

I N D E X .

CONTENTS.

	PAGE
I.—GENERAL INDEX	535
II.—DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF NAMES OF PLACES IN PERU	539
III.—QUICHUA WORDS	542
IV.—DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF YNCAS MENTIONED BY ACOSTA	544
V.—YNCA SUCCESSION. THE “AYLLUS” OR LINEAGES	546
VI.—MEXICAN NAMES	547
VII.—DESCRIPTIVE LIST OF SPANIARDS AND OTHER EUROPEANS	548

I.

GENERAL INDEX.

Agatarchides, book on the Erythrean Sea reported by Phocian in his <i>Bibliotheca</i> , on refining gold, 192	Bacalaos, 60
Alligators, 148	Balsam, 257, 258
Alligator pear, 250	Bamboos, 263
Ambrose, St., 8, 9	Baptism, rite of Mexicans resembling, 369
America. (<i>See</i> Indies.)	Barter, use of, 189
Ancestors, worship of, 312	Basil, St., 8
Antarctic pole (<i>see</i> Pole), unknown lands, 170	Batatas, 235
Antilles soil, products, 169	Bears, 274
Antipodes, views of Lactantius and St. Augustine on, 4, 19, 22, 23	Bees and honey, 274
Architecture of the Yncas, 415	Beer. (<i>See</i> Chicha, Maize.)
Arctic zone, extent of land unknown, 171	Bezoar stones, 288, 292
Aristotle, correct opinion of the shape of the heavens, 4, 9, 21; believed the torrid zone to be uninhabitable, 25, 27, 29, 32, 75, 81, 96; ignorant of the compass, 48; on birds, 275	Birds in the Indies, 275, 279
Armadillos, 283	Bogos, 151
Astrolabe, height of the sun by the, 15	Bonzes, 339
Atlantis, isle of, 64, 65, 90, 102	Brazil wood, 260
Augustine, St., views as to the shape of the heavens, 3; doubt as to the South Pole, 4, 6, 9, 19; denied the Antipodes, 22, 23, 32, 45, 47, 187; on beasts found on islands, 58; on extension of Christianity, 528	Bridges, 416, 417
Australia, conjectured existence, 170	Cacao, 244
Avicenna, 91	Calendar, Mexican, 392
Axi, 239, 240. (<i>See</i> Pepper.)	Calibashes, 238
Aymara dictionary, by Bertonio, v	Camels in Peru, 272
	Camotes, 235
	Canary Isles known to Pliny, 33; name, 34
	Canopus star, 14
	Capsicum, 239
	Carthage, voyages of ships of, 55. (<i>See</i> Hanno.)
	Cassava bread, 232, 233
	Cassia fistula, 260
	Cattle in the Indies, 271
	Cayman. (<i>See</i> Alligator.)

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01152-5 - The Natural and Moral History of the Indies, Volume 2

Joseph de Acosta

Index

[More information](#)

536

INDEX.

- China, learning, 401 ; writing, 408
 Chirimoya, 251
 Chocolate, 244, 245
 Chicha, 230, 231
 Chrysostom, St., notion of the shape of the earth and heavens, 1, 2
 Climate, in tropics, 76, 77 ; beyond tropics, 77 ; of Chile, 78 ; dry regions in tropics, 88 ; lofty regions the coldest, 96 ; cause of rainless belt on coast of Peru, 166, 167
 Cloth made from llama wool, 289
 Coca, 164, 189, 244, 245, 246
 Cocoa nuts, 253
 Cochineal, 248
 Comet in 1577, motion, 122
 Compass, ancients ignorant of, 48, 49 ; virtues of the load-stone, 50, 51 ; variation, 52
 Condors, 279
 Confession, used in Peru, 361, 362
 Conversion, divine arrangements for, 528
 Copal, 260
 Corn. (*See* Maize.)
 Cotton, 249
 Council of Lima, vii
- Dances, Peruvian and Mexican, 444 to 446
 Dantas or tapirs, 283
 Datura, sent to Spain by the Viceroy Toledo, 255
 Dead, the worship of, 311, 313 ; customs in Peru, 314 ; in Mexico, 315
 Deluge, tradition of, 70
 Devil, the, his pride the cause of idolatry, 298 ; his malice, 300, 307 ; his cunning, 324 ; monks invented by, 334 ; penance invented by, 337 ; sacrifices to, 340 ; cruelty of unendurable, 352 ; imitates the sacraments of the church, 354, 356 ; confession to, 360 ; unction, 364 ; illusions of, 371 ; invents a Trinity, 373, 377 ; final defeat of, 381
 Dioscorides, 48
 Dogs in the Indies, 272
 Drugs, 260
 Dyes, 260
- Earth, shape, opinion of the ancients, 1 ; part discovered, 18 ; circumnavigated, 4 ; round, 5 ; rests upon nothing, 10 ; distribution of land and sea, 17 ; worship of, 304
 Earthquakes, 178, 179, 180
 Eclipses, proof of roundness of the earth from, 5
 Emeralds, 37, 224, 225
- Equinoctial, nature of, 73 ; crossed by the author, iii, 90
 Eudoxus, voyage of, 33
 Eusebius on prognostications, 506, 508
- Fathers of the Church (*see* Augustine, Chrysostom, Jerome, Gregory Nazianzen), they may err, 3
 Feathers, art of working in, 280
 Fig tree at Mala, 268
 Fishery. (*See* Pearl.)
 Fishing (*see* Whale), in balsas, 150 ; by Chirihuanas, 151 ; in Lake Titicaca, 151
 Floating gardens at Mexico, 469
 Flocks. (*See* Llamas.)
 Florida, strait of, 140
 Floripondio, flower, 255. (*See* Datura.)
 Flowers in the Indies, 255
 Frost-bite, a man lost his toes by, 133
 Fruits of the Indies, 236, 237
 Fruit trees, 265, 268, 249, 251, 252
- Gallinazos or turkey buzzards, 279
 Gardens, floating, at Mexico, 469
 Genoa, great emerald at, 225
 Ginger grown in the Indies, 239
 Giants, bones of, found at Manta and Puerto Viejo, 56 ; in Mexico, 454
 Gold in the Indies, 190 to 193
 Granadilla, fruit of the passion flower, 256
 Gregory Nazianzen, 8, 23
 Guano on the coast of Peru, 281
 Guayavos, fruit, 250
 Guinea, New, opinions concerning, 18, 47
- Hanno, voyage of, 32
 Head-dresses, 422
 Heavens, shape of, notion of St. Chrysostom, 1, 2 ; of Theodore, 2 ; of Lactantius, 2 ; of St. Jerome, 2 ; of Procopius, 2, 8 ; of St. Augustine, 2 ; true shape, 5, 7, 12 ; proof from eclipses, 5
 Hispaniola said to be Ophir, 37
 History, profit to be derived from, 388, 448
 Horses in the Indies, 271
 Human sacrifices, 320, 346 to 350
 Humming-birds, 279
- Idols (*see* Devil), in Mexico, 318, 319, 369 ; in Peru, 371 ; the testimony of, 508
 Idolatry, forms of, 303 ; sin of, 306
 Imagination, uses of, 20
 Indian corn. (*See* Maize.)
 Indies (America or New World), by what means men might have first

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01152-5 - The Natural and Moral History of the Indies, Volume 2

Joseph de Acosta

Index

[More information](#)

INDEX.

