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## Old America - Ancient Peru (Continued) (10)

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**Abstract:** Series of articles dealing with archaeological, anthropological, geographical, societal, religious, and historical aspects of ancient America and their connections to the Book of Mormon, which is the key to understanding “old American” studies.

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a grant from the English government for the territory now forming the State of Pennsylvania, in consideration of a claim for money which his father had held against the government. His design was to make a home there for the persecuted Quakers who might choose to emigrate there, and to establish a government suited to his ideas and principles. He proposed to call the territory Sylvania, on account of its forests, but at the suggestion of the king, Charles II., he added Penn to it, making it, as now known, Pennsylvania.

Penn sailed for America in August, 1683, accompanied by a number of his friends, and on the 30th of November following he held his famous council with the Indian tribes under a large elm tree at Shackamaxon, now Kensington. This is the scene which is portrayed in our engraving. By the wise and liberal course which he pursued with the Indians he won their respect and love, and the treaty of peace which he entered into with them, unlike most treaties with the Indians, was never broken; and it is said, as a consequence, that "not a drop of Quaker blood was ever shed by an Indian."

There is a marked resemblance between the policy pursued by William Penn and that of the Latter-Day Saints, with the Indians. Unlike most other leading colonists of America in that early period, he treated the Indians like human beings, who had rights that he should respect. He had purchased the land from the English government, yet he did not consider that this entitled him to any right to drive the poor Indians from the possessions which were theirs by inheritance. President Young and those associated with him in leading the Latter-Day Saints have always pursued a like conciliatory course with the Indians, considering it more just and humane, and more economical too, to feed the Indians than to fight them.

Then the ideas of William Penn too in regard to government and also of laying out cities were much like those entertained by the leaders of our people. His design for the city of Philadelphia was to have a garden around each house, much the same as the plan that has been followed in laying out the cities and villages of this Territory. To this fact is due the present existence of the beautiful squares of Philadelphia.

## Old America.

BY G. M. O.

### ANCIENT PERU.

(Continued.)

AT Acarpa are ruins of buildings supposed to have been erected during the times of the Incas, and near by are the pre-Incarial monuments of Quellenata, consisting of a vast number of chulpas, varying in size, and surrounded by walls of rough stones, pierced with doorways. Near the town of Caeha are the remains of the temple of Viracocha. The remains of this building stand on a series of terraces in the centre of a great semicircular area. Ruins of other structures covering a wide space lie scattered around. The most important part of the ruined temple remaining is a high wall of adobes, erected on a foundation of stone. The height of the wall is sixty feet, showing evidently a building originally three stories in height. One or two tall columns, built in a like manner still remain and one gable of the building."

Mr. Squires regards these structures as second to none in Peru in interest, architecturally or otherwise, and takes occasion to correct errors in regard to ancient Peruvian architecture that has received the support of Humboldt and Prescott. They and other authors seem to have been surprised to find gables like our own dwellings, and express the belief that they were added after the conquest. "Had those writers visited," says Mr. S., "the southern and central portions of the country they would have found the use of gables and of windows almost universal. Gables are even to be found among the ruins of Grand Chimu, on the coast, where rain-seldom falls. Everywhere in the interior the ruins of Inca towns are specially marked by their pointed gables which have almost always one and frequently two windows. These windows were sometimes used as doorways for entrance to the upper or half story of the edifice, and were reached by a succession of flat stones projecting from the walls so as to form a flight of steps."

Twenty miles from Cuzco are the ruins formerly defending the "Pass of Piquillaeta." Here are massive walls of stone, twenty and thirty feet high, pierced by two gateways. The stones are cut with such remarkable precision that no cement is used and the thinnest blade of a knife cannot be inserted between them. Inside the wall are the remains of barracks and guard houses. Leading from the fortress are the remains of a well graded road which takes you to a vast group of ruins, of the ancient and extensive walled town of Mynna. This town was originally laid out with avenues and streets and public squares.

Leaving the valley containing these ruins, the traveler enters the pass of Augustua (the narrows), the heights all around covered with ruined structures of Inca origin, and reaches a point where the city and valley of Cuzco opens on his sight. The situation and description of this famous city with its interesting history and its ruins is familiar to all. Mr. Baldwin says: "Cuzco of the Incas appears to have occupied the site of a ruined city of the olden period." Montesinos supposes the name to be derived from "coscos," (heaps of earth) which abounded there, and Baldwin supposes that the first Inca found on its site nothing but "coscos" or heaps of ruins. The Cyclopean remains of the great temple of the sun now form a portion of a convent. Originally the building covered "a circuit of more than four hundred paces," and was surrounded by a wall built of cut stone. Remains of the palace of the first Inca are still in preservation, also the walls of the convent of the virgins of the sun and the palaces of the Incas: Viracocha, the two Yupanquis, Huayna-Capac and the Inca Rocca. The two rivulets Rodadero and Huatenay, running through the city, were shut in by walls of stone beautifully cut, with stairways descending at intervals to the water. Bridges composed of a single stone, sometimes of two stones, projecting from either side and overlapped by a long stone, are still remaining. Owing to the declivities of the ground the ancient architects resorted to an elaborate system of terracing in order to obtain level areas for their buildings. These terraces are faced with walls slightly inclining inwards, composed of stones of irregular size and countless shapes, accurately fitted together, while the monotony of the wall is broken by niches always narrower at the top than at the bottom. Remains of those walls still attest the mechanical ingenuity of the builders, "not excelled in any of the structures of Greece or Rome, and which modern art may emulate but can not surpass," says Mr. Squires.

