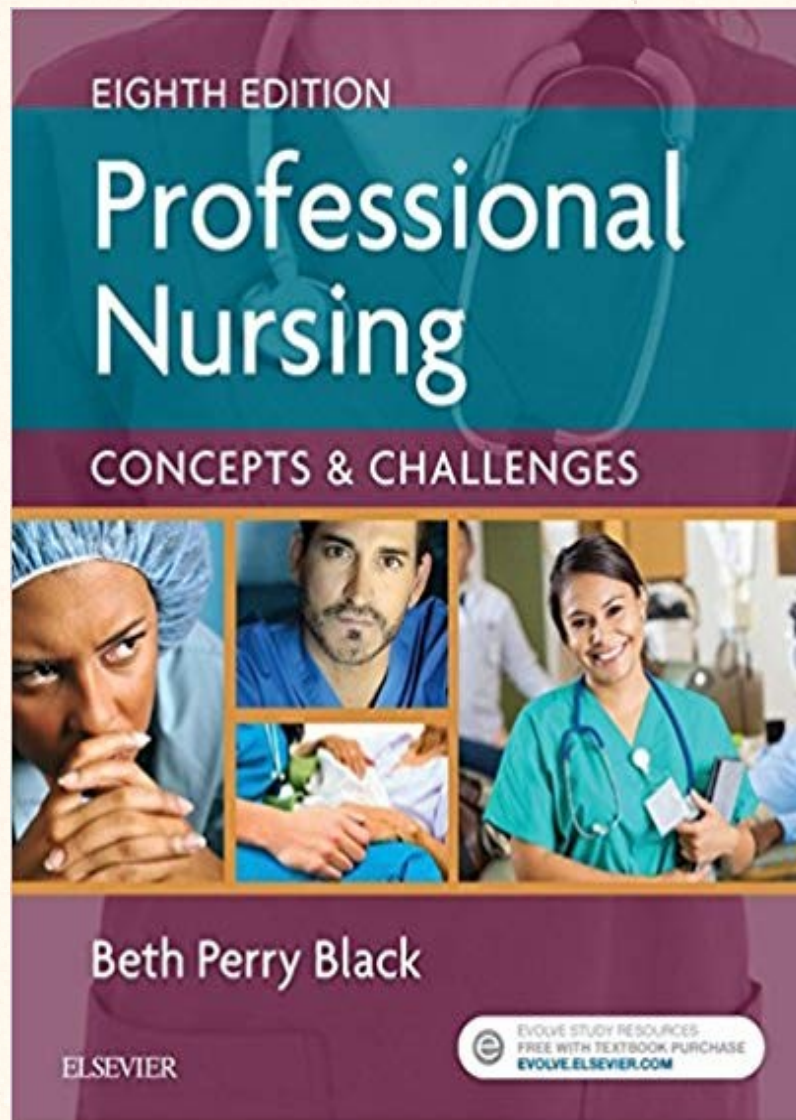


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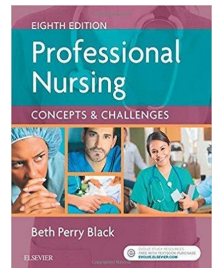
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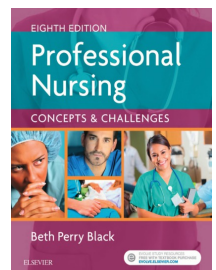
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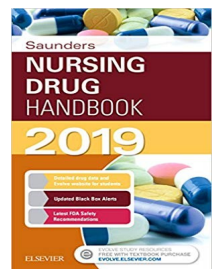
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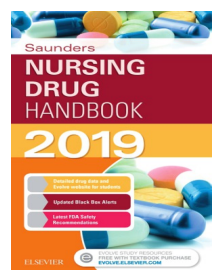
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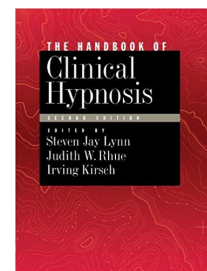
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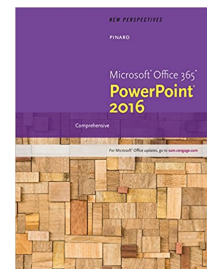
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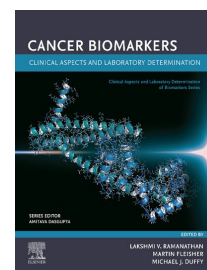
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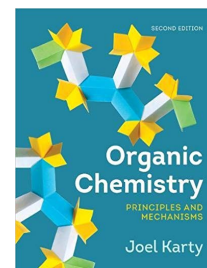
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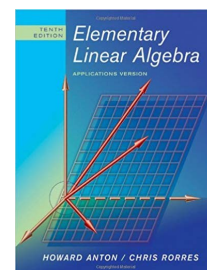
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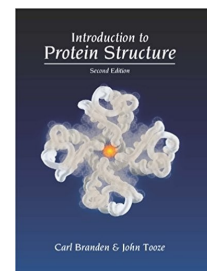
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EIGHTH EDITION

Professional Nursing

CONCEPTS & CHALLENGES



Beth Perry Black

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Dedication

*I dedicate this edition to the memory of my beloved husband, Tal,
who lived his life in grace, peace, and love.*

—BPB

Reviewers

Michele Bunning, RN, MSN, Associate Professor, Good Samaritan College of Nursing and Health Science, Cincinnati, Ohio

Nancy Diede, EdD, MS, RN, PHCNS-BC, CNE, Department Head, Health Sciences, Associate Professor, Rogers State University, Claremore, Oklahoma

Christine K. Finn, PhD, RN, FNP, MS, FNE, Associate Professor, Nursing Department, Regis University, Denver, Colorado

Eileen M. Kaslatas, MSN, RN, CNE, Professor, Nursing Department, Macomb Community College, Clinton Township, Michigan

Bobbi Shatto, PhD(c), RN, CNL, Assistant Professor, School of Nursing, Saint Louis University, St. Louis, MO

Preface

Nursing is evolving, as is health care in the United States. With the debates and discussions, lawsuits, and legislation that surround the Affordable Care Act, health care has become a central feature of American political and social discourse. With their increasing response to calls to advance their education and their strong record of safety and quality care, nurses are positioned to take a leadership role in the provision of health care in the United States.

To be effective leaders, nurses must master knowledge about health and illness and human responses to each, think critically and creatively, participate in robust interprofessional collaborations, be both caring and professional, and grapple with ethical dilemmas that are complex and that challenge providers in a time when health care resources are not unlimited. As leaders, nurses must have an understanding of their history, because the past informs the present, and have a vision for the future that builds on the lessons of today.

The eighth edition of *Professional Nursing: Concepts & Challenges* reflects my commitment to present current and relevant information. Since the last edition, the Affordable Care Act (ACA) has withstood repeated attempts in Congress to repeal it. Importantly, the ACA has withstood two significant challenges brought before the U.S. Supreme Court. The provisions of the ACA have been implemented, and more Americans than ever have health insurance. The 2016 presidential election is 1 year away as this is being written, with one side arguing for the repeal of the ACA, while one candidate on the other side is arguing for a single-payer health care system. This early posturing almost certainly

foreshadows a continuing lively debate on critical questions of health care in America.

