately Structures, which ſeem to be of a very long ſtanding. The Neighbouring *Indians* being ask'd, who built thoſe old Piles, anſwer it was done by other white Bearded People like us, who they ſay, came thither long before the *Ingas* reign'd, and ſettled their Habitations. I am of Opinion that this, and ſome others Structures in this Kingdom, are not of that Sort the *Ingas* erected; for this was Square, and theirs long and narrow. It is alſo reported, that an Inſcription was found upon one of the Stones of this building, which I do not affirm, tho' I do not queſtion but that ſome People capable of doing ſuch things might formerly come thither.

Ruins of mighty Structures.

About the River *Vinaque*, and in other Places about the City there grows Abundance of Corn, whereof they make as good Bread as any in *Spain*; Vines and all other things brought from *Spain* thrive, there is Plenty of all *Indian* Fruits, and more Pigeons than ever I ſaw in any other Part of the *Indies*. In Summer there is ſome want of Graſs for Horſes, which the *Indians* ſupply, yet no Cattle here ever eats Straw. There are very good outlets about the City, tho' the Briars and Brambles are ſo thick in ſome Places, that Travellers either a foot, or a horſeback muſt mind how they go.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXVIII.

Of the Indians *about* Guamanga, *and of the Province of* Bilcas.

THE *Indians* in this Part are still very Numerous, tho' decreas'd by the Wars, and were most of them *Mitimaes*, that is transplanted by the *Ingas* from other Parts, some of them *Orejones*, but not of the Noblest of *Cuzco*. To the Eastward of the City are the Mountains *Andes*, and the South Sea to the Westward. I have already mention'd, what *Indians* lye along the great Road, the rest have a fruitful Soil, are clad, and like the others, keeping their Places of Worship very private, where they sacrific'd and perform'd other Superstions. They were so resolute and warlike, that the *Ingas* found much Difficulty in subduing them, for they tell us, that in the reign of *Inga Yupangue*, after the *Soras* and *Lucanes* sturdy People in the Territory of this same City were defeated, a great Number of *Indians* fortify'd themselves on a Strong Rock, where they did Wonders in Defence of their Liberty, in suffering Hunger, and other Hardships. On the other Hand, the *Inga Yupangue*, being ambitious of Sovereignty, and fearing to lose Reputation, kept them block'd up, and in great Streights above two Years; at the End whereof, after the utmost Efforts, they submitted to him. When *Gonzalo Pizarro* rebell'd the principal Inhabitants of this City of *Guamanga*, having taken up Arms for the King, went to secure themselves upon this Rock, where they say they saw some Memorials of what the *Indians* report.

Resolute Indians.

From the City of *Guamanga* to that of *Cuzco* is about 60 Leagues. In the way are the Hills and Plain of *Chupas*, where the bloody Battle was fought, between the Governour *Vaca de Castro*, and *Don Diego de Almagro* the Younger. Farther on along the great Road, is the Structure of *Bilcas*, 11 Leagues from *Guamanga*, which the Natives say was the Center of the Dominion of the *Ingas*; for

Chupas *Hills and Plain.*

Bilcas *Structure.*

for they tell us, it is as far from *Quito* to *Bilcas*, as from *Bilcas* to *Chile*; and some *Spaniards* who have travell'd it, affirm the same. *Inga Yupangue* built these Apartments, if we may believe the *Indians*, and his Successors enlarg'd them. The Temple of the Sun was large and very curious. Near the Structure, on the Top of the Mountain is an Eminency rising above the rest, which they always kept very clean. On the East Side of this Plain, was a Stone Chappel, or Place of Worship, belonging to the *Caciques*, enclos'd with a little Wall, whence a small Terrase jutted out six foot wide, on which other enclosures were founded, till at the End was the Spot, where the Lord plac'd himself to pray, made of one Piece, so large that it is eleven foot in Length, and 7 in Breadth, and in it two Seats for the aforesaid Purpose. This Stone, they say, us'd to be cover'd with Gold and Jewels, adorning the Place they held in such Veneration. Another large Stone like a Font, is now in the midst of the Square, on which they tell us, the Beasts and Young Children were sacrific'd, and their Blood offer'd to the Gods. Some Treasure has been found by the *Spaniards* on the aforesaid Terrase. Behind it stood the Palace of *Topayngа Yupangue*, with other Apartments, and great Magazines. There are still, near a small Hill above 700 Houses, which serv'd to lay up Provisions. In the midst of the Square was another Seat, like a Stage, where the *Cacique* sate to see the usual Dancing and Sports. The Temple of the Sun, the Stones whereof were curiously join'd, had two spacious Fronts, with two Stone Stairecases going up to them, of about 30 Steps each; and within it were Lodgings for the Priests, and those who look'd after the *Mamaconas*. The *Orejones*, and other *Indians* say the Figure of the Sun was of great Value, that there was much Treasure dedicated to it and bury'd, and that above 40000 *Indians* serv'd these Structures in their Turns. Forty Porters were appointed to keep the Gates. Across the Square ran a curious Trench, very Artificially Drawn, and the great Men had private Baths in it, for themselves, and their Wives. There is nothing of all this now to be seen, but the Foundation, bare Walls, some of the

Notable Place of Worship.

the Enclosures, and the Stairs of the Temple, all overrun with Grass, and most of the Magazines fallen down.

The Road runs on from hence to *Vramarca*, 7 Leagues farther towards *Cuzco*, and in the way travellers cross the broad River call'd *Bilcas*, which is near these Structures. On each Side of the River is a large Pillar of Stone, strong and with deep Foundations, to lay the Bridge over, which consists of Cables made of Withes, in the Nature of the Ropes they use in *Spain* for Wells. These Bridges, when laid, are so firm, that Horses may gallop over them, as if they were of Stone This Bridge I went over, and it was 166 Paces in Length. About the Source of this River is the fertil Province of the *Soras*, inhabited by a Warlike People. They and the *Lucanes* us'd the same Tongue, went clad, and had much Cattle, and there were Gold and Silver Mines in both of them. The *Ingas* valu'd them so much, that they reckoned their Provinces their Peculiar Patrimony, and the Sons of the prime Men resided at the Court of *Cuzco*. The Road goes on to *Vramarca*, a Town of *Mitimaes*, or *Indians* transplanted from other Parts, most of the Natives having perish'd during the Wars with the *Ingas*.

Wonderful Bridges.

CHAP. LXXIX.

Of the Province of Andabaylas, *the River* Apurima, *the Vale of* Xaquixaguana, *and great Road as far as* Cuzco.

WHen I came into the Province of *Andabaylas* a noble *Indian* call'd *Basco* was Lord of it, and the Natives are call'd *Chancas*, who wear Cotton Tunicks, and Mantles. They were formerly so brave, as we are inform'd, that they not only made Conquests abroad, but even laid Siege to the City of *Cuzco*, till at last overthrown by the Valour of the *Inga Yupangue*. The

Chancas Indians.

renowned Commander *Ancoallo*, so famous in these Parts for his Bravery, was a Native of this Country; of whom we said before, that disdaining to submit to the *Ingas* he went up the Inland, and settled on the Banks of a Lake. I enquir'd of these *Chancas* about their Original, who told me such another Fable, as that above of *Xauxa*, saying, their Ancestors came on a sudden out of a small Pool call'd *Soclococha*, whence they extended their Conquests to a Place they call *Chuquibamba*, where they settled. Some Years after they made War upon the *Quichnas*, a very ancient Nation, then possess'd of this Province of *Andabaylas*, which they subdu'd, and remain'd possess'd of it to this Day. They held the Lake they pretended to have come out of as sacred, and it was their principal Place of Worship, where they offer'd Sacrifice. Their Customs were like those before mention'd, and are now Christians. They all wore their Hair long, breaded very small, and about their Heads small wollen Twists hanging down under their Chins. The Province is long, full of Tame Cattle, and the wild is innumerable; Provisions and Fruit abound in it. We were here a long Time, with the President *Gasca*, when he went to punish the Rebel *Gonzalo Pizarro*, and these *Indians* suffer'd much by the unreasonableness of the *Spaniards*, the good *Cacique* being very industrious in supplying them.

Fabulous Original.

From this Province of *Andabaylas*, by the *Spaniards* generally call'd *Andaguaylas*, we go to the River *Abancay*, which is 9 Leagues nearer to *Cuzco*, and on its Banks there are strong Stone Pillars, holding a Bridge like the last spoken of. The Course of it forms a small but fruitful Vale among the Mountains. By this River *Don Diego de Almagro* routed and took Captain *Alonso de Alvarado*, who commanded for the Governour *Don Francisco Pizarro*.

Abancay River.

Eight Leagues from this River *Abancay* is that of *Apurima*, the greatest from *Caxamalca* to the Southward. The Road is well carry'd along the Sides of the Hills, which must cost them that did it vast Labour, in breaking the Rocks, and levelling of it, especially where it comes down to the River, being so steep, and difficult, that some Horses, loaded with Gold and Silver have fallen down it, and been lost past retrieving. When

Apurima River.

I

I return'd to *Lima*, after we had routed *Gonzalo Pizarro*, some Soldiers of us croſs'd this River without any Bridge, becauſe it was then Broken. Every one of us ſingly was put into a Basket and drawn over upon a Cable made faſt to the Pillars aforeſaid on both Sides, for above 50 Fadom Diſtance. Beyond the River is the Place where the *Ingas* had their Apartments, and an Oracle, where the *Indians* ſay the Devil gave Anſwers out of the Trunk of a Tree, near which they bury'd Gold, and offer'd Sacrifice.

From this River *Apurima* the way proceeds to the Apartments of *Limatambo*, and beyond the Mountain *Bilcaconga*, where *Don Diego de Almagro* had a Fight with the *Indians*, before he got to *Cuzco*, is the Vale of *Xaquixaguana*, Plain, and encompaſs'd with Hills, but ſmall. At the Entrance into it is the Place where *Gonzalo Pizarro*, was routed and executed, with others of his Followers, by the Licenciate *Peter de la Gaſca*, the King's Preſident. Here was a ſtately rich Palace, to which the Kings of *Cuzco* us'd to repair for their Diverſion. In this Place alſo *Don Franciſco Pizarro* order'd *Chalicuchima*, *Atabalipa*'s General to be burnt. From this Vale to the City of *Cuzco*, is 5 Leagues, the great Road croſſing it. The Water of a River that riſes hard by makes a quaking Bog, which would be almoſt impaſſable, had not the *Ingas* made a broad and firm Cauſway over it, with Walls on both Sides, ſo ſtrong, that it will laſt many Years. From the Cauſway the Road runs along ſmall Hills, and the Sides of them as far as the City of *Cuzco*.

Limatambo *Structure, and* Bilcaconga *Mountain.*

Xaquixaguana *Vale*

CHAP. LXXX.

Of the great City of Cuzco.

