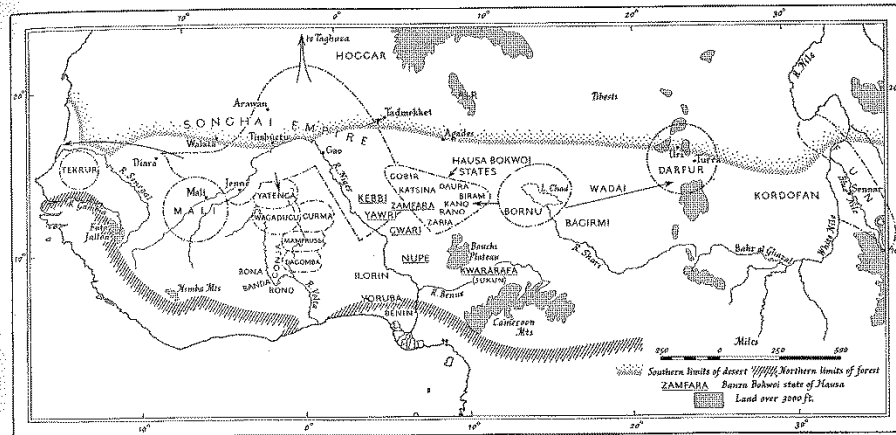
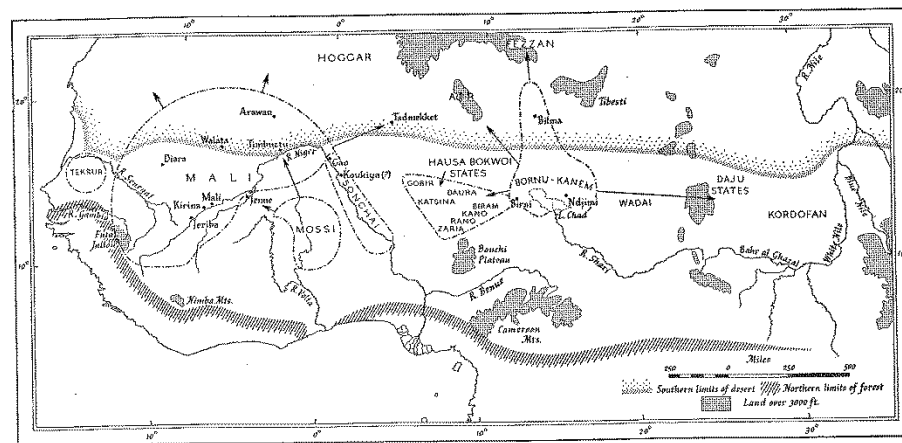