In this edition, the order of the chapters has been changed considerably to reflect a more cohesive view of nursing, its history, education, conceptual and theoretical bases, and the place of nursing in the U.S. health care system. Faculty are encouraged, however, to use the chapters in any order that reflects their own pedagogical and theoretical approaches. This edition has additional examples from nurses, especially textboxes featuring compelling stories from nurses who have shaped their careers in creative, innovative ways. The effects of the Internet and social media on nursing are addressed extensively with regard to their legal and ethical implications and their role in professional socialization and communication. There are fewer figures and statistics than in previous editions because students respond more favorably to narratives and examples. With the easy and free availability of health-related statistics from .gov websites, I decided that today's students would benefit more from narrative and less from pages of statistics. I have rarely met a nurse engaged in practice who didn't start a story with, "I had a patient once who..." These narratives teach us about what is important in nursing.

Throughout the book, I have been very careful to be inclusive, to avoid heteronormative and ethnocentric language, to use examples that avoid stereotypes of all types, and to include photographs that capture the wonderful diversity of American nursing.

A note about references: older references refer to classic papers or texts. There are a few references that don't reach the level of "classic" texts, but the author turned a phrase in a clever or elegant way that needed to be cited. No manner of updated paper could replace these interesting comments or points of view. Research and clinical works are relevant and contemporary.

As with the last three editions, the eighth edition is written at a level appropriate for use in early courses in baccalaureate curricula, in RN-to-BSN and RN-to-MSN courses, and as a resource for practicing nurses and graduate students. An increasing number of students in nursing programs are seeking second undergraduate degrees, such as midlife adults seeking a career change and others

who bring considerable experience to the learning situation. Accordingly, every effort has been made to present material that is comprehensive enough to challenge users at all levels without overwhelming beginning students. The text has been written to be engaging and interesting, and care has been taken to minimize jargon that is so prevalent in health care. A comprehensive glossary is provided to assist in developing and refining a professional vocabulary. As in previous editions, key terms are highlighted in the text itself. All terms in color print are in the Glossary. The Glossary also contains basic terms that are not necessarily used in the text but may be unfamiliar to students new to nursing.

Some features from previous editions have gotten significant “makeovers.” Some self-assessment exercises were retained, but the language was updated. Several chapters contain Challenge boxes that typically, but not always, are related to an issue of culture. Some older textboxes from previous editions have been eliminated to make room for fresher content. To be consistent with the focus of the book—concepts and challenges—I have changed the former “Key Points” content to address major concepts from each chapter with a corresponding challenge for the student or for nursing as a profession. I have included “Ideas for Further Exploration” to replace “Critical Thinking Questions” with the hope that these ideas will generate a spark of curiosity in students as they consider some of the challenging aspects of the profession.

I sincerely hope that the eighth edition continues to reach the high standards set forth by Kay Chitty, who edited the first four editions of this book. I hope that students and faculty will find this edition readable, informative, and thought provoking. More than anything, I hope that *Professional Nursing: Concepts & Challenges, Eighth Edition*, will in some way contribute to the continuing evolution of the profession of nursing.

Beth Perry Black

Acknowledgments

With each new edition of *Professional Nursing: Concepts & Challenges*, I find myself increasingly in awe of the intelligence, creativity, humility, and work ethic of the nurses who continue to inspire me.

I am so grateful to the many people whose support and assistance have made this book possible, each in different ways:

- To the faculty who used earlier editions and shared their helpful suggestions to make this book better.
- To students who sent e-mails, expressing their gratitude for an interesting and readable textbook while offering ideas for improvement.
- To the many nurses who were generous in sharing their experiences when I asked for an example or a story. Nurses narrate their work like no others.
- To my colleagues in the School of Nursing at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, and to our extraordinary nursing students and alumni who make us proud.
- To Trish Wright and Rana Limbo, my “grief buddies,” who are also my dear friends and writing companions.
- To my friend Paula Anderson, who assisted me in the preparation of this text and whose warm, generous spirit infuses everything she does with light.
- To my dear friends Jen and Rick Palmer, whose loving support has been and continues to be a lifeline.
- To my incredibly smart, funny, and supportive daughters, Amanda Black and Kylie Johnson, and to their respective partners, Hudson Santos, Jr., and Pierce Johnson, who serve to both buoy and anchor them. Thanks, schweeties!

I am deeply indebted to each of you.

Nursing in Today's Evolving Health Care Environment

LEARNING OUTCOMES

After studying this chapter, students will be able to:

- Describe the demographic profile of registered nurses today.
- Recognize the wide range of settings and roles in which today's registered nurses practice.
- Identify evolving practice opportunities for nurses.
- Consider nursing roles in various practice settings.
- Explain the roles and education of advanced practice nurses.

© To enhance your understanding of this chapter, try the Student Exercises on the Evolve site at <http://evolve.elsevier.com/Black/professional>.



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Nurses comprise the largest segment of the health care workforce in the United States and have increasing opportunities to practice in an enormous variety of settings. The profession of nursing is more than ever requiring the education of well-trained, flexible, and knowledgeable nurses who can practice in today's evolving health care environment. Recent legislation, demands of patients as consumers of health care, and the need to control costs while optimizing outcomes have had a great influence on the way that health care is delivered in the United States. Nursing is evolving to meet these demands.

One of the most notable influences on today's health care environment is the Affordable Care Act (ACA), passed in 2010 by the 111th Congress. The ACA is actually two laws—the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act (PL 111-148) and the Health Care and Education Affordability Reconciliation Act (PL 111-152). Signed into law by President Barack Obama, this combination of laws is sometimes referred to as simply “health care reform” by the public. These laws provide for incremental but progressive change to the way that Americans access and pay for their health care. In

an important report of the opportunities this legislation affords nurses, the Committee on the Robert Wood Johnson Foundation Initiative on the Future of Nursing at the Institute of Medicine noted that “nurses have a considerable opportunity to act as full partners with other health professionals and to lead in the improvement and redesign of the health care system and its practice environment” ([Institute of Medicine, 2010, pp. 1–2](#)). This important initiative continues to have a profound influence on the evolution of nursing and nursing education since its publication.

Welcome to nursing. You are entering this great profession at an exciting time in our history. Writing about “nursing today” poses a challenge, because what is current today may have already changed by the time you are reading this. What does not change, however, is the commitment of nurses to what [Rosenberg \(1995\)](#) referred to as “the care of strangers” — professional caring, learned through focused education and deliberate socialization ([Storr, 2010](#)). In other words, you will be taught to think like a nurse and to do well those things that nurses do. You will become a nurse.

In this chapter, you will learn some basic information about today’s nursing workforce: who nurses are, the settings where they practice, and the patients for whom they are providing care. You will also be introduced to some nurses who have had intriguing experiences and opportunities that you may not know are even possible. One of the best features of nursing is the flexible set of skills that you will develop and, therefore, the wide variety of experiences that await you as you begin your career as a professional registered nurse (RN).