THE City of *Cuzco* is ſeated on a very uneven Ground, encompaſs'd with Mountains on all Sides, and between two ſmall Brooks, one of which now runs through it, becauſe the Buildings have been extended beyond it. On the Eaſt Side of it is a Vale, beginning at the City, ſo that the Water of the two Brooks run to the Weſtward. In this Vale, by reaſon of its extraordinary Coldneſs, there are no Fruit Trees, except ſome *Molles*. On the neareſt, and higheſt Hill to the Northward of the City is a Fortreſs, which was once a ſtately ſtructure, for Bigneſs and Strength, and tho' now ruin'd, ſtill ſhows what it was, the mighty Foundations being ſtill viſible, and ſome of the principal Towers ſtanding. To the Northward, and Eaſtward, are the Provinces of *Andeſuyo*, being the Woods and Mountains of the *Andes*, and the great one of *Chinchaſuyo*, being the Lands towards *Quito*. On the South Side are the Provinces of *Collao*, and *Condeſuyo*; the firſt of them to the South Eaſt, and the latter to the South Weſt.

Cuzco City.

One Part of the City was call'd *Hanancuzco*, and the other *Orencuzco*, in which the nobleſt Inhabitants liv'd, and where there were ſome very ancient Families. On another Side was the Hill of *Carmenga*, where there were little Towers at certain Diſtances, which ſerv'd to ſhew the Motion of the Sun, which they valu'd themſelves much upon. In the middle near the Hills, where the greateſt Part of the Town ſtood was an indifferent large Square; ſaid to have been formerly a Bog, or Lake, and made good, and levell'd as it is with Stone and other Materals, by the firſt Founders. From this Square were deriv'd four great Roads. That they call'd *Chinchaſuyo* led to the Plains, and all the Hilly Country as far as the Provinces of *Quito* and *Paſto*. The ſecond Nam'd *Condeſuyo* goes to the Provinces that are ſubject

to


THE CITY OF
CUSCO
CAPITAL OF PERU

Coz. *Cin.*

far as the Provinces of [illegible]
Nam'd *Condesuyo* goes to the Provinces that are subject

to

to this City, and that of *Arequipa*; the third being *Andesuyo*, to the Provinces along the Sides of the Mountains *Andes*, and some Territories beyond them; and the last, which is *Collasuyo*, to the Lands extending to *Chile*. Thus as *Spain* was divided by the Ancients into Provinces, so these *Indians* distinguish'd their vast Empire by Roads. Over the River that runs through the City there are Bridges. No regular City nobly adorn'd was found in the Kingdom of *Peru*, but only *Cuzco*, which, as has been said, was the Metropolis and Court of the *Ingas*. The other Provinces consisted of scatter'd Dwellings, and what Towns there were had no Form, or any thing commendable.

Cuzco was regular and stately, being doubtless founded by very understanding People. It had great Streets, tho' narrow, and the Houses of dry Stone, so curiously join'd, that it is a great Additon to the Antiquity of the Structure, such mighty Stones being so neatly put together. All the rest was Timber, Thatch, and Terrass, for there was no Sign of Tiles, Bricks, or Lime. The *Ingas* had Apartments in several Parts of the City, where every Successor in the Empire kept Entertainments. Here also was the famous, and magnificent Temple of the Sun, call'd *Curicanche*, the richest in Gold and Silver of any in the World. Most of the City was inhabited by *Mitimaes*, who were govern'd by singular Laws and Statutes, after their Manner, and known to all Men, both as to civil and religious Affairs. It was the wealthiest Place we know of in the *West Indies*, immense Treasures having been there long heap'd up by those mighty Princes, and no Gold or Silver once brought in was to be carry'd out again, on Pain of Death. The Sons of the prime Men came in their Turns from all the Provinces of the Empire to reside some Time at Court, with all their Retinue. There was a great Number of Goldsmiths and Gilders, who work'd for the *Ingas*. In the principal Temple resided their high Priest, whom they call'd *Vilaoma*. At present here are very good Houses, with Turrets, but thatch'd with Straw. The Place, tho' cold, is healthy, best furnish'd with Necessaries of any in the Kingdom, and where most Estated *Spaniards* reside. *Mangocapa* the first *Inga* King was the Founder

Temple of the Sun.

Founder of it, and after ten other Sovereigns his Successors had kept their Court there, it was rebuilt by *Don Francisco Pizarro*, the *Spanish* Governour in the Year 1534.

This being the prime Seat of the Empire, the *Indians* at certain Times of the Year, came from all the Provinces, to build the Houses, cleanse the Streets, and do whatsoever else was enjoin'd them. On both sides near it there are many great Apartments, and Magazines like the others in the Kingdom, all of them only differing in Size, and Strength; and the *Ingas* being so wealthy some Structures gilt, and others adorn'd with Plates of Gold. Not far from the City is a great Hill, call'd *Guanacaure*, anciently held sacred, and accordingly they there sacrific'd human Blood, and Abundance of Sheep and Lambs. The City being full of Strangers resorting from the Provinces of *Chile*, *Pasto*, *Cannares*, *Chachapoyas*, *Guancas*, *Collas*, &c. every Race of them was by it self, in particular Places, assign'd by the Governments. They all observ'd their own Customs, and wore their several Habits, and tho' there were 100000 Men together, they were all known by the distinctive Marks on their Heads.

In several Parts of the City there are great Structures under Ground, and still, very deep in it, they find some great Stones, Pipes, and Pieces of Gold they us'd to bury, whereof very much has not been yet found. Round about there are many Temperate Vales, producing much Fruit, which is sold in the City: as also Plenty of Wheat, besides *Spanish* Fruit Trees. The River that runs through the City drives Mills, and four Leagues from it are still to be seen the Quarries where they dug the Stones for their Buildings, and very remarkable. The City has plentiful Breeds of Hens, and as good Capons, as any in *Europe*, as also good *European* Garden Stuff; and in the Vales there are Herds of Cows, Goats and other Cattle, both of our Sort, and the *Indian*.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXXI.

Of the Vale of Yucay, *and Province of* Condesuyo.

ABout 4 Leagues from *Cuzco* is the beautiful Vale of *Yucay*, so seated among the high Mountains, that their Shelter renders it healthy and pleasant, for it is neither too hot, nor too cold, insomuch that the Inhabitants, and Council of *Cuzco* have had thoughts of removing the City thither; which will never be done because the Buildings are so great, that it will be too chargeable, and troublesome; besides that it would not be allow'd of for the Antiquity of the City. This Vale as well as that of *Bilcas* bears Vines, and all Sorts of Fruit, and delightful Trees; yet this seems to exceed all the rest, for the *Indians* resorted to it for their Diversion, and particularly *Vracoche Inga*, Grandfather to *Topaynga Tupangue*. All about it are Ruins of great Structures, particularly those at *Tambo*, three Leagues down in the Vale, between two great Hills, near a Break, through which a Brook runs. Tho' the Vale is so temperate as has been said, the Hills are cover'd with Snow the greatest Part of the Year. Here the *Ingas* had one of the strongest Forts in all their Dominions, seated on Rocks, which a few Men could defend against a mighty Army. Some of the Rocks, about it were perpendicular, and consequently render'd the Place impregnable, there being several Stages below, one above another, that look like Walls, on the Breadth whereof they sow'd as much Corn as they had Occasion for. Among these Rocks are still to be seen some Figures of Lions, and other Beasts, as also of Men, with Weapons like Halbards, in their Hands, as if they guarded the Passes, all of them curiously carv'd. The Buildings were very great, and they say there were mighty Treasures in them, before the *Spaniards* subdu'd the Country. Some of the Stones in these Structures are so large, that they requir'd much Strength of Men, and no less Art to bring and place them where they are. It is confidently

Yucay *Vale.*

Forts.

ly reported, that in this, and other *Tambos*, for this Name they gave to such Structures, there was melted Gold us'd instead of Cement, [*This must be as we use Lead for cramping of Stones*] and that the Governour *Pizarro* had much of it. The *Spaniards* say, *Ferdinand Pizarro*, and *Don Diego de Almagro* the Younger took much Gold from *Pacaritambo*, at several Times, I cannot question the Truth hereof, when I call to mind the great Treasure that was seen at *Sevil* carry'd thither from *Caxamalca*, where that immense Mass of Wealth promis'd the *Spaniards* by *Atabalipa* was gather'd, and most of it brought from *Cuzco*; and yet this was inconsiderable to what was afterwards found, and distributed among them, and all together much inferior to what the *Indians* convey'd away, and could never be heard of. Had the fine Cloth that was then lost, and despis'd been preserv'd, the Value of it would have been greater than I dare to speak of.

This Province of *Condesuyo* comprehends the *Indians* they call *Chumbibilcas*, the *Vuinas*, those of *Pomatambo*, and several other Nations. Some of them were Warlike, and had their Dwellings among excessive high Mountains, where they had infinite Multitudes of Tame and Wild Cattle, and their Houses were all of Stone, cover'd with Straw. Much Gold has been found in the Rivers that run among the *Aymaraes*. At *Pomatambo*, and in some other Parts of the Kingdom there is curious Tapistry made, the Wool being very fine, and the Colours so lively, that they exceed those of other Nations. There are many Rivers in this Province of *Condesuyo*, over some of which they have Bridges of Ropes, made like those already mention'd. It yields much Fruit, and other Trees, and there are Deer, and Partridges, and Hawks to kill them.

Chumbibilcas Indians, &c.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXXII.

Of the Mountains Andes, *and the* Indians *living on them.*

THis Ridge of Mountains call'd *Andes* is one of the greateſt in the World, for it commences at the Streights of *Magellan*, and runs through all *Peru*, and ſeveral other Provinces. It is very thick of high Clifts ſome of them cover'd with Snow, others belching out Fire. There is much Difficulty in paſſing it, by Reaſon of the Thickneſs of the Woods, and becauſe it rains there moſt of the Year, and is ſo cloſe and dark, that there is no ſtirring without ſpecial Care, for the Roots of the Trees riſe above the Ground, every where, ſo that it is more troubleſome making way for Horſes to paſs. There is a Tradition among the *Orejones* of *Cuzco*, that *Topaynga Yupangue* went over this Mountain, with a mighty Army, and found much Difficulty in ſubduing ſeveral Nations, that dwelt on it. At the foot of it towards the the South Sea the Natives were civiliz'd, clad and ſubmiſſive to the Laws of the *Ingas*; but on the other Side to the Eaſtward the People are more rude, and brutal, but bring up Abundance of *Coca*, which is an Herb the *Indians* value very much, whereof I ſhall ſpeak in the next Chapter. On theſe High Mountains there are Abundance of wild Creatures, as Bears, Lions, Tigers, Dantas, Boars, Fine Monkeys call'd *Gatos Pintados*, &c. Some *Spaniards* have ſeen Snakes there, as big as large Pe ms, *Vaſt Snakes* and tho' ſo frightful to behold, they do no manner of Harm, in ſo much, that a Man may ſit down upon them without Danger. Being at *Cuzco*, and diſcourſing with the *Indians* about theſe Snakes, they told me what I am going to relate, as a certain Truth, and is, That in the Days of the *Inga Yupangue*, Son to *Viracoche Inga*, ſome of his Commanders were ſent by him, with a great Number of Men, to ſcour the *Andes*, and ſubdue all the *Indians* they could. That when they were far on the

Mountains, those Snakes destroy'd most of those Men, which prov'd so great a Loss, that the *Inga*, was much concern'd at it. An old Witch hearing of it, desir'd him to let her go to the *Andes*, and she would so stupify the Snakes, that they should never more do Harm. Leave being granted, she went to the Place, where the Mischief had been done, and by her Spels and Charms took away all their Fierceness and made them so tame, and stupid, as they now are. This is likely a Fiction of theirs, but it is certain, that tho' so large, these Snakes are not hurtful.

