

CUSCO GUIDE



CUSCO. MCGAREY

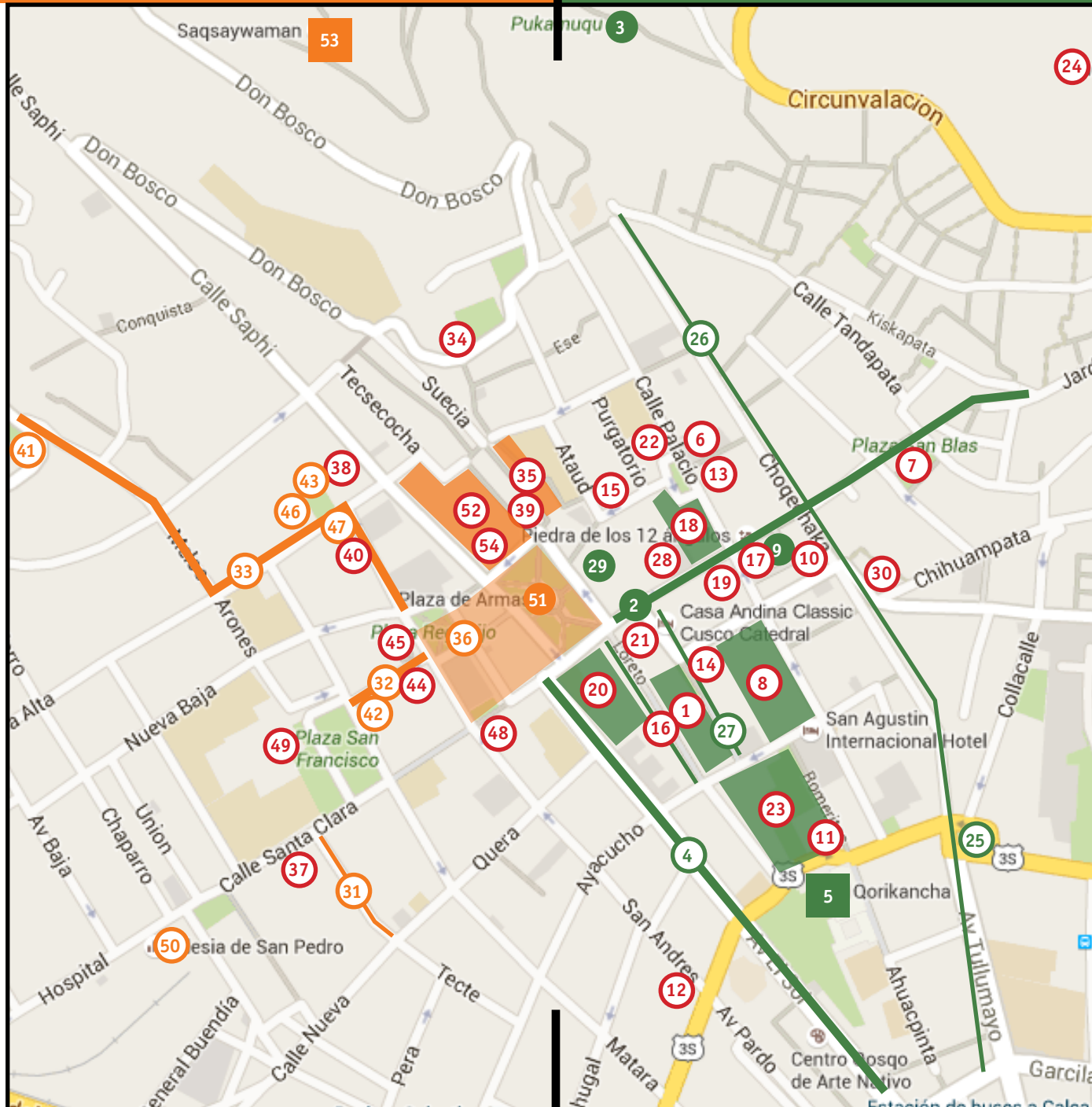
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DESCRIPTIONS

1. ACLLA HUASI. Aklya Wasi. At least nunnery location is small area on N side of this block along small plaza area.¹¹ **The wall** of the original building is to the right of [El Triunfo](#) and “adjacent side of the square” and down the [Calle Loreto](#). The longest surviving inca wall in Cusco.³

Palace of the Virgins of the Sun, or Chosen Women. [Acllas](#) wove fine cumbi and textiles, made chicha, given to chiefs and officials as awarded wives or concubines.¹¹ Dedicated to religious service, made royal garments, made chicha, and concubines.³

[Mamaconas](#) were dedicated to religious life, stayed chaste, and cloistered from men. Ruled by a mother superior.