Nursing in the United States Today

High-quality, culturally competent nursing care depends on a culturally diverse nursing workforce ([American Association of Colleges of Nursing \[AACN\], 2014a](#)). The need to enhance diversity in nursing through the recruitment of underrepresented groups into the profession is a priority ([AACN, 2014b](#)). Understanding the composition of the nursing workforce is necessary to identify underrepresented groups and to recognize workforce trends such as age of nurses in practice and percentage of licensed nurses holding jobs in nursing.

Another Random Scribd Document with Unrelated Content

HISTORIE OF AFRICA. 829 merchants, and the residue be either artificers, or stipendaries to the king. Euery merchant hath a great many of seruants and slaues, who attend vpon them as they trauell from Cano to Borno : for in that iourney they are exceedingly molested by certaine theeues called Zingani, Zingani. insomuch that they dare not trauell the same way vnlesse they be well appointed : in my time they vsed crossebowes for their defence: when the said merchants be arriued at any towne, they presently employ all their slaues about some busines, to the end they may not Hue in idlenes : ten or twelue they keepe to attend vpon themselues and their wares. The king of this citie hath alwaies a notable garde about him, and continueth for the most part at a certaine palace in the midst of the citie. He hath greatest regarde vnto his subjects that inhabite in the deserts and fields : for they will sometime expell their king and choose another: so that he which pleaseth the inhabitants of the desert best is sure to be king of Agadez. The residue of this kingdome lying southward is inhabited by shepherds and herdsmen, who dwell in certaine cottages made of boughes, which cottages they carrie about vpon oxen from place to place. They erect their cottages alwaies in the same field where they determine to feede their cattell ; like as the Arabians also doe. Such as bring merchandize out of other places pay large custome to the king : and the king of Tombuto receiueth for Agadez tnbuyeerely tribute out of this kingdome almost an hundred /b«^

830 THE SEVENTH BOOKE OF THE many deserts and wilde woodie mountaines containing many springs of water. In these woods growe plentie of wilde citrons and limons, which differ not much in taste from the best of all. In the midst of this prouince standeth a towne called by the same name, the walles and houses whereof are built for the most part of a kinde of chalke. The inhabitants are rich merchants and most ciuill people. Their king was in times past of great puissance, and had mighty troupes of horsemen at his command ; but he hath since beene constrained to pay tribute vnto the kings The kings of of Zecfzecz and Casena. Afterwarde Ischia the kinck of Casena, and of Torahuto faining friendship vnto the two foresaid kings Cano subdued a t t 1 by izchia the trecherously slew them both. And then he waged warre buto. against the king of Cano, whom after a long siege he tooke, and compelled him to marie one of his daughters, restoring him againe to his kingdome, conditionally that he should pay vnto him the third part of all his tribute : and the said king of Tombuto hath some of his courtiers perpetually residing at Cano for the receipt thereof. Of the kingdome of Casena. CAseña bordering eastward vpon the kingdome last described, is full of mountaines, and drie fields, which yeeld notwithstanding great store of barlie and millseed. The inhabitants are extremely black, hauing great noses and blabber lips. They dwell in most forlome and base cottages : neither shall you finde any of their villages containing aboue three hundred families. And besides their base estate they are mightily oppressed with famine : Izchia. a i^ing they had in times past whom the foresaid Ischia slew, since whose death they haue all beene tributarie vnto Ischia}^

HISTORIE OF AFRICA. 83 1 Of the kingdome of Zegzeg, - ^
The southeast part thereof bordereth vpon Cano, and it is distant
from Casena almost an hundred and fiftie miles. The inhabitants are
rich and haue great traffique vnto other nations. Some part of this
kingdome is plaine, and the residue mountainous, but the
mountaines are extremely cold, and the plains intolerably hot^^ And
because they can hardly indure the sharpnes of winter, they kindle
great fires in the midst of their houses, laying the coles thereof
vnder their high bedsteads, and so betaking theraselues to sleepe.^
Their fields abounding with water, are exceeding fruitful, & their
houses are built like the houses of the kingdom of Casena. They had
a king of their owne in times past, who being slaine by Ischta (as is
izchia. aforesaid) they haue euer since beene subiect vnto the said
Ischta, Of the region of Zanfara. THE region of Zanfara bordering
eastward vpon Zegzeg is inhabited by most base and rustically
people. Their fields abound with rice, mill, and cotton. The
inhabitants are tall in stature and extremely blacke, their visages are
broad, and their dispositions most sauage and ztnflri sfaine brutish.
Th^ir king also was slaine by Ischia^ and them- ^^ i^hia, and *^
** ^ ^ the feapU made selues made tributarie.*^ tHbutaHe. Of the
towne and kingdome of Guangara, THis kingdome adioineth
southeasterly vpon Zanfara, being very populous, and hauing a king
raigning Guer it, which maintaineth a garison of seuen thousand
archers, and fiue hundred horsemen, and receiueth yeerely great
tributes. In all this kingdome there are none, but base villages, one
onely excepted, which exceedeth the rest both in largenes and faire
building. The inhabitants are

832 THE SEUENTH BOOKE OF THE very rich, and haue continuall traffique with the nations adioining. Southward thereof lieth a region greatly Gold, abounding with gold. But now they can haue no traffique with forren nations, for they are molested on both sides with most cruell enemies. For westward they are oppressed ixchia, by Ischia[^] and eastward by the king of Borno. When I my selfe was in Borno, king Abraham hauing leuied an huge armie, determined to expell the prince of Guangara out of his kingdome, had he not beene hindred by Homar the prince of Gaoga, which began to assaile the kingdome of Borno. Wherefore the king of Borno being drawne home into his owne countrie, was enforced to giue ouer the conquest of Guangara. So often as the merchants of Guangara trauell unto the foresaid region abounding with gold, because the waies are so rough and difficult that their camels cannot goe vpon» them, they carrie their wares vpon slaues backes ; who being laden with great burthens doe vsually trauell ten or twelue miles a day. Yea some I saw that made two of those lourneies in one day : a woonder it is to see what heauie burthens these poore slaues are charged withall ; for besides the merchandize they carrie victuals also for their masters, and for the soldiers that goe to garde them.[^] Of the kingdome of Borno, The large prouince of Borno bordering westward vpon the prouince of Guangara, and from thence extending eastward fiue hundred miles, is distant from the fountaine of Niger almost an hundred and fiftie miles, the south part thereof adioining vnto the desert of Set, and the north part vnto that desert which lieth towards Barca. The situation of this kingdome is very vneuen, some part thereof being mountainous, and the residue plaine. Vpon the plaines are sundry villages inhabited by rich merchants, and abounding with corne. The king of this region and