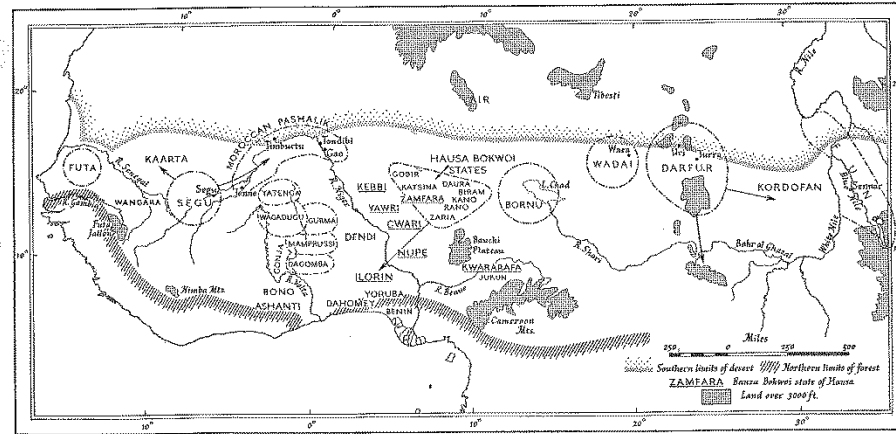
(14) AREAS OF POWER OF THE STATES OF THE WESTERN SUDAN IN THE 13TH CENTURY



(16) AREAS OF POWER OF SUDANESE STATES IN THE 16TH CENTURY



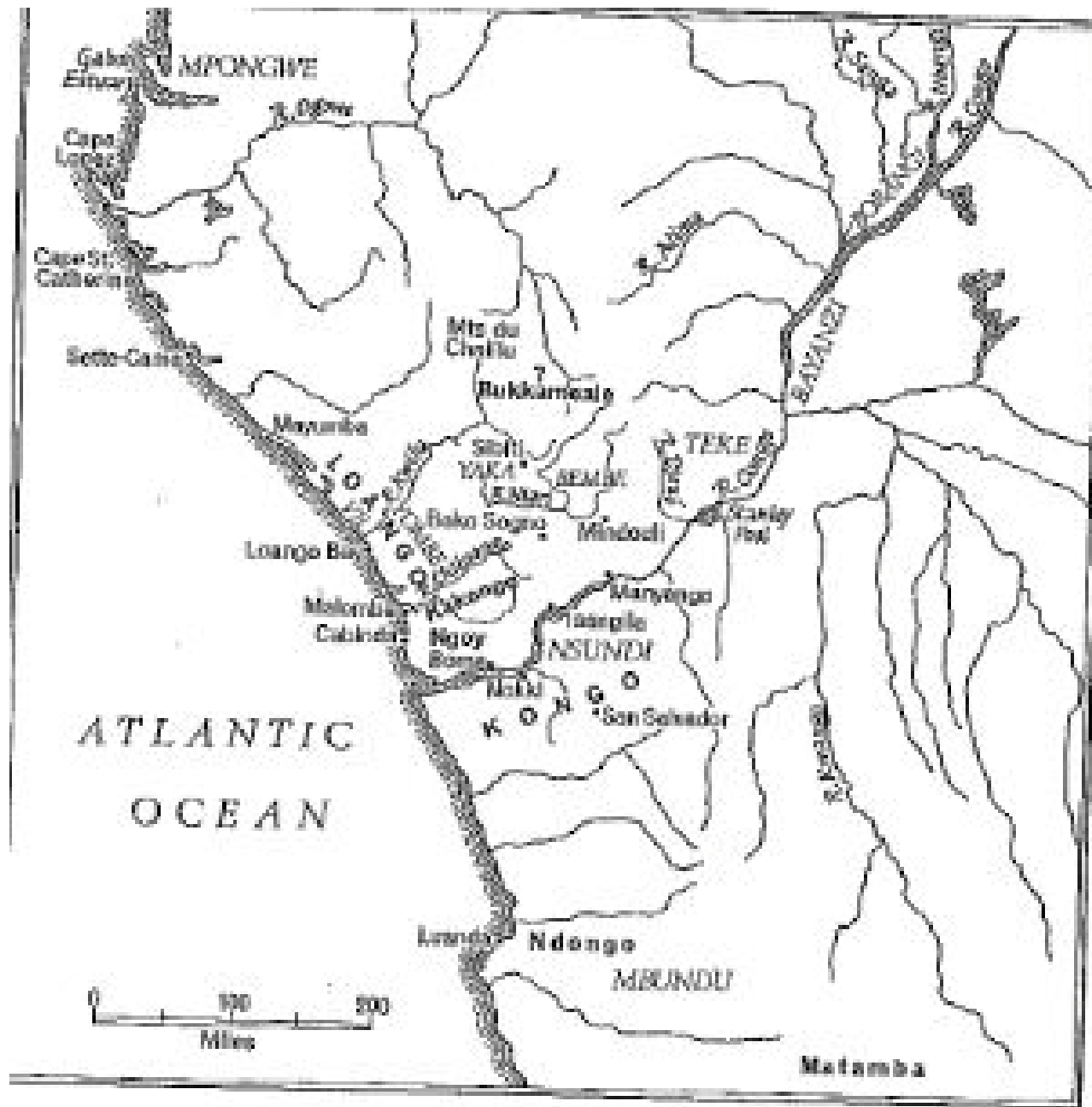
(15) AREAS OF POWER OF SUDANESE STATES IN THE MIDDLE OF THE 14TH CENTURY
See p. 17 for general note to maps (14) to (17).



(17) AREAS OF POWER OF SUDANESE STATES IN THE 17TH AND 18TH CENTURIES
For 18th century, see p. 39.