Now owned by the nuns of Santa Catalina, as of 1604. Colonial decoration destroyed in 1858. A restoration series of canvases from Bolognesi School: Francisco Albani (1578-1660). Also many Cuzco school paintings, mostly by Juan de Espinoza de los Monteros in 1600s.¹¹

2. ANTISUYA ROAD. Royal Road. The [Tahuantinsuyo](#) was broken into 4 parts, these roads lead to each, this one to the jungles toward the NE. The road begins from the Salt Window, [Tocacahi](#), square.¹¹

3. CHRIST THE REDEEMER. Erected in 1944, donated by Palestinian refugees, “grateful for the city’s help.”³

4. COLLASUYU ROAD. Royal Road. The Tahuantinsuyo was broken into 4 parts, these roads lead to each, this one to Lake Titicaca. This area was the Andes to the Bolivia/Argentina steppes: southeast of Cuzco.

5. CORICANCHA. [Sun Temple](#), see other guide.

6. EL CONVENTO DE LAS NAZARENAS. Faces a small plaza of the same name. Post-conquest,

transitional Incaic style. Spanish had incan mason build the structure.

House of the Serpents. Across the plaza from House of Cabrera. For conquistador, [Mancio Sierra de Leguisamo](#),

it had carvings of **serpents and mermaids on lintels**. Stones were taken and reshaped from [Amaru Cancha](#) (temple of serpents). Built by Francisco Cartagena Velay Acuna. A “**tunneled arch**” connects the building to the Seminary of San Antonio Abad (now a hotel).¹¹

La Casa de Cartagena. Near House of Cabrerias. On Street of Pumakurku at Plaza of the Nazarene, next door to Convent of Nazarenas.¹¹

7. EL TEMPO DE SAN BLAS. Poorer parish, reached by steep and difficult cobbled street, along Plaza of San Blas. In district of [Tocco-cache](#). Exterior is in poorer shape. Canvases depict life and martyrdom of San Blas in typical cuzqueño style – golden backgrounds, halos made of precious stones.¹¹ Built in 1562 of small adobe.³

From the late 1600s, maybe the greatest wood carving in the world. **The pulpit is carved from one large tree trunk.** From bottom to top, 20ft: 8 heretics being crushed, 7 “ghastly chimera,” then angels and columns with the gospels and Mary with St Thomas in the background. The canopy has the 9 doctors of the church and seraphim carrying the implements of the Crucifixion. St Paul is at the top, under his foot is a skull – the artist’s. Maybe created by Juan Tomas Tuirutupa, native leper.³



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8. HATUN CANCHA. Location based on Hemming map. [Huayna Capac](#)'s palace consisting of 100s of buildings inside the compound including an artificial pond.¹³

Pucamarca, "red settlement". Location based on Frost. The Palace of [Inca Tupac Yupanqui](#): on St Catalina Ancha St. Part of the building became the house of Jose de Santiago Concha, "stout royalist." Has famous **colonial balconies**. It is now a police station. The rear side, along Calle Maruri **is still intact**, except for doorways. Next door is the **House of the Four Busts**: 4 Spaniards are carved over the door, maybe the Pizarro brothers.³

9. HATUN RUMIYOC. Twelve Angled Stone is proof that no stone was too difficult for the Incas. "street of the great stone." In the center of the wall is a large 12 sided stone. It's also on Cusquena beer. It's impressive how each angle fits the neighboring stones perfectly. The top of the wall is transitional/fake - made of darker gray stones.³

[Inca Roca](#). His palace included the Hatun Rumiyc along its northern wall.⁴

10. HOUSE OF DIEGO MALDONADO. One of the original conquistadors. It's behind the Palace of [Inca Roca](#). Location based on map of Frost. [Diego Maldonado](#), "El Rico" because of his great luck. Conquistador with Pizarro. Doubled his share of Atahualpa's ransom by gaming with dice.¹¹

11. INTI PAMPA. The park between [Coricancha](#) and Avenida Sol was built in the 1990s is not the "field of gold". A museum is underneath showing the artifacts found while creating the park.³

"Field of the Sun." Location based on Hemming map: N of Coricancha. A patio outside the Temple featured full size golden animals and trees. There was a golden fountain in the center with the Inti, an etched image of the sun. On sacking Cuzco, a conquistador got it then lost it gambling.¹¹ During planting season the Inca would "ceremonally" gather a golden harvest. Corn stalks, 20 llamas, shepherds – all made of gold.¹¹

