you froze in place by its beauty. Capable of holding 3000 people.1 Had the largest kallanka. 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. 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. SACSAHUAMAN. Primarily a shrine and storehouse for ruling family and army. A temple of the sun more magnificent than any before. 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

55. SUNTUR HUASI / TRIUNFO. At the right side of the Cathedral. It was a great hall in Cuzco. “The triumph,” was built here and it was the first church built in Cusco, in honor of the miracle. 3

56. 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 first building of the Spanish in 1534. Built using stones from Palace of Viracocha Incq. 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.1

1560. Reconstruction began, 94 years to complete. 11

1650. Earthquake flattened 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. 3

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 Crucifixion at the sacristy is by Van Dyck.

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.

57. CUNTISUYU ROAD. Royal road. The Tahuantinsuyo was broken into 4 parts. This quarter was the area southwest of Cusco.

MINI-BIBLIOGRAPHY

If you you’d like to contribute photos, I’d love to have your help, andy@andyroscoe.com

See Full Bibliography at website.

1. Bauer, Brian.
2. Bingham, Hiram.
3. Frost, Peter.
5. Hyams, Edward.
7. Prescott, William.
8. Steele, Paul.
10. von Hagen, Adriana.
11. von Hagen, Victor.
12. Niles, Susan.
13. Vega, G Orlando.

3.0

CUSCO, LOOKING NORTHEAST. McGAREY

ANDY ROSCOE’S FREE INCAN TOUR GUIDES
Interactive Maps and Tour Guides available at: AndyRoscoe.com/peru
DESCRIPTIONS

1. ACLLA HUASI / ST CATALINA. Akiya Wasi. The nunery location is small area on N side of this block along small plaza area. 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.

ACLLAHUASI. Palace of the Virgins of the Sun, or Chosen Women. Aclaoros waved fine cloth and textiles, made chicha. The women were given to chiefs or officials as awarded wives or concubines. Dedicated to religious service, made royal garments, made chicha, and concubines.

Mamamoras were dedicated to religious life, stayed chaste, and cloistered from men. Ruled by a mother superior.

CONVENTO SANTA CATALINA. Owned by the nuns of Santa Catalina, as of 1604. Colonial decoration destroyed in 1858. A restoration series of canvases from Bolognesi School: Francisco Alcanzi (1578-1660). Also, many Cusco School paintings, mostly by Juan de Espinaza de los Monteros in 1600s.

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 Torcaachi Plaza, Salt Window.

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

4. COLASUYU ROAD. Royal Road. The Tahuantinsuyo was broken into 4 parts, these roads lead to each. This one to Lake Titicaca in the SE. The Collasuyu was from the Andes to the Bolivia/Argentina steppes.

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.

MUSEUM OF THE SERPENTS. Across the plaza from House of Cabrera. For conquistadores, Mancio Sierra de Lequisamo, 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 “tunnelled arch” connects the building to San Antonio Abad.

LA CASA DE CARTAGENA. Near House of Cabrera. On Street of Pumakuru at Plaza of the Nazarene, next door to Convent of Nazarenes.

EL TEMPO DE SAN BLAS. Poorer parish, reached by steep and difficult cobbled street, along Plaza of San Blas. In district of Tosco-cache. Interior is in poorer shape. Canvases depict life and martyrdom of San Blas in typical cuzeno style—golden backgrounds, halos made of precious stones. Built in 1562 of small adobe.

From the late 1600s, maybe the greatest wood carving in the world. The pulpit is carved from one large treetrunk. 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 of Saints 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.

LA IGLESIA Y CONVENTO DE LOS FRANCISCANOS. On Plaza of San Francisco. Very little art, poverty observed. 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 St Francis of Assisi and there’s a giant 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.

LAS IGLESIA DE SAN PEDRO. Part of the Espiritu Santo Hospital, built in 1688. Along the ContiuITY road. All stones from the Incan ruins Picchu in NW, near RR to Urubamba and Machu Picchu. In front of Market.


Rainmi, summer solstice, celebrated here. Every October a black llama was tied to a post and starved. Its weeping fertilized the ground and brought rain. See Religion. Several prominent beheadings, see History.

Soil from each Joyu 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.

The original square was more than twice this size. 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 Joyu here covered in gold. Offerings were made here for the start of military campaigns. 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.

PASANA. Palace of Huayna Capac. Only the corner of the building remains (the travel agency).

Cassana means something to freeze, because...
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

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 its historical importance.