HISTORIE OF AFRICA. 833 all his followers dwell in a certaine large village.® The mountaines being inhabited by herdesmen and shepherds doe bring forth mill and other graine altogether vnknown to vs. The inhabitants in summer goe all naked saue their priue members which they couer with a peece of leather: but al winter they are clad in skins, and haue beds of skins also. They embrace no religion at all, being neither Christians, Mahumetans, nor lewes, nor of any other profession, but liuing after a brutish manner, and hauing wiues and children in common : and (as I vnderstood of a certaine merchant that abode a long time among them) they haue no proper names at all, but euery one is nicknamed according to his length, his fatnes, or some other qualitie.** They haue a most puissant prince, being lineally descended from the Libyan people called Bardoa. Horsemen he hath in a continuall readines to the number of three thousand, & an huge number of footmen ; for al his subjects are so seruiceable and obedient vnto him, that whensoever he commandeth them, they wil arme themselues and follow him whither he pleaseth to conduct them. They paye vnto him none other tribute but the tithes of all their corne : neither hath this king any reuenues to maintaine his estate, but ouely such spoiles as he getteth from his next enimes by often inuasions and assaults.^ He is at perpetuall enmitie with a certaine people inhabiting beyond the desert of Seu ;^ The desert oj who in times past marching with an huge armie of footemen ouer the said desert, wasted a great part of the kingdome of Borno. Whereupon the king of Borno sent for the merchants of Barbary, and willed them to bring him great store of horses : for in this countrey they vse to exchange horses for slaues, and to giue fifteene, and sometime twentie Fifteene or - - , A t f 1 • 1 twentie slaues slaues for one horse. And by this meanes there vf^re exchanged for abundance of horses brought : howbeit the merchants were ^ constrained to stay for their slaues till the king returned

834 THE SEUENTH BOOKE OF THE home conquerour with a great number of captiues, and satisfied his creditors for their horses. And oftentimes it falleth out that the merchants must stay three months together, before the king returneth from the warres, but they are all that while maintained at the kings charges. Sometimes he bringeth not home slaues enough to satisfie the merchants: and otherwhiles they are constrained to awaite there a whole yeere together ; for the king maketh inuasions but euery yeere once, & that at one set and appointed time of the yeere. Yea I my selfe met with sundrie merchants heere, who despairing of the kings paiment, bicause they had trusted him an whole yeere, determined neuer to come thither with horses againe. And yet the king seemeth to be marueilous rich ; for his spurres, his bridles, platters, dishes, pots, and other vessels wherein his meate and drinke are brought to the table, are all of pure golde : yea, and the chaines of his dogs and hounds are of golde also. Howbeit this king is extreemely couetous, for he had much rather pay his debts in slaues than in gold. In this kingdome are great multitudes of Negros and of other people, the names of whom (bicause I tarried heere but one moneth) I could not well note. Of the kingdome of Gaoga. GAoga bordering westward vpon the kingdome of Borno, and extending eastward to the confines of Nubia, adioineth southward vnto a certaine desert situate vpon a crooked and winding part of Nilus, and is enclosed northward with the frontiers of Egypt. It stretcheth from east to west in length fiue hundred miles, and as much in bredth. They haue neither humanitie not learning among them, but are most rusticall and sauage people, and especially those that inhabite the mountaines, who go all naked saue their priuities : their houses are made of boughes & rafts, and are much subiect to burning, and

HISTORIE OF AFRICA. 835 they haue great abundance of cattel, whereunto they giue dih'gent attendance. For many yeers they remained in h'bertie, of which libertie they were deprived by a certaine Negro slaie of the same region. This slaue lying vpon a certaine night with his master that was a wealthie j/«»^Aw2^^ gf€w to great merchant, & considering that he was not far from \i\s might and authcritie. natfue countrey, slue his saide master, possessed his goods, and returned home : where hauing bought a certaine number of horses, he began to inuade the people next adioning, and obtained for the most part the victorie : for he conducted a troupe of most valiant & warlike horsmen against his enimies that were but sledgerly appointed. And by this means he tooke great numbers of captiues, whom he exchanged for horses that were brought out of Egypt : insomuch that at length (the number of his souldiers increasing) he was accounted of by all men as soueraigne K. of Gaoga. After him succeeded his son, being no whit inferiour in valour & high courage vnto his father; who reigned for the space of fortie yeeres. Next him succeeded his brother Moses y & after Moses his nephew Honiara ^ who beareth rule at- this present. This Honiara hath greatly enlarged his dominions, and hath entred league with the Soldan of Cairo, by whom he is often presented with magnificent gifts, which he most bountifully requiteth : also diuers merchants of Egypt, and diuers inhabitants of Cairo present most pretious and rare things vnto him, and highly commend his surpassing liberalitie. This prince greatly honoureth all learned men, and especially • such as are of the linage of Mahumet. I my selfe being in his court, a certaine noble man of Damiata brought him very rich and roiall gifts, as namely, a gallant horse, a Turkish sworde, and a kingly robe, with certaine other particulars that cost about ah hundred and fiftie ducates at Cairo: in recompence whereof the king gaue him fiue slaues, fiue camels, fiue hundred ducates of that region, and an hundred elephants teeth of woonderfull bignes.^

836 THE SEVENTH BOOKE OF THE Theriuerqf Nilus not nauigable betweene Nubia and Egypt. The rick commodifies of Nubia, Most strong Poyson. Of the kingdome of Nubia, NVbia bordering westward vpon the kingdome last described, and stretching from thence vnto Nilus, is enclosed on the southside with the desert of Goran,[^] and on the north side with the confines of Egypt. Howbeit they cannot passe by water from this kingdome into Egypt : for the riuer of Nilus is in some places no deeper then a man may wade ouer on foote. The principall towne of this kingdome called Dangala is exceeding populous,[®] and containeth to the number of ten thousand families. The wals of their houses consist of a kinde of chalke,^{*®} and the roofes are couered with strawe. The townesmen are exceeding rich and ciuill people, and haue great traffike with the merchants of Cairo & of Egypt : in other parts of this kingdome you shall finde none but villages and hamlets situate vpon the riuer of Nilus, all the inhabitants whereof are husbandmen. The kingdome of Nubia is most rich in corne and sugar, which notwithstanding they knowe not how to vse. Also in the citie of Dangala there is great plentie of ciuet and Sandall-wood.^{^^} This region aboundeth with luory likewise, bicause heere are so many elephants taken. Heere is also a most strong and deadly poison, one graine whereof being diuided amongst ten persons, will kill them all within lesse then a quarter of an hower : but if one man taketh a graine, he dieth thereof out of hand. An ounce of this poison is solde for an hundred ducates ; neither may it be solde to any but to forraine merchants, & whosoeuer buieth it is bound by an oath not to vse it in the kingdome of Nubia. All such as buy of this poison are constrained to pay as much vnto the king, as to the merchant : but if any man selleth poison without the princes knowledge, he is presently put to death.[^] The king of Nubia maintaineth continuall warre, partly against the people of Goran (who being descended of the people

