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Indigenous Political Organization in Huamachuco, Peru, in the Early Seventeenth Century.

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Graduate Program in Anthropology
A thesis submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree in Master of Arts
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Abstract

This thesis explores socio-political practices in the former Huamachuco province (upper Virú valley, northern Peru) through the analysis of a legal document from the first decade of the 17th century. I analyze a litigation regarding indigenous political organization during the first centuries of the Colonial period. This case sheds light over the interaction between a *cacicazgo* (chiefdom) in the highlands of Huamachuco, and a cacicazgo in Simbal in the middle zone between the coast and the highlands (the *chaupiyunga* ecological zone), and on endurance of pre-Hispanic political practices during the early Colonial period in the Peruvian north. The 16th and 17th centuries are important to understand changes, adaptations, and continuity of indigenous populations' practices after the Spanish invasion. The information was gathered from colonial manuscripts filed in the Archivo Regional La Libertad in the city of Trujillo on the north coast of Peru.

Keywords

Northern Peru, Huamachuco, Simbal, chaupiyunga, Virú and Moche valleys, indigenous socio-political organization, cacicazgo litigation, early Colonial period, ethnohistory.

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Chapter 1

1 Introduction

This thesis explores socio-political practices in the former Huamachuco province (upper Virú valley, northern Peru) through the analysis of a legal document from the first decade of the 17th century. I will analyze a litigation regarding indigenous political organization during the first centuries of the Colonial period. This case sheds light over the interaction between a *cacicazgo* (chiefdom) in the highlands of Huamachuco, and a cacicazgo in Simbal in the middle zone between the coast and the highlands (the *chaupiyunga* ecological zone), and on endurance of pre-Hispanic political practices during the early Colonial period in the Peruvian north. The 16th and 17th centuries are important to understand changes, adaptations, and continuity of indigenous populations' practices after the Spanish invasion. The information was gathered from colonial manuscripts filed in the Archivo Regional La Libertad (ARLL) in the city of Trujillo on the north coast of Peru (Figure 1).

1.1 Theoretical considerations

Using an ethnohistorical approach, which combines an anthropological analytical framework and historiographic techniques (Netherly 1988), I analyzed information from several colonial manuscripts in the ARLL (Figures 1 and 2) located in the city of Trujillo. The Colonial period in Peru extends from 1532 to 1821 (Quilter 2014:285). During that time, Trujillo was the most important Spanish city in northern Peru, from which the Spaniards governed the northern coastal region (Netherly 1990). Andeanists generally recognize the importance of cross-disciplinary work between archaeologists and ethnohistorians. Scholars conducting research in this area have successfully used colonial archives both to generate information and research hypotheses that were subsequently

tested through field studies (Castañeda and Millaire 2015; Dillehay 2013; Murra 1962; Netherly 1988, 1990; Quilter 2011; Rostworowski 1990, 2009; Topic 1998, 2009).

By analyzing written information from colonial archives, my work therefore helps document the perspectives of Andean and Spanish peoples, crossing the border of orality and literacy (Abercrombie 1998:413). I will be studying the clash among different cultures that changed the Andean and Spanish peoples forever. In this context, it is easy to focus on the discursive analysis of colonial and post-colonial relations, losing sight of the rich perspective from other non-written forms of communication. For this reason, Abercrombie recommends that we "first focus on the process whereby nonwritten and unvoiced forms of social memory were erased from Spanish accounts of the Andean past" (1998:13) before proceeding into more in-depth analyses.

Conducting research in Spanish colonial archives is a challenging enterprise because of the volume of material involved, the multi-layered complexity of each manuscript, the indeterminacy of meaning of these sources, the contradictions, and the ambiguity of the data (Burns 2010:18; Noack 2003:214; Rostworowski 2009:343; Salomon 2002:485). The errors in ethnohistorical research are in the interpretation of the information written on the manuscripts. In the colonial documents, there are several levels of interpretation: first, the interpretation of the documents during the Colonial period; then, the current interpretation of these documents by different researchers. To interpret and analyze colonial manuscripts it is necessary to remember that, most of the time, the indigenous peoples could not transmit their worldview through written records or "to the dominant culture without mentioning prohibited or sensitive topics, like ancestor worship, which in effect underlaid their entire existence and way of life" (Ramírez 2006b:372). In addition, to reduce the margin of error in cross cultural translations, the fluency in the language in which the manuscripts were written becomes important. It is also essential to be aware of the constant changes of meaning of key words to avoid anachronisms and misinterpretations (Ramírez 2006b), for example changes throught the time in the

meaning of words such as *guaranga* or *pachaca*. When referencing or comparing ethnohistorical data with chronicles or chroniclers, it is necessary to have the same precautions because this kind of references is also product of a cross cultural translation (Bastien 1979).

There is a significant difference between the current translation and interpretation of colonial manuscripts by scholars from Peruvian rural communities and official paleographers or Western scholars. Scholars from rural communities translated and interpreted the colonial manuscripts using metaphors from their world view, while Western scholars translated and interpreted manuscripts literally. Each translation is a way of manipulating information and meanings, producing power relations (Salomon 2002). The archives reflect different kind of truths and each one of them serves different interests (Burns 2010:151).

Generally, the manuscripts are grouped in document bundles, called *legajos* in Spanish (Figure 3). Although the documents are very diverse and complex, it is possible to divide them in four basic categories: notarial, judicial, ecclesiastic, and personal (e.g. letters). Notarial documents are essentially composed of economic activities such as land sales, wills, dowries and marriage gifts, slave sales and purchases, mortgages, leases of rental property, labour contracts, among others (TePaske 2008:126). Judicial documents are trial records of civil and criminal causes, land litigations, taxes and labour litigations, among others. Ecclesiastic documents refer to extirpation of idolatry, administration of churches, documentation regarding the building of churches (building prices and wages), baptismal and death records, marriage certificates. Those three types of records contain important information about names and origins of the inhabitants of given geographic areas (Cook 2008:138; TePaske 2008:125). This research was based only on notarial and judicial documents.

Spanish colonial archival materials were usually produced in four successive steps. First, abbreviated instructions were written on a piece of paper by the client. Second, a document draft was written down in a draft book by the penman following the notary's dictation. Third, a clean copy was prepared to be bound. Fourth, copies of the document with the notary's signature were made for the clients (Burns 2010:82). All these processes left traces on the manuscripts, for instance, changes of ink and handwriting, signatures at the bottom of empty pages, blank spaces, phrases crossed out, and lines written with tiny letter and others with oversized letters in the same document, either looking to include more information in a small space or fill space. Each document could therefore be created over a long period of time and have involved several writers (Burns 2010:93-94, 143).

1.2 Methodology

During my fieldwork in Peru, I stayed three months in Trujillo. After receiving permission to conduct research in the ARLL, I spent nine weeks doing research there. The ARLL works as an archive for researchers and as a governmental office where copies of birth certificates and house plans, among others legal documents, can be issued (Figure 4). The city of Trujillo and the ARL are the perfect location in which to conduct Colonial period research because in both places the colonial past is part of everyday life. The urban landscape of Trujillo, plus its colonial architecture, and the names of the streets and neighbourhoods, such as "Pizarro" street, or "Florencia de Mora" neighbourhood, are reminders of the Colonial period. I will come back to these names later in this thesis. The setting also allowed me to listen to the comments of people asking for different kinds of documents. Some of them brought the past to the present, for example an old and elegant lady commented upon her family descendance saying that they "are the descendants of the viceroy".

During fieldwork, I read a total of 72 manuscripts, from one to more than 100 pages. There were 14 manuscripts, mostly from the 16th century, which were not accessible because of serious conservation issues. In general, the documents were litigation regarding land (land claims, land repartition, and land leasing), tribute, inheritance and wills, unpaid debts, leadership successions, water rights, indigenous revolts, and permission for mining.

One of the biggest challenges in understanding the manuscripts was the *procesal encadenada* handwriting. This kind of cursive writing is characterized by the absence of capital letters and punctuation, arbitrary separation of words and phrases, and continuous looping script that connects multiple words together, making the procesal encadenada extremely difficult to read (Montes de Oca 2004). Regarding this kind of handwriting, Salomon (2002:483) mentions that "Cervantes said that not even the devil can read it". In addition, there are archaic abbreviations and words (Montes de Oca 2004). For this reason, it was necessary to learn some basic principles of paleography. In addition, I had the help of the historian Arthur Quesada working with me in the archive, and the general supervision of the historian and archaeologist Juan Castañeda Murga during the fieldwork.

Originally, the aim of this research was the mapping of the settlement pattern of the Virú valley chaupiyunga zone from the 16th to the 19th centuries. The chaupiyunga ecological zone is an important area between the coast and the highlands that played a key role as a hub in the long-distance exchange networks that connected different ecological zones during the pre-Hispanic and Colonial periods. However, once at the ARLL, it was necessary to adapt this objective to the nature of the data, which depends on the area under the archive's jurisdiction, on historical issues that took place in the region, and on the archive's organization. For example, in the second half of the 16th century, the population of the chaupiyunga zone of the valleys of Moche, Virú, and Chao were forcibly resettled in the town of San Juan Bautista de Simbal (Castañeda and Millaire

2015:24). In the first years of the seventeenth century, Simbal was administratively part of the province of Trujillo, but economically and politically part of the province of Huamachuco in the highlands (Espinoza Soriano 1971:55-56). This made it hard to locate manuscripts containing information related to the chaupiyunga.

A second challenge regarding the nature of the data, which also forced me to adapt the original research plan, was the organization of the archive. In the ARLL, researchers can access the manuscripts in the inventory. There is a list of notaries who produced several documents about the area, from the beginning of the Colonial period to the present. In addition, there are six catalogues with the manuscripts inventoried. Although the catalogues are an extremely helpful tool to researchers, they were organized according to search terms different from those initially used in this research. As a result, it was necessary to re-focus the research to fit the search terms used in those catalogues. Initially, the objective of searching the archives and collecting data was to identify key words or concepts in the manuscripts that would help me infer information about:

1. Geographical location
2. Movement of people and/or goods between coast and highland
3. Any references to the chaupiyunga zone or synonym for this zone
4. Any references (direct or indirect) to settlements, routes, and resources.

After studying the catalogues, the criteria were changed based on the information present in the catalogues. Thus, I started looking for the highlands and lowlands of the Virú valley. I focused my research on Carabamba, which was one of the principal highland settlements in Colonial times. In the lowlands, I searched for Virú or any known reference to the Virú valley. Other search terms were geographic, for instance

Huacapongo (for the Huacapongo river), and *yungas* (for the ecological region called *yunga*). Yungas was the search term that provided the most interesting results and led me to the document that became the sole focus of analysis of this thesis.

After the first analysis of the gathered data, I decided to study only one document in depth. The main reasons for choosing this manuscript are its complexity and the information regarding indigenous political organization during the beginning of the Colonial period in the chaupiyunga and in the highlands surrounding the Virú valley. Besides, although the main focus of the manuscript is an indigenous political organization in the highlands, it holds information regarding the socio-political organization of the chaupiyungas, the indigenous who lived in the chaupiyunga ecological region. The decision to focus on only one document also brought me to focus on a narrower time period: from the second half of the 16th century to the first half of the 17th century. However, the information gathered from other manuscripts from the 16th to the 19th centuries was very useful in contextualizing that document, and to better understand life in this area during the Colonial period.

The chosen manuscript (ARLL. Corregimiento. Asuntos de Gobierno, Expediente: 3068. Legajo: 266) is a litigation from 1604 regarding a leadership succession (cacicazgo) in the province of Huamachuco, in the northern Peruvian highlands. The litigation also deals with the cacicazgo of Simbal, located in the chaupiyunga of the Moche river. Today, both areas are part of the Department of La Libertad. Although the trial began in 1604, it includes legal documents from 1588 to 1658, and some copies of documents from 1585. The main protagonists were Pedro Xulcaguaman, *cacique* (chieftain) of the indigenous *mitimaes yungas* of the province of Huamachuco, and Geronimo Ninasquipe, cacique of the indigenous chaupiyungas of Simbal.

There are several benefits to analyze only one manuscript. It allows us to understand the local history and the many ways in which the cacicazgos were inherited at a local level. Besides, this manuscript has the particularity of containing information regarding the indigenous political organization of two different areas (the highlands and the chaupiyunga), and so, it is an interesting case by which to understand the interactions between two cacicazgos during the early Colonial period.

This thesis is organized in six chapters. This introductory chapter is followed by two background chapters, which aim to provide historical, ecological, and sociopolitical contexts for the litigation, and to introduce key places and events mentioned in the manuscript. In the second chapter, I provide the geographical background, which explains the main characteristics and the importance of the landscape for the protagonists of the litigation. The third chapter provides the historical background, starting before the Inca period on the north coast and in the highlands. These chapters provide background information essential to understand the complexity presented by this litigation. The fourth chapter is a detailed presentation of the manuscript analyzed, which includes a description of the difficulties involved in reading and understanding it, a summary of the manuscript, and a chronology of the events mentioned. The fifth chapter focuses on the analysis of the document, bringing together all the concepts presented in the previous chapters. The sixth and last chapter is the conclusion, a summary of the main statements forming this thesis and my final reflections regarding the manuscript. Finally, the annexes include: a) a brief presentation in Spanish of the almost 70 legal documents that chronicle this trial, in the order in which they appear in the manuscript; b) the Spanish transcription of the entire document; and c) a facsimile of the entire manuscript.

The information from this analysis will contribute to the general knowledge of the Colonial period in the important zone of chaupiyunga and the upper Virú valley. Furthermore, though the information is interesting in and of itself, it will also provide an important dataset for archaeologists and historians who wish to understand colonial and

late pre-Hispanic political organizations in this region, and how the cacicazgos interacted during the beginning of the Colonial period. Besides, the inclusion of the facsimile of the entire manuscript and its transcription will be a valuable contribution to the diffusion and conservation of the cultural heritage of Latin America.

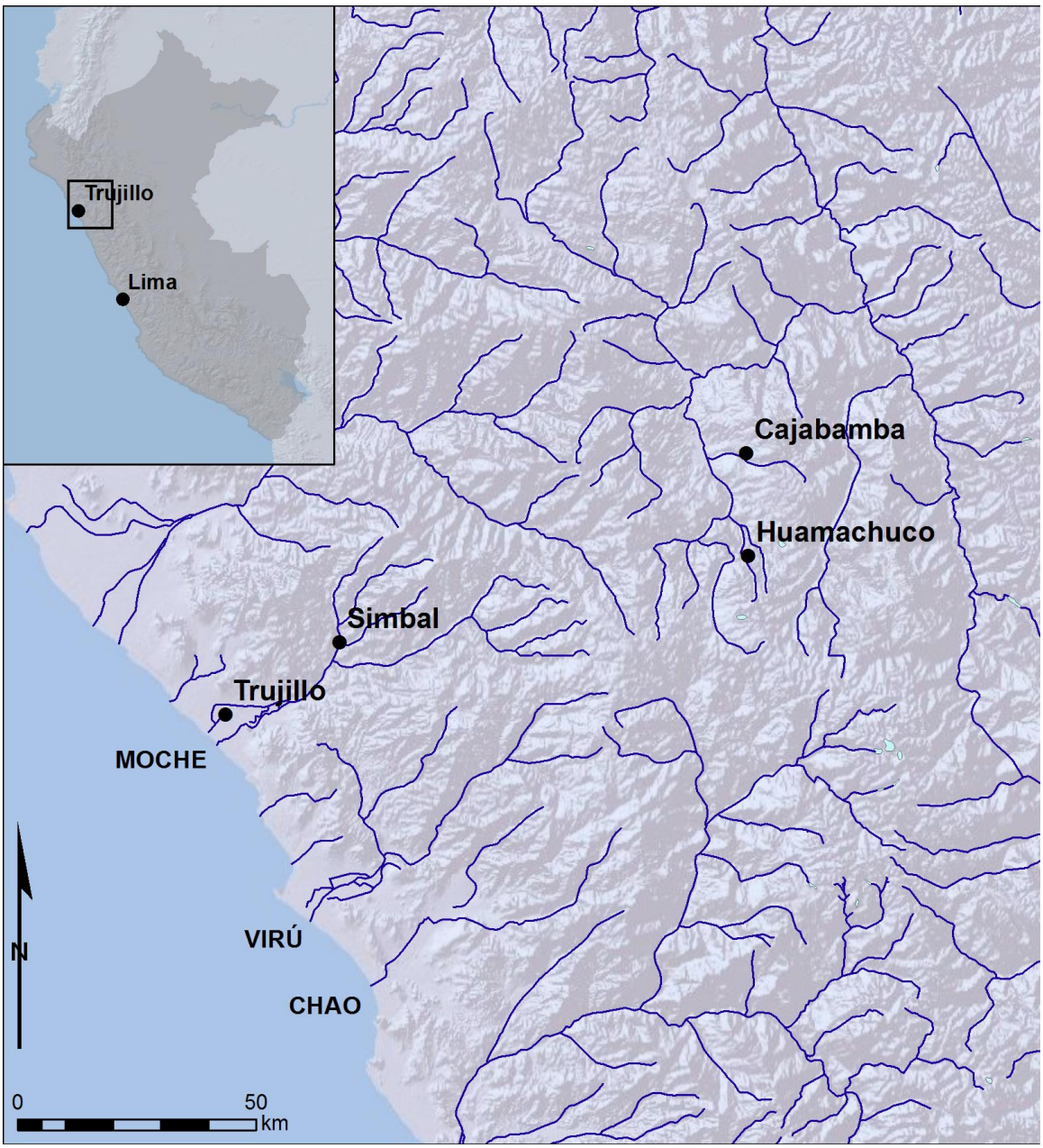

Figure 1. Map of the region under study, courtesy of Jean-François Millaire.

Figure 2: Archivo Regional La Libertad. Trujillo. Peru.

Figure 3: Document bundle or legajo (Picture by Burns 2010:ii)

Figure 4: People in the governmental office of the Archivo Regional La Libertad

Chapter 2

2 Geographical Background

The manuscript analyzed in this thesis is a litigation regarding a leadership (cacicazgo) succession in the Peruvian northern highlands (Province of Huamachuco at the time of the trial; today it is part of the Department of La Libertad). The manuscript is composed by legal documents from the end of the sixteenth century to the mid-seventeenth century. Although the litigation refers to a cacicazgo in the Peruvian northern highland (area of Huamachuco), it has close connections with the northern coast and chaupiyunga areas of the Virú and Moche valleys. This chapter provides background information on the geography of the area that was the scenario of this litigation including the coast and the highlands of the Virú river.

2.1 The Andean landscape

The Virú river - located on the North coast of Peru, in the Province of Trujillo, Department of La Libertad - and its valley provide an excellent setting for understanding the geography, landscape, and societies of the Peruvian Andes, which is characterized by a huge diversity (Pulgar Vidal 1981:9). Due to the presence of Andes mountains, the Peruvian landscape features three broad geographic regions: the coast, the highlands, and the Amazonian rainforest. The Peruvian landscape is also characterized by several ecological niches based on altitude (ONERN 1973:7-44; Pulgar Vidal 1981).

Formerly known as Guañape river (Castañeda and Millaire 2015:63), the Virú river is located between the Moche valley to the north and the Chao valley to the south (Figure 1). The river originates in the highlands and flows over 89 km. into the Pacific Ocean.

The Virú river basin originates from a group of small lakes called Usgón, Brava, and Negra, located at the base of the Pelón Chico hill in the province of Santiago de Chuco. These lakes create the Huacapongo river which is one of the main tributaries of the Virú river to the south. To the north, the second main tributary of the Virú river is the seasonal rainfall which creates Las Salinas river. Because of its seasonal rainfall origin, Las Salinas's main tributaries are several *quebradas* (natural ravines or gullies). Finally, the Huacapongo and the Las Salinas rivers come together at the Tomabal area to create the Virú river. The coast and highland regions are therefore intimately connected in Virú, with the Virú river and its tributaries acting as connectors for people and resources. Culturally, the coastal lowlands and the highland are also closely connected. Studies of the Prehistoric and Colonial periods' occupation of the north coast of Peru have highlighted the constant interactions that existed between the peoples of the coast and highlands in the past, and which continue today (Boswell et al. 2011; Briceño and Fuchs 2009; Castañeda and Millaire 2015; Dillehay and Netherly 1983; Millaire 2008, 2010; Millaire et al. 2013; Netherly 1988, 1990; Rostworowski 1990; Topic 2013; Topic and Topic 1978, among others).

The geography of the Peruvian Andes can be divided into eight ecological regions following the classification by Pulgar Vidal (1981), which is based on traditional Andean landscape categories. The ecological regions are the following: *chala*, *yunga* or *chaupiyunga*, *quechua*, *suni* or *jalca*, *puna*, *janca*, *rupa-rupa*, and *omagua*. The first and lower ecological region is the chala or coast, located from the shore of the Pacific Ocean to approximately 500 meters above the sea level (masl). The criterion to determine the limits of this region is the mostly permanent presence or influence of the cloud cover or dense fog coming from the ocean (Pulgar Vidal 1981:31-32).

The yunga or chaupiyunga region (Figure 5) is divided in two zones: the maritime yunga and the fluvial yunga. The maritime yunga is located approximately from 500 to 2300 masl, while the fluvial yunga is located from 1000 to 2300 masl. The fluvial yunga is

located on the Eastern slopes of the cordillera, which correspond to the Amazon basin, but is also adjacent to large rivers in the deep valleys of the highlands. The main characteristics of the yungas are the presence of warm weather (between 20 and 27 °C during the day) and sun year-round, the presence of narrow and canyon-like valleys, and minimal raining during the summer. Beside the valleys watered by the rivers or irrigation canals, the surfaces of the hills are rocky and dry but have a great potential for the cultivation of tropical or subtropical plant species with irrigation (Pulgar Vidal 1981:56-59).

The region called quechua is located at altitudes between 2300 and 3500 masl. The landscape is smooth and green with warm weather and frequent rainfalls during the summer (Pulgar Vidal 1981:75-76). The suni region (or jalca as it is called in northern Peru) is located from 3500 to 4000 masl. This landscape has steep slopes like those in the yungas regions. The weather is cold and dry due to winds and the high altitude. During winter nights the temperatures can fall below freezing point (Pulgar Vidal 1981:89-99).

The puna region rises from 4000 to 4800 masl and is characterized by cold weather during winter months, and warm weather, precipitations, electric storms, and hail during the summer. This higher-altitude region has no trees but has a diversity of grass species. The generic name for the most abundant highland grass that grows in this region is *ichu* (Pulgar Vidal 1981:104-109).

The janca region is the highest region of the Andes, the snowy peaks area, although not all the mountains of this regions are snow covered. The northern limit of this region coincides with our area of study: the Huaylillas peak, which reaches 4,947 masl, located south of the city of Huamachuco (Pulgar Vidal 1981:128). Finally, on the eastern slopes of the Andes and in the Amazon basin are rupa-rupa (or *selva alta*), and the omagua region (*selva baja* or Amazonia) (Pulgar Vidal 1981).

Onern's classification (1973) is useful to study the area because it is based on the agricultural potential of the different regions and distinguishes five ecological niches. These ecological niches are: *Desierto Pre-Montano* (from 0 to 900 masl*), Matorral Desértico Pre-Montano* (from 500 to 1800 masl), *Estepa Espinosa Montano Bajo* (from 1600 to 2800 masl), *Pradera Húmeda Montano* (from 2600 to 3700 masl), and *Pradera Muy Húmeda Montano* (from 3700 to 4200 masl). Each of these ecological niches has different weather, soils, geomorphology, vegetation, and animal populations (ONERN 1973:45-55).

Figure 5: View of the chaupiyunga ecological zone, a modern irrigation canal, the Moche river, a road, and an ancient irrigation canal.

2.2 Travelling from the coast to the highlands of the Virú valley (16th – 17th centuries)

For the purpose of this work, I will divide the Virú valley into four general regions: the coast, the lower valley, the middle valley, and the upper valley/highland. In what follows, the landscape will be described through the eyes of a hypothetical traveler making her way through the different regions, from coast to highland. Our imaginary traveler would depart form Trujillo. The fortified city of Trujillo was the main colonial city of the region (Netherly 1990). Located to the north of the Moche river, Trujillo was founded in 1534 over a pre-Hispanic settlement. This was a strategic location close to Chan Chan, the capital of the Chimú Kingdom, and near the main Inca routes in the region (Castañeda 2013:4).

Navigating south along the Pacific coast, the traveler would land in the Virú valley, specifically in the port of Guañape, located in a small natural bay with calm waters (Castañeda and Millaire 2015:53), near the present-day village of Puerto Morín. The area itself is rich in marine resources such as mollusks, sea weed, and fish, harvested along the shore or using boats (Rotworowski 2017:128). As the traveler disembarked, she would enter the lower Virú valley, a coastal oasis created by the Virú river in an otherwise desert environment that features small hills, windblown sand deposits and moving sand dunes (ONERN 1973:7). In this region, the weather is generally arid (with scarce or complete lack of rain) but frequently hit by sea mist (Rostworowski 2017:123). In these conditions, food production on the coast relied on artificial irrigation systems from the river that pumped water to the cultivated fields spread across the valley floor.

When looking west, our traveler would see the Guañape Islands, which was an important ecological niche for sealion hunting and for collecting Guanay bird dung to be used as fertilizer. It would be also possible for her to see different kinds of watercrafts coming

and going through this important marine route (Rostworowski 2017:127). From the port, walking east, our traveler would be on a very flat terrain with many lagoons, which we called here the lower valley. These lagoons were common in every coastal valley during the Colonial period. Today they have almost disappeared due to construction of modern drainage system to clear land for cultivation. These lagoons were especially important for aquatic bird hunting, egg collection, fishing, and the collection and cultivation of *junco* grass (Rostworowski 2017:128-130). As she continues to walk east, towards the first hills that appear in the distance, our traveler would likely notice a series of manmade hills known as *huacas,* which are raised mounds marking the location of ancient settlements produced by the accumulation of material deposited over centuries of occupation. Those huacas featured ancient public buildings and habitations made of adobe bricks, but they also contained numerous human burials with ceramic vessel offerings, as well as precious metal objects and semi-precious stones. During the Colonial period, huacas on the north coast of Peru were therefore mined for gold, silver, and gemstones[1] (Zevallos Quiñones 1994).

The river itself provided abundant resources that were exploited by the valley residents, including shrimps and fish. The lower valley environment also originally featured *algarrobo* forest patches (Rostworowski 2017:131-132), which provided 16th century people living in the Virú region with wood used either as firewood or charcoal (Castañeda and Millaire 2015:55). Following the course of the river and walking east through the valley, our traveler would cross the *Camino Real de la Costa*, the main Colonial-period route along the coast, which was originally part of the Inca route system (Castañeda and Millaire 2015:51). After crossing this main colonial route, the traveler would reach the town of Virú, founded in 1590 when the *reducción*[2] of Guañape

[1] ARLL. 1690. Real Hacienda. Pedimentos. Exp. 674, Leg. 146, f. 1v.

[2] *Reducciones* were indigenous towns product of the forced indigenous resettlement by the Spaniards.

(founded in 1566 for the indigenous people of Guañape and Chao) was transferred further inland because of chronic water shortages (Castañeda and Millaire 2015:51-52, 56).

As our traveler comes closer to the lower slopes of the Andes, she would notice the *lomas* environment, which are seasonal fog oases on the mountain slopes. These oases provided ideal environments for a variety of plants, for terrestrial snails, and for deer and partridge, resources that were collected or hunted in pre-Hispanic and Colonial times (Castañeda and Millaire 2015:55; Rostorowski 2017:132). Prior to the Spanish invasion, lomas were also used as camelid grazing grounds, but these animals disappeared from the coast early in the Colonial period (Rostworowski 2017:131-132).

Walking eastward, the valley starts to narrow, until the traveler reaches the valley neck. This area marks a drastic change in topography from the relatively flat coastal region to the narrow canyon-like valley environments that lie to the east. As the river flows westward, this is also the point at which water can be channeled on either side of the river to be distributed to the lower valley. The intakes of the major irrigation canals are in the valley neck (Netherly 1984:235). In Virú, the valley neck area is known as Tomabal. In this area, the traveler would start to see numerous quebradas that are usually dry but fill with water in rare occasions when it rains in the area. The weather in this environment is arid and semi-warm, with annual rainfalls fluctuating between 50 and 200 mm and an average temperature of 17° C throughout the year (ONERN 1973:49). The traveler might discover here a toponymy that stems from a language different from the Quingnam, Mochica, and Quechua spoken in the area during the early Colonial period (Rostworowski 2009:344; Topic 2013:337), and possibly associated with the Culle language that was spoken higher up in the valley from before the Inca conquest to the first decades of the 20th century (Andrade 1999:401). Tomabal is one of the very few toponyms in the area with a Culle morpheme (-bal, or its graphic variations: -ball, -val, -vall). Tomabal is located beyond the area traditionally associated with the Culle language, which either suggests that it once was under the Culle influence, or that the Culle language area was larger than previously thought (Andrade 1999:401-412).

Reaching the middle valley, our traveler would enter the yunga, also known as chaupiyunga (Pulgar Vidal 1981), which is characterized by warmer weather and ideal conditions for the cultivation of coca, corn, cotton, beans, and *ají* (pepper) among other crops. According to Pineda Quevedo (2007:180), the cultivation of coca in the chaupiyunga of the Moche river goes back to the Formative Period -1800 BC to AD 100 (Quilter 2014:38). There are also several references to coca cultivation in the chaupiyunga region in manuscripts from the Colonial period, including in the ethnohistorical work of María Rostworowski (1988) *Conflicts Over the Coca Fields in XVIth-Century Peru*, the *Huarochirí Manuscript* (Salomon and Urioste 1991 [1608]), and *Nueva Crónica y Buen Gobierno* by Guaman Poma de Ayala (1987 [1615]).

During the Colonial period, the main town in the chaupiyunga of the Moche valley was Simbal. Simbal was an indigenous reducción founded in 1574, which nucleated the chaupiyungas indigenous from the Moche, Virú, and Chao valleys (Castañeda and Millaire 2015:64). Simbal, Zimbat or Simbat, as it appears written in Colonial-period manuscripts, eventually became an important town in the region, and it holds center-stage in the manuscript under study in this thesis.

Along the lowland - highland continuum, the mid valley chaupiyunga regions were important places that connected people living in different environments and relying on different resources for their living. In this context, east-west routes which followed the rivers Carabamba and Huacapongo facilitated communication between the lower and the upper valleys, but numerous north-south routes existed as well, following quebradas, connecting different valleys. The Moche, Virú, and Chao valleys were therefore connected through various quebradas in the chaupiyunga region (Briceño and Fuchs 2009:112-119; Pineda Quevedo 2007:67-211).

Traveling further east, our traveler would have to climb through steeper terrain, reaching the highlands. In the highlands or *sierra*, the climate is varied going from semi-arid and to temperate with a tendency toward colder, rainier, and more humid conditions at higher altitudes. The average temperatures vary between 6° and 16° C. Although areas above 4,500 masl present a glacial climate, the lower slopes have moderate temperatures and the deep valleys are warm. As the altitude increases, the landscape changes from very rugged and steep hills to mountains with semi-rugged slopes and hills of undulating terrain (ONERN 1973:8-52).

Depending on altitude, precipitation, and topography, agricultural production in the upper valley relied on rainfall or irrigation agriculture, but numerous communities relied on animal herding. The traditional crops of the upper valley were corn and potatoes (Billman 1996:32-33). The highland was also an important region for mineral extraction during the Colonial period. Mines of gold, iron, sulfur, magnetite, and silver were exploited in the highlands (Espinoza Soriano 1971:5-6). Other minerals important at that time to the everyday life included clay and alum.

Finally, after crossing valleys, quebradas, jalcas, and punas, the traveler would arrive to the city of Huamachuco. For the people from the coast or chaupiyungas environments, it was not easy to travel to the highlands, because of the drastic changes in weather, altitude, and environmental differences; the same was true for highlanders who found it hard to travel to the coast (Guaman Poma de Ayala 1987 [1615]; Pulgar Vidal 1981:107; Ramírez 1986:109; Rostworowski 2017:166). It was also the case of one of the protagonists of the litigation analyzed here: Geronimo Ninaquispe, cacique of Simbal, as evidenced by a passage of the document that explains why he could not go to Huamachuco to receive his salary: “[Geronimo Ninaquispe] lives twenty leagues away from this town [Huamachuco], he is a very sick man, and in the middle of the route [to arrive here] there is a very cold and desolate Puna that he does not dare to cross because

he would put his life at risk"[3]. Huamachuco was one of the most important cities in the highland of the Virú valley during the Colonial period and, together with Simbal, holds center-stage in the manuscript under study.

[3] "[Geronimo Ninaquispe] vive y Reside veynte leguas deste Pueblo [Huamachuco] y es onbre muy enfermo y En el comedyo de El camino esta una Puna muy frijida y desabrida y no se atreve a Pasarla por El riesgo de su bida" (ARLL. 1604. Corr. Asuntos de Gobierno. Exp.3068. Leg.266. f. 31v:12-17).

Chapter 3

3 Historical Background

This chapter provides historical background on the litigation analyzed in this thesis. Basic understanding of colonial, Inca, and even pre-Inca concepts is essential to understand the manuscript. Besides, although the litigation involves a cacicazgo in the Peruvian northern highland (sierra), it has close connections with the coast and chaupiyunga regions adding another layer of complexity. In this background chapter I will provide a brief historical review of the pre-Inca, Inca, and Colonial periods of the areas covered by the manuscript.

First, it is important to mention three Andean concepts that are key to understanding the region as well as the manuscript: the concepts of *ayllu*, vertical archipelago model, and *mita*. Ayllu, a Quechua word, is the basic socio-political unit in the Andes, a corporate kinship group working together in subsistence activities (Quilter 2014:45, 248). The ayllu as a community owns a specific territory or its products. Each nuclear family cultivates a plot of land for their support, and before the Inca conquest, they probably cultivated plots of land for their local chiefs and local shrines as well (Rowe 1946:252-255). The vertical archipelago model, proposed by John Murra, explains the exploitation system of resources located in different ecological zones by the same ayllu or community, sending members to settle different environments and gather resources (Urton 2015b:197-198). Thus, members of an ayllu living in scattered settlements across their territory, occupying different ecological zones, have access to different products they can exchange with other members from different ecological zones[4] (Dillehay 2013:301; Urton 2015a:45). Finally, the mita was a reciprocal system in which members of the communities exchanged services among different communities (Quilter 2014:274). Among members of equal

[4] For other forms of ecological complementarity in the Andes, see Dillehay 2013.

status, the exchange of services fostered reciprocity; among members of different status the labour services were reciprocated by political, military, or ceremonial leadership (D'Altroy 2015:179).

3.1 Pre - Inca Period

3.1.1 Coast

Before the Inca period, the Peruvian north coast was controlled by the Chimú Kingdom. The rule of the Chimú Kingdom extended from AD 1100 to 1470 during the Regional States period following Lumbreras's chronology, or during the Late Intermediate Period from AD 1000 to 1450 following Rowe's chronology (Quilter 2014:35-37). Although the northern limits of this Kingdom are still a matter of debate, its influence reached Tucume to the north and Casma valley to the south (Cutright 2014:67-68; Quilter 2014:244). Its core was in the Moche Valley and Chan Chan was its capital city (Quilter 2014:243).

3.1.2 Sierra

Before the Inca period, the region of Huamachuco was the territorial area of the kingdom or curacazgo of Huamachuco. This curacazgo was limited to the north by the Chicama and Crisnejas rivers, to the south by the Tablachaca, Chuquicara, and Uchupampa rivers. The eastern limit was the Marañón river, and the western limit was the Huacapongo river and the Simbal area (Espinoza Soriano 1974:12-13). The curacazgo was a congregation of several ayllus. Each ayllu was under the rule of a local chief (*curaca*). All ayllus-curacas were under the rule of a main curaca, who governed the totality of the curacazgo. His residence was the city of Marcahuamachuco (Espinoza Soriano 1974:16-18), a city

which had been occupied from the late Early Intermediate Period (AD 400 to 600) to the Late Intermediate Period (AD 1000-1476) (Beckwith 1990:5-7; Topic and Topic 2010:191).

3.2 Inca Period

The Inca Empire is one of the best-known pre-Hispanic cultures of Latin America. The Inca dynasty ruled approximately from AD 1430 to 1550[5]. In less than a hundred years, the empire extended over a vast territory, from Bolivia and southern Colombia in the north to northwest Argentina and northern Chile to the south (Quilter 2014:35-37, 263). Here I will mention only few points about the rich history of this important civilization, focusing on key aspects that are relevant for understanding the Colonial-period document under study.

3.2.1 Tribute

The Incas demanded tribute from all the people under their domain. The tributes were paid in labour. This labour service could be done by cultivating fields for the Inca or for religious activities; spending a stipulated amount of time in the army; or providing personal services to the Inca or the nobility; working on public works such as roads, bridges, or mining; or manufacturing material goods. This amount of annual labour service was called *mita* (D'Altroy 2003:177-187; Rowe 1946:265-268). The relationship between the tributaries and the Inca kept the reciprocity principle of the mita, in which

[5] The chronology for the Inca Empire extended from AD 1430 to 1532 following Lumbreras's chronology, or during the Late Horizon from AD 1450 to 1550 following Rowe's chronology. Both chronologies are discussed on Quilter 2014:35-37.

the Inca provided food during the working season and in cases of famine (Quilter 2014:274-279; Rowe 1946:266-267).

The Incas had a program of resettlement or colonization of population. With this program, the Inca moved whole populations across its Empire following two different objectives. One objective was to restructure and to break political units that were against the Inca conquest. This restructuring would make it difficult for any kind of organization or conspiracy to succeed. The other objective was to reinforce the support to and learning of the administrative practices and language of the Incas. The resettlement or colonization program worked as follows: when a new province was conquered by the Incas, they sent the rebel population from this new province to another province far away as a strategy to break their political unity and to punish resistance. They then brought in settlers loyal to the newly-conquered province as a strategy to reinforce their power. These colonists, who were loyal to the Inca, were rewarded for supporting the Empire. Both of these groups of people resettled by the Inca were called *mitimaes* (Quilter 2014:274-279; Rowe 1946:269-270), or in some of the manuscripts from the Colonial period *mitimas*.

3.2.2 Coast

The Inca Empire expanded to the North coast and conquered the territories of the Chimú Kingdom around 1470, just a few decades before the European invasion to this area in 1532 (Quilter 2014:263). Some Chimú people witnessed both these conquests. When the Incas conquered the Chimú Kingdom, they reorganized the area into three regional units of power: the cacicazgo of Chicama (the administrative center), the cacicazgo of Chimo, and the cacicazgo of Guañape-Chao (Zeballos Quiñones 1992:3). The Incas kept those Chimú caciques and aristocracy members who supported their interests. This strategy allowed some members of the Chimú aristocracy to keep part of their ancestral privileges

(Rowe 1946:260; Zeballos Quiñones 1992:3). Despite the Inca conquest, the populations still maintained their land, social organization in ayllus, and most of their local and regional authorities (Ramírez 1990:532; Rostworowski 1990:455).

3.2.3 Sierra

The curacazgo of Huamachuco was conquered by the Incas under the rule of Túpac Inca Yupanqui in the decade of 1470 (Espinoza Soriano 1974:19). John Topic, Theresa Topic, and Alfredo Melly (2002:330) suggest that Huamachuco voluntarily became part of the Inca Empire. The Huamachuco area was one of the main stations of the Inca road system, linking Quito to the North with Cusco to the South (Zeballos Quiñones 1992:188). The Incas kept the main curaca (leader) but introduced a superior curaca from Cuzco called *tutricut*. They kept the ayllu organization, even with their local curacas, but regrouped the ayllus into a decimal system of grouping people called *pachacas* (100 nuclear families) and *guarangas* (grouping of 10 pachacas)[6]. A guaranga is comprised of 1000 nuclear families, that is 10 pachacas. The original structure of an ayllu was turned into one pachaca, though in Huamachuco it did not imply the presence of 100 nuclear families. The same happened with the composition of the guarangas: there were guarangas composed either by less or more than 10 pachacas. Thus, when the Huamachuco Kingdom became an Inca province, it was reorganized into six guarangas: four guarangas of local people, which were called Llampa, Huacapongo, Llucho, and Andamarca, and two guarangas of foreign people or mitimaes. The guarangas of mitimaes were called *mitimaes serranos* and *mitimaes yungas* because of the people originated from the sierra and from the *yungas* (coast) respectively. The guaranga of the mitimaes yungas, which is the one disputed in the manuscript analyzed in this thesis, was composed by four

[6] The origin of the guaranga system is pre-Inca (Espinoza Soriano 1974:33).

pachacas: the pachaca Chimín or Chicmin, Chaupiyungas, Paipai, and Olleros (Espinoza Soriano 1974:19-25; Rowe 1946:187, 262-263).

The four guarangas made up of local people had been assigned a specific and unified territory (Figure 6). However, the pachacas of the guarangas of the mitimaes were spread across the territory. In the case of the guaranga of the mitimas yungas, the resettlement was a strategy of isolation in response to their resistance against the Inca Empire. In the case of the mitimaes serranos the strategy of resettlement was different; this guaranga included members of the Inca nobility as well as members of the Inca family who were settled there to control the local guarangas and the guaranga of the mitimaes yungas (Espinoza Soriano 1974:22, 34, 61; Rowe 1946:261).

This socio-political organization in pachacas and guarangas had four levels of political hierarchy. From the bottom to the top of the hierarchy there were: the pachaca curaca, the guaranga curaca (who also was a pachaca curaca), the main curaca of all the guarangas and pachacas (who was also a pachaca curaca and a guaranga curaca), and finally, the Inca tutricut (who also was a pachaca curaca and the mitimaes serranos guaranga curaca) (Espinoza Soriano 1974:29-30). Besides this geopolitical structure, the Inca introduced five foreign colonies in the Huamachuco province. They were composed of mitimaes from Chicama, Chao, Guañape, Cajamarca, and Chachapoyas. The composition of the colonies followed a similar structural pattern to the guarangas because three mitimaes colonies were from the yunga and two from the sierra. Although located in the Huamachuco territory, the main difference between these colonies and the guarangas was political. These colonies were not under the rule of the main curaca of all the guarangas of Huamachuco. They were under the rule of their main curaca at their place of origin, so under the rule of the curacas of Chicama, Chao, Guañape, Cajamarca, and Chachapoyas respectively. These colonies were ecological enclaves to provide products from the highland to their place of origin. Nevertheless, these five ecological enclaves were under the rule of the Huamachuco tutricut (Espinoza Soriano 1974:20, 23).

The colonies of mitimaes yungas from the coast (Chicama, Guañape, and Chao) were also a reflection of the Inca re-organization of the coastal Chimú Kingdom. When the Incas conquered the Chimú Kingdom, they reorganized the area into three regional units of power: the cacicazgo of Chicama (the administrative center), the cacicazgo of Chimo, and the cacicazgo of Guañape-Chao. So, each of these cacicazgos (except Chimo) sent a colony of mitimaes to Huamachuco province to have access to products from the highlands (Zeballos Quiñones 1992:3).

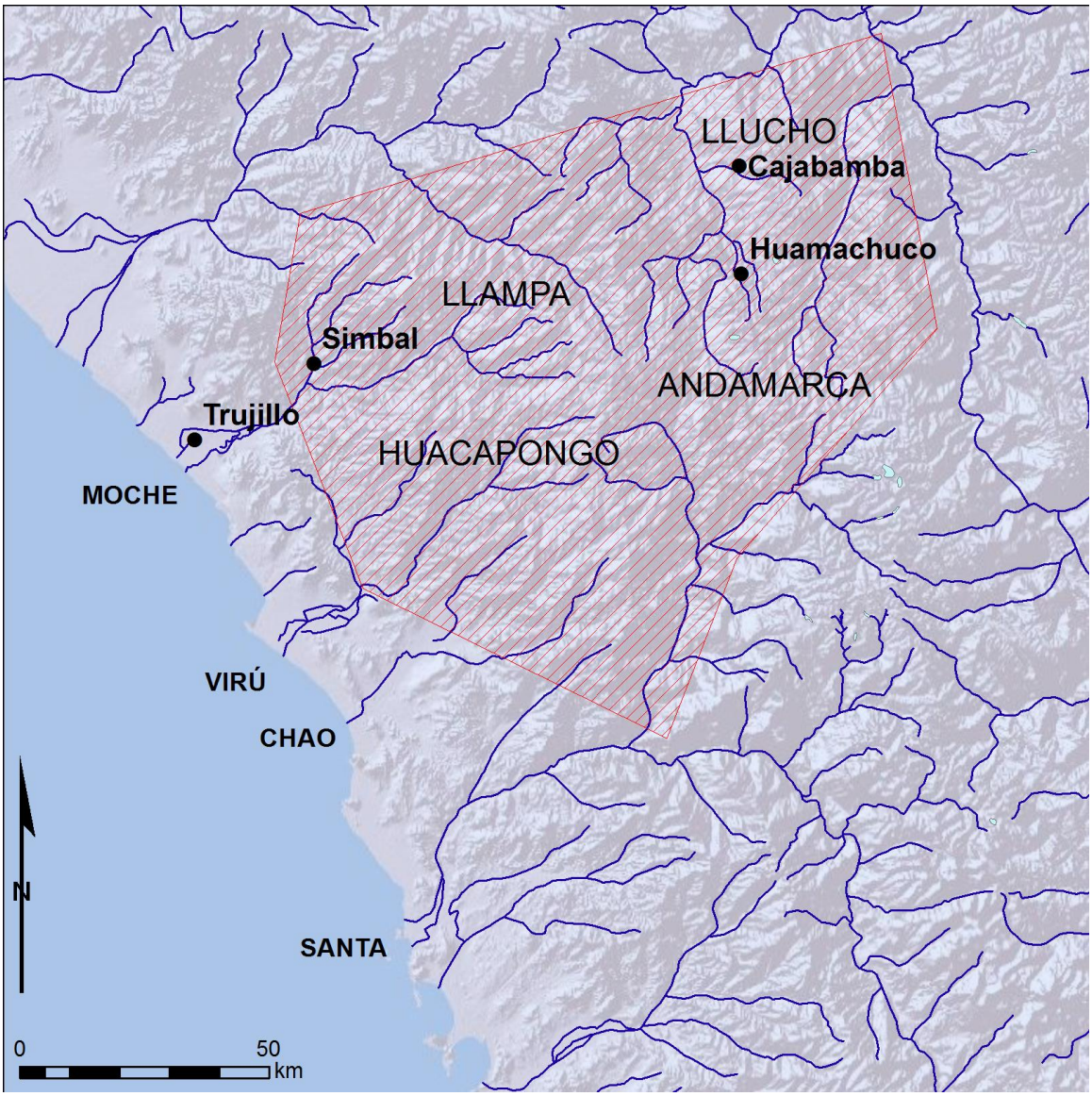

Figure 6. Map of the approximate territory of the province of Huamachuco during the Inca period and early Colonial period, with the approximate territory of the four local guarangas (Map adapted from Topic 1992, figure 13:65, courtesy of Jean-François Millaire).

3.3 Colonial Period

Simply defined, Modern European Colonialism is the conquest and control, by different European countries, of Asian, African, or the American territories starting from the sixteenth century and lasting until the present in some territories (Loomba 2015:2). In this thesis, I will be discussing and analyzing a few of the traumatic consequences and immediate changes that resulted from European colonialism. The Colonial period in Peru extends from 1532 to 1821 and is followed by the Republican Period (Quilter 2014:285). One highland city in northern Peru, near the upper Virú valley, was the scenario of the capture of the Inca King Atahualpa Yupanqui by the Spaniards under the direction of Francisco Pizarro. This happened in the city of Cajamarca on November 15th, 1532 (Quilter 2014:1). Although this capture did not translate into the immediate end of the Inca Empire, 1532 is considered to mark the beginning of the Spanish occupation and the Colonial period.

The new colony became the Viceroyalty of Peru, and its capital, Lima (Ciudad de los Reyes). In this viceroyalty, the viceroy and the Real Audiencia (Royal court) were the main authorities after the king. The viceroy had the judicial, legislative, administrative, and military authority, while the Real Audiencia had also administrative, judicial, and legislative authority (Andrien 2008:107).

The Spaniards arriving to America in the sixteenth century were mostly illiterate or ill-educated and their only interest was to become wealthy and to gain prestige (Quilter 2014:2). Immediately upon their arrival to the area in 1532, a fierce battle began among them to manage and control the two most valuable resources: the local human labour and the land. Such was the complexity related to these two main resources, combined with the introduction of the Spanish judicial system, that Stern (1986:115, 123) postulates the notion of a social war between the Spaniards and the local population. Making a

reference to the native populations and their relations with the new Spanish justice system the author said that these populations were "entangled [in] the colonials' exploitative practices in labyrinthine adjudications whose final outcomes were often uncertain" (Stern 1986:115). From 1570 to 1620, the indigenous population on the north cost experienced a dramatic demographic decline due to migration, natural disasters, diseases, warfare, terrible working conditions, explotation, and abuses by the Spaniards (Cook 1981; Ramírez 1996). For the northern highlands, the situation was different; the indigenous population decrease but at a lower rate However, for the corregimiento of Cajabamba, Huamachuco y Huambos (the corregimiento scenario of the litigation) the indigenous population remained stable between 1575 and 1611 (Cook 1981:182).

Generally, for the northern coast and northern highlands of Peru, there were three different Colonial systems of indigenous labour and land tenure: the *encomiendas*, the *reducciones*, and the big units of specialized production such as *estancias*, *haciendas*, *obrajes*, *trapiches*, and *ingenios*. The encomienda was the first attempt at resource exploitation and native population control by the Spaniards, followed by both the reducciones and the big units of specialized production. The estancias were dedicated to the exploitation of livestock, and haciendas exploited livestock and crops (Ramírez 1986:2, 115). Obrajes were manufacturing organizations producing wool fabrics in which the workers were kept in a specific building. They were the textile sector of the colonial economy (Miño Grijalva 1990:35). Trapiches and ingenios were farm-mill complexes for sugar cane or grains. Although all of them were linked and operated simultaneously, I will expand only on the encomiendas and reducción system because those are the ones present in the manuscript analyzed here.

3.3.1 Encomiendas

The encomienda was a Spanish colonial institution that forced groups of native communities to pay tribute to a Spaniard - the *encomendero* - and to live under his rule without consideration of their socio-political structure. In Peru, Pizarro was responsible for the creation of the first encomiendas, which were given as awards to Spanish soldiers for outstanding performances during the invasion (de la Puente 1992; Ramírez 1986:13). By 1550 there were more than 8000 adult Spanish males in Peru and approximately 480 encomiendas. For the north coast of Peru, Pizarro was responsible for creating 31 encomiendas, from Jayanca in the north to Santa in the south, including some highland provinces such as Huamachuco, Cajamarca, and Chachapoyas. Despite the existence of the encomienda system, before 1550 direct contacts between the native populations and the Spaniards were infrequent on the north coast (Ramírez 1986: 17-48).

The encomiendas were about the monopoly over indigenous labour because the indigenous people were obligated to pay tribute to the encomendero (de la Puente 1992:178-179). What they used to produce for the Inca, they were now asked to pay as taxes to the encomendero, in the form of products and personal services. Furthermore, they were forced to pay the Catholic priests, the state officials, the main indigenous chiefs (caciques), and to pay for *obras pías* to support hospitals and churches (Espinoza Soriano 1974:93; Ramírez 1986:81-82). Despite these changes, the traditional chiefs still held the main role organizing the labour and distributing the land plots in the communities. At the beginning of the encomienda system indigenous labour was unpaid (de la Puente 1992:179-187). During the first decades of the Colonial period the indigenous people suffered multiple abuses at the hand of the encomenderos (de la Puente 1992:212-220). With a monopoly over indigenous labour, the encomenderos amassed economic wealth by selling the surplus from agricultural production and "renting out" indigenous labour. With this wealth and the support they received from the Spanish aristocracy in America and the Catholic authorities, the encomenderos became very powerful in Colonial society (Ramírez 1986:17) to the point that, during the 16th century, the encomenderos controlled colonial society. They were the only members of the town councils to control indigenous people, the land, and commerce (Salas 2004:80). On the Peruvian north, there

were cases in which the encomendero had a say in choosing a cacique who would be favourable to him[7] (Espinoza Soriano 1974:138; Rostworowski 1961:14).

In 1542, the Spanish Nuevas Leyes (New Laws) were introduced to organize the indigenous tribute in the encomiendas and to curb the greed of the encomenderos. According to these new laws, the indigenous people became the responsibility of the crown rather than the encomenderos. The laws forbade the creation of new encomiendas, the ability to inherit existing ones, and regulated the indigenous people payment of tribute to the crown. However, the encomenderos disputed and opposed those rules, eventually revolting, which made it impossible to apply these new laws. The issue was solved in 1549 with the introduction of specific regulations establishing a limit to the encomenderos' power and to the tribute indigenous people had to pay in goods and personal services. One of these regulations was the creation of the tasas or visitas, which were periodic visits to the communities to conduct a census and to evaluate their capacity to produce goods to pay as tribute to the encomendero. It was a tool to try to stop the greediness of the encomenderos, but also to know the production capacity of each community (de la Puente 1992:23, 181-188; Ramírez 1986: 35). Because of these regulations, the encomenderos could no longer use free indigenous labour. As a result, to ensure they had enough indigenous labour for their economic enterprises, the encomenderos started to use the mita. This institution used forced labour but paid a "symbolic" daily wage to the indigenous people (de la Puente 1992:16,183; Stern 1986:82-85). The indigenous people had to work for the encomendero following the mita system. Some people were exempt from the colonial mita and paying tribute, including the main caciques, the indigenous assistant of the priest, the officials of the indigenous' *cabildo* (council town), artisans, women heads of household, and *forasteros* (people foreign to the community) (de la Puente 1992: 188; Stern 1986:93).

[7] With the same purpose, others Spanish authorities such as the corregidores and visitors also had a say in the cacicazgo succesions (Noack 2003:216-217).

The life of the people doing the colonial mita (*mitayos*) was hard. The encomendero sought to generate as much income as possible, so they required long workdays and demanded high production rates. In addition, in some cases. the indigenous peoples brought their relatives with them, who were then expected to work without pay. The salary of the mita was not enough to cover living expenses and to pay tribute. For this reason, members of indigenous communities were also forced to enter in commercial transactions with the encomendero to buy food at inflated prices. To make things worse, workers often had to wait for a month before they were paid (Stern 1986: 84-88).

Unlike the Inca mita, in the Colonial mita system the indigenous population was paid for work performed for the encomenderos and later for no-encomenderos. However, while the Inca mita system covered food and expenses, the colonial mita did not. What people needed had to be bought at inflated prices from the encomendero. Both mitas required the temporal relocation of people to the place where they were needed (Ramírez 1986; Stern 1986).

3.3.2 Reducciones

During the rule of the viceroy Francisco de Toledo,1569-1581 (Stern 1986:76), another important change affected the lives of indigenous people. Toledo regulated the indigenous tribute and changed drastically the settlement pattern of the native population. Indigenous men between 18 and 50 years old became tributary Indians and were required to pay a tribute. There were some exceptions to this rule, as mentioned previously. Populations scattered across the territory were forced to move to a few settlements called reducciones. The reducciones were villages designed by the Spaniards as checkerboard cities with a central main square and the main church facing this square (Espinoza

Soriano 1971:35; Castañeda 2013:5-6). It was believed nucleating indigenous populations would facilitate their conversion to the Catholic faith (Ramírez 1996:30). However, there were three main goals behind the concentration of the indigenous population in reducciones: to better control the indigenous population and avoid revolts, to make tribute collection easier, and to free land previously occupied by indigenous communities so they could be used for Spaniards and criollos commercial purposes (obrajes, estancias, haciendas, and mining) (de la Puente 1992:174; Espinoza Soriano 1971:35; Espinoza Soriano 1974:90,141; Ramírez 1986:46, 1996:30-31).

In the reducciones, the head of the municipal administration was the mayor (*alcalde*), and the cacique was who governed a group of people with a shared ethnic origin (ayllu/pachaca) in the community (Sala i vila 1996:74). In theory, each reducción would have enough surrounding land for community purposes (grazing and cultivation) (Espinoza Soriano 1973:93; Ramírez 1986:74). Under Spanish law, the indigenous people were legally minors, consequently they had only the usufructuary rights over their family plots in the reducción and over their communal lands (Ramírez 1986:105). However, there were exceptions: for example, caciques and indigenous peoples owning plots of land in Trujillo during the second half of the sixteenth century (Castañeda 2013) or communal lands that could be sold under certain circumstances (Ramírez 1986:146).

This forced displacement of indigenous population to reducciones had profound effects on the local society, as people had to leave their ancestral lands, settlements, and a way of life which had been mostly self-sufficient up to that point (de la Puente 1992:174-175; Stern 1986:4, 77). The forced displacement in the northern highlands of Peru also profoundly weakened key social and political institutions such as the ayllus/pachacas and guarangas (Espinoza Soriano 1974:91).

3.3.3 Political organization during the Colonial period: *República de Españoles* and *República de Indios*

The Spanish created two political and judicial colonial structures, the *República de Españoles* (Republic of Spaniards) and the *República de Indios* (Republic of Indigenous People*)*. The first one was created to deal with all the issues related to the Spaniards in America and the second to deal with issues related to local indigenous peoples. The latter was dependent on the former, and the activities from both were complementary (Pease 1988:105).

Each República had a long list of officials with different hierarchies and salaries, which created a numerous aristocracy from both sides - the indigenous and the Spaniards - living at the expenses of the indigenous tribute. Each República had a cabildo: the Spanish and Indigenous cabildos. The head of the República was the *corregidor* or governor, two for each province, one Spanish governor and one Indigenous governor. The Spanish corregidor was the representative of the crown in the province and was the highest executive and judicial authority named by the viceroy. Among the members of the cabildos there were the *regidor* (alderman), the *alcalde* (mayor), the *alguacil mayor* (policeman), and their respective lieutenants (Ramírez 1986:50, Stern 1986:92-93). Participating in the two Repúblicas was another important position in the colonial system: the *protector de naturales* (the protector of natives). Under the Spanish law, indigenous peoples were minors in need of protection and were represented in legal issues by the protector de naturales (Stern 1986:98).

3.3.4 Sierra

The administrative area in which the litigation under study took place was the province of Huamachuco, which was part of the *corregimiento* of Cajamarca, Huamachuco y Huambos. The corregimiento was the area governed by a corregidor (Espinoza Soriano 1971:26), that is the judge and head of the judicial system in the corregimiento (Lohmann 2001). Consequently, in the trial analyzed here, several of the manuscripts were signed by the corregidor based on the *relaciones* (accounts or reports) given to him by the litigants. Above in status to the corregidor were the Real Audiencia at the Ciudad de los Reyes and the viceroy (Lohmann 2001). The corregimiento of Cajamarca, Huamachuco y Huambos was created by the Spaniards in 1565 and it was comprised of three provinces: Cajamarca, Huamachuco, and Huambos. The corregidor resided in the city of San Antonio de Cajamarca, capital of the province of Cajamarca. He had two lieutenants (*teniente de corregidor*) to govern the other two provinces: one who resided in the city of San Agustín de Huamachuco, capital of the province of Huamachuco, governing this province, and another who resided in the city of San Juan Bautista de los Huambos, capital of the province of Huambos, governing this province. Curiously enough, the teniente corregidor of Huamachuco also governed the town of Simbal, which from the first years of the seventeenth century was administratively part of the corregimiento of Trujillo (Espinoza Soriano 1971:9, 56).

The province of Huamachuco had six territorial sub-divisions called *términos*. Each of these términos had a capital town and had originally been founded as a reducción. The capitals were: San Agustín de Huamachuco (founded as reducción in 1565, previously an Inca town), San Nicolás de Cajabamba (founded in 1572), Santiago de La Lucma (founded in 1565), San Pedro y San Pablo de Usquil (founded in 1565), La Pura y Limpia Concepción de Otusco (founded in 1572), and Santiago de Chuco (founded in 1565). Each town had a cabildo (city council). San Juan de Simbal (founded in 1572), although legally part of the province of Trujillo, was also part of the province of Huamachuco

(Espinoza Soriano 1971:24-35). Simbal was not only the frontier between the province of Huamachuco (corregimiento of Cajamarca, Huamachuco y Huambos) and the corregimiento of Trujillo, but also the frontier between the chaupiyunga and quechua ecological zones (Zeballos Quiñones 1992:200). The litigation studied here took place in the context of this complex administrative background.

The establishment of the reducción system around 1565 marked the end of the Inca territorial organization of the Huamachuco province due to the concentration of the scattered population into the different reducción-towns (Espinoza Soriano 1974:91, 114). The Spaniards kept the political organization of guarangas and pachacas but not their territorial organization. The continuity of the guaranga system with its caciques was an important tool for gathering tribute and organizing the colonial mita. Six guarangas appeared for the province of Huamachuco during a tribute inspection conducted by *visitador* Gregorio González de Cuenca in 1567, and another signed by viceroy Toledo in 1574 (Espinoza Soriano 1974:32). Though the reducción system marked the end of the Inca‘s territorial organization of the province, it was not the direct end of the political organization of guarangas and pachacas, as will become clear later.

Chapter 4

4 Manuscript *Cacicazgo de la guaranga de los indios mitmas yungas de Huamachuco*

4.1 Presentation: Main characteristics of the manuscript

"Titulo de Don Pedro Xalcaguaman sobre el Cacicazgo de la guaranga de los indios mitmas yungas de Huamachuco" is the last sentence of the manuscript analyzed here. Interestingly, this sentence is written upside down at the bottom of the last page, suggesting that it was previously part of a title page of a separate document included in the trial that was later re-used in this new document (Figure 7). I have chosen a fragment of this phrase as the title of the document because it effectively summarizes the manuscript's content: *Cacicazgo de la guaranga de los indios mitmas yungas de Huamachuco* (Cacicazgo of the guaranga of the indigenous mitmas yungas of Huamachuco). This document is a bundle of 50 folios written on both sides of an unfinished litigation regarding a leadership (cacicazgo) succession in the northern highlands of Peru. It has not yet been determined if the document is complete or incomplete. The bundle is kept in the ARLL, Trujillo, Peru. The bundle of manuscripts (or legajo in Spanish) compiles almost 70 legal documents from 1588 to 1658, and some copies of documents from 1585. It is consecutively numbered from page 1 to 46, excluding the empty pages, which are numbered in the transcription provided here.

While the physical condition of the manuscript is good, what makes it difficult to read is the procesal encadenada style of handwritting used by several of the authors. In addition, the manuscript has information gaps and ambiguities, and it mentions previous litigations and other documents that are not included in the legajo, making it harder to read and interpret. The process of studying such a complex manuscript has highlighted "the

indeterminacy of meaning in our sources," challenging us to "raise our tolerance for ambiguity" (Burns 2010:18).

The manuscript is a rich but also fragmentary description of more than 73 years of litigation regarding a leadership succession of the cacicazgo of the guaranga of the indigenous mitimaes yungas of the province of Huamachuco. The litigation also dealt with the cacicazgo of Simbal, located in the chaupiyunga of the Moche river. This litigation continued beyond the lives of its main protagonists. The first, who initiated the litigation, was Pedro Xulcaguaman (or Xalcaguaman, or Cajahuaman) who was the cacique (chieftain) of the guaranga of the indigenous mitmas yungas of the province of Huamachuco (f. 41r). The other litigant was Geronimo Ninasquipe, who was cacique of the indigenous chaupiyungas of Simbal. Though these two caciques are the most prominent figures, the manuscript also contains information on Pedro Xulcaguaman's older brother, Don Juan Garcia Chumbinamo, who was the previous cacique of the guaranga of the indigenous mitimaes yungas of the province of Huamachuco. These additional documents were important to the litigation as proof of the right of inheritance of Pedro Xulcaguaman to the cacicazgo (Figures 8 and 9).

The documents in this legajo correspond to different kinds of legal writings called *peticiones* (petitions), *relaciones* (accounts or reports), *probanzas* (evidence or proof), *títulos* (legal documents designating a cacique), and *notificaciones* (notifications of resolutions) (Espinoza Soriano 1974:118). These legal documents usually include the place and date of creation of the manuscript (at the beginning and at the end), the notary's signature, which was the indispensable indicator of legality at the time (Burns 2010), followed by the signatures of the person or representative asking for the document and the witnesses. In the records of the trial are the interests and testimonies of several people, including caciques of different ranks, their legal representatives, protectores de naturales, notaries, indigenous witnesses, Spanish witnesses, corregidores, and viceroys.

This manuscript is important and valuable for various reasons, including the early date of some of its sections (from the end of the 16th century to the beginning of the 17th century). Although the trial began in 1604, the legajo includes earlier copies and documents. Therefore, the information contained in the legajo covers more than the lapse of time of the trial, which was from 1604 to 1658. Secondly, some documents date back to less than 100 years after the Spanish invasion, documenting the immediate social changes that resulted from the colonization. Thirdly, in some cases, from these early manuscripts, it is possible to obtain information that predates the Spanish invasion, with references to the Inca Empire. Fourthly, the second half of the 16th century marked an important period of socio-political change in the region as indigenous populations were adapting to the reducción system. A direct consequence of the imposition of this system was the cacicazgo litigation analyzed here. The indigenous population under the rule of one cacique was sent to different reducciones ruled by other caciques, which was the root cause of this cacicazgo litigation. Fifthly, the point of view and perception of the social processes described in the manuscripts by the different participants deserves attention. Finally, and as we will see in the next chapter, the document is a small but significant contribution to our general knowledge of the area, its archaeology, its history, and our understanding of the social processes that took place there.

The manuscript can be divided into two main blocks of information. The first block is composed of the lawsuit itself, with several exchanges of information between the two main parties in a relatively short and consecutive lapse of time during the year 1604. The second block includes the additional documents pertaining to the lawsuit. These documents were added as proof as part of the lawsuit. Some of those documents are originals, while others are copies, and the information is not organized in chronological order but interwoven into different parts of the legajo. To help future scholars, this chapter provides a summary of the litigation, and an overview of the issues mentioned in the manuscript in chronological order. An annex accompanies this thesis with a brief

presentation in Spanish of the almost 70 legal documents that chronicle this trial following the order in which they appear in the legajo, the Spanish transcription of the entire document, and a facsimile of the entire manuscript. The main objective here, is to make this important manuscript available to the public, and to maximize its potential as a source of information for future scholars.

Figure 7: The last sentence of the document, written upside down on the last page. At the bottom, written in light ink, is a text that was possibly added later (f. 50v).

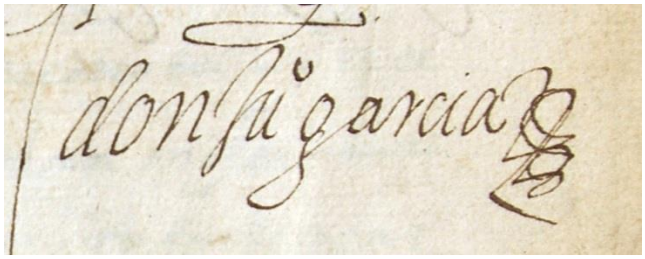

Figure 8: Signature of the cacique don Juan Garcia Chumbinamo. There is no signature of Pedro Xulcaguaman because he used a translator to communicate in Spanish (f. 8r).

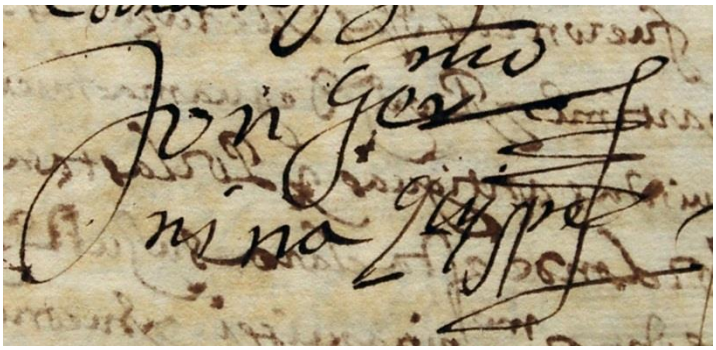

Figure 9: Signature of the cacique don Geronimo Ninaquispe (f. 43v).

4.2 Summary of the legajo

Like the flashback technique used in movies, the legajo has a fractured narrative that does not follow a chronological order. The structure of the legajo is like a journey in time: it begins in 1603 and goes on to 1604, then back to 1588 and 1589, just to return to the year 1604, and then back to 1585, and so on, until the end in 1658. The manuscript has its own logic of time, which becomes easier to understand when it is conceptualized in terms of a fractured narrative. This fractured narrative is one of the main characteristics of the manuscript that is also as valuable as its different type of handwriting, its information, its authors and main figures. For this reason, this summary will follow the chronological order in which the documents appear in the legajo.

The trial was initiated in the city of San Agustin de Huamachuco, on November 12, 1604, by the protector de naturales Luis de Eguino (LDE), on behalf of cacique Pedro Xulcaguaman (PX) (f. 19r, 41r), claiming that PX was receiving only half of his salary as cacique. Immediately after that date, a legal battle began between PX (and his representative) and the other party of this litigation, cacique Geronimo Ninaquispe (GN)

and his representative Juan Alonso Trujillo (JAT). They disputed the right to govern as cacique the guaranga of the indigenous mitimaes yungas of the province of Huamachuco; on occasion, the cacicazgo of the indigenous chaupiyungas of Simbal is also mentioned. Beyond the sociopolitical advantages associated with the position of cacique, the position also allowed them to benefit economically from the salary and farms assigned to the cacicazgo. The legal documents contain information regarding some of the family members of both parties. Unlike GN, PX presented documents and information regarding his father and older brother to prove his inheritance rights to the cacicazgo. In addition, at the end of the legajo, one of GN's descendants, a grandson, is mentioned.

The legajo starts with additional original documents, which prove the right of PX to the cacicazgo. The first document is the título of "principal cacique of the guaranga of indigenous mitimaes of the province of Huamachuco"[8] issued by viceroy don Luis de Velasco to don PX on August 26 of 1603 (f. 1r-1v). A título was a legal document issued by the viceroy or the Real Audiencia designating a cacique based on the proofs presented by the different candidates to the cacicazgo (Espinoza Soriano 1974:118). The viceroy and the Real Audiencia were the only authorities allowed to issue títulos for caciques, and the corregidores were the only officials allowed to make *informaciones* (research) and probanzas (evidence or proof) regarding the interested candidates' rights to the cacicazgo (Espinoza Soriano 1974:119). From the middle of the 16th century, caciques placed *don* and *doña* – prefixes denoting high social status given to the members of the Spanish and criollo nobility - before their names. Those nobility titles were granted providing that the caciques had been baptized and had taken a Christian name (Espinoza Soriano 1974:125). The título of cacique also mentions the rights of the cacique to receive a salary and to benefit from farms stipulated on the assessment of tributes and tributary Indians (tasa). In the province of Huamachuco, there had been two important

[8] "cacique principal de la dicha guaranga de los dichos indios mitimaes de la dicha provincia de guamachuco" (f1r:29-30).

recent tasas: one issued in 1567 by Gregorio Gonzalez Cuenca, and the other issued in 1574 ordered by the viceroy Francisco de Toledo (Espinoza Soriano 1974:32). The document probably refers to the latest tasa. The salary of the caciques was paid from the tribute collection (Espinoza Soriano 1974:93, Ramírez 1986:81-82).

The arguments put forward by PX are based on his inheritance rights. Both his father (don Juan Chumbinamo) and his oldest brother (don Juan Garcia Chumbinamo) had been caciques. After his brother died, he claimed to be the legitimate heir to the cacicazgo. Immediately after the título of PX, the manuscript contains a document describing his cacicazgo inauguration ceremony (*ceremonia de posesión de cacicazgo*) (f. 2r), which occurred in the city of Cajabamba on January 25, 1604. This type of ceremony, held after the título was issued, was essential to govern (f. 1v:10-11). The purpose of this ceremony was to recognize and make public the título of cacique in the province (Espinoza Soriano 1974:121). The ceremony meant the takeover ("*toma de posesión*") of the cacique office. The corregidor don Joan de Lijalde supervised the ceremony in the case of PX.

What follows is a series of original documents, issued on January 25, 1604, regarding the ability of PX to govern without a tutor. PX presented eight witnesses to prove his ability to govern by himself, five of whom were caciques and principals, and three, Spaniards. The witnesses unanimously[9] declared that Pedro Xulcaguaman "had the ability to administrate and govern by himself his curacazgo and guaranga"[10]. At that time, in issues related to cacicazgos, the declarations of the witnesses were taken all together and not individually (Espinoza Soriano 1974:118). Finally, on the same day, the corregidor approved the petition of PX and authorized him to govern by himself. He also ordered to send a notification regarding his decision to the governor of the guaranga of the

[9] "unanimes" (f. 3r:10)

[10] "y tiene abilidad para por si solo gobernar y admynistrar su cacicazgo y guaranga" (f. 3r:12-14)

indigenous mitimaes yungas Domyngo Lozano (f. 3v-4r). All this happened in 1604, when Pedro Xulcaguaman was approximately 19 years old and the witnesses stated that he was "already a married man with children" [11].

The legajo then contains attached documentation that proves the right to the cacicazgo ofPX's older brother, don Juan Garcia Chumbinamo. To include this information into the trial was a strategy to enforce the inheritance right to the cacicazgo of PX as the legitimate successor. These documents are originals. Surprisingly, the document also mentions that Juan Garcia Chumbinamo had also had issues with his cacique's salary. He was also claiming not to have received the totality of his salary as a cacique. It shows that the roots of the problem regarding the cacicazgo and the salary predate Pedro Xulcaguaman's case because his brother had had the same problem in the past. Another attached document is the título of cacique and the cacicazgo's inauguration ceremony of Juan Garcia Chumbinamo. The título was issued on December 20, 1588 by viceroy don Fernando de Torres y Portugal (f. 5r-5v). Immediately after comes a document regarding the ceremony of his cacicazgo inauguration (f. 6r). The ceremony was held in Huamachuco on February 4, 1589, under the supervision of the corregidor Gutierres Laso de la Vega.

What follow are other documents pertaining to PX. The events related in this section predate the year 1604, to a period when PX was approximately 14 years old, so he was a minor and not able to govern. All these documentations are copies. They are presented as evidence of PX's blood ties with the previous caciques (his older brother Juan Garcia Chumbinamo, and his father). In this instance, PX was requested to present witnesses to testify that he was the legitimate son of Juan Chumbinamo (father). The witnesses

[11] "es ya hombre casado y con hijos" (f. 3r:14-15).

confirmed that PX was effectively the legitimate son of Juan Chumbinamo and "doña Beatriz" but he was a minor so unable to govern. It was decided by the corregidor of Huamachuco, Alvaro de Noveria[12], that PX had the inheritance right to govern the cacicazgo but with a tutor, who would receive half of the salary as it was the custom. However, the corregidores did not have the authority to nominate a cacique or to issue a título (Espinoza Soriano 1974:120). For this reason, the corregidor stated that PX "brings from the Lord viceroy of these kingdoms the confirmation of the profession of cacique of the mentioned guaranga"[13]. The confirmation of the corregidor's decision by viceroy Luis de Velasco came five years later, in 1603, and this document appears first in the legajo. The "principal" Juan Castillo ("*indio principal*") offered himself to be the tutor and the corregidor accepted him as the tutor of PX. On August 29,1598, the corregidor don Alvaro de Noreña Figueroa designated PX as cacique (which was not the legal procedure at that time), while also nominating a tutor to govern on his behalf and ordering the distribution of the salary. After this unusual designation of cacique by the corregidor, and while they were waiting for the confirmation of the designation by the viceroy, the cacicazgo inauguration ceremony was held in Huamachuco on August 30, 1598 (f. 11v-12v).

The following block of information in the legajo is composed of originals documents regarding Pedro Xulcaguaman as a cacique in 1604. The documents perhaps reflect the first legal actions of Pedro Xulcaguaman as cacique, which were to name a representative, the protector de naturales, and to claim through his representative the salary of cacique, or half of it (f. 17r-19r). The lawsuit begins on folio 19r of the transcription, with exchanges of information between the two main parties over a relatively short period in 1604. At that time, the other party, GN (f. 19v), appears in the

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[12] The personal names follow the spelling of the manuscripts, for instance the name of the corregidor appears as Alvaro de Noveria or as Alvaro de Noreña Figueroa.

[13] "trayga confirmacion del señor visorrey destos rreynos del tal offº de tal cacique de la dha guaranga" (f. 12r:15-17)

trial, as well as other stakeholders. Most of the communication and exchange of information in this trial was between the representatives of the parties involved, JAT on behalf of GN, and LDE (and later Domingo Olascoaga) representing PX.

When the corregidor Antonio de Noboa ordered to notify the governor of the province (don Agustin de Carabajal) of the salary's claim of PX, the governor responded saying that "there has been a dispute between said don Pedro Xulcaguaman and don Geronimo Ninaquispe and said don Geronimo has been paid half of the salary here"[14]. In this exchange of information between the parties, GN attached legal documents to prove his right to the cacicazgo. All these documents are copies and include the título of cacique, an account of GN's cacicazgo inauguration ceremony (f. 22r-25v), and a power of attorney to four persons to legally represent him (f. 26r-28v).

GN's título of cacique was issued on May 29, 1585 by the Real Audiencia (f. 22r-24r). His cacicazgo inauguration ceremony was held in Trujillo on August 22 of 1585, at the house of Trujillo corregidor Frutuoso de Ulloa. This was unusual because those ceremonies were usually held on the main square (or in front of churches) of the principal town of the province where the cacique would eventually rule (Espinoza Soriano 1974:121).

The next document is a letter by GN, authorizing four people to act as his legal representatives. He mentioned that he authorized these four people to legally represent him as a group or individually, and that if one of them started a legal procedure, any of

[14] "a abido pleyto Enttre El dho don P° Xulcaguaman y don Gmo ninaquispe y el dho don gmo a cobrado aqui la mitad" (f. 19v:15-19). It could be referring to a dispute or a legal action.

the others could continue or complete it[15]. His representatives were: Juan Alonso Trujillo, Luis Fernandez de Santiago Campanero, Agustin Carvajal (the indigenous governor of Huamachuco province), and Andres Quispe (his nephew). This document was issued in Trujillo on February 26, 1604.

What follows is a series of exchanges between the parties, and the presentation of evidence to prove their arguments. However, the corregidor Antonio de Noboa could not resolve the litigation. Eventually, LDE (representing PX) claimed that the corregidor did not have the authority to resolve the problem and requested to send the case to the Real Audiencia, which the corregidor agreed to do, giving the parties six months to present personally in the Real Audiencia to continue with the lawsuit (f. 36r-38r). Neither party went to the Real Audiencia (f. 48v). Then, there is a 54-year hiatus in the manuscript, when nothing seems to have happened.

A series of documents included in the legajo were produced in 1658. In a document from February 2, 1658, the protector de naturales Domingo Olascoaga requested PX's cacique salary to Salvador Solano, corregidor of Cajamarca, Huamachuco y Huambos, claiming that PX had been governing the cacicazgo for more than 54 years without receiving his salary (f. 48r). In addition, he mentioned that PX was willing to go to the Ciudad de los Reyes to put an end to this litigation. Consequently, he and PX were requesting that the corregidor find the descendants of GN, who had passed away, in order for the descendants to go to the Real Audiencia to end the litigation. The corregidor ordered a public *pregón* (a shouted public announcement) in Castilian and Quechua (Espinoza

[15] "a todos quatro juntamente y a cada uno dellos por si ynsolidun con que lo que El uno comensare El otro lo pueda de mediar feneser y acabar" (f. 26r:15-19)

Soriano 1974:119), in Simbal, calling for "any of Geronimo Ninaquispe's heirs" but also for "any indigenous person who claims to have a right to the cacicazgo"[16].

The most recent document in the legajo was issued on March 31,1658. It mentions that the pregón was delivered on a Sunday in front of Simbal's church and that the people congregated there mentioned that there was a grandson of GN called Juan Quispe. They said that: "they wanted and still want that said Don Juan Quispe be the cacique and governor of the town of Simbal"[17]. It therefore seems from this last document that the litigation was ended by a decision made by the indigenous population of Simbal. On their behalf, four people signed the document: the alcalde Juan Bernabe, Diego Quispe, Pedro Lescano, and the notary of the cabildo Pedro Marcos Gonzalez.

Assuming that this litigation was truly ended with this public decision and that no other documents pertaining to this case exist, it would seem that the Ninaquispe family won this legal battle. However, what is missing is a confirmation by the Spanish authorities of the legal right of Juan Quispe to be the cacique. Indeed, there is no trace of a document issued by the corregidor or viceroy, or any mention of his cacicazgo inauguration ceremony. Consequently, we cannot know exactly what happened after the date of the last document in the legajo.

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[16] "mando a qualesquiera de los herederos de Don geronimo ninaquispi [...] o qualquiera yndio que pretendiere tener derecho al casicasgo" (f. 50r:4-6).

[17] "querian y quieren que sea u casique y gobernador de este pueblo de simbal El dicho don Juan Quispe" (f. 50v:14-16).

4.3 Events mentioned in the manuscript in chronological order

1. Before 1585: Geronimo Condorquispe, commander of the Huamachuco province was the cacique of all the principals and indigenous yungas.

2. 1585: After Geronimo Condorquispe passed away, GN asked the Real Audiencia for the título of "cacique principal de los indios Chaupiyungas de Simbal".

3. May 29, 1585. The Real Audiencia gave GN the título of "cacique principal de los indios chaupiyungas de Simbal". Ciudad de los Reyes.

4. August 22, 1585. Cacicazgo inauguration ceremony for GN. Trujillo.

5. November 14, 1588. Antonio de Vega, Public Notary, made a copy of the título and the cacicazgo inauguration ceremony for GN. Trujillo.

6. Before December 20, 1588. Juan Chumbinamo (oldest son of Juan Chumbinamo, later appearing as Juan Garcia Chumbinamo), cacique of the guaranga of mitimaes yungas of the Province of Huamachuco, made a petition to the Real Audiencia to confirm him as the legitimate heir of this cacicazgo.

7. December 20, 1588. The viceroy don Fernando de Torres y Portugal gave Juan Garcia Chumbinamo the título of "Cacique de la guaranga de los Indios mitimaes Yungas de toda la Provincia de Huamachuco". Ciudad de los Reyes.

8. February 4, 1589. Cacicazgo inauguration ceremony for Juan Garcia Chumbinamo. Huamachuco.

9. January 12, 1590. Juan Garcia Chumbinamo, main cacique of the guaranga mitimaes of the province of Huamachuco, made a petition to the Real Audiencia to enforce his título of cacique and receive his salary. The Real Audiencia responded positively.