537

- reached, 45, 46, 47; discovered by chance, 54, 56; possibly peopled by land, 57, 455; how beasts reached the New World, 58, 59, 62, 63; idea of Jewish descent of Indians refuted, 67, 68; report of the Indians as to their origin, 70, 71; origin of native civilisation, 72; shape of the Indies, 182; how there can be animals peculiar to, 277. (*See* Mexico, Peru.)
- Irrigation, 159
- Isaiah, prophecy, 44, 528
- Isthmus of Panama, question of a canal, 135
- Japan, confession used in, 363, 369
- Jerome, St., view as to the shape of the heavens, 2, 8, 15, 32; on Tarsishish, 41
- Jesuits in Peru, iv; their work, v. (*See* Acosta.)
- Josephus on the position of Ophir, 39
- Lactantius, view as to the shape of the Heavens, 2; held that there were no antipodes, 19, 32; on the testimony of idols, 508
- Lakes in the Andes, 152; in Mexico, 153
- Lima, synod of; rule as to Indian marriages, 426; council of, vii
- Liquidambar, 259
- Llamas, 289; as beasts of burden, 290; diseases, 291
- Llanos, 237
- Macrobius, 24
- Magdalena, river, 158
- Maize, 228; harvest, 229; uses, 229, 230; beer made from, 230, 231
- Malacca, 33
- Manatis, 146
- Marriages, in Mexico, 370; in Peru, 369, 424, 425, 426
- Mela, Pomponius, 24
- Mendocino, cape; nothing known beyond, 18, 60, 171
- Menomotapa, climate of, 94
- Mercury. (*See* Quicksilver.)
- Messengers, Peruvian, 409, 423
- Metals, abundance in the New World, 185; gold and silver, 186-9; mineral wealth of Peru, 187; gold, 190 to 194; silver, 194; mines of Potosi, 197; quicksilver, 211
- Mexico. (*See* under Mexican Section.)
- Milky way, 7, 14, 15
- Miracles, of rain at Santa Cruz de la Sierra, 524; worked by Spaniards, 525; in defence of Spaniards, 526; at siege of Cuzco, 526. (*See* Omens.)
- Monks, 334, 335; in Mexico, 336
- Monkeys, 284, 285
- Months, Peruvian, 374, 375
- Moon, eclipses of, prove the earth is round, 5; worship of, 304
- Mulberries, 269
- Mummeries of the Yncas, 432
- Nature, study of, 184
- Navigation, Portuguese expert in the art of, 15
- Nepos, Cornelius. (*See* Pliny.)
- New World. (*See* Indies.)
- Nicaragua, 127
- Night, cause of darkness, 5
- Nile, sources unknown to the ancients, 27; cause of inundation, 78
- Nobility, Mexican, 438
- North-west passage, 18, 141
- Obadiah, his prophecy, 43
- Olives, 269
- Omens, before the Spaniards arrived in Mexico, 506, 510
- Ophir, whether Peru is? 37, 38; true position, 39; view of Josephus, 39
- Oranges, plant themselves, 265
- Orejones, nobles of Peru, 413
- Orosius, Paulus; on omens, 507
- Panama, climate, 77; sea, 99; tide, 144
- Paraguay, inundations of, 78, 158
- Pearl, fisheries, 226, 227
- Peccaries, 282
- Penance, of Mexican priests, 338; of Peruvians, 339
- Peru, seasons in, 80; winds, 111, 112; rivers, 158; coast valleys, 160, 161; Sierra, 161; physical features, 164; rainfall, 165; use of rainless coast, 166, 167; mineral wealth (*see* Metals), 187; animals, 273, 282; birds, 275; vicuñas, 287; llamas, 290; maize, 226; roots, 232; pepper, 239; fruit, 251, 252; religion, 301, 302; deities, 304; idols, 308, 371; superstitions, 309; worship of the dead and ancestors, 311, 312, 313; temples, 325, 326; convents of virgins, 331, 332; confession, 361, 362; sacrifices, 340 to 344; sorcerers, 362, 367; marriage, 369; dances and music, 445
- Pepinos, 237
- Pepper, 239, 240
- Phocion. (*See* Agatarchides.)
- Picture writing, 403
- Pilot fish, or Romero, 147
- Pine apples, 236

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01152-5 - The Natural and Moral History of the Indies, Volume 2

Joseph de Acosta

Index

[More information](#)

538

INDEX.

- Pitch, springs of, 165
 Planets, motions of, 7
 Plantains, 241
 Plants, introduced from Spain, 265
 Plate, river, inundations of, 78, 158
 Plato, his opinion touching the New World, 36; on Atlantis, 64, 65, 90
 Pliny, held the opinion of Aristotle as to the tropics, 29, 32; ignorant of the compass, 49, 55; mentions crocodiles, 148; on emeralds, 225; silver, 201; pearls, 227; birds, 275; millet, 231; plane, 241; on a story, in Cornelius Nepos, of Indians coming to the King of Suevia, 55; death of, at Mount Vesuvius, 177; on mines in Spain, 201; on quicksilver, 213
 Poles, arctic, 171; antarctic, 16, 28, 170
 Portuguese, expert in navigation, 15
 Potatoes, 233
 Prickly pear, 463
 Priests, in Mexico, 330; training of, in Mexico, 443
 Ptolemy, believed the tropics to be habitable, 91
 Puna of Peru; intense cold, 132, 133
 Purgatives, 261
 Quicksilver, properties of, 211; discovery of in Peru, 214, 215; method of preserving workmen from poison of, 212
 Rainbow, worship of, 304
 Rainfall, in the tropics, 79; effects of sun on, 84; tempers heat, 91; rain bearing winds, 127; in Peru, 165; cause of no rain on the Peruvian coast, 166
 Rice, 234
 Rivers, Amazons, 156; *Pongo*, or rapid, 157; of Peru, 158
 Romero. (See Pilot fish.)
 Roots, edible. (See Potatoe, 233; Oca, 235; Camote, 235; Yuca, 233, 235.)
 Sacraments of the Church, counterfeited by the Devil, 346, 354
 Sacrifices—human, in Mexico, 323; 346 to 350; Peruvian, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344
 Salomon Isles; opinions as to position, 18; discovery, 46, 47, 115
 Salt, fountain of, 155
 Saltpetre, cools water, 95
 Sarsaparilla, 156
 Schinus Molle, 264
 Schools, in the Mexican temples, 442
 Sea sickness, 129
 Seneca, thought to have alluded to the West Indies, 34, 35
 Sharks, voracity of, 147
 Sheep, in the Indies, 270
 Sickness, at sea, 129
 ——— at great heights, 130, 131
 Silver, in the Indies, 194; Pliny on, 201; refining, 217; engines for grinding ores, 222; trial of, 223
 Sloths, 284
 Snow blindness, 288
 Sorcerers, 362, 367, 498
 South sea, 56, 134
 Southern cross. (See Stars.)
 Springs, hot and cold, 154, 156; of pitch, 155; of salt, 155; at Guayaquil, flowing by sarsaparilla, 156; rising on Vilcañeta, 156
 Stars, their motions, 6; Southern Cross, 14; and Canopus, 64; milky way, 7, 14, 15; in southern hemisphere, 14; names in Peru, 305
 Storax, 260
 Strabo, on balsam, 258
 Suevia, King of. (See Pliny.)
 Sugarcane, 269
 Sumatra, 49, 55, 91
 Sun, effect on rainfall, 78, 85; on vapours, 86; worship of, 303, 304, 305; argument against its being God, 310
 Synod of Lima; rule as to marriages, 426
 Tapirs, 283
 Tarshish, 38, 40, 41, 42
 Tarugas, 288
 Temples, in the Indies, 325
 Theodore, opinion as to the shape of the Heavens, 2; on the position of Tarshish, 41
 Theophilus, 2
 Theophrastus, 48; emeralds mentioned by, 225
 Thunder and lightning, worship of, 304
 Tides, 143, 144, 145
 Timber trees, 262
 Time, change of, in sailing round the world, 173
 Tobacco, 261
 Totorá, 235, 417
 Trinity of the Peruvians, 373
 Tropics, held to be uninhabitable, 25; climate of, 76, 77; rainfall, 79; abound in water and pastures, 81; dry regions of, 88, 89; moderate heat in, 90, 91, 94, 95; length of

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01152-5 - The Natural and Moral History of the Indies, Volume 2

Joseph de Acosta

Index

[More information](#)

INDEX.

539

days and nights, 92; cold winds, 98; pleasant life in, 101
Tunal (prickly pear), 463

Uction used in Mexico, 364

Vermillion, 214, 216
Victoria, ship which has encompassed the earth, 4
Vineyards, 267, 268; in Peru, 168
Virgins, convent of, in Peru, 232; in Mexico, 333

Warfare, Mexican, 440
Whale fishing, 149
Winds, cause of temperate climate in

the tropics, 98; land and sea breezes, 100, 126; their properties and causes, 105; in Peru, 111; trade winds, 113, 115; names of winds, 118, 119; cause of trade winds, 121; cause of westerly winds outside the tropics, 124; rain-bearing winds, 127

Yguanas, 283

Zarephath, supposed to be Spain, 43
Zones. (*See* tropics), 25; southern, 28; burning, 72 (*see* equinoctial); held to be uninhabitable, 74; burning zone very moist, 75 (*See* Arctic, Antarctic).

II.

NAMES OF PLACES IN PERU MENTIONED BY ACOSTA.

(*G* denotes places also mentioned by Garcilasso de la Vega.)

Acoria, 216. Village, a native of which, named Nauincopa, discovered a quicksilver mine in Huancavelica. Acoria is now a district in the department of Huancavelica, with a small village of 646 inhabitants.

