

INTRODUCTION

THE GAMBIA: PLACE NAMES ON MAPS AND IN TRAVELLERS' ACCOUNTS UP TO 1825.

(A) DESCRIPTIVE TEXT

Along with a general study of the various chiefdoms in The Gambia, an attempt was made to sort out the various versions of place names, which occur on maps, and are given in sundry accounts by officials, travellers, and residents at different dates.

By

For a number of districts the author made an actual survey to check the accuracy of place names. David P. Gamble maps. A considerable number of errors were found, but in addition it is clear that villages are sometimes moved short distances when the soil becomes exhausted; whole communities were abandoned and re-established elsewhere in times of war; when new roads were made, people tended to move settlements close to the road, with the lack of substantial river transport, many "wharf towns" were abandoned, etc.

A number of maps which I had previously seen in The Gambia or in London, were not available in San Francisco, but between my own collection of maps, those in published books and reports, and the map collections at San Francisco State University, and the University of California, Berkeley, a good selection was available for study.

To facilitate comparison between the text and the maps - in the smaller reproductions in books - the names often become unreadable, the text and the maps are issued in separate parts.

The present study is to be regarded as a provisional one, and any further information from those familiar with the country would be appreciated.

When using a small reproduction of a map, the transcription of names involves a certain amount of guesswork. Where a full scale reproduction is available the reading of old handwriting may still present problems.

Brisbane, California  
April 1999

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| Item | Name                                      | Date      |                            |
|------|---|-----------|----------------------------|
| 1    | Cadamosto                                 | 1455-1456 | No map                     |
| 2    | Diogo Gomez                               | 1456      | " "                        |
| 3    | João de Barros                            |           | " "                        |
| 4    | Duarte Pacheco Pereira                    | 1506-08   | " "                        |
| 5    | Valentim Fernandes                        | 1506-10   | " "                        |
| 6    | Francisco d'Andrade                       | 1582      | " "                        |
| 7    | Rainolds & Dassel                         | 1591      | " "                        |
| 8    | Alvares de Almada                         | (1560-80) | " "                        |
| 9    | Andre Donelha<br>(from voyages in 1585 ?) | 1625      | " "                        |
| 10   | Map by Luis Teixeira                      | 1602      | Map *                      |
| 11   | Richard Jobson                            | 1620-21   | No map                     |
| 12   | Dierick Ruiters                           | 1623      | " "                        |
| 13   | Capucin Fathers                           | 1646-47   | " "                        |
| 14   | B. Gerbier Douuily                        | post 1623 | Map seen 14C*              |
| 15   | Courlanders                               | 1651      | Map*                       |
| 16   | Atlas by J. Vingboons                     | c.1660    | (Map in Donelha -1977 ed.) |
| 17   | Vermuyden's expedition                    | 1661      | Map seen                   |
| 18   | O. Dapper                                 | 1670      | Map*                       |
| 19   | Sieur le Maire                            | 1682      |                            |
| 20   | François de Paris                         | 1682-1683 | No map                     |
| 21   | Augustine Fitzhugh                        | 1684      | (Map in Donelha- 1977 ed.) |
| 22   | Francisco de Lemos Coelho                 | 1684      | No map                     |
| 23   | Sieur de la Courbe                        | 1685      | No map                     |
| 24   | Cornelius Hodges                          | 1689-90   | No map                     |
| 25   | "Navire de commerce..."                   | 1685      | No map                     |
| 26   | Sieur T. Froget                           | 1695-97   |                            |
| 27   | Bartholemew Stibbs et al.                 | 1723      | No map                     |

|    |   |         |                           |
|----|---|---------|---------------------------|
| 28 | G. Delisle                                  | 1726    | Map (in Cultru) *         |
| 29 | Anon.                                       | ?       | Mouth of The Gambia River |
| 30 | Labat                                       | 1728    | " " " " "                 |
| 31 | John Leach/Francis Moore                    | 1732    | Map *                     |
| 32 | Thomas Hull                                 | 1732    | No map                    |
| 33 | Pierre de Hondt                             | 1747    | Map                       |
| 34 | M. Adanson                                  | 1749-53 | Sketch map                |
| 35 | Philip Buache                               | 1756    | Map *                     |
| 36 | Gaillard de Saudray                         | 1773    | Map                       |
| 37 | Lapie                                       | 1784-85 | Map *                     |
| 38 | In Wadstrom<br>(Cartographer not indicated) | 1795    | Map *                     |
| 39 | Mungo Park                                  |         | Map by J. Rennell *       |
| 40 | Isaaco's Journey                            | 1810    | No map                    |
| 41 | J.P.L.Durand                                | 1806    | Map (from Buache ?) *     |
| 42 | G. Mollien                                  | 1818    | Map *                     |
| 43 | Major Gray & Dochart                        | 1818-21 | Map *                     |

\* Maps in G.S. 35 B



### Distances

#### Portuguese

Old Portuguese writers gave distances in leagues - a league being 3.68 miles.

But when one looks at the figures given by Lemos Coelho, for instance, and compares them with distances measured on a modern map one finds marked discrepancies. In the lower river he gives the distance to Kasang (where he had once stayed) as 60 leagues (221 miles). The real distance is 159 miles. So his league was really equivalent to 2.65 miles.

But as he goes up river from Kasang, the river narrows, the current is stronger, and his league shrinks. From the stages he gives the distance from Kasang to the Rio de Alea (Sandugu Creek) as 34 leagues. The real distance is 65 miles - so his league now amounts to 1.91 miles. From here to Baarakunda is 62 leagues, his league now being 1.68 miles. Within these major areas, the speed of the current could of course vary, depending on the width and curves of the river, the nature of the channel etc. giving some variation within each zone. So in identifying places one has to think of lesser distances between them, rather than by taking the league at its traditional value.

Similarly Jobson (1621) in The Golden Trade gives unacceptable figures for the distances that he travelled.- 320 leagues (960 miles), and then refers to Baraconda (Baarakunda) as being 200 leagues up river (600 miles), when the true distance was about 320 miles. He goes on to refer to the distance he travelled above "where it ebbs and flowes..." as about 120 leagues (360 miles) - where he covered only a distance just short of 130 miles. So a league in his case was 1.6 <sup>miles</sup> /in the lower river, and 1.08 above the Baarakunda Falls.

A further factor is the point chosen as a starting place for measuring distances, from Barra Point, Banjul (which was important only from the 19th century), from the broader estuary, (some 7 miles from Banjul), or from James Island.

Calculating distances down the centre of the river from Banjul based on a 1980 map, and following the most navigable channels past islands, I obtained the following figures. Some of the Government tables are affected by the fact that distances up the Jowara creek, when the vessel called at Jawara, were added in. If vessels went in and out of ports on the river, this would also add to the distance.

| But useful figures are:       | miles | total |                          |
|-------------------------------|-------|-------|--------------------------|
| [1] Banjul to Tankular        | 46    |       | Barra Point to           |
| Tankular to Tendabaa          | 16    | 62    | Dog Island Point 9       |
| Tendabaa to Elephant's Island | 38    | 100   |                          |
| Start of Elephant's Island    |       |       | Opposite Dog Island      |
| to Kau-ur                     | 26    | 126   | Point to James Island 14 |
| Kau-ur to Kasang              | 33    | 159   | James Island to opposite |
|                               |       |       | Tankular 25 = 48         |

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|                                  |      |     |
|----------------------------------|------|-----|
| [2] Kasang to Karantaba          | 53   | 212 |
| Karantaba to Sandugu Bolong      | 12   | 224 |
| Sandugu Bolong to Tuba Kuta B.   | 26   | 250 |
| Tuba Kuta Bolong to Basse        | 6    | 256 |
| Basse- Nyaakoy                   | 7    | 263 |
| Nyaakoy to Findefeto             | 13   | 276 |
| Findefeto- Fatatenda             | 7    | 283 |
| Fatatenda- Perai                 | 6    | 289 |
| Perai to river south of Sutuko   | 6 )  | 295 |
| " " Sami Tenda                   | 10 ) | 299 |
| (major crossing place to Sutuko) |      |     |

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|                          |     |     |
|--------------------------|-----|-----|
| [3] Sami Tenda- Kusun    | 7   | 306 |
| Kusun- Yaabutenda        | 3   | 309 |
| Yaabutenda- Bananko      | 7-8 | 317 |
| Bananko- Baarakunda      | 5?  | 322 |
| Baarakunda Port to Falls | 3 ? | 325 |

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|   |          |  |
|---|----------|--|
| [4] Beyond the Falls -based on 1891 map |          |  |
| Baarakunda Falls to mouth of Grey River | 73 miles |  |
| Mouth of Grey River to Herico Junction  | 56 "     |  |

Spelling of place names

In Portuguese the o (except where it is in a stressed syllable) is pronounced like a u (like ou in French)

In o livro e caro all the o's sound like u's

Como e o livro The first o pronounced like o in French,

So where Cabo is written it is pronounced Kabu

bor        "                        "                        bur        etc.

In Latvian the letter J has a sound like Y.

The J sound in Mandinka seems to have been written with a Z.

THE FIFTEENTH CENTURY

- (1) Cadamosto visited the Gambia, which he called Gambia, in 1455 & 1456.  
 The places he mentions have attached to them the Mandinka word for king,  
 1455 (mansa) , Gnumimenssa (= Nyoomi-mansa, the king of Nyoomi or Niumi), near  
 1456 the mouth of the river, and <sup>Batimaussa</sup>Batimansa, further up river. From the distance  
<sup>Battimansa,</sup> given this would have been on the south bank in Kiang , probably between  
 \*\*\* the old site of Tubab-kolong and Tendaba, and stretching inland.
- (2) Diogo Gomes De Prima iuentione Gujnee (De la Première découverte de la Guinée)  
 1456 He mentions anchoring at a small island in the middle of the river..  
<sup>Ulimaijs (Latin)</sup>  
 He ascended the river to Cantor(Kantora), and mentions Ulimays, Ollimansa  
 (= Wuli mansa), and Animays (Animaijs in Latin) (= Niani mansa) . He  
 enquired about routes into the interior to Timbuktu and Mali, and  
 southward to Fuuta Jalon. Coming down river he visited Batimansa,  
 and was also able to visit Nomymans (Nomemains in Latin)(=Nyoomi mansa)  
 who had shown himself hostile to white strangers.
- (3) João de Barros : The Asia de João de Barros  
 Uses Gambea, giving Gambu as the term used locally.  
 He mentions Cantor, and an island ...'half way to (Kantora)..it forms a  
 small island, which our men call the 'Island of Elephants' on account of  
 the many elephants there.  
 Above [Kantora]..there is a large rock; as it obstructed the passage,  
 "this King João, of whom we speak, sent craftsmen to remove it, but this  
 proved to be too expensive and difficult." This would have been the barrage  
 (rocks)at Barrakunda.

\*\*\* Spellings of Batimansa differ, according to different readings of the text,  
 and also being affected by translations from the original manuscript.

THE SIXTEENTH CENTURY

(4) Duarte Pacheco Pereira . Esmeraldo de Situ Orbis.... (1506-1508)

writes Rio de Guanbea and Rio de Guambea, stating that in Mandinka it is known as Guabuu. (Perhaps the Mandinka word referred to Kaabu which lies to the south of the river, and controlled the/upper river riverside states...)

Places mentioned are :

baixa de Santa Maria                      the shoals of St.Mary

Inland was Cantor (Kantora), where he said there were four towns, the principal of which is called Sutucoo,<sup>1</sup> and has some four thousand inhabitants.

The names of the other three are Jalancoo, Dobancoo, and Jamnamsura; they are all enclosed with wooden palisades, and are distant from the river half a league, a league, and a league and a half. At Sutucoo is held a great fair to which the Mandinguas bring many asses... Sutucoo and these other towns belong to the kingdom of Jalofo, but being on the frontier of Mandingua they speak the language of Mandingua...

He (refers to Encahor which would have been the Wolof state of Cayor, [Kayor] Jalofo)  
Jolof/being the Wolof ruling state.

Present day Kantora is on the south bank of the river, but the towns mentioned are on the north bank. Sutucoo is clearly Sutukōbaa in Wuli, a town long important for trade and religious learning which was visited by caravans (of asses) from the interior. Dobancoo - This name was mentioned in 1972 by an old man in Bantunding as being a former port in Wuli, apparently near Limbambulu. <sup>a</sup> Jalancoo and Jamnamsura have not been identified. However Alvares de Almada also mentions Jagrancura as the port of Sutuko.

It is not improbable that before the Wali clan dominated the state of Wuli, the southern section of the country along the river bank was regarded as 'Kantora'.

a A letter from Sidia Jatta confirmed that the area near a stream between Limbambulu and Fatatenda was still known by this name.

The word Sutucoo is derived from the Mandinka sutu - a forest, and koo behind.

Jalancoo refers to a jalang (shrine), which might be rocks, a grove of trees, or a special tree, a cave, etc.

On a map on p.37 of Jean Girard's L'or de Bambouk, 1992- Carte archæologique de Haute Casamance a Jalanko/ Jalan Konkon is shown in Kantora between the Niaoule River and the Koulountou, and close to the River Gambia. [Near Hamdallaye on sheet D23-XI of the map of Senegal], but in pre-islamic days there were clearly many site in Kantora with shrines.

Maurice Delafosse's La Langue Mandingue, Dictionnaire Mandingue-Francais, Paris, 1955, gives ko as 'back', but ko (seemingly the sound as in not) as a word for river, stream, and this in fact is found in river names just east of the Gambia, e.g. Nierico.

Many villages and sites were located close to streams, so one has to learn the local pronunciation as to whether the word for 'stream' or 'behind' is being used. One cannot tell from the spellings of map makers.

Jamnamsura cannot yet be identified.

- (5) Valentim Fernandes Description de la Côte Occidentale d'Afrique  
(Sénégal au Cap de Monte, Archipels) (1506-1510)

(1456) Writes "ryo de Gãbia", alternatively "ryo de Cantor"

He mentions Ylha de Santo Andre (Later known as James Island)

Batimansa cf. Cadamosto

Jaga "a place far inland" (in Mali ?)

Cabo de Santa Maria Cape St. Mary.

(6)

1532

"Relation de Francisco d'Andrade sur les îles du Cap-Vert et la Côte occidentale d'Afrique (1532)

Jean Boulegue. Bull. IFAN, XXIX, Ser B, 1-2, 1967, 67-87.

Calls the river Guanbia.

Mentions only Port Yanbor (some 30 leagues up river)\*

Port of Cantor (another 90 leagues further up)

\*Also mentioned by Donelha, <sup>(9)</sup> and Teixeira. <sup>(10)</sup>

(7)

1591

Rainolds & Dassel. "The voyages of Richard Rainolds and Thomas Dassel to the rivers of Senega and Gambia, adjoining upon Guinea, 1591

Call the river Gambia.

(8)

1560-80

Alvares de Almada : Brief Treatise on the Rivers of Guinea.

Tratado breve dos Rios de Guine c.1594.

Translated and edited by P.E.H.Hair.

Apparently based on journeys between 1560 & 1580.

|      |                                 |   |
|------|---------------------------------|---|
| p.42 | Cape St. Mary                   | Cape St. Mary                                     |
| 43   | Caçan                           | (=Kasang)   |
|      | Maïor                           | cf. Coelho #22                                    |
| 46   | Sutuko                          | (=Sutukõbaa)                                      |
| 47   | Jagrançura                      | cf. Pereira #4                                    |
| 52   | Balangar                        | (=Balangar)                                       |
| 53   | Fulos' Pass                     | (Fula's Pass - above MacCarthy Island)            |
| 54   | Lame                            | (=Lamin near MacCarthy Island)                    |
| 54   | (place where monkeys were seen) | (= Monkey Court) actually baboons                 |
| 55   | Oli Mansa                       | (=Wuli mansa)                                     |
|      | Farim Cabo                      | (= Farang Kaabu - Ruler of Kaabu)                 |
| 57   | Janguemangue                    | - a ford, crossing place up river .not identified |
| 57   | Oulaoula                        | (Wuli-Wuli)                                       |
| 58   | Cabopa Island                   | (mentioned by Donelha) #9                         |
| 61   | Combomansa                      | (= King of Kombo                                  |

The Bintang creek was called Bambaro River (name not found elsewhere & River of Heretics. (cf. name Gerejia for a major town..)

- (9) Andre Donelha : Descricao da Serra Leoa e dos rios de Guine do Cabo Verde (1625),  
An account of Sierra Leone and the Rivers of Guinea of Cape Verde (1625).

Ed. by Avelino Teixeira da Mota, with notes and English translation by P.E.H.Hair. (1977 edition)

The Gambia material probably based on voyages in 1585.

page

139 Cape St. Mary

Two Sisters (Two high trees on south side)

Port of Barra (North side)

Combo (an island opposite Barra, lying along the river and of white sand throughout. This island produces much rice and is very beautiful.  
 Banjul Island, unless the Kombo region was itself assumed to be an island, as on the Courlander's map.

- 141 Port of Lagoa Upstream from Barra. Not identified. (Elsewhere located on the sea coast north of the G.)  
 "Ship Tree" on St Andrew's Island "Ship Tree" not otherwise mentioned.  
 (= James Island)  
 Beréfete - Creek, and town - on south side  
 Julacote Point South bank...deep water.  
 The name is not recognised. Probably Muta Point in Kiang.

Town called Guian Guian is Kiang (the name of a district).  
 Probably the riverside town of Tankular "walled round with timber stakes to protect war canoes."

Jambur "30 leagues from the bar, on north side.  
 subject to the king of the Berbesins (Serer).  
 [In modern Wolof "In this port is a beautiful gourd tree  
 Buur Siin] (baobab)," river deep...creek, with town  
 about half a league from the river.

(Not immediately identifiable. Apparently in Baddibu. The name Iambor is shown on the map of Guinea by Luis Teixeira, 1602. #10

High mangroves are mentioned on both sides upstream.

- 143 Port of Jagra Marked by a hippopotamus skull placed in a mangrove root. A musket is fired off, and canoes come from the town of Jaga.

(Probably Bai Tenda, the port for Jappen.)  
 Island of Elephants (Elephant Island)

Devil's turn In modern times the term Devil's Point is used for the turn near Balingo, lower down than Elephant Island.



However, there is a sharp right angled turn towards Sambang Tenda, after passing Elephant Island. The river then goes north and curves to the north east when it comes to Kau-ur.

- 145 Caur (Kau-ur) North bank. "The town is in the interior about one league. Also called the Port of Palm-trees. "

Range of hills..Red Range

River up-stream turns to the south east...as far as the port of Culenho which lies on the South side. Kulenyo is an area in Nyaamina East District. But maybe Kudang is intended,

- 147 River widens for a league and a half On the north side, port of Ola Ola. This was a place to which salt was brought, and was probably near the place now known as Nianimaru.

[It is mentioned by Almada (1594) -Oulaoula, by Jobson (1620-21), Wolley Wolley, and is shown on G.Douilly's map(Wolowolo), and in the Vingboons atlas, c.1660 (Wolla Wolla).]

Pinto's Island

"river deep, some trees, length 2 leagues, uninhabited." This is probably Deer Island.

but Ola Ola should be after this place.

River narrows...higher land on north side.

Red hill

The river chart shows a "red bush covered hill about 170 feet high," on the north bank before Bird Island, and immediately afterwards the Red Hill of Kassang. 160 ft.high. The latter is marked (conspic.)

Passing the Red hill, one comes to Cabopa Island

So this is probably Bird Island. Kabopa is a (Temne Sierra Leone name for a type of tree (Mitragyna stipulosa).

After this island is Casan Kasang. On the north side. A port, town, and market.

