

2022

Entry Nr. 004 Francisco Angola

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Recommended Citation

Entry Nr. 004 Francisco Angola, Huskie Commons, Northern Illinois University, Fogleman, Aaron Spencer and Hanserd, Robert, *500 African Voices*, <https://huskiecommons.lib.niu.edu/history-500africanvoices/4>

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Aaron Spencer Fogleman and Robert Hanserd (eds.), *Five Hundred African Voices: A Catalog of Published Accounts by Africans Enslaved in the Transatlantic Slave Trade, 1586-1936* (Philadelphia: American Philosophical Society, 2022).

Catalog number: **4**
Name(s) of African providing account: **Francisco Angola**
Date account recorded: 1634
Date account first published: 2009
Date of entry creation or last update: 15 November 2021

Source: “Elder, Slave, and Soldier: Maroon Voices from the Palenque del Limón, 1634,” printed in Spanish with English translation, introduction, and annotations by Kathryn McKnight on p. 64-81 (especially 68-69) in Kathryn Joy McKnight and Leo J. Garofalo (eds.), *Afro-Latino Voices: Narratives from the Early Modern Ibero-Atlantic World, 1550-1812* (Indianapolis: Hackett Publishing Company, Inc., 2009). Used by permission of the publisher. For purchase see <https://www.hackettpublishing.com/afro-latino-voices>.

Comments: None

Text of Account:

Original Spanish –

p. 68:

“Testimonio de los procesos y castigos que se hicieron por el Maestro de Campo Francisco de Murga, gobernador y capitán general de Cartagena, contra los negros cimarrones y alzados, de los palenques del Limón, Polín, y Zanaguare

[Declaración de Francisco Angola, sesenta años, antiguo residente del palenque, nacido en África]

En el Castillo de Manga del puerto de la ciudad de Cartagena de Indias en 18 días del mes de enero de 1634 años, el señor licenciado don Francisco de Llano Velasco, teniente general de la dicha ciuda[d], y en esta causa como auditor general, hizo parecer ante si a uno de los negros cimarrones alzados del Palenque del Limón, de los que ayer trujeron presos del dicho palenque; que dijo llamarse Francisco Angola. del cual se recibió juramento en forma de derecho. Y

habiéndolo hecho [el juramento] y prometido de decir verdad, se le tomo su declaración en la manera siguiente:

Preguntado si este declarante ha estado en el palenque de los negros cimarrones del Limón, y que ramo tiempo ha questá en él, y en que se ha ejercitado, y si es libre o esclavo, dijo queste declarante vino muchacho pequeño de Angola en la armazón de negros que trujo a [Cartagena] el capitán Antonio Cutiño. Y estando en esta ciudad, Juan Angola. compañero de Francisco Angola le dijo que los blancos los traían engañados. Y mostrándole el sol le dijo que aquel sol venia de Guinea. -- Ahí está el camino. Vámonos- Y [Juan] y Francisco se fueron por el monte. Y estuvieron en el algún tiempo, que no sabe que tanto seria, más de que paso una luna. Y luego caminando fueron a dar al Palenque del Limón, adonde al cabo de tres años murió el dicho Juan Angola en el dicho palenque. Y lo enterraron en un hoyo del monte, y le pusieron una cruz. Y Francisco Angola [ha] asistido en el dicho palenque hasta que fueron los blancos y lo prendieron. Y que Francisco Angola se ejercitaba en hacer rozas de los negros y en limpiarlas y en coger el maíz. Y esto responde....”

English translation –

p. 69:

Statement of Sebastián Anchico, Twenty-Two-Year-Old Bozal, Servant (or Slave) in the Palenque for the Past Two Years

In the city of Cartagena, on the twenty-third day of January 1634, the said señor teniente and auditor general called before him one of the black Maroons whom they had brought [to Cartagena], who appeared to be a bozal, because or which his statement and confession were taken with the assistance of Andrés Angola, a black ladino slave-

p. 71:

who belongs to the Jesuits -- who was named as interpreter because he was ladino and understood the Anchico language. And under oath he promised to tell and state truthfully what the aforementioned black man responded. And the following questions were asked of him:

Asked what his name is and to what caste he belongs and who his master is, the interpreter stated that he says his name is Sebastián, he is Anchico by birth, and is the slave of Doña María de Viloría, resident of this city of Cartagena.

Asked how long it has been since he ran away, and with whom, and where, and in what palenque and in whose company he has been, the interpreter said that the Anchico black man responded that, while he was fetching firewood along the big road, three black Maroons -- Manuel Quisima, Simón Angola, and Sebastián Congo – came upon him and tied him up on the same day that they captured Domingo Anchico. And it has been almost two years since they caught him. And they took him to the Sarogosilla ranch and were there two days. And they walked at night until they arrived In [the district of] María. And while walking, they stayed in the

forest. And [the three Maroons] took them to the palenque of Polín, where Manuel Malemba was as well as a *Bran* black man named Miguel. And a few days later Juan Criollo de la Margarita and Juan Angola -- who belongs to Andrés Ortiz -- arrived, both brought by Captain Sebastián and Manuel Quisama. And there were also four black women whom [Sebastián Anchio] encountered when he arrived at the palenque.

And they waited there out of fear of the whites, and they ate plants and cassava that they had, and turtles, and game, and they did not leave the palenque to do harm to anyone. And while they were hiding there, the people from the Palenque del Limón arrived and caught them while they were sleeping in order to take them to their Palenque. And because [those from Polín] did not want to go, [the people from Limón] took away their arrows, and wounded them, and tied them up and carried them off to Limón to make them work. In the Palenque de Polín, they killed Captain Sebastián Congo, asking him why he kept all the black women for himself and they did not have any [in Limón], and they killed him out of envy. And [the people from Polín] asked those from Limón why they were fighting, Maroon against Maroon. And they tied up black men and women that were in Polín and carried them off to work for them. And Sebastian Anchico served his master Juan Angola Criollo, and shelled corn, and carried water and firewood, and went to the fields to work

And [Sebastián Anchico] did not sign [his statement] because he did not know how to, neither did he know his age. He appeared from his looks to be about twenty-two years old. Before me, Francisco López Nieto.”

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