Amazons, great river of, 82.

Andahuaylas, 165, 430. A town, capital of the province of the same name, on the road from Ayacucho to Cuzco; in 13° 36' 54" S. lat. It is situated in a long fertile valley, enjoying a temperate climate, and surrounded by mountains. *G.*

Angoango, 180 (Ancu-ancu). A hamlet in the parish of Achacache, on the east side of lake Titicaca.

Anti-suyu, 414. The eastern division of the Empire of the Yncas. *G.*

Apurimac, 151. A great river which, with its tributaries, drains the mountainous country round Cuzco, and eventually falls into the Ucayali. *G.*

Araucanos, 170, 410, 427, 530. The independent Indians in the south of Chile. *G.*

Arena, 168. A mountain near Lima

Arequipa, 151, 161, 166, 167, 173. Capital of the department of the same name, in 16° 24' 28" S. lat., in a fertile valley at the foot of the volcano of Misti. Arequipa was founded by order of Pizarro, in 1540. *G.*

Arica, 56, 218. A seaport of Peru.

It has been several times destroyed by earthquakes. *G.*

Atico, 167. On the coast, between Yca and Arequipa. Occasional rain there. *G.*

Callao, 95. The port of Lima, in 12° 4' 15" S. lat.

Cañaris, 428, 532. A powerful tribe in the kingdom of Quito. *G.*

Cañete, 150. A town on the coast, south of Lima, in a plain covered with sugar cane. It was founded by the Viceroy Marquis of Cañete. *G.*

Capachica, 290. The weavers of *cocompi* lived in this province, on the shores of lake Titicaca. The promontory of Capachica forms a bay in the north-west end of the lake, 15° 44' 28" S. lat.

Carabaya, 39, 192. A province of the department of Puno, on the eastern side of the Andes. Its forests are watered by streams famous for their gold washings. *G.*

Cavanas, 131. Corruption of Cahuana. Several places of this name. One near Huamachuco, another in Ancachs, another near Lucanas, another in the department of Puno.

Caxamarca, 432, 434, 435. Corruption of *ccasa*, ice; and *marca*, a town. In a large plain, at the foot of the eastern Andes, in 7° 9' 31" S. lat. Here the Ynca Atahualpa was arrested, and put to death by Pizarro. *G.*

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01152-5 - The Natural and Moral History of the Indies, Volume 2

Joseph de Acosta

Index

[More information](#)

- Chachapoyas, 163, 180. A province and town in the department of Amazonas, in $6^{\circ} 7' 41''$ S. lat. g.
- Chancas, 431. A warlike tribe of the Ynca nation, round Guamanga, and extending as far as the Apurimac. g.
- Charcas, iv, 150, 155, 274, 525. A great province of the old Vice-royalty of Peru; the modern Bolivia. g.
- Chichas, 417. A tribe in the southern part of Upper Peru (modern Bolivia). g.
- Chincha-suyu, 414. The northern division of the Empire of the Yncas. g.
- Chirihuanos, iv, 72, 150, 530. A warlike tribe in the forests to the east of the Andes, in Upper Peru (modern Bolivia). g.
- Chucuito, 161, 362; lake, 416. A town on the western shore of lake Titicaca. The lake itself was sometimes called "of Chucuito". Lat. $15^{\circ} 54' 10''$ S., about 12,000 feet above the sea. g.
- Chumbivilcas, 198, 199, 417. The dancers of the Ynca court. Their province is near Cuzco, in the valley of the Apurimac. g.
- Chunchos, 427, 530. Wild Indians in the forests east of the Andes. g.
- Chuqui-apu (see La Paz). From *chugui*, a lance in Quichua, or gold in Aymara; and *apu*, chief. See *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 225. On this site the city of La Paz was founded. g.
- Colla-suyu, 361, 414. The southern division of the empire of the Yncas. g.
- Collao, 83, 95, 151, 155, 361, 416. The region comprised in the northern half of the basin of lake Titicaca.
- Collahuas, 131. In the province of Huaras, north of Lima, a pass over the Andes. Another of the same name near Arequipa. g.
- Coaillo, 368. A province where there were many witches.
- Cunti-suyu, 414. The western division of the empire of the Yncas. g.
- Cuzco, 155, and *passim*. The capital of the empire of the Yncas. g.
- Miracle at the siege of, 526.
- Hanan, 71, 429. (Upper). g.
- Urin, 71, 429, 436. (Lower). g.
- Desaguadero, 416. The river which drains lake Titicaca, flowing southwards. g.
- Guamanga, 216 (correctly Huamanga), now called Ayacucho. Founded by Pizarro, 9 Feb. 1539. Lat. $13^{\circ} 8' 45''$ S. g.
- Guayaquil, 156. The sea port of Quito. g.
- Huanea, 199. A tribe of the Ynca nation in the valley of Xauxa. g.
- Huancavelica, 154, 160, 215 (correctly Huanca-vilca), in $12^{\circ} 48' 38''$ S. lat. Capital of the department of the same name, in the cordilleras, once famous for its quicksilver mines. g.
- Huarco, 150. The plain on the coast, now known by the name of Cañete. g.
- Huaro-chiri, 368. Folk-lore of, v. A province of the department of Lima, in the maritime cordilleras: between $11^{\circ} 20'$ S., and $12^{\circ} 35'$ S. It contains the sources of the coast rivers, Rimac, Lurin, and Mala.
- Juli, station of the Jesuits at, v. On the banks of lake Titicaca.
- La Paz, 180. A town to the south of lake Titicaca, now the commercial capital of Bolivia. Founded in 1548 by Alonzo de Mendoza, by order of the President Gasca. Lat. $17^{\circ} 30'$ S. The bishopric of La Paz dates from 1605.
- Lima, 46, 111, 127, 426, 432. The capital of Peru. Founded by Pizarro, January 18, 1535, in $12^{\circ} 2' 34''$ S. Called also the City of the Kings.
- Lucanas, 131, 230, 417. Bearers of the Ynca's letter. A province in the department of Ayacucho, properly Rucanas. g.
- Mala. A valley on the coast of Peru, south of Lima. Fig-tree in, 268.
- Manchay, 368. The *lomas*, near Lurin, on the coast, are so called; also an hacienda near Pachacamac.
- Manta, 225. On the sea-coast of the kingdom of Quito. g.
- Marañon, 82, 83. The upper course of the great river Amazon. g.
- Nasca, 308. A town and valley on the coast, yielding vines and cotton, and irrigated by ancient channels. g. Correctly Nanasca.
- Ollantay-tambo. (See Tambo.) Ynca ruins. G. de la Vega calls it simply Tampu. g. In the valley of the Vilcamayu, near Cuzco.
- Omasuyo, 151, 429. A province on the eastern shores of lake Titicaca. Correctly Uma-suyu. g.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01152-5 - The Natural and Moral History of the Indies, Volume 2

Joseph de Acosta

Index

[More information](#)

INDEX.