Some Parts of the *Andes*, where the *Ingas* had Apartments, and Magazines were very populous; and the Soil Fruitful, producing *Maiz*, *Yuca*, and other Roots and Fruits; besides those Sorts the *Spaniards* have carry'd out of *Europe*. In the most inaccessible Part of these Mountains, they say, there are People so Barbarous, that they have neither Houses nor Cloaths; but live wandering about like Brutes, killing Birds and Beasts with their Arrows to eat. That they have no Lords or Commanders; but meet accidentally in Caves and hollow Trees. They add there are also great Female Baboons, but I have not seen them, with which those Men have carnal Copulation; some whereof they affirm bring forth Monsters, with Heads and privy Members like Men, and Feet and Paws like Monkeys. These Men, they tell us are small body'd, of a monstrous Shape and hairy; having no Language, but rather a Sort of Houl. I do not vouch this for a certain Truth, but am apt to believe it may be possible, since we know there have been Men so beastly as to leave Women, to mix with Mares and other Beasts.

Barbarous People.

Los Charcas Province.

In the Year 1549 I went to the Province of *los Charcas*, to take a View of the Towns and Provinces there, having Letters of Recommendation from the President *Gasca* to the *Corregidores*, or Prime Magistrates of all Places, for them to be assisting to me, that I might enquire into all that was remarkable in those Parts. A Gentleman af *Malaga*, whose Name was *Ynnigo Lopez de Nunciba*; and I happen'd to lye one Night together by the Way in a Tent, where a *Spaniard*, that accidentally was present told us, that he had himself seen one of the Monsters

ſters above deſcrib'd, dead on the Mountain. Beſides *John de Varagas*, an Inhabitant of the City *la Paz* aſſur'd me, that the *Indians* at *Guanuco* told him they hear'd the howling of theſe Baboons, or Devils. This is what they report of theſe wretched Creatures, and I have been credibly inform'd, that *Francis de Almendras*, of the Town of *La Plata*, took an *Indian* Woman coupling with a Dog, and caus'd her to be burnt. Beſides I was told by *Lope de Mendieta*, *John Ortiz de Zarate*, and other Townſmen of *La Plata*, they had it from ſome of their *Indians*, that a Woman in the Province of *Aulaga* was deliver'd of three or four Monſters ſhe had by a Dog, but they ſoon dy'd.

CHAP. LXXXIII.

Of the Herb Coca, *and of the Country between* Cuzco, *and the City* La Paz.

I Have obſer'd in all Parts of the *Weſt Indies*, where I have been, that the Natives delight in holding Herbs, Roots, or Twigs of Trees in their Mouths. Thus in the Territory of *Antiocha* they uſe a ſmall Herb, call'd *Coca*, and other Sorts in the Province of *Arma*. In thoſe of *Quimbaya*, and *Anzerma*, they cut Twigs off a Sort of tender midling Trees, which are always green, wherewith they are inceſſantly rubbing their Teeth. In moſt Parts about *Cali*, and *Popayan*, they hold in their Mouths the aforeſaid ſmall *Coca*, with a Compoſition they keep in little Calabaſhes, or elſe a Sort of Earth, like Lime. Throughout all *Peru*, from the Time they riſe in the Morning, till they go to Bed at Night, they are never without this *Coca* in their Mouths. The Reaſon ſome *Indians*, to whom I put the Queſtion, gave me for ſo doing, was, that it made them inſenſible of Hunger, and added to their Strength and Vigour. Something there may be in

Chewing uſ'd by Indians.

in it, yet I am rather of Opinion, it is only an ill Habit, and fit for ſuch People as they are.

Coca Plant.

This *Coca* is planted on the Mountains *Andes*, from *Guamanga* to the Town of *La Plata*, where it grows up to little Trees, which they cheriſh and nurſe up carefully, that they may bear thoſe Leaves resembling our Myrtle. They dry them in the Sun, and then lay them in long narrow Baskets, each of them holding about a Quarter of an Hundred Weight. So highly was this *Coca* valu'd in *Peru*, in the Years 1548, 49, 50 and 51, that I believe no Plant in the World, except Spice could equal it; for at that Time moſt of the Plantations about *Cuzco*, *La Paz* and *La Plata* yielded ſome 80, ſome 60, ſome 40000 Pieces of Eight a Year, more or leſs and all in *Coca*; and whoſoever had Lands aſſign'd him, firſt reckoned how many Baskets of *Coca* they yielded. In fine, it was more eſteem'd than the beſt Wheat. They carry'd it to ſell at the Mines of *Potoſi*; and ſo many fell to planting, that it is now much fallen in the Price, but will always be valu'd. Several *Spaniards* got Eſtates by buying and ſelling of *Coca*, or bartering for it in the *Indian* Markets.

The Diſtance between the City of *Cuzco*, and that of *La Paz* is about 80 Leagues, before which laſt Place was founded, all the Country now belonging to it, was ſubject to the firſt. From *Cuzco* the great Road of *Collaſuyo* leades to the narrow Paſſes of *Mohina*, leaving the Apartments of *Quiſpicanche* on the right Hand. This Road as ſoon as out of *Cuzco* runs to this Place all a broad Cauſway, and of ſolid Maſonry. At *Mohina* is a muddy Bog, through which the Road is ſtill carry'd on ſtrong Foundations; and here were great Structues, but all gon to Ruin. When *Pizarro* came with his *Spaniards* to *Cuzco*, they are ſaid to have found a great Quantity of Gold, Silver, and curious Cloth, in and about theſe Buildings. Some *Spaniards* have told me, there was in this Place, a ſtone Statue of a Man, with a Sort of long Garment, and Beads in his Hand; beſides other Figures, which the *Ingas* caus'd to be carv'd, for Memorials of their Grandeur; tho' ſome of them were Idols they worſhipp'd.

Mohina Paſſes.

Beyond

Beyond *Mohina* is the ancient Town of *Urcos*, about 6 Leagues from *Cuzco*. Along this Road is a great strong Wall, on which the *Indians*, say, there was an Aqueduct, artificially brought from some River as they draw their Trenches. In this Wall was a spacious Gate, and Officers at it, who receiv'd the Duties payable to the Sovereigns; besides whom there were others appointed by the *Ingas*, to seize and punish such as durst presume to carry any Gold, or Silver from *Cuzco*. Here were the Quarries, where they dug Stone for their *Buildings*, and very remarkable. *Urcos* stands on a Hill, where there were Lodgings for the *Ingas*. Urcos Town.

Three Leagues from hence is *Quiquixama*, all the way uncooth Mountains, down the middle whereof falls the River *Yucay*, over which is a Bridge, like those above mention'd. Near this Place dwell the *Indians* they call *Cavinas*, who before they were subdu'd by the *Ingas*, had their Ears bor'd, and some Sort of Ornament in them, and were *Orejones*. *Mangocapa* the Founder of *Cuzco* is said to have gain'd them to his Party. They wear woollen Garments, most of them without Hair, and tye a black Breade about their Head. Their Towns are on the Mountains, and their Houses of Stone. They had formerly a Temple, held in great Veneration, call'd *Auzancata*, near which they say, their Ancestors saw a Devil in their own Shape and Habit, to whom they offer'd Sacrifice, after their Manner. They tell us they then positively believ'd, that the Souls departing the Body, went to a great Lake, whence they vainly thought they deriv'd their Original, and that there they enter'd into the Bodies of those that were born. When subject to the *Ingas* they became more polite, and ador'd the Sun, yet not forgetting their own Temple. Quiquixama Territory. Cavinas Indians.

Beyond this Province are the *Canches*, peaceable and understanding *Indians*, free from Malice, laborious, and useful for digging Gold and Siver, and rich in their Sheep. Their Towns are like their Neighbours, as are their Garments, and about their Heads they wear black Twists hanging under the Chin. They are said to have maintain'd War long with *Viracoche Inga*, and his Predecessors, and to have been much esteem'd, when subdu'd Canches Indians.

Their

Their Weapons were Darts, Slings, and those they call *Ayllos*, wherewith they bound their Enemies. Their Customs differ not from the rest, and they generally have no regard for Honour, or Grandeur, yet some of their Lords are haughty among their People, and treat them roughly. They had their appointed Festivals, at certain Times of the Year, and danc'd in the Squares before the Houses of their Lords. All this Country produces Wheat, and *Maiz*, has Abundance of Partridges and *Condores*, the *Indians* breed many Hens in their Houses, and take Plenty of good Fish in the Rivers.

CHAP. LXXXIV.

Of the Province of the Canas, *of* Ayavire, *and the Country of the* Collas.

Canas *Province.*

THE next Province adjoyning to the *Canches* is that of the *Canas*, another Nation, and the Names of their Towns are *Hatuncana*, *Chiquana*, *Horuro*, *Cacha*, &c. They are all clad, Men and Women, and on their Heads wear great, round, and high woollen Caps. They had their Towns on the Hills, before the *Ingas* subdu'd them, whence they made War upon one another; but afterwards came down into the Plain, and built more regularly, their Customs being the same with the *Canches*. They had a Temple call'd *Ancocagua*, where they sacrific'd after their wicked Manner. On the farther Side of a River is a small Enclosure, in which some Quantity of Gold was found; for they say it was a Temple erected in Honour of their God *Ticeviracocha* whom they call, the Creator, and in it was an Idol of Stone, as big as a Man cloath'd, and with a Crown, or Diadem on his Head. There were those that imagin'd this Figure might be made for some one of the Apostles that came into this Country.

All this Territory of the *Canas* is cold, as well as that of the *Canches*, and well stor'd with Provisions, and Cattle.

tle. The South Sea is on the West, and the *Andes* on the East of it. From the Town of *Chiquana*, in the Province to that of *Ayavire* is about 15 Leagues, in which Interval there are some Towns of the *Canas* and several Plains, and large Champains fit for breeding of Cattle, but that they are too cold; and the great Store of Grass growing in them only serves the *Guanucos*, and *Vicunnas*. This Town of *Ayavire* was formerly, and still is very remarkable, especially for the mighty Graves belonging to it, which are so numerous, that they take up more ground than the Town. The *Indians* affirm that the Natives of *Ayavire*, were of the Race of the *Canas*, and having maintain'd War against the *Inga Yupangue*, were so weaken'd that it oblig'd them to submit to his Servitude, rather than utterly to perish; yet he being revengeful, after basely murdering many *Indians* of *Copacopa*, and other Towns near the *Andes*, did the same by the People of *Ayavire*, so that very few escap'd alive, and such as remain'd rang'd about the Fields, and call'd upon their Forefathers, who had been long dead, bitterly bewailing the Desolation of their Country. Ayavire *Town.*

Ayavire standing in a good Country, and a considerable River running by it, the *Inga Yupangue* order'd a stately Palace to be there built for him, with Magazines at the Foot of a little Mountain, as also a Temple of the Sun. This done, and the Natives being consum'd as has been said, the *Inga* order'd *Mitimaes*, that is, *Indians*, with their Wives and Families, to come from the adjacent Provinces to take Possession of the Lands of the Dead, and to build a regular Town, near the Temple of the Sun, which afterwards continually encreas'd, till the coming of the *Spaniards*, since then it has been much impair'd by the Wars. Near it are the Ruins of a Temple, and round all the Town Abundance of Graves.