HISTORIE OF AFRICA. 837 called Zingani, inhabite the deserts, and speake a kinde of Zin[^]ani. language that no other nation vnderstandeth) and partly against certaine other people also dwelling vpon the desert which lieth eastward of Nilus, and stretcheth towards the red sea, being not farre from the borders of Suachen. Their language (as I take it) is mixt, for it hath great affinity with the Chaldean toong, with the language of Suachen, and with the language of Ethiopia the higher, where Prete Gianni is said to beare rule : the people them- Prete Gianni. selues are called Bugiha, and are most base and miserable, Bugiha. and Hue onely vpon milke, camels-flesh and the flesh of such beasts as are taken in those deserts. Sometimes they receiue tribute of the gouernour of Suachen, and sometimes of the gouernours of Dangala. They had once a rich towne situate vpon the red sea called Zibid, whereunto belonged a commodious hauen, being opposite vnto the hauen of Zidem, which is fortie miles distant from Mecca. But an hundred yeeres since it was destroyed by the Soldan, bicause the inhabitants receiued certaine wares which should haue beene carried to Mecca, and at the same time the famous port of Zibid was destroyed, from whence notwithstanding was gathered a great yeerely tribute. The inhabitants being chased from thence fledde vnto Dangala and Suachin, and at length being ouercome in battaile by the gouernour of Suachin, there were in one day slaine of them aboute fower thousand, and a thousand were carried captiue vnto Suachin, who were massacred by the women and children of the citie.[^] And thus much (friendly reader) as concerning the lande of Negros : the fifteene kingdomes whereof agreeing much in rites and customes, are subiect vnto fower princes onely. Let vs now proceed vnto the description of Egypt. Here ettdeth the setienth booke.

NOTES TO BOOK VII. (i) Leo takes this account avowedly from Mas'iidi's *MurHtj uzZahab* ("Meadows of Gold"), A.D. 943-44, and El-Bekri's *Kitab ul-mesdUK-wiil'memdlek* (** The Book of Roads and Realms"), A.D. 1067. But he is quite wrong in affirming that nothing was known of Negroland until the Barbary traders crossed the desert (a.d. 994); for Ibn Haukal, who began his travels in A.D. 943, gives the distances between Segelmessa and Audaghort, Ghama, Kuku, Kugha, and " Ulil", where there were salt mines (Afi*. in Leyden University Library, p. 34 ; ^2X^

NOTES TO BOOK VII. 839 himself master of the Wad- Nun country, Sus, Tarudant, and Aghmat, penetrated in A.D. 1058 (a.h. 450) to Tedla, and destroyed the Ifrenide princes and the Berghuata who inhabited the littoral of Anfa and Temesna. Having been struck with paralysis in the desert, Abu Bekr handed over his authority to his cousin Yussuf Ibn Tashfin, who thereupon marched against the Sudan races, ninety days' journey south of the Almoravide countries. — Godard, *Le MaroCy* p. 310. (3) Hajj Mohammed ben Abu Bakr Askia (" Abuacre Izchia) was actually King of Songhai ("Sungai"). His conquests were just beginning when Leo visited Negroland, so that our traveller must have obtained most of his information regarding Askia's subsequent proceedings from Arab merchants who disliked the usurper, owing to the heavy taxes he levied for the support of his great armed force — the duties on merchandise interfering seriously with trade. He founded the homonymous dynasty of the Askia by rising against Sonni Abu Bakr Dau, son of Sonni Ali (" Sonni Heli " of Leo), a powerful monarch, who (a.h. 894, A.D. 1488) wrested Timbuktu from the Tuireg, who had captured it from Meli. Askia — whom Barth justly characterises as perhaps the greatest sovereign that ever ruled over Negroland — was a native of the island of Neni, a little below Zinder on the Niger, and hence (unlike Sonni Ali, who was of Arab or, more probably, Berber origin) a good specimen of what the pure-blooded negro is capable of becoming. Popular with the rigid Mohammedans — instead of being odious in their eyes as Sonni Ali was — Askia, at the very period that Almeida and Albuquerque were doubling the Cape of Storms and founding the Portuguese Indian Empire, extended his conquests from Hausa to near the Atlantic, and from Mossi as far as Tuat, everywhere ruling with equity and vigour. Askia, or Sikkia, was assumed by him as his royal title (a.d. 1492, A.H. 898). After a reign of thirty-six and a half years, he was compelled to abdicate by his rebellious son, Askia Musa, and died in dishonour A.D. 1537 (A.H. 944).— Barth, *Travels* vol. iv, pp. 414, 596-605. This chapter is not very fully translated. Thus the "former king", to whom Abu Bekr was "Capitano", is not given as " Soni Heli, King of Tumbutto and Gago of

the family of the Libyan tribes " ; nor is it correct for Leo to say that Abu Bekr " dopo la morte del detto si rebell6 contra i figliuoli, i quelli fece morire e torn6 il dominio nei Negri", since Sonni Abu Bekr Dau fled to Abar (Adar), where he died. Nor does he correctly translate how Askia by his munificence on the pilgrimage to Mecca " spese tutti i suoi tesori, e rimase debitore di centocinquanta milia ducati" (spent all his wealth and became in debt 150,000 ducats or mithkals). Nothing is said about getting in

840 NOTES TO BOOK VII. debt to " other princes", which, all things considered, would have been in the highest degree improbable. But, according to the chronicle of Ahmed Baba of Timbuktu — of which Barth was allowed to take hurried extracts — Askia went to Mecca with 1,500 armed men, and 300,000 mithkals to defray his expenses. His official investiture as Khalifa in Songhai was performed in the Holy City by the Shereef El-Abbisi. He also founded a charitable institution in Mecca for the people Tekrur ; so that a sovereign of such lavish generosity might well have exceeded his estimated expenditure. (4) Walata. When Ibn Batuta visited it in a.d. 1352-53 (a.h. 753) Walata was an important commercial centre; but soon after the conquests of Sonni Ali, as Leo mentions, its trade went over to Timbuktu and Gago. Walata is the Arab and Tuireg name, while Biru is the one applied to it by the Negro Azer, a section of the Aswanek, who are the original inhabitants of the place. It is at present a town of well-built clay houses, each with a rough coat of plaster. The region close to the district of El-Hodh at the foot of the Dahr Walata hills, and in a well-wooded valley, is considered very unhealthy. But there is little business, and in Barth's day it was described as a "seat of poverty and miser/": an unflattering characterisation which does not agree with the statements of Ca da Mosto in 1513, or of Alioun Sal in 1860. It is inhabited by a mixed race of whites and blacks — Berbers, Arabs and Azer — who speak the Azeriyya idiom, and bear an indifferent reputation. "Mil seed", or millet, is perhaps Pennisetum typhoides^ not maize, as Pory adds, with superfluous erudition. (5) Jinni or Jenni, founded in a.d. 1033-34 (a.h. 435), according to the documents from which Barth (vol. iv, p. 582) compiled his " Chronological Table of Songhay and the neighbouring Kingdoms". It soon became wealthy, owing to the trade in salt from Teghaza and in gold from Bitu (Leo's Bito, the Bede of Denham and Clapperton, according to Cooley, Negroland of the Arabs ^ p. 129). About a.d. 1203-4 (a.h. 600) most of the inhabitants, including the king, embraced Islam. Soon afterwards it became subject to Mari Jatah, King of Meli, on the Upper Niger ; and as the principal market of the