[ Navigation for sailing vessels is now difficult, the river turns to the south - west, then to the south, turns back east, then to the south-east. (DPG) ]

- 155 Codichar A trading port. This is the Kuttejar of Francis Moore/Leach, close to the present day Karantaba Tenda.

Lame

This should have preceded Codichar in the account, being Lamin (Lemain) close to MacCarthy Island.

159 Bottom Struck...

Fundo Feito

Findifeto is a port on the south bank in present day Fuladu East, and is in the position described in Coelho's account (1684), #22

The boundary of Kantora once stretched to this point.

- (10) Senegambia on the map of Guinea engraved by Luis Teixeira, 1602.

MAP

Published in André Donelha: Descricao da Serra Leoa e dos Rios de Guiné do Cabo Verde (1625) An Account of Sierra Leone and the Rivers of Guinea of Cape Verde. Edited by Avelino Teixeira da Mota, and P.E.H.Hair. Lisboa, 1977.

Figure 3. In the Gambia region (Gambia), on the north bank he indicates

|                  |                      |                    |
|------------------|----------------------|--------------------|
| De Duque         | cannot be identified |                    |
| Iambor           | " " "                |                    |
| Cahul            | " " "                | (Perhaps Kahone ?) |
| Ducade de Cassan | = Kasang             |                    |

On the south bank are shown:

|         |                         |              |
|---------|-------------------------|--------------|
| Iecoale | (in the Kombo region)   | Unidentified |
| Guiao   | = Kiang                 |              |
| Iagra   | = Jaara                 |              |
| Colenho | = Kulenyo (in Nyaamina) |              |
| Cantozy | = Kantora               |              |

The mouth of the river has "As duas Palmeiras" (Two Palm trees) which might well have been the trees on Cape Point (Cape St. Mary's).

The rivers shown on the southern coast are:

|               |                     |
|---------------|---------------------|
| R.S. 'Po      | = Rio San Pedro     |
| R. de S. Anna | = River of St. Anne |
| R. das Ostræa | = Oyster River      |

(11) From Jobson: The Golden Trade, London, 1623 (J)

& material from Purchas Vol.VI, "The Seventh Booke." Chap.I.  
 "A true Relation of Master Richard Jobsons Voyage.....Extracted out of  
 his large Journall." (P)

|        |                    |  |                      |
|--------|--------------------|--|----------------------|
| 620-21 | P Taukorovalle ) a |  |                      |
|        | P Tancrovally )    | = Tankural, Tankular                   | (Kiang, South bank)  |
|        | J Tauckro Valley ) |  |                      |
|        | P Tindobauge       | = Tendabaa                             | " " "                |
|        | P Pudding Island   | = Elephant Island                      |                      |
|        | P Maugegar         | = Mansegar                             | (Saalum, north bank) |
|        | JP Mangegar        |  |                      |
|        | P Wolley-Wolley    | = Wuli-Wuli                            | North bank           |
|        | P Hill of Cassan   | = Red Hill of Kasang                   | " "                  |
|        | P Cassan           | = Kasang                               | " "                  |
|        | JP Pompeton        | (On south bank)                        |                      |
|        | Pompetan           | Had Portuguese trader.                 |                      |
|        | Pompetane          | opposite Karantaba.on Vermuyden's map. |                      |
|        | P Jeraconde        | Unidentified.                          |                      |
|        | P Batto )          | = Bojang's town (Bojangkunda ?)        | North bank ?         |
|        | Butto )            | It means 'at the river'.               | in Mandinka.         |
|        | P Oranto           | Unidentified.                          | North bank ?         |
|        | P Bereck           |  | South bank ? Peray ? |
|        | Pereck             | [Vermuyden's map shows a Parake-cunda] |                      |
|        | P Massamacoadum    | Unidentified.                          |                      |
|        | P Benanko          | =Bananko                               |                      |
|        | JP Baraconda       | =Baarakunda                            | Present day Senegal  |
|        | -----              |  |                      |
|        | P Wooly river      | = Niaoulé                              | (North bank) "       |
|        | P Cantore River    | =Grey River, Kuluntu River             | (South bank)"        |
|        | P Tinda (Hill)     | =Tenda                                 | (North bank) "       |
|        | P Jelicot          | =Jalikoto                              | (North bank) "       |
|        | -----              |  |                      |
|        | JP Setico          | =Sutuko (in Wuli)                      | (North bank)         |
|        | P Cumbo            | = Kombo (near river mouth)             | (South bank)         |
|        | -----              |  |                      |
|        | Tombocunda         | = Tambakunda (Senegal)                 |                      |

## Chiefdoms mentioned are

|   |              |                          |
|---|--------------|--------------------------|
| P | Naoy<br>Nany | =Niani                   |
| J | Cantore      | = Kantora                |
| J | Bursall      | = Saalum + (Bur = ruler) |
| J | Wolley       | = Wuli                   |
| P | Cumbo        | = Kombo                  |

Note a There is no valley at Tankular, the land slopes gradually down to the river.

(12)

"Le Flambeau de la Navigation de Dierick Ruiters,"  
Bulletin de l'IFAN, Ser.B, XXXI, 1, 1969, 106-119.

1623

Refers to Rio Gambia (p.115), and Gamba (p.116)  
(Mentions kola trade from Sierra Leone by the Portuguese to the Gambia etc.)

(13)

"La Mission des Capucins Espagnols en S n gambie au VIIIe. si cle (1646-1647)," Nize Isabel de Moraes. Afrika Zamani, 16/17, 1986, 62-93.

1646-  
1647

Places mentioned:

79 Tancaroele - port de la Gambie = Tankular

81 Anchored at a port called Jelufer = Jufure

near an island San Andres = St. Andrews

At the mouth of the river  
is another port called  
that of

Barra. = Baara, Barra (attributed to the name  
of a person who lived nearby).

82 Port de Sanguirigu (on the Bintang Creek). This was the name of a  
state on the upper reaches of the Bintang Creek.  
Perhaps from the Portuguese - San Gregorio.

82 Combo = Kombo

(14) "La rivière Gambia et La Cité de Cassan en Afrique,"

by B. Gerbier Douuily. No date, but given as post 1623.

Two copies of the map are held by the British Library, London.

(1) King/Topographical CXVII, 98.

(2) Add. MS 16371.h. (Coloured with an appended text).

There are no dates on the copies, but there is a difference in that in Add. MS 16371.h., the diagrams of trees, settlements, etc. in the western section of the south bank are upside down, as viewed from the south side, but presumably they were meant to be viewed from the river itself. In the King/Topographical CXVII, 98 copy they are turned round.

It is impossible to say which was the original: most probably AD. MS 16371.h. though both might have been copied from an earlier version, now lost.

J.M. Gray in his History of The Gambia (1940), p.29, writes:

"Jobson's petition to King James I (King James VI of Scotland), who died in 1623 "had been perused by a Scotch (i.e. Scottish) chaplain named Forbicher (Frobisher) and shown by him to the Lord High Admiral, the Duke of Buckingham, who in his turn had communicated its contents to a Frenchman named Gerbier Douuily. This last named used this information to publish a map of the River Gambia and to append thereto an account of the reputed wealth of the country. The result was momentarily to revive French interest in the river..."

In a note at the bottom of the Add. MS 16371.h. Douuily stated that a person (unnamed) had passed the information on to Forbicher (Theologien Escosois) who gave the original of this account to King James 6th, who recommended it to the Duke of Buckingham, the Lord High Admiral, who passed it on to B. Gerbier Douuily. This is a different order from that given in Gray's account.

The map is listed under Donnilly, Balthasar Gerbier, in the old printed catalogue of the British Museum. Gray uses Douuily, but in the Add. MS it is clearly written B. Gerbier Douuily.

A search of various French sources produced no information about a mapmaker of that name.

Professor Hair of Liverpool University (personal communication) drew my attention to the fact that Douuily was in fact Sir Balthazar Gerbier (1591?- 1667), painter, architect, and courtier, born in Zeeland, the son of Protestant refugees from France. An extensive account of his life appears in the Dictionary of National Biography, vol.VII, 1106-1108. He claimed that his Great Grand-father was Anthony Gerbier, the Baron Douilly," and he at one time assumed in England the title of Baron Douvilly, though his claims were doubtful..." He went to England in 1616 where he entered the service of George Villiers, [Lord High Admiral] afterwards Duke of Buckingham/and was employed "in the contriving of some of the Duke of Buckingham's Houses, particularly York House, of which he was appointed keeper, and in painting miniatures. In connection with the Duke's activities he visited Spain (1623) and Paris (1625). In 1628 he entered the king's service after the assassination of Buckingham. In 1631 he was appointed his Majesty's Agent in Brussels, but was accused of betraying state secrets. However he was allowed to retire to France. He returned to England in 1648(?). In the 1650s he was at the Hague, and interested in a project concerning gold and silver mines in America, but an attempt to settle in Guiana was thwarted by a mutiny, and he returned to Amsterdam. A few years later he was back in England, but was unable to regain a position at court, and turned to architecture to support himself, finally dying in 1667,

(A) " La rivière Gambia et La Cité de Cassan en Afrique."

by B. Gerbier Douuily. No date, but post 1623.

The version Add.MS 16371.h. in the British Library, London, provides the following names:

| <u>North Bank</u>   | <u>Comments and identification</u>   |
|---|--|
| Abare   | Barra (Baara). Barra in Portuguese indicated a harbor entrance.  |
| Nico  | Unidentified. East of Barra, near the Suwarekunda Creek.   |
| St. André   | St. Andrews Island, later re-named James Island.   |
| Rio St. Pedro   | Probably the Suwarekunda Creek.  |
| Rio St. Juan  | Probably the Jammekunda Bolong, but perhaps the Salikenye Bolong.  |
| Rio de St.Paulo   | Probably the outlet of the Bao Bolong.   |
| <p>These three creeks/streams have been identified by their relationship to towns on the south bank - Tankular, Tubab-kolong, and Tendaba. I have not seen these creeks clearly identified on other early maps.</p> |  |
| Tendaconda  | Clearly in Badibu District. Unidentified. Shown as back from the river, but there are extensive swamps bordering the river in this area.   |
|   | The Courlanders' map also indicates a confirmation, though the writing is difficult to read.   |
| Aldeas de los foulles<br>(3 in number)  | Fula settlements   |
| Tourne del Diable   | Devil's Turn. The map places this troublesome spot after Elephant's Island, where the river turns north and then slightly west. Winds which had driven vessels up to Elephant Island were now contrary, making progress difficult. |
|   | At present the name Devil's Point is given to the peninsula at Balingho, below Elephant  |



|                          |  |
|--------------------------|--|
|                          | Island.  |
| Ille Oliphant(e)         | Elephant Island.   |
| Mongogar (Mangagar ?)    | Inland from Kau-ur = Mansegar (Manjaxar).  |
| Casa de Diego Gratie     | East of Kau-ur. A Portuguese establishment.  |
| Cabbassera               | The Portuguese word <u>cabaçeira</u> was used for the baobab tree, the French word was <u>calebassier</u> .  |
| Ille Colline             | Now known as Pappa Island.   |
| Pindades                 | Now known as Deer Islands. 'Pintada' was the name for a guinea fowl, but there was also an antelope known as <u>Gazela pintada</u> i.e. 'speckled or painted'.   |
| Wolo-wolo                | Jobson's 'Wolley-wolley' (in Purchas' account)   |
| Aldes (sic) des Foulles  | Fula settlements. (3 in number)  |
| Monte Vermeille          | Red Mountain, i.e. the 'Red Hill of Kasang'.   |
| Wingnosberge             | Unidentified.  |
| Aldeas de Fouilles (sic) | Fula settlements.  |
| Cassan                   | Kasang.  |
| Casa de Portuges         | Portuguese establishment.  |
| <u>South Bank</u>        |  |
| Rio Cumba                | Kombo River  |
| Cumba                    | Kombo  |
| Bibam                    | Bintang . In Mandinka the creek was called Bintam Bolong.  |
| Yreysez (Gregsez ?)      | Gereje, Gerejia. (Copying error with a <u>y</u> for <u>g</u> ?)<br>One view is that the name came from the Portuguese <u>igreja</u> (a church), a second attributes it to the Bainunka word for crocodile <u>ji-re:gire</u> (crocodile place). |

|                       |  |
|-----------------------|--|
| Sangedegou            | Sangedegu - a Bainunka area at the head of the Bintang Creek. Some versions suggest it came from the Portuguese - San Gregorio. The general area later became Sonkodu - the country of the Sonkos. |
| Tencrowale            | Tankular(i), Tankural  |
| Tubabecolon           | Tubab-kolong (White Man's well).   |
| Tendaba               | Tendabaa (Lit. 'Major crossing place'.)  |
| Aldeas de Rey Pharao. | Settlements of King Farang. <u>Farang</u> was the title of the ruler of <sup>Western</sup> of/Kiang.   |
| Jagra                 | Present day Jarra (Jaara)  |
| Aldeas de Foulles     | Fula settlements.  |
| Jafae ?               | SE of Ille Colline. Not identified. Perhaps Jareng.  |

No further places are shown on the south bank.

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The decorative diagrams below the map came from the map drawer's imagination. The elephants in the Gambia were all wild. There were no tamed animals, so they could never be ridden. Antelopes, elephants, boars, etc. are shown on the south bank, which might indicate that the region was still sparsely populated. Not too much **credibility** can be placed on the drawings of the settlements, though normally Fula villages would have been small, and in the early days were fenced round to keep out intruders.

The map shows a very close resemblance to one published later by the Johannes van Keulen firm (1661-1696) in De lichtende Zeefakkel Amsterdam , vol. 2, Map No.45 (Perhaps 1683).

Most of the maps <sup>here</sup> are undated.

The van Keulen firm is said to have been the oldest existing firm in Europe which had devoted itself to nautical works, the firm having been in existence for several hundred years. Before the 18th century, the English were almost entirely dependent on the Dutch for the charts and directions by which their ships were navigated. Their great and little "sea torches" as well as the flambeaux de la mer, of the French, came from van Keulen's work.

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In spite of what Gray says regarding a connection to Jobson, this is doubtful. The Gerbier map does not deal with the area above Kasang, which was the main focus of Jobson's explorations, and he mentions very few places below (his Tancrovally) Kasang, listing Mangegar, Tindobauge (Tendabaaa), Tankular, & Wolley-Wolley, and Kombo. - all old and well known places. Gerbier's map has 31 names, only 6 of which appear in Jobson.

The long description of localities for gold etc. in the text attached to the map, <sup>a</sup> do not read as anything recognisable for the Gambia valley, most of the gold obtained there being brought by caravans from the interior-Bambuk and Bure.

a A letter from Professor Hair does in fact indicate that the text was written on a separate sheet attached to the original map.

The spelling on the map shows a very strong Portuguese element in the names.

| <u>Map</u>  | <u>Portuguese</u>      | <u>French</u>                 | <u>English</u>          |
|-------------|------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Abare       | barra                  | --                            | [harbour entrance]      |
| aldea       | aldeia                 | village                       | village                 |
| cabbassera  | cabaç <sub>5</sub> eia | calebassier                   | baobab tree             |
| casa        | casa                   | maison-<br>case = hut         | house, establishment    |
| colline     | coline                 | colline                       | hill                    |
| diable      | diabo                  | diable                        | devil                   |
| ille        | ilha                   | île                           | island                  |
| monte       | monte                  | mont                          | hill                    |
| oliphant(-) | elefante               | éléphant                      | elephant                |
| pindades    | pintada                | pintade                       | guinea fowl (speckled)* |
| Portuges    | Portugues              | Portugais                     | Portuguese              |
| rey         | rei                    | roi                           | king                    |
| rio         | rio                    | rivière                       | river, creek            |
| tourne      | turno                  |                               | bend (in river)         |
| vermeille   | vermelho               | rouge = red<br>vermeil = rosy | red                     |

The names St. Pedro, St. Juan (St. João), St. Paulo have Portuguese sounds.

\* There was also an antelope known as Gazela pintada in Krio.

In general early map makers followed the names given by the Portuguese, though in the maps there seems to be some confusion as to whether French or Portuguese forms should be followed.

The name Wingnosberge, however, has a Dutch sound to it.

- (B) King/Topographical CVVII,98 was reproduced in Andre Donelha:  
Descricao da Serra Leone e dos Rios de Guine do Cabo Verde (1625)  
 (An account of Sierra Leone and the Rivers of Guinea of Cape Verde).  
 Edited by Avelino Teixeira da Mota and P.E.H.Hair, Lisboa, 1977.

It is impossible to read the names from the reproduction, but the editors provide a list of names going from west to east.

But using a large and clear reproduction of the Add.MS 16371.h on which it is easy to read the names, there are a number which I read differently from those given in the da Mota/Hair notes, where r is often read as i, u as n, etc.

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The copiers of the maps themselves clearly made spelling mistakes as can be seen from the variations of Aldeas de Foulles, (Fula villages).

(C) Keulen, Joannes van. (1661-1696)

De lichtende Zeefakkel.

Amsterdam, 1683 ? Vol.2, Map No.45

Pas caarte van Rio Gambia.

The names on this map are virtually identical to those on Douuily /Gerbier. (D)

On North Bank

|                     |   |   |
|---------------------|---|---|
| Anabarre            | D | (Abare)   |
| + Ielefre           | - | Jufure (opposite James Island). not shown on D. |
| Nico                | D |   |
| [Rio St.Pedro]      | D | (not on Van Keulen)                             |
| R.S.Iuan            | D |   |
| R.S.Paulo           | D |   |
| Tendaconde          | D |   |
| Aldeas de Foulles   | D |   |
| Senialen            | - | (not shown on D.)                               |
| Tourne del Diable   | D |   |
| Ille Oliphante      | D |   |
| + Casa del Rey      | - | (=Royal town. King's town)                      |
| Marsaga             | D | = Manjaxar                                      |
| Casa de Die Gratie  | D |   |
| I. Codon ? Colline? | D |   |
| [Wolo-wolo]         | D | (not on Van Keulen)                             |
| Monte Vermeille     | D |   |
| Wingnos....(berge?) | D |   |
| Cassan              | D |   |

On South Bank

|                        |   |                         |                                |
|------------------------|---|-------------------------|--------------------------------|
| Cap de Maria           | - | Cape St.Mary            | (This part of map not shown on |
| Baiona                 | - | Banyon Point            | available copy of Douuily)     |
| R. de Comba (be?)      | D |                         |                                |
| Combe                  | D |                         |                                |
| S. Andre I             | D |                         |                                |
| Bintan                 | D | (Bibam) = Bintang       |                                |
| Yreyseo ?              | D | = Gereje                |                                |
| Sangedegou             | D |                         |                                |
| Tencrowalle            | D |                         |                                |
| Toubabecolon           | D |                         |                                |
| Tendaba                | D |                         |                                |
| Aldeas del Rey Pharaon | D |                         |                                |
| Iagre                  | D | = Jarra (Jagra)         |                                |
| Kolonie                | D | cf Isle Colline         |                                |
| Codon                  | - | Kudang ? not on Douuily |                                |
| Degumasansan           |   |                         |                                |
| Iasae ?                | D | Jafai ?                 |                                |
| Pintades (Islands)     | D |                         |                                |
| d?                     |   |                         |                                |

One is still left with a problem in the dating of these maps. If one accepts Douuily's note as accurate, A & B would seem to date from the period 1623-1627. Presumably the Lord High Admiral for whom Douuily worked would have had no problem in obtaining a map from Dutch, or even Portuguese sources. On the other hand Douuily's great interest in gold and silver resources seem to date from the 1650s. The actual printing of the J. van Keulen version seems to date from the 1680s, though obviously the original map might have been made at a much earlier period.