12. LA CAPILLA DE SAN ANTONIO. W of Nazarenas, faces the plaza. Bordered by Street of Seven Serpents. Church was built in 1732 by Bp Mollinedo, the Maecenas of Cuzco. Small, intimate church, known for canvases showing the **temptations of St Anthony** – valuable for their depictions of life in Cuzco during 1600s, excellent quality.¹¹

13. LA CAPILLA DE SAN ANDRES. On street to RR. Once the Jesuit College of San Bernado in

1619. Taken from Jesuits in 1773. [Simon Bolivar](#) made it a College of Science in 1825. Now the Court of Justice. **Inca walls** remain at entrance.¹¹

14. LA CASA DE CONCHA. On Street Santa Catalina and near Santa Catalina Convent. Best surviving colonial palacios of early 1700s. Traditional spanish house built on top of Incan walls. **Intricate carved balcony**, house has 3 sections.

The Conchas – criollos beginning with Dr Jose de Santiago Concha in 1600s, all peruvian born. Managed important mercury mines at Huancavelica. Made a count by Philip V in 1718. Remained loyal to the crown. Martin Pio Concha lived here, colonel and last colonial governor of Cusco.¹¹

15. LA CASA DEL ALMIRANTE. On Street of the Admiral. Written about by Ricardo Palma in *The Knights of the Cape, The Goblins of Cusco*, 1945.¹¹ At the corner of Ataud and Tucuman.³

Two storied house, one side made of Inca stones on Calle Atud. **Doorway** has coat of arms of Count of Laguana, plumed knight with raised sword, Spanish Renaissance.

Built in early 1600s by Admiral Francisco Maldonado. It's now a part of a university and is the Inca Museum. **The corner window has an intriguing center column** – from the outside it looks like a naked woman, from the inside it looks like a bearded man.³

The admiral was said to be incredibly vain. Legend: He kicked out an old woman. Her son, a priest, came to complain. The admiral verbally and physically beat him. He prayed for vengeance. Three months later the admiral was found hung from gallows in his own courtyard. Then this became property of Pedro Peralta de los Rios, Count of Laguna.¹¹

16. LORETO STREET. Also called Inik'ijllu street. Modern street, runs along side of Acllahuasi. Wall has **coursed masonry** and tightly sunken joints with a **drainage**.⁴

17. PALACE OF INCA ROCA. La Casa de los Marqueses de Buena Vista on Hatun Rumiyc Street. Built on palace of Inca Roca in 1400. Colonial house built by Jeronimo Costilla in late 1500s. Now residence of Bishops of Cusco.¹¹

Excellent walls remain along Hatunrumiyoc St. and **rear side** and **south side**. It is now Museum of Art.³

18. PALACE OF INCA VIRACOCCHA. Quishuarcancha. Later turned into a temple dedicated to the creator god Viracocha. Given to Catholic church to use for cathedral. Possibility used as a



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palace for successive living Incas.⁴ "Enclosure of Quishuan Trees." Statue as 10yr old boy made of gold.⁵

19. PALACE OF INCA YUPANQUI. Unsure which palace this description belongs with. Two large main gates. One inside the other. At the first 2000 soldiers were stationed. A vast courtyard before reaching the second gate, only the Inca and the 4 members of his private council could enter. The second gate had Cuzco native guards. Nearby was an armoury. Next another courtyard for palace officials and servants. Then there's the Inca's residence. Lodgings were very large and many gardens with plants from all over Peru. Many life-size plants and animals were modeled in gold.¹³

20. AMARU CANCHA PALACE. S side of plaza.⁶ According to vonHagen's map, it looks to just be the buildings facing Plaza de Armas. Attached and at intersection is La Universidad de Cuzco. ^{Roscoe} To the right of Acllawasi, west side of Calle Loreto.³

The palace of Huayna Capac. A gateway of red, white, and multicolored marble.¹³ Had a round tower. Name means "serpent enclosure", a symbol of knowledge and learning.⁶ Stones carved with snakes. Largest inca building in Cuzco.¹¹ There are carved serpents over the doorway and "fine niches" in the school courtyard and inside Hotel Loreto.³

Second of two palaces for Huayna Capac. Finest of palaces, marble gateway, two 30ft towers.⁵

One of the towers was 30ft high and the building's roof was still higher. ^{Estete},⁴. The tower was 60ft in diameter. ¹³,⁴. And at the top of the roof there was a tall pole. ⁴

Kallanka along plaza so large it easily held 60 mounted men and they jousted with canes.

Owned by Hernado de Soto then conquistador



6. VON HAGEN

Diego de Silva, who gave it to the Jesuits. De Silva is buried in crypt here.