Born in 1539, he 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. 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 fo Pizarro. Learned quechua. Official interpreter to Viceroy Andres Hurtado de Mendoza to Vilcabamba and Melchior de los Reyes brought back Savir Tupac. Wrote Suma y Jarracion de los Incas in 1574. Given land in Quaraminga, 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 MERCE. Off Plaza de Armas, partly facing the small plaza Espinar. It occupies most of the block.11

1534, oldest institution, started by Fr Sebastian de Tuñillo with conquistadors, given by Pizarro. Inca Tito Yupanqui donated the large Hacienda Korimarca to this group. Church was completely destroyed by 1650 Earthquake. 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 for more.

49. LA CASA DE LOS CONDES DE PERALTA. 3

50. RUBENS. M ROSCOE

51. R TADLOCK

52. R ROSCOE

53. R ROSCOE

54. SAGE, MONSRANCE, M ROSCOE

55. R TADLOCK

56. M ROSCOE

57. PULPIT. M ROSCOE

58. D ROSCOE

59. D ROSCOE

60. INTI PAMPA.

During planting season the Inca would “ceremonially” gather a golden harvest. Corn trees.

Temple featured full size golden animals and “field of gold”. A museum is underneath showing the artifacts found while creating the park. One of the “field of gold” . A museum is underneath showing the artifacts found while creating the park. 11

7. FOUNTAIN / PLAZA / MIRADOR. R TADLOCK

8. COLONIAL BALCONIES. R ROSCOE

9. MCGAREY

10. HOUSE OF DIEGO MALDONADO. One of the original conquistadors. It’s behind the Palace of Inca Roca. His nickname was “El Rico” because of his great luck. 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.11 “Field of the Sun.” A patio outside the Temple featured full size golden animals and trees.11 During planting season the Inca would “ceremonially” gather a golden harvest. Corn stalks, 20 llamas, shepherds—all made of gold.11

12. LA CAPILLA DE SAN ANTONIO. Stained glass windows. Museum shows the life of San Pedro de Nolasco, 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 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

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


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

47. LA CASA DE LOS CONDES DE PERALTA. 3

50. RUBENS. M ROSCOE

51. R TADLOCK

52. R ROSCOE

53. R ROSCOE

54. SAGE, MONSRANCE, M ROSCOE

55. R TADLOCK

56. M ROSCOE

57. PULPIT. M ROSCOE

58. D ROSCOE

59. D ROSCOE

60. INTI PAMPA.

During planting season the Inca would “ceremonially” gather a golden harvest. Corn trees.

Temple featured full size golden animals and “field of gold”. A museum is underneath showing the artifacts found while creating the park. One of the “field of gold” . A museum is underneath showing the artifacts found while creating the park. 11

7. FOUNTAIN / PLAZA / MIRADOR. R TADLOCK

8. COLONIAL BALCONIES. R ROSCOE

9. MCGAREY

10. HOUSE OF DIEGO MALDONADO. One of the original conquistadors. It’s behind the Palace of Inca Roca. His nickname was “El Rico” because of his great luck. 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.11 “Field of the Sun.” A patio outside the Temple featured full size golden animals and trees.11 During planting season the Inca would “ceremonially” gather a golden harvest. Corn stalks, 20 llamas, shepherds—all made of gold.11

12. LA CAPILLA DE SAN ANTONIO. On Street to RR. Now the Court of Justice. Inca walls remain at entrance.11

Two storied house, one side made of Inca stones on Calle Ataud. 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.9

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 Ríos, Count of Laguna.10

16. INTIKILLU STREET. Also called Loreto Street. Modern street, runs along side of Acllahuasi. Wall has coursed masonry and tightly sunken joints with a drainage.11

17. PALACE OF INCA ROCA / CASA DE MARQUESES. La Casa de los Marqueses of Buena Vista on Hatun Rumiyoq Street. Built on palace of Inca Roca in 1400. Colonial house built by Jeronimo Costilla in late 1500s. Now residence of Bishops of Cusco.12 Excellent walls remain along Hatunrumiyoq St. and rear side and south side. It is now Museum of Art.3

18. PALACE OF INCA VIRACOCHA. Quisuarcancha. Later turned into a temple dedicated to the creator god Viracocha. Given to Catholic church to use for cathedral. Possibly used as a palace for successive living Incas.13 “Enclosure of Quishuan Trees.” Statue as 10yr old boy made of gold.8

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 Cusco 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.11

20. AMARU CANCHA PALACE/ JESUIT COMPAÑIA S side of plaza.8 According to Von Hagen’s map, it looks to just be the buildings facing Plaza de Armas. Attached and at intersection is La Universidad de Cuzco. To the right of Acllawasi, west side of Calle Loreto.14 AMARUCANCHA. The palace of Huayna Capac. A gateway of red, white, and multicolored marble.15 It had a round tower. Name means “serpent enclosure”, a symbol of knowledge and learning. Largest Inca building in Cusco.16 There are carved serpents over the doorway and “fine niches” in the school courtyard and inside Hotel Loreto.7