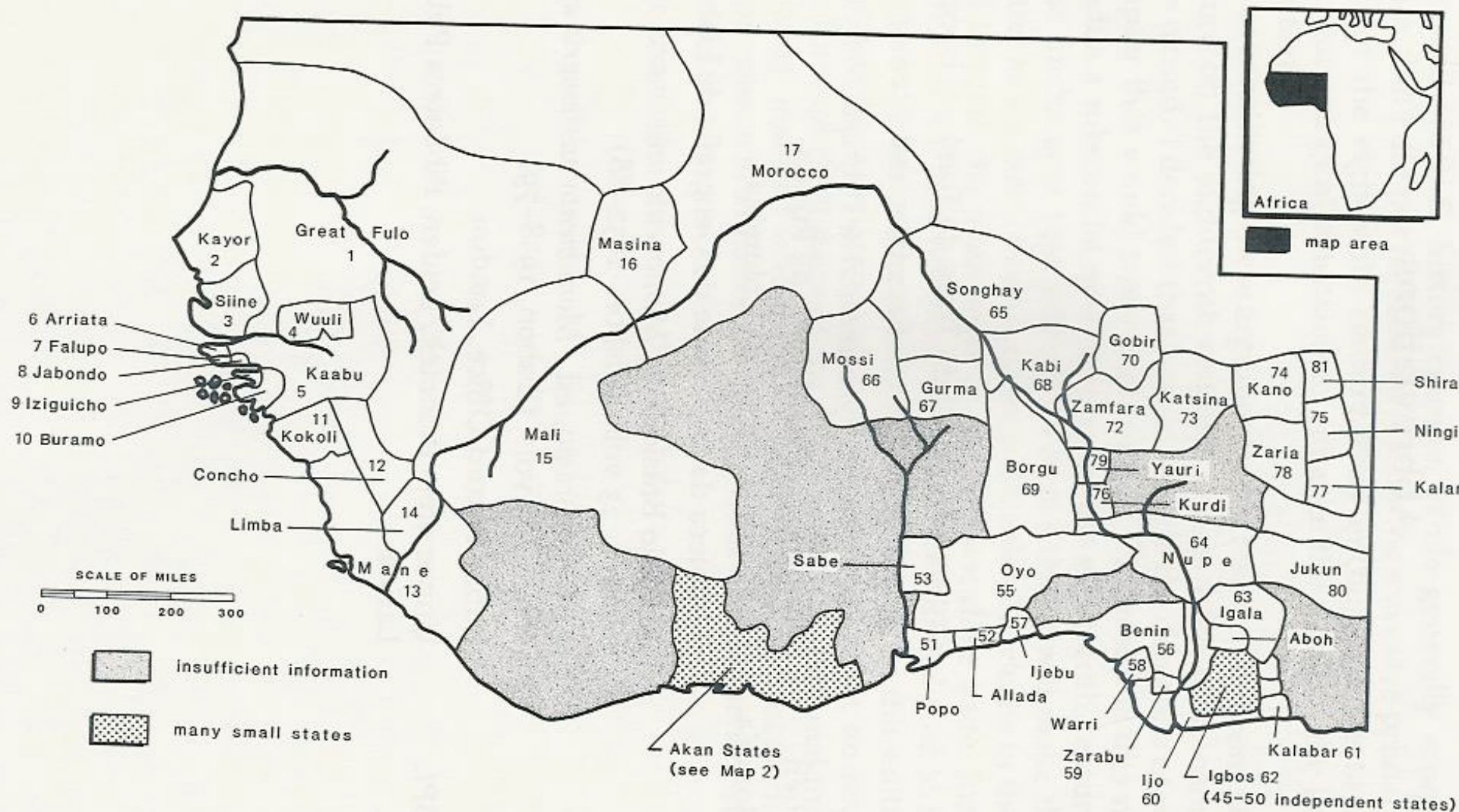
The inset to Map No. 14 shows in greater detail the region in which were situated the several capital cities of Ghana and Mali. It is known that the Mande empire of Mali had a number of successive capitals, first in the region of Kiri and Dodugu, the original homeland, and then, from the time of the great expansion begun under Sundiata (c. 1230-55) onwards, at least two more, for which sites have been sug-

gested in the ruins now to be found at Jeriba, Mani-Koura, Niamey, and Kangaba, each of which would have been called Mali when serving as the capital. It is likely that Ghana may also have had more than one capital, but only one ruined site, that at Koumbi Saleh, has been confidently identified as the city sacked by Sundiata in 1240.



Map 8. West Central Africa

WEST AFRICAN STATES 1625



Map 1. See Source Notes for Maps 1-3.

provinces are identified in the Teixeira da Mota edition of the text, but the identifications have been corrected by Jean Boulègue ("Un empire peul dans le Soudan occidental au début du XVIIe siècle," in *Le parole, le sol, l'écrit: 2000 ans d'histoire africaine* [Paris, 1981]: 702), principally to include the headwaters of the Senegal and Futa Jallon mountains. Its borders on the Atlantic are more precisely defined by the boundaries of Kayor, Siine, and Wuuli. Saalum seems to have been absorbed into the Great Fulo Empire in the late sixteenth century (André Alvares de Almada, "Tratado breve dos Rios da Guiné," 1594, *MMA*² 3:239). Support for Boulègue's ideas about Great Fulo's southwestern border is found in de Almada's statement that the "Fulos" stood behind the Mandingas (Kaabu and Concho) "like a wall" and that they assisted the Souzaos of Concho in wars against the Mane ("Tratado breve," *MMA*² 3:348, 370).

2. Kayor (Budumel, Encalhor). De Almada gives its borders ("Tratado breve," *MMA*² 3:239) as including the Wolof state of Bala (Bawol) and the coast from Cape Verde to Cavaceira, including the coastal ports and their European merchants, and inland as far as Saalum (Borçalo), which was then under Great Fulo.