541

- Paccari-tampu, 71. A place in the province of Paruro, near Cuzco. Several traditions point to this place as the cradle of the Ynca race. It is said that Manco Ccapac first appeared here. *c.*
- Paria lake, 151, 283. In the south of Bolivia. The river Desaguadero, draining the lake of Titicaca, empties its waters into the salt lake of Paria or Aullagas. *c.*
- Pariacaca, 131. A pass over the maritime cordillera of the Andes, in the province of Huarochiri.
- Pasto, 427. The most northern province of the kingdom of Quito, but now in Colombia. *c.*
- Patallacta, 432. An estate in the province of Paucartambo, near Cuzco. There is another place of the same name in Tayacaja, a province of Huancavelica.
- Paullo, 429. An estate or farm, near Calca, in the valley of the Vilcamayu (department of Cuzco).
- Payta, 147. A seaport in the north of Peru, in 5° 6' S.
- Paytiti, 82, 156, 171. A fabulous kingdom in the forests east of the Andes.
- Pilcocones, 427, 530
- Popayan, 95. A town north of Quito, in Colombia : in the province of Cauca.
- Potosi, 90, 152, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 203, 218, 222, 525. A famous silver yielding district and town in Upper Peru (now Bolivia), in the province of Porco. Correctly Potocchi. *c.*
- Puerto Viejo, 225. A seaport on the coast of the kingdom of Quito. *c.*
- Porco, 196, 199, 200, 201. A province in Upper Peru, in the centre of which is Potosi.
- Quito, 90, 175, 433. Capital of the kingdom of the same name, nearly on the equator ; the most northern part of the empire of the Yncas. *c.*
- Rucana. (*See* Lucanas.)
- Runahuanac, 231. Corruptly Lunahuanac ; in the province of Cañete, south of Lima. The town is on the left bank of the river Cañete. *c.*
- Salinas, 192
- San Blas parish, in Cuzco, 432
- Saruma, 192. Mines in the Government of Salinas.
- Soras, 131. A district in the province of Lucanas, department of Ayacucho. *c.*
- Sta. Cruz de la Sierra, 170, 189, 524
- A town and province in the eastern part of Bolivia
- Tambo, 415. The great ruins of Ollontay-tambo in the valley of the Vilcamayu. *c.*
- Tiahuanaco, 71, 415. The great ruins near the south shore of lake Titicaca. *c.*
- Titicaca, iv, 71, 83, 151, 165. The great lake. The boundary between Peru and Bolivia passes across it. It is 40 leagues long by 20 broad, between 15° 59' 57", and 16° 3' 40" S. lat. ; 12,545 feet above the level of the sea. *c.*
- Tanaca ñuñu, 232
- Tarapaya, 153, 218, 222. Near Potosi. An extensive and fertile plain
- Toto-cache, 432 (correctly Toco-cachi), a suburb of Cuzco, now the parish of San Blas. *c.*
- Truxillo, 167. City founded by Pizarro in 1535. The bishopric erected in, 1609. In 8° 6' 9" S. lat., near the shores of the Pacific. *c.*
- Ttahuantin-suyu, 414. "The Four Provinces". The general name for the empire of the Yncas. *c.*
- Tucapel in Chile, 410, 427, 530
- Tucuman, 274. A province south of Charcas, originally in the Viceroyalty of Peru, afterwards in that of Buenos Ayres. *c.*
- Tumbez, 61. The most northern port in Peru, where Pizarro landed in 1526. *c.*
- Tumipampa, 432. A province in the south of the kingdom of Quito. *c.*
- Uros, 83. A tribe of Indians living among the reed beds in the southwest of the lake of Titicaca. *c.*
- Valdivia, 192. A town in the south of Chile.
- Vilcabamba, 435. There are several places in Peru called Vilcabamba. The district of Vilcabamba, to which the Yncas retired, is a mountainous tract north of Cuzco, bordering on the forests east of the Andes.
- Vilcañota, 156. A snowy peak on the eastern cordillera, in 14° 28' 30" S. lat. ; 17,000 feet above the sea. It means "the House of the Sun" in the Colla language. *Vilca*, the sun ; and *ñuta*, a house. *c.*
- Xauxa, 165, 272, 416. A town in the fertile valley of the same name, in 11° 49' 38" S. lat., between the maritime and eastern cordilleras of the Andes ; properly Sausa. *c.*

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01152-5 - The Natural and Moral History of the Indies, Volume 2

Joseph de Acosta

Index

[More information](#)

542

INDEX.

- Yca, 56, 150. A province on the coast of Peru, yielding cotton and wine. The town is in 14° 4' 33" S. lat.
- Yscaycingas, 427
- Yucay, 155, 165. A village, where there were Ynca palaces and baths in the valley of the Vilcamayu (also called, in this part, the valley of Yucay), near Cuzco. α.

III.

QUICHUA WORDS IN ACOSTA.

- Acca, 230. Fermented liquor or Chica. See *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 298
- Accla, 232. Chosen. *Accla-cuna*, Virgins of the Sun. *G. de la Vega*, i, 292; ii, 250
- Alco, a dog (canis Ingæ), 272
- Alpaca, 277, 341
- Amaru, 435. A serpent. See *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 352
- Anas, 59. A small fox.
- Apachita, 308, 309. Apachecta, the dative of the present participle of *Apachini*, I carry. See *G. de la Vega*, i, 117. *Muchani*, I worship. *Apachecta muchani*, "I offer up thanks by throwing a stone on a heap by the road side", on the summit of a pass. Two words used by the Indians on reaching the top of a pass.
- Apu, 373. Chief.
- Apu-panaca, 332. Officer in charge of a convent. See also *Ramos*, cap. 9, and *Ondegardo*, p. 165
- Arepas, 230
- Auasca, 434, 435. Coarse cloth.
- Atahualpa, 434, 435. For the derivation see *G. de la Vega*, i, lib. ii, cap. 23
- Ayamarca, 376. Month of October.
- Ayllu, 429, 432. Lineage. See *G. de la Vega*, i, 67
- Ayma, 377. A song. See *Molina*, p. 89
- Aymuray, 373. April and May. Time of harvest. Ayrihuay, *Molina*, 33, 52
- Aucaycuzqui Ynti-raymi, 374. June Cachi, 432. Salt (in Toco-cachi).
- Camac (from *Camani*, I create). In the word *Pachacamac*, which see.
- Camay, 373. December.
- Carachi, a disease in llamas, 291, 420. See *G. de la Vega*, ii, 378
- Catuchillay, 304. A star worshipped by shepherds, near the milky way.
- Catuilla, 304. A name for thunder.
- Cavi, 235. An edible root.
- Cayo, 375. Dancing. See *Molina*, p. 89. A playing on drums and singing.
- Ccapac, rich. 420, 433
- Ccapac Raymi, 354 (see Raymi).
- Ccompi, 289, 340, 412, 417. Fine cloth. See *G. de la Vega*, ii, 324
- Ccoya, 411. Queen.
- Ccoya Raymi, 355. Tenth month
- Chacana, a star, 305. Also *Balboa*, 53
- Chacra, 374. A farm.
- Chacu, 151, 273, 287. A hut. See also *G. de la Vega*, ii, 109, 115
- Chahua huarqui, the eighth month, 375
- Chaquira. Minute beads. *Cieza de Leon*, cap. xlvii. Also *G. de la Vega*, ii, 338
- Charqui, 289. Dried meat; whence jerked meat.
- Chasqui, 409, 423. A messenger.
- Chicho, 526. Misprint for Ychu.
- Chinchilla, 283
- Chirimoya, 251
- Chunquinchincay, 305. A star.
- Chuñu. Frozen potato, 165, 233. *G. de la Vega*, ii, 17, 359
- Chuquilla. A name for thunder, 304, 341, 373. *Chuqui*, a lance. *Yllani*, I shine. *Yllapa*, a thunder bolt.
- Churi, 373. Son.
- Coca, 164, 189. Account of, 244, 245, 246
- Cochuchu, 235. An edible root.
- Colca, 304. The Pleiades. See also *G. de la Vega*, ii, 237, and *Balboa*.
- Contesisca, 342. A sacrifice.
- Cuntur, 279. Condor.
- Curaca, 375. A chief
- Cusi, 434. Joy.
- Cutec, from *cutini*, I overturn. See *Pachacutec*
- Cuy, 283, 340. A guinea pig. *G. de la Vega*, ii, 118, 233, 384
- Guaras, 373. See Huaras.
- Hanan, 71. Upper.
- Hatun, 373. Great.
- Hatuncuzqui, 373. May.