Second of two palaces for Huayna Capac. Finest of palaces, marble gateway, two 30ft towers.8 One of the towers was 30ft high and the building’s roof was still higher, some 10stories.7 The tower was 60ft in diameter.14, 15 And at the top of the roof there was a tall pole.7

Kallanka along plaza so large it easily held 60 mounted men and they jousted with canes. JESUITS. Owned by Hernando de Soto then conquistador Diego de Silva, who gave it to the Jesuits. De Silva is buried in crypt here.

Now occupied by the Jesuit Compañía. 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 Cipriano Guitierrez. Paintings modeled in gold.18

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.17 Mestizo art style and also had underground sewers for collecting dedicated chacra and fountains.14

37. EL CONVENTO DE SANTA CLARA. Near Plaza of San Francisco. Along road to Contisuyo. Faces very thick Inca walls. Entrance on Calle Concepcion (side street). Cloistered nuns. Spanish renaissance altars covered in 100,000 mirrors like kaleidoscope. Mestizo art style from Churriquera and Borromini, only church in S America.11 Oldest cloistered nunnery in Peru. Early morning access only.1

38. EL CONVENTO DE SANTA TERESA. Along Incan highway, Saphi. Convent was partially built of Incan stones. Before nunnery, part of home of Diego de Silva, conquistador. 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.”6

39. HOUSE OF DIEGO ALMAGRO. Faces Plaza de Armas, fronting Calle Harinas and Street of Pocuradores. Almagro is buried in crypt under Convent Merced.11

40. HOUSE OF PUMAS. 385 St Teresa St. Has a transitional-style doorway (fake) and has 6 pumas carved over the door.7

41. KARMENKA HILL / ST AÑA. The Chancas approached Cuzco from here, they were kept out by stones turned into warriers.4 1533. From here, looking down on Cuzco, Hernando de Soto, set about speedie the payment of gold and silver for Atahualpa’s ransom.

1534 MAR 23. Francisco Pizarro entered Cuzco here on Calle de la Conquista.12 The first shrine encountered on Chinchaysuyu 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.15

LA IGLESIA DE SANTA ANA. 10 important canvases representing the Procession of Corpus Christi11 from the late 1600s. The paintings show the native costumes and outfits. The church was begun in 1560 and completed in 1622. It is the oldest surviving church in Cusco.4

42. LA CASA DE CASTILLA. Last of colonial houses on Calle de la Coca, overlooking 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 Silva, well born and
31. CALLE CONCEIVIADOC. 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 Chacón and La Casa de Garciarena.2

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 / SAN CRISTOBAL. Kulkam-pata. In Hanan part of Cuzco, within eyesight of Sacsayhuaman, near the Plaza and Church of San Cristóbal, 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. In Sep, the Sapa Inca would plant the first corn here. It was used for ritual chicha later in the year.11

“Storage place.” Palace of Manco Capac I. Original walls remain as terraces along the plaza. Has a row of full height double-jamb niches. More ruins of the building continue up the hillsides: follow main road from church, along the left curve in road, turn left into gateway. 54yd on right side is doorway. There is a large boulder 4ft tall and carved into the shape of a frog. See queques Ch4.4 and Ch4.4.

Built post-conquest. Stones bulge almost too much. This was a palace of Huascar, later occupied by Huascar. Given to Almagro.14

Fought over during Manco Capac’s rebellion.14 Occupied by Manco’s troops during the 1536 siege. Some of the original walls remain, look into the patios.14

35. CORCORA PALACE. Along the right side of Suyuc – uphill and parallel to Procuradores St.15 N end of plaza.14 Palace of Inca Roca.14 Palace of Sinchi Roca.14 Later told as Huascar. Given to Almagro.14 Condor Cancha. Pachacutec also had lodging here, northern corner of square.15

26. TULLUMAYO R. ROADERO RD. Forms the spine and tail of the puma.

27. SANTA CATALINA CALLE. Along side Santa Catalina nunnery and formerly Akiva Waru. Includes small plaza.

28. TOCO CACHI. Salt Window. The road to Antisuyu crosses the Tullumayo R on a stone bridge, ulus. Nearby are the eastern sun pillars.15

Michos Amaru, an Ayar, showed disrespect to one of the female Ayar and he was turned to stone in the district of Toco Cachi.15 Here was a temple with a golden statue of Thunder; the huauque of Pachacutec.15