At *Ayavire* begins the Province of the *Collas*, the largest, I believe, in all *Peru*, and reaches as far as *Caracollo*. On the East of it are the *Andes*, on the West the Tops of the snowy Mountains, and their Sides running down towards the South Sea. Besides the till'd Lands, here are great Deserts, full of wild Cattle. This Country Collas *Province.*

Country is all Plain, and good Rivers cross it in several Parts, which make large Medows full of Grass, tho' in Summer it is parch'd up, as in *Spain*. Their Winter begins in *October*, and ends in *April*; the Days and Nights are almost equal, and it is colder here than in any Part of *Peru*, except the higher Grounds, and snowy Mountains, the Reason whereof is that this Land is also high, and almost equal with the Hills. Were this Territory a deep Vale like *Xauxa*, or *Coquilabo*, that would produce *Maiz*, it might be reckoned one of the Wealthiest Parts of the *West Indies*. It is very troublesome travelling in these Plains of *Collao* in windy Weather; but when calm and the Sun shines, the Meddows yield a pleasant Prospect, tho' neither *Maiz*, nor any Trees thrive, and consequently there is no Sort of Fruit. The Towns stand thick, and the Houses in them close to one another, not large, but of Stone, and Thatch'd with Straw, instead of Tiling. All about these Towns are sow'd Grounds, their Chief Sustenance being *Papas*, which are Roots, not unlike those we call Pig Nuts. These they dry in the Sun, and keep the Year about, and when dry they call them *Chuno*, putting a great Value upon them, for they have no Trenches to water their Fields, as has been said of other Parts, and therefore soon want, if they have not Rain, unless they have laid up Store of these dry'd *Papas*. Many *Spaniards* have grown very rich, only by carrying this *Chuno* to *Potosi*. They have another Sort of Food call'd *Oca*, of great use with them; but their small Grain, about the Bigness of Rice, known by the Name of *Quinna* is much better. In plentiful Years the Inhabitants of *Collao* live well; but suffer very much when they want Rain.

The *Ingas* being wise and provident Princes, enacted such Laws as eas'd the People of those wants they us'd to suffer, before they were under their Government. For here among the *Collas*, and in other Vales of *Peru*, which by reason of their Coldness, were not so fruitful as the Hot, they order'd that since the great Mountains *Andes* were near most of their Towns, a certain Number of *Indians*, with their Wives should go out of each of them, and till the Lands appointed them by their *Caciques*, wher-

where they sow'd whatsoever their own would not bear, with which they furnish'd their Lords, or Commanders, and these were call'd *Mitimaes*. Thus, tho' no *Maiz* be sow'd in the Province of *Collao*, by this Contrivance the Lords and all that will have it are supply'd; for they never fail to bring Loads of *Maiz*, *Coca*, all Sorts of Fruit, and much Honey, which they find among the Woods in Trees, as has been said in speaking of *Quimbaya*. There is very good Honey of this Sort in the Province of *los Charcas*. *Francis de Caravajal*, Major to *Pizarro*, afterwards declar'd a Traitor, is said, always to have eaten of this Honey, and to have drank it like Wine, or Water, declaring, he found it kept him in Health, and Vigour; and so he was when I saw him executed in the Vale of *Xaquixaguana* very lusty, tho' above 80 Years of Age, as he said himself.

CHAP. LXXXV.

A farther Account of this Nation of the Collas.

MAny of these *Indians* say they receiv'd a Tradition from their forefathers, that there was formerly a mighty Flood; and pretend they are of great Antiquity, telling many Fables concerning their Original, which I think not worth Writing, for some say they came out of a Spring, others from a Rock, and others from Lakes; so that there is no regarding their Stories. They all agree, that their Progenitors liv'd very rudely, before they were subdu'd by the *Ingas*, having their Towns on the Hills, whence they warr'd upon one another, and their Manners were very Vicious. Afterwards, they learnt of the *Ingas* like the rest, went clad, and tho' they allow'd the Women to be loose before they were Marry'd, yet if they afterwards prov'd false to their Husband, the Penalty was Death. On their Heads they wore a Sort of Caps, like our Stone Mortars, made of their Wool, and call'd *Chucos*, their Heads being all long, without

Indians *Fables.*

Habit.

out any Pole, becauſe they ſhape them to their Fancy, in their Infancy, as has been ſaid before. The Women on their Heads have Hoods, almoſt like Friers. They tell us, there were two mighty Lords among them, before the Reign of the *Ingas*, one of them call'd *Zapana*, and the other *Cari*, and theſe made themſelves Maſters of many *Pucares*, which are their Forts. That one of them went upon the Lake *Titicaca*, and in the greateſt Iſland, there is in it found white bearded People, with whom he fought, till he deſtroy'd them all. That after this, they had many Battles with the *Canas*, and the *Ganches*, and after many notable Exploits perform'd abroad, theſe two great Men War'd upon one another, endeavouring to gain the Friendſhip of *Viracoche Inga*, who then reign'd at *Cuzco*. He concluded a Peace with *Cari*, at *Chucuyto*, and us'd ſuch Art, that he brought many of the *Collas* under his Dominion without Force.

Brave Commanders.

The great Men had a Numerous Retinue, were carry'd on Men's Shoulders when they travell'd, and much reſpected by all their *Indians*. They had their *Guacas*, or Temples in the Deſerts; but the moſt remarkable thing here is their Graves, which I particularly obſerv'd and admir'd, they ſhould take ſo little Care of the Houſes they liv'd in, and be ſo ſolicitous about their Burial. Thus in the Plains, near the Towns, there were Tombs, or Monuments, like ſmall ſquare Towers, ſome all of Stone, others of Stone and Earth; ſome wide ſome narrow, in fine ſuitable to the Perſons that made them. The Tops of ſome were cover'd with Straw, others with large Stones, and I think the Way into them look'd to the Eaſt. When the great Men dy'd; they lamented them for ſeveral Days, the Women holding Staves in their Hands, and their Bodies girt; and every one of the dead Mans Kindred brought what he was able either of Sheep, Lambs, *Maiz*, or other things. Before the Body was bury'd, they kill'd the Sheep and laid the Plucks in the Places they had for that Purpoſe in the Tombs. Whilſt they bewail'd the departed, much Liquor was made of *Maiz* for them to drink, and the more of it was ſpent, the greater Honour they reckon'd they

Graves & Funerals.

they had done the Dead. When the Liquor was made, and the Sheep and Lambs kill'd, they carry'd the Body to the Field where the Grave was, most of the Town's People attending him, if he were a Lord, and by it they burnt 10, or 20 Sheep, more or less according to his Quality. Then they slew the Wives, Children, and Servants, that were to be sent to serve him, according to their vain Opinion. All this was then put into the Grave, with some Persons alive. When he was thus bury'd, they all return'd to the House he was brought from, where they devour'd the Meat that had been gather'd, and drank the *Chicha*, or Liquor provided; going out now and then to the Squares before the Houses, where they all danc'd together weeping. This lasted some Days, at the end whereof they assembled the poorest Men and Women, and gave them what Meat and Drink was left. They say they had other Ceremonies, if the Person deceas'd was of extraordinary Quality. When all this was perform'd, the Wives that had not been kill'd, and other Servants went about the Town in their Mantles and Hoods, some of them carrying the dead Lords Arms, others the Ornament he wore on his Head, others his Garments, others the *Duho*, or Seat he had sate on, and so of other things, following an *Indian*, who went before drumming and weeping, and all of them utter'd most dismal, and doleful Expressions. Thus they went all about the Town, singing Dirges, and in them repeating all the Dead Man's Actions, and other things to that Purpose. I remember when I went from *los Charcas*, with one *James de Uzeda*, an Inhabitant of the City *La Paz*, in the Town of *Nicasio*, we saw some Women going about in the aforesaid Manner, and understood by the Interpreters that they said, what we have mention'd; and one of those present added, as soon as these Women have done wailing, they will be all drunk, and some of them will kill themselves, to go bear the dead Lord Company. I have seen them bewail the Dead in several other Places, and the Women tye Ropes about their Heads, to express more Sorrow.

Besides they cut off their Hair, and wore their worst Cloaths, without taking any Care of themselves; spending a whole Year in Lamentation, if the Dead Person was a *Cacique*, and forbearing to light Fire in his House for several Days. They also kept the Anniversaries, adorning the Graves with Greens, killing some Cattle, and burning much Fat of Lambs by them. Then they spilt several Vessels of their Liquor about, and so ended their vain Ceremony.

These People had very considerable Temples, observ'd their Ceremonies, and honour'd their Priests; keeping Festivals, particularly, when they gather'd in their *Papas*, which are the principal Sustenance, and then they sacrific'd many Beasts. At this Time they have many Churches and are all Christians. They formerly, as well as the other Mountain People, call'd the Almighty Creator *Ticeviracoche*, and believ'd he resided in Heaven; yet ador'd many Gods, like other Heathens. They have a Sort of Songs, which preserv'd something of their History, tho' they had no use of Letters. They are a rational People, and had some Knowledge of the Motions of the Sun and Moon, by which Means, they kept Account of their Years, but those were only of 10 Months. They told me, they call'd the Year *Mari*; a Month, and the Moon *Alespaquexa*, and the Day *Auno*. When subdu'd by the *Ingas*, by their Order they built stately Temples, both in the Island *Titicaca*, and at *Hatuncolla*, and else where. They hated Sodomy, tho' it is reported that some of the more rustick Sort, who look'd to the Cattle us'd it privately, as did those who serv'd the Temples.

CHAP.

CHAP. LXXXVI.

Of Pucara, *of* Hatuncolla, *of the Town of* Assangaro, *and of the great Lake of* Titicaca.

FOur Leagues from *Ayavire*, along the great Road, is *Pucara*, which signifies, a strong Place, and said to have been formerly very populous, but at present there is scarce one *Indian*. I spent a whole Day in viewing this Place. The Neighbouring People say, that *Topaynga Yupangue* kept these *Indians* besieg'd a long Time, they having kill'd many of his Men; but that when subdu'd, the *Inga*, as a Memorial of his Victory caus'd several great Figures of Stone to be made, which I do not vouch for a certain Truth, but was told it. All I saw here, was the Ruins of mighty Structures, and many Stone Statues of Men, and other things, worth observing. Pucara *Fortress.*

Hatuncolla is 15 Leagues from *Pucara*, and in the way to it there are several Towns, as *Nicasio*, *Xullaca*, &c. In former Times *Hatuncolla* was the principal Place of *Collao*, the Natives whereof tell us, that before the *Ingas* subdu'd them, they were under the Government of *Zupana*, and his Successors, who gain'd several Victories over their Neighbours. The *Ingas* afterwards adorn'd it with stately Structures, Magazines, and a Temple of the Sun, so that it was something extraordinary as the Name denotes, for *Hatun* signifies Great. Now all is gone to Ruin, and most of the Natives are consum'd by the Wars. Hatuncolla *Town.*

From *Ayavire*, above spoken of, runs another Road, call'd *Omasuyo*, along the other Side of the great Lake, I shall presently treat of, and nearer the Mountains *Andes*, leading to the great Townships of *Horuro*, *Assilo*, *Assangaro*, and others of great Note, being rich in Cattle, and Provisions. When the *Ingas* reign'd, they had great Flocks of Sheep in all these Territories. Among them in the woody Part of the Mountain is the Famous,

and

Caruaga *River.* and rich River of *Caruaya*, whence of late Years above 1700000 Pieces of Eight Value of Gold was taken up, and so fine, that it was above Standard. There is still more Gold found in it, but it costs much Labour, and the lives of the *Indians*, if they are employ'd, the Place being reckoned unwholesome, but the Treasure immense.

