

604 p. total

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There is always something

in the air

and it is always

something new, something



SPANISH LITERATURE  
IN THE UNITED STATES

BY  
JAMES H. HARRIS

A DISSERTATION

Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Arts  
and Sciences of the University of Florida  
in partial fulfillment of the requirements for  
the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Literature  
by James H. Harris, M.A.  
Gainesville, Florida, 1934

There is always something  
new from Africa.

--Greek proverb, quoted by  
Pliny the Elder, circa A.D. 70



810388

SPANISH GUINEA:  
AN ANNOTATED BIBLIOGRAPHY

Acknowledgments . . . . .

Abbreviations . . . . . By

Introduction . . . . . Sanford Berman

A Directive Concept . . . . .

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Deficiencies in the Literature . . . . .

Continuing Sources of Information . . . . .

Toward a Master's Bibliography . . . . .

Main Bibliography . . . . .

Supplementary Bibliography . . . . .

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Submitted to the Faculty of the Graduate School of Arts  
and Sciences of the Catholic University of America  
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Science

Library of Congress, Inc.

June, 1961  
Washington, D.C.

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

For their generous assistance in furnishing bibliographic and other data, warm thanks are due to Sr. D. Eduardo Armenteros María of Madrid, a valued personal friend and accomplished artist; Mr. Henry G. Perry, Executive Secretary, American Tract Society; Sr. D. José Díaz de Villegas y Bustamente, Director, Instituto de Estudios Africanos; Miss Helen F. Conover of the General Reference and Bibliography Division, U.S. Library of Congress, who has set high standards in African bibliography; E. Wilcox, Secretary to the Editor of Drum; Miss Mabel Johnson, Managing Editor, Office of Publications and Fine Arts, Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations, United Presbyterian Church in the United States of America; Miss Ailsa Currie, Secretary, and Miss Ruth Jones, Librarian, International African Institute; the Anti-Slavery Society, London; Sr. D. Ramón Tatay Puchol, Jefatura de Obras, Dirección General de Aeropuertos, Madrid; Miss Madeline Brown, Librarian, United Presbyterian Mission Library; Dr. G. Taylor, Director, Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew; Miss Brenda J. Wolfendale, Archivist, Methodist Missionary Society, London; the Inter-Library Loan Dept., Catholic University of America; Srta. María Asunción del Val, Librarian, Dirección General de Plazas y Provincias Africanas; Sr. D.A. Fagalde Luca de Tena, Prensa Española; Prof. James Smoot Coleman, Dept. of Political Science, University of California at Los Angeles;



Messrs. Andrew Modelski and Thomas De Claire, Map Division, U.S. Library of Congress; and Mr. Okon Idem, Librarian, African-American Institute, Washington, D.C.

The compiler is also grateful to Prof. William Leo Hansberry of Howard University and Dr. Conrad C. Reining, Head of the Africana Section, U.S. Library of Congress, for their valuable comments and encouragement.

To Dr. Stanley Diamond, Assistant Professor of Anthropology at Brandeis University, is owed the greatest debt, not only for academic guidance, but also for enduring inspiration.







abr.	abridged, abril	cm.	centimeters
Amer.	American	Co.	Company
Apr.	April	comp.	compiler, compiled
aum.	umentado	Conn.	Connecticut
auth.	author	cont.	continued
Ave.	Avenue	corr.	corrected, corregido
b.	born	d.	died
BDGPPA	Biblioteca de la Dirección Gene- ral de Plazas y Provincias Africanas	D.	Don
		D.C.	District of Columbia
		Dec.	December
B.M.	British Museum	dept.	department
B.N.	Biblioteca Nacio- nal (Madrid)	diagr.	diagram
		dic.	diciembre
B.N.P.	Bibliothèque Na- tionale (Paris)	Dr.	Doctor
bibliog.	bibliography, bibliographical	ed.	edition, editor, edited
		Edit.	Editorial
bibliog. f.	bibliographical footnotes	e.g.	as an example
Bp.	Bishop	Eng.	English, England
Brit.	British	esp.	especially
Bros.	Brothers	etc.	etcetera
c.	copyright	f.	following
C.S.I.C.	Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas	F.A.O.	Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations
Calif.	California	feb.	febrero
chap.	chapter	Feb.	February
Cia.	Compañía	fig.	figure



fold.	folded	Mr.	Mister
G.P.O.	Government Printing Office	n.d.	no date of publication indicated
Gen.	General	N.Y.	New York
H.M.S.O.	Her Majesty's Stationery Office	no.	number
Hnos.	Hermanos	N.T.	New Testament
Hon.	Honorary, honorable	núm.	número
I.D.E.A.	Instituto de Estudios Africanos	O.T.	Old Testament
I.L.O.	International Labour Organisation	oct.	octubre
Ill.	Illinois	Oct.	October
illus.	illustrated, illustrator	p.	page, pages
Impr.	Imprenta, Imprimerie	P.N.C.	Premio Nacional de Cinematografía
Inc.	Incorporated	Pa.	Pennsylvania
introd.	introduction, introducción	pl.	plural
Jan.	January	pref.	preface
Jr.	Junior	Pres.	President
Jul.	julio	Prof.	Professor
Jun.	junio	prol.	prologue, prólogo, prologuist
Lib.	Library	pseud.	pseudonym
Ltd.	Limited	pub.	publisher, publishing
Mar.	March	pubn.	publication
Mass.	Massachusetts	rev.	revised, revision
Mich.	Michigan	Rev.	Reverend, Reverendo
mm.	millimeter	S.A.	Sociedad Anónima
		sei.	select, selected



Sept.	September
ser.	serie, series
set.	septiembre
Sr.	Señor
Srta.	Señorita
St.	Street, Saint
subdiv.	subdivision
subj.	subject
Tall.	Talleres
Tall. Graf.	Talleres Gráficas
Tip.	Tipografía
tr.	translated, trans- lator, traducido
U.N.	United Nations
U.N.E.S.C.O.	United Nations Edu- cational, Scien- tific, and Cultu- ral Organization
U.S.	United States
U.S.L.C.	United States Li- brary of Congress
univ.	university
v.	volume, volumes
Wash.	Washington



Spanish Guinea, lying along the old slave coast of West Africa, is no ordinary place. It is a large island, part mainland. Juridically, it consists of two distinct Spanish provinces: Fernando Po and Rio Muni. Actually, it is a colonial anomaly, a result of changing African nationalisms and changing attitudes. It is one of the few African territories where nationalization is still an official policy and political liberty is uncertain. It is a tropical land with lush and varied vegetation and paradoxically poor soils. It is a volcanic region with many waters and great lakes, situated thousands of feet above sea level. It lacks many and unimportant parasites of elephants and gorillas. The mode of human life is highly low complex. The island has some major indigenous African peoples.

### INTRODUCTION

There are European residences from at least five countries as well as immigrant Africans from Nigeria, Liberia, Sierra Leone, and Sierra Leone. Finally, there is a contingent of international students and a handful of American missionaries. This heterogeneous population speaks a vocabulary of nearly twenty languages and indigenous dialects.

Guinea is about equal in size to the Republic of Haiti; its population is only slightly more than 2,000,000, roughly equivalent to that of Canada, the tenth populous of the United States. Nevertheless, Guinea is the world's eighth largest producer of cocoa, and was one of the first West African regions to grow the crop commercially and export. It exports not only to the Netherlands, but also to the United States and Italy. The territory also produces groundnuts, rice, sorghum, and



A diminutive cornucopia

Spanish Guinea, lying along the old Slave Coast or White Man's Grave of West Africa, is no ordinary place. It is part island, part mainland. Juridically, it consists of two distinct Spanish provinces: Fernando Poo and Rio Muni; actually, it is a colonial anomaly engulfed by surging African nationalism and dizzying change. It is one of the few African territories where paternalism is still an official policy and political liberty is unknown. It is a tropical land with lush natural vegetation but paradoxically poor soil. It is a volcanic region of many craters and giant faults. Wildlife abounds in great variety, from lacebugs and microscopic parasites to elephants and whales. The mosaic of human life is hardly less complex, for there are nine major indigenous African peoples, each subdivided into a plethora of kin and local units; there are European residents from at least five countries, as well as immigrant Africans from Nigeria, Liberia, Gambia, Angola, and Sierra Leone. Finally, there is a contingent of Levantine merchants and a handful of American missionaries. This heterogeneous population speaks a cacaphony of nearly twenty tongues and innumerable dialects.

Guinea is about equal in size to the Republic of Haiti; its population is only slightly more than 200,000, roughly equivalent to that of Nevada, the least populous of the United States. Nevertheless, Guinea is the world's eighth largest producer of cacao. It was one of the first West African regions to grow the crop commercially and currently exports not only to the metropole, but also to the United States and Italy. The territory also produces several high grades of cabinet



wood, and banana exports lately reached such a level that rival Canary Island growers vociferously protested the competition. Coffee is second in production only to cacao and satisfies nearly one-fifth of peninsular demand; rubber, coconuts, palm oil, yucca, and other exotic commodities promise much; minerals have been reported. Yet the Guinea economy depends heavily upon migrant labor, especially Ibos from Eastern Nigeria. Efforts to secure necessary workers for Fernandian and mainland plantations once occasioned an international holocaust; charges of forced recruitment and maltreatment continue. Presently, the administration seeks to promote native agricultural cooperatives.

One of the largest leper colonies in West Africa is located in Rio Muni. By 1962, Santa Isabel, the capital, will possess one of the finest airfields in the region. Guinea Postal issues have won international acclaim. In 1959, the territory was the site of the first bullfight ever staged in tropical Africa. The featured torero was a Negro. A Guinea woman has lectured in America; a young Guinea African regularly stars on a peninsular soccer team; his father, the Mayor of Santa Isabel, is one of the first three Negroes ever to sit in the Spanish Cortes. A member of the Combe people has written a Spanish-language novel; a Bubi holds the rank of Lieutenant in the Spanish Army; many Africans are priests and teachers, technicians and planters. None, however, is a political administrator, banker, or industrialist. In antiquity, one indigenous group--the Bubis--developed a complex sacerdotal system and embryonic state; their mainland neighbors, the Pamúes, evolved perhaps the finest wood-sculpture in all Africa; the Bengas of Corisco Bay, superb seamen, have demonstrated a marked predilection for



Western clothes and commerce; the Bujeba, now a small contingent on the continental littoral, possess a practically inexhaustible mythology; the Mbueti Sect, once a Pamúe protective association, has assumed super-tribal as well as politico-religious dimensions; and recent excavations on Fernando Poo have yielded evidence of a neolithic culture that predates the Bubis.

The territory has been the terminus of epic migrations by several African peoples, but currently suffers from depopulation. One geographical component, the isle of Annobón, represents the only remaining Spanish possession in the southern hemisphere; its inhabitants, who speak an Afro-Portuguese dialect, have resisted European domination more fiercely than any other Guinea people.

Several zoological species are unique to Guinea; and the elephant population is reputed to be the largest in Africa.

Guinea has been a possession of Spain since 1778. Previously it was governed de jure by Portugal and frequently de facto by the Dutch. Subsequent to 1778, owing to Spanish inaction, the British, French, and Germans alike occupied portions of the Spanish-claimed area, while American missionaries extended their influence throughout Corisco Bay and the adjacent mainland littoral. Not until 1901 were the present borders of Continental Guinea or Rio Muni concretized.

During World War I, Guinea was the haven for thousands of German and African refugees from the Cameroons. During the 1936-39 Spanish Civil War, clearly international in character, there were repercussions in the colony. Fernando Poo immediately adhered to the Nationalist banner, Continental Guinea to the Republic. If Europe is thus linked



historically with lilliputian Guinea, so is the New World, for English Baptist missionaries once induced a number of Jamaican Negroes to found a settlement on Fernando Poo, later the Spanish deported many Cuban insurrectionists to the island, and in 1898, during the Spanish-American War, serious drills were conducted by Fernando Poo militiamen in expectation of a Yankee invasion. Indeed, the colony was formally accepted for the Spanish crown in 1778 by an expedition sent not from Cadiz but from Montevideo.

To underscore Guinea's cosmopolitan character: the first "Spanish" Governor was an Englishman, the second a Dutchman, Moroccan workers helped construct Fernandian railways in the late 1920s, and the area has been visited or remarked upon by illustrious men of science, letters, and adventure from Poland, Austria, America, England, Nigeria, Cuba, Portugal, Spain, France, Germany, and the Netherlands. Among them are Richard Lander, who determined the course and outlet of the River Niger; Sir Richard Francis Burton, a neo-Renaissance personality of boundless energy and erudition; Luis Rogozinski, Polish adventurer; Paul Belloni Du Chaillu, the controversial Franco-American explorer who first penetrated Guinea's hinterland to observe the "Fang"; Francisco Javier Balmaseda, a distinguished Cuban literary and philanthropic figure; Mary Kingsley, the remarkable Englishwoman who traveled the whole breadth of West Africa; Rev. Robert Hamill Nassau, a many-faceted and literarily-prolific American missionary; Manuel Iradier y Bulfy, the indomitable Spaniard who singly pierced Continental Guinea and systematically studied its geography and peoples; Günter Tessmann, a German anthropologist who produced monumental studies of both the



Bubis and Pamues; Fr. Trilles, a French cleric who conducted important ethnographic research among the Pamues; R.J. Harrison Church, contemporary English geographer; Edwin S. Munger, American traveler-scholar; Prof. Emilio Guinea Lopez, author of extraordinary botanical travelogues; Domingo Manfredi Cano, prize-winning Spanish novelist, literary innovator, and authority on Bubi culture; James Holman, the blind Englishman who participated in the establishment of an English colony on Fernando Poo in 1827; Oscar Baumann, an Austrian who made significant explorations on Fernando Poo in the late 19th century; Francisco Madrid, the last and most ardent of Spanish muckrakers; Francisco de las Barras de Aragón, founder of the Sociedad Española de Antropología, Etnología, y Prehistoria; Ricardo Beltrán y Rózpide, Perpetual Secretary-General of the Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid; Carlos Crespo Gil-Delgado, Spanish attorney, naval officer, colonial functionary, and anthropologist; Rev. Antonio Aymemí, "Apostle of the Bubis"; José Díaz de Villegas y Bustamente, fecund author on colonial and military themes, chief of the Dirección General de Plazas y Provincias Africanas, and President of the I.D.E.A.; Pablo Ferrer Piera, outstanding Spanish bacteriologist; José María Francés Alonso, prominent novelist, dramatist, and art critic; Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston, British explorer, colonial administrator, linguist, and novelist; Valentín Matilla Gómez, Director of the Spanish Institute of Colonial Medicine and Perpetual Secretary of the Royal Academy of Medicine; Henry Morton Stanley, Anglo-American journalist and explorer; Augusto Miranda Junco, Secretary-General of Guinea from 1934 to 1939 and peninsular Director-General of Labor in 1945; Jaime Nosti Nava, a dedicated agronomist and former Chief of



Guinea's Dirección de Agricultura; Ramón Tatay Puchol, aeronautical engineer, big-game hunter, and humorist; Juan Fontán Lobé, a colonial Governor and later chief of the Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias; Rafael María de Labra y Cadrana, fiery Spanish legislator and colonial critic at the turn of the century; Augusto Panyella Gomez, preeminent among contemporary Spanish anthropologists; Carlos Gonzalez Echegaray, brilliant Spanish philologist and foremost expert on Guinea linguistics; Carl Meinhof, an expert on African law, language, and religion; Johannes Mildbraed, botanist with the 1907 Deutsche Zentral-Afrika Expedition; Alfred Saker, from 1843 to 1876 a Baptist missionary in Guinea and the Cameroons; Arcadio de Larrea Palacín, prominent folklorist and musicologist; and Gustav Mann, floral collector for the Kew Herbarium.

Guinea has been the site alike of extraordinary heroism, bitter torment, and great folly. It has evoked poetic admiration for its scenic grandeur and ethnic color, ridicule for a century of maladministration, high praise for recent economic and sanitary advances, and acrid epithets for the suffering endured by political deportees, fever-stricken colonists, and African contract workers.

Surprisingly, the area has been neglected in most Africa-wide and West African regional studies, as well as by the English-language press. Lord Hailey's 1,676-page African survey devotes less than five full pages to Guinea. John Gunther in his ponderous Inside Africa abruptly discards Rio Muni as a "lost territory," while T. Walter Wallbank, author of Contemporary Africa (Princeton, N.J., Van Nostrand, 1956), imperiously declares, "We can dismiss these diminutive and



undeveloped possessions of Spain with a bare mention." In Thomas R. Adam's Government and Politics in Africa south of the Sahara (N.Y., Random House, 1959), a purportedly comprehensive study, there is no mention whatever of Spanish sub-Saharan territories. Thomas S. Gither and Carroll E. Wood, in their Food Resources of Africa (Phila., Univ. of Pennsylvania Press, 1943), cite Spanish Guinea solely in the table of cacao-producers, ignoring Guinea production of coffee and palm-oil, which are important and growing exports. The region is totally disregarded in John A. Noon's Labor Problems of Africa (Phila., Univ. of Pennsylvania Press, 1944) and reorganization of the colony into two provinces in 1959 entirely escaped the formidable New York Times. In both An Atlas of Africa, by J.F. Horrabin (N.Y., Praeger, 1960), and Story of Africa South of the Sahara by Katherine Savage (N.Y., Walck, 1961), Guinea is neither mentioned in the text nor identified on maps.

There has been no book-length study of Guinea in English since a 1920 manual issued by the British Foreign Office; contemporary English-language encyclopedia and reference-book treatments are uneven in coverage, frequently inaccurate, and for the most part many years obsolete in their statistical and historical data.

The mammoth production of Africana by Spanish scholars has virtually passed unnoticed; there have been only a handful of critical reviews or announcements outside of Spain. For instance, African Affairs, a reputable English journal, has allotted but one full review and a single 10-line notice to books dealing with Spanish Africa. The Sept. 1960 issue of International Conciliation blandly asserts that "little information on these territories is available," and Maurice



Lavanaux's 36-page "Selected Bibliography on Africa," published in the April, 1959 Liturgical Arts, does not list a single Spanish-language study. In Approaches to African Literature (Ibadan, Ibadan, Univ. Press, 1959), Janheinz Jahn, discussing "Non-English writings," wholly ignores Afro-Spanish output; and an 11-page reading list prepared by John A. Ramsaran and the staff of the Univ. College Library fails to cite even one of the many recent pieces of belles-lettres and miscellanea on Guinea motifs.

The comment frequently voiced by Spaniards that in most foreign studies of Africa "no figura nuestra Guinea" is fully justified. And when Guinea is mentioned, the most elementary facts are often garbled. For instance, Duncan MacDougald, in his Languages and Press of Africa (Phila., Univ. of Pennsylvania Press, 1949), lists "Benga" as the principal native language although Benga is spoken only by a small group on the continental littoral, while "Pamúe" or "Fang" is the tongue that clearly predominates. In the same volume, MacDougald claims that of 3,000 resident Spaniards, only 500 are literate, which is palpably absurd since the Spanish population is composed almost entirely of Government officials, merchants, and planters. In Tropical Africa, an ambitious two-volume work edited by George Herbert Tinsley Kimble (N.Y., Twentieth Century Fund, 1960), the political transformation undergone by Guinea more than a year earlier is unrecorded, and data on the budget, exports, imports, and radio transmitters are listed as "unavailable," though such information could be readily ascertained from a number of Spanish sources.

In sum, Spanish Guinea currently represents a vacuum in African



studies. But it need not remain so. To the student of almost any serious discipline--Political Science, Archaeology, Geology, Folklore, Zoology, Art, Linguistics, Physical and Cultural Anthropology, Agriculture, Meteorology, Literature, Cartography, Muscology, History, and even Astronomy--Guinea offers something. There is equally abundant material for the sportsman, traveler, philatelist, aesthete, and arm-chair escapist. Moreover, the diligent reader who samples every category of matter will be rewarded with a cosmic vision of that peculiar interplay between man, beast, plant, and elements which is Spanish Guinea. Indeed, he may be tempted to exclaim, as Goethe did, "How all things weave themselves to one, working, living, each in other. . . ."

#### Organization and scope

The bibliography is divided into two sections, the first dealing directly with Guinea, the second listing useful background works, analytical tools, and comparative matter.

The principal division, organized by subject, is neither quantitatively exhaustive nor qualitatively selective. The literature is so vast and growing with such velocity that no bibliography could pretend to absolute completeness. The sole criteria for selection were availability and likely interest, though the former requirement was waived for several fugitive items of obvious historical or thematic importance. In order to reflect the whole gamut of scholarship and opinion, no works have been excluded because of literary or academic defects. The main bibliography thus presents a representative core of current and retrospective Guineana--books, pamphlets, book chapters, maps, government documents, illustrations, newspapers, periodical



articles, serials, and films--arranged under alphabetical subject headings from AGRICULTURE to ZOOLOGY, with a preliminary section of GENERAL WORKS. Scope notes and cross-references define the bounds of given subjects and indicate related material located under other headings.

The subject schema is based upon genuine configurations of the literature and upon anticipated research wants. It may be termed an "alphabetico-classed catalogue" composed of broad topics subdivided into specific facets. As an example:

ZOOLOGY (GENERAL)  
 ZOOLOGY--BIRDS  
 ZOOLOGY--INSECTS  
 ZOOLOGY--MAMMALS  
 ZOOLOGY--MOLLUSKS

Given the relative unfamiliarity with Guinea outside of Spain, such an arrangement should itself prove instructive. A researcher, for instance, can instantly determine the several faiths which have performed missionary work among Guinea Africans simply by glancing at the subdivisions of MISSIONS or RELIGIOUS ORDERS AND CLERGY. Moreover, it is assumed that a student will be more interested in surveying the whole range of matter within a subject like ARTS AND CRAFTS or HEALTH, HYGIENE, AND MEDICAL CARE than in approaching the literature for finite topics like "Reliquary images" or "Leprosy." The location of material on specific themes is indicated through "see" references provided under headings not actually used; for instance:

LEPROSY

see "Health, hygiene, and medical  
 care" (esp. the subdiv. "--leprosy")



Synoptic tables appear at the outset of six major subject schemes: AGRICULTURE, DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL, HISTORY, LANGUAGES, MIS- SIONS, and NATIVE POPULATION.

Some headings are appropriate only to a colonial or dependent area; as examples: NATIVE POLICY and NATIVE POPULATION. "Native," a term largely in disrepute for its ethnocentric and patronizing connotations, is here used denotatively to refer to indigenous peoples.

Several form headings are employed, but only encompass matter not assignable to any other subject. Thus, collected essays on various topics are cited under ESSAYS, LECTURES, ETC., but a novel treating wholly with Fernando Poo appears under FERNANDO POO--FICTION, not under FICTION alone.

Works dealing in a general fashion with specific regions are cited under the place--as an example, FERNANDO POO ISLAND--but works dealing with a specific region in terms of a particular discipline or special activity are listed under the discipline or activity with a subdivision for the place. To illustrate:

GEOLOGY--CONTINENTAL GUINEA

HISTORY--FERNANDO POO

HUNTING AND FISHING--ELOBEYS, CORISCO, ANNOBÓN.

Biographical material is listed under the subject most appropriate to the biographee's relationship to Guinea. Personal subject headings appear only for individuals about whom there exists article-, chapter-, or book-length matter. These headings simply provide "see" references to the subject area under which the biographical information may be found. As an example:



IRADIER Y BULFY, MANUEL, 1854-1911

see "Discovery and exploration."

The second or "Supplementary bibliography" is an eclectic list of general and regional African studies, readings in Spanish history and government, and works on political and sociological theory. The purposes of this list are 1) to supply concepts and comparisons that will illuminate what is unique and what is universal in Guinea experience; and 2) to provide insights into the various forces that mould the Guinea milieu and influence Spanish colonial behavior.

The majority of titles have been directly inspected. Bibliographic sources are indicated for material of probable value which could not be personally examined.

Annotations are both evaluative and descriptive, endeavoring to disclose the scope, value, and bias of each work, together with its relationship to other studies. Some annotations are actually abstracts, thus obviating recourse to less accessible or ephemeral matter. Select owning libraries and institutions are specified for many out-of-print volumes; their addresses are included in the "Directory of publishers, periodicals, and institutions." Figures in parentheses represent the repository's call or catalogue number.

The "Basic library of Guineana" is a list of procurable titles recommended for Africana collections desiring adequate Guinea coverage.

The "Glossary" identifies names, terms, and concepts relating to the Guinea literature. It includes variant and alternate forms, especially for geographic and ethnic nomenclature.

In order to provide a temporal framework for Guinea studies,



the "Chronology" lists, by year, significant events which either occurred in Guinea, produced some effect upon the territory, or relate Guinea developments to broader historical currents. It therefore embraces not only political and technological changes, pertinent treaties, travels, missionary activity, research projects, and notable "firsts," but also certain episodes in peninsular, African, and international history.

The index, a single alphabet, encompasses titles, authors, editors, prologuists, illustrators, and translators cited in the bibliography, as well as some topics, places, and persons mentioned in annotations or titles but not used as formal subject headings.

The language components of the Guinea literature are Spanish, English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, and Portuguese, in that order of frequency, with the addition of grammatical and catechetical works in seven African tongues and pidgin-English. All translations, unless otherwise specified, are by the compiler.

#### Nomenclature

The preferred Spanish versions of ethnographic and geographic names are employed throughout since they are most commonly encountered in the literature. One exception, however, is "Pamúes," a word slightly favored by Spanish writers but nevertheless interchanged frequently with "Fang." "Pamúes" and "Fang" are therefore used synonymously in annotations and titles; "Pamúes" alone has been selected for subject headings. "Kru" is another exception; it has become generally accepted in African literature, despite Spanish inclinations toward "Cruman." Glossary entries will help to relate Spanish terms and spellings to



their European and vernacular equivalents. Regrettably, due to the multiplicity of African tongues, lack of uniformity in transcription, and disparate names for the same place or people, terminology is still anarchic.

#### Deficiencies in the literature

While the fund of published information on Guinea is immense, there are certain subjects inadequately treated and others for which a synthesis of scattered or fragmentary material is sorely needed. Accordingly, the following are proposed as desirable additions to the Guinea literature:

- full ethnographic studies of the Benga and Combe;
- ethno-psychological studies of the Bubis and Pamúes;
- a catalogue of broadsides, public papers, tracts, private documents, posters, and other matter printed in Guinea by Spanish and English presses through at least 1930, with data on the size of each edition, physical characteristics, and the location of extant copies, as well as an overall analysis of publishing trends, an evaluation of Guinea printing, and a history of the local book trade;
- a comprehensive explanation of governmental structure, legislative sources, and Guinea-metropole economic relations since the incorporation of the colony into the Spanish provincial network;
- a monograph on social stratification, indicating the relative politico-economic power of various population elements, as well as the extent and kind of group interaction;
- a unified mythology and classified compilation of folklore for each indigenous people;
- an illustrated volume on the representation of Guinea in European art;
- a composite study of African music, dance, painting, sculpture, decorative arts, contemporary literature,



and theatrical forms, perhaps modelled on the Belgian Government's striking Art in the Congo, issued in conjunction with the 1958 Brussels Universal Exhibition;

- a biographical dictionary of eminent personalities associated with Guinea (Glossary entries for "Nassau," "Kingsley," "Iradier," "Primo de Rivera," "Sas Ebuera," and "Wilwardo Jones" represent possible forms);
- personal histories, preferably autobiographical, of individual Africans representing various culture-groups, regions, and stages of acculturation (Crashing Thunder's Autobiography of a Winnebago Indian, ed. by Paul Radin and published by the Univ. of Calif. Press in 1920, is a classic model);
- a list of museums, archives, galleries, libraries, and other institutions where Guinea materials are housed, with information on the size and scope of each collection;
- a directory of Spanish scholars engaged in Guinea research, indicating the specialty of each;
- publication of a yearly bibliography of Guineana, encompassing all forms of published, filmed, and recorded matter;
- an illustrated children's book in both Spanish- and English-language editions, perhaps patterned on the "First book" series issued by the Franklin Watts Publishing Co.;
- general handbooks or survey articles in English, French, and German;
- a reconstruction of Annobonese society from 1778 to 1884, indicating the origin and harmonization of Afro-Lusitanian cultural elements;
- a theoretical construct of Guinea prehistory, based on accumulated archaeological and paleontological evidence;
- a thorough analysis of the Bubi proto-state prior to dissolution, emphasizing politico-economic dynamics and including comparisons to other African experience;
- revision of the zoological catalogue issued by the Sociedad Geográfica in 1910 to include all known species of animalia indigenous to Guinea, with data on the habitat, frequency, bionomic traits, and folkloric import for each variety;



- a collection of short stories and verse written by Africans and Europeans on Guinea themes;
- a realistic religious census, showing the numbers of practicing Catholics, Protestants, Muslims and other religionists together with their geographical distribution;
- a paper on the kinds and extent of intercommunication between Guinea natives and Africans from other regions, particularly Gabon, Cameroun, and Nigeria;
- an illustrated volume of Guinea folklore selected especially for children, with a pronouncing Glossary of African words;
- a post-educative study of public and parochial school graduates to determine the correlation between completed level of education and subsequent occupation, attitudes, reading habits, and residence;
- a history of Catholic and Protestant missionizing, with particular attention to the size and distribution of the missionary force at various periods; comparative proselytic methods; economic, political and scientific activities; and effects upon the native population (including data on the mortality rate before and after the missionaries' advent);
- a report on the extent and degree of literacy among Africans, means employed to expand literacy, the number of individual Africans who patronize the Public Library system, the pattern of African reading preference, and the kind and quantity of printed matter available;
- an integrated social, political, and economic history of Guinea since 1900, emphasizing the administrations of Barrera y Luyando and Nuñez del Prado, colonial policy under the Republic, and local ramifications of the Civil War;
- a paper on the fernandino community of Santa Isabel, indicating the group's origins, evolution, culture patterns, degree of exclusivism, and present position within the Guinea socio-economic milieu;
- a study of ecological disturbances occasioned among indigenous societies by Western contact, including data on dietary, medical, social, and genetic changes (an excellent prototype is Sherburne Friend Cook's four-part The California Indian and White Civilization, No. 21-24 in the Ibero-American ser. issued by the Univ. of Calif. Press, 1943);



--an album of recorded folk music, with supplementary notes and photographs (a fine selection could undoubtedly be made from tapes archived at the I.D.E.A.);

--full-length documentary films on Bubi and Pamúe culture, and overall territorial development;

--ultimately, a dictionary or encyclopedia of Guineana, toward which the Glossary is a modest beginning.

With regard to Spanish publications, six cautionary observations: 1) proofreading is generally slipshod, particularly in foreign-language bibliographic citations and quotes; 2) alphabetical indexes are rare, although the average table of contents or "Índice" which follows the text is often a comprehensive albeit awkward subject guide; 3) bindings are overwhelmingly rústica (heavy-grade paper covers directly back-glued to the signatures without spine-board or end-papers) and will require reinforcement or re-binding for library use; 4) from an aesthetic viewpoint, most of the Spanish volumes are poorly designed and printed, though there are isolated examples of fine typography and artful layout; 5) ideological imperatives have circumscribed and colored much of recent Spanish writing so that it is impossible, for instance, to find a fullsome, objective account of Protestant missionizing in Guinea or a radical critique of contemporary colonial policy; 6) Spanish reviewers have been overly lenient toward their countrymen, a practice which hardly conduces to virile literature and intellectual ferment.