(15)

THE MAP OF THE COURLANDERS - 1651

The old Courlander map is very difficult to decipher. The names are written not in present day colloquial Latvian, but in a form of old German, the speech of the aristocracy. Latvian words such as upe, river or sala (Island) do not appear on the map.

/1992,

Bundurs: Senās latuju kolonijas Gambiaja Tobago, writing in Latvian about

The Gambia lists the following Kingdoms in the Gambia (source unknown) , p.15.

|               |            |   |                   |
|---------------|------------|---|-------------------|
| North<br>bank | Barra      | = | Baara             |
|               | Kollara    |   | Kular             |
|               | Badibana   |   | Badibu            |
|               | Dzalli     |   | Sanjal ? Jali ?   |
|               | Barasalii  |   | Saaluum           |
|               | Janniksana |   | Nyaani            |
| South<br>Bank | Kumba      | = | Kombo             |
|               | Kaēna      |   | Kiang             |
|               | Zagra      |   | Jaara             |
|               | Fonija     |   | Fony              |
|               | Jamina     |   | Nyaamina          |
|               | Eiropina   |   | Wuopana / Uropina |
|               | Dzerēja    |   | Gerejia ?         |

The J in Latvian sounds like Y.

Elsewhere in the text we find mention of Kumbo, Sv Andreja sala, (St. Andrews Island ), Barra, Dzolifri (Jufure), Bajona, (Banyon ?), and Jēkaba fortu (Fort Jacob) .



The "Log of the 'Crocodile' " , which has been published, helps by giving a number of names spelled out, though even here there might be errors in reading the names in the original manuscript.

(Mattiesen, Otto Heinz: Die Kolonial- und Überseepolitik der kurlandischen Herzoge im 17 und 18 Jahrhundert. Stuttgart. 1940.)

|            |                    |  |
|------------|--------------------|--|
|            | ravier Gambia      | River Gambia                           |
| (Kingdoms) | Brosael            | (Bur Saalum) = Saalum                  |
|            | Coning van de Bare | King of Baara (King of the Bar)        |
|            | Cumba              | Kombo                                  |
|            | Quaem              | Kiang                                  |
| (Islands)  | Honde-Eylant       | Dog Island                             |
|            | Eylant S.Andres    | St.Andrews Island = later James Island |
|            | Eyland Besuynen    | Banjul Island ?                        |
| (Towns)    | Julufere           | Jufure                                 |
|            | Juluvere           |  |
|            | Bentang            | Bintang                                |
|            | Brefette           | Berefet (Fonyi)                        |
|            | Mansegaer          | Manjaxar (Lower Saalum)                |
|            | Diegomansesan      | Dumasansang (Jaara)                    |
|            | Tante Cunda        | ? Tandikunda (Badibu ?)                |

The map in Mattiesen's book apparently extends up to Kasang on the north bank, but the major bends of the river are not shown, and the river is straightened out. Few place names are given after the first major island (i.e. Elephant Island).

The xerox copy of the map is extremely hard to read.

Edgars Andersons: Tur Plivoja Kurzemes Karogi, 1970, prints the western section of the map, and this is easier to study.

Going along the North Bank-

At the top one finds Konigreich van Burrsaall Kingdom of Buursaal = Saalum.

On the coast the first point is clearly Barra.

Further up river appears *TuabuColon*<sup>\*</sup> = Tubab Kolong (White man's well). Present day Tubab Kolong is to the east of Dog Island, rather than north (as shown on the map.) *There is a second place of the same name in Kiang, between Tankular and Tendaba.*

The small island is *Honde-Eylant* Dog Island.

Next comes *Cittanunco* (= Sitanunku)

*Followed by Pointe des Blanc*(hes? The modern name is Lamin Point.

The next two terms cannot be read, though perhaps one is *Limon* = Lamin (Lemain)

|            |                                 |             |
|------------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| Then comes | <i>Albadara</i>                 | Albadar     |
|            | <i>Julufere</i>                 | Jufure      |
|            | & <i>St.Domingo</i>             | San Domingo |
|            | [ <i>Ponto.?</i> ]. <i>Cica</i> | Sika Point  |

The long river shown appears to be

|                    |            |
|--------------------|------------|
| <i>Rio de Joba</i> | Joba Creek |
|--------------------|------------|

The next creek would be

|                      |               |
|----------------------|---------------|
| <i>Rio de Zering</i> | Jurunku creek |
|----------------------|---------------|

The island indicated is apparently the mass of mangrove swamps between the Jurunku Creek and the Miniminiang Bolong.

From there up river is a thick belt of mangroves, with openings at various points, the creeks leading to villages on higher ground. I cannot read the names, though the second appears to be *Jockedeque*.

*\*Italics used to indicate names deciphered from the map, hopefully correct.*

East of Andersons' map is *Tandecunda*, on the north bank before Elephant Island, and therefore in Badibu. The last name on the north bank is probably Kasang.

On the south bank we have the kingdom of *Combe* (Kombo) with *Birikanna* (Brikama) as the royal town. The various creeks along the southern bank cannot be identified,

But south of present day James Island is the Brefet Creek (*Rio de Berefette*) and the town - where the Courlanders obtained necessary supplies.

The broader creek entrance to the east is the Bintang Bolong with Bintang (*Vintang*) Running east at the head of the Bintang Creek is the Kingdom of Sangedequ (*Sangedegue*) - perhaps derived from San Domingo.

Along the river stretches the Kingdom of Kiang (*Kian, Quaem*). The towns along the river cannot all be deciphered, but we certainly have Tankular (*Tancrowaly*), its neighbors being uncertain, until we come to Tubab-kolong, (*Tuabo Colon*), which is followed by Tendeba (*Tendaba*). The next is possibly Jasobo.

The next country to the east is Jaara (*Jaara,*) (*Not shown on Anderson's map*) extending to the creek where Dumasansang (*Degamansasang*) is located.

It is called the Kingdom of Badume (*Badume*). Badume is an old royal town in Central Jaara District.

The large unnamed island is probably Elephant Island. Past this is a *Torno de diablo* (Devil's turn), and then possibly Kulenyo (*Culenna*) in Nyaamina. The final kingdom seems to be Kingdom of *Pana*. (Originally there was a town called Pappa in Nyamina, the name surviving in Pappa Island.)

(16) Senegambia on a map in the Atlas by J. Vingboons, c.1660.

(Biblioteca Apostolica Vaticana, Roma, Reg.Lat.2107, f.22)

Reproduced in Andre Donelha: Descricao da Serra Leona e dos Rios de Guine do Cabo Verde (1625). An Account of Sierra Leone and the Rivers of Guinea of Cape Verde. Edited by Avelino Teixeira da Mota, and P.E.H.Hair. Lisboa. 1977. Figure 5.

The editors note a similarity in outline with the 1602 map by Luis Teixeira, though Cassan is shown further downstream from the confluence of rivers, and a similarity in toponymy with the Gerbier Douuily map.

He adds certain ethnic names Feloups on the south side (Felup = Jola)

|          |            |   |   |       |   |          |
|----------|------------|---|---|-------|---|----------|
|          | Ialofos    | " | " | "     | " | (=Wolof) |
| possible | Barbesins  | " | " | north |   | (=Serer) |
| and      | de foulous | " | " | "     |   | (Fulbe)  |

Contozy (Kantora) is shown far to the east

The identifiable places are : \* found on Douuily map

| <u>North bank</u><br>(names near mouth<br>..... unreadable)<br>(after Ialofos) |                            | <u>South bank</u> |                    |
|--|----------------------------|-------------------|--------------------|
| *Tendakunda  |                            | Cape St.Marys     |                    |
|  |                            | R. St.Anne ?      | (is further south) |
|  |                            | * Comba           | (=Kombo)           |
| *Mansegar  | (=Manjaxar)                | * Gereses         | (on creek) Gereia  |
|  |                            | * Sangedegou      | " " Sangedugu      |
| *Callebassia   | (Calabash tree i/e baobab) | * Tankular        | (on main river)    |
| *Iles Pintados   | (Later = Deer Islands)     | * Jaqara          | (=Jaara)           |
| *Wollu-woule   | (=Wuli-wuli)               | * I.d'Elefans     | (=Elephant Island) |
| *Cassan  |                            | * Colen           | (=Kulenyoy)        |

Chart of the River Gambia, probably drawn in connection with Vermuyden's expedition in 1661 (British Library, K. Top.CXVII.96).

It is reproduced in R.A. Skelton: Explorers' Maps, 1970 ed. p. 279, and in an article in the Geographical Magazine, July 1956, p. 153.

"Explorers' Maps, XIII. The Rivers of Africa," . pp. 149-162.

Skelton, however, only reproduces the map as far as "Diuel's bridge," just beyond McCarthy Island, and does not mention or show the Upper River area, though Vermuyden had gone far beyond the Barrakunda Falls.

On the south bank we find named: West

|  |  |
|--|--|
| Bayoone Point                                    | = Banyon Point   |
| Combo R.   | Kombo River [This name is not used at present]   |
| Kingdome of Combo                                | Kingdom of Kombo   |
| (Barafett R.<br>(Barrafett (town)                | Berefet (Brefet)   |
| James Island                                     | James Island   |
| K. of Forbo                                      | Kingdom of Faraba  |
| Vintann R.                                       | Bintang Creek  |
| K. of Farambamba                                 | Kingdom of Kiang. Farin (Farang) was the title of the ruler. Bamba would be a personal name. * |
| Point Moretta                                    | Muta Point. Leach in 1732 gives the name of a nearby town as Mortacunda.                       |
| Tankerach (?)                                    | Tankular, Tankural   |
| Tobaba- coloone                                  | Tubab' kolong  |
| K. of Kyan                                       | Kingdom of Kiang   |
| Jerof  | Jirof  |
| Kngd. of Uloomisa<br>(Unidentified)              | = Wulumisa. This is now the name of riverside village in Western Kiang.                        |
| Jagra  | Jaara  |
| Frech (=Fresh) water Island<br>formerly Elephant | Elephant Island. [At one time the river was largely fresh water after this island.]            |

\* On the other hand if the word was Farang Tamba - this would be another form of the title implying a warrior chief.

|                     |   |
|---------------------|---|
| K. of Jagra         | Kingdom of Jaara  |
| Dogomansansan       | Present day Dumasansang. Various old spellings include Deguma-sansang, etc.   |
| K. of Yamina        | Nyamina Kingdom   |
| Coodan              | Kudang  |
| Eda                 | Ida, opposite Kuntau-ur.  |
| Conacong            | Coelho (#22), 1684, gives Conicomco as a place on the south bank up river from Kasang. It would seem to be at the end of a ridge above the Baboon Islands.                      |
| Divell's Bridge     | Apparently the rocks at Bruko = Fula's Pass on later maps.  |
| Congcong            | unidentified. near present day Bansang  |
| Pompetongg          | Opposite Karantaba . Mentioned by Jobson.   |
| K. of Yarem         | unidentified  |
| The Maidens breasts | Mamayungabi Hill (cf. Stibbs).  |
| Matram              | unidentified  |
| Yamcangcunda        | Yamyamakunda (Francis Moore & Leach's map)  |
| Barafetta           | Brefet. Once north east of Kanube. (= Nafugan)  |
| Cahoann             | unidentified . close to Basse ?   |
| Colar               | Kulari  |
| K. of Fettatenda    | Fatatenda. Fatatenda is now a landing place & old trading centre on the north bank. Vermuyden writes the name on both banks and labels it a 'Kingdom' - which no one else does. |
| Parake cunda        | At the location of present day Perai. Cf. Jobson's Pereck. <u>cunda</u> is the suffix for town, as distinct from <u>tenda</u> - landing place , crossing place.                 |
| Zama                | Present day Sami.   |
| K. of Cantoar       | Kingdom of Kantora  |
| Frambacunda         | unidentified (Not existing in present times)  |
| Medina              | "   |
| Setura              | "   |

## Above Barrakunda Falls

|                  |  |
|------------------|--|
| Tabali           | Tabali , [7 miles from the Kuluntu River,<br>4 from The Gambia ] |
| White Cliffs     |  |
| Yorke R.         | later named the Grey River = Kuluntu                             |
| K. of Yallocotta | Jalakoto. [Present day Jalakoto is on<br>the north bank.]        |
| Stoan heaps (?)  | Stone ridge ?  |
| Midway Isle      |  |
| Rocky Mountaynes |  |

## On the north bank are:

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| Kingdom of Barrow | Kingdom of Baara   |
| Barrow            | Baara  |
| Charles Island    | Charles Island/Dog Island  |
| Babacoloone       | Tubab-kolong   |
| Gillefree         | Jufure   |
| Point Seco        | Sika (Point)   |
| K. of Barsallie   | Barsali = Kingdom of the Buur Saalum.                                      |
| Tinda Condi       | Apparently just beyond Balingho.   |
| Sea horse island  | Seahorse Island  |
| Mansegar          | Manjaxar   |
| K. of Buerbay     | Buurba was the title of the ruler of Jolof                                 |
| Island of Ely     | (Pappa I. ?)   |
| Yanamoran         | Yanimaru   |
| The Red Mount     | Red Hill (on River Chart)  |
| Casang            | Kasang   |
| Jabedan ?         | unidentified   |
| Maloar            | Malor. South of Kuntau-ur, near Kai Hai ?<br>Mentioned by Almada & Coelho. |
| Palme Islands     | (Baboon Islands ?)   |
| Yarme             | Jarame, Jurume   |

K. of Baeell                      Baol ? (A Wolof chiefdom)

Lamain                            Lemain, Lamin

K. of Cayor                      Kayor

[The Wolof kingdoms of Jolof, Cayor, and Baol were all much further inland.)

Farambacunda                      unidentified

Marsansan                        Apparently at or near present day Karantaba

Estiabo                            unidentified

Middle Peaks

K. of Jolloff                      The dominant Wolof state - further inland.

K. of Sillatige de (Sugutach ?)      Silatigi was a title used by the ruler of Futa Toro on the Senegal. It was also used by some Serer notables.

The great Cliffs

The Mount

Setico                            Sutuko

Congo                            unidentified

K. of Fettatenda                      Fatatenda

Yannacunda                        unidentified

Baracunda                        Barakunda

K. of Woolla                      Kingdom of Wuli

Pembrooke R.                      The Nieriko

Stoake R.                        The Niokolo

The first falls (e?)

The second falls (e?)



- (18) The map with the German edition of O. Dapper's work ....Beschreibung von Afrika... 1670, bears no date or indication of the cartographer, but seems to follow closely the map of Guinea by Luis Teixeira, 1602.

The names on it are not easy to read, but we certainly have

Rio Gambia = River Gambia

Budomel (in Wolof country to the north = Cayor whose ruler's title was the Damel.)

As on Teixeira's map we have Genehoa, and Tombotu north of the Senegal.

and the junction of rivers above Cantozy (T), Cantory (D).

Along the Gambia south bank we have Bintam\* (Bintang), /lagra (=Jagara, Jaara),  
Colen (Kuleny), but perhaps Coden (=Kudang).

On the north bank there is Barsalo (=Saalum, from Buur Saalum),

Tendekunda\*, and Cassan, with Tenda (a region) beyond.

\* Not on Teixeira's map.

Account by Le Sieur le Maire (in Churchill's Voyages, Vol. II (VIII?), p.620.

|      |     |                        |                                  |
|------|-----|------------------------|----------------------------------|
| 1632 | 620 | <u>River Gambia</u>    |                                  |
|      |     | <u>Baria</u> (kingdom) | = Baara, (Barra)                 |
|      |     | <u>Isle of Dogs</u>    | = Dog Island (North bank)        |
|      |     | <u>Albroda</u>         | = Albreda (French trading place) |
|      |     | <u>Zeelfray</u>        | = Jufure (English trading place) |

"La relation de François de Paris (1682-1683),"

Guy Thilmans, Bulletin de l'IFAN, 33(1), 1976, pp. 1-51.

|         |  |                             |   |
|---------|--|-----------------------------|---|
| 1682-83 |  | <u>La rivière de Gambie</u> | (p. 13)   |
| 14, 31  |  | <u>Pointe de Barre</u>      | = Barra Point   |
| 14      |  | <u>Pointe de Bayonne</u>    | = Banvon Point (on Banjul Island)   |
| 14      |  | <u>Islet aux Chiens</u>     | = Dog Island  |
| 14      |  | <u>Albreda</u>              | = Albreda   |
| 21      |  | <u>le cap Ste-Marie</u>     | = Cape St. Mary   |
| 25      |  | <u>Hieulefroid</u>          | = Jufure (26, 28, 30)   |
| 29      |  | <u>Cantosy</u>              | = Kantora ? (States that the Danes (Courlanders ?) formerly had a fort there. This is an error on the writer's part.) |
| 30      |  | <u>Le fort St. Andre</u>    | = Fort on St. Andrews Island (later James Island).  |

- (21) Gambia River and Sierra Leone on the map of Guinea by Augustine Fitzhugh, 1684.

Reproduced in Andre Donelha: Descricao da Serra Leoa e dos Rios de Guine do Cabo Verde (1625). Edited by Avelino Teixeira da Mota, and P.E.H.Hair. Lisboa, 1977. Fig. 6

In the reproduction the handwriting is very difficult to read.

A few places are clear, others completely obscure indicated by .....

| <u>North Bank</u>             |   | <u>South Bank</u>        |                          |
|-------------------------------|---|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| Barra                         |   | C(ape) St.Marie          | (Cape St.Mary)           |
| Charles I(sland) = Dog Island |   | Rio St.Pedro             | San Pedro River          |
| Gillefree                     | = Jufure  | Combo R.                 | Kombo River              |
| Seaca                         | = Sika  | Farba                    | Faraba                   |
| .....                         |   | ..... R                  |                          |
| .....                         |   | Barfett                  | Berefet                  |
| .....                         |   | Bintan                   | Bintang                  |
| Mansegar                      | = Manjaxar (Saalum)   | Sangedegou               | at head of Bintang Creel |
| Elly ?                        |   | .....                    |                          |
| ...Monul ?                    | (Nianimaru area)  | Tankoral                 | = Tankular, Tankural     |
| Cassan                        | = Kasang  | Landing Place            | Tubab-klong ?            |
| (Jabedan ?)                   |   | Jagra                    | = Jaara (Region)         |
| Malor                         | (not existing at present)                                       |                          |                          |
| Yama ?                        | Yarme ? (Jurume)  | Degumasansan             | =Dumasansang             |
| Divels (B?)ridge              | Pholey's Pass   | Coudam ?                 | (Kudang ?)               |
| .... (perhaps the             | { Farambacunda (of Vermuyden)<br>Tendelaçunda of Francis Moore) |                          |                          |
| Marsansang                    |   | Can <sup>a</sup> Cong* ? | =Conokong                |
| .....                         |   | Congcong*                |                          |

\* konko is the Mandinka word for hill.

but at present no names ending in -kong can be found.

The names follow closely those on the 1661 Vermuyden map.