Now occupied by the Jesuit Compania. **Jesuit church** which faces Plaza de Armas. Started in 1571, architecturally one of the best in S America. Controversially rebuilt to rival the cathedral after 1650 after earthquake. Excellent **dome**, carved wood **balustrade**, carved altars with **corkscrew golden pillars** by Cipiriano Guitierrez. Paintings mostly of St Ignacia Loyola by mestizo Marco Zapata.¹¹ The **altar** is a solid sheet of gold. To the left is a painting of the **marriage** of Martin Garcia de Loyola (nephew to St Ignatius and the one to capture Tupac Amaru) to Beatriz Nustra (daughter of Sayri Tupac).³ There's a painting of the **marriage** of Ana Maria (daughter of Garcia) and Juan de Borja (descended from the other Jesuit cofounder, St Francisco de Borja). ⁴

Universidad de Cuzco, attached to La Compania. It was a Jesuit college until their expulsion in 1707, then used as soldier barracks. Simon Bolivar entered Cuzco in 1825 and made it a School of Science.¹¹

21. PALACE OF HUASCAR INCA. Palace was completed just before Huascar's capture by Atahualpa. Diego de Almagro moved into this palace.⁶

22. YACHA HUASI PALACE. Also called The Schools. Built on 3 acres on the Huatanay R. Official Inca schools teaching quipus. 4 years of high quality education. 1, Quechua. 2, theology. 3, quipu. 4, quipu, math, geography.⁵

La Casa de los Cabrerars. Built on ruins of Yachay Wasi. Built by Jeronimo Luis Cabrera in 1538, knight of Santiago and backed the king, put down rebellions, excellent knight. Founded Ica on coast. Garroted in Argentina 1574.¹¹ On the left side, facing of the plaza. He founded the coastal town of Ica and Cordoba, Argentina.³

23. PUCA MARCA PALACE. Palace of Inca Topa Yupanqui. The "Red Ward". On 3 large acres. Location based on Hemming map.

Temple to Illapa, also stayed here was the body of Pachacutic.⁸

24. QENCO. Kkenko, Q'enquo, "labyrinth",



24. SNAKE. ALVA



24. PUMA. D ROSCOE



24. CAVE. ALVA

ceremonial center for Pacha Mama. Site has canals, animal etchings, niches carved into solid limestone. 2km NE of Sacsayhuaman.^{Rose} On the hill of Socorro.^{Alva}

Carved puma is large and eroded, 20ft tall. ^{Alva} similar to **Sahuite**. **Stepped design** is from Tiahuanaco and also found in **Pisac** and Fountain of Nustra in **Ollantaytambo**.⁹ And at Concacha near Abancay.²

Semicircular plaza has 19 niches along outcrop. **Cave** with altar is inside the outcrop. ^{Hyslop} Mummies probably kept here. P'aqchas, "zig zag channels" are here, and what looks like two **bollards** and to the west end of the outcrop are carved figures of a puma and a **headless condor**. The east end has a carving of a **house**.³

"12 sentries of gold and silver, of the size and appearance of those of this country, extraordinarily realistic." These were found by the Spanish. And the effigy of Manco Capac. The location was described as a cave outside Cusco, it was probably Qenqo. ^{Pedro Pizarro, 4}

25. RARAPA. Location unsure. Inca Roca's panaca was based here.⁴

26. RODADERO R, TULLUMAYO R. Forms the spine and tail of the puma.

27. SANTA CATALINA CALLE. Along side Santa Catalina nunnery and formerly **Aklya Wasi**. Includes small plaza.¹¹

28. SUNTUR HUASI. At the right side of the **Cathedral**. It was a great hall in Cuzco.

29. CATHEDRAL. NE side of square. Built on Quiswarcancha, Viracocha's palace. Or it was just a giant **kallanka** hall. ^{Rowe, 3}

Also at location is **El Templo de Jesus y Maria** on north side (left) and **El Templo de Triunfo** on the south side (right).¹¹ "The triumph," was built here and it was the first church built in Cusco, in honor of the miracle.³

The first building of the Spanish in 1534. Built using stones from **Palace of Viracocha Inca**. Area was originally given to conquistador, Alonso de Mesa. Later acquired by Bishop of Cusco Solano for \$2800 pesos. Named cathedral in 1536.¹¹

1536 FEB. Manco besieged Cuzco and set fire to the roofs of almost every building using hot stones. Only the Cathedral did not burn, though several fires started upon it. An apparition of Mary was seen protecting the church. She was seen by both Spanish and Inca warriors. It was also said that the patron saint of Spain, St James, charged out into battle. Titu Cusi said there were black slaves on the roof to put out the flames.³