- Homaraymi Punchaquis, 376. Eleventh month.
- Huaca, 300, 308, 318, 323, 325, 340, 355, 361, 373, 375, 412. Sacred.
- Huaccha, 420
- Huallavicsa, 349. Sacrifice.
- Hualpa, 276, 434. A fowl (in Atahu-alpa).
- Huaman, 436. Falcon (in the name Tarco-huaman).
- Huanacu, 277, 341
- Huanani, 281. I warn—In the name. Lunahuana (Runahuanac).
- Huano, 281. Guano. See also *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 181
- Huara (Guaras) 373. Breeches.
- Huascar, 434. A chain.
- Huasi, 332. A house.
- Huauque, 312, 323, 373. Brother. *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 314
- Huayna, 198, 313, 433. Youth.
- Huayra, 195, 196, 209, 210. Wind. Air.
- Hunu, 414. An officer over 10,000.
- Inti raymi (see Ynti).
- Ituraymi, 376. (Ytu).
- Llallahuas, 309. A kind of potato.
- Llama, 288 *et seq.* 420
- Llimpi, 215. A purple colour. See *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 473
- Lloque, 355, 436. Left-handed.
- Locro, 234. A kind of potato.
- Machachuary, 305. Serpent. A constellation. *G. de la Vega*, ii, 240, 385
- Mama, mother (in mama-cocha, Pucha mama, etc.).
- Mama-cocha, 303. The sea. *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 293, 300, 302
- Mama-cuna, 332, 355. Matrons of the Virgins. *G. de la Vega*, i, 293, 300, 302
- Mamana, a constellation, 305. *Balboa*, p. 58
- Mani, 235. An edible root.
- Miquiquiray, 305. A constellation, *Balboa*, p. 58.
- Mirco, 305. The Southern Cross. *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 476, and *Balboa*, p. 58
- Mitimaes, 413. Emigrants. *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 476
- Morochi, 229. A kind of maize. *G. de la Vega* has *Muruchu*, ii, p. 355
- Mulli, 264. The molle tree (*Schinus Molle*). *Cieza de Leon*, chap. cxii. See also *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 187; ii, p. 364, 367
- Mullu, 340. A shell.
- Mutti, 230. Boiled maize. *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 357
- Oca, 235 (*Oxalis tuberosa*). An edible root
- Opacuna, 362, 369. Baths. Correctly *Upa* from *Upani*, I wash.
- Otojo (see Usuta)
- Otoronco (see Uturuncu).
- Paccari, 71. Morning. Paccari-tampu and its legend are mentioned by *G. de la Vega*, i, lib. i, cap. 15, 18. *Fernandez*, Pt. ii, lib. iii, cap. 5, p. 125. *Balboa*, *Ondegardo*.
- Pacha. Earth. (in the words Pachacamac, Pachayachachic, etc.)
- Pachacamac, 301, 325, 327; "Creator of the World", *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 106; and ii, pp. 9, 38, 58
- Pachacutec, the Ynca, 430.
- Pacha-mama, 304. "Mother earth".
- Pacha yachachic, 301, 418, 434. "Teacher of the World". See *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 109; ii, p. 56
- Palta, 250
- Panaca. See *Apu-Panaca*.
- Pancuncu, 376. A torch. See *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 232
- Papa, 165, 235, 236, 308. Potatoe. *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 517, 213, 359
- Pirua, 374. A granary.
- Pucara, 427. A fort.
- Pucella, 444. A sham fight. Warlike exercise. The word occurs in one of the prayers given by *Molina*, p. 31. From *Pucllani*, I play.
- Punchau, 326. Day; Idol of the Sun. See *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 182
- Puncu (pongo), 156. Door. *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 240, 312
- Pururaucas, 432. Certain Idols. See *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 57
- Quinoa, 198. (*Chenopodium Quinoa*), *G. de la Vega*, ii, 5, 7, 213, 357, 367
- Quipu, 406, 407, 426
- Quipucamayoc, 71, 72, 406, 415. See *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 123
- Quirau, 429. A cradle. (In Vicaquirau.)
- Quiso, 342. An assembly of birds for sacrifice.
- Raymi, 354, 372. Festival.
- Raymi cantara rayquis, 376. Festival.
- Runa, 281. Man. *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 35; ii, 181
- Runtu, 276. Egg. *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 89, 481
- Saparisca, 342. Sacrifice.
- Sapay, 301. Sole. Only. *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 95, 324
- Situa, 355, 375. Festival.
- Sora, 230. A strong liquor. *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 277

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01152-5 - The Natural and Moral History of the Indies, Volume 2

Joseph de Acosta

Index

[More information](#)

544

INDEX.

- Sucanca, 395. Solstitial pillars at Cuzco.
- Suchi, 151. Fish in lake Titicaca. *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 402
- Suyu, 361. Province.
- Tampu, 287. Inn.
- Taqui, 445. Music.
- Tanga-tanga, 373. Idol at Chuquisaca. See *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 120. Represented the Trinity.
- Tarco-huaman (See Huaman).
- Ttahuantin-Suyu, 414. The four provinces. The empire.
- Tiçi Viracocha, 307. Perhaps Tiçi, from *Atic*, conquering. See Quichua prayers, given by Molina.
- Titu, 38, 434. A proper name.
- Toco, 432. Window (in Toco-cachi).
- Tomahau, 197. A cold wind.
- Topatorca, 305. A star.
- Ttanta, 228, 236. Bread. *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 357
- Uchu, 237. Axi pepper.
- Uiscacha, 283 (*Lagidium Peruvianum*). *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 384
- Upa. See Opa.
- Ureu, 341. Male.
- Urin, 436. Lower.
- Ureuchillay, 303. The star Vega. *Balboa*, p. 58
- Usachun, 341. From Usachuni, I accomplish.
- Usapa, 301. (See Sapay)
- Usuta, 67, 424. Shoes. See *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 82; ii, p. 171.
- Uturuncu, 274. Jaguar. *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 385
- Vicuña, 132, 286. See *G. de la Vega*, ii, 117, 378, 383, 384
- Vilcaronca, 341. A sacrifice.
- Vilca. (In Vilcaronca), 341. Sacred. See *G. de la Vega*, ii, 255, 416. *Molina*, 63, 93, 107
- Villca, 368. A tree, the fruit of which is a purgative. (*Moss*.) The juice is mingled with Chicha.
- Viracocha, 301, 304, 307, 418, 428, 434. *G. de la Vega*, ii, 66
- Xiquimas, 235. An edible root?
- Yachachic. In Pachayachachic, 301, 418, 428. *G. de la Vega*, i, 110. From Yachami, I teach.
- Yanli, 342. A thorny tree.
- Yana. Black.
- Yanacauri.
- Yana-cunas, 368, 433. Indians bound to service. See *Balboa*, p. 120, for the origin of this servitude. See also *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 411
- Yana-oca, 235. An edible root. Black Oca.
- Yapaquis.
- Ychu, 218, 526. (*Stipa Ychu*). *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 254. (See Chicho)
- Ychuri, 361. Confession.
- Yllapa, 302, 304, 432. Thunder and lightning. *G. de la Vega*, i, 105, 182, 275
- Ynca (*passim*)
- Ynti, 302, 373. Sun.
- Apu Ynti, chief sun.
- Churi Ynti, son.
- Ynti Huauque, brother.
- Yntip Raymi, 374
- Ytu, 376. Feast.
- Yuca, 232 (*Jatropha Manihot*). But the proper Quichua word is Asipa, or Rumu.
- Yupanqui, 355, 356, 411. Virtuous.

IV.

INDEX OF THE YNCAS MENTIONED BY ACOSTA.

- Amaru, see Tupac Amaru
- Atahualpa, 313, 325, 425, 434, 529. Son of the great Ynca Huayna Capac, by a Princess of Quito. He usurped the throne of the Yncas from his legitimate brother Huascar. For an account of the sanguinary War of Succession, see *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 505 to 529. See also *Velasco*, *Historia de Quito*, vol. ii. *Balboa* also gives a detailed account of the war, which he received from the officers of Atahualpa at Quito. The most authentic account of the arrest of Atahualpa at Coxamarca, and of his judicial murder, is in the narrative of Xeres, Pizarro's secretary. See also my note at p. 102 of my translation of Xeres.
- Caritopa, 432. Don Felipe, grand-child of Tupac Ynca Yupanqui.
- Ccapac Yupanqui, 436. The fifth Ynca. His reign and death will be found described in *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 234

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01152-5 - The Natural and Moral History of the Indies, Volume 2

Joseph de Acosta

Index

[More information](#)

INDEX.