29. HOUSE OF THE FOUR BUSTS. Four Spaniards are carved over the door, maybe the Pizarro brothers.15

mostly of St Ignacia Loyola by mestizo Marco Zapata.15 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).15 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).15

UNIVERSIDAD DE CUSCO, 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.15

21. PALACE OF HUASCAR. Palace was completed just before Huascar’s capture by Atahualpa, Diego de Almagro moved into this palace.8

22. YACHA HUASI PALACE / CASA CABRERAS. Also called The Schools. Built on 3 acres on the Huatanay R. Official Inca schools teaching quipus. 4 years of high quality education. 1. Quechuah. 2. theology. 3. quiipa. 4. quipu, math, geography.15

LA CASA DE LOS CABRERAS. 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. Garroted in Argentina 1574. On the left side, facing of the plaza. He founded the coastal town of Ica and Cordoba, Argentina.15

23. PUCAR MARCA PALACE. Palace of Inca Topa Yupanqui. The “Red Ward”. On 3 large acres. Temple to Illapa, also stayed here was the body of Pachacutec.15

Genco. See Sacred Valley guide.

25. REMAC PALMA. Small plaza, from here leads the royal road to Collasuyu, to Titicaca and on to Chile.

Means “speaking pampa”. Inca officials would make declarations here. Built in 1452 by Topa Inca.11

DESCRIPTIONS

31. CALLE CONCEVADOC. 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 Chacón and La Casa de Garciarena.2

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 / SAN CRISTOBAL. Kulkam-pata. In Hanan part of Cuzco, within eyesight of Sacsayhuaman, near the Plaza and Church of San Cristóbal, 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. In Sep, the Sapa Inca would plant the first corn here. It was used for ritual chicha later in the year.11

“Storage place.” Palace of Manco Capac I. Original walls remain as terraces along the plaza. Has a row of full height double-jamb niches. More ruins of the building continue up the hillsides: follow main road from church, along the left curve in road, turn left into gateway. 54yd on right side is doorway. There is a large boulder 4ft tall and carved into the shape of a frog. See queques Ch4.4 and Ch4.4.

Built post-conquest. Stones bulge almost too much. This was a palace of Huascar, later occupied by Huascar. Given to Almagro.14

Fought over during Manco Capac’s rebellion.14 Occupied by Manco’s troops during the 1536 siege. Some of the original walls remain, look into the patios.14

35. CORCORA PALACE. Along the right side of Suyuc – uphill and parallel to Procuradores St.15 N end of plaza.14 Palace of Inca Roca.14 Palace of Sinchi Roca.14 Later told as Huascar. Given to Almagro.14 Condor Cancha. Pachacutec also had lodging here, northern corner of square.15

26. TULLUMAYO R. ROADERO RD. Forms the spine and tail of the puma.

27. SANTA CATALINA CALLE. Along side Santa Catalina nunnery and formerly Akiva Waru. Includes small plaza.

28. TOCO CACHI. Salt Window. The road to Antisuyu crosses the Tullumayo R on a stone bridge, ulus. Nearby are the eastern sun pillars.15

Michos Amaru, an Ayar, showed disrespect to one of the female Ayar and he was turned to stone in the district of Toco Cachi.15 Here was a temple with a golden statue of Thunder; the huauque of Pachacutec.15

29. HOUSE OF THE FOUR BUSTS. Four Spaniards are carved over the door, maybe the Pizarro brothers.15

mostly of St Ignacia Loyola by mestizo Marco Zapata.15 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).15 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).15

UNIVERSIDAD DE CUSCO, 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.15

21. PALACE OF HUASCAR. Palace was completed just before Huascar’s capture by Atahualpa, Diego de Almagro moved into this palace.8

22. YACHA HUASI PALACE / CASA CABRERAS. Also called The Schools. Built on 3 acres on the Huatanay R. Official Inca schools teaching quipus. 4 years of high quality education. 1. Quechuah. 2. theology. 3. quiipa. 4. quipu, math, geography.15

LA CASA DE LOS CABRERAS. 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. Garroted in Argentina 1574. On the left side, facing of the plaza. He founded the coastal town of Ica and Cordoba, Argentina.15

23. PUCAR MARCA PALACE. Palace of Inca Topa Yupanqui. The “Red Ward”. On 3 large acres. Temple to Illapa, also stayed here was the body of Pachacutec.15

Genco. See Sacred Valley guide.

25. REMAC PALMA. Small plaza, from here leads the royal road to Collasuyu, to Titicaca and on to Chile.

Means “speaking pampa”. Inca officials would make declarations here. Built in 1452 by Topa Inca.11