

buted in three small villages, Suraba, Toanequi, and Jaragua. This population was computed, at the period when I travelled there, to be 3000. The natives, comprehended in the general name of *Caymans*, live at peace with the inhabitants of San Bernardo del Viento (*pueblo de Españoles*), situated on the western bank of the Rio Sinu, lower than San Nicolas de Zispata, and near the mouth of the river. These people have not the ferocity of the Darien and Cunas Indians, on the left bank of the Atrato; who often attack the boats trading with the town of Quidbo in the Choco; they also make incursions on the territory of Uraba, in the months of June and November, to collect the fruit of the cacao-trees. The cacao of Uraba is of excellent quality; and the Darien Indians sometimes come to sell it, with other productions, to the inhabitants of Rio Sinu, entering the valley of that river by one of its tributary streams, the Jaragua.

It cannot be doubted that the Gulf of Darien was considered, at the beginning of the sixteenth century, as a nook in the country of the Caribs. The word *Caribana* is still preserved in the name of the eastern cape of that gulf. We know nothing of the languages of the Darien, Cunas, and Cayman Indians: and we know not whether Carib or Arowak words are found in their idioms; but it is certain, notwithstanding the testimony of Anghiera on the identity of the race of the Caribs of the Lesser Antilles and the Indians of Uraba, that Pedro de Cieça, who lived so long among the latter, never calls them Caribs nor cannibals. He describes the race of that tribe as being naked, with long hair, and going to the neighbouring countries to trade; and says the women are cleanly, well dressed, and extremely engaging (*amorosas y galanas*). "I have not seen," adds the Conquistador, "any women more beautiful\* in all the Indian

\* *Cronica del Peru*, pp. 21, 22. The Indians of Darien, Uraba, Zenu (Sinu), Tatabé, the valleys of Nore and of Guaca, the mountains of Abibe and Antioquia, are accused, by the same author, of the most ferocious cannibalism; and perhaps that circumstance alone gives rise to the idea that they were of the same race as the Caribs of the West Indies. In the celebrated *Provision Real* of the 30th of October, 1503, by which the Spaniards are permitted to make slaves of the anthropophagic Indians of the archipelago of San Bernardo, opposite the mouth of the Rio Sinu, the Isla Fuerte, Isla Bura (Baru), and Carthagena, there is more of