Fulahs, Joloff, Zenagha, Serracolits, and the inhabitants of Western Tekrur and the Udaya, attained the zenith of its prosperity (De Barros, Asia[^] ed. Lisboa 1778, lib. i, chap. 8, p. 220). In A.H. 873 (A.D. 1468-9) it was conquered after great slaughter by Sonni Ali. At that time it enjoyed a prosperous trade in native cloth (De Barros, lib, cii.[^] p. 257 ; Kunstmann, AbhandL der K. Baier. Akad. kl. iii, vol. viii). Leo is our only authority for the fact that Askia kept the King of

NOTES TO BOOK VII. 84 1 Jinni prisoner in his own capital. A more correct translation of the passage is, however, that Askia, having invaded the country and taken prisoner the last King of the Libyan (Berber) race who had become tributary to Sonni Ali, held him captive in Gogo till his death, and governed the kingdom by a deputy ("Con un suo luogotenante" There is nothing in the original about a "certain nobleman". Leo derived Guinea from Jinni, and most likely correctly. But there are rival etymologies — Ginahoa, the first negro country visited by the Portuguese, Ghana, Jenna, a coast town, once of note, etc.— among which it is idle to choose. Cailli[^] was the first European — at least, in later times — to enter Jinni, though Mungo Park saw it on his last journey. "Tutte le case di costoro sono fatte a modo di capanne, ma investite di creta, e coperte di paglia" — is not quite correctly translated. It should be : The houses are built in the shape of hamlets, the walls of clay (which Leo usually renders "creta"), and thatched with straw. In reality, they are built of sundried bricks, and lime is unknown, though Temporal rather freely translates the passage— "blanches de craye". When Cailli[^] visited it the houses were mostly of a better quality and the town surrounded by a low, badly-constructed wall. But the inhabitants had evidently improved by their intercourse with the Moors and other foreign merchants. (6) Meli, Melli, Melle, Malli, or Mally was a prosperous kingdom when Ibn Batuta visited its capital. He describes it as the residence of the "king of the black men — Mansa Sleiman", "Mansa" signifying Sultan. Many merchants seem to have visited it, and cowries (*Cypraea moneta*) were, as is still the custom in that region, used in place of money (Ibn Batuta, ed. DeFr[^]mery et Sanguinetti, t. iv, pp. 397 et seq,[^] 435, 439). But before that date the kingdom had played a great part in the Sudan. In about a.d. 1235-60 Mari Jatah, King of Meli, conquered the Susu, who at that time were masters of Ghamata. Mansa Kunkur Musa, the greatest of the Meli monarchs, who, according to Ahmed Baba of Timbuktu (Rohlf, Zeitsch, Leipzig Oriental Soc,[^] vol. ix, p. 530) possessed "an aggressive strength without measure or limit", extended his dominions by absorbing Baghena (the remnants of the

disrupted kingdoms of Baghena, Zagha, Timbuktu and Songhai, with its capital Gogo. His wealth was so great that he made the Mekka pilgrimage with a following like an army — his route being by way of Walata and Tuat and Gogo (or Gagho). Mansa Sleiman, who was Sultan at the time of Ibn Batuta's visit (a.d. 1352-53), in a.d. 1336 again occupied Timbuktu, which had apparently been left to itself for some years. About A.D. 1433 the Meli empire began to decline, its power being divided among a number of semi-independent governors, with the result that 3 H

842 NOTES TO BOOK VII. the Tuireg spread desolation on every side. Yet in 1454 Al vise di Ca da Mosto {Prima Navigazione[^] c. 13} could still describe it as the most powerful of the Negroland kingdoms, and the most important for traffic in gold and slaves. In 1501, Askia made Meli part of his empire — a fact noted by Leo. Meli was perhaps the town called Zillen or Zalna by Ahmed Baba, the inhabitants of which were sold into slavery when Askia took and added this and other important towns to the Songhai empire, already extending 1,500 miles from east to west and 1,000 miles from north to south. It was Leo who first made the word Songhai (Sungai) familiar to Europe, De Barros also using it. After this Meli waned rapidly, its sovereign bearing the title of Ferengh instead of Mansa. But its final extinction as an empire was due to a civil war between the sons of Ferengh Mahmud, about the middle of the seventeenth century, in which all the most powerful tribes in that part of Africa engaged. The result was that the capital of Meli was destroyed, and the country divided up among the various participants in this suicidal struggle. The Baghena lordship was given by Mulai Ismail of Morocco, under a sort of feudal tenure, to the chief of the Mebarek tribe. (7) Tin-Buktu, " the well of Buktu", as it has been fancifully translated : Timbuctoo, to use the familiar spelling : Timbuktu in more accurate form — once a city of mystery and fable, is now so familiar that it is no longer necessary to speculate regarding the exact meaning of Leo's statements, or what modicum of truth they possess. In the editor's Africa (vol. i, pp. 26-312 ; vol. iv, p. 298) notes may be found on the numerous vacillations of opinion regarding this country, and journeys in search of it ; and in Earth's Travels (vol. iv, pp. 403, 480, etc) and Lenz's Timbuktu (vol. ii, p. 114[^]/ ^{^^} fullest information is embodied on the history and condition of the city prior to the French occupying it on the 10th January, 1893. Its subsequent fate has been chronicled by MM. Hubert et Delafosse in *Tombouctou, son histoire[^] sa conquiU* (1894) and by Zoudevan in *Tijdschrift Netherlandsch Aardrijk' Genootschap[^]* vol. ix (1892), pp. 375-400. In the *Comptes Rendus* of the Paris Geographical Society, 1894, Nos. 18, 19, and 1895, p.

62, the information collected by the French military officers is embodied. I may, however, supplement Leo's description by a few explanatory remarks. Timbuktu means in the Songhai language a hollow, and perhaps got the name from being built in the cavity of the sand hills. It was founded towards the end of the fifth century of the Hegeira Ca.d. 1087-8) by the Tuireg, who have since used its site as an occasional camping-place. — Barth, Travels^ vol. iv, p. 584. (8) Since Leo's day the influence of the Moors has been most marked ; for, with the exception of some conical mat huts, the houses

NOTES TO BOOK VII. 843 are now well built of clay ("chalice" = creta) around courtyards, and with terraces, not thatched, as described by the viator of four centuries ago. Pory, copying Florianus, has not quite correctly translated this passage — "Le cui case sono capanne fette di pali, coperte di crela [in the Latin *Cujus domus omnes in tuguriola cretace(p) coi cortivi di paglia.*" It should be : The houses here are built like cabins, the walls are hurdles plastered over with clay, and the houses covered with reeds (straw). Moore, by his ingenuity in mistranslating "capanne" (which he mistakes for "campane"), as "bells", still further confuses Leo's meaning ; though, no doubt, bell-shaped or conical is very applicable to the usual Nigritic style of architecture. The statement that almost half of the city was, during Leo's second visit, burnt down in the course of five hours, and that fires were one of the perils to which it was peculiarly subject, rather confirms the description of the inflammable character of the buildings in 1500. — See M. Jomard's remarks in Cailli[^]'s Travels (English ed.), vol. ii, p.343 The Great Mosque and the palace were built by Mansa Musa, King of Meli, as a half-legible inscription over the principal gate attests. The architect — "un eccellente maestro di Granata" — was Ishak, commonly called Es-Saheli, as if he were a native of Morocco, not of Granada. But the Sankor[^] mosque is generally regarded as the oldest in the city. (9) This description of the magnificence of Askia is no doubt quite accurate. For his plunder must have been accumulating fast, while his military forces and the merchants whom they attracted to Timbuktu must have given employment to a great many people during the moderately enlightened rule of Askia's brother, Omar, as "Tumbutukoy" (Viceroy of Timbuktu), in spite of Sonni Ali having sacked it thirty years previously (a.d. 1468-9, A.H. 873). Timbuktu has decayed very greatly during the last four centuries : for at the date of Lenz's visit — 1880 — the entire population did not exceed 20,000, with a few traders and their followers during the caravan season ; and until the French occupation the place still further approached insignificance by reason of the anarchy and pillage of the Tudreg, and their riyals, the Fulahs, added to the competition of