10. November 23, 1591. In response to a relación (report or account) issued by Juan Garcia Chumbinamo, the viceroy don Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza ordered to pay him the salary of the "Cacique Principal de la guaranga de los indios mitimaes yungas de la provincia de Huamachuco", according with the tasa of Huamachuco. Besides, the viceroy mentioned that if GN wanted the cacicazgo he should present proof of his right to have it.

11. July 29, 1592. Don Juan Garcia Chumbinamo presented the previous document (issued in November 23, 1591) to Captain Francisco de Caceres, corregidor of the province of Huamachuco. The corregidor ordered to pay a cacique salary to Juan Garcia Chumbinamo. Huamachuco.

12. August 1, 1596. Don Jhosepe de Aguero, corregidor of the province of Huamachuco, started an investigation on the will and heir of Juan Chumbinamo (father). Huamachuco.

13. August 28, 1598. Don PX, "cacique principal de la guaranga de los indios mitimas yungas de la provincia de Huamachuco", made a petition to don Alvaro de Noveria, corregidor of the province, proving his filiation with Juan Chumbinamo and Juan Garcia Chumbinamo, and his right to be the successor in the cacicazgo. PX was son of Juan Chumbinamo and younger brother of Juan Garcia Chumbinamo. The corregidor requested PX proof of this. He also requested the presence of the governor

of the province when PX presents his proof. On the same day, the Notary Blas de Alcantara Romero notified governor don Agustin Caravajal of the petition issued by PX.

14. August 29, 1598. Don PX presented three witnesses (Juan Alonso Bravo, Felipe Brizeño, and Pedro de Chaves) to the corregidor to prove his legitimate right to the cacicazgo as heir. The witnesses' testimonies revealed that PX was a minor (around 14 years old). The same day, don Juan de Castillo, principal of the province, requested to be the legal tutor of PX. The response was positive. The corregidor don Alvaro de Noreña declared PX cacique. Huamachuco.

15. August 30, 1598. Cacicazgo inauguration ceremony of PX. Huamachuco.

16. October 29, 1602. The viceroy don Luis de Velasco replied to a petition from GN who was claiming not to have received the entire salary of cacique. GN complained that he was receiving only half of his salary and that Juan Chumbinamo was wrongly receiving the other half. In response to GN's petition, the viceroy ordered to conduct an investigation on the cacicazgo.

17. August 26, 1603. Viceroy don Luis de Velasco gave PX the título of "Cacique de la guaranga de los mitimaes yungas de la provincia de Huamachuco". He also ordered to pay half of the cacique salary to PX while he was still a minor to govern, and to pay the other half of the cacique salary to his tutor.

18. January 25, 1604. Second cacicazgo inauguration ceremony for PX. Cajabamba. The same day, Joan de Lixalde, corregidor of the province, asked PX to present information regarding his ability to govern without a tutor. PX presented eight witnesses who testified in his favour and stated his ability to govern because he was

already "a married man and with children" [18]. The corregidor Lixalde recognized that PX was able to govern without a tutor and that he should receive the entire salary of cacique. The notary Domyngo Benitez notified Domyngo Lozano, governor of the guaranga of the mitimaes yungas, of the corregidor's decision to authorize PX to govern without tutor.

19. February 16, 1604. Geronimo Ninaquispe requested a copy of his título of cacique to Cristoval de Morales Melgarejo, a notary of Trujillo. This would be a copy of a copy of his título, made on November 14, 1588, since the original título, issued on May 25, 1585, is not included in the legajo. The same day, GN requested that another notary of Trujillo, Gaspar de Espinosa Gusman, produce a power of attorney for four people to act in his behalf and represent him legally.

20. November 12, 1604. The protector de naturales LDE, on behalf of PX, presented a petition to Antonio de Naba, corregidor of Huamachuco, to receive the payment of PX's salary. The corregidor Noboa notified the governor of the province, Agustin Carabajal, of LDE's petition, and asked him to send information regarding the situation. Huamachuco.

21. November 18, 1604. PX gave a legal authorization to LDE to collect his salary.

22. November 22, 1604. When the governor Agustin de Carvajal was notified by the notary Espinossa, he mentioned that there was a dispute between PX and GN, since GN was receiving half of the cacique salary (the same was likely true for PX). Corregidor Noboa ordered to send a notification of what the governor said to GN or

[18] "es ya hombre casado y con hijos" (f. 3r:14-15).

his attorney. The notary Geronimo de Espinossa notified two of GN's representatives. On the same day, LDE presented a petition, on behalf of PX, replying to what the governor said and requesting again the salary owed to PX. Again, the corregidor ordered GN or his representatives to be notified of LDE's petition and send a response. Huamachuco.

23. November 24, 1604. On behalf of GN, JAT sent a petition to the corregidor Noboa explaining the reason why GN was the right cacique for the "guaranga de los indios mitimaes yungas de la provincia". The corregidor ordered a notification of JAT's petition be sent to LDE. Huamachuco.

24. November 26, 1604. On behalf of PX, LDE made a petition to corregidor Noboa, responding to JAT's petition of November 24, 1604. The corregidor sent a notification of the response to GN. On behalf of GN, JAT replied on the same day. The corregidor sent the notification of that document to LDE and requested a response from him. Huamachuco.

25. December 1, 1604. LDE received the previous notification and responded to it. He complained that the corregidor did not have enough authority to deal with this lawsuit and requested that the trial be moved to the Real Audiencia in Ciudad de los Reyes. The corregidor accepted LDE's proposal, sent the trial's documents to the viceroy, and notified both parties of the change. On that day, JAT received the notification and replied asking for a signed testimony of all that had happened in the trial.

26. December 6, 1604. The corregidor complied with JAT's request and notified GN. Otuzco. The same day, but in the obraje of Sinsicap, GN and the corregidor of Trujillo, Felipe de Lascano, requested the notary of Trujillo, Martin Perez de Aguirre, a copy of the GN's título of cacique and a copy of the document describing his cacicazgo inauguration ceremony.

27. December 8, 1604. GN appointednotary Martin Perez de Aguirre to represent him and his case to the corregidor of Huamachuco, Antonio Noboa. GN presented copies of his título of cacique and the document of his cacicazgo inauguration ceremony to Martin Perez de Aguirre. Simbal.

28. There are no documents between December 8, 1604, and February 7, 1658.

29. February 7, 1658. The protector de naturales Domingo Olascoaga on behalf of PX presented a petition to the corregidor Salvador Solano asking for the payment of PX's salary. Given that neither of the parties appeared in the Ciudad de los Reyes, the trial had remained unresolved. In a petition, Olascoaga asked the corregidor to look for descendants of GN in Simbal who could travel to Ciudad de los Reyes. The same day, the corregidor sent a notification to Simbal, asking for any successor of GN or anyone interested in his cacicazgo.

30. March 31, 1658. In Simbal, the notary, Pedro Marcos Gonzales, read the previous notification in front of the church. The people congregated there said that there was a grandson of Geronimo Ninaquispe called don Juan Quispe. They wanted him to be their cacique. This is the most recent document in the manuscript.

Chapter 5

5 Socio-political organization in Huamachuco (during the first decade of the 17th century)

Generally speaking, the litigation case analyzed here deals with what remained of the indigenous system of socio-political organization in the Peruvian Northern Highland of Huamachuco area from the end of the 16th century to the middle of the 17th century. The political organization of a society is one of the key archaeological and historical topics necessary to understand the human past. In this regard, the litigation is particularly interesting because it documents the different ways the socio-political organization of the Andes and of the Spanish monarchy interacted in the colonies. The trial analyzed here therefore explores the interaction of two cacicazgos during what Saignes (1987) called the "long century", the period during the government of the viceroys Toledo and La Palata (1570-1690). This "long century" was fundamental in the consolidation of the new colonial society (Saignes 1987:140). The trial also reflects the different interests of each party, and the different levels of understanding the reality of each other.

It is not an easy task to reconstruct ancient socio-political systems archaeologically or historically. The socio-political context of Huamachuco during the lapse of time covered by the trial was characterized by deep and complex changes, some of which were from the Inca period. When the Spanish invaded, the local indigenous population had not completely recovered from, nor adapted to, the Inca conquest. Thus, at the end of the 16th century and beginning of the 17th century, the indigenous population was resisting and adjusting to a multiplicity of changes. For example, they were learning how to navigate the colonial legal system and its authorities and how to defend their indigenous political organization, their land, and their traditions.

By 1595, GN was also participating, as the cacique of Simbal, in a land litigation against the encomendera Florencia de Escobar (or Florencia de Mora)[19]. One year later after the trial analyzed here, the corregidor of the province of Cajamarca, Huamachuco and Huambos, Antonio de Noboa, was dealing with another cacicazgo succession litigation. In 1605 he was leading a trial over the cacicazgo succession of another of the six guarangas of the Huamachuco province, the guaranga of Llucho. This trial also lasted longer than the life span of its main characters (Espinoza Soriano 1974:146-148). The protector de naturales LDE had also a brief participation in this Llucho's guaranga case as the lieutenant of the corregidor in the cacicazgo inauguration ceremony of the cacique of the guaranga of Llucho (Espinoza Soriano 1974:150-152).

The second protector de naturales participating in the original trial discussed here was Domingo Olascoaga, who in 1658 was claiming PX's salary. That same year, Domingo Olascoaga was also involved in helping the indigenous people from the guaranga of Llucho and some from the guaranga of mitimaes yungas, and mitimaes serranos in their land litigations against the Spaniards and criollos (Espinoza Soriano 1974:190, 193-194). All these examples shed light on the socio-political context of this period in the province of Huamachuco, characterized by an important presence of cacicazgos and land litigations in the life of indigenous and colonial authorities.

This chapter begins with the discussion of the title given to the document (Cacicazgo de la guaranga de los indios mitimaes yungas de Huamachuco). Key concepts behind the title are explained to understand the document. What follows is an analysis of the document, the main arguments exposed by the parties, and the document's relevance in the colonial context. Finally, the chapter discusses the complexity behind the transition

[19] ARLL. 1596. Corregimiento, Causas Ordinarias, Leg. 157, Exp. 301.

from the encomienda system to the reducción system and the creation of the corregimientos.

5.1 Key concepts in the title “Cacicazgo de la guaranga de los indios mitimaes yungas de Huamachuco”

5.1.1 Cacicazgo

In the Andes, cacicazgo was the name given by the Spaniards to a complex socio-political organization with a chieftain at its head, the cacique. The words cacicazgo and cacique come from Caribbean languages, which the Spaniards applied to the Andean reality. Although curaca is the Quechua word to refer to the concept of lord or chief (Lohmann 2001:41), the use of the Caribbean words cacicazgo and cacique became so popular that the Andean population started to use them. In the document analyzed here there is not mention to the word curaca.

The indigenous political and administrative institution of cacicazgo was kept by the Spaniards during their colonial settlement process. Zevallos Quiñones (1992:10) calls the cacicazgos during the Colonial period cacicazgos *virreynales*. They were important political institutions that bridged the pre-Hispanic and the Euro-Spanish traditions (Zevallos Quiñones 1992:10). As these institutions had mediated between the local indigenous peoples and the Incas in the past, during the European colonial rule they mediated between the indigenous Americans and the Spaniards (de la Puente 1992:16; Ramírez 1986:27, 2008:234; Saignes 1987:161). That does not mean that the caciazgo system was maintained intact. Rather, the institution of cacicazgo was marked by deep changes. Some cacicazgos were even created by the Spaniards to accommodate the needs

of the encomiendas (de la Puente 1992:170; Ramírez 2008:238; Rostworowski 1961:14; Zevallos Quiñones 1992:10, 91). The colonial caciques had a dual function: they were indigenous administrators and, at the same time, colonial officers. Both functions were probably realized considering ancient redistribution relationships that the caciques managed in their community beyond their activities as colonial officers (Pease 1988:104).

Pre-Hispanic socio-political organizations were more dynamic and flexible than presented in colonial manuscripts (Ramírez 2008:242). Regarding the succession of cacicazgos, the Spaniards kept the indigenous system as long as it did not contradict the Spanish legislation or the Catholic religion (Rostworowski 1961:6). The rules for cacicazgo successions were not the same all over the Andean territories, there were differences even among the coastal valleys (Rostworowski 1961:8, 58). There are several variables to consider, such as location (coast or sierra, for example), political organization, period, or different kinds of caciques. For thesereasons it is difficult to generalize about the rules for cacicazgo succession in the Andes.

When compared with the Spanish succession system, some of the identified cacicazgo succession rules for the north coast are the following: absence of a strict succession law, the practice of granting the cacicazgo to the most qualified person regardless of lineage, a degree of selectivity among possible candidates, no primogeniture or legitimacy of the descendants based on marriage, and an inheritance that could be passed on to the sons or brothers of the deceased cacique (Rostworowski 1961:61). Before the Spanish invasion, on the north coast (the area of Piura, Catacos, Colán, and Menon), women used to inherit the cacicazgos and govern them. Afterwards, although women could still inherit the cacicazgo, a husband or governor would govern in their name (Rostworowski 1961:29, 61).

To which point did the rules for the coast apply to the northern sierra, or vice versa, is unknown. Espinoza Soriano (1974:67) mentions that in Huamachuco the position of a guaranga cacique was hereditary, patrilocal, patrilineal, and it followed the primogeniture rule. If the oldest son was not able to govern, the position passed to the following son or to the brother of the deceased cacique, but with the title of governor (Espinoza Soriano 1974:67, 72). If a suitable successor could not be found, a provisional cacique was named, also called a governor (Espinoza Soriano 1974:71).

The cacicazgo succession analyzed in the document took place in the sierra, but one of the candidates competing for the position (PX) had his ancestral origins on the coast, and the other (GN) was from the area between the coast and the sierra, the chaupiyunga. Thus, beside de colonial rules, indigenous succession rules from the highland, coast, and chaupiyunga may also have applied to the case under study. The inheritance rule was present because, in the case of PX, the power had passed from his father to his oldest brother, then to him. The arguments in this case emphasized the inheritance rights, particularly, the blood inheritance rights.

There were several benefits to be a high-ranking cacique (Rostworowski 1961:8). It was a position of power, prestige, and economic benefits. Specifically, the rank of cacique of a guaranga was important because this cacique would rule over several lower rank caciques and a big group of indigenous peoples (Espinoza Soriano 1974:72-73; Rowe 1946:263-264). During the Colonial period, caciques had servants, and kept the right to sit on a *duho* or *tiana*, which was a short chair made from wood or stone (Espinoza Soriano 1974:73). In the document analyzed, there are several specific references to the cacique's right to sit on a duho or tiana. In general, it is mentioned in the títulos and documents regarding the cacicazgo inauguration ceremonies as part of the benefits and responsibilities of being a cacique (f.1v, 2r, 12v, 23v, 25r).

In 1575, viceroy Toledo regulated the obligations associated with being a cacique, and the extent of its powers. The cacique's obligations included: to collect tribute from the pachacas; to organize the work of the mitayos in the communal lands and for the repairs of routes and bridges; to prevent indigenous peoples under their rulefrom living outside the reducciones; to distribute land; to speak Quechua. But the caciques were not allowed to travel to Lima to initiate or pursue litigations; for that, they had to send a representative. They were also not allowed to own slaves. A summary of some of the obligations and limitations were written down in the títulos (Espinoza Soriano 1974:115-116). As mentioned previously, in addition to the prestige associated with being a cacique, there were economic benefits such as the payment of a salary twice a year, in June and December; and the usufruct of *chacras* (farms) (Espinoza Soriano 1974:117). It was the failure to receive the above-mentioned salary that triggered the litigation analyzed here.

5.1.2 Guaranga

The term guaranga means "one thousand". In the context of Andean socio-politics, it refers to a territory where 1000 nuclear families lived from the products of the land. Pachaca means "one hundred" and refers to the territory where 100 nuclear families lived. Therefore, a guaranga was made of ten pachacas. This decimal structure initially facilitated the organization of human labour and payment of the tribute (mita) to the Incas, but it was also used by the Spaniards later (colonial mita) (de la Puente 1992:16, 183; Espinoza Soriano 1974:35; Stern 1986:82-85).

5.1.3 Indigenous mitimaes yungas

The generic term mitimaes referred to those who had been permanently removed from their lineage of origin. In this context, mitimaes were indigenous people resettled by the Incas for different reasons: socio-economic reasons, to control the population, or as a punishment for resisting the Empire (Ramírez 2013:228). The colonies, or ecological enclaves, of mitimaes yungas in the province of Huamachuco had been resettled for socio-economic reasons. The indigenous people of the guaranga of mitimaes serranos were resettled to control the population of the other guarangas of Huamachuco (Espinoza Soriano 1974:30). Finally, people of the guaranga of the indigeneous mitimaes yungas were forcibly resettled to minimalize its resistance to the Inca Empire (Espinoza Soriano 1974:22; Ramírez 2013:237). In this regard, one of the parties in this trial, GN, mentioned that his opponent, PX, "appointed himself cacique of the indigenous mitimaes yungas, who are the indigenous peoples banished by the Inca from the valleys of Paijan and other valleys for being delinquents"[20].

5.1.4 Huamachuco

The administrative area in question was the province of Huamachuco, itself part of the corregimiento of Cajamarca, Huamachuco y Huambos. Corregimiento was the territory governed by a corregidor (Espinoza Soriano 1971:26), the highest royal authority and the representative of the King in the area (Lohmann 2001). The corregidores appointed by the King stayed in office for a period of five years, while the corregidores appointed by the Viceroy only stayed in office for one year, with the possibility of renewal for another year (Lohmann 2001:155). The province of Huamachuco was comprised of six guarangas and five colonies. The capital of the province was San Agustin de Huamachuco (Espinoza Soriano 1971:9).

[20] "Por que los yndios mitimas yungas de quien se haze caçique son de los ynds°desterrados Por el ynga de los valles de paijan y otros valles Por delinquentes son adbenedizos" (f. 42v:19-22).

5.2 Inheritance of cacicazgo in the Huamachuco province during the first decade of the 17th century: arguments presented by both parties

The ability to rule ("*la capacidad de mando*") was one of the main personal qualities considered for the succession of the cacicazgos. For this reason, during the litigations, each party focused on proving his own ability to rule over a specific cacicazgo, as well as the lack of ability of the other party (Rostworowski 1961:17). Other important issues in consideration for the succession was the candidates' legitimate inheritance rights. In this manuscript, the arguments focused mainly on the later aspect. Each party tried to prove his legitimate inheritance rights to govern the cacicazgo of the guaranga of the mitimaes yungas of Huamachuco. At the same time, both argued that the opponent was an impostor and tried to demonstrate the lack of inheritance rights of the opponent. There are several examples of this in the documents from PX accusing GN of malice and slander (f. 33v:1, f. 36v:21) and from GN saying that PX was the illegitimate son (out of wedlock) of a Spaniard, and therefore, was neither completely indigenous nor the son of a cacique (f. 42v:29-35).

Five broad categories of arguments were presented by the litigants to support each person's right to the cacicazgo: (1) having the authorization of the viceroy or the Real Audiencia, (2) alluding to the salary of cacique in the tasa, (3) mentioning the hereditary rights, (4) refering to the number of people under their rule, and (5) establishing that they were originally from the cacicazgo territory (to be "natural" from the territory).

5.2.1 Having the authorization of the viceroy or the Real Audiencia

Both PX and GN had the legal authorization to be cacique. GN's título was issued by the Real Audiencia in 1585, and PX's título was issued by the viceroy in 1603. Interestingly, in this legajo, PX had two títulos and two cacicazgo inauguration ceremonies. The first was a document similar to a título issued by the corregidor in 1598 and the cacicazgo inauguration ceremony took place in the same year in Huamachuco. His second título is the one mentioned from 1603, and the corresponding ceremony took place in 1604 in Cajabamba "in the public square of this said town"[21]. Why he had two títulos and ceremonies is unclear; perhaps, it was a way to reinforce his candidature. However, both títulos and ceremonies were done before the litigation started. This suggest that there might have been a previous litigation between the parties which is not documented in the manuscript under study. GN, on the other hand, had only one título and consequently only one cacicazgo inauguration ceremony but he presented two copies of his documents. Each copy had been prepared by different notaries in different years.

There are several differences between the cacicazgo inauguration ceremonies of the siblings Juan Garcia Chumbinamo and PX. One of the differences was that Juan Garcia Chumbinamo's ceremony was conducted in the presence of Huamachuco's governor, don Agustin Corvananba, and of don Martin Enriques, referred to as the "cacique and principal lord"[22] of the province of Huamachuco in charge of governing the six guarangas of Huamachuco. There are references to him governing the province dating back to 1585 (Zeballos Quiñones 1992:189). However, no other cacique from other guarangas or pachacas was present. The other difference is that the document presented as testimony for Juan Garcia Chumbinamo describes the ceremony in relatively few details compared the document presented as testimony for PX.

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[21] "En la plaza publica deste dicho pueblo" (f. 2r:18-19).

[22] "cacique y señor principal" (f. 6r:18).

5.2.2 Alluding to the salary of cacique in the tasa

Both parties mentioned in their arguments the inclusion of the salary of cacique in the tasa (census to assess tribute) and therefore their right to receive the salary and benefit of farms corresponding to the office of cacique. Given that no other specific information regarding the tasa is provided, it is possible to assume that they refer to the tasa of Huamachuco ordered by the viceroy Francisco de Toledo in 1574 (Espinoza Soriano 1974:32). PX's documents refer to "the new tassa of the said repartimiento"[23] (f. 5v:3 in 1588, and f. 1v:9 in 1604). GN also argued that he "was named [cacique] in the visita and tassa and with salary"[24] (f. 30r:5-6 in 1602). Besides the título and the cacicazgo inauguration ceremony, the mention of the cacicazgo in the tasa was another strong proof to support the right to the cacicazgo.

In the manuscript it is unclear what happened with the salary issue that triggered this trial. In addition, it is also unclear exactly when and why the repartition of the salary between the two caciques happened. The document provides detailed information that by 1591 Juan Garcia Chumbinamo was complaining that he was receiving only half of his cacique's salary because the corregidor Francisco de Caceres had decided to give the other half to GN (f. 7r). Considering that Juan Garcia Chumbinamo's cacicazgo inauguration ceremony had taken place in 1589, and that there are references to him claiming half of the salary in 1590, 1591, and 1592, it is safe to assume that Juan Garcia Chumbinamo never received his full salary. He probably passed away in 1596, after approximately seven years of ruling the guaranga of the indigenous mitimaes yungas of the province of Huamachuco. GN was perhaps receiving half of the salary even before Juan Garcia Chumbinamo's rule, or even since the government of Juan Chumbinamo

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[23] "la nueva tassa del dicho Repartimiento" (f. 5r:3 in 1588, and f. 1v:9 in 1604).

[24] "fuy nombrado por tal en la visita y tassa y con salario señalado" (f. 30r:5-6 in 1602).

father, because GN had been receiving a salary since his cacicazgo inauguration ceremony in 1585 (f. 22r-24r and 43r-43v). What is still not known is whether GN had always received half or the whole salary, since when, and the reason for that.

PX, Juan Garcia Chumbinamo's younger brother, was his successor in the cacicazgo. The cacicazgo inauguration ceremony of PX was in 1598 and because he was a minor, a tutor was named to govern on his behalf. The tutor was the main cacique (cacique principal) Juan Castillo; it was stipulated that he would receive half the salary and the other half would go to PX, as was common in those cases (Espinoza Soriano 1974:85). It is not known whether both received their share or if the tutor received his half while PX did not. The tutor probably received his half because there is no complaint by Juan Castillo, at least in this legajo. However, in 1604 the governor of the guaranga of the indigenous mitimaes yungas was Domyngo Lozano, the tutor of PX (f. 3v-4r), instead of Juan Castillo. At 1604, PX was finally authorized to govern without a tutor. Among the first things he did as cacique was to name as his legal representative the protector de naturales, LDE, to claim his salary. This is where the official litigation appears to have started.

5.2.3 Mentioning the hereditary rights

PX first argued for his inheritance right to the cacicazgo. His argument was founded on the premise that he was the "legitimate son" of the former cacique of the guaranga of the mitimaes yungas of the province of Huamachuco (f. 9:16 in 1598; f. 1r:11 in 1603; f. 38r:39 in 1604). The same argument was also presented by Juan Garcia Chumbinamo (the oldest legitimate son of Juan Chumbinamo, who was the father of PX) (f. 5r:4). PX first had to prove he was the legitimate heir. He proved it with his first título, dated 1598, when he was around 14 years old. Then, in 1604, his arguments focused on proving his ability to govern without a tutor. When the trial started, GN had been cacique of Simbal for almost 20 years. For this reason, he may not have felt the need to present additional

information regarding his inheritance right or his ancestors, or perhaps he did not consider the inheritance right to be an important element of the case he was putting forward. In fact, the inheritance right also applied to his case because it was his grandson Juan Quispe who was named cacique of Simbal in 1658.

According to Zeballos Quiñones (1992:203), Juan Quispe was effectively the cacique of Simbal by 1688. Regarding the Chumbinamo-Xulcaguaman family, who, based on the litigation documents, seems to have lost the case, some references suggest that they were still in power in Cajabamba at the end of the 17th century (Espinoza Soriano 1974:188-189). Following the information from the litigation, GN was the cacique of Simbal for more than 40 years (1604, f. 26v); however, another document dated the same year, mentions that he had been cacique for more than 20 years (f. 43v) and that, in 1658, PX had been the cacique of the guaranga of the mitimaes yungas in Cajabamba for more than 54 years (f. 48r). In fact, besides the Spanish colonial law, the customary law supported both candidatures.

Espinoza Soriano states that in Huamachuco during the Inca period the succession of the government - cacicazgo - was patrilocal and patrilineal (1974:72). If the cacique passed away without having had any sons but only daughters, the successor would be his brother until one of his daughters married and had sons; then, one of her sons would recover the cacicazgo. If the daughters did not marry or have sons, then the cacicazgo stayed with the descendants of the brother of the cacique who passed away (Espinoza Soriano 1974:72). During the 17th century, the succession of cacicazgos started to follow the Spanish rule of *mayorazgo*, which stipulates that the inheritance goes to the oldest descendant, regardless of their sex. The particularity in the region was that the women had to be married, so their husbands would legally represent them. In this case, the woman would be the *cacica* and her husband the governor (Espinoza Soriano 1974:114). If the women successors were underage or not married, one tutor would act as governor on their behalf. All these rules

applied to the cacicazgo's succession of the guaranga of the mitimaes yungas of the province of Huamachuco during the end of the 16th century and the 17th century.

By 1680 the cacique of the guaranga of mitimaes yungas was don Miguel Julcaguaman, married with doña Juana de los Reyes. Miguel Julcaguaman had the following children: the oldest son was don Juan Chumbinamo, followed by don Clemente Chumbinamo, doña Petrona Nicolasa, and doña Josefa Ulloa. His successor in the cacicazgo was his oldest son, don Juan Chumbinamo, born in 1679. Juan Chumbinamo married doña Juana Petrona, and had three children: Clemente Chumbinamo, who passed away when he was a child, another son of unknown name who also passed away, and doña Agustina Polo (Julcaguaman), who became his unique heir. Because there was no man present to inherit, doña Agustina Julcaguaman became the rightful successor to the cacicazgo. However, while doing the paperwork to become legally the cacica, she passed away. Then, her aunt doña Petrona Nicolasa, claimed her right to the cacicazgo because the descendant's line from the side of her brother, Juan Chumbinamo, the oldest son of the cacique Miguel Julcaguaman, had ended with her niece's death. Finally, in 1693, doña Petrona Nicolasa received the legal documents which declared her as the cacica of the cacicazgo of the guaranga of the mitimaes yungas resettled (*reducidos*) in Cajabamba. Nonetheless, as a single woman, she was not allowed to govern, and a governor was named to act on her behalf: don Juan Ildefonso Carvajal, a prominent indigenous man of the same guaranga (Espinoza Soriano 1974:188-189, 331-336). The association of this genealogy (Figure 10) with Juan Chumbinamo and PX is valid if we assume that Miguel Julcaguaman was a descendant of PX, and since both kept the surnames Xulcaguaman and Chumbinamo in the family. However, it is only a hypothesis which must be tested in future research in colonial documents to find the genealogical connection between PX and Miguel Julcaguaman.

Little is known about GN's ancestors and descendants. His father was don Francisco Pancahuaman (Zeballos Quiñones 1992:202), however, one of the documents mentions

that his father was Francisco Alcaguaman (f. 34v:33). Besides, in a land litigation from 1595, there are references to his grandparents and ancestors owning land in the Virú valley chaupiyunga (Zeballos Quiñones 1992:200-202). GN was married to Juana Paxaro. By 1604 he had been cacique for more than 40 years (f. 35r:4). In 1607 he was still cacique of Simbal and he passed away at some point before 1615 (Zeballos Quiñones 1992:202). One of the documents from 1658 mentions that GN had a son called Alonso Quispe, who was the father of Juan Quispe, that is, the grandson of GN elected as the cacique of Simbal at the end of the legajo (f. 50v:8-9) (Figure 11).

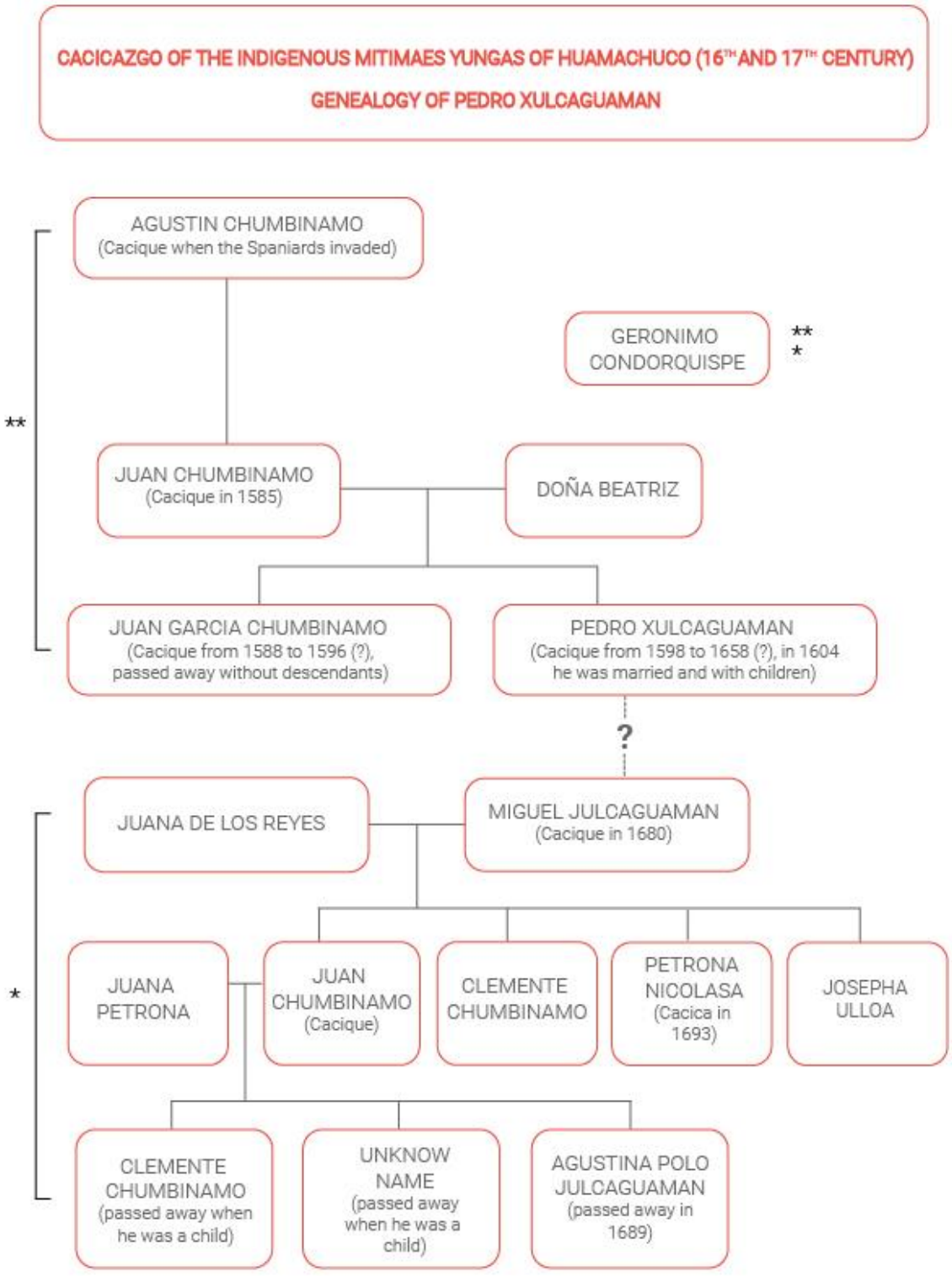

Figure 10: Caciques of the guaranga of mitimaes yungas of the province of Huamachuco during 16th and 17th century, and genealogy of Pedro Xulcaguaman.
**** Based on ARLL. 1604. Corr. Asuntos de Gobierno. Exp. 3068. Leg. 266.**
*** Based on Espinoza Soriano 1974**

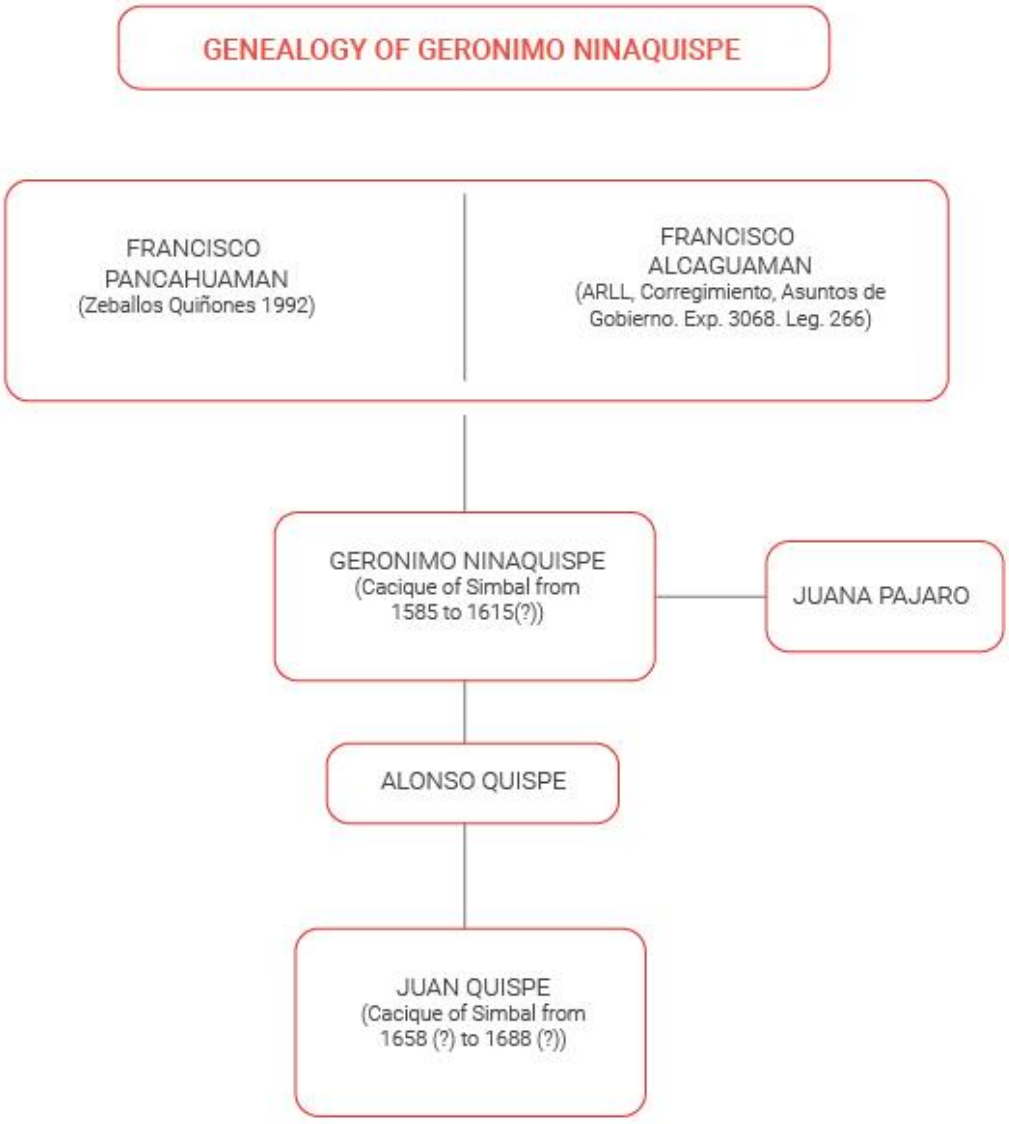

Figure 11: Genealogy of Geronimo Ninaquispe based on ARLL. 1604. Corr. Asuntos de Gobierno. Exp. 3068. Leg. 266

5.2.4 Refering to the number of people under their rule

One of the arguments of Juan Garcia Chumbinamo against GN was the number of people under his rule. Indeed, the status and authority of a cacique was closely related to the number of people under his rule. A cacique with many people under his rule had more status and a bigger jurisdiction (Ramírez 2008:234; Rowe 1946:263-264). During the 17th century, this situation led to dispute between caciques and sometimes to alliances among them to maintain or increase the number of people under their rule (Ramírez 2008:236).

In 1595, Garcia Chumbinamo mentioned that GN was "the principal of a group of twenty or thirty indigenous peoples"[25]. However, by 1585, Simbal held 350 indigenous tributaries[26] (heads of families) for which GN was "cacique principal"[27]. PX was even more specific regarding the number of people under the rule of Ninaquispe. In 1604, he stated that GN "had no indigenous peoples and he had only seven or eight indigenous people and that is not a big number to have as a cacique"[28]. PX continued saying that the majority of the indigenous resettled were under his rule. What PX refers to might be seven or eight indigenous peoples from the guaranga of mitimaes yungas that were resettled in Simbal, not to the entire population of Simbal, which counted 350 indigenous tributaries. Thus, status was based on whether the cacique was ruling a pachaca or a guaranga, regardless of people's ethnic origin (Ramírez 2008:237).

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[25] "prinçipal de una parçialidad de veynte o treinta indios" (f. 7r:8).

[26] ART. 1596. Corregimiento. Causas Ordinarias. Leg. 157. Exp. 301, f. 2r.

[27] ART. 1596. Corregimiento. Causas Ordinarias. Leg. 157. Exp. 301, f. 1v.

[28] "no tener yns° y los que tiene ser siete u ocho y no ser numero copiosso para tener cacique" (f. 37r:12-14).

5.2.5 Establishing that they were originally from the cacicazgo territory (to be "natural" from the territory)

In contrast to the previous argument, and the Inca measurement of the importance of the caciques based on the number of people governed, GN based his arguments on the importance of the cacique's origin. For him, a cacique should be "natural" from the place (to have an origin in the place where he wants to be a cacique). As he puts it, he was the "natural cacique of the indigenous peoples called chaupiyungas in the province of Huamachuco, resettled [reducidos] in the town of Simbal. I say that I am the natural cacique of said indigenous natives"[29]. Consequently, his arguments against Juan Garcia Chumbinamo were based in his opponent being considered a foreigner and not a native of the place of government. Indirectly, this argument would negate the Inca's re-structuring of the province of Huamachuco and the creation of the guarangas of mitimaes. According to GN, Chumbinamo "had been trying to get himself in the mentioned cacicazgo being mitima and no a native, neither his descendants, of the mentioned ayllo of chaupiyungas"[30]. GN went even further in his arguments against the Chumbinamo-Xulcaguaman family, mentioning that due to their condition of indigenous mitimaes they were latecomers ("*advenedizos*") (f. 31r:28-29). He also mentioned that PX "made himself cacique of the indigenous mitimaes yungas, who are the indigenous people banished by the Incas from the valleys of Paijan and other valleys for being delinquents"[31].

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[29] "cacique natural de los yndios que llaman chaupiyungas en la provinçia de guamachuco doblados y rreducidos en el pueblo de cimbal digo que yo por ser natural caçique de los dichos naturales yndios"" (f. 30r:4-5).

[30] "ayntentado y procurado entraerse en el dicho cacicasgo siendo mitima y no natural ni sus desendientes de la dicha parçialidad y ayllo de chaupiyungas" (f. 30r:8-9).

[31] "Por que los yndios mitimas yungas de quien se haze caçique son de los ynds° desterrados Por el ynga de los valles de paijan y otros valles Por delinquentes son adbenedizos" (f. 42v:19-22).

GN was in part right: there was a link of the Chumbinamo-Xulcaguaman dynasty to the coast and Inca period. The Incas maintained in place benevolent Chimú caciques and other members of the elite, a strategy that allowed the Chimú aristocracy to maintain part of their ancestral privileges. Chimú elites were represented by the use of the words Huaman and Chumbi in their names (Zeballos Quiñones 1992:3). At the beginning of the 16th century, the last name Chumbi appeared often among the caciques from the north and central coast (Rostworowski 1961:12-13). The dynastic lineage which governed the cacicazgo of the guaranga of the mitimaes yungas of the province of Huamachuco was the Chumbinamo-Xulcaguaman. Both names contain the words Huaman and Chumbi. Thus, it is possible that the Incas rulers sent some members of the Chimú aristocracy to govern that guaranga. Other authors (Ramírez 2013:236; Zeballos Quiñones 1992:211) agree that Juan Chumbinamo (father) could be Chimú, or perhaps was from an aristocratic ethnic lineage from the coast. Regardless, the presence of the words "Chumbi" or "Guaman/Huaman" in their names suggest a connection to the coast that would need to be confirmed using genealogical information from other colonial documents.

There are references that the indigenous peoples in the northern coast and the sierra held more than one name over the course of their lives. Some of the names referred to positions and they could be used by several people at the same time (Ramírez 2006a:28). That might be the case of Juan Garcia Chumbinamo, who also appears under Juan Garcia Chumbinamo, Juan Chumbinamo, Juan Sichaguaman, and Juan garcia_tosaguaman. Moreover, GN's father appears both as Francisco Pancahuaman (Zeballos Quiñones 1992:202) and as Francisco Alcaguaman (f. 34v:32-33) in different sources. In some cases, the names used by the caciques were names attached to the jurisdiction or lineage and not to the person (Ramírez 2006a:30). Interestingly, the last name Chumbinamo, was still used by the caciques of the indigenous mitimaes yungas in Cajabamba at the end of the 17th century, particularly the name Juan Chumbinamo, as the father of PX (Figure 10). Ramírez (2006a:32) suggests that there was an intent to keep the practice of taking the Christian name of the former cacique. It could be the case for the Chumbinamo

Xulcaguaman dynasty in keeping the name of Juan Chumbinamo in the family. Besides, both main parties in this trial kept their indigenous last names: Ninaquispe and Chumbinamo/Xulcaguaman.

PX knew that the litigation was not for the cacicazgo of the indigenous chaupiyungas in Simbal. He stated that GN was "a simple cacique of the indigenous chaupiyungas of Simbal, from where he is native, and that neither he nor his ancestors had ruled over the indigenous mitimaes who were brought from the valleys of Trujillo to the valley of Chuquebamba of this province by the Incas"[32]. This clarification is pertinent, but it was also true that in the guaranga of the mitimaes yungas of the province of Humachuco there was a pachaca of indigenous chaupiyungas, and Simbal was one of the seven towns-reducciones that received some of these indigenous peoples. The notary Martin Perez de Aguirre and GN clarified that "Geronimo Ninaquispe and his indigenous peoples, who are from the guaranga of the chaupiyungas, are indigenous peoples native to this town of Simbal, where they were resettled [reducidos] from the other six towns"[33]. This might be a reference to a possible second resettlement, after the reducción of the indigenous people in the seven towns, in which all the indigenous chaupiyungas were now resettled in Simbal.

In 1602, GN mentions that he was the cacique of the "ayllo of chaupiyungas" (f. 30r:9). Ayllu could be interpreted as a substitute for the pachaca organization. GN is considering general Andean elements as the mention of "ayllo of chaupiyungas" instead of the Inca pachaca. This also coincides with the analysis of Andean mythological histories by Topic

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[32] "un caçique simple de los yndios chaupiyungas de çimbat De donde el suso dicho es natural ni jamas el ni sus antepasados tubieron dominio ni señorio en los yndios mitimas los quales fueron traidos de los balles de truxillo y puestos en el balle de chuquebamba desta provinçia por los yngas" (f. 33r:20-25).

[33] "grmo ninaquispe y sus yns° q son de la guaranga de los chaupiyungas son yndios naturales deste pu° de çimbat a donde se Reduzieron de otros seis pueblos" (f. 43r:7-10)

(1998:110): from an emic perspective, ayllu affiliation and ecological location would determine an important degree of ethnic identity. Independently of the name, pachaca or ayllu, there were indigenous peoples from the pachaca of indigenous chaupiyungas of the guaranga of the mitimaes yungas who were resettled in Simbal (Zeballos Quiñones 1992:202). However, it is not clear if GN was referring to the pachaca of the chaupiyungas from the guaranga of mitimaes yungas or not. In 1604, PX provided information that clarified the issue, or at least he gave a plausible explanation of what could have happened and the origin of the confusion. He explained:

> [...] if the opposite party was mere and legitimate cacique, that is not because he does not have indigenous peoples, and those he has are seven or eight and they are not enough to have a cacique, they are reducidos, and my part has the majority according to ordinances, I am still the main cacique of said indigenous peoples because of the legitimate succession of the right to said cacicazgo of the indigenous mitimaes yungas who are resettled [reducidos] in all the villages of this province of Huamachuco, among them is Sinbal, where for necessity to govern and to collect tributes and other obligations, my ancestors living in the town of Cajabamba and because of being divided and dispersed they named said don Geronimo Ninaquispe as the head of those who live in the town of Simbal, who, with the years of service and the passing of time has wanted to tyrannize and take said cacicazgo as his own.[34]

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[34] "demas de que quando la parte contraria fuera mero y ligitimo caçique que nyego no lo es por no tener yns° y los que tiene ser siete u ocho y no ser en numero copiosso para tener cacique los quales estan rrestrijidos y rreduzidos a la mayor cantidad ques la que mi parte tiene conforme a hordenanças y por esta bia aun es mi parte caçique prinçipal de los dhos yn°s quanto y mas por lalinya rreta y subçeçion lijitima de señor es le biene el dr° el dho caçicazgo de los yn°s mytimas yungas y porre star estos rreduzidos en todo los pueblos desta provinçia de guamachuco y como en uno de dellos es zinbat de neçesiad pa su gobierno y cobança de tasa y demas obligaçiones tomando su asiento y bibienda los antepasados de mi parte en el pue° cajabanba y por estar tan dibisos y rrepartidos nonbraron por prinçipal de los que biben y rresiden en el pu° de zinbat a el dho don geronymo nynaquispe para los efectos rreferidos el qual con la antiguedad y tranlaçion de tiempo a querido y pretendido tiranyzar y alçarse con el dho caçicazgo" (f. 37r:11-32).

Given the confusion originated by the Spanish invasion, some leaders, chiefs, or heads of small groups started to call themselves caciques (Zeballos Quiñones 1992:10). That might have been the case of GN, as argued in the previous quote. By 1567 the mitimaes yungas-chaupiyungas were not only living in Simbal but also in several small towns or settlements in Huamachuco province (Espinoza Soriano 1974:293). The rules that led to the distribution of the guarangas' population into the different reducciones are not known. As time passes, the main cacique in a reducción would become the main cacique of the town (Zeballos Quiñones 1992:188, 195). By 1604, the protector de naturales LDE mentioned that indigenous people from the guaranga of mitimaes yungas were resettled in the towns of Cajabamba and others of the Huamachuco province (f. 36r). This information coincides with Espinoza Soriano's statement that by 1572 there were indigenous chuapiyungas in the reducción of Cajabamba (Espinoza Soriano 1974:93). Simbal was the gathering point of some indigenous chaupiyungas from the guaranga of mitimaes yungas of Huamachuco (Zeballos Quiñones 1992:202). In addition, in 1567, the chaupiyungas indigenous from the quebradas and the area of Susanga (Virú's middle valley) were also resettled in Simbal (Espinoza Soriano 1974:32; Zeballos Quiñones 1992:202).

The confusion increases when including the chaupiyunga ecological zone into the analysis. There was a pachaca-ayllu of indigenous chaupiyungas in the province of Huamachuco. Some of them were resettled in the reducción of Simbal. The indigenous chaupiyungas from the chaupiyunga zone of Moche, Virú, and Chao were also resettled in Simbal. Finally, Simbal was in the chaupiyunga ecological zone. Pulgar Vidal (1981:73) mentions that when indigenous peoples refer to their origin they did not use the name of their place of origin but the name of the ecological region where they originated. For example, people from Cajamarca or Cuzco, said their origin was quechua, that is the quechua ecological region where Cajamarca and Cuzco were located. This could also be the case of the indigenous chaupiyungas, the indigenous people who originated in the yunga or chaupiyunga ecological region. In the Andes, ethnicity is related to ecology:

> The ecologically determined nature of ethnicity is seen in the Andean area in terms such as yungas, chaupiyungas, and quechua, which apply to both people and to ecological zones. While these terms do not correspond to named ethnic groups, they were used in a general way to distinguish broad ethnic differences (Topic 1998:110).

Ninaquispe's family were the caciques of Simbal, that is, the caciques of the indigenous peoples from the chaupiyunga of Moche, Virú, and Chao during the early Colonial period. In Prehispanic times, the indigenous chaupiyungas were a separate group in the Moche and Virú valleys, and probably were intermediaries between coastal and highland groups (Topic 2013:342, 344).

The guaranga of the indigenous mitimaes yungas was relatively new in the geopolitical landscape of Huamachuco, because it was an Inca's creation. However, the main caciques came from an older and powerful coastal tradition, the Chimú Kingdom. On the other hand, the city of Simbal was also a new reducción in the area that had nucleated the people living in the chaupiyunga ecological region before the Incas. These people were called the indios chaupiyungas. Unlike what happened with the guaranga of mitimaes yungas, the population of Simbal was therefore from the same ecological region. They were forcibly resettled into a reducción-town in the region they were living. On the other hand, the indigenous mitimaes yungas from the guaranga were forcibly uprooted by the Incas from the coast to the highland. During the distribution of people from the guarangas into the different reducciones, some of the chaupiyungas might have returned to their original areas, the chaupiyunga. Here, they could either have settled in Simbal or in minor population centers, such as the obraje of Sinsicap.

Another important point regarding the cacicazgo is the mention of Geronimo Condorsquipe on the título of cacique of GN issued in 1585 (f. 22v). The reference states

the following: “to give him [to Geronimo Ninaquispe] the main cacique’s salary, which belongs to him, since don Geronimo Condorquispe, commander of the province of Huamachuco, had passed away, who was the one who had usurped said cacicazgo”[35]. Effectively, Geronimo Condorquispe was the interim cacique governor of the guaranga of the mitimaes yungas, he was cacique of Simbal, and also cacique of the whole province of Huamachuco, governor of the six guarangas (Espinoza Soriano 1974:188; Zevallos Quiñones 1992:200). When the cacique of the province of Huamachuco, don Martin Tantagallan, passed away in 1569, the caciques from all the guarangas decided that his legitimate heir was his successor. However, Huamachuco’s encomendero (the Spaniard who had been awarded an encomienda) Juan de Sandoval on the day of the election of the province’s cacique, brought wine to the meeting, and when the caciques were drunk, they ended up voting for one of Juan Sandoval’s servants, don Jeronimo Condorquispe, as the interim cacique governor. After the effects of the alcohol were gone, the caciques regretted what they had done. The encomendero immediately looked for the support of his network of allies at the Real Audiencia and he acquired the legal documents to support his servant as the interim cacique governor of the province. Jeronimo Condorquispe served the interests of the encomendero (Espinoza Soriano 1974:138). Because Condorsquispe was not the legitimate heir and his candidature was imposed by the encomendero, he was considered an “impostor”. Even 15 years later, when GN’s cacicazgo título was issued, Jeronimo Condorsquispe was still considered an impostor. It is not clear, though, whether the term “impostor” that appears in the document (f. 22v) refers to Jeronimo Condorquispe as the interim cacique governor of the province or as the cacique of the guaranga of mitimaes yungas. No information has been found on how Jeronimo Condorquispe became cacique of the guaranga of the mitimaes yungas. By 1572 the cacique-governor of the province was still Jeronimo Condorquispe (Espinoza Soriano 1974:56).

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[35] “se le acudiese con el salario que como a tal cazique pr^{l} le pertenezia deste que don ger^{mo} condorquispe comendador de la provinçia de guamachuco avia muerto que era el que lo tenya usurpado el dho cacicazgo” (f. 22v:21-28)

5.3 The complex transition from the encomienda system to the reducción system and the creation of corregimientos

The corregimiento of Cajamarca, Huamachuco y Huambos was created in 1564 (Espinoza Soriano 1971:9), almost at the same time as the establishment of the reducción system. Parts of the manuscript reflect the transition from the encomienda system to the reducción system, and the integration of both systems into the corregimientos. These transitions are seen in the terms used to mention the name and territory of the cacicazgo and manifest a gradual disappearance of the Inca socio-political organization of guarangas in Huamachuco.

PX's título issued in 1604 mentioned him as the main cacique of the guaranga of the indigenous mitimaes of the province of Huamachuco (f. 1r:29-30). However, it was not specified of which guaranga of mitimaes he was the cacique: yungas or serranos. At the beginning of the same título, PX is mentioned as the main cacique of the guaranga of the indigenous mitimaes yungas of the province of Huamachuco (f. 1r:7-9). The título of his oldest brother, Juan Garcia Chumbinamo, mentioned that he was the "main cacique of said guaranga of the indigenous mitimaes yungas of said province of Huamachuco"[36].

Similarly, references to the título of GN or his cacicazgo are vague. GN's título, issued by the Real Audiencia in 1585, mentioned him as the "main cacique of the indigenous

[36] "cacique Principal de la dicha guaranga de los yndios Mitimays yungas de la dicha Provincia de guamachuco" (f. 5r:18-19).

chaupiyungas of Simbal"[37]. The guaranga of the mitimaes yungas of the province of Huamachuco is not mentioned. However, at the beginning of GN título it is said that he was the "main cacique of the guaranga of the indigenous chaupiyungas of Simbal, of the encomienda of doña Florencia Descovar[38]". In his cacicazgo inauguration ceremony, in 1588, the caciques from "the pachacas of said guaranga of Simbal"[39] were present. In 1604, as GN signed the document, he mentioned that he was "the cacique of the guaranga of the indigenous chaupiyungas"[40].

In 1658, the protector de naturales Olascoaga mentioned that PX was the "main cacique of the indigenous mitimaes yungas of the town of Cajabamba of this jurisdiction"[41]. Moreover, in 1658, when the corregidor of Cajamarca, Huamachuco y Huambos calls for the heirs of GN to go to the Real Audiencia to end the litigation, he mentioned that GN was the *"*cacique of the town of Simbal*",* and his cacicazgo was "the cacicazgo of the indigenous mitimas yungas of the town of Cajabamba, province of Huamachuco*"*[42]. Finally, the population of Simbal decided to continue with the dynastic family of Ninaquispe, choosing one of his grandsons as the "cacique and governor of this town of Simbal"[43]. No guaranga is mentioned.

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[37] "cacique prinzipal de los dhos yndios chaupiyungas de zimbat" (f. 23r:5-7).

[38] "cazique Principal de la guaranga de los indios chaupiyungas del pueblo de zimbal de la encomyenda de doña Florençia descovar" (f. 22r:21-24).

[39] *"*de las pachacas de la dha guaranga de zimbat*"* (f. 24v:27-28).

[40] "es caçique de la guaranga de los yns° chaupiyungas" (f. 42v:7-8).

[41] "caçique prinçipal de los yndios mitmas yungas de el pueblo de Cajabamba desta juris.on" (f. 48r:10-12).

[42] "Don geronimo ninaquispe Caçiq. de el pueblo de Simbal o qualquiera yndio que pretendiere tener derecho al casicasgo de los yndios mitimas yungas de el pueblo de Cajabamba provinçia de Guamachuco" (f. 50r:4-8).

[43] "caçique y gobernador de este pueblo de simbal" (f. 50v:15-16).

Thus, the different parties used those terms to refer to the caciques and cacicazgos inconsistently. They constitute examples of why it is not possible to take them as a guide to assess the right of the different parties to the cacicazgo. The denominations that appears in the títulos of caciques or in the names of cacicazgos apparently changed over time. Manuscripts from the 16th and 17th centuries mentioned mitimas yungas without clarifying whether they were referring to mitimaes yungas from the guaranga or from the ecological enclaves (Espinoza Soriano 1974:62). This happened in several instances during this trial. Another point of confusion was that the Europeans used the term "principales" (main or principal) to refer to anyone from the indigenous nobility, so the term did not always refer to caciques specifically but also to their family members (Espinoza Soriano 1974:78). In addition, sometimes the caciques had multiple political positions, even in different locations; however, in the colonial manuscripts, they are identified only as caciques or main caciques (Ramírez 2008:240). These confusing elements were key to the arguments used during the trial. In some instances, the confusion might have been sought on purpose, to benefit or damage the position of one of the parties.

It is possible to see how indigenous categories were disappearing (for instance, the guaranga as a socio-political organization), while others were maintained (for instance, the inheritance rights to the cacicazgos). In addition, it is possible to notice how different colonial structures had substituted others, for instance, the encomienda system was gradually substituted by the reducción system, and how these reducciones eventually became towns which still are the main towns in the highlands. The document reflects changes in the use of term guaranga and in the understanding of the guaranga as a socio-political organization. The term guaranga practically disappears from the documents at the end of the trial by the mid-seventeenth century. Another change during this 73-year dispute is the mention of the encomienda system only from the earlier manuscripts (end of the 16th century). The term encomienda was substituted for the name of the cities (reducciones) and subsisting both together for some time as shown in the título of GN in 1585: "main cacique of the guaranga of the indigenous chaupiyungas of the town of

Simbal of the encomienda of doña Florencia Descobar"[44]. Florencia de Mora y Escobar was the encomendera of Huamachuco from 1581 to 1593 (de la Puente 1992:143, 458). By 1658, the corregimiento was better established and the manuscript started to mention "jurisdictions", and settled towns are no longer called reducciones, as shown in the following quote: "don Pedro Julcaguaman main cacique of the indigenous mitmas yungas of the town of Cajabamba of this jurisdiction"[45].

5.3.1 Simbal and Geronimo Ninaquispe

The diffuse administrative and political status of Simbal was a key factor in the litigation. A good example of this is GN's cacicazgo inauguration ceremony, in Trujillo on August 22, 1585. This ceremony was held at the house of the corregidor of Trujillo, Frutuoso de Ulloa, even though these ceremonies were usually held at the main square of the main town in the province where the cacique would eventually rule (Espinoza Soriano 1974:122). This was an ambiguous place to hold the ceremony because Simbal fell administratively under the jurisdiction of Trujillo but politically and economically under the jurisdiction of the corregimiento of Cajamarca, Huamachuco y Huambos. Not only was an inauguration a political issue, but the resources to pay the salary of GN came from the Huamachuco communal box[46]. Politically and economically Simbal depended of Huamachuco, but GN chose to hold his political inauguration ceremony in Trujillo instead of Huamachuco. Later, in 1604, GN reinforced his adscription to Trujillo, when

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[44] "cazique Principl de la guaranga de los yndios chaypiyungas del pueblo de zimbal de la encomyenda de doña Florençia descobar" (f. 22r:21-24)

[45] "don Pedro Jalcaguaman caçique prinçipal de los yndios mitmas yungas de el pue°. de Cajabamba desta juris.on" (f. 48r:9-12)

[46] The communal boxes were boxes with key to deposit the remnant of money after the payment of tributes. There were created by the Spaniards, and there was one per each province. The money was used to pay the salaries of the corregidor, priests, caciques, and to help the people in need in the community. Each communal box had three keys, which were in the possession of the corregidor, the main cacique, and a notary (Lohmann 2001:88, 346-347).

he mentioned that he was cacique of the jurisdiction of Trujillo. He called himself: "main cacique of the towns of San Juan de Simbal, jurisdiction of this city of Trujillo of Peru, from the encomienda of the general don Juan Avedaño of the province of Huamachuco[47]" (f. 26r). Juan de Avedaño was the encomendero successor of Florencia de Mora (de la Puente 1992:458).

This particularity of Simbal — of being administratively and geographically between Trujillo and Huamachuco, between the coast and the sierra — marked the path of GN's actions. Most of his documents were issued in Simbal, Trujillo, or Sinsicap; unlike him, PX, had all his documents issued in Huamachuco and Cajabamba. The experience of GN in litigations also apparently influenced his legal strategy. Before this trial, GN had litigations ("*pleytos*") with Geronimo Condorquispe regarding el "cacicazgo of the guaranga" (f. 35r). However, in this case, there is no information about the name of the guaranga, or any clue to help us to identify the causes of the dispute. There is not enough information to establish whether the litigation with Geronimo Condorquispe dealt with the government of the guaranga of mitimaes yungas, the colonies of mitimaes yungas, a pachaca, or Simbal. Perhaps GN was one of the candidates to govern the guaranga of the mitimas yungas of Huamachuco previous Geronimo Condorsquispe. In general, GN just presented copies of the main documents (título and cacicazgo inauguration ceremony) showing that one of his priorities was to keep the original documents, perhaps for future litigations. Cristobal de Morales Melgarejo, a notary who copied GN's título in 1604, mentioned this issue in one of the copies: "don Geronimo Ninaquispe showed me the original provision, then he took it back with him"[48].

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[47] "caçique prinçipal del pueblo de san juan de simbat jurisdiçion desta çiudad de Trujillo of piru encomyenda del jeneral don juan avedaño de la provinçia de guamachuco" (f. 26r:2-7).

[48] "la provission original que ante mi exsivio don geronimo ninaquispe que la bolvio a llevar En su poder" (f. 25v:13-14).

Another strategy GN used, perhaps also due to his previous experiences in litigations, was the careful selection of his attorneys. While PX was always represented by the protector de naturales, GN had selected the governor of the indigenous in Huamachuco, Agustin de Carvajal, as one of the people who represented him. PX accepted whoever was available to defend him, while GN chose specific people to represent him, among them, one of the most powerful individuals in the colonial context: a governor. Although in the end the governor did not participate in this trial as GN's representative, he introduced the litigation between GN and PX in the trial, and as governor he received all the notifications and information regarding the case. This was an advantage for GN, who could find out quickly and directly everything that was happening. GN's strategy clearly was to ally himself with the most powerful figures. In addition, the governor seemed to be the only point of connection of GN to Huamachuco, evidencing GN's strategy of having a representative both in the coast and in the highlands (in Trujillo and in Huamachuco). However, we do not know what GN could offer to the governor in return. How powerful was GN to have this kind of allies? Little is known regarding this historical character who prioritized the importance of the origin of caciques and the ayllo structure in his arguments. The data in the legajo show GN, or perhaps his dynastic family, as a leader with powerful allies, but also a leader with the support of the people who had been under his rule. At the end of the manuscript, despite his absence, the people of Simbal supported the candidature of his grandson.

5.4 Conclusion

The integration of the caciques in the colonial system was only one aspect of their lives and activities, which by itself does not explain the success of their prestige for almost 300 years. Very little is known about the caciques' activities inside their ethnic groups (Pease 1988:105-107). The litigation analyzed here gives important information. However, it is still necessary to analyze this information considering the historical context and additional information from other colonial manuscripts. Based only on the documents

included in this legajo, it would seem that, in the end, it was GN who won the litigation. However, incorporating other sources of information, it appears that PX also won. Both families were successful perhaps until the complete suppression of the cacicazgos in 1825 by one of the descendants of the earliest Spanish colonial settlers, the criollo Simón Bolívar (Zeballos Quiñones 1992:11). It was therefore not the Spanish invaders who ended with the traditional political structure of the cacicazgo but rather their descendants.

The interaction between the cacicazgo of Simbal and the cacicazgo of the mitimaes yungas of the province of Huamachuco was not based in the mutual understanding or agreement over the rules of the Inca, neither of the pre-Inca or the Spanish rules. Throughout the litigation process, both parties were trying to apply categories of cacicazgos that were no longer valid due to the forced resettlement of people into reducciones. Although their cacicazgos may have been recorded in the tasa, the territory and population associated with them showed another reality. Directly and indirectly, both parties still recognized the political Inca rule in Huamachuco. PX directly recognizes it, explaining that he and his family were the caciques of the guaranga of the mitimaes yungas of the province of Huamachuco, a direct Inca political organization (f. 33r). GN, indirectly recognized the Inca political organization, remembering the unfavorable reasons why the mitimaes yungas were resettled in Huamachuco by the Incas. The recognition and interpretation of the Inca system at the end of the 16th century and beginning of the 17th century resulted in this very complex dispute over cacicazgo.

Although the mention of the guaranga as a socio-political organization and as a form of territorial organization started to disappear from the manuscript towards the end of the lawsuit (mid-seventeenth century), there are still remnants of this form of organization in Huamachuco today. Of course, the modern meaning ofguaranga is quite different. Nowadays, guaranga is the name given to different groups of people that get together to organize and participate in the celebration of one of the main festivities in Huamachuco (Topic 1992, Topic 1994, Topic and Topic 2010:193).

In the end, this litigation seems to highlight that the “Spanish conquest of America” was the military defeat of the political elite, with catastrophic consequences for the population, but not the defeat of its political and social practices (Lezama 2018:54). The culture, languages and some institutions of the native population are still present (Varón 2017:11). Even today some communities “retain ‘‘Andean’’ and even pre-Hispanic cultural structures (the federated-ayllu form of governance, closely isomorphic with pre-Hispanic or even pre-Inka patterns), which more purposefully ethnic collectivities have long since relinquished” (Salomon 2002:494-495).

Chapter 6

6 Conclusions

This thesis focused on the analysis of one colonial manuscript from 1604, regarding a complex cacicazgo litigation in the upper Virú valley. The legajo is kept at the Archivo Regional La Libertad, Trujilllo, Peru. The manuscript is an interesting example of indigenous political organization in the highlands of Huamachuco and in the chaupiyunga of Simbal during the early Colonial period. The manuscript has a fractured narrative, which also applies to the historical process analyzed here. The Spanish colonial rule was not the only point of reference at that time. The manuscript shows that the Inca rule and pre-Inca political organization were also points of references in the period under study. The manuscript shows how at the same time and in the same region, people were using both a colonial and a pre-Hispanic logic in their arguments. For instance, the interested parties used a colonial logic when they mentioned that the salary of cacique was mentioned in the tasa. They also used a pre-Hispanic logic in their arguments, for example, when PX claimed his hereditary right to the cacicazgo of the guaranga, or GN used the importance of the origin of the caciques as argument. These are also examples of how major changes are processed by people over the long term, and how different narratives that might not follow a chronological order are inter-woven into a complex network of fragmented narratives.

This indigenous political litigation evidences elements of continuity from pre-Hispanic periods embedded in the arguments of the indigenous litigants during the Colonial period. The analysis of the manuscript states the importance of the pre-Inca and Inca periods to understand the Colonial period. As we saw in this thesis, the Spaniards kept some of the Inca socio-political organizations for the Huamachuco area. That is the case of the guaranga system and the economic and political dependency of Simbal to Huamachuco. Although the concept of guaranga suffered changes over time, there are still remnants of

this organization in Huamachuco today. On the other hand, the reducción of Simbal, which was part of the province of Trujillo but politically and economically part of the province of Huamachuco, could be another remnant of a pre-Hispanic geo-political organization. This example could also be an explanation of why Simbal was not completely part of the province of Trujillo. Both examples, the cases of the continuity of the guarangas in Huamachuco and the geo-politics of Simbal, deserve further research, as well as the study of the arguments that other caciques from the province of Huamachuco used in their cacicazgos litigations.

The historical contextualization of the main parties in this trial is fundamental to this analysis. PX and GN were permanently touched by litigations regarding lands and the cacicazgo. These litigations were characteristic of the area and period under study. As mentioned before, the arguments of the caciques in this litigation are based on proving the right to the cacicazgo. Five broad categories of arguments were presented by the litigants to supported each person's right to the cacicazgo: (1) having the authorization of the viceroy or the Real Audiencia, (2) alluding to the salary of cacique in the tasa, (3) mentioning the hereditary rights, (4) refering to the number of people under their rule, and (5) establishing that they were originally from the cacicazgo territory (to be "natural" from the territory).The last three are the key arguments in this litigation. Finally, besides the Spanish colonial law, the customary law (or perhaps Inca and pre-Inca laws) supported both dynastic-candidatures, at least until the end of the seventeenth century.

During the early Colonial period, deep and complex changes were taking place in the Andes, but some of them derived from the Inca period. Among the most important changes discussed in this thesis were the new geopolitical reconfiguration of the landscape with the reducción system and the creation of the corregimientos. There were also several examples of historical continuity, such as the political figure of the cacique and its prestige, the dynasties or indigenous aristocracy of the families Chumbinamo-Xulcaguaman and Ninaquispe, and the different levels of interaction among the coast,

chaupiyunga, and sierra. Some of these historical continuities changed the meaning through time as it was the case of the guaranga system or the succession of cacicazgos by ancestry or blood ties, adapting traditional rules to colonial rules (e.g. the case of Chumbinamo-Xulcaguaman family at the end of the 17th century with the cacica Petrona Nicolasa). The main arguments in this political indigenous litigation show more indigenous continuity than changes brought about by the Spaniards.

As mentioned in the introductory chapter, Trujillo is the perfect location to conduct this kind of research because the colonial past is part of everyday life. Now, this analysis shows the importance other local historical characters had in the everyday life of the cities of Trujillo and Huamachuco, such as Geronimo Ninaquispe and Pedro Xulcaguaman. It would be nice to see them become part of the modern city of Trujillo, perhaps by having streets named after them, reminding the population of the importance of the local indigenous elite and their contribution to local history. In closing, it is important to mention that this thesis is not conclusive but raises more questions than it answers. I have by no means exhausted the numerous topics mentioned in this rich manuscript, but I hope that this study will help Andeanists better understand the early colonial political landscape in the central Andes, northern Peru.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Presentation of the legal documents following the order in which they appear in the legajo[49]

Documento: 1
Fecha: Agosto 26, 1603
De: Virrey don Luis de Velasco, y escribano don Tadeo Fernandez de Cordoba
Para: -
Propósito: El virrey le da el título de cacique principal de la guaranga de los indios mitimaes yungas de la provincia de Huamachuco a Pedro Xulcaguaman en respuesta a una relación que éste le hizo, luego de la muerte de su padre y hermano mayor, reclamando su derecho al cacicazgo, salario y beneficio de chacras.
Lugar: Ciudad de los Reyes
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el Virrey Luis de Velasco, escribano Tadeo Fernandez de Cordova
Folios: 1r-1v

Documento: 2
Fecha: Enero 25, 1604
De: Teniente corregidor de Provincia Joan de Lijalde, y escribano Domyngo Benitez
Para: -
Propósito: Ceremonia de posesión del cacicazgo de Pedro Xulcaguaman
Lugar: Cajabamba
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el Corregidor Joan de Lijalde y el escribano Domyngo Benitez
Folios: 2r

Documento: 3
Fecha: Enero 25, 1604

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[49] Cada documento fue identificado siguiendo tres criterios: la presencia del Calderón (marca en forma de "v" en el margen izquierdo usada para distinguir el inicio de un nuevo documento), la presencia de firmas (en general la del notario), y la consideración del contexto del litigio analizado, por ejemplo, cuando sin la presencia de calderón y la firma del notario, pero lo escrito describe una nueva acción, se consideró como un documento aparte, en general esto ocurre con copias de documentos.

De: Teniente de corregidor Joan de Lijalde, y escribano Domyngo Benitez
Para: -
Propósito: El corregidor solicita que Pedro Xulcaguaman mande información de su capacidad para gobernar sin tutor
Lugar: Cajabamba
Original/Copia: Original con la firma del corregidor y el escribano
Folios: 2v

Documento: 4
Fecha: Enero 25, 1604
De: Escribano Domyngo Benitez
Para: -
Propósito: Notificación a Pedro Xulcaguaman del pedido de información del corregidor
Lugar: -
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el escribano
Folios: 2r

Documento: 5
Fecha: Enero 25, 1604
De: Escribano Domingo Benitez (también lo firman el corregidor y los testigos)
Para: -
Propósito: Documentar la información proporcionada por Pedro Xulcaguaman y sus testigos en cuanto a la habilidad de Xulcaguaman para gobernar sin tutor
Lugar: Cajabamba
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el escribano, el corregidor Lijalde, y los siguientes testigos: Adrian Arze, Juan Gonzalez Polo, Luis de Vargal, Domingo Quispitanta, Juan de Rojas, Juan de Castillo y Diego Loçano.
Folios: 2v-3r

Documento: 6
Fecha: Enero 25, 1604
De: Teniente de corregidor Joan de Lijalde, y escribano Domingo Benitez
Para: -
Propósito: Autorización para que Pedro Xulcaguaman gobierne sin tutor y se le pague todo el salario y beneficio de chacras que le corresponde
Lugar: Cajabamba
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el corregidor y el escribano

Folios: 3v

Documento: 7
Fecha: Enero 25, 1604
De: Escribano Domingo Benitez
Para: -
Proposito: Notificar a Pedro Xulcaguaman de la autorizacion del corregidor para que gobierne sin tutor
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el escribano
Folios: 3v

Documento: 8
Fecha: Enero 25, 1604
De: Escribano Domingo Benitez
Para: -
Propósito: Notificar de lo ordenado por el corregidor al gobernador de la guaranga de los mitimaes yungas Domyngo Lozano
Lugar: Cajabamba
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el escribano
Folios:4r

Documento: 9
Fecha: Diciembre 22, 1588
De: Don Fernando de Torres y Portugal, y escribano Alvaro Ruiz de Nabanuel
Para: -
Propósito: Es el título y provisión de cacique principal de la guaranga de los indios mitimays yungas de la provincia de Huamachuco de Joan Chumbinamo (hijo).
Lugar: Ciudad de los Reyes
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el escribano y una firma ilegible que podría ser del virrey
Folios: 5r-5v

Documento: 10
Fecha: Febrero 4, 1589
De: El corregidor capitan Gutierres Laso de la Vega, y escribano Diego Davila

Para: -
Propósito: Acto de posesión de cacicazgo de Juan Chumbinamo (hijo)
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/Copia: original firmado por el corregidor, el testigo Pedro Ballena, y el escribano
Folios: 6r

Documento: 11
Fecha: Noviembre 23, 1591
De: El virey don Garcia Hurtado de Mendoça, y escribano Alvaro Ruiz de Nabanuel
Para: El corregidor de la provincia Capitan Francisco de Caçeres
Propósito: El virrey manda se le pague el salario a Juan Garcia, y que si Geronimo Ninaquispe pretende el cacicazgo que le presente la posesión y título que así lo estipula.
Lugar: Ciudad de los Reyes
Original/Copia: Original firmada por el virey y el escribano
Folios: 7r

Documento:12
Fecha: Julio 29, 1592
De: Corregidor y justicia mayor capitán Francisco de Caçeres, y Juan Fernandez de la (firma parcialmente elegible)
Para: -
Propósito: El corregidor solicita se le pague a Juan Garcia Chumbinamo lo que se le debe por ser cacique según la provisión del 23 de noviembre de 1591 que Chumbinamo le presentó.
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el corregidor y Juan Fernandez de la (escribano?, firma parcialmente ilegible)
Folios: 7v

Documento: 13
Fecha: -
De: Don Juan Garcia cacique principal de la guaranga de mitimaes de la provincia de Huamachuco
Para: Real Audiencia, virrey
Propósito: Petición para que se cumpla con lo estipulado en su título de cacique, que fue otorgado por el virrey Fernando de Torres y Portugal

Lugar: -
Original/Copia: Original firmada por Juan Garcia
Folios: 8r

Documento: 14
Fecha: Enero 12, 1590
De: Real Audiencia
Para: Corregidor de la Provincia
Propósito: En respuesta a la anterior petición presentada por Juan Garcia, la Real Audiencia ordena al corregidor de la provincia que haga cumplir el título de cacique de Juan Garcia.
Lugar: -
Original/Copia: Original firmado por Jhoan de Montoya
Folios: 8r

Documento: 15
Fecha: Agosto 1, 1596
De: Corregidor y justicia mayor Jhosepe de Aguero, y escribano Julian Bravo
Para:
Propósito: En respuesta a la petición anterior de la Real Audiencia, el corregidor ordena consultar el testamento (¿de Juan Chumbinamo padre?) y ver quién es el heredero forzoso
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el corregidor y el escribano
Folios: 8v

Documento: 16
Fecha: Agosto 28, 1598
De: Teniente de corregidor Alvaro de Noveria Figueroa, y escribano Blas de Alcantara
Para: -
Propósito: Dar a conocer una petición que le presento Pedro Xulcaguaman explicando las razones por la cual la sucesión del cacicazgo le pertenece, y por lo tanto también el salario de cacique
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/Copia: Copia
Folios: 9r

Documento: 17
Fecha: Probablemente Agosto 28, 1598
De: Corregidor Alvaro de Norena Figueroa, y escribano Blas de Alcantara Romero
Para: -
Propósito: Solicitar información de lo dicho por Pedro Xulcaguaman en la petición del 28 de Agosto de 1598, y citar al gobernador de la provincia para el momento en que se brinde la información
Lugar: -
Original/Copia: Copia
Folios: 9v

Documento: 18
Fecha: Agosto 28, 1598
De: Escribano Blas de Alcantara
Para: -
Propósito: Notificación al gobernador de la provincia de Huamachuco Agustin Caravajal
Lugar: -
Original/Copia: Copia
Folios: 9v

Documento: 19
Fecha: Agosto 29, 1598
De: Pedro Xulcaguaman, sus tres testigos: Juan Alonso Bravo, Felipe Brizeño, Pedro de Chaves, el corregidor Alvaro de Noveria Figueroa, y el escribano Blas Alcantara Romero
Para: -
Propósito: Información de Pedro Xulcaguaman acerca de su filiación y derecho a al cacicazgo de la guaranga
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/Copia: Copia
Folios: 9v-11v

Documento: 20
Fecha: Agosto 29, 1598
De: Corregidor Alvaro de Noveria Figueroa
Para: -
Propósito: El corregidor declara cacique a Pedro Xulcaguaman
Lugar: Huamachuco

Original/Copia: Copia
Folios: 11v-12v

Documento: 21
Fecha: Agosto 30, 1598
De: Corregidor Alvaro Noveria de Noreña Figueroa, y escribano Blas de Alcantara
Para: -
Propósito: Ceremonia de posesión del cacicazgo de Pedro Xulcaguaman
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/Copia: Copia
Folios: 12v-13r

Documento: 22
Fecha: Agosto 29, 1598
De: Teniente de corregidor y justicia mayor de la provincia Alvaro de Noreña Figueroa, y corregidor Capitán Juan de Çapata
Para: -
Proposito: Juan de Castillo solicita ser tutor de Pedro Xulcaguaman
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/Copia: Copia
Folios: 13r-13v

Documento: 23
Fecha: Probablemente Agosto 29, 1598
De: Corregidor Alvaro de Norena, Juan de Castillo, Alonso de Aguilar (fiador de Juan de Castillo), y escribano Blas de Alcantara
Para: -
Propósito: El corregidor nombra a Juan de Castillo como tutor de Pedro Xulcaguaman, Juan de Castillo acepta y pone como fiador a Alonso de Aguilar
Lugar: Huamachuco (?)
Original/Copia: Copia
Folios: 13v-14v

Documento: 24
Fecha: Probablemente 29 de Agosto 1598
De: Corregidor Alvaro de Noveria, y escribano Blas de Alcantara

Para: -
Propósito: Nuevamente el corregidor Noreña nombra a Juan de Castillo tutor y curador de Pedro Xulcaguaman
Lugar: -
Original/Copia: Copia
Folios: 14v-15v

Documento: 25
Fecha: Probablemente Agosto 29, 1598
De: Corregidor Alvaro de Noveria, y escribano Blas de Alcantara Romero
Para: -
Propósito: El corregidor firma la anterior copia del documento de nombramiento de Juan de Castillo como tutor de Pedro Xulcaguaman para darle más validez.
Lugar: -
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el corregidor y el escribano
Folios:15v

Documento:26
Fecha: Noviembre 18, 1604
De: Pedro Xulcaguaman, y escribano Perez de Aguirre
Para: -
Propósito: Pedro Xulcaguaman dió poder al protector de naturales Luis de Eguino para que le cobre el salario de cacique de la caja de la comunidad de la provincia de Huamachuco
Lugar: Cajabamba
Original/Copia: Original firmada por Luis de Vargas (el intérprete o traductor), Diego de Vargas (testigo), y el escribano Martin Perez de Aguirre
Folios: 17r-17v

Documento: 27
Fecha: Noviembre 12, 1604
De: Luis de Eguino en nombre de Pedro Xulcaguaman
Para: El corregidor capitan Antonio de Naba
Propósito: Reclamar el salario que se le debe a Pedro Xulcaguaman
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/Copia: Original firmado por Luis de Eguino
Folios: 19r

Documento: 28
Fecha: Probablemente noviembre 12, 1604
De: El corregidor Antonio de Noboa, y el escribano Geronimo Despinossa
Para: -
Propósito: Notificar y pedirle un informe al gobernador de la provincia Agustin Caravajal de lo que reclama Luis de Eguino
Lugar: -
Original/Copia: original firmada por el corregidor y el escribano
Folios: 19v

Documento: 29
Fecha: Noviembre 22, 1604
De: El escribano Geronimo Despinossa, y el gobernador de la provincia Agustin de Carvajal
Para: -
Propósito: El escribano notificó al gobernador, y éste le informa de un pleito entre Pedro Xulcaguaman y Geronimo Ninaquispe
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el escribano y el gobernador
Folios: 19v

Documento: 30
Fecha: Noviembre 22, 1604
De: El corregidor y justicia mayor capitán Antonio de Noboa, y el escribano Geronimo Despinossa
Para: -
Propósito: El corregidor manda notificar a Geronimo Ninaquispe o a su apoderado de la declaración hecha por el gobernador sobre el pleito entre él y Pedro Xulcaguaman
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el corregidor y el escribano
Folios: 20r

Documento: 31
Fecha: Noviembre 22, 1604
De: El escribano Geronimo Despinossa
Para: -

Propósito: Notifica a dos apoderados de Geronimo Ninaquispe: Salvador Tapia y a Juan Alonso Trujillo
Lugar: -
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el escribano
Folios: 20r

Documento: 32
Fecha: Noviembre 22, 1604
De: Luis de Eguino
Para: El corregidor Noboa
Propósito: Responder a lo que dijo el gobernador Agustin de Caravajal de que le estaban dando la mitad del salario a Geronimo Ninaquispe, y vuelve a reclamar el pago del salario completo para Pedro Xulcaguaman
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/Copia: Original firmado por Luis de Eguino
Folios: 21r-21v

Documento: 33
Fecha: Probablemente Noviembre 22, 1604
De: El corregidor Noboa, y el escribano Geronimo Despinossa
Para: -
Propósito: El corregidor envía notificar a Geronimo Ninaquispe o a su apoderado de la petición hecha por Eguino y le da tres días para que presente una respuesta
Lugar: -
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el corregidor y el escribano
Folios: 21v

Documento: 34
Fecha: Mayo 29, 1585
De: La Real Audiencia
Para: -
Propósito: Provisión y título de Geronimo Ninaquispe de cacique de los indios chaupiyungas de Simbal
Lugar: Ciudad de los Reyes
Original/Copia: Copia
Folios: 22r-24r

Documento: 35

Fecha: Agosto 22, 1585
De: El corregidor y Justicia Mayor de Trujillo Juez Capitán Frutuosso de Ulloa, y el escribano Juan de Mata
Para: -
Propósito: Ceremonia de posesión del cacicazgo de Geronimo Ninaquispe
Lugar: Trujillo
Original/Copia: Copia
Folios: 24r-25r

Documento: 36
Fecha: Noviembre 14, 1588
De: Escribano Público Antonio de Vega
Para: -
Propósito: Realizó las copias del título y ceremonia de posesión de cacicazgo de Geronimo Ninaquispe
Lugar: Trujillo
Original/Copia: Copia
Folios: 25r-25v

Documento: 37
Fecha: Febrero 16, 1604
De: Escribano del Rey Cristoval de Morales Melgarejo
Para: -
Propósito: Realizó copia de la provisión original del título y ceremonia de posesión de cacicazgo de Geronimo Ninaquispe (o sea de los documentos presentados aquí con los números 34, 35 y 36)
Lugar: Trujillo
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el escribano
Folios: 25v

Documento: 38
Fecha: Febrero 16, 1604
De: Geronimo Ninaquispe, y el escribano público Gaspar Despinossa Gusman
Para: -
Propósito: Geronimo Ninaquispe da un poder a Juan Alonso Trujillo, a Luis Fernandez de Santiago Canpanero, a el gobernador Agustin Carvajal, y a Andres Quispe (su sobrino) para que lo represente legalmente.