545

- and 269. His lineage, called *Apu Mayta*, at ii, p. 531. See also *Molina*, 85, 88
- Coya Cusilimay, 425. Daughter of Tupac Ynca Yupanqui, and sister of Huayna Ccapac.
- Chilicuchi, 434. Atahualpa's general, who took Huascar prisoner. This is Acosta's form of Chalcuchima. See *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 509. Xeres has *Chilicuchima*, p. 84 to 89.
- Guaynacapa (see Huayna Ccapac).
- Huascar, 425, 434, 529. The legitimate son and successor of Huayna Ccapac. See the account of the birth, and of the rope of gold (Huasca) made to celebrate it, in *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 103 and 422. His accession and war with Atahualpa, ii, p. 505, *et seq.*
- Huayna Ccapac, 313, 425, 433, 529. The twelfth Ynca. His name means "the rich youth", or one who, from childhood, has been rich in magnanimous deeds. See *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 345. His three marriages are given at ii, p. 351; his conquests, ii, p. 423 to p. 444; his remarkable saying touching the Sun, ii, p. 445; the division of the Empire between his sons, ii, p. 450; his will and death, ii, p. 461; the discovery of his mummified body, i, p. 273; his lineage, ii, p. 532
- Mama Oello, 425, 434. The mother of Huayna Ccapac. See *G. de la Vega*, ii, 353.
- Manco Ccapac, 71, 429. The first Ynca. Acosta says that, after the deluge, he came out of the cave at Paccari-tampu. (See Paccari-tampu, in the index of Quichua words.) The various accounts of his origin are given by *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 63 to 85, and *Molina*, p. 6 and 74.
- Manco Ynca, 435, 436. Son of Huayna Ccapac. See *G. de la Vega*, ii, pp. 352, 526. He made an heroic resistance against the Spaniards, and besieged Hernando Pizarro in Cuzco, in February 1536. See the second part of *G. de la Vega*, lib. ii, and *Herrera Dec.* v, lib. viii, cap. 4. Manco was murdered by a party of fugitive Spaniards, who had fled to him for refuge. *G. de la Vega*, pt. ii, lib. iv, cap. 7. He left three sons.
- Mayta Ccapac, 436. The fourth Ynca. For his reign and conquests, see *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 173, 210, 233. For his lineage, ii, p. 531.
- Pachacutec, 430. The ninth Ynca. The story related by Acosta, respecting his accession, should be told of his father, Viracocha. *G. de la Vega* describes his reign, ii, 201 to 205, and gives his wise sayings, ii, 208, 247.
- Paulu Ynca, 435. A son of Huayna Ccapac who was baptized, and accompanied Amalgro on his Chilian expedition. Acosta knew his son Don Carlos. Paulu was personally known to Cieza de Leon. See *Cieza de Leon*, p. 77 and 224. His son Carlos was a schoolfellow of *G. de la Vega* at Cuzco. His grandson, Melchor Carlos Ynca, went to Spain in 1602, and became a knight of Santiago. See *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 110, 530. *Balboa*, p. 304.
- Quizquiz, 434. A general of Atahualpa. See *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 484.
- Sayri Tupac, 435. Son of Ynca Manco, and grandson of Huayna Ccapac. He was baptized in 1553, and died at Yucay in 1560, leaving a daughter named Ccoya Beatriz, the wife of Don Martin Garcia Loyola. Their daughter was Marchioness of Oropesa. There is a picture of the marriage in the cathedral at Cuzco.
- Sinchi Rocca, the second Ynca, is mentioned by Acosta, 436
- Tambo, Don Juan, 436
- Tarco-huaman, 436. An Ynca not given by other authors. Acosta makes him the son of Mayta Ccapac.
- Titu; treasure of Tupac Ynca Yupanqui in power of, 433
- Tupac Amaru. Acosta omits the first name, 435. He was the younger son of Manco Ynca, and was unjustly beheaded at Cuzco by the Viceroy Toledo in 1571, iv. See *G. de la Vega*, ii, pp. 264, 273
- Tupac Ynca Yupanqui, 425, 433. Father of Huayna Ccapac. Eleventh Ynca. See *G. de la Vega*, ii, 91, 246, 304, 321, 344, 352. His lineage, ii, 531. Discovery of his mummified body, ii, 273
- Viracocaha Ynca, 300, 307, 361, 418, 428, 429, 431. The eighth Ynca. His history is given fully by *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 341, and ii, 50, 65,

N N

245, 483, 450. His sayings, ii, 94. His fondness for the vale of Yucay, ii, 87. Discovery of his body by Polo de Ondegardo, i, 273, and ii, p. 91. See also *Cieza de Leon*, p. 226, 308, 332, 338, 355, 363, and *Molina*, p. 12, 90, 92, 95. His lineage was called Socso Panaca. *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 331. Acosta has Coco Panaca.

Yahuar-huaccac. Acosta spells it Yaguarguaque, 429. The seventh Ynca. See *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 327, 347, 349. He was dethroned for incapacity, ii, 62, 63. His lineage was called Ayllu-panaca, ii, 531. Acosta spells it Ayllu-anaca.

Ynca Rocca, 313, 429. Sixth Ynca.

See *G. de la Vega*, i, p. 226, 322, 327, 332. His schools, i, p. 335. Also ii, 247, 248, 354. His lineage, 531

Yncas : their origin, 71, 428 ; use of gold by, 191 ; use of coca by, 246 ; their argument against the Sun being God, 311 ; only confessed to the Sun, 361 ; feasts, 372 ; divisions of their empire, 414 ; their edifices, 415 ; bridges, 416 ; revenues, 418, 419 ; arts, 421 ; head-dress, 422 ; marriages, 424, 425 ; lineage, 429 ; traditions, 430, 431, 432 ; extent of their empire, 427 ; last Yncas, 435 ; succession, 436

V.

YNCA SUCCESSION AND THE AYLLUS OR LINEAGES OF EACH YNCA.

HANAN CUZCO.

<i>Yncas.</i>	<i>Lineage (Acosta).</i>	<i>Page of Acosta.</i>	<i>Lineage (G. de la Vega).</i>	<i>No. of souls in 1570.</i>
16.—YNCA ROCCA -	Vica-quirao -	429	(Vica-quirau) -	50
7.—YAHUAR HUACCAC -	Ayllu-panaca -	429	(Ayllu-panaca) -	51
8.—VIRACOCCHA -	Coco-panaca -	429	(Socso-panaca) -	79
9, 10. { PACHACUTEC, or YNCA YUPANQUI	{ Ynaca-panaca -	432	(Ynca-panaca) -	99
11.—TUPAC YNCA YUPANQUI	Ccapac sylla -	433	(Ccapac ayllu) -	18
12.—HUAYNA CCAPAC -	Tumi-pampa -	433	(Tumipampa) -	22

URIN CUZCO.

1.—MANGO CCAPAC -	-	436	(Chima-panaca) -	40
2.—SINCHI ROCCA -	-	436	(Raurava-panaca) -	74
4.—CCAPAC YUPANQUI -	-	436	(Apu Mayta) -	53
3.—LLOQUE YUPANQUI -	-	436	(Hahuarina-panaca) -	73
5.—MAYTA CCAPAC -	-	336	(Usca Mayta) -	35
TARCO HUAMAN -	-	436		
DON JUAN TAMBO -	-	436		

Descendants in the time of Garcilasso de la Vega 594

¹ These numbers show the succession, in one line, according to Garcilasso de la Vega. Acosta makes two lines spring from Manco Ccapac.

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01152-5 - The Natural and Moral History of the Indies, Volume 2

Joseph de Acosta

Index

[More information](#)

INDEX.

547

VI.

MEXICAN NAMES IN ACOSTA.

- Acamapich, 436
 Acamapixtli, 468, 470. First king of Mexico.
 Acatzuitillan, 462
 Acopilco, 460
 Atlacuyavaya, 460
 Axayaca, seventh king of Mexico, 493, 494
 Autzol, eighth king, 497
 Azcapuzalco, 482
 Chalcas, 460, 517
 Chalco, 489, 517
 Chapultepec, 357, 459, 473. A charming retreat near Mexico.
 Chichimecas, 449, 453, 454
 Chimalpopoca, third king of Mexico, 472, 473, 475
 Cholula, 321, 508, 517. A town in 19° 4' N., twenty leagues east of Mexico.
 Coatepec, 459, in the district of Jalapa; but there are several places of this name.
 Copil, 459, 463
 Cuitlavaca, 486
 Culhuas, peopled Tezcuco, 452, 460
 Culhuacan, king of, 461, 466, 476
 Cuyoacan, 353, 357, near Mexico. Here Hernan Cortes founded a convent of Nuns, and here, according to his will, he desired to be buried, 483. Sorcerer at, 498
 Guatemala, 497
 Guatulco, viii, 400. A port on the west coast of Mexico, at the western end of the Gulf of Tehuantepec, in the Oaxaca province. Here Sir Francis Drake landed, viii, *n*.
 Izcoatl, king of Mexico, 371, 436, 476, 482, 485
 Iztapalapa, 462
 Iztacal, 462
 Malinalco, 458, 459. A district in Mechoacan.
 Marina, Indian woman. Guide to the Spaniards, 514
 Mechoacan, 457, 465, 504. A province on the shores of the Pacific, for eighty leagues.
 Mexi, 457
 Mexico, lakes, 153, 154; deities, 305; burial customs, 315, 316; idols, 318, 319; gods, 321; sacrifices, 323; temples, 327; priests, 330; virgins, 333; monks, 336; human sacrifices, 323 to 350; festivals, 356, 357, 377 to 384; unction, 364; baptism, 369; marriage, 370; writings, 402; picture writings, 403; records, 404; succession, 436; nobility, 438; warfare, 440; knighthood, 441; schools, 442; early inhabitants; 449, 450; migrations of the Mexicans, 456; foundation of the city, 462; first king, 466; floating gardens, 469; death of first king, 470; second king, 471; third king, 473; power of kings, 474; murder of third king, 475; fourth king, 476; coronation, 468; 477; Mexico was founded, with the name of Tenochtitlan, in 1327, on a lake in the midst of a valley forty leagues round. Cortes took the city on 13 August 1521. Water brought to, 499; entry of Cortes into, 518; insurrection at, 520; Spaniards retreat from, 521; return of Cortes to, 523
 Montezuma I, 487, 488, 493
 Montezuma II, 436; character, 500; household of, 503; coronation, 504; Government of, 505; signs and evil omens presaging fall of, 506 to 512; news of the Spaniards, 513; embassy, 514; his terror, 516; strategy, 517; submission to Cortes, 518; and death, 520
 Nauincopa, 216
 Navatlacas. Invaders of Mexico, 451
 Quahuanahuac, 453
 Quaxutatlan, 497
 Quetzalcoatl, 384, 508, 514
 Suchimilcos, 452
 Tacuba, 491
 Tenoxtitlan (name of Mexico), 478, 480
 Tepeaca, 504
 Tepanecas, 452, 460, 464, 468, 478, 480, 481, 485
 Tepotzotlan, 446
 Teuculhuacan, 455
 Tezcatlipuca (Mexican God), 339, 377, 378, 379, 517
 Tezcuco, 253, 437, 452, 466, 476, 487. A town fifteen miles E.N.E. of Mexico, at the foot of the hills in 19° 31' 30" N. Speech of king of, 501, 502
 Ticocic, 493