The capital of the Inca empire was not defended by walls such as protected some of the ancient Peruvian cities, but it had its citadel built upon a bold headland projecting into the

valley. On this hill, which rises 760 feet above, and is to the north of the city, the Incas erected that gigantic fortress, denominated by the conquerors the eighth wonder of the world. Mr. S. says: "The remarkable feature of the walls of the fortress on its only assailable side is the conformation with modern defensive structures in the employment of salients, so that the entire face of the walls could be covered by a parallel fire from the weapons of the defenders. This feature is not the result in any degree of the conformation of the ground, but of a clearly settled plan. The stones composing the walls are massive blocks of blue limestone, irregular in size and shape, and the work is altogether without doubt the grandest specimen of the style called 'Cyclopean' extant in America. The outside wall is the heaviest. Each salient terminates in an immense block of stone, sometimes as high as the level of the terrace which it supports, but generally sustaining one or more great stones only less in size than itself. One of these stones is 27 feet high, 14 broad, and 12 in thickness. Stones of 15 feet in length, 12 in width and 10 in thickness are common in the outer walls. They are all slightly leveled on the face, and near the points chamfered down sharply to the contiguous faces. The points, what with the lapse of time, and under the effects of violence, earthquakes and the weather, are now, if they ever were, as perfect as represented by the chroniclers. They are, nevertheless, wonderfully close and cut with a precision rarely seen in modern fortifications. The inner walls (two) are composed of smaller and more regular stones and are also less impressive."

Many parts of this old fortress, called Saesahuaman, ("Gorge thyself, hawk!" or "Fill the falcon!") still remain as perfect as on the day of its construction.

Twenty miles from Cuzco in the valley of Yucay, the Incas had their gardens and baths, in fact their summer residences. In Chinchero, a village situated on one of the two roads leading to those gardens, are very elaborate remains of an ancient palace; and in the vicinity are great sculptured rocks, perfectly enigmatical, the most interesting one representing the figure of a puma or tiger reclining on its side with one of its young in its embrace, as if suckling.

Mr. Squires says, "What at once arrests the attention of the visitor to the Valley of Yucay is the vast system of terraces that lines it on both sides, when ever the conformation of the ground admits of their construction, and of which the so called 'andenes' or gardens of the Incas, form part. These terraces, rising from the broader mass at the edge of the level grounds, climb the circum-eribing mountains to the high of from 1,000 to 1,500 feet, narrowing as they rise, until the topmost ones are scarcely two feet broad. The terrace walls are of rough stones, well laid, slightly inclining inward, and of varying height of from three to fifteen feet. Very often a masonry, or artificial aqueduct, starting high up some narrow ravine at the verge of the snow, is carried along the mountain sides, above or through the 'andenes,' from which water is taken for irrigation, running from one terrace to the next and carefully distributed over all."

The most elaborate and costly gardens, as well as the most beautiful, were built at the mouth of a gorge of Mount Cate. Here the rushing torrents are confined in a single channel between walls of stone, and, falling over artificial cascades, irrigate numerous terraces, constructed in almost every conceivable form, in outline, of the square and circle. On one broad terrace, high up among the gardens, commanding a magnificent view of the valley, stood the summer palace of the Incas, only a few of its beautifully cut stones remaining to indi-

cate its site and masterly architecture. It was in the valley of Cuzco, near Lake Titicaca that Peruvian tradition places the beginning of the old civilization. This beautiful valley is the most elevated table land on the continent, the lake being 12,846 feet above the sea level. Near it are some of the higher peaks of the Andes. Were it not within the tropics it would be a region of perpetual snow.

In the year 1859 a lunar calendar of the Incas, made of gold, was exhumed at Cuzco. It is said to be the first discovered in Peru. The figures are stamped upon it and divided into 24 compartments, and appears to have been made for a priest or Inca to wear on the breast.

## A Trip to Our Antipodes.

BY HUGH KNOUGH.

### CHAPTER VII.

IT is now twenty-four hours since we left the Sandwich Islands, and the brave ship is fast approaching the equator, or, as the sailors tersely name it, "the line." The only things peculiar at this time are the great heat and haziness of the atmosphere, which make one feel almost too lazy to eat. I hope you will not fall into the same error the old lady did who thought that a long, stout line is pulled taut around the centre of the world to keep it together. I will tell you of a practical joke that was played upon the passengers by the chief officer of the ship in which I at one time sailed down the Atlantic ocean.

Early one morning it was reported among the passengers on board that in half an hour we should cross "the line," which put those who had never crossed the equator in a great flutter of excitement, they rushing to the officers to ask the loan of their glasses, or telescopes, to see the anticipated "line."

It happened that the only one on deck who had a glass was the chief officer, and he most kindly lent his glass for persons to look through. Each one who looked saw the line most distinctly, and hastened off with glee to tell his friends what he had seen. The sailors grinned and roared at the sell, but could not guess how the passengers had been hoaxed. After a while the chief officer called me aside, unscrewed his telescope and showed me a fine straw placed across the glass on the inside. This was what the greenhorns had seen, and of course, when looking through the glass they saw "the line." Most likely many of them have full faith to this day that they actually saw the equator.

When "crossing the line" is the sailors' great carnival, for then the ship is given up to them for their festivities. King Neptune and his court hold sway, and if any unfortunates are on board who have never before crossed the equator, they are made to pay homage and tribute to Neptune, by standing a liberal supply of grog, or enduring the alternative—a ducking and scrubbing. The sailors who personate Neptune and his court are by no means gentle in their handling, and although it is great fun to the operators and lookers on, the poor subjects have a hard time of it.

Now you young folks must remember that after leaving the equator and proceeding south it gets colder the farther you go, just the same as it does the farther you go north; for the extremes south and north are equally cold.