Lugar: Trujillo
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el escribano
Folios: 26r-28v

Documento: 39
Fecha: Octubre 29, 1602
De: El virrey Luis de Velasco, y Tadeo Fernandez de Cordova (escribano?)
Para: El corregidor de la provincia
Propósito: El virrey solicita al corregidor que haga averiguaciones con respecto a la petición que le hizó Geronimo Ninaquispe sobre a quién le pertenece el cacicazgo
Lugar: Ciudad de los Reyes
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el virrey y Tadeo Fernandez de Cordova
Folios: 30r-30v

Documento: 40
Fecha: Noviembre 24, 1604
De: Juan Alonso Trujillo en nombre de Geronimo Ninaquispe
Para: El corregidor y Justicia Mayor Capitán Antonio de Noboa
Propósito: Es una petición al corregidor explicando las razones por las cuales el cacicazgo no le pertenece a Pedro Xulcaguaman, y como prueba anexa documentación a favor de Ninaquispe.
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/Copia: Original firmado por Alonso Trujillo
Folios: 31r-31v

Documento: 41
Fecha: Probablemente Noviembre 24, 1604
De: El corregidor Antonio Noboa, y escribano Geronimo Despinossa
Para: -
Propósito: El corregidor manda notificar a Luis de Eguino de la petición hecha por Alonso Trujillo
Lugar: -
Original/Copia: Original firmada por el escribano y otra persona (firma ilegible)
Folios: 32r

Documento: 42

Fecha: Noviembre 24, 1604
De: El escribano Geronimo Despinossa
Para: -
Propósito: Notifica a Luis de Eguino de lo ordenado por el corregidor Noboa
Lugar: -
Original/copia: Original firmada por el escribano
Folios: 32r

Documento: 43
Fecha: Noviembre 26, 1604
De: Luis de Eguino
Para: Corregidor Noboa
Propósito: Responder a la petición de Alonso Trujillo
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/copia: Original firmada por Luis de Eguino
Folios: 33r-33v

Documento: 44
Fecha: Probablemente Nobiembre 26, 1604
De: El corregidor Antonio Noboa, y escribano Geronimo Despinossa
Para: -
Propósito: El corregidor manda notificar a Geronimo Ninaquispe de la respuesta de Luis de Eguino
Lugar: -
Original/copia: Original firmada por el corregidor y el escribano
Folios: 33v

Documento: 45
Fecha: Probablemente Noviembre 26, 1604
De: Geronimo Despinossa
Para: -
Propósito: Avisa que notificó a Geronimo Despinossa de la respuesta de Luis de Eguino
Lugar: -
Original/copia: Original firmada por el escribano
Folios: 33v

Documento: 46
Fecha: Noviembre 26, 1604
De: Juan Alonso Trujillo
Para: El corregidor Antonio Noboa
Propósito: Responder a la petición que hizo Luis de Eguino el 26 de noviembre
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/copia: Original firmada por Alonso Trujillo
Folios: 34r-35r

Documento: 47
Fecha: Probablemente noviembre 26, 1604
De: El escribano Geronimo Despinossa
Para: -
Propósito: El corregidor Noboa vio la petición de Alonso Trujillo y solicita se traigan los autos (documentos)
Lugar: -
Original/copia: Original firmado por el escribano
Folios: 35r

Documento: 48
Fecha: Probablemente noviembre 26, 1604
De: El corregidor Antonio Noboa, y el escribano Geronimo Despinossa
Para: -
Propósito: Notificar a Luis de Eguino y citarlo para una audiencia
Lugar: -
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el corregidor y el escribano
Folios: 35v

Documento: 49
Fecha: Diciembre 1, 1604
De: El escribano Geronimo Despinossa
Para: -
Propósito: El escribano notificó a Luis de Eguino
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/copia: original firmada por el escribano
Folios: 35v

Documento: 50
Fecha: Diciembre 1, 1604
De: Luis De Eguino
Para: El corregidor Antonio Noboa
Propósito: Responder a la notificación de la petición hecha por Alonso Trujillo y pide mandar el caso a la Real Audiencia argumentando que el corregidor no es la autoridad competente para decidir el caso
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/copia: Original firmada por Luis de Eguino
Folios: 36r-37v

Documento: 51
Fecha: Probablemente diciembre 1, 1604
De: Escribano Geronimo Despinossa
Para: Informa que el corregidor mando que se junten los autos (documentos) "para proveer justicia"
Propósito: Original firmado por el escribano
Lugar: -
Original/copia: Original firmado por el escribano
Folios: 37v

Documento: 52
Fecha: Diciembre 1, 1604
De: El corregidor Antonio Noboa, y escribano Geronimo Despinossa
Para: -
Propósito: Remite el caso al virrey
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/Copia: Original firmado por el corregidor y el escribano
Folios: 37v-38r

Documento: 53
Fecha: Diciembre 1, 1604
De: El escribano Geronimo Despinossa
Para: -
Propósito: Registra que notificó a Luis de Eguino de lo decidido por el corregidor
Lugar: -
Original/copia: Original firmada por el escribano

Folios: 38v

Documento: 54
Fecha: Diciembre 1, 1604
De: El escribano Geronimo Despinossa
Para: -
Propósito: Registra que notificó a Alonso Trujillo de lo decidido por el corregidor
Lugar: -
Original/copia: Original firmada por el escribano
Folios: 38v

Documento: 55
Fecha: Diciembre 1, 1604
De: Julian Alonso Trujillo, escribano Geronimo Despinossa
Para: El corregidor Antonio Noboa
Propósito: Manifestar que no se ha investigado lo suficiente el caso, y pide un testimonio firmado de todo lo que ha pasado
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/copia: Original firmado por Joan Alonso Trujillo
Folios: 39r-39v

Documento: 56
Fecha: Probablemente diciembre 1, 1604
De: El corregidor Antonio Noboa, y el escribano Geronimo Espinossa
Para: -
Propósito: Aprueba que se le haga el testimonio firmado que solicitó Alonso Trujillo con la condición de que el testimonio sea igual al que remitió para la Real Audiencia y que se le entregue el mismo con la presencia de la otra parte
Lugar: -
Original/copia: Original firmado por el corregidor y el escribano
Folios: 39v

Documento: 57
Fecha: Diciembre 1, 1604
De: Escribano Geronimo Despinossa
Para: -

Propósito: Informa que citó a Luis de Eguino para presentarse a la entrega del testimonio firmado
Lugar: Huamachuco
Original/copia: Original firmado por el escribano
Folios: 40r

Documento: 58
Fecha: Diciembre 6, 1604
De: El corregidor Antonio Noboa, y el escribano Geronimo Despinossa
Para: -
Propósito: Es el testimonio firmado que solicitó Alonso Trujillo, y manda notificar a Geronimo Ninaquispe
Lugar: Otuzco
Original/copia: Original firmado por el corregidor y el escribano
Folios: 41r-42r

Documento: 59
Fecha: Diciembre 8, 1604
De: Geronimo Ninaquispe, y del escribano de su majestad Martin Perez de Aguirre
Para: -
Propósito: Responder a la notificación del testimonio firmado que le mandó el corregidor Noboa, y explicar su versión de lo sucedido
Lugar: Simbal
Original/copia: Original firmada por Geronimo Ninaquispe y el escribano
Folios: 42v-43v

Documento: 60
Fecha: Probablemente diciembre 8, 1604
De: Escribano Martin Perez Aguirre
Para: -
Propósito: Registra que envía firmado el documento anterior junto con el título de cacique de Geronimo Ninaquispe (sería una copia del título y de la ceremonia de posesión de cacicazgo)
Lugar: -
Original/copia: Original firmado por el escribano
Folios: 43v

Documento: 61
Fecha: Mayo 29, 1585
De: Real Audiencia
Para: -
Propósito: Es el título de cacique de Geronimo Ninaquispe
Lugar: Ciudad de los Reyes
Original/copia: Copia
Folios: 44r-45r

Documento: 62
Fecha: Agosto 22, 1585
De: El corregidor y justicia mayor de Trujillo y su partido capitán Frutuoso de Ulloa, y el escribano Juan de Mata
Para: -
Propósito: Ceremonia de posesión del cacicazgo de Geronimo Ninaquispe
Lugar: Trujillo
Original/copia: Copia
Folios: 45v-46r

Documento: 63
Fecha: Noviembre 14, 1588
De: Escribano Antonyo de Bega
Para: -
Propósito: El escribano establece que sacó la copia de la Provisión Real original del título y ceremonia de posesión de Geronimo Ninaquispe (seria la copia de los documentos 61 y 62)
Lugar: Trujillo
Original/copia: Copia
Folios: 46 r

Documento: 64
Fecha: Diciembre 6, 1604
De: Escribano de su majestad Martin Perez de Aguirre, y el corregidor y justicia mayor de la ciudad de Trujillo Capitán Felipe de Lazcano
Para: -
Propósito: Hacer copia de los tres documentos anteriores (aquí documentos números 61, 62 y 63)

Lugar: Obraje de Sinsicap
Original/copia: Original firmado por el corregidor y el escribano
Folios: 46r-46v

Documento: 65
Fecha: Diciembre 8, 1604
De: Escribano Martin Perez de Aguirre
Para: -
Propósito: Geronimo Ninaquispe le lleva todos los documentos anteriores (todas las copias de documentos hechas por el escribano Martin Perez de Aguirre, aquí numeradas como 61, 62, 63 y 64) para que las presente ante el corregidor de Huamachuco Antonio Noboa
Lugar: Simbal
Original/copia: Original firmada por el escribano
Folios: 46v

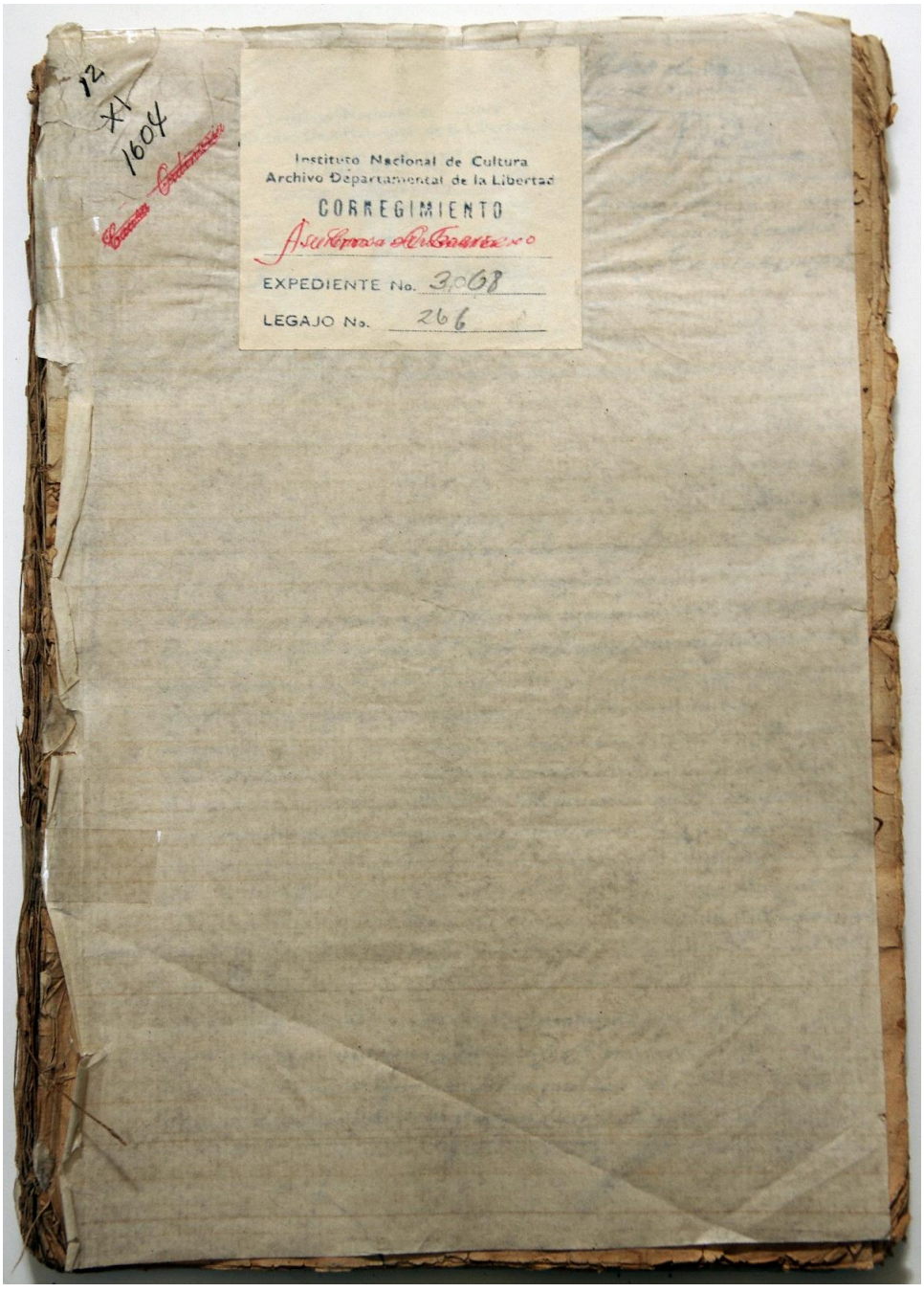
Documento: 66
Fecha: Febrero 7, 1658
De: El rotector de naturales Domingo Olascoaga en nombre de Pedro Xulcaguaman
Para: El corregidor y justicia mayor de Cajamarca maestro de campo Salvador Solano
Propósito: Reclamar el salario de Pedro Xulcaguaman y solicitar al corregidor que averigüe por descendientes de Geronimo Ninaquispe en Simbal para que si los hubiere puedan ir a Cuidad de los Reyes a finalizar el pleito
Lugar: Cajamarca
Original/copia: original firmado por el Protector de Naturales
Folios: 48r-49r

Documento: 67
Fecha: Febrero 7, 1658
De: Corregidor Salvador Solano, y escribano público Juan de Cespedes Prieto
Para: -
Propósito: “mandamiento sitatorio al pueblo de Simbal”. Saber si hay alguna persona en Simbal que pretenda el cacicazgo de los indios yungas del pueblo de Cajabamba. Se decide mandar una notificación al pueblo de Simbal
Lugar: -
Original/copia: Original firmada por el corregidor y el escribano
Folios: 49r-49v

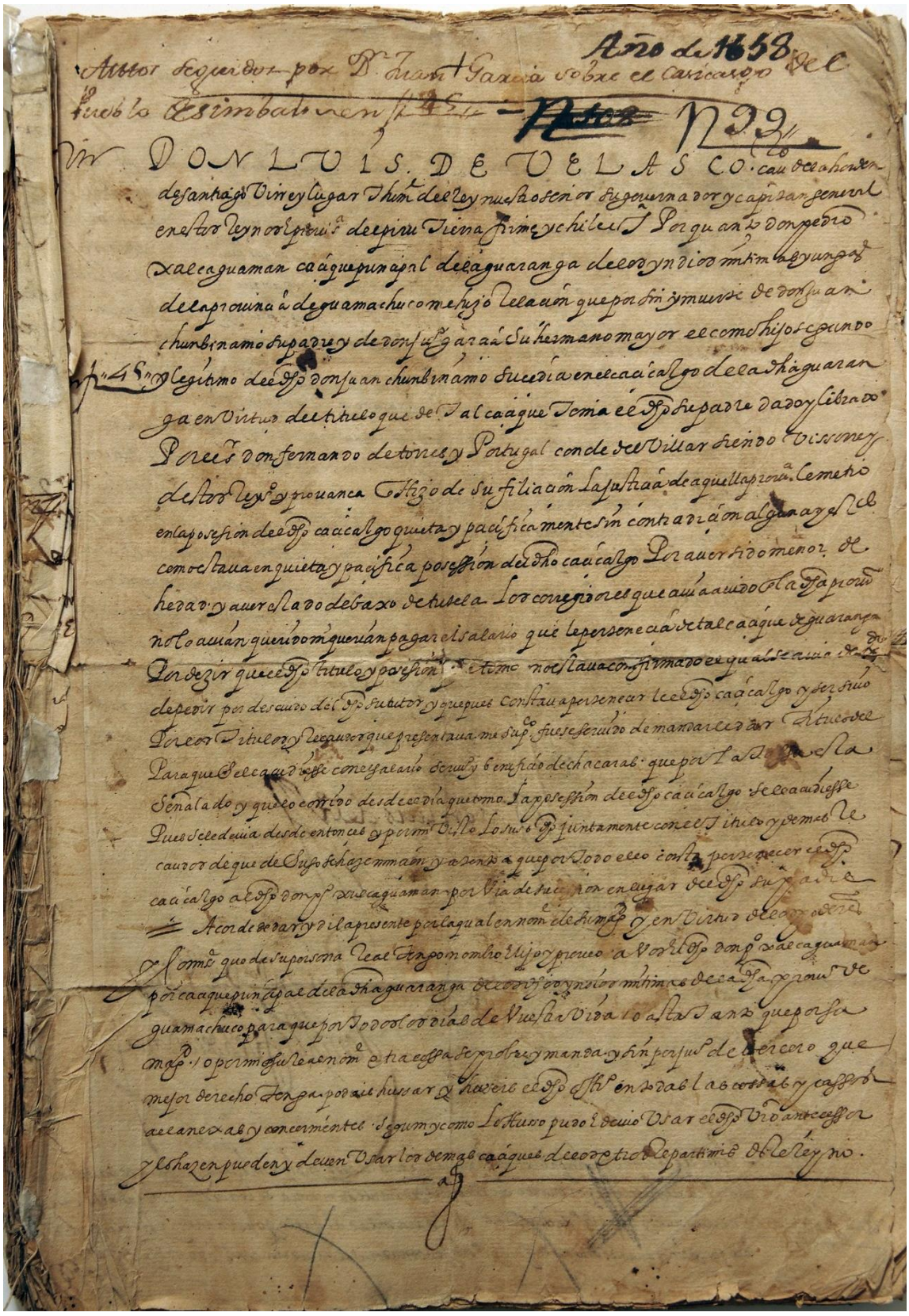
Documento: 68
Fecha: Febrero 7, 1658
De: El corregidor Salvador Solano, y el escribano Juan de Cespedes
Para: -
Propósito: Es el texto de la notificación
Lugar: Cajamarca
Original/copia: Original firmada por el corregidor y el escribano
Folios: 50r

Documento: 69
Fecha: Marzo 31, 1658
De: El escribano de cabildo Pedro Marcos Gonzales, el alcalde Juan Bernabe, Diego Quispe, y Pedro Lescano
Para: -
Propósito: Día en que se hizo el pregón y se notificó al pueblo de Simbal lo dispuesto por el corregidor Solano. Las personas presentes mencionaron a Juan Quispe como nieto de Geronimo Ninaquispe, y manifestaron su deseo de que él fuera el cacique de Simbal.
Lugar: Simbal
Original/copia: Original firmada por el escribano, el alcalde Juan Bernabe, Diego Quispe, y Pedro Lescano
Folios: 50v

Appendix B. Facsimile and transcription[50] of the manuscript: ARLL. 1604. Corregimiento. Asuntos de Gobierno. Expediente: 3068. Legajo: 266



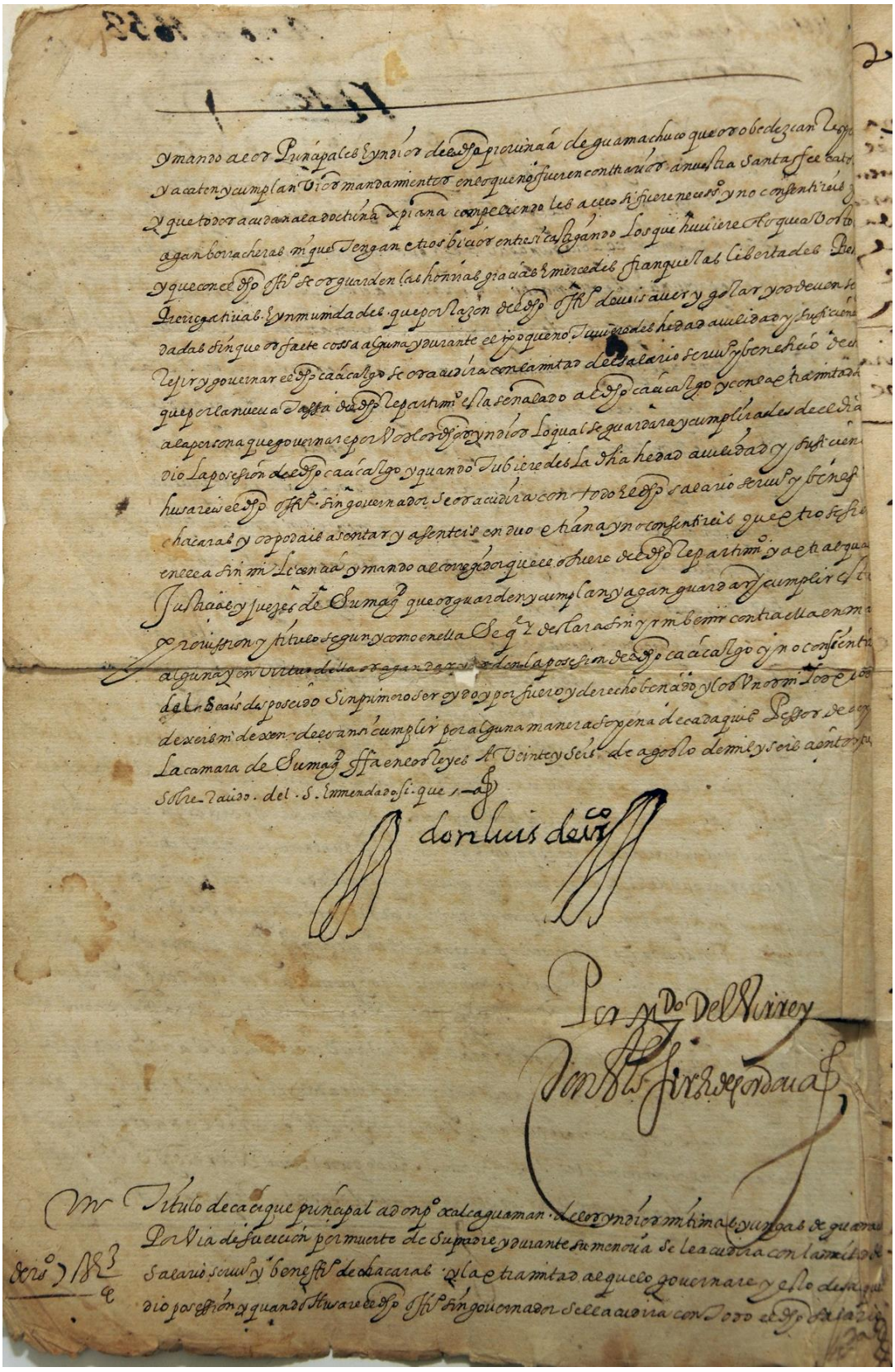
[50] Transcription by Arthur Quesada and Carolina Delgado Domínguez. Pictures by Carolina Delgado Domínguez.



Folio 1r

F. 1r

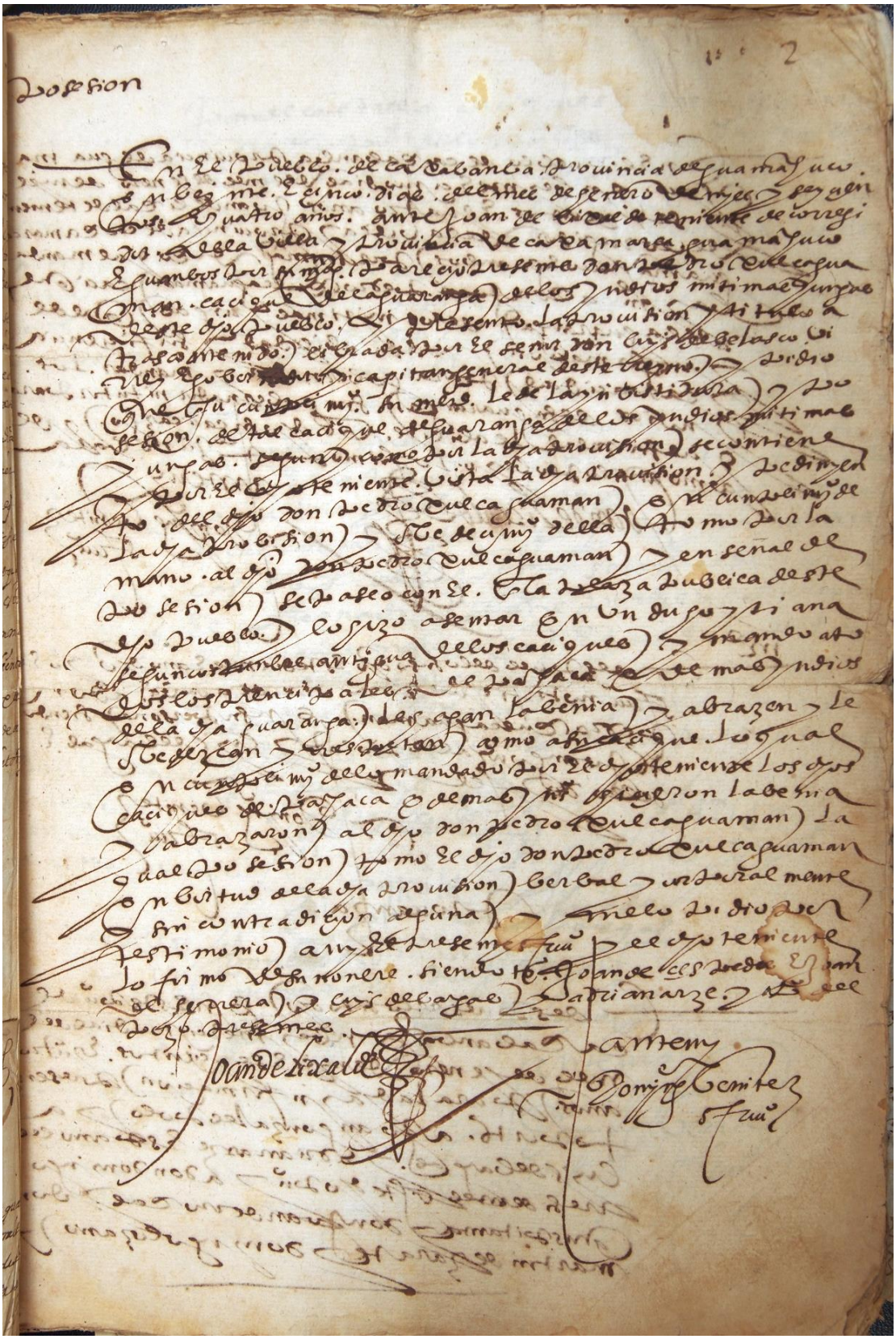
1. Año de 1658
2. Autos seguidos por Don Juan Garcia sobre el casicasgo del
3. Pueblo desimbal en fs. 45//
4. n°99//
5. Don Luis de Velasco Cavallero de la horden
6. de Santiago Virrey lugar teniente del Rey nuestro señor su governador y capitan general
7. en estos Reynos e provincias del Piru Tierra firme y chile A por quanto Don pedro
8. Xalcaguaman cacique principal de la guaranga de los yndios mitimas yungas
9. de la provincia de guamachuco me hizo relaçion que por fin y muerte de don Juan
10. chumbinamo su padre y de Don Juan García su hermano mayor el como hijo segundo
11. y legitimo del dicho Don Juan chumbinamo sucedía en el caçicasgo de la dicha guaran
12. ga en virtud del titulo que de tal cacique tenia el dicho su padre dado y librado
13. por el señor don fernando de torres y Portugal conde de Villar siendo Vissorrey
14. destos Reynos y provança q Hizo de su filiacion la justicia de aquella provincia le metio
15. en la posesion del dicho caçicazgo quieta y pacificamente sin contradiçion alguna y e tratado
16. como estava en quieta y pacifica posession del dicho caçicazgo Por aver sido menor de
17. hedad y aver estado debajo de tutela Los corregidores que avia avido en la dicha provincia
18. no lo avian querido ni querian pagar el salario que le pertenecia de tal cacique de guaranga
19. Por dezir que el dicho titulo y posesion [*roto*] tomo no estava confirmado el qual se avia de tratado
20. de pedir por descuido del dicho su tutor y que pues constava pertenecerle el dicho caçicazgo y ser suio
21. Por los títulos y recaudos que presentava me suplico fuese servido de mandarle dar titulo del
22. Para que se le acudiesse con el salario servicio Y beneficio de chacaras que por la tassa esta
23. señalado y que lo corrido desde el dia que tomo la posession de dicho caçicazgo sele acudiesse
24. Pues sele devia desde entonçes y por mi visto lo suso dicho juntamente con el titulo y demas re-
25. caudos de que de suso se haze mencion y atento a que por todo ello consta pertenecer el dicho
26. cacicazgo al dicho don pedro xulcaguaman por via de sucesion en lugar del dicho su padre
27. = Acorde de dar y di la presente por la qual en nombre de su magestad y en virtud de los poderes
28. Y comisiones que de su persona real tengo nombro Elijo y preveo avos el dicho don pedro xalcaguaman
29. por cacique principal de la dicha guaranga de los dichos indios mitimaes de la dicha provincia de
30. guamachuco para que por todos los días de vuestra vida o asta tanto que por su
31. magestad o por mi en su real nombre otra cossa se provee y manda y sin perjuicio de tercero que
32. mejor derecho tenga podais hussar y haveis el dicho officio En todas las cosas y cassos
33. a el anejas y concernientes. Según y como le husso pudo e devio usar el dicho vuestro antecessor
34. y lo hazen pueden y deven usar los demas caçiques de los otros repartimientos deste Reyno.



Folio 1v

F. 1v

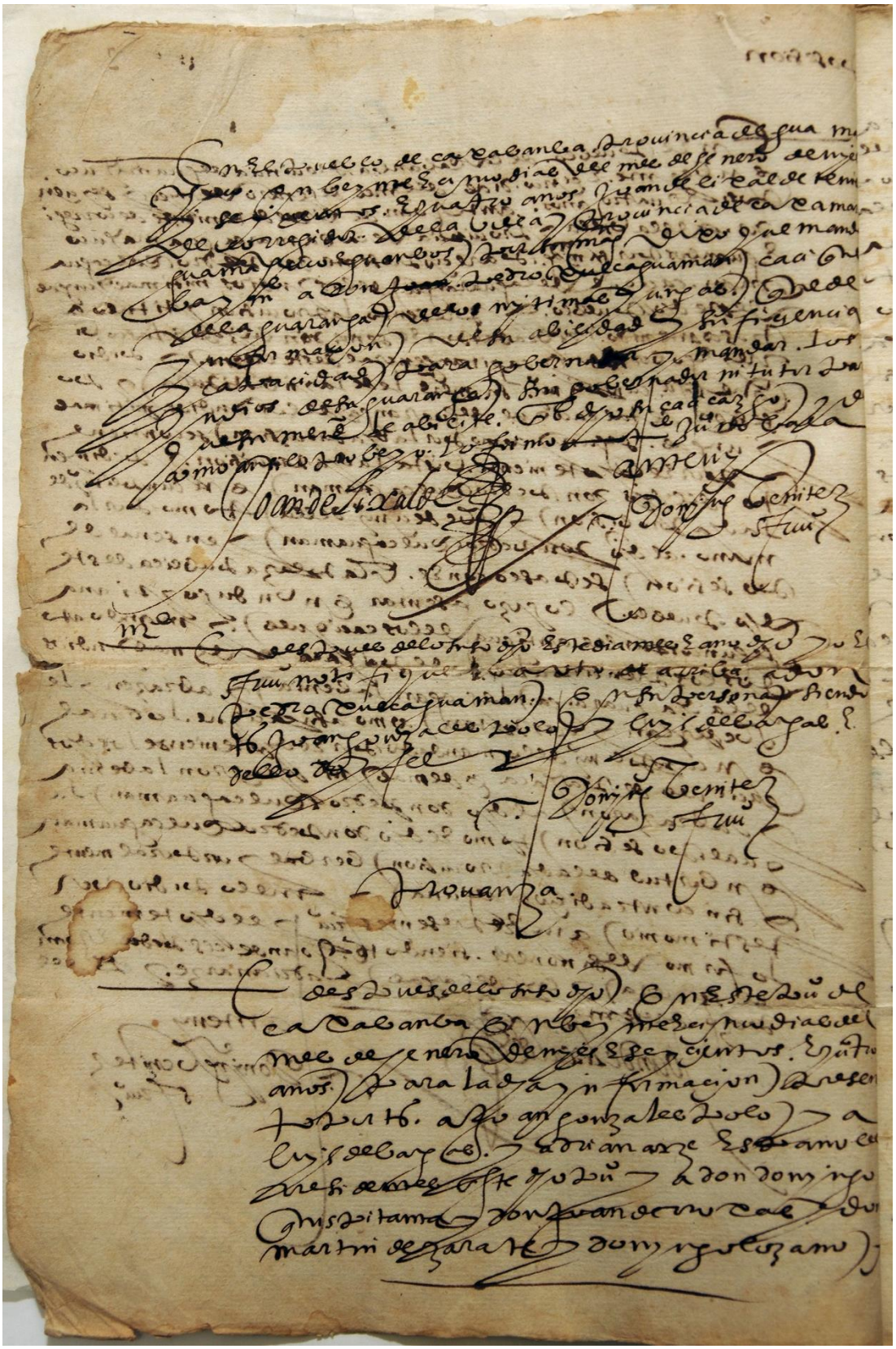
1. y mando a los Principales e yndios de la dicha provinçia de guamachuco que os obedezcan respeten
2. y acaten y cumplan vuestros mandamientos en lo que no fueren conttrarios a nuestra Santa Fe Catolica
3. y que todos acudan a la doctrina cristiana compeliendo les a ello si fuere necesario y no consentireis que
4. agan borracheras ni que tengan otros bicios entre si castigando los que huviere de lo que a vos tocare
5. y que con el dicho officio se os guarden las honrras gracias e mercedes franquee las Libertades. Preheminencias
6. prerrogativas e ynmunidades que por razon del dicho oficio deveis aver y gozar y os deven ser guar
7. dadas sin que os falte cossa alguna y durante el tiempo que no tuvieredes hedad avilidad y suficiencia para
8. rejir y gobernar el dicho cacicazgo se os acudira con la mitad del salario servicio y beneficio de chacaras
9. que por la nueva tassa del dicho Repartimiento esta señalado al dicho cacicazgo y con la otra mitad se acude
10. a la persona que governare por vos los dichos yndios lo qual se guardara y cumplira desde el dia que se
11. dio la posesion del dicho cacicazgo y quando tuvieredes la dicha hedad avilidad y suficiencia
12. husareis el dicho oficio sin governador se os acudira con todo el dicho salario servicio y beneficio de
13. chacaras y os podáis asentar y asenteis en duo o tiana Y no consentireis que otro se siente
14. en ella sin mi Licencia y mando al corregidor que lo fuere del dicho Repartimiento y a otras qualesquier
15. Justicias y jueces de su magestad que os guarden y cumplan y agan guardar y cumplir esta mi
16. pocission y titulo segun y como en ella se guarde y declara sin yr ni benir contra ella en manera
17. alguna y en virtud della os agan dar [*roto*]den la posesion de dicho cacicazgo y no consientan
18. del seais desposeido sin primero ser oydo y por fuero y derecho bencido y los unos ni los otros
19. dejeis ni dejen del ansi cumplir por alguna manera sopena de cada quinientos pesos de oro para
20. La camara de su magestad fecha en los Reyes leyes a Veinte y seis de agosto de mil y seis çientos y tres años
21. sobre recivido del S. Emmendado. Si que os
22. Don Luis de velasco [*rúbrica*]
23. Por mando Del Virrey
24. Don Tadeo Fernandez de Cordova [*rúbrica*]
25. Vmd Titulo de caçique prinçipal a don pedro Xalcaguaman de los yndios mitimaes yungas de guamachuco
26. Por Via de sucesion por muerte de su padre y durante su menoria se le acudira con la mitad del
27. salario servicio Y beneficio de chacaras y la otra mitad al que lo governare yesto desde ques
28. dio posession y quando Husare el dicho oficio sin gobernador se le acudira con todo el dicho salario



Folio 2r

F. 2r

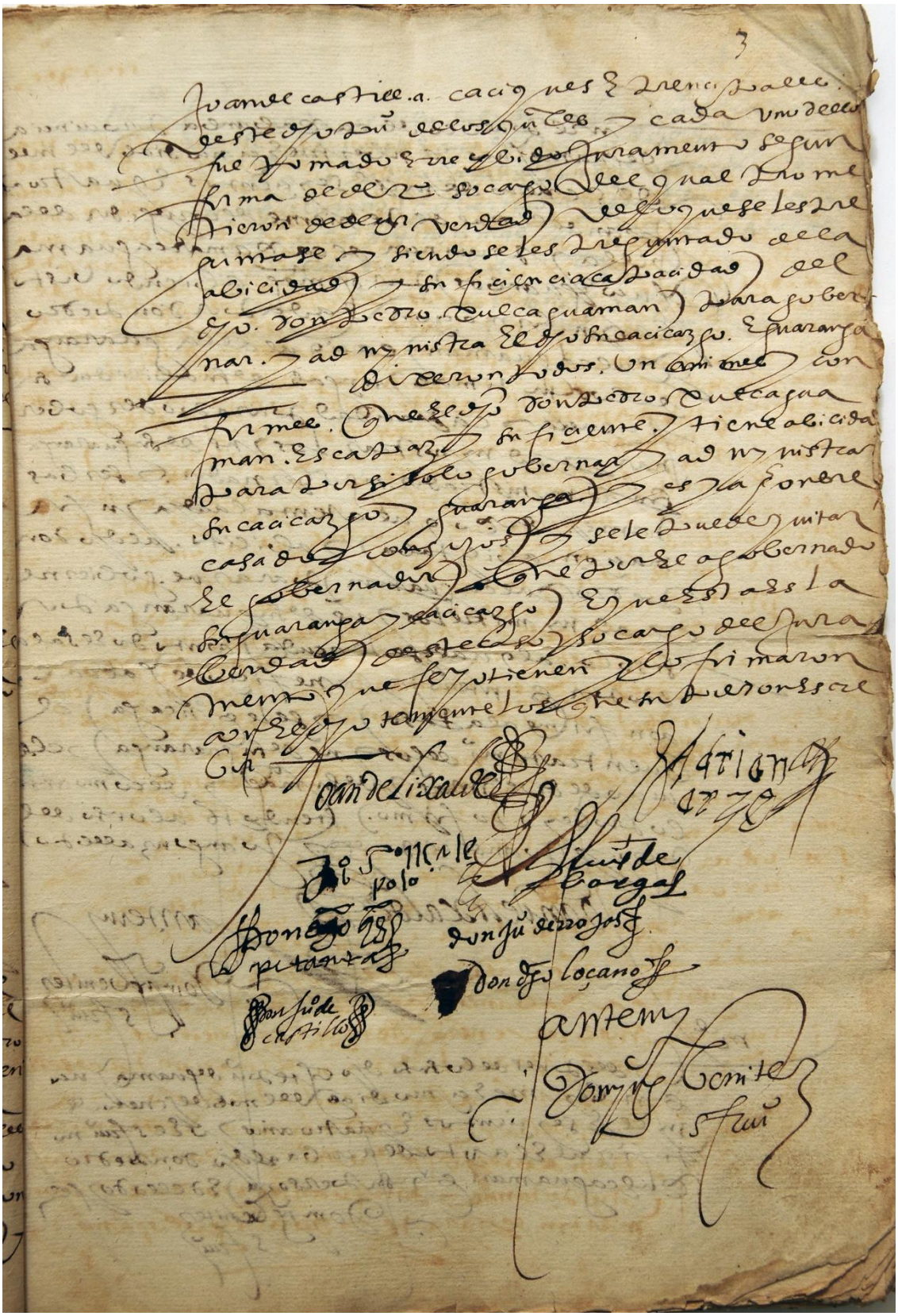
1. Posesion
2. En el pueblo de Cajabamba. Provincia de guamachuco
3. En beynte e cinco días del mes de henero de myll y sey cien
4. tos e quatro años ante Joan de Lijalde Teniente de corregi
5. dor de la Villa y provincia de Cajamarca guamachuco
6. e guambos por su magestad parecio Presente don pedro xulcagua
7. man cacique de la guaranga de los yndios mitimaes yungas
8. deste dicho pueblo y presento la provision y titulo a
9. tras contenido librada por El señor don Luis de Velasco Vi
10. rey e gobernador y capitan general deste reyno y pidio
11. que en su cumplimiento su merced le de la investidura y po
12. sesion de tal Cacique de guaranga de los yndios mitimaes
13. yungas segun y como por la dicha proviçion se contiene
14. y por el dicho teniente. Vista la dicha proviçion y pedimyen
15. to del dicho Don Pedro xulcaguaman. En cumplimiento De
16. la dicha porvision y obedecimiento Della tomo por la
17. mano al dicho don Pedro xulcaguaman y en señal de
18. posesion se paseo con el. En la plaza publica deste
19. dicho pueblo. y lo hizo asentar en un duho y tiana
20. segun costumbre antigua de los caciques y mando a to
21. dos los principales de pachaca e demas yndios
22. de la dicha guaranga. les hagan la benia y abrazen y le
23. Obedezcan y rrespeten como a su cacique. Lo qual
24. En cumplimiento de lo mandado por el dicho teniente los dichos
25. Caciques de pachaca y demas yndios hicieron la benia
26. y abrazaron al dicho Don pedro xulcaguaman La
27. qual posesion tomo el dicho don pedro xulcaguaman
28. en virtud de la dicha provision berbal y corporalmente
29. y sin contradiçion alguna y me lo pidio por
30. testimonio a my el presente escrivano y el dicho teniente
31. lo firmo de su nombre Siendo testigos Joan de cespedes e Joan
32. de herrera y Luis de Vargas y adrian arze y Pedro del
33. pozo presentes
34. Joan Lijalde [*rúbrica*]
35. Antemy Domyngo benitez escrivano [*rúbrica*]



Folio 2v

F. 2v

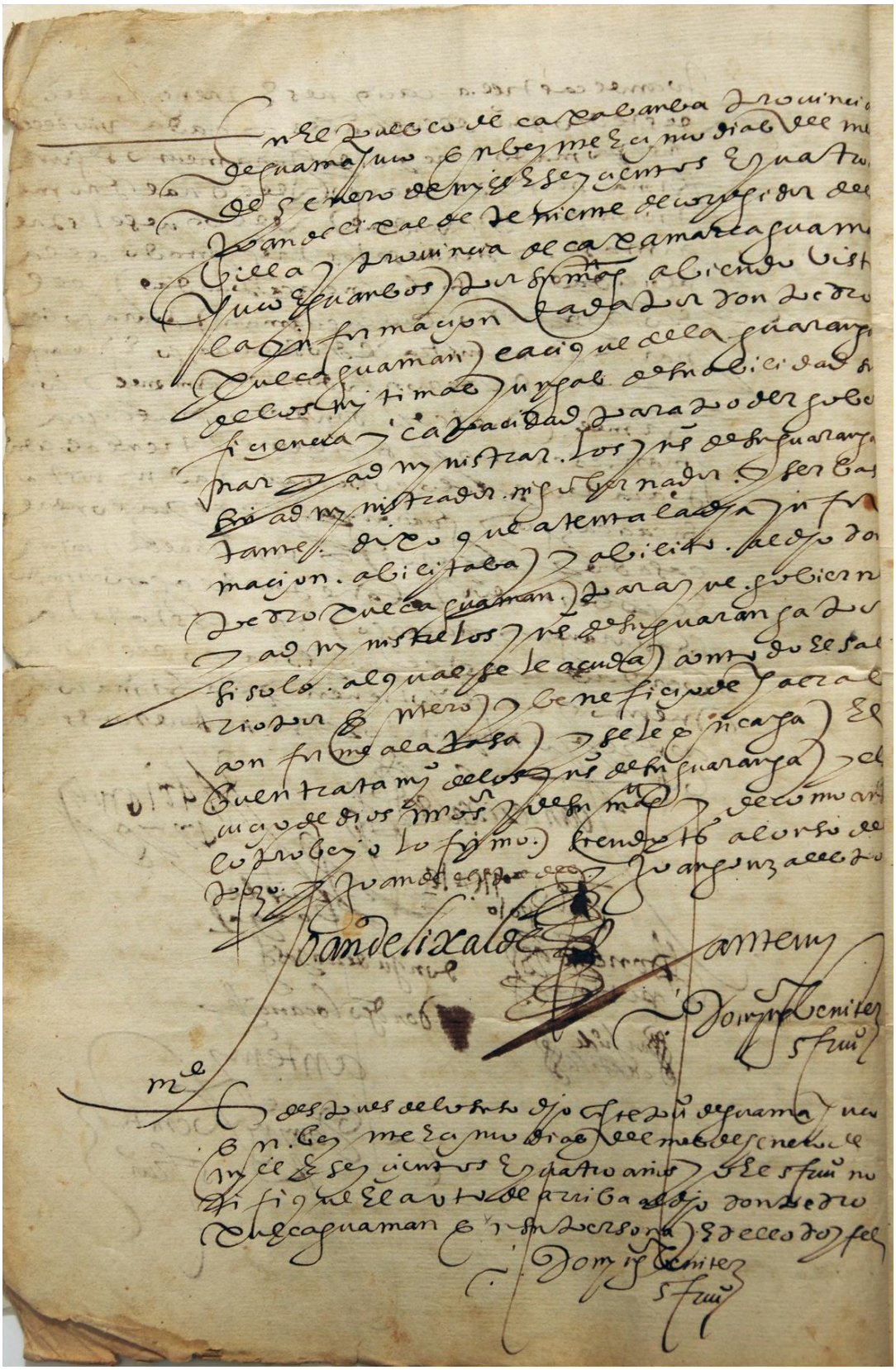
En el pueblo de cajabamba provincia de guama
chuco en beynte e çinco dias del mes de henero de myll
y seycienos e quatro años Joan de lixalde teniente
de corregidor de la villa y provincia de cajamarca
guamachuco e guambos por su magestad. dijo que manda
ba e mande a Don ~~Juan~~ Pedro xulcaguaman cacique
de la guaranga de los mitimaes yungas que de
ynformacion de su abilidad y suficiencia
y capacidad para gobernar y mandar los
yndios de su guaranga Sin governador ni tutor para
que su merced le abilite en El dicho su cacicazgo y de
como ansi lo probeyo Lo firmo todo Juan ribala
Joan de Lixalde [*rúbrica*] Ante my Domingo Tenites[*rúbrica*]
[*nota al margen:* Mando] Despues delo susodicho este dia mes e año dicho yo el
escribano notifique el auto de arriba a don
Pedro Xulcaguaman en su persona siendo
testigos joan gonzales polo y Luys de Vargas e
dello doy fe
Domingo benitez escrivano [*rúbrica*]
Provanza
E despues delo susodicho En este pueblo de
cajabamba en beynte e cinco dias del
mes de henero de myll y seycientos. E quatro
años para la dicha ynformacion presen
to por testigos a joan gonzales polo y a
Luys de vargas y adrian arze españoles
residente eneste dicho pueblo y a don domyngo
quispitanta, don juan de rojas y don
martin de zarate y domingo lozano y



Folio 3r

F. 3r

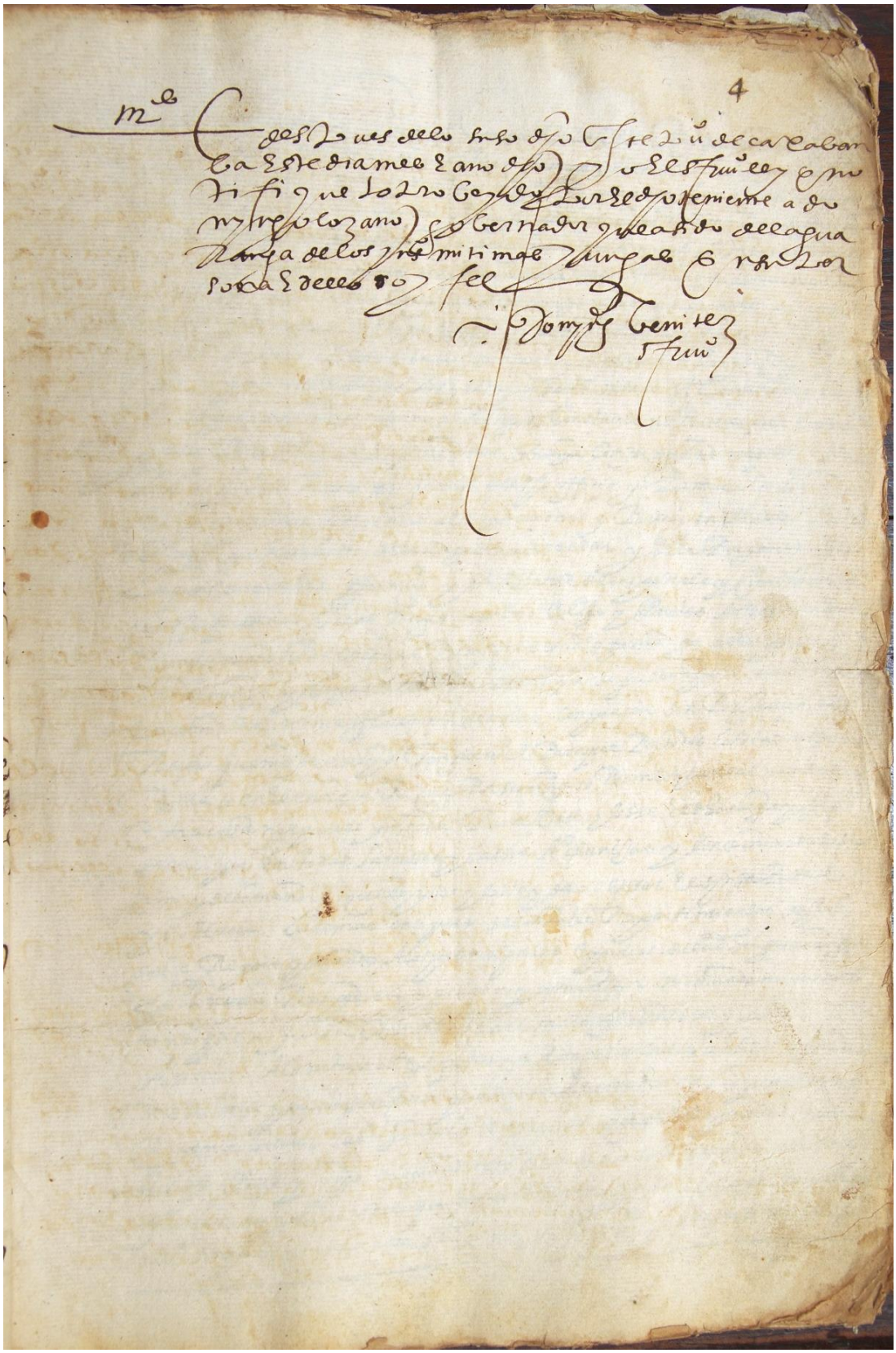
juan de castilla caciques e principales
deste dicho pueblo de los quales y cada uno dellos
fue tomado e recibido debido juramento segun
forma de derecho socargo del qual prome
tieron de decir verdad de lo que se les pre
guntase y siendo se les preguntado de la
abilidad y sufiçiencia capacidad del
dicho don pedro xulcaguaman para gober
nar y admynistra el dicho su cacicazgo e guaranga
= dijeron todos unanimes y con
firmes que el dicho don pedro xulcagua
man Es capaz y suficiente. y tiene abilidad
para por si solo gobernar y admynistrar
su cacicazgo y guaranga y es ya hombre
casado y con hijos y se le puede quitar
El gobernador que por el agobernado
su guaranga y cacicazgo E que esta es la
berdad deste caso, so cargo del jura
mento que fecho tienen y lo firmaron
con el dicho teniente los que supieron escre
bir
Joan de Lijalde [*rúbrica*] Adrian arze [*rúbrica*]
Juan gonzalez Polo [*rúbrica*] Luis de Vargal [*rúbrica*]
don domingo quispitanta [*rúbrica*] don juan de rojas [*rúbrica*]
Don juan de castillo [*rúbrica*] Don diego locano [*rúbrica*]
ante mi Domingo benitez [*rúbrica*]



Folio 3v

F. 3v

En el pueblo de cajabamba provincia
de guamachuco En beynte e çinco dias del mes
de henero de myll e seyçientos e quatro años
joan de lijalde teniente de corregidor de la
Villa y provincia de cajamarca guama
chuco y guambos por su magestad abiendo visto
la ynformacion dada por don pedro
Xulcaguaman cacique de la guaranga
de los mytimaes yungas de su abilidad su
ficiencia y capacidad para poder gober
nar y admynistrar los yndios de su guaranga
sin admynistrador ni gobernador y ser bas
tante dijo que atenta la dicha ynfor
maçion abilitaba y abilito al dicho don
pedro xulcaguaman para que gobierne
y admynistre los yndios de su guaranga por
si solo al qual se le acuda con todo el sala
rio por entero y beneficio de chacras
conforme a la tasa y se le encarga El
buen tratamyento de los yndios de su guaranga y el ser
vicio de dios nuestro señor y de como ansi
lo probeyo lo firmo siendo testigos alonso del
Pozo y joan de Cespedes y juan gonzales Polo
Juan de lijalde
Ante my Domingo Benitez [*rúbrica*] escrivano
[*nota al margen:* Mando] E Despues de lo susodicho en este pueblo de guamachuco
En beynte e çinco dias del mes de henero de
myll e seycientos e quatro años yo el escribano no
tifique el auto de arriba al dicho don pedro
xulcaguaman en su persona y dello doy fee.
domingo Benitez [*rúbrica*]
escrivano



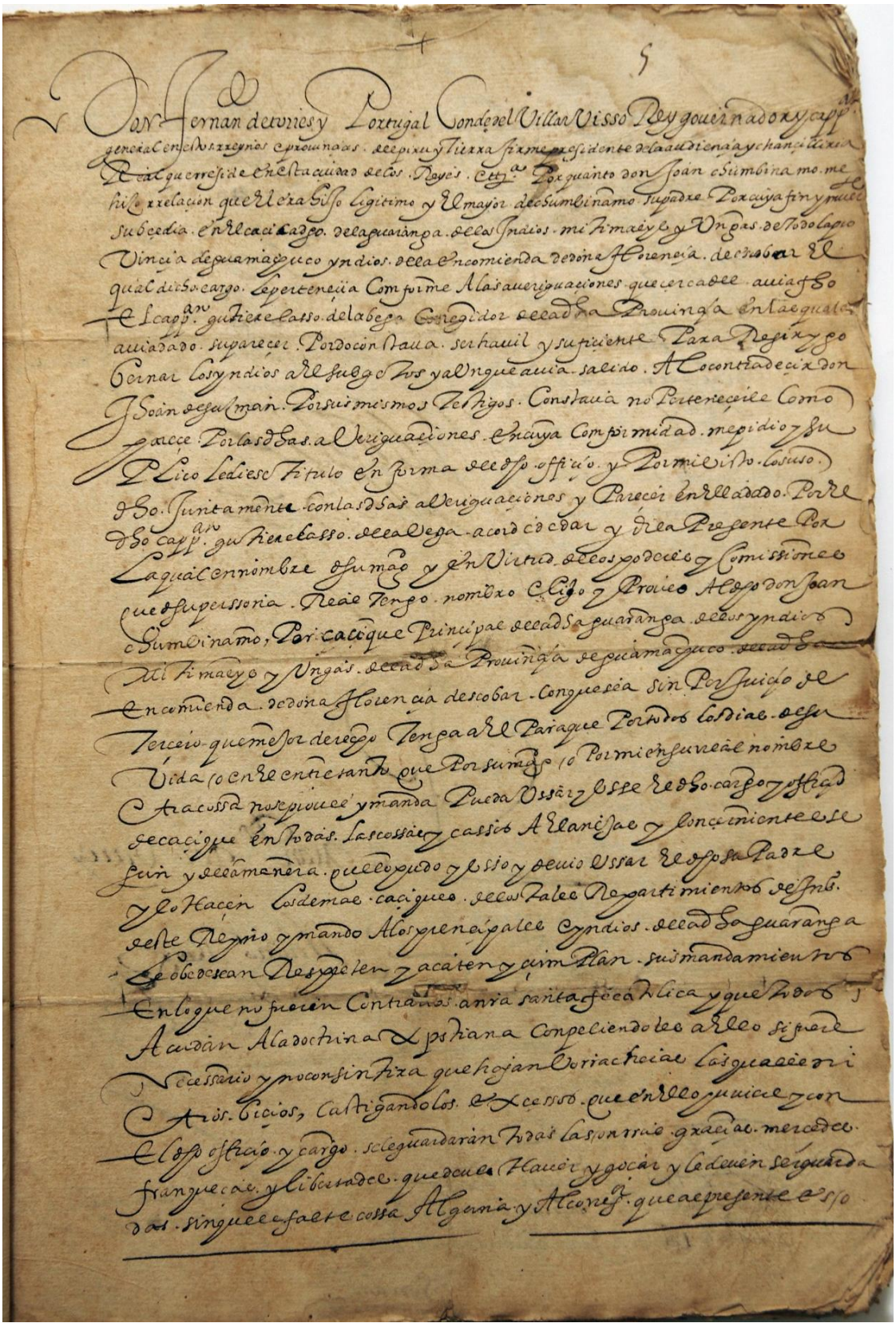
Folio 4r

F. 4r

1. [*nota al margen:* Mando] E Despues de lo susodicho en este pueblo de Cajabam
2. ba Este dia mes e año dicho yo el escribano ley e no
3. tifique lo probeydo por el dicho teniente a do
4. myngo lozano gobernador que a sido de la gua
5. ranga de los yndios mitimaes yungas en su per
6. sona e dello doy fee
7. Domingo Benitez [*rúbrica*]
8. escrivano

F. 4v

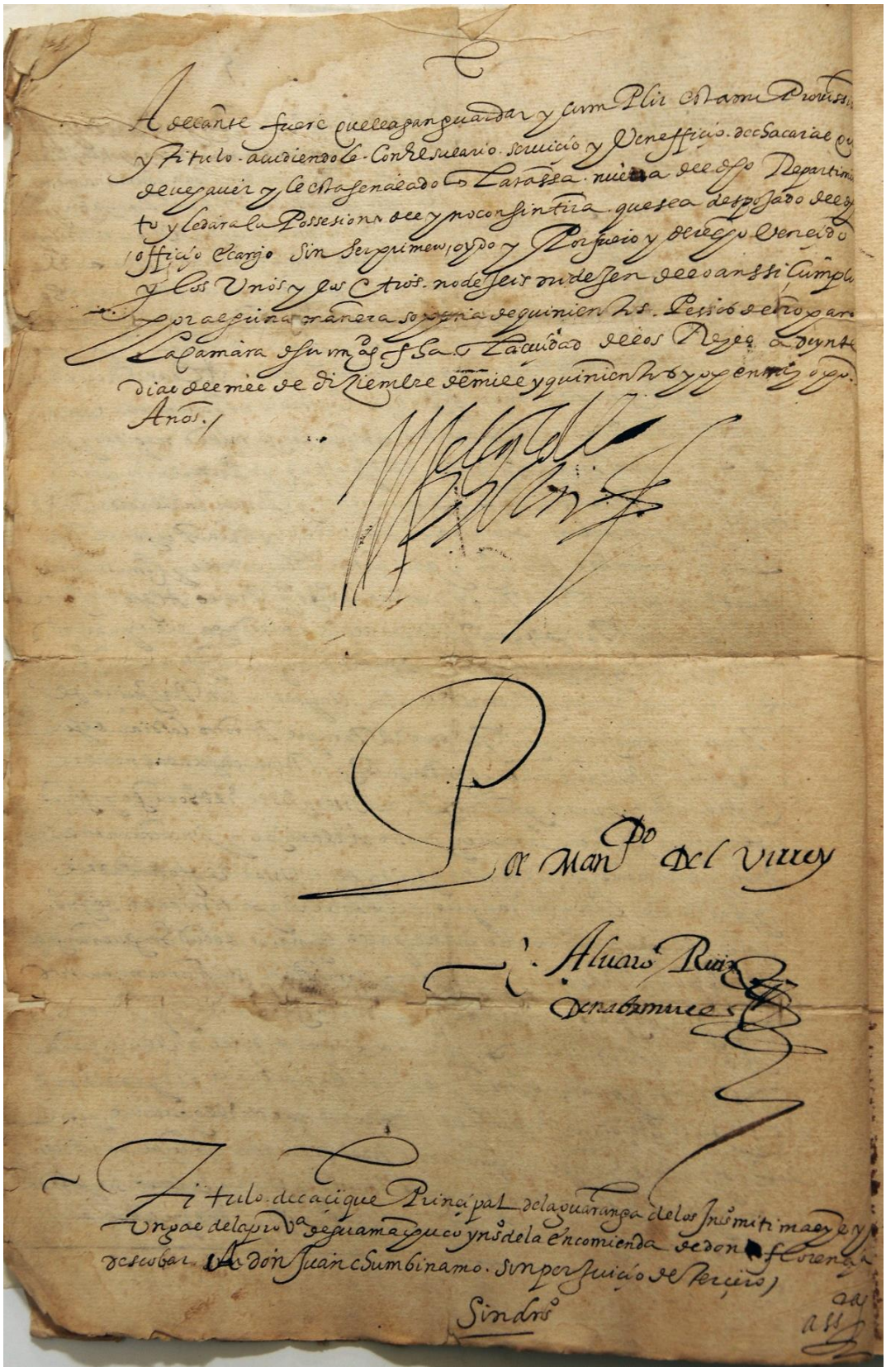
[blanca]



Folio 5r

F. 5r

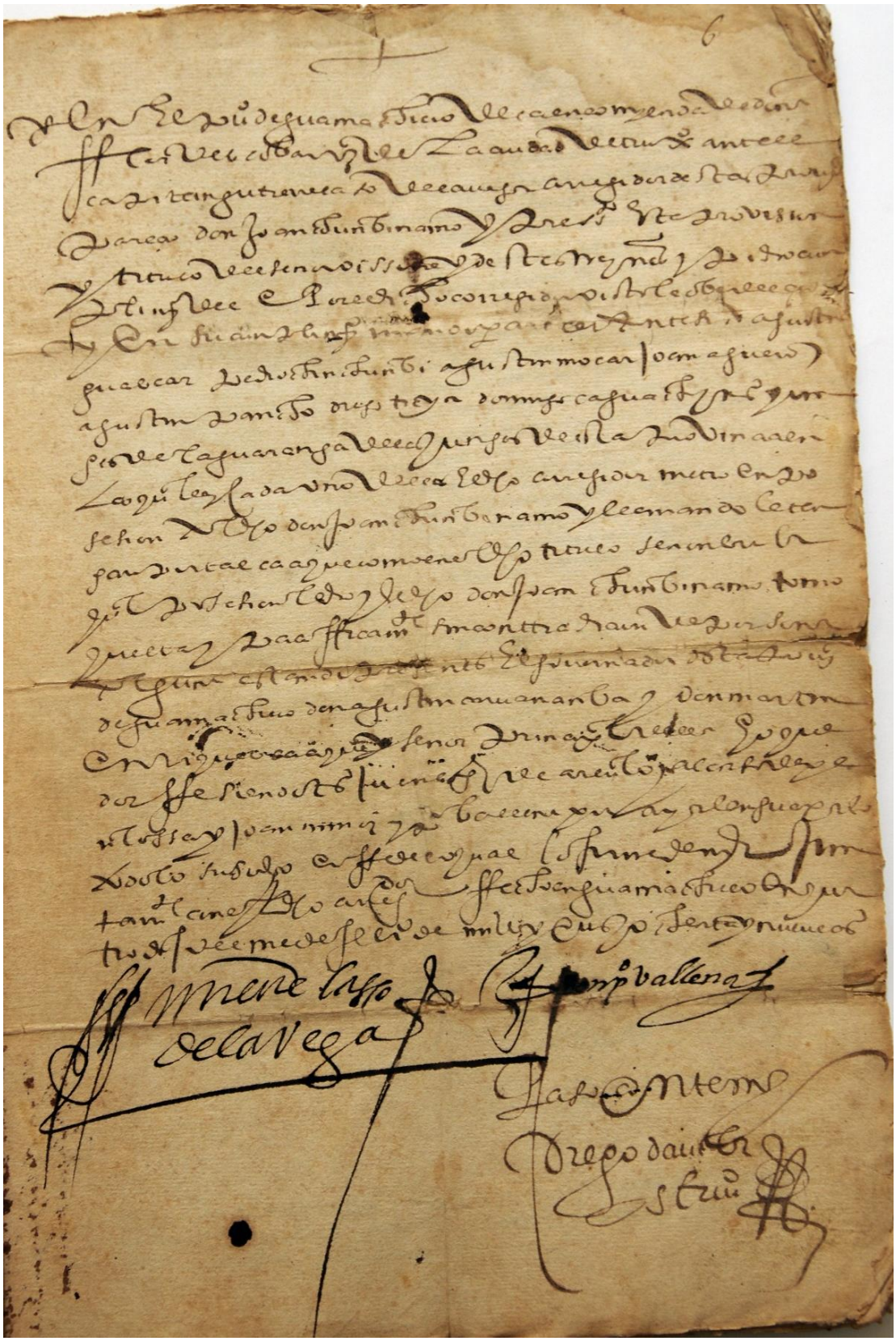
Don Fernando de torres y Portugal Conde de Villar Visso Rey governador y cappitan
general en estos reynos y provinçias del piru y tierra firme presidente de la audiencia y chançilliria
Real que rreside en esta ciudad de los Reyes etcetera. Por quanto don Juan chumbinamo me
hizo rrelacion que el era hijo Ligitimo y El mayor de chumbinamo su padre Por cuya fin y muerte
subçedia en el caçicazgo de la guaranga de los Yndios mitimays yungas de todo la pro
vincia de guamachuco yndios de la encomienda de doña Florençia de escobar El
qual dicho cargo le perteneçia conforme A las averiguaçiones que cerca del avia fecho
el cappitan gutiere Lasso de la bega Corregidor de la dicha Provinçia en las quales
avia dado su pareçer. Por do[*sic*] constava ser havil y sufiçiente para Regir y go
bernar los yndios a El subgetos y aunque avia salido. A lo Contradeçir don
Jhoan de guzman. Por sus mismos testigos. Constava no Perteneçerle Como
pareçe Por las dichas averiguaçiones en cuya conformidad me pidio y su
plico le diese titulo en forma de dicho offiçio y Por mi visto lo suso
dicho. Juntamente con las dichas averiguaciones y pareçer en Ella dado Por el
dicho cappitan gutiere lasso de la Vega acorde de dar y di la presente Por
La qual en nombre desu magestad y en virtud de los podereis y Comissiones
que de su perssona Real tengo nombro y elijo y proveo al dicho don Joan
chumbinamo. Por caçique Prinçipal de la dicha guaranga de los yndios
Mitimays yungas de la dicha Provinçia de guamachuco de la dicha
encomienda de doña Florençia descobar con que sea sin perjuiçio de
tercero que mejor derecho tenga a el Para que Por todos los dias de su
vida o en el entretanto que Por su magestad o Por mi en su real nombre
otra cossa no se provee y manda Pueda ussar y usse el dicho cargo y offiçio
de caçique en todas las cosas y cassos A el anejas y conçernientes se
gun y de la manera que lo pudo y esso y devio ussar el dicho su Padre
y lo Haçen los demas caçiques de los tales repartimientos de yndios
deste Reyno y mando a los prinçipales e yndios de la dicha guaranga
le obedescan Respeten y acaten y cumplan sus mandamientos
En lo que no fueren Contrarios a nuestra santa fe catolica y que todos
Acudan A la doctrina cristiana compeliendoles a ello si fuere
neçessario y no consintira que hagan vorracheias las quales ni
otros biçios, Castigandolos exçessos que en ello huviere y con
el dicho offiçio y cargo se le guardaran todas las onrras graçias merçedes
franqueças y libertades que deve Haver y goçar y le deven ser guarda
das sin que le falte cossa Alguna y Al corregidor que al presente es / o



Folio 5v

F. 5v

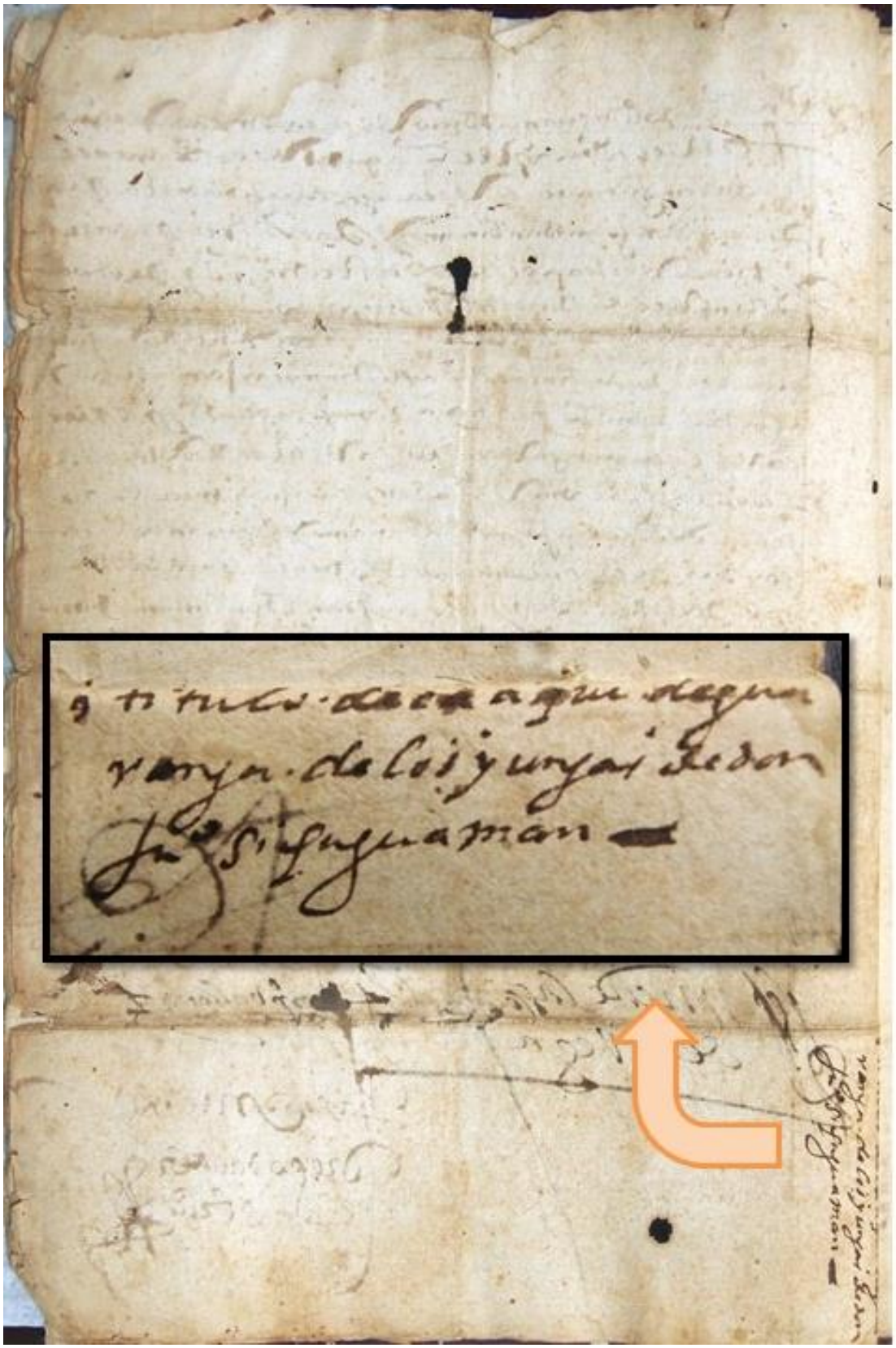
Adelante fuere que le agan guardar y cumplir esta mi Provission
y titulo acudiendole con el salario serviçio y venefiçio de chacaras que
deve haver y le esta señalado La tassa nueva del dicho Repartimien
to y le dara la possesion del y no consintira que sea despojado del dicho
offiçio e cargo sin ser primero oydo y Por fuero y derecho vençido
y los unos y los otros no dejeis ni dejen de lo anssi cumplir
por alguna manera so pena de quinientos pesos de oro para
la Camara de su magestad fecha en La ciudad de los Reyes a beynte
dias del mes de diziembre de mill y quinientos y ochenta y ocho
Años.
[ilegible firma]
Por Mando del virrey
Alvaro Ruiz de Nabanuel [*rúbrica*]
Titulo de caçique Prinçipal de la guaranga de los yndios mitimays y
ungas de la provincia de guamachuco yndios de la encomienda de doña florençia
descobar A don Juan chumbinamo sin perjuiçio de terçeros
sin derechos
assistida



Folio 6r

F. 6r

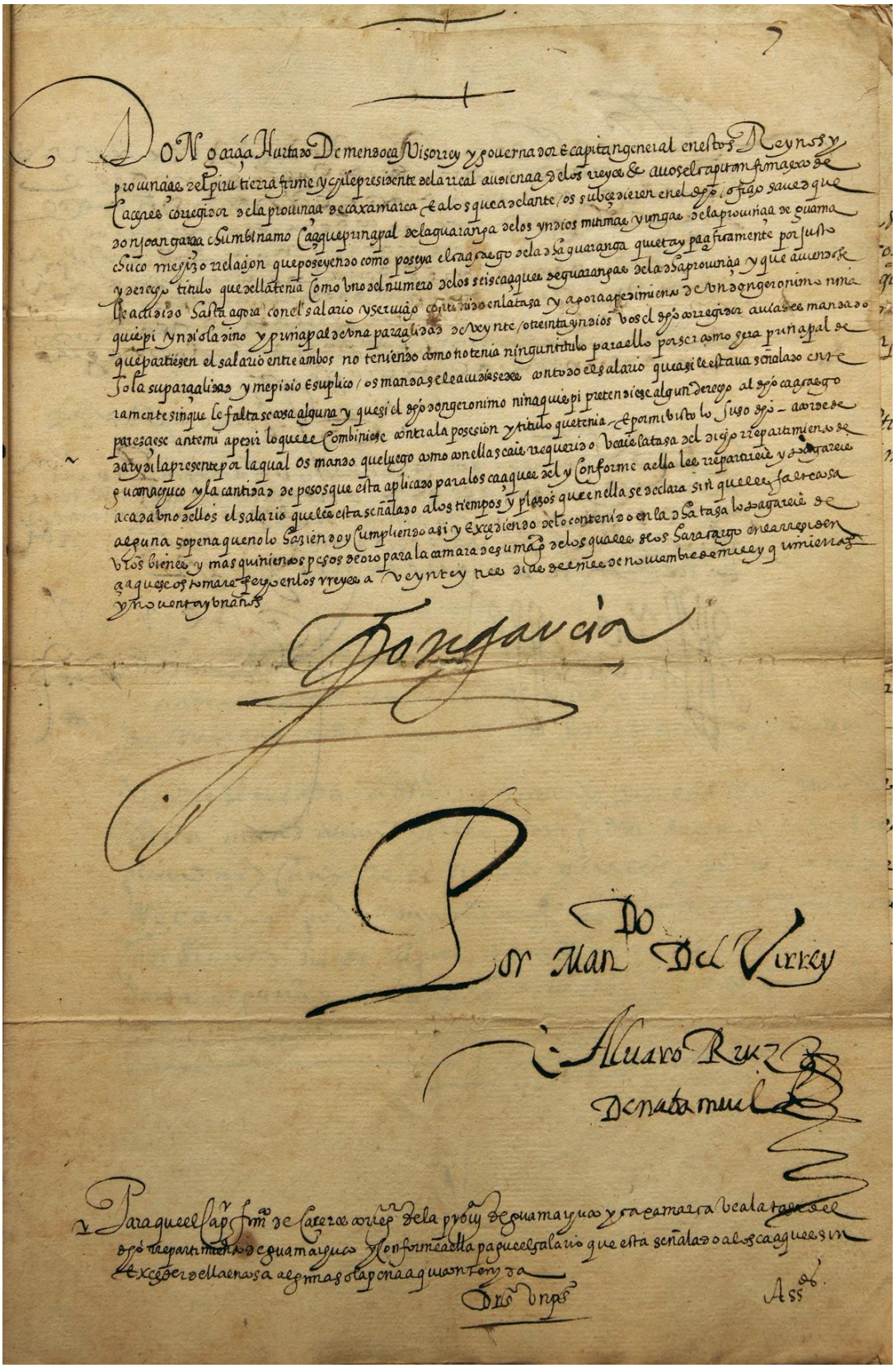
En el pu° de Guamachuco de la encomyenda de doña
Florencia de escobar vezª de la ciudad de Trux° ante el
Capitan Gutierres Laso de la Vega corregidor desta provª
pareçio don Juan chumbinamo y pressto esta provission
y titulo del señor vissorey destos reynos y pidio cum
plimiento del e por el dicho corregidor visto le obedecio
y en su cumplimiento mando pareçer ante si agustin
guascar Pedro Chunchumbi agustin mocar Joan aguero
agustin pancho diego troya domingo caguais yndios yun
gas de la guaranga de los yungas desta provincia en
los quales y cada uno dellos El dicho corregidor metio en po
sesion Al dho don Joan chumbinamo y les mando le ten
gan por tal cacique como en el dho se nombra lo
qual posesion le dio y el dho don Joan chunbinamo tomo
quieta y pacíficamente sin conttradicion de persona
alguna estando presentes El governador desta provª
de Guamachuco don agustin corvananba y don Martin
enriques cacique y señor principal della e yo que
doi fe siendo ts° Juan Vasques de arevalo y alonso de pe
ñalossa y Juan muñoz y Pedro ballena por su lengua por
todolo susodicho officie de lo qual lo firme de my e prime
ramente con el dho corregor fecho en guamachuco en qua
tro dias del mes de febrero de mill y quinientos y ochenta y nueve as°
Gutiere Laso
de la Vega [*rúbrica*] don P° vallena [*rúbrica*]
Paso antemy
diego davila [*rúbrica*]
escriv°



Folio 6v

F. 6v

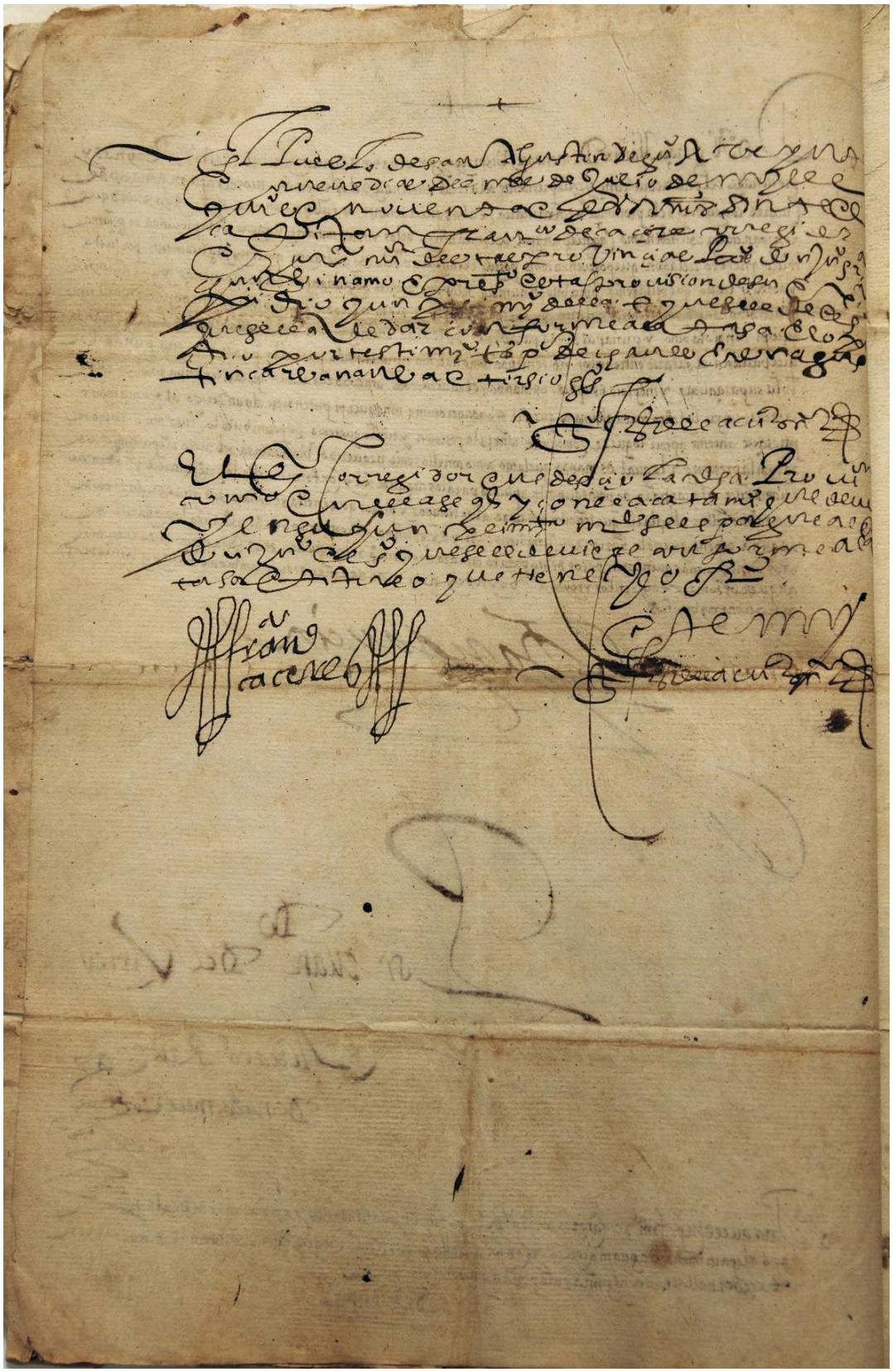
1. Titulo de cacique de gua
2. ranga de los yungas de don
3. Ju° Sichaguaman



Folio 7r

F. 7r

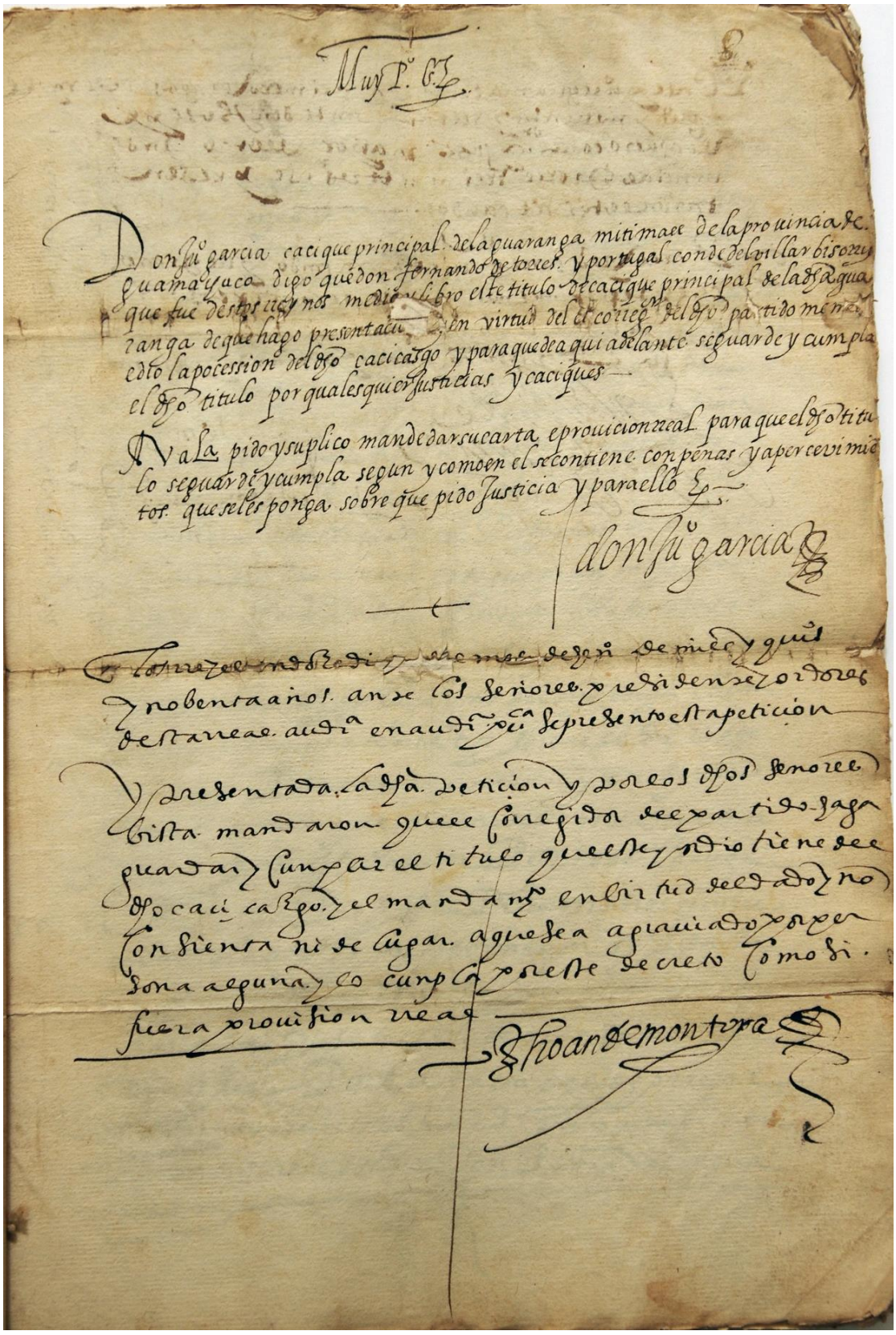
Don garçia Hurtado de mendoça Visorrey y governador e capitan general en estos Reynos y
provinçias del piru y tierra firme y chile presidente de la real audiençia de los reyes etcª a vos el capitan Françisco de
Caçeres corregidor de la provinçia de cajamarca e a los que adelante lo subçedieren en el dicho ofiçio saved que
don Joan garçia chumbinamo Caçique Prinçipal de la guaranga de los yndios mitimaes yungas de la provinçia de guama
chuco me hizo relaçion que poseyendo como poseya el caçicasgo de la dicha guaranga quieta y paçificamente por justo
y derecho titulo que della tenia como uno del numero de los seis caçiques de la Provinçia y que aviendose
le acudido hasta agora con el salario y serviçio contenido en la tasa y agora a pedimento de un don geronimo nina
quispi yndio ladino y prinçipal de una parçialidad de veynte o treinta yndios vos el dicho corregidor avia del mandado
que partiesen el salario entre ambos no teniendo como no tenia ningun titulo para ello por ser como hera prinçipal de
toda su parçialidad y me pidio e suplico os manda se le acudiese del con todo el salario que asi le estava señalado ente
ramente sin que le faltase cosa alguna y que si el dicho don geronimo ninaquispi pretendiese algun derecho al dicho caçicasgo
pareçiese ante mi a pedir lo que le combiniese contra la posesion y titulo que tenia y por mi bisto lo susodicho acordese
dar y di la presente por la qual os mando que luego como con ella seais requerido veais la tasa del dicho rrepartimiento de
guamachuco y la cantidad de pesos que esta aplicado para los caçiques del y Conforme a ella les repartireis y pagareis
a cada uno de ellos el salario que les esta señalado a los tiempos y plazos que en ella se declara sin que les falte cosa
alguna sopena que no lo haziendo y Cumpliendo asi y exçediendo de lo contenido en la dicha tasa le pagareis de
vuestros bienes y mas quinientos pesos de oro para la camara de su magestad de los cuales se os hara cargo en la rresiden
çia que se os tomare fecho en los rreyes a veynte y tres dias del mes de noviembre de mill y quinientos
y noventa y un años
Don garçia [*rúbrica*]
Por mando del Virrey
Alvaro Ruiz de nabanuel [*rúbrica*]
Para que el Capitan Francisco de caçeres corregidor de la provincia de guamachuco y cajamarca vea la tasa del
dicho rrepartimiento de guamachuco y conforme a ella pague el salario que esta señalado a los caçiques sin
exçeder della en cossa alguna sola pena aqui contenyda
derechos un peso
Assistida



Folio 7v

F. 7v

En el pueblo de San Agustin de gu°
A veynte e nueve dias del mes de Julio de myll e
quinientos e noventa e dos años ante el
Capitan Francisco de Caçeres corregidor
e justicia mayor destas provinçias. Parecio don Ju° Garcia
chumbinamo E presento esta provision de su exª
pidio y cumplimiento della E que se le de el pago
que se le a de dar conforme a la tasa e lo pi
dio por testimonio t°s Pedro de chaves E don agus
tin carvananva e tirsio Gonzales.
Ju° Ferz de [ilegible] [r*úbrica*]
El Sor Corregidor que deseis la dha Provision
como en ella se qn y con el acatam° y le deve
y en su cumplimiento mando se le pague al señor
don Ju° el señor que se le deviere conforme a la
tasa e titulo que tiene y lo firmo.
Francisco caceres [r*úbrica*]
antemy
Ju° Fernandez de la [ilegible] [r*úbrica*]



Muy P.º G.

