

GLOSSARY

Definitions of terms here apply to their usage in New Granada in the eighteenth century.

aguardiente: cane brandy

alcalde: magistrate

alférez real: senior regidor; also, municipal standard-bearer

arrastradero: road that unites two waterways for travel

arroba: unit of weight of approximately 25 pounds (11.5 kilograms)

audiencia: the highest judicial tribunal, endowed with administrative powers

blanco: a Spaniard, non-Spanish European, or criollo

boga: canoe poler

cabildo: municipal government

cabo: captain

cacique: Indigenous chief or leader

canoero: canoe poler

carguero: overland porter of cargo

caserío: village

champán: large, roofed watercraft used in river navigation, powered by men wielding long poles

chicha: fermented corn beverage

chontaduro: peach palm

cimarrón/a: runaway slave; also, Indian who fled a reducción in search of freedom or refuge

colegio: seminary

comerciante: merchant

cordillera: mountain range

corregidor: Crown official appointed to oversee the administration of a corregimiento; also,

magistrate who presided over a district of Indian settlements

corregimiento, or *corregimiento de indios*: district of Indians settled by the Spanish and governed by a corregidor

criollo: person born in Spanish America, sometimes of Spanish heritage

cuadrilla, or *cuadrilla de negros*: enslaved labor gang

cura: priest

diezmos: mandatory ecclesiastical tithe amounting to a tenth part of agricultural produce collected

encomienda: institution in Spanish America wherein a colonizer was given land and a group of Indigenous people to work it and was expected to provide protection and Catholic evangelization for them in return

estancia: estate; also, house and grounds

dueño de minas: mine owner

entrada: expedition for the purposes of trade, raid, exploration, or conquest

esclavo: a Black African brought from West or Central Africa through the transatlantic slave trade who had not yet obtained manumission; also, the offspring of enslaved people brought from Africa

esclavo de todos colores: enslaved person of mixed ancestry

estanco: state monopoly on goods such as aguardiente and tobacco

estanquero: official who oversaw the sale of aguardiente

estanquillo: official place where aguardiente was sold

gente libre: non-enslaved people, free people
gente libre de todos colores: non-enslaved people of color; also, free people in any ethnic category who could not be defined as blanco, negro, or indio
gobernación: governing body
hacendado: owner of a hacienda
hacienda: landed property or plantation, including all its appurtenances (laborers, tools, houses, etc.)
inconveniente: drawback, complication, or obstacle
indio: Indian; Indigenous person
indio forastero: Indigenous person who came from elsewhere
indio infiel (pl. *indios infieles*): unchristianized Indigenous person
legajo: case file
libre: person who was born free; also, person who had recovered her or his freedom
libre de todos colores: free person of color in any ethnic category that could not be defined as blanco, negro, or indio; catchall term for free negros, mulatos, zambos, mestizos, pardos, and montañeses
maíz: corn
manatiero: manatee fisherman
mayordomo: steward; also, administrator
mestizo: person of mixed European and Indigenous heritage
mina de oro: gold mine
montaña: mountainous area
montaños (pl. *montañeses*): person inhabiting the mountainous areas near the Anchicayá, Bitaco, Pepita, and Dagua Rivers
monte: dense tropical forest
mulato: person of mixed European and African heritage; pardo
natural (pl. *naturales*): Indigenous inhabitant
negro: person of African heritage
palenque: palisaded camp formed and inhabited by runaway slaves
pardo: person of mixed European and African heritage; mulato
patacon: peso of eight reales; silver coin weighing 1 ounce (28.35 grams)
peso: coin with a value of eight reales; patacon
piragua: Indigenous watercraft that is square at each end and has a keel
placer, or *placer gold*: minerals/gold that has been eroded, transported, and deposited by water in a location other than where it was formed

plátano: plantain
pleito: lawsuit
población: city, village, or place that is inhabited by people
presidio: fortification
pueblo: town
pueblo de indios: settlement created by a Spanish administrator to facilitate Spanish control over reduced Indigenous subjects, collect tribute from them, provide religious instruction, and use their labor; reducción
pueblo de libres: free town
quebrada: ravine, gorge, mountain stream, or streambed
quintos: royal mining tax
real (pl. *reales*): royal; also, anything that pertains to the king; also, unit of money worth thirty-four maravedis
real cedula: royal decree
real de minas (pl. *reales de minas*): large mining operation
reales cajas: royal coffers
Real Hacienda: Royal Treasury
reducción: settlement created by a Spanish administrator to facilitate Spanish control over reduced Indigenous subjects, collect tribute from them, provide religious instruction, and use their labor
regidor: person who governs
resguardo: communal agricultural land assigned to Indigenous communities
sembreria: crop
sitio: informal settlement
tambo: humble inn for travelers
trapiche: sugar mill
tribute: portion or quantity paid by a vassal or reduced Indian to the owner of an estate or a corregidor; labor as well as goods could be given as tribute
vara: unit of length of 1 yard (about .91 meters)
vecino: citizen or resident, a designation that brought with it privileges as well as obligations and responsibilities
vigía: watchtower; lookout; defensive post
visita: royal inspection usually undertaken by a government official to investigate works of government
visitador: royal inspector
viveres: provisions
zambo: person of mixed Indigenous and African heritage

THE HISTORY OF A PERIPHERY