Francisco de Lemos Coelho: Description of the Coast of Guinea (1684)

Introduction and English translation of the Portuguese text by P.E.Hair.

| Chapter 2<br>para. 3 | S South Bank<br>N North bank |   | <u>Modern name</u>   |
|----------------------|------------------------------|---|--|
|                      |                              | the port of the Bar N                           | Barra  |
| 4                    |                              | Julufre (See also 6) N                          | Jufure   |
| 5                    |                              | Island of Bangú )                               | Banjul Island  |
| 8                    |                              | Banju , Bangu )                                 |  |
| 6                    |                              | Aldabar N                                       | Albadar (Pre Jufure)   |
| 7                    |                              | islet   | = James Island   |
| 5, 8                 |                              | Kingdom of Combo S                              | Kombo  |
| 8                    |                              | Barefete S                                      | Brefet   |
| 9                    |                              | Rio de Bintam S                                 | Bintang Creek  |
| 9                    |                              | Rio de Joba (North bank) N                      | Sami Bolong (between Joba & Sami)  |
| 9                    |                              | O Poulão de Solinto S                           | (Solinto's cotton tree). used as landmark for entry into the Bintang Creek     |
| 10                   |                              | Kingdom of Banhús (Bainunka) called Sangedegú S |  |
|                      |                              | Aldea dos Herejes S                             | Village of the Heretics = Gerejia  |
| 11                   |                              | Jamai S   | of Bwiam<br>small village to the south/just over the Gambian/Senegalese border |
| ....                 |                              |   |  |
| 16                   |                              | Tagamdaba N                                     | See note later Para.20.  |
| 16                   |                              | Port of Badibo N                                | Badibu, now name of District.  |
| 16                   |                              | Tancoroale S                                    | Tankural, Tankular   |
| 16                   |                              | Kingdom of Quiam S                              | Kiyang (Kiang).<br>King's title 'Faram', or 'Farim'                            |
| 18                   |                              | Jasabo S  | Port in Kiyang (East Kiang)  |
|                      |                              | Tubabó-Colom S                                  | Tubab-kolong (old site between Tankular and Tendabaa).                         |
|                      |                              | Sitato S  | Word means "at the baobab tree"<br>(Perhaps Tendabaa.)                         |

- 20 Tagamdaba (Cabaceira) Cabaceira = calabash tree.  
 (At first sight I assumed this would be Tendabaa, on the south bank.  
 Later it appeared to be on the north bank. In terms of distances given,  
 it might be the Salikenye Creek, with the port of Badibo being on the  
 Kachang Creek.  
 As one goes up the river all one sees are the tall mangroves, but  
 there are creeks with entrances difficult to spot, unless one knows  
 where to look. In the 1930s there was a ferry connection from Konkoba  
 (beside Tendaba, on the south bank) to a point on the Katchang creek.
- 20 Port of Jagra S This is probably Bai Tenda, the present day  
 port for Jappení.
- 21 Deguaasamsam S Dumasansang (long an important trade center)  
 On the Soyfanyama Creek. NNW of Barokunda.
- 21 Elephant Island Elephant Island
- 22 Manjaguar (Manjagar ?) N Manjaxar (3 miles from the river, 2 1/2  
 miles west of Jaanekunda, near a small stream  
 which runs into the main river.
- 23 Borcalo<sub>5</sub> N from Buur King (in Wolof) and Saalum  
 (name of region).
- 23 Caur N Kau-ur. (Deep water, hill in background,  
 port separated from town by swamps in rainy  
 season.)  
 (sibe = sibi, siboo Mandinka for rhun palm.)
- 24 Nanhijaga N Nianiija. sometimes called Jaxa.  
 (Niani jaxa).  
 Lies between a major creek, and the main river.  
 The stream is navigable for a considerable  
 distance, at the head of which is

## Nyanga-bantang (Niani-Bantang)

There is still good land for millet, both on the north (Saalum) side and south (Niani) side.

- 25 Nhamena S District known as Niamena (Nyaamina).  
The port of Nhamena might be Jareng Wharf opposite the Niani creek on the north bank.
- 26 Cudan S Is about 11 miles east of Jareng. (=Kudang)
- 26 islets There is a sequence of Pappa, Pasul, Pasari, and Deer Is.
- 26 Nanhimargo N Niani-maru. Formerly a major port on the north bank, which could be used by ocean going (sailing) vessels. Just beyond Deer Island.
- 27 Cação N Kasang. Now abandoned, but site marked on river chart.  
Ilheo dos Caboupas Kabopa Island. Ka -bopa is a Sierra Leone -Temne (Bird Island ?) word, for a tree, the leaves of which are used in wrapping kola nuts (*Mitragyna stipulosa*).  
Rocha do Ouro Gold Rock. Pre Kasang. The Red Hill of Kasang ?  
(There are a number of red hills marked on the River Chart.)

Kasang became a major trading point as it was often difficult for sailing vessels to go higher up river, the channel being narrower, leaving little room to tack, and more frequent sandbanks and rocks.

The distances in leagues for places up to McCarthy Island seem reasonable, thereafter they become more uncertain...stronger currents, and twists and turns in the river made estimation of distances more difficult. Some of the places mentioned are easily identified.

- |    |                                   |   |  |
|----|-----------------------------------|---|--|
| 32 | Coniconco <sup>iv</sup>           | S | . <u>Konko</u> is the Mandinka for hill or cliff. Shown on Vermuyden's map.  |
| 33 | Jurume (after Malor)              | N | Appears on numerous maps, Jaramey (Leach, 1732) but the village may have been moved several times.   |
|    | (In kingdom of Nhani - (=Niani) ) |   |  |
| 33 | Sapugo                            | S | There is a present day Sapu, where a rice scheme was established.  |
| 34 | Malor                             | N | {Also mentioned by Almada (1560-80) #8<br>(Not on present day maps.<br>(Half way between Coniconco & Jurume.<br>- shown in Vermuyden's map.<br>See note for Para.33  |
|    | Jurume                            |   |  |
| 35 | Two islands                       |   | These would seem to be Pangon Island and MacCarthy's Island (McCarthy Island), also called <u>Janjangbure</u> (Scatter and run), probably because it was a place of refuge during warfare and raids.   |
|    | Lame                              | N | The village of Lamin (sometimes written Lemain on old maps), was north of the island,  |
| 36 | Fulos Passage                     |   | The River makes a sharp turn south after Janjangbure, and Buruko rocks are encountered. There are legends of a Fula army crossing at this point, making a ford by throwing in rocks. It is more likely a natural feature, which leaves only a narrow navigable channel, where vessels brush against the trees. |

It presents no problem to power driven vessels, but sailing vessels had no room to tack, and a strong current to overcome, generally having to wait for favorable winds and tides.

Beyond it is Bruko (Buruko), the Brucoe of Francis Moore (1732).

- 37 Frincabo S = Farin Kaabu (The ruler of Kaabu)- a major confederation of states south of The Gambia.,
- Bunhac<sup>u</sup> S (not identified)
- Peripho ( Perifo) S " " but see Stibbs = Preef (destroyed)
- Maresamsam N In kingdom of Nhani (Niani). Shown on Vermuden's map. Probably at or near present day Karantaba
- 41 Rock of Nicolao Saquedo This is a famous place better known as "Arse Hill." Mamyungebi on River Chart. (Manidungaby in Poole 1850).  
Those on passing ships had to present their bare backsides to the deity. Many descriptions are found in 19th century writings.
- 40 Rio de Alea This must be the Sandugu Bolong, (River Sami), along which were various trading stations
- 42 Ponor S (Not identified) [A logical stopping place would be near present day Banatenda. ]
- Jalacuna N & S. " " (place of same name on both banks)



45 Nhamenhancunda

= the Yamyamacunda of Francis Moore.

This can be located because of the mention of a stagnant lake on the north bank, It is therefore 3 miles down river from Kanube Tenda.

Perifo

(The swamp just up stream from Basse is the Purufu swamp, through which the Purufu Bolong runs.)

(or high ranking officials who took over the rulership during an inter-regnum,

Sumakunda

The suma were royal heirs, so there are numerous

Sumakunda s in various regions. Cannot be identified here.

46 Nhacobe  
(Canhobe)

S

-----=

= Kanube

47 Nhacoi

N

=Nyakoy. (Neakoi) . This is an area of Wuli the V shaped triangle on the north bank opposite Basse. (At times it has been counted in the Sandu District). It corresponds to the Nakway of Francis Moore (Leach's map). Madina Tenda was formerly known as Nyakoy Tenda.

The next ports mentioned follow in sequence as on a modern map.

48 Findifeto

S

As on modern map. Now Fuladu East. Once Kantora.  
(at old boundary)

Fatatenda

N

The port for Sutukoba.

49 Pirai

S

(There is another Perai further down river on

the boundary between Wuli and Sandu . as the people migrated from the south bank during the 19th century wars, abandoning the old town for a number of years.)

50 Same

N

Port of Cantor (Kantora)

The port is on the north bank, but serves the south bank area (Kantora). The village of Sami is on the south bank.

52 Baracunda

N

Barakunda.

At the head of navigable waters.

A rock barrage ran across the river,  
creating the so-called Barakunda Falls.  
though there was a narrow channel.

The town of Barakunda was close to the  
river, and here caravans from the interior  
would proceed from here to find traders at  
other points - going either by land or  
by river.

[Reeve: The Gambia , 1912 has  
photographs of  
The Cliff of Barra-kunda opp.p.152  
The Falls opp. p. 130]

(The Jagancases referred to by Coelho were the Jaxanke famous both for  
spreading the Islamic religion, and for long distance trading.

The Conjuros, mentioned in para.57 were probably the people of Gunjur, one  
of the major centers of the religious teachers. )

Premier Voyage du Sieur de la Courbe fait à la coste d'Afrique en 1685.

Edited by P. Cultru.

|      |       |   |   |
|------|-------|---|---|
| 1685 | 190   | <u>Bare, Barre</u>                                  | = Barra                                   |
|      |       | <u>Banguione</u> (Point)                            | = Banyon Point                            |
|      |       | <u>Cap de Ste. Marie</u>                            | = Cape St. Mary                           |
|      |       | <u>Tancorla</u>                                     | = Tankular, Tankural                      |
|      |       | <u>Pointe de Lémon</u>                              | = Lamin Point                             |
|      | 198   | <u>Gilfroid</u>                                     | = Jufure                                  |
|      | 200   | <u>Gueregue</u>                                     | = Gereges (on Bintang Creek)              |
|      | 201   | <u>Isle de St. Andre.</u>                           | = St. Andrews Island (later James Island) |
|      | 201   | (river of) <u>Bentan</u> or<br><u>de St. Grigou</u> | = Bintang Creek or San Gregorio           |
|      | 201-2 | <u>Bentan</u> (town)                                | = Bintang                                 |
|      | 201   | (Faugni   | = Fonyi (Region)                          |
|      | 272   | (Fogny  |   |
|      | 270   | Albreda   | = Albreda                                 |

"Journal of Cornelius Hodges, in Senegambia, 1689-90,"  
Thora G. Stone. English Historical Review, XXXIX, 1924, 89-95.

1689-90

|    |              |                               |
|----|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 90 | Barrowcundy  | = Barakunda                   |
|    | James Island |                               |
| 91 | Cantore      | = Kantora (Kingdom)           |
| 91 | Wolly        | = Wuli "                      |
| 91 | Tanda        | = Tenda (next state to Wuli). |

In addition he lists places north and south of the Gambia.

(25) Un navire de commerce sur la côte Sénégalienne en 1685...L'Amitié.

Abdoulaye Ly. Dakar: IFAN. Catalogues et Documents, no. XVII, 1964.

|      |    |                                  |                                 |
|------|----|----------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| 1685 | 15 | <u>La caze Dalbreda</u>          | = the establishment at Albreda  |
|      | 22 | <u>Pointe de Ste Marie</u>       | = Cape St. Mary                 |
|      | 22 | <u>Roy de barre</u>              | = King of Barra.                |
|      | 22 | <u>Pointe de Bayonne</u>         | = Banyon Point                  |
|      | 23 | <u>Albreda</u>                   | = Albreda                       |
|      | 26 | <u>Lislet aux chiens</u>         | = Dog Island                    |
|      | 30 | <u>Gilfres, Gilfray, Gilfroy</u> | = Jufure                        |
|      | 32 | <u>Roy de Fian (sic)</u>         | = King of Kiang                 |
|      |    | <u>Riviere de Combe</u>          | = Kombo River                   |
|      | 47 | <u>Riviere de Bintam</u>         | = Bintang Creek, Bintam Bolong. |
|      | 50 | <u>Gueiresque</u>                | = Gereges, Gerejia              |

- (26) 1695      Sieur T. Froget.      A relation of a voyage made in the years 1695, 1696, 1697, on the Coast of Africa, Streights of Magellan, Brasil, Cayenna, and the Antilles, by a squadron of French Men of War, under the Command of M. de Gennes.

1698 ed.

Also Churchill's Voyages, Vol.11, 586-596.

- |     |                                     |   |
|-----|-------------------------------------|---|
| 590 | <u>Pavilion to the King of Bar.</u> | A very tall tree near the river entrance on the north bank. |
|     | <u>Isle of Dogs</u>                 | = Dog Island  |
|     | <u>Gilofriee</u>                    | = Jufure  |
|     | <u>St. James Fort</u>               | James Island Fort   |
| 591 | <u>Block</u>                        | = Bulok (on south bank)                                     |
|     | <u>Barifet</u>                      | = Brefet (tributary to Bulok.)                              |

-----

A map between pp. 14 & 15 is A chart of the River of Gambia.

Shown on the north bank are:

Pavilion of the King of Bar

Grigou

Baboucoulon                      (Tubabkolong)

Lamy                                      (Lamin)

Albreda                                  (Albreda)

Gilofriee                                (Jufure)

St. James's Fort                      (On James Island)

On the south bank:

Palmist or St. Mary's Cape

Barifet                                      (Brefet)

Vaintane                                  (Bintang)

Block                                        (Bulok)

Bartholomew Stibbs,  
Edward Drummond &  
Richard Hull,

Journal of a Voyage up the Gambia, being an attempt  
for making discoveries, and improving the trade of that  
river....in the year 1723.

The account lists the following places:

I on LHS marks an island  
R a river  
P a point

|   |                    |   |
|---|--------------------|---|
|   | Jenock             | Jinak (North of the mouth of The Gambia on the coast)   |
|   | Albreda            | = Albreda (Nyoomi)                                      |
|   | Gillyfree          | = Jufure "  |
|   | Tancrowall         | = Tankular (in Kiang)                                   |
|   | Drum Hill          | (after Tankular, might well be Konkoba beside Tendabaa) |
|   | Tendabar           | = Tendabaa (in Kiang)                                   |
| I | James Island       | = James Island  |
| P | Seaca Point        | = Sika Point (North bank) (Nyoomi)                      |
| P | Vintain Point      | = Bintang Point (South Bank)                            |
|   | Vintain            | = Bintang   |
|   | Devil's Reach      | = Devil Point (North bank, at Balingho)                 |
| I | Elephant's Island  | = Elephant Island                                       |
|   | Damasensa River    | = Dumasansang (South Bank, Jaara) = Sofanyama Creek     |
| I | Sea-horse Island   | = Sea Horse Island                                      |
| R | Sanjally River     | = (North bank) in Badibu                                |
| R | India River        | = (South bank) in Nyamina                               |
|   | Joar               | = Jahawur (Saalum)                                      |
| R | Yarine River       | = Uropina, Uropina                                      |
| R | Nanyjarr River     | = Niani Creek   |
|   | Yanimarew          | = Yanimaru (on north bank) (Niani)                      |
| I | Deer Islands       | = Deer Islands  |
| I | Bird Island        | = Bird Island   |
|   | Red Mount (Jerunk) | = Red Mount of Kasang (half a league short of Kasang)   |
|   | Cassan             | = Kasang  |

|   |   |   |
|---|---|---|
| I | Sappo Islands   | Sapo Islands. Also called Kai-hai Islands   |
|   | Germi   | = Jurume (North bank, Niani)  |
|   | Lemain  | = Lamin " " "   |
|   | Pholey's Pass   | = Fula's Pass (Rocks across river)  |
|   | Brucoe  | = Buruku (South bank, Fuladu)   |
|   | Dubocunda   | = Dobokunda   |
|   | Preef   | = Perif (destroyed)   |
|   | Cuttejar  | near present day Karantaba  |
|   | Devils Mount )<br>Arse Hill )   | probably Mamayungabi Hill. States that in the Journal (Vermuyden's ?) it is called the Maiden's Breast. |
| R | Samy River  | runs up to Medina   |
|   | Crow  | = Kurau   |
|   | Yamyamacunda  | no longer existing. Port of Sotuma.   |
|   | Sutimore  | = Sotuma (Fuladu, Tumanna, King's residence.)   |
|   | Canuby  | = Kanube (South bank, Fuladu, but moved to north bank)  |
|   | Bassy + Bassy Port  | = Basse   |
|   | Nackway   | = Nyakoy (North bank. Wuli, but formerly Sandu)   |
|   | Cassankunda   | not identified. 6 leagues from Nyakoy   |
|   | Fatatenda   | = Fatatenda (port to Sutukobaa)   |
|   | (Stibbs lists Cussana as the residence of the King of Wuli, but Leach's map gives the name as Cauncade) |   |
|   | Prye  | = Peray (port only, no houses near)   |
|   | (Samatenda<br>(Zamatenda  | = Sami Tenda. (Town on south side, port on north bank).   |
|   | Cussane, Coussar  | = Kusun (not far from present day Fatoto)   |
|   | Yabutenda   | = Yaabu Tenda (South bank - Kantora)  |
|   | Barracunda  | had been destroyed. People moved to Jah, 9 miles away (Not identified).                                 |
|   | " Port  | on north bank.  |

Above Barrakunda Falls, few positive identifications can be made.

Matlock Tar is named as a hill, but does not appear on any map.

Between the falls and the mouth of the Grey River there are noted on the 1881  
(X50)  
map, hills at almost every bend of the river.

|   | height    | bank |                                       |
|---|-----------|------|---------------------------------------|
| 1 | 100 ft    | W    | labelled 'rock' (South of Barrakunda) |
| 2 | 100 "     | W    | Hill Rocky (East of Yarbutenda)       |
| 3 | 160 "     | W    | Hill Rocky (S.E. of Yarbutenda)       |
| 4 | 80-100 ft | N    | (Past a 'lake') Hill - well wooded    |
| 5 | 120 ft    | W    | Hill                                  |
| 6 | 120 "     | W    | "                                     |
| 7 | 120 "     | W    | "                                     |
| 8 | 60 "      | W    | " (Just short of the Grey River).     |

After the junction.

|    |       |   |  |
|----|-------|---|--|
| 9  | 120 " | S |  |
| 10 | 120 " | S |  |
| 11 | 100 " | N |  |
| 12 | 150 " | S |  |
| 13 | 100 " | N |  |
| 14 | 120 " | S |  |
| 15 | ?     | N | Just before the junction of the Nerico River |
| 16 | 100 " | N | After the junction.                          |

None are given any names. // Stibbs gives:

Villages Curbambey (South bank). Said to be behind Matlock Tar (so this may have been the first of the hills). The village is marked on present day maps, just across the Gambian/Senegalese boundary, south-east of Koina, north-east of Keneba, in Kantora.

Simmetenda (On south side)

Tendecunda (On Kantora side, 2-3 miles from Simmetenda)

Cabong River (A local name which he had heard about)

York River (presumably the river later named Grey River).



There were said to be no towns on the north bank before Tinda.

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Governor MacDonnell made a sketch map of the River Gambia for 105 miles above the Falls of Barrakunda in 1849. The river he found about 80 miles from Barrakunda flowing from the south, he named the Grey River in honor of Earl Grey, Secretary for the Colonies, 1846-52.

He had only a pocket compass to assist him in making the chart, The survey made in 1881 was a professional one. The Governor turned back about 15 miles after the junction of the Grey River with The Gambia, and was not able to go on to the Nerico River (Ny'arico). He found no towns or inhabitants the banks, and encountered only an occasional party of elephant hunters. He mentions that a merchant of Bathurst, Mr. John Grant, had gone further, reaching the district of Tenda. It seems, however, that Grant had travelled overland rather than by boat, which he apparently left at an early stage.

(Annual Report showing the State of Her Majesty's Colonial Possessions - Gambia,  
1849, pp. 325-6 & attached map.)

(28) Carte de l'Afrique Francoise ou Du Senegal.