1560 Reconstructed. 94 years to complete.¹¹

1650 Earthquake flattend it. Rebuilt following Juan de Herrera style used in building Escorial Palace in Spain and then repeated all over the colonies.¹¹

1732 El Templo de Jesus y Maria built by Bishop Gabriel de Arrequi.¹¹

It has 400 colonial paintings including the Cusco school from the 1600s. The Cusco school sent paintings all over Spanish Americas (as far as Santa Fe, NM). **Last Supper includes a cuy**. There's a rare **pregnant Virgin Mary** and group of **cherubs** don't have wings thus they cling to the curtains. St John Paul II "crowned Paucartambo's image the Virgin of Carman at Sacsayhuamn." To the left of the main altar is a painting of the **1650 earthquake** (pre-current Cusco). The **largest bell** in S America was cast in 1659 and can be heard 25mi away, Maria Angola; named after a black woman who added 25lbs of gold to the casting. Legend: an inca prince was walled inside one of the towers, waiting to be released. Thousands waited for the tower to collapse after the 1950 earthquake, but it held. The **Crucifixion** at the sacristy is by Van Dyck.

30. TOCO CACHI. Salt Window. The road to Antisuyu crosses the Tullumayo R on a stone bridge, **ullus**. Nearby are the eastern sun pillars.¹¹ **Michos Amaru**, an Ayar, showed disrespect to one of the female Ayar and he was turned to stone in the district of Toco Cachi, now the parish of San Blas.⁸

Here was a temple with a golden statue of **Thunder**: the **huanque** of Pachacutic.⁸



CUSCO ROOFTOP. MCGAREY

DESCRIPTIONS

31. CALLE CONCEVIDAYOC. Side street along side El Convento de Santa Clara, near plaza of San Francisco.¹¹

32. CALLE DE LA COCA. Between La Casa de Jose Chacon and La Casa de Garcilaso.¹¹

33. CHINCHAYSUYU ROAD. Royal road. The Tahuantinsuyo was broken into 4 parts, this one Quito. This quarter was from the Andes down to the coast, northwest area of Cuzco.

34. COLCAMPATA PALACE. Kolkam-pata. In [Hanan](#) part of Cuzco, within eyesight of [Sacsahuaman](#), near the Plaza and Church of San Cristobal, the city is below.¹¹

At the age of 14, the Incas would undergo an endurance test of a 6 day fast of only water and maize then a testing of arms skills.⁵ In Sep, the [Sapa Inca](#) would plant the first corn here. It was used for ritual chicha later in the year.³

“Storage place.” Palace of [Manco Capac I.](#) Original walls remain as terraces along the plaza. Frost Has a **row of full height niches** – double niches, one recessed inside the other.⁶ More ruins of the building continue up the hillside: follow main road from church, along the left curve in road, turn left into gateway. 54yd on right side is doorway. Here Paullu Inca and Carlos Inca held court. There is a large boulder 4ft tall and carved into the **shape of a frog**. See ceques [Ch4.3](#) and [Ch4.4](#).³

Built post-conquest. Stones bulge almost too much. Palace of [Huascar](#), later occupied by [Paullu Inca](#).¹¹ Then by [Carlos Inca](#), a cousin of [Titu Cusi](#).² Given to Paullu by Almagro. After the capture of [Tupac Amaru](#), [Toledo](#) had Carlos and other royal incas arrested and their property confiscated. Toledo turned it into a



34.. HEMMING

fortress to house Tupac Amaru and the other inca prisoners. Tupac was instructed in christianity and baptised Pedro. 1582 Colcapampa was returned to Carlos son, Melchior Carlos.⁴

El Templo de San Cristobal – first built in Cuzco. Adobe with stone tower. Paulla-Inca was a willing collaborator of the Spanish. He adopted the Christian name Cristobal and built the church.¹¹

The neighboring **spanish mansion** was owned by Lope de Aguirre, a crazy conquistador and portrayed in the 1972 movie Aguirre, Wrath of God (filmed in Peru). It was also used for a short while by [Simon Bolivar](#). Now private.^{frost}

35. CORA CORA PALACE. Along the right side of Suecia - uphill and parallel to Procuradores St.³



MANCO CAPAC I. VAUTIER

N end of plaza.⁴

Palace of [Inca Roca](#).⁴ Palace of [Sinchi Roca](#).³ Later told as [Huascar](#). Given to [Almagro](#).⁴ Condor Cancha. [Pachacuti](#) also had lodging here, northern corner of square.^{Cobo, 4}