New Spanish-language materials on Guinea are seldom reviewed outside of Spain. However, this situation could be remedied if journals specializing in Africana devoted greater attention to Guinea matter and if Spanish authorities faithfully supplied review copies to



selected periodicals and institutions; moreover, African Abstracts should be broadened in coverage to include articles in Guinea Española, as well as significant papers published in the Transactions, Proceedings or Comptes rendu of the International West African Conference, International Congress of Sociology, and like academic assemblies.

No Spanish-produced Guinea material has been translated into other Western tongues, but a number of works, because of exceptional scientific or literary value, merit translation. Iradier's Africa, Emilio Guinea's En el país de los Bubis, and Manfredi's Ischulla are of this calibre. Also, since many back issues of Africa and Guinea Española are out of print, complete runs of each serial should be made available on microfilm. The Hemeroteca Municipal in Madrid seems the appropriate agency to undertake such a project.

No poetry appeared during the literature survey, but it seems likely that some exists, probably in peninsular literary journals, missionary serials, and local Guinea publications not analyzed here in detail. A subject that has elicited so massive and passionate a response from painters, sculptors, and prosaists could hardly have failed to excite a single poet.

#### Continuing sources of information

Aside from serials formally entered in the bibliography, the most fruitful and dependable sources of Guinea data are the I.D.E.A. journals Africa and Archivos. Every issue of Africa contains a section within "Vida Hispano-Africana" that recounts current events in the territory; both publications invariably carry full-length articles on Guinea themes. Other journals issued by C.S.I.C. affiliates--for



instance, Eos, organ of the Instituto Español de Entomología, and Ampurias, publication of the Diputación Provincial de Barcelona--often contain notices or essays dealing with Guineana. The Spanish press--particularly A B C, Pueblo, Blanco y Negro, and Arriba--occasionally publishes economic and political news; Medicina tropical, whose contents are listed in Africa, frequently prints Guinea medical information.

#### Toward a unified bibliography of Africana

It is hoped that this essay in area documentation will prove the forerunner of like studies for other African regions. An organized corpus of African bibliographic and reference tools is an obvious prerequisite for accurate synthesis, effective new research, and intelligent collection-building.



GENERAL WORKS

Includes material regarding the islands of the Philippines...

GENERAL WORKS--1897-1900

Alonso y Ojeda, Rafael. Historia de las Islas Filipinas...

A speech delivered before the Spanish Cortes...

Barcelo, Luis. Los recursos naturales de las Islas Filipinas...

Diary of Oropesa ("Native population--Santo") and Retinas y Rosales ("General Works--1900-1917").

MAIN BIBLIOGRAPHY

GENERAL WORKS--1900-1917

Alonso y Ojeda, Rafael. "Noticia sobre las condiciones de la descripcion fisica, geologica y agronomica de la zona costera de la isla de Fernando..."

A systematic consideration of the site, geography, river network, climate, geology, vegetation, and both actual and possible products of each region. The section on geology included a detailed analysis of fossils discovered on Corico...

Retinas y Rosales, Ricardo. La Sierra de Baguio, Barcelona, Spain (1911), 151 p. Bibl. I. III. 100 (Manila: Soler, xvii)

is once a descriptive handbook, history, economic prospects, and



## GENERAL WORKS

Includes material treating with multiple aspects of the whole politico-geographical area. For general treatments of specific sub-regions, see "Continental Guinea," "Elobays, Corisco, Annobon," "Fernando Poo."

## GENERAL WORKS--1850-1899

Labra y Cadrana, Rafael María de. Nuestras colonias en Africa: Fernando Poo, Corisco, Annobón, Elobey la costa de Guinea; discurso pronunciado en el Congreso de Diputados, sesión del 8 de junio de 1898. Madrid, Tip. Alonso, 1898. 72 p.

A speech delivered before the Spanish Cortes by a well-informed and outspoken legislator with a penchant for colonial affairs. Non-loanable copy owned by the Reference Dept, N.Y. Public Lib.; another copy for sale by Rosenthal (Catalogue no. 59, item 89).

Sorela, Luis. Les possessions espagnoles du Golfe de Guinee; leur present et leur avenir. Paris, Impr. Lahure, 1884. 46 p.

Cited by Crespo ("Native population--Bubis") and Beltrán y Rózpide ("General Works--1900-1919").

## GENERAL WORKS--1900-1919

Almonte y Muriel, Enrique d'. "Someras notas para contribuir a la descripción física, geológica, y agrológica de la zona noroeste de la isla de Fernando Poo y de la Guinea Continental Española; con algunas observaciones sobre vias de comunicación y la colonización de aquellos territorios." (In Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid. Boletín. 44:190-347, 1902. bibliog. f.)

A systematic consideration of the size, orography, river network, climate, geology, vegetation, and both actual and possible commercial produce of each region. The section on geology includes a detailed analysis of fossils discovered on Corisco. The article concludes with proposals for continental railways to facilitate lumbering and agriculture, importation of Chinese and Filipino laborers, imposition of forced labor on indigenous Africans, and a plan to transfer colonial government and exploitation to a chartered company. The study was also published separately by the Depósito de Guerra in 1902; Copy owned by EDGPPA.

Beltrán y Rózpide, Ricardo. La Guinea Española. Barcelona, Soler [1901], 191 p. bibliog. f. illus. map (Manuales Soler, xvii)

At once a descriptive handbook, history, economic prospectus, and



## GENERAL WORKS--1900-1919, cont.

political critique, by a former librarian at the Real Sociedad Geográfica and Prof. of Geography and History at the Escuela Central de Maestros. There are numerous data of historical and even anthropological worth--for instance, a note on Pamue anthropophagy (p. 63), a Fernandian religious census for 1899 (p. 170), and the norms proposed by Spanish missionaries for dealing with Bubi laborers (p. 147)--but, like Saavedra y Magdalena (see below), the author's focus is primarily political and economic. Accordingly, the bulk of the volume is devoted to an assessment of Guinea's economic potential, a review of mistakes and inertia in colonial government, a survey of mercantile enterprise (which discloses the virtual absence of Spanish entrepreneurs), and forthright, comprehensive proposals for renewed attention to Guinea, colonial reforms, and systematic colonization. Like Labra y Cadrana, who advocated vigorous colonial development and reorganization in the Cortes (see "History"), Beltrán cites the colonial administrative structure as a major retarding factor in Guinea's progress, recommending as correctives the creation of a trained corps of colonial civil servants, a guarantee of personal appeal rights, appointment of civil as well as military Governors (depending upon personal qualifications), elimination of "forced labor" provisions in the legal code, and evolution of the Santa Isabel City Council into a truly independent citizens' group. Further, Beltrán searchingly examines the labor problem, suggesting that it might be ameliorated through the importation of peoples from comparable climatic environments, particularly Cubans and Puerto Ricans, or by contracting nearby West Africans, who could be won from competing European interests by "paying and treating them well." The final chapter contains an earnest proposal for the assignment of Guinea's political and economic administration to a chartered company as the best means for achieving colonial growth and stability. Illustrated with somewhat blurred photographs, among which is a picture of the Bubi monarch, Moka, taken two years before his death. Copies owned by B.N. (Z/1085), U.S.L.C. (DT 619 .B45)), BDGPPA.

López Vilches, Eladio and Nieves Coso, Manuel. Posesiones españolas en el Africa occidental. Por Dos Oficiales del Ejército [pseud.]. Madrid, Depósito de la Guerra, 1900. p. 1-59. 3-p. bibliog. bibliog. f.

A synthesis of then-existing data. Of special note are: 1) a more extensive treatment of the Annobonese than is common in general works, dealing with both their unique religion (a mutant form of Catholicism) and distinctive means of reckoning time (p. 15-17); 2) a repetition of allegations regarding Pamue anthropophagy, somewhat mitigated however by the quoted observations of a M. Duloup, who absolved the Pamues of premeditated anthropagic murder (p. 23); 3) a picaresque Benga folk tale concerning domestic infelicity (p. 29-30); 4) a



## GENERAL WORKS--1900-1919, cont.

geological appraisal of Continental Guinea, based partly upon the findings of Bouyson, a French agronomist, asserting the existence of coal, iron, and sulphur deposits (p. 40-42); 5) a census of commercial establishments in 1900 and the prices obtained for various Guinea and European commodities (p. 43-44); 6) advocacy of a "penitentiary colony" in Guinea composed of convicts who would regain their civil rights and receive land grants on completion of their sentences (p. 56); 7) a 4-point colonization plan, emphasizing tax reform and public works. Copies owned by BDGPPA, U.S.L.C. (DT 619 .P85).

Monfort, Manuel. La Guinea Española. Por el Abate Mendo [pseud.] Montevideo, Impr. "El Siglo Ilustrado," 1901. 381 p. illus.

Cited by Val ("Africa--description and travel--bibliography," supplementary section). Copy owned by N.Y. Public Lib.

Ramos Izquierdo y Vivar, Luis. Descripción geográfica y gobierno, administración y colonización de las colonias españolas del Golfo de Guinea. Madrid, Impr. de Felipe Peña Cruz, 1912. 355 p. illus. maps

A somewhat verbose, redundant, and poorly-organized but nevertheless revealing study of Guinea in the first decade of the 20th century, by a former sub-Governor of the Bata District and later Governor-General of the entire colony. The finely-printed work is divided into two parts. The first, after a brief historical introduction, deals with each region in terms of elemental geography, flora, fauna, demography, and the "habits and customs of the natives." Following the regional descriptions, appear chapters on "climate" and "diseases," a one-page definition of "colonies," three pages of critical commentary on the unenlightened behavior of merchants toward Africans, and a section titled "The natives of our possessions," in which Ramos repeats much of the ethnological matter presented earlier and attempts a psychological characterization of each indigenous group. This first portion of the volume is largely unexceptional in content. More extensive treatments of individual Fernandian towns in the early 1900s are available in Saavedra's study (see below) and climate is better explained in Beltrán y Rózpide's shorter contemporary work (see above). However, there are certain merits: 1) detailed demographic tables for every area, naming the principal towns and indicating population size and composition, location, and special features; 2) notes concerning the European impact on the Bubis, which reveal a declining birth rate and general physical deterioration, especially in the northern half of the island; 3) the observation that Bubis might be attracted to plantation labor if contract stipulations were rigorously honored by employers; 4) a report on widespread concubinage between Benga women and Europeans with concomitant use of abortives and resultant low fertility; 5) a paragraph-long defense of the Pamues as a people of



## GENERAL WORKS--1900-1919, cont.

intelligence, justice, and artistic sense and whom Ramos exonerates of all but homeopathically-inspired anthropophagy performed rarely and only upon enemy corpses; and 6) a compendium of native law (p. 78-86), supplemented by several of the author's personal experiences in settling disputes between Africans, from which "collective compensation" seems to emerge as the cardinal legal principle. The second and longer portion of the volume represents both a record of Ramos' achievements and a collection of his views on a multitude of subjects, from public works and education to alcohol and telegraph cables. There is a day-by-day account of an expedition undertaken into the Bata District in 1905 (including a fascinating list of tribes visited, their "state of civilization," size, pursuits, and the personality of each chief); decrees issued by Ramos abound; and there are frequent tables, variously illustrating the extent of public works projects, the optimum strength of Colonial Guard units, the size and distribution of the missionary force, and export-import patterns. Part Two thus constitutes a fine documentary record of Ramos' administration, and from it the author emerges as an energetic, imaginative, and strongly paternalistic Governor, who uncompromisingly advocated fair treatment for Africans and respect for their customs. But, unfortunately, the short-, heavily-titled and grandly-bemedalled Governor also emerges as a rather pompous figure and woefully undisciplined writer. Opposite p. 130 appears a plan of Nuevo Bata, founded by Ramos in 1905; throughout the volume are photographs of Guinea Africans, missionaries, economic activities, celebrations held in 1907 to commemorate the birth of the Prince of Asturias, and scenes of the author's 1905 expedition into the Continental Guinea hinterland. Although there is much valuable information, many data are exceedingly difficult to reach because of eccentric textual organization and no general index. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 619 .R3).

Saavedra y Magdalena, Diego. "La Guinea Española." (In his España en el Africa occidental (Rio de Oro y Guinea)). Madrid, Impr. Artística Española, 1910. p. 67-207. maps illus. musical notations)

"My desire in this work," wrote the author, "is to promote a knowledge of what are our West African dominions, photographing them, describing their climate, products, ways of life, mercantile and industrial potential--everything, in short, that may serve as a guide to anyone who wishes to know, study, visit, or reside in those areas, and especially to those who contemplate capital investment for the exploitation of the natural riches." Saavedra, Royal Commissioner for Guinea who conducted several inspection trips through the colony, visualized the area largely in terms of possible economic development, not primarily as the object of an exalted civilizing mission. Accordingly, his account of early 20th-century Guinea is in many respects more candid and less impassioned than a number of later reports. After an historical summary, Saavedra proceeds to a general consideration of Guinea geography and then to region-by-region descriptions, including an entire



## GENERAL WORKS--1900-1919, cont.

chapter on Santa Isabel and another on the lesser Fernandian towns. Because the Continental Guinea hinterland was in 1911 still relatively unexplored, Saavedra's account of the mainland is limited to the littoral and to territory adjoining the Rio Utamboni through which he personally traveled. Since he was obviously a generalist, his data are neither scientific nor systematic. Nevertheless, his interests were apparently broad and his perception acute, with the result that much raw information of sociological, ethnological, and historical value can be extracted from his narrative. For instance, the Santa Isabel chapter yields much of interest concerning the social composition and physical lay-out of the city; notes on the Bubis indicate that much of their disinclination to labor on European plantations stemmed from a history of maltreatment by white finqueros, and Saavedra opines that Bubis remote from European influence on the isle were more robust physically and spiritually than their brethren nearer to European missionary and commercial centers. From repertorial passages it is apparent, as well, that commerce--especially along the Guinea coast and on the Gulf islands--was practically monopolized by foreign concerns, specifically John Holt, Hatton-Cookson, and Haus Woermann. There are scattered notes on the "Fernandinos," whom Saavedra labels the "island aristocracy," and much descriptive but necessarily superficial information regarding the indigenous population of each geographical area (he considered the Annobonese incorrigibles and recommended that the isle be rented to whatever commercial organization requested it). However, the real wealth of the volume inheres in its illustrative matter. There are city plans of Bata, Santa Isabel, and San Carlos; there are numerous sketches of native artifacts; and there is an extraordinary array of photographs, ranging from buildings, public works, and scenery to wild life and indigenous peoples. Indeed, much concerning the relative acculturation of Guinea Africans can be determined from the pictures alone; for instance, most Pamues appear almost totally naked, except for traditional ornamentation, while the Bengas of Corisco are attired in wholly European fashion, which includes white collar, cravat, and straw fedora for men. Uganda, a Corisco chief, is shown on p. 184 in a black suit, two-tone shoes, and a vest with gold watch fob; he carries an umbrella. As a footnote to the Bengas' advanced acculturation, the author notes that their population has steadily declined, due in part to the use of abortive agents by Benga women. On pages 120-21 pieces most frequently performed in Santa Isabel by the band of the Guardia Colonial are musically transcribed. Copies owned by Univ. of Calif. at Los Angeles (DT 624 .S11e), BDGPPA, B.N.P. (01. 1780, 2030).

## GENERAL WORKS--1920-1929

Barras de Aragón, Francisco de las. "Notas sobre el Golfo de Guinea; razas, cultura, historia; referencia especial a las posesiones españolas." (In Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid. Boletín. 69:265-293, 1929.)



## GENERAL WORKS--1920-1929, cont.

An historico-ethnographic report on Guinea originally presented at the 1929 Barcelona Congress of the Asociaciones Española y Portuguesa Para el Progreso de las Ciencias. The author, a Professor at the Universidad Central, first contends that the Bubis are a branch of the Dualas who fled to Fernando Poo at the outset of the slave traffic (a questionable thesis if Crespo Gil-Delgado's belief in the Bubis' considerable antiquity on the isle is correct; see "Native population--Bubis") and then concentrates upon the Pamues of Continental Guinea, citing a number of selected culture traits and afterwards theorizing upon the origins of Pamue "civilization" in terms of Froebenius' cultural diffusion ideas. Although his twin hypotheses of ancient Tartesian influence upon West Africa and a possible hereditary relationship between West African culture and the fabled civilization of Atlantis are unconvincing, Barras succeeds in recognizing the Pamues as a society with a rich technology and extensive history. He also dispells the myth of rampant Pamue cannibalism, observing that the occasional practice of filing the incisors probably led to such a prima facie conclusion, but that Pamue anthropophagy is restricted to the consumption or conservation of the genitals and heart of valorous opponents killed in war. His treatment of Pamue social organization and magico-religious life, however, is entirely superficial, failing to note either the paramountcy of kinship as an organizing principle, the actually limited authority of village chiefs (improperly denominated "kings"), the complexity and scope of Pamue cosmology, or the division of Guinea Pamues into two large sub-groups ethnically and socially related to like groups in adjacent territories (the author employs "Fang" and "Pamues" as though the two terms were mutually exclusive). Pages 281-86 represent a concise summary of Guinea history to 1869 in terms of European discovery, rivalry, and settlement. The remaining pages constitute an informal descriptive catalogue of artifacts and art objects in the Museo Antropológico which were procured by Iradier, Ossorio, Valero, and other Spanish explorers. The collection includes musical instruments, ornaments, knives, "fetish" figures (more probably reliquary images), textiles, ceramics, and baskets; nearly every indigenous group is represented. The article concludes with an auto-bibliography listing the author's Guinea-related publications in the fields of physical anthropology, zoology, and botany (see "Botany--Fernando Poo," "Native population--Anthropometric and intelligence studies," "Zoology--mammals"). Copy of the 1929 Boletín owned by U.S.L.C. (G 27 .S6). Later in 1929 the article was published independently in Madrid by the Impr. del Patronato Huérfanos de Intendencia e Intervenciones Militares (31 p.); copy owned by BDGPPA.

Great Britain. Foreign Office. Historical Section. Spanish Guinea. London, H.M. Stationery Office, 1920. 60 p. 4-p. bibliog. bibliog. f. table (Handbooks, 125)

One of a series of volumes prepared in 1917 by the British Foreign Office in order to provide the British delegates to the postwar Peace



## GENERAL WORKS--1900-1929, cont.

Conference "with information in the most convenient form . . . respecting the different countries, districts, islands, etc. with which they might have to deal." Although slender and now four decades old, this study still bears the twin distinctions of being (1) the only book-length treatment of Spanish Guinea ever published in English and (2) one of the most thorough, reasonable, and informative treatises concerning the colony thus far produced in any language. Of course, statistical data are now obsolete, and so is much of the material relating to variable aspects of Guinea life and development like communications, settlements, educational and medical facilities, administrative structure, and labor conditions. Nevertheless, much of the report remains valid and many of the descriptions of 1917 Guinea, even though archaic now, provide valuable historical insights unobtainable from Spanish sources. For instance, the report indicates the considerable influence of English Protestant missionaries on Fernando Poo, especially among immigrant Africans and their descendants, and particularly cites the activity of English Primitive Methodists on the island since 1870, a subject normally overlooked altogether by Spanish chroniclers. Similarly, this study reveals an enormous diffusion of English--and particularly pidgin-english--among peoples of the insular and continental coasts, as well as the significant successes of both English and American Protestant missionaries in winning African converts and promoting English as a Lingua Franca. Indeed, there are despairing quotations from pronouncements by the Spanish Governor-General to the effect that the Africans of highest social position were largely Protestant and the most common language in the colony English. The manual also suggests that much of the Bubi's dispiritedness and their reluctance to work for European finqueros stem from maltreatment and gross exploitation experienced at the hands of private employers. The report also notes that the agency empowered to protect African laborers from such abuse, the forerunner of the Patronato de Indígenas, was wholly subservient to the planters. Material concerning Guinea geography and climate is still entirely useful, and even the few ethnographic comments included under "Race and language" are correct, though extremely brief. A relatively long historical chapter supplies a candid portrait of the colony's history to 1917 and does not deny the illegality of British occupation of Fernando Poo in 1827. However, the historical sketch focuses upon the colony in international terms--the interplay of contending claimants--and so minimizes or ignores many of the explorations conducted by Spaniards like Iradier and Chacón and fails to mention such significant events as the expedition of the Conde de Argelejos in 1778, the Primo de Rivera episode, the two Bubi insurrections, and the deportation of numerous Cuban revolutionaries. Remarks concerning Guinea agriculture and labor are still pertinent in many respects--and in others, prophetic--for the report lists cacao even in 1917 as the commodity of greatest economic importance, notes the possibilities for expanded palm-oil, coffee, and rubber production (since realized), observes that labor supply is a constant problem that could only be overcome through bettered medical conditions and



## GENERAL WORKS--1900-1929, cont.

the rigorous administration of justice, and suggests that cattle-breeding in the Moka Highlands might prove fruitful, as it has. There is an excellent, though dated, bibliography and an Appendix reprints extracts from the Treaties of San Ildefonso, El Pardo, and ~~the 1900 Treaty of Paris~~, all basic documents underlying Spanish sovereignty over the colony. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (Dt 619 .G7).

## GENERAL WORKS--1930-1940

Arija, Julio. La Guinea Española y sus riquezas. Madrid, Espasa-Calpe, 1930. 229 p. bibliog. f. illus. (Estudios coloniales)

A comprehensive, information-filled treatise by an africanista who resided in Guinea from 1920 to 1927. Historical matter contained in the introductory chapters is notably detailed and but moderately xenophobic. For example, the furor over the proposed sale of Fernando Poo to the English in 1839-41 is more fully documented than anywhere else in the literature and the account of how Spanish claims on the African continent were ignored by the Berlin Conference powers is more analytic and less rancorous than usual. Like Bravo Carbonell, who wrote at about the same time (see "Economic Conditions," "Essays, lectures, etc."), Arija was vitally concerned with Guinea's economic progress. Thus, his concluding chapters comprise a well-considered, economic prospectus for the colony in which he outlines varied agricultural possibilities, including vanilla and rubber production, and promotes commercial banana cultivation in terms calculated to assuage the fears of competing Canary Island growers. An otherwise excellent work is marred, however, by patently ethno-centric dissertations on "ethnography." For instance, Arija maintains that the Pamues "live in a most deplorable and stupid state of unconsciousness" and that their present condition represents a "petrification of rudimentary human society in its prehistoric state." Moreover, he regards the Bubis as "the poorest, most degenerated race in Africa . . . which will soon disappear totally," a proposition hotly contested by latter-day observers like Crespo Gil-Delgado and Manfredi Cano (see "Native population--Bubis"). There are nevertheless some useful ethnographic notes, particularly concerning Pamue artisanship (p. 120), tattoos (p. 116-17), and music (p. 122-24), as well as several observations on the Yaundes and Hausas resident in Santa Isabel (p. 138-42) plus instructive comments on the origins and customs of the relatively Europeanized "Fernandinos," whom Arija then insisted were mainly "Protestant and freemasons" (p. 136-38). A 28-photograph annex completes the volume. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 619 .A7), BDGPPA.

Banciella y Bárcena, José César. Rutas de imperio; Fernando Poo y Guinea (su significación actual y potencial ante las necesidades económicas de España). Madrid, Victoriano Suarez, 1940. 270 p. bibliog. f. diagrs. tables



A comprehensive plan for the reinvigoration of Spanish enterprise in Guinea. Banciella, a militant Nationalist, composed the volume while enjoying asylum in a South American embassy during the 1936-37 Franco blitzkrieg over Madrid. He proposes a host of new projects and reforms to effectuate both the total Hispanization and profitable exploitation of the area; among his recommendations: heightened state support for missionary educators, school instruction in Castilian rather than in vernacular tongues (he claims not more than 25% of the native population speak Spanish), creation of an "Institute of Colonial Science" to train civil servants, expansion of health facilities, provision of agricultural credit to combat Anglo-German usurers, renovation of the Patronato de Indígenas, greater administrative decentralization, institution of compulsory native labor on public works, activation of Santa Isabel as a major West African port, and the realization of Guinea's potential as a supplier of needed comestibles and raw materials. The latter half of the volume deals almost exclusively with colonial commerce and supporting infrastructure, except that a 61-page Appendix unfolds a potpourri of anti-Bolshevist and patriotic declamation, repeated affirmations of Guinea's material worth, earnest expectations of a future re-division of Africa in which Spanish claims will be successfully reasserted, impassioned denials of Spanish misbehavior toward Liberian contract workers, and grandiloquent arguments for colonial resurgence, expressed in terms of Spanish history and destiny as a foremost imperial power and agent of civilization. An undercurrent of "colonial paranoia" is discernible throughout the volume; an ulcerous fear that competitor powers--especially Britain, France, the U.S.A. and Russia--covet the Guinea colony and would unhesitatingly attempt annexation were Spain to relax its control. On p. 45 appears a particularly candid estimate of the African which fully reveals the ethno-centric foundation of much Spanish "native policy" but curiously conflicts with the notably less depreciative opinions of several eminent Spanish anthropologists. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 619 .B25), EDGPPA.

"Guinea Española." (In Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada, Europeo Americana; Apéndice. 1931. 5:1223-1226. map table

A terse delineation of the colony's administrative structure, budgetary system, and juridical relationship to the metropole (now altered), with nearly a page of descriptive and demographic data concerning Continental Guinea. Clearly, this is not a comprehensive survey and does not supersede the far more detailed treatments of Continental Guinea and Fernando Poo in the basic volumes of the Enciclopedia Universal (see "Continental Guinea," "Fernando Poo"), but it does supply worthwhile information regarding Continental Guinea in the early 1930s, the legal evolution of the colony, and metropolitan anxiety over mounting colonial subsidization without comparable economic returns to the Peninsula. The full-page map is of Continental Guinea only and ~~is~~ too dated for more than historical reference; such important population and administrative sites as Valladolid de los Bimbiles, Mongomo, Ebebiyín, and Nsok are absent.



## GENERAL WORKS--1941-1958

Arrojas Gomez, Enrique. La Guinea Española. Madrid, Publicaciones Españolas, 1954. 31 p. illus. maps (Temas Españolas, 76)

A felicitously-written description of Guinea directed to the Spanish layman. Although much of the text is far too simplex to satisfy the scholar, the pamphlet is nevertheless an entertaining and atmosphere-evoking introduction to the colony. Moreover, it yields some fragments of useful information: immigration regulations for tourists, merchants, officials, and colonists (p. 15-16); a half-page tribute to the model leprosarium at Micomeseng and to the work of Dr. Martinez, an eminent leprologist (p. 20-21); a cogent survey of the Guinea economy, which unembarrassedly admits at the outset that "Guinea, as a colony of exploitation, sends practically all her produce to the metropole." (p. 24-28); and a brief delineation of the labor problem (p. 29-30), in which Arrojas rejects the idea of substituting European workers for Africans to meet the need for 50,000 additional laborers, arguing that such a procedure is impossible for economic and climatic reasons, and also because of the likely damage to "white prestige." On p. 17-23 Arrojas energetically and deliciously explodes a number of myths concerning Guinea, much as Ramón Tatay has done in both his book and essay (see "Hunting and fishing"). While such myth-destruction may not provide much academic data, it should be required reading for the novice in Africana whose image of the equatorial selva includes boiling cannibal cauldrons, gorillas at every ten paces, and other such specters more frequently found in Hollywood than Africa. The weakest portion of Arrojas' work is his portrayal of the colony's human mosaic: 1) He claims that 2/3 of the fernandinos are now Catholic and that they prefer education in Spanish rather than English colleges, although a number of contemporary commentators, some Spanish, are far more cautious in their remarks concerning the effective Hispanization of the fernandinos; 2) aside from the Bengas, no playero peoples are mentioned; instead, it appears that solely Pamues inhabit Continental Guinea; 3) allegations regarding wholesale Pamue-European interaction and 50% Pamue conversion to Catholicism are suspect, for Spanish influence in the continental hinterland is still incomplete; Pamue elders, according to Trujeda (see "Native population--Pamues"), are unalterably opposed to submitting to Europeanization, and the widespread distribution of the Mbueti sect suggests both an imperfect accession to Catholicism and a quasi-atavistic reaction to European dominion (see "Native population--Mbueti sect"). Though there are only 10 photographs, several are noteworthy: a feather-bedecked Pamue lad less than 5 years old leaning wearily against a much taller drum (tam-tam), the ordination of an African priest, and views of the Annobon mission and a typical bush school. The pamphlet is an elaboration of the author's lecture at the Univ. of Valladolid in 1950 (see Spain. Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias. Cursos de divulgación africana en la Universidad de Valladolid, cited under "Spanish African colonies" in the supplementary bibliog.).



## GENERAL WORKS--1941-1958, cont.

Arrojas Gómez, Enrique. "Los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea." (In Spain. Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias and Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Instituto de Estudios Africanos. España en Africa. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A. [1950 ?] p. 19-32. illus. tables maps)

A popular introduction to Guinea unsuitable for the scholar because of excessive omission and oversimplification. There is no indication of political structure nor of Continental Guinea's ethnic composition, apart from the Pamues; there is a paragraph on fauna, but none on flora; that the Bubis are "a degenerated race on the verge of extinction" is highly questionable; and African religion on the mainland is totally misrepresented as a belief in two divinities, God-the-Father and God-the-Creator, with an admixture of sorcery. Final sections on economics and communications are the most detailed, but fail to mention African cooperatives as a means to counteract the labor shortage. A 1-1/2-page appendix contains varied statistics; however, except for geographical distances and heights, the figures are now outdated by more than 10 years. The same author's La Guinea Española (cited above) is a better, though still elementary treatment of the territory.