- a Ouvrage posthume de G.Delisle. (Presented by his widow 1726). Paris 1727.
- b Undated edition published at Amsterdam, by Jean Covens & Corneille Mortter.

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On the coast north of The Gambia are the rivers: Salum

Bassangomar

Betente

Banquivala

Guinac (=Jinak)

On the north bank of the river are

|                            |                                  |
|----------------------------|----------------------------------|
| R <sup>me</sup> de Barre   | = Kingdom of Barra               |
| Guinac                     | = Jinak (Senegal)                |
| I.aux Oiseaux              | = Bird Island                    |
| Barre                      | = Baara, (Barra)                 |
| Jababocolom                | = Tubab' kolong                  |
| Albreda Case des Francois  | = Albreda - French establishment |
| Gilfrou                    | = Jufure                         |
| Sica                       | = Sika                           |
| Maison du Roy              | Royal town                       |
| R <sup>me</sup> de Brusalm | - Kingdom of Saalum              |
| Jaor                       | = Jaxawur                        |
| Guimassar                  | Jumansari (In Badibu District)   |
| Caour                      | Kau-ur                           |

(Saalum is made to take over Baddibu. East of it is created a R<sup>me</sup> de Gnomv

(Niumi), followed by Royaume de Combo ..which takes over the area of Nyaani)

- all of these being errors. None of the inland states such as Wuli & Kantora are named.)

The river Gambia is made to originate in a lake Lac de Sapert, full of reeds making it unnavigable.

On the south bank are:

|  |                                      |   |
|--|--------------------------------------|---|
|  | Cap Ste.Marie                        | =Cape St.Mary   |
|  | Pointe du Bamout<br>(name misplaced) | =Banyon Point ?   |
| <u>Rivers</u>  | Riviere St.Pierre                    | =San Pedro (River)  |
|  | R.Ste Anne                           | =River St.Anne  |
|  | E. des Ostros<br>me                  | =Oyster River   |
| Places   | R de Combe                           | =Kombo  |
|  | Le Fort St.Jaques<br>aux Anglois     | = English Fort St.James   |
|  | R. de Gueregue                       | = (Gerejia River = Bintang Creek)   |
|  | Gueregne (sic)                       | = Gerejia   |
|  | S.Grigou                             | = San Gregorio (Name appears close to the River<br>Gambia, unidentified)<br>(Name given to Bintang Creek ?) |
|  | R <sup>me</sup> de Jagara            | = Kingdom of Jaara  |
|  | Jagare                               | = Jaara   |
|  | Isles des Elephans<br>Nianimarou     | = Elephant Island<br>= Nianimarou (This is on the north bank. Misplaced on map)                             |
| The <u>Pays du Roy Foigni</u> (Fonyi) is put south of the Kombo region.    |                                      |   |
| The area of Kiang is not named, No regional names are given east of Jaara. |                                      |   |
| In the eastern section of the Gambia we have a few isolated town names.    |                                      |   |
| north bank   | Maresehancha                         | = Marsansang ?  |
|  | Guiareme                             | = Jarume ?  |
|  | Aoualia                              | = Walia   |
|  | Gende                                | = Jinde ?   |
|  | Soloca                               | = Sutuko ?  |
|  | Fidalconda                           | = ?   |
|  | Baraconda                            | = Barrakunda (Rocher de Guingou   |
| south  | Marsansan                            |   |
|  | Sametendan                           | name on South bank, but apparently point on<br>north bank   |

ENTRANCE TO THE RIVER GAMBIA

- (29) Jean Delcourt: La turbulente histoire de Gorée... 1982 has a plan "de l'embouchure de la Rivière de Gambie", which bears no date nor indication of the cartographer. Even with a magnifying glass the names on the map as printed, are difficult to make out.
- (30) However it bears a striking resemblance to that published in Labat: Nouvelle Relations de l'Afrique Occidentale, Vol.IV, p.262, 1728, and the locations and names appear identical to those on the plan mentioned above. As Labat drew much of his material from the work of Sieur de la Courbe (1685), and as there is a listing of a plan "Embouchure, canal, riviere de Gambye," done by him in 1694. this may well be the source.

The names of the rivers on the Senegalese coast in Labat's plan bear a close resemblance to those on G. Delisle's Carte de l'Afrique Francoise ou du Sénégal 1726 ? (Published 1727).

## MAP

The names on Labat's map are:

(Senegalese Coast  
north of The Gambia)

R. de Palmarin

R. de Salum

R. de Bassanqamar

R. de Betente

R. de Banquiala

R. de Guinac.

Arbre de Bangion (at mouth of R. de Betente)

Isle aux Oiseaux

Bird Island

Banc Rouge

Modern name

Gambia  
North Bank

Pte de Barre

Barra Point

Issau

Essau

Pavillon du Roi de Barre

(This was a clump of tall trees)

Isle aux Chiens

Dog Island

Toubabcoult

Tubab' kolong

Pte de Lamai

Lamin Point

Albreda

Albreda

Gilfrai

Jufure

Chique

Sika

Fort S. Jaque

James Island & Fort

South Bank

R. d'Indemba

Ndemban

R. de Berofet

Berefet

R. de Farba

Faraba

R. de Combe

Kombo

Pte de Bagnon

Banyon Point

Talon de Bagnon  
(The heel of Bagnon)

(a sandbank -

Cap Pele \*

Bald Cape

\*French for Bald

Cape Ste Marie \*  
(grand palmier)

Cape St. Mary  
(large palm tree)

Roches Tanqai

(Tanii ?)

The two rivers to the south on the map on page are

Riv. de Ste Pierre

= San Pedro

Riv. de Ste Anne

\* The names for the capes are out of order, Cape St. Mary is to the north,  
Bald Cape (Cap Pele) to the south.

(31) Captain John Leach's map of 1732

Leach's map appeared in Francis Moore's Travels into the Inland Parts of  
Africa,..... On pages 27-28, Moore states that ~~he~~<sup>Leach</sup> went up river in 1732  
 with one of the chief merchants, Thomas Harrison, of the Royal African Company.  
 Francis Moore also includes in his book the text of Stibbs "Journal of a  
 Voyage up the Gambia...." in 1723, and all the names in this are to be  
 found on the map. Moore's spelling of place names, with a couple of minor  
 variations, is the same as that found on Leach's map.

It continued to be used until new maps were made at the end of the 19th  
 century, and cartographers of various European nations, English, French, Dutch,  
 etc. simply copied his map.

The version published with the book had the river mouth at the bottom  
 of the page, the furthest inland area at the top. When the map was later  
 reproduced in such anthologies as Astley's Voyages, it was rearranged in a  
 left to right format, and certain minor changes were made in the spelling.  
 Leach's use of Crick was changed to Creek. A k was substituted for c. Seaca  
 became Seaka, etc ; a y became an i, Sanjally became Sanjalli, J was  
 sometimes substituted for G, Gillyfree turning into Jillifrey. Ph became F.

The map was also used in French and Dutch publications, following Astley's  
 version, and translating such words as Factory, King's town, Stagnant water,  
 Overfall, etc. Arse Hill is explained as Le Cul Montagne.

However, every settlement of the Fulbe was simply called Foleycunda,  
 mainly on the south bank,  
 (13 in number) every Muslim settlement, Moracunda (18 in number). There are  
 sound

four Malo s, which would/like the Mandinka phrase for "I don't know"  
 as if the map maker had pointed in a certain direction, asked "What is the name  
 of that village ?" and been told "I don't know". There is a remoter possibility  
 that villages founded by the Sanyang clan were once called Malung-kunda, but  
 this does not fit the spread shown on the map.

A town called Malor was also mentioned by some early writers as being a place of religious learning, but its probable location is one of the Morakundas.

The Vermuyden map (1661) shows a town of this name, close to present day Kai-Hai, South south-east of Kuntau-ur.



Combining material from Leach's map, the text of Stibbs and that of Moore, and Astley's version, one comes up the following list for 1723-1732 period.

| LEACH                                      | STIBBS<br>TEXT | MOORE'S<br>TEXT | Map in<br>Astley's<br>Anthology | Modern name &<br>spelling                  |
|--|----------------|-----------------|---------------------------------|--|
| NORTH SEA COAST                            |                |                 |                                 |  |
| x = agreement with Leach's spelling        |                |                 |                                 |  |
| Broken Islands                             | x              | x               | x                               | Broken Islands                             |
| Battent                                    |                |                 | x                               | Betenti                                    |
| -----                                      |                |                 |                                 |  |
| BARRAH (Kingdom)                           |                | x               | x                               | Barra but phonetic<br>ally = Baara         |
| Janock                                     | Jenock         |                 | Janok                           | Jinak (Senegal)                            |
| Barrinding -<br>(Kings Town)               |                | Barringding     | x                               | Berendino                                  |
| Barrah Point                               |                | x               | x                               | Baara Point                                |
| Charles Island                             |                | x               | x                               | Charles Island<br>(Dog Island)             |
| James Island                               | x              | x               | x                               | James Island                               |
|  |                | James Fort      |                                 | Fort James                                 |
| Lemain Point                               |                | x               | x                               | Lamin Point                                |
| Albreda Factory                            | x              | x               | x                               | Albreda/Albadar                            |
| Gillyfree Fact.                            | x              | x               | Jillifrey Fact.                 | Jufure                                     |
| St.Domingo                                 |                | x               | x                               | San Domingo<br>In Mandinka =<br>Sandimunko |
| Seaca                                      |                | x               | Seaka                           | Sika                                       |
| " Point                                    | x              | x               | x                               | " Point                                    |
| Joba River                                 |                |                 | x                               | = Sami bolong                              |
| Joba                                       |                |                 | x                               | Joba (south of<br>Jurunku)                 |
| Jerunk                                     |                |                 | x                               | Jurunku                                    |
| Joccatoe<br>(Deputy King of Barrah's town) |                |                 | Jokkato<br>x                    | Jokadu (now a<br>District name)            |
| The Company's corn<br>house                |                |                 | x                               |  |

| LEACH  | STIBBS        | MOORE        | ASTLEY                 | Modern name & spelling |
|--|---------------|--------------|------------------------|------------------------|
| COLAR (Kingdom)<br>+ (town)<br>Colar Factory |               | x            | KOLAR<br>Kolar Factory | Kular                  |
| Colar River                                  |               |              | Kolar R.               | Kular Bolong           |
| Bullindincunda                               |               |              | x                      |                        |
| BARSALLY (Kingdom)                           |               |              | Barsalli               | =Saalum                |
| Cohone                                       |               | x            | Kohone                 | Kahone                 |
| BADIBU (Kingdom)                             |               | x            | x                      | Badibu                 |
| Berrinding                                   |               |              | x                      | see note p. 91         |
| Badibu Crick                                 |               |              | Badibu R.              | (numerous creeks)      |
| Badibu (town)                                |               |              | x                      |                        |
| Kings Town                                   |               |              | x                      | (Iliasa?)              |
| Port   |               |              | x                      | Kachang Tenda ?        |
| Devil's Point                                | Devil's Reach |              | x                      | Devil's Point          |
| Port   |               |              | x                      | Balingho ?             |
| Barrea                                       |               |              | x                      |                        |
| SANJALLY (Kingdom)                           |               |              | Sanjalli               | Sanjal(i)              |
| Sanjally River                               | x             | x            | x                      |                        |
| BARSALLY (Kingdom)                           |               | x            | BARSALLI               | Saalum                 |
| King's House                                 |               |              | x                      |                        |
| Joar Factory                                 | x             | x            | x                      | Jaxawur                |
| Cower  |               | x            | Kower                  | Kau-ur                 |
| Cower Ports                                  |               |              | Kower Port             | "                      |
|  |               | Rumbo's Port |                        |                        |
| Tombacunda                                   |               |              | Tombakunda             | cf Tamba Koto          |

Cower Moore (101-2) gives 3 divisions - Cower, Jonacunda, Touracunda      Kau-ur Janekunda = Turekunda

and add the names of two districts (p.213) Cajamore, Cajawan      = Kaimor

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| LEACH            | STIBBS             | MOORE | ASTLEY       | Modern name & spelling                |
|------------------|--------------------|-------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| Nany Jarr River  |                    |       | Nani Jar R.  | Niani ja Bolong                       |
| Nany Jarr (town) |                    |       | " "          | ( Nyanga Bantang ?<br>( Niani Bantang |
| <hr/>            |                    |       |              |                                       |
| LOWER YANY       |                    | x     |              | Niani (Nyaani)                        |
| Dear Islands     | Deer Islands       |       | Dear Islands | Deer Islands                          |
| Yanimarew        | x                  | x     | X            | Nianimaru                             |
| " Port           |                    |       | X            | " Tenda                               |
|                  | Bird Island        | x     | x            | Bird Island                           |
|                  | Red Mount (Jerunk) |       |              | Kasang Hill                           |
| Cassan           | x                  | x     | Kassan       |                                       |
| " Port           |                    | x     | " Port       | (Kasang)                              |
| Jaramy           | Germi              |       | Jaramey      | Jarume                                |
| Juncocunda       |                    |       | Junkokunda   | site now abandoned                    |
| Lemain Islands   |                    |       | x            | = Janjangbure<br>(MacCarthy Island)   |
| Lemain           | x                  | x     | x            | Lamin Koto                            |
| Pholey's Pass    | x                  | x     | Foleys Pass  | Fulas' Pass                           |

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| LEACH                     | STIBBS    | MOORE          | ASTLEY              | Modern name & spelling            |
|---------------------------|-----------|----------------|---------------------|-----------------------------------|
| UPPER YANY (Kingdom)      |           |                | UPPER YANI          | SAMI/SANDU                        |
| Quintin                   |           |                | Qumtin ?            | Kunting                           |
| Cuttejar                  | Cuttejarr | x              | Kuttejar            | (now Karantaba)                   |
| " Factory                 |           |                | " Fact.             |                                   |
| Tantacunda                |           |                | Tantakunda          | Tandikunda                        |
| Samy                      |           |                | Samey               | Sami                              |
| Samy Factory              |           | x              |                     | Sami Tenda                        |
| Juncocunda                |           |                | Junkokunda          | site now abandoned                |
| Packeba                   |           |                | Pakkaboe            | Pakeba (Senegal)                  |
| " + Port                  |           |                | " Port              |                                   |
| Samy River                | x         | x              | x                   | ( Sami Bolong<br>( Sandugu Bolong |
| Fendelacunda              |           | x              | Fendelakunda        |                                   |
| Crow                      |           |                | Krow                | Kurau Koto                        |
| Wally                     |           | Wallia         | Walley              | Walia                             |
| " Factory                 |           |                | Walley Fact.        |                                   |
| Cobass                    |           |                | Kobas               | renamed Misira                    |
| Madcana<br>+ Port         |           | Medina         | Madkana             | Maka ?<br>Medina                  |
| Nackway                   | x         | x              | Nakway              | Nyakoy (Region)                   |
| " Port                    |           |                | " Port              | now Madina Tenda                  |
| WOOLLY                    | x         | x<br>+ Woolley | WOOLLI              | Wuli                              |
| Cauncade<br>(King's town) |           |                | Kaunkade            |                                   |
| Suteco                    | x         |                | (Suteko<br>(Settiko | Sutukoba                          |
| Fatatenda                 | x         | x              | x                   | Fatatenda                         |
| " Fact.                   |           | x              | x                   |                                   |
| Barracunda                | x         |                | Barrakunda          | (destroyed) both                  |
| Port                      | x         |                |                     | Port port and town.               |

| LEACH              | STIBBS      | MOORE      | ASTLEY       | Modern name & spelling    |
|--------------------|-------------|------------|--------------|---------------------------|
| CUMBO (Kingdom)    |             | x          | KUMBO        | Kombo                     |
| Cape St. Mary's    |             | x          | x            | Cape St. Mary             |
|                    |             | Banyon Pt. | Baniyon Pt.  | Banyon Point              |
| Mansacunda         |             |            | Mansakunda   |                           |
| Cabata Fact.       |             |            | Kabata Fact. | Probaby near Faraba       |
| " River            |             | x          | " R.         |                           |
| " (town)           |             |            | " (town)     |                           |
| <hr/>              |             |            |              |                           |
| FONIA              |             | x          | x            | Fonyi                     |
| Barrafat           |             |            | Barafat      | Berefet                   |
| Cabusheer I.       |             | x          | Kabashir I.  | (Sansangkoto Island)      |
| Vintain River      |             |            | x            | Bintang Bolong            |
| " Factory          | Vintain Pt. | x          | x Fact.      |                           |
| (town)             | Vintain     | x          |              |                           |
| GEREGIA            |             |            | JEREJIA      |                           |
| (on Vintain River) |             |            |              |                           |
| Geregia            |             | x          | Jereja Fact. | Gerejia (Gereje)          |
| " Factory          |             |            |              |                           |
| Floops Town        |             |            | Flups Town   | = Jola Town               |
| <hr/>              |             |            |              |                           |
| CAEN               |             | x          | KAEN         | KIANG                     |
| Broom Cricks       |             |            | Broom Cr     | Burong (town)             |
| Morta Point        |             |            | x            | Muta Point                |
| Mortacunda         |             |            | Mortakunda   |                           |
| Tancrowall         | x           | x          | Tankrowal    | Tankural/Tankular         |
| " Factory          |             | x          | " Fact.      |                           |
|                    | Drum Hill   |            |              |                           |
| Farincunda         |             |            | Farinkunda   |                           |
| Yamalcunda         |             |            | Yamalkunda   | site abandoned            |
| King Town          |             |            | King's Town  |                           |
| Tendebat           | Tendabar    | x          | x            | Tendebaa                  |
| " Port             |             |            | x Port       |                           |
| Janear             |             |            | x            | Jenyeer (Genieri on mans) |

| LEACH              | STIBBS            | MOORE | ASTLEY        | Modern name & spelling                           |
|--------------------|-------------------|-------|---------------|--|
| JAGRA (Kingdom)    |                   | x     | x             | Jaara  |
| Eracunda           |                   |       | Erakunda      |  |
| Japene             |                   |       | x             | Japeni/ Japine                                   |
| Kings Town         |                   |       | King's Town   |  |
| Geogery            |                   |       | Jeojerey      | Jaara ? Jagara ?                                 |
| Elephant Island    | Elephants Island  | x     | x<br>Isle     | Elephant Island                                  |
| Damasensa          |                   |       | x             | Duma-sansang                                     |
|                    | Damasensa R.      |       | x             |  |
|                    | Point?<br>River ? |       |               |  |
| YAMINA (Kingdom)   |                   | x     | x             |  |
| Catamina River     |                   |       | Katamina R    | Katamina (village)                               |
|                    | Sea-horse Island  |       |               | (Dankunku Island<br>( Sea-horse island<br>Indiya |
| Indea<br>" River   | India River       | India | Indea<br>" R. |  |
| Yamina             |                   |       | Yamina        | Nyaamina   |
| Papa<br>" River    |                   |       | Popa<br>" R.  | Pappa (Island)                                   |
| EROPINA            |                   | x     | Eropina       | Wuropina   |
| " R.               | Yarine River      |       | " R.          |  |
| Dear Islands       |                   |       | Dear Islands  | Deer Islands                                     |
| Paboon<br>" Island |                   |       | x<br>P. Isle  | Baboon Islands                                   |

| LEACH               | STIBBS                    | MOORE     | ASTLEY       | Modern name & spelling                |
|---------------------|---------------------------|-----------|--------------|---------------------------------------|
| JEMARROW (Kingdom)  |                           | x         | x            | Jimara                                |
| Sappo               |                           |           | x            | Sapu, Sapo                            |
| " Port              |                           |           | x Port       |                                       |
| " Island            |                           |           | x Isles      |                                       |
| Pholey's Pass - see | x Lower Yany              |           |              |                                       |
| Brucoe              | x                         | x         | Brukoe       | Buruku                                |
| " factory           |                           | x         | " Fact.      |                                       |
| Sabacunda           |                           |           | Sabakunda    | Sebokunda ?                           |
|                     |                           | Colykunda |              | Kolikunda                             |
| Dubocunda           | x                         | x         | Dubokunda    | cf. Dobangkunda<br>just SE of Bansang |
| " Port              |                           | x         | " Port       |                                       |
| Sandalacunda        |                           |           | Sandalakunda |                                       |
| Preef               | x                         |           | x            | Perif (destroyed)                     |
| Parre               |                           |           | x            | Peraï ?                               |
| Ars Hill            | Devils Mount<br>Arse Hill |           | Arse Hill    | Mamayungabi Hill<br>gehi ?            |
| Chaucunda           |                           | x         | Chaukunda    | Chakunda                              |
|                     | Crow                      | Corah     |              | Kurau.                                |
| Fattico             |                           | Fatiko    | Fattiko      | Fatiko                                |
| " Port              |                           |           | " Port       |                                       |
| Buile               |                           |           |              |                                       |
| TOMANY              |                           | x         | Tomani       | Tumanna                               |
| Yamyamacunda        | x                         | x         | Yamyamakunda | site abandoned                        |
| Sutema              | Sutimore                  | Sutamore  | Sutema       | Sotuma                                |
| Danuba              | Canuby                    | Canuba    | Danuba       | Kanube                                |
| Bassy               | x                         | x         | Bassey       | Basse                                 |
| " Port              |                           | x         | x            |                                       |
| Cassinamda          | Cassankunda               |           |              |                                       |
| " Port              |                           |           |              |                                       |