PACHACUTEC. VAUTIER

Fought over during Manco Capac's rebellion.⁴ Occupied by Manco's troops during the 1536 siege. Some of the **original walls remain**, look into the patios.³ **36. CUSIPATA PLAZA.** "Joy Square".¹¹ Part of [Plaza de Armas](#), but separated by Saphy R. Plaza Regocijo - mostly covered with buildings now.³

This whole area was a square – used for entertainment and festivals. Both squares were paved with a fine gravel, probably from the coast and at places 2ft thick.^{Sancho, Ondegardo, 4} The squares also had underground sewers for collecting dedicated chicha and fountains.⁴

37. EL CONVENTO DE SANTA CLARA. Near Plaza of San Francisco. Along road to Contisuyo. Faces very thick **Inca walls**. Entrance on Calle Concevidayoc (side street). Cloistered nuns. Spanish renaissance altars covered in 100,000 **mirrors like kaleidoscope**. Mestizo art style from Churriguera and Borromini, only church in S America.¹¹. Oldest cloistered nunnery in Peru. Early morning access only.³

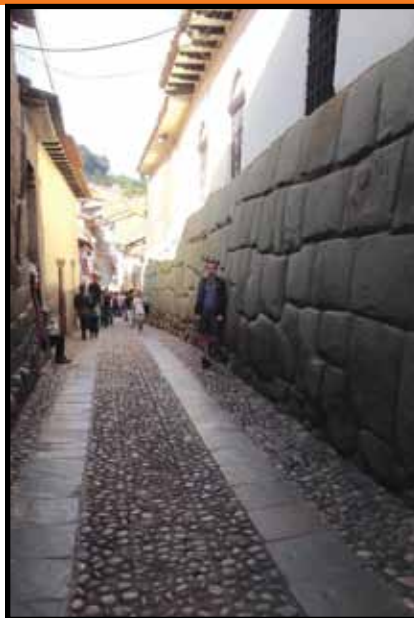
38. EL CONVENTO DE SANTA TERESA. Along Incan highway, [Saphi](#). Convent was partially built of Inca stones. Before nunnery, part of home of [Diego de Silva](#), conquistador.¹¹ Colonial pronouncements were made from the **upper balcony** on the corner of Saphi. The church is not open to the public, but maybe the doors will be open – "one of the prettiest in Cusco."³

39. HOUSE OF DIEGO ALMAGRO. Faces Plaza de Armas, fronting Calle Harinas and Street of Pcuradores. Almagro is buried in crypt under Convent Merced.¹¹ Location based on von Hagen map.

40. HOUSE OF PUMAS. 385 St Teresa St. Has a transitional-style doorway (fake) and has **6 pumas carved over the door**.³

41. KARMENKA HILL. The [Canchas](#) approached Cuzco from here, they were kept out by stones turned into warriors.⁸

1533. From here, looking down on Cuzco, [Hernando de Soto](#), set about speeding the payment of gold and silver for [Atahualpa's](#)



A CUSCO STREET. T ROSCOE

ransom.

1534 MAR 23. Francisco Pizarro entered Cuzco here on Calle de la Conquista.¹¹

The first shrine encountered on [Chinchay-suyu](#) road from Cuzco. The Huaca-puncu, Holy Gate. Stones were taken from here and used in the church Santa Aña. Guarded by the [Cañaris](#), an elite guard, 800mi from home to guard N entrance.¹¹

La Iglesia de Santa Ana. 10 important canvases representing the Procession of Corpus Christi,¹¹ from the late 1600s. The paintings show the native costumes and outfits. The church was began in 1560 and completed in 1622. It is the oldest surviving church in Cuzco.⁴

42. LA CASA DE CASTILLA. Last of colonial houses on Calle de la Coca, over looking Plaza de San Francisco. Built by Almirante Manuel de Castilla – Mexican became Lord Justice of Cusco. Married Grimanesa de Loayza.¹¹

43. LA CASA DE DIEGO SILVA. At Plaza de Silva / St Teresa, adjoins Convent. Called "most joyful house in Cusco."¹³ Diego, well born and conquistador.¹¹

Opposite the [House of the Counts of Peralta](#) and set back from the street. It has Inca walls. [Viceroy Francisco de Toledo](#) watched from the balcony as [Tupac Amaru](#) was dragged to his judgement on 1572. Now a girls' school.³



8. HOUSE OF THE FOUR BUSTS. VON HAGEN

44. LA CASA DE GARCILASO DE LA VEGA. Across the street from [La Casa Chacon](#). One of the most famous houses in Cusco. A plaque notes his importance.