Báguena Corella, Luis. Guinea. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1950. 160 p. bibliog. f. 3-p. bibliog. illus. tables fold. maps (Manuales del Africa española, 1)

Intended as an orientation manual for travelers, merchants, farmers, industrialists, and officials who will either visit Guinea or reside there, this is one of the most thorough one-volume surveys of the colony available, but more popularly-written and less detailed than either Arija's study (see above) or Unzueta y Yuste's several volumes treating with specific sub-areas (see "Continental Guinea," "Elobays, Corisco, Annobon"). After a geographical, climatic, and botanical description of Guinea, Báguena outlines the colony's human population, history, demography, economy, communications, and administrative structure. The whole is plentifully illustrated with photographs of terrain, native life, and buildings, and is supplemented by nearly a dozen fold-out maps plus numerous graphs and tables that variously recapitulate rainfall, temperature, population, and budgetary figures. Since the author is a physician, entomologist, cartographer, and the explorer who allegedly encountered in 1937 "the last [native] adult who had never seen a European," his chapters concerning Guinea flora, fauna, geography, and endemic maladies are the best. The few pages allotted to Guinea's African population hardly suffice as a serious examination of the diverse peoples who compose the colony's human landscape. The Bubi is described, for instance, as little inclined to work, suspicious, and "given to alcohol, women and play, without any moral or social limitations." There is no explanation or analysis of the Bubis' apparent degradation and no mention of the Bubi population



## GENERAL WORKS--1941-1958, cont.

crisis, their markedly interesting history, or present social organization; and the author fails to note that some Bubis have actually risen to positions of responsibility in the colonial civil service, especially in the Health and Education Departments. Other African groups fare hardly better, and there is no satisfactory differentiation among the many littoral peoples of Continental Guinea. Each remains largely undistinguished from the rest and the ethnographic puzzle can only be solved by consulting Unzueta y Yuste (see "Continental Guinea") or Nosti Nava (see "Native Population"). Elsewhere, in perhaps a more hopeful than realistic appraisal, the author claims that "the immense majority of our natives is Catholic", and he displays characteristic irritation vis-a-vis the few Protestant missionaries in Guinea, observing sourly that "even though they are now obliged to make their lessons in Castillian, they are a cause of unfortunate confusion in minds still so little prepared for the great truths as those of the Negroes." Báguena dismisses the Mbueti sect as a "gross corruption of some Christian ideas" and without probing further into its generic and functional nature suggests that "if its heresy were not already criminal, it would suffice to condemn it because .. its initiation ritual has a bloody and repugnant epilogue, the assassination of a victim, followed by a cannibalistic banquet," which is a horror-evoking damnation but not easily proven (see "Native population--Mbueti sect"). Of special reference value are p. 71-78, which describe in some depth the principal cities and towns of the colony, providing information not always so conveniently arranged in other volumes. Báguena's concluding chapters are good, compact statements of the colony's transportation facilities, political structure, and the organization of special services and departments. In these particular chapters may be found some unexpected data, largely directed to the prospective resident. For example, in the final chapter is a lengthy section titled "Hygiene for whites," which recommends proper clothing for the Guinea environment, discusses available types of dwellings and foods, and lists vital prophylactic measures against the colony's endemic diseases. The author especially recommends that European children avoid contacts with Negro servants, workers, and playmates, who are frequently disease-bearers "and at times much too sexually precocious." Inadvertently, the author also discloses the fact of European social supremacy over Guinea Africans and the oligarchical nature of Guinea's white society, for he describes under "Social life in the colony" how a virtual "court" flourishes about the Governor's palace in Santa Isabel, notes that most Spaniards --the "masas"--employ one or more servants or "boys" (which no doubt subtly reinforces the master-servant relationship between Europeans and Africans in general), and glumly affirms that most bachelor Europeans cohabit with African women (although offspring from these unions only enjoy the privilege of being "European" if the father chooses to recognize them). A bibliography of 45 entries, arranged by subject, concludes the volume. However, the form of these entries is erratic, imprint and author information is often incomplete, no paging is indicated, and the subject arrangement seems somewhat illogical, for



## GENERAL WORKS, 1941-1958, cont.

"Legislation," "Education," and "Religion" appear as subdivisions of "Economy." Review: "H.V.L.S.," African Affairs, 200:260, July, 1951. The English reviewer, who either could not read Spanish, possessed no prior knowledge of Guinea, or only leafed casually through the book, commits four blatant errors in the space of ten lines: 1) the author is referred to as "L.B. Corella," although his proper surname is the compound "Báguena Corella" and should be alphabetized under "b," not "c"; 2) "Evinayong" is alleged to be "the main European center in Rio Muni," a distinction that clearly belongs instead to Bata; 3) Annobón is improperly spelled "Annabon"; and 4) the "Junta de Patronato" (or Patronato de Indígenas) is labelled a "principal administrative device" of the Spanish, though it is not intended as a major politico-administrative instrument, but is rather the one agency specifically charged with overseeing the welfare and development of non-emancipated Africans.

Berman, Sanford. "Spanish Guinea: enclave empire." Phylon. 17: 349-64, Dec. 1956. bibliog f.

Of all the "General works," this is the most recent and ambitious in English, striving for a wholesale description and analysis of the colony with a focus upon Spanish policy: its sources, goals, and effects. Space limitations impose a severe handicap upon such studies, and this treatise exhibits: 1) notably scanty coverage in the natural sciences; 2) at least one major omission (nothing appears of the phenomenal Mbueti sect that arose among the previously disunited Pamues as a response to European rule); and 3) a number of minor omissions (as an example, rubber is unmentioned as an experimental product of great potential worth, and the merchant Hausas are unlisted as a population component). The article is weakened by a few inappropriate remarks (for instance, that missionary religious are "zealous . . . but underpaid") and, contrary to the author's original belief, the indigenous Bubis are apparently slightly higher upon the Fernando Poo social pyramid than the 40,000 Nigerian and other imported laborers, for the Bubis at least enjoy preferential treatment by the authorities because they--unlike the contract workers--are "Spanish subjects" who are likely to remain in the labor-starved colony. Too, the Bubis are currently the targets of intensive Spanish campaigns to more fully integrate them into the colony's life and economy, particularly through the formation of agricultural cooperatives. Another correction is occasioned by the events of the past 4 years, for the international position of Spain has altered considerably since the article's publication, making obsolete several statements in the discussion of "international prestige" as a factor in policy-making. While considerations of "prestige" undoubtedly still influence Spanish planning, the Spanish "inferiority complex" is probably much less acute now than it was several years ago, due largely to Spain's entrance into the United Nations, her increasing participation in international agencies, her



## GENERAL WORKS--1941-1958, cont.

re-emergence as a spokesman for the world's Spanish-speaking nations, and the establishment of close commercial, diplomatic and other ties with the Arab states, Portugal, West Germany, and France. As an illustration of Spain's desire to insulate the colony from divisive external influences, the author states unequivocally that "tourism is prohibited" in Guinea, a conclusion based on a communication received in 1955 from the Spanish Consulate in San Francisco. However, it appears that tourist visits to Guinea are, in fact, not wholly restricted and now may even be encouraged. Indeed, a number of Americans and Englishmen, as well as at least one Nigerian journalist, have freely visited Guinea in recent years, although there is some evidence that their movements once inside the colony were regulated by the authorities (see "Description and travel--1935-1958," "--Fernando Poo--1900-1958," and Isaac Pepple's entry under "Labor and laboring conditions--Nigerian contract workers"). A 1957 inspection tour by a Nigerian parliamentary Delegation, however, seems to have been entirely unhindered. Another defect inheres in the delineation of Pamue social structure, based largely on Trujeda Incera's Los Pamues de nuestra Guinea, which suggests too great a simplicity. Later-published studies concerning Pamue social organization, particularly by Alcobé, Panyella, and Sabater (see "Native Population--Pamues"), demonstrate an exceedingly complex kinship hierarchy ranging from the elemental household and localized lineage to the exogamous clan and agamous clan-cluster. Berman's study, with the above reservations and although based upon only a smattering of the total Guinea literature and thus highly conjectural, nevertheless represents the latest English-language attempt to fashion a composite portrait of the colony and to explain --however tentatively--Guinea's basic configurations: historical, political, economic, and demographic. The article's arrangement may suggest a model for subsequent colonial area studies. It is divided into five sections: "Historical digest," "Geographical landscape," "Human landscape," "Policies and practices," and "Prospectus." In the fourth section, groups of policy factors precede the individual policy "imperatives" or objectives that they determine. In the "Prospectus," the author predicts Guinea's likely path of development. However, the prognosis that Guinea would remain West Africa's "shy pygmy" has proven incorrect. For an indication of the swift sequence of events since 1956, see the Chronology, entries by Berman and Molina Arrabal under "Politics and government," and N.Y. Times' reports on U.N. action concerning Hispano-Portuguese Africa (Nov. 3, 1960, p. 11; Nov. 8, p. 7; Nov. 9, p. 9; Nov. 11, p. 4; Nov. 30, p. 8). Abstract: Simon Ottenberg, African abstracts, 8(4):78, Oct. 1957 (in English).

Guinea, Spanish. Gobierno General. Memoria de la labor realizada en el período 1949-1955. Madrid [Tall, Graf, de Rama, 1956] 175 p. illus. maps diagrs. tables



## GENERAL WORKS--1941-1958, cont.

A massive, seven-year recapitulation of nearly every phase of colonial activity in Guinea. The chapter entitled "Sanidad," as an example, examines the multi-faceted and vigorous battle waged by the Health Service against tropical disease; splendid organizational charts graphically detail the structure of the various colonial services; and for the philatelist (seldom remembered in most colonial reports) there are four pages of postage stamp reproductions with accompanying philatelic information. On p. 18 and 19 appears a report of the dedication of the town of San Fernando near Santa Isabel, a community established solely for Africans employed by the colonial administration, the first such experiment in planned urbanization undertaken by the Spanish. Numerous photos of the newly-born town appear on p. 4 to 8 of the photographic plates. There is an intriguing section titled "Libraries," offering not only circulation statistics by subject areas but also pictures of the principal library's interior and even of the portable, folding bookcase used for library extension service. The volume's bonanza of photographs, especially of public works projects and building construction, forcibly suggests that the colony has experienced a rebirth of industry in recent years and no longer fits the stereotype of an unhurried tropical paradise waiting sleepily for mañana. A close perusal of the photographic matter and text within each section may yield a number of clues regarding Spanish goals and practices, particularly in native policy and education. For instance, the "assimilative" nature of Spanish policy is revealed in the statement that "the principal end of the primary schools is to achieve the propagation of the Spanish language as an effective medium for inculcating the native with our ideals." And the "patriotic dimension" of native education is apparent in photographs of African schoolboys prostrate upon an athletic field during a public celebration, forming human letters for the words "Viva España" and "Viva la Marina." The publication is perhaps most valuable for such "indirect" information and for the pictorial panorama of colonial life it discloses. However, despite its considerable size, scope and wealth of statistical and graphic material, the Memoria remains more a press agent's glossy concoction, a barefaced--albeit attractive--piece of window-dressing, than a candid view of Guinea. P. 31-33, dealing with "Missions," fail to include any reference to Protestant missions, which now number about 64 chapels and churches with a mixed clergy of American and native ministers.

Nosti Nava, Jaime. Notas geográficas, físicas, y económicas sobre los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E. A., 1947. 117 p. 1-p. bibliog. illus. maps tables

An overview of Guinea with a geo-agricultural emphasis. Opening sections deal with climate, soil, botany, and the indigenous population; two concluding chapters, which form fully half the volume, concentrate on African and commercial agriculture, including forestry. Nosti's ethnographic remarks validate Trujeda Incera's thesis of greater Pamue solidarity and traditionalism in eastern Continental Guinea and



## GENERAL WORKS--1941-1958, cont.

progressively less toward the Atlantic coast (see "Native population--Pamues"); the Mbueti sect he regards as a "certain political danger"; and of the Bubis he declares that "except for villages closely subjected to the influence of missions and the Government, they perfectly conserve their ancient beliefs and superstitions." Chapter V, a survey of African-produced crops and methods of cultivation, is perhaps the most valuable section of the book. However, Alías Perez, an edaphological expert, writes of Nosti's soil data that "they are few and of little significance" (see "Geology--Continental Guinea"). The bibliography is practically valueless because of incomplete entries and frequent misspelling. Useful agronomic maps for Fernando Poo and Continental Guinea are appended, together with a smaller-scale regional map showing the distribution of ethnic groups in Guinea and neighboring territories. Pencil sketches of two Bapuku are annotated under "Description and travel--paintings, sculpture, etc." and a chart of "playero" peoples is annotated under "Native population." Out-of-print. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 619 .N6 1947).

Olmo Boullón, José. Los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea; visión geográfica, histórica, económica, y turística. Madrid, Edit. Dossat, 1944. 133 p. 5-p. bibliog. illus. maps tables diags.

"The book has been written principally with a view to youthful readers, that they may learn to know and to love that which is Spanish. We have illustrated the volume with a great profusion of maps, tables, and graphs, all up-to-date, which should enormously facilitate . . . study."--Introd. Although simply-written, as the author intimates in his introduction, and largely descriptive rather than analytical, the volume furnishes a good orientation to Guinea in its multiple facets: physical and human geography, communications, government, economy, and history. On p. 77-8 appears a 3-phase, 55-day itinerary recommended for tourists; p. 113-16 contain an unusually clear explanation, bolstered by 3 maps, of the Spanish-Portuguese turmoil in the Rio de la Plata which preceded the 1778 Treaty of El Pardo; and the entire final chapter is devoted to African arts, including cayuco construction (which probably qualifies better as a form of technology). Several oversimplifications and misstatements should be noted: 1) on p. 70, the assertion that "in Continental Guinea and on the rest of our islands, one can almost say that no religion is observed," is a gross misrepresentation, for every group in the area has evolved a cosmology as well as a body of religious practice; 2) that some sort of headgear is required on moonlit nights to prevent moon-induced headaches (p. 83) seems a more fanciful than factual admonition; 3) the statement on p. 120 that the English offered to cede Fernando Poo to the Spanish in 1831 in exchange for full rights over the Spanish-owned Caribbean island of Vieques is contradicted by several authorities, who maintain instead that the English attempted to cede Vieques to the Spanish in exchange for Fernando Poo (see, for instance, p. 15 of Manfredi Cano's



## GENERAL WORKS--1941-1958, cont.

Isla de Fernando Poo, cited under "Fernando Poo"); 4) the explorer who "renewed Spanish rights in the Guinea territory" was "Manuel" not "Tomás" Iradier (p. 21); and 5) despite a generally appreciative tenor to the section on indigenous arts, the author persists in describing African-made objects as manifestations of "pure primitivism" without any indication of his standards for classifying materials as "primitive" or "civilized" nor any recognition of the highly specialized nature of most African art. Plentiful illustrative matter, prepared exclusively by the author, coupled with a folio-size format, make the volume especially attractive and greatly enhance comprehension of Guinea elementals. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 619 .04), BDGPPA.

Orts Ramos, Antonio. "Guinea Española." (In Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada, Europeo-Americana; Suplemento Anual, 1945-1948. p. 828-29. illus.)

Substantially an unenlightening, superficial treatment, with the exception of several genuinely informative paragraphs devoted to forestry and labor. The indigenous population is inaccurately described as "mainly Bubis, Bengas, Pamues, and Bantus," suggesting that these elements are mutually exclusive, although "Bantu" is a major sub-Saharan bio-ethnic division under which all the specific African groups in Guinea--except Hausas--may be classed.

Revista Geográfica Española. Núm. 24 (extraordinario dedicado a Guinea Española) [1950?] 108 p. illus. maps

A special number devoted entirely to Guinea. Ten articles, each by an expert, treat nearly every facet of the territory's history and actuality: "Noticias históricas de la Guinea Española," by Abelardo de Unzueta y Yuste, a skillful synopsis of Guinea's past, from 1777 to the end of the 19th century; "Labor misionera de España en Guinea," by Augusto Olangua, a history of Catholic missionizing; "Como educa España en Guinea," by Heriberto Ramón Alvarez García, who expands upon the idea that "Spain . . . aspires in Guinea to the Hispanization of the Negro people . . . in not only their intelligences but also their hearts and souls"; "La caza y la guerra--trabajo y placer entre los Pamues," by Luis Báguena Corella, a popular ethnographic essay on the Pamues, emphasizing methods of warfare and hunting; "La flora y la fauna de la Guinea Española," by Emilio Guinea Lopez, a fluent if oversimplified survey of Guinea botany and zoology; "La línea aérea Madrid-Guinea Española," by Enrique Arrojas Gomez, a fulsome discussion of Guinea's evolution toward modern air communications; "Elogio a la sanidad colonial," by Santos Nuñez Gomez, a summary of health programs and facilities; "Impresiones cinematográficas," by S. Perez de Pedro, a compound of entertaining anecdotes and observations gleaned from the author's 1945-1946 travels through Guinea; "Los bosques de Guinea," by Jaime de Foxa, a combination of selvatic travelogue and forestry data; "El oro de Guinea," by Jaime Nosti Nava, an appreciation of Guinea's agricultural wealth; and "La comunicación aérea con Guinea," by A.L.E.,



## GENERAL WORKS--1941-1958, cont.

a detailed appraisal of contemporary air transport routes and equipment. The magazine, printed on quality art paper, is sumptuously illustrated with unparalleled photographs and sketches, including the reproduction of an oil painting by Nuñez Losada (annotated separately under "Description and travel--paintings, sculpture, etc."). Abundant commercial advertisements by firms either located in Guinea or dealing with the territory afford an informal source of information on economic conditions.

Spain. Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Instituto de Estudios Africanos. La Guinea de Hoy. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1958. 40 p. illus. tables

A slight volume purporting to outline the state of the colony for the period 1953-1957 in terms of geography, population, economics, and social conditions. Written in cryptic officialese, the work seems to be a digest of the Memoria de la labor realizada en el período 1949-1955 (see below), but with whole subject areas of the original report omitted. For instance, there is nothing of missionary organization and personnel, save the questionable claim that 3/4 of the Guinea population profess the Catholic faith. The Patronato de Indígenas, the Sanitary Service, and the educational system are described, but not the total administrative structure of the colony. The single page devoted to "population" mentions neither the size, composition, nor very existence of a European contingent and supplies no population figures for the colony's specific geographical and ethnic components. So many spheres of colonial life remain unconsidered and the data presented are so diluted that the pamphlet has practically no reference, descriptive, nor analytic value. Indeed, the yearly statistical reports make such a publication wholly superfluous, for they provide a comprehensive and far more detailed coverage of the Guinea milieu; and even recent, comparably-sized travel accounts (for instance, Diaz-Pines' Los Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea, cited under "Description and Travel--1935- ") supply as much or more basic information about the area, with the agreeable admixture of literary grace. Only 10 concluding pages of photographic plates, two in color, provide a measure of redemption, although half of the photographs are imperfectly reproduced. Review: Africa [Madrid] 206:99, feb. 1959.

Voltes Bou, Pedro. "Guinea española." (In Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada, Europeo-Americana; suplemento anual, 1949-1952. p. 818-822)

The most extensive encyclopedia treatment of the colony since the primary Enciclopedia Universal articles in 1924 and 1925 (see "Continental Guinea," "Fernando Poo"). Except for colonial history, virtually every aspect of Guinea is dealt with; agriculture, economics, public works, and budgetary matters receive special emphasis. However, only scant, ephemeral information appears concerning Guinea's indigenous peoples, a lamentably common deficiency in encyclopedia coverage.



## GENERAL WORKS--1941-1958, cont.

Moreover, that a large contingent of Nigerians labor on Fernando Poo is unnoted, and the population of Continental Guinea is erroneously claimed to consist totally of Pamues, ignoring playeros, Hausas, and Europeans. Curiously, the author maintains that the fernandinos largely adhere to Protestantism, although numerous contemporary observers allege precisely the contrary.

Woolbert, Robert Gale, and others. "Guinea, Spanish." Collier's Encyclopedia. 1959. 9:434-435.

A statement of the colony's geographical components, location, size, and form of administration, with "see also" references to articles on specific regions. Vernon McKay and Betty George are responsible for the revision of the late Prof. Woolbert's original article.

## ABORIGINES

see "Native population."

## ABORTION

see "Health, hygiene, and medical care," "Statistics"

## ABUDU, Bubi Methodist proselyte

see "Missions--Methodist"

## ACHATINIDAE

see "Zoology--mollusks"

## ADERIDAE

see "Zoology--insects"

## ADMINISTRATION

see "Law and legal administration," "Laws, statutes," "Native policy," "Politics and government"

## AERONAUTICAL MAPS

see "Maps and cartography"



## AERONAUTICS

see "Transportation and communications"

## AFRICAN IN ART

see "Description and travel--paintings, sculpture, etc.," "Postage stamps"; for art work by Africans, see "Arts and crafts" and monographs on specific groups cited under "Native population."

## AFRICAN IN LITERATURE

see "Fiction" and "fiction" as a subdiv. under "Discovery and exploration," "Fernando Poo."

## AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVES

see "Agriculture--native cooperatives," "Economic conditions," "Native policy."

## AGRICULTURE

see also "Botany," "Documentary films," "Economic conditions," "Labor and laboring conditions," "Newspapers and serials," "Statistics," and monographs on specific indigenous groups listed under "Native population."

Summary

--bananas  
 --cacao  
 --coffee  
 --diseases and pests  
 --native cooperatives  
 --oil palm  
 --pineapples  
 --statistics  
 --yearbooks  
 --tobacco  
 --yearbooks

Almonte y Muriel, Enrique d'. "Estudios sobre la producción de la Guinea Española." Revista de Geografía colonial y mercantil. 2: 571-75, 1904.

An enumeration and appraisal of various vegetable fats extractable from the seeds of plants native to Guinea, plus an energetic proposal--based on presumed geographical analogies between Guinea and Dahomey--for growing cotton in Continental Guinea.



Almonte y Muriel, Enrique d'. "Guinea Española; producción de miraguano; aclimatación del abaca." Revista de geografía colonial y mercantil. 2:497-501, 1904.

Two recommendations for the diversification of Guinea's economy: 1) systematic cultivation of the Eriodendron anfractuosum, a tree whose fruit-capsules yield an excellent vegetal floss suitable for stuffing pillows and mattresses and from whose seeds a high-quality vegetable oil can be extracted; 2) introduction of the Musa textilis, a fibrous plant of the banana family which produces abaca or "Manila hemp," a valuable textile. Although abaca is native to the Philippines, Almonte recounts a successful experimental attempt to cultivate the plant on Fernando Poo.

Nosti Nava, Jaime. "Agricultura colonial española." (In Guinea López, Emilio. Ensayo geobotánico de la Guinea Continental Española. Madrid, Dirección General de Agricultura de los Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea, 1946. p. 193-216. illus. maps)

The text of a lecture delivered in November, 1944 on the subject of African agriculture before and after the arrival of Europeans. Includes a valuable discussion of land policy, highlighted by a plea for the legitimization of several thousand African squatters operating fincas on state lands.

Nosti Nava, Jaime. Agricultura de Guinea, promesa para España. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1948. 90 p. illus. maps tables

A highly knowledgeable, definitive review of Guinea agriculture by the colony's foremost agronomist. Nosti recapitulates agricultural development under Governors Barrera, Nuñez de Prado, and Fontán; each region receives a detailed examination in terms of cultivable land, agricultural history, modes of indigenous exploitation, and developmental potential; and each agricultural commodity produced in the colony--cacao, coffee, yucca, coconuts, palm oil, and bananas--is minutely examined in terms of species grown, habitat, modes of cultivation, economic worth, and prospects for expanded production. In the final third of the volume, titled "The future agriculture of exploitation," Nosti reiterates the three fundamental limitations to Guinea agriculture expounded at length in the earlier chapters (scarcity of population and of labor, paucity of land suitable for growing tropical crops, reduced soil fertility due to careless cultivation), considers the total commercial relationship between Guinea and the metropole, and vigorously proposes a multi-faceted plan to foment Guinea agriculture, ranging from systematic localization of crops in optimum regions and elimination of customs duties on Guinea products to broad crop diversification; large-scale cultivation of rubber, tea, tobacco, medicinal plants, and textile fibers in addition to cacao and coffee, which now dominate the economy. On p. 42-45 appears a lucid explanation of cacao paramountcy in colonial agriculture and a stimulating discussion of the advantages and disadvantages attendant on a two-crop, cacao-coffee system. Of the several photographs scattered through the



## AGRICULTURE, cont.

volume, only half are really germane to the text; the others picture Guinea Africans in non-agricultural pursuits. Review: J.M. Cordero Torres, Cuadernos de estudios africanos, 4:131, 1948.

Nosti Nava, Jaime. La agricultura en Guinea española: I-la planta. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1955. 376 p. bibliogs. bibliog. f. illus. maps

A treasury of agricultural and botanical information. Awarded a "Premio Especial" by the Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, the volume commences with a general view of Guinea climate, geology, and vegetation; afterwards, Nosti considers spontaneous plant growth, both useful and prejudicial, supplying a 201-entry descriptive list of principal species. Chapter Three concentrates upon the history of Guinea agriculture and the origins of specific non-indigenous plants. The final section, representing about three-fourths of the entire work, is a systematic, 470-entry catalogue of cultivated plants. For each type appear data on indigenous nomenclature, origin, habitat, growth characteristics, parasitic susceptibility, and commercial utility. The inventory testifies to the rich complexity of Guinea's cultivable plants and incidentally performs a timely philologic function in preserving the botanic vocabulary of Guinea's African peoples, which is fast-diminishing, as Spanish becomes the dominant tongue. Selective bibliographies follow each chapter, and a general bibliography, which includes fully 40 books and articles by Nosti himself, appears on p. 345-6. While there is no universal index, there are special indexes to plant families, genera, and their colloquial designations. Additionally, Nosti has arranged two extensive lists of plant names in the Pamue and Bubi languages. The African terms are registered alphabetically and opposed by their equivalents in formal botanical nomenclature (p. 367-76). Eighty-four drawings, photographs, and maps properly complete the study. A number of line drawings were executed by the author himself, including a sketch of the "Jaimenostia fernandopoana." Two maps outline the origins and migrations of the "Hevea" and "Cinchona" plants, while a third shows the rivers and vegetal zones of Equatorial Africa, with a transparent overlay tracing major demographic movements by African peoples. The material on p. 105-26 regarding the origin of certain plants first appeared as an article in a 1951 number of the Archivos del I.D.E.A. (see below).

Nosti Nava, Jaime. "Cultivos arbóreos coloniales." Archivos del Instituto de estudios africanos. 4:61-74, jun. 1948.

Nosti primarily compares the expense and profit involved in growing cacao and coffee in Guinea, concluding that cacao is by far more economical to cultivate and more profitable to sell. Due to a glutted international market, high labor and fertilizer costs, and a plethora of taxes, Guinea coffee-growing has proven financially unrewarding and such cultivation is continued only by Continental Africans and Fernandian farmers, who replace deteriorated cacao trees with coffee



## AGRICULTURE, cont.

plants. Nosti recommends a public program to make coffee production solvent through the indemnified withdrawal of poor lands from cultivation, promotion of more efficient coffee-growing on larger fincas, and financial encouragement for small, inefficient coffee producers to switch to another crop. In the second half of his essay, Nosti energetically advocates cultivation of selected types of oil-yielding palms, noting that the palm requires much less attention than other plants, thrives in terrain unfavorable for coffee and cacao, and the world market for greases is far from saturated. Finally, Nosti suggests how arboreal production might be stimulated through trade arrangements more beneficial to colonial producers and lists the distinct advantages that accrue from an arboreal program: sedentarization of the Africans, soil refreshment and conservation, creation of permanent wealth.

Nosti Nava, Jaime. "El origen de las plantas cultivadas en los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 19: 54-78, dic. 1951. bibliog. f. tables

A fascinating exercise in agricultural detection. Nosti skillfully deduces the immediate origin of numerous cultivated plants not indigenous to Guinea, tracing their introduction variously to Bantu immigrants (who brought about 40 types, accumulated during migrations through three distinct geo-botanical regions), Hausas (bearers, for instance, of the "arbol del paraiso"), Arabs (indirectly responsible for the banana and sugar cane), Sierra-Leonans (carriers of "crin-cre," which is in turn traceable to the Sudan), and Europeans, especially Portuguese and Spaniards (transporters, for example, of cacao, tobacco, yucca, corn and malangas from the New World). The article, which contains profuse botanical citations and an elaborate survey of spontaneously-growing plants of alimentary importance, was later incorporated verbatim into Nosti's La agricultura en Guinea Española; I: la planta, p. 105-26 (cited above).

Nosti Nava, Jaime. "Recientes progresos técnicos-agrícolas en la agricultura tropical y en su aplicación a Guinea." Archivos del I. D.E.A. 39:7-23, dic. 1956.

A review of agricultural progress in Guinea and an exploration of new techniques--particularly in the fields of pest control and fertilization--that may enhance agricultural output.

## AGRICULTURE--BANANAS

González Cabrera, Antonio. Posibilidad del cultivo de plátanos en nuestros territorios del Golfo de Guinea. Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, 1929.

Out-of-print. Cited in Anuario de estadística y catastro, 1944 ("Agriculture--statistics").



## AGRICULTURE--BANANAS, cont.

Rodríguez Barrera, Joaquín. El banano. Barcelona, Imp. Castellón, 1928. 113 p. illus. (Manual del agricultor en Fernando Poo, 3)

Cited in BDGPPA catalogue ("Spain in Africa--bibliography," supplementary section).

## AGRICULTURE--CACAO

Fontán Lobé, Juan. "El cacao." Africa [Madrid] 16:2-5, marzo 1943. illus. charts

A rapid history of cacao production in Guinea plus data on European per capita cacao consumption, Fernandian-mainland production differentials, method of cultivation, and the pertinent tariff structure. A timely supplement to Rodríguez Barrera's earlier study of Guinea cacao growing (see below).

Nosti Nava, Jaime and Alvarez, Jesús. Clasificación y características de los cacaos de Fernando Poo. Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias [194-?] (Guinea, Spanish. Dirección de Agricultura. Pubns., 4)

Cited in Anuario de estadística y catastro, 1944. ("Agriculture--statistics").

Rodríguez Barrera, Joaquín. El cacao. [Pról. del Marcos Ajuria Gallestegul] Barcelona, Artes Gráficas, 1924. 128 p. illus. maps (Manual del agricultor en Fernando Poo, 1)

An exhaustive treatise on cacao-growing, directed alike to "the expert agriculturist, experienced merchant and beginning planter." The author, owner of the "Montserrat" plantation near Rebola on Fernando Poo, traces the production of cacao from planting to marketing. Entire chapters are assigned to enemies and diseases of the plant, storage of the fruit after fermentation and drying, and the history of cacao cultivation on Fernando Poo, begun in about 1866. An Appendix contains the full text of the 1904 statute governing property ownership. Photographs illustrate various phases of the cacao-growing process; several are also of scenic and sociological interest. Copies owned by U.S. Dept. of Agriculture Lib. (68.3 R61), BDGPPA.

## AGRICULTURE--COFFEE

Grajera, Pedro. El beneficiado del café y sus máquinas. Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias [194-?] (Guinea, Spanish. Dirección de Agricultura. Pubns., 10)

Cited in Anuario de estadística y catastro, 1944 ("Agriculture--statistics").



## AGRICULTURE--COFFEE, cont.

Nosti Nava, Jaime. Como es y como se poda el cafeto "Liberia." Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1949. 105 p. illus. (Guinea, Spanish. Dirección de Agricultura. Pubns., 9)

A series of lectures delivered at the Santa Isabel Grange in 1944. Nosti discusses the origin of Coffea liberica, its optimum growing environment, botanical characteristics, commercial quality, sub-species, mode of germination and growth, floescence cycles, and sap circulation. Concluding chapters deal with pruning implements and techniques. Illustrated with photographs and line drawings.

Rodriguez Barrera, Joaquín. El cafeto. Barcelona, Rafael Casulleras, 1925. 155 p. (Manual del agricultor en Fernando Poo, 2)

The first volume in this series dealt with cacao production (see "Agriculture--cacao"). Cited by Fontán ("Africa--bibliography," supplementary section). Copy owned by BDGPPA.