3. Siine (Berbaciis). André Donelha lists Siine as the only independent Serer state (*Descrição da Serra Leoa e dos Rios de Guiné do Cabo Verde* (1625) [modern ed. Avelino Teixeira da Mota, Leon Bourdon, and Paul Hair] [Lisbon, 1977], fol. 166v). Its borders are given in de Almada, "Tratado breve," *MMA*² 3:259.

4. Wuuli (Olimansa). De Almada lists it as ruling all the Mandingas north of the Gambia, while Kaabu ruled those to the south ("Tratado breve," *MMA*² 3:238).

5. Kaabu (Cabo). He was the most powerful king in the Upper Guinea West. Both de Almada (*ibid.*, pp. 283, 298) and Donelha (*Descrição da Serra Leoa*) make him subordinate to Mali, but even if true this probably only applies to the period before 1585, before the final weakness of Mali's power and the final establishment of the power of the empire of Great Fulo over the Futa Jallon region and the upper reaches of the affluents of the Senegal, which would have cut them off from Mali. In any case, the "Farim Cabo" had two powerful subordinate units: Braso (cited by Donelha, *Descrição da Serra Leoa*, fol. 16), which ruled over the Rio Grande region, and Kasa (Casa, Casamansa), which dominated the Beafares and the upper Casamance River. They are not deemed to be sufficiently independent to warrant being delineated. Kaabu's jurisdiction seems to have reached the sea south of the Gambia except in the "wild" country of the Arriatas, Falupos, Jabondos, and Iziguichas, according to de Almada ("Tratado breve," *MMA*² 3:288-9). The Buramos (Papels), straddling the north and south banks of the Rio São Domingos,

were not under Kaabu's sovereignty (de Almada, "Tratado breve," *MMA*² 3:299). The Banhuns in the Rio Grande region were on Kaabu's southern border (de Almada, "Tratado breve," *MMA*² 3:298). Kaabu territory also bordered the Nalu country, which was under a ruler called Farim Cocoli (Kokoli) (Donelha, *Descrição da Serra Leoa*, fol. 16; de Almada, "Tratado breve," *MMA*² 3:341).

6. Arriata. De Almada gives their location as along the coast as far as the shoals of São Pedro from just south of the mouth of the Gambia ("Tratado breve," *MMA*² 3:288).

7. Falupo. De Almada has them stretch along the coast from the Arriatas to the Casamance River (*ibid.*).

8. Jabondo. De Almada places them just inside the bar of the Casamance River on the north bank (*ibid.*).

9. Iziguicho. Placed by de Almada on the south bank of the Casamance controlling the mouth, along with the Jabondos (*ibid.*).

10. Buramo. An independent kingdom north and south of the Rio São Domingos, with Mandingas (of Kaabu) as their inland neighbors (de Almada, pp. 299-300).

11. Kokoli (Cocoli). Listed by Donelha (*Descrição da Serra Leoa*, fol. 16) as ruling the Nalus and other nations. Their coastal borders are given by de Almada ("Tratado breve," *MMA*² 3:339, 341) as extending from the "island of slaves" as far as the Rio Nuno (Nunez), where they divide with the Baga, the farthest north group of the "kingdom of the Sapes" (Mane kingdom), whose southern border is Cape Vega (de Almada, "Tratado breve," *MMA*² 3:341; Baltasar Barreira to João Alvares, 1 August 1606, *MMA*² 4:168).

12. Concho (Souzos, Putazes, Farim Puta). This state bordered the Baga on the east, the border here being fixed at approximately the foothills of the Futa Jallon range (de Almada, "Tratado breve," *MMA*² 3:344-5). On the north, according to de Almada, they bordered the Fulas (3:348), presumably the Fulas's southern province of Futa Jallon. De Sandoval described the ruler Concho as an emperor (Alonso de Sandoval, *Naturaleza . . . de todos Etiopes* [Seville, 1627]; modern ed., Angel Valtierra, *Instauranda Etiopia salute: El mundo del esclavitud negra en America* [Bogotá, 1957], p. 62), and Barreira noted he had seven kings under him, including the ruler of Bena, who became a Christian (Barreira to Alvares, 1 August 1606, *MMA*² 4:169). The state of Concho seems to have included the Yalunkas of the southern Futa Jallon range (called Jalongas by de Almada (3:353), because de Sandoval calls them the "Zape Yalunka called Zozo" (*Instauranda*, p. 62) implying that the Concho (also called Soso) had hegemony over a group of Yalunka with some affinities to the people of the coast (Sapes).

13. Mane (Sapes, Sumbas). This was a large kingdom established in