Born in 1539, three published books remain important to Inca studies. See [Garcilaso de la Vega](#) for more.

45. LA CASA DE JOSE AGUSTIN CHACON Y BECERRA. Entrance on Calle de la Coca. **Magnificent doorway.** Faces [Plaza Regocijo](#).¹¹ Jose Chacon, born in Cuzco 1700s. Early patriot against Spain. Put to death 1815, 5 years before Martin entered Peru.¹¹

46. LA CASA DE JUAN DIEZ BETANZOS. A chronicler born in Spain 1510, came to Peru in 1540. Married Angelina, sister of [Atahualpa](#), former mistress of Pizarro. Learned quechua. Official interpreter to [Viceroy Andres Hurtado de Mendoza](#) to Vilcabamba and [Melchor de los Reyes](#) brought back [Sayri Tupac](#). Wrote Suma y Jarracion de los Incas in 1574. Given land in Quarvinga, part of Santa Ana precinct, next to Pedro Lopez, public scrivener.¹¹

47. LA CASA DE LOS CONDES DE PERALTA. Faces street of St Teresa, near St Teresa Convent. Now used as an office to Department of Cuzco. Built by Pedro Peralta y Rios. Given title of Count by Charles II in 1687. Place of legendary carousals. Wife was relative of famous Cozco Mares de Valle Umbroso.¹¹

48. LA IGLESIA Y CONVENTO DE LA MERCED. Off Plaza de Armas, partly facing the small plaza Espinar. It occupies most of the block.¹¹

1534 started as oldest institution, by Fr Sebastian de Trujillo with conquistadors, given by Pizarro. [Inca Tito Yupanqui](#) donated the large Hacienda Korimarca to this group. Church was completely destroyed by 1650 Earthquake.



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Decoration by indigenous craftsman.¹¹

Convent, church, museum. And a painting showing the life of San Pedro de Nolasco, Merced founder. The museum has "the best little collection of old paintings in Cusco," including a **Rubens' Holy Family**. Also rich catholic vestments and a solid gold **4ft tall monstrance** decorated with diamonds and pearls (in the form of a mermaid). The church has several paintings of [Diego de Almagro's conquest of Chile](#) and he's entombed below. Other weird paintings in the church: **decapitated San Laureano** to the right of the altar, **a sage** being carried away by angels but still reading a good book, back of the church has 2 cherubs executing the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and child statue of Jesus with modern day toys.³

49. LA IGLESIA Y CONVENTO DE LOS FRANCISCANOS. On Plaza of San Francisco. Very little art, poverty observed.¹¹ Church and monastery. Contains excellent colonial paintings: Last Judgment by Diego Quispe Tito, and others by Marcos Zapata. The **monastery** is excellent colonial style and has paintings of the life of



29. VON HAGEN

St Francis of Assisi and there's a gaint painting of the Franciscans, it includes 683 people. The choir loft includes excellent and weird carvings of saints and also a giant rotating wooden music stand. There is also a german organ from the 1600s. One of the best buildings in Cusco.³

50. LAS IGLESIA DE SAN PEDRO. Part of the Espiritu Santo Hospital, built in 1688. Along road to [Contisuyu](#). All stones from the Incan ruins Picchu in NW, near RR to [Urubamba](#) and Machu Picchu. In front of Market.¹¹

51. PLAZA DE ARMAS. Huacaypata (Joy Square), Aucaypata. Hawkaypata. Huakaypata (Leisure Square).¹¹ The center of the [Tahuantinsuyo](#). Hub of the 4 royal roads.

[Raymi](#), summer solstice, celebrated here.

Every October a black llama was tied to a post and starved. Its weeping fertilized the ground and brought rain.⁸ See [Religion](#). Several prominate beheadings, see [History](#).

The original square was more than twice this size and included 3 parts. Soil from each [suyu](#) was brought here. The surface was covered with white sand from the cost and "ritual objects of gold, silver, coral and shells" were placed around. Plaza [Wacaypata](#) - "weeping square" because of the mourning that took place there after the death of an Inca ruler. Also called [Aucaypata](#), "square of war". There was a great stone here covered in gold. Offerings were made here for the start of military campaigns. There was also an [usnu](#) with a rounded gold and jewel plated stone. Carved channels carried offerings to the Saphi R. The sunset was observed from here by the use of stone towers on the horizon. West side of the Saphi R was the [Cusipata](#) plaza.

52. QASANA. Palace of [Huayna Capac](#). Only the **corner of the building** remains (the travel agency).³ Location based on Hemming map and Frost.