TOMANY cont.

| LEACH                         | STIBBS                   | MOORE | ASTLEY             | Modern name & spelling              |
|-------------------------------|--------------------------|-------|--------------------|-------------------------------------|
| Burdah<br>(Kings Town)        |                          | x     | x<br>(King's town) | Badari                              |
| Findofate                     |                          |       |                    | Findifato                           |
| Colar                         |                          | Colar | Kolar              | Kulari                              |
| Port (unnamed opp. Fatatenda) |                          |       | x                  | (probably just a<br>crossing place) |
| CANTORE                       |                          | x     | Kantore            | Kantora                             |
| Pry                           | Prye                     |       | Prey               | Peray                               |
| " Crick                       |                          |       | " Creek            | " Bolong                            |
| Sama                          |                          |       | x                  | Sami                                |
| " Port                        | (Samatenda<br>(Zamatenda |       | x                  | Sami Tenda                          |
|                               | (Cussane<br>(Coussar     |       |                    | Kusun                               |
| Jabo                          | Yabutenda                |       | Jabo               |                                     |
| " Port                        |                          |       | " Port             | Yaabu Tenda                         |
| Kings Town                    |                          |       | King's Town        | [Sonkunda ?]                        |



Details of the "Journey of Thomas Hull to Bondou, 1735" are given in Douglas Grant: The Fortunate Slave, 1968, 206-8

"Thomas Hull's Itinerary of a Voyage to Bondou, 1735."

He starts at Yamyamacunda, so the first few places can be found on Leach's map of 1732. On Leach's map

|   |                 |              |            |   |
|---|-----------------|--------------|------------|---|
| 2 | Cowas (Cobas)   | = Cobass     | 4 miles N. | "A small town".   |
| 3 | Mancadaway      | = Madcana    | 10 E.      | "Formerly a large town, but last year destroyed by fire." |
| 4 | Suhcobarr       | (not on map) | 12 NE.     | "half-way is a remarkable Hill."                          |
| 5 | Concord         | = Cauncade   | 6 NE       | "The Capital Town in Wooley."                             |
| 6 | Cohunt or Count | (not traced) | 8 NE       | "A Mahometan Town."                                       |

His journey can be picked up again on the French map D-28-XI.

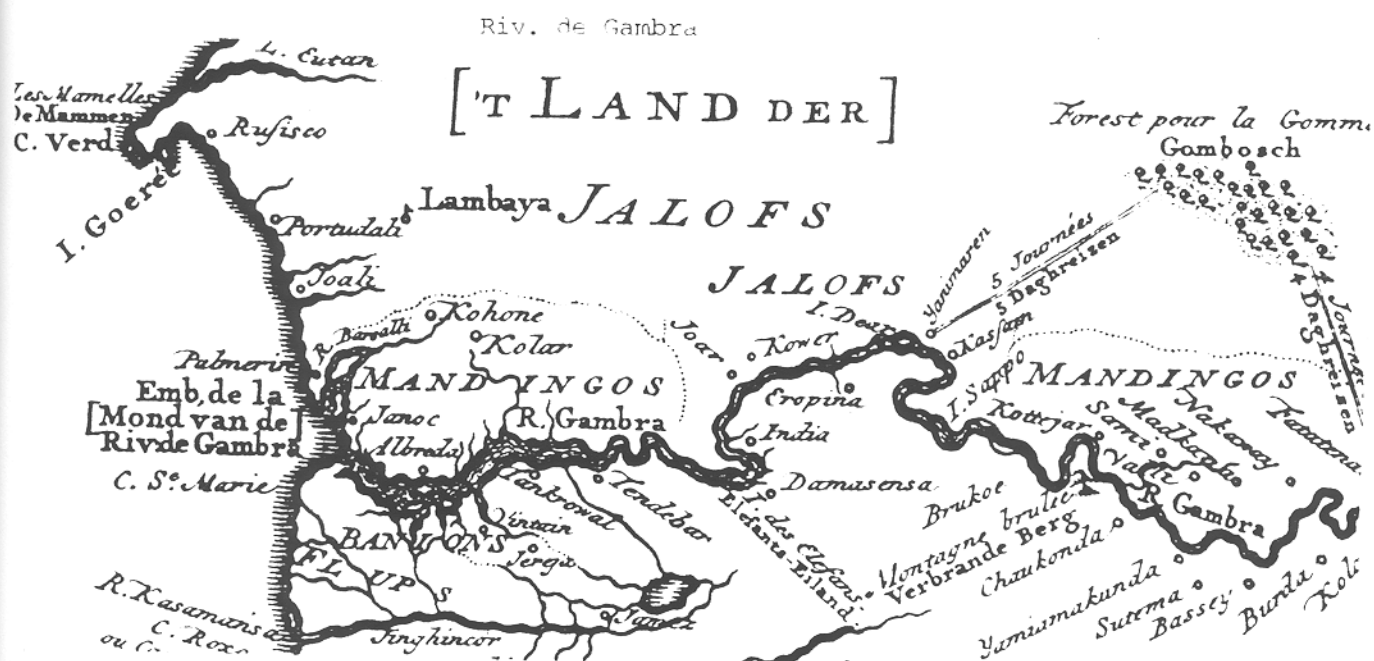
|    |                                   |                  |          |   |
|----|-----------------------------------|------------------|----------|---|
| 7  | Sowru                             | -Sevoro          | 7 N      | "Formerly a large town but lately destroy'd by y <sup>e</sup> Warrs." |
| 8  | Colingding                        | = Colondine      | 5 N.N.E. | "A small town, but ruin'd by the Warrs."                              |
| 9  | Conophy<br>(Canophy - 167)        | (not identified) | 3 N.E.   | "A large & Strong Town."  |
| 10 | Condery                           | " "              | 8 N.E.   | "a small town, $\frac{1}{2}$ miles east of this town lyes Cassang."   |
| 11 | Cross'd y <sup>e</sup> River Samy |                  | 10 N.N.E | This River falls into y <sup>e</sup> Gambia near Fendalecunda...."    |
|    | = Sandugu Marigot on French map . |                  |          | Fendalecunda is on Leach's map.                                       |

It has not yet been possible to follow his journey further....

The journey is described in detail in the text of Grant's book, p 164-onwards. He was travelling with Job Ben Solomon, who was returning to his home in Bundu (Bondu) after being captured as a slave in The Gambia and taken to America.

(33)

1747 Dutch map given in Histoire General des Voyages, editor Pierre de Hondt, La Have (The Hague).



This was reproduced with the Dutch and French words eliminated in Astley's Voyages, (1745-47), vol.2, p.27, plate XLVII. Jean Delcourt used the Dutch version in La turbulente histoire de Gorée, 1982, p.3. A good reproduction also appears with an article on The Gambia in Balafon, No.38, January 1979, p.14.

It is clear that the map maker used the map given in Francis Moore's Travels into the Inland Parts of Africa...1738, the map being prepared by Capt. John Leach in 1732. There is no place name given in the Dutch version which is not shown on Leach's map.

Names mentioned:

|            | <u>Dutch version</u> | <u>Francis Moore/Leach</u> | <u>Modern name</u>  |
|------------|----------------------|----------------------------|---------------------|
|            | Riv. de Gambia       | River Gambia               | River Gambia        |
| North Bank | Janoc                | Janock                     | Jinax (in Senegal)  |
|            | Albreda              | Albreda                    | Albadaar, Albreda   |
|            | Kolar                | Colar                      | Kulari (in Senegal) |
|            | Kohone               | Kohone                     | Kahone (in Senegal) |

| <u>Dutch version</u>                 | <u>Francis Moore/Leach</u> | <u>Modern name</u>   |
|--------------------------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Joar                                 | Joar                       | Jaxawur  |
| Kower                                | Cower                      | Kau-ur   |
| I.Dear                               | Dear Island                | Deer Island  |
| Yanimaren                            | Yanimarew                  | Yanimaaru  |
| Kassain                              | Cassan                     | Kasang   |
| I.Sappo                              | Sappo Island               | Sapo (now generally called Kaihai Island)  |
| Kottejar                             | Cuttejar (Factory)         | No longer exists. East of Karanta Tenda. There was a town inland of the same name. |
| Sami                                 | Samy                       | Sami (west of the Sanduqu Bolong)  |
| Madkana                              | Madcana                    | (in present day Sandu, in Senegal -not identified.)                                |
| Nakaway                              | Nackway                    | Nvaakov  |
| Fatatenda                            | Fatatenda                  | Fatatenda  |
| -----                                |                            |  |
| South Bank                           |                            |  |
| C.S <sup>e</sup> Marie               | Cape St.Mary's             | Cape St.Mary   |
| Vintain                              | Vintain                    | Bintang  |
| Jereja                               | Geregia                    | Geregia  |
| Tankrowal                            | Tancrowall                 | Tankural, Tankulaar  |
| Tendebar                             | Tendebar                   | Tendabaa   |
| (I des Elefans<br>(Elefant's Eiland) | Elephant Island            | Elephant Island  |
| Damasensa                            | Damasansa                  | Dumasansang  |
| India                                | Indea                      | (There is now an Indiva in Badibu, but not in Nvaamina)                            |
| Eropina                              | Eropina                    | Eropina (became the name of a district)  |
| Brokoe                               | Brocoe                     | Buruku   |
| (Montagne brulee<br>(Verbrande Berg) | Ars Hill                   | (Arse Hill<br>(Mamavungebi Hill)   |

| <u>Dutch version</u> | <u>Francis Moore/Leach</u> | <u>Modern name</u>   |
|----------------------|----------------------------|--|
| Chaukonda            | Chaucunda                  | Chakunda   |
| Yamiamakunda         | Yamyamacunda               | (No longer existing. About 3 miles down-river from Kanube Tenda) |
| Sutema               | Sutema                     | Sotuma   |
| Bassev               | Bassev                     | Basse  |
| Burda                | Burdah                     | Badari   |
| Kolar                | Colar                      | Kulari.  |

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On Leach's map the dotted lines east and west of Geregia on the south bank are boundaries between districts, the dotted lines on the 1749 Dutch map give the impression that they are continuations of rivers or bolongs (creeks).

The Dutch map shows a route from Yanimaaru to the forests where gum could be obtained, five days journey to the north-east.

It also adds data on the major ethnic groups. The 'Mandingos' dominate the Nyoomi and Badibu Districts, and the Wuli area. The 'Jalofs' drive a wedge between these two zones, controlling the Saalum regions (Joar, Kower), and Lower Nyaani to beyond Kassan. On the south bank both Kombo and Fonyi regions are shown as settled by 'Banyons' (Bainunkas), with the 'Flups' (Jolas) located to the south of them. No ethnic designation is shown for the area east of Bintang, though this was undoubtedly Mandinka territory with numerous Fula settlements.

M. Adanson

Notes Africaines (IFAN), No.172, October 1981, reproduces a sketch map made by Michael Adanson<sup>(1749-53)</sup> of the mouth of the Gambia river and the southern coast. The handwriting is difficult to read, but the basis of this sketch seems to have been the map done by Leach in 1732, a French version almost certainly being used.

On the north bank we have:

| <u>Adanson</u>     | <u>Leach's map (French version)</u>    |
|--------------------|--|
| Pointe de Bar      | Barrah Pointe                          |
| (manqliers/huitres | mangroves, oysters) not on Leach's map |
| Barendinq          | Barranding (Ville Royale)              |
| Mora Kunda         | Moracunda                              |
| Pointe Lamain      | Lemain                                 |
| Isle des Chiens    | (Dog Island)                           |
| Albreda            | Albreda Comptoir                       |
| Comptoir Francais  |  |
| St.Jacques ?       | I.James                                |
| Jilfre             | Jilifrey                               |
| Comt. angl(ais)    | Comptoir                               |
|                    | S.Domingue                             |
| Chika              | Pointe de Seaca                        |
| Joba               | Joba                                   |
| Jerunk             | Jerunk                                 |

On the south bank:

|               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| Cap S. Marie  | Cap S.Marie |
| Pointe Banion | Banyon Pt.  |
|               | Mansacunda  |
| Mora Kunda    | Mora Cunda  |
|               | Kabata R.   |
| Kombo         | Koumbo      |
| Malo          | Malo        |

Konda

Kunda

Kabata

Kabata Comptoir

Compt. angl.

Foulikonda

Pholeycunda

Brefat

Barafat

Malo

Foini Royaume

(unreadable)

Kabusheer

Bentan

Vintain

Broom

Broom Creeks

R. de Bintain

Vintain R.

Along the southern coast we have French and Portuguese names. (Not on Leach's map)

Cap Pele (Fr.)

English= Bald Cape

Riv. St. Pedro

Portuguese . Rio San Pedro

Riv. Ste Anne (Fr.)

Riv. Ste Anne

Rio das Ostras (Po.)

Oyster River

The term Feloups corresponds to Floops in Leach's English map, Flup in the French version.

In the smaller inset map we find, in addition to the data already on the larger map:

Jereja Roy.

Jereja (Kingdom)

Sangedicou

In Kiang

Kaen Roy

Kaen (= Kiang)

Farin Kunda

Farincunda

Tancoral ?

Tancrowall

Foulicunda

Pholeycunda

Murtakunda ?

Morta Point + Mortakunda.

Across the river on the north bank is:

Berrending

Berrinding

(35)

The map drawn by Philip Buache (1756) - A General Map of Senegal

Corrected and Improved with several particulars by Mr. Adanson.. (English version)

does little more than outline the various districts of The Gambia.

*Italics = Spelling on Leach/Francis Moore's map (1732)*

|            |  |   |                           |
|------------|--|---|---------------------------|
| South Bank | Kombo Km.  | Cape Pele (=Bald Cape)                                    |                           |
|            |  | James Isle  |                           |
|            |  | Kabata + English Factory                                  | <i>Cabata</i>             |
|            | Fogni Emp.   | Jereja  | <i>Geregia</i>            |
|            | To the south of this is the Feloupes Rep.                                  |   | <i>Floops</i>             |
|            | Kaen Km  | (=Kiyang)   | <i>Caen</i>               |
|            |  | Tancorail (Tankular)(Tankural)                            | <i>Tancrowall</i>         |
|            |  | Farinconda (which would be the ruler's (the Farang) town. | <i>Farincunda</i>         |
|            | Jagra Km   | Shows 'The King's residence'.                             | <i>Jagra + Kings Town</i> |
|            | Yamina Km.   | Yamina (Nyaamina)   | <i>Yamina</i>             |
|            | Eropina Km.  | Eropina (Wuropina)  | <i>Eropina</i>            |
|            | Jemarou Km.  | (= Jimara)  | <i>Jemarrow</i>           |
|            |  | Sappo (Sabu)  | <i>Sappo</i>              |
|            |  | Eng.Fact.   |                           |
|            |  | Bruko (Buruko)  | <i>Brucoe</i>             |
|            |  | Fattiko (Fatiko)  | <i>Fattico</i>            |
|            | Tomani Km.   | English Factory   |                           |
|            |  | Camigmaconda  | <i>Yamja-macunda</i>      |
|            |  | Burdah (Badari)   | <i>Burdah</i>             |
|            | Kantor Kingd. Royal City of Kantor (presumably Sonkunda) <i>Kings Town</i> |   |                           |

North  
Bank

|              |   |  |                        |
|--------------|---|--|------------------------|
| Bar Km       | Mauraconda                                    | (Morikunda)                              | Moracunda              |
|              | Albreda (+ French Settlement)                 | (Albadar, Albreda)                       | Albreda                |
| Colar Km.    | (now in Senegal)                              | (Kular)                                  | Colar                  |
| Badibou Km.  | Badibou (place)                               | Badibu                                   |                        |
|              | Port  | Port (before and after<br>Devil's Point) |                        |
| Salm Km      | (=Saaluum)                                    | Barsally                                 |                        |
|              | Joar - English Factory                        | (Jahawur) Joar                           |                        |
|              | Kiawer (= Kau-ur)                             | Cower                                    |                        |
| Bas Yani Km  | Yani marou                                    | (= Yanimaru)                             | Lower Yang . Yanimarew |
|              | Kassan  | (= Kasang)                               | Cassan                 |
| Haut Yani Km |   | Upper Yang                               |                        |
|              | Cuttejar                                      | Cuttejar                                 |                        |
|              | Cuttejar + English Factory                    | "  | Factory                |
|              | Samei   | (Sami) Samy + Samy                       | Factory                |
|              | English Factories are shown on the Sami Creek |  |                        |
|              |   |  | Wali Factory           |
|              | Vallei  | Wally                                    |                        |
| Ouolli Km    | Kaonkad                                       | (presumably the capital at this time)    | Cauncade<br>(Kaunkade) |
|              | Fatatenda + English Factory                   | (Fatatenda)                              | Fatatenda<br>Factory   |
|              | Baraconda                                     | (Barakunda)                              | Barracunda             |

Rock of Guingou or Cataract of the Gambia (= Barakunda Falls)



(36) In André Delcourt's edition of Pierre-Félix-Barthélemy David's Journal d'un voyage fait en Bambouc en 1744 (Paris, 1974), he includes a map:

"Carte Particulière des Côtes Occidentales d'Afrique depuis le Cap Blanc jusques à la Rivière de Gambie." par Gaillard de Saudray (1773), found in the Archives du Ministère des Affaires étrangères, Mémoires et documents Afrique 10, fo.241."

Tres belle carte à l'aquarelle destinée au ministre, "d'après les cartes de la Bibliothèque du Roi" et "rectifiée d'après les connoissances de l'auteur." A la suite de cette carte figure la demande d'audience de l'abbé Demanet présentée au ministre par le comte de La Marche, fo. 242.

The reproduction is too small and poorly printed to be able to analyse in detail, but it clearly copies Leach's map of 1732 (in Francis Moore's book of 1738 ), or a French adaptation of the map, such as is to be found in the Histoire Général des Voyages.....(1747) edited by l'Abbé Prévost.

The creeks (such as the Bintang, Niani'a, and Sami Creeks, etc. ) are shown as broad as the main river.