## AGRICULTURE--DISEASES AND PESTS

Báguena Corella, Luis. El Stephanoderes Hampei Ferr en los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea. Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, 1942. 115 p. 3-p. bibliog. illus. (Guinea, Spanish. Dirección de Agricultura. Pubns., 5)

A technical study concerning the chief insect predator upon Guinea coffee plants. Non-loanable copy owned by Reference Dept. of N.Y. Public Lib. (classmark VPN).

Báguena Corella, Luis. Los taladros de cacaotereros, cafetos y otros cultivos en Guinea española. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1949. 126 p. bibliog. bibliog. f. illus.

A survey of the several species of Cerambycidae, a beetle family, which are found in Guinea and which are harmful to commercial plants, especially cacao and coffee. After first describing and classifying the Cerambycidae in general terms, the author considers four particular species in detail, specifying their entomological characteristics, the damage they wreak upon agriculture, and prophylactic measures effective against them. An Appendix systematically lists various genera found in Guinea and cites their known habitats.

## AGRICULTURE--NATIVE COOPERATIVES

Ángulo, J.M. "Nueva cooperativa cacaotera." Africa [Madrid] 217:22, enero 1960. illus.

A report on the founding of a new cacao cooperative in Continental



## AGRICULTURE--NATIVE COOPERATIVES, cont.

Guinea: San Jenaro de Oveng.

Nosti Nava, Jaime. "Cooperativas indígenas de Guinea." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 4:45-60, jun. 1948.

A well-argued article dedicated to the proposition that the agricultural cooperative--of which there were only 5 at the time of Nosti's writing--is the only practical means for introducing the Guinea African into the colonial economy on a productive and permanent basis. The author demonstrates convincingly and with refreshingly little sermonizing that the considerable potential of African agriculture cannot be realized as long as African endeavor remains disorganized and chaotic, and that the colony's Africans face a form of proletarianization unless African agriculture is effectively stimulated and the native population provided an opportunity to participate with dignity and reward in the colonial life and economy. The solution to African indolence and to the under-exploitation of the colony's resources, Nosti holds, lies in the "spontaneous growth of native independence" through the formation of cooperatives. In view of the low opinion of Guinea's Africans held by many Spanish colonists and even by some "scientific investigators" (see "Native population--anthropometric and intelligence studies"), and considering that efficiently-operated cooperatives might provide vigorous competition for the oligarchy of European finqueros, Nosti's proposal is somewhat revolutionary. Moreover, this essay might well have infuriated many of the privileged white minority in the colony because of Nosti's energetic championship of the African's capacity to successfully administer such cooperative enterprises, as well as his insistence that to enlist the interest of the colony's Africans in the cooperative movement and to gain their confidence, Europeans must treat the African with honesty, not ridicule, and must behave without any hint of race prejudice. Too, Nosti recommends a more selective policy for European immigration to the colony which would bar the entrance of insufficiently-educated and unadaptable whites. He does not minimize the difficulties incumbent upon the organization, financing, and supervision of cooperatives, but presents a realistic plan for approaching the African population through its elders, chiefs, and youths to motivate the creation of cooperatives. The article concludes with a design for the structure, administration, and financing of a typical cooperative. However repugnant Nosti's ideas may appear to the comfortable few in Spanish and other African colonies who are supported by cheaply-bought African labor and frolic in their supposed innate superiority to the "cow-bellies," his contention that the African must enter the colonial economy as a partner, as his own master, is a compelling and promising thesis applicable even beyond Guinea's borders. ~~It is an idea pregnant with hope for all of colonial Africa.~~ The phenomenal development of the cooperative movement in Guinea since Nosti's piece appeared in 1948 can be apprised by consulting p. 17-18, 24, 27-29, and plates 9-11 in the Memoria de la labor realizada en el período 1949-1955 (see "General works--1941-1958"). Unfortunately, the yearly statistical reports do not always contain cooperative data.



## AGRICULTURE--OIL PALM

Fickendey, E. "Perspectivas de la explotación del aceite de palma en la Guinea española." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 28:23-33, marzo 1954.

Believing that palm oil will become the principal source of grease for international consumption, Prof. Fickendey outlines the requirements for expanded Guinea production: improvement of ports and highways, capital investment, augmentation of the labor force either through 3-year obligatory work periods for youths or more attractive working conditions and greater compensations, and employment of the most effective cultivation techniques.

Fickendey, E. "Posibilidades del cultivo de la palmera de aceite en la Guinea española." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 29:25-30, jun. 1954.  
tables

An evaluation of several types of oil-yielding palm trees, especially the "Deli" and "lisombe" varieties, with notes on scientific plant breeding and the advisability of establishing an experimental station in Guinea to develop optimum-quality strains. Fickendey regards the oil-palm as of "great importance" to Guinea's economic future.

## AGRICULTURE--PINEAPPLES

"La Guinea Española, como país frutero." Africa [Madrid] 87:31-2, marzo 1949.

A reprint from Agricultura (Madrid) which considers the feasibility of large-scale pineapple production. The writer notes that varieties presently cultivated in Guinea are too large for the commercial market, but recommends rational plant-breeding to develop a smaller, exportable fruit. Moreover, he reflects upon the possibility of canning pineapple meat and juice in Guinea itself, thus freeing the grower from seasonal shipping and marketing limitations.

## AGRICULTURE--STATISTICS

Guinea, Spanish. Dirección de Agricultura. Anuario de estadística y catastro, 1944. [Pról. del Jaime Nosti Nava] Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias [1945] 160 p. maps tables (Guinea, Spanish. Dirección de Agricultura. Pubns., 12)

Contains diverse meteorological data for 1942 and 1943, including monthly relative humidity at eight separate locations and a complete cloud log for Santa Isabel; a record of cafe, yucca, and cacao transactions at mainland native markets, by demarcation; 1943 export figures for 16 commodities shipped from both Fernandian and continental ports, indicating monthly quantities, port, and carrying vessel; a distributional survey of producers for 1944, supplemented by folded maps; an



## AGRICULTURE--STATISTICS, cont.

advance land-title map of the Batete region, San Carlos district (1:10,000) with numerous prefatory tables which specify proprietors, size of holding, and nature of title; a map of coffee fincas in the Bata district of Continental Guinea (1:50,000), with a preliminary catalogue of fincas, stating the owner and size of each as well as the extent of cultivation and kind of coffee grown; and a large, folded map of southwestern Continental Guinea prepared by Luis Báguena Corella (1:100,000), with an accompanying gazeteer for geographical features, towns, and fincas.

Guinea, Spanish. Dirección de Agricultura. Anuario de estadística y catastro, 1947. [Pról. del Jaime Nosti Nava] Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias [1948] 201 p. tables (Guinea, Spanish. Dirección de Agricultura. Pubns., 14)

Contains meteorological and export statistics for 1944 and 1945; a six-year record of vegetable production at the Moka cooperative; a list of land concessions requested on the mainland; a catalogue of European coffee fincas in Continental Guinea; a register of European and "emancipado" land holdings on Fernando Poo; a 1947 tabulation of African coffee fincas in Continental Guinea and another, for 1945, of African cacao fincas.

## AGRICULTURE--STATISTICS--YEARBOOKS

Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations. Production yearbook. Rome, F.A.O. 1947-

Formerly termed the Yearbook of food and agriculture statistics, part I--production, the tabulation provides multi-yearly statistical data for the world's major regions and their component territories in the following categories: land use and irrigation, total population and population engaged in agricultural pursuits, crop production, live-stock production and by-products, per capita food supply and animal feed supply, means of production (fertilizers consumed and machinery available), prices obtained for basic agricultural commodities, and average farm wages received and freight rates paid. Although Spanish Guinea figures are missing for some statistical years and there are no Guinea entries in several pertinent categories (e.g. dairying), there are at least partial tabulations for the colony's total land area and the extent of arable and forested land; total population; production of palm kernels and palm oil, coffee, and cacao; production and consumption of commercial phosphoric acid and potash fertilizers; and the number of farm tractors. There are also Guinea livestock counts for cattle, pigs, sheep, goats, and poultry. However, the yearbook advances no Guinea statistics for "population engaged in agricultural occupations," though such figures could have been reasonably estimated by the colonial Agricultural Service; and two distinctly tropical commodities grown in Guinea and heavily exported--coconuts and yucca--



## AGRICULTURE--STATISTICS--YEARBOOKS, cont.

are unmentioned. A comparison of 1957 cacao production figures for major African and worldwide producers discloses that Guinea ranks fifth in African production and eighth among world producers. The text is in French and English with a Spanish glossary and notes appended.

## AGRICULTURE--TOBACCO

"El cultivo del tabaco." Revista de geografía colonial y mercantil. 1(4):77-81, jun. 1897.

The outline of a plan to grow Cuban tobacco on Fernando Poo.

## AGRICULTURE--YEARBOOKS

Anuario agrícola de los Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea. Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias. 1941-

## AIR TRAFFIC

see "Directories," "Statistics," "Transportation and communications."

## ALCOHOLISM

see "Health, hygiene, and medical care," (esp. the subdiv. "--alcoholism") and monographs on specific indigenous groups, esp. the Bubi, listed under "Native population."

## ALIENS

see "Census, 1950," "Demography," "Directories," and references under specific nationalities, e.g. "Americans in Guinea."

ALMONTE Y MURIEL, Enrique D., 1858-1917

see "Discovery and exploration--fiction"

## AMBÚ LANGUAGE

see "Languages" (esp. the subdiv. "--Annobónés")

## AMERICANS IN GUINEA



## AMERICANS IN GUINEA, cont.

see "Description and travel," "Elobeys, Corisco, Annobon," "Fiction,"  
 "Folklore," "History," "Languages--Benga," "Missions--Presbyterian,"  
 "Religious orders and clergy--Presbyterian."

## ANCYLOSTOMIASIS

see "Health, hygiene, and medical care"

## ANIMAL HUSBANDRY

see "Economic conditions," "Statistics"

## ANIMAL LIFE

see "Folklore," "Hunting and fishing," "Zoology," and monographs on  
 specific regions

## ANNOBON ISLAND

see "Elobeys, Corisco, Annobon"

## ANNOBONÉS LANGUAGE

see "Languages" (esp. the subdiv. "--Annobonés")

## ANTELOPES

see "Folklore," "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--mammals")

## ANTHROPOID APES

see "Folklore," "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--mammals")

## ANTHROPOPHAGY

see also "Native population" (esp. the subdivs. "--Mbuetti sect,"  
 "--Pamues")

Álvarez García, Heriberto Ramón. "Asociaciones y sectas." (In his  
Leyendas y mitos de Guinea. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1951. p.  
 246-247.



## ANTHROPOPHAGY, cont.

A brief causal examination of anthropophagy as a universal phenomenon, together with a discussion of the folkloristic basis for Guinea cannibalism--the "legend of Evú."

Arrojas Gómez, Enrique. La Guinea española. Madrid, Publicaciones Españolas, 1954. p. 22-23

In the course of dispelling a number of romantic misconceptions concerning Guinea, Arrojas caustically assaults the notion of rampant cannibalism. He considers the classic causes for anthropophagy: physiologic (alimentary necessity), religious (assumption of the victim's qualities), and social (a means of wreaking vengeance, for the victim's soul, denied a bodily sepulchre, is thus consigned to eternal wandering); but he indicates that there is no physiologic basis for Guinea cannibalism, since food is abundant, and maintains that the last cannibalistic death, probably "religious" in motivation, occurred fully 10 years ago. Arrojas' conclusion: ". . . In Guinea such [anthrophagic] practices have been reduced to the category of fiction." Moreno, however, does not concur (see below).

Moreno Moreno, José Antonio. "Formas de antropofagia en los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 17:69-85, jun. 1951. bibliog. f. illus.

The author treats a contentious and difficult subject with welcome objectivity and a minimum of moralizing. Basing his conclusions upon prison reports, judicial archives, and conversations with Guinea officials and colonists, Moreno asserts the definite existence of anthropophagy and then proceeds to describe its forms: indigenous cannibalism directed by witch-doctors or medicine-men and involving various types of poison administered to the intended victim; "imported" anthropophagy, epitomized by the alleged Mbueti sect practice of killing and consuming a victim at the initiation of a new member into the organization. While the essay convincingly demonstrates some cannibalism in Guinea, it fails to indicate the extent or currency of such practices and clearly reveals the tenuous nature of much of the data. As Moreno himself admits, autopsies to determine the possibility of cannibalistic murder have often been frustrated by inadequate technical apparatus or by the advanced decomposition of corpses, and many natives, he laments, possess an "innate tendency" to admit to anthropophagy in order to gain prestige among their comrades, which further complicates the ascertainment of actual cases. Moreno additionally suggests, that whatever the extent of anthropophagy, "it does not in the least signify an acceptance of the practice by the majority of the native population." In considering the nature and motives for Guinea cannibalism, he notes importantly that the practice does not result from a "physiological necessity, nor is it the outcome of hate for the white man." Indeed, Moreno reports no known cases of anthropophagy involving European victims and concludes that the practice is limited to natives themselves, who partake of human flesh in order to thereby gain the qualities of



## ANTHROPOPHAGY, cont.

the deceased: "bravery," "youth," or "skill." If Moreno is correct, his analysis reinforces Sir James George Frazer's explanation of cannibalism as an act of homeopathic magic (see "Anthropophagy" in the supplementary bibliography). The final pages are devoted to an illuminating description of the Mbueti Sect, although very little evidence is presented to substantiate the anthropophagy allegedly performed by sect members. This section is annotated separately under "Native population--Mbueti Sect."

Reade, William Winwood. "The philosophy of cannibalism." (In his Savage Africa; being the narrative of a tour in equatorial, south-western, and north-western Africa). London, Smith, Elder, 1863. p. 156-62)

Reade, who visited the Pamues some time after Du Chaillu (see "Description and travel--1700-1899"), devotes an entire chapter to cannibalism in which he analyzes African anthropophagy as essentially "sacrificial" in nature and not "an action of gourmandise." But while Reade discusses cannibalism at length in this chapter and alludes to it often throughout the book, he produces only one shred of indirect evidence for Fang anthropophagy: the confession of a single Pamue male, who jovially admitted the practice in an interview, but who added that anthropophagy was performed only with war prisoners, manifestly contradicting Du Chaillu's assertions of veritable human butcher shops among the Fang. And Reade is forced to relate that missionaries in the region, while convinced of Pamue cannibalism, had never observed an actual instance of it and had never extracted a clear confession of such acts from an African. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 471 .R27), B.M. (2538. e.).

Trujeda Incera, Luis. Los Pamúes de Nuestra Guinea (estudios de derecho consuetudinario). Madrid, Instituto de Estudios Políticos, 1946. p. 67-71 (Colección España ante el mundo)

A description of the Evú, a secret society among the Pamúes in which anthropophagy is reportedly an integral feature of ritual ceremony. Trujeda assigns a Frazerian explanation to Evú cannibalism, maintaining that the anthropophagic act is not an end in itself for sect members, but rather a means for assimilating the properties of the one consumed. There is no indication of the incidence of Evú anthropophagy, save the observation that the sect faces imminent extinction because of the paucity of youthful members who might perpetuate it.

## ANTIQUITIES

see "Arts and crafts--bibliography," "History--Fernando Poo--To 1470"

## APHORISMS



## APHORISMS, cont.

see "Folklore" and monographs on specific indigenous groups listed under "Native population."

## ARCHAEOLOGY

see "Arts and crafts--bibliography," "History--Fernando Poo--To 1740"

ARGELEJO, FELIPE JOSÉ DE SANTOS TORO Y FREYRE, 7<sup>o</sup> conde de, 1721-1778

see "History--Fernando Poo"

## ART EXHIBITIONS

see "Description and travel--paintings, sculpture, etc.--yearbooks"

## ARTS AND CRAFTS

Includes only indigenous arts and crafts. See also ethnographic studies for specific groups under "Native population." For European art work executed in Guinea or dealing thematically with Guinea, see "Description and travel--paintings, sculpture, etc." "Postage stamps;" for a motion picture on Pamue artisanship, see "Documentary films."

African folktales and sculpture. N.Y., Pantheon Books [c 1952] p. xiii, 335; plates 19, 71-75, 77. (Bolingén Ser. XXXII)

The 1 Pamue mask and three reliquary figures selected by James Johnson Sweeney for this collection are a smaller sampling of Pamue art work than appears in either the Elisofon or Roy volumes--and at least two of the pictured examples are duplicated in the other works. Thus, this assemblage of Pamue sculpture-photos is, among the three volumes, of least scope. However, unlike either Roy or Elisofon, Sweeney, in his "Catalogue of plates," specifically assigns three figures (plates 74, 75, and 77) to Gabon Pamues residing near the Rio Muni border, which at least supplies some positive justification for inferring similar sculptural accomplishments among the Pamues of Spanish Guinea. Such inferences are further supported by Sweeney's introductory comment that "the characteristics which we might be tempted to associate with Gabon are frequently to be found in Rio Muni and the Cameroons." An item of technical interest is the catalogue note for the single Pamue mask, mentioning kaolin as the "usual whitening element in such masks." A serious misstatement appears on p. xiii of the "Preface" to the entire volume. The anonymous preface-writer subsumes under the name "Fang" both the Bakota and "Ogowe River people" and asserts that the Bakota "have no masks but have carved figures" and the Ogowe people "have no



## ARTS AND CRAFTS, cont.

carved figures but have masks." While the Bakota and "Ogowe River people" are geographic neighbors who share many cultural traits, they are seldom united under the name "Fang" in the anthropological literature. "Fang," instead, has been reserved for the group termed "Ogowe River people" by the preface-writer. Moreover, the assertion that the Fang (or "Ogowe River people") have carved masks but no figures is absurd and is refuted by pictorial evidence contained in the volume itself. The funerary figure pictured in plate 144 and ascribed to the Bakota is unquestionably distinct in style and execution from the several "Fang" figures pictured elsewhere. Further proof that figure-carving exists among both Bakota and Fang may be derived from the Elisofon and Roy studies, which contain considerably more pictorial and textual references to Bakota art work and make clear the distinction between "Bakota" and "Fang."

Elisofon, Eliot. Sculpture of Africa. Text by William Fagg. Pref. by Ralph Linton. Design by Bernard Quint. N.Y., Praeger [c 1958] p. 160, 164-177 illus.

Both textual references and plate captions indicate that Fang sculpture centered upon two forms: dance masks, usually colored white, elongated, and probably used by secret societies like the Ngi (responsible for maintaining village order); and apotropaic reliquary images (either full figures or simply heads mounted upon distended necks), which were carved into hard wood, "deeply impregnated with palm oil," and ultimately placed upon bark boxes containing the skulls and bones of family ancestors to protect the relics from desecration. Ten well-preserved and finely-executed reliquary figures as well as two masks are pictured photographically, often from several perspectives and occasionally with partial enlargements to disclose the minute details of craftsmanship. The pale-hued masks are handsomely reproduced against a wholly black background while the swarthy, oil-stained reliquary heads and figures, appropriately lighted to accentuate contours and to provide dramatic light-dark contrasts, appear in striking relief upon the stark white of the pages themselves. Pamue reliquary heads represent a highly stylized form of sculpture, characterized by somewhat formalized and invariably concave shapes of flowing, graceful line and little embellishment. The full figures also produced by Pamue artisans, are, by contrast, rightly described as "comparatively naturalistic bodies with plump, rounded forms." Like the heads, however, the full figures do not possess much ornamentation. Judging from the thirteen pictured examples, the Pamue artisan has emphasized form rather than decoration. Thus smooth-surfaced, largely unadorned Pamue figures are sharply distinct from the heavily ornamented and often cicatrized products of other African peoples like the Bena Lulua and Bakota. In marked contrast to many of their mainland neighbors and the Bubis of Fernando Poo, the Pamues have not practiced deep facial or body scarring, which probably accounts for the absence of decorative or tribal cicatrization on Pamue images, but many of the pictured reliquary figures exhibit distinctive, stiffly-plaited coiffures suggestive of the long braids



## ARTS AND CRAFTS, cont.

which were fashionable among the Pamues until the early 20th century-- an interesting example of how mundane cultural traits like hairdressing styles become transmuted through the hands of the African artisan into striking sculptural patterns.

Ibarrola Monasterio, Ricardo. "El arte de los pueblos Pamúes." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 41:51-60, julio 1957. bibliog. f.

An expert and engrossing discourse on Pamue sculpture in which the author carefully distinguishes between "aboriginal" or wholly symbolic African art and art consciously executed by African sculptors according to European aesthetic canons. Utilizing a 6-pronged system of analysis and decisively denying the existence of a unified "Negro art," Ibarrola swiftly but thoroughly examines and interprets Pamue mask- and figure-carving as the artistic expressions of a distinctive culture. He eschews Western criteria in his appraisal, sagaciously maintaining that "art and the artist can only be understood within their environment." In his opinion, Pamue art has become increasingly decadent in direct ratio to expanding European influence. Missionaries, particularly, have tended to depreciate African artisanship, installing "in their churches imported European images without allowing the Negroes to make them themselves." When Africans have been permitted to manufacture religious objects, "they impress us," Ibarrola reflects, "with their enormous expressive force, very superior . . . to those of industrial production." The article merits serious attention for its disclosure of the Pamues' creative process and for the plentiful insights it supplies into the cultural significance and unique stylistic features of non-commercial Pamue sculpture. However, Ibarrola's contention on p. 57 that skull-box images are intentionally representative of dead ancestors is contested by most other students, who assert instead that they are simple protective or guardian figures and neither reproduce the physical characteristics nor function to retain the spirit of the dead.

Panyella Gómez, Augusto and Sabater, Jorge. Estudio del proceso técnico de la cerámica Fang (Guinea Española y Camarones) y su relación con la estructura social. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1955. 82 p. bibliog. f. maps tables

A study of Pamue ceramics, which is a purely feminine art now on the verge of disappearance. ~~The work first appeared, in abbreviated form, in the Comptes Rendus of the 5th International West African Conference at Abijan, 1954.~~ Characteristically, the authors have transcended the purely "ceramic" in their monograph, for in addition to detailing ceramic typology and technique, they relate the distribution of ceramic practice to clan exogamy, showing how the transmission of cultural elements is powerfully influenced by kinship dynamics, and demonstrate the former social importance of ceramic work through folkloric allusions to pottery, the numerous taboos surrounding fabrication, and the traditional



## ARTS AND CRAFTS, cont.

use of pots for confecting "medicines." Appendices supply data on the name, location, age, and clan affiliation of each woman ceramist investigated. Throughout are drawings and photographs illustrating various phases of the ceramic process. An advance summary, titled "Sociología y técnica de la cerámica Fang," appeared in the Compte rendu of the 5th International West Africa Conference, Abidjan, 1953.

Roy, Claude. The arts of the savages. [Tr. by E.S. Seldon] N.Y., Arts, Inc. [c 1958] 108 p. illus. maps

Textual references to the Pamues are scattered throughout, together with 8 photographic reproductions of Pamue sculpture and mask-making. On p. 18, Roy reports the demise of Pamue art work as a result of intruding modernity that has removed the very function and motive of African art. And on p. 49, much as Fagg observes in the Elisofon volume cited above, Roy notes the "extraordinary difference" between Bakota and Pamue reliquary figures although both peoples are otherwise similar in culture and economy, neighbor each other geographically, and employ reliquary images for essentially the same purpose. Roy perceptively characterizes the two adjacent art styles and has included six Pamue images (on p. 9, 45, 66, 67, 68, and 69) and three contrasting Bakota figures (p. 56 and 57) to illustrate the comparison. A flaw may be remarked in Roy's captioning, for the Bakota reliquary images are inappropriately labelled "masks" although they are plainly equipped with pedestals or mounts for fastening them onto the covers of funerary baskets. Although the Pamue reliquary head pictured on p. 9 and the mask on p. 34 are also included in the Sweeney collection (see African folktales and sculpture above), the remaining figures and a second mask are unique to this volume. Like examples of Pamue mask-making displayed in other collections, the Roy masks are of whitened wood, while the sculptured figures--with one exception--are of palm-oil-blackened wood. The text incorporates an appreciate study of African religion and provides a socio-esthetic framework for interpreting and defining African "arts" and "crafts."

Schmalenbach, Werner. L'art negre. [Tr. de Maurice Muller-Strauss] Paris, Editions Charles Massin [c 1953] p. 84-5. illus.

Photographs of three Fang "statuettes." One (plate 78) bears unusually intricate decorative patterns; all are of blackened wood. Textual passages on p. 110 and 112 concisely explain the prophylactic function of Fang images. Schmalenbach, like Elisofon (see above), emphatically rejects the common supposition that such carvings represent ancestors. An American edition was published in 1960 by Yoseloff, N.Y.

Segy, Ladislav. African sculpture speaks. N.Y., Lawrence Hill [c 1958] p. 75, 192-3; fig. 14, 15, 44, 80, 81, 186.

A compact characterization of Pamue sculpture in terms of typology and



## ARTS AND CRAFTS, cont.

function, remarkable for Segy's assertion that Pamue images have performed a magico-medicinal as well as apotropaic role. Photographs show a head with long neck (fig. 14), two full figures (15, 44), three views of a half-figure (80, 81), and a feather-ornamented, oblong mask (186). An appended "List of illustrations" cites the location of pictured items. Reviews of the entire v.: William Bascom, Chicago Sunday Tribune, Sept. 4, 1952, p. 13; S.L.F., National, 175:279, Sept. 27, 1952; Stuart Preston, N.Y. Times, Sept. 7, 1952, p. 7; G.I. Jones, Africa (London), 23(2):168-9, April 1953. Segy has also authored African sculpture, a paperbound volume featuring 164 full-page plates (N.Y., Dover, 1958).

## ARTS AND CRAFTS--BIBLIOGRAPHY

Ligero Morote, Armando and others. "Estado actual del conocimiento de la prehistoria de Fernando Poo." Africa [Madrid] 218:64, feb. 1960.

Footnote 1 contains numerous references to periodical literature on Bubi and pre-Bubi ceramics.

## ASTRONOMICAL OBSERVATIONS

see "Maps and cartography," "Solar eclipse"

## AUTOCHTHONOUS POPULATION

see "Native population"

## AVIFAUNA

see "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--birds")

## AYMEMÍ, ANTONIO

see "Religious orders and clergy--Roman Catholic"

## BAHÍA DE SAN CARLOS

see "Maps and cartography--Fernando Poo."

## BAHÍA DE SANTA ISABEL

see "Maps and cartography--Fernando Poo."



## BALENGUE (African people)

see "Continental Guinea," "Demography," "Folklore," "Hunting and fishing," "Native population"

## BANANAS

see "Agriculture" (esp. the subdiv. "--bananas"); for commercial aspects, see "Economic conditions," "Statistics," "Trade-statistics."

## BANKING

see "Directories," "Economic conditions," "Statistics"

## BAPTIST CHURCH IN GUINEA

see "Fernando Poo," "History," "Religious orders and clergy--Baptist)"

## BAPUCO (African people)

see "Continental Guinea," "Demography," "Folklore," "Native population"

## BARNABAS, Bubi mission interpreter

see "Missions--Methodist"

## BARRERA Y LUYANDO, ANGEL, Governor-General of Guinea

see "History"

## BASEQUE (African people)

see "Continental Guinea," "Demography," "Folklore," "Languages" (esp. the subdiv. "--Baseque"), "Native population"

## BASKETRY

see "Arts and crafts" and also monographs on specific indigenous groups, esp. the Pamues, listed under "Native population"

## BATA (city)



BATA (city), cont.

see "Census, 1950," "Continental Guinea," "Directories," "History," "Statistics"; for the municipal heraldic emblem, see "Politics and government"; for a hydrographic plan of the sea approach, see "Maps and cartography--Continental Guinea."

BATS

see "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--mammals")

BAYELE (African people)

see "Native population--Pygmies"

BEETLES

see "Agriculture--diseases and pests," "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--insects")

BENGA (African people)

see "Continental Guinea," "Demography," "Elobays, Corisco, Annobon," "Folklore," "Music," and "--Benga" as a subdiv. of "Languages," "Native population"

BENGA LANGUAGE

see "Languages" (esp. the subdiv. "--Benga"), "Native population--Benga"

BENITO (city)

see "Census, 1950," "Continental Guinea," "Directories," "History," "Statistics"; for a hydrographic plan of the shipping approaches to the Benito River, see "Maps and cartography--Continental Guinea"

BIBLIOGRAPHY

see also "--bibliography" as a subdiv. under "Arts and crafts," "Fernando Poo," "Languages," "Native population"



## BIBLIOGRAPHY--CATALOGUES

Spain. Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Instituto de Estudios Africanos. Catálogo general de publicaciones. Madrid. annual

A complete catalogue of I.D.E.A. titles still in print, arranged by subject (Agricultura, Antropología, Bellas Artes, etc.). Full author entry, title, imprint, collation and price appear for each item. There are no annotations. In addition to books, all issues of the Archivos del I.D.E.A. are listed, with pagination, contents, date, and price specified for each number. There is an author but no title index. Although the catalogue does not qualify as a comprehensive retrospective bibliography of Guineana and does not indicate Guinea-related matter that may be currently obtainable from commercial publishing houses and other governmental or quasi-governmental agencies like the Falange, it nevertheless constitutes the most extensive single bibliographic and purchasing guide now available to Spanish-language Guineana. Copies may be obtained gratis from the I.D.E.A.

## BIBLIOGRAPHY--PERIODICALS

Índice histórico español. Barcelona, 1953- v. quarterly

A current list of Spanish-produced articles and books in the field of history, as well as occasional foreign works dealing with Hispanica, prepared by the Centro de Estudios Internacionales at the Univ. of Barcelona. Within the last major subject division, "History of the Spanish Empire," appears a section devoted to "Other territories." This section contains an "Africa" subdivision which has lately grown to several pages in length. Entries are not limited to purely historical matter, but also include "publications of literary, artistic, cultural, and philosophical character." For each entry there is either a brief, signed note or citation of a scholarly review. While coverage of Guineana is incomplete, the Índice at least represents a partial means of current bibliographic control, particularly since it ranges in scope beyond simply I.D.E.A. output. An index of authors for the previous year is printed in the first issue of each new year.

Spain. Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Servicio de Propaganda. Distribución de Publicaciones. Boletín bibliográfico. Madrid, 1944- v. quarterly

The current bibliography for publications of all C.S.I.C. agencies, including the I.D.E.A. Full author, title, imprint, collation, and price data appear for each volume, plus a brief annotation. The Boletín may be received free upon application to the Librería Científica Medinaceli. Novedades, a monthly list of new C.S.I.C. publications (without annotations), is also available gratis, as well as a yearly cumulated bibliography of C.S.I.C. publications titled "Un año de



## BIBLIOGRAPHY--PERIODICALS, cont.

nuestra producción editorial." In the absence of a continuing Spanish national bibliography, the Boletín and Novedades provide the best guides to current official publications regarding Guinea, although they afford no coverage of the occasional Guinea-related volumes issued by independent and ecclesiastical presses.

## BIRDS

see "Folklore," "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--birds").

