

## NEW RESEARCH POSSIBILITIES IN LOS COLLAGUAS, PERU

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The recent discovery in Lima's National Museum of History of a sixteenth-century inspection of the royal *repartimiento* of Yanque Collaguas in the district of Arequipa, has stimulated a search for further important documentation about the region. The investigation was made possible by financial support from the Ford Foundation under its Peruvian program for projects in the social sciences (PA73-807). The project is coordinated by Dr. Franklin Pease G. Y., with the active participation of Dr. N. David Cook, Professor Juan Carlos Crespo (Catholic University, Lima), and Dr. Alejandro Malaga Medina (University of San Agustín, Arequipa).

The Collaguas zone lies in the Río Colca valley approximately 100 kilometers north of Arequipa. Most of the contemporary villages in the valley trace their origins to the Toledo *reducciones* of the 1570s: Tuti, Sibayo, Chivay, Coporaque, Yanque, Achoma, Maca, Lari, and Cabanaconde. The elevation ranges from Tuti, 3,800 meters, to Cabanaconde, 2,800 meters. The ancient *moieties* (*hanansaya* and *urinsaya*) are still functioning in the villages. The valley has also conserved an extensive system of terraces (*andenes*) and the existing pre-Columbian irrigation works operate in the traditional manner. Several ruins in the area attest to a rich prehispanic past. The 1591 *visita* discovered in the museum, which only referred to the *urinsaya* of Yanque, evoked great interest because of the varied information pertaining to Andean life: Natural resources, system of moieties and *ayllus*, demographic patterns, and land use.

Field work in Arequipa and los Collaguas was undertaken between 17 and 30 November 1974. Participants included: Dr. Juan Álvarez Salas, historian, and Dr. Máximo Neyar Avendano, archaeologist (both of the University of San Agustín, Arequipa); G. Rodríguez and H. Fuentes (history students from Arequipa); and G. Cock, J. J. Cuadros, D. Cunza, X. Fernandez, J. L. Renique, and E. Trelles (students from the Catholic University, Lima). In Arequipa the project was aided by Dr. Guillermo Galdós, director of the Archivo Departamental, and P. Amezquita of the Parish Archive, Yanahuara. In Yanque, Mayor Uriel Huertas, parish priest Pablo Hagan, and Sister Antonia Kayser kindly assisted.

Yanque Collaguas was one of three *repartimientos* that constituted the province of Collaguas; the other two were Lari Collaguas and Cabanaconde. The zone, rich in resources, was given to Gonzalo Pizarro shortly after the sixteenth-

century European invasion. After Pizarro's death, the grant was transferred to the Crown. This perhaps explains the constant interest of colonial bureaucrats in maintaining up-to-date tributary lists. An extraordinary number of these documents has been preserved: For example, *visitas* of the parish of Yanque for 1591, 1596, 1604–1605, 1616–17, 1645–46; parish registers of baptisms, marriages, and burials; and other relevant documents which date from the late sixteenth century and continue to the present. Only rarely has such a complete documentation been available for such a restricted area.

The information in the later *visitas* is similar to the data found in the 1591 inspection. In all the *visitas*, the ayllu affiliation is given and can be checked against the corresponding parish birth, marriage, and death registers. It is possible to see the changes or continuity in the use of land as it passed from generation to generation and problems of land use can also be traced, as well as the disposition of resources resulting from the European invasion. The documents and field research will provide an excellent test, and possibly elaboration, of John V. Murra's thesis on the ecological control of natural resources in the Andean region.

Using the *visitas* and available parish registers, trends in fertility and mortality can be outlined for a period of three centuries; changing marriage patterns and family size can be scrutinized; and the relationship between the moieties *hanansaya* and *urinsaya* can be studied in detail. The function of the ayllu and its relationship to marriage, land, and status can be delineated. Most importantly, the changes in social and economic structure resulting from the contact between the Andean and European worlds can be more fully elaborated.

To develop all research possibilities will not only take time, but will require the collaboration of historians, archaeologists, ethnologists, demographers, and other specialists. The results will be published in a series of volumes; the first will appear in 1975, and will include the first *visita* and several articles.

Investigators interested in information about the project can contact Dr. Pease (Catholic University, Apartado 1761, Lima), or Dr. Cook (University of Bridgeport, Department of History, Bridgeport, CT 06602).