Carte de la Côte Occidentale d'Afrique depuis le Cap Barbas jusqu'au Cap Tagrin, dressée d'après les mémoires de La Jaille, ancien officier de Marine, chargé par le gouvernement de visiter cette partie de la côte en 1784 et 1785. Par Lapie, Ingénieur Géog<sup>phe</sup> attaché au Dépôt Gén<sup>al</sup> de la Guerre. Map published An X (1802).

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This simply copies the Leach/Francis Moore map of 1732.

#### South Coast

|                |                 |
|----------------|-----------------|
| C. Ste Marie   | Cape St. Mary   |
| C. Pélé        | Bald Cape       |
| R. Ste. Pierre | San Pedro River |
| R. Ste. Anne   | River St. Ann   |
| R. des Huitres | Oyster River    |

--

|                  |                    |
|------------------|--------------------|
| KOMBO Rme.       | Kombo Kingdom      |
| Combo            | Kombo              |
| Cabata           | Kabata             |
| " Comp.          | " Factory          |
| Banc de Banguiou | Sandbank of Banyon |

|                    |                          |
|--------------------|--------------------------|
| FOINI / JEREJA Rme | Fonvi & Jerejia Kingdoms |
| Berefet            | Berefet                  |
| Malo               | (Malo)                   |
| Fouliconda         | Fulakunda                |
| ? B)intain         | Bintang                  |
| Jereja             | Jerejia                  |
| Sangedegou         | Sangedegu                |

|                |                    |
|----------------|--------------------|
| KAEN Rme       | KIANG              |
| Broom          | Burong             |
| Mortaconde     | Muta-kunda         |
| Tankrowal      | Tankular, Tankural |
| Demeure du Roi | King's Town        |
| Yamaleconda    | Yamalikunda        |
| Tendebar       | Tendeba            |
| I. aux Chiens  | Dog Island         |
| James Fort     | James Fort         |
| JAGRA Rme      | JAARA              |
| Japene         | Japeni             |
| Demeure du Roi | King's town        |
| Mauraconda     | Morikunda          |
| Dumasensa      | Dumasansang        |
| YAMINA Rme     | NYAAMINA           |
| Indea          | India              |
| Fouliconda     | Fulakunda          |
| Yamina         | Nyaamina           |
| EROPINA Rme    | WUROPANA           |
| Eropina        | Wuropana           |
| Fouliconda     | Fulakunda          |
| Paboon         | present day Baboon |
| Mauraconda     | Morikunda          |
| JEMARROW       | JIMARA             |
| I. de Sappo    | Sapo Islands       |
| Port de Sappo  | Port of Sapo       |
| Sapno          | Sapo               |

|                            |                         |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| Compt. de Bruko            | Bruko Factory           |
| Port "                     | Port                    |
| Bruko                      | Buruko                  |
| Preef                      | Perif                   |
| Arse Hill ou<br>Mt. du Cul | Arse Hill               |
| Parre                      | (Parre on Moore's map.) |
| Chauconde                  | Chakunda                |
| Fattiko                    | Fatiko                  |
| " Port                     | " Port                  |
| TOMANI Rme.                | TUMANNA                 |
| Danuba                     | Kanube                  |
| Camiamacunda               | Nyanyamakunda           |
| Bassey                     | Basse                   |
| " Port                     | " Port                  |
| Burdah                     | Badari                  |
| Kolar                      | Kulari                  |
| CANTOR Rme.                | KANTORA                 |
| Prey                       | Peraï                   |
| Sama                       | Sami                    |
| Sama Port                  | Sami Port               |
| Ville Royal                | King's town             |
| Port                       | (=Yaabutenda)           |

## North bank

|                        |                      |
|------------------------|----------------------|
| BARRA Rme              | Baara, Barra Kingdom |
| Barrinding             | Berrending           |
| Albreda                | Albreda              |
| Jilfree                | Jufure               |
| Chique                 | Sika                 |
| Jerunk                 | Jurunku              |
| Jockato                | Jokadu               |
| KOLAR                  | Kular                |
| Kolar                  | "                    |
| Bullindingconda        | (Bullindingkunda)    |
| BADIBOU Rme            | Badibu               |
| Badibou                | "                    |
| Demeure du Roi         | King's Town          |
| Barrinding             | Berrending           |
| Barrea                 |                      |
| Port                   | Port                 |
| Mallo                  |                      |
| I. des Elephans        | Elephant Island      |
| Sanjalli               | Sanjali              |
| SALUM Rme              | SAALUUM              |
| Kiawer                 | Kau-ur               |
| Joar                   | Jahawur              |
| Joar Comp <sup>r</sup> | " Factory            |
| Mauraconda             | (Morikunda)          |
| NaniJar                | NianiJa              |
| Foulicanda             | (Fulakunda)          |
| I. Dear                | Deer Islands         |

BAS YANI Rme

Lower NYAANI

Yanimareu

Nyanimaru

Cassan

Kasang

Port

=? (Port of Nyanimaru)

Port of Cassan

Port of Kasang

Mauraconda

(Morikunda)

Paboon

Baboon

Jonkocunda

Jonkakunda

I. de Lemain

Lamin Island (=MacCarthy Island)

HAUT YANI Rme

UPPER NYAANI

Kuttejar

Cuttjar (of Francis Moore)

Fendelaconda

(Fendelacunda " " )

Cumlin

Quintin (of Francis Moore/Leach map)

Samey

Sami

Compt de Kuttejar

(Cuttejar - Francis Moore)

Pakkaboe

(Packeba - " " )

Com<sup>t</sup> de Samey

Sami Factory

Mauraconda

(Morikunda)

Compt.de Wally

Wali Factory

Walley

Wali

Nakway

Nyakoi

Pt.de Nakway

Nyakoi Port.

WOOLLI Rme

WULI Kingdom

Kauncade

(=the royal town of Moore)

Fatatenda Compt.

Fatatenda Factory

Barracunda Saut

Baarakunda Falls

(38)

The map of The Gambia provided in C.B.Wadstrom: An Essav on Colonization, Particularly Applied to the Western Coast of Africa, with some Free Thoughts on Cultivation and Commerce, also Brief Descriptions of the Colonies Already Formed, or Attempted..... London, 1795 , is taken from Leach's map of 1732.

A few additional notes on places by later writers are added, e.g. Harry Gandy of Bristol, and Macauley, as well as Adanson.

Some errors are added such as the junction of the Bintang Creek and a Creek from Jaara (Jagra) with a lake and the River Casamance.

(39)

MUNGO PARK'S TRAVELS

The map by J. Rennell illustrating Mungo Park's travels, is somewhat limited in its usefulness. The lower part of the river up to Pisania merely follows Leach's map of 1732.

Park went by the river route to begin with, mentioning Jillifree (Jufure) on the north bank, James Island, and the Kingdom of Barra (later known as Niumi (Nyoomi)). He stopped at Vintain (Bintang) on the Bintang Creek, and then continued to Jonkakunda, which was on the north bank, south of Jarrume Koto, near the eastern end of Janjangbure Island (McCarthy Island). He continued to Pisania, which became his base. This was close to what had been an old trading station, Kutejar, in Francis Moore's time, and the modern village of Karantaba. His overland journey started here. He reached the Walli Creek (the Sandugu Bolong) and crossed it to Jindey. This was the old name for Wali (Oualia on French maps), and a trading station in Francis Moore's time. (See note on page 89 ). ~~X~~43

East of Wali was Peckaba (Pakeba on French maps), which was the king's town.

From there he reached Kootacunda (the last town of Wali)- not traced on recent maps, then to Tabajang (Tabadian on French map D.28-X), and the capital of Wuli, which was Medina (Medina Ouli on map D.28-X).

After leaving the capital he went to Konjour (Gunjur), NE of Medina, (Map D28-X), thence to Malla (Mallaing) - not found on recent maps, and Kolor, until he reached Tambacunda (Tambakunda) a major trade center, and a major point on the present-day railroad (Map S.28-XI). From there he went to Kooniakary and Koojar, a frontier town of Wuli, both absent from recent maps.

After leaving Wuli, he continued his long journey into the interior.



Mungo Park's Journey of 1805

Letters mention Cxi Yanimaroo

xciv Refers to King of Kataba - the most powerful King in Gambia.

Gray

- I G 5 Disembarked at Kayee (Kai-hai)
- I G 6 Went by land to Jonkakunda (Jonkakunda)
- New Jermy (Jarume Kuta) G mentions Jaroomy not  
stating whether it was old  
G Lamain-Cotto (Lamin Koto) (koto) or new (kuta)
- 7 Collin
- I G Pisania (Pisania) was in ruins by Gray's time
- G 10 Tendicunda (Tandikunda)
- G mentions Samee ) (Sami)  
)  
Lamain ) (Lamin) as subject to Kataba  
)  
Kutijar ) (Present day Karantaba)
- I G 11 Jindev (W.ofWali Creek)
- I - crossed Creek
- I G Kootakunda (Kutakunda)
- I G 16 Madina (Medina) (Madina)
- I Tabaiang had been plundered
- 17 Jamberoo is mentioned as a district lying along the north side of  
the Wali Creek, and extending a long way to the northward.  
Inhabited by Wolof who speak Mandinka.
- 17 Tatticonda
- I G 20 Barraconda (Barakunda)
- G 21 Bambakoo (Bambako)
- G 21 Kanipe (Kanupe)
- I G 22 Kussai (four miles east of Kanipe. Same village as Seesekunda,  
but the inhabitants had changed its name.)

At this stage he leaves Wuli, and enters Tenda.

I Place mentioned in his first journey. (1795)

G Place mentioned in Gray & Docard's Travels (1818)

(of his first expedition)

On his return journey/he reached the River Gambia at Seesukunda (Sisekunda ?) in Wuli, above the Barakunda Falls, then to Baraconda, back to Medina, Kootacunda, Jindey, and Pisanian.

He visited Tendacunda, where a trader called Seniora Camilla lived, and went to Kaye (Kai-hai) opposite Sapo, to which Dr.Laidley had moved. He mentions that Dr.Laidley had gone down river to Domasansa (Dumasansang), a trading point on the Sofanyama Creek in Jaara, to purchase rice.

-----

ISAACO'S JOURNEY (1810)

(40)

Isaaco was sent to follow the trail of Mungo Park.

Going up river he mentions

|                |   |                                    |
|----------------|---|------------------------------------|
| Yummy          | = | Nyumi                              |
| Jilifrey       |   | Jufure                             |
| Tancrowaly     |   | Tankular, Tankural                 |
| Baling         |   | Balingho                           |
| Caour          |   | Kau-ur                             |
| ( Jaunimmarou  |   | Yanimaru                           |
| ( Yannimmarou  |   |                                    |
| Mongha         |   | not identified                     |
| Mariancounda   |   | " "                                |
| Giammalocoto   |   | There is a Jamali near Jarume Koto |
| Tandacounda    |   | Tandikunda                         |
| Guenda         | * | = the Jindey (of Park)             |
| Sandougoumanna | * | Sandugu Manna (On French map)      |

He then crosses into Wuli, for we next have Woullimanna

|               |               |                |                  |
|---------------|---------------|----------------|------------------|
| then Carropa  | * Kanupe ?    |                | WULI             |
| *Coussage     | Koussave      | on map D.28-XI |                  |
| Montogou      | Montougou     | " "            |                  |
| ( Moundoundou | Oundoundou    | " "            |                  |
| ( Moudoundon  |               |                |                  |
| Couchiar      | Cotiari ?     | " "            |                  |
| ( Saabic      | (Sabi-kasse ? | " "            | in BUNDU (BONDO) |
| ( Saabil      |               |                |                  |
|               | (Sabeeloroo ? |                |                  |
| *Joumajaoury  | Dioum Diaoure | " "            |                  |

The last named is near the Eastern side of map D.28-XI.

Isaaco then continues his long journey eastward.

\* Places mentioned on the journey of Gray & Dochart

(41)

J.P.L. Durand: A Voyage to Senegal.....1806

The Gambia is described on pages 36-46. In referring to the mouth of the river he mentions the points Cape St. Mary on the south and the Isle of Birds on the north, but also gives the points of Barra (north bank) and Bagnon (Banyon) on the south.

He mentions Genachor (unidentified) as being 60 leagues from the sea, and Barraconda, about 250 leagues.

He lists the kingdoms on the north bank as:

|   | Durand   | Labat    | Map                    | Modern spelling |
|---|----------|----------|------------------------|-----------------|
| 1 | Barra    | Barre    | Barra                  | Baara           |
| 2 | Guicanda | Guicadou | --                     | Jokaduu         |
| 3 | Baddison | Badibou  | Badibou                | Badibu          |
| 4 | Salum    | Salum    | Salum                  | Saaluum         |
| 5 | Gnania   | Gnania   |                        | Niania          |
| 6 | Couhan   | Couhau   | -                      | ?               |
| 7 | Gniani   | Gniani   | Bas Yani<br>Upper Yani | Niani           |
| 8 | Ouli     | Ouli     | Wouli                  | Wuli            |

and on the south bank

|   |                |          |                     |             |
|---|----------------|----------|---------------------|-------------|
| 1 | Combe or Combo | Combe    | Combo               | Kombo       |
| 2 | Foiqny         |          |                     | Foni, Fonyi |
| 3 | Gereges        | Gereges  | Jereia              | Gereia      |
| 4 | Kiam           | Kiam     | Kaen                | Kiang       |
| 5 | Geagra         | Geagra   | Jagra               | Jaara       |
| 6 | Gnamena        | Gnamena  | Yamina              | Nyaamina    |
| 7 | Kiaconda       | Kiaconda |                     | ?           |
|   |                |          | Eropina<br>Jamarrou |             |
| 8 | Toumana        | Toumana  | Tumani              | Tumanna     |
| 9 | Cantor         | Cantor   | Cantor              | Kantora.    |

see #30  
 A number of things are clear. Durand took his list of kingdoms directly from Labat's map and text (1728, vol. IV, pp. 270 & 273.) The names Couhau and Kiaconda do not occur anywhere else. The printers had difficulty in distinguishing his n s and his u s. Finally, no attempt was made to match the spellings on the map with those in the main text.

The spellings on the map are not so very different from those on Philip Buache's map of 1756.

The English are stated to have had factories at Gillifrie (Jufure), Vintain (Bintang), Joukakonda (= Jonkakunda) - 6 days navigation from Bintang, and Disania (16 miles above Jonkakunda in Gniagnia). The French had only one factory - at Albreda. On page 45 Durand uses the spelling Bintan, instead of Vintain.

G.Mollien: Travels in the Interior of Africa to the Sources of the  
Senegal and Gambia:...,.....in the year 1818.

London, 1820.

Map = English version. "Map of the Journey of G.Mollien, to the Sources of the  
Senegal and Gambia."

Mollien travelled through Fouta Toro and Bondo to reach Tenda and the  
Upper Reaches of the Gambia River.

His map therefore gives minimal information about the river below  
Barraconda.

The various kingdoms are listed:

|                               |                        |
|-------------------------------|------------------------|
| North Bank - Kingdm. of Barra | Albreda                |
| Kingdm of Badibou             |                        |
| " " Salum                     | shows Keyi = (Kai-hai) |
| " " Oulli                     | " Pisanía              |
|                               | Barraconda             |
| South Bank -                  | C.St.Mary              |
|                               | Brouko                 |

-----

The map in Major Gray and Staff Surgeon Dochard's Travels in Western Africa in the years 1818, 19, 20, and 21, from the River Gambia, through Woolli, Bondoo, etc. 1825, is not a very helpful one. The place names, taken from the text just follow each other tightly in a line going east and north east, without showing relevance to other features.

They sailed up the river to Kayaye (Kai-Hai), and then travelled by land.

On the way up river are mentioned:

Metafodia (Modern spelling)

p.46 Tendebar Tendebar

46 Kawour Kau-ur

47 Yani Maroo Yanimaru

51 Kayaye Kai-Hai

56 Katoba Kataba - the residence of the King, 20 miles north of Kai-Hai.

The land route can easily be followed on the French maps - French West

Africa 1:200,000, sheet D. 28-X and D.28-XI, 1925.

French spelling

64 Jaroomy (Jarume

(Jurume

Jarrume Koto

65 Jonkaconda Jonkakunda

65 Lemaine =Lamin Koto

Lamine Koto

66 Coonting Kunting

Kunting

69 Kolicorri

69 Tandicunda Tandikunda

Tandikunda by Richard Owen to be

70 Pisanía Pisanía (ruins) near Tandikunda

70 Samee Sami

Sami Last place in present day Gambia

71 Jindev\* Jende ?

= Oualia In present day Senegal

72 Wallia (Province) Waliya

= Oualia

74 Pakeba Pakeba

Pakeba

76 Sandoo Madina Sandu Madina? Manna ?

Sandouqou Manna

78 Janbaroo

not identified

78 Coota Cunda Kutakunda

" "

78 Fodia Cunda

Fadiacounda

First town of Wuli.

| Page |                            | <u>Modern spelling</u>  | <u>French map</u>           |
|------|----------------------------|-------------------------|-----------------------------|
| 80   | Madina/Medina              | Madina/Medina           | Medina Ouli Capital of Wuli |
| 81   | Barra Cunda                | Baarakunda              | (location uncertain)        |
|      |                            | Map D.28-XI             |                             |
| 90   | Bambako                    | Bambako                 | Bambako (NW of Sine)        |
| 91   | Canope<br>(In Gambia)      | Kanupe                  | Kanape (SW of Sine)         |
| 92   | Kussave<br>Metafodia Cunda |                         | Koussave                    |
| 94   | Bantanto (ruins)           |                         | not identified              |
| 96   | Montobe (ruins)            |                         | " "                         |
| 98   | Sansanding                 | Sansanding <sup>a</sup> | Sensendi                    |
| 101  | Sabee Looroo (ruins)       | -----                   | Sabolor                     |
| 102  | Sabee                      | Sabi                    | Sabikasse                   |
| 104  | Jumioury                   |                         | Dioum Diaoure               |
| 104  | Deedev                     |                         | Didicouta                   |
| 104  | Loonchea                   |                         | Looty                       |

off sheet D.28-XI

His journey continues north east.

a Sansanding is listed as the last town in Wuli.