This Province of *Collao* being very large, as has been said besides the Parts inhabited, there are several Deserts, and Snowy Mountains, and Fields abounding in Grass, which serves the wild Cattle, whereof there is Plenty every where. In the midst of the Province is the largest Lake we know of in the greatest Part of the *West Indies*, Titicaca *Lake.* and call'd *Titicaca*, about it are most of the Towns of this Nation, and the People sow in the Islands it forms, and there keep such things as they value most, as being safer there than near the Roads. I have already said, this Country yields no Fruit, nor *Maiz*, because of its excessive cold. Among the Rushes in this Lake there are great Numbers of several Sorts of Birds, and large Geese; besides they take two or three Sorts of well tasted Fish, but most of it reckoned unwholesome. The Lake is 80 Leagues about, and so deep, that Captain *John Ladrillero* told me, that going about it in Brigantines they had in some Places found 70 and 80 Fadom Water, in some more, and some less. This and its swelling Waves when the wind blows makes it look like a Gulph of the Sea. I cannot be positive whence so much Water comes, for tho' several Brooks, and Rivers fall into it, they all seem to me too little to form it, especially considering that this runs out into another smaller Lake, call'd *Aulagas*. It might remain ever since the Flood, for had it any Supply from the Sea, I should think the Water would be Salt, rather than Sweet, besides that it is 60 Leagues from the Sea. This Water disburdens it self at a deep River, reckoned a great Security to this Country, call'd *El Desaguadero*, that is, the Drain, and runs into the Lake of *Aulagas*, above mention'd. Another remarkable thing is, that we see how the Water of the Lake *Titicaca* runs into that of *Aulagas*, but not how it goes out, tho' the latter has been search'd all round. To this I have

have heard some *Spaniards* and *Indians* say, that in certain Vales near the South Sea there are continually Sources of Water breaking out from under Ground, which they suppose may come from this Lake, forcing its way through the Bowels of the Earth, till it comes to the Sea, the general Receptacle of all Waters. This Lake was call'd *Titicaca*, from the great Temple built in it concerning the which they tell us a ridiculous Story, and is, that they had no light for several Days, and when they had thus continu'd in Darkness, the Sun rose very bright out of the Island of *Titicaca*, for which Reason they held it Sacred, and the *Ingas* built the aforesaid Temple in it, in Honour of the Sun, which was in great Veneration and had Virgins, and Priests belonging to it, with mighty Treasures, whereof the *Spaniards* found some, but much more is suppos'd to have been lost.

CHAP. LXXXVII.

Of the rest of the Country, as far as Tiaguanaco, *and of that Town.*

TO return to *Hatuncolla*, the way runs thence to *Paucarolla*, and other Towns of this Nation of the *Collas*, as far as *Chuquito*, which is the best, and most regular Place to be found in the greatest Part of this Kingdom, and the chief Seat of the *Indians* belonging to the King of *Spain*, in this Territory. The *Ingas* formerly made much Account of it, and according to the *Indians* it is one of the ancientest Places hitherto spoken of. *Cariapassa* was Lord of it, and a Man of good Sense, for an *Indian*. The Towns subject to it are *Xuli*, *Chilane*, *Acos*, *Pomata*, and *Cepita*, in which there are Lords, who have Command over great Numbers of Natives. They are rich in Cattel, and have Plenty of Provisions of the Country, having *Mitimaes* in the Islands and other Parts to sow *Coca*, and *Maiz*. There are Christian Churches in all the

Chuquito *Town.*

the aforesaid Towns, most of them founded by the *Reverend Father Thomas of St. Martin*, Provincial of the *Dominicans*. The *Desaguadero*, or Drain, running from the Lake of *Titicaca* to that of *Aulagas* passes by *Cepita*, where in the Reign of the *Ingas* there us'd to be Tol Gatherers, who receiv'd the Duties from those who went over the Bridge, which was made of Trusses of Out Straw, in such Manner that Men, Horses, or any thing else might pass. Beyond these Towns is *Guaqui*, where the *Ingas* had Apartments, and now there is a Chuch.

Tiaguanaco *Town.* *Tiaguanaco* is no large Town, but remarkable for its mighty Structures, which are more than ordinary. Near the chief Apartments, stands a Hill rais'd by Hand, and set upon a Solid Foundation of Stone. Beyond this Hill are two Stone Idols, of a human Shape, and so curiously carv'd, that they seem to be the Work of very able Masters. They are as big as small Giants, with long Garments different from those the Natives wear, and seem to have some Ornament on their Heads. Near these Stone Statues is another Building, whose great Antiquity, and the want of Letters are the Cause we cannot discover what Nation laid such vast Foundations, and erected such mighty Piles, or how long it has been rais'd; for at present there is nothing to be seen, but only a good Stone Wall, that appears to have stood many Ages, some of the Stones being much worn, and decay'd, and so prodigiously large that it is wonderful how they could be brought thither by Men. Several of them are variously wrought, some being shap'd like Human Bodies, which perhaps were their Idols. Near the Wall there are several Cavities under Ground.

Wonderful Antiquities. Again, to the Westward of this Structure, there are still greater Antiquities and among them several Gate Ways, with their Jambs, Thresholds, and little Portals, all of one single Stone. What I took particular Notice of, when I view'd, and writ down these things was, that as big as these Gate Ways were, there ran out from them other larger Stones, on which they were founded, some of them being above 30 Foot long, above 15 in Breadth, and 6 in Thickness, and yet all this, the Gate, Jambs, and Thresholds were all of one entire Stone, which

which is most wonderful. I own it is beyond my comprehension, nor can I imagine what Tools they had to do it with, for it is plain those Stones must have been much larger before they were hew'd into the Shape they are now in. It is farther observable, that this Structure was never finish'd; because there is nothing of it, but only these Gate Ways, and other Stones I saw of a prodigious Magnitude, ready hew'd, and squar'd for the Building, at a little Distance from which was a small Chappel, or Closet, and in it a large Stone Idol, they propably ador'd. It is reported, that some Gold was found by this Idol, and about this Temple there was a Number of large, and small Stones hew'd out, like those already mention'd.

To conclude, I take this to be the greatest Piece of Antiquity in *Peru*, for these Structures are suppos'd to have been erected long before the Reign of the *Ingas*; and I have heard the *Indians* affirm, that the said *Ingas* took their Model for the great Building at *Cuzco*, from the Wall in this Town; they add that those Princes once design'd to have settled their Court at *Tiaguanuco*. Another thing is here very remarkable, which is, that for a great way about there are no Rocks, nor Quarries, whence they might have taken so great a Number of them, and doubtless there must have been a Multitude of People to draw them. I ask'd the *Indians* before *John de Varagas*, under whom they are, whether those Piles had been rais'd by the *Ingas*, at which they laugh'd, declaring, as has been said, that they are much more ancient, but they knew not who was the Founder, having been told by their Forefathers, that all we saw there was done in one Night. This and what they report of bearded Men having been seen in the Island *Titicaca*, and their building the Structure at *Vinaque*, makes me believe there was formerly some civiliz'd People in these Parts, who in Process of Time were all consum'd. At a Distance from these Buildings, are the Apartments of the *Ingas*, and the House in which *Mango Inga*, the Son of *Guaynacapa* was born. Near to which are the Graves of the Native Lords of this Town, as high as Towers, broad and square, with the Doors to the Eastward.

Chap. LXXXVIII.

Of the City La Paz, *the Country between it, and* La Plata, *and of that Town.*

Viacha *Town.*

HOlding on the great Road, seven Leagues from *Tiaguanuco* is the Town of *Viacha*; leaving on the left Hand those of *Cacayavire*, *Caquingora*, *Mallama*, and others not worth naming in particular. Amidst them is the Plain, near to *Guarina*, where the Battle was fought between *James Centeno*, and *Gonzalo Pizarro*, in which many brave Officers, and Soldiers of the Loyal Party, serving under the former were kill'd, and the Rebels under the latter came off Victorious. To go to the City *la Paz* we must leave the great Road, and turn off to the Town of *Laxa*, from which the City is 7 Leagues distant, seated in the narrow Part of a small Vale form'd by the Mountains, and on the Plainest Spot, where there is Plenty of Wood and Water, this Vale being more Temperate than the higher Plains of *Collao*, which do not afford all things Necessary to supply such a City. The Inhabitants have had Thoughts of removing near the great Lake of *Titicaca*, or the Towns of *Tiaguanuco*, or *Guaqui*, but it will continue in the Vale of *Chuquiabo*, where much Gold has been taken out of rich Mines.

La Paz *City.*

The *Ingas* had a great Value for this *Chuquiabo*, near to which is the Town of *Oyune*, where they say much Tresure lyes hid, in an ancient Temple, on the Top of a great snowy Mountain, but could never be found. This City call'd *Nuestra Senora de la Paz*, that is, Our Lady of Peace was founded by Captain *Alonso de Mendoza*, in the Year 1549. In this Vale where the City stands, they sow *Maiz*, and plant some few Trees, and it produces *Spanish* Herbs and Grain. The *Spaniards* are plentifully supply'd with Provisions, Fish from the Lake, and fine Fruit brought from the hot Vales, where much Wheat is sow'd, and there are great Breeds of Cows, Goats, and other Cattle. The Avenues to the City are uncooth, and

and craggy, by Reason of its Situation among the Mountains, and by it runs a River of good Water. The Town of *la Plata* is seated in the Province of *los Charcas* about 90 Leagues from *la Paz*, whence I will return to the great Road, which runs from *Viacha* to *Hayohayo*, where there were great Apartments of the *Ingas*; beyond *Hayohayo* is *Siquisica*, which is the utmost Extent of the Province of the *Collas*. Eleven Leagues farther is *Caracollo*, seated in great Champain Plains, near the Province of *Paria*, formerly much valu'd by the *Ingas*, where the People are clad like the rest, and wear a Sort of small woollen Caps on their Heads. Beyond *Paria* are the Towns of *Pocoata*, *Macha*, *Caracara* and *Moromoro*, and there are other considerable Provinces near the *Andes*. Paria Province.

The *Spanish* Town of *la Plata*, in the Plain of *Chuquisica*, of the Province of *los Charcas*, is very famous in *Peru*, and throughout a great Part of the World, on Account of the immense Treasure sent thence into *Spain*, besides which, it is seated in a Soil producing Fruit Trees, Wheat, Barley, Vines, and other Necessaries. The Farms and Lands for breeding of Cattle sell at very great Rates because of the vast Wealth of the Mines of *Potosi*. Its Territories are large, and several good Rivers run by it, so that there are great Breeds of Cows, Goats, and Horses, and some of the Inhabitants are as rich as any in the *West Indies*; for in the Years 1548 and 1549 the yearly Income of some Estates, as that of the General *Peter de Hinojosa*, was worth 100000 Peices of Eight, others 80000 and some more. This Town of *la Plata* was founded by Captain *Peranzurez*, in the Year 1538, and besides the Places already mention'd, there are subject to it those of *Totora*, *Topaca*, *Sipisipe*, *Cochabamba*, the *Carangues*, *Quillanca*, *Chayanta*, *Chaqui*, the *Chichas* and others; all Rich, and some of their Territories, as the Vale of *Cochabamba* proper to bear Wheat, and *Maiz*, and to breed Cattle. La Plata Town.

