



his biography

Gomez Suarez de Figueroa, universally known as Inca Garcilaso de la Vega, was born on April 12, 1539 in Cusco, the capital of the Inca Empire. He was the son of the conqueror Sebastian Garcilaso de la Vega and the Incan princess Chimpu Ocllo, Huayna Capac's niece, emperor of Tahuantinsuyo, under whose reign the Inca Empire reached its maximum expanse. On the death of his father in 1559, fulfilling his last wishes he came to Spain. He arrived in Montilla in the summer of 1561, seeking his uncle's refuge, Captain Don Alonso de Vargas, who welcomed him, offered him protection and introduced him into the intellectual and cultural circles of the city, here he met well-known remarkable people like San Juan de Avila and Miguel de Cervantes. In 1591 he moved to Cordoba, where he settled until his death in April 23, 1616. He has been buried in the cathedral of Cordoba since 1978, although his hometown is Cusco.



LATRADVZION DELINDIO DE LOS TRES

Dialogos de Amor de Leon Hebreo, hecha de Italiano en Español por Garcilasso Inga de la Vega, natural de la gran Ciudad del Cuzco. cabeça de los Reynos y Prouncias

DIRIGIDOS A LA SACRA Catolica Real Magestad del Rey don Felipe nuestro señor.

his work

Was in the house known as Casa del Inca in Montilla where Inca Garcilaso developed his best years of creative activity. In 1586 he finished the translation of the Dialogues of Love by Leo the Hebrew (Madrid, 1590). He also wrote La Florida del Inca (Lisbon, 1605), a text that, in the words of Mario Vargas Llosa, it is "enough to make him one of the best prose writers of the Golden Age". This was his main works: the first part of the Royal Commentaries (Lisbon, 1609), in which he wrote about culture, life and pre-Hispanic Incan customs, and General History of Peru (Cordoba, 1617), his posthumous work.

Ynca Gancilasso de la Viga &

his house

In Montilla, in Captain Alonso de Vargas Street, we conserve the house in which Inca Garcilaso lived for three decades. The history of this house dates back to 1557, when Captain Alonso de Vargas acquired it as a residence. After the departure of Inca Garcilaso to Cordoba, several generations of "montillanos" lived there without being aware that it had been the residence of the Inca. until 1950 when it was identified, by the Peruvian historian, Raul Porras Barrenechea, with the collaboration of the writer from Montilla, Jose Cobos. In 1957 it was acquired by Don Francisco de Alvear, the sixth Count of Cortina, who donated it to the town of Montilla. The building, noble but austere, with typical patios and picturesque rooms, was restored in 1992 to become a centre dedicated to Inca Garcilaso, which also hosts the Montilla Municipal Tourist Office.