Don Ju.º garcia cacique principal dela guaranga mitimaes dela prouincia de guamayuco digo que don fernando de torres y portugal conde del villar bisorrey que fue destos reynos medio y libro este titulo de cacique principal dela dha guaranga de que hago presentacion en virtud del el corregidor del dho partido mencionado la pocession del dho cacicasgo y para que de aqui adelante se guarde y cumpla el dho titulo por qualesquier justicias y caciques

Ana la pido y suplico mande dar su carta e prouicion real para que el dho titulo se guarde y cumpla segun y como en el se contiene con penas y apercevimientos que se les ponga sobre que pido justicia y para ello

don Ju.º garcia

[illegible] de mill y quis y nobenta años ante los señores presidente y oydores desta real audi.ª en audi.ª pu.ca se presento esta peticion

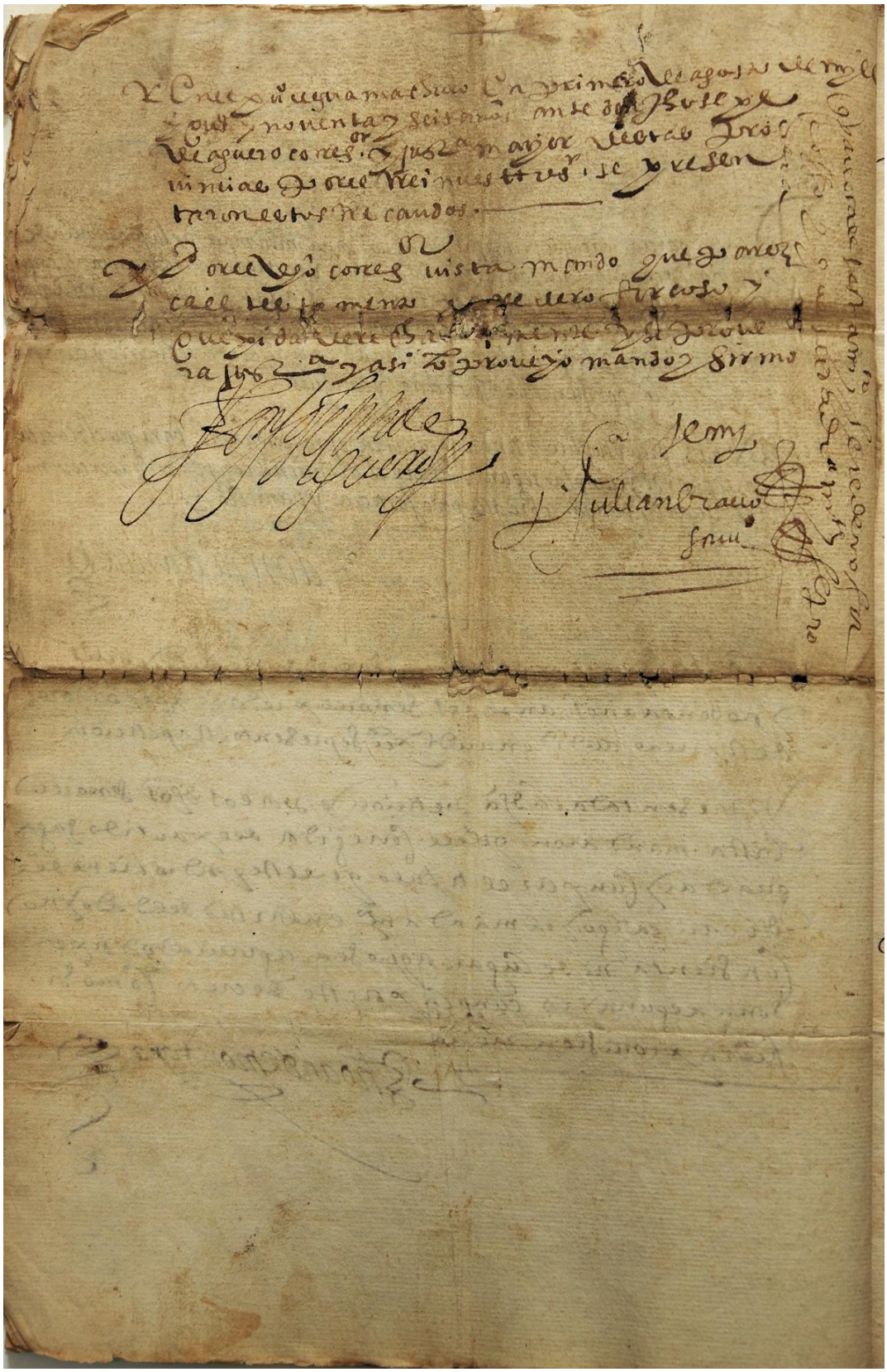
Y presentada la dha peticion y por los dhos señores bista mandaron que el corregidor del partido haga guardar y cumplir el titulo que este y ordio tiene del dho caci cargo y el mandam.to en virtud del dado y no consienta ni de lugar a que sea agrauiado por persona alguna y lo cumpla por este decreto como si fuera prouision real

Ju.º Ant.º de montoya

Folio 8r

F. 8r

Muy P°. ¿?
Don Juan garcia caçique principal de la guaranga mitimaes de la provincia de
guamachuco digo que don fernando de torres y portugal conde del villar bisorrey
que fue de los rreynos me dio y libro este titulo de cacique principal de la dicha gua
ranga de que hago presentacion y en virtud del el corregidor del dicho partido me rrem
edio la pocession del dicho cacicazgo y para que de aqui adelante se guarde y cumpla
el dicho titulo por qualesquier Justicias y caciques.
A V a la pidio y suplico mande dar su carta e provicion rreal para que el dho titu
lo se guarde y cumpla segun y como en el se contiene con penas y apercevimien
tos que se les ponga sobre que pidio justicia y para ello es.
don Ju° garcia [r*úbrica*]
–
En los rreyes en doze dias del mes de henero de mill y quinientos
y noventa años ante los señores presidente y oidores
desta rreal audiencia en audiencia publica se presento esta petiçion
y presentada la dha petiçion y por los dhos señores
vista mandaron que el corregidor del partido haga
guardar y cumplir el titulo que este yndio tiene del
dho caçicazgo y el mandamiento en birtud del dado y no
consienta ni de lugar a que sea agraviado por per
sona alguna y lo cumpla por este decreto como si
fuera provision rreal.
Jhoan de Montoya [*rúbrica*]

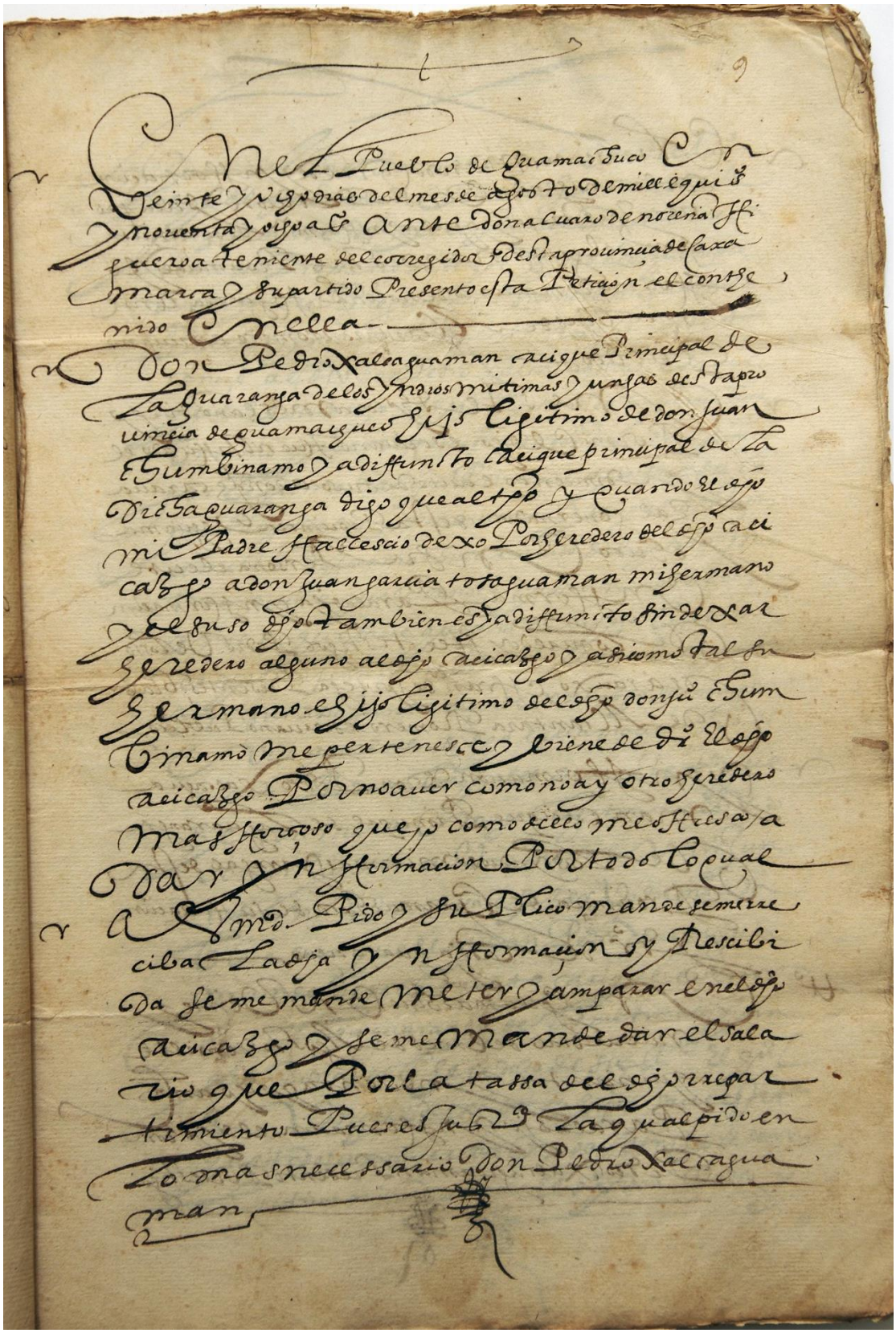


Folio 8v

F. 8v

1. En el pueblo de guamachuco en primero de agosto de myll
2. y quinientos y noventa y seis años ante don Jhosepe
3. de aguero corregidor y justicia mayor destas pro
4. vincias por el rrei nuestro señor se presen
5. taron estos rrecaudos.
6. Y por el dho corregidor vista mando que parez
7. ca el testamento [*roto*]dero forsoso y
8. que pida derecho [*roto*]mente y si prove
9. ra justª y asi lo proveyo mando y firmo.
10. Don Jhosepe de aguero [*rúbrica*]
11. antemy
12. Julian bravo [*rúbrica*]
13. escrv°

[*nota al margen*: q parezca el testamento y heredero foroçosso y que pida duramente y se provea]



1 9

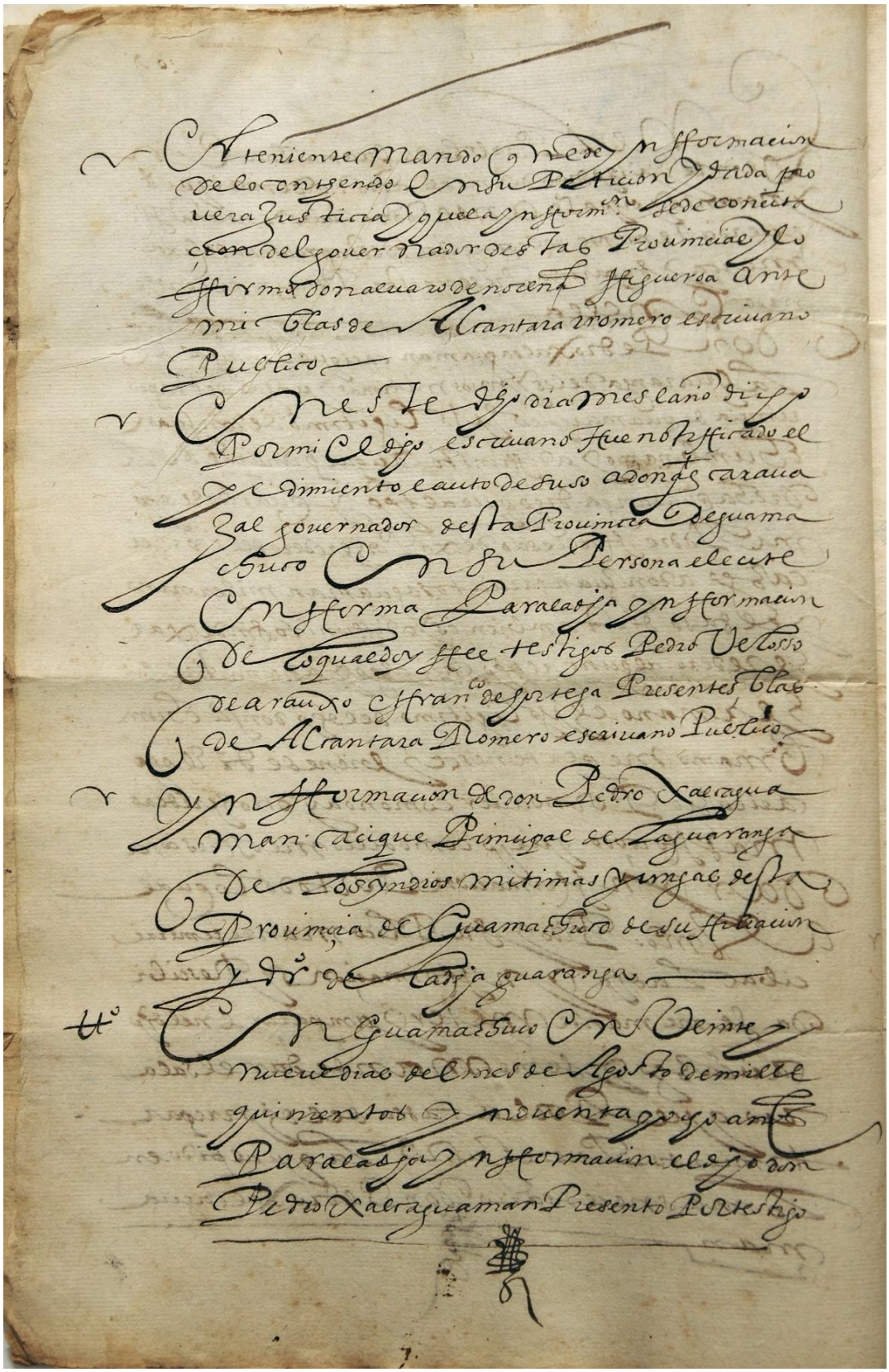
En el Pueblo de Guamachuco en
veinte y ocho dias del mes de agosto de mill e quinientos
y noventa y ocho años ante don Alvaro de Noreña Hi
guero a teniente del corregidor desta provincia de Caxa
marca y su partido presento esta peticion el conthe
nido en ella

Don Pedro Xalcaguaman cacique principal de
la guaranga de los yndios mitimas y yungas desta pro
vincia de guamachuco hijo ligitimo de don Juan
Chumbinamo y a diffunto cacique principal de la
dicha guaranga digo que al tiempo y quando el dicho
mi padre hallescio dexo por heredero del dicho aci
cazgo a don Juan garcia tosaguaman mi hermano
y el suso dicho tambien es ya diffunto sin dexar
heredero alguno al dicho acicazgo y asi como tal su
hermano e hijo ligitimo del dicho don Juan Chum
binamo me pertenesce y viene de dr el dicho
acicazgo por no aver como no ay otro heredero
mas horçoso que yo como dello me ofresco a
dar ynformacion por todo lo qual
a V md. pido y suplico mande se me rre
ciba la dicha ynformacion y rescibi
da se me mande meter y amparar en el dicho
acicazgo y se me mande dar el sala
rio que por la tassa del dicho repar
timiento pues es justicia la qual pido en
lo mas necessario don Pedro Xalcagua
man

Folio 9r

F. 9r

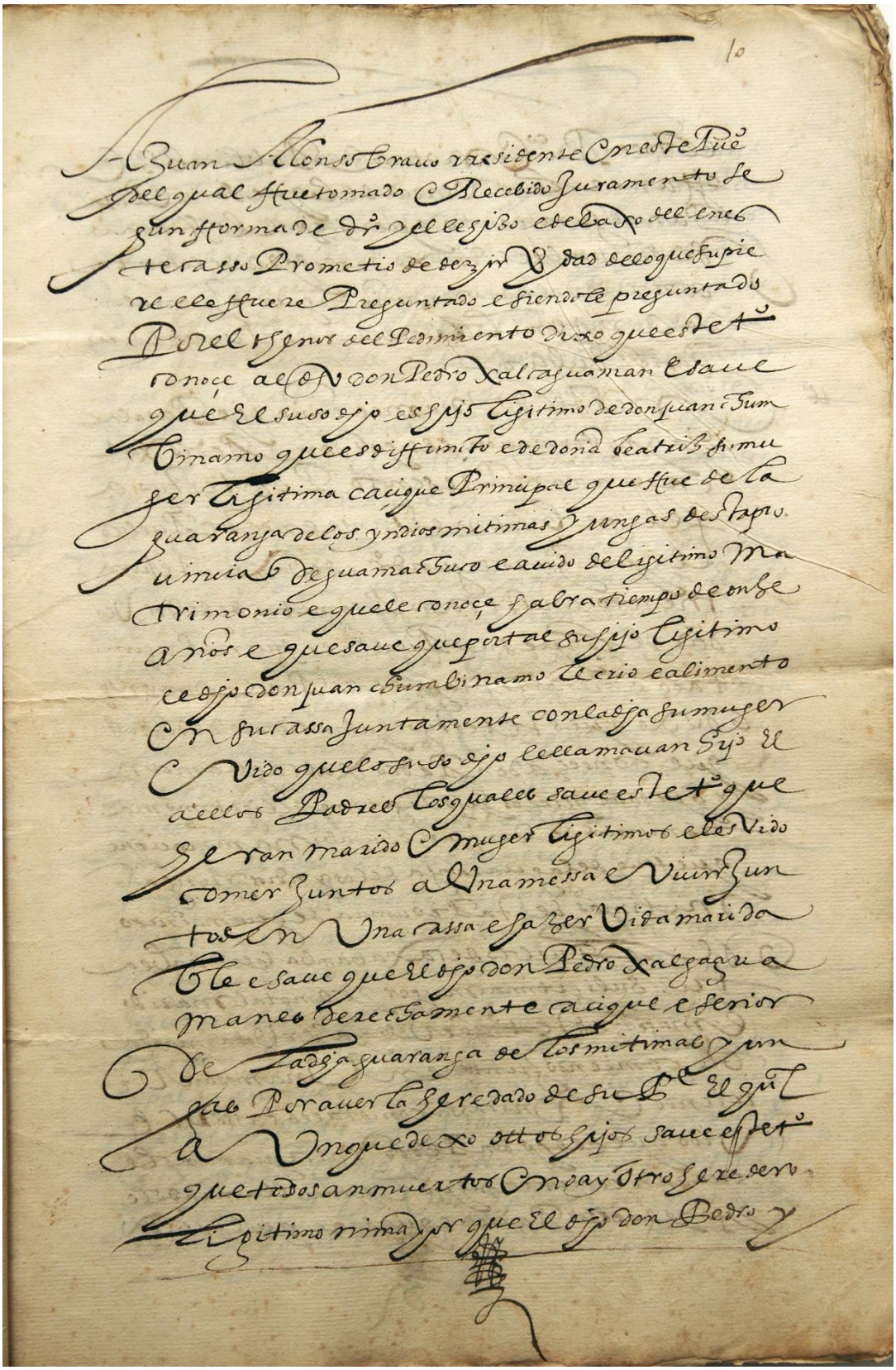
En el pueblo de guamachuco en
veinte y ocho dias del mes de agosto de mill e quinientos
y noventa y ocho años ante don alvaro de noveria Fi
gueroa teniente del corregidor desta provinçia de caja
marca y su partido Presento esta Petiçion al conthe
nido en ella-
Don Pedro xalcaguaman cacique Principal de
la guaranga de los yndios mitimas yungas desta pro
vincia de guamachuco hijo legitimo de don juan
chumbinamo ya diffunto cacique principal de la
dicha guaranga digo que al tiempo y cuando el dicho
mi Padre fallescio dejo por heredero del dicho caci
cazgo a don Juan garcia_tosaguaman mi hermano
y el susodicho tambien es ya difunto sin dejar
heredero alguno al dicho cacicazgo y asi como tal su
hermano e hijo legitimo del dicho don juan chum
binamo me pertenesce y viene de dr° el dicho
cacicazgo Por no aver como no ay otro heredero
mas forçoso que yo como dello me ofresco a
dar ynformacion por todo lo qual
a vuestra merced pido y suplico mande se me rre
ciba la dicha ynformaçion y rescibi
da se me mande meter y amparar en el dicho
cacicazgo y seme mande dar el sala
rio que por la tassa del dicho rrepar
timiento pues es justª la qual pido en
lo mas necessario Don Pedro xalcagua
man



Folio 9v

F. 9v

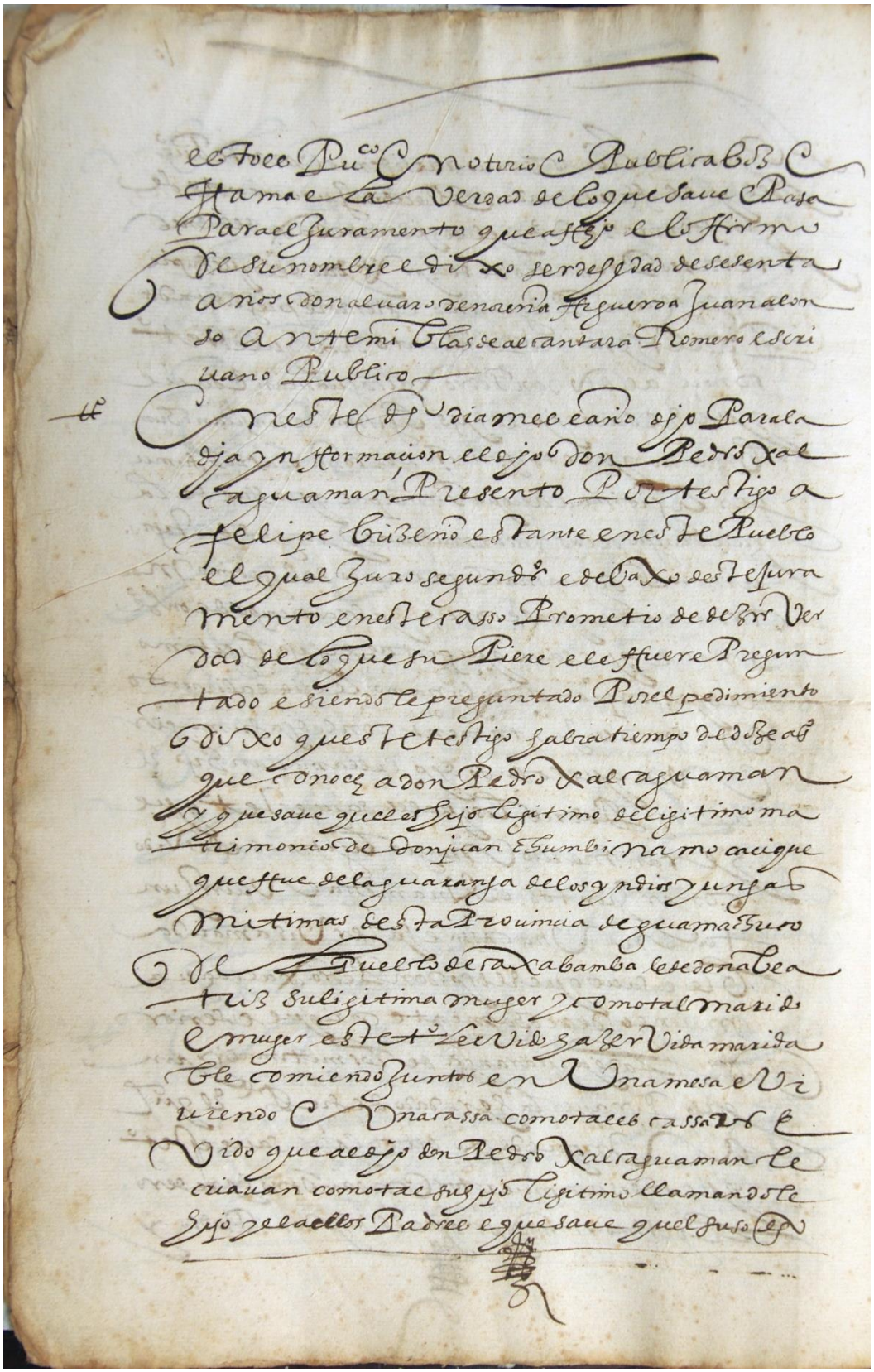
El teniente que de ynformacion
de lo contenido en su peticion y dada pro
vera justicia y que la ynfformacion se de con cita
çion del governador destas provincias y lo
ffirmo don alvaro de norena ffigueroa ante
mi blas de alcantara rromero escrivano
Publico –
En este dho dia mes e año dicho
por mi el dho escrivano fue notificado el
pedimiento e auto de suso a don agᵗ carava
jal governador desta provincia de guama
chuco en su Persona e le cite
en fforma para la dha ynfformacion
de lo qual doy ffee testigos Pedro Velosso
de araujo e francisco de hortega presentes blas
de Alcantara Romero escrivano publico.
Ynfformacion de don Pedro Xalcagua
man cacique Principal de la guaranga
de los yndios mitimaes yungas desta
provinçia de Guamachuco de su filiación
y derecho de la dha guaranga.
tt° En guamachuco en veinte y
nueve dias del mes de Agosto de mill e
quinientos y noventa y ocho años
para la dha ynformacion del dho don
Pedro Xalcaguaman Presento por testigo.



Folio 10r

F. 10r

A Juan Alonso bravo rresidente en este Pueblo
del qual fue tomado e Recibido juramento se
gun forma de derecho y el le hizo e debajo del en es
te casso Prometio de dezir verdad de lo que supie
re e le fuere preguntado e siendole preguntado
Por el thenor del pedimento dijo que este t°
conoçe al dicho do Pedro xalcaguaman e save
que el susodicho es hijo legitimo de don juan chum
binamo que es difunto e de doña Beatriz su mu
ger ligitima caçique principal que fue de la
guaranga de los yndios mitimas yungas desta pro
vincia de guamachuco e avido de ligitimo ma
trimonio e que le conoçe y abra tiempo de onse
años e que save que por tal su hijo legitimo
el dicho don juan chumbinamo le crio e alimento
en su cassa juntamente con la dicha su muger
en vido que los susodicho le llamavan hijo el
a ellos Padres los quales save este testigo que
heran marido e mujer legitimos e les vido
comer juntos a una messa e vivir jun
tos en una cassa e hazer vida marida
ble e save que el dicho don Pedro xalcagua
man es derechamente cacique e señor
de la dicha guaranga de los mitimas yun
gas por averla heredado de su Padre el qual
aunque dejo otros hijos save este testigo
que todos an muerto e no ay otro heredero
legitimo ni mayor que el dicho don Pedro y



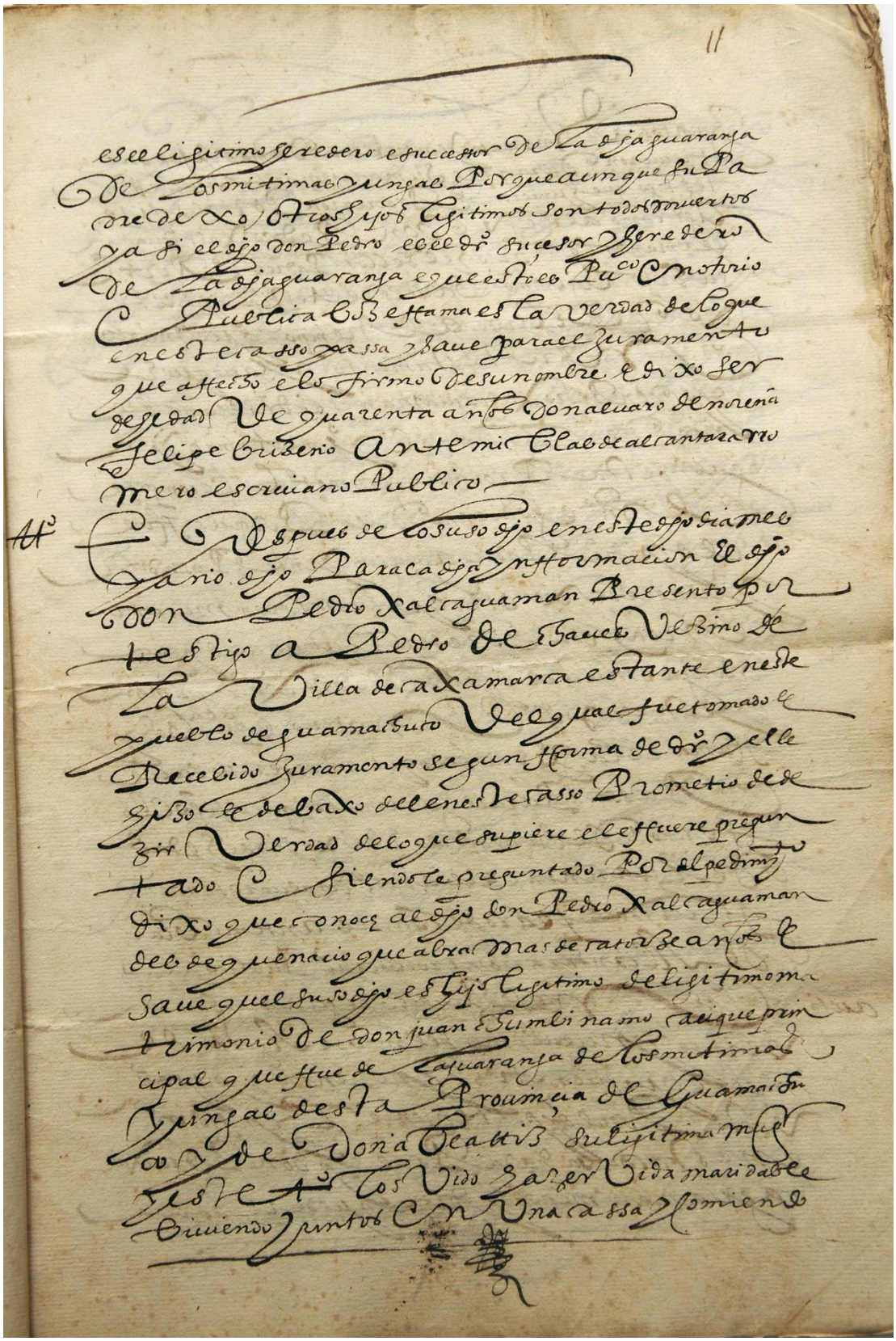
esto es Pu.co e notorio e publica voz e
fama e la verdad de lo que saue e pasa
para el juramento que a fecho e lo firmo
de su nombre e dixo ser de hedad de sesenta
años don aluaro de noreña figueroa juan alon
so ante mi blas de alcantara romero escri
uano publico

En este dho dia mes e año dho para la
dha ynformacion el dho don Pedro xal
caguaman presento por testigo a
felipe bizeño estante en este pueblo
el qual juro segundo e debaxo deste jura
mento en este casso prometio de dezir ver
dad de lo que supiere e le fuere pregun
tado e siendole preguntado por el pedimiento
dixo que este testigo habra tiempo de doze años
que conoce a don Pedro xalcaguaman
y que saue que es hijo ligitimo de ligitimo ma
trimonio de don juan chumbi namo cacique
que fue de la guaranga de los yndios yungas
mitimas desta prouincia de guamachuco
del pueblo de caxabamba e de doña bea
triz su ligitima muger y como tal marido
e muger este testigo le e vido hazer vida marida
ble comiendo juntos en una mesa e vi
uiendo en una cassa como tales cassados e
vido que al dho don Pedro xalcaguaman le
criauan como tal su hijo ligitimo llamandole
hijo y el a ellos padres e que saue que el suso dho

Folio 10v

F. 10v

esto es Publico e notorio e publica boz e
fama e la verdad de lo que save e pasa
para el juramento que a fecho e lo firmo
de su nombre e dijo ser de hedad de sesenta
años don alvaro de noreña figueroa Juan Alon
so antemi blas de Alcantara Romero escri
vano Publico.
tt° en este dicho dia mes e año dho para la
dha ynformacion el dho don Pedro xal
caguaman presento por testigo a
Felipe brizeño estante en este pueblo
el qual juro según derecho e debajo deste jura
mento en este casso prometio de dezir ver
dad de lo que supiere e le ffuere pregun
tado e siendole preguntado por el pedimiento
dijo que este testigo habra tiempo de doze años
que conoce a don Pedro xalcaguaman
y que save que el es hijo ligitimo de ligitimo ma
trimonio de don Juan chumbinamo cacique
que fue de la guaranga de los yndios yungas
mitimas desta provincia de guamachuco
del pueblo de Cajabamba e de doña Bea
triz su legitima mujer y como tal marido
e mujer deste testigo le e vido hazer vida mari
dable comiendo juntos en una mesa e vi
viendo en una cassa como tales cassados e
vido que al dho don Pedro xalcaguaman le
criavan como tal su hijo ligitimo llamandole
hijo y el a ellos Padres e que save quel suso dicho



11

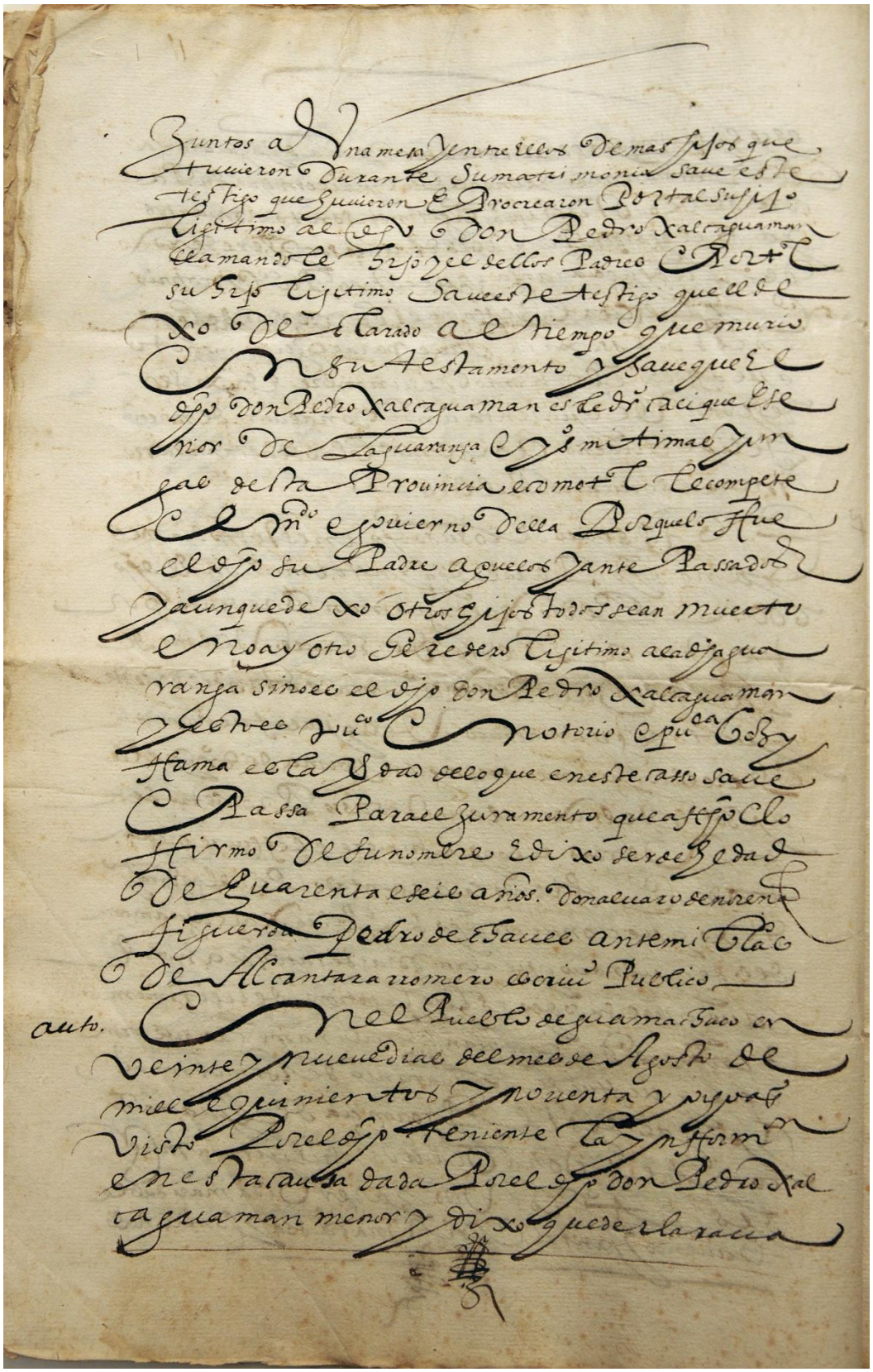
es el ligitimo heredero e sucessor de la dha guaranga
de los mitimas yungas porque aunque su pa
dre dexo otros hijos ligitimos son todos muertos
y asi el dho don Pedro es el dro sucesor y heredero
de la dha guaranga e que esto es pu.co e notorio
e publica voz e fama es la verdad de lo que
en este casso passa y saue para el juramento
que affecho e lo firmo de su nombre e dixo ser
de hedad de quarenta años don aluaro de noreña
felipe brizeño ante mi blas de alcantara rro
mero escriuano publico

11º Despues de lo suso dho en este dho dia mes
y año dho para la dha ynformacion el dho
don Pedro Xalcaguaman presento por
testigo a Pedro de Chaues vezino de
la villa de caxamarca estante en este
pueblo de guamachuco del qual fue tomado e
recebido juramento segun forma de dro y el le
hizo e debaxo del en este casso prometio de de
zir verdad de lo que supiere e le fuere pregun
tado e siendole preguntado por el pedimto
dixo que conoce al dho don Pedro Xalcaguaman
desde que nacio que abra mas de catorze años e
saue que el suso dho es hijo ligitimo de ligitimo ma
trimonio de don juan chumbinamo cacique prin
cipal que fue de la guaranga de los mitimas
yungas desta prouincia de guamachu
co y de doña beatriz su ligitima muger
y este tº los vido hazer vida maridable
biuiendo juntos en una cassa y comiendo

Folio 11r

F. 11r

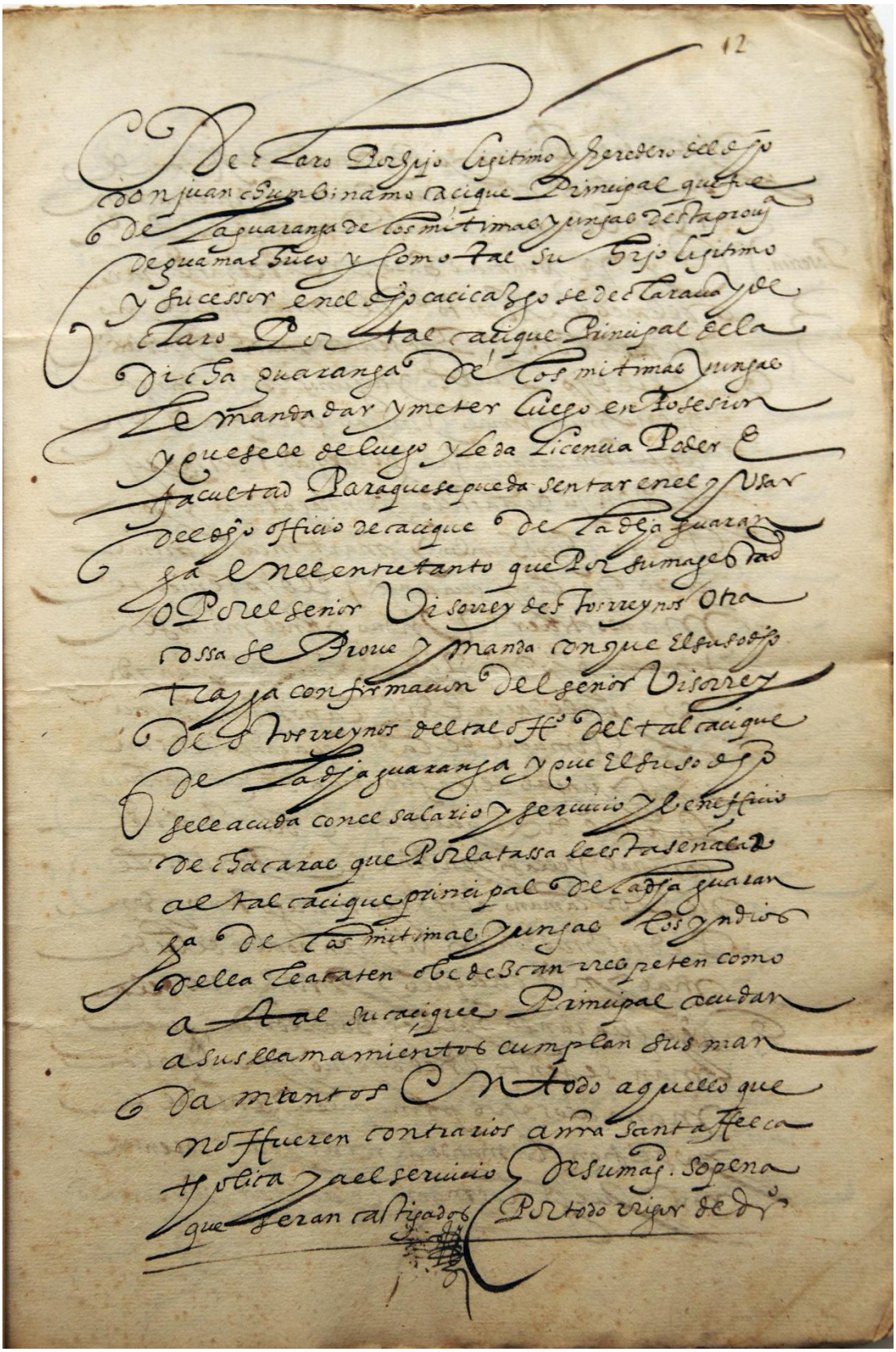
1. es el ligitimo heredero e successor de la dha guaranga
2. de mitimas yungas porque aunque su Pa
3. dre dejo otros hijos ligitimos son todos muertos
4. y asi el dho don Pedro es el derecho suçesor y heredero
5. de la dha guaranga e que esto es publico e notorio
6. e Publica voz e ffama es la verdad de lo que
7. en este casso passa y save para el juramento
8. que a fecho e lo firmo de su nombre e dijo ser
9. de hedad de quarenta años don alvaro de noreña
10. Felipe brizeño ante mi blas de alcantara rro
11. mero esscrivano publico.
12. tt° e despues de lo suso dho en este dho dia mes
13. y año dho para la dha ynfformacion el dho
14. don Pedro xalcaguaman Presento por
15. testigo a Pedro de chaves vezino de
16. la villa de Cajamarca estante en este
17. pueblo de guamachuco del qual fue tomado e
18. Recibido juramento segun fforma de derecho y el le
19. hizo e debajo de el en este casso Prometio de de
20. zir verdad de lo que supiere e le fuere pregun
21. tado e siendole preguntado por el pedimyento
22. dijo que conoce al dho do Pedro Xalcaguaman
23. desde que nacio que abra mas de catorze años e
24. save quel suso dho es hijo ligitimo de ligitimo ma
25. trimonio de don Juan chumbinamo cacique prin
26. cipal que fue de la guaranga de los mitimaes
27. yungas desta Provincia de Guamachu
28. co y de doña Beatriz su legitima muger
29. y este t° los vido hazer vida maridable
30. viviendo juntos en una cassa y comiendo



Folio 11v

F. 11v

Juntos a una mesa y entre ellos demas hijos que
tuvieron durante su matrimonio save este
testigo que huvieron E Procrearon por tal su hijo
ligitimo al dho don Pedro Xalcaguaman
llamándole hijo y el dellos Padres e Por tal
su hijo ligitimo save este testigo que el de
jo declarado al tiempo que murio
en su testamento y save que el
dho don Pedro Xalcaguaman es el dr° cacique E se
ñor de la guaranga e ys° mitimas yun
gas desta Provincia e como tal le compete
el m^{do} e govierno della porque lo ffue
el dho su Padre a que los y ante Passados
y aunque dejo otros hijos todos sean muerto
e no ay otro heredero ligitimo a la dha gua
ranga sino es el dho don Pedro Xalcaguaman
y esto es P^{co} e notorio e pu^{ca} boz y
ffama es la verdad de lo que en este casso save
e passa para el juramento que a ffho e lo
ffirmo de su nombre E dijo ser de hedad
de quarenta e seis años don alvaro de noreña
figueroa Pedro de chaves ante mi blas
de Alcantara rromero escriv° publico.
Auto En el Pueblo de guamachuco en
veinte y nueve dias del mes de Agosto de
mill e quinientos y noventa y ocho as°
visto por el dho teniente la ynfformon
en esta causa dada por el dho don Pedro Xal
caguaman menor y dijo que declarava



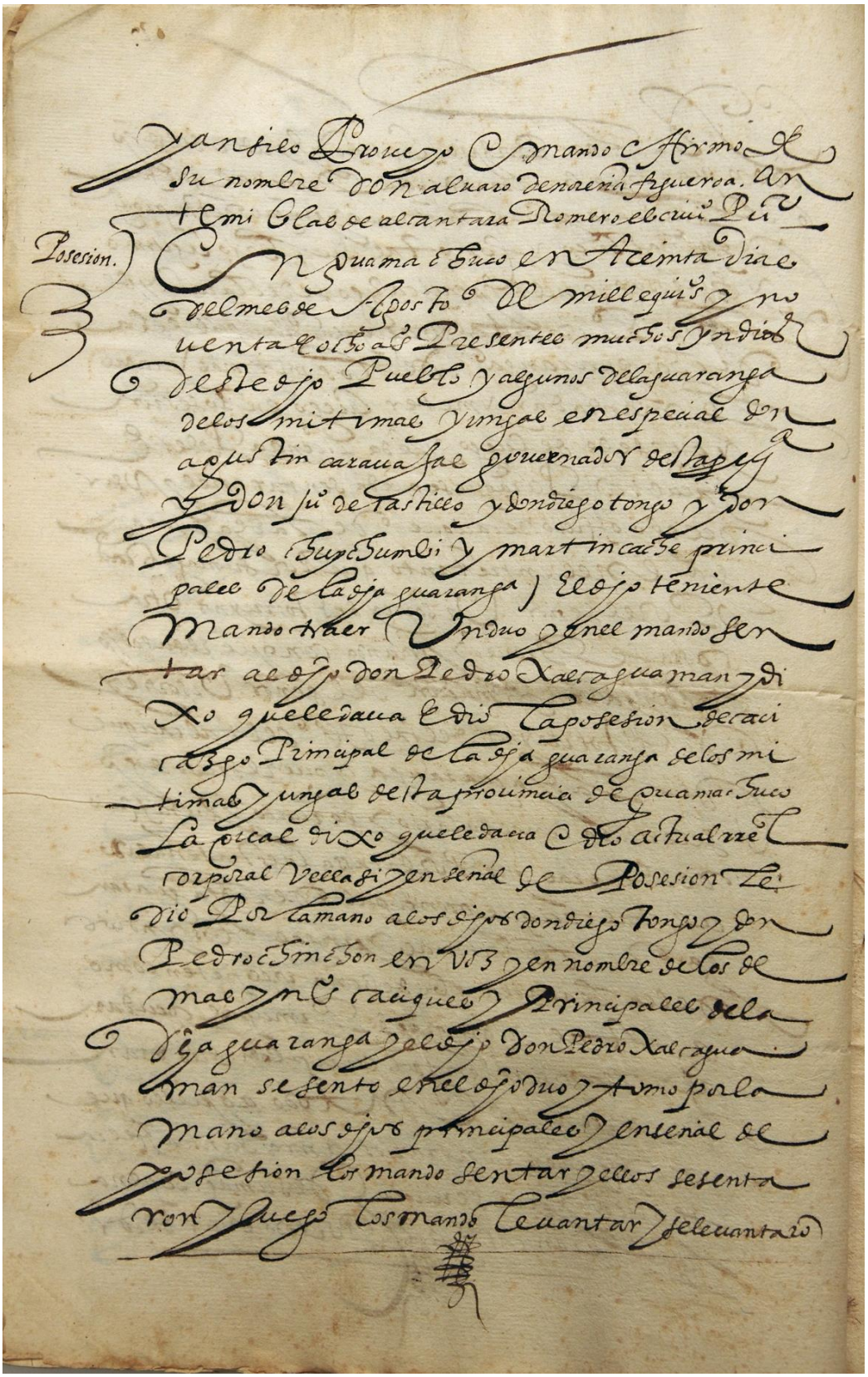
12

Declaro por hijo legitimo y heredero del dho
don juan chumbinamo cacique principal que fue
de la guaranga de los mitimas yungas desta provia
de guamachuco y como tal su hijo legitimo
y sucessor en el dho cacicazgo se declaraua y de
claro por tal cacique principal de la
dicha guaranga de los mitimas yungas
le manda dar y meter luego en posesion
y que se le de luego y le da licencia poder e
facultad para que se pueda sentar en el y usar
del dho officio de cacique de la dha guaran
ga en el entretanto que por su magestad
o por el señor visorrey destos reynos otra
cossa se proue y manda con que el suso dho
trayga confirmacion del señor visorrey
destos reynos del tal offo del tal cacique
de la dha guaranga y que el suso dho
se le acuda con el salario y seruicio y beneffiçio
de chacaras que por la tassa le esta señalado
al tal cacique principal de la dha guaran
ga de los mitimas yungas los yndios
della le acaten obedezcan respeten como
a tal su cacique principal acudan
a sus llamamientos cumplan sus man
damientos en todo aquello que
no ffueren contrarios a nra santa fee ca
tholica y al seruicio de su mag. so pena
que seran castigados por todo rigor de dro

Folio 12r

F. 12r

e declaro Por hijo ligitimo y heredero del dho
don Juan chumbinamo caçique Principal que fue
de la guaranga de los mitimas yungas desta prov[a]
de guamachuco y como tal su hijo ligitimo
y sucessor en el dho cacicazgo se declarava y de
claro Por tal caçique Principal de la
dicha guaranga de mitimas yungas
le manda dar y meter luego en Posesion
y que se le de luego y le da licencia Poder e
facultad Para que se pueda sentar en el y usar
del dho officio de cacique de la dha guaran
ga en el entre tanto que por su magestad
o por el señor visorrey destos rreynos otra
cossa se Prove y manda con que el suso dho
trayga confirmacion del señor visorrey
destos rreynos del tal off° del tal cacique
de la dha guaranga y que El suso dho
se le acuda con el salario y servicio y veneficio
de chacaras que por la tassa le esta señalado
al tal cacique principal de la dha guaran
ga de los mitimas yungas los yndios
della le acaten obedezcan rrespeten como
a tal su caçique Principal acudan
a sus llamamientos cumplan sus man
damientos en todo aquello que
no ffueren contrarios a nra Santa ffee ca
tholica y a el servicio de su mag[d]. sopena
que seran castigados por todo rrigor de dr°



Yansilo Proveyo e mando e firmo de
su nombre don aluaro de noreña figueroa. an
te mi blas de alcantara Romero escriuº Pu.

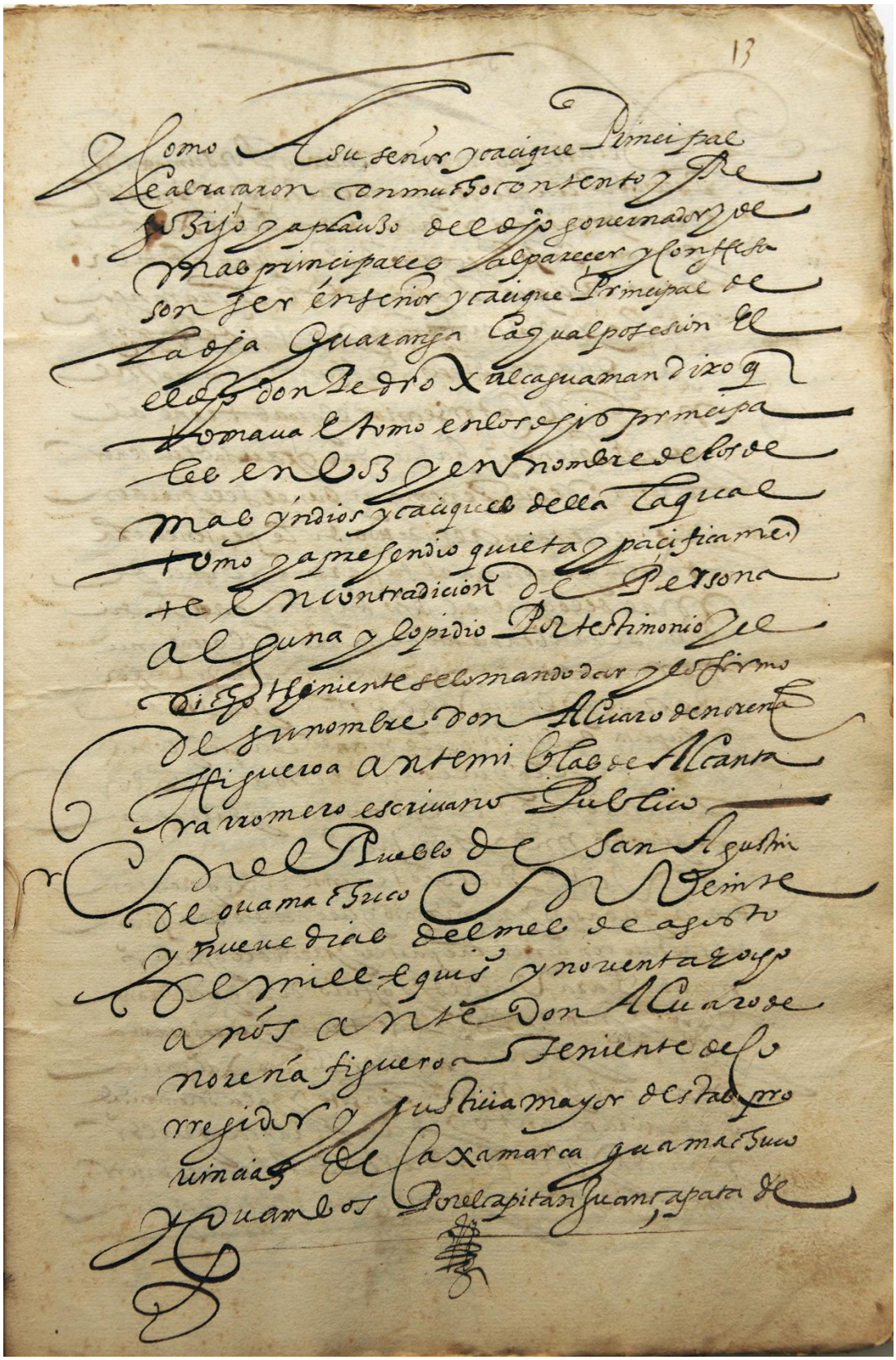
Posesion.

En guamachuco en treinta dias
del mes de Agosto de mill e quinº y no
uenta e ocho años presentes muchos yndios
deste dho pueblo y algunos de la guaranga
de los mitimas yungas en especial don
agustin carauajal gouernador desta pcia
y don juº de castillo y don diego tongo y don
Pedro chupchumbi y martin cache princi
pales de la dha guaranga) el dho teniente
mando traer vn duo y en el mando sen
tar al dho don Pedro xalcaguaman y di
xo que le daua e dio la posesion de caci
cazgo principal de la dha guaranga de los mi
timas yungas desta prouincia de guamachuco
la qual dixo que le daua e dio actual rrel
corporal vellasi y en señal de posesion le
dio por la mano a los dhos don diego tongo y don
Pedro chinchon en voz y en nombre de los de
mas yndios caciques y principales de la
dha guaranga y el dho don Pedro xalcagua
man se sento en el dho duo y tomo por la
mano a los dhos principales y en señal de
posesion los mando sentar y ellos se senta
ron y luego los mando leuantar y se leuantaron

Folio 12v

F. 12v

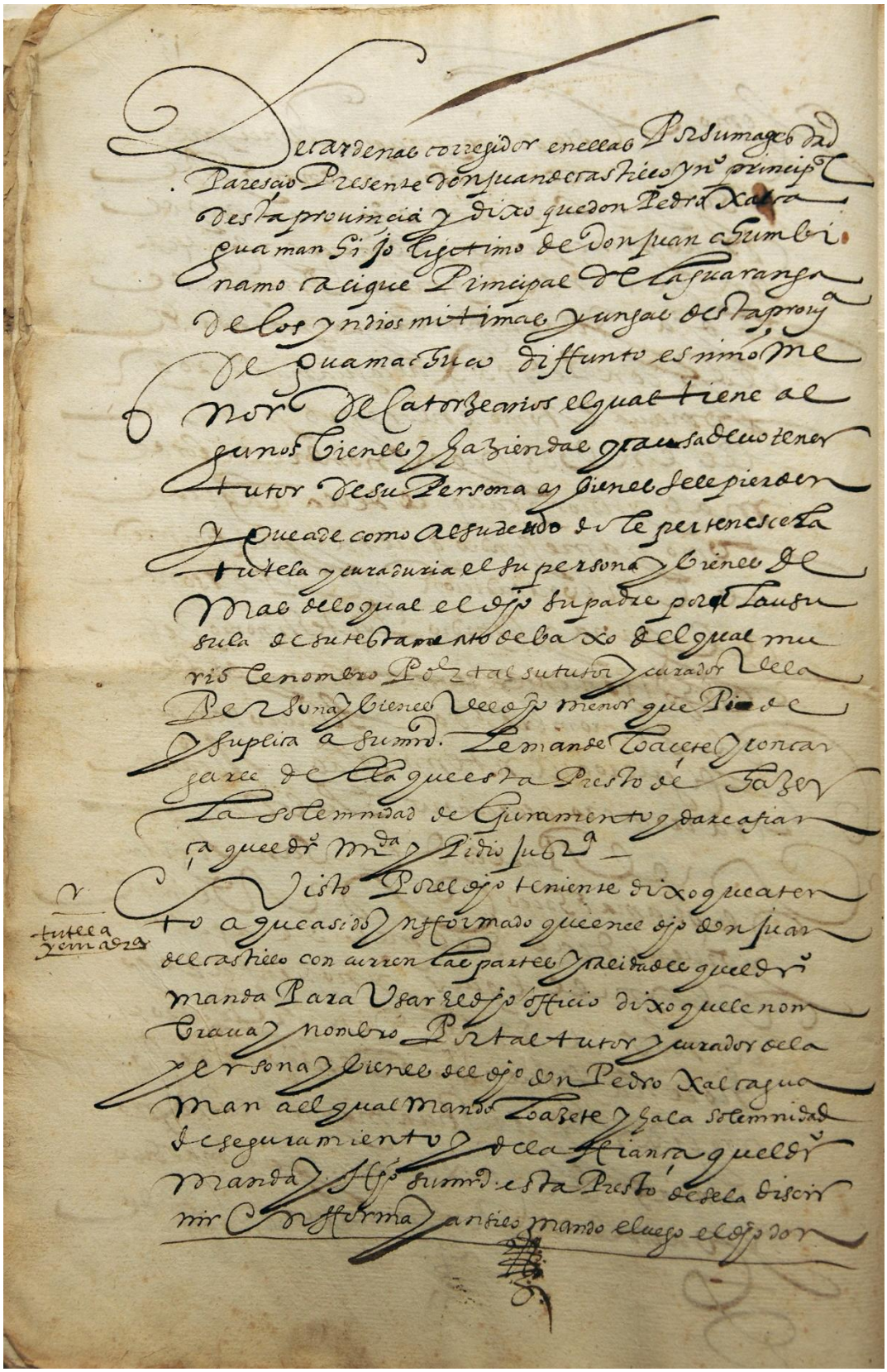
y ansi lo Proveyo e mando e ffirmo de
su nombre don alvaro de noreña figueroa an
te mi blas de alcantara Romero escriv° pu^{co}.
Posesion En Guamachuco en treinta dias
del mes de Agosto de mill e quis° y no
venta e ocho as° Presentes muchos yndios
deste dho pueblo y algunos de la guaranga
de los mitimas yungas en especial don
agustin caravajal governador desta prov^{a}
y don Ju° de Castillo y don diego tongo y don
Pedro chuychumbi y martin cache princi
pales de la dha guaranga El dho teniente
mando traer un duo y en el mando sen
tar al dho don Pedro xalcaguaman y di
jo que le dava e dio la posesion de caci
cazgo Principal de la dha guaranga de los mi
timas yungas desta provincia de guamachuco
la qual dijo que le dava e dio actual rregistro
corporal della si y en señal de posesion le
dio por la mano a los dhos don diego tongo y don
Pedro chinchon en voz y en nombre de los de
mas yn°s caciques y principales de la
dha guaranga y el dho don Pedro xalcagua
man se sento en el dho duo y tomo por la
mano a los dhos principales y en señal de
posesion los mando sentar y ellos sesenta
ron y luego los mando levantar y se levantaron



Folio 13r

F. 13r

y como A su señor cacique Principal
le abracaron con mucho contento y Re
gozijo y aplauzo del dho governador y de
mas prinçipales al pareçer y conffeso
son ser en señor y cacique Principal de
la dha guaranga la qual posesion De
el dho don Pedro Xalcaguaman dijo q
tomava E tomo en los dhos principa
les en voz y en nombre de los de
mas yndios y caciques della la qual
tomo y aprehendio quieta y paçificamen
te en contradicion de Persona
alguna y lo pidio Por testimonio y el
dho teniente se lo mando dar y lo firmo
de su nombre don Alvaro de noreña
ffigueroa ante mi blas de Alcanta
ra rromero escrivano Publico.
En el Pueblo de San Agustin
de Guamachuco en veinte
y nueve dias del mes de agosto
de mill e quis° y noventa e ocho
años ante don Alvaro de
noreña figueroa Teniente de Co
rregidor y justicia mayor destas pro
vincias de Cajamarca guamachuco
y guambos Por el capitan Juan Çapata de



De cardenas corregidor en ellas por su magestad
Paresçio presente don Juan de castillo y n.º principal
desta prouinçia y dixo que don Pedro Xalca
guaman hijo ligitimo de don Juan Chumbi
namo cacique principal de la guaranga
de los yndios mitimas yungas desta prouinçia
de guamachuco diffunto es niño me
nor de catorze años el qual tiene al
gunos bienes y haziendas y causa de uo tener
tutor de su persona ay bienes se le pierden
y que a de como al su deudo dole pertenesçe la
tutela y curaduria el su persona y bienes de
mas de lo qual el dho su padre por la su
sula de su testamento debaxo del qual mu
rio le nombro por tal su tutor y curador de la
persona y bienes del dho menor que pide
y suplica a su mrd. le mande lo açete y con car
garle de ella que esta presto de hazer
la solemnidad de juramento y dare afian
ça que el dr. mda. y pidio justa.