Beyond this Town is the Province of *Tucuman* discover'd by Captain *Philip Gutierrez*, *James de Rojas*, and *Nicholas de Heredia*, who went that way to the River of *Plate*, and farther Southward, than the Fort built by *Sebastian Gabot*. *James de Rojas* dy'd of a wound he receiv'd with a poison'd Arrow, and afterwards *Francis de* Tucuman Province.

Mendoza impudently seiz'd *Philip Gutierrez*, and oblig'd him to return to *Peru*, with great Hazard of his Person. *Mendoza* returning from his Discovery of the River was kill'd, with his Collonel *Ruy Sanchez de Hinojosa*, by *Nicholas de Heredia*, which was the Occasion that those Parts were not then throughly discover'd, the Divisions among them, being the Occasion of their returning to *Peru*, where meeting with *Lope de Mendoza*, Collonel to the Commander *James Centeno*, who fled from the Fury of *Caravajal*, one of *Gonzalo Pizarro*'s Officers, they join'd him; but being again divided they were routed by the said *Caravajal*, at a Town call'd *Pocona*.

Chile Kingdom.

Farther on is the Province of *Chile*, first Govern'd by *Peter de Valdibia*, and other Countries next the Streights of *Magellan*, but *Chile* deserves a Particular Relation, and and having describ'd all from *Uraba* to *Potossi* which is 1200 Leagues in Length, I shall proceed no farther. As for the *Indians* subject to the Town of *la Plata*, their Customs are the same as those already spoken of.

Chap. LXXXIX.

Of the immense Wealth of Porco, *and* Potossi.

IT appears by the Account the *Indians* give, that whilst the *Ingas* govern'd *Peru*, the *Indians* in this Province of *los Charcas*, dug much Silver out of several Mines, and deliver'd it to the Officers appointed by those Princes, and there were then Mines on this Hill of *Porco*, whence they tell us much of the Plate found in the Temple of the Sun at *Curicancha* was brought, and the *Spaniards* have taken thence much more. In my Time a Mine belonging to the Commander *Ferdinand Pizarro* was open'd, and said to yield him 200000 Pieces of Eight a Year. *Anthony Alvarez*, an Inhabitant of this Town, at the City of *Lima*, shew'd me some Ore, taken out of another Mine he has on

rich mines

on the ſame Hill of *Porco*, which ſeem'd to be almoſt all Silver, ſo that this Place was, is, and 'tis believ'd will always be prodigious rich. Other very wealthy Mines have been found on the Mountains within the Liberty of this Town of *la Plata*, ſo that all Men certainly believe, if they had Hands enough to work there might be as much Silver found here, as there is Iron in *Biſcay*; but much of this Treaſure lyes bury'd, becauſe the *Indians* cannot be compell'd to dig it, and the Country is too cold for Blacks, and they very coſtly. There are alſo Rivers within the Liberties of this City, that yield very fine Gold, which is little regarded by reaſon of the richneſs of the Silver Mines.

The Mines of *Porco*, and ſeveral others in theſe Parts were many of them open'd in the Days of the *Ingas*; but thoſe of *Potoſi*, I ſhall now ſpeak of were never diſcover'd, till the Year 1547, when one *Villaroel*, a *Spaniard*, with ſome *Indians*, ſearching about for Silver, lighted upon this Prodigious Treaſure, which is on a High Hill as here repreſented, being the pleaſanteſt, and beſt ſeated of any in that Country, and the *Indians* calling all Hills, and high Places *Potoſi*, this however retain'd the Name. Tho' at the Time of its Diſcovery the Kingdom was all in Confuſion, *Gonzalo Pizarro* being in Rebellion, yet the Bottom of this Hill was preſently inhabited, many great Houſes built, the *Spaniards* making this their Chief Reſidence, inſomuch that the Magiſtrates came away to it, and the Town of *la Plata* was almoſt depopulated. They preſently took Poſſeſſion of the Mines, and diſcover'd about the Top five extraordinary rich Veins, the Fame whereof drew *Indians* from all Parts to dig it. The Method was that every *Indian* that work'd in the Mine gave the Proprietor of it a Mark, that is, eight Ounces a week, or if it were very rich two Marks; and if thoſe on whoſe Lands the *Indians* liv'd had no Mines, they allow'd them half a Mark every Week. Such Multitudes of People flock'd to dig Silver, that the Place was like a great City. In the Year 1549 when I was there the Kings fifth amounted weekly to 25, 30 and 40000 Pieces of Eight, and notwithſtanding this wonderful Maſs of Treaſure, they mutter'd and ſaid the Mines were

Potoſi.

were not good, Now this that came to the King's Melting House was only the *Spaniards* Plate, and not all they got neither, for many sent it away where they pleas'd in small Ingots, and it is verily believ'd that the *Indians* carry'd mighty Wealth away to their own Towns. In all Probability there never was so rich a Hill in the World, nor had ever King so great a Revenue from one Town, for the fifths, from 1548 to 1550 have amounted to above 3 Millions of Ducats, which is more than the *Spaniards* had from *Atabalipa*, or was found in the City of *Cuzco*, when first discover'd.

Strange Nature of Ore.

Experience shews, that the Ore will not run with Bellows in this Place, tho' it does at *Porco*, and other Places, tho' all endeavours have been us'd to bring it about here, by the most understanding Men, the Hardness of the Ore may perhaps be the Occasion of it. The Ingenuity of Man overcomes all Difficulties, and the Method us'd in this is very peculiar, for the *Ingas* finding the Ore would not run in some other Places, no more than this of *Potosi*, they invented a Sort of Earthen Pots, like those we set Flowers, or small Trees in, with Holes in several Parts of them. Into these they put Coles, and the Ore at Top, planting them on the Ridges, or Sides of Hills, where the Wind blew strongest, the Ore would run which they afterwards refin'd with small Bellows, or Trunks they us'd to blow through. Thus was all the incredible Quantity of Silver found in this Hill melted, the *Indians* going about to all the highest Places to do it. These Pots they call *Guayras*, and there are such Multitudes of them all about the Hills at Night, that they look like Illuminations. When the Wind blows hard they run much Silver; but when calmer none at all; so that the Wind is as useful here to refine the Plate, as it is at Sea for Sailing. There being none to Oversee the *Indians*, and they being always employ'd to run it on the Hills, it is believ'd that many of them have enrich'd themselves carrying home considerable Quantities of this Plate. This was the Reason why the *Indians* flock'd hither, from several Parts of the Kingdom, there being such Opportunity to make their Advantage.

CHAP.

CHAP. XC.

Of the rich Market kept at Potosi, *and of the Sheep,* Guanacos, *and* Vicunas *in* Peru.

IT is well known there were great *Tianguez*, that is, Markets kept throughout all *Peru*, where the Natives barter'd their Wares and Commodities; among all which, that of the City of *Cuzco* was the chief; for it was very remarkable after the coming of the *Spaniards*, on account of the extraordinary Quantity of Gold bought and sold in it, besides all other things the Country afforded. However this *Tianguez* or Market was never to compare to the wealthy one of *Potosi* where such a mighty Trade was drove, that the *Indians* alone, without the *Spaniards* being any way concern'd, dealt daily for the Value of 25 or 30000 Pieces of eight in Gold, and some Days above 40000, insomuch that I believe no Fair in the World did ever equal it. I observ'd it several times, and saw, that the Place being a Plain, along one Side of it there ran a Row of Baskets of *Coca*, which was the greatest Wealth in these Parts; another of great Heaps of Tunicks and Mantles, some course, and others very fine and curious; another of *Maiz*, of dry'd *Papas*, and other Provisions; besides Abundance of Quarters of the best Flesh in the Kingdom: In fine, there was every thing that could be ask'd for, and this Fair or Market lasted from Morning till dark Night; and Silver being daily dug out of the Mines, and these *Indians*, especially such as deal among the *Spaniards*, being fond of eating and drinking, whatsoever came to the Market was sure to be sold; and therefore Provisions were brought from all Parts, and several *Spaniards* got Estates, by only keeping two or three *Indian* Women to deal for them in this Market: Besides, there came Multitudes of *Anaconas*, which are free *Indians*, that do not belong to any Proprietors, as also the most beautiful Women in all the Kingdom. I took Notice whilst I was there, of very much sharp and unfair Dealing, and that many little regarded the Truth of what they said.

Prodigious Trade at Potosi.

Anaconas *free* Indians.

Such

Such vaſt Quantities of Goods were carry'd in, upon the Fame of the ready Sale, that *French* Linnen Cloth and *Holland* were ſold as cheap as in *Spain*, and I ſaw other things diſpos'd of by Outcry, at ſuch Rates, that they wou'd have been thought good Pennyworths at *Sevil*. This was the Occaſion that many, who had acquir'd much Wealth, ſtill giving Way to their inſatiable Avarice, were at length ruin'd by buying and ſelling; ſome of whom fled from their Creditors to *Chile*, *Tucuman*, and other Provinces; ſo that all was full of Debates and Law Suits. The Situation of *Potoſi* is healthy, eſpecially for *Indians*, very few of whom ſicken there. They carry the Plate along the great Road of *Cuzco*, to the City of *Arequipa*; near to which is the Port of *Quilca*. It is all carry'd on the Backs of Sheep, without which it would be very troubleſome trading in this Kingdom, by reaſon of the great Diſtance there is between the Cities, and the Want of Beaſts of Burthen.

Sheep carry Burthens.

I believe no Part of the World has ſuch Sheep as thoſe of *Peru*, which are peculiar to it, the Province of *Chile*, and ſome adjacent Provinces; and certainly they are one of the beſt and moſt uſeful ſorts of Beaſts the Univerſe affords, and without which or ſome like it, the Mountain *Indians* of *Peru* could not ſubſiſt. In the Vales of the Plain and all hot Places, the Natives plant Cotton, and make their Cloth of it, ſo that they have no Want, thoſe Cotton Garments being fit for the Country. In many Parts of the Mountain Country, as *Collao*, the *Soras*, the *Charcas*, and other ſuch Vales, no Tree grows, nor would the Cotton thrive, tho' it were planted; nor were it poſſible for the Natives to get Cloathing enough by way of Trade, if they had it not of their own. To ſupply this Want, Nature has in theſe Parts provided ſuch vaſt Numbers of thoſe we call Sheep, that had not the *Spaniards* during the Wars deſtroy'd much, there had been no End of them. The Natives call the Ewes *Llamas*, and the Rams and Weathers *Urcos*, ſome of which are white, others black, and others of a ſad Colour: There are of them as big as little Aſſes, long legg'd, full belly'd, their Necks and Shape reſembling Camels, their Heads long, and ſomething like *Spaniſh* Sheep: The Fleſh of them is very

Sheep of Peru.

very good, when they are fat, aud the Lambs better and sweeter than ours in *Spain*: They are very tame, and no way troublesome; each carries half or three Quarters of an Hundred-weight, and when tir'd there is no Loss, because the Flesh is so good. It is pleasant to see the *Indians* of *Collao* go out with their Packs upon these Sheep, and see them return at Night, loaded with Wood. When they complain, they lie down and groan like Camels.

