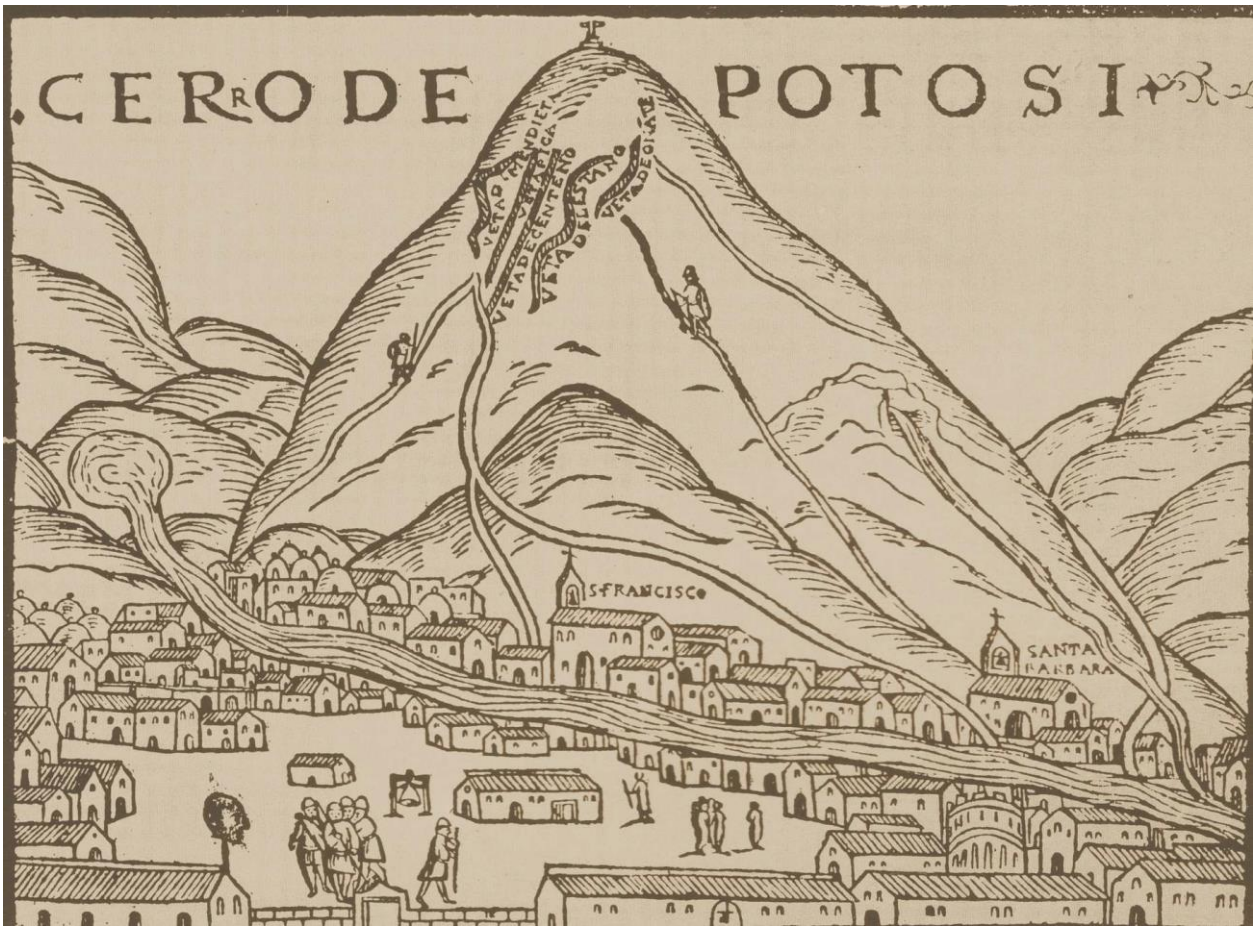
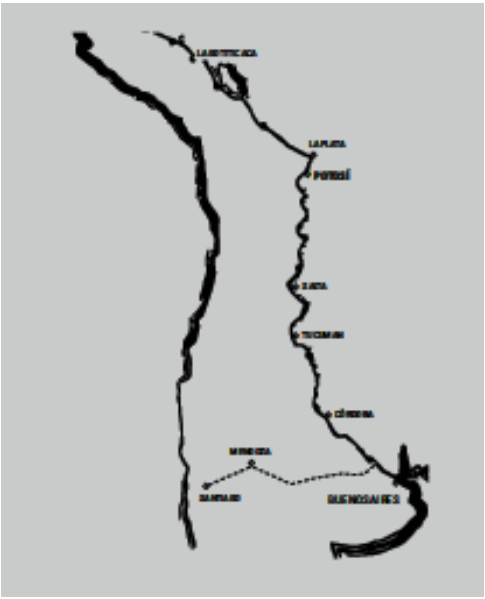
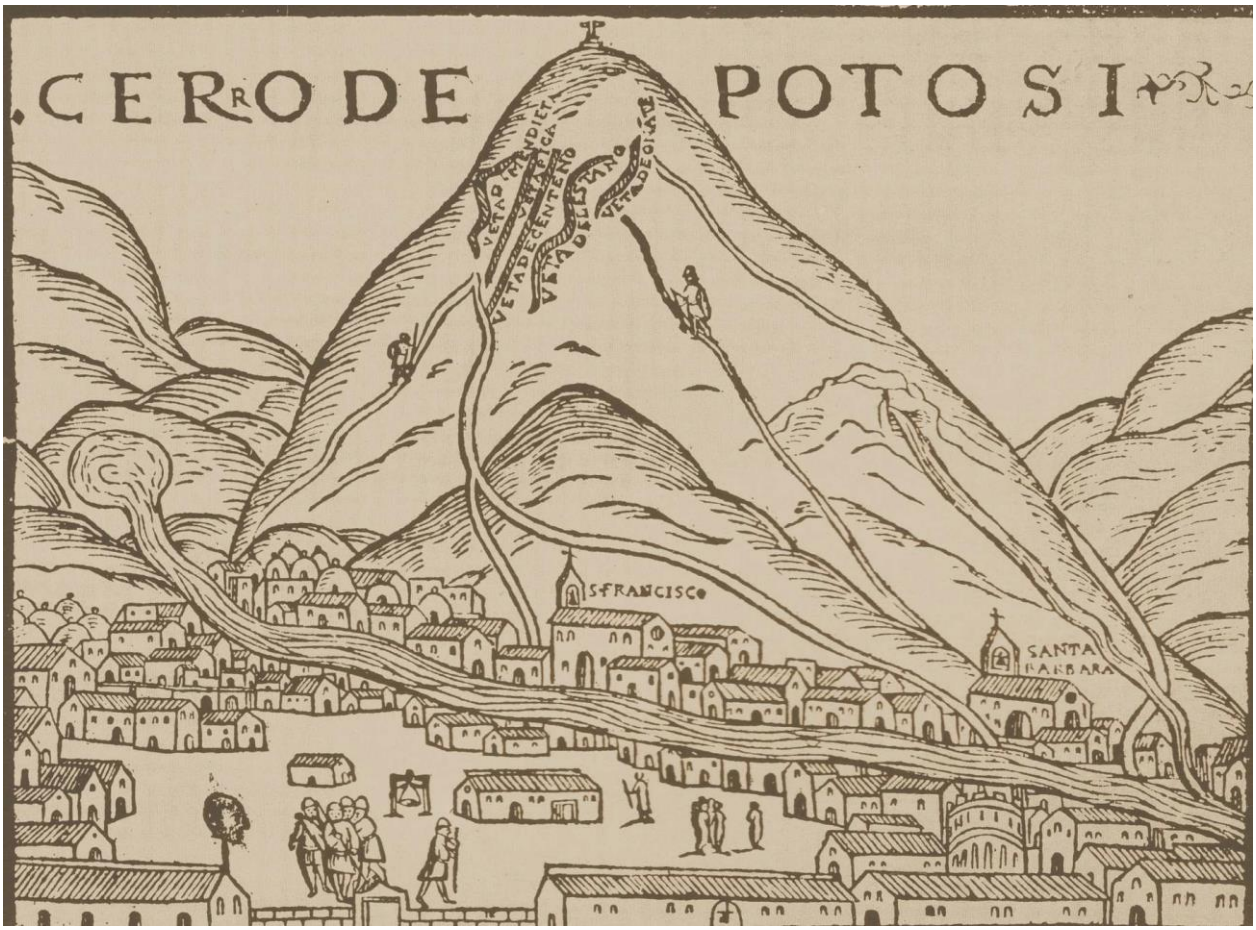