## BOA CONSTRICTORS

see "Folklore," "Zoology"

## BODY-PAINTING

see "Native population--Bubis"

## BOTANY

see also "Agriculture," "Folklore," "Forestry," "Toponymy," and monographs on specific regions. For pictorial representations of plant life, see "Description and travel--paintings, sculpture, etc.," "Postage stamps."

Báguena Corella, Luis. La selva virgen de Guinea y sus variantes; resumen geobotánico. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1954. 48 p. bibliog. illus. map

A relatively brief examination of Guinea flora that places special emphasis upon selvatic plant life. The author first considers general African botany, divides the continent into geo-botanical zones, and relates Guinea to this master schema. Next, he reviews the many botanical explorations conducted in the territory and discusses random aspects of the Guinea selva, including a list of giant trees indigenous to Continental Guinea, an elementary systematization of selvatic vines and shrubs, and separate chapters on mangroves, palms, and arboreal vegetation on the mainland littoral and Fernando Poo. The concluding chapter, "Spontaneous vegetation influenced by man," vividly describes the selva's methodical reclamation of abandoned African settlements and European fincas. As Baguena himself avers, this is neither a systematic and comprehensive botanical survey nor a "floral catalogue." It is rather an erudite introduction to Guinea botany, a notebook filled with the author's acute and often engrossing observations on Guinea forest growth. Fourteen captioned photographs complement the text.



## BOTANY, cont.

Mas Guindal, Joaquín. Datos para el conocimiento de la flora de la Guinea Española; la vegetación espontánea y las plantas cultivadas. Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, 1944. 91 p. illus.

Copies owned by N.Y. Public Lib. (QAF p.v. 208), BDGPPA.

## BOTANY--CONTINENTAL GUINEA

Fúster Riera, Pedro and Gonzalez Martin, Luciana. Primera contribución al conocimiento de las maderas de la Guinea Continental Española. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1947. 2 v. (250, 204 p.) bibliogs. diagrs. illus. tables (Guinea, Spanish. Servicio Forestal. Estudios sistemáticos de las maderas de la Guinea Española.)

The first fascicle, authored by Fúster, late Chief Engineer of the Guinea Forestry Service, contains thorough analyses for 27 types of wood indigenous to Guinea. The second fascicle, prepared by a chemist in the Forestry Service after Fuster's death, continues the systematic forestal survey with 25 more analyses. The data provided for each dicotyledon (bamboos and palms are reserved for another study) range from nomenclature (indigenous, botanical, commercial), macroscopic characteristics, density, and pliability, to moisture contraction, strength, and commercial utility. Microphotographs of transversal and tangential sections accompany each analysis. There is no index, though one seems desirable.

Guinea López, Emilio. En el país de los Pamues; relato ilustrado de mi primer viaje a la Guinea Española. [Pról. del Joaquín de Zua-zagoitia] Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1947. 156 p. illus.

"Emilio Guinea, from Bilbao, learned to love Nature in the mountains surrounding his native village . . . Guinea is what one might term a born botanist, but not, however, the sort of botanist that novels have accustomed us to. His love of Nature and his scientific discipline do not impede him from being a poet at the same time, like all the great cultivators of that science."--Pról. As in his later En el país de los Bubis (see "Botany--Fernando Poo"), Guinea's account of 1945 travels through Continental Guinea is primarily botanical, but his range of observation and comment is unlimited. For example, he begins with almost romantic passages on the fated but tragic disappearance of "virgin Nature" before the relentless onslaught of civilization; on p. 48 appears an <sup>lyrical</sup> essay on the "Misinga," or Pamue woman, whom Guinea regards with admiration; within Chapter VI is an illustrated discourse on Pamue archery and how the venom for poison-arrows is prepared; Chapter VII commences with an appreciative "Evocation of Günter Tessmann" and includes a reference to Christian penetration of the selva; Chapter X concludes with an engrossing account of the gorilla or "man of the jungle": how he is respected, hunted, and consumed by the Pamues.



## BOTANY--CONTINENTAL GUINEA, cont.

Photographs and sketches of both botanical and ethnographic interest abound. The work regrettably lacks an index. The Ensayo geobotánico . . . (cited below) is more formal in structure and exclusively botanical in scope.

Guinea López, Emilio. Ensayo geobotánico de la Guinea Continental Española. [Pról. del Juan Marcilla] Madrid, Dirección de Agricultura de los Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea, 1946. 338 p. 2-p. bibliog. illus. maps diags.

The author toured Continental Guinea during the dry season of 1945. He has masterfully conected his firsthand observations, prior bibliographic research, comparative studies of Hispano-Portuguese botanical collections, and fundamental affection for Botany into a massive, lirico-scientific work which amply reflects his twin preoccupations with the virgin selva as "a spectacle and as an object of study." Several examples should illustrate both the descriptive richness and stern systematization included in the volume: an eloquent statement of botanical aesthetics and the "spirituality of the vegetable world," tastefully augmented with three poems by Juan Ramón Jimenez and a prose-hymn in praise of the coffee plant (p. 34-41); a description of the papayo in all its aspects (p. 53-9); a survey of the geographical and climatic factors that condition the Guinea equatorial forest, succeeded by a comparison of intertropical selvas (p. 93-136); a synoptic phytogeographical chart of Continental Guinea (p. 140), which precedes a thoroughgoing account of the region's diverse vegetal formations, enriched by abundant graphic aides, among them several floral profiles and a geo-botanical map (p. 140-89); a preliminary floral catalogue grounded upon an unpublished list of 1,562 entries compiled by Gomez Moreno, the author's 3,000 plant specimens, and herborizations by Tessmann, Del Val, Fuster Casas, and Nosti Nava (p. 219-368). The catalogue is indexed by genus, family, and vernacular name. A 1-page bibliography of Spanish references should prove useful to the interested student, but the following page of foreign citations is erratically organized, deficient in bibliographic information, and omits a number of titles mentioned in the text. Photographs are plentiful, though unindexed; several watercolor pictures by the author are annotated separately under "Description and travel--paintings, sculpture, etc."; and a dissertation on African agriculture by Jaime Nosti Nava (p. 193-216) is cited under "Agriculture." Review: Pedro Salvador, Cuadernos de estudios africanos, 2:196-99, 1946.

## BOTANY--FERNANDO POO

Adams, C.D. "Observations on the fern flora of Fernando Poo." Journal of Ecology. 45(2):479-94, July 1957. bibliog. tables

A description of Fernandian vegetation, with particular attention to



## BOTANY--FERNANDO POO, cont.

Pteridophyta (herbaceous ferns). The author, member of the Dept. of Botany at the Univ. College of Ghana, frequently compares Fernandian and nearby mainland flora, demonstrating many affinities and a few differences, the latter explainable by Fernandian insularity and lesser volcanic activity, as well as the smaller height and size of Fernando Poo's mountain mass. Three locator tables list the 174 species of Pteridophyta known to the island.

Boughey, A.S. "Vegetation of the mountains of Biafra." (In Linnean Society of London. Proceedings. 165(2):144-50, June 1955. bibliog. illus.)

During 1954 and 1955 several expeditions were despatched from the Gold Coast to the Bight of Biafra to obtain information on the altitudinal zonation of mountain flora as well as material for comparative systematic studies of flowering plants and ferns. Boughey discusses the Cameroons Mountain, Fernando Poo, and Bamenda Highlands in terms of floristic and ecological belts. Fernandian material is concentrated on p. 147-49, but the island is also mentioned elsewhere for comparative purposes.

Guinea López, Emilio. En el país de los Bubis; relato ilustrado de mi primer viaje a Fernando Poo. [Pról. del Rafael Sanchez Mazas] Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1949. 287 p. illus. maps

"With this book I complete the third of what I call the 'Story of my botanical journeys to Hispanic Africa.' Since 1943 . . . I have been engrossed in a passionate task: to awaken in the cultured public a sentiment of admiration toward the botanical factor as an aesthetic, intellectual, and utilitarian element within the exotic atmosphere of Spanish Africa."--Previas palabras. As in his previous volume, En el país de los Pamues (see "Botany--Continental Guinda"), Guinea skillfully and vivaciously blends science with travelogue to produce a work that is at once informative and literarily gratifying. The author toured Fernando Poo from December 1946 to April 1947, accompanied by Eugenio Sierra Rafols, an artist at the Barcelona Instituto Botánico who prepared several of the many sketches, watercolors, and photographs which effectively punctuate the text. As examples of the plentiful extra-botanical matter included: in a section titled "Paisajes de Fernando Poo" (p. 102-05), Guinea comments admiringly upon the various Fernandian landscapes painted by Spanish artists; on p. 98 appears a drawing of a 3-horned chameleon; and Chapters IX and X record an ascent of the Pico de Santa Isabel. An index would have been useful for botanical reference. Art work is annotated separately under "Description and travel--paintings, sculpture, etc."

Hooker, Sir Joseph Dalton. "On the vegetation of Clarence Peak, Fernando Poo; with descriptions of the plants collected by Mr. Gustav Mann on the higher parts of that mountain." (In Linnean Society of



## BOTANY--FERNANDO POO, cont.

London. Journal of the proceedings (botany). 21:2-23, Nov. 1, 1861.)

A detailed description of the botanical specimens collected by Gustav Mann during his ascent of Clarence Peak (Pico de Santa Isabel) in 1859 (see also Mann's account of the ascent under "Description and travel--Fernando Poo--1800-1899"). Sir Joseph was long the Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew, England, and authored a number of major works on botany. This analysis of the Mann collection was used by Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston as the basis for his comments on Fernandian flora (see "Fernando Poo").

Mildbraed, Johannes. "Fernando Poo." (In Deutsche Zentral-Afrika Expedition, 1910-1911. Wissenschaftliche Ergebnisse der zweiten deutschen Zentral-Afrika-Expedition. Leipzig, Klinkhardt & Biermann, 1922. 2:164-95)

The author, a botanist, participated in the Second German Central Africa Expedition, visiting Fernando Poo in 1911. His report on Fernandian flora is still widely-quoted. Cited by Adams and Ocaña (see above and below). Copies owned by Yale Univ., Arnold Arboretum.

Ocaña García, Manuel. "Factores que influncian la distribución de la vegetación en Fernando Poo." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 55:68-85, jul. 1960. 1-p. bibliog. map charts

A "schema of the actual vegetation of Fernando Poo and the ecological factors which condition it." On the basis of admittedly incomplete data, Ocaña first characterizes the various kinds of vegetal growth and then discusses five ecological elements: climate, soil, anthropozoogenic action, dynamics or evolution, and salinity: A map shows the geographical distribution of 12 principal types of vegetation (1:275,000); graphs indicate the comparative rainfall, temperature, and evaporation patterns for Santa Isabel, Ureca, and Madrid.

## BOTENOS (Methodist Mission)

see "Missions--Methodist"

## BOUNDARIES

see "Geography," "History," "Maps and cartography."

## BRITISH IN GUINEA

see "Demography," "Description and travel," "Elobays, Corisco, Annobon," "Fernando Poo," "History," "Missions--Methodist," "Religious orders and clergy--Baptist."



## BUBI LANGUAGE

see "Languages" (esp. the subdiv. "--Bubi"), "Native population--Bubis"

## BUBIS (African people)

see "Demography," "Description and travel--Fernando Poo," "Fernando Poo," "Fiction," "Folklore," "History--Fernando Poo," "Music," and "--Bubis" as a subdiv. of "Languages," "Native population."

## BUDGET

see "Politics and government," "Statistics"

## BUICO (African people)

see "Continental Guinea," "Demography," "Folklore," "Languages--Combe," "Native population."

## BUJEBBA (African people)

see "Continental Guinea," "Demography," "Folklore," "Music," and "--Bujeba" as a subdiv. of "Languages," "Native population."

## BULU LANGUAGE

see "Languages"

## BURTON, SIR RICHARD FRANCIS, 1821-1890

see "History--Fernando Poo--1859- "

## BUSINESS CONDITIONS

see "Directories," "Economic conditions," "Statistics," "Trade--statistics."

## CANNIBALISM

see "Anthropophagy," "Native population" (esp. the subdivs. "--Mbueti sect," "--Pamues")



## CARTOGRAPHY

see "Maps and cartography" and "--maps" as a subdiv. of "Demography --Continental Guinea," "Discovery and exploration," "Geology--Continental Guinea," "Missions--Methodist."

## CATECHISMS

see "--texts" as a subdiv. of various African tongues listed under "Languages"

## CATHOLIC CHURCH IN GUINEA

see "Education," "History," "Statistics," and "--Roman Catholic" as a subdiv. of "Missions," "Religious order and clergy"; for ecclesiastical serials published in Guinea, see "Newspapers and serials"; for vernacular catechisms, see "--texts" as a subdiv. of various African tongues listed under "Languages."

## CEMETERIES

see "Fernando Poo," "History--Fernando Poo"

## CENSUS, 1877 (Fernando Poo)

see "Fernando Poo--Census, 1877"

## CENSUS, 1950

Guinea, Spanish. Delegación Colonial de Estadística. Resúmenes estadísticos del censo general de población del Gobierno General de los Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea al 31 de diciembre de 1950. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1952. 166 p. maps

## CERAMBYCIDAE

see "Agriculture--diseases and pests," "Zoology--insects"

## CERAMICS

see "Arts and crafts" and monographs on specific indigenous groups, esp. the Pamues, cited under "Native population."

## CHILDREN



## CHILDREN, cont.

For educational, biotic, psychological, and legal aspects, see "Education," "Health, hygiene, and medical care," "Laws, statutes, etc.," and both "--anthropometric and intelligence studies" and "--biological studies" as subdvs. of "Native population"; for childhood games and the position of children within traditional society, see monographs on specific indigenous groups listed under "Native population"; for pictorial representations, see "Description and travel--painting, sculpture, etc.," "Postage stamps," and photographs in various works.

## CHILDREN'S LITERATURE

see "Education--textbooks" and "--juvenile literature" as a subdiv. of "Description and travel--1700-1899," "Description and travel--1935-," "Discovery and exploration," "Missions--Methodist," "Native population--Bubis."

## CHIMPANZEES

see "Folklore," "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--mammals").

## CHRESTOMATHIES

see "--primers" as a subdiv. of various tongues listed under "Languages"

## CICATRIZATION

see monographs on specific indigenous groups, esp. the Bubis, listed under "Native population."

## CITIZENSHIP

see "Laws, statutes," "Nationality and citizenship," "Native policy."

## CLASSIFICATION--BOOKS, ETC.

Dewey, Melvil. Dewey decimal classification and relative index. 16th ed. Lake Placid Club, N.Y., Forest Press [c 1958] 1:1179-80.

The Dewey Decimal System provides for the classification of works on Fernando Poo and Annobon under 966.991 and 966.996, respectively, within the 996.99 division that embraces all islands of the Gulf of Guinea. However, there are no numbers assigned for either the two Elobey



## CLASSIFICATION--BOOKS, ETC., cont.

Islands nor Corisco, although they clearly qualify as Gulf of Guinea islands and have received as much published attention as Annobon. A new number, 966.997, might be assigned to the Elobeys and 966.998 to Corisco. Comprehensive works on the entire Guinea area are classed under 967.18, but the "scope note" neglects to mention the Elobeys and Corisco as colonial components.

## CLERGY

see "Documentary Films," "History," "Missions," "Religious orders and clergy," "Statistics."

## CLIMATE

see also "Agriculture--statistics," "Documentary films," "Geography," and monographs on specific regions.

Font Tullot, Inocencio. El clima de las posesiones españolas del Golfo de Guinea. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1951. 71 p. bibliog. f. maps diagrs. tables

Based primarily on meteorological data gathered by the colony's 29 weather observation posts and secondarily upon a previous climatological study by Nosti (see below) and auxiliary weather statistics supplied by the Cameroons Meteorological Service, this is a thoroughgoing, scientific examination of Guinea meteorology that ranges from "The fundamental factors governing climate in the Gulf of Guinea" to detailed considerations of rainfall, humidity, temperature, and atmospheric pressure. The final chapter briefly examines physiological effects of the Guinea climate upon Europeans and relates climatic conditions to the economy, describing a few of the weather-induced problems peculiar to Guinea agriculture. An Appendix outlines the procedures and data necessary to predict weather for the area. There are abundant, graphs, maps, and tables.

Nosti Nava, Jaime. Climatología de los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea. Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonial, 1942. 64 p. illus. tables charts (Guinea, Spanish. Dirección de Agricultura. Pubns., 2)

Individual chapters deal with climatic zones, meteorological comparisons between Guinea and other tropical territories, atmospheric pressure and winds, heat, humidity, and the relationship between climate and agriculture. An introduction surveys the sparse literature on Guinea meteorology and describes the present network of weather observation stations. There are 19 pages of statistics on rainfall and temperature, including data recorded on Fernando Poo by Julián Pellón y Rodríguez in the mid-19th century (his Descripción general . . ., an



## CLIMATE, cont.

unpublished manuscript that has since vanished from the Government archives, is cited under "Fernando Poo"). Thirteen folded charts and graphs illustrate various facets of Guinea climate, from monthly wind and rainfall frequencies to tornado patterns.

## COATS-OF-ARMS

For municipal heraldic emblems, see "Politics and government."

## COCKROACHES

see "Folklore"

## COLL Y ARMENGOL, ARMENGOL, Bp.

see "Religious orders and clergy--Roman Catholic"

## COLONIAL GUARD

see "History," "Politics and government" (esp. the subdiv. "--Colonial Guard")

## COMBE (African people)

see "Continental Guinea," "Fiction," "Folklore," "Music," and "--Combe" as a subdiv. of "Languages," "Native population."

## COMBE LANGUAGE

see "--Combe" as a subdiv. of "Languages," "Native population."

## COMMERCE

see "Directories," "Economic conditions," "Statistics," "Trade--Statistics."

## COMMERCIAL FISHING

see "Hunting and fishing"

## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES



## COMMUNICABLE DISEASES, cont.

see "Documentary films," "Health, hygiene, and medical care," "Statistics."

## COMMUNICATIONS

see "Directories," "Documentary films," "Statistics," "Transportation and communications," and monographs on specific regions.

## CONCHOLOGY

see "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--mollusks")

## CONSEJOS DE VECINOS

see "Laws, statutes," "Politics and government."

## CONTINENTAL GUINEA

see also "Agriculture," "Botany," "Census, 1950," "Climate," "Demography," "Directories," "Discovery and exploration," "Economic conditions," "Fiction," "Forestry," "Geography," "History," "Native population," "Missions," "Politics and government," "Statistics," "Toponymy," "Transport and communications," "Zoology," and "--Continental Guinea" as a subdiv. under various subjects.

Granados, Gregorio. España en el Muni; estudios y observaciones hechos en el país. Pról. de Emilio Bonelli. Madrid, Impro. del Ministerio de Marina, 1907. 146 p. illus. maps

Cited by Fontán ("Africa--bibliography," supplementary section). Copies owned by Harvard College Lib. (Afr 5994.5), BDGPPA.

Granados, Gregorio. El territorio de Río Benito (Guinea Continental Española). Madrid, Impr. Peña, 1903. 28 p. illus. maps

A comprehensive but elementary study of Continental Guinea in the first decade of the 20th century, by an officer of Naval Infantry who spent four years in the colony. Portions of the text earlier appeared as articles in the Diario de la Marina. Of particular interest is the account of an expedition into the interior led by Sub-Governor Ramos Izquierdo. Granados, who participated in the venture, reports candidly on the reception accorded the expeditionaries and the lack of effective European control over most of the territory (p. 63-84). An entire chap. devoted to the Pamues (p. 21-41) contains extensive observational data on dress, diet, hunting, warfare, and agriculture, together with exceedingly oversimplified analyses of social structure



## CONTINENTAL GUINEA, cont.

and magico-religious life. Unlike Iradier, who found much to admire in African culture (see "Discovery and exploration"), Granados characterizes the Fang as barbaric, fetichistic, and retarded. A familiar preoccupation with military matters (see, for instance, his Páginas sueltas . . . , cited under "Essays, lectures, etc."), is reflected in Chapters VIII and IX, which discuss the need for improvements in the colonial armed forces and detail the role of Naval troops in Guinea since 1896. Copies owned by Harvard College Lib. (Afr 5994.5), BDGPPA.

"Guinea Española." (In Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada, Europeo-Americana. 1925. 27:282-86).

A comprehensive, if now somewhat dated, article that still surpasses all other encyclopedia treatments of Continental Guinea in scope and depth. It presents basic physical data for the region (relief, climate, hydrography), characterizes the animal and botanical life, surveys the state of agriculture, commerce, industry, and communications in 1920, enumerates and describes the African population, sketches the administrative structure, and recounts historical highlights of Spanish acquisition and exploration from 1843 to 1900. Aside from the obsolescence of many statistical and descriptive data that relate to population, commerce, communications, agriculture, and administration, there are two fundamental inadequacies: 1) The treatment of indigenous peoples is wholly unsystematic and lacks anthropological insight. Although it contains useful, objective information concerning a few externals of African life--apparel, ornaments, and hair-styles--nothing is said of Pamue artistic achievement and military prowess nor of Benga seamanship and statecraft; and the social organization of Pamues and playeros alike is untouched. 2) The historical resume, commencing with 1843, ignores the antecedent legal basis for Spanish sovereignty over Continental Guinea--the 1778 Treaty of Pardo--and never even suggests the prolonged and sometimes violent dispute between France, Germany, and Spain over rights to the area, nor the extent to which original Spanish claims were ultimately reduced by the 1884 Congress of Berlin and the 1900 Treaty of Paris.

Gutiérrez Sobral, José. "La Guinea española; memoria presentado al Excmo. Sr. Ministro de Estado." (In Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid. Boletín. 44:7-16, 1902)

Random observations on coastal navigation, geography, the state of native life, the efficacy of Presbyterian missionary enterprise at Benito, commercial conditions, and the necessary reformation of the military garrison. The author's tone is pessimistic; he regards the territory as comparatively insignificant and its inhabitants--the Pamues--as generally "inferior to all the peoples of Africa." Nevertheless, he recommends certain aids to shipping and commerce, commends the moral and material advancement among coastal Africans achieved through American missionary influence, and proposes the creation of a colonial police force on the English model. Gutierrez served as the Naval



## CONTINENTAL GUINEA, cont.

representative on the Royal Commission for West Africa and commanded an expedition to Continental Guinea.

Martínez de la Escalera, Manuel. "Los territorios del Muni; sus condiciones y colonización." (In Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid. Boletín. 44:17-47, 1902.)

A treatise on "the present [1902] state of the coastal tribes, the work of Catholic and reformed missions, the organization of factorías and their relations with the natives, the extractible wealth of the territory, and the action which the metropole might initiate to develop the area without either gravely encumbering the national budget nor fomenting monopolies." The author regards the Combes as the indigenous people most "advanced in civilization" and predicts the eventual disappearance of the Balengue. Like other writers of the period, Martinez comments upon the promiscuity of Corisco women with European colonists, explaining that the corisqueñas are practically abandoned by adventure-loving Benga males and represent a "feminine type much superior to that found anywhere else along the coast." He is skeptical concerning Pamue cannibalism and, almost alone among Spanish commentators, rejects the supposition that Pamue wives are mere beasts of burden with neither rights, property, nor independence. There is a comparison between Spanish, French, and American missionary methods together with recommendations for a new emphasis in Spanish pedagogy and for local mission financing to relieve the national treasury. The article concludes with a scathing critique of colonial administration in Continental Guinea and reasoned pleas for systematic reorganization.

Mori, Attilio. "Rio Muni." Enciclopedia Italiana di scienze, lettere ed arti. 1936. 14:387. bibliog.

Prof. Mori's column-long discourse on "Rio Muni" includes the Elobays and Corisco within its scope and focuses largely upon geographical and climatic features. The author indicates two indigenous African groups, the Pamues and Bengas, but he does not describe them at length and mistakenly restricts the Bengas solely to Corisco. There is no mention whatever of the several playero peoples. And although he recounts fragments of the turbulent history surrounding the delimitation of Continental Guinea, Mori relates nothing of explorations in the region nor of settlements established in the interior, and notably fails to specify timber as perhaps Rio Muni's most valuable commodity. The population figures cited for Continental Guinea, Bata, and the entire colony are now outdated, and it is doubtful that even at the time of Mori's writing there were, as he claims, as many as 5,000 "Bianchi" (Europeans) resident in Rio Muni. Even with these reservations, however, the article contains more abundant data concerning Continental Guinea than most contemporary English-language encyclopedia treatments.



Perpiña Grau, Roman. De colonización y economía en la Guinea Española; investigación sobre el terreno, de la estructura y sistema de colonización en la Guinea Española, con referencia especial a lo económico, precedido de un estudio general de los territorios africanos. Barcelona, Edit. Labor, 1945. 422 p. bibliog. f. illus. maps tables index

A singular work, highly systematic, exceptionally well-printed, and suitably augmented by copious graphic and tabular material. The author, Chief of the 1941 Economic Mission to Guinea, attempts a fundamental study "of colonization and economy: their structure, elements, complexities, and system." Believing that sound colonial policy presupposes a thorough knowledge of the colonial reality, Perpiña desists from either criticism or advice, addressing himself simply to "observation, elaboration, and synthesis." Four preliminary chapters deal with Africa-wide economics and varied colonial patterns, providing a continental backdrop for the concentrated examination that follows. Beginning with p. 66, mainland Guinea is minutely dissected in an impressive series of chapters ranging from "Potential wealth" and "Activation of the native" to "Economic exploitation" and "External commerce." A few specific features should be particularly noted: 1) a precise survey of population distribution and structure, incorporating a table of major demographic characteristics (p. 68-79, 95-105); 2) a basic Pamae vocabulary embracing "customs," "food," "technology," and "dances and adornments" (p. 85-7, 91-2); 3) the declaration that "all native policy has for its objective the removal of the native from his ancestral atavisms in order to progressively elevate him in his spiritual and material life," succeeded by a candid, approving review of how the Guinea African is "utilized" through obligatory labor, commercial employment, and service in the Colonial Guard (p. 114-26); 4) a census of medical pathology in selected localities for the years 1938-41 (p. 128-34); 5) an explanation of the peculiar role of the factoría as a colonizing force, together with a table of their distribution by region, type, and ownership (p. 158-62); 6) a budgetary analysis, showing receipts and expenditures from 1935 to 1941 (p. 273-80); 7) a cost-of-living, consumption, and price survey for the years 1930 to 1941, with separate data for subsistence commodities purchased by Africans and Europeans and for articles like gasoline and motor vehicles obtained for commercial enterprise (p. 203-354; a table on p. 329 cited the average per capita consumption--in pesetas--for Europeans, Africans, and firms); 8) a statistically-based evaluation of the Guinea "labor problem," including monthly-wage tables for the preceding seven years, a breakdown of the worker's "total salary" (wages plus fringe benefits), and an analysis of the average laborer's diet, in terms of official ration norms (p. 364-72); 9) a summary of principles determining the colonial infra-structure as well as economic and political policy (p. 400-03). A 40p. appendix contains excellent photographs of tropical scenery, lumbering processes, and



## CONTINENTAL GUINEA, cont.

aspects of Pamue life, from dances, musical instruments, and iron-forging to village<sup>design</sup>, costume, hair-styling, and cayuco regattas. Review: L. Trujeda Incera, Cuadernos de estudios africanos, 1:125-29, 1946.

Unzueta y Yuste, Abelardo de. Guinea continental española. Madrid, Instituto de Estudios Políticos, 1944. 394 p. illus. maps

A mammoth, methodical compendium of information relating to every aspect of Continental Guinea. Although Prof. Unzueta's survey is now 15 years old, it remains one of the most comprehensive and highly detailed works available concerning the area, just as the author's Islas del Golfo de Guinea is unequalled as a storehouse of well-organized facts concerning the Gulf islands (see "Elobey, Corisco, Annobon"). The table of contents ("Indice General") suggests the immense scope of the study: "Historical geography," an elaborate chronology of Continental Guinea history, from the pre-Portuguese epoch to the 1926 occupation of the Muni interior and the resurgence of colonial and scientific activity since 1940; "Physical geography," a minute review of the region's boundaries, coastal features, geology, topography, hydrography and climate; "Botanical and zoological geography," which considers the species of vegetation, evaluates their commercial and medicinal possibilities, enumerates the varieties of wildlife, and describes the extent of animal domestication; "Human geography," a thorough demographic schema pinpointing the present and past habitats of every major indigenous group within the territory--Pamues, Bulus, Combes, Papucos, Bujebas, Balengues, Baseques, and Envicos--and outlining their physical characteristics, basic pursuits, and the highlights of their cultural and political history; "Psychogeography," actually an essay in ethnography that examines the entire spectrum of native life from social organization to dress and adornments; "Health, hygiene, and demography," describing Guinea's endemic tropical diseases and the organization of the Colonial Sanitary Service; "Education," a brief chapter outlining the extent of both official and missionary instruction; "Politico-administrative division," indicating how the territory is demarcated and politically administered; "Schema of economic geography," a survey of native and commercial enterprise plus an appraisal of transportation and communication facilities. In addition, there is an extensive bibliography as well as lists of the 35 diverse maps and more than 50 photographs included in the volume. The photographic plates, if somewhat imperfectly reproduced, nevertheless provide much visual data concerning the Muni landscape and the physical appearance and activities of the indigenous peoples. The folded map of Continental Guinea that faces p. 380 is richly-detailed, showing the complete river and mountain systems of the region, completed and anticipated roadways, lumber railways, scores of fixed population sites, missions, military and medical posts, lighthouses, governmental administrative centers, radio-telegraph transmitters, and the boundaries of 9 administrative districts or demarcaciones. However, the map is now somewhat dated in



## CONTINENTAL GUINEA, cont.

its political aspects, for two new demarcaciones have since been created (Valladolid de los Bimbiles and Mongomo) and several place-names have undergone transformation (as examples, "Cogo" has been displaced by "Puerto Iradier" and "Añisoc" has become "Valladolid de los Bimbiles"). Too, several man-made geographical features have since been added or expanded: roads, schools, bridges, sanitary posts and other governmental and commercial facilities. The latest Army topographic charts (see "Maps and cartography--Continental Guinea") and the several specialty maps found in the Memoria de la labor realizada . . . (see "General works--1941-1958") which indicate the contemporary location of schools, medical posts, police encampments, postal stations, and maritime service installations should be consulted to correct Unzueta's cartography. And the many lists of newly-completed public works and civic improvements in the Memoria will further clarify the extent of recent human alterations to the Guinea landscape, especially highway, bridge, and dwelling construction. Many specific aspects of Continental Guinea are more adequately treated in articles and monographs by other authors. For instance, Trujeda Incera's Los Pamues de nuestra Guinea (see "Native population--Pamues") is a far better treatment of Pamue ethnography, the many works of Alvarez García constitute more profound and thorough surveys of educational policy and achievements (see "Education"), and Perpiña's study (see above) provides more intensive economic coverage. But even so, Unzueta's production is an immensely rich pool of information, happily arranged and refreshingly free of political dogma.