There is another sort of this Cattle, call'd *Guanacos*, of the same Shape, very large, which run wild about the Fields in great Flocks, and so swift in their way of leaping and galloping, that it must be a very good Dog that can overtake them. There is still a third sort, call'd *Vicunnas*, more fleet than the *Guanacos*, tho' smaller, and ranging in the Desarts, where they feed on Grass. The Wool of these *Vicunnas* is excellent, and so fine that it surpasses the best in *Spain*. The Flesh of these *Vicunnas* and *Guanacos* has something of the Taste of Venison, and is good. I eat some of a fat *Guanaco*, hung and dry'd, at Captain *Alonzo de Mendoza*'s Lodging, in the City *La Paz*, and thought it the most delicious I had ever tasted. There is another sort of tame Cattle, call'd *Pacos*, very ugly and wooly, resembling in Shape the Sheep, but smaller, and their Lambs, when small, much like ours in *Spain*. These Ewes yean but once a Year.

Guanacos.

Vicunnas.

Pacos.

CHAP. XCI.

Of the Tree they call Molle, *and other Plants; of the Salt Pits and Baths, and of some Birds and Beasts.*

I Spoke of the *Zarzaparilla*, when I treated of the City *Guayaquil*, and thought fit in this Place to say something of the Trees call'd *Molles*, because of the great use that is made of them. There are great Woods in the Vales and Plains of *Peru*, and the same on the Mountains *Andes*, of several sorts of Trees, few or none of them to be found in *Spain*: Some of them, as the *Aguacates*, *Guavayos*,

yavos, *Caymitos* and *Guavos*, bear ſuch Fruit, as I have mention'd in other Places; the reſt are all thorny and prickly, or ſmooth, and there are ſome *Ceybas*, of a great Bulk, in which, and other hollow Trees, the Bees make excellent Honey, very orderly. In moſt Parts of the inhabited Country there are ſome large and ſome ſmall Trees, call'd *Molles*: The Leaf is very ſmall, and ſmells like Fennel, and the Bark of this Tree has ſuch Virtue, that if a Man has great Pains in his Legs, and they ſwell very much, he need only boil it in Water, and waſh them ſometimes, and all the Pain will ceaſe, and the Swelling fall. The little Twigs are good to pick the Teeth. A very ſmall ſort of Fruit grows on it, whereof they make good Wine or Liquor to drink, as alſo Vinegar and Honey, which is done only by bruiſing the ſaid Fruit with Water in a Veſſel, and boiling it to ſeveral Degrees, till ſo much is waſted as converts it into Wine, Vineger, or Honey. The *Indians* put a great Value upon theſe Trees.

Molle Tree.

Quimbaya Roots.

Theſe Countries produce ſeveral Plants of ſingular Virtue. In the Province of *Quimbaya*, where the City *Cartago* ſtands, there is a ſort of Roots growing among the Trees, excellent for purging, of which they need take but about a Fathom in length, it being of the Thickneſs of a Man's Finger, and put it into three Pints of Water, moſt of which it will ſuck up in one Night, and a Quarter of a Pint of what remains being drunk, is Cordial, and purges as well as Rhubarb. I us'd it my ſelf once or twice at *Cartago*, and found Benefit, and all Men look'd upon it as Medicinal.

Medicinal plants.

There is a ſort of Beans proper for the ſame Uſe, which ſome commend, and others ſay are dangerous. A Woman Slave of mine fell ſick at *Bilcas*, being troubled with ſome Sores in her lower Parts, and ſome *Indians*, for a Sheep I gave them, brought ſome Herbs, bearing a yellow Flower, which they dry'd at the Fire, and powder'd and applying it two or three times, ſhe perfectly recover'd. In the Province of *Andaguaylas*. I ſaw another Herb, ſo good for the Mouth and Teeth, that if they were rubb'd with it for ſome time, it took away all ill Scent, and left them as white as Snow. There are many more Plants in

theſe,

these Parts of great use, and others which are deadly Poyson.

I said before, there were no Salt Pits in the Province of *Popayan*, but instead of them Salt Springs, which supply that Want. In *Peru* there are such plentiful Pits, as might furnish all *Spain*, *Italy*, *France*, and other Countries. Near *Tumbez* and *Puerto Viejo*, they took large Clods of Salt out of the Water, along the Coasts, which the Ships carry to *Cali*, *Terra Firma*, and other Parts. On the Plains and Sands of this Kingdom, not far from the Vale they call of *Guaura*, are many good and large Pits, the Salt whereof is extremely white, and there are great Heaps of it, but all lost, for very few *Indians* make any Use of it. In the Mountain Country, near the Province of *Guaylas*, there are other Pits, larger than those last mention'd Half a League from the City *Cuzco*, there are other Pans, where the *Indians* make as much Salt, as serves great Numbers of them; so there are others in the Provinces of *Condesuyo*, and in some of those of *Andesuyo*, so that all this Kingdom is well furnish'd. *Salt Pits.*

There are also in divers Places great Baths, and many Springs of hot Water, where the Natives wash themselves, and I have seen many of them. Several Parts of this Kingdom, as the Plains and Vales form'd by Rivers, and the temperate Spots of the Mountain Country, are very fruitful; for they produce excellent Wheat, *Maiz*, and Barley, in abundance. For Vines, there is no less Plenty in the Territories of *S. Miguel*, *Truxillo*, *Lima*, *Cuzco*, *Guamanga*, and many other Places, whereof noble Wine is made; and so all other Trees and Plants brought from *Spain*, thrive, and grow to Perfection. Here is Land of all sorts to suit every Tree, temperate, wet, dry, or indifferent, and in the Plains it never thunders nor lightens, nor is there any Frost or Snow. No Oaks have been seen in this Kingdom, but if planted will certainly grow. *Hot Baths.*

In the Mountain Country of *Peru* there is a sort of small Foxes, which have such an intolerable Stink, that no Man can bear it, and if they piss upon any thing, tho' it be often wash'd, the ill Scent will continue a long time. No Wolves, or other noxious Creatures have been *Stinking Foxes.*

seen any where, except the large Tigers I said there are on the Mountains about the Port of *Buena Ventura*, in the Territory of the City *Cali*, which have kill'd some *Spaniards* and many *Indians*. Some Ostriches have been found beyond the Province of *los Charcas*, and the *Indians* valued them highly. There is another sort of Creature they call *Viscacha*, about the Bignesss, and resembling a Hare, but that it has a long Tail like a Fox; these breed in stony Places, and among Rocks, and many of them are shot with Guns and Cross-bows, and taken by the *Indians* in Gins, they being good to eat, after hanging to tender, and of their Hair or Wool, the *Indians* make large Mantles, Cloaks or Blankets, as soft as Silk, and very valuable. Here are Abundance of Hawks, which would be worth Money in *Spain*. I have said before there are two sorts of Patridges, the one small, the other as large as Hens. The Ferets here are the best in the World. Both in the Mountain and Plains there is a sort of very stinking Birds, call'd *Auras*, which live on Carrion and other filthy things. Of this same sort are the vast great *Condores*, almost like Griffins, some of which will fall upon Lambs and small *Guanacos* in the Fields.

Tigers Ostrichs and Viscachas.

Hawks.

Auras and Condores.

Chap. XCII.

Of the notable Works perform'd by the Indians *of this Kingdom, and of the rich Mines in it.*

THE *Indians* themselves inform us that they were not so polite or civiliz'd before the *Ingas* subdu'd them, as afterwards; since when there have been such curious Works among them, as all Men admire, and the more, for that they have very few Tools, or Conveniences for doing them, and yet they are brought to such Perfection. When the *Spaniards* conquer'd the Kingdom, they found Curiosities of Gold, Silver, and Earthen Ware, so artificially joyn'd together, that they look'd as if they had naturally grown in that Form, besides many other Rari-

ties

ties of Figures, which I do not mention, because I did not see them. This I declare I have seen, that is several Utensils of Plate, Basons, Ewers, Candlesticks, and the like, made with no other Tools, but two Pieces of Copper, and two or three Stones, and yet so delicately wrought in Foliage and Figures, that our Workmen with all their Tools and Conveniences, would find it a very hard Task to match them. They have no other Furnace but a little earthen one, into which they put the Fire, and blow thro' Trunks, instead of Bellows. Besides the Silver Works, they make Gold Pictures, Twists or Laces, and several other things, and there are Children employ'd about it, who a Man would think could scarce speak; but they do little now to what they did under the *Ingas*. Their *Chaquira* or small Beads, are so nice, and exactly alike, as shews them to be very able Goldsmiths, and the *Ingas* kept many of them in several Parts.

Buildings. They are no less masterly at Building, and accordingly all the Houses and Dwellings of the *Spaniards* are their Work; they make the Brick and Tile, and lay great Stones, so neatly one upon another, that it is hard to see where they join. They also make Images, and that in many Places, without any other Tools but Stones, and their own Ingenuity. I do not believe any Nation in the World ever drew Trenches thro' such uneven difficult Ground as they did, which has been already mention'd. The *Mamaconas*, we have before said the *Ingas* kept in the Temples of the Sun, had no other Employment but weaving of the finest Cloth of the Wool of the *Vicunnas*, which all People in *Spain* admir'd. *Cloth and Garments.* The Garments the *Ingas* wore were Tunicks of this Cloth, all adorn'd with Gold, or Emerauds, and other precious Stones, others with delicate Feathers, and some only of the Wool. The Colours they us'd for weaving of this Cloth, as Crimson, Blew, Yellow, Black, *&c.* were so sprightly, and lasting, that they excell ours in *Spain*.

Andes Mountains their wealth. It has been already said that the Mountains *Andes*, beginning at the Streights of *Magellan*, run Northward through many Provinces. On that Side next the South Sea, which is to the Westward, there is great Wealth found in most of the Rivers, and on the Hills; but those

on

on the East Side are reckoned poorer in Metal, as has been discover'd by many that have cross'd all the Country between *Peru*, and the River of *Plate*; and *Francis de Orellana*, when he ran down the River of the *Amazons* into the North Sea, tho' he was in many great Towns, saw little, or no Gold, or Silver; and in short no Treasure has been found beyond the *Andes*, in any Province, except that of *Bogota*. On the Contrary the East Side, next the South Sea has yielded the immensest Wealth, that ever was known in the World, excessive Rich Mines having been discover'd throughout all the Kingdom of *Peru*, and there will be Gold and Silver for ever, if there be Hands to dig it, these Metals Abounding on the Mountains, in the Plains, and in the Rivers. Besides there is great Plenty of Copper, and more of Iron about the Heads, and Brakes of the Mountains, coming down to the Plains. There is also Lead, and all other Metals in the Universe, so that I believe there will never want Wealth, as long as there are Men, and yet so much has been carry'd out as has prodigiously enhanc'd the Prices of all things in *Spain*.

Chap. XCIII.

How the Caciques *oppress'd the* Indians, *and a notable Story of their Superstitions.*

Indian *Oppression abolish'd.*

THese *Indian* Nations were continually at War among themselves, and the strongest possess'd themselves of the Provinces belonging to the weaker, as has been seen already in several Places, and in *Peru* they all tell us they came from other Parts, till the *Ingas* made themselves Masters of all that great Empire. Nor were they free from Discord among themselves, for we see that *Guascar* and *Atabalipa* were contending for the Government, when the *Spaniards* discover'd the Country, and their Division facilitated the Conquest of it. Some of the

the *Caciques* us'd at first to oppress their *Indians*, but that is now redress'd, since the Government is well settled, for there are Courts erected in all Places, which severely, and impartially punish any Person whatsoever, either Native, or *Spaniard* that dares offer them the least Injury.