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01152-5 - The Natural and Moral History of the Indies, Volume 2

Joseph de Acosta

Index

[More information](#)

548

INDEX.

Tiçaapan, 460
 Tlatellulco, 496
 Tocci, 461. An idol.
 Tozcoatl, 377
 Tlacacl, 436
 Tlacacllel, 478, 479, 481, 484, 487;
 refuses the crown, 491; death, 494
 Tlascala, 504, 517, 519, 530
 Topilcin, 514
 Tula, 459

Vitziliputzli (Mexican god), 305, 356,
 455, 457, 460, 463, 469; festival of,
 357, 377, 491, 500
 Vitzilovitli, 471
 Zacatecas, 210. A province in the
 north of Mexico on the tropic of
 Cancer, 210 miles long by 177. Its
 tableland is 6,500 feet above the
 sea.

VII.

LIST OF SPANIARDS AND OTHER EUROPEANS
 MENTIONED BY ACOSTA.

Acosta, Bernardo de, brother of the
 author, i; in Mexico, ix
 ——— Christoval de, i; author of a
 work on the drugs of India, ii, *n.*
 ——— Joseph de, THE AUTHOR, his
 birth, i; becomes a Jesuit, ii; sails
 for Peru, ii, 56; on the isthmus of
 Panama, ii, 263; observes the antics
 of monkeys, 285; crosses the line,
 iii, 90; arrival in Peru, iii; crosses
 the Andes, his sufferings, 130, 131;
 cured of snow blindness, 288; goes
 to Lima, v; at the Council of Lima,
 vii; his sermon, vii; sailed for Mex-
 ico, viii, 127, 391, 400; his return
 to Spain, ix, 194, 204, 226, 239,
 260, 271; had seen the part of the
 heavens unknown to the ancients,
 4; his views respecting the peopling
 of America, 46; believed that the
 Old and New World were joined, or
 approached near, 60; heard about
 the Amazons from a Jesuit who
 had been with Ursua, 82; saw the
 comet of 1577 in Peru, 122; saw
 camels in Peru, 272; knew a man
 who lost his toes by frost-bite, 133;
 conversations with Sarmiento's
 pilots, 140; saw giants' bones in
 Mexico, 454; his publication of the
 first two books of the *Natural His-*
tory in Latin, ix, xi; his religious
 works published at Rome, x; his
 work, *De Promulgatione Evangelii*,
 xi; his *Natural History* published
 in Spanish, xii; editions and trans-
 lations, xiii; the English transla-
 tion, xiv; account of, by Antonio,
 xv, *n.*; his death at Salamanca, x
 Aguirre, Lope de, the famous pirate
 who descended the river Amazon in

1560. Acosta heard of the won-
 derful voyage from a Jesuit who,
 when young, was in it, v, 83. He
 has Diego instead of Lope. (See
Search for El Dorado, Hakluyt So-
 ciety's volume for 1861.)
 Alcobaga, Diego de, his confession-
 aries in native languages, v
 Almagro, Diego de, allusion to his in-
 vasion of Chile, 133
 Alonzo, Hernando, pilot in the expe-
 dition of Sarmiento, his account of
 the Straits of Magellan, 143
 Alvarado, Pedro de, 521. In com-
 mand at Mexico. He was the chief
 lieutenant of Hernan Cortes, and
 afterwards conquered Guatemala.
 Antonio, Dr. Nardo, an Italian phy-
 sician, alluded to as quoting from
 the work of Dr. Francisco Her-
 nandez, 261
 Arriaga, Pablo Jose de, his work on
 the extirpation of idolatry, v
 Avila, Dr. Francisco de, his work on
 the folk-lore of Huarochiri, v
 Balboa, Blasco Nunez de, discoverer
 of the South Sea, 135
 Bertonio, Ludovico, his Aymara dic-
 tionary, v
 Betanzos, Fray Domingo de, a Domi-
 nican, 531. He was born at Leon,
 and studied at Salamanca, whence
 he went to Rome to seek permis-
 sion from the Pope to become a
 hermit. Having obtained the de-
 sired leave, he went to the Isle of
 Ponza and lived there as a hermit
 for five years. He then became a
 Dominican and, in 1514, he went to
 Hispaniola. In 1526 he was one of
 the first twelve Dominicans who

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01152-5 - The Natural and Moral History of the Indies, Volume 2

Joseph de Acosta

Index

[More information](#)

INDEX.

549

- went to Mexico. Thence he removed to Guatemala, and, after labouring for many years, he returned to Spain, and died in the monastery of San Pedro at Valladolid.
- Cabrera, Amador de, possessor of a rich quicksilver mine at Huancavelica, which he sold, 216
- Cañete, Marquis of, 432, 435
- Carbajal, Gutierrez, Bishop of Plasencia. A ship of his passed through the Strait of Magellan, 137.
- Castro, Lope Garcia de, 215. Governor of Peru, under the title of President of the Audience. He succeeded the Viceroy, Conde de Nieva, who was assassinated in 1562. In his time the quicksilver mines of Huancavelica were discovered. He colonised the island of Chiloe, founding the town of Castro. In 1567 he despatched the expedition, under his young nephew Alvaro de Mendaña, which discovered the Solomon Islands. In 1567 the Jesuits arrived in Peru. Castro was succeeded by the Viceroy Toledo in 1569.
- Cavendish Thomas, his capture of a prize near California, 141 *n*.
- Centeno, Diego, a vein of silver ore at Potosi named after him, 199. A man of good family, native of Ciudad Rodrigo. At the age of twenty he came to Peru with Pedro de Alvarado in 1534. He fought on the side of the Pizarros at the battle of Las Salinas on April 26th, 1538, and under Vaca de Castro at Chupas. He received a rich estate at La Plata (Chuquisaca), in the province of Charcas, where he was Alcalde when the Viceroy Blasco Nunez Vela published the new laws. At first he was opposed to them, but he eventually rose against Francisco de Almendras, whom Gonzalo Pizarro had appointed his lieutenant in Charcas. He seized Almendras, who was a friend and almost a brother to him, and had him beheaded at La Plata. Gonzalo Pizarro sent Carbajal against Centeno, who defeated him several times, and he was obliged to hide in a cave near Arequipa. On the arrival of Pedro de la Gasca in Peru Centeno again collected a force, but was defeated by Gonzalo Pizarro in the battle of Huarina. He escaped and joined Gasca at Andahuaylas, being present with him at the battle of Sacsahuana. He had charge of the person of Gonzalo Pizarro until his execution. Centeno died in 1549. He was a short fair man, with a red beard.
- Columbus Christopher. A nameless pilot said to have given the secret of the discovery of America to, 54. For a full discussion of this story, see my note in the first volume of my translation of the *Royal Commentaries of Garcilasso de la Vega*, p. 24.
- Cortez, Hernando, Marques del Valle, conqueror of Mexico, 304, 353, 458, 498; his arrival on the coast of Mexico, 514; march to Mexico, 517, 518; interview with Montezuma, 519; return to Mexico, 523
- Costillas, Geronimo, lost his toes from frost bites in Chile, 133. He was a native of Zamora, of good family. He dissuaded Almagro from executing Hernando Pizarro, and fled from Gonzalo Pizarro to Arequipa and Lima. He was afterwards actively engaged in the campaign against Giron. He had a house at Cuzco. (See *G. de la Vega*, ii, p. 243.)
- Drake, Sir Francis, vi; his passage of Magellan Strait, 137; his Portuguese pilots land in New Spain, 140; at Guatulco, viii, *n*.
- Ercilla, Alonso de, 136; said to have written part of his *Araucana* on plantain leaves, 244. For his life and writings, see Ticknor's *Spanish Literature*, ii, p. 426.
- Garces, Henrique, a Portuguese, the discoverer of the quicksilver mine of Huancavelica, 215
- Gasca, President, 429
- Grimston, Edward, English translator of *Acosta*, account of, xiv
- Henriquez, Don Martin, Viceroy of Mexico from 1568 to 1580, and of Peru from 1581 to 1583. He was a younger son of the Marquis of Alcanices. (See Hawkins's *Voyages*, p. 75, *n*.) Acosta conversed with him on the subject of a southern continent, vi, 139, 391, 423; his death, vii.
- Hernandez, Dr. Francisco, 261. He was born at Toledo in 1514, and gra-