Woolbert, Robert Gale. "Continental Guinea." Collier's Encyclopedia. 1959. 5:637

A column-long statement of geography, economy, population, and history. The treatment is factual and comprehensive, save that all statistical figures are obsolete, some by nearly 20 years; the littoral peoples are unspecified; and the British rather than the Germans are leagued with the French as opposing Spanish territorial pretensions in the late 19th century. Unusual for English-language encyclopedia coverage are references to Iradier and to Presbyterian missions. There is no distinct article on Continental Guinea in the Britannica, which has unfortunately abandoned the fine coverage it once provided (see, for example, "Muni River settlements" in the 1911 edition).

## COOPERATIVES

see "Agriculture--native cooperatives," "Economic conditions," "Native policy."

## CORISCO ISLAND

see "Elobays, Corisco, Annobon."



## CORISCO MISSION (PRESBYTERIAN)

see "Description and travel--1700-1899," "Elobays, Corisco, Annobon," "History," and "-- Presbyterian" as a subdiv. of "Missions," "Religious orders and clergy."

## COSTUME

see monographs on specific indigenous groups cited under "Native population"; also, many entries under geographical and other headings (esp. "General works," "Description and travel," "History," and "Postage stamps") contain photographs or paintings of costume interest.

## CRIME AND CRIMINALS

see "Law and legal administration," "Laws, statutes," "Social conditions," "Statistics"; for crime in traditional African society, see monographs on specific indigenous groups listed under "Native population."

## CROCODILES

see "Folklore," "Zoology"

## CONTRACT LABOR

see "History," "Labor and laboring conditions," "Labor laws and legislation," "Statistics."

## CRANIOLOGY

For craniometric data on Guinea Africans, see "Native population-- anthropometric and intelligence studies," as well as monographs on specific indigenous groups listed under "Native population"; for animal craniology, see "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--mammals").

## CUBAN POLITICAL EXILES ON FERNANDO POO

see "Description and travel" (esp. the subdivs. "--1700-1899," "-- Fernando Poo"), "Fernando Poo," "History."

## CULTURE CHANGE

see "Agriculture," "Folklore," "History," "Languages," "Native policy," "Native population," "Social conditions," "Social life and customs"



## DACTYLOSCOPY

see "Native population--biological studies."

## DANCES

see "Documentary films," "Music," and monographs on specific indigenous groups listed under "Native population."

## DECORATIVE ARTS

see "Arts and crafts" as well as monographs on specific indigenous groups listed under "Native population."

## DEMOGRAPHY

see also "Census, 1950," "Directories," "Maps and cartography," "Health, hygiene, and medical care," "Native population," "Statistics."

Bonelli y Rubio, Juan María. Notas sobre la geografía humana de los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea y geografía económica de la Guinea española. Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, 1944-5. 43 p. illus.

Cited by Fontán ("Africa--bibliography," supplementary section). Copy owned by BDGPPA.

Church, Ronald James Harrison. "Spanish Guinea: 3; the peoples of Fernando Po." West Africa. 1833:315-316, Apr. 12, 1952. illus.

A brief essay on the human composition of Fernando Poo. In several paragraphs devoted to the Bubis, Church indicates general areas of settlement, discusses subsistence means, and alleges both degeneration and a declining birth rate at the outset of the century. Like many other observers, he terms the Bubis "dispirited and discouraged" by the advent of European culture and land alienation. One photograph pictures a Bubi male with typical scarification marks, another shows a thatched hut. Church's principal concern is with the immigrant African population: Annobonese fishermen, Guinea mainland natives, and the huge complement of contract laborers from Nigeria, the French Cameroons, and Liberia. He sketches the usual contract terms of employment for these migrant workers, mainly Ibos, and appreciatively describes their housing and welfare facilities upon Spanish fincas. To Church, the immigrant laborers seemed "reasonably happy" but somewhat displeased with Spanish attitudes of superiority and arrogance. Church advances this "psychological factor" as a possible explanation for lessening Ibo immigration to Guinea, but suggests that an even more powerful factor may be "the rising demands for labor in their homelands,"



## DEMOGRAPHY, cont.

a development that could result in serious economic consequences for Guinea, where labor shortages are already perennial. Church observes that the rather large European population of Fernando Poo--about 4,000 --is composed mainly of minor officials staffing small departments ("... in British territories these tasks have long since been performed by Africans, as well as many senior ones") and the planter community with headquarters at the Santa Isabel casino. The article concludes with an insightful comparison between Fernando Poo and the West Indies that might serve as a suitable one-sentence description of the island: "There is the same dependence upon one main export crop, grown on volcanic soils of considerable fertility with the help of landless labourers." While Church's reportage provides many worthwhile facts regarding the Fernandian population, there are several flaws: 1) the conclusion that laborers' health and welfare are "certainly very well looked after" apparently stems from a specially-conducted tour of selected, larger plantations and not from an independent and unchaperoned investigation of random fincas, which might yield a more moderate conclusion; 2) in emphasizing Spanish dependence upon imported labor to till cacao plantations, Church neglects to mention Spanish efforts to recruit more laborers from among Guinea's mainland population and to induce the Bubis to produce commercial products through native cooperatives; 3) the native population of Fernando Poo also includes a small admixture of Hausas and an important element of English-influenced Africans and mulattoes, the "Fernandinos," descended from freed slaves and resident in the island's capital; 4) the European population of Poo, aside from Spanish officials and planters, also includes Portuguese overseers, as well as German, Syrian, and other merchants.

Cordero Torres, José María. Consecuencias administrativas de la demografía del Africa española. Madrid, Ministerio de Trabajo, 1946. 80 p. (Congreso de Estudios Sociales. Sección IV--Demografía)

References to Guinea are distributed throughout, but there are two substantive sections devoted exclusively to the territory: 1) P. 12-14, a delineation of major population elements, including data on origin, location, and importance within the total demographic complex; and 2) P. 56-71, a brief history of Spanish hegemony followed by a demographic essay emphasizing population trends, density, and movement, as well as ecological patterns. On p. 59, Cordero interestingly observes that the "fernandinos" are "imbued, because of English influence, with ideas not very Spanish," and adds that of the entire African population, this segment alone seems "to harbor sentiments of a vague Negro nationalism." On p. 61, he discusses the inconstancy of the European populace, the relatively low scale of miscegenation, and the inassimilability of Hausas; p. 70 contains an enjoiner that Europeans should never perform manual labor nor work under the direction of an African.



## DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL

see also "Discovery and exploration," "Documentary films," "Fiction," "History," "Solar eclipse," and monographs on specific regions.

Summary

--1600-1699

--1700-1899

--juvenile literature

--1900-1934

--1935-

--juvenile literature

--Continental Guinea

--Elobeys, Corisco, Annobon

--Fernando Poo

--1800-1899

--1900-1959

--1960-

--paintings, sculpture, etc.

--yearbooks

--scientific expeditions

--travel guides and yearbooks

## DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL--1600-1699

Bosman, Willem. A new and accurate description of the Coast of Guinea, divided into the Gold, the Slave, and the Ivory Coasts . . . written originally in Dutch . . . and now faithfully done into English. London, printed for F. Knapton [and others] 1705. p. 387-422.

For 14 years, during the late 17th century, Bosman served as Dutch factor at the Castle of St. George d'Elmina on the Gold Coast. In 1698 he undertook a journey along the West African coast that included stops at "Annaboa" (Annobon), Corisco, and Fernando Poo. These travels are recorded in the last of 20 letters he directed to a company superior. The letters were originally issued in Dutch as Nauwkeurige Beschryving van de Guinese Goud- Tand- en Slave-Kust. References to Fernando Poo and the Corisco Bay islands are limited to abrupt observations on the "savage and cruel" nature of the indigenous Fernandians and the agreeability of "Greater and Lesser Corisco," where Bosman's company for several years maintained a Trading Lodge. The treatment of Annobon is fuller and even entertaining, for Bosman divulges that the island, "prodigiously stock'd with Cattel and Fruit," was an important provisioning point for East-India Men; that the Portuguese had planted much of the "very dry and barren" land; that hogs and other livestock could be bought for "all manner of old trash Cloaths of Linnen and Woollen" (which led him to exclaim that "here is the true . . . cornucopia of which the Antients have said so many fine things"); that the African inhabitants, descended from slaves, were "But a sort of half Christians" and "all of them, without any Exception,



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--1600-1699, cont.

Thieves and Rogues"; and that the Annobonese women were "all common publick Whores, which allure and mislead the sailors and . . . are monstrous, ugly, and ill-favour'd." With an eloquent scorn equal to that lavished on the Annobon Africans, Bosman also berates the Portuguese Governor, whom he describes as "so hated by his black Subjects that they would very willingly be released from their Yoak and deliver the island to another nation"; and he caustically writes that the two Capuchin priests on the island were "endowed with no other Qualities than the profound Ignorance and Stupidity of the meanest of their Neighbours." While Bosman's comments are neither objective nor systematic, they impart a rare and highly colorful impression of the Gulf Islands in the 1690s. Copies of the first English-language edition owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 477 .B44), B.M. (571.C.31). A copy of the 2-v.-in-1 1st Eng. ed. listed for sale by Frank Hammond (Catalogue 128, item 11).

## DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL--1700-1899

Balmaseda, Francisco Javier. Los confinados a Fernando Poo e impresiones de un viaje a Guinea. Habana, Antonio Martin Lamy, 1899. 2d ed. 260 p.

Substantially a reissue of the 288-page, 4,000-copy edition published in 1869 by the Imprenta de la Revolución, New York. Balmaseda was one of 250 Cuban revolutionaries exiled to Fernando Poo by the Spanish Governor of Cuba, Domingo Dulce. The deportees arrived on the isle 25 May 1869 and this volume is fundamentally Balmaseda's journal of his incarceration and ultimate flight. However, as the editor, Antonio Martin y Lamy, observes, the book transcends the purely autobiographical and is more than mere travelogue, for it constitutes, as well, a valuable piece of historical reportage, providing contemporary information about Fernando Poo of the late 19th century, the state of commerce and missionary activity in the Gulf of Guinea, and the experiences of the Cuban exiles during their captivity. The narrative is liberally interlarded, too, with descriptive and even ethnographic observations, as well as long, largely theoretical expositions of the Cuban republican position, notes upon the origin and progress of the Cuban revolution, impassioned harangues against Spanish dominion over Cuba, allegations of Spanish atrocities, and embittered dissertations upon the Spaniards' incapacity to govern. In short, the work defies simple classification. It is at once history, travelogue, geography, ethnography, a political tract, and an often stirring autobiographical fragment of a remarkable Cuban writer, philanthropist and patriot who --after his escape from Fernando Poo and a period of asylum in the United States--published a number of literary and medical works and founded many libraries, schools, and charitable societies in his homeland. In few Spanish-authored histories of Guinea is the subject of the Cuban deportees on Fernando Poo adequately treated. Thus, Balmaseda's memoir acquires special significance as an historical counterpoint to Spanish obfuscation concerning that period, and it links



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL, 1700-1899, cont.

Africa and the Caribbean in paradoxical fashion, chronicling one of the few instances in which the historic pattern of enforced African emigration to the New World has been reversed. In this edition, Los Confinados . . . is bound with the same author's 13-page Notas biográficas de Carlos Manuel Cespedes. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (F 1785 .B19), BDGPPA.

Du Chaillu, Paul Belloni. Exploration and adventures in Equatorial Africa. London, T. Werner Laurie, 1945. 479 p. illus. map (Live books resurrected)

A reprint edition of the volume originally published in 1861, this is an account of Du Chaillu's systematic travels through the West Equatorial African interior from 1856 to 1859. Only a portion of Du Chaillu's explorations were conducted in what is now Spanish Guinea, and much of his narrative is either zoological (with an emphasis upon gorillas), entomological (an entire chapter is allotted to ants), or pure adventure: hunts, fevers, insect attacks, jungle perils, and native exotica. Nevertheless, there is much of historical, descriptive, and ethnological value concerning Spanish Guinea. For instance, in Chapter IV the explorer appreciatively describes Corisco island and the Bay, reports upon the state of Presbyterian missions on Corisco, and the success of missionary endeavor among the Bengas, and devotes a few paragraphs to the Bengas themselves. In Chapter V are accounts of navigation upon the Muni and Utamboni Rivers, and a journey to the Sierra del Crystal, deep in the interior of present-day Rio Muni. Chapters VII and VIII are, for the most part, devoted to the Fans (Pamues), and although the aspects of Fan life and customs treated are identical to those discussed in Stories of the gorilla country (see below), this presentation--intended for an adult audience--is far more detailed and better illustrated. Virtually every observable facet of Pamue culture is considered by Du Chaillu, from blacksmithing and musicianship to apparel and modes of warfare, but there is no satisfactory delineation of social structure nor religious beliefs. Du Chaillu is content in this regard with practically valueless descriptives: "fetichistic," "superstitious," "tribal." One African, probably a village headman or clan leader, is denominated "king of the Fans," although there has never been a "king" over all the Pamues; indeed, Pamue socio-political organization has been highly separatistic. Du Chaillu expresses admiration for Pamue stamina, ingenuity, and hospitality. Moreover, he prophetically speculates upon a Pamue surge to the coast, since realized. But his admiration and praise are palliated by his contempt for Pamue cannibalistic practices, which he discusses at some length but substantiates with little more than missionary testimonials, African hearsay, and private guesses, although he claims to have witnessed the anthropophagic partition of a fellow dead of disease and elsewhere alleges that the dead (except notables) are regularly sold and bought between tribes for gastronomic purposes. There is some mention of the Envicos (Mbichos) in Chapter IX; and a map showing Du



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL, 1700-1899, cont.

Chaillu's travel routes concludes the volume. Copies of 1861 edition owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 356.D82), B.M. (10095. g.); copies of the 1861 London edition and a 546-p. French-language printing (Paris, 1863) listed for sale by F.A. Brockhaus (catalogue no. 9, items 943, 944).

González Ramos, Manuel. "Relación del viaje a Guinea del navio 'Santiago' en 1779," Archivos del I.D.E.A. 7:81-91, marzo, 1949.

"On 21 November 1779, the ship 'El Santiago' left the island of Tenerife in the Canaries under the command of Sargent-Major Antonio Eduardo, with his Chaplain, Rev. Dr. in Theology Manuel Gonzalez Ramos . . . , bearing subsistence goods by order of the King for the islands of Annobon and Fernando Poo. . . ." Copied from the original manuscript by Juan Padilla in 1874, this is the melancholy narrative of a voyage to Spain's newly-annexed Guinea islands. Gonzalez, an Augustinian priest, relates with much compassion the deplorable state of the Argelejo expeditionaries, the mutiny led by Sargent Jerónimo Martín, abandonment of the ill-fortuned colony at Concepción, the return to Sao Tome aboard the "Santiago," Primo de Rivera's unsuccessful efforts to reestablish the Fernandian outpost with new troops, and the 1881 journey of the decimated 1778 Argelejo band to Montevideo, where--ironically--the expedition had originated. Gonzalez highly praises the crew and officers of the "Santiago" for their heroic resistance to an attack by English frigates at Sao Tome and for their self-sacrificial attention to duty throughout the dismaying journey from the Canaries to the Gulf of Guinea and ultimately the Rio Plata. The "Santiago" suffered 5 changes of command; of 5 chaplains associated with the venture, only the author survived. Gonzalez' implicit judgment of the Spanish retreat from Fernando Poo is that it was inescapable.

Moros y Morellón, José de and Ríos, Juan Miguel de los. Memorias sobre las islas africanas de España, Fernando Poo y Annobon. Madrid, Compañía Tipográfica, 1844. 111 p.

Printed in a single volume are the two papers conceded a joint first prize by the Sociedad Económica Matritense in an 1842 essay competition on the subject of how to colonize the Gulf of Guinea islands. Moros' presentation is four-phased: 1) an account of travel along the Guinea coasts and a visit to Annobon in 1836; 2) a thorough description of Annobon; 3) a report on the commercial advantages that would accrue to Spain were the islands vigorously colonized; and 4) a 9-point plan for the establishment of a permanent colony on Annobon. Moros' lucid, wide-ranging reportage constitutes an exceptional source of data on Annobonese physical and social conditions before the permanent advent of the Spanish. Moreover, character sketches of "Governor" Pedro Bemba and his four comic-opera aides are at once fascinating and instructive, revealing Annobon culture to be a curious coalescence of diverse African and European traits. While Moros, of scientific disposition, concentrates upon contemporary Annobon, recording a wealth of eyewitness information, Ríos, an imperialist-philosopher, considers both Fernando



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL, 1700-1899, cont.

Poo and Annobon within a broad historico-economic context. After an overview of Africa and its mid-19th century division among European powers, he proceeds to a 2-page survey of Spanish Africa, summary descriptions of Fernando Poo and Annobon, and a history of the two islands, including brief accounts of the Argelejo and Owen expeditions. There is a fullsome narrative of the British purchase attempt and a statistically-supported evaluation of the major Gulf islands, regarded by Rios as consummately important to Spain "for the domination of the African seas, as the key to the vast commerce of India, China, and the Orient, for the defense and expansion of the rest of our African possessions, and even for expeditions to the American colonies. . . ." To realize the potential politico-economic worth of these hitherto abandoned territories, Rios proposes a 10-point program, ranging from coastal patrols by Spanish warships and concession of land and mercantile rights to one or more chartered companies to population of the islands with deported criminals and unification of colonial administration in a single peninsular ministry. Copies owned by BDGPPA, Princeton Univ. Lib. (1847 .G51).

Reade, William Winwood. Savage Africa; being the narrative of a tour in equatorial, south-western, and north-western Africa. London, Smith, Elder, 1863. p. 85-155.

A breezy chronicle of travel in Corisco Bay and the mainland by a youthful English adventurer who undertook the trip "with no special object, and at his own expense." Reade's account is on the whole of little descriptive or historical worth, but interspersed among the welter of self-centered and often pompous remarks are some kernels of rewarding information: an erratic but perceptive description of Corisco Bay floral and animal life (p. 85-88); scattered glimpses of the Balengue, Bapuco, and Pamues; enlightening character sketches of several European traders who regularly visited the Guinea coast to secure rubber and other tropical products; and the story of how Capt. Stewart, an unsavory English trader on one of the Elobey Islands, was executed by Africans who were subsequently arraigned before the Spanish Governor-General at Fernando Poo (p. 116-19). Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 471 .R27).

Stanley, Henry Morton. The Congo and the founding of its Free State; a story of work and exploration. N.Y., Harper [c 1885] 2:231-32

A few paragraphs of observations on one of the Elobey Islands, which Stanley visited 18 June 1884, and on Fernando Poo, where the explorer's steamship docked two days later. The one-time Confederate soldier and reporter-turned-adventurer confirms that trade in the Gulf of Guinea was absorbed almost wholly by German and English merchants but provides little further information of particular interest, save perhaps his private opinion that the Bubis seemed "to be more degraded and forbidding in features" than any other Africans he had seen, which suggests something of his disaffection for African peoples, whom he



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--1700-1899, cont.

elsewhere characterizes in general as "dull and mindless." In 1885, the year following his major Congo explorations and West African voyage, Stanley participated importantly at the Berlin Conference on behalf of King Leopold's International Association of the Congo. An Appendix (p. 409-58) contains the text of the General Act of the 1885 Conference, reprints a number of associated protocols, and lists the diplomatic participants, including the Conde de Benomar, Spain's representative. A fuller account of Stanley's 1884 visit to Fernando Poo may be found in a newspaper article reprinted as an Appendix to Labra y Cadrana's Las colonias españolas después del Tratado de Paris de 1898 (see "History").

## DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL--1700-1899--JUVENILE LITERATURE

Du Chaillu, Paul Belloni. Stories of the gorilla country; narrated for young people. N.Y., Harper, 1868. 292 p. illus.

An abbreviated account for juvenile readers of the author's first expedition to West-Central Africa, where he conducted explorations near the Rio Benito, along the Monda and Muni Rivers, which both empty into Corisco Bay, and into the Gabon hinterland. Du Chaillu's adventurous chronicle of gorilla-hunting, combats against vicious serpents and voracious ants, rigorous journeys through hostile selva, and tornado-tossed voyages off the African coast is also interlaced with plentiful ethnological remarks concerning the African peoples he encountered. There is some description of the Mbichos (Envicos), whose villages adjoined the region of Pamue habitation, but Du Chaillu treats the Pamues themselves in greatest detail. While much of the Pamue commentary lacks anthropological refinement and is palpably ethno-centric ("It is quite sickening to think what horrible people these Fans are!"), the author nevertheless provides an abundance of useful description regarding Pamue dress, appearance, physical habitat, musical instruments, iron-working, diet, weapons, dances, and hunting techniques. Du Chaillu places special emphasis upon Pamue anthropophagy, depicting the Pamues variously as "man-eaters," "ghouls," and "hideous cannibals," although he cautions that we "must not think that the Fans are continually eating human flesh" and admits that "they kill no one on purpose to be eaten." His allegations of Pamue cannibalism seem to be grounded less upon personal observation than upon hearsay and speculation, for anthropophagy among the Pamues apparently was limited to the consumption of fallen enemies and proved less frequent and extravagant than Du Chaillu suggests (see "Anthropophagy," "Native population--Pamues"). Moreover, in both this and his Exploration and adventures in Equatorial Africa (see above), Du Chaillu attempts no explanation of Pamue cannibalism, failing, for instance, to relate anthropophagy to the Pamues' magico-religious complex. Of incidental interest is the author's eyewitness report of the 1857 embarkation of 600 African slaves bound for Cuba and a bemused account of the antics and upbringing of "Tommy," a baby gorilla. Thirty-seven somewhat melodramatic



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--1700-1899--JUVENILE LITERATURE, cont.

etchings punctuate the text. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 356 .D86), B.M. (10096. aaa.).

## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--1900-1934

Borrajo Vinas, Emilio. "Demarcación de la Guinea Española." (In Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid. Boletín. 44:133-89, 1902.)

An account of conditions that the author observed in Guinea during his tour as a member of the 1901 demarcation party. Borrajo reflects critically on the frequent changes of administration, the plethora of unfinished projects, rampant alcoholism among Europeans and their refusal to practice elementary personal hygiene, improper selection of building sites, the shortage of fresh meat and vegetables, and the costly practice of garrisoning the colony with European troops instead of recruiting Africans for the lower ranks. There is much data concerning Fernandian agriculture, how the Bubis might be induced to enter the colonial economy, contemporary Guinea personalities, and explorations conducted between the Muni and Benito Rivers by the author in company with José Gutierrez Sobral and the well-known geographer, Enrique d'Almonte. The latter narrative includes many notes on Pamue weapons, habitat, and hospitality toward European visitors.

Jover y Tovar, Pedro. "De Cadiz a Fernando Poo y al Muni." (In Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid. Boletín. 44:349-92, 1902. illus.)

A diary, in the form of letters to his brother, Francisco, written by the captain of the Spanish 1901 delimitation team. The author committed suicide on 31 October, 1901, during the homeward voyage from Guinea, an act generally ascribed to intense distress over the humiliating reduction of Spanish territory in Africa. The letters, read by Francisco before a public session of the Sociedad Geográfica on 17 April 1902, contain sensitive, intelligent observations on Fernandian life, Guinea history, chaotic colonial administration, the debilitating African climate, and the stupidity of garrisoning the colony with unacclimated European troops. Too, Jover movingly relates the ceremony at Bata on 20 July when the French formally relinquished authority to the Spanish. The last letter, of melancholic tenor, was written in Sept., 1901, one month before the author's death. A brief introduction presents biographical information on Pedro, who had been a consular officer in Morocco and North America prior to his Guinea assignment. There is a frontispiece portrait.

France. Mission Hugues Le Roux. "Annexe: Guinée Espanola; Fernando-Po, Saint Thomas." (In its Cameroun. Paris, Impr. Jean Cussac, 1919. p. 57-67. fold. map)

Since these few pages compiled in 1919 under the auspices of the French Foreign Ministry deal mainly with physical invariables--location, size,



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--1900-1934, cont.

geographical relief, elementary geology, and hydrography--the information is still largely accurate and useful. However, the few data concerning variable aspects of the Guinea milieu are now out-of-date: population, steamship service to the colony, and the extent of internal communications. For instance, the report notes that "interior communications [in Continental Guinea] are non-existent," surely a valid statement in 1919 but inappropriate to contemporary Guinea, which enjoys air service between the peninsula, Santa Isabel, and Bata, and possesses an extensive and constantly-expanding road network, as well as radio-telegraph installations and some railroad mileage. Current steamship service information to replace obsolete data may be obtained from the Anuario de Canarias, Africa Occidental, Guinea Espanola (see "Directories"); population figures are available in the same Anuario and in yearly statistical reports (see "Statistics"). The products listed as principal Guinea exports remain essentially correct, save that both sugar and cotton are no longer of significance and cacao should have been assigned a pre-eminence over all other Guinea commodities even in 1919. The capital of Fernando Poo is listed as Basilé, which is incorrect even for 1919, since no Spanish sources indicate that the Fernandian capital has ever been located elsewhere than at Santa Isabel. The French writers may have confused the private residence of the Governor-General at Basilé with the actual seat of government, the Governor's palace in Santa Isabel. There is no attempt to define Guinea's ethnographic composition beyond noting that the Africans are of "Bantu tribes;" similarly, there is no indication of the colony's administrative structure or history, except for the observation that Annobon has been a popular provisioning-point for ocean-going vessels. Precise longitudinal and latitudinal coordinates are given for Annobon and Fernando Poo. A folded map only traces the outlines of Fernando Poo and Continental Guinea, but the neighboring French Cameroons are mapped in some political and hydrographic detail. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 564 .F7).

## DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL--1935-

Church, Ronald James Harrison. "Spanish Guinea--Spain's last tropical territory." (In his West Africa; a study of the environment and of man's use of it. [2d ed.] [London and N.Y.] Longmans, Green, and Co. [1960]. p. 519-25, plates 114-16. illus. map (Geographies for advanced studies)

Unquestionably, these seven pages constitute the most thorough and accurate treatment of Spanish Guinea that has appeared in any contemporary English-language travel volume, West African regional study, or continental-wide survey. Only one minor error might be cited, the assertion that Fernando Poo is "self-sufficient in dairy produce," for--according to reliable Spanish sources--there are no dairy herds on the island; the Moka Highlands cattle are raised strictly for beef. Although Continental Guinea is omitted from detailed consideration



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--1935, cont.

because Church regarded the area as geographically outside the compass of his study, he refers the reader to his examination of this region in an issue of West Africa (see "Description and travel--Continental Guinea"). The author ranges knowledgeably from the colorful and somewhat irregular history of the colony to specific geographic, economic, and demographic features of Fernando Poo and Annobon. The text is supplemented by three photos--a typical Santa Isabel thoroughfare and two scenic views of the Moka Highlands--but the bibliography of only four items is unnecessarily slight.

Cleugh, James. Spain in the modern world. N.Y., Knopf, 1953. p. 33-4, 64-5, 329. map

Nine glibly-written and unimaginably muddled paragraphs. For instance, Fernando Poo is described as "famous or notorious, according to taste for its coffee," a statement either born of naivete or deliberately misleadingly, for Fernando Poo certainly achieved notoriety--not because of its coffee, but rather as a result of unsuccessful colonization and an international uproar in the 1930s over labor conditions and coercive methods of labor recruitment employed by Spanish agents. Cleugh names "timber, copra, cocoa, vegetables, fruit, and rubber, as well as coffee" as principal Fernandian exports and characterizes Continental Guinea simply as "less important." His order of Fernando Poo exports suggests an improper emphasis, for cacao is the major export, with coffee second. Fruit, rubber, vegetables, and copra are all produced on a very limited basis and hardly compare with cacao and coffee in economic worth, while timber is not exported in quantity from Fernando Poo at all, but rather from Continental Guinea, where lumbering is the major industry. Cleugh's several comments concerning Guinea's African population are totally inept and markedly ethno-centric. He maintains that the Continental Guinea natives are "a docile Negroid stock . . . lazy, good-natured, and peaceable, if somewhat irresponsible to European tutelage," a blanket characterization that wholly fails to comprehend the variety of ethnic, social, and linguistic groups within the territory and their varying responses to "European tutelage" (see "Native population"). He further asserts that continental Africans are "insignificant in numbers," which is palpably foolish, for the mainland African population approaches 160,000 and constitutes about 79% of the territorial total. Elsewhere, Cleugh avows that Fernando Poo plantation operators, due to the paucity of indigenous labor, "mainly depend on the coastal labor, which is of mixed negro, Spanish, and Portuguese blood." If, as it seems, Cleugh here suggests that Fernando Poo estates are worked by Africans recruited on the Continental Guinea littoral, he is mistaken, for the overwhelming majority of the island's African labor force is Nigerian. However, if he actually means that the island's laborers are secured from the Nigerian coast, his description of these workers is ludicrous, for the Nigerians are largely Ibo, who are hardly of "mixed negro, Spanish, and Portuguese blood." If Cleugh's economic and ethnographic data are confused, his population figures are worse. For example, he



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--1935, cont.

claims a total population of 29,000 for the islands of Corisco, Elobey, and Annobon. The actual population is 2,012 and has never been much greater. To compound this error, he writes that the number of Europeans on the isles totals 1,650, when in reality there are not more than a dozen. Similarly, he assigns to Santa Isabel a population greater by 4,000 persons than it actually is and allots to the whole island of Fernando Poo a population at least 13,000 persons below the latest (1950) census figure. At best, Cleugh's treatment is uninformed. And of the general bibliography to the entire volume, it may be remarked that no publishers are indicated, that Spanish surnames are frequently imperfect, and that there is no satisfactory volume included concerning Spanish Africa. Reviews of the entire V.: H.L. Matthews, *New York Times*, Aug. 2, 1953, p. 9; *London Times Literary Supplement*, Aug. 29, 1952, p. 559; G.A. Craig, *Saturday Review*, 36:17, Sept. 5, 1953.

Díaz-Pinés, Octavio. Los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea. Madrid, Publicaciones Españolas, 1952. 28 p. illus. (Temas españoles, 4)

"Very few Spaniards know or even feel curiosity about the Gulf of Guinea possessions." The typical Spaniard, when talking of Guinea, is likely to say, "I don't believe anything can be done there between the fevers and the unproductive soil. . . ." Díaz-Pinés' observations are abundantly true, for most Spaniards regard the territory with little knowledge or enthusiasm. The author's object is to dispel popular ignorance and misconceptions surrounding Guinea by amicably recounting a personal trip to the colony. And to reinforce the didactic worth of an erstwhile travel narrative, there are plentiful historical notes, scientific data, and statistics interpolated throughout. Much of what Díaz-Pinés writes is impressionistic; some of his statements are inaccurate or superficial: For instance, that marriage among the Bubis "consists of a simple purchase," that the Yaundés are an independent race (they are a Pamue subdivision), that the Annobonese are "intelligent, very dirty, and idle," that the "Continental Guinea soil is as fertile as that of Fernando Poo" and "ideal for the development of agriculture" (a contentious matter among soil experts), and that "the Pamues kill and eat their enemies" (something of an overstatement). However, there is also much of descriptive and even sociological value in the pamphlet: an 11-point list of prophylactic health measures mandatory for Europeans (p. 7-8); non-technical surveys of Fernandian climate (p. 11-13), plant life (p. 14-15), and zoology (p. 15-16); a note on the fernandinos, claiming--contrary to most official pronouncements--that the majority are Protestants and many have been educated in England (p. 17); a description of the traditional and highly unique Pamue method of elephant hunting (p. 24); and a recommended 45-day Spain-to-Guinea tourist itinerary (p. 16), which, however, neglects the Continental Guinea interior entirely. There is a full-page photo of the Santa Isabel Cathedral and several lesser photos of Guinea Africans and the docks at Santa Isabel.