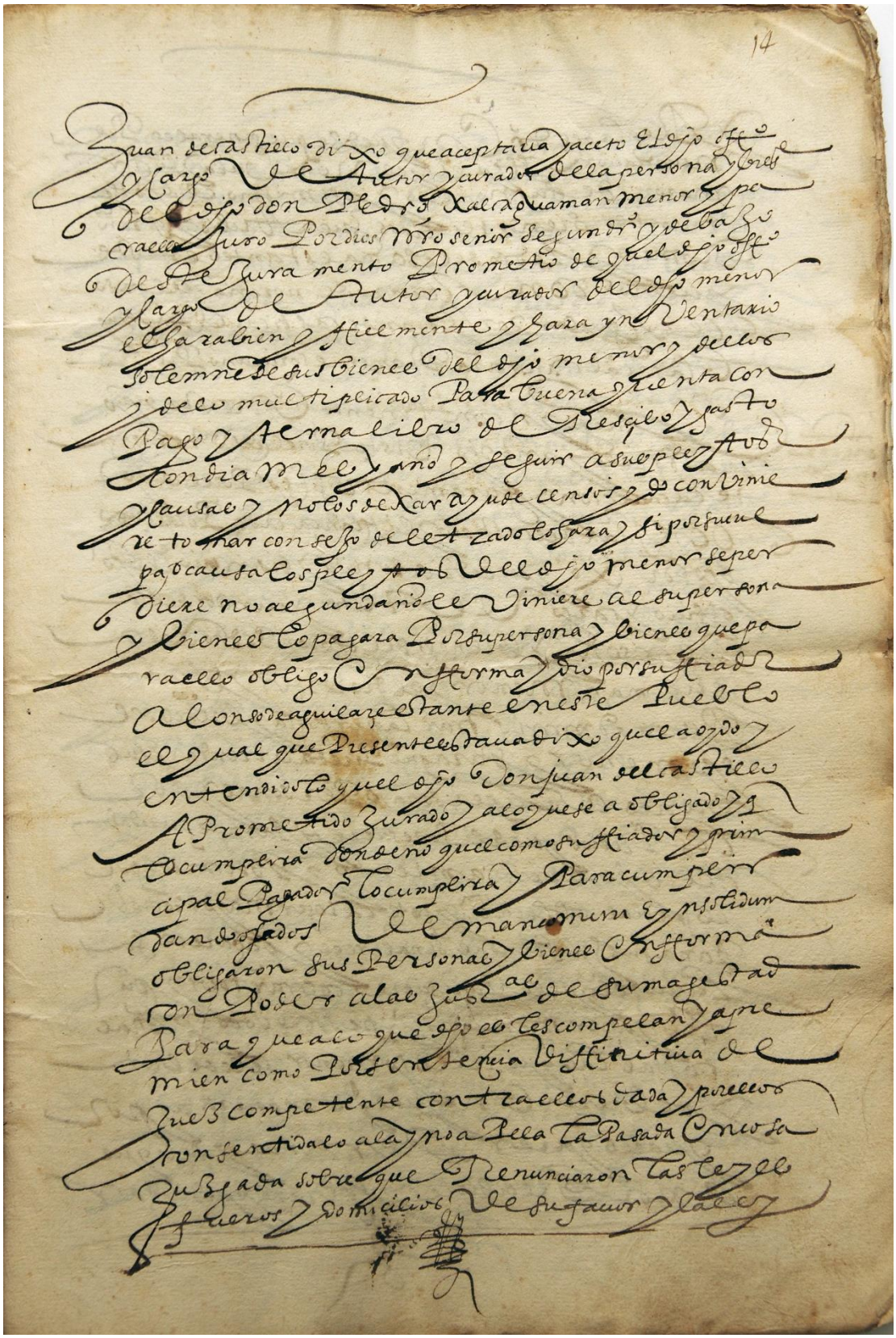
tutela y curadura

Visto por el dho teniente dixo que a ten
to a que a sido ynformado que en el dho don Juan
del castillo concurren las partes y calidades que el dr.
manda para usar el dho officio dixo que le nom
braua y nombro por tal tutor y curador de la
persona y bienes del dho don Pedro Xalcagua
man al qual mando lo açete y hala solemnidad
de seguramiento y de la fiança que el dr.
manda y hijo su mrd. esta presto de se la discir
nir en forma y ansi lo mando el luego el dho don

Folio 13v

F. 13v

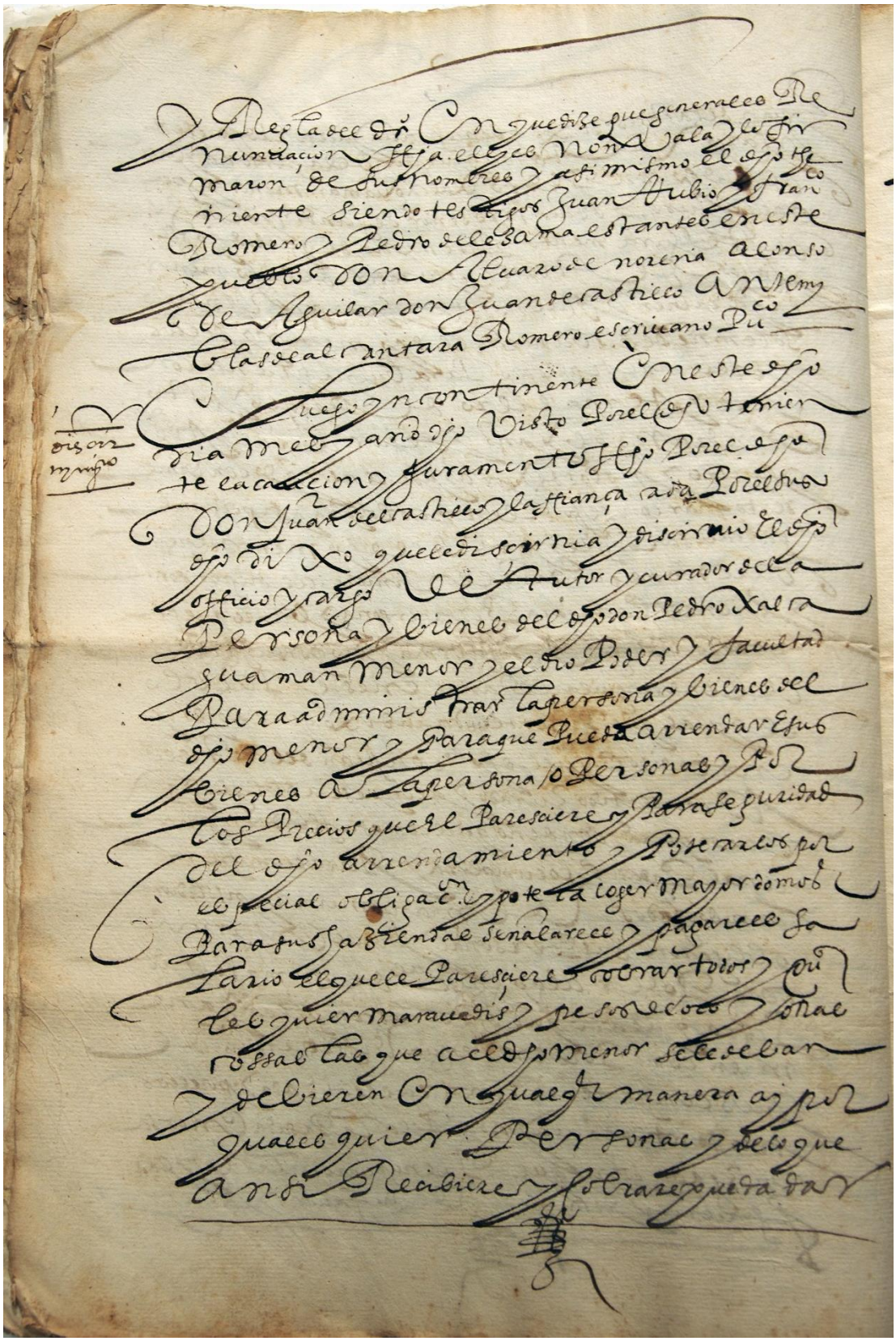
De Cardenas corregidor en ellas Por su magestad
paresçio Presente don Juan de Castillo yn° principal
desta provinçia y dijo que don Pedro xalca
guaman hijo ligitimo de don Juan chumbi
namo cacique Principal de la guaranga
de los yndios mitimas yungas desta prov[a]
de Guamachuco diffunto es niño me
nor de catorze años el qual tiene al
gunos bienes y haziendas y causa devo tener
tutor de su persona ay bienes se le pierden
y que a de como a su deudo e le pertenesce la
tutela y curaduria el su persona y bienes de
mas de lo qual el dho su padre por clau
sula de su testamento debajo del qual mu
rio le nombro por tal su tutor y curador de la
persona y vienes del dho menor que Pide
y suplica a su mrd. le mande lo açete y con car
gares della que esta Presto de hazer
la solemnidad de juramento y dare a fian
ça quel dr° m[da] y pidio just[a].
e visto Por el dho teniente dijo que aten
[*nota al margen*: tutela y curad[a]] to a que a sido ynfformado que en el dho don Juan
del castillo concurren las partes y calidades que el dr°
manda Para usar El dho officio dijo que le nom
brava e nombro por tal tutor y curador de la
persona y vienes del dho don Pedro xalcagua
man a el qual mando lo azete y ha la solemnidad
de seguramiento y de la ffiança quel dr°
manda y ffho su mrd esta presto desela disir
nir en fforma y ansi lo mando e luego el dho don



Folio 14r

F. 14r

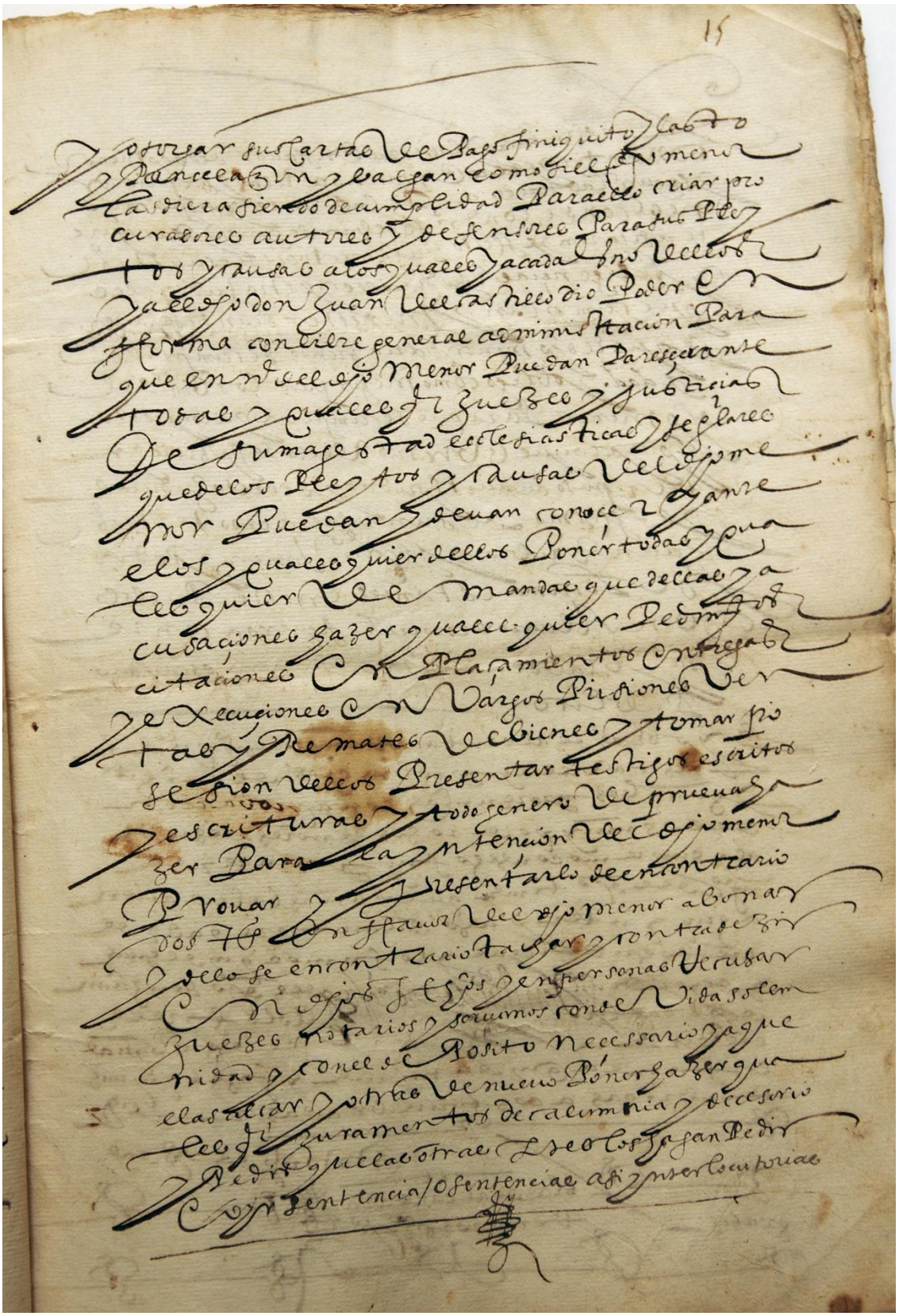
1. Juan de castillo dijo que aceptava y aceto E dho off°
2. y cargo de tutor y curador de la persona y bienes
3. del dho don Pedro xalcaguaman menor y pa
4. ra ello juro Por Dios nro Señor segun dr° y debajo
5. deste juramento Prometio de quel dho off°
6. y cargo de tutor y curador del dho menor
7. le hara bien y ffielmente y hara ynventario
8. solemne de sus bienes del dho menor y dellos
9. y de lo multiplicado Para buena quenta con
10. pago y terna libro de Resçibo y gasto
11. con dia mes y año y seguir a sus pleytos
12. y causas y no los dejar ayude censos y lo convinie
13. re tomar consejo de letrado lo hara y por su cul
14. pa o causa los pleytos del dho menor se per
15. diere no algun daño le viniere al su persona
16. y bienes lo pagara Por su persona y bienes que pa
17. ra ello obligo en fforma y dio por su ffiador
18. alonso de aguilar estante en este Pueblo
19. el qual que presente estava dijo que la oydo y
20. entendido lo que el dho Don Juan del Castillo
21. A prometido jurado y a lo que se a obligado y que
22. le cumplira donde no quel como su ffiador y prin
23. cipal Pagador lo cumplira y para cumplir
24. dando osados de mancomun E ynsolidum
25. obligaron sus Personas y bienes en fforma
26. con Poder a las just^{as} de su magestad
27. Para que a lo que dho es les compelan y apre
28. mien como por sentençia diffinitiva de
29. juez competente contra ellos dada y por ellos
30. consentidalo a la y no apela la pasada en cosa
31. juzgada sobre que Renunciaron las leyes
32. fueros y domicilios de su favor y la ley



Folio 14v

F. 14v

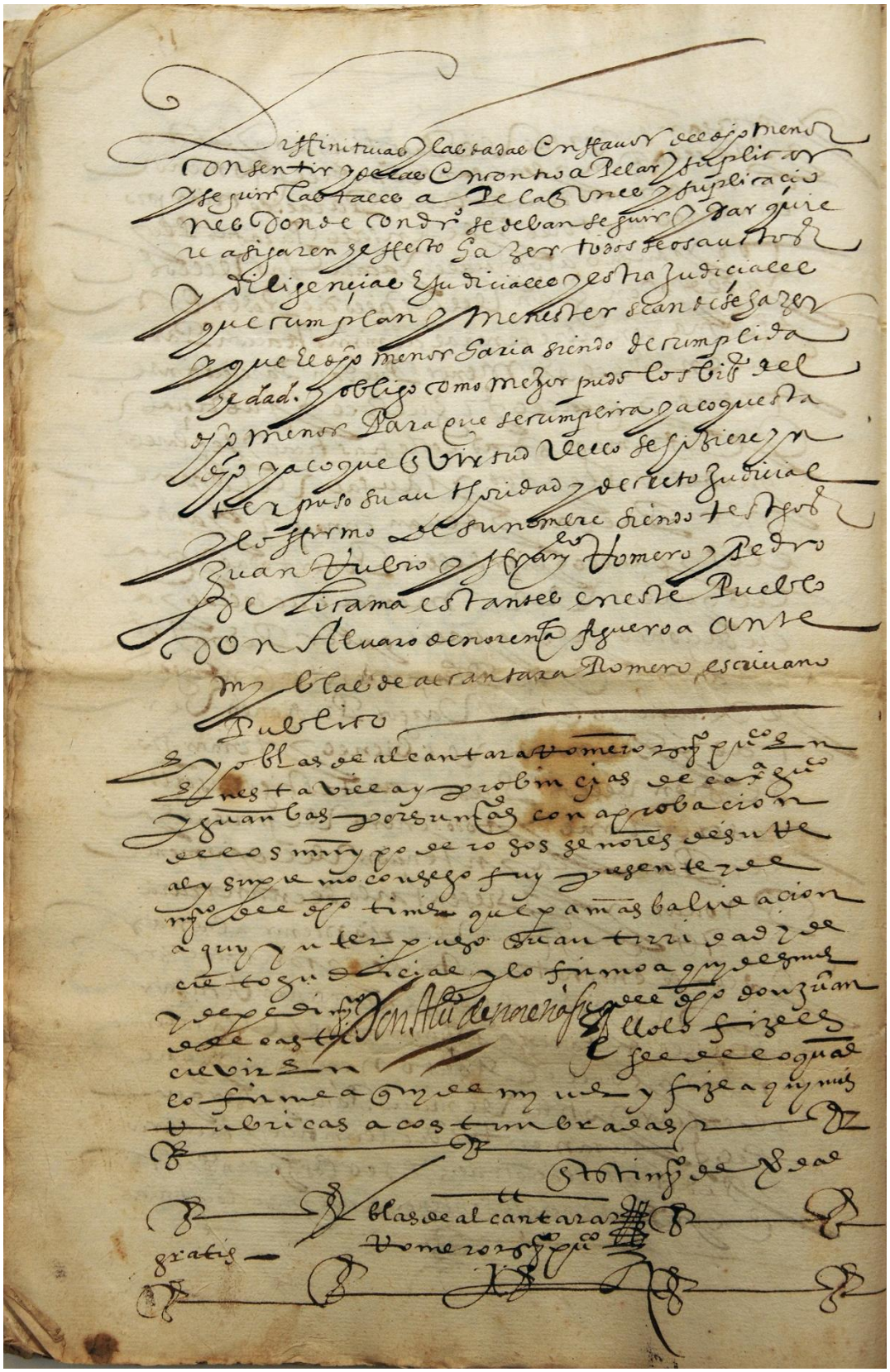
y Regla del dr° en que dize que generales Re
nunciaçion ffha e leyes non vala y lo fir
maron de sus nombres y asi mismo el dho the
niente siendo testigos juan Rubio y Franco
Romero y Pedro de Lezama estantes en este
pueblo don Alvaro de noreña Alonso
de Aguilar don Juan de castillo antemy
blas alcantara Romero escrivano Puco.
e luego yncontinente en este dho
[*nota al margen*: disir nymyto] dia mes y año dho visto Por el dho tenien
te la caucion y juramento ffho Por el dho
don Juan del Castillo y la ffiança cada por el suso
dho dijo que le disernia y disirnio El dho
officio y cargo de tutor y curador de la
persona y vienes del dho don Pedro xalca
guaman menor y el dio Poder y facultad
para administrar la persona y vienes del
dho menor y para que pueda arrendar e sus
vienes a la persona o personas y Por
los precios que El paresciere y Para seguridad
del dho arrendamiento ypotecarlos por
especial obligacon e ypoteca coger mayordomos
para sus haziendas señalarele y pagarele sa
lario el que le Paresciere cobrar todos y qual
esquier maravedis y pesos de oro y otras
cossas las que a el dho menor se le deban
y debieren en qualqer manera ay por
qualesquier personas y de lo que ansi
Recibiere y cobrare pueda dar



Folio 15r

F. 15r

Y otorgar sus cartas de pago finiquito y lasto
y chancelaz^{on} y valgan como si el dho menor
las diera siendo de cumplidad Para ello criar pro
curadores autores y defensores Para sus pley
tos y causas a los quales y a cada uno dellos
y a el dho don Juan del castillo dio Poder en
fforma con libre general administracion Para
que en n^{e} del dho menor Puedan paresçer ante
todas y qualesq^{er} juezes y justiçias
de su magestad eclesiasticas y seglares
que de los pleytos y causas del dho me
nor puedan y devan conoçer y ante
ellos y qualesquier dellos poner todas y qua
lesquier demandas que dellas y a
cusaçiones hazer qualesquier Pedimy^{tos}
citaciones enplaçamientos entregares
y execuçiones envargos prisiones ven
tas y remates de bienes y tomar po
sesion dellos Presentar testigos escritos
y escrituras y todo genero de prueva ha
zer Para la yntençion del dho menor
provar y presentarlo de en contrario
dos ts° en ffavor del dho menor abonar
y delose en contrario tachar y contradezir
en dhos tes° y en personas Recusar
juezes notaries y escrivanos con devida solem
nidad y con el deposito neçessario y aque
llas alçar y otras denuevo poner hazer qua
lesq^{er} juramentos de calumnia y decesorio
y Pedir que las otras p^{tes} los hagan pedir
e oyr sentencia o sentencias asi ynterlocutorias



Folio 15v

F. 15v

Diffinitivas y las dadas en ffavor del dho menor
consentir y delas encontro apelar y suplicar
y seguir las tales apelaziones y suplicaçio
nes donde con dr° se devan seguir y dar quie
re asignaren heffecto hazer todos se os autores
y diligençias E judiciales y estrajudiçiales
que cumplan y menester sean dese hazer
y que El dho menor haria siendo de cumplida
hedad y obligo como mejor pudo los bi^{es} del
dho menor Para que se cumplira y a lo questa
dho y a lo que en virtud dello se hiziere yn
terpuso su authoridad y decreto judicial
y lo ffirmo de su nombre siendo testigos
Juan Rubio y Fran^{co} Romero y Pedro
de Lizama estantes en este Pueblo
don Alvaro de noreña figueroa ante
my blas de alcantara Romero escrivano
Publico -
E yo blas de alcantara Romero escrv° pu^{co} En
En esta villa y probinçias de caj^{a} gu^{co}
y guambos por su mag^{d} con aprobaçion
de los muy poderosos señores de su Re
al y supremo consejo fuy presente y de
my^{to} del dho tinier que p^{a} mas balidaçion
aquy ynterpuso su autoridad y de
creto judicial y lo firmo aquy de su n^{e}
y de pedimy^{to} del dho don Juan
del castillo e los ofize
escrivir en fee de lo qual
lo firme aquy de my n^{e} y fize aquy mis
Rubricas acostumbradas.
Don Alv° de noreña [*rúbrica*]
en testimony° de verdad
blas de Alcantara Romero [*rúbrica*] escriv° pu^{co}.
gratis-

F. 16r

[blanca]

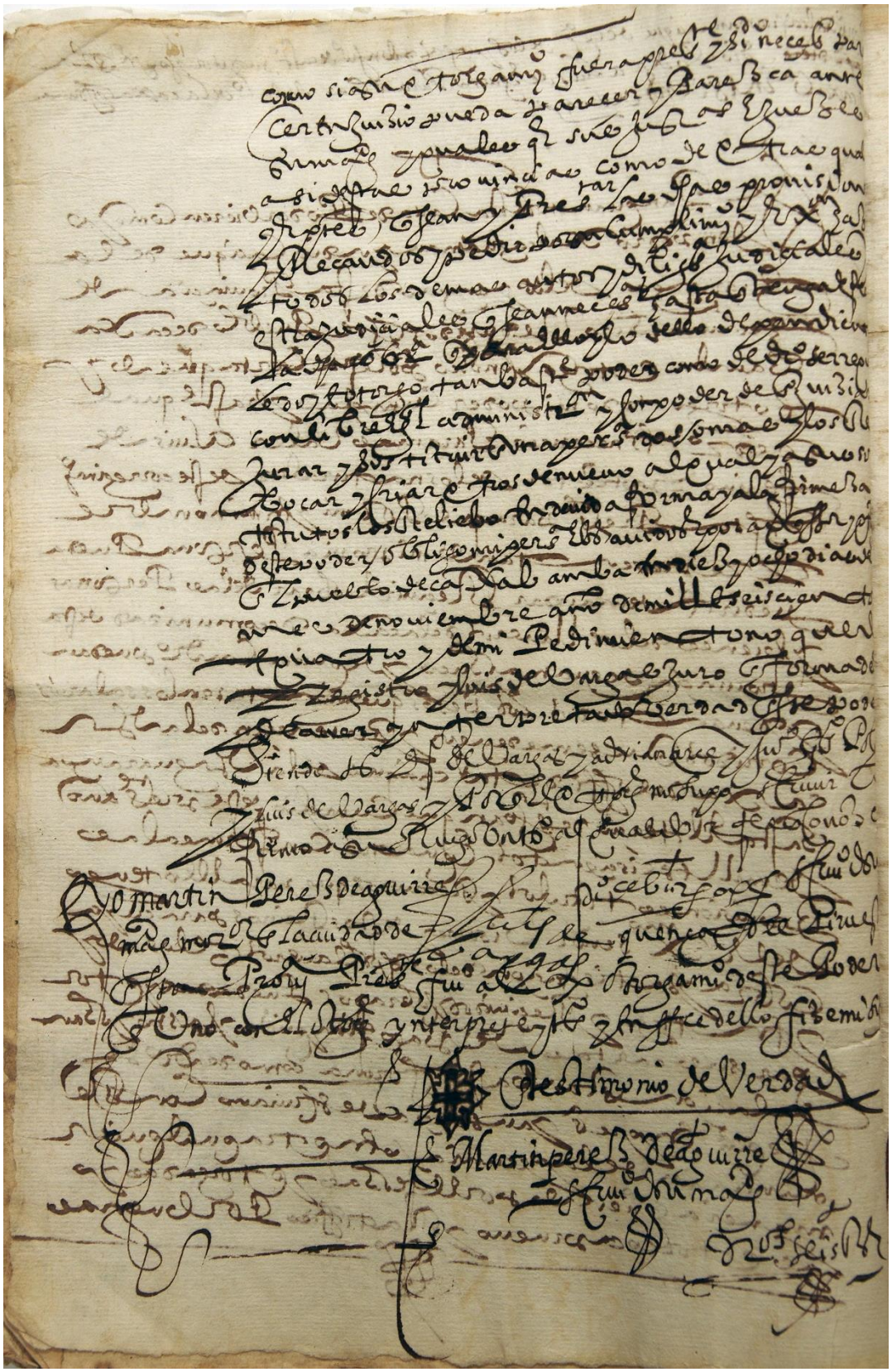
F. 16v

[blanca]

Folio 17r

F. 17r

don P°. xalcaguaman caçique de la gª de los yungas ~~y don Ju° de cast° su tutor y govnᵉʳ q la~~
~~dha gª diero~~ dio Poder a Luis de Eguino Para cobrar su sal° de la caja en forma
En cajabª en 18 de nᵉ de 1604.
Sepan quantos Esta carta de Poder vieren como yo
don Pedro xalcaguaman yndio caçique de la
guaranga de los yungas desta Provinçia de
guamachuco RReduzidos en este pueblo de caja
bamba e otorgo y conozco por esta carta que doy
e otorgo todo mi Poder cumplido y bastᵉ qual
de dr° fuenecesario Para mas valer a Luis de
Eguino Protector de los naturales deste corregimyᵗᵒ
qsta Presᵗᵉ para que Por mi y en su nombre
rrepresentando mi propia persona pueda
pedir e demandar Reçivir e cobrar de las personas
y bienes de los llaveros de la caja de comunidad desta
provinçia de guamachuco y de quien con dr° puedan
y devan todos los pesos que montaren los salarios
corridos que se me deven y pertenecen de la dha
caja del off° de tal caçique de la dha guaranga
hasta el terçio de Sᵗᵒ Juan que cumplio deste presᵗᵉ año
de mill e seisçientos E quatro conforme a las
provisiones titulos y Recaudos que para Ello tengo
del Exᵐᵒ señor visorrey destos Reinos para cuya
cobrª y satisfaçion de los dhos llaveros que los doy
y entrego y Reçividos y cobrados Pueda dar y otor
gar sus cartas de pago finyquito y lasto y chan
celaçion en tan bastᵉ forma como de dr° se
recivᵉ en presª y ausençia descrivano con Re
nunçiaçion de la pecunia o en otra qualquier
manera q siendo por El fechas y otorgadas yo
las otorgo apruevo y Ratiffico Por buenas



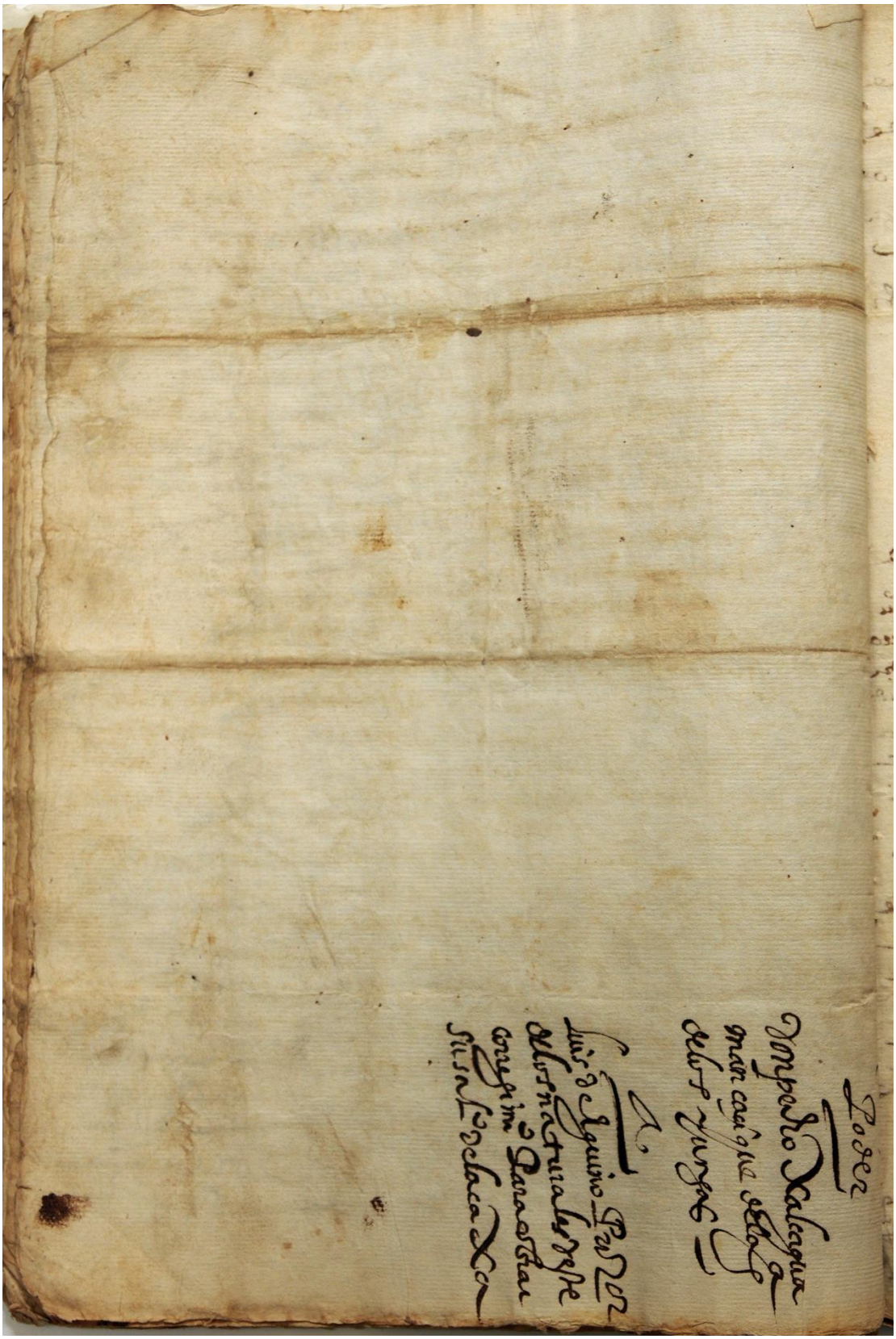
Folio 17v

F. 17v

como si en otorgamy° fuera presᵗᵉ y siᵈᵒ neçes° pare
çer en juizio pueda pareçer y parezca ante
su magᵈ y qualesqᵉʳ sus justᵃˢ e juezes
asi destas provinçias como de otras qual
esqᵉʳ ptes, q sean y Presᵗᵃʳ las dhas provisiones
y Recaudos y pedir por su cumplimy° en Exⁿ haziᵈᵒ
todos los demas autos y diligᵃˢ judiçiales y
estrajudiçiales q sean necesᵃˢ hasta que tenga efecto
la dha cobrᵃ q para Ello y lo dello dependiente
le doy e otorgo tan bastᵉ poder como de dr° se rrequiᵉ
con libre E gˡ administrᵒⁿ y con poder de enjuiziar
jurar y sostituir en una persᵃ o mas y los Re
vocar y criar otros denuevo al qual y a sus sos
titutos los Reliebo en devida forma y a la firmeza
deste poder obligo mi persᵃ E bˢ avidos e por aver ques fha y otorgᵈᵃ
en el pueblo de cajabamba en diez y ocho dias del
mes de noviembre año de mill e seisçientos
e quatro y de mi Pedimiento no quedo
rregistro y luis de vargas juro en forma de dr°
de aver ynterpretado verdad en este poder
siendo ts° dg° de vargas y adrian arçe y Ju° Gᵃ Polo
y luis de Vargas y Por q El otorgᵉ no supo scrivir lo
firmo a su Ruego al qual doy fee e conozco
Yo martin Perez de aguirre scrv° de su
magᵈ morᵒʳ en la ciudad de quenca del Piru estᵉ
en esta Provᵃ Presᵗᵉ fui al otorgam° deste Poder
q uno con El otorgᵉ ynterprete y ts° y en ffee dello fize mi signo.
di° de vargas [*rúbrica*]
Luis de vargas [*rúbrica*]
en testimonio de verdad
Martin perez de Aguirre [*rúbrica*]
scrv° de su magᵈ.
drᵒˢ. seis Rˢ.

F. 18r

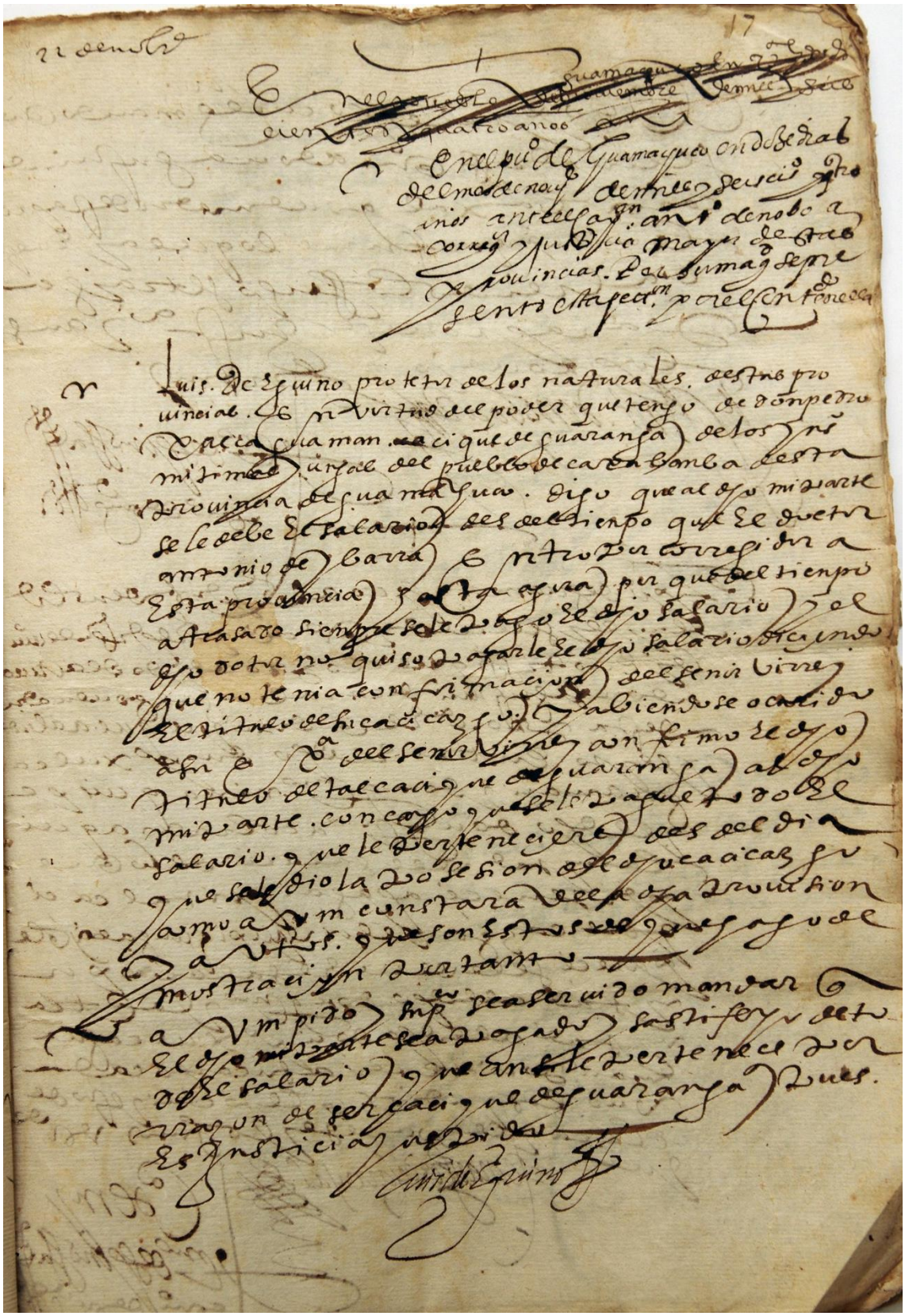
[blanca]



Folio 18v

F. 18v

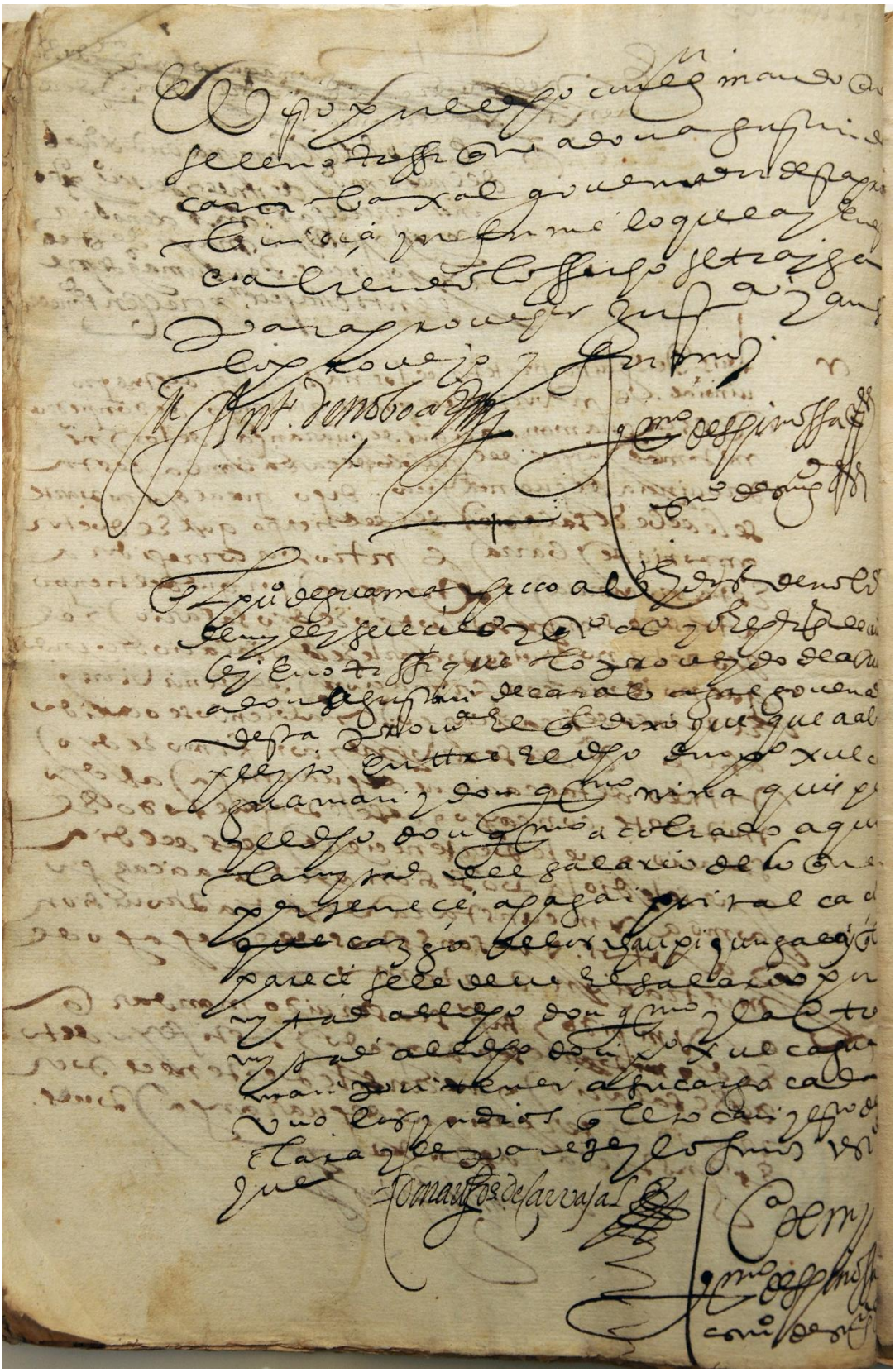
1. Poder
2. don Pedro xalcagua
3. man cacique de la g^{a}
4. de los yungas -
5. a
6. Luis de Eguino Por t^{or}
7. de los naturales deste
8. corregim° Para cobrar
9. su sal° de la caja



Folio 19r

F. 19r

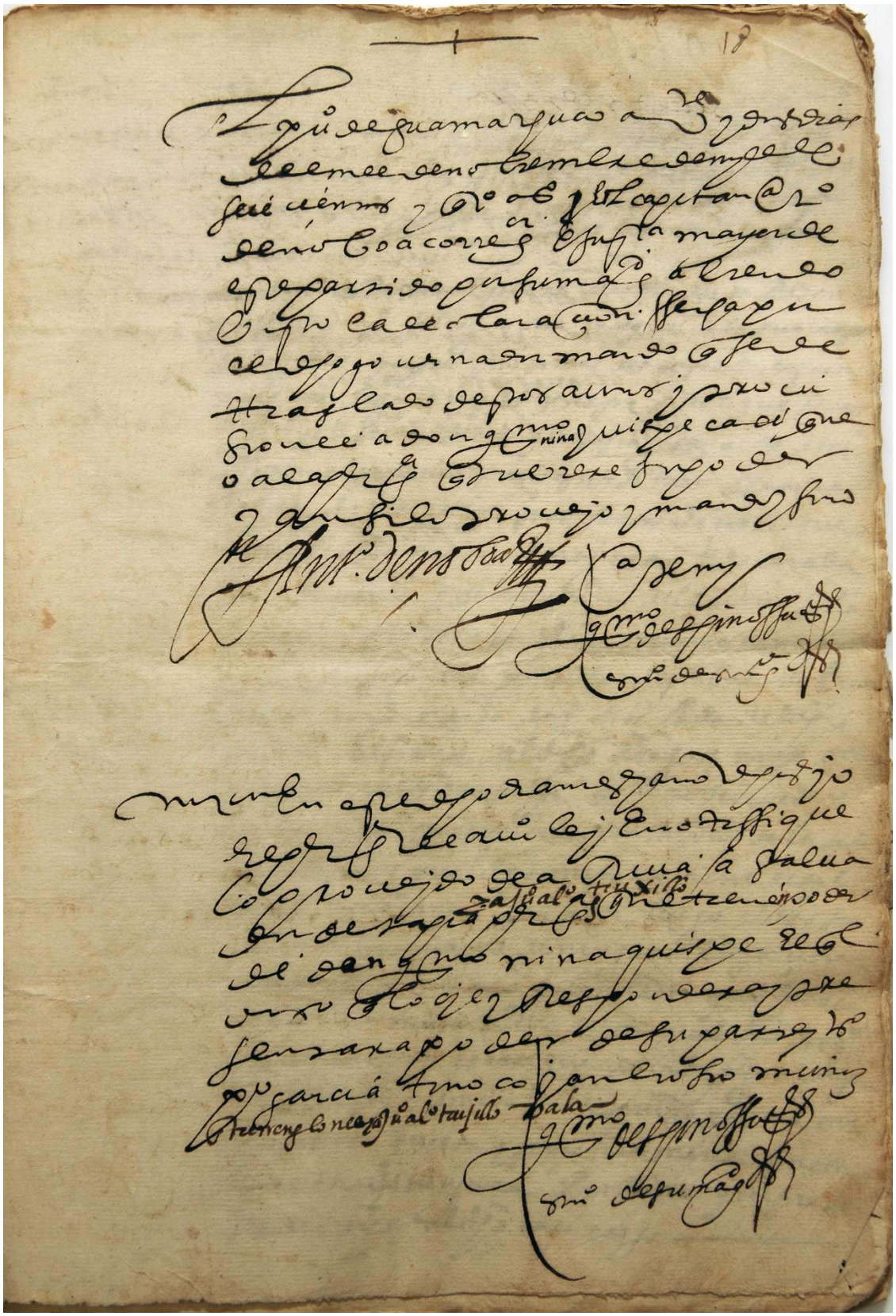
22 de nob^re^
En el pu° de Guamachuco en doze dias
del mes de nov^e^ de mill y seisc°s y q^tro^
años ante el cap^an^ ant° de naboa
correg^or^ y justicia mayor destas
provincias por su mag^d^ se pre
sento esta pett^on^. por el cont^do^ en ella.
Luis de Eguino protetor de los naturales destas pro
vincias en virtud del poder que tengo de don Pedro
xalcaguaman cacique de guaranga de los yns°
mitimas yungas del pueblo de cajabamba desta
provincia de guamachuco digo que al dho mi parte
se le debe El salario desdel tiempo que el doctor
Antonio de Ybarra Entro por corregidor a
esta provincia hasta agora porque del tiempo
atrasado siempre se le pago El dho salario y el
dho dotor no quiso pagarle El dho salario diçiendo
que no tenia confirmaçion del Señor virrey
El titulo de su cacicazgo y abiendose acurrido
a su Exª del señor virrey confirmo El dho
titulo de tal cacique de guaranga al dho
mi parte con cargo que se le pague todo
El salario que le perteneçiere desdel dia
que le dio la posesion del dho cacicazgo
como aun constara de la dha provision
y autos que son Estos de que hago de
mostraçion por tanto-
a vm pido y sup^co^ sea servido mandar q
El dho mi parte sea pagado y satisfecho de to
do El salario que ansi le perteneçe por
rrazon de ser cacique de guaranga pues
Es justicia que pido.
Luis de Eguino [*rúbrica*]



Folio 19v

F. 19v

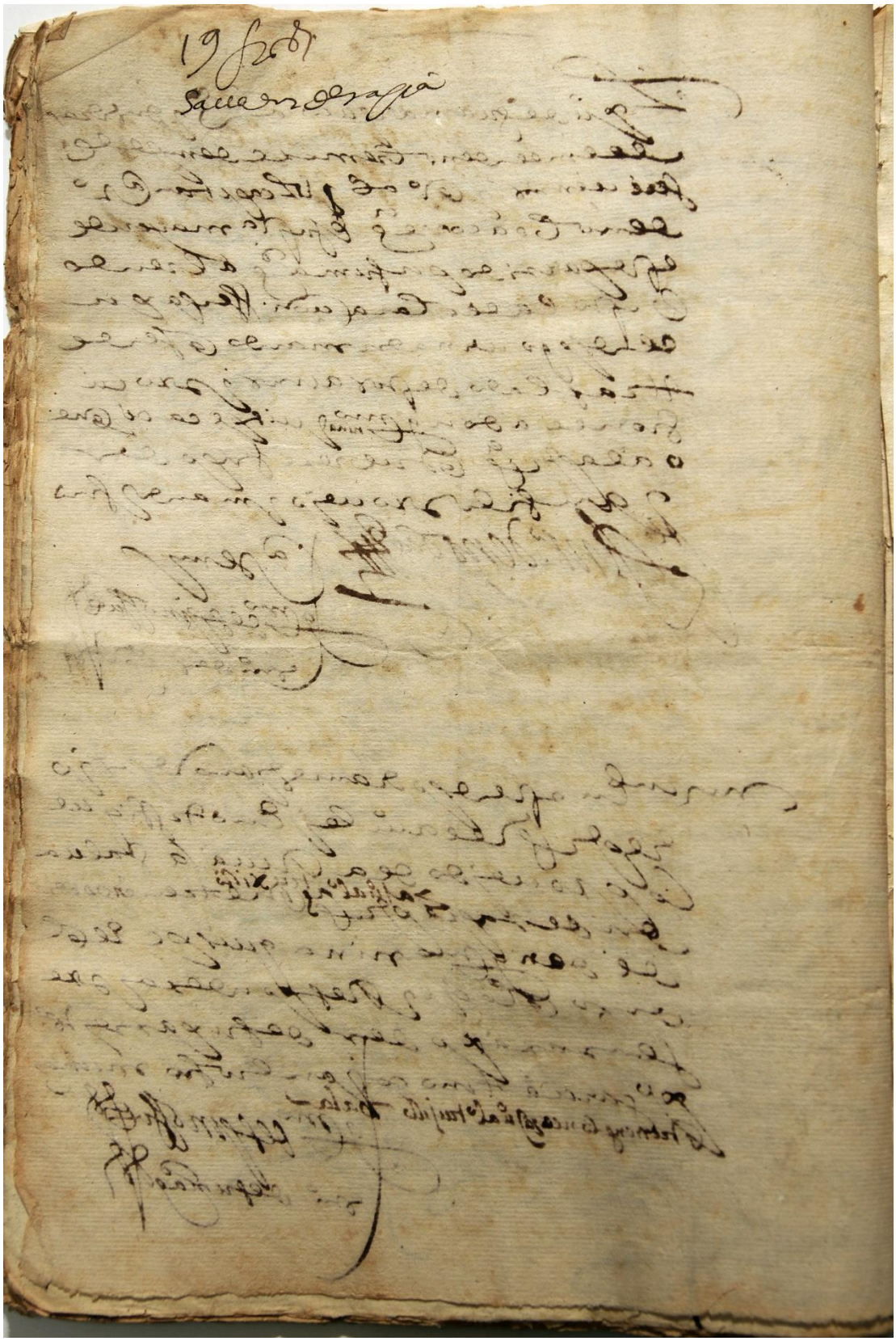
E visto por el dho correg^{or} mando que
se le notiffique a don agustin de
carabajal governador desta pro
bınçia ynforme lo que ay En esto
e abiendolo ffecho se traiga
para proveher just^{a} y ansi
lo proveyo y firmo.
d^{n} Ant° de noboa [*rúbrica*]
g^{mo} despinossa [*rúbrica*]
scrv° de su mag^{d}.
en el pu° de guamachuco a v^{te} y dos de nobr^{e}
de myll y seisçies° y q° as° yo el preste el pres^{te} escriv°
ley e notiffique lo proveydo de aRiva
a don agustin de caravajal governador
desta prov^{a} El q^{e} dijo que que a abido
pleyto Enttre El dho don P° xulca
guaman y don g^{mo} ninaquispe
y el dho don g^{mo} a cobrado aqui
la mytad del salario de lo que
perteneçe a pagar y port al caçi
cazgo de los chaupiyungas y que le
pareçe se le deve El salario por
mytad a el dho don g^{mo} y a la otra
mytad a el dho don P° xulcagua
man por tener a su cargo cada
uno los yndios q le tocan y esto de
clara y le pareze y lo firmo test^{do}
que.
=don agustin de carvajal [*rúbrica*]
Antemy
g^{mo} despinossa [*rúbrica*]
scrv° de su mag^{d}.



Folio 20r

F. 20r

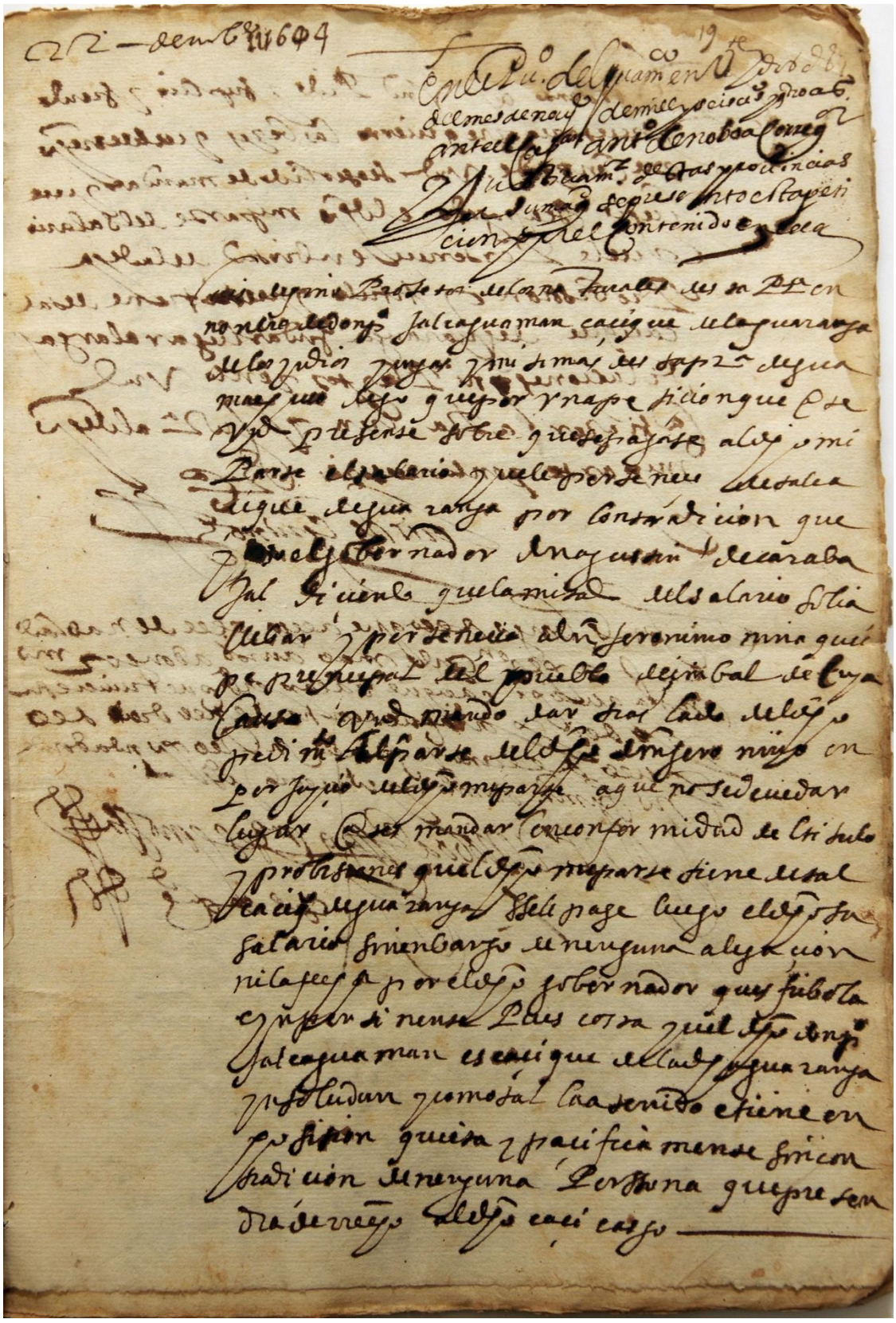
En el pu° de guamachuco a v^te^ y dos dias
del mes de nobiembre de myll
y seisçientos y q^tro^ as° El capitan ant°
de noboa correg^or^ E just^a^ mayor de
este partido por su mag^d^ aviendo
visto la declaraçion ffecha por
el dho governador mando que se de
ttraslado destos autos y provi
siones a don g^mo^ quispe caçique
o a la persona q tuviere su poder
y ansi lo proveyo y mando y firmo.
don Ant°. de noboa [*rúbrica*]
Antemy
g^mo^ despinossa [*rúbrica*]
scrv° de su mag^d^.
[*nota al margen*: not^on]^ En este dho dia mes y año dhos yo
El pres^te^ escriv° ley E nottifique
lo proveydo de aRiva a Salva
dor de Tapia y a Ju° al° Truxillo pers^as^ que tienen poder
de don g^mo^ ninaquispe El q^l^
dijo q lo oye e Respondera y pre
sentara poder de su parte y ts°
P° garcia tinoco y ambrosio muñoz
entre rrenglones y a Ju° al° Trujillo-bala-
g^mo^ despinossa [*rúbrica*]
scrv° de su mag^d^.



Folio 20v

F. 20v

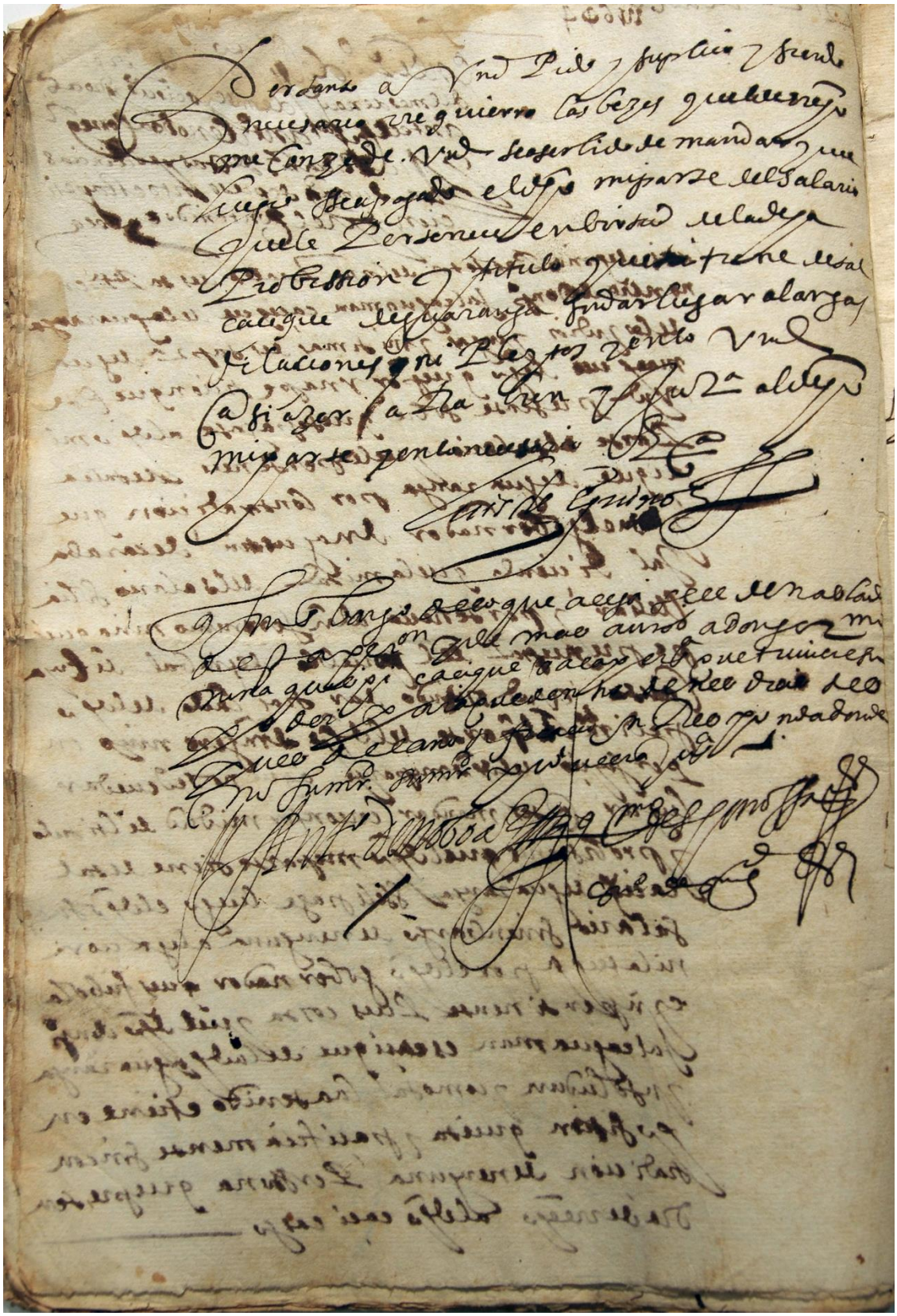
1. 19 fhas
2. Salvador de Tapia



Folio 21r

F. 21r

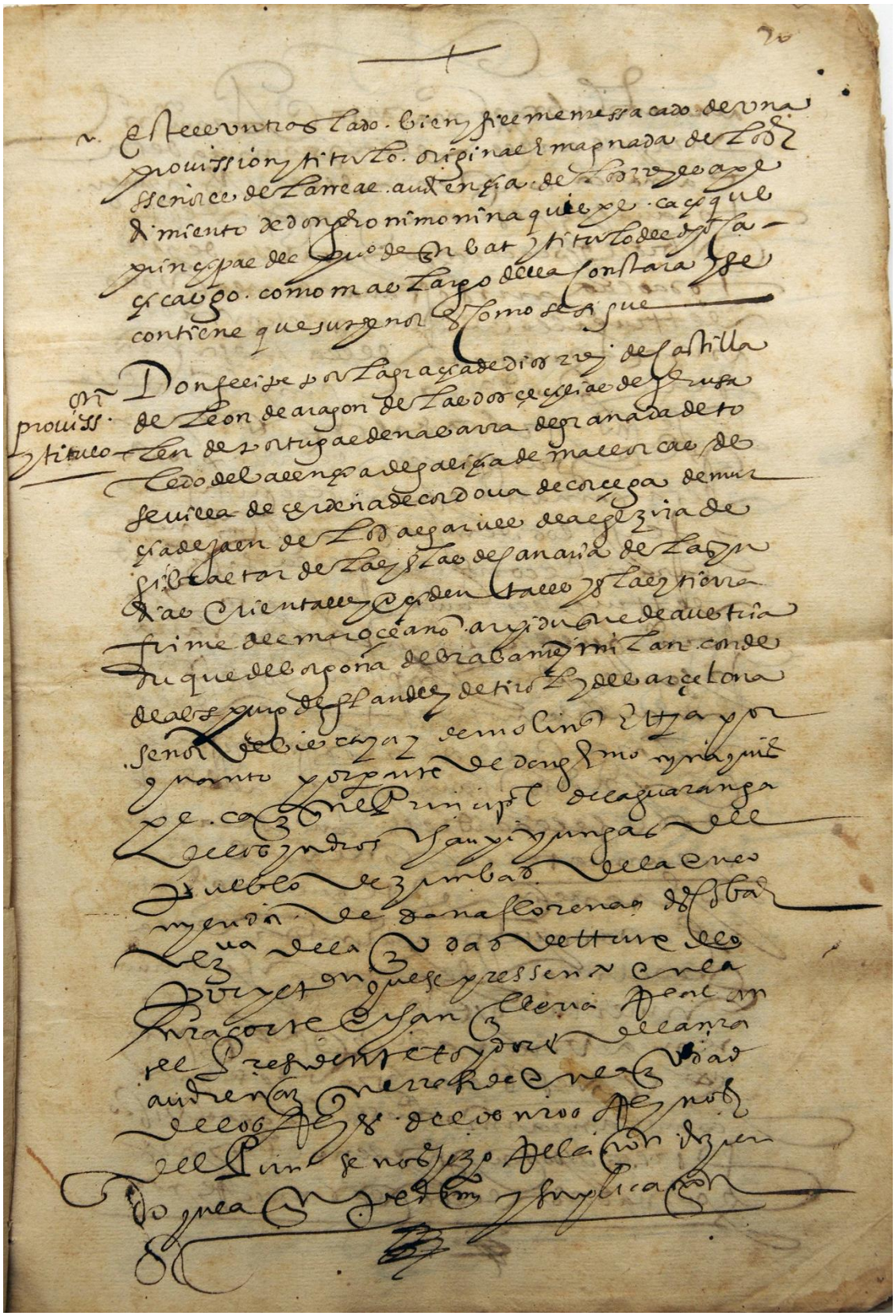
22 de nob^{e} de 1604
En el Pu° del guam^{co} en v^{te} y dos ds
del mes de nov^{e} de mill y seiscis° y q^{tro} as°
ante el cap^{an} ant° de noboa correg^{or}
y justicia m^{or}. destas provincias
por su mag^{d} se presento esta peti
cion por el contenido en ella.
Luis deguino Protetor de los naturales desta Pr^{a} en
nombre de don P° Julcaguaman caçique de la guaranga
de los yndios yungas y mitimas desta prov^{a} de gua
machuco digo que por una petiçion que ante
vmd presente sobre que se pagase al dho mi
parte el salario que le pertenece de tal ca
cique de guaranga por contradiçion que
hico el gobernador don agustin de caraba
jal diçiendo que la mitad del salario solia
llebar y pertenecia a don Geronimo ninaquis
pe principal del pueblo de Çimbal de cuya
causa vmd mando dar traslado del dho
pedim^{to} a la parte del dho don Geronimo en
perjuiçio del dho mi parte a que nos deve dar
lugar antes mandar en conformidad del titulo
y probisiones quell dho mi parte tiene de tal
cacique de guaranga sse le page luego el dho su
salario sin embargo de ninguna alegaçion
ni la fecha por el dho gobernador ques fribola
e ynpertinente pues costa quell dho don P°
julcaguaman es caçique de la dha guaranga
ynsolidun y como tal lo a tenido e tiene en
posision quieta y paçificamente sin con
tradiçion de ninguna Perssona que preten
dra derecho al dicho caçicasgo.



Folio 21v

F. 21v

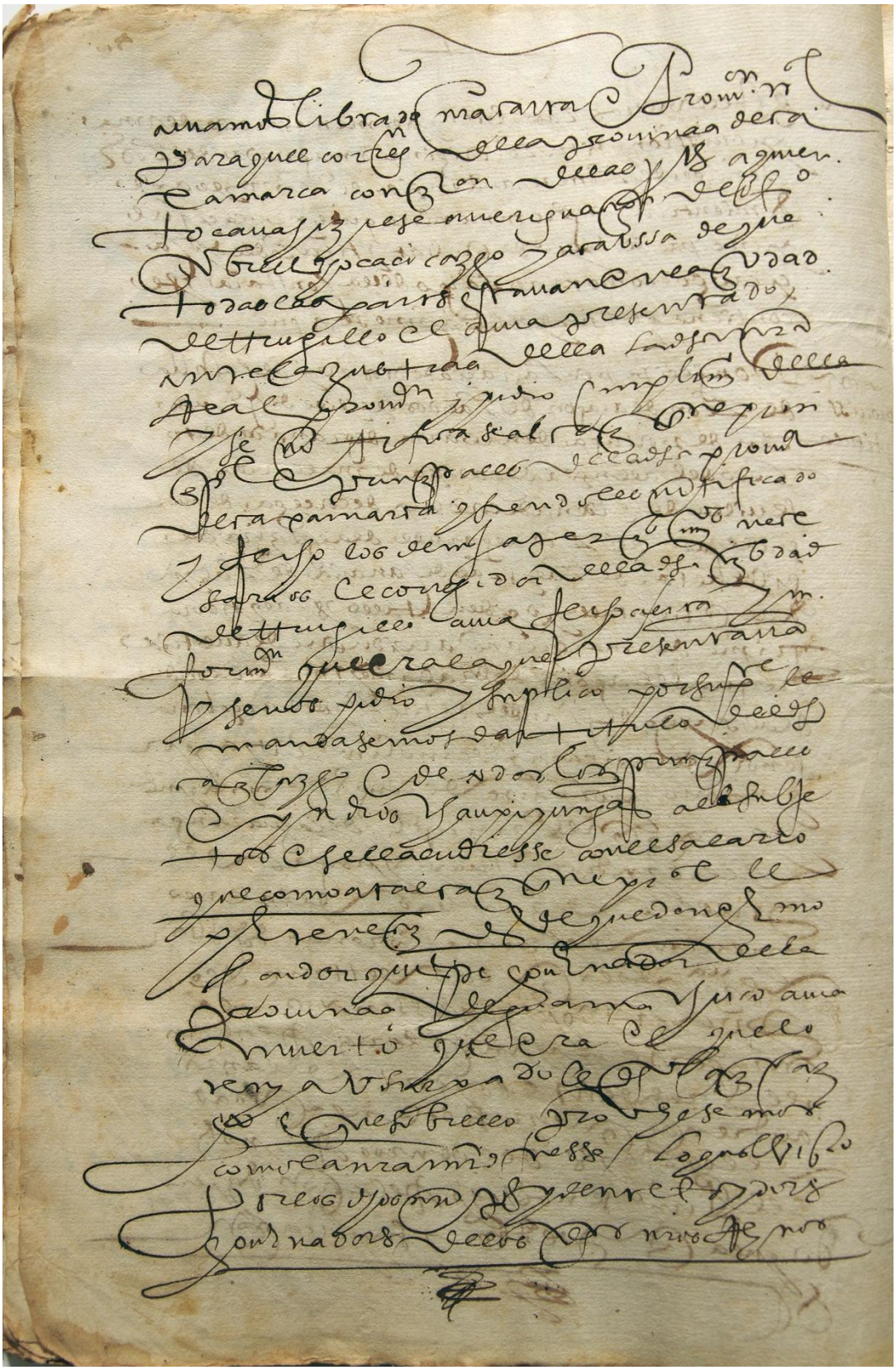
Por tanto a vmd Pido y suplico y siendo
necesario rrequiero las bezes quell derecho
me conzede vmd sea serbido de mandar que
luego ssea pagado el dho mi parte del salario
que le Perteneçe en virtud de la dha
probission y titulo que tiene de tal
caçique de guaranga sin dar lugar a largas
dilaciones ni pleytos y en lo vmd
ansi azer aRabien y justª al dho
mi parte y en lo necesario
Luis de eguino [*rúbrica*]
q sin embargo de lo que alega se le de traslado
desta petᵒⁿ y demas autos a don gerᵐᵒ
ninaquispi caçique o a la persª que tuviere su
poder para que dentro de tres dias des
pues de la notificacion Responda donde
no su mrd provera jusª.
dⁿ Antº de noboa [*rúbrica*]
gᵐᵒ despinossa [*rúbrica*]
scrvº de su magᵈ.



Folio 22r

F. 22r

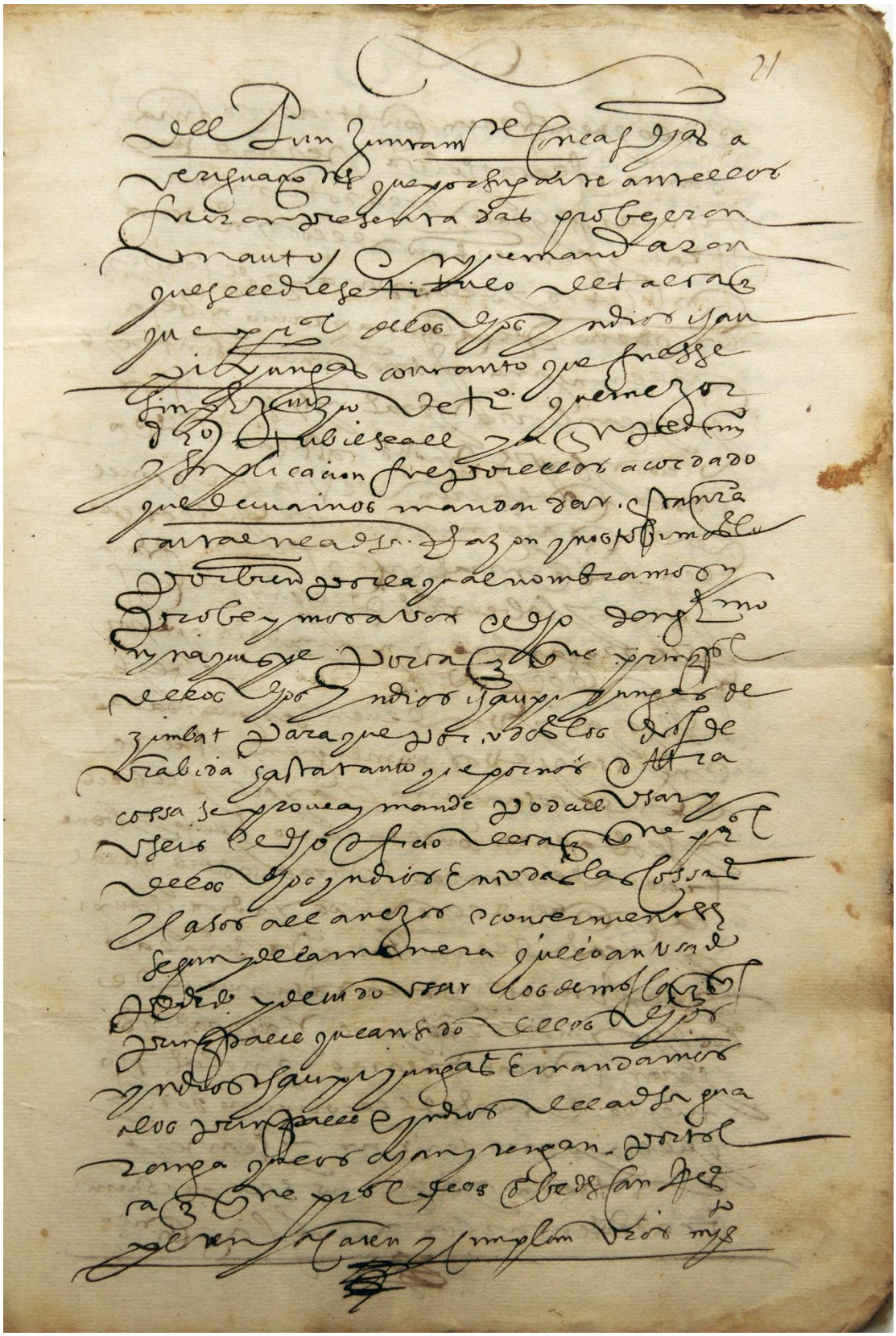
Este es un traslado bien y fielmente ssacado de una
provission y titulo original E magnada de los
sseñores de la rreal audiençia de los rreyes a pe
dimiento de don Geronimo ninaquispe caçique
prinçipal del pu° de znbat y titulo del dho ca
çicazgo como mas largo della constara y se
contiene que su thenor es como se sigue.
Don Felipe por la graçia de dios rrey de castilla
[*nota al margen*: provisson y titulo] de leon de aragon de las dos cecilias de jerusa
len de Portugal de navarra de Granada de To
ledo de Valençia de Galiçia de mallorcas de
sevilla de çerdeña de cordova de corçega de mur
çia de jaen de los algarves de algeriza de
gibraltar de las yslas de canaria de las yn
dias orientales y oçidentales yslas y tierra
firme del mar oçeano archiduque de austria
duque de vorgoña de brabante y milan conde
de abshurgo de flandes y de Tirol y de barçelona
señor de viscaya y de molina Ett^{a}.
por quanto por parte de don g^{mo} nynaquis
pe cazique Princip^{l} de la guaranga
de los yndios chaypiyungas del
pueblo de zimbal de la enco
myenda de doña Florençia descobar
vez^{na} de la z^{vdad} de ttruxillo
por pet^{on} que se pressento en la
nra cortee chanzelleria Real an
tel Presidente e oydores de la nra
audiençia que rreside en la z^{vdad}
de los Reyes de los nros Reynos
del Piru se nos hizo Relaçion dizien
do que a su pedimy^{to} y suplicaçion



Folio 22v

F. 22v

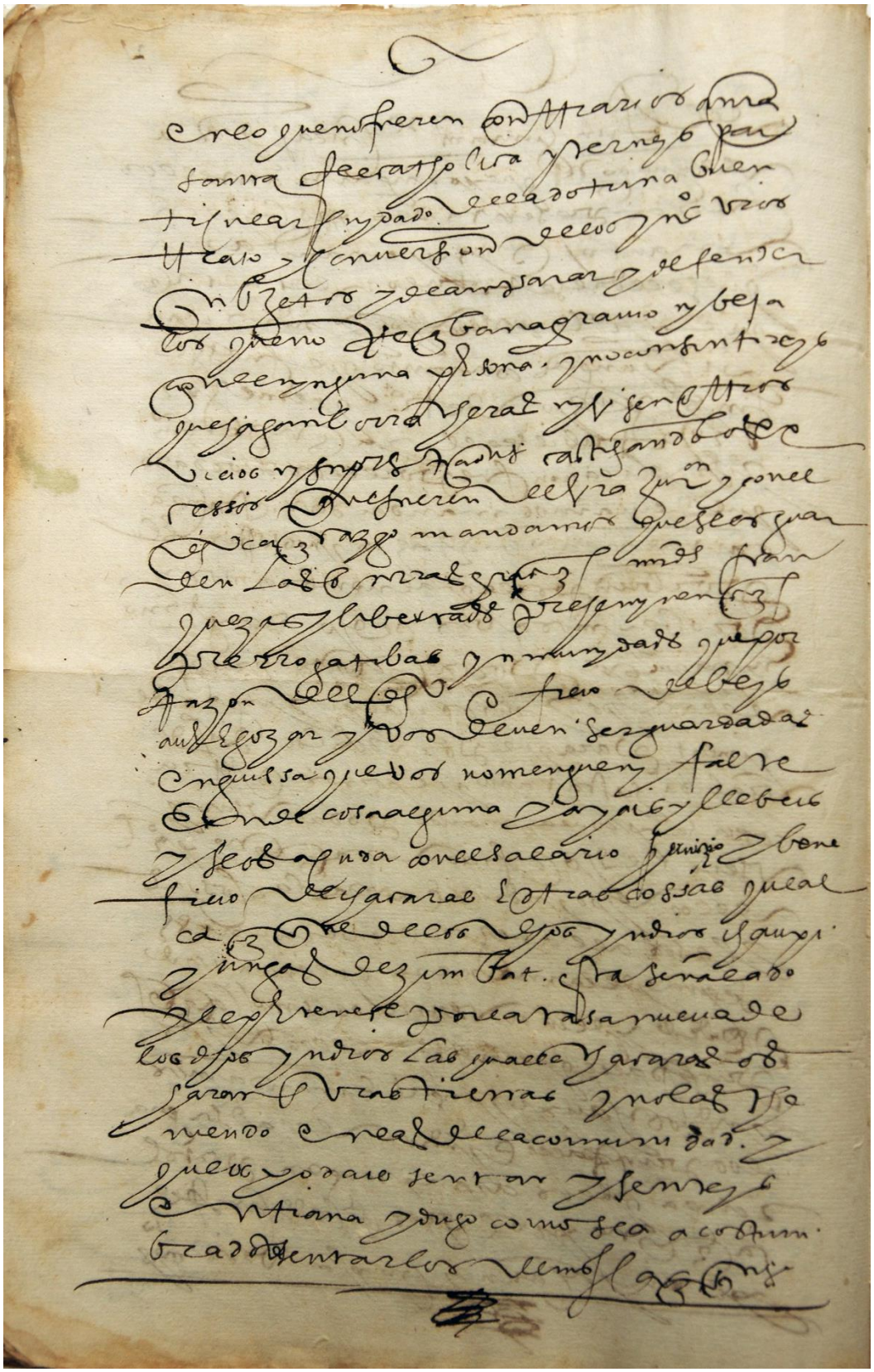
avemos librado nra carta e Provi^{on} rr^{l}.
para quel correg^{or}. de la provinçia de Ca
jamarca con conz^{on} dellas p^{tes} a quien
tocava hiziese averiguazion de of°
sobre el dho cacicazgo y a caussa de que
todas las partes estavan en la z^{vdad}
de ttrugillo el avia presentado
ante la justicia della la dha nra
Real prov^{on} y pidio cumplim^{to} della
y se notificase al cazique
principal e prinzipales de la prov^{a}
de cajamarca y siendoles notificado
y fecho los demas aperzem^{tos} nece
sarios el corregidor de la dha z^{vdad}
de ttrugillo avia ffecho cierta yn
form^{on} que era la que presentava
y se nos pidio y suplico por su p^{te} le
madasemos dar titulo del dho
cazicasgo e de todos los principales
e yndios chaupiyungas a el subje
tos e se le acudiesse con el salario
que como a tal cazique pr^{l} le
pertenezia deste que don ger^{mo}
condorquispe comendador de la
provinçia de guamachuco avia
muerto que era el que lo
tenya usurpado el dho cacicaz
go e que sobre ello proveyesemos
como la nra ni fuesse lo qual visto
por los dhos mis p^{s} y denre oydores
governadores de los dhos nros Reynos



Folio 23r

F. 23r

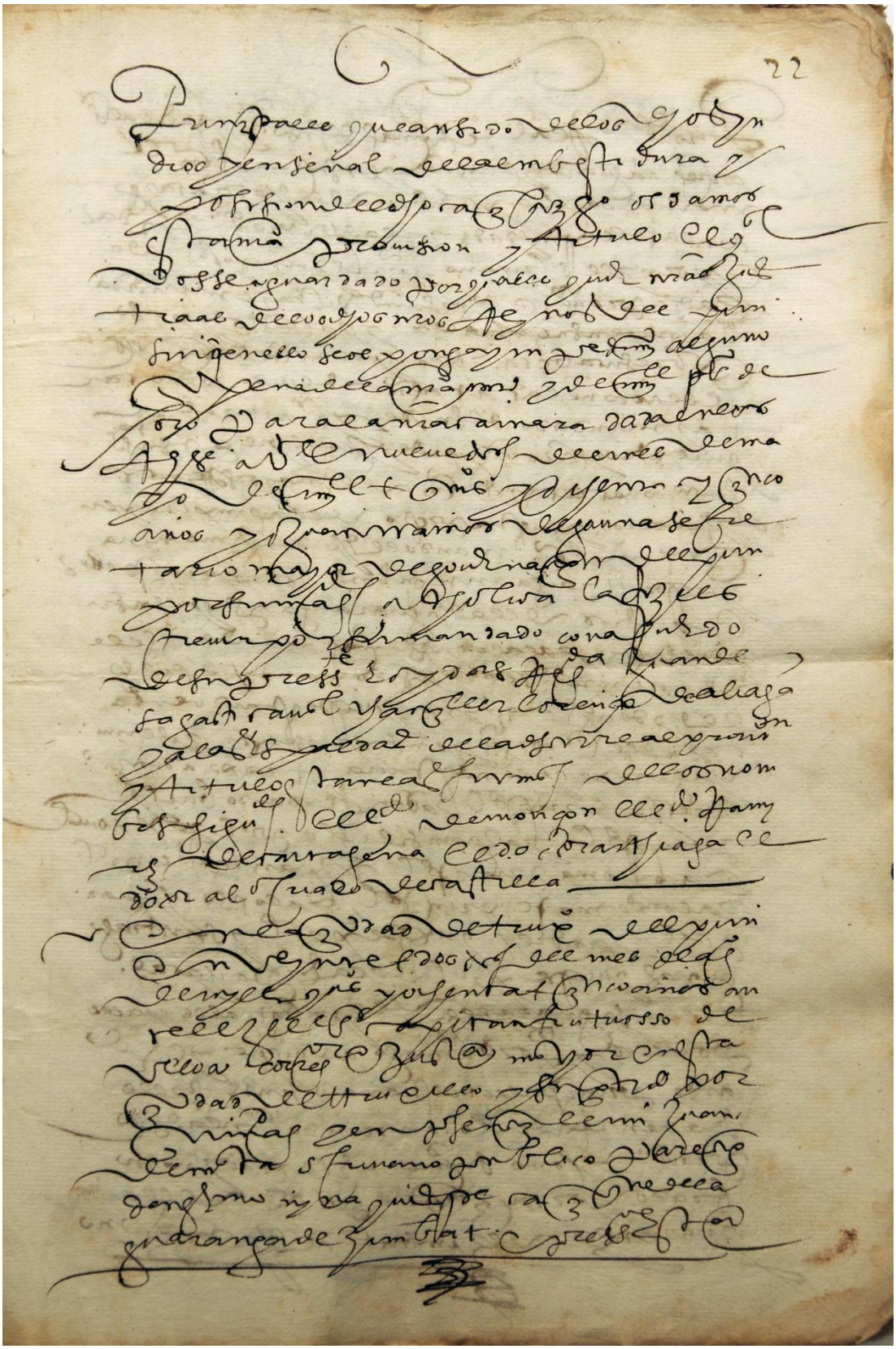
del Piru juntam^te^ con las dhas a
veriguaçiones que por su parte antellos
fueren presentadas probeyeren
un auto en que mandaron
que se les diese titulo de tal caçi
que princip^l^ de los dhos yndios chau
piyungas con tanto que fuesse
sin perjuizio de tr° que mejor
dro tuviese a el y a su pedimy^tos^
y suplicacion fue por ellos acordado
que deveriamos mandar dar esta nra
carta en la dha Razon y nos tubimoslo
por bien por la qual nombramos y
probeymos a vos el dho don g^mo^
nynaquispe por cacique prinzip^l^
de los dhos yndios chaupiyungas de
zimbat para que por uds los dros de
vra bida hasta tanto yse por nos ottra
cossa se provea y mande podais usar y
useis el dho oficio de cazique pr^l^
de los dhos yndios en todas las cossas
y casos a el anejos e consernientes
segun y de la manera que lo an usado
pedido y devido ussar los demas caziques
principales que an sido dellos dhos
yndios chaupiyungas E mandamos
a los principales e yndios de la dha gua
ranga que los ayan y tengan por ts°
cazique prin^l^ de us obedescan Res
peten y ucaren y cumplan vros mys^tos^



Folio 23v

F. 23v

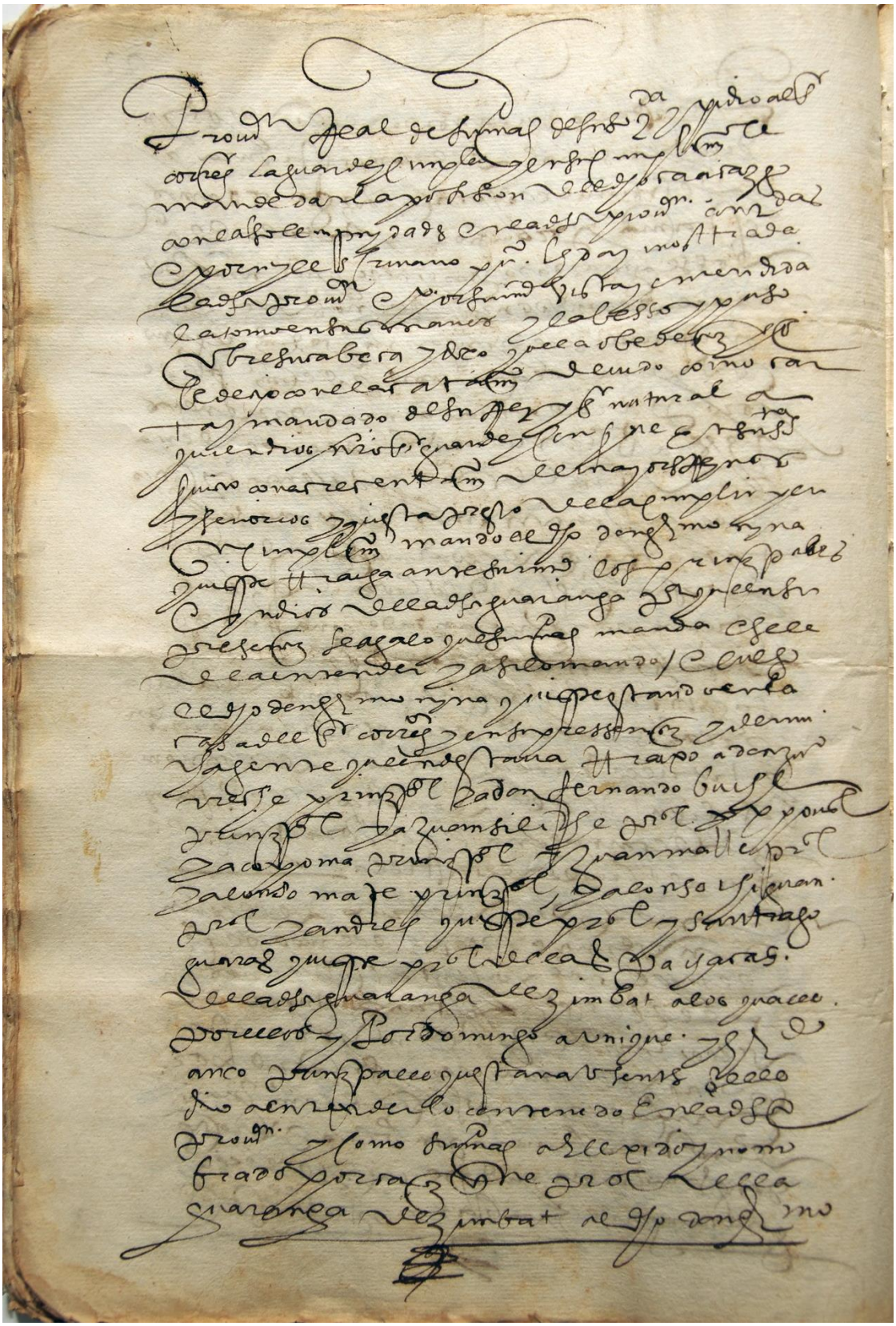
1. en lo que no fueren conttrarios a nra
2. santa fee catholica y teneys par
3. ticular cuydado de la dotrina buen
4. ttrato y conversion de los yns° vros
5. subjetos y de amparar y defender
6. los que no Reziban agravio ni beja
7. çion de nynguna persona y no consintireys
8. que hagan borracheras ny usen ottros
9. vicios y sin prestaçiones castigando los ex
10. cessos que fueren de vra jur^{on} y con el
11. dho cazicazgo mandamos que se les guar
12. den las onrras prinz^{s} mds fran
13. queyz y libertase prehemunenzias
14. prerrogativas ynmunydades que por
15. Razon del dho e fuero debeys
16. a ver e gozar y vos deven ser guardadas
17. en guessa que vos no menguen y falte
18. En de cosa alguna y ayais y llebeis
19. y se os acuda con el salario y exercizio y bene
20. ficio de chacaras E otras cossas que al
21. cazique de los dhos yndios chaupi
22. yungas de zimbat esta señalado
23. y le pertenese por la tasa nueva de
24. los dhos yndios las quales chacaras os
25. haran en vras tierras y no las the
26. niendo en las de la comunidad y
27. que vos podais sentar y senteys
28. en tiana y digo como sea acostum
29. brado sentar los demas caziques



