

not because they deserve to be ranked among works of art, but because the study of them throws light on the history of our species, and the progressive development of our faculties.

It now remains for me to speak of the other Indian nations inhabiting the provinces of Cumana and Barcelona. These I shall only succinctly enumerate.

I. The *Pariagotos* or *Parias*. It is thought that the terminations in *goto*, as *Pariagoto*, *Purugoto*, *Avarigoto*, *Acherigoto*, *Cumanagoto*, *Arinagoto*, *Kirikirisgoto*,\* imply a Caribbean origin.† All these tribes, excepting the *Purugotos* of the Rio Caura, formerly occupied the country which has been so long under the dominion of the Caribbees; namely, the coasts of Berbice and of Essequibo, the peninsula of Paria, the plains of Piritu and Parima. By this last name the little-known country, between the sources of the Cujuni, the Caroni, and the Mao, is designated in the Missions. The Paria Indians are mingled in part with the Chaymas of Cumana; others have been settled by the Capuchins of Aragon in the Missions of Caroni; for instance, at Cupapuy and Alta-Gracia, where they still speak their own language, apparently a dialect between the Tamanac and the Caribbee. But it may be asked, is the name *Parias* or *Pariagotos*, a name merely geographical? Did the Spaniards, who frequented these coasts from their first establishment in the island of Cubagua and in Macarapana, give the name of the promontory of Paria‡ to the tribe by

\* The *Kirikirisgotos* (or *Kirikiripas*) are of Dutch Guiana. It is very remarkable, that among the small Brazilian tribes who do not speak the language of the Tupis, the *Kiriris*, notwithstanding the enormous distance of 650 leagues, have several Tamanac words.

† In the Tamanac tongue, which is of the same branch as the Caribbean, we find also the termination *goto*, as in *anekiamgoto* 'an animal.' Often an analogy in the termination of names, far from showing an identity of race, only indicates that the names of the nations are borrowed from one language.

‡ Paria, Uraparia, even Huriaparia and Payra, are the ancient names of the country, written as the first navigators thought they heard them pronounced. It appears to me by no means probable, that the promontory of Paria should derive its name from that of a cacique *Uriapari*, celebrated for the manner in which he resisted Diego Ordaz in 1530, thirty-two years after Columbus had heard the name of *Paria* from the mouths of the natives themselves. The Orinoco at its mouth had also the name of *Uriapari*, *Yuyapari*, or *Iyupari*. In all these denominations of a