Having said enough concerning the Customs, and Manners of these People, where there was Occasion, it will be needless to repeat it, and therefore shall only declare a Relation given me in writing by a Priest, concerning their Superstions, which is as follows. *I Marc Otazo*, Clergyman, born at *Valladolid*, being in the Town of *Lampaz*, instructing the *Indians*, in the Christian Religion, in the Month of *May* Anno. 1574, the Moon being then at the full, the *Caciques*, and prime Men came to me, earnestly intreating I would give them leave to do as they were wont, at that Time of the Year. I answer'd, I must be present, that in case what they did were not allowable among Christians, it might be prevented for the future. They consented, and went their way home. Just at Noon they began to beat many Kettle Drums in several Places, with only one Stick to each, as is us'd among them. Then they spread several Blankets, in the Nature of Carpets, in divers Parts of the Square, or Market Place, for the *Caciques*, and chief Men to sit on, they being very fine, in their best Attire, and their Hair breaded down to the Bottom, after their Manner, one Breade of four Strands hanging on each Side. When they were all seated, I saw the Beautifullest Boy they could find, richly dress'd come forward, towards the *Caciques*, his Legs and Arms cover'd with red Tufts representing a Savage, and on his Body many Medals, and carv'd Pieces of Gold and Silver. He had in his right Hand a Sort of Weapon, like a Halberd, and in his left a great Woollen Purse, in which they carry their *Coca*. On his left side came a beautiful Girl, about 16 Years of Age, clad in their usual Dress, only that she had a great Train behind, which other Women did not use to wear. This Train was born up by an Older *Indian* Woman, but handsome and grave. After her follow'd many more Women, like Ladies of Honour, very demure,

Relation of Indian *superstions.*

demure, and decently. The Girl carry'd in her right Hand a rich woollen Purse full of many carv'd Pieces of Gold and Silver. Over her Back hung a small Lion's Skin, which quite cover'd it. After the Ladies attending came six *Indians* like Peasants, with each his Plow on his Shoulders, and Diadems on their Heads, with fine Feathers, of several Colours. Then follow'd six more, as if they had been their Servants, carrying Sacks of *Papas*, and beating a Drum. When they were within a Pace of the *Cacique*, the Boy and Girl aforesaid, and all the rest in Order made him profound Obeysance, bowing their Heads, which the *Cacique* and his Company answer'd a little lowering theirs. Each having done thus to their own *Cacique*, for there were two Parties, they all drew back in the same Manner they came, without turning their Faces from the *Caciques*, about 20 Paces, where the Peasants stuck their Plows in the Ground, all in a Row, and on them hung their Sacks of *Papas*, which were choice, and large. This done, their Kettle Drums beating, they all made a Sort of Dance, without moving off the same Place, but only raising themselves on their Toes, now and then lifting up those Purses they held in their Hands. Only those who attended the Boy and Girl, both Men, and Women did this, for the *Caciques*, and all the rest of the People sate orderly on the Ground, keeping profound Silence, and observing what the others did. When this was over, another Parcel of *Indians*, who had gone for it, brought a Yearling Lamb, all of one Colour, without any Spot, and many of them hemming in the chief *Cacique*, that I might not see, they in his Presence, laid the said Lamb on the Ground, and pull'd out his whole Pluck, before he was dead, which they deliver'd to their Southsayers, whom they call *Guacacamayos*. I took Notice, that certain *Indians* ran hastily with as much of the Blood as they could carry in their Hands, and threw it among the *Papas*, that were in the Sacks. Just at this Time out came a great Man, who was but newly become a Christian, crying out aloud, calling them Dogs, and other things in their Language, which I did not understand, and running to a high Cross that stood in the Middle of the Square, boldly call'd out, condemning

demning that Hellish Superstion. They being daunted by Reproaches slunk away, out of Countenance, without concluding their Sacrifice, which was to foretell what Harvest they should have, and other Events of the Year. There are other Diviners, whom they call *Homo*, of whom they enquire after future Events, because they converse with the Devil, and carry about them a Representation of him, made of a hollow Bone, with a Figure on it, of a Sort of black Wax they have.

I being in this Town of *Lampaz*, on a *Maundy Thursday*, a Boy I had, who lay in the Church came to me in a Fright, desiring I would rise and go Baptize a *Cacique*, that was then kneeling in the Church, and very fearful; for that having been the Night before in a *Guaca*, where the Heathens worshipp'd, he said, he had seen a Man, clad in white, who ask'd him, what he did there, with that Stone Statue, and bid him come presently to me, and be made a Christian. When it was day I rose, and said my Office, not believing what the Boy had told me, till going to the Church to say Mass, I found the *Cacique* still kneeling there, who as soon as he saw me, fell down at my Feet, begging I would make him a Christian, which I told him I would. Then I said Mass, some Christians being present, and having Baptiz'd him, he went out very joyful, crying, he was now a Christian, and not so bad as the other *Indians*. Then without speaking a Word more to any Man, he went to his House, and burnt it, dividing his Women and Cattle among his Brothers, and Kindred, returned to the Church, where he always continu'd preaching the Doctrine of Salvation to the *Indians*, and admonishing them to forsake their Vices, which he did with extraordinary Fervor, and many *Indians* were converted by his Perswasions. He said the Man he had seen in the *Guaca*, or Temple, was fair, and beautiful, and his Garments very bright. This is what that Priest gave me in Writing.

Conversion of an Indian.

CHAP. XCIV.

Remarks on some wonderful Actions of Spaniards, *and the Judgments that fell upon such as were cruel, and the Conclusion of the Work.*

BEfore I conclude this Work, I cannot but obſerve that the Diſcovery and Conqueſt of theſe Countries looks like ſomething above the Power of Man; and that on the other Side there have been ſingular Inſtances of Judgments on thoſe *Spaniards* who ſignaliz'd themſelves in their Cruelty to the *Indians*. Not to mention the firſt Diſcovery, by *Chriſtopher Columbus*, or the Conqueſt of *Mexico* by *Ferdinand Cortez*, and of other Provinces by ſeveral Commanders, I ſhall only briefly obſerve ſome few things of later Years. How many Miſeries did the Marquiſs *Don Franciſco Pizarro* and his Companions endure, without being able to get beyond *St. John*'s River, notwithſtanding all the Supplies ſent him by *Don Diego de Almagro*. The Governour of *Panama*, *Peter de los Rios*, becauſe there was a Ballad made calling *Almagro* the Drover, and *Pizarro* the Butcher, who deſtroy'd all the Men that follow'd him, ſent *John Tafur*, with Orders to fetch them all back, and they accordingly return'd, except only 13 that ſtaid with *Pizarro*, in the Iſland *Gorgona*, till *Almagro* ſent them a Ship, in which they ſet Sail, and in 10, or 12 Days found that which they had not before been able to diſcover in 3, or 4 Years. Thus theſe 13 *Spaniards*, with their Commander firſt ſaw this Country, and ſome Years after, when he enter'd it with 160 *Spaniards*, it had been impoſſible for him to withſtand the Multitude of *Indians*, had not the two Brothers *Guaſcar* and *Atabalipa* been at War among themſelves. When the general Inſurrection of the *Indians* broke out, there were but 180 *Spaniards*, Horſe and Foot at *Cuzco*, and *Mango Inga* made War upon them with above 200000 Men, for a whole Year, ſo that it is wonderful they ſhould prevail.

Pizarro's Sufferings.

Captain

Captain *Francis Cæsar* with only 60 *Spaniards*, travell'd over vast Mountains, and forded mighty Rivers, in Spight of the Natives, and being beset in the Province of *Guaca* by above 20000 of them, tho' weak, and spent with want, and travel, he routed them without losing a Man, and what is no less strange, found a way, that carry'd him back to *Uraba* in 18 Days, when he had been travelling the other way almost a Year. We have frequently seen many such unaccountable Actions, but let it suffice to say, that 40, or 50 *Spaniards* would settle in a Province where there were 30, or 40000 *Indians* and subdue them all. It is yet stranger that some Territories, which were scarce habitable, on Account of the violent Rains, and Earthquakes, since the coming in of Christians are become pleasant, and fruitful. *Captain* Francis Cæsar.

On the other Hand, as Providence has favour'd some, so have we seen severe Judgments fall upon such as were cruel, and Tyrannical, few of them dying a natural Death; as particularly all the chief Men concern'd in the killing of *Atabalipa*, most of whom came to miserable, and unhappy Ends. Nay the bloody Wars in *Peru* seem to have been a Punishment upon all that were there. Thus the inhuman Major *Caravajal* may be allow'd to have been the Executioner of Divine Justice, on those that deserv'd it, till his Turn came to attone with his Life for his own grievous Offences. Marshal *Don George de Robledo*, who suffer'd many *Indians* to be butcher'd in the Province of *Pozo*, was in that same Town condem'd, executed, and had no other Grave but the Bellies of the *Indians*. *Ferdinand Rodriguez de Sosa*, and *Baltasar de Ledesma* being guilty of the like Cruelties, had the same Fate. The *Adelantado*, or Lord Lieutenant *Belalcazar*, who destroy'd so many *Indians* at *Quito*, being depos'd by the Judge deputed to try him, dy'd poor and miserable at *Cartagena*, as he was going over Prisoner into *Spain*. *Francis Garcia de Tovar* so much dreaded by the *Indians*, for having murder'd so many, was at last himself kill'd, and eaten by them. I knew one *Roque Martin*, an Inhabitant of the City *Cali*, who quarter'd our *Indians* that dy'd, when we came to that City, and hung them up to feed his Dogs, yet afterwards the *Indians* slew, and I believe eat him. I *Judgments on men cruel to the* Indians.

could bring other Instances, which would be too tedious, and some of those that have dy'd suddenly, an End more to be dreaded than the rest.

Since those Times the Government has been settled in an excellent Form, so that the *Indians* now enjoy their Liberties and Estates, no *Spaniard* daring to molest, or offend them, for Fear of the Courts of Justice, which punish them with the utmost Rigor. The King defrays the Charge of the Religious Men that go over to the *West Indies*, which has occasion'd those Parts to be Abundantly supply'd with them, for the instructing of the *Indians*, and there are very many Monasteries. The whole Kingdom is divided into Bishoppricks, and those into Parishes, all of them well serv'd, that neither Natives, nor *Spaniards* may want any Christian Assistance. Thus I conclude, having begun to write this Account, in the City *Cartago* of the Province of *Popayan*, in the Year 1541, and ended it in the City of *Lima* in *Peru*, in 1550, at the Age of 32 Years, 17 whereof I spent in the *West Indies*.

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THE Reader is desir'd to take Notice, that notwithstanding our Author Peter de Cieza *refers to his History of* Peru *in some Places, that Book of his was never made publick; which is necessary to be signify'd that no Person may think this an imperfect Work, whereas it is in truth the most compleat Description of* Peru *given by any Traveller whatsoever.*

FINIS.

Collated with JCB copy, July 16, 1912
JCB copy has the 4 cuts pasted on-