Folio 24r

F. 24r

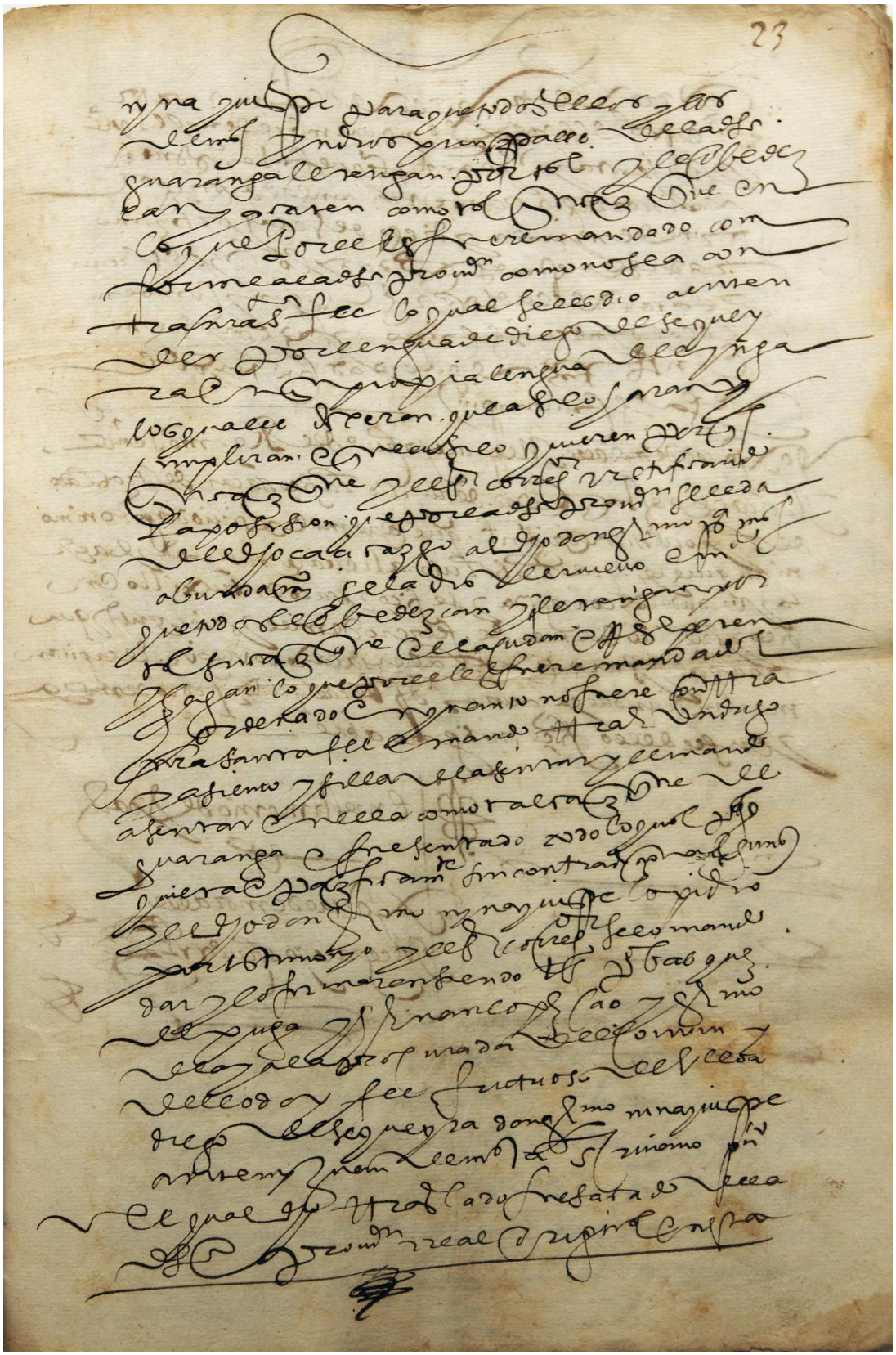
Prinzipales que an sido de los dhos yn
dios y en señal de la embestidura y
posision del dho cazicazgo os damos
esta nra provision y titulo el q^{l}
vos sea por qualesquier nras jus
tiçias de los dhos nros Reynos del Piru
sin que en ello se os ponga ympedim° alguno
so pena de la nra mrd y de myll ps^{os} de
oro para la nra camara dada en los Reyes
a v^{te} e nueve dias del mes de ma
yo de myll e qu°s y ochenta y znco
años yo Juan rramos de gauna secre
tario mayor de governazion del piru
por su mag^{d} catholica la fize en
tre mi por su mandado con acuerdo
de su press^{te} e oydores Reg^{da} Juan de
Sagastizaval chanziller lorenço de aliaga
y a las espaldas de la dha rreal provi^{on}
y titulo estan las firmas de los nom
bres sigu^{es} el l^{do} de monçon el l^{do}. Rami
rez de Cartagena el doctor arthiaga el
doctor al°Criado de castilla –
en la z^{vdad} de trux° del piru
en veynte e dos dias del mes de ag°
de myll e qu°s y ochenta e z^{nco} años an
te el juez s^{r} capitan frutuosso de
ulloa correg^{or} e just^{a} mayor en esta
z^{vdad} de ttruxillo y su partido por
su mag^{d} y en presenzia de mi Juan
de mata escrivano public parezio
don g^{mo} nynaquispe cazique de la
guaranga de zimbat q pres^{to} Esta



Folio 24v

F. 24v

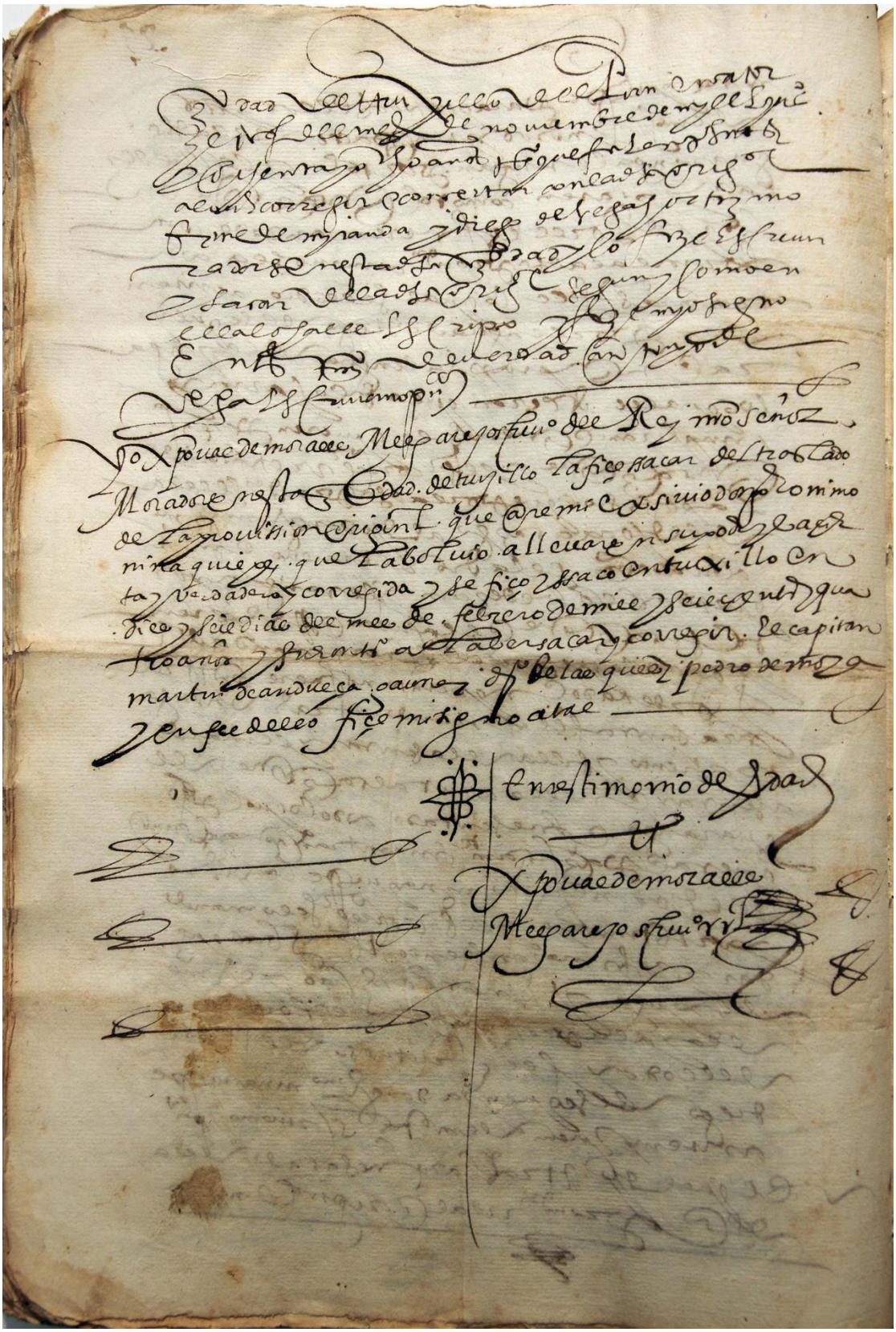
Provon Real de su magd se suso zda y pidio al sr
corregr la guarde y cumpla y en su cumplyto le
mande dar la posision del dho cazicazgo
con la solemnydad en la dha provon antas
e por my el scrivano pubco. leyda y mostrada
la dha provon e por su mrd vista y emendida
la tomo en sus manos y la besso y puso
sobre su cabeca y dixo que la obedezio y o
bedezio con el acatamto devido como casr
ta y mandado de su Rey sr natural a
quien dios nro sr guarde y con que En su ssta
quito con acrecentamyto de mayores Reynos
y señorios y questa presto dela cumplir y en
su cumplimto mando el dho don germo nyna
quispe ttraiga ante su mrd los prinzipales
e yndios de la dha guaranga pa que en su
presencia se aga lo que su magd manda e se le
de a entender y asi lo mando e luego
el dho don germo nynaquispe estando en la
casa del sr corregor y en su pressençia y de mu
cha gente que en el estava ttrajo a don ju°
reche prinzipal y a don fernando buche
prinzipal y a Juan siliche prl y xpoval
y acopoma prinzipal y Juan molle prl
y Alonso mate prinzipal y alonso chiguan
prl y andres quispe prl y Santiago
guaras quispe prl de las pachacas
de la dha guaranga de zimbat a los quales
por ellos y Por domingo aunique y herdo
anco prinzipales questan ausentes se les
dio a entender lo contenido En la dha
provon y como su magd a Elexido y nom
brado por cazique prl de la
guaranga de zimbat al dho don germo



Folio 25r

F. 25r

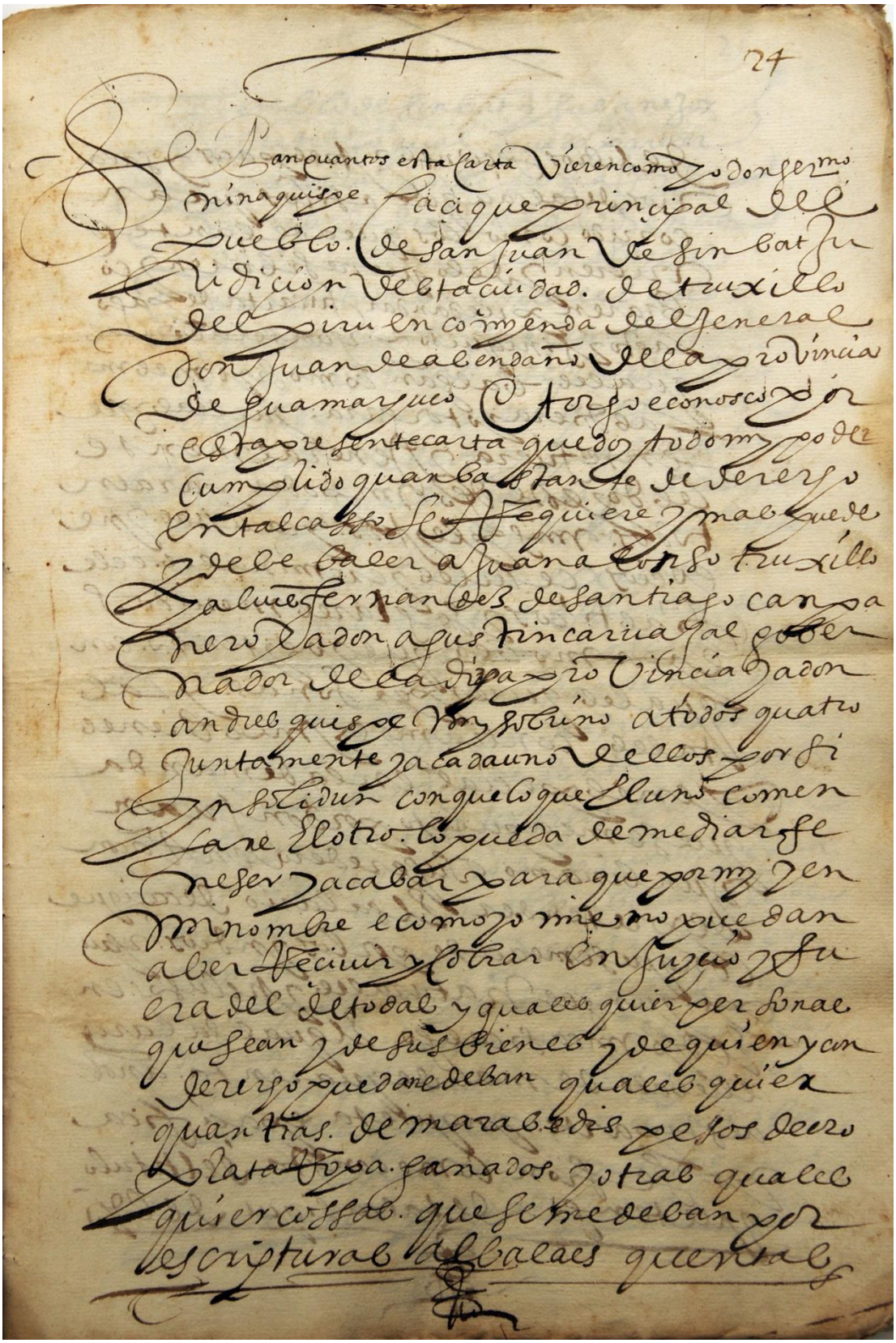
nynaquispe para que todos ellos y los
demas yndios prinzipales de la dha
guaranga le tengan por tal y le obedez
can y acaten como tal cazique en
lo que Por el le fuere mandado con
forme a la dha provon como no sea con
tra nra sta fee lo qual se les dio a enten
der por lengua de diego de sequey
ra en su propia lengua del ynga
los quales dijeron que asi lo haran y
cumpliran e que asi lo quieren por tal
su cazique y el sr corregor rretificando
la posision que por la dha provon se le da
del dho caçicazgo al dho don germo pa mas
abundamto se la dio denuevo e mdo
que todos le obedezcan y le tengan por
tal su cazique e le acudan e Respeten
y hagan lo que por el les fuere mandado
e hordenado en quanto no fuere conttra
nra santa fee e mando ttraer un dugo
y asiento y silla de asentar y le mando
asentar en ella como tal cazique de
guaranga e fue sentado todo lo qual pago
quieta e pazificamte sin contradizion alguna
y el dho don germo nynanquispe lo pidio
por testimonyo y el sr corregor se lo mando
dar y lo firmaron siendo ts° P° basquez
de puga y Hernan lopez cao y germo
de ayala procurador del comun y
dello doy fee frutuoso de Ulloa
diego de sequeyra don germo ninaquispe
antemy Juan de mata scrivano puco
el qual dho ttraslado fue sacado de la
dha provon rreal original en esta



Folio 25v

F. 25v

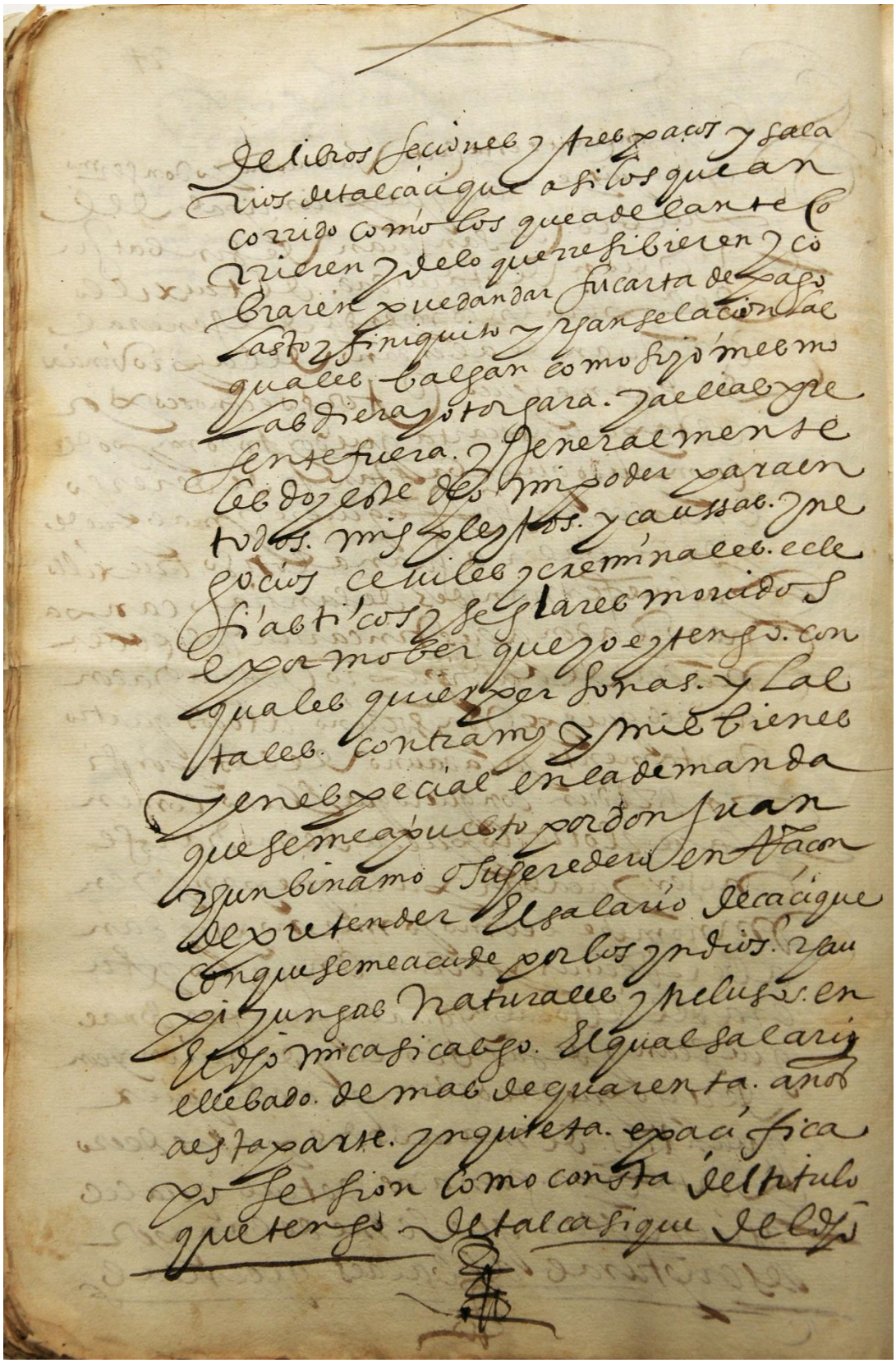
1. z^{vdad} de ttrujillo del Piru en cator
2. ze dias del mes de noviembre de myll e quis°
3. y ochenta y ocho años ts° que fueron presents
4. a los e corregir e concertar con la dha original
5. bar^{me} de myranda y diego de vega hortiz mo
6. radores en esta dha z^{vdad} y lo fize escrivir
7. y sacar de la dha original segun y como en
8. ella lo halle escripto y fize myo signo
9. En testim° de verdad antonyo de
10. vega escrivano pu^{co}.
11. Yo xpoval de morales Melgarejo scriv° del Rey nro señor
12. moradores En esta z^{vdad} de trujillo la fiçe ssacar del traslado
13. de la provission original que ante mi exsivio don geronimo
14. ninaquispe que la bolvio a llevar En su poder y va cier
15. ta y verdadera y corregida y se fiço y ssaco en Trujillo en
16. dies y seis dias del mes de febrero de mill y seisçientos e qua
17. tro años y fueron ts° al aver sacar y corregir El capitan
18. martin de andueça gauna i dg° belasques y pedro de moya
19. y en fee dello fiçe mi signo abal.
20. En testimonio de verdad.
21. Xpoval de morales [*rúbrica*]
22. Melgarejo scriv° rr^{l}.



Folio 26r

F. 26r

1. Se Pan quantos esta carta vieren como yo don ger^{mo}
2. ninaquispe caçique prinçipal del
3. pueblo de san juan de simbat ju
4. ridiçion desta çiudad de Truxillo
5. del piru encomyenda del jeneral
6. don juan de avedaño de la provinçia
7. de guamachuco otorgo conosco por
8. esta presente carta que doy todo my poder
9. cumplido quan bastante de derecho
10. en tal casso se Requiere y mas puede
11. y debe baler a Juan Alonso Trujillo
12. y a luis Fernandez de Santiago canpa
13. nero y a don agustin Carvajal gober
14. nador de la dicha provinçia y a don
15. andres quispe my sobrino a todos quatro
16. juntamente y a cada uno dellos por si
17. ynsolidun con que lo que El uno comen
18. sare El otro lo pueda de mediar fe
19. neser y acabar para que por my y en
20. mi nombre e como yo mismo puedan
21. aver Reçivir y cobrar en juiçio y fu
22. era del de todas y quales quier personas
23. que sean y de sus bienes y de quien y con
24. derecho puedan e deban qualesquier
25. quantias de marabedis pesos de oro
26. plata Ropa ganados y otras quales
27. quier cossas que se me deban por
28. escripturas albaceas quentas

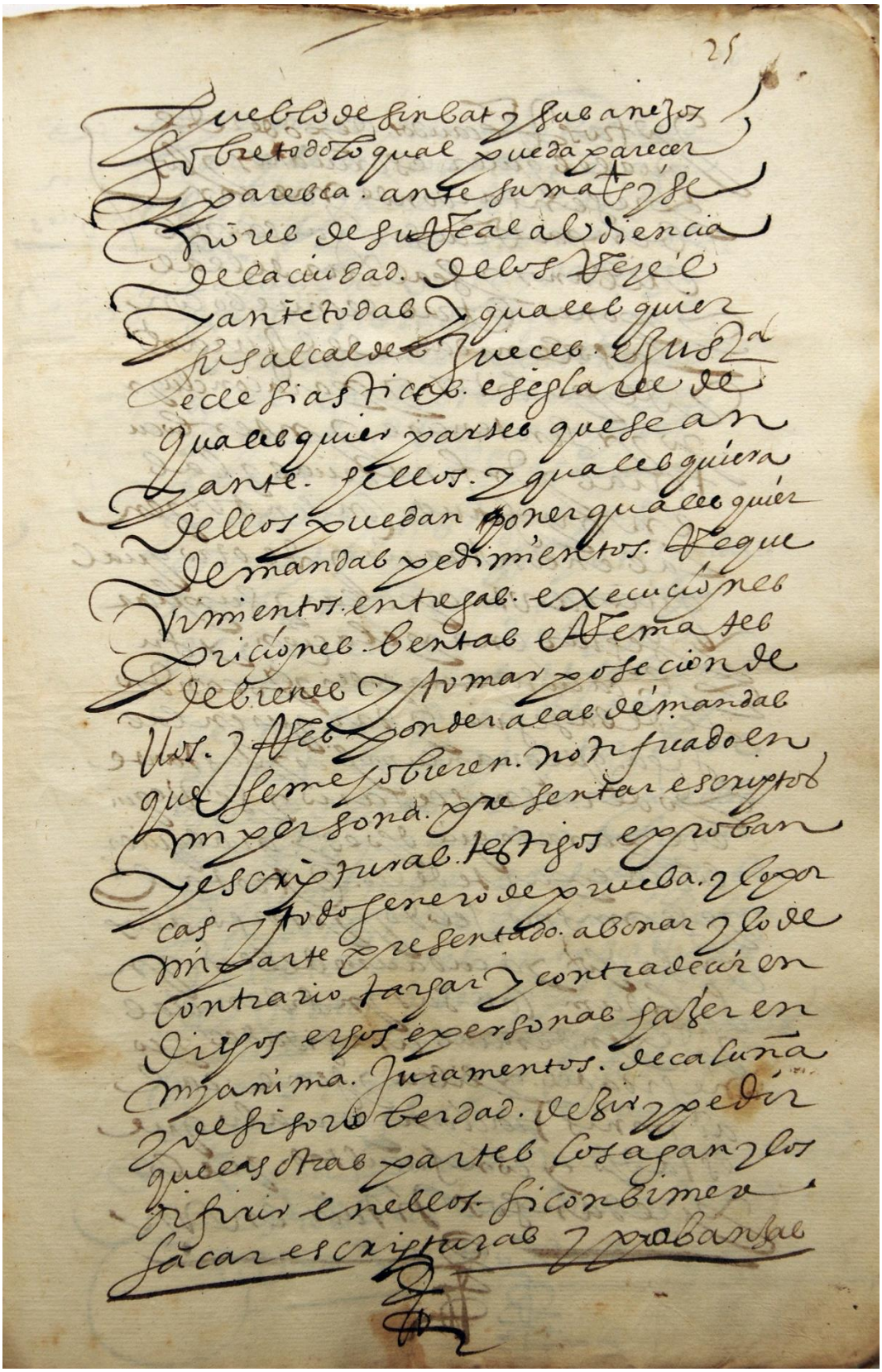


Folio 26v

F. 26v

de libros seçiones y trespaços y sala
rios de tal caçique asi los que an
corrido como los que adelante co
rrieren y de lo que rresibieren y co
braren puedan dar su carta de pago
lasto y finiquito y chanselaçion las
quales balgan como si yo mesmo
las diera y otorgara y a ellas pre
sente fuera y jeneralmente
les doy este dho mi poder para en
todos mis pleytos y caussas y ne
goçios çeviles y creminales ecle
siasticos y seglares movidos
e por mober que yo oy tengo con
qualesquier personas y las
tales contra my y mis bienes
y en espeçial en la demanda
que se me a puesto por don Juan
chumbinamo o su heredero en Raçon
de pretender El salario de caçique
con que se me acude por los yndios chau
piyungas naturales y reclusos en
El dho mi casicasgo El qual salario
e llebado de mas de quarenta años
a esta parte ynquieta e paçifica
posesion como consta del titulo
que tengo de tal casique del dho

25

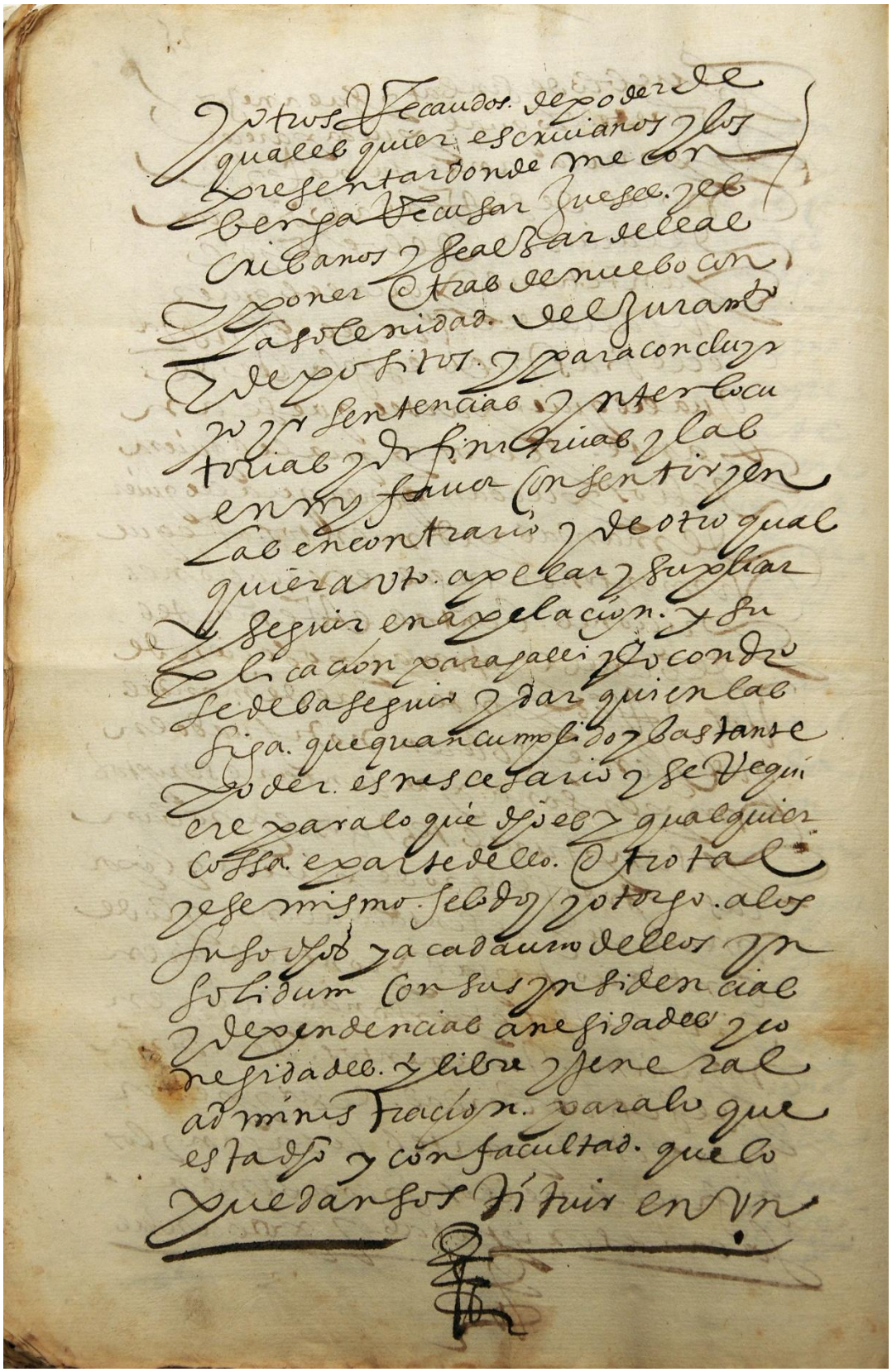


Pueblo de Sinbat y sus anejos
sobre todo lo qual pueda parecer
y paresca ante su mag.d y se
ñores de su Real audiencia
de la ciudad de los Reyes
y ante todas y qualesquier
sus alcaldes Jueces e Justicias
eclesiasticos e seglares de
qualesquier partes que sean
y ante ellos y qualesquiera
dellos puedan poner qualesquier
demandas pedimientos Reque
rimientos entregas execuciones
priciones bentas e Remates
de bienes y tomar posecion de
llos y Responder a las demandas
que se me ofrecieren notificado en
mi persona presentar escriptos
y escripturas testigos e proban
cas y todo genero de prueba y lo por
mi parte presentado abonar y lo de
contrario tachar y contradecir en
dichos e hechos e personas hazer en
mi anima juramentos de caluña
y de si sorbo berdad dezir y pedir
que las otras partes los agan y los
difirir en ellos si conbiniere
sacar escripturas y probanças

Folio 27r

F. 27r

pueblo de sinbat y sus anejos
sobre todo lo qual pueda
pareçer y paresca ante su mag^{t} y se
ñores de su Real audiençia
de la çiudad de los Reyes
y ante todas y qualesquier
sus alcaldes jueçes e just^{as}
eclesiasticas e seglares de
qualesquier partes que sean
y ante hellos y qualesquiera
dellos puedan poner qualesquier
demandas pedimientos Reque
rimientos entregas execuçiones
priçiones bentas e Remates
de bienes y tomar poseçion de
llos y Responder a las demandas
que se me hubieren notificado en
mi persona presentar escriptos
y escripturas testigos e proban
ças y todo genero de prueba y lo por
mi parte presentado abonar y lo de
contrario tachar y contradeçir en
dichos echos e personas hazer en
my anima juramentos de caluña
y desisorio berdad dezir y pedir
que las otras partes los agan y los
difirir en ellos si conbimen
sacar escripturas y probanzas

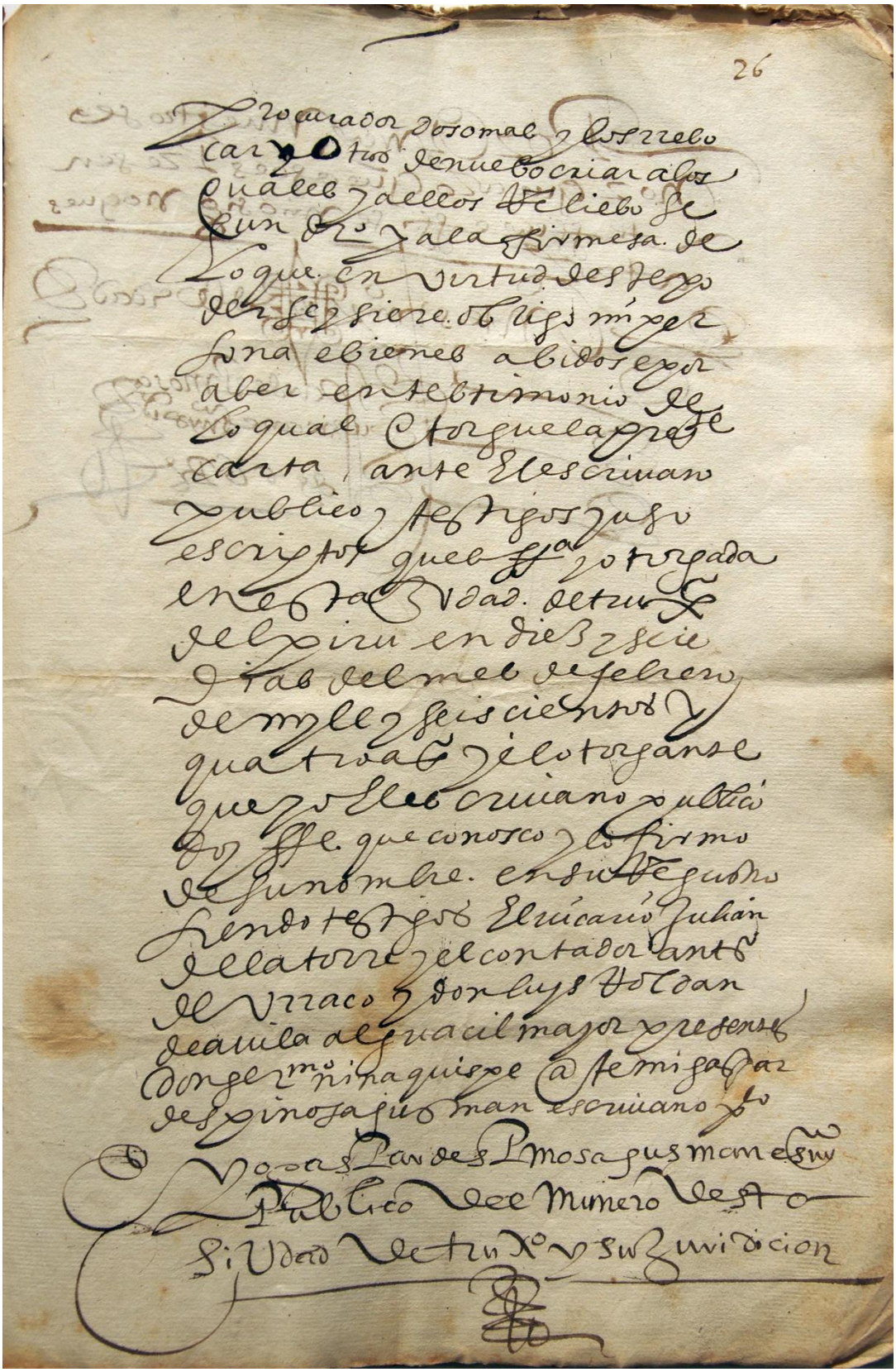


y otros recaudos de poder de
qualesquier escriuanos y los
presentar donde me con
benga recusar jueses y es
cribanos y se alzar dellas
y poner otras de nuebo con
la solenidad del juramto
y depositos y para concluyr
yo yr sentencias y interlocu
torias y difinitiuas y las
en my fauor consentir y en
las encontrario y de otro qual
quier auto apelar y suplicar
y seguir en apelacion y su
plicacion para alli y lo condro
se deba seguir y dar quien las
siga que quan cumplido y bastante
poder es nescesario y se requi
ere para lo que dho es y qualquier
cossa e parte dello otro tal
y ese mismo se lo doy y otorgo a los
susodhos y a cada uno dellos yn
solidum con sus ynsidencias
y dependencias anegidades y co
negidades y libre y jeneral
administracion para lo que
esta dho y con facultad que lo
puedan sostituir en vn

Folio 27v

F. 27v

y otros Recaudos de poder de
qualesquier escrivanos y los
presentar donde me con
benga Recusar jueses y es
crivanos y se alzar dellas
y poner otras denuebo con
la solenidad del juram^to^
y depositos y para concluyr
y oyr sentençias ynterlocu
torias y difinitivas y las
en my favor consentir y en
las encontrario y de otro qual
quier auto apelar y suplicar
y seguir en apelaçion y su
plicaçion para halli y lo don dr°
se deba seguir y dar quien las
siga que quan cumplido y bastante
poder es nesçesario y se Requi
ere para lo que dho es y qualquier
cossa e parte dello otro tal
y ese mismo se lo doy y otorgo a los
suso dhos y a cada uno dellos yn
solidum con sus ynsidençias
y dependençias a nesidades y co
nesidades y libre y jeneral
administraçion para lo que
esta dho y con facultad que lo
puedan sostituir en un



26

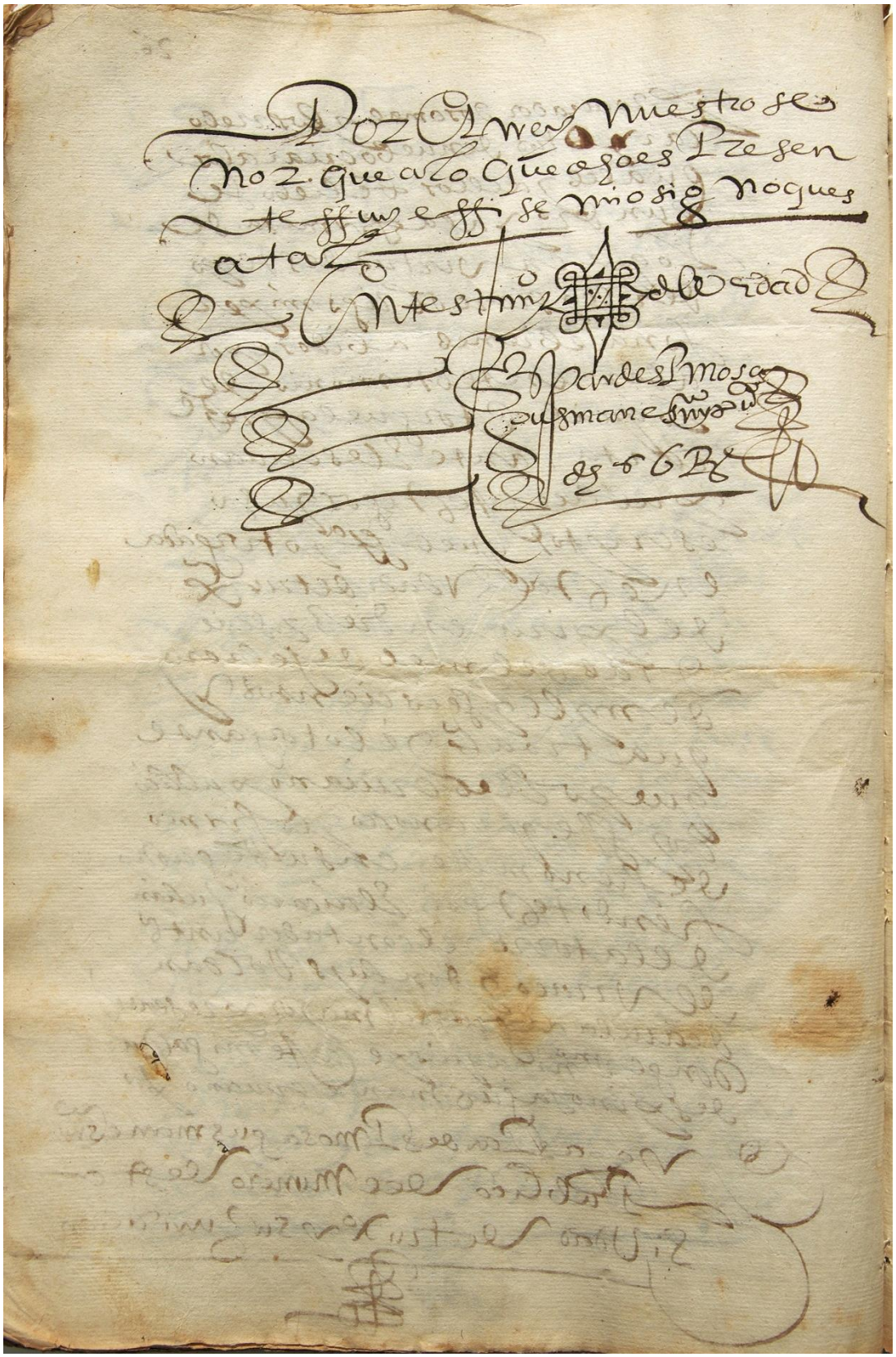
procurador dos o mas y los rrebo
car y otros de nuebo criar a los
quales y a ellos rreliebo se
gun dr.o y a la firmesa de
lo que en virtud deste po
der se y siere obligo mi per
sona e bienes abidos e por
aber en testimonio de
lo qual otorgue la presente
carta ante el escriuano
publico y testigos y uso
escriptos que es fha y otorgada
en esta ciudad de truxillo
del piru en diez y seie
dias del mes de febrero
de mill y seiscientos y
quatro años y el otorgante
que yo el escriuano publico
doy fee que conosco y lo firmo
de su nombre en su registro
siendo testigos el vicario Julian
de la torre y el contador ant.o
de vrraco y don luys roldan
de auila alguacil mayor presentes
don ger.mo ninaquispe ante mi gaspar
despinosa gusman escriuano p.co

Yo gaspar despinosa gusman escriuano
publico del numero desta
ciudad de truxillo y su juridicion

Folio 28r

F. 28r

1. procurador dos o mas y los rrebo
2. car y otros denuebo criar a los
3. quales y a ellos Reliebo se
4. gun dr° y a la firmesa de
5. lo que en virtud deste po
6. der se ysiere obligo mi per
7. sona e bienes abidos e por
8. aber en testimonio de
9. lo qual otorgue la pres^{te}
10. carta ante El escrivano
11. publico y testigos yuso
12. escriptos ques ff^{a} y otorgada
13. en esta zvdad de trux°
14. del piru en diez y seis
15. dias del mes de febrero
16. de myll y seisçientos y
17. quatro as° y el otorgante
18. que yo El escrivano publico
19. doy ffe que conosco y lo firmo
20. de su nombre en su Registro
21. siendo testigos El escrivano Julian
22. de la torre y el contador ant°
23. de urraco y don luys Roldan
24. de avila alguaçil mayor presentes
25. don ger^{mo} ninaquispe antemi gaspar
26. despinosa gusman escrivano p^{co}.
27. E yo gaspar despinosa gusman escrv°
28. Publico del numero desta
29. sivdad de trux° y su jurisdicion



Folio 28v

F. 28v

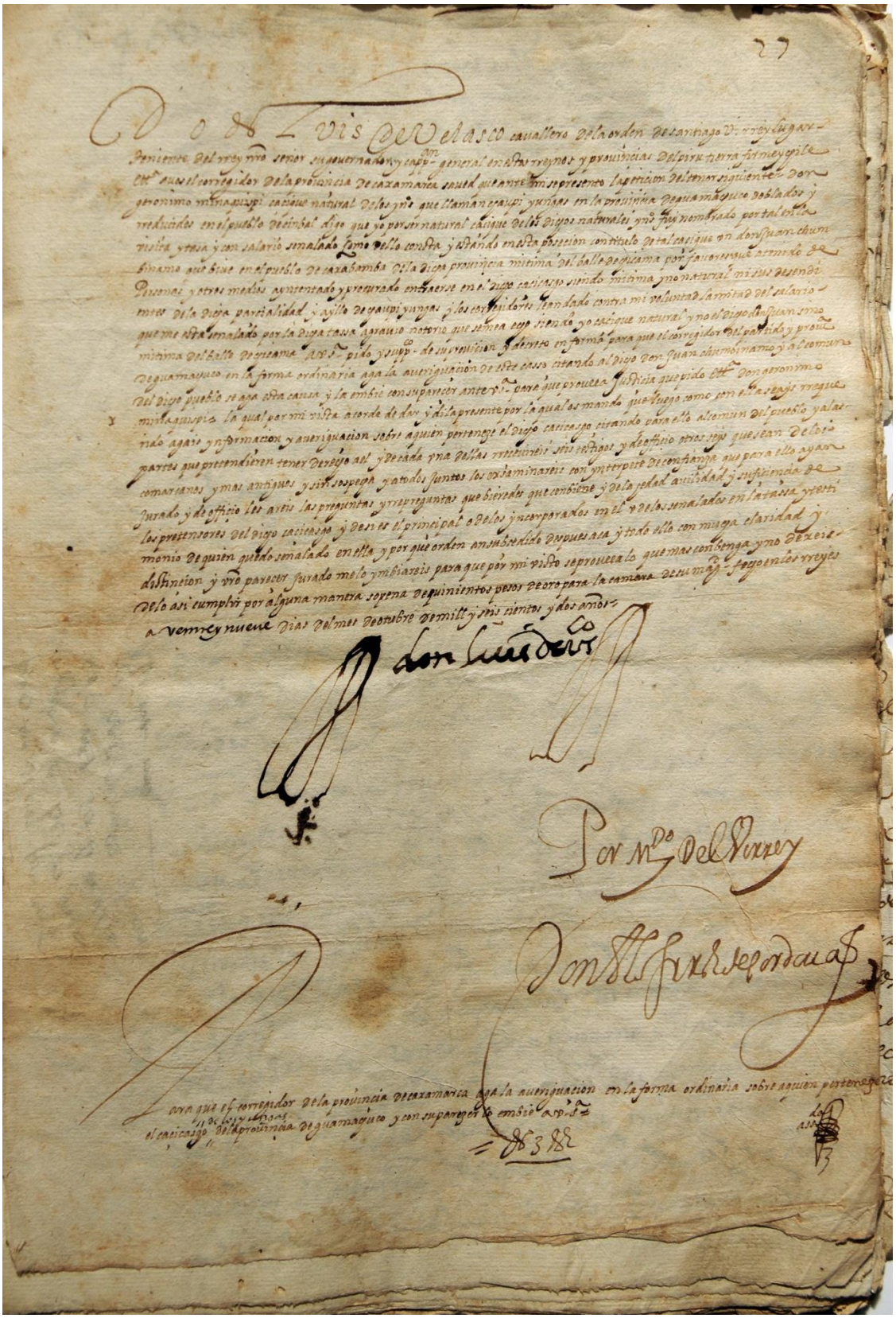
1. Por el rrey nuestro se
2. ñor que a lo que dho es Presen
3. te ffuy e ffise mio signo ques
4. atras.
5. En testimy° de verdad
6. g^{mo} despinossa [*rúbrica*]
7. scrv° de su mag^{d}.
8. dr° 6 R^{s}.

F. 29r

[blanca]

F. 29v

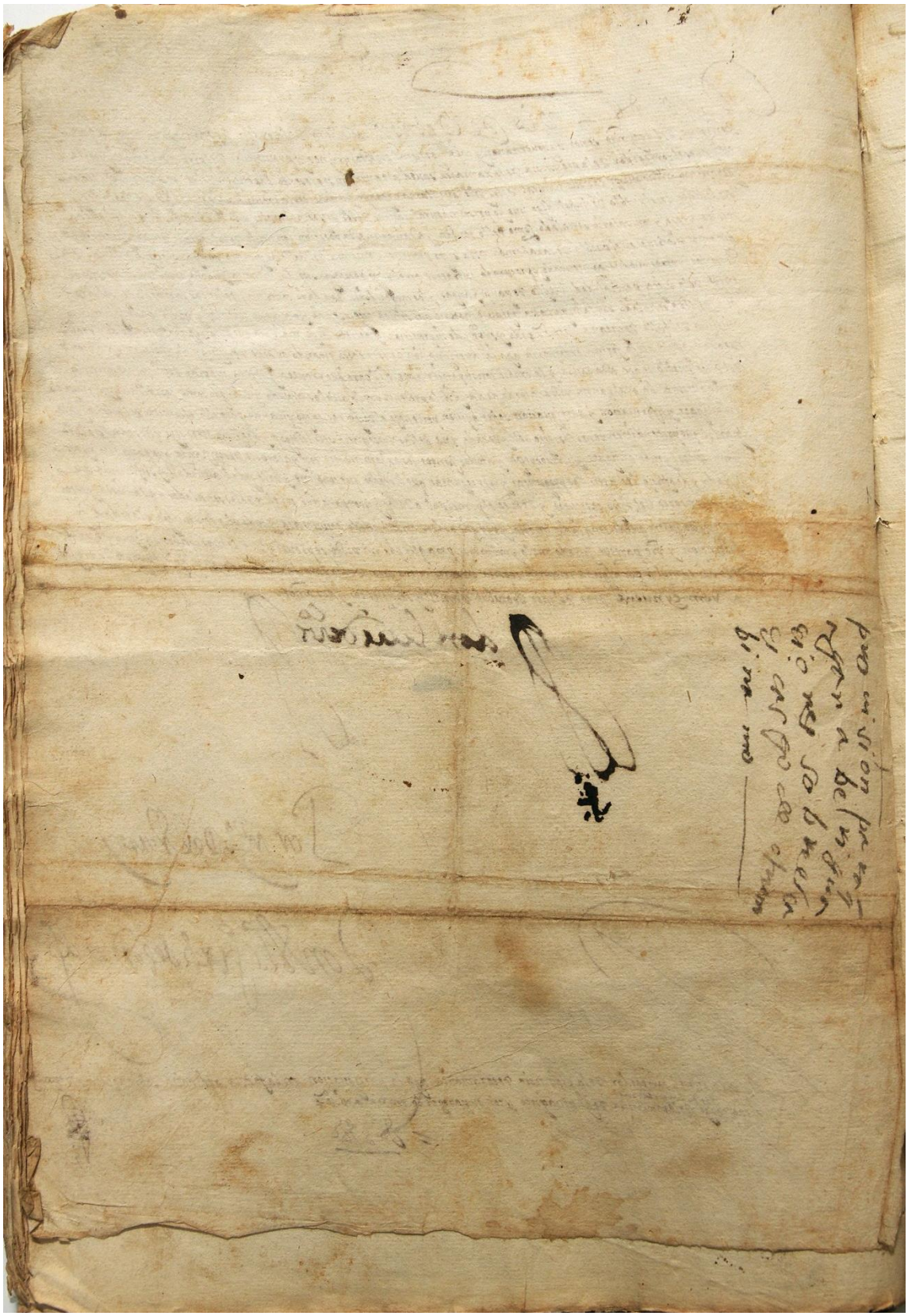
[blanca]



Folio 30r

F. 30r

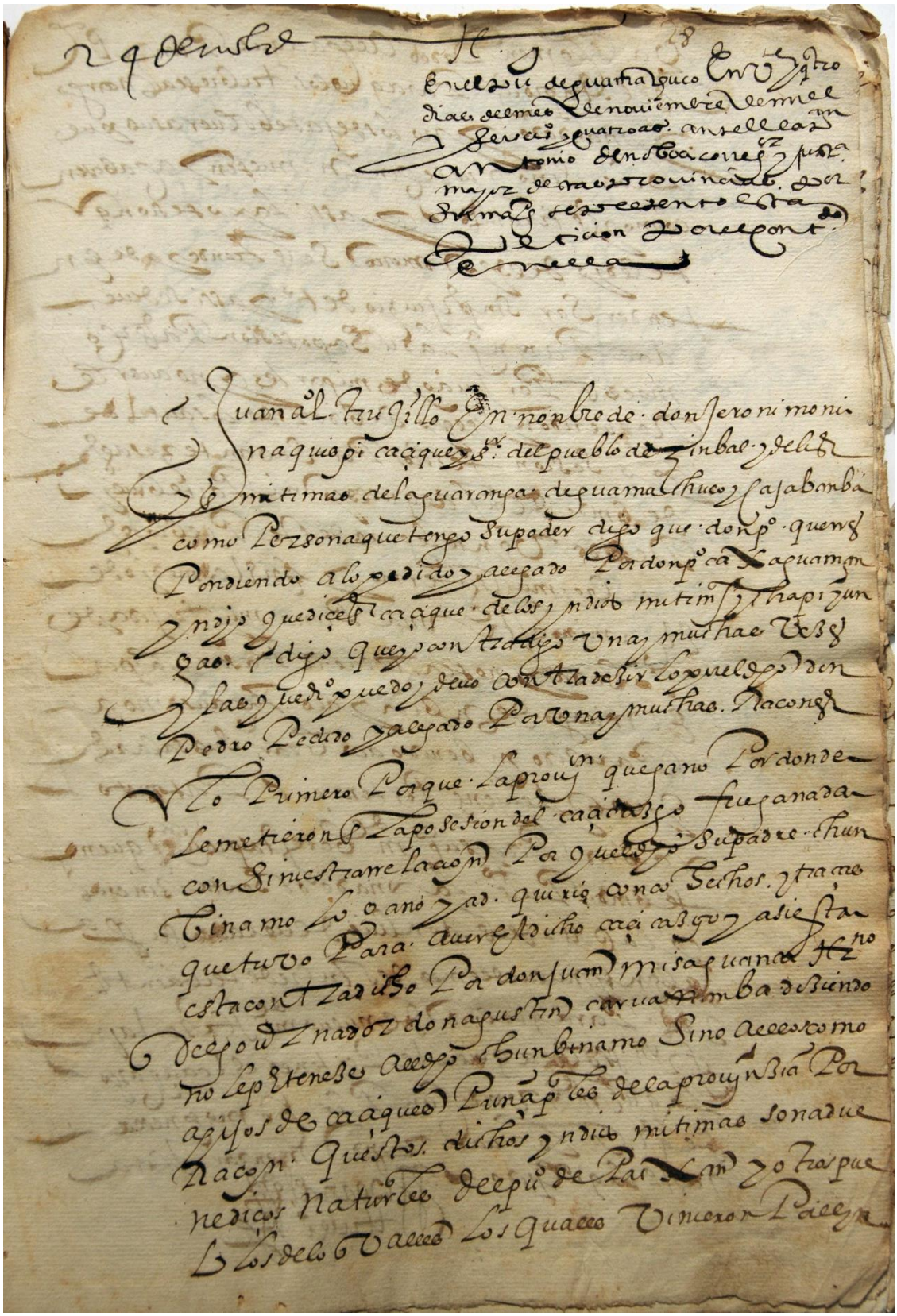
Don Luis de Velasco cavallero de la orden de Santiago Virrey Lugar
teniente del rrey nuestro señor su gobernador y cappitan general en estos reynos y provinçias del Piru tierra firme y chile
etcetera a vos el corregidor de la provinçia de Cajamarca saved que ante mi se presento la petición del tenor siguiente = don
geronimo minaquispi cacique natural de los yndios que llaman chaupiyungas en la provinçia de guamachuco doblados y
rreducidos en el pueblo de cinbal digo que yo por ser natural caçique de los dichos naturales yndios fuy nombrado por tal en la
visita y tasa y con salario señalado como dello consta y estando en esta posecion con titulo de tal caçique un don juan chum
binamo que bive en el pueblo de Cajabamba de la dicha provincia mitima del balle de chicama por favores que atenido de
Personas y otros medios ayntentado y procurado entraerse en el dicho cacicasgo siendo mitima y no natural ni sus desendi
entes de la dicha parçialidad y ayllo de chaupiyungas y los corregidores le an dado contra mi voluntad la mitad del salario
que me esta señalado por la dicha tassa agravio notorio que semea echo siendo yo cacique natural y no el dicho Don Juan Simo
mitima del balle de chicama a Vuestra Señoria pido y suplico de su provicion y decreto en forma para que el corregidor del partido y provincia
de guamachuco en la forma ordinaria aga la averiguaçion de este casso citando al dicho Don Juan chumbinamo y al comun
de dicho pueblo y se aga esta causa y la embie con su pareçer ante Vuestra Señoria para que provela Justicia que pido etcetera Don Geronimo
minaquispi= La qual por mi vista acorde de dar y di la presente por la qual os mando que luego como con ella seays rreque
rido agais ynformaçion y averiguaçion sobre aquien perteneze el dicho caçicasgo çitando para ello al comun del pueblo y a las
partes que pretendieren tener derecho a el y de cada una dellas rrecevireis seis testigos y de officio otros seys que sean de los
comarcanos y mas antiguos y sin sospecha y a todos juntos los exsaminareis con ynterprete de confianza que para ello ayan
jurado y de officio les areis las preguntas y rrepreguntas que bieredes que conbiene y de la hedad avilidad y sufiçiençia de
los pretensores del dicho caçicasgo y desi es el prinçipal o de los yncorporados en el y de los senalados en la tassa y testi
monio de quien quedo señalado en ella y por que orden an subcedido despues aca y todo ello con mucha claridad y
distinçion y vuestro pareçer jurado me lo ymbiareis para que por mi visto se proveea lo que mas conbenga y no dejéis
delo asi cumplir por alguna manera sopena de quinientos pesos de oro para la camara de su magestad - fecho en los rreyes
a veinte y nueve dias del mes de otubre de mill y seis çientos y dos años =
Don Luis de Velasco [*rúbrica*]
Por M^{do} del Virrey
Don Tadeo Fernandez de Cordova [*rúbrica*]
Para que el Corregidor de la provinçia de Cajamarca aga la averiguaçion en la forma ordinaria sobre aquien perteneze
el cacicazgo de los yungas de la provinçia de guamachuco y con su parezer lo embie a Vuestra Sseñoria=
=dr° 3 R^{s} ass^{da}.



Folio 30v

F. 30v

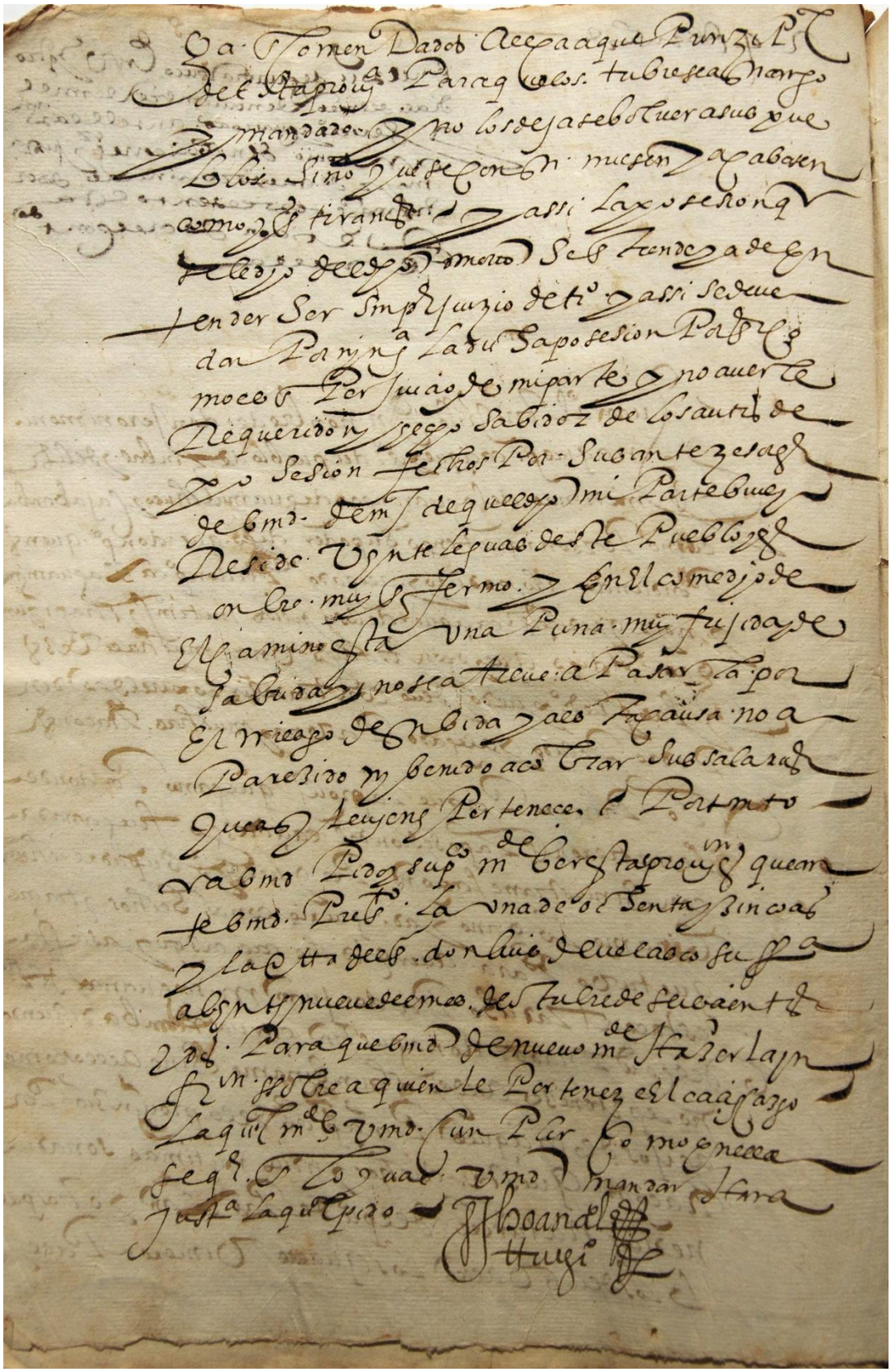
1. Provision para q
2. agan aberigua
3. ciones sobre el ca
4. çicasgo de chum
5. binamo-



Folio 31r

F. 31r

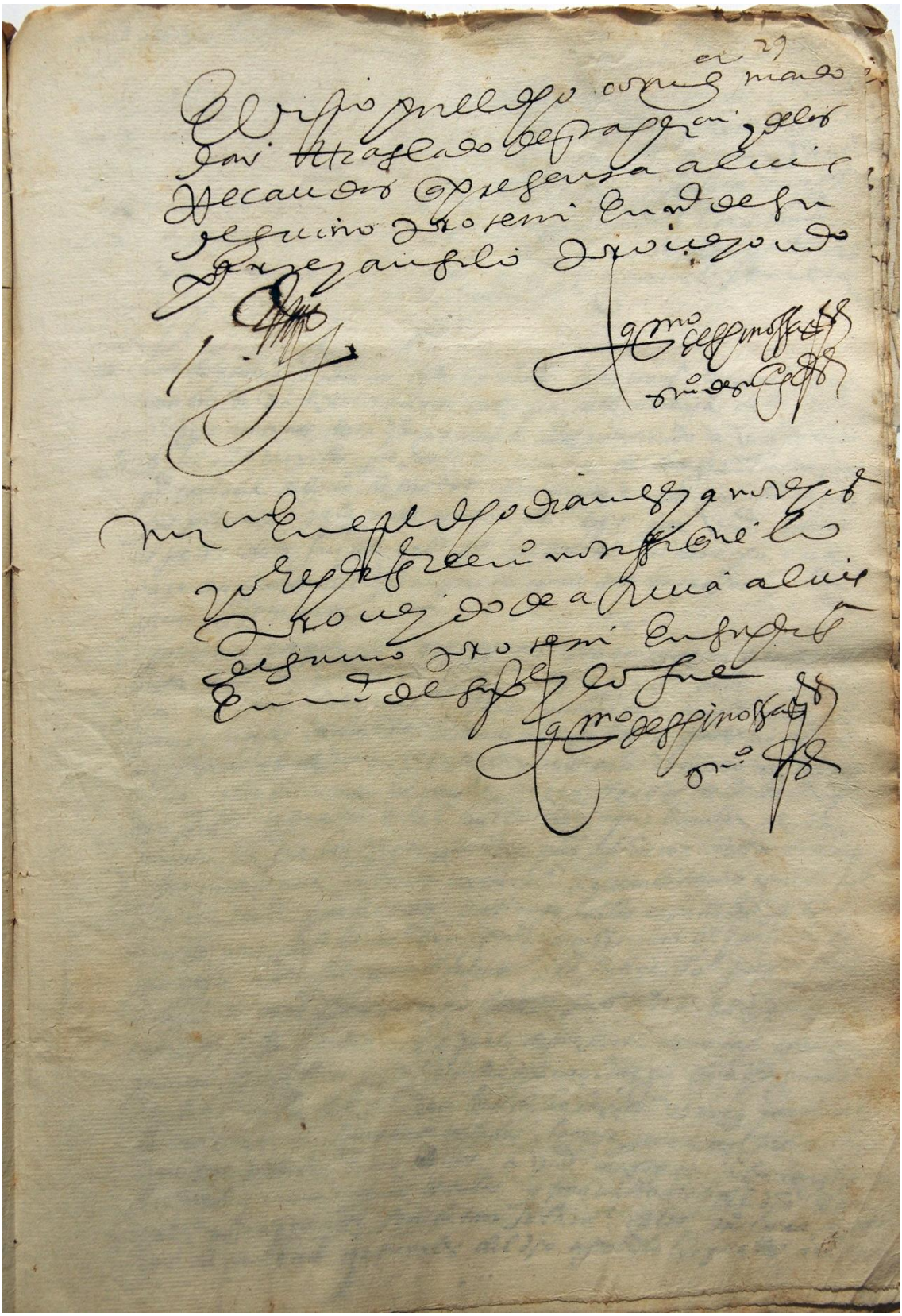
24 de nobr[e]
En el pu° de guamachuco En v[te] y q[tro]
dias del mes de noviembre de mill
y seisci° y quatro as° ante el cap[n]
antonio de noboa correg[or] y just[a]
mayor destas provincias por
su mag[d] se presento esta
peticion por el cont[do].
en ella.
Juan al°. trujillo En nonbre de don jeronimo ni
naquispi caçique y s[r]. del pueblo de zinbal y de los
yn[s] mitimas de la guaranga de guamachuco y Cajabamba
como Persona que tengo su poder digo que don P°. que rres
pondiendo a lo pedido y alegado Por don P° caxaguaman
yndio que dice s[r] caçique de los yndios mitimas y chapiyun
gas y digo que yo contradigo una y muchas vezes
y las que dr° puedo y devo contradezir lo por el dho don
Pedro pedido y alegado por una y muchas Racones
y lo primero porque la prov[on] que gano por donde
le metieron en la posesion del caçicazgo fue ganada
con siniestra rrelaçion Porquel dho su padre chun
binamo lo gano y adquirio con cohechos y traças
que tuvo Para aver El dicho caçicazgo y asi estar
esta contradicho Por don juan misaguaman Hr[no]
del governador don agustin carvanamba diziendo
no le perteneze a el dho chunbinamo sino a ellos como
a hijos de caçiques Prinçipales de la provinzia Por
Raçon questos dichos yndios mitimas son adve
nediços naturales del pu° de Paijan y otros pue
blos de los valles los quales vinieron por el yn



Folio 31v

F. 31v

ga encomendados a el cacique Prinzip^{l}
desta prov^{a} para que los tubiese a encargo
y mandado y no los dejase volver a sus pue
blos sino que se continuesen y acabasen
como ys° tiranos y assi la posesion q
se le dyo del dho numero se entiende y a de En
tender ser sin perjuizio de ti° y assi se deve
dar Por nyng^{a} la dicha posesion Por ser co
mo es en Perjuiçio de mi parte y no averle
Requerido ny hecho sabido de los autos de
posesion fechos Por sus antezesores
de vmd demas de quell dho mi Parte vive y
Reside veynte leguas deste Pueblo y es
onbre muy enfermo y En el comedyo de
El camino esta una Puna muy frijida y de
sabrida y no se atreve a Pasarla por
El rriesgo de su bida y a esta causa no a
Parezido ny benido a cobrar sus salarios
que ay le uyen y Perteneçe e Por tanto
a vmd Pido y sup^{co} m^{de} ber esta provy^{on} g^{l} que an
te vmd Pres^{to}. la una de ochenta y zinco as°
y la otra del s^{r}. don Luis de velasco su ff^{a}
a veynte y nueve del mes de otubre de seisçientos
y dos. Para que vmd denuevo m^{de} hazer la yn
f^{on}. ssobre a quien le Perteneze El caçicazgo
la qual m^{de} vmd cumplir como En ella
se q^{re} en lo qual vmd mandar hara
just^{a} la qual pido.
Jhoan al° Ttruji° [*rúbrica*]



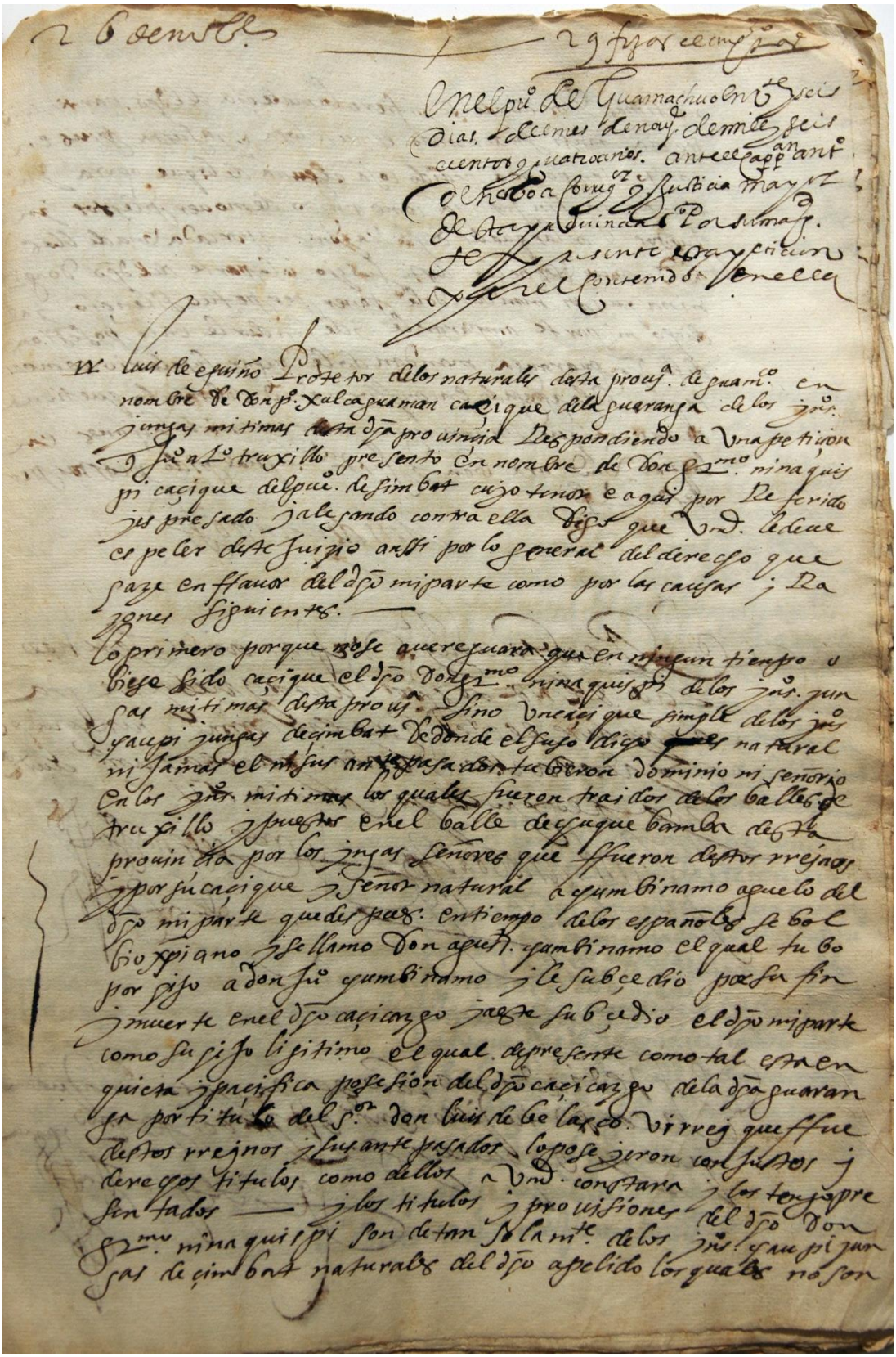
Folio 32r

F. 32r

1. E visto que el dho corregᵒʳ mando
2. dar ttraslado desta petᵒⁿ y de los
3. Recaudos q presenta a Luis
4. deguino protetor en nᵉ de su
5. parte y ansi lo proveyo mᵈᵒ.
6. gᵐᵒ despinossa [*rúbrica*]
7. scrv° de su magᵈ.
8. [*nota al margen*: nᵒⁿ] En este dho dia mes y año dhos
9. yo El presᵗᵉ escrv° notifique lo
10. proveydo de aRiva a luis
11. deguino protetor En su persᵃ
12. En nᵉ de su pᵗᵉ y lo fue.
13. gᵐᵒ despinossa [*rúbrica*]
14. scrv°

F. 32v

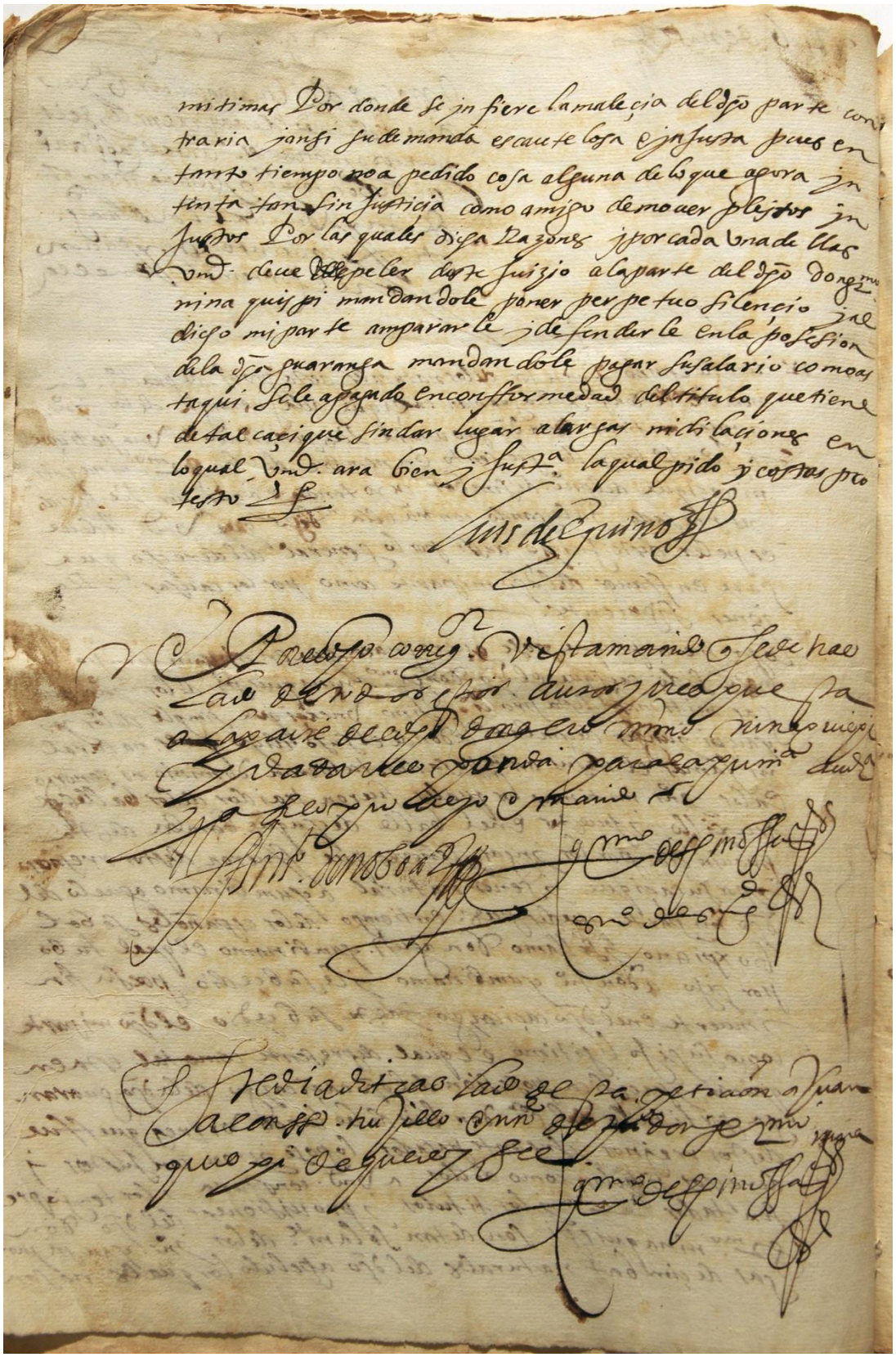
[*blanca*]



Folio 33r

F. 33r

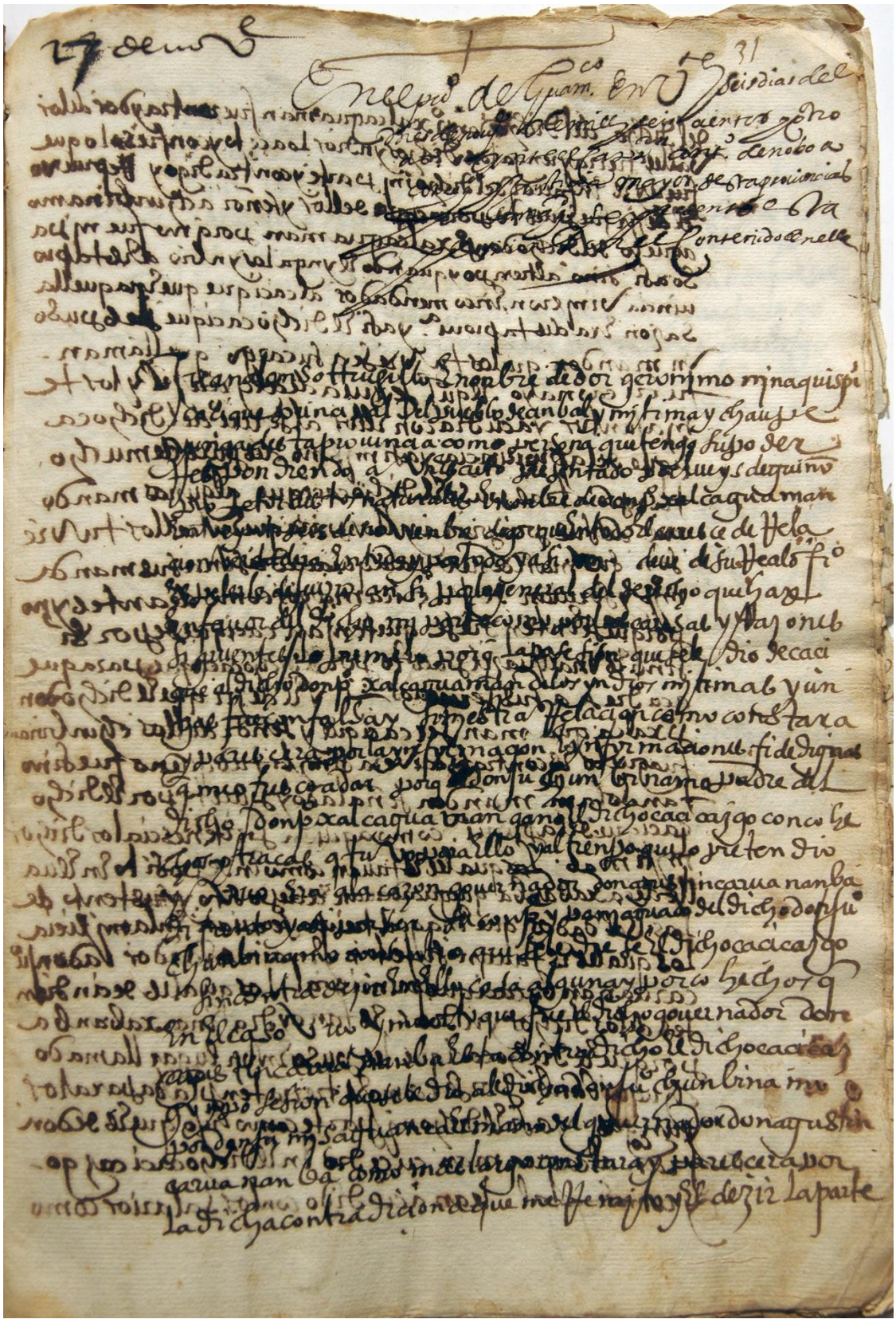
1. 26 de nobr[e] 29 fijarce cumplase
2. en el pueblo de guamachuco en veinte y seis
3. dias del mes de nov[e]. de mill y seis
4. cientos y quatro años. ante el cappitan antonio
5. de noboa Corregidor y justicia mayor
6. desta provincia por su mag[d]
7. se presenta esta peticion
8. por el contenido en ella
9. Luis de eguino Protetor de los naturales desta provincia de guamachuco en
10. nombre de Don pedro xulcaguaman caçique de la guaranga de los yndios
11. yungas mitimas desta dicha provinçia Respondiendo a una petiçion
12. q Juan Alonso truxillo presento en nombre de Don geronimo minasquis
13. pi caçique del pueblo de simbat cuyo tenor e aqui por Referido
14. y espresado y alegando contra ella digo que vuestra merced le deve
15. espeler deste juizio anssi por lo general del derecho que
16. haze en ffavor del dicho mi parte como por las causas y Ra
17. zones siguientes.
18. Lo primero porque no se avereguara que en ningun tiempo u
19. biesse sido caçique el dicho Don geronimo ninaquispi de los yndios yun
20. gas mitimas desta provincia sino un caçique simple de los yndios
21. chaupiyungas de çimbat De donde el suso dicho es natural
22. ni jamas el ni sus antepasados tubieron dominio ni señorio
23. en los yndios mitimas los quales fueron traidos de los balles de
24. truxillo y puestos en el balle de chuquebamba desta
25. provinçia por los yngas señores que ffueron destos rreinos
26. y por caçique y señor natural a chumbinamo aguelo del
27. dicho mi parte que despues en tiempo de los españoles se bol
28. bio cristiano y se llamo Don agustin chumbinamo el qual tubo
29. por hijo a don juan chumbinamo y le subçedio por su fin
30. y muerte en el dho caçicazgo y a este subçedido el dho mi parte
31. como su hijo ligitimo el qual de presente como tal esta en
32. quieta y paçifica posesion del dicho caçicazgo de la dicha guaran
33. ga por titulo del señor don luis de belasco virrey que ffue
34. destos rreynos y sus antepasados lo poseyeron con justos y
35. derechos titulos como dellos a vuestra merced constara y los tengo pre
36. sentados – y los titulos y provisiones del dicho Don
37. geronimo ninaquispi son de tan solamente de los yndios chaupiyun
38. gas de çimbat naturales del dicho apelido los quales no son