\* Note on Jindey. A village of this name was found by Richard Owen to be on the west of the Walli Creek, but Wallia on the east of the creek was once known as Jindey. "Long ago...there was one village divided by the creek, but as the fertility of the soil decreased each half shifted its farms farther and farther apart. The huts were rebuilt near the farms and the widely separated parts became two separate villages, and, in time, one adopted a new name. (Saga of the Niger, 1961, p.41)



PLACE NAMES

i.e. after the first draft had been made.

|  |                     |   |
|--|---------------------|---|
| Cobass/Kobas                           | Leach               | renamed Misira. Bamba Suso's narrative "Sunjata" line 1226, p.96 .  |
| Joba (Upper Nyumi)                     | Leach               | French map D-28 (1926) shows it as just south of Jurunku.   |
| Packeba                                | Leach               | near Sami Creek. Visited by Mungo Park. in Senegal.   |
| Peripho                                | Coelho              | S. Stibbs reports that <u>Preef</u> had been destroyed. but shown on Leach's map. Close to Bansang, north west of Nibras.   |
| -----                                  |                     |   |
| Malor                                  | Almaada<br>Coelho   | Upper Nyaani. south of Kuntau-ur.<br>Location shown on Veymuyden chart.   |
| Marsansang<br>Maresamsam<br>Marsansang | Coelho<br>Fitzhugh  | Location shown on Vermuyden map.  |
| Pereck                                 | Jobson              | Vermuyden has a Parake-cunda at the location of present day Perai   |
| Conacongo<br>Conicomco                 | Vermuyden<br>Coelho | on the south bank, up river from Kasang.<br>At the end of a ridge above the Baboon Islands  |
| Berending<br>(Leach :Berrinding)       | Leach               | On the north bank. Lower Badibu.<br>There is in fact an area south of Kerewaan, which is known as Bere Meseng Konko.<br>The ending -nding is a diminutive, the word <u>meseng</u> means small, slender. Konko is the word for a hill. |

PROBLEM NAMES (UP TO THE END OF THE EIGHTEENTH CENTURY)

Rivers, Creeks

S = South Bank

N = North Bank

Source

Probably

|               |   |        |                            |
|---------------|---|--------|----------------------------|
| Rio de Alea   | N | Coelho | Sandugu Bolong/ Sami River |
| Bambaro River | S | Almada | Bintang Creek              |

Points

|                |   |         |            |
|----------------|---|---------|------------|
| Julacote Point | S | Donelha | Muta Point |
|----------------|---|---------|------------|

Islands

|  |                               |                 |
|--|-------------------------------|-----------------|
| (Cabopa Island<br>(<br>(Ilheo dos Caboupas | Almada<br>Donelha<br>Coelho   | Bird Island     |
| Ille Colline                               | Douuily map                   | Pappa Island    |
| (I. Pindades<br>(<br>(Pinto's Island       | Douuily map<br>Donelha        | Deer Islands    |
| Pudding Island                             | Jobson                        | Elephant Island |
| Island of Ely                              | Vermuyden map<br>Fitzhugh map | Bird Island ?   |
| Palm Islands                               | Vermuyden map                 | Baboon Islands  |

Hills

|                                     |           |                           |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|---------------------------|
| Drum Hill                           | Stibbs    | Konkoba (beside Tendabaa) |
| (Verbrande Berg<br>(Montagne brulée | Dutch map | Arse Hill                 |

A name on the Douuily map  
Wingnosberge

sounds as if it might have been a hill.

(There is another red hill before the major  
'Red Hill of Kasang'.)

Villages, towns

|  |   |   |          |
|--|---|---|----------|
| Barrea                                 | N | *Leach's map. = Upper Badibu, Sanjal ?<br>(Bariya is a commonly found name meaning 'close relationship'.) |          |
| Buile                                  | S | Moore (Jimara)  |          |
| Bullindincunda                         | N | Leach's map , (near Kulari - Nyoomi area)   |          |
| Bunhaco (= Bunyako)                    | S | Coelho (before Pirif)   |          |
| Cabassera                              | N | Douuily map (= Baobab tree). Kau-ur area ?  |          |
| Cabata                                 | S | Leach's map. (Kombo, apparently near Faraba Banta)  |          |
| Cahoann                                | S | Vermuyden's map (near Basse)  |          |
| Cahul                                  | N | Teixeria map (half way to Kasang)   |          |
| Cassinamda                             | S | Leach's map (Upper river near Badari )  | } same ? |
| Cassankunda                            | S | Stibbs (18 miles from Nyakoy)   |          |
| Congcong                               | S | Vermuyden (near Bansang)  |          |
| Congo                                  | N | " (after Sutuko , Kunjibili area )  |          |
| (konko is the Mandinka word for hill.) |   |   |          |
| De Duque                               | N | Teixeria map (Jokadu ? Lower Badibu ?)  |          |
| Erakunda                               | S | Leach's map (Western Jaara)   |          |
| Estiabo                                | N | Vermuyden's map (Pre Sandugu Bolong ?)  |          |
| Fendelacunda                           | N | Leach's map (= Sandu, between River Sami and River Gambi)   |          |
| Fidalconda                             | N | Delisle map   |          |
| Frambacunda                            | S | Vermuyden's map (Kantora)   |          |
| Farambacunda                           | N | " " (Pre Karantaba)   |          |
| Geogery                                | S | Leach's map (Jaara) (Jagara ?)  |          |
| Iecoale                                | S | Teixeira map (Kombo)  |          |

|          |   |  |
|----------|---|--|
| Jabedan  | N | Vermuyden's map (Pre Malor)                    |
| Jafae ?  | S | Douuily map (Nyamina area ? ) Perhaps Jareng ? |
| Jalacuna |   | Coelho   |
| Jalancoo |   | Pereira  |

(Possible roots are:

jala a tree, Khaya Senegalensis

jalang a spiritual power, site of such a power, rocks, a tree etc.

|               |   |  |
|---------------|---|--|
| Jambur        | N | Donelha (30 leagues from bar, which would place it<br>in Upper Badibu) |
| -Yambor       |   | d'Andrade (30 leagues up river)  |
| -Iambor       | N | Teixeira map   |
| ( Jamnamsura  |   | Pereira (port for Sutuko)  |
| ( Jagrancura  |   | Almada   |
| Janguemangue  |   | Almada (a ford before reaching Wuli-Wuli)                              |
| Jeraconde     |   | Jobson   |
| Port of Lagao |   | Donelha (upstream from Barra. Not otherwise mentioned)                 |

(Fernandes (1506-10) gives the Ryo de Lagoas as between the River of Saalum and the River Gambia, the country there being known as Gebandor (=Jibandor). This is probably the river named Bandiala on French maps, between Bententi and Jinak.)

|               |   |   |
|---------------|---|---|
| Massamacoadum |   | Jobson  |
| Matram        | S | Vermuyden's map                               |
| Nico          | N | Douuily map (Jokadu area ? Kular area ?)      |
| Oranto        |   | Jobson (Wuli)                                 |
| Parre         | S | Leach's map (inland from Arse Hill.)          |
| Ponor         | S | Coelho (after Sandugu Bolong = Fuladu East ?) |
| Sandalacunda  | S | Leach's map (Jimara) - Nibras area ?          |
| Senialen      |   | Van Keulen                                    |
| Setura        | S | Vermuyden's map. (Kantora)                    |

Tagamdaba

N Coelho . Also called Cabaceria

There are a considerable number of variants with the forms Tamba, Tanta, Tenda, Tinda + kunda.

Tamba often occurs in place names . It means a spear and was often a symbol of a ruling position, A title for a ruler was Farang Tamba. The chono (sacred symbols of iron granted to kings) were known as Tamba Jali in Wuli. Tamba was also used as a name, e.g. Tamba Jamme, who was for long the chief of Upper Badibu. It is also found as a clan name.

Tamba occurs in such places names as Tamba-sansang (Fuladu East) and Tambakunda (Fonyi Bintang-Karenai and Central Badibu). There is a Tambajang Forest Park in Jaara West. There is a Tamba Koto in Upper Badibu south of Kataba Fort, and not far from the river. But Tambæ is also the name for a tree - *Parinari macrophylla*. (with a long final a.)

Mungo Park writes of a trading center called Tendicunda, not far from Pisanía in present day Sami. It is also mentioned in Gray and Dochard's Travels. Modern maps show a Tandi Kunda in the area.

The Tantakunda on Leach's map would fit the Tandi Kunda of Sami.

Vermuyden's map shows a Tinda Condi east of the Balingho peninsula.

Leach's map has a Tombokunda inland from Kau-ur and Jahawur.

Douuily's map a Tendaconda in Badibu.

Wolo Wolo (possible Wuli-Wuli) is almost certainly at the site of Nyam~~ar~~maru on the north bank.

|               |         |
|---------------|---------|
| Wolley-Wolley | Jobson  |
| Ola-Ola       | Donelha |
| Oula oula     | Almada  |
| Wolo Wolo     | Douuily |

Yannacunda N Vermuyden's map. opposite Fatoto

Yarem K. S Vermuyden's map. Perhaps the same as Yarine of Stibbs - which later became Europina.

### VILLAGE AND DISTRICT NAMES

When one asks about the history of a town, one is often given an explanation of its name. "The founders of Bali, Tambana, and Baariyaa (in Jokaduu) were three brothers. When they came to the Bao-bolong, they separated. One came to the site of Bali, and liked the place. He sent out a messenger to seek out his brothers, and said "I have found a place where I shall make myself secure," so he called it 'Bali'. The brother who had reached Tambana said "I have seen a tree (tamba) here, so I rested," and the town was known as Tambana. The third brother went further north. He said "I have also seen a good place, and will settle here, but let us still continue the relationship, so he called the place 'Baariyaa' (Kinship).

In the case of Jenyeri in Kiyang, "Mamba Saane, a Kaabu Mandinka, came to the Gambia with his family and settled at Mangadangi (danye ?), south east of Jenyeri, where the ruins can still be seen. He had a hunter with him, who used to travel around the bush. One day he happened to find a stream, and returned to Mama Saane, saying "I have found a place near a stream, and it would be a good place to stay, for you can easily get fish and water." Mamba and his family moved, and the hunter pointed out the stream and exclaimed "There, fishes," (Jee, nyeolu), hence the name Jee-nye-ri."

Griots, in their historical narratives often give accounts of names, but are not always accurate. Shirif Jebate derived Sandemunku Island (James Island) from Sang ning Nyunku, where San is said to be the name of a Portuguese trader, ning = and , and nyunku refers to 'thick bush'. In reality the name comes from a Portuguese settlement on the north bank, close to the site of old Jufure, where there was a Church - San Domingo.

Bamba Suso states "Kelefa went to Niamina. After coming to a Fula town, he would go on a little way, and then see a Mandinka town, and he exclaimed, 'This is a mixed (nyaamiringo) area'. This is how the area came to be called Niamina."

Or, "After crossing the river he went to Jarra; on reaching Jarra he fell ill. He received medical treatment (jaara) there. That is how Jarra got its name. He said this is a place where business haaju always prospers (jaara) . Haaji jaara is shortened to Jarra."

On the other hand migrants from the east frequently brought with them the names of prominent places they had left, and applied them to the country they were colonising. There was a Diara (Jaara) south-west of Kumbi in Mali. Niani was a prominent town in Guinea in the 13th century. Nyamina was a town on the river Niger, and so on.



# MANDINKA PLACE NAMES

(a) Some are derived from Arabic words or phrases:

Medina/Madina (town), often followed by a personal name, that of the founder or head.

Maka from Mecca.

Darasalami from Dar Es Salaam (City of Peace).  
Darasilame

Kerewan from a city in Tunisia.  
(Kerewaan)

Bakadaji from Bagdad.

(b) A few names are derived from European languages:

Barra (Baara) might have come from the Portuguese word for a harbor entrance.

Sandimunko from the words San Domingo.

Findi-feeto from the Portuguese Fundo feito (Bottom struck),  
- e.g. of a ship on a sandbank, or rocks.

Gereje  
(Gueregue  
(Gerejia

French (1685)  
English (1730)

One view has it coming from the Portuguese word for a church , igreja .

However, as Buhnen has pointed out there is a Bainunka word, spelled guareigue in the 17th century, ji + reegire, meaning crocodile.

(c) The suffix -duu means ' country of '

Fula-duu country of the Fulas (Fulbe).

- the suffix - kunda, kundaa indicates, town, village, or ward (of village).

The form -kunda appears on maps. The last syllable however may be pronounced as a long a = aa.

|             |                              |
|-------------|------------------------------|
| Kinte-kunda | the town of the Kintes.      |
| Numu-kunda  | the village of the smiths.   |
| Suuma-kunda | the village of the suumaas.  |
| Fula-kunda  | the settlement of the Fulbe. |

- the suffix -yaa refers to a person's 'place'.

|           |                                       |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|
| Kunta-yaa | Kunta's place (in Wolof = Ker Kunta). |
|-----------|---------------------------------------|

(d) Suffixes and words commonly found in place names are:

| Form found on maps | Phonetic spelling | Meaning                    | Example              |   |
|--------------------|-------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|---|
| -ba                | baa               | big                        | Kene-baa             | Big open space  |
|                    |                   |                            | Fara-baa             | Big swamp   |
| -nding             | -nding            | small                      | Banjul-nding         | Little Banjul   |
| koto               | kotoo             | old                        | Tamba Kotoo          | Old Tamba (a tree ?)                                      |
| kuto               | kutoo             | new                        | Kafuta kutoo         | New Kafuta  |
| tenda              | tendaa            | wharf<br>(crossing place)  | Tenda-baa            | Big Wharf   |
|                    |                   |                            | Sami-tendaa          | Sami Wharf  |
| kolongo            | kolongo           | a well                     | Tubab kolongo        | White Man's Well  |
| tumbungo           | tumbungo          | ruins                      | Kafuta tumbung       | Old site of Kafuta  |
| tato               | tatoo             | fort                       | Kataba tatoo         | Kataba fort   |
| sansang            | sansango          | palissade                  | Mansa-sansang        | The King's fortification                                  |
| fato               | fatoo             | fork (of<br>river or road) | Fatoo-to             | At the fork   |
| ba-fulo-to         | baa-fulo-to       | river<br>junction          | Bafuloto             | At the river junction                                     |
| santa su           | santa suu         | up town                    | Basse Santa Suu      | Up-town Basse   |
| duma               | duuma             | down                       | Duuma-suu            | Lower town  |
| konko              | konkoo            | hill                       | Mansa konkoo         | Government Hill   |
| joyo               | joyoo             | island                     | Sandimunku-<br>joyoo | San Domingo Island<br>= James Island                      |
| bolongo            | bolongo           | creek,<br>stream           | Bintam bolong        | Bintang Creek   |
| kunko              | kunkoo            | farm                       | Kunku-jang           | Far-off farm  |
| bajonki            | bajonki           | to migrate                 | Bajonko-to           | A village that has<br>recently migrated<br>or broken away |
| tema               | teema             | middle                     | Temanto              | In the middle   |

to means to, or at

|                 |                         |
|-----------------|-------------------------|
| m be ta baa to  | I am going to the river |
| a be kolongo to | she is at the well      |

(e) Tree types are often used to identify places.

|              |                  |                |                    |
|--------------|------------------|----------------|--------------------|
| santango     | gum copal tree   | Santambaa      | Big gum copal tree |
| bantango     | silk cotton tree | Bantang kiling | One cotton tree    |
| nganing koyo | white thorn tree | Nganing-koyo   | White thorn tree   |
| jalambang    | ebony tree       | Jalambang      | Ebony tree         |
| sita (oo)    | baobab tree      | Sitato         | At the baobab tree |
| soto koyo    | figus sp.        | Sotokoyi       | White fig tree     |

The Portuguese word Cabasseira referred to the Baobab tree.

(f) Where the same name occurs frequently it is identified by the District name which precedes it, e.g.

Kiyang Madina

Jaara Bureng

Kombo Birikaama

Badibu Salikenye

Nyamina Sotokoyi

Badibu Banni

(g) Some<sup>times</sup> the general physical features of the landscape may be used in the identification.

|                      |   |
|----------------------|---|
| Kerewaan dumboo kono | Kerewan in the loop of the river (lit. water pot) |
|----------------------|---|

(h) Elements from Islamic practice may also give rise to place names.

|                    |                          |                 |
|--------------------|--------------------------|-----------------|
| Salikenyi          | Praying place            |                 |
| Karantabaa         | Large place of learning  | (Karanta + baa) |
| (Perhaps also from | Karang to learn, study   |                 |
| and                | Taba a large shady tree) |                 |

(i) Tracts of farmland round at village are also named.

|                               |                  |                                  |
|-------------------------------|------------------|----------------------------------|
| Physical features             | - Wulumbang kono | In the valley                    |
|                               | Konko dala       | Beside the hill                  |
|                               | Daloo-dala       | Beside the lake                  |
|                               | Bamba-daloo-to   | At the crocodile pool            |
|                               | Baa ning konkoo  | Hill near the river              |
| Trees                         | Kutufing         | Vitex barbata ('black plum')     |
|                               | Sita-koto        | By the baobab tree               |
|                               | Talindingo-to    | At the small talo tree           |
|                               | Bantang-kuto-to  | At the new silk cotton tree      |
| Wells                         | Ninsi-kolongo-to | At the cows' well                |
|                               | Tomborong kolong | The well by the 'tomborong' tree |
| By references to other places | Jaali siloo to   | On the road to Jaali             |
|                               | Tendaa-to siloo  | On the road to the wharf         |

The upper reaches of a stream may be called its 'fenyo', tail.

"i taata tee Fatakoo fenyo" = "They crossed the upper reaches at Fatakoo".

(j) In the published material there are surprisingly few place names with konko (hill) in them. Mitchinson (1881) mentions Kongoboloto, above Koina, near the Barakunda Falls. Maps show a Konkoba (Big Hill) near Tendaba in Kiyang. David Ames (unpublished field notes) gives the name of the hill near Ballanghar (Lower Saalum) as Kongkoli, though whether he is referring to the ridge north of the village, or the hill near the wharf, is unclear. There is a Konko Fula (Two hills), west of MacCarthy Island; in Lower Niani recent maps show a village Konko Koto, just north of Bird Island, though an old report suggests that this was the name of the ridge behind the village. In Wuli there was also a Konkokoto (renamed Kandikunda ?) west of Sutukobaa, which no longer exists. Mansakonko may have been a name devised for the new Government station (i.e. Government Hill) in the 1940s, rather than an indigenous name.

-----

(k) Sansang Many of the old fortified towns, especially those established by Tiramang and his followers, have sansang in the name, e.g. Duma-sansang in Jaara. However during the Soninke-Marabout wars of the 19th century most major towns were fortified. One finds Tamba-sansang, Mansa-sansang, etc. In some cases the form sansang has been shortened to sang, so one has Ka-sang, Ba-nsang, etc. The old river chart gives Bar-sansang, with Pansang a mile or so further east.

JAXANKE settlements tend to repeat the names of old towns in the east.

Kerewaan

Kunjuur (Gunjur)

Banni Israel

Sutukung

Suware-kunda

Silla-kunda

#### FULA PLACE NAMES

Mandinka often speak of Fula settlements close to their own villages by using their village name + Fulakunda.

The Fula (Fulbe) call their settlements by the word Saare followed by the name of the founder, e.g. Saare Alfa.

Sincu indicates that a place has been established by a recent migration and may be followed by a personal name or a place name.

e.g. Sincu Omar (personal name)

Sincu Kai-Xai (place name)

#### WOLOF PLACE NAMES

Often have the form Ker (Compound) + the founders name, e.g. Ker Malik Soxna. The Arabic term Medina (town) may be used in the same way, e.g. Medina Seriny Njay.

The suffix -en indicates 'the place of', Njooben, the place of the Joobs.

The Wolof word for a wharf or landing place is teeru, e.g. teeru Balanxar.

# BAINUNKA (BAYNUNK) PLACE NAMES

Ka is a locative form, while the suffix ..or indicates a collectivity.

Ka-Sang combines this prefix with the Mandinka word for fortification.

Brikama (variants, Brucama, Bruko, etc.) indicates a royal town.

Manduar - a name found in Kiyang and the Kombo seems to be associated with important shrines.

Banyon Point on Banjul Island (though unknown to most people of the present day) would appear to have been the point of the Baynunks.

Kau-ur     )  
Manjagar    ) are names found in Baynunk localities south of the Gambia.

- the suffix -ur also seems to indicate a royal settlement, and also has the prefix Ka.                   cf. Ka-ur.

The name of a neighboring village of Ja-ka-ur, in Lower Saalum, also has a Baynunk form.

Trees (which as a category have the prefix ki/si, plural mu, ) are often used as village names.

|         |             |           |                              |
|---------|-------------|-----------|------------------------------|
| ki bok  | baobab tree | Ka-bok-or | At the collection of baobabs |
| ki bomb | talo tree   | Ka-bomb   | At the talo tree.            |

The word for rock is laj. Kalaji (Fonyi Jarrol) means 'place of rocks'.

The word war (stone) also indicates a shrine (cf Mand-war)

Diin (sky, water, rain) also appears in Bainunka place names.

The words for 'wharf', 'trading point' equivalent to the Mandinka 'tenda' are sinkindi and batum.