Cassana means something to freeze, because



53. D ROSCOE

you frooze in place by its beauty. Capable of holding 3000 people.¹³ Had the largest [kallankas](#). The roof thatch was so thick it took 8 days for it to burn through during [Manco's Seige](#). It was 3 sided.^{Pedro Pizarro,} 2 round towers

on each side of the gate, faced with silver and metals.^{Miguel de Eestete} Palace once contained a scared pool.^{Cobo,} 4 Built by [Huayna Capac](#).^{Sarmiento, Pedro Pizarro, Cobo}

The palaces along the square had huge halls for hosting festivals. Casana, the largest, was 200 x 60yd.^{13, 4}

1533, [Francisco Pizarro](#) claimed the palace for himself. [House](#) faces Plaza de Armas. Along one side is Calle de los Plateros.¹¹

53. SACSABUAMAN. Sacsca: garland. huaman: falcon, uma: head. Primarily a shrine and storehouse for ruling family and army. A temple of the sun more magnificent than any before.^{Cieza} See other [Tour Guide](#).

54. TOPA INCA PALACE. To the right of Casana. [Gonzalo Pizarro](#) claimed it. 1548, destroyed when [Gonzalo](#) rebelled against Spain.³



HUAYNA CAPAC. GARCILASO



TOPA INCA. VAUTIER



ACLLA HUASI, LORETO STREET. HEMMING, RANNEY

OTHER MAPS INCLUDE:

CUSCO AND THE SACRED VALLEY:

- [Cusco Guide](#) – capital of the Incas.
- [Cusco History](#) – history of the capital.
- [Cusco ceque map](#) – holy lines / sites.
- [Coricancha](#) – sun temple in Cusco.
- [Sacsahuaman](#) – fortress near Cusco.
- [Ollantaytambo](#) – fortress in Sacred Valley.
- [Pisac](#) – major Inca site in Sacred Valley.

MACHU PICCHU AND INCA TRAIL:

- [Machu Picchu](#) – original lost city.
- [Chachabamba](#) – near Machu Picchu.
- [Choquesuysuy](#) – near Machu Picchu.
- [Huayna Picchu](#) – overlooks Machu Picchu.
- [Inty Pata](#) – near Machu Picchu.
- [Phuyu Pata Marka](#) – along Inca Trail.
- [Sayac Marka](#) – along Inca Trail.
- [Winay Wayna](#) – near Machu Picchu.

VILCABAMBA:

- [Choquequirao](#) – very large site.
- [Puncuyoc](#) – near Vitcos.
- [Vilcabamba](#) – actual lost city.
- [Vilcabamba area](#) – jungle metropolis.
- [Vitcos](#) – rogue capital.
- [Yurak Rumi](#) – Vitcos' Sun Temple.

CHINCHASUYU AND CUNTISUYU:

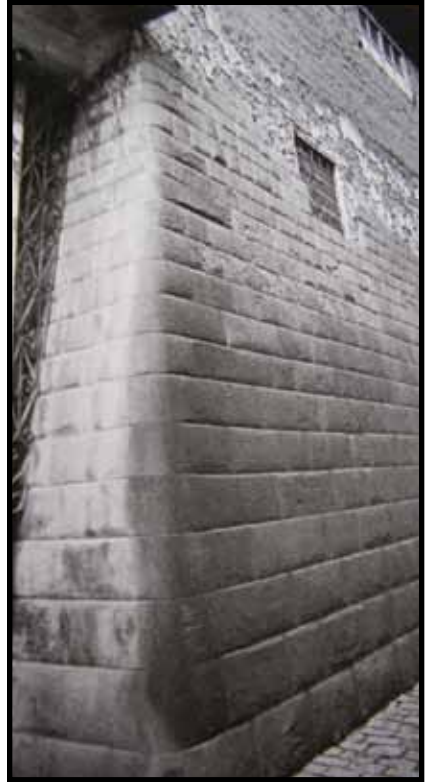
- [Saihuite](#) – oracle along Apurimac.

COLLASUYU:

- [Temple of Viracocha](#) – largest building.

OTHER RESOURCES INCLUDE:

- [Glossary of quechua](#)
- [Inca rulers](#)
- [Historic names](#)
- [Religion](#)
- [Tribes](#)



ACLLA HAUST. HEMMING, RANNEY

MINI-BIBLIOGRAPHY

If you have you'd like to contribute photos, I'd love to have your help, andy@andyroscoe.com
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David Roscoe, photography.
Tricia Roscoe, photography.
Mireille Vautier, painting.

See [Full Bibliography](#) at website.

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