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01152-5 - The Natural and Moral History of the Indies, Volume 2

Joseph de Acosta

Index

[More information](#)

- duated at Salamanca. In 1570, Philip II sent him to Mexico, with the cosmographer Francisco Dominguez, to write the natural history of that Viceroyalty. He returned in 1576, but died before he could publish the results of his labours. He prepared sixteen MS. folio volumes, six describing the plants, animals, and minerals of New Spain, and ten of drawings. *Francisci Hernandez rerum medicarum Novae Hispaniae Thesaurus seu plantarum, animalium, mineralium, Mexicanorum Historia*, tom i, 1648; ii, 1651, folio. He also translated Pliny's *Natural History*. (See Antonio, *Bib. Script. Hisp.*, i, p. 432)
- Holguin, Dr. Gonzalo, his Quichua grammar, v
- Ladrillero, Captain, his account of a voyage through the Straits of Magellan, 137
- Lancero, a soldier of Peru, cures wrought by, 525
- Loaysa, Dr. Don Geronimo de, first Archbishop of Lima, 425; letter from Polo de Ondegardo on the rites of the Peruvians, 356. Loaysa was native of Truxillo in Estremadura, a Dominican, made Bishop of Cartagena in 1537. In 1543 he was translated to Lima, which was made an Archbishopric in 1548. He died at Lima in 1575, and was buried in the hospital of Santa Ana, which he had founded.
- Magellan, Fernando, his discovery of the Strait, 136
- Mandana, Alvaro de, discovered the Solomon Islands in 1568, 46, 115
- Matienza, Judge, iv
- Melendez, the Adelantado Pedro, affirmed that there was a passage north of Florida, 140; on whale fishing, 150; or Menendez? Pedro Menendez was a native of Aviles near Oviedo, of a very ancient Asturian family. He was a daring sea captain. In 1565 Philip II sent him with a fleet to conquer Florida. He returned, and died at Santander in 1574. His nephew Pedro, Marquis of Aviles, went out to Florida with his uncle the Adelantado. He was killed by the Indians. Menendez wrote a report on his examination of the east coast of Florida.
- Mendoza, Garcia de, Governor of Chile, sent a ship to explore towards the Strait of Magellan, 137. Garcia Hurtado de Mendoza, son of the Marquis of Cañete, was a young man of twenty-two when he came to govern Chile in 1577, sent by his father the Viceroy of Peru. He made a successful war on the Araucanians, and explored the archipelago of Chiloe. He founded Mendoza on the east side of the Andes, and rebuilt Angol and other towns previously abandoned. In 1561 he was superseded and returned to Spain. He came out as Viceroy of Peru in 1590 until 1599. His life by Christoval Suarez de Figueroa was published in 1613. (See Hawkins's *Voyages*, xxviii, 255, n, 338, 340. Hakluyt Society's volume for 1878.)
- Mogrovejo, Dr. Toribio, Archbishop of Lima, vi; lives of, viii, n.
- Monardes, Dr., on whale fishery, 150; on liquid amber, 259; on tobacco, 261
- Narvaez, Pamphilo, landing in Mexico, 520
- Pizarro, Francisco, conqueror of Peru, treasure seized by, 325, 432, 435, 529
- Pizarro, Gonzalo, 429
- Polo de Ondegardo, iv, v, 304, 313, 314, 356, 369, 391, 425, 432, 434, 525, the licentiate, was born at Salamanca, and in 1545 he was in Peru, with the fame of a very learned and prudent man. He was a friend of Gonzalo Pizarro, yet Gasca made him corregidor of Potosi. Afterwards he was corregidor of Cuzco, when he discovered several mummies of the Yncas, which were sent to Lima. He was the adviser of the Viceroy Toledo, and died at Potosi in about 1575, very old and rich. His widow married Don Alonzo de Loaysa, a citizen of Potosi, and survived until 1603. His valuable *Relaciones* are addressed to the Viceroy Marques de Cañete and Conde de Nieva, 1561-71. They show him to have been a humane and good man. They are in MS. in the Escorial. Another MS. of Ondegardo is in the Royal Library at Madrid. It is printed in the Hakluyt Society's volume for 1872, p. 151. (See also Prescott's *Conquest of Peru*, i, p. 163.)
- Roa, Juan de, an Austin friar, and zealous preacher, 531

Cambridge University Press

978-1-108-01152-5 - The Natural and Moral History of the Indies, Volume 2

Joseph de Acosta

Index

[More information](#)

INDEX.

551

- Salinas, Juan de, the Adelantado, his entry of the river Amazons, 157
- Sanchez, Father Alonzo. On the trade winds, 123 ; Chinese writings, 400
- Sarmiento, Pedro de Gamboa, vi, 137, 138. Sarmiento had studied the records and ancient traditions of the Yncas, one of which told how the Ynca Tupac Yupanqui had visited the islands far to the west, called Ahuachumbi and Nina-chumbi. He sailed in the fleet of Alvaro de Mendaña in 1567, with the object of reaching these islands. He is believed to have written a *Historia de los Yncas*. In 1579 he was sent with a fleet from Lima to explore the strait of Magellan. His journal was published at Madrid in 1768. *Viaje al estrecho de Magallanes por el Capitan Pedro Sarmiento de Gamboa en los años 1579 y 1580*. There is an account of Sarmiento and his surveys in Burney's *Voyages*, ii, pp. 3 to 57
- Tobar, Juan de, ix, 391
- Toledo, Francisco de, second son of the Count of Oropesa. Viceroy of Peru from 1569 to 1581, iii, iv, 137, 151, 204, 216, 231, 256
- Torres, Rodrigo de. A miller who introduced the use of *yehu* grass for fuel, in mining, 218
- Treço, Tacomo de, of Milan. A worker in brass at Madrid. The way his workmen preserved themselves from the injurious effects of the fumes of quicksilver, 212
- Ursua, Pedro de, commander of the expedition down the Amazon in 1560. (*See* Aguirre) 157, 171
- Vaca, Cabeza de, 525. In 1527 he went as treasurer in the expedition of Pamphilo de Narvaez to Florida. Narvaez was lost in a storm near the mouth of the Mississippi, and Cabeza de Vaca took command. He and his followers were reduced to the necessity of cannibalism, and were afterwards made slaves by the Indians. He escaped, and, after passing through a variety of incredible hardships, reached Mexico. He retired to Spain in 1537. He was afterwards Governor of Paraguay.
- Valdes, Diego Flores de. The officer sent, with Sarmiento, to fortify Megellan's straits (*see* Sarmiento), 139
- Valencia, Fray Martin de, 531. A zealous Franciscan preacher. He was a native of Valencia. In 1523 he was appointed to take out twelve Franciscans to Mexico, as their provincial. Here he worked zealously for the conversion of the Indians. He died on a journey from Mexico to Tehuantepec, on August 31st, 1534. He wrote interesting letters to Charles V and to the Pope Adrian VI, as well as to Friar Matthew Weiser, the General of his Order, describing the spiritual conquest of Mexico. He was also the author of some historical documents.
- Valera, Blas, the Jesuit, v.
- Valle, Marques del. (*See* Cortes.)
- Velasco, Pedro Fernandez de, introduced the refining of silver with mercury in 1571, 217
- Villaroel, the Spaniard whose servant discovered the mines of Potosi, 203