Folio 33v

F. 33v

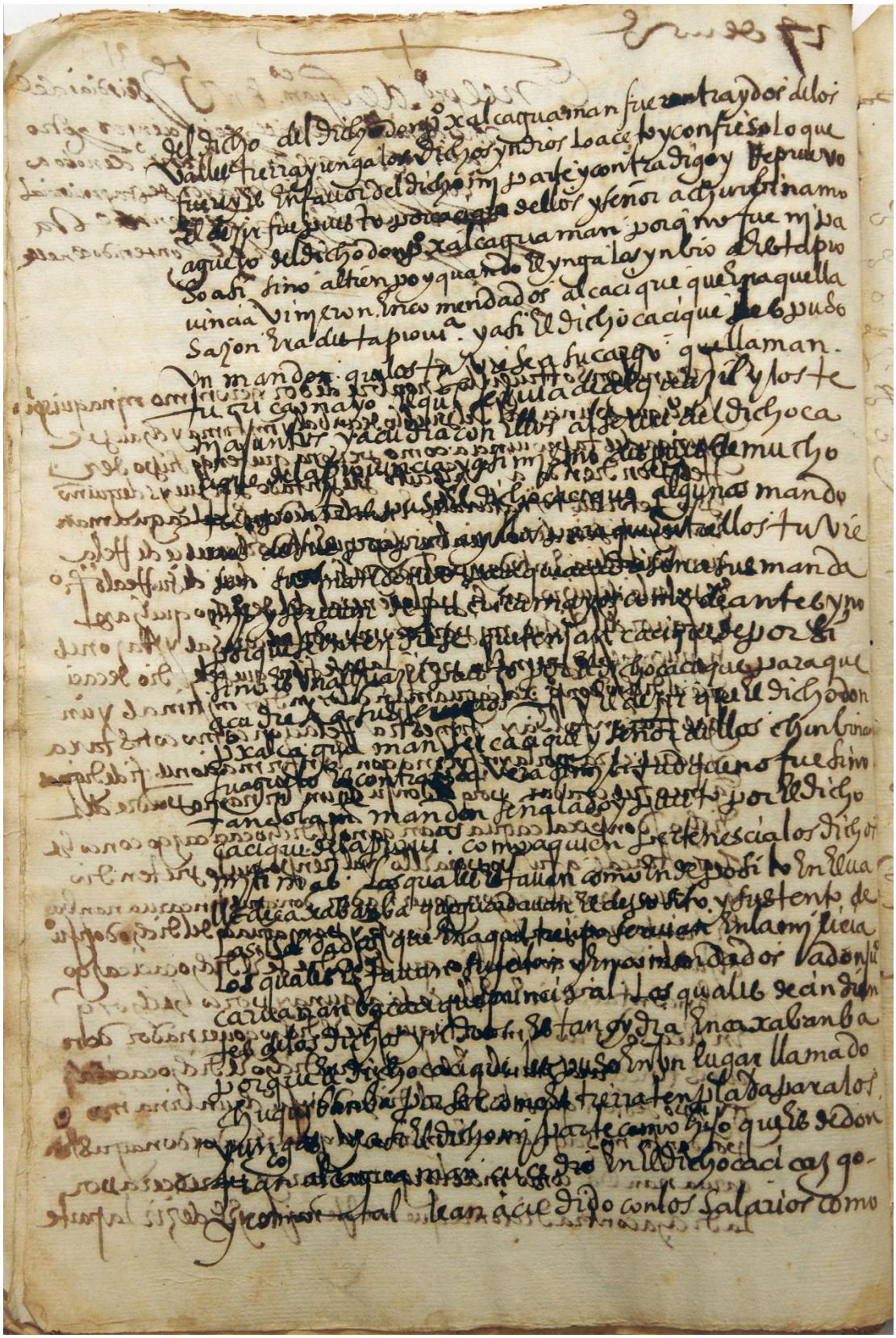
mitimas Por donde se ynfiere la maleçia del dicho parte con
traria y ansi su demanda es cautelosa e ynjusta pues en
tanto tiempo no a pedido cosa alguna de lo que agora yn
tenta tan sin justiçia como amigo de mover pleytos yn
justos Por las quales dichas Razones y por cada una de llas
vuestra merced deve repeler deste juizio a la parte del dicho Don geronimo
ninaquispi mandandole poner perpetuo silençio y al
dicho mi parte amparar y defenderle en la posesion
de la dicha guaranga mandandole pagar su salario como as
taqui se le a pagado enconfformedad del titulo que tiene
de tal caçique sin dar lugar a largas miditaçiones en
lo qual vuestra merced ara bien y justizia la qual pido y costas pro
testo
Luis de Eguino [*rúbrica*]
e Por el dho correg^{or} vista mando q se de tras
lado de todos estos autos y rrespuesta
a la parte del dho don geronimo ninaquispi
y dad rrespondra para la prim^{a} aud^{a}
y asi lo proveyo e mando.
Ant° de noboa [*rúbrica*]
g^{mo} despinossa [*rúbrica*]
escrv° de su mag^{d}.
en este dia di traslado desta petiçion a Juan
Alonso Trujillo en n^{e} de don ger^{mo} nina
quispi de que doy fee.
g^{mo} despinossa [*rúbrica*]



Folio 34r

F. 34r

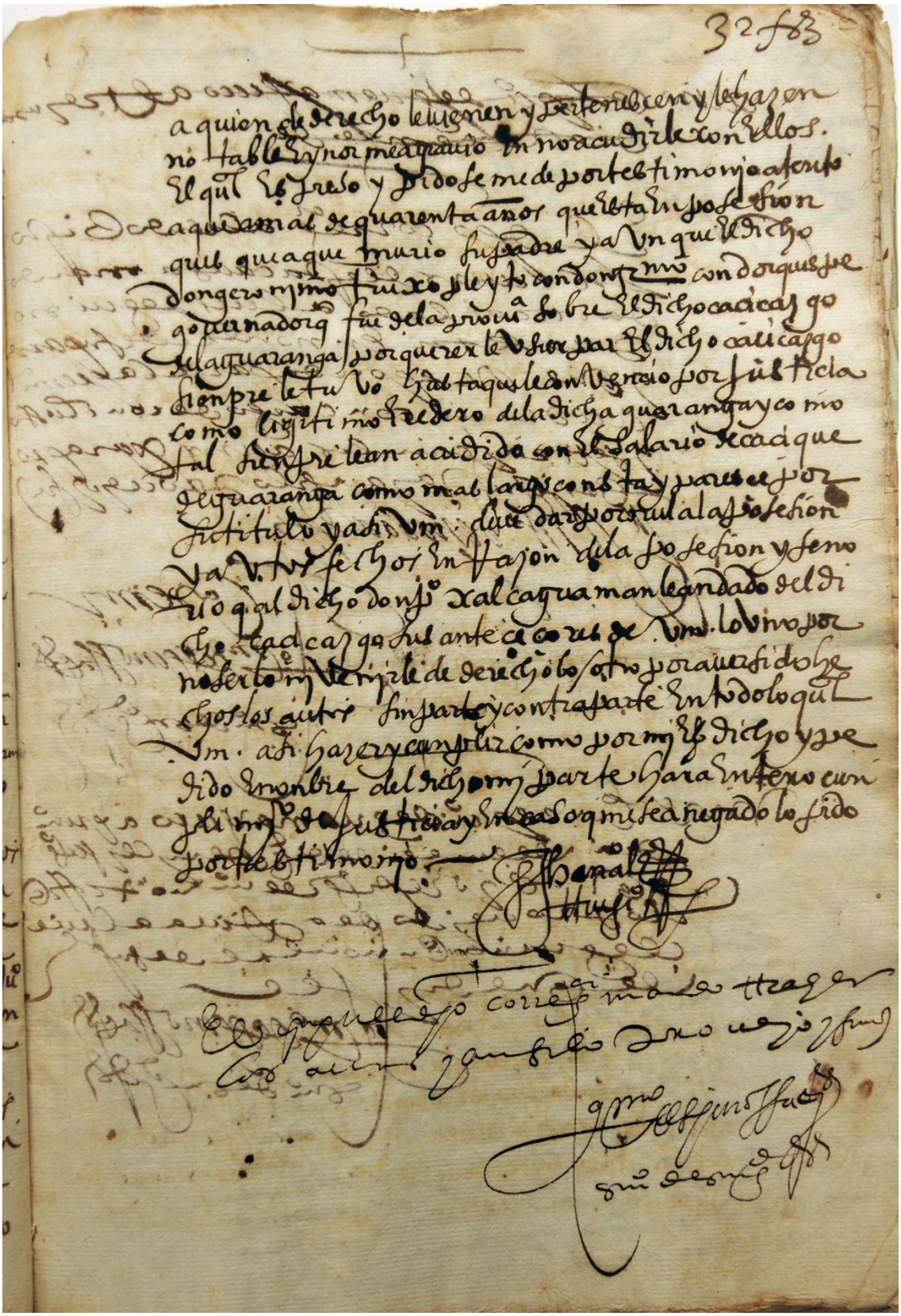
1. 27 de nov^{e}.
2. En el pu° de Guam^{co}. en v^{te} y seis dias del
3. mes de nov^{e}. de mill y seiscientos y q^{tro}
4. as°. ante el capp^{an}. Ant°. de noboa
5. correg^{or}. y justicia mayor desta provinçias
6. por su mag^{d} se presento esta
7. petticion Por el contenido en ella.
8. Juan Alonso ttrujillo E nonbre de don Geronimo nynaquispi
9. caçique prinçipal del pueblo de cinbal y mytima y chaupe
10. yungas desta provinçia como persona que tengo su poder
11. Respondiendo a un auto presentado por Luys deguino
12. protetor destos naturales En nombre de don P° xalcaguaman
13. en veyntiseis de noviembre digo que En todo El caresce de Rela
14. cion verdadera En todo y por todo y asi deve de su Real ofi°
15. espelerle de juicio ansi por la general del derecho que hay
16. En favor del dicho mi parte como por las causas y Razones
17. siguientes lo primero por q la posesion que se le dio de caçi
18. que al dicho don P° xalcaguaman de los yndios mytimas yun
19. gas fue con falsa y sinyestra Relaçion como constara
20. y paresçera por la ynformacion e ynformaciones fidedignas
21. q me ofresco a dar porq^{e} don Ju° chumbinamo padre del
22. dicho don P° xalcaguaman gano el dicho caçicazgo con cohe
23. chos y traças q tuvo para Ello y al tiempo que lo pretendio
24. y uvo Era a la cazon governador don agustin carvanamba
25. difunto y asi por ser su comp^{e} y panyaguado del dicho don Ju°
26. chumbinamo consintio que se le diese El dho caçicazgo
27. sin contradezir En Ello cosa alguna por hechos q
28. En El caso uvo y mostro que fue El dicho governador don
29. agustin carvanamba Esta contradicho El dicho caçicaz
30. go y posesion que se le dio al dho don Ju° chumbinamo e
31. por don Ju° mysaguanea ermano del governador don agustin
32. carvanamba como mas largo constara y paresçera por
33. la dicha contradiçion a que me Remyto y El dezir la parte



Folio 34v

F. 34v

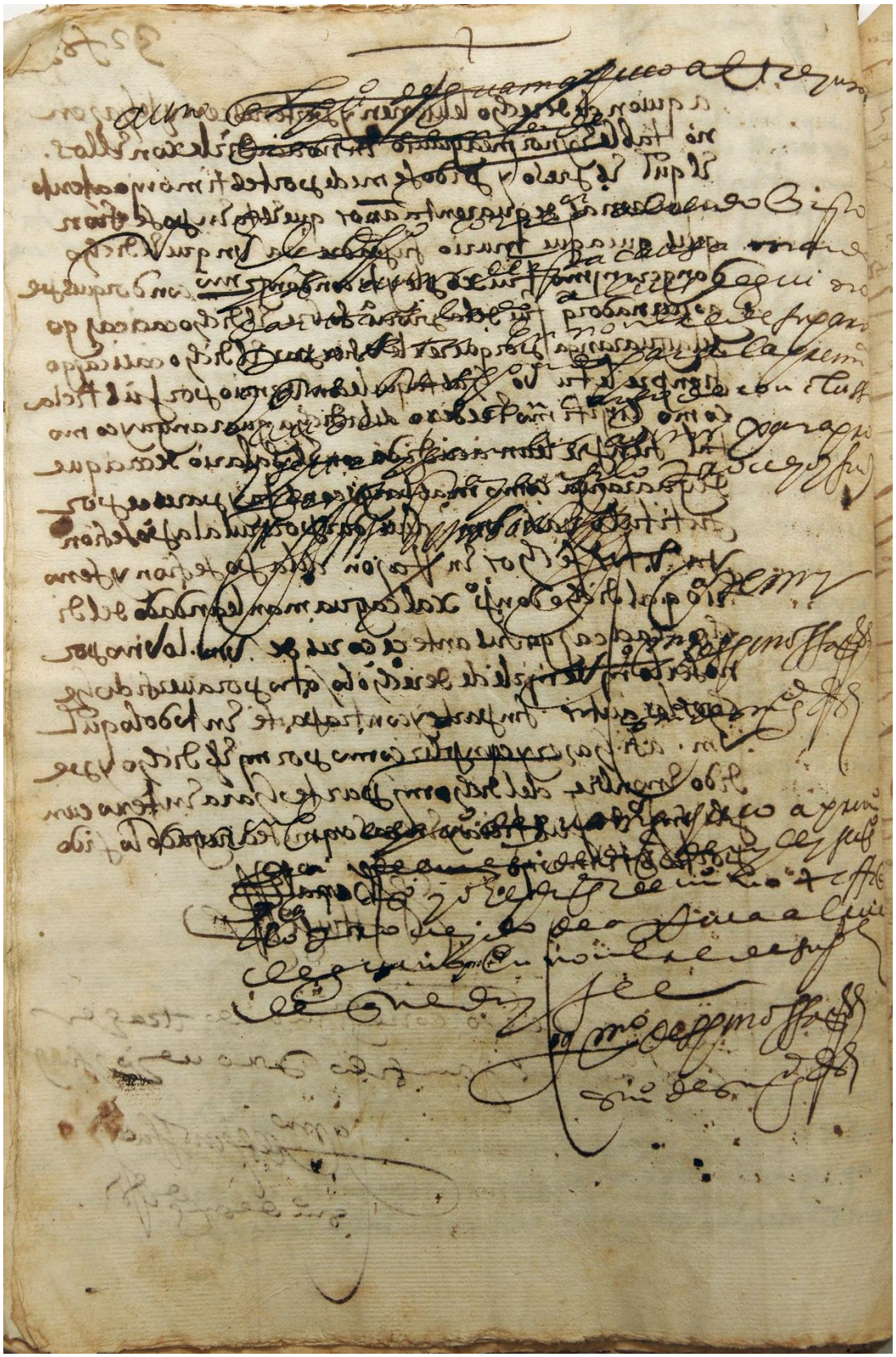
del dicho don P° xalcaguaman fue traydos de los
valles tierra yunga los dichos yndios lo açeto y confieso lo que
fuere y El en favor del dicho my parte y contradigo y Repruevo
el dezir fue puesto por caçique dellos y señor a chumbinamo
aguelo del dicho don P° xalcaguaman porq no fue ni pa
so asi sino al tiempo y quando El ynga los ynbio a Esta pro
vinçia vinyeron Encomendados al caçique que En aquella
Razon Era desta provª y asi El dicho caçique e lo pudo
un manden que los tuviese a su cargo que llaman
tucricamayo El qual servia de alguazil y los te
nya juntos y acudia con ellos al serv° del dicho ca
çique de la provincia y asi mysmo despues de mucho
tiempo atras puso El dho cacique algunos mando
nes de sus propios dando para que Entrellos tuvie
sen sus mandones para que acudiesen a sus manda
myos y servian de tacricamayos como de antes y no
porque se Entendiese que tenyan cacique de porsi
sino el un alguazil puesto por El dicho caçique para que
acudiese a sus servicios y El dezir que El dicho don
P° xalcaguaman ser caçique y señor dellos chumbinamo
su aguelo El contra todo vera si my birtud que no fue sino
tan solamte manden señalado y puesto por El dicho
caçique de la provª. como a quien pertenescia los dichos
mytimas los quales Estavan como En deposito En El va
lle de cajabamba que guardavan El deposito y sustento de
las dhas dadas que En aquel tiempo servian En la mylicia
los quales Estavan sujetos y Encomendados a don Ju°
carvanamba caçique prinçipal los quales decindien
tes de los dichos yndios Estan oy dia En cajabamba
porque El dicho caçique les puso En un lugar llamado
chuquibamba por ser como es tierra templada para los
yungas y asi El dicho my parte como hijo que Es de don
Francº alcaguaman sucedio En El dicho caçicazgo
y como a tal le an acudido con los salarios como



Folio 35r

F. 35r

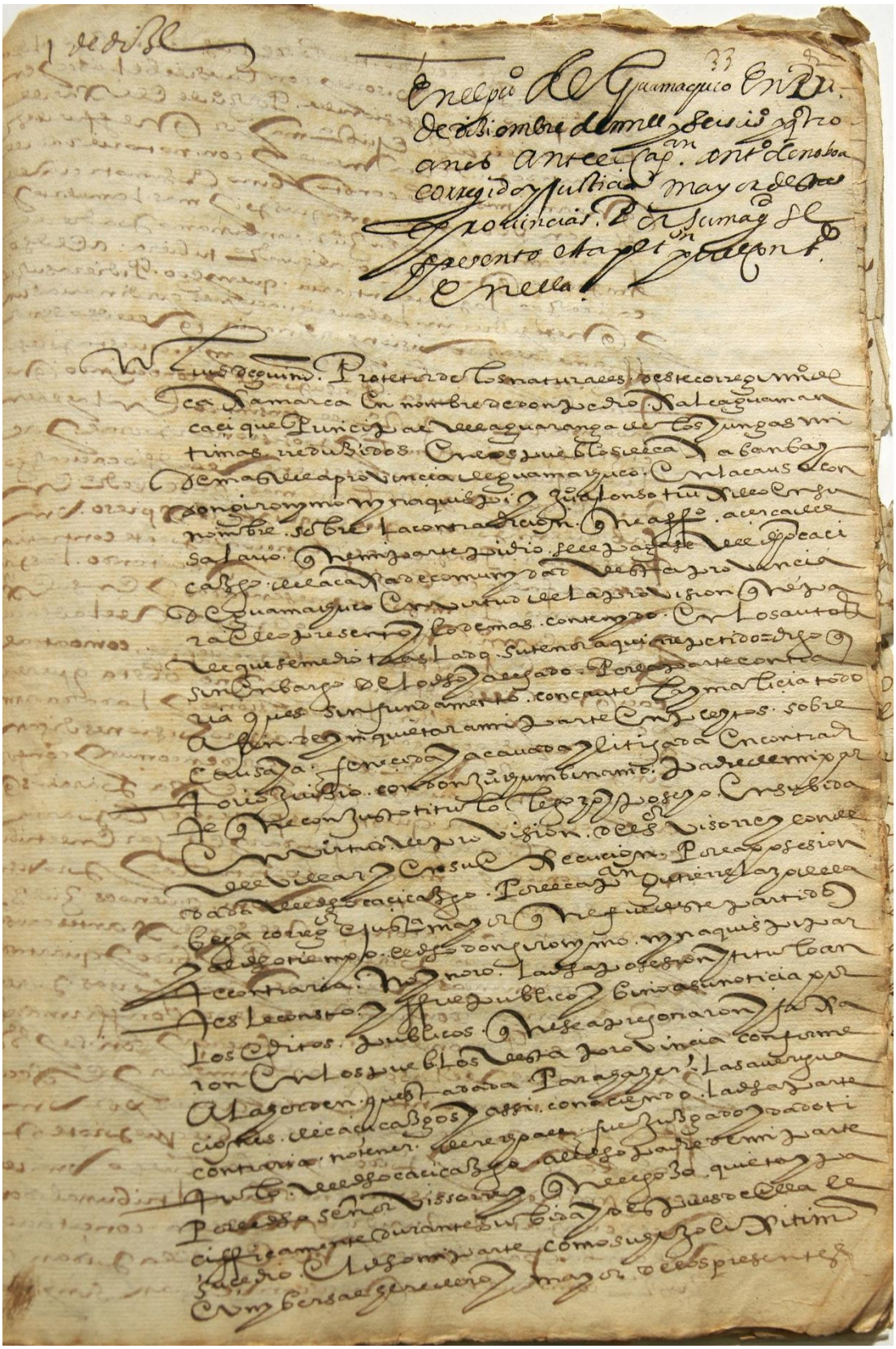
a quien de derecho le vienen y pertenescen y le hazen
notable E ynorme agravio En no acudirle con Ellos
El qual espreso y pido se me de por testimonyo atento
a que a mas de quarenta años que Esta En posesion
ques que a que murio su padre y aunque El dicho
don geronymo trujo pleytos con don ger^{mo} condorquispe
governador q. fue de la prov^{a} sobre El dicho caçicazgo
de la guaranga por quererle usurpar El dicho caçicazgo
siempre le tuvo hasta que le convencio por justicia
como ligitimo Eredero de la dicha guaranga y como
tal siempre le an acudido con El çalario de caçique
de guaranga como mas largo consta y paresce por
su titulo y asi vm deve dar por nula la posesion
y autos fechos en Razon de la posesion y señ
orio q al dicho don P° xalcaguaman le an dado del di
cho cacicazgo sus anteçesores de vm. lo uno por
poserlo ny venyrle de derecho lo otro por aversido he
chos los autos sin parte y contraparte En todo qual
vm. asi hazer y cumplir como por my El dicho y pe
dido E nonbre del dicho my parte hara Entero cum
plimy^{to} de justicia y En caso q me sea negado lo pido
por testimonio.
Joan Al° Trujillo [*rúbrica*]
E visto por el dho correg^{or} mando ttraher
los autos y ansi lo proveyo y firmo.
g^{mo} despinossa [*rúbrica*]
escrv° de su mag^{d}.



Folio 35v

F. 35v

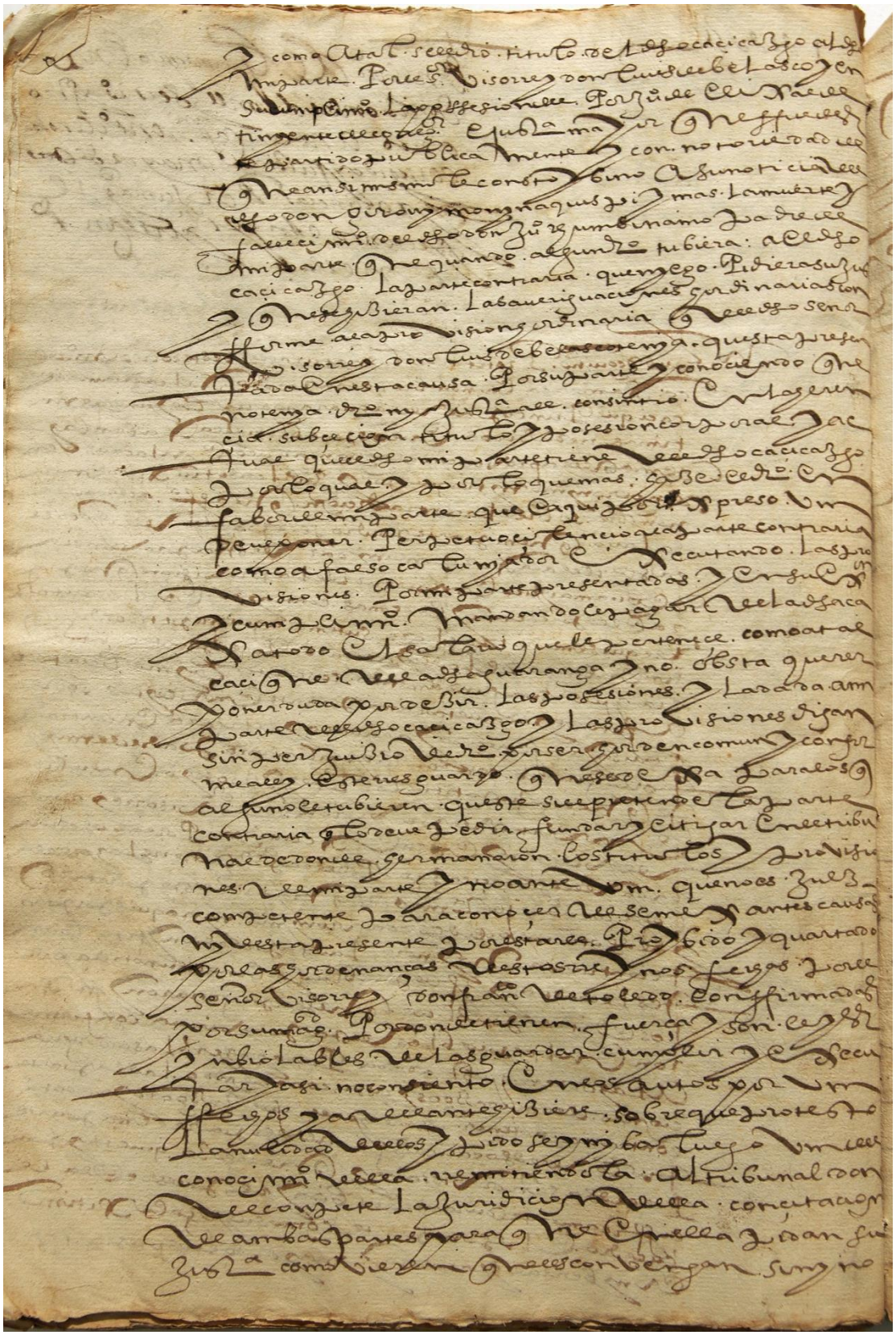
[nota al margen: Auto] ~~en el pu° de guamachuco a treynta~~
~~dias del mes de~~
El dho corregor abiendo visto
los autos de esta causa mando
dar traslado a luis deguino
protetor En nonbre de su parte
y que Responda para la prim^{a}
audiençia con cargo de conclusso
y se traygan los autos para pro
ber just^{a} y ansi lo proveyo y firmo.
Ant° de noboa [*rúbrica*]
g^{mo} despinossa [*rúbrica*]
escrv° de su mag^{d}.
[*nota al margen*: n^{on}] En el Pu° de guamachuco a prim°
dia del mes de diz^{e} de myll y seis° y q^{tro}
as° yo El pres^{te} escrv° notiffiq
lo proveydo de aRiva a Luis
deguino en nonbre de su p^{te}
de que doy fee.
g^{mo} despinossa [*rúbrica*]
escrv° de su mag^{d}.



Folio 36r

F. 36r

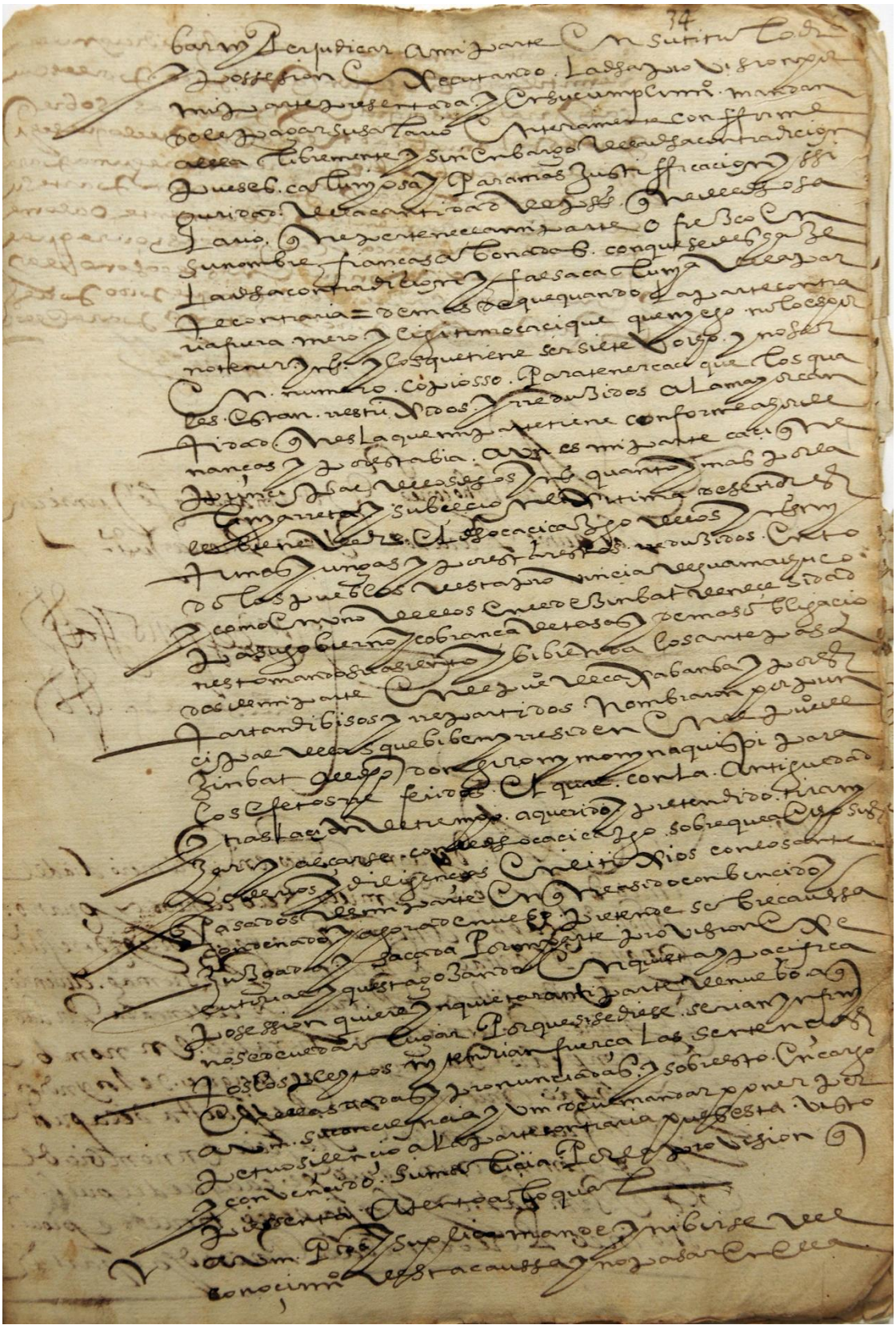
1 de diz^{e}
En el pu° de Guamachuco En prim°
de diziembre de mill y seis° y qtro
años ante el Cap^{an}. ant° de noboa
corregidor y justicia mayor destas
provincias Por su mag^{d} se
presento esta pet^{on} por el cont^{do}.
En ella.
Luis deguino Protetor de los naturales deste corregimi° de
caxamarca en nombre de don Pedro Xalcaguaman
caçique Prinçipal de la guaranga de los yungas mi
timas rreduzidos en los pueblos de caxabamba y
demas de la provinçia de guamachuco en la causa con
don gironymo nynaquispi ju° alonso Trujillo en su
nombre sobre la contradiçion que a ff° açerca del
salario que mi parte pidio se le pagase del dho caçi
cazgo de la caja de comunydad desta provinçia
de guamachuco en virtud de la provision que pa
ra ello presento y lo demas contenydo en los autos
de que se medio traslado su tenor aqui rrepetido=digo q
sin embargo de lo dho y alegado Por la parte contra
ria ques sin fundamento con cautela y maliçia todo
a fin de ynquietar a mi parte en pleytos sobre
causa ya feneçida y acavada y litigada en contradi
torio juizio con don ju° chumbinamo padre de mi par
te que con justo titulo le gozo y poseyo en su bida
en virtud de provision del s^{or} visorrey y conde
del villar y en su execuçion Por la posesion
dada del dho caçicazgo Por el cap^{an} gutierre lazo de la
bega correg^{or} e just^{a} mayor que fue deste partido
y al dho tiempo el dho don geronymo nynaquispi par
te contraria no ynoro la dha posesion y titulo an
tes le consto y ffue publico y bino a su notiçia por
los editos publicos que se apregonaron y faja
ron en los pueblos desta provinçia conforme
a la horden questa dada Para hazer las averigua
çiones de caçicazgos y assi conoçiendo la dha parte
contraria no tener derecho a el fue juzgado y dado ti
tulo del dho caçicazgo a el dho padre de mi parte
por el dho señor visorrey que le gozo quieta y pa
çifficamente durante su bida y despues de ella le
suçedio el dho mi parte como su hijo lijitimo
e universal heredero y mayor de los presentes



Folio 36v

F. 36v

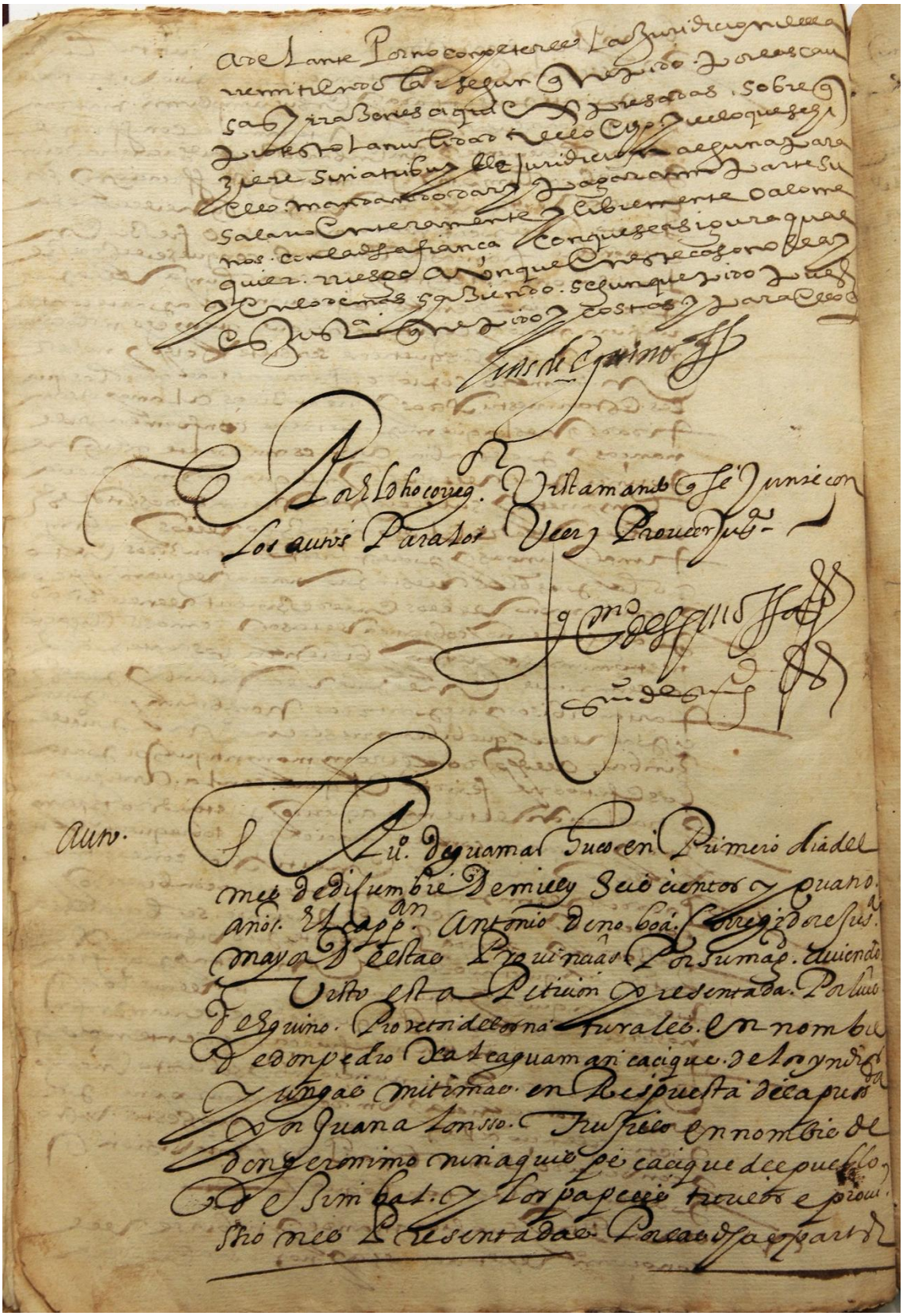
y como atras se le dio titulo del dho caçicazgo al dho
mi parte Por el s^{or}. visorrey don luis de Belasco y en
su cumplim° la possession del por ju° de elijalde
tinyente de correg^{or}. e just^{a} mayor que ffue deste
partido publicamente y con notoriedad de
que ansimismo le consto y bino a su notiçia del
dho don geronymo nynaquispi y mas la muerte y
fallecim° del dho don Ju° chumbinamo padre de
mi parte que quando algun dr° tubiera: a el dho
caçicazgo la parte contraria que nyego pidiera su just^{a}
y que se hizieran las averiguaciones hordinarias con
fforme a la provision hotdinaria q del dho señor
visorrey don luis de belasco tenya questa presen
tada en esta causa Por su parte y conoçiendo que n
o tenya dr° ny just^{a} a el consintio en la heren
çia subçeçion titulo y posesion corporal y ac
tual que el dho mi parte tiene del dho caçicazgo
por lo qual y por lo que mas haze el dr° en
fabor de mi parte que e aqui por expreso vm
deve poner Perpetuo çilençio a la parte contraria
como a falso calunyador ejecutando las pro
visiones Por mi parte presentadas y en su ex^{on}
y cumplim° madandole pagar de la dha ca
ja todo el salario que le perteneçe como a tal
caçique de la dha guaranga y no obsta querer
poner duda por dezir las posesiones y la dada a mi
parte del dho caçicazgo y las provisiones digan
sin perjuiziode dr° por ser horden comun y confor
me a ley este rresguardo que se deja para los q
alguno le tubieren queste si le pretende la parte
contraria q lo deve pedir fundar y litigar en el tribu
nal de donde hermanaron los titulos y provisio
nes de mi parte y no ante vm. que no es juez
competente para conoçer de semejantes causas
ny desta presente por estar el proybido y quartado
por las hordenanças destos rreynos fechas por el
señor visorrey don fran^{co} de Toledo conffirmadas
por su mag^{d} por donde tienen fuerça y son leyes
ynbiolables de las guardar cumplir y execu
tar y asi no consiento en los autos por vm
ffechos y adelante hiziere sobre que protesto
la nulidad dellos y pido se ynyba luego vm del
conoçim° della rremitiendola al tribunal don
de compete la juridiçion della con çitaçion
de ambas partes para que en ella pidan su
just^{a} como vieren que les convengan sin yno



Folio 37r

F. 37r

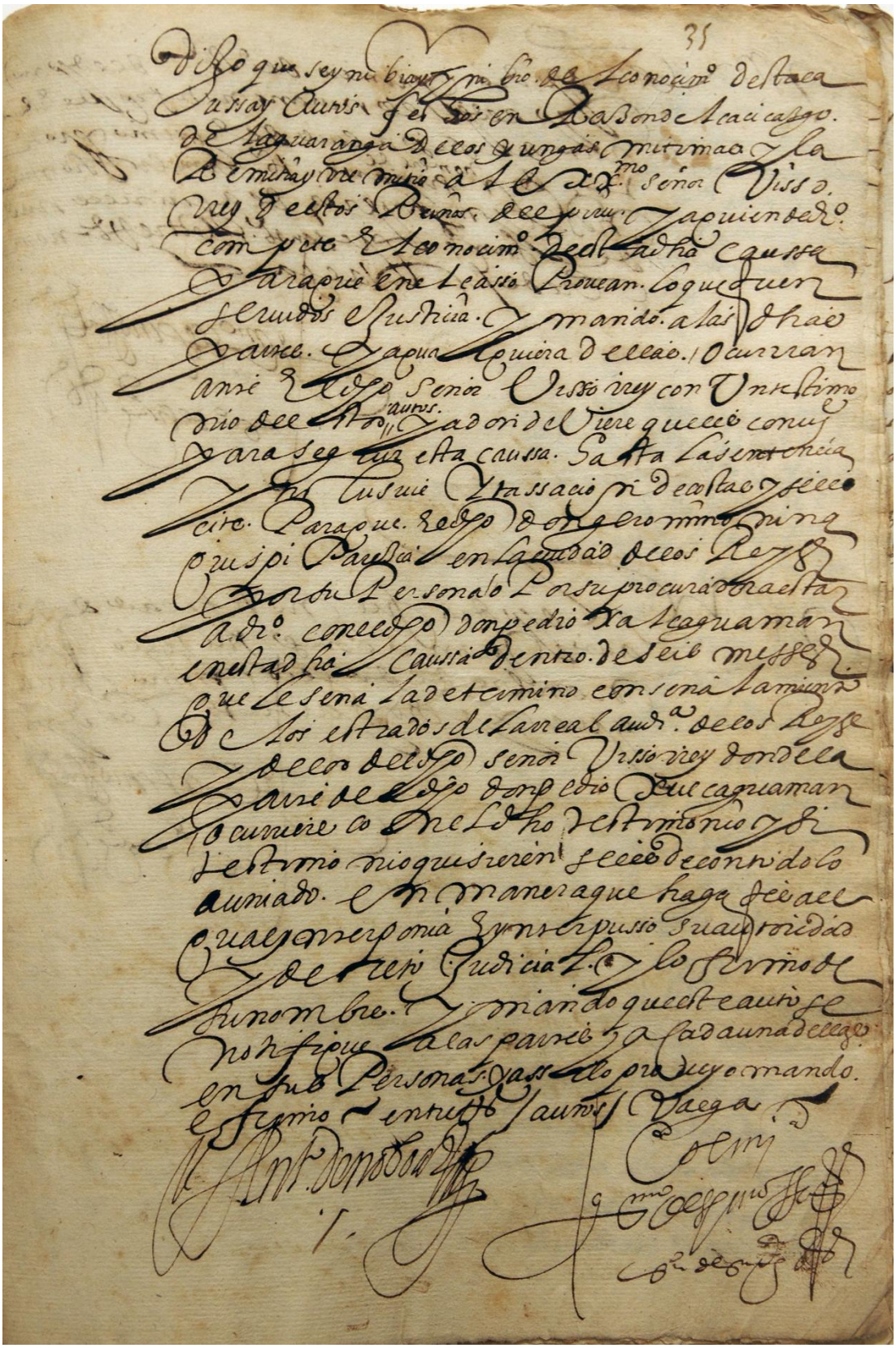
bar ny Perjudicar a mi parte en su titulo dr°
y possesion ejecutando la dha provision por
mi parte presentada y en su cumplim° mandan
dole pagar su salario enteramente confforme
a ella libremente y sin embargo de la dha contradiçion
pues es calunyosa y Para mas justifficaçion y ssi
guridad de la cantidad de pss° que del dho sa
lario que perteneçe a mi parte ofrezco en
su nombre franças abonadas con que se deshaze
la dha contradiçion y falsa calunya de la par
te contraria= demas de que quando la parte contra
ria fuera mero y ligitimo caçique que nyego no lo es por
no tener yns° y los que tiene ser siete u ocho y no ser
en numero copiosso para tener cacique los qua
les estan rrestrijidos y rreduzidos a la mayor can
tidad ques la que mi parte tiene conforme a horde
nanças y por esta bia aun es mi parte caçique
prinçipal de los dhos yn°s quanto y mas por la
linya rreta y subçeçion lijitima de señor es
le biene de dr° el dho caçicazgo de los yn°s my
timas yungas y pore star estos rreduzidos en to
do los pueblos desta provinçia de guamachuco
y como en uno dellos en el de zinbat de neçesidad
pª su gobierno y cobança de tasa y demas obligaçio
nes tomando su asiento y bibienda los antepasados
de mi parte en el pue° de cajabanba y por estar
tan dibisos y rrepartidos nonbraron por prin
çipal de los que biben y rresiden en el pu° de
zinbat a el dho don geronymo nynaquispi para
los efetos rreferidos el qual con la antiguedad
y traslaçion de tiempo a querido y pretendido tirany
zar y alçarse con el dho caçicazgo sobre q dho sus
poderios y diligençias en litijios con los ante
pasados de mi parte en q asido conbençido y
condenado y agora denuebo pretende sobre caussa
juzgada y sacada Por mi parte provision eje
cutorias y questa gozando en quieta y paçifica
posession quiere ynquietar a mi parte denuebo a q
no se debe dar lugar Porque si se diese serian ynfin
ytos los pleytos ny tendrian fuerça las sentençias
en ellas dadas y pronunçiadas y sobre esto en cargo
a vm su conçiençia y vm deve mandar poner per
petuo silençio a la parte contraria pues esta visto
y convençido su maliçia Por la provision q
pressento atento a lo qual.
a Vm Pido y suplico mande ynibirse del
conoçim° desta caussa y no pasar en ella



Folio 37v

F. 37v

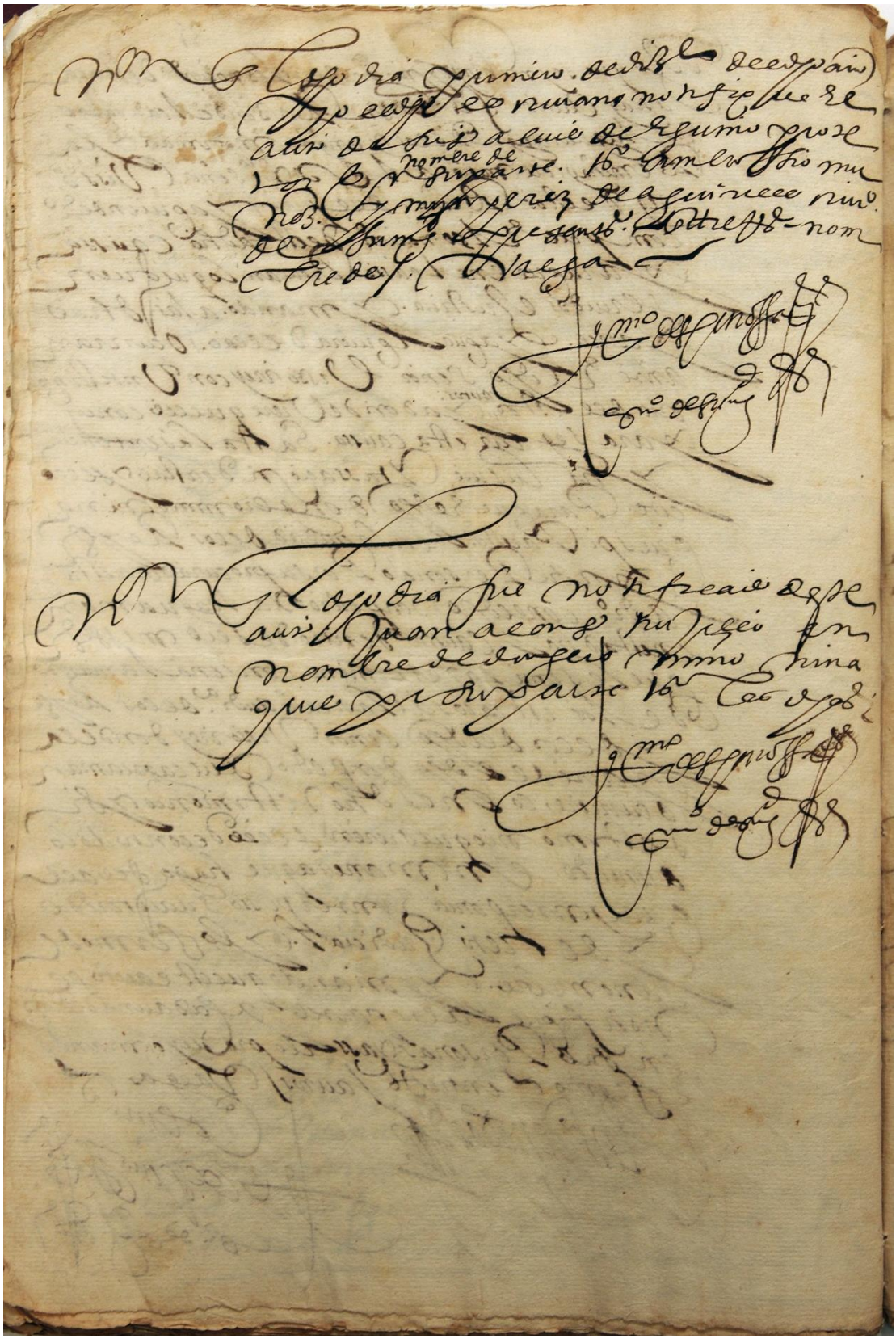
adelante Por no conpeteres la juridiçion della
rremitiendola segun que pido por las cau
sas y rrazones aqui expresadas sobre q
protesto la nulidad de lo echo y de lo que se hi
ziere sin atribuylle juridiçion alguna para
ello mandando dar y pagar a mi parte su
salario enteramente y libremente o a lo me
nos con la dha fiança con que se asigura qua
lquier rriesgo aunque en este caso no le ay
y en lo demas haziendo segun que pido pues
es justª que pido y costas y para ello es.
Luis de eguino [*rúbrica*]
E por el dho corregᵒʳ. vista mando q se junte con
los autos para los veer y proveer justª.
gᵐᵒ despinossa [*rúbrica*]
escrv° de su magᵈ.
[*nota al margen*: auto] en el Pu° de guamachuco en Primero dia del
mes de diziembre de mill y seisçientos y quatro
años El cappᵃⁿ. antonio de noboa Corregidor e Jusª.
Mayor de estas Provinçias Por su magᵈ. aviendo
visto esta Peticion presentada Por luis
de Eguino Protetor de los naturales en nombre
de don pedro Xalcaguaman caçique de los yndios
yungas mitimas en Respuesta de la pressᵈª
por Juan alonsso Trujillo en nombre de
don Geronimo ninaquispe caçique del pueblo
de Zimbal y los papeles titulos e provi
ssiones Presentadas Por las dhas partes



Folio 38r

F. 38r

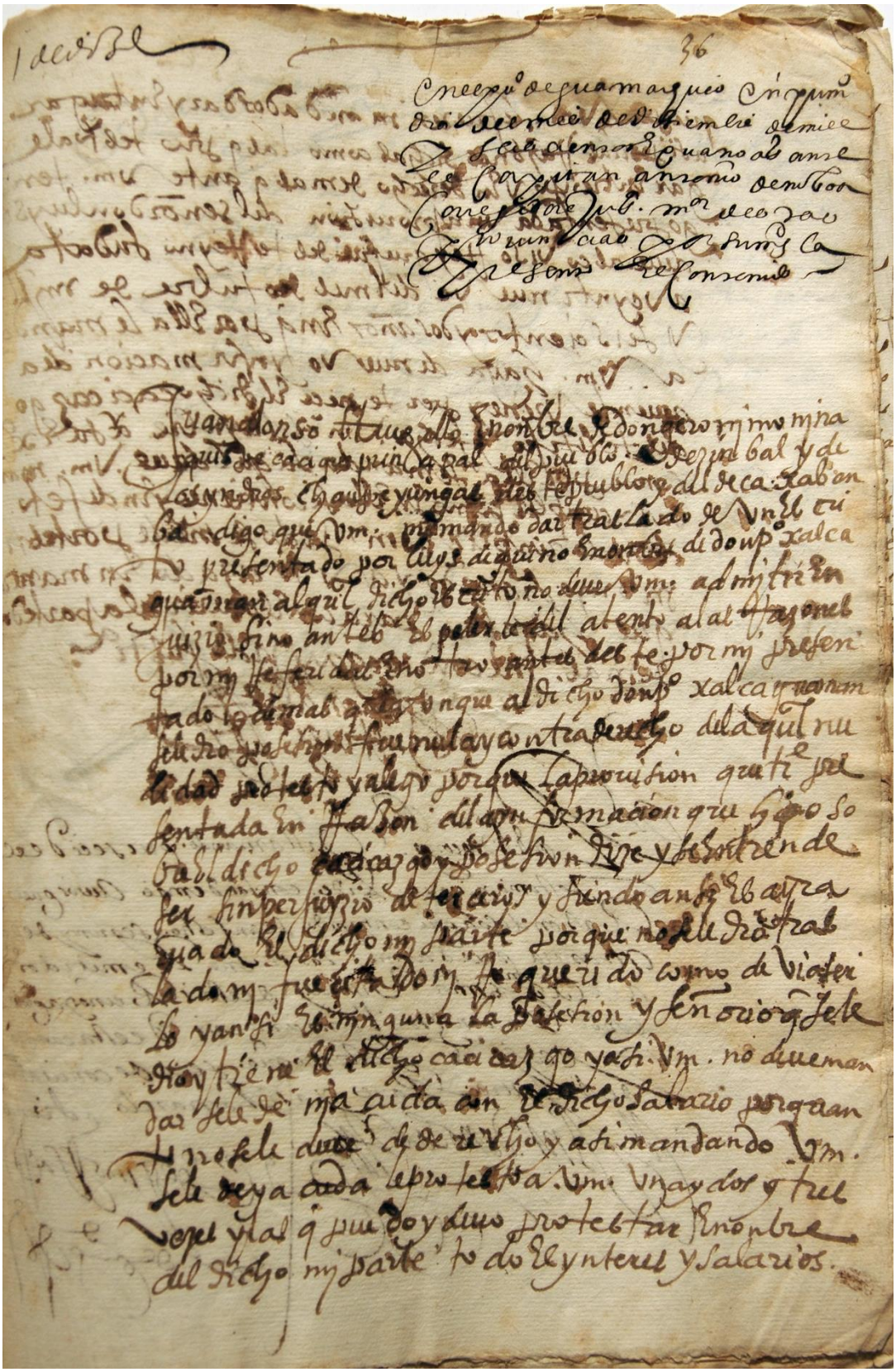
dijo que se ynibia y ynibio del conoçim° desta ca
ussa y autos fechos en Razon del cacicazgo
de la guaranga de los yungas mitimaes y la
Remitia y rremitio al exx^mo^. señor Visso
rrey de estos Reinos del piru y a quien de dr°.
compete El conocim° de esta dha caussa
para que en el casso Provean lo questu^en^
servidos e justicia y mando a las dhas
partes y a qualquiera dellas ocurran
ante El dho señor Vissorrey con un testimo
nio destos autos y a donde viere que les conv^e^
para seguir esta caussa hasta la sentencia
ynclusuie y tassaçion de costas y se le
cite Para que El dho don Geronimo nina
quispi Parezca en la çiudad de los Reyes
por su Persona o Por su procurador a esta y
a dr°. con el dho don pedro Xalcaguaman
en esta dha caussa dentro de seis messes
que le señala de termino con señalamiento
de los estrados de la rreal aud^a^. de los Reyes
y de los del dho señor Vissorrey donde la
parte del dho don Pedro Xulcaguaman
ocurriere con el dho testimonio y si
testimonio quisieren se les de con todo lo
auniado en manera que haga fee a el
qual ynterponia e ynterpusso su autoridad
y decreto judicial y lo firmo de
su nombre y mando que este auto se
notifique a las partes y a cada una dellas
en sus Personas y assi lo proveyo mando
e firmo entre R^es^ /autos/ valga.
Ant°. de noboa [*rúbrica*]
ante mi
g^mo^ despinossa [*rúbrica*]
escrv° de su mag^d^.



Folio 38v

F. 38v

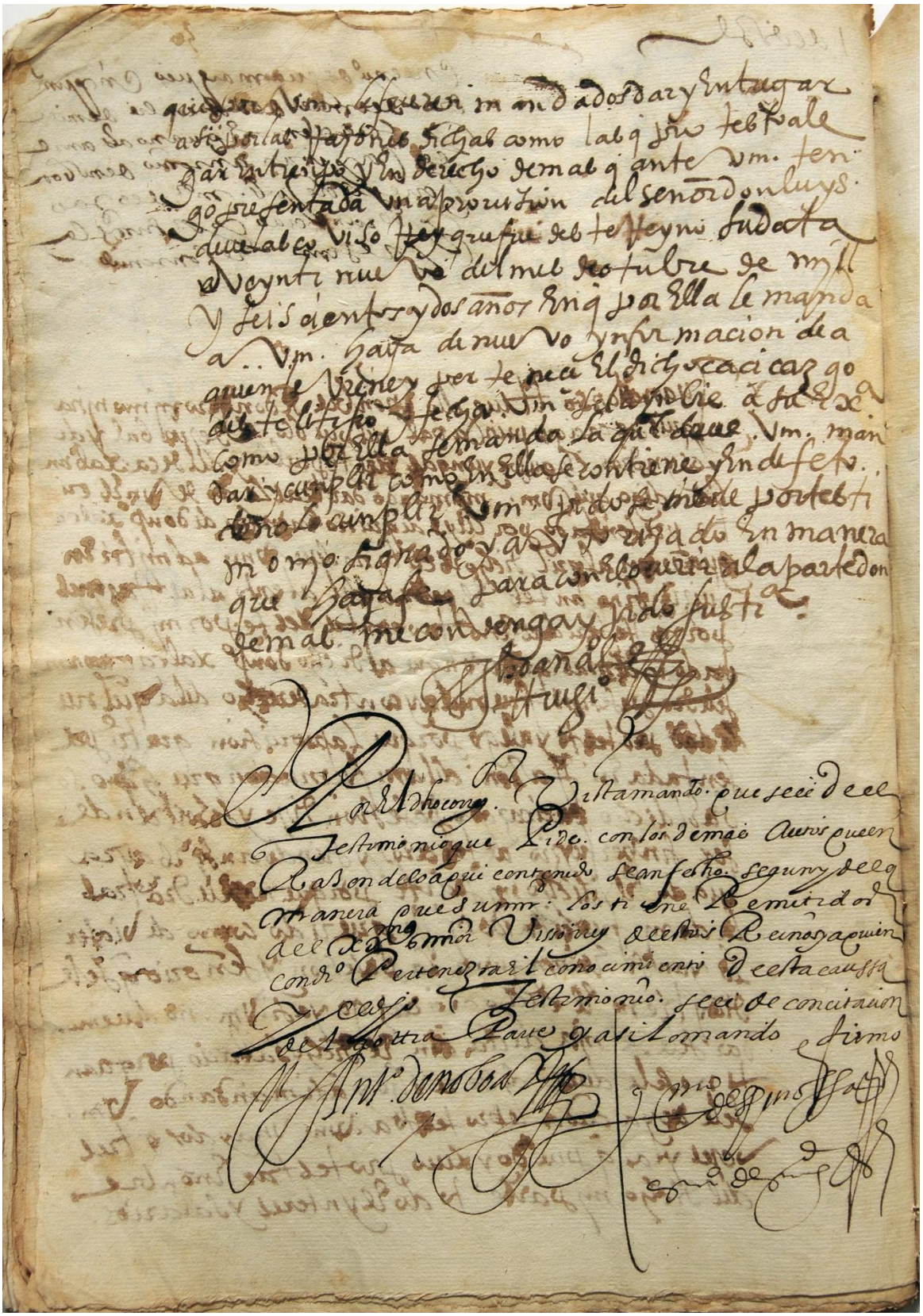
[*nota al margen*: n^{on}] en el dho dia primero de diz^{e} del dho año
yo el dho escrivano notifique El
auto de sus a luis de Eguino prote
tor en nombre de su parte ts° ambrossio nu
ñez y myn perez de aguirre escrv°.
de su mag^{d} presentes entre R^{es}- nom
bre de/. Valga.
g^{mo} despinossa [*rúbrica*]
escrv° de su mag^{d}.
[*nota al margen*: n^{on}] en el dho dia fue notificado deste
auto Juan Alonso Trujillo en
nombre de don Geronimo nina
quispe por su parte ts° los dhos.
g^{mo} despinossa [*rúbrica*]
escrv° de su mag^{d}.



Folio 39r

F. 39r

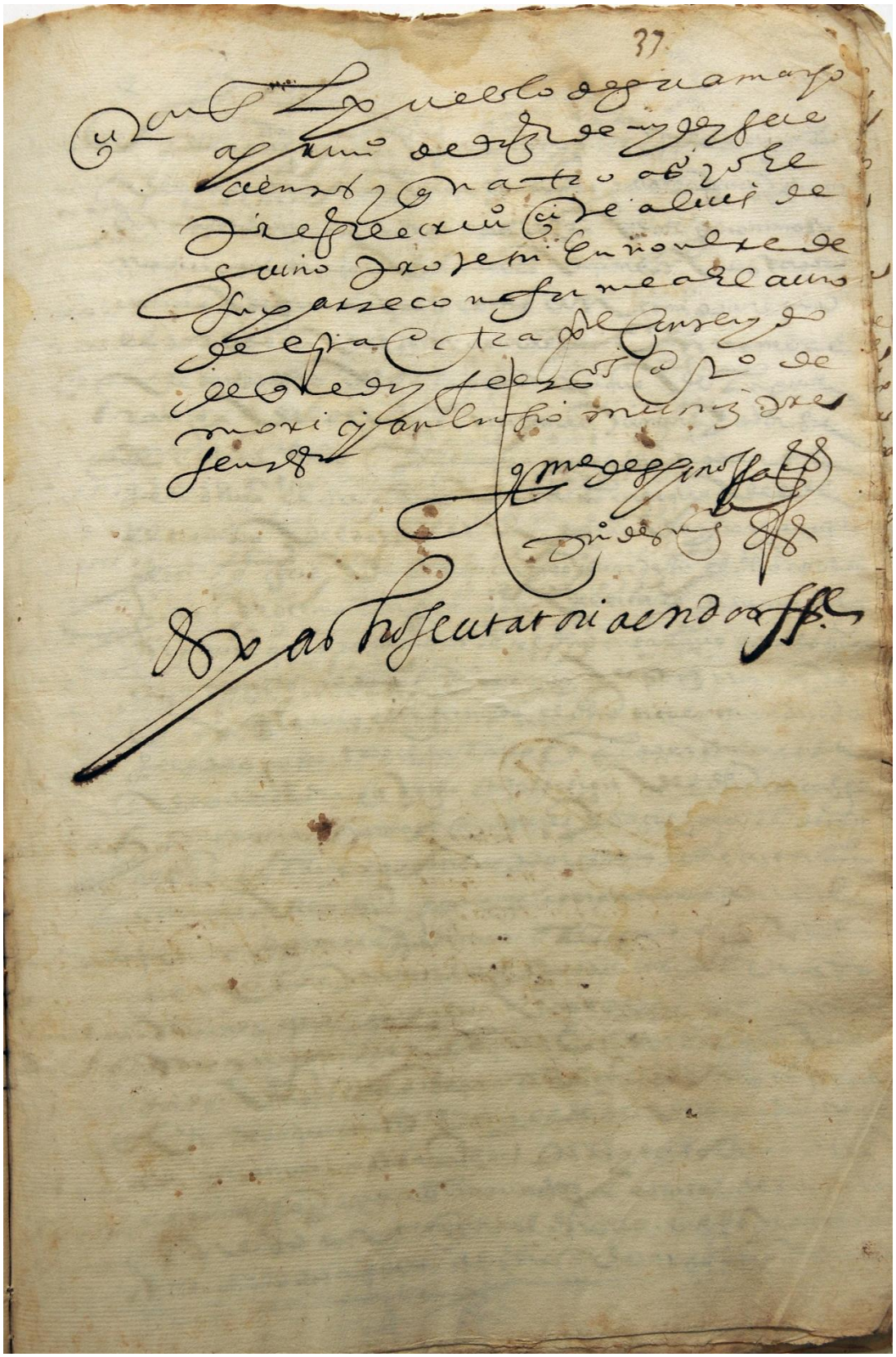
1 de diz[e]
En el pu° de guamachuco en prim°
dia del mes de disiembre de mill
y seisçientos e quatro as° ante
el capitan antonio de noboa
corregidor e juast[a] m[or] desta
provincias por su mag[d] la
presente El contenido.
Juan alonso Trujillo e nonbre de don geronymo nyna
quispe caçique prinçipal del pueblo de zimbal y de
los yndios chaupeyungas deste pueblo y de Cajabam
ba digo que Vm. me mando dar traslado de un escri
to presentado por luys deguino e nonbre de don P° Xalca
guaman al qual dicho escrito no deve uno admitir en
juizio sino antes espelerle del atento a las Razones
por my Referidas en otro antes deste por mi presen
tado demas que aunque al dicho don P° Xalcaguaman
se le dio posesion fue nula y contra derecho de la qual nu
lidad protesto y alego porque la provision que ti[e] pre
sentada en Razon de la ynformacion que hizo so
bre el dicho caçicazgo y posesion dize y se entiende
ser sin perjuycion de terceros y siendo ansi el agra
viado el dicho my parte porque no se le dio tras
lado ni fue citado ny Requerido como devia ser
lo y ansi es ninguna la posesion y señorio q se le
dio y tiene el dicho caçicazgo y asi vm. no deve man
dar se le de ni acuda con el dicho salario por quan
to no se le deve de derecho y asi mandando Vm.
se le de y acuda le proteste a Vm. una y dos y tres
vezes y al q puedo y devo protestar e nombre
del dicho mi parte todo el ynteres y salarios



Folio 39v

F. 39v

que por Vm. le fueren mandados dar y
entregar asi por las Razones dichas como las q protesto ale
gar en tiempo y en derecho q ante Vm. ten
go presentada una provision del señor don Luys
de velasco visoRey que fue deste Reyno su data
a veynti nueve del mes de otubre de myll
y seisçientos y dos años en q por Ella le manda.
A Vm. haya denuevo ynformacion de a
quien le viene y perteneçe el dicho caçicazgo
deste litigio y fecha Vm. se la ynbie a su Exª.
como por ella se manda la qual deve Vm. man
dar y cumplir como en ella se contiene y en defeto
de no cumplir Vm. pido se me de por testi
monio signado y autorizado En manera
que haga fe para con El ocurrir a la parte don
de mas me convenga y pido justª.
Joan alº truji° [*rúbrica*]
e Por el dicho corregor. vista mando que se le de el
testimonio que pide con los demas autos que en
Razon de lo aqui contenido sean fecho segun y de la
manera que su mrd. los tiene Remitidos
a el exmo. señor Vissorrey destos Reinos y a quien
con drº Pertenezca el conocimiento de esta caussa
y el dho testimonio se le de con citacion
de la de la otra Parte y asi lo mando e firmo.
Antº de noboa [*rúbrica*]
gmo despinossa [*rúbrica*]
escrvº de su magd.



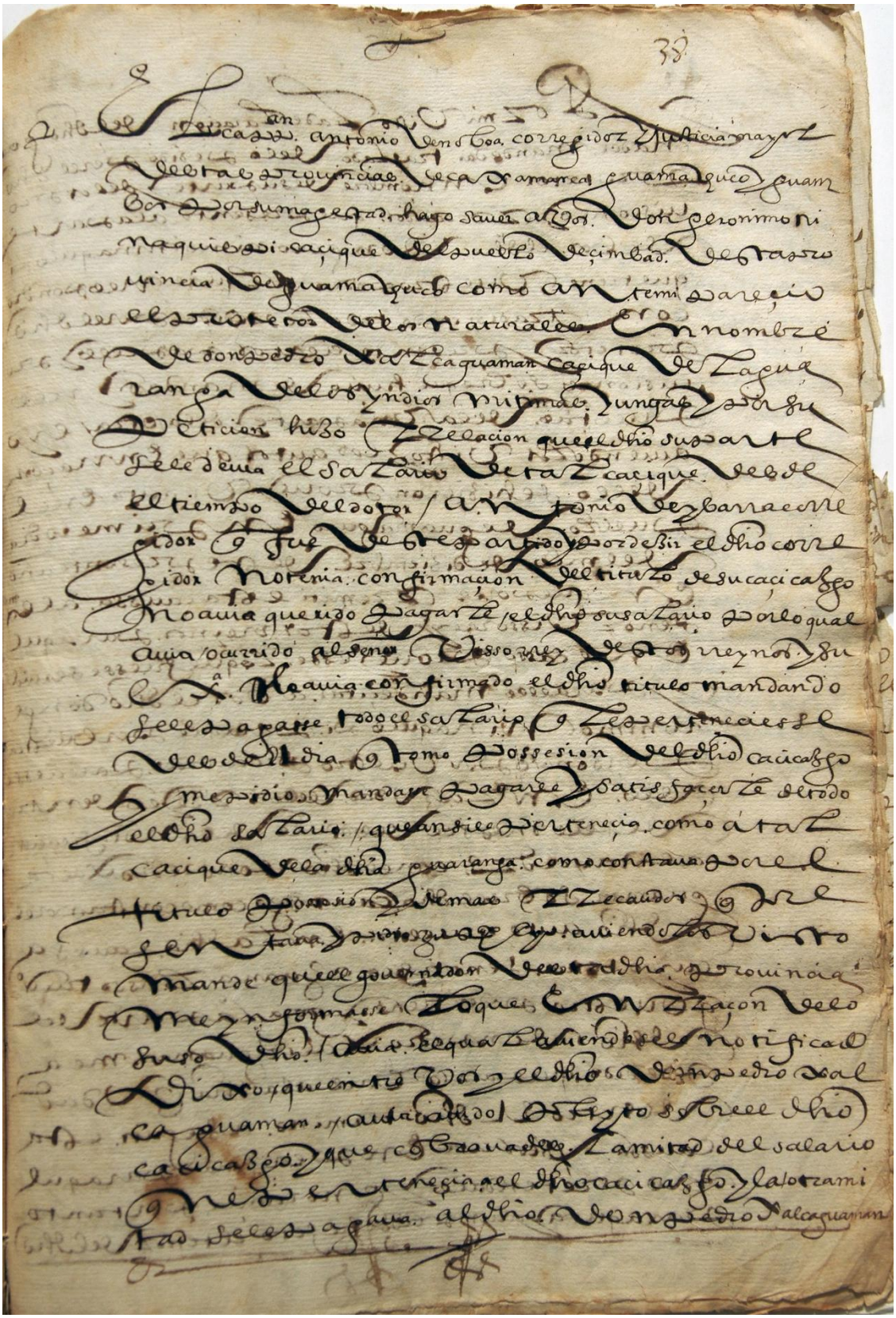
Folio 40r

F. 40r

1. *[nota al margen:* cit^{on}] en el pueblo de guamachuco
2. a prim° de diz^{e} de myll y seis
3. cientos y quatro as° yo El
4. pres^{te} escrv° çite a luis de
5. guino protetor En nombre de
6. su parte conforme a El auto
7. de esta otra p^{te} contenydo
8. de que doy fe e ts° ant° de
9. mori y ambrosio muñoz pre
10. sentes.
11. g^{mo} despinossa [*rúbrica*]
12. escrv° de su mag^{d}.
13. Despachose citatoria en dos ffh^{s}.

F. 40v

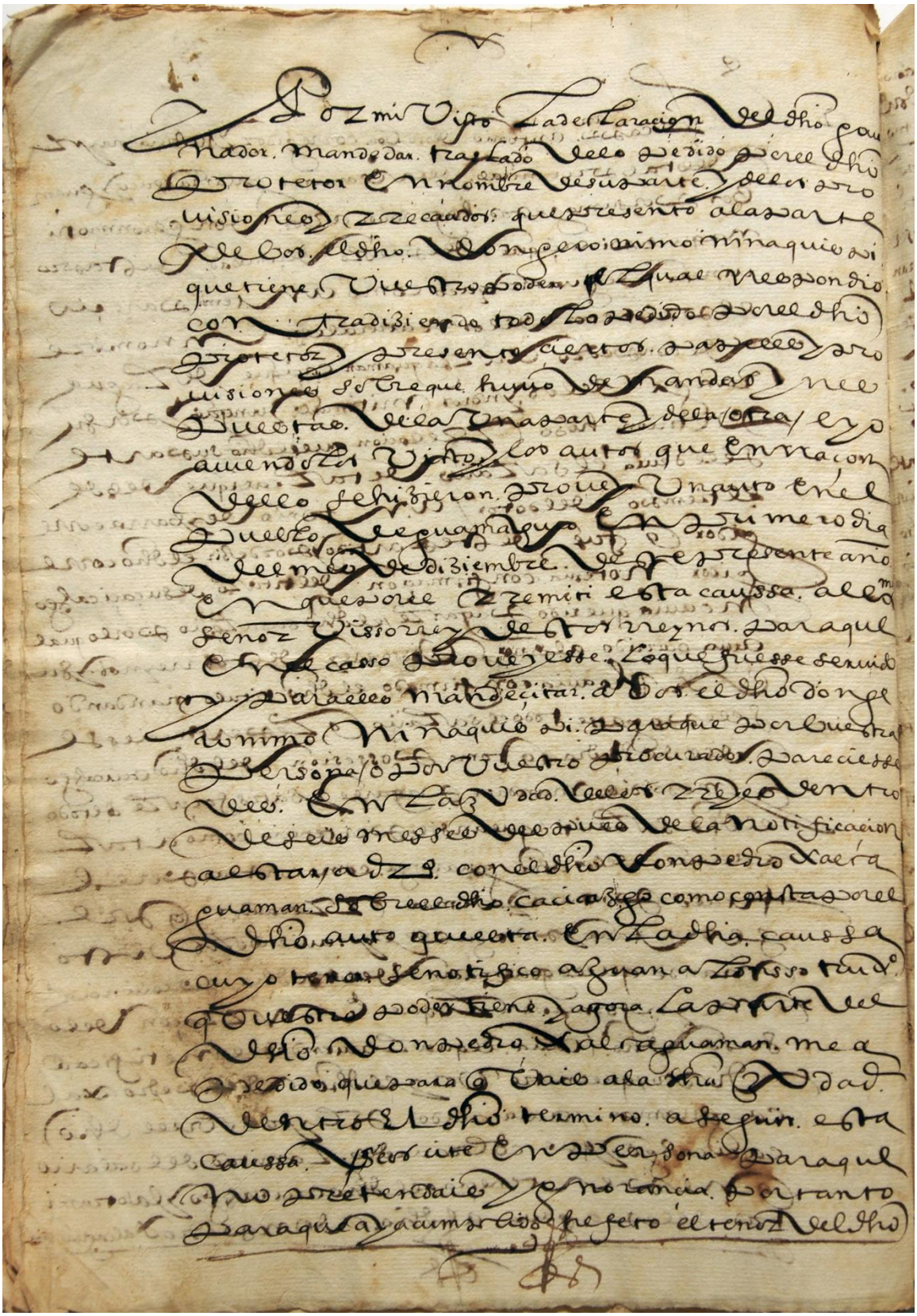
[*blanca*]



Folio 41r

F. 41r

El capp^{an}. antonio de noboa corregidor y justiciar mayor
destas provincias de caxamarca guamachuco y guam
bos por su magestad hago saver a vos don Geronimo ni
naquispi caçique del pueblo de çymbad desta pro
vincia de guamachuco como ante mi pareçio
el protetor de los naturales En nombre
de don Pedro Xalcaguaman caçique de la gua
ranga de los yndios mitimas yungas y por su
peticion hizo rrelaçion que el dho su parte
se le devia el salario de tal caçique desde
el tiempo del dotor antonio de ybarra Corre
gidor q fue deste partido y por dezir el dho corre
gidor no tenia confirmaçion del titulo de su caçicazgo
no avia querido pagarle el dho su salario por lo qual
avia ocurrido al señor Vissorrey destos rreynos y su
ex^{a}. le avia confirmado el dho titulo mandando
se le pagasse todo el salario q le perteneciesse
desde el dia q tomo possession del dho cacicazgo
y me pidio mandasse pagarle y satisfaçerle de todo
el dho salario que ansi le perteneçia como a tal
cacique de la dha guaranga como constava por el
titulo possesion y demas rrecaudos q pre
sentava y pidio just^{a} e yo aviendolos visto
mande que el governador desta dha provincia
me ynformasse lo que En rraçon de lo
suso dho avia el qual aviendosele notificado
dixo que entre vos y el dho don Pedro Xal
caguaman avia avido pleyto sobre el dho
cacicazgo que cobrava del la mitad del salario
que perteneçia a el dho cacicazgo y la otra mi
tad se le pagava al dho don pedro Xalcaguaman



Folio 41v

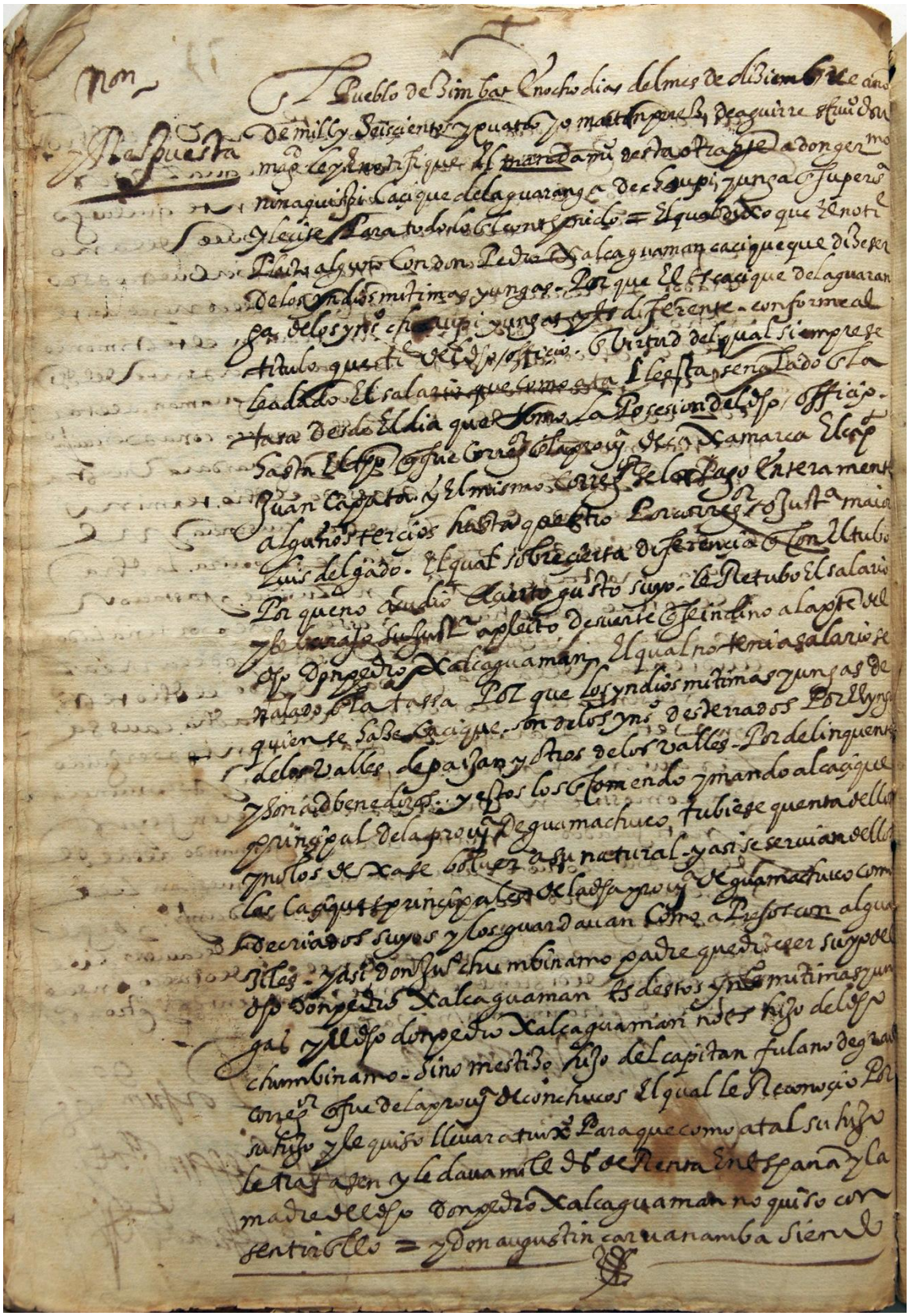
F. 41v

y Por mi visto la declaracion del dho gover
nador mande dar traslado de lo pedido por el dho
protetor en nombre de su parte y de las pro
visiones y rrecaudos que presento a la parte
de bos el dho don Geronimo ninaquispi
que tiene vuestro poder el qual rrespondio
contradiziendo todo lo pedido por el dho
protetor y present çiertos papeles y pro
visiones sobre que huvo de mandar y rres
puestas de la una parte y de la otra e yo
aviendolos visto y los autos que En rraçon
dello se hizieron proveyo un auto en el
pueblo de guamachuco En primero dia
del mes de diziembre deste presente año
En que por el rremiti esta caussa al ex^{mo}
señor Vissorrey y destos rreynos para que
en el casso proveyesse lo que fuesse servido
y para ello mande çitar a vos el dho don Ge
ronimo ninaquispi para que por vuestra
persona o por vuestro procurador pareciesse
del En la z^{vdad} de los rreyes dentro
de seis messes despues de la notificaçion
a estar a dr° con el dho don Pedro Xalca
guaman sobre el dho cacicazgo como consta por el
dho auto q esta En la dha caussa
cuyo tenor se notifico a Juan alonsso trux°
q vuestro poder tiene y agora la parte del
dexo don pedro Xalcaguaman me a
pedido que para q vais a la dha z^{vdad}
dentro El dho termino a seguir esta
caussa y se os cite En persona para que
no pretendais ygnorançia por tanto
para que aya cumplido efeto el tenor del dho

Folio 42r

F. 42r

auto mande dar y di la presᵗᵉ. para vos el dho
don gerᵐᵒ ninaquispi por el qual vos
cito llamo y En plaço perentoriamente que luego
dentro de seis messes despues de la no
tificacion personalmente o por vuestro pro
curador parezcais en la dha zᵛᵈᵃᵈ de los rreyes ante
el dho señor Vissorrey y ante quien el testimonio
de los dhos autos se presentare por parte del dho
don ~~Geronimo nin~~ Pedro Xalcaguaman a estar
a dr° con el suso dho en la dha caussa con apercevimyᵗᵒ.
que haciendolo anssi se os oyra y guardara vuestra
justicia y de lo contrario passado el dho termino
y no pareciendo En vuestra ausencia y rre
beldia avida por presençia se seguira la dha
caussa hasta sentª. ynclusive y tassacion
de costas si las huviere y os señalo y e por señalados
los estrados del dho señor Visorrey o de la rreal
audiençia de la dha zᵛᵈᵃᵈ donde el dho testi°.
se presentare y el conocimyᵗᵒ. desta dha caussa
conpetiere para que los paren tanto perjuicio
los autos y sentençias que se dieren y pronunçia
ren como ssi en vuestra persª. fueren fechos
y notificados y mando a don Ju° Fernando alcalde
deste pu°. de otusco y a qualquiera persª. que sepa leer
y escrevir vos notifique este mi mandamyᵗᵒ. y de fee
de la notificaçion por ante el escrivano de cavildo si le
huviere para que conste ff° En el pu° de otusco en seis
dias del mes de diziembre de mil y seiscientos y qtro as°.
Testᵈᵒ. e./d./geronimo nin/ no valga-
Ant° de noboa [*rúbrica*]
Por su mᵈᵒ
gᵐᵒ despinossa [*rúbrica*]
escrv° de su magᵈ.