First known engraving of the Cerro Rico of Potosí, in Bolivia, made by the chronicler and conqueror Pedro Cieza de León in 1549.

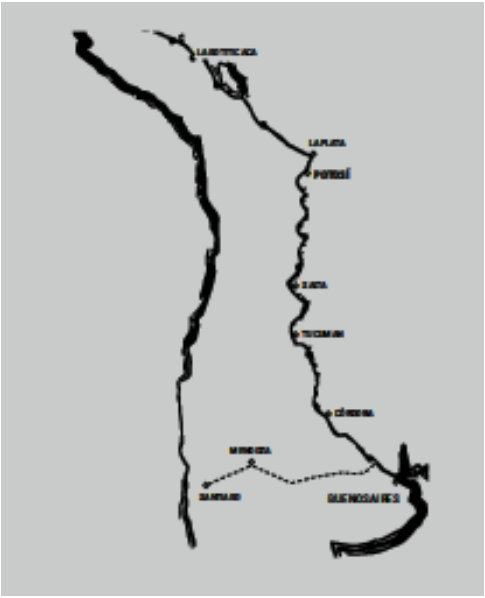


This *huge mountain full of silver, began to be drilled by around 120 mines generating a large Spanish, native and slave settlement as well as a great diversity of trades that were required for the minting of coins: testers, scale operators, smelters, transporters and muleteers, among others.*

Route from Porosí to Río de la Plata



A primeira gravura conhecida do Cerro Rico de Potosí, na Bolívia, feita pelo cronista e conquistador Pedro Cieza de León em 1549.



Essa imensa montanha, repleta de prata, começou a ser perfurada por cerca de 120 minas, o que gerou um grande aglomerado de espanhóis, índios e escravos, bem como uma grande diversidade de ofícios necessários à cunhagem: ensaiadores, pessoas que pesavam os metais, fundidores, transportadores e tropeiros, entre outros.

Rota de Potosí para o Río da Prata