the European trading ports on the Niger. Askia did not, as Leo seemed to have imagined, reside habitually in Timbuktu, Gogo being his capital. But unless he derived his information regarding Askia's regal state from second-hand information, the king must at the period of one of Leo's two visits (probably within an interval of a few months) have been in the city or its vicinity, as indeed was his custom at that period of his life. Kabara was also one of his favourite residences, but Gogo was most frequently Askia's home. 3 H 2

844 NOTES TO BOOK VII. (10) " Books and firearms" were the articles which Barth found most in demand, and to this day the Mogador traders in fitting out caravans for Timbuktu always include MSS. of the Koran and other religious works among their regular merchandise. There are several good libraries in the place, containing many valuable MSS., with the contents of which Europe is now likely to become better acquainted. The exclusion of Jews from Timbuktu continued until the year 1858, when the late Rabbi Mordokhai Abi Serour, of Akka, succeeded in gaining permission to reside and trade in the city ; and since that date several of his relatives and co-religionists have established themselves there, and it is understood that many more — now that anarchy is at an end — are likely to become permanent citizens. — Beaumier, Bull, de la Sac. Gdog. Parisy April-May, 1870. The Cowrie currency mentioned by Leo is still in use over a wide extent of the Niger country. To show the approximate value of the shells — Barth bought in Timbuktu, forty years ago, a piece of good bleached calico—" shigge", or " sehem hindi" as it is still called, as it was in Silla more than eight centuries ago (£1-Bekri, ed. Slane, 1857, p. 173) — for 13,500 shells, and three pieces of unbleached calico for 8,000 each. Three thousand shells were accounted equal to one Spanish dollar — a much higher rate of exchange than prevailed in Leo's time. (11) Kabara, the port of Timbuktu, situated on a cul de sac of the Niger, five miles from the city — not "twelve", as in the rather obscure statement of Leo, not improved by his translators — the desert space between the two being known as Ur-immandes (" He — God — does not hear") from the fact that people are murdered here without their cries reaching anyone able to succour them. Ibn Batuta, on his visit to "Tomboktu" in 1352-53, sailed on the river from Kabara to Gogo. At one time Kabara was even more important than Timbuktu, but it is nowadays a somnolent village of some 2,000 people, living in dome-shaped houses, and in no way distinguished either by wealth or intelligence. The sanitary condition of the place has not improved since Leo's visit. — See Caron, De Saint Louis au port de Tombouktou (1891), pp. 281, et seq, ; Deportes, Extrime

Sud de rAlgdrU^ Li Gourara^ Le Touaty In-Sulahy Le Tidikelty Le
Pays de Touaregs^ PAdrary Tin Bouctouy Agades {iZ

NOTES TO BOOK VII. 843 (12) Gogo, Gago, Gagho, Gawo, or Gao, the capital of the Songhai empire, and during Askia's reign a very important place. Makhled Ibn Kaid (better known as Abu Yezid, the Nekarite), who figured in the revolutions of Northern Africa, was born here. His father, however, came from Tozer for trading purposes, which shows the antiquity of commercial relations between Barbary and the Sudan (Ibn Khaldoun, *Hist des Berberes*[^] ed. Slane, t. iii, p. 201). Wargla, by which he travelled, and where his son took refuge in A.H. 325 (A.D. 957), Barth regards as the Bakalitis of Ptolemy (lib. iv, c. vii, p. 305? ed- Wilberg), and therefore even more ancient than is supposed. In El-Bekri's time "Gogo" consisted of two towns, one the residence of the King and the Mohammedans, the other the Pagan quarter, though already Islam had made such progress that no one but a Mohammedan could rule. Gogo was at that time the chief market for salt, which was brought from the Berber town of Tautek, distant fifteen days* travel. About a century later (A.D. 1153) Edrisi tells us that the people of Gogo dominated over the surrounding country, and were rich in horses and camels. The great men were clothed handsomely, and wore the "litham", or face covering; while humbler folk dressed in leathern shirts or upper garments. So well advanced were commercial relations between Negroland and North Africa (which Leo affirms began about the close of the tenth century after Christ), that already Gogo did a brisk trade with Augila. About A.D. 1770, the town and principality hitherto ruled by the "Ruma" or descendants of the soldiers left as garrison by Mulai Ahmed Abu-1-Abbis el-Mansur of Morocco in 1590, was taken by the Awleimmeden TuAreg. This spot, from whence the powerful princes whose capital it was, extended their conquests far and near (and at a time when Timbuktu was — what indeed it always has been — a mere trading provincial town), is nowadays a poor place, with few signs of having seen better days. The great mosque in which the victorious Askia is buried has been allowed to fall into ruins, and the private dwellings are little better than hovels. The town seems (as Leo states) never to have been surrounded by a wall, and to have had in its most flourishing days a

circumference of something like six miles. But nothing now remains of the palace, which so little impressed Jaudar, the Moorish general, that he wrote to Mulai Ahmed that the house of the Sheikh el-Haram in Morocco was much finer than the palace of the Askia. Indeed, the architecture of Gogo seems to have been on a par with that of the rest of the Niger cities, until they aped that of Barbary, introduced perhaps after Jaudar's conquests in A.D. 1588-9 (see Introduction), As the valiant eunuch of Mulai Ahmed wished to accept Ishak Askia's ransom of 1,000 slaves and 100,000 mithkal of gold — a piece of complaisance which cost Jaudar his command— it is just possible that he minimised the modest splendour of Gogo. Leo reached it by sailing