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--1935-, cont.

"Fernando Po and Rio Muni, formerly Spanish Guinea." Worldmark encyclopedia of the nations. N.Y., Harper [c 1960] p. 900

Two paragraphs of peremptory description and history. "Aboriginal tribes" are named, but--in a passage obviously based on information in a pre-1960 edition of the Statesman's yearbook (see "Description and travel--travel guides and yearbooks")--the "Pamures" (sic!) are listed as the inhabitants of Bata. Also, that "Rio Muni and the other islands of Spanish Guinea were formally acquired by Spain under the Treaty of Berlin (1885)" is false. Spanish and French counterclaims over Rio Muni and the Gulf islands were only resolved in the 1900 Treaty of Paris. As well, the assertion that "in 1884 the Spanish settled in Rio Muni" is incorrect, for in that year Iradier and others explored much of the region and concluded several treaties of annexation, but in no wise settled the area.

"Guide to Spanish possessions." The times [London] air mail ed. 31 Oct. 1960. p. 10

Within a lightning-like journalistic survey of Spain's African territories, Rio Muni is identified as "Spanish Guinea," assigned "one or two secondary schools" and an armed force of "1 frigate or small destroyer and naval detachments," and described both as "relatively well-developed" and the principal source of "cocoa, coffee, fruit, and wood" exports. Fernando Poo and Annobon receive little direct attention. The writer observes that there is no nationalist movement in Guinea, that "the Cameroons Government would probably like to incorporate the territory one day," and that Fernando Poo, "being more isolated than Rio Muni," is less subject to nationalist influences. It is difficult to imagine how so many misrepresentations could have been embodied in so brief a report: 1) "Spanish Guinea" is a term properly applied to the whole region, not to Rio Muni alone; 2) the territory's two secondary schools are located in Santa Isabel, not on the mainland; 3) Fernando Poo is manifestly the "well-developed" area, rather than Continental Guinea, which was not even thoroughly explored until the 1920s; 4) Fernando Poo is likewise the major fount of agricultural exports, especially cacao and coffee, while the continent is pre-eminent only in timber production; 5) Guinea's armed forces include nearly 1,000 Territorial Guards and a 50-man Air Force, as well as naval units; 6) if any portion of the territory is genuinely susceptible to nationalist sentiment, it is Fernando Poo, not Continental Guinea; despite its insularity, the island-province is the focus of Guinea trade, travel, government and education, home of the relatively cosmopolitan "Fernandinos," and host to thousands of immigrant Nigerian, Annobonese, and other laborers.

Hailey, William Malcolm Hailey, 1st baron. "Political and social objectives: Spanish territories." (In his An African survey; a study of problems arising in Africa south of the Sahara. 1956 rev. ed. London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1957. p. 233-35)



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--1935- , cont.

In this, the most extensive discussion of Guinea in Hailey's entire volume, the territory is only vaguely and, in at least two instances, erroneously described. The initial paragraph assigns importance to Fernando Poo simply because it was the reputed source for the introduction of cacao to Nigeria and the market for Liberian forced labor in the '30s. There is no suggestion that the isle's scenic beauty and unusual sociology might also merit attention. In like fashion, Continental Guinea is allotted three meagre lines in which it is solely depicted as of minor economic worth and administered by two sub-Governors. A second paragraph sweeps through Guinea history with breathtaking speed, noting only that the colony was first Portuguese, then occupied by the British, long lay dormant under Spanish administration, and that France once claimed the right of pre-emption should the Spanish ever decide to forfeit the area. Hailey adds that Europeans are yet referred to as "Portos" on Fernando Poo, indicating--he claims--the lasting influence of early Portuguese ownership, but the appellation "Portos" is applied by the indigenous Bubis only to Creole Africans, not to Europeans, because of the many African immigrants from nearby Portuguese colonies. While Hailey justly views the colony as a legal "ap-penage" of Spain, he fails to note that colonial law may be effected not only from the metropole but also from decrees issued by the Governor-General. In considering Fernando Poo demography, he simply dismisses the Bubis as a tribe "small in number," displaying an immense ignorance of their history and organization, while the mainland Africans are summated as "natives" who "still live in tribal conditions," which suggests an amorphous, undifferentiated mass of Africans divided conveniently into tribal units, although a great variety of social and linguistic types and divisions exist among the continental peoples, and the largest African group, the Pamues, are hardly organized into "tribes" (see "Native population--Pamues"). Hailey's remarks culminate with an intimation of Spanish "assimilationist" policy.

Maisel, Albert Q. "The Spanish territories: Rio Muni." (In his Africa, facts and forecasts. N.Y., Duell, 1943. p. 259.)

In two woefully inadequate paragraphs, Maisel successfully misspells "Benito" (his version: Bonito), baldly claims that "Fernando Poo is the worst hellhole in all Africa" without further substantiation, and provides only two statistical scraps--the estimated native population and size of Rio Muni--which are too dated and fragmentary to be of value. He also notes that there are "cocoa and rubber plantations" on Fernando Poo and that Liberia, 1,200 miles away, has been tapped for labor owing to the paucity of workers available from Guinea itself. These are half-truths. Although there have been rubber plantations in Guinea, they have never been extensive and hardly required a significant labor force. Next to cacao-growing, the only other economic activities demanding large quantities of labor are coffee cultivation and lumbering, both of which Maisel blithely overlooks. That Fernando Poo plantation owners had long procured labor from Liberia is undeniable,



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--1935- , cont.

but at the time of Maisel's writing the flow of Liberian workers to Guinea was negligible and most imported labor was and is still secured from Nigeria, another fact unnoted. Maisel's treatment, in sum, is factually slipshod and incomplete. Moreover, his entire volume suffers from an inadequate bibliography that embraces nothing more than a handful of English-language titles, and there is no index, an inexcusable <sup>whole</sup> omission in a work that aspires to some reference worth. Reviews of the/v.: R.G. Woolbert, Foreign Affairs, 22:165, Oct., 1943; Emil Lengyel, N.Y. Times, May 2, 1943, p. 14; C.H. Grattan, Nation, 150: 673, May 8, 1943.

Matilla Gómez, Valentín. Estampas tropicales: impresiones de un viaje a la Guinea Española. Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, 1946. 252 p. illus. (Publicaciones Africa)

A present-tense travel narrative of considerable value for plentiful and detailed observations but somewhat marred by dilettantish flights into history and anthropology. The volume is highlighted by sensitive accounts of a Pamue balele (p. 173-79) and a tour through the leprosarium at Micomeseng (p. 203-10). Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 619 .M35).

Miranda Junco, Agustín. Cartas de la Guinea. Madrid, Espasa-Calpe, 1940. 159 p.

Cited by Fontán ("Africa--bibliography," supplementary section). Copy owned by BDGPPA.

Munger, Edwin S. Spanish Guinea; a letter from Edwin S. Munger. N.Y., American Universities Field Staff, 1955. 4 p. map (BSM-5-'55)

Dated "Santa Isabel, Fernando Poo, February 8, 1955," this is a candid eyewitness report written by a roving correspondent of the American Universities Field Staff. Munger, who visited both Fernando Poo and the mainland, manages to compress a wealth of information into four mimeographed pages. He cogently examines the territory's economy and demography, admires Santa Isabel's Spanish-like appearance, briefly considers Guinea's labor problem and patronizing native policy, and concludes with the twin observations that (1) Portugal has progressed farther in the development of Portuguese Guinea and Sao Tome than Spain in Rio Muni and Fernando Poo, and (2) that Guinea's future development depends entirely upon the attraction of manpower and capital to mainland Guinea, the colony's largest, potentially richest, and thus far most ignored component. The second page of Munger's "letter" consists wholly of a carefully-drawn map of Fernando Poo, showing principal urban centers, topography, the road and rail network, European plantations, African farms, and European pasturélans. The map greatly enhances the worth of what is already an illuminating, highly analytical report. Munger, however, neglects to mention that Corisco and the two Elobey Islands are also portions of Spanish Guinea; and the text of the



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--1935- , cont.

"Sad song of the Wedabo women," which he quotes to illustrate past accusations concerning slavery on Fernando Poo, is a somewhat abbreviated version. The complete text is reproduced in both the Gunther and Hayman volumes (see "Labor and laboring conditions--Liberian contract workers"). The dire prognosis that "future Nigerian governments may drastically reduce the flow of Nigerian labor" has simply not materialized. Indeed, Nigeria has raised the immigration quota to Guinea.

Soler, Bartolomé. La selva humillada. Barcelona, Hispano Americana de Ediciones, 1951. 371 p. (Colección Cumbre)

An unusual memoir of Guinea life and travel, consisting of random scenes, events, and impressions recalled in frequently brilliant, image-laden prose with highly introspective and even philosophic overtones. Soler's "philosophy," however, is palpably white supremacist and his viewpoint invariably subjective. The African he regards as a mixture of "infantility and savagery," totally lacking "the elemental and fundamental virtues which rule and ennoble human life: a sense of honor, of love . . . , loyalty, fidelity, responsibility, and perseverance." In Soler's opinion, African peoples, "like children, have not succeeded in redeeming themselves from the tribe and jungle, nor from their primitive urges." Only "their bones and instincts have developed, converting them into enormous, fearsome, and irresponsible creatures." The author notes approvingly that it is not white colonial etiquette to shake hands with a native. Although Soler's opus is overlong, it contains many fine descriptive passages, a welcome richness of language that fully exploits the melody and rhythm of African nomenclature, and a profusion of insights into colonial psychology. Copy owned by Univ. of Illinois Lib. (916.718 So4s).

"Spanish Guinea." The Columbia Encyclopedia. 2d ed. N.Y., Columbia Univ. Press, 1956. p. 1866.

Nineteen lines, containing a random assortment of information atoms, succeed only in broadly identifying Guinea: its location, principal exports, population size, and historical highlights. The European-African division of the Guinea population is not indicated, nor is there any allusion to the colony's ethnographic composition. Administrative organization is reduced to the statement that the territory is ruled by an appointed governor; and although cacao, bananas, coffee, and palm oil are correctly listed as major exports, timber--which should be numbered among them--is excluded. Finally, the veracity of at least one statement concerning Guinea history is questionable:

"With the consent of the Spanish, the British assumed administration in 1827." That British administration of Fernando Poo from 1827 to 1843 was approved by the Spanish Government is hotly contested by Spanish historians, who allege instead that British occupation was wholly illegal and was repeatedly protested by the Spanish Government, though the government was too weak and elsewhere preoccupied to actually eject the English squatters.



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--1935- , cont.

Saz, Agustín del. Guinea española. Barcelona, I.G. Seix y Barral, 1944, 120 p. bibliog. f. illus. maps (Narraciones geográficas)

A narrative of six months' travels through Guinea which, like Vilaró's recent account (cited below), supplies poignant glimpses of daily life and vivid impressions of land, climate, and tropical denizens. Moreover, Saz' volume conveys--as few formal studies can--a notion of the dynamism, change, and even social attitudes current in the territory. He discloses, for instance, that canned foodstuffs are increasingly coveted by Africans, that miscegenation is slight because of the low density of European population, that the fernandino aristocracy has formed social clubs, that physical discomfort is omnipresent for Europeans because of humidity, heat, and the surfeit of insects, that the poor Africans of Santa Isabel inhabit peripheral slums, that pidgin-English is heard everywhere, and that at least some Africans resent receiving lower pay than Europeans for performance of identical work (the fact of unequal pay has been confirmed in personal correspondence). An event of considerable drama and excitement is recorded in chapter XI (p. 85): the devastating onslaught of a tornado at Evinayong. Illustrated with line drawings. Saz served as the colony's first Inspector of Education from Dec. 1935 to June 1936.

"Spanish Guinea." Webster's geographical dictionary: a dictionary of names of places with geographical and historical information and pronunciations. Rev. ed. Springfield, Massachusetts, G. & C. Merriam [1959] p. 1074.

A concise statement of the colony's component parts, location, size, population, and capital.

Stamp, Lawrence Dudley. "Spanish Guinea." (In his Africa: a study in tropical development. N.Y., Wiley, 1953. p. 384-86. illus.

Within a chapter on "Equatorial Africa," Stamp, Prof. of Social Geography at the Univ. of London, assigns nearly two full pages to Spanish Guinea, including a photo of the palm-shrouded headquarters of the Agricultural Service in Santa Isabel. His description is necessarily hurried and incomplete because of space limitations: none of the native peoples are identified by name; Continental Guinea enjoys only four printed lines; there is nothing of political administration, ethnography, or fauna. However, Stamp's treatment--written largely from the viewpoint of economic geography--does capture successfully many of the root facts of Guinea life so regularly overlooked or misconstrued in other studies. For instance, he rightly dismisses as "a false idea" the notion that Spain now neglects the imperial remnant that is Guinea. Also, he properly emphasizes the present and future importance of timber, palm oil, and coffee as valuable export products, dispelling by implication the illusion that Guinea is irrevocably a "one-crop" land. And, finally, he notes that an inadequate labor supply requires the importation of contract laborers and that the system of large-scale, European-



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--1935- , cont.

owned cacao plantations on Fernando Poo contrasts sharply "to all other parts of West Africa" where agricultural enterprise is mainly native-owned and operated. While Stamp's essay is hardly thorough, it is an appetite-whetting sketch of the territory that provides much fundamental information and many sound insights.

Vilaró, José Estebán. Guinea. Barcelona; Buenos Aires, Argos [c 1950] 56 p. illus. maps (Esto es España)

A lively, non-technical view of Guinea that simultaneously records the pulse, brilliant variations, sounds, and even tactile sensations of colonial life, and provides an immense number of insights into the daily realities of commerce and recreation, as well as amusing notes on the distinctive habits of various classes and groups, especially in Santa Isabel. Particularly auspicious features are: 1) a uniquely forthright appraisal of health conditions and unavoidable discomforts, with numerous recommendations for European hygiene, including regular vacations and strict moderation in diet, drink, and physical activity (p. 11-13); 2) a paragraph on Corisco social history in which Vilaró cites the isle's nickname, "La isla de amor," and bemusedly explains that Afro-European liaisons have been more frequent and miscegenation more pronounced on Corisco than anywhere else in the colony (p. 17); 3) a magnificent excursion through Santa Isabel (p. 19-34), highlighted by a colorful description of Fernandian social life, particularly the dress and behavior of the ñianga-ñiangas, cigarette-smoking, European-costumed feminine aristocrats (p. 21-23); 4) observations on the frenzied African purchase of Western-made articles like guitars and bicycle bells strictly to satisfy prestige compulsions (p. 24-5); 5) revealing remarks on the fundamental animosity between Santa Isabel Europeans and mainland colonists (p. 28); 6) three recommended tours into the countryside from Santa Isabel (p. 30); 7) the admission of segregation in Santa Isabel's sole movie theater (Africans in front, Europeans in the choicer rear seats; p. 32); 8) indications of the financial affluence of several "fernandino" families (p. 32); 9) an account of the typical calendar of activities for Bata residents (p. 44-59), and the fact of Euro-African co-habitation despite formal prohibition (p. 50). There is, in addition, a good summary of problems besetting Fernandian banana production (aside from Canary Island hostility) and an enlightening differentiation between "plátano" and "banana," both grown in the colony (p. 25-6). First-hand comments on Continental Guinea are limited to the Bata district, though Vilaró presents some general economic data for the entire mainland region. Of 35 illustrations, most of them foggily reproduced, 8 are in color. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 619 .V5).

"Visita a la Guinea Española." Africa [Madrid] 210:299-300, jun 1959; 211:350-51, jul. 1959.

An anonymous, 2-part travel account, presumably by a Belgian or Frenchman, translated and reprinted from Lovania (Elisabethville). Apart



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--1935- , cont.

from picturesque description and an historical synopsis, there are numerous and useful data on contemporary Guinea life; as examples: an observation that, due to the heat, Europeans do not begin work until 3:30 p.m.; a report on mechanized banana-loading at Santa Isabel; and an affirmation that "emancipados" are treated with perfect equality by the European community.

## DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL--1935--JUVENILE LITERATURE

Gunther, John. Meet the Congo and its neighbors. N.Y., Harper, 1959. p. 187, 192-193.

Gunther largely repeats his earlier remarks concerning Guinea (see "Description and travel--Fernando Poo--1900-1959") but somewhat simplifies the language for the intended juvenile audience and noticeably increases the number of disdainful comments and disparaging adjectives: "backward, dreary, and corrupt," "one of the most backward, derelict regions in the world," "officials shave every fourth day," "'lost' territory," "one of the most deadly regions in the world," "infamous." There is no concrete evidence advanced to support these allegations and no attempt to indicate recent progress, especially in health, labor, and economic conditions. Indeed, there is virtually no solid, edifying information at all, although Guinea's ethnography, history, and geography might have yielded a number of interesting facts for young readers. Instead, the Guinea passages constitute a piece of inferior reportage that do little credit to the author's high reputation. Rather than brushing aside Fernando Poo in particular, as a spot "few people have ever visited," Gunther might well have consulted the published reports of a few recent visitors (E.g., Isaac Pepple, R.J. Harrison Church, and Edwin Munger), as well as the richly detailed journals of earlier visitors like Richard Francis Burton and Thomas Joseph Hutchinson. Reviews for the entire v.: M.S. Libby, N.Y. Herald-Tribune Book Review Section, May 8, 1960, p. 22; Christian Science Monitor, Nov. 5, 1959, p. 83.

Quinn, Vernon. "Spanish Guinea." (In his Picture map geography of Africa. [Rev. ed.] Phila. and N.Y., Lippincott [1959, c 1952] p. 93)

An elementary identification of Spanish Guinea for juvenile readers which simply lists the geographical components and principal products, and names the capital city. However, Quinn is not altogether accurate. He justifiably states that "a great deal of coffee and cacao are grown to ship to Spain," but he precedes this statement with the observation that gold is mined in the Continental Guinea interior, implying an improper precedence, for gold-mining is thus far a minor enterprise and in no wise approaches cacao and coffee production in terms of economic worth. Similarly, he cites wool as another Guinea product exported in quantity, practically equating the volume of wool exportation with



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--1935- JUVENILE LITERATURE, cont.

cacao and coffee shipments, although this is indefensible in view of export statistics for the past several years which reveal negligible wool exportation. To correspond with contemporary economic realities, timber, coconuts, bananas, and palm oil should have been cited, together with cacao and coffee, as the chief colonial exports, while rubber, yucca, and medicinal plants might be mentioned as secondary commodities of some potential importance.

## DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL--CONTINENTAL GUINEA

Church, Ronald James Harrison. "Spanish Guinea: 4, on the African mainland." West Africa. 1834:339-340, Apr. 19, 1952. illus. map

In the concluding article of a series on Guinea, Church recounts the laggardly history of Spanish colonization in "Rio Muni" and then presents a somewhat erratic description of Continental Guinea's economy, climate, and government. He particularly contrasts rustic Bata, the largest mainland town, with urbane Santa Isabel to illustrate the much greater activity and development upon Fernando Poo, although the comparatively neglected mainland region is roughly 13 times larger than the island. According to Church, cacao production upon the mainland, unlike Fernando Poo, is largely African. So is palm oil. But timber, coffee, and some palm-oil estates are operated by Spanish companies. Timber concessions alone total approximately 300,000 acres. He notes of Guinea generally that the Spanish "appear to scoff at everything African and it is very noticeable how dancers are made to put on more clothing and to modify their movements," which accords with claims made by other observers of the Spaniards' cultural arrogance, enforced social superiority, and determination to completely Hispanize their African wards. Nevertheless, Church ends his survey on a pleased and laudatory pitch, commending the administration for "widespread literacy on Fernando Po," as well as "fine health services, roads, beautiful towns and well-cultivated cocoa estates." Two photographs picture a house on an African housing development near Bata and a large sawmill on the Rio Benito. While the author's rosy conclusions may be too uncritical, his article suffers more importantly from incompleteness, a common failing when a complex region must be simply described in the space of a few pages. For instance, although he mentions that 136,000 Africans inhabit mainland Guinea, compared to only 2,000 Europeans, he lavishes considerable verbiage upon the handful of Europeans and practically neglects the 136,000 Africans, except to indicate what commercial crops they grow. The ethnic designations of Rio Muni Africans are found nowhere, nor are their cultural habits and degree of acculturation even summarized. While Church states that many Annobonese and Canary Islanders fish off Continental Guinea, the greater mass of Rio Muni natives--Pamues, Bengas, Bujebas and others, who form a preponderant majority of the entire colony's population--remain unnamed and unnoticed. This is hardly a forgivable omission, even in an article that only aspires to convey a skeletal image of the area.



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--CONTINENTAL GUINEA, cont.

López Saez, Enrique M. "Valladolid de los Bimbiles, un pueblo joven." Africa [Madrid] 197:228-29, mayo 1958. illus.

Impressions of the town newly-created on the site of the former Pamue village of Añisoc.

"Rio Muni." Webster's geographical dictionary; a dictionary of names of places with geographical and historical information and pronunciations. Rev. ed. Springfield, Massachusetts, G. & C. Merriam [1959] p. 948.

Cites the location, area, population, and chief town of Continental Guinea. However, the population figure of 138,797 is obsolete; the 1950 census placed the mainland population at 156,176. Recent estimates are even higher.

Vázquez, José Andrés. "Sevilla en Guinea." Africa [Madrid] 209:230, mayo 1959. illus.

A largely sentimental comparison between Peninsular Seville and its Continental Guinea namesake, Sevilla de Niefan.

## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--ELOBEYS, CORISCO, ANNOBON

Allen, William and Thompson, Thomas Richard Heywood. A narrative of the expedition sent by Her Majesty's Government to the River Niger, in 1841, under the command of Capt. H.D. Trotter. London, Richard Bentley, 1848. 2:47-65.

The authors, traveling aboard the H.M.S. Wilberforce, visited Annobon from 27 Oct. to 5 Nov. 1841. Their account of island life is at once colorful and historically vital, for it includes observations on Annobonese commerce, language, government, religion, and social practices during the lengthy period of practical independence. Of the local faith, Allen and Thompson provocatively conclude: "It bore . . . evident marks of being a mixture of Fetichism and Christianity." There is an interesting description of island politics, which apparently fluctuated according to ship arrivals, a personality sketch of Governor Tom Joe, indications of a peculiar demography, and ecstatic passages on Annobonese scenery. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 360 .A43), B.M. (010095. e. 46.).

Álvarez Sánchez, Julio. "Impresiones de un viaje a la isla de Annobon." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 57:53-70, enero 1961.

A systematic characterization of Annobon, based on the author's two-month visit as a member of the 1959 Anglo-Spanish research expedition. After several pages devoted to the trip from Spain to Annobon, Alvarez --a malacologist--discourses in conversational fashion on the island's



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--ELOBEYS, CORISCO, ANNOBON, cont.

vegetation, indigenous society, live stock industry, and animal life. Unsurprisingly, his emphasis is zoological, reflected in separate chapters allotted to marine, vertebrate, invertebrate, and avifauna. This wildlife survey, while casual, is nevertheless the most extensive in contemporary literature, and includes an account of whaling techniques, as well as a report on arboreal amphipods. The anthropological passages, simply reaffirming that Annobonese culture is a remarkable montage of varied elements, leave much to be desired. For a complementary article, accenting the island's physical composition and flora, see S.V. Peris Torres' "La isla de Annobon" (cited under "Elobeys, Corisco, Annobon."

"Annobon." Webster's geographical dictionary; a dictionary of names of places with geographical and historical information and pronunciations. Rev. ed. Springfield, Mass., G. & C. Merriam [1959] p. 48.

Cites the island's location, area, and population, together with the dates of Spanish acquisition and effective occupation.

Broecke, Pieter van den. Reizen naar West-Afrika, 1605-1614. Uitgegeven door K. Ratelband. Gravenhage, Martinus Nijhoff, 1950. p. 83-4. (Werken uitgegeven door de Linschoten-Vereeniging, 52)

On May 2, 1614, Broecke stopped at Annobon aboard a Dutch ship commanded by Admiral Steven van der Hagen. His report of that visit is largely confined to exclamations on the abundance and inexpensive price of fruits and other comestibles. Unlike a later 17th century Dutch visitor, William Bosman (see "Description and travel--1600-1699"), Broecke makes no observations on either the character of the Governor, then a Gallegan named Ferrera Velozo, or the condition of the inhabitants.

"Corisco." Webster's geographical dictionary; a dictionary of names of places with geographical and historical information and pronunciations. Rev. ed. Springfield, Mass., G. & C. Merriam [1959] p. 260.

A cryptic statement of the isle's location, size, and population, together with an historical note of Corisco's one-time prominence as a slave-trading and then commercial site.

Iradier y Bulfy, Manuel. Fragmentos de un diario de viajes de exploracion por la zona de Corisco. Madrid, Impr. de Fortanet, 1878. 91 p. map

A fragmentary record, originally published in the Boletín of the Sociedad Geográfica, of travels in the vicinity of Corisco. According to Majó Framis, the work is written with ~~much~~ spontaneity, unlike Iradier's more sober and scientific Africa (see "Discovery and exploration"), and reveals much of the explorer's character, particularly his



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--ELOBEYS, CORISCO, ANNOBON, cont.

compulsive perseverance despite imposing financial, geographical, and physical obstacles. Copies owned by Harvard College Lib., BDGPPA, B.N.P. (03. 1141).

Kingsley, Mary Henrietta. West African studies. 2d ed. London, Macmillan, 1901. p. 75-80.

Miss Kingsley embarked on a fishing expedition to Corisco in the late 19th century and here records not only the fishing maneuvers she observed on Corisco's lakes (separately annotated under "Hunting and fishing--Elobeys, Corisco, Annobon"), but also her zestful impressions of the island's scenery and peculiarities, like the eccentric "beach paths" that detour inexplicably through miniature villages, swamps, prairies, and forests. As well, Miss Kingsley's narrative includes valuable historical fragments: 1) A Winwood Reade, "about the last traveler to give a description of Corisco," visited the isle in the early 1860s, at a time when small trading vessels still called at Corisco for cargo. Reade is apparently the same individual mentioned by Richard Burton as his companion on a trip to study the Pamues (see "Languages--Pamue") and himself authored a travel account (cited under "Description and Travel--1700-1899"). 2) Subsequent to Reade's period of travel, all maritime trade in Corisco Bay was conducted from Little Elobey island (Elobey Chico), where a Mr. Holt maintained a "factory," and from Coco Beach on the mainland, no longer from Corisco, a 20-minute boat ride from the coast; 3) At the time of Miss Kingsley's appearance on Corisco, American Presbyterian missionaries, including Dr. Nassau, had already removed to mainland Gabon; the only whites on the island were two Spanish priests and three nuns, with whom the African Presbyterian minister, "Mr. Ibea" (Ibia), was "at war." Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 471 .K57).

Peris Torres, S.V. "La isla de Annobon." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 57: 27-52, enero 1961. illus. maps tables

During July and August, 1959, a 7-man Anglo-Spanish scientific team investigated Annobon's plant and animal life. Peris, one of the two Spanish expeditionaries and a specialist in entomology, evinces the "totalitarian" tendency in modern biological research. He maintains that "in order to study a territory from the viewpoint of animal ecology, it is first necessary to consider the territory itself, its morphology . . . geological structure . . . climate . . . vegetation." Accordingly, he lays the groundwork for a future ecological analysis by examining the physical and floristic features which in their totality form the habitat for Annobon's "extraordinarily interesting" fauna. After describing the isle's petrographic formation, soil, coastal peculiarities, relief, and weather, Peris outlines vegetal zones and establishes the relationship between Annobonese, continental, Fernandian, and other Gulf-island flora. Prefatory sections sketch the origin of Spanish authority over the isle and chronologize previous biological research by English, Spanish, Italian, and German investigators. Eight



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--ELOBEYS, CORISCO, ANNOBON, cont.

photographs picture various aspects of Annobonese biogeography; two maps terminate the article: a contour plan with profile inset by Arnold Schultze originally published in 1913 and a botanical schema produced by F.A. Melville and Christopher Wriggley in 1959. Peris' mastery of Annobonese geophysics, together with a dynamic, integrated approach to biology, augur well for his projected dissertation on animal ecology. It is to be hoped, however, that he will expand the study's scope to include man's position within the island's bio-physical complex. Pending a full-scale zoological study, the broadest, most recent survey of Annobonese fauna occupies p. 61-69 of Julio Alvarez Sanchez' "Impresiones de un viaje a la isla de Annobon" (cited under "Description and travel--Elobeys, Corisco, Annobon."). The author, a malacologist, was Peris' companion on the 1959 expedition.

## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--FERNANDO POO

Moreno Moreno, José Antonio. Historia de las ascensiones al Pico de Santa Isabel. C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1952. 42 p. bibliog. f. illus. map

A diligently-research account of the 53 known ascents of the Pico de Santa Isabel performed since the early 1800s. Interspersed are geological data concerning the volcano and its environs; a compact chronology is appended. The individual reports often contain much historical and biographical matter; (for instance, illuminating notes on Stephen Rogozinski, the Polish explorer, and references to Fernandian visits by other foreign scientists and travelers. Twenty photographs present views of the peak and picture illustrious climbers, among them Gov. Gándara, John Holt, Ortiz de Zárate, and Prof. Emilio Guinea. On p. 7-8 appears a critical review of Iradier's 19th century history of peak ascents (see his Africa, v. 2, cited under "Discovery and exploration"). Gustav Mann, the English botanist, is repeatedly and erroneously referred to as "Mam;" and other foreign names are subjected to chronic misspelling.

## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--FERNANDO POO--1800-1899

Baumann, Oscar. Eine afrikanische Tropeninsel; Fernando Poo und die Bube, dargestellt auf Grund einer Reise in k. k. Gesellschaft in Wien. Wien, Eduard Holzel, 1888. 150 p. 3-p. bibliog. bibliog. f. illus. fold. map index

An exceptional account of travel and exploration on Fernando Poo, by a member of the Austrian Congo Expedition who arrived on the isle in September 1886. Baumann's caravan, composed of Daia (a Vai), Oku (a Fernandino), and four Loanga bearers, completely toured the island, even reaching Emperor Moka's retreat at Riabba. The first three chapters are pure narrative, an inherently adventurous chronicle adorned with



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--FERNANDO POO--1800-1899, cont.

zestful descriptive passages of landscape and personalities. However, the five succeeding chapters of systematized observation and analysis make the volume of sublime historical, scientific, and ethnographic importance. On p. 50-71 Baumann considers Fernando Poo from a physical viewpoint, outlining the isle's volcanic origins, hydrography, climate, botany, and fauna; p. 72-110, easily the most significant portion of the book, are devoted to Bubi life and history, containing the first authentic, comprehensive data on physical characteristics, pathology, ornamentation, psychology, diet, architecture, technology, economy, marriage and funerary customs, political organization, music, dance, law, and magico-religious practices. In Baumann's opinion, the Bubis constituted a curious combination of material simplicity, high morality, and intricate socio-political structure. The characterization of Emperor Moka (p. 103-4) was repeated almost verbatim by Sir James George Frazer in his Golden Bough (see "Native population--Bubis"). Two final chapters represent a potpourri of Fernandian history, economics, and sociology, particularly notable for Baumann's thoroughness and objectivity and including much information on the mercantile utility of Santa Isabel Bay, the deteriorated state of public finance and administration, the ethnic composition of Santa Isabel, European social and commercial life, the complex of Fernandino or "Potoneger" society, and the labors of Protestant and Catholic missionaries. On p. 137 and 139 are biographical sketches of W.A. Vivour and Laureano Diaz da Cunha, Africans who were the major plantation owners of Fernando Poo at the time of Baumann's visit. There are 16 black-and-white illustrations prepared from Baumann's original sketches by Ludwig Hans Fischer and Franz Zinerman. Copies owned by Cleveland Public Lib., Boston Public Lib. (3054.166), Harvard Univ. Lib., B.M. (10095. f. 5.), B.N.P. (01.1196). The excellent folded map fashioned by Baumann himself is cited under "Maps and cartography--Fernando Poo." An earlier, abbreviated travel account by Baumann was published by the Sociedad Geográfica (see below) and contains, despite its brevity, a more detailed report of Baumann's encounter with Moka.

Baumann, Oscar. "La isla de Fernando Poo; conferencia pronunciada en la Sociedad Geográfica de Madrid el 29 de marzo de 1887." (In Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid. Boletín. 22:359-65, 1887)

The narrative of a trip across Fernando Poo undertaken by the author in 1886. Baumann reports interestingly on the success of English Methodists in southern Fernando Poo, the genetic intermixture of Bubi and runaway Angolan slaves in the Kutari, Ariha, and Oreca districts, and the plantation empire of Vivour, a Sierra Leonan, near San Carlos Bay. An interview with Emperor Moka at Riabba represents the zenith of Baumann's journey. Moka, to whom Baumann attributes 40 wives, is described as indignant at learning that Spain claimed ownership of the island. As a demonstration of hostility toward European intervention, the emperor subsequently attempted, with some success, to impede Baumann's further travels. On 29 October, after nearly two months of explorations, the fatigued and beleaguered party returned to Santa Isabel.



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--FERNANDO POO--1800-1899, cont.

Baumann terminates his reportage on a note of optimism, maintaining that the island holds great economic promise and that the hitherto isolated, incredibly primitive Bubi will shortly "begin among themselves a battle for existence" and will ultimately "ride atop the waves of civilization rather than perishing within them." A fuller account of Baumann's Fernandian travels, including systematic data on Bubi culture and Fernando Poo geography, is cited above.

Bondyck Bastiaanse, J.H. van. Voyage a la cote de Guinea dans le Golfe de Biafra a l'ile de Fernando Poo, l'ile de Sainte Helene et autres iles a bord du Laucier. The Hague, 1853. p. 216f.

Cited by Crespo ("Native population--Bubi").

Burton, Sir Richard Francis. "A visit to Fernando Po Peak, and a night in the open." The Alpine Journal. 6:1-19, Aug. 1872. bibliog. f. tables.

A spirited, keenly perceptive account of the ascent of "Clarence Peak" performed by the author, two other Europeans, 10 Kru porters, and 2 Bubi guides from 4 to 12 March 1862. Little escapes Burton's notice; everything seen, felt, and pondered is conected into an inimitable prose narrative. There are erudite observations on plant life and geology, informative asides on Fernandian history and nomenclature, lively descriptive passages on Bubi culture, and exquisitely pungent characterizations of his travelling companions, the climate, and local architecture. In Burton's opinion, "the Bube, a poor and timid race, is not a bad people. . . . They never steal and are exceptionally honest; pure ignorance made the old travellers declare them to be 'the worst blacks of all Guinea.'" There is a tabular synopsis of each day's march. Copy of v. 6 owned by U.S.L.C. (DQ 821 .E1).

Burton, Sir Richard Francis. "Benin--Nun--Bonny River to Fernando Po." (In his Wanderings in West Africa from Liverpool to Fernando Po. By "A F.R.G.S." [pseud.] London, Tinsley Bros., 1863. 2:242-295)

References to Fernando Poo are meagre except for the last two pages, which poetically record Burton's first impressions of the island's scenic grandeur as he approached "Clarence Cove" aboard the A.S.S. "Blackland," wittily disclose the island's unsavory reputation in the mid 19th-century, and describe Burton's feeling of desolation after arriving there. Historical tidbits concerning Fernando Poo are scattered throughout the chapter, particularly notes on West African explorations staged from the isle and the activities of Beecroft and Lynslager, who were simultaneously British Consuls and Spanish Governors. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 471.B97), B.M. (10096. bb.), E.N. P. (03. 197).

Holman, James. Travels in Madeira, Sierra Leone, Teneriffe, St. Jago, Cape Coast, Fernando Po, Prince's Island, etc., etc. 2d ed. London, Routledge, 1840. v. 1 illus.



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--FERNANDO POO--1800-1899, cont.

"I believe that, notwithstanding my want of vision, I do not fail to visit as many interesting points in the course of my travels as the majority of my contemporaries; and by having things described to me on the spot, I think it is possible for me to form as correct a judgment as my own sight would enable me to do. . . ." The blind Englishman with a penchant for travel left Britain aboard the H.M.S. Eden in July, 1827, bound for Fernando Poo, where the Captain, William Fitzwilliam Owen, was to establish a new settlement. Holman does not actually arrive at Fernando Poo until p. 240 and quits the isle on p. 433, but there are frequent references to the island throughout (for instance, the assignment of 60 Anglo-African soldiers for Fernandian garrison duty, p. 112-13). The considerable body of text treating directly with Fernando Poo contains a full account of the Owen expedition, which is usually minimized in the Spanish literature, as well as fecund observations on a wide assortment of topics, from Bubi weaponry, diet, and facial scars to slave trading, the presence on Fernando Poo of "Demi-Johns" or mulattoes, and the effect of bearded Britishers upon the natives. Of the Bubis, Holman avers: "There never were a more harmless, inoffensive, or tractable people." Anglo-Bubi relations are interestingly described, largely from the author's own experience in Bubi villages and aboard ship, where the Captain regularly received delegations. Such passages reveal, for example, that while the English expeditionaries were unable to learn much of the Bubi tongue, save that there were distinct dialects, the Bubis quickly digested a large quantity of English vocabulary. On p. 336-40 appear the proclamations read by Captain Owen on 25 December 1827 when he formally took possession of the Clarence settlement in the name of King George IV. On p. 367-8, the author relates how a Spanish slaving vessel was apprehended off the mainland coast and then despatched as a prize to Fernando Poo; on p. 416-18, are dated, quantitative accounts of liberated slaves landed on the island; and on p. 429-33 are an enumeration of the reasons for founding a British colony on Fernando Poo and a departing, rather glumly prophetic appraisal of the settlement's prospects. The author's claim that Spain had attempted to colonize the isle in 1764 (p. 246) is erroneous. The volume contains three fine etchings on Fernandian motifs, including a view of the Clarence settlement from the sea. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (G 440 .H75 v. 1), B.M. (10025. bbb).

Lander, Richard Lemonand Lander, John. Journal of an expedition to explore the course and termination of the Niger; with a narrative of a voyage down that river to its termination. N.Y., J. & J. Harper, 1832. 2:291-315.

Diary entries for 1 through 23 Dec. 1830 record the experiences and reactions of two British explorers on Fernando Poo. The authors initially recount the founding of the Clarence Settlement in 1827 and thoroughly describe its state, as they found it, four years later. (A more complete chronicle of the colony's establishment and first few



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--FERNANDO POO--1800-1899, cont.

years' of existence, however, is contained in James Holman's Travels in Madeira . . . , cited above.) The Landers devote much attention to the Bubi, alternately depicting them as "the filthiest race of people in the world" and "peculiarly harmless and peaceably inclined in their dispositions." Notable is their recital of Bubi cosmetic practices and hatmaking. Like Holman, the authors amusingly characterize a number of individuals associated with the Clarence Colony, particularly the Bubi chieftain dubbed "Cut-Throat" by Captain Owen; and there is a painful narration of severe corporal punishment inflicted on two Kru for stealing a goat. Although the Landers did not visit Annobon, they speak of the island on p. 307-08. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 360 .L25 v.2), B.M. (12205 d. 1).

Mann, Gustav. "Account of the ascent of Clarence Peak, Fernando Po, altitude 10,700 feet . . . in a letter to Sir W.J. Hooker . . . and communicated by him." (In Linnean Society of London. Journal of the Proceedings (botany). 21:27-30, Nov. 1, 1861)

A letter to Sir William Jackson Hooker, Director of the Royal Botanic Gardens at Kew until his death in 1865, in which Mann recounts what was probably the first European ascent of the Pico de Santa Isabel, accomplished in 1859. The botanical specimens collected by Mann during this ascent were described and classified in 1861 by Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, Sir William's son and his successor to the Kew Directorship (see "Botany--Fernando Poo").

Martínez Sanz, Miguel. Breves apuntes sobre la isla de Fernando Poo en el Golfo de Guinea. Madrid, Impr. de Higinio Reneses, 1859. 104 p. map

The author, a priest from Zaragoza, served as chaplain to Isabel II until forced to quit the peninsula for political reasons. He is responsible for establishing the Prefecture Apostolic of Fernando Poo. Cited by Crespo Gil-Delgado (see "Native population--Bubis"). Copy owned by EDGPPA.

Muñoz y Gaviria, José, conde de Fabraquer. Africa; islas de Fernando Poo, Corisco y Annobon. Madrid, Rubio, Grilo y Vitturi, 1871. 16 p. illus. (Crónica general de España. v. 12, part 5)

Despite the title, Muñoz says practically nothing about Corisco and Annobon. After a sketch of Fernandian history, he describes Isabeline architecture, aspects of Fernandian socio-economic life, the climate, and several characteristics of Bubi society. Additionally, there are notes on edible flora, animal life, and colonial administration, as well as personal recollections of people, places, and events. Muñoz' report reveals that most of the early fernandinos were thoroughly Anglicized, that a number of prosperous African families sent their children to Sierra Leone schools, that even in the 1870s the African women of Santa Isabel exhibited a great affection for European modes, and that



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--FERNANDO POO--1800-1899, cont.

there were seldom any white women resident on the isle during the latter half of the 19th century. Of the estimated 30,000 Bubis, Muñoz comments: "They are the most idle and lazy race in all the world. Neither money, nor promises, nor punishments induce them to work and cultivate the land." Baptist proselytizing had evidently proven quite successful, for Muñoz remarks that during his three-years on Fernando Poo no more than eight Negroes were converted by Spanish missionaries. Moreover, he recalls that 50 African families emphatically rejected a plan for tuition-free instruction under Jesuit auspices. A full-page portrait of Governor Gándara precedes the text. Copies owned by U.S. L.C. (DP 66 .C94), BDGPPA.

Muñoz y Gaviria, José, conde de Fabraquer. Tres años en Fernando Poo; viaje a Africa por el vizconde de San Javier. Madrid, Urbano Manini [187-?] 272 p.

Cited by Fontán ("Africa--bibliography," supplementary section). Copies owned by BDGPPA, Bancroft Lib. (non-loanable).

Roe, Henry. West African scenes; being descriptions of Fernando Poo, its climate, productions and tribes, the causes and cure of sickness, with missionary works, trials, and encouragements.

An account of Fernando Poo in the late 19th century, by an English Methodist missionary. Cited by Crespo ("Native population--Bubis"). Copy owned by B.M. (4766. bb. 48).

Smith, John, Surgeon and Trading-Captain. "Chapter XX: Fernando Po." (In his Trade and travels in the Gulph of Guinea, Western Africa; with an account of the manners, customs, and religion of the inhabitants. London, Simpkin, Marshall, 1851. p. 204-12)

A very brief essay by an English merchant who regarded the isle as exceptionally beautiful and fertile. While Smith concentrates on the scenic enchantment of the island, he also provides a few historical notes concerning the English settlement founded at "Clarence Cove" ostensibly for the purpose of suppressing the slave trade and he muses at some length upon the "hideous" Booby (*sic!*) practice of deep facial scarification, their "barbarous punishment" for adultery, and their childlike propensity for imitation. Of tangential interest are several pages, particularly in Chapters II and IX, which contain biographical matter on King Pepple, the monarch of Bonny and great-great-grandfather of Isaac Pepple, a Nigerian reporter whose account of a trip to Fernando Poo in 1956 is cited under "Labor and laboring conditions--Nigerian contract workers." Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 471 .S65), B.M.(10095. a.).

Soyaux, Hermann. Aus West-Afrika, Erlebnisse und Beobachtungen. Leipzig, Brockhaus, 1879. 1:82-95.



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--FERNANDO POO--1800-1899, cont.

Recollections of an 1874 visit to Fernando Poo, by a member of the German Southwest Africa Expedition. Soyaux's stay was short and largely limited to excursions in and around Santa Isabel. Descriptions of the port and city are notably picturesque; an account of Santa Isabel's poly-ethnic population and socio-economic life is of positive historical interest, disclosing that most Spaniards in the town were deportees and occupied a lesser social position than the English-deposited Sierra Leonans and Kru. A portrayal of the Bubi islanders, if superficial, is at least interested and includes further corroboration of Bubi antipathy to European civilization. Copy owned by Northwestern Univ. Lib. (916.6 S731a), Yale Univ. Lib. Auf Fernando Poo, an earlier volume by Soyaux (Berlin, 1877, 258 p.) is cited by Crespo ("Native population--Bubis").

## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--FERNANDO POO--1900-1959

Alexander, Boyd. "On the birds of Fernando Po." The ibis; a quarterly journal of ornithology. 8th ser., 11:330-40, July 1903. map

The preface to Alexander's ornithological report (annotated separately under "Zoology--birds") represents a colorful and adventurous travel narrative which incidentally provides several insights into Bubi life and 1902 political conditions.

Bautista Velarde, Germán. "Viaje trepidante a San Carlos." Africa [Madrid] 142:49, oct. 1953. illus.

A florid recital of the author's motor trip from Santa Isabel to San Carlos, accompanied by photographs of the west coast city and beach.

Carles, Emilio. Misioneros, negreros, y esclavos; notas de un viaje a Fernando Poo. Valencia, Tip. Quiles, 1932. 46 p. (Cuadernos de cultura, 55)

Cited by Val ("Africa--description and travel--bibliography," supplementary section). Copies owned by B.N., N.Y. Public Lib. (BAC p.v. 198).

Cerruti, Florencio. Africa la virgen; estampas y visiones de un viaje a Fernando Poo. Santander, Tip. J. Martinez, 1928. 413 p.

Cited by Crespo ("Native population--Bubis"). Copy owned by EDGPPA.

Church, Ronald James Harrison. "Spanish Guinea: 2, the delectable isle of Fernando Po." West Africa. 1832:291-92, Apr. 5, 1952. illus. map

Of the several articles which summarized Church's impressions and findings after a trip to Guinea, this reads most like a traveler's journal,



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--FERNANDO POO--1900-1959, cont.

the recorded observations of an erudite, perceptive tourist. Fully one-third of the essay describes Santa Isabel, from its "lofty royal palms" to its five shilling lunches "including tip," which Church calculates would cost three or four times as much in Duala. The remainder of the report considers the rest of the island, detailing types of crops, particularly cacao, grown on "outstandingly well-cultivated" European plantations, the extent and location of European enterprises, and alienation of "the good land" to European planters (illustrated with a map), as well as the island's abundant and varied scenery. That Church was entranced by the scenic beauty of Fernando Poo is clearly revealed in his final statement: "Indeed, its first name was 'Formoso,' and its rugged mountain scenery, its tumbling streams and picturesque towns, make it a delectable isle." One correction may be ventured to an otherwise accurate and engaging article. Church maintains that "bananas are grown very widely as shade for cocoa, but the fruit is not exported, since it would compete with the Canary product." The situation has since changed. According to Ruíz García, writing in 1957 (see "Economic conditions"), Guinea banana production for export has reached 30,000 tons annually and seriously endangers the Canary Island economy.

"Fernando Poo." Webster's geographical dictionary; a dictionary of names of places with geographical and historical information and pronunciations. Rev. ed. Springfield, Mass., G. & C. Merriam [1959] p. 356.

Cites the island's location, size, population, chief town, principal products, and dates of discovery, Spanish acquisition, abandonment, and re-possession. The economic data are notably inaccurate. Palm oil, sugar, cotton, and cabinet woods are named as major Fernandian exports although sugar has never been exported in quantity, cotton exportation is negligible, and woods are shipped directly from Continental Guinea, where the colony's timber is wholly grown and cut. Cacao and coffee, the most important Fernando Poo commodities, are nowhere mentioned; and historical dates for Dutch and English occupation of the isle are absent.

Gunther, John. "The Spanish Island of Fernando Po, or Poo" (In his Inside Africa. N.Y., Harper, 1955. p. 710-11.)

In 21 lines Gunther convincingly discloses his own poverty of research on Fernando Poo, for he evidently did not visit the isle and only culled his few morsels of information from hearsay and from one or two British-authored works not primarily concerned with Spanish Africa. (Not a single Spanish study, incidentally, appears in the appended bibliography.) Spanish administration is characterized as "dreary and unkempt," without further elucidation, and the island as "the kind of place where officials will still be lounging in pajamas at 8 p.m.,"



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--FERNANDO POO--1900-1959, cont.

although there is no indication that Gunther--or anyone else--actually witnessed this spectacle. "Peculiarly enough," Gunther notes, the isle was originally called "Formoso," which is hardly peculiar at all, because the island is renowned for its scenic beauty and "beautiful" is precisely the meaning of "Formoso." He further observes that Fernando Poo's indigenous peoples are called Bubis and the mulattoes "Portos," a much too-simple statement, for the mulattoes or Creoles of Santa Isabel are denominated "Portos" or "Potos" largely by the Bubis alone, who identify them indiscriminately with escaped slaves from Portuguese Sao Thome who immigrated to the island; the more general term for the Creoles is "fernandinos." Finally, Gunther mentions the presence of numerous Nigerian workers on the isle, recalls that Fernando Poo was for many years "particularly deadly--from the point of view of health," and speculates that Richard Burton, British Consul on the island from 1861 to 1865, might have been assigned there purposely by superiors who "could not brook any longer his imperious and idiosyncratic habits." In sum, Gunther's survey is almost wholly ephemeral, conjectural, and unfavorably biased, rather beclouding than describing the island. Reviews of the entire v. (which are, in the main, too generous): Emory Ross, Saturday Review of Literature, 38:18, Oct. 1, 1955; M.J. Herskovits, Nation, 181:421, Nov. 12, 1955; D.M. Friedenborg, New Republic, 133:22, Oct. 31, 1955; Alan Paton, N.Y. Herald Tribune Book Review, Oct. 2, 1955, p. 1; C.L. Sulzberger, N.Y. Times, Oct. 2, 1955, p. 1.

Mas Laglera, José. En el país de los bubis; escenas de la vida de Fernando Poo. 2a ed. Madrid, Sainz Calleja, 1931. 184 p.

Cited by Crespo ("Native population--Bubis"). The volume was first issued in 1920. Several strikingly poetic passages regarding dawn, afternoon, and nightfall in the Guinea forest are quoted by José Francés in his "La Guinea Española y Carlos Tauler . . .," cited under "Description and travel--paintings, sculpture, etc."

Meeker, Oden. Report on Africa. N.Y., Scribner's, 1954. p. 220-21.

A rather pedestrian account of what was apparently a hurried visit to Fernando Poo in 1952. Like Gunther (see above), Meeker notes that the island was once the consular residence of Richard Burton and was long known in British circles as the "Foreign Office grave." On contemporary Fernando Poo, the author observes shallowly that it "seems rather seedy" and that it "operates under a white settler economy." More rewarding are his remarks concerning labor conditions: the working hours, pay, and rations accorded plantation laborers. Moreover, he notes that medical examinations are made periodically and, after visiting "some of the more advanced estates," concludes that "new concrete Uncle Tom's cabins" have largely replaced the laborers' huts formerly "made from flattened oil tins." In his parting remark that "every body spoke pidgin English," Meeker corroborates the fact that pidgin-English has stubbornly survived in spite of both Spanish claims to the contrary and official efforts to erase the dialect, a reminder of one-time



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--FERNANDO POO--1900-1959, cont.

English dominion over the isle, by supplanting it with Castillian. Meeker's account makes no mention of the Bubi, says almost nothing of either politics or economy, leaves the island's physical appearance undiscussed, and dismisses mainland Rio Muni with a statement of its size. No Spanish-authored studies appear in the author's bibliography of Africana. Reviews of the entire v.: C.J. Roco, Atlantic Monthly, 194:81, Sept., 1954; William Bascom, Chicago Sunday Tribune, Aug. 22, 1954, p. 3; M.J. Herskovits, Nation, 179:154, Aug. 21, 1954; Peter Abrahams, N.Y. Times, Aug. 22, 1954, p. 6; Carveth Wells, Saturday Review of Literature, 37:24, Aug. 21, 1954.

## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--FERNANDO POO--1960-

"Entrega de un nuevo edificio de la Junta Vecinal y de 19 viviendas en San José de Bariobé." Africa [Madrid] 222:22-3, jun. 1960

Reportage on the dedication of a new town hall and several dwellings in a small east-coast town. The account includes a brief history of San José de Bariobé and the agricultural cooperative founded there in 1953.

## DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL--PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE, ETC.

Includes all matter dealing with the visual representation of Guinea life and scenery by Europeans, except for Postal Art, which is treated under "Postage Stamps." For works on African sculpture and decorative arts, see "Arts and crafts," as well as monographs on specific indigenous groups cited under "Native population."

Barberan, Cecilio. "Exposición de Ferrer Carbonell." Africa [Madrid] 192:20-21, dic. 1957. illus.

An admiring appraisal of the artist, who has specialized in Africana. Of five reproduced works in black-and-white, one is of a Gabonese woman; the remainder are North African scenes.

Ferrer Carbonell, Juan. "Indígena de Santa Isabel." Africa [Madrid] 182:14, feb. 1957.

Black-and-white reproduction of a full-figure watercolor portrait. The subject is a tall, braceleted young woman of Santa Isabel.

Ferrer Carbonell, Juan. "Mujer Calabar de Benito." Africa [Madrid] 133:20, enero 1953.

Black-and-white reproduction of a full-figure watercolor portrait. The subject is a barefoot young Nigerian woman.



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE, ETC., cont.

Ferrer Carbonell, Juan. "El Rio Nañe, en Cabo San Juan." Africa [Madrid] 133:19, enero, 1953

Black-and-white reproduction of an oil-color landscape.

Francés Alonso, José María. "Apostillas a la VI Exposición de Pintores de Africa." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 38:51-61, jun. 1956.

An appraisal of the Sixth "Exposición de Pintores de Africa" by a member of the award jury. There are abundant critico-biographical references to artists who exhibited at the Sixth and previous expositions, particularly Genaro Lahuerta, Antonio Guinjarri (for a time pensioned in Guinea by the Colonial Department), Andrés Conejo, Waldo Aguiar, Amadeo Freixas (winner of the grand prize in painting at the Fifth Exposition), José Lapavese, and Martínez Penella (a sculptor highly praised by the author).

Francés Alonso, José María. "La Guinea española y Carlos Tauler, su pintor; conferencia pronunciada en el I.D.E.A. el 20 de noviembre de 1948." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 10:7-24, dic. 1949. illus.

A glowing estimate of Tauler's achievements in pictorially interpreting Guinea's richly-variegated population, by the Permanent Secretary-General of the Real Academia de Bellas Artes de San Fernando. Tauler, primarily a figure painter, spent some time in Guinea on an I.D.E.A. stipend. Of the canvasses produced during that colonial residence, Francés maintains: "All of a violently exotic world, palpitating with concrete and peculiar vitality, surges . . . before our eyes." He particularly lauds the artist's competence as a colorist, observing that "in Tauler we encounter not only the lineal energy of form, but also the grandiose concept of color, the strength, the virile harmony of vibrant tones." Seven black-and-white plates fully attest to the artist's skill in portraiture (and incidentally suggest a segment of Guinea's population spectrum: Islamic Hausas, urbanized Bubis, ncue-laden Pamue women), but regrettably deny the viewer an enjoyment of his vaunted excellence with color. Equally regrettable, there is no reproduction of "Mercado de Santa Isabel," a canvass of apparently brilliant execution, which Francés regards as the very "culmination of this vigorous artistic personality, his great chromatic and compositive symphony."

Francés Alonso, José María. "V Exposición de Pintores de Africa." Africa [Madrid] 149:15-19, mayo 1954. illus.

An appraisal of the 5th annual art exposition, which Francés regards as of generally high quality. Of the several black-and-white reproductions, only one deals with Guinea a still-life by Felipe Luis de Vallejo, awarded an Honorable Mention. Although not thematically germane to Guineana, "Mora," the First Prize winner in sculpture, is a notable achievement in plastic art.



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE, ETC., cont.

Francés Alonso, José María. "XI Exposición de Pintores de África." Africa [Madrid] 220:160-63, abril 1960. illus.

A review of entries in the annual art competition. Although Moroccan themes predominated, Guinea was well represented. For instance, Modesto Gené Roig, awarded the Grand Prize in Sculpture, dealt entirely with Guinea subjects; his "Head of a girl" is shown photographically.

Guinea López, Emilio. En el país de los Bubis; relato ilustrado de mi primer viaje a Fernando Poo. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1949. various p.

Full-page reproductions of eight watercolors and sketches by the author and Eugenio Sierra Rafols are scattered throughout the volume: "Detail of the Kigelia impressa," in color (facing p. 22); "Detail of the Helichrysum mannii, on the Pico de Santa Isabel" (facing p. 64); "Example of Helichrysum foetumcass, from the summit of the Pico de Santa Isabel," in color (facing p. 80); "The Pico de San Joaquín, Moka" (facing p. 102); "Moka Lake" (facing p. 138); "The Ureka Cascade," in color (facing p. 152); "The town of Ureka," in color (facing p. 170); and "Vegetation of clear matorral on the peak" (facing p. 213). The entire volume is annotated under "Botany--Fernando Poo."

Guinea López, Emilio. Ensayo geobotánico de la Guinea Continental Española. Madrid, Dirección de Agricultura de los Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea, 1946. various plates

Nine tipped-in polychrome reproductions of watercolors executed by Guinea in 1945: "Exterior of the forest," a wooded promontory in the Evinayong region (facing p. 16); "Interior of the selva," painted in the Bimbile area (facing p. 48); "Example of Papayo," with the Evinayong landscape as background (facing p. 80); "View of a parcelled clearing," which is of some agricultural interest (facing p. 208); "Meadow of Etembue," a littoral scene at the close of the dry season (facing p. 176); "Arboreal ferns," a bright selvatic display highlighted by a tree-climbing African in red shorts (facing p. 224); "Egombegombe and coconuts," a view of the Rio Benito beach (facing p. 240); "Left bank of the Benito," a joint portrait of river and selva (facing p. 204); "Difollicle of Strophantus gratus," an uncharacteristically pale and static drawing (facing p. 336). The entire volume is annotated under "Botany--Continental Guinea."

Nosti Nava, Jaime. Notas geográficas, físicas, y económicas sobre los territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1947, p. 56-7.

Two full-page pencil sketches, one the profile of a Bapucu woman, which incidentally may prove of hairstyling interest, the second a full-page portrait of a Bapucu male. The entire v. is annotated under "General works--1941-1958."



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE, ETC., cont.

Núñez Losada, Francisco. "Cayucos y el 'Isla de Tenerife,' en la Bahía de Santa Isabel." Revista Geográfica Española. 24:n.p. [1950?]

Full-page color reproduction of a port scene executed in oils. The work is stylistically reminiscent of J.M.W. Turner.

Ovejero, Andrés. "La visión artística de Africa; conferencia pronunciada en el acto de clausura de la Exposición 'Los pintores de Africa,' celebrado el 5 de junio de 1948 en el Círculo de Bellas Artes, de Madrid." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 6:137-53, oct. 1948. illus.

An animated comparison between Delacroix' and Fortuny's pictorial reactions to Africa, with some commentary on other notable painters of Africana and an exhilarated promenade in prose through the 1948, I.D.E.A.-sponsored exhibition, which included works based on Guinea motifs by Núñez Losada and Carlos Tauler.

Petersen, Anna. "Fang Jungling aus Owong." (In Tessmann, Günter. Die Pangwe. Berlin, Ernst Wasmuth, 1913. Tafel I)

Full-color frontispiece portrait of a young Pamue warrior in brilliant headgear and with unusual cicatrices. The picture was executed by a Lubeck artist from a photograph supplied by Tessmann. The entire v. is annotated under "Native population--Pamues."

## DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL--PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE, ETC.--YEARBOOKS

Spain. Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias y Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Instituto de Estudio Africanos. Exposición de pintores de Africa. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1950-illus.

An annual exposition was inaugurated in 1950 at the Círculo de Bellas Artes, Madrid, to exhibit art work at once thematically African and produced by artists resident in the several Spanish African territories. Prizes are awarded to outstanding entries in the fields of oil painting, sculpture, and watercolor-etching-woodcut. In conjunction with the showings there are typically a number of conferences or programs, which may range from poetry and music recitals to formal lectures. The annual report specifies contest rules, lists entries in each category, recapitulates the special programs, names award-winners, graphically reproduces prize-winning pictures and sculpture, and reprints critical reviews in the Spanish press. The several award-winning pieces are well-reproduced, often in full color, and display sufficient artistry



## DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL--PAINTINGS, SCULPTURE, ETC.--YEARBOOKS

of execution and genuine thematic interest that a cumulative group should be issued in a single, folio-size volume together with a critical text and biographical notes. Such a published collection would not only prove a handsome work, but also a convincing reminder of Spanish artistic excellence.

## DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL--SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS

Alcobé Noguera, Santiago. "Una expedición científica a los Territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 10:25-33, dic. 1949.

A summary, accenting organization and method, of the 8-man scientific expedition that conducted varied investigations (primarily in Continental Guinea) during the summer of 1948. Alcobé, himself an anthropologist, hints tantalizingly at aspects of culture change observed among Pamues and playeros; for instance, introduction from the Cameroons of a new system of house-building, and the perceptible decline in tattooing and dental deformation. The article concludes with a well-reasoned plea for continued inter-disciplinary research in the territory. Alcobé particularly endorses intensive studies of acculturation, geography in its many ramifications, and medicinal plants, which grow in spontaneous profusion and may be approached from several viewpoints: pharmaceutical, therapeutic, ethnological, and botanical.

Alcobé Noguera, Santiago. "Informe de la labor realizada por la expