

Since the Castilian conquest, the islands have maintained fluid and regular relations with Africa. Exchanges have been constant throughout history; slavery, privateering and colonialism have been part of this link. The archipelago has become one of the main African gateways to the European Union and a place of settlement for people.

Representations of Africans, fortresses that were distinguished in the Barbary corsair attacks, material from the colonies, African masks and art, Canarian representations of Africa, documentation and audiovisual centres, cartographic records about the continent, all form part of the Africa-related material located in the islands, to such an extent that we can affirm that it is the richest community in Spain concerning this type of elements.

In Gran Canaria, the heritage related to this continent allows the creation of a thematic route: the city of Las Palmas, San Lorenzo, Telde, Ingenio, El Carrizal, Agüimes, Playa de Arinaga, Santa Lucía de Tirajana, Vecindario, San Bartolomé de Tirajana, San Fernando de Maspalomas, La Aldea, Agaete, Gáldar, El Frontón (Moya), Cazadores (Telde), Teror and La Atalaya. Among the must-see treasures we highlight the Virgin of Bisila in the Iglesia Redonda (Round Church), located in Las Chumberas district of Las Palmas, the Balthazars and their pages in the Diocesan Museum of Sacred Art of Las Palmas de Gran Canaria and in the Santiago de los Caballeros Museum of Sacred Art of Gáldar, the African art collection in Casa África (Africa House), the Museo Canario (Canarian Museum), the Cabildo de Gran Canaria (Gran Canaria's Council) and the town hall of San Bartolomé de Tirajana, the north wall of the city of Las Palmas that was paid for by the slave trade, La Luz Castle, the last Spanish flags raised in El Aiuún, Villa Cisneros and La Güera in the Naval Museum, the Adorations of the Shepherds in St. John's Basilica in Telde, the painting of Animas and the Archangel defeating the Devil in the Our Lady of the Pine Basilica in Teror, the St. Benedict of Palermo's statue in the Hermitage of Holy Spirit in the city of Las Palmas, the statues of St. James the Moor-slayer in the churches of Santiago de los Caballeros in Gáldar and in the church of San Bartolomé's town, the dance of the broken branch in the ravine of Guayadeque, the Huerto de Las Flores (Botanical Garden) in Agaete, the representations of the black papagüevos in the Museum of La Rama in Agaete, the paintings and statues in the Church of Holy Christ in Ingenio, Los Moros park in Agüimes, the fresco in the Refugee Centre of CEAR (the Spanish Commission for Refugees) in Vecindario, La Perla Negra (The Black Pearl painting) in the Néstor Museum and the existing documentation on Africa in the Archivo Histórico Provincial (Provincial Historical Archive) of Las Palmas and also in the Museo Canario.

AFRICAN HERITAGE IN THE CANARY ISLANDS GRAN CANARIA



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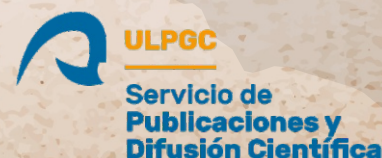


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African mask Cabildo de Gran Canaria



St. Martin de Porres



Adoration of the Magi, St. John's, Telde



Solidarity of peoples



Slaves carrying sugar



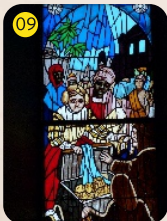
Tábor Moors



St. Martin de Porres



CEAR's fresco



Stained glass



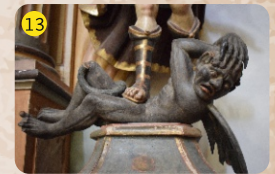
African mask



St. James the Moor-slayer, Tunte



Black papagüevo, La Rama de Agaete



Archangel and Devil



Archangel and Devil



Painting of Animas

0 5 km

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