846 NOTES TO BOOK VII. from Kabara, so that it is absurd to argue that he had never been on the Niger, and was ignorant of its course, simply because he gave its general direction to the Atlantic as westerly (Cock, in Adams's Narrative[^] p. 191). Rennell's criticism on Leo placing Ghana to the westward of Timbuktu is based on the supposition that Ghana and Kano were identical. — Thomson, Mungo Park p. 193. (13) Gober, the most northern of the Hausa states, the home of the Imam. Othman ben-Fodio (Fodiye), by whom the great Fulah revolution, in progress about the time of Mungo Park's explorations, was brought about. The Goberawa were at one time masters of Air, or Arben. Barth doubts Leo's statements about Askia's later proceedings, being inclined to think that the Moorish traveller had confounded Askia with Kanta, the ruler of Leka, in the province of Kebbi. (14) For shoes read sandals (calzolaj)? Gober was at one time celebrated, as are still some of the Niger towns, for its leather wares. (15) Agades, on the right bank of the Wad Tilua, is still a prosperous town, the citizens of which possess, as in Leo's day, numbers of male slaves employed on their trading expeditions in the Sudan. Amid many ruins there are still plenty of substantial houses betokening wealth and even culture of the African order. But the palace of the Sultan — "un bel palazzo in me/zo della cittk" — where he housed his court and a large garrison, seems to have disappeared, since the huge ruin in the southern quarter can scarcely be identified with this building. Of the seventy mosques which are said to have formerly existed, only ten are still in use. Leather working, mat-plaiting, and blacksmithing are carried on here. The iron-work, though barbarous in design, is especially interesting ; and in most parts of Africa, as in mediaeval Europe, the smith is an important personage. (16) Agades was at one time regarded as identical with Audaghost, or Aoudarast of Edrisi and of El-Bekri, merely owing to the similarity of the names. But Mr. Cooley {Negroland of the Arabsy p. 6 et seq[^] showed this to be erroneous, with which judgment most late commentators agree (De Slane, Rev. AfrUaine[^] L i, p. 289), though whether Auderas (Wateran of Rennell), between Air and Agades, is a safer guess, is not worth

discussing (Renou, *Expl. Scientifique de PAigMe* t. ii, p. 327). But Agades, or E[^]edesh, is a pure Berber word, of frequent occurrence, particularly among the Awleimmeden, and in no way connected with Audaghost. According to Barth (*Travels*, vol. i, p. 458), the name means "family", and

NOTES TO BOOK VII. 847 is well chosen for a town consisting of mixed elements. Audaghost was, moreover, in existence at the time that El-Bekri wrote — namely, in the eleventh century. When Agades was built is not certain ; for Marmof's statement that it was founded 160 years before the time when he wrote (that is to say, 1460) must be received with some doubt. Otherwise, Leo would have been certain to have noted the fact of a place which he describes with some minuteness being not older than fifty or sixty years when he visited it. But all that he says is — " Agades h una cittk murata, edificata dai modemi r^ " — " by a certain King " being simply a translation of *'a quodam Rege'', one of the many liberties with the text which Florianus took. Yet in a.d. 1515 the great Askia captured this town, and drove out of it the few Berber tribes who had settled here, establishing in their place most likely a colony of his own people ; which explains why, so far from its original centre, a dialect of Songhai language, mixed with Berber elements, is spoken in Agades. In Leo's day the place had not yet undergone the change. But even then he seemed to regard it as a negro town : — " The inhabitants are all whiter than other Negroes " (E questa cittk h quasi vicina alia cittJl dei Bianchi piu che alcun'altra de' Negri). Yet though he does not mention Askia's expedition against Agades, he takes note of those against Katsena and Kano, which took place two years earlier, and states that the King of Agades paid a tribute of 150,000 ducats to " the King of Tombuto* (Gogo). Indeed, considering that Leo accompanied his uncle on an official visit to Askia, he seems to have come very little in contact with the great conqueror, if at all, and to have received his information about him largely at second hand ; and though the details regarding Askia's proceedings are generally correct, he is at times strangely confused. Thus he mentions that Askia having reigned fifteen (quindici) years, and made peace with his neighbours, went on the Mecca pilgrimage. Yet this event is not correctly stated ; for Askia ascended the throne on the 14th Jumad, 898 (a.d. 1493), and went on the Mecca pilgrimage in Safer, 902 (A.D. 1495), returning to Gogo in A.H. 903 (August, 1497-8) —

consequently in the fifth (Mohammedan) year of his reign. Yet Leo obtained information, perhaps from later writers, after his return to Barbary, of Askia's expedition against Katsena and the adjoining provinces, which was made in a.h. 919 (A.D. 1513). Consequently, Barth was induced to believe that Leo, in describing Agades, speaks of its condition prior to Askia's expedition of A.D. 1515, a date at which Leo must have completed his Nigerland travels (see Introduction), But as Leo gives us no exact dates it is often impossible to say how far he is speaking as an eye-witness, or how far from more or less trustworthy information picked up among the trader caravans. Leo also describes the king as a Berber ; and certainly the unruly, restless character of the Berber population so unlike the easily-governed Negro, is markedly characteristic of the

848 NOTES TO BOOK VII. Tulreg population of Agades to this day. The tradition of the people is that the city was originally peopled from a small town in the Irnallen Valley, of which some vestiges, with two or three date trees, remnants of a large plantation, remain to the present day (Barth, Travels[^] vol. iv, pp. 462-68). Founded evidently as a trading centre more convenient than Tegidda (famous in Ibn Batuta, and Ibn Khaldoun's days for copper, and now for reddish-coloured salt), it speedily attained great prosperity. It had its own standard weight of gold — the mithkal — which even yet regulates the circulating medium. Thus while the Timbuktu mithkal is in regard to the Spanish dollar as ij[^] to i, the Agades one is only as | to i. For wholesale business a greater weight was used. This was the "karruive", of which the smaller contained 33 mithkals and a third, equal to 2 rottls and a 117th, while the larger karruive contained 100 mithkals, equal to 6 rottls and a half. The Sultan is chosen by a compact among the tribes from among a Sherifian family, and lives, not in Agades, but in a Gobes town : this ruler being really the chief of the Tuireg tribes, who are almost constantly at war with each other. Now, as in Leo's time, the Sultan's chief source of revenue is the tax of ten mithkals (four Spanish dollars) on all merchandise — food excepted — entering the town. ("Riceve il re gran rendita delle gabelle che pagano le robe de' foresticri, e anco di quello che nasce nel regno".) At present the population numbers seven or eight thousand, many of whom are always absent on trading expeditions, though the commerce is now inconsiderable compared with what it was in former times. Money, or its representative, either in cowries or cloth, is rarely in the market, the standard being millet {*Pennisetum typhoides*) durra, or sorghum {*Holcus Sorghum*} (List of prices in Barth, lib, ciL[^] vol. iv, p. 479). Grain is the main object of speculation by the Tuates, who still form the most numerous section of the foreign traders, though not indulging in large transactions ; and then in the greater number of cases they are merely the commission agents or middlemen of the Ghadames capitalist. Hence, while well-dressed epicures from Tuat are frequent, wealthy ones are rare. The word "Zingan[^]" is

translated by Temporal as Gypsies {Bomiens ou Egyptiens\ and no doubt correctly. The shepherds' huts are built to-day in the very manner described by Leo. — Walckenaer, Recherches GiographiqueSy etc., pp. 316-320, 449 ; Richardson, Narrative of a Mission to Central Africa^ vol. ii, p. 57 (mainly a summary of Barth's account). (17) Kano, not Ghana or Ghanata of El-Bekri, as at one time generally supposed, the question having been decided by Cooley {Negrolandof the Arabs^ p. 5, et seq,}, Kano is still a large busy town, much frequented by traders, especially since the occupation of Katsena

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