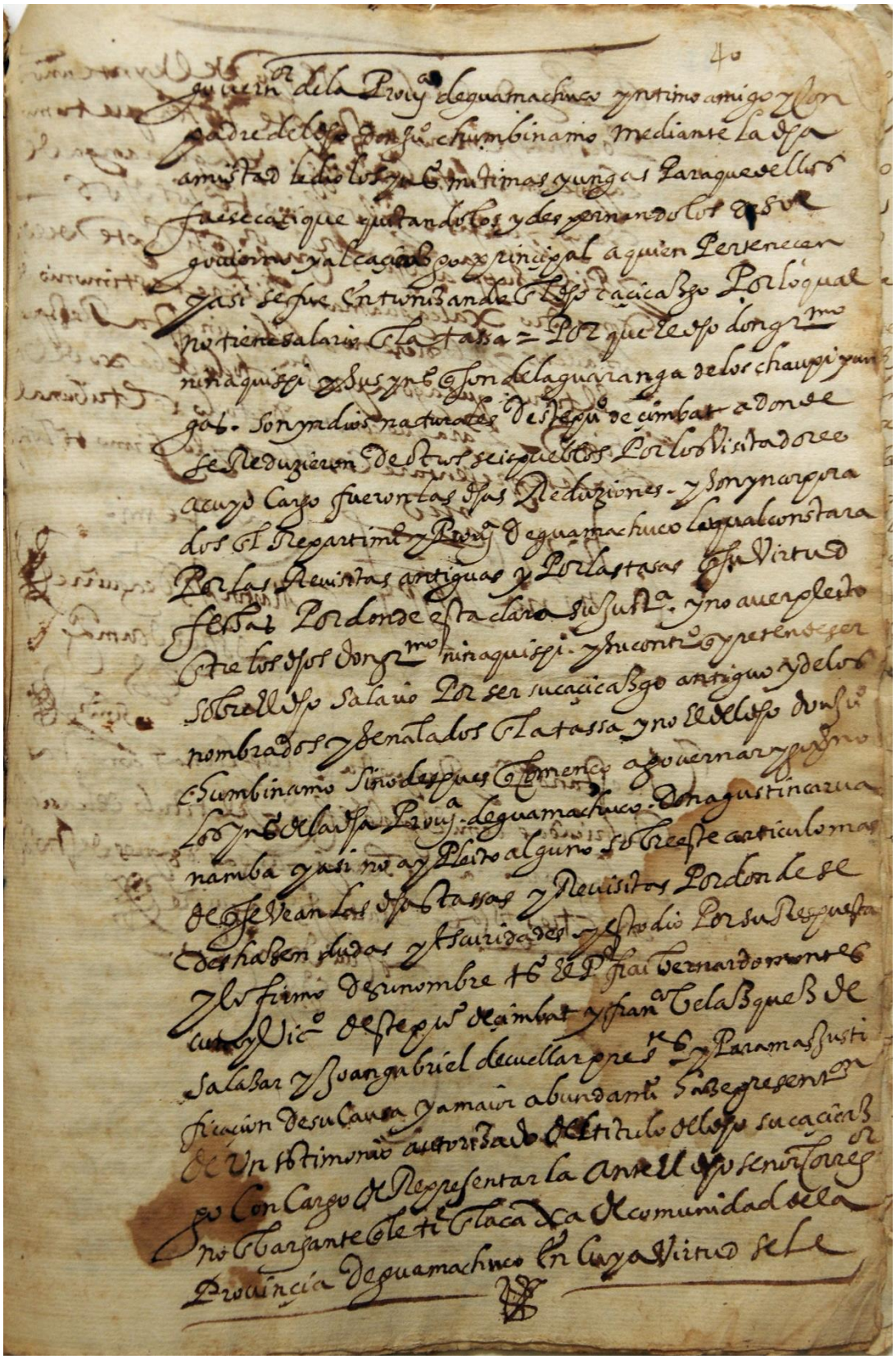


Folio 42v

F. 42v

[*nota al margen*: N^{on} y Respuesta]

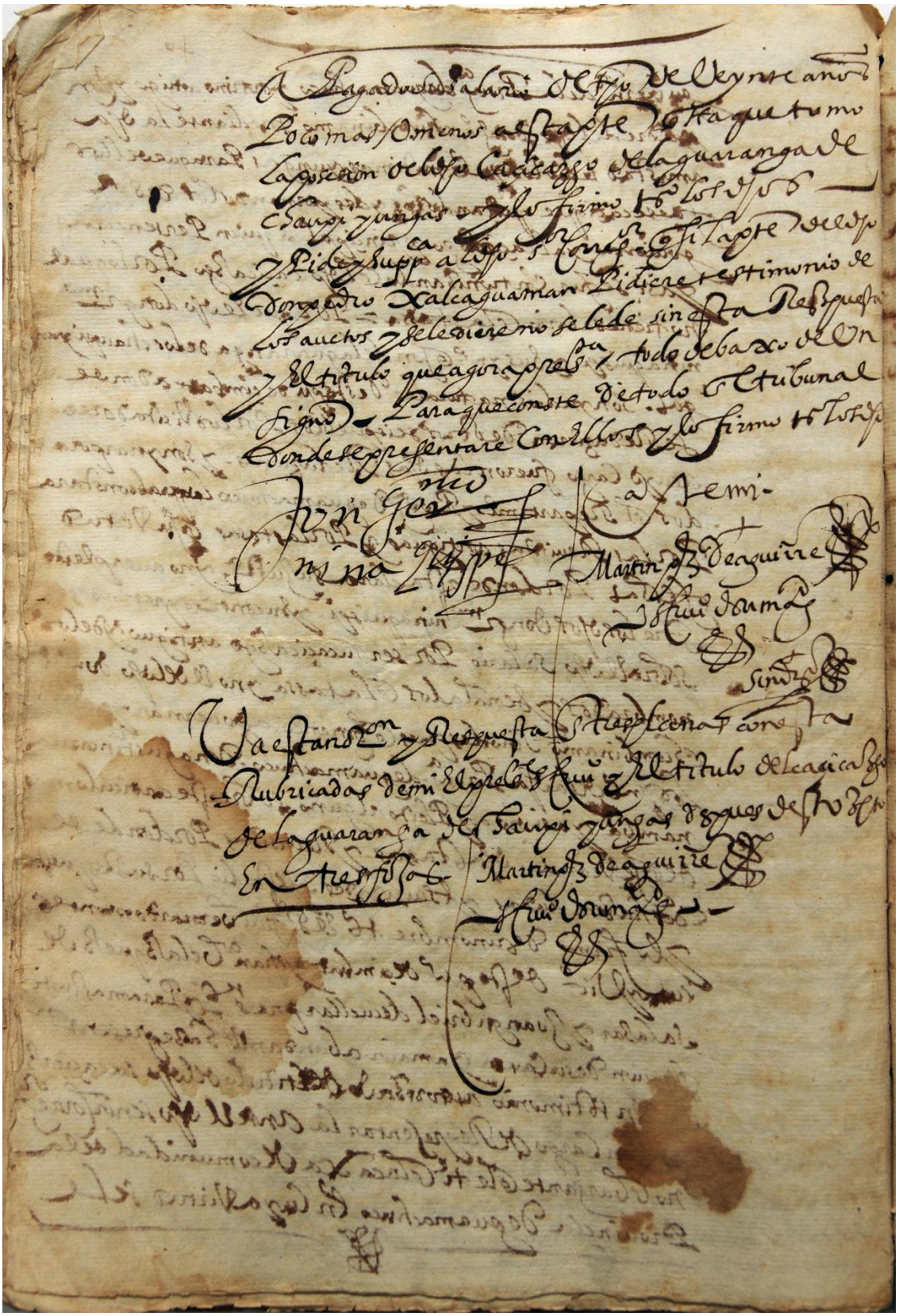
En el Pueblo de Zimbat en ocho dias del mes de diziembre del año
de mill y seisçientos y quatro yo martin perez de aguirre scrv° de su
mag^{d}. ley E notifique el mandami° desta otra pte a don germo
ninaquispi caçique de la guaranga de chaupiyunga en su pers^{a}
y le çite Para todo lo en el conthenido= El qual dixo que El no ti^{e}
pleito alguno con don Pedro Xalcaguaman cacique que dize ser
de los yndios mitimas yungas Por que El es caçique de la guaran
ga de los yns° chaupiyungas y es diferente conforme al
titulo q ti^{e} del dho offiçio en virtud del qual siempre se
le a dado El salario que como a tal le esta señalado en la
tasa desde El dia que tomo la Posesion del dho offiçio
hasta El tpo q fue correg^{or} en la provy^{a} de caxamarca El cap^{t}
Juan Çapata y el mismo correg^{or} se lo pago enteramente
algunos terçios hasta que entro Por correg^{or} o just^{a} maior
Luis delgado El qual sobre çierta diferençia q con el tubo
Por que no acudio a çierto gusto suyo le Retubo El salario
y le barajo su just^{a} a pleito de suerte q se indino a la pte del
dho don pedro Xalcaguaman El qual no tenia salario se
nalado en la tassa Por que los yndios mitimas yungas de
quien se haze caçique son de los ynds° desterrados Por El ynga
de los valles de paijan y otros de los valles Por delinquentes
son adbenedizos y estos los encomendo y mando al caçique
prinçipal de la provy^{a} de guamachuco tubiese quenta dellos
y no los dexase bolver a su natural y asi se servian dellos
los caçiques prinçipales de la dha provy^{a} de guamachuco como
de criados suyos y los guardavan como a presos con algua
ziles y asi don Ju° chumbinamo padre que dize ser suyo del
dho don Pedro Xalcaguaman es destos yns° mitimas yun
gas y El dho don Pedro Xalcaguaman no es hijo del dho
chumbinamo sino mestizo hijo del capitan fulano de grado
correg^{or} q fue de la provy^{a} de conchucos El qual le Reconoçio Por
su hijo y le quiso llevar a trux° Para que como a tal su hijo
le tratasen y le dava mi el dr° de Renta en españa y la
madre del dho don Pedro Xalcaguaman no quiso con
sentir en ello= y don augustin carvanamba siendo



Folio 43r

F. 43r

1. governor de la Provya de guamachuco yntimo amigo y com
2. padre del dho don Ju° chumbinamo mediante la dha
3. amistad le dio los yns° mitimas yungas Para que dellos
4. fuese caçique quitandolos y despernandolos de su
5. govierno y al caçicazgo prinçipal a quien perteneçan
6. y asi se fue entronizando en el dho caçicazgo Por lo qual
7. no tiene salario en la tassa= Por que el dho don grmo
8. ninaquispi y sus yns° q son de la guaranga de los chaupiyun
9. gas son yndios naturales deste pu° de çimbat a donde
10. se Reduzieron de otros seis pueblos Por los visitadores
11. a cuyo cargo fueron las dhas Reduziones y son yncorpora
12. dos en el Repartimi° y Provya de guamachuco lo qual constara
13. Por las Revisitas antiguas y Por las tasas en su virtud
14. fechas por donde esta clara su justa y no aver pleito
15. entre los dhos don germo ninaquispi y su contr° q pretende ser
16. sobre el dho salario Por ser su caçicazgo antiguo y de los
17. nombrados y senalados en la tassa y no El del dho don Ju°
18. chumbinamo sino despues q començo a governar y governo
19. los yns° de la dha Provya de guamachuco don agustin carva
20. namba y asi no ay Pleito alguno sobre este articulo mas
21. de q se vean las dhas tassas y Revisitas Por donde se
22. deshazen dudas y escuridades y estudio Por su Respuesta
23. y lo firmo de su nombre ts° El Pe frai bernardo montes
24. cura y vic° deste pu° de çimbat y franco Velazquez de
25. Salazar y Joan gabriel de cuellar prestes y Para mas justi
26. ficaçion de su causa y a maior abundami° haze presenton
27. de un testimonio autorizados del titulo del dho su caçicaz
28. go con cargo de Representarla ante El dho señor corregor
29. no enbargante q le tie en la caja de comunidad de la
30. Provinçia de guamachuco en cuya virtud se le



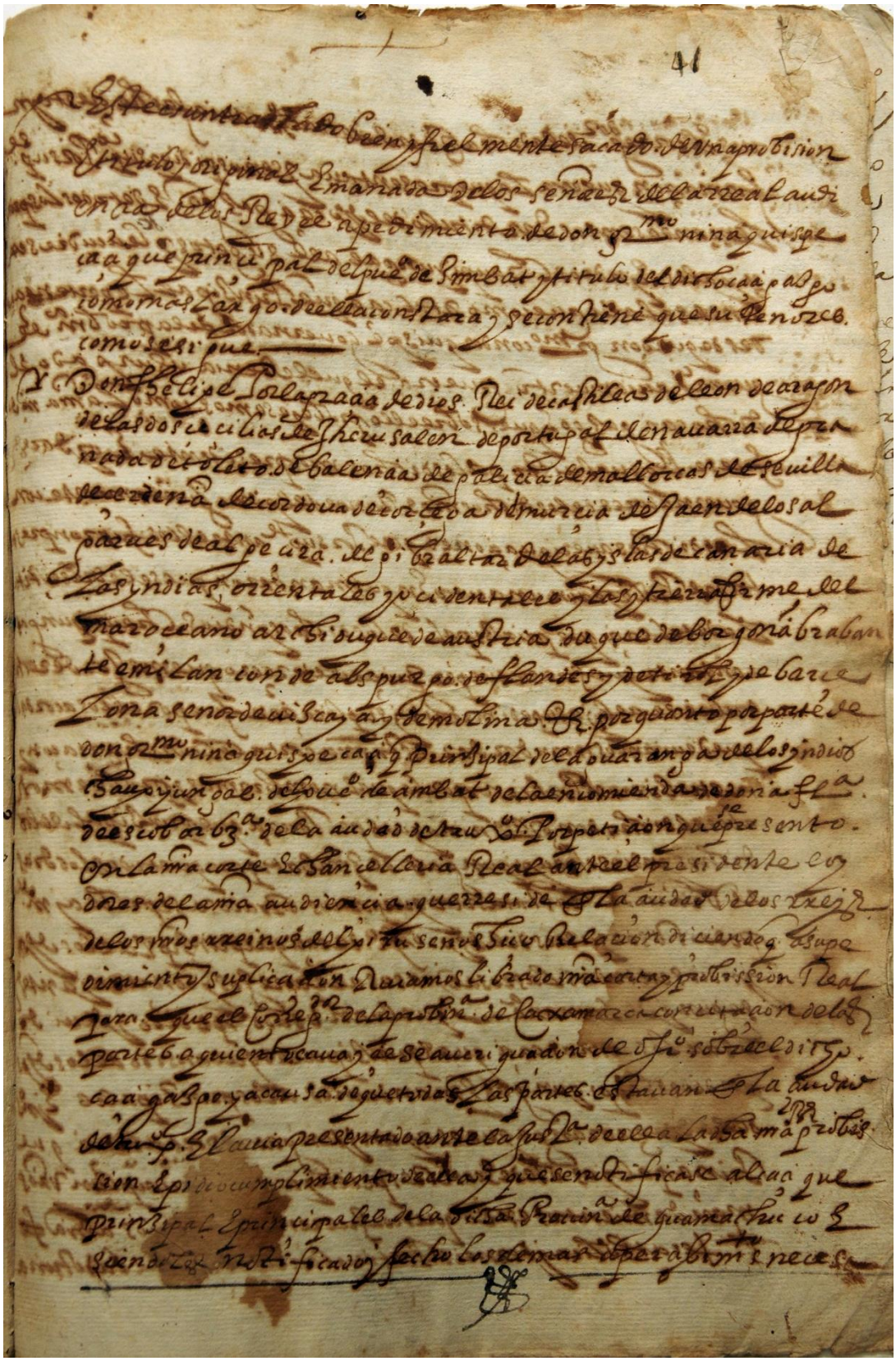
Folio 43v

F. 43v

1. a Pagado su salario de tpo de veynte años
2. Poco mas o menos a esta pte q es la que tomo
3. la posesion del dho caçicazgo de la guaranga de
4. chaupiyungas y lo firmo ts° los dhos
5. y pide y supp^{ca} al dho s^{or} correg^{or} q si la pte del dho
6. don pedro Xalcaguaman pidiere testimonio de
7. los autos y se le diere no se le de sin esta Respuesta
8. y El titulo que agora pres^{ta} todo debajo de un
9. signo Para que conste de todo en el tribunal
10. donde se presentare con ellos y lo firmo ts° los dhos.
11. don ger^{mo} ninaquispe [*rúbrica*]
12. ante mi
13. Martin P^{ez} de aguirre [*rúbrica*]
14. scrv° de su mag^{d}
15. sin dr^{os}.
16. Va esta not^{on} y Respuesta entres planas consta
17. Rubricadas de mi El preste scrv° y El titulo del caçicazgo
18. de la guaranga de chaupiyungas despues desto se p^{to}
19. en tres fojas.
20. Martin P^{ez} de aguirre [*rúbrica*]
21. scrv° de su mag^{d}

41

Este es un traslado bien y fielmente sacado de vna probision
e titulo original emanada de los señores de la real audi
encia de los Reyes a pedimiento de don Gr.mo Ninaquispe
caca que principal del pueblo de Zimbat y titulo del dicho caca gazgo
como mas largo de ella constara y se contiene que su tenor es
como se sigue.

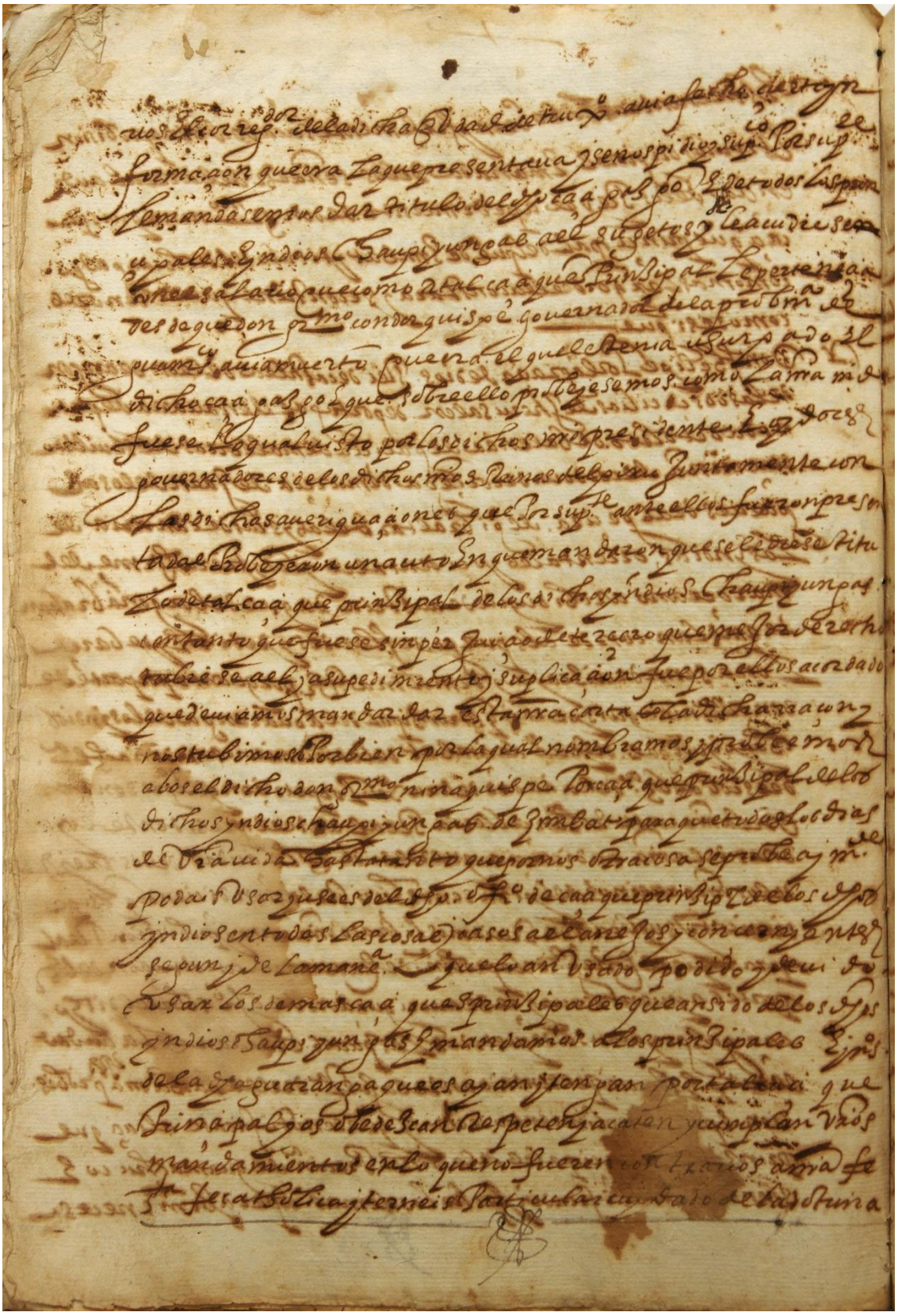


Don Felipe por la gracia de dios Rei de castilla de leon de aragon
de las dos cecilias de Jherusalen de portugal de nauarra de gra
nada de toleto de balencia de galicia de mallorcas de seuilla
de cerdeña de cordoua de corcega de murcia de Jaen de los al
garues de algecira de gibraltar de las yslas de canaria de
las yndias orientales y occidentales y las yterra firme del
mar oceano archiduque de austria duque de borgoña braban
te e milan conde de abspurgo de flandes y de tirol y de barce
lona señor de uizcaya y de molina &c. por quanto por parte de
don Gr.mo Ninaquispe caca principal de la guaranga de los yndios
chaupiyungas del pueblo de ambat de la encomienda de doña fl.a
de escobar bz.a de la ciudad de truxillo por peticion que se presento
en la nra corte e chancelleria Real ante el presidente e oy
dores de la nra audiencia que rreside en la ciudad de los rreyes
de los nros rreinos del piru señor hizo relacion diciendo que a su pe
dimiento y suplicacion auiamos librado nra corta y probission Real
para que el corregidor de la prouincia de caxamarca con citacion de las
partes a quien tocaua y de se auerigua cion de oficio sobre el dicho
caca gazgo y a causa de que todas las partes estauan en la ciudad
de truxillo el auia presentado ante la justicia de ella la dicha nra probis
sion e pidio cumplimiento de ella y que se notificase al caca que
principal e principales de la dicha prouincia de guamachuco e
siendo les notificado y fecho los demas apercibimientos neces

Folio 44r

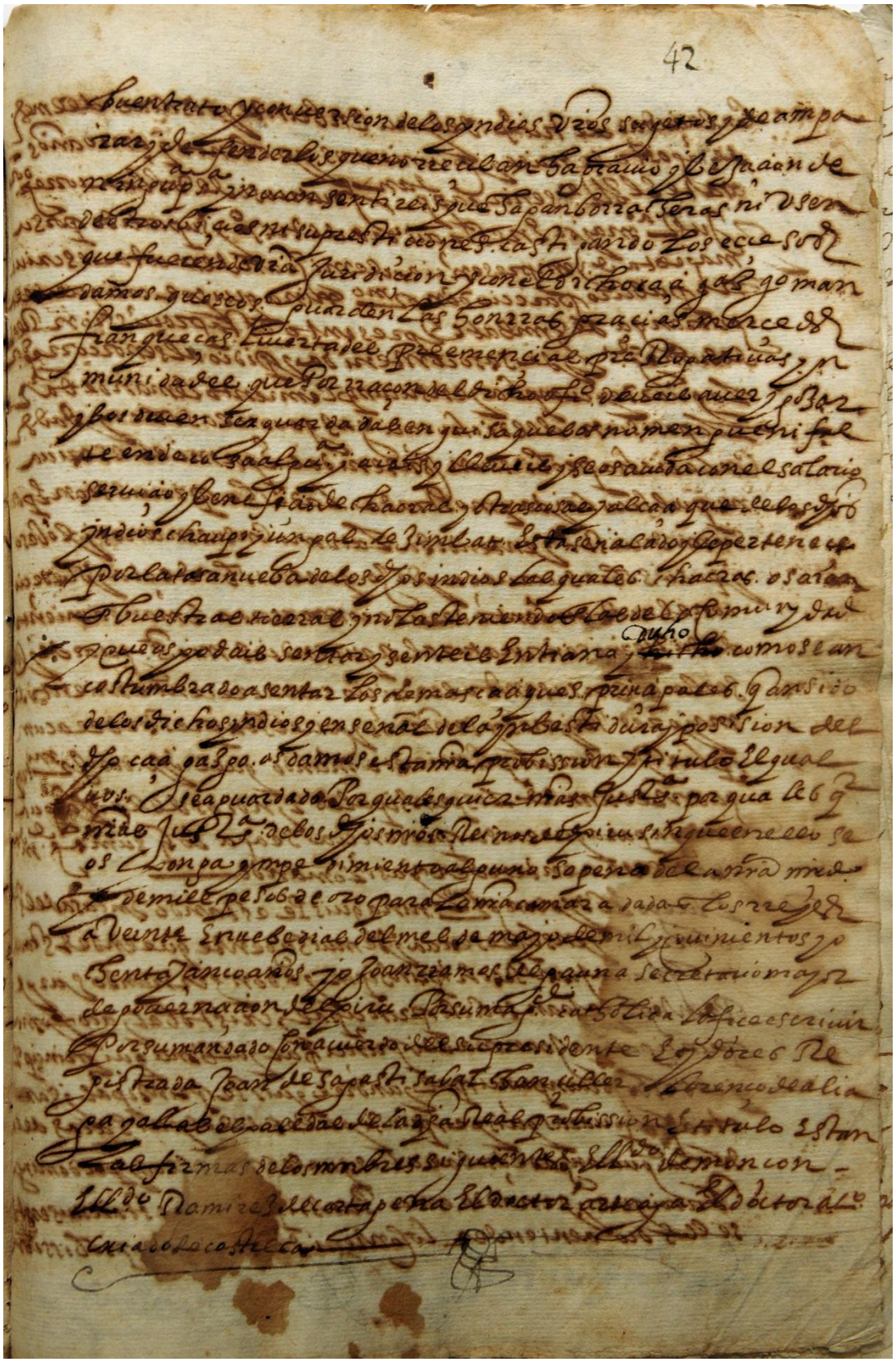
F. 44r

Este es un traslado bien y fielmente sacado de una probision
E titulo original e narrada de los señores de la rreal audi
ençia de los Reyes a pedimiento de don ger^{mo} ninaquispe
caçique prinçipal del pue° de zimbat y titulo del dicho caçicazgo
como mas largo de ella constara y se contiene que su tenor es
como se sigue.
Don Fhelipe Por la graçia de dios Rei de castilla de leon de aragon
de las dos çiçilias de Jherusalen de Portugal de navarra de gra
nada de Toledo de balençia de galiçia de mallorcas de sevilla
de çerdeña de cordova de corçega de murçia de Jaen de los al
garves de algeçira de gibraltar de las yslas de canaria de
las yndias orientales y oçidentales ylas y tierra firme del
mar oçeano archiduque de austria duque de borgoña braban
te e milan conde abspurgo de Flandes y tirol y de barçe
lona señor de vizcaya y de molina etc. por quanto por parte de
don ger^{mo} ninaquispe caçiq prinzipal de la guaranga de los yndios
chaupiyungas del pue° de Çimbat de la encomienda de doña Fl^{a}
de escobar vz^{a} de la çiudad de trux° por petiçion que se presento
en la nra corte e chançelleria Real ante el presidente e oy
dores de la nra audiençia que rreside en la çiudad de los rreyes
de los nros rreinos del piru se nos hiço Relaçion diciendo q a su pe
dimiento y suplicaçion aviamos librado nra carta y probission Real
para que el correg^{or}. de la probin^{a}. de cajamarca con çitaçion de las
partes a quien tocaba y dese averiguaçion de ofc°. sobre el dicho
caçicazgo y a causa de que todas las partes estavan en la çiudad
de trux° El avia presentado ante la just^{a} della la dha nra probis
sion e pidio cumplimiento de ella y que se notificase al caçique
prinzipal E prinçipales de la dicha Provin^{a} de Guamachuco e
siendoles notificado y fecho los demas aprecibim^{to} e necesa



F. 44v

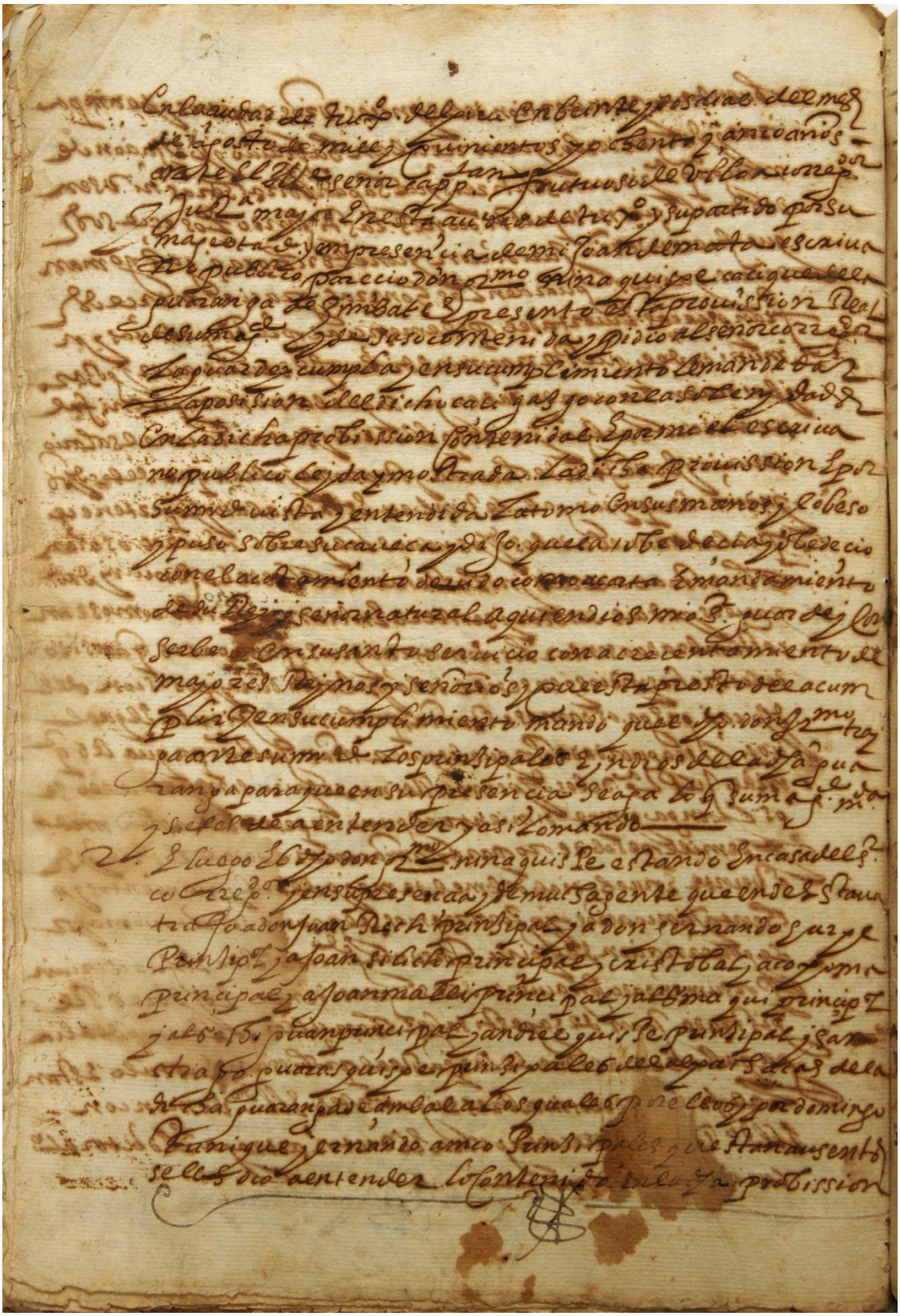
rios El correg^{or} de la dicha z^{vdad} de trux°avia fecho çierta yn
formaçion que era la que presentava y se nos pidio y sup^{co}. Por su p^{te}.
le mandasemos dar titulo del dho caçicazgo e de todos los prin
çipales e yndios chaupiyungas a el sugetos y se le acudiesen
con el salario que como a tal caçique prinzipal le perteneçia desde que don ger^{mo} condorquispe governador de la probin^{a} de
guama^{co}. avia muerto que era el que tenia usurpado el
dicho caçicazgo e que sobre ello probeyesemos como la nra ni de
fuse lo qual visto por los dichos nro presidente e oydores
governadores de los dichos nros Reinos del Piru juntamente con
las dichas averiguaçiones que por su p^{te} ante ellos fueron presen
tados Probeyeron un auto en que mandaron que se le diese titu
lo de tal caçique prinzipal de los dichos yndios chaupiyungas
contanto que fuse sin perjuiçio de terçero que mejor derecho
tubiese a el y a su pedimento y suplicaçion fue por ellos acordado
que deviamos mandar dar esta nra carta en la dicha rraçon y
nos tubimoslo Por bien por la qual nombramos y probeemos
a bos el dicho don g^{mo} ninaquispe Por caçique prinzipal de los
dichos yndios chaupiyungas de zimbat para que todos los dias
de vra vida hasta tanto que por nos otra cosa se probea y m^{de}.
podais usar y useis del dho ofc° de caçique prinzipal de los dhos
yndios en todas las cosas y casos a el anejos y concernyentes
segun y de la mane^{a}. que lo an usado pedido y devido
usar los demas caçiques prinzipales que an sido de los dhos
yndios chaupiyungas e mandamos a los prinzipales q yns°
de la dha guaranga que os ayan y tengan port al caçique
prinçipal y os obedezcan Respeten y acaten y cumplan vros
mandamientos en lo que no fueren contrarios a nra ~~fe~~
s^{ta} fe catholica y terneis particular cuydado de la dotrina



Folio 45r

F. 45r

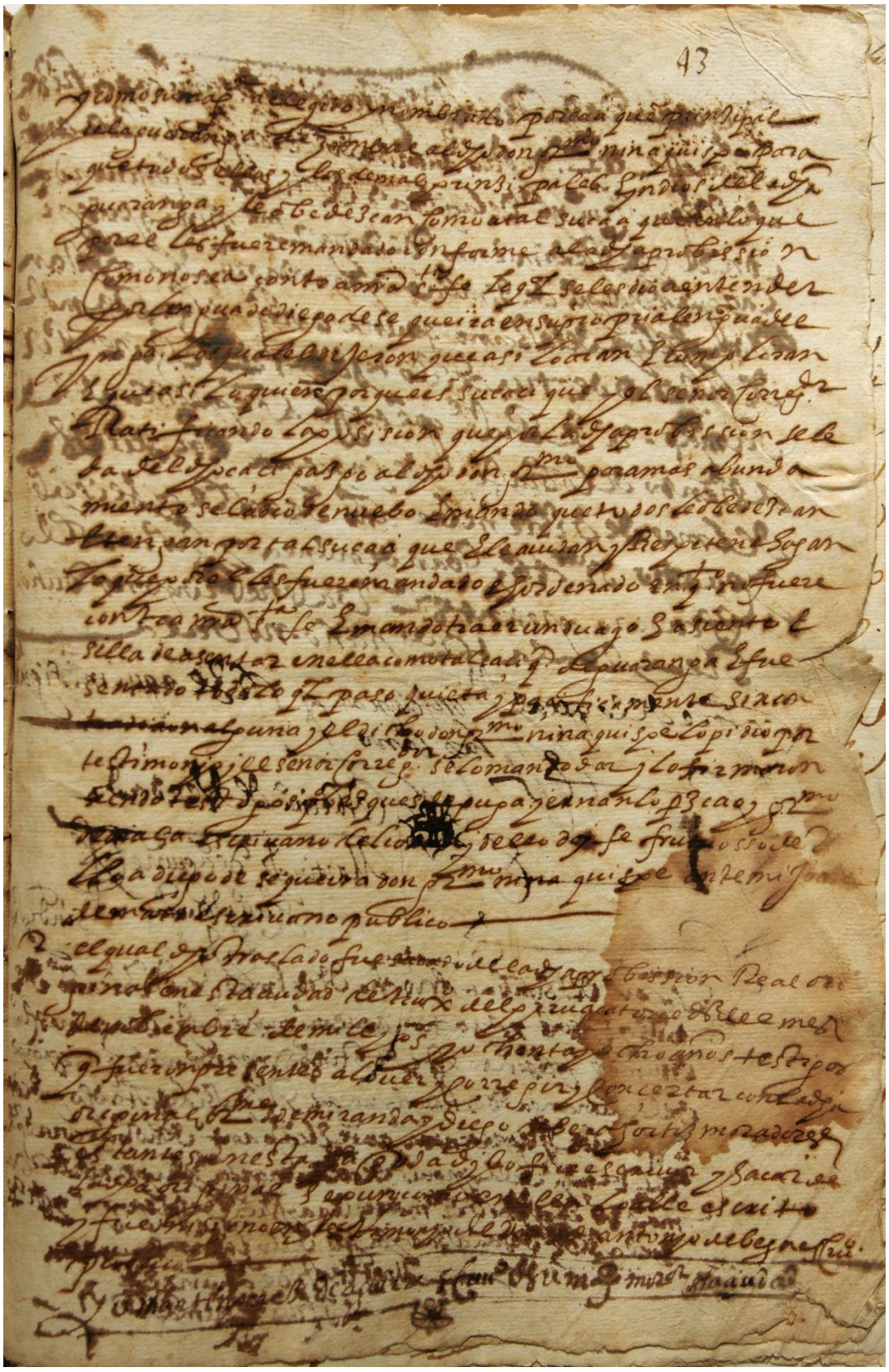
buen trato y conversion de los yndios vros sugetos y de ampa
rar y defenderlos que no rreciban hagravio y vejaçion de
ninga psa y no consentireis que hagan borracheras ni usen
de otros biçios ni superstiçiones castigando los ecçesos
que fueren de vra juridiçion y con el dicho caçicazgo man
damos que se os guarden las honrras graçias merçedes
franqueças livertades preemençias preRogativas yn
munidades que Por rraçon del dicho ofc° deveis aver y goza
y bos deven ser guardadas en guise que bos no menguen ni fal
te en de cosa algu^{a}. y aiais y lleveis y se os acuda con el salario
serviçio y benefiçio de chacras y otras cosas y al caçique de los dhos
yndios chaupiyungas de zimbat esta señalado y le perteneçe
por la tasa nueba de los dhos indios las quales chacras os aran
en buestras tierras y no las teniendo en las de comunydad
y que os podais sentar y senteis en tiana y duho como se an
costumbrado asentar los demas caçiques prinçipales q an sido
de los dichos yndios y en señal de la ynbestidura y posision del
dho caçicazgo os damos esta nra probission y titulo El qual
vos sea guardado Por qualesquier nras just^{a}. por qualesq^{r}.
nras Just^{a} de los dhos nros Reinos del Piru sin que en ello se
os ponga ynpedimiento alguno sopena de la nra mrd
y de mill pesos de oro para la nra camara dada en los rreyes
a veinte e nuebe dias del mes de mayo de mil y quinientos y
ochenta y çinco años yo Joan rramos de gauna secretario mayor
de governaçion del piru por su mag^{d} catholica lo fiçe escrivir
por su mandado con acuerdo del su predidente e oydores Re
gistrada Joan de sagastibal chançiller lorenço de alia
ga y a las espaldas de la dha Real provision e titulo estan
las firmas de los nombres siguientes el l^{do}. de monçon-
El l^{do} Ramirez de Cartagena El doctor Arteaga El doctor al°
criado de castilla.



Folio 45v

F. 45v

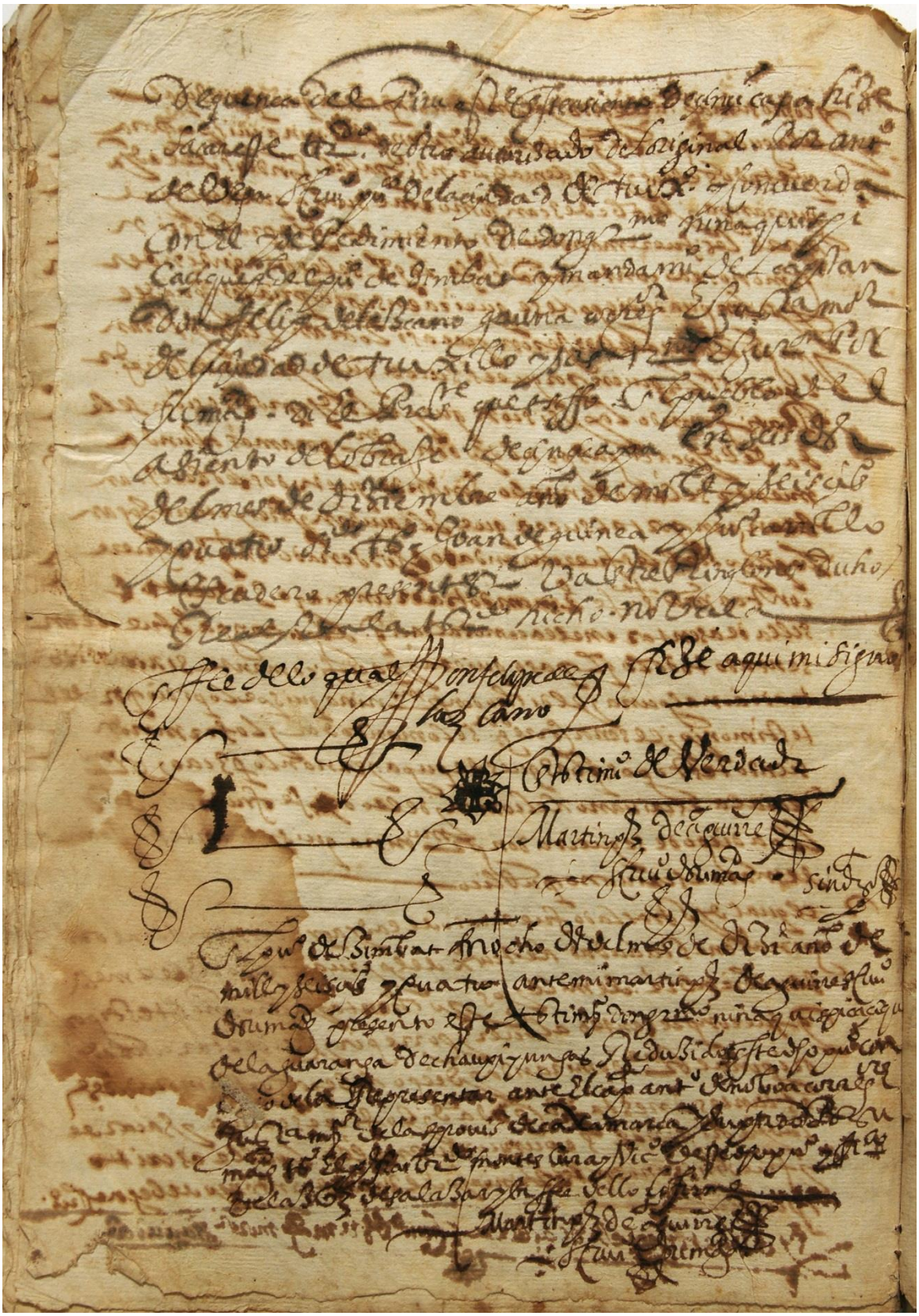
en la çiudad de trux° del Piru en beinte y dos dias del mes
de agosto de mill y quinientos y ochenta y çinco años
ante el Yl^{e}. señor capp^{an} Frutuoso de Ulloa correg^{or}
y just^{a} mayor en esta çiudad de Trux° y su partido por su
magestad y en presençia de mi Joan de mata escriva
no publico pareçio don g^{mo} ninaquispe caçique de la
guaranga de Zimbat e presento esta probission Real
de su mag^{d} y de suso contenida y pidio al señor correg^{or}
la guarde y cumpla y en su cumplimiento le mande dar
la posision del dicho caçicazgo con la solemnydades
en la dicha probission contenidas e por mi el escriva
no publico leyda y mostrada la dicha provission e por
su mrd vista y entendida la tomo en sus manos y lo beso
y puso sobre su cabeça y dijo que la obedeçia y obedeçio
con el acatamiento devido como a carta e mandamiento
de su Rey y señor natural a quien dios nro s^{r} guarde y con
serbe en su santo servicio con acrecentamiento de
mayores Reynos y señorios y que esta presto de la cum
plir y en su cumplimiento mando que el dho don ger^{mo} tray
ga ante su mrd los prinzipales e yndios de la dha gua
ranga para que en su presençia se aga lo q su mag^{d} m^{da}
y se les de a entender y asi lo mando.
e luego el dho don g^{mo} ninaquispe estando en casa del s^{r}
correg^{or} y en su presençia y de mucha gente que en el estava
trajo a don Juan Rech prinzipal y a don hernando quipe
Prinzp^{l} y a Joan silich prinçipal y cristoval y acopoma
principal y a Joan malli prinçipal y al° maqui prinçipal
y al° chiguan prinçipal y andres quispe prinzipal y San
tiago guaras quispe prinzipales de las pachacas de la
dicha guaranga de çinbal a los quales por ellos y por domingo
Tunique y ernando amco Prinzipales questan ausentes
se les dio a entender lo contenido en la dha probission



Folio 46r

F. 46 r

y como su mag^{d} a elegido y nombrado por caçique prinzipal
de la guaranga de Zimbal al dho don g^{mo} ninaquispe para
que todos ellos y los demas prinzipales e yndios de la dha
guaranga y le obedezcan como a tal su caçique en lo qye
por el les fuere mandado conforme a la dha probission
como no sea contra nra s^{ta} fe lo q^{l} se les dio a entender
por lengua de diego de sequeira en su propia lengua del
ynga los quales dijeron que asi lo aran e cumpliran
e que asi lo quiere porque es su caçique y el señor correg^{or}
Ratificando la posision que por la dha probission se le
da del dho caçicazgo al dho don g^{mo} para mas abunda
miento se la dio denuebo e mando que todos le obedezcan
e tengan por tal su caçique e le acudan y Respeten e hagan
lo que por el les fueren mandando e hordenado en ^{qto} no fuere
contra nra s^{ta} fe e mando traer un duago e asiento e
silla de asentar en ella como tal caçiq de guaranga e fue
sentado todo lo q^{l} paso quieta y paçificamente sin con
tradiçion alguna y el dho don g^{mo} ninaquispe lo pidio por
testimonyo y el señor correg^{or}. se lo mando dar y lo firmaron
siendo testigos P° bazques lepuga y ernan lopez cao y g^{mo}
de aiala escrivano del [*quemado*] y dello doy fee frutuoso de u
lloa diego de sequeira don g^{mo} ninaquispe ante mi Joan
de mata escrivano publico.
El qual dho traslado fue sacado de la dha probission Real ori
ginal en esta çiudad de Trux° del piru a catorçe dias del mes
de nobiembre de mill y ochenta y ocho años testigos
que fueron presentes a lo ver y corregir y conçertar con la dha
original e b^{me} de miranda y diego de bega hortiz moradores
estantes en esta dha ziudad y lo fiçe escrivir y sacar de
la dha original segun como en ella lo alle escrito
y fue mi signo en testimonyo de verdad antonyo de bega escrv°.
yo martin perez de aguirre scrv° de su mag^{d} mor^{or}. en la ciudad



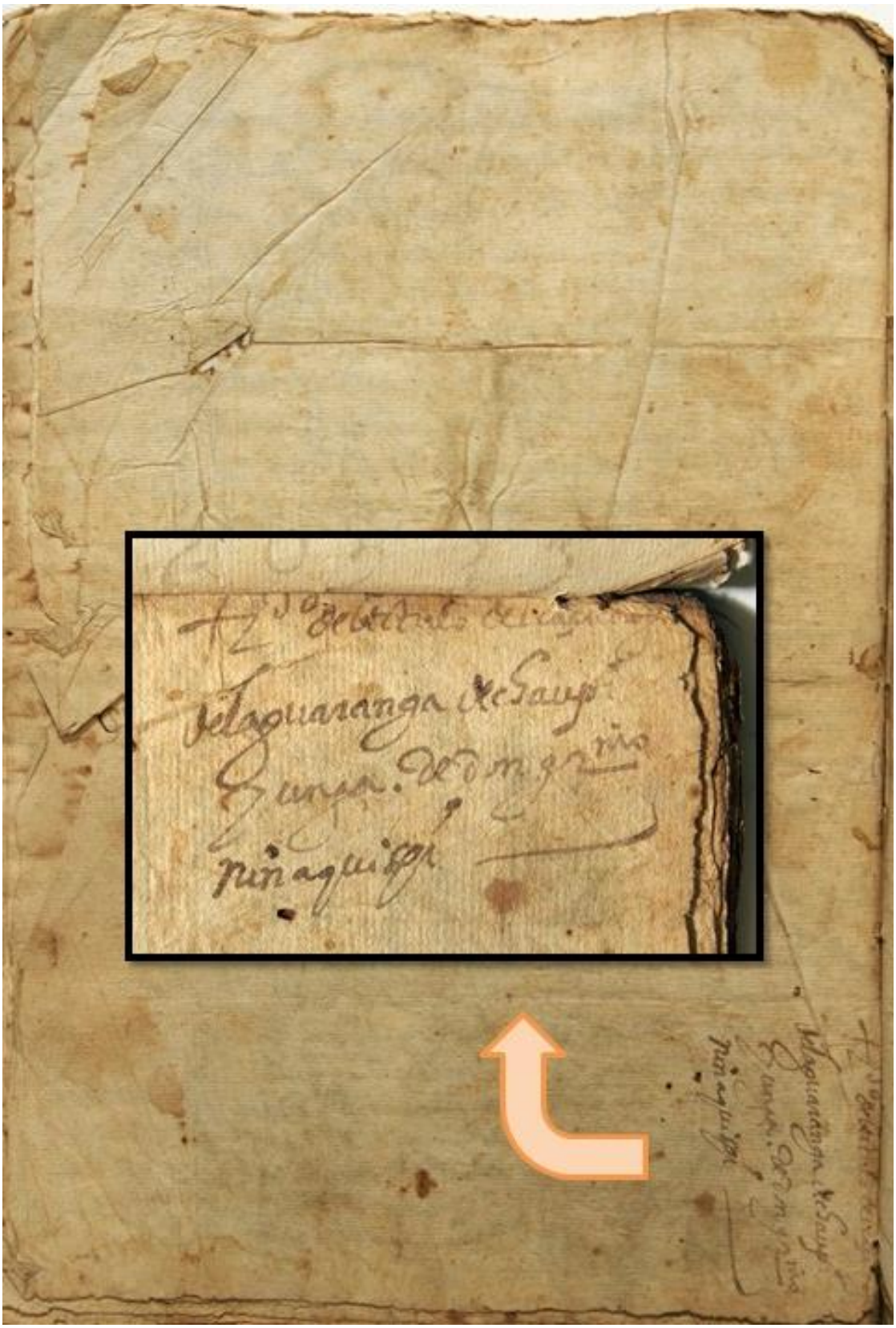
Folio 46v

F. 46 v

de quenca del Piru est^e^ en este asiento de çinçicapa hize
sacar este tr^do^. de otro autorizado del original. Por ant°
de Vega scrv° pu^co^ de la çiudad de Trux°. y concuerda
con El y de Pedimiento de don gr^mo^ ninaquispe
caçique p^l^ del pu° de Simbat y mandam° del capitan
don Felipe de lazcano gauna correg^or^ E just^a^ m^or^
de la çiudad de Truxillo y sus tr^nos^ e jur^on^ por
su mag^d^ di el pres^te^ que es fho en el pueblo
del asiento del obraje de çinçicapa en seis dias
del mes de diziembre año de mill y seisci°s
y quatro s^do^ ts° Joan de Guinea y Ju° Carrillo
Escudero presentes- Va entre Renglones dicho /
Real vala tr^do^ hecho no vala-
En ffee de lo qual fize aqui mi signo
Don Felipe de Lazcano [*rúbrica*]
En testim° de verdad
Martin P^ez^ de aguirre [*rúbrica*]
Scrv° de su mag^d^
En el pu° de Zimbat en ocho dias del mes de dizi^e^ año de
mill y seisçs° y quatro ante mi martin p^z^ de aguirre scrv°
de su mag^d^ presento este testim° don ger^mo^ ninaquispi caçique
de la guaranga de chaupiyungas Reduzidos en este dho pu° con
cargo de la Representar ante El cap^n^ ant° de noboa correg^or^
just^a^ mayor de las provis^a^ de cajamarca y su partido Por su
mag^d^ ts° El p^e^ frai br^do^ montes cura y vic° deste dho pu° y Fr^co^
Velazquez de Salazar y la ffee dello lo firme.
Martin P^ez^ de aguirre [*rúbrica*]
Scrv° de su mag^d^

F. 47 r

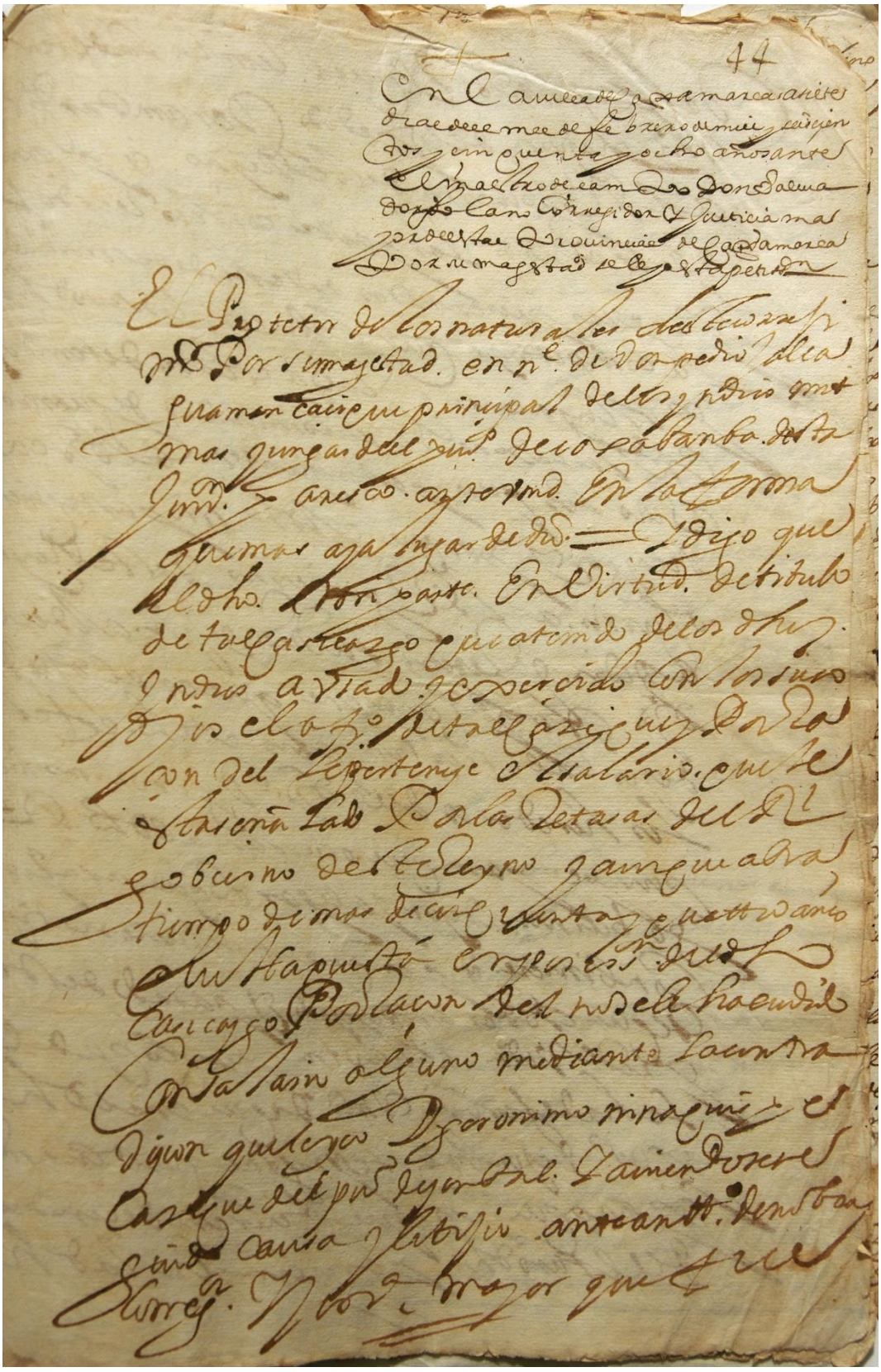
[*blanca*]



Folio 47v

F. 47 v

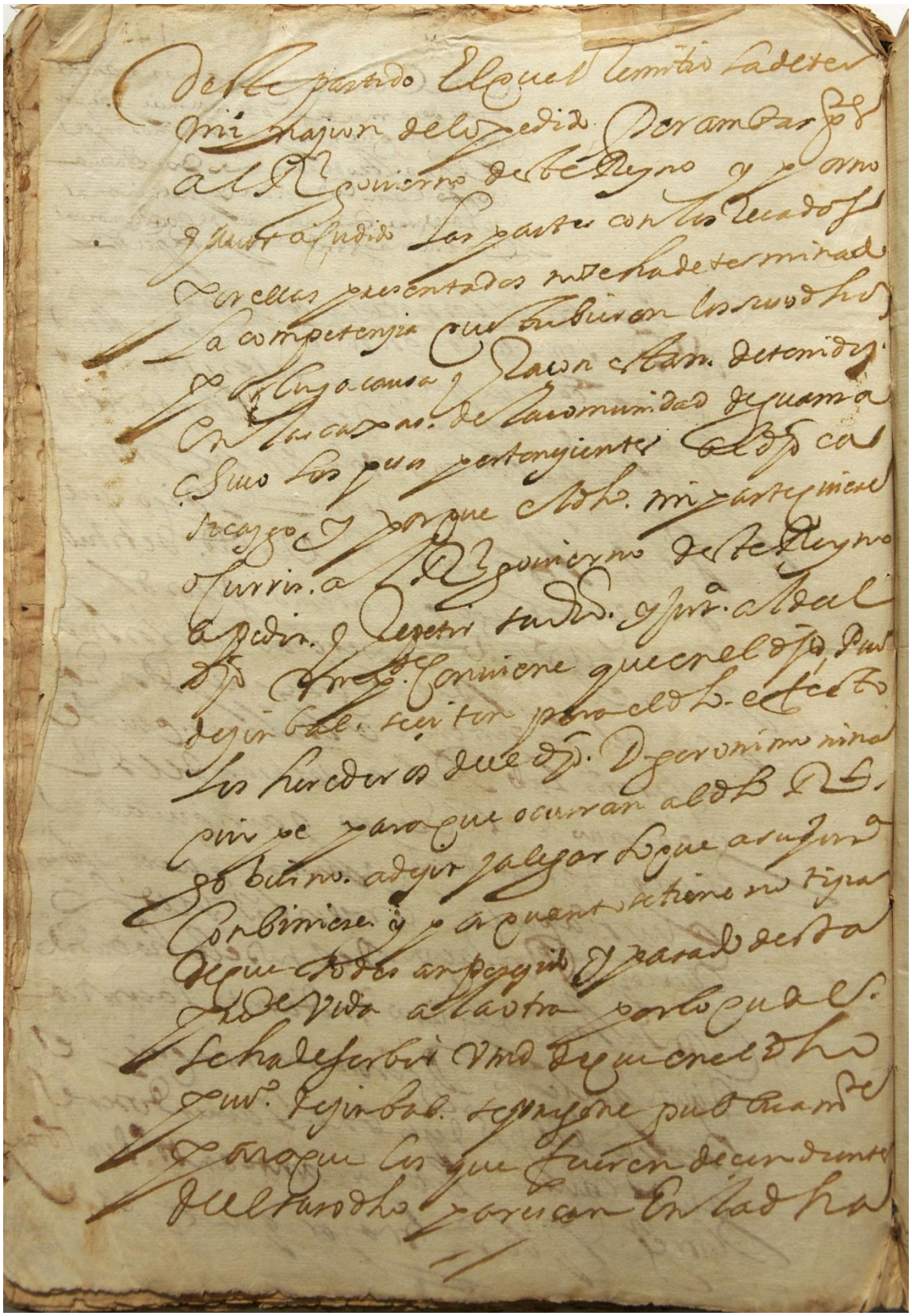
1. Tr^{do} de titulo del caçicazgo
2. de la guaranga de chaupi
3. yunga de don ger^{mo}
4. ninaquispi-



Folio 48r

F. 48r

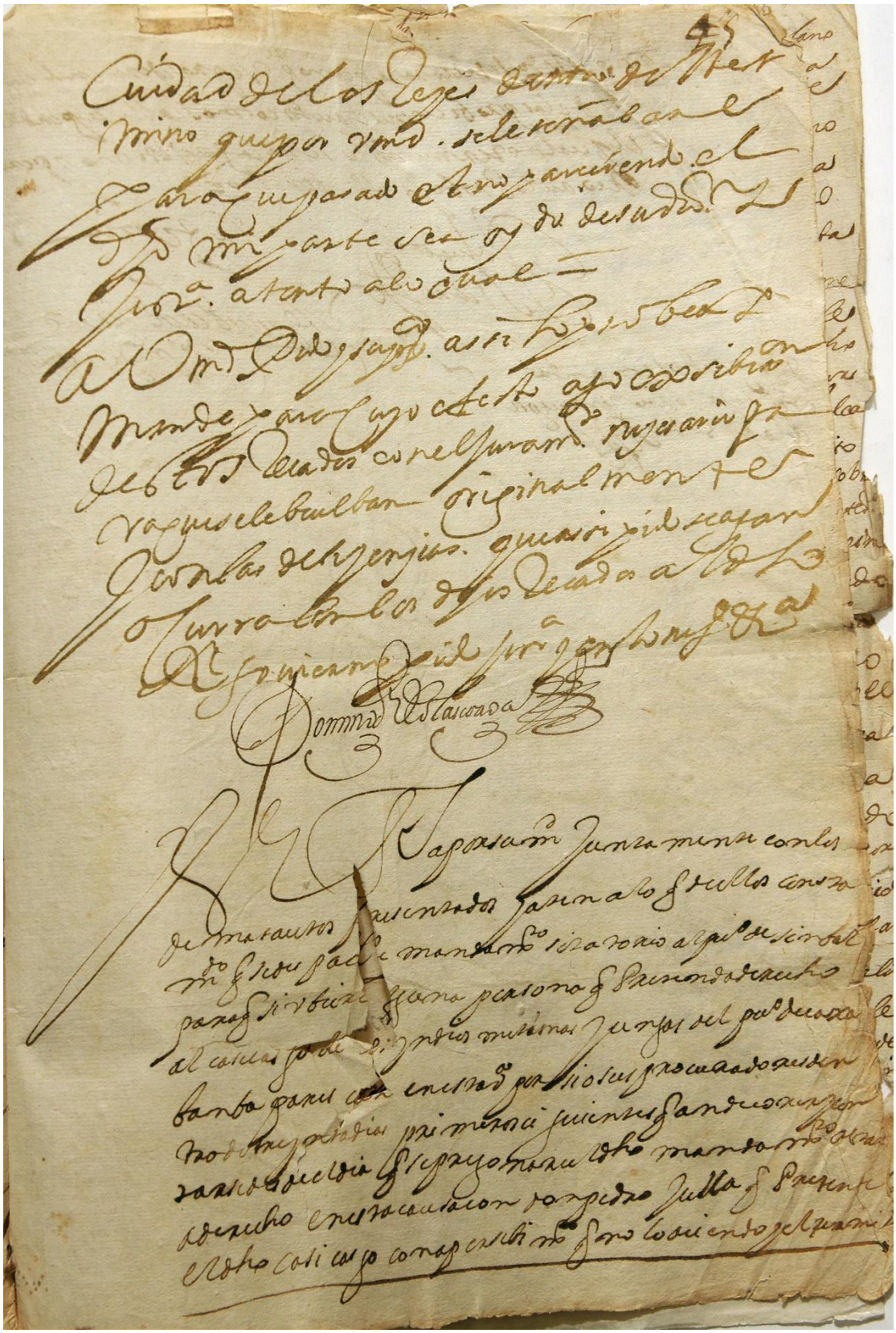
En la villa de Caxamarca a siete
dias deel mes de febrero de mill y seisçien
tos y çinquenta y ocho años ante
El maestro de campo Don Salva
dor Solano Corregidor y Justiçia ma
yor de estas Provinçias de Caxamarca
por su magestad se leyo esta petiss^{on}-
El protetor de los naturales deste correji
m^{to} Por su magestad en n^{e}. de don Pedro Jalca
guaman caçique prinçipal de los yndios mit
mas yungas de el pue°. de Cajabamba desta
juris^{on}. paresco ante vmd. En la forma
que mas aya lugar de dr°.= Y digo que
el dho. mi parte En virtud de titulo
de tal casicazgo que a tenido de los dhos
yndios a usado y ejerçido con los suso
dhos el of°. de tal casique y Por Raç
on del le pertenese el salario que le
esta señaldo Por las Retasas del R^{l}
gobierno deste Reyno y aunque abra
tiempo de mas de çinquenta y quatro años
questa puesta en posess^{on}. del dho
casicasgo Por Raçon del no se le ha cedido
con salario alguno mediante la contra
dision que le yço D. geronimo ninaquispe
casique del pu°. de simbal y aviendose se
guido causa y litijio ante antt°. de rribas
Corrg^{or}. y jus^{a} mayor que fue



Folio 48v

F. 48v

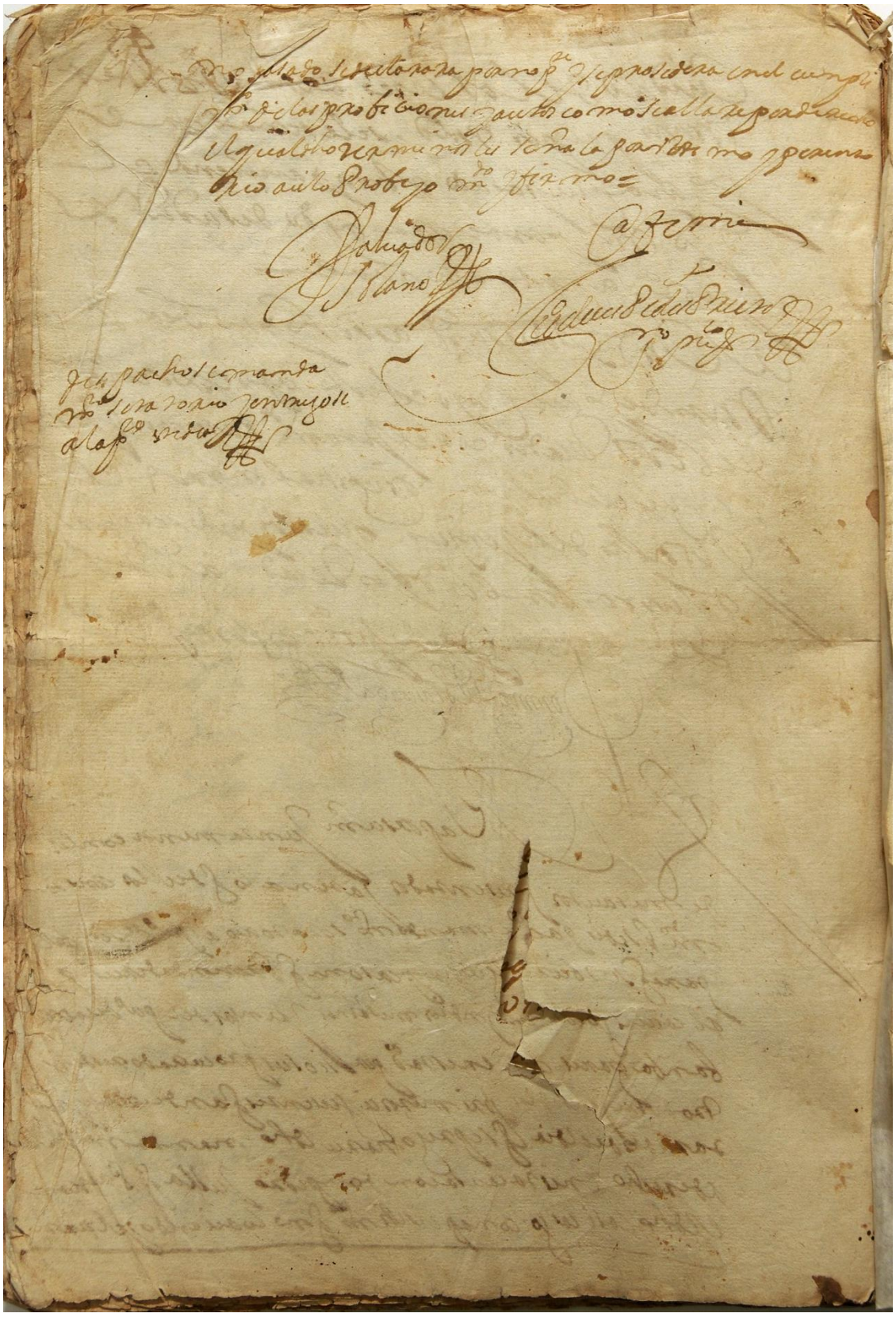
deste partido El que remitio la deter
minasion de lo pedido por ambas p^tes
al R^l gobierno deste Reyno y por no
haver acudido las partes con los Recados
por ellos presentados no se ha determinado
la competensia que tubieren los susodhos
por cuya causa y Raçon estan detenidos
en las cajas de la comunidad de guama
chuco los pesos pertenesientes al dho ca
sicazgo y porque el dho mi parte quiere
ocurrir al R^l govierno deste Reyno
a pedir y Repetir su dr°. y just^a. al suso
dho mi p^te. conviene que en el dho Pu°
de simbal se çitan para el dho efecto
los herederos de el dho. D geronimo nina
quispe para que ocuran al dho R^l.
gobierno a desir y alegar lo que a su just^a
conviniere y por quanto se tiene notizia
de que todos an parezido y pasado desta
pre^te vida a la otra por lo qual
se ha de serbir vmd de que en el dho
pu°. de simbal se pregone publicam^te
para que los que fueren deçendientes
de el susodho parescan En la dha



Folio 49r

F. 49r

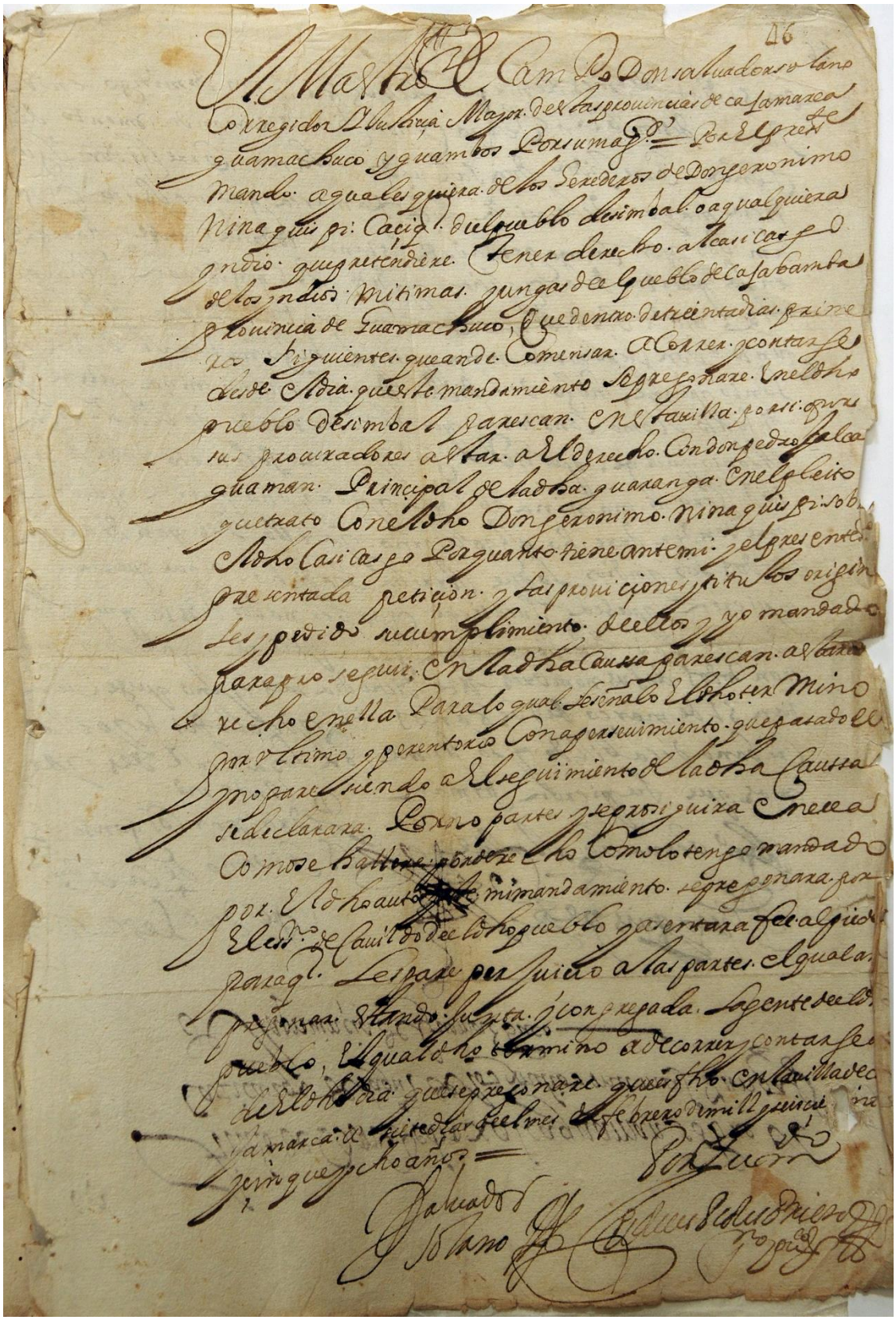
ciudad de los Reyes dentro de ter
mino que por vmd. se le señalare
para que pasado el no pareciendo el
dho mi parte ser oydo de su dr°. y
justª. atento a lo qual=
a Vmd pido y suppco. assi lo provea y
mande para cuyo efecto a su exsibisson
destos Recados con el juramto. nesesario pa
ra que se le buelban originalmente
y con las dilijensias que assi pido se agan
ocurra en los dhos Recados al dho
Rl gobierno pido justª y en lo ref° USª.
Domingo Olascoaga [*rúbrica*]
Y vista por su md juntamente con los
demas autos presentados y aten a lo q deellos consta
mto q se despache mandamto sitatorio al pu° de simbal
para q si ubiere alguna persona q pretenda derecho
al casicasgo de los yndios mitimas yungas del pu° de Caja
bamba parescan en esta vª por si o sus procuradores den
tro de treynta dias primeros siguientes q ande corer y con
tarse desde el dia q se pregonare el dho mandamto al trato
a derecho en esta causa con don pedro julca q pretende
el dho casicasgo con apersibimto q lo asiendo y el termino



Folio 49v

F. 49v

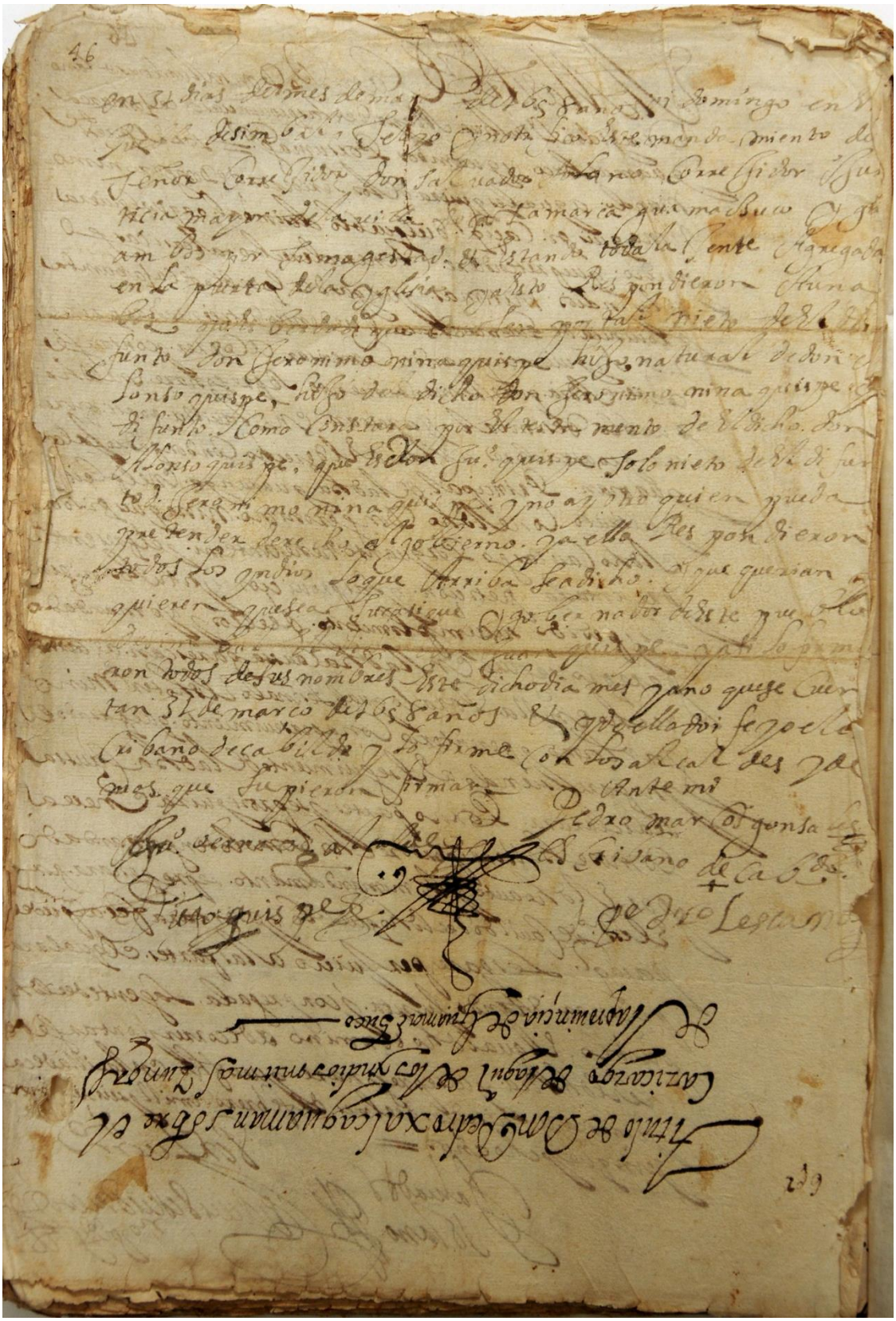
1. no pasado se declarara por no p^{te} y se prosedera en el cumpli
2. m^{to} de las probiciones y autos como se allare por derecho
3. el qual dho termino les señala por ultimo y perento
4. rio asi lo Probeyo m^{to} y firmo=
5. Salvador Solano [*rúbrica*]
6. antemi
7. Ju° de cespedes Prieto [*rúbrica*]
8. s^{no} pu^{co}
9. despachose mandam^{to}
10. sitatorio y entregose
11. a la p^{te} citada US



Folio 50r

F50r

El Maestro de Campo Don salvador solano
Corregidor y Justiçia Mayor destas provinçias de Cajamarca
guamachuco y guambos Por su mag^{d}.= Por El press^{te}
mando a qualesquiera de los herederos de Don geronimo
ninaquispi Caçiq. de el pueblo de simbal o qualquiera
yndio que pretendiere tener derecho al casicasgo
de los yndios mitimas yungas de el pueblo de Cajabamba
provinçia de Guamachuco, que dentro de treinta dias prime
ros siguientes que ande comensar a correr y contarse
desde el dia que este mandamiento se pregonare en el dho
pueblo de simbal parescan en esta villa por si o por
sus procuradores a estar a El derecho con don Pedro Jalca
guaman Principal de la dha guaranga en el pleito
que trato con el dho Don geronimo ninaquispi sobre
el dho casicasgo Por quanto tiene antemi y el presente ess^{no}
presentada petiçion y las proviçiones y titulos origina
les y pedido su cumplimiento de ellos y yo mandado
para proseguir en la dha caussa parescan a estar en de
recho en ella. Para lo qual se señalo El dho termino
por ultimo y perentorio con apersevimiento que pasado el
y no paresiendo a El seguimiento de la dha Caussa
se declarara. Por no partes y se proseguira en ella
como se hallare por derecho como lo tengo mandado
por El dho auto y este mi mandamiento se pregonara por
El ess^{no}. de Cavildo de el dho pueblo y asentara fee al pie de
para q. les pare perjuiçio a las partes el qual ara
pregonar estando junta y congregada la gente de el dho
pueblo, El qual dho termino a de correr y contarse de
El dho dia que se pregonare que es fho en la villa de Ca
jamarca a siete dias de el mes de febrero de mill y seisçientos
y çinque y ocho años=
Por su m^{to}
Salvador Solano [*rúbrica*]
Ju° de cespedes Prieto [*rúbrica*]
s^{no} pu^{co}



Folio 50v

F. 50v

en 31 días del mes de marzo de 1658 años oi domingo en el
Pueblo de simbal se leyó y notifico este mandamiento del
Señor Correjidor don Salvador Solano Correjidor i jus
tiçia mayor de la villa de caxamarca guamachuco y gu
ambos por su magestad y estando toda la gente agregada
en la puerta de la iglesia y a esto Respondieron A una
bos que es verdad que conocen por tal nieto de El ddi
funto don Jeronimo ninaquispe hijo natural de don A
lonso Quispe hijo del dicho don jeronimo ninaquispe ya
difunto como constara por El testamento de El dicho don
Alonso Quispe que es don Ju°. Quispe solo nieto de El difun
to d. Jeronimo ninaquispe y no ay otro quien pueda
pretender derecho al gobierno y a ello Respondieron
todos los indios lo que Arriba se a dicho y que querían y
quieren que sea u casique y gobernador de este pueblo
de simbal El dicho don Juan Quispe y asi lo firma
ron todos de sus nombres Este dicho dia mes y año que se cuen
tan 31 de março de 1658 años Ut y de ello doi fe yo el es
cribano de cabildo y lo firme con los alcaldes y de
mas que supieron firmar-
Ante mi
Pedro Marcos Gonzales [*rúbrica*]
Escribano de cab$^{\underline{do.}}$
Ju° bernabe alcalde [*rúbrica*]
Diego Quispe [*rúbrica*]
Pedro Lescano [*rúbrica*]

Titulo de Don Pedro Xalcaguaman sobre el cacicazgo de la gu^{a} de los indios mitmas yungas de la provinçia de Guamachuco-

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Publications:

Delgado, Carolina. (2015). El Antropolito de Mercedes. Cuadernos del Instituto Nacional de Antropología y Pensamiento Latinoamericano, Series Especiales 2015, N° 3, Vol. 2:103-118. Buenos Aires. Argentina.

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Beovide, Laura, Sara Campos, Maira Malán, and Carolina Delgado. (2009). Manejo de los recursos naturales en un espacio funerario prehistórico: Puerto la Tuna. In XI Congreso Nacional de Arqueología Uruguaya. Edited by Beovide, L., Erchini, C. y G. Figueiro. Montevideo.