Figures

Fig. 1.1 Map of Aymara manors – urqu/uma — 10
Fig. 1.2 Plan of La Plata in 1639 — 16
Fig. 1.3 Changes in the limits of the Royal Audiencia of Charcas in the 16th century — 18
Fig. 2.1 Commercial routes of enslaved on their way to Charcas — 36
Fig. 2.2 South Andean eastern frontier, 15th and 16th centuries — 45
Fig. 5.1 “Tuqlakuq wamra. A nine-year-old child hunter serving his father and the cacique” — 141
Fig. 6.1 “Black Christians” — 166
Fig. 7.1 “Slave cruelly punished” — 182
Fig. 7.2 An Afrodescendant musician — 188
Fig. 7.3 Afrodescendant coachman and other passersby talking on Potosí streets — 189
Fig. 7.4 Male slave on horse and female slave holding an umbrella at Viceroy entry — 190

Tables

Table 4.1 Average unit price per enslaved in La Plata (1560–1630) — 89
Table 4.2 Average unit price of enslaved per gender in La Plata (1560–1630) — 92
Table 4.3 Sales of enslaved population in La Plata between 1560 and 1630 per age groups — 92
Table 4.4 Origins registered for enslaved in La Plata market (1560–1630) — 98
Table 4.5 Declared origins of enslaved people in La Plata market (1560–1630) — 99
Table 4.6 Occupations declared by people involved in the sale of enslaved in La Plata between 1560 and 1630 — 105
Table 4.7 Residence declared by people selling enslaved in La Plata between 1560 and 1630 — 107
Table 4.8 Occupation of Slave Purchasers — 109
Table 4.9 Residence stated by purchasers of enslaved in La Plata (1560–1630) — 111
Table 9.1 Personal service settlements by decade (La Plata 1560–1630) — 216
Table 9.2 Terms agreed in personal service settlements (La Plata 1560–1630) — 217
Table 11.1 Afrodescendant Godparents — 266
Table 11.2 Indigenous Godparents — 268

https://doi.org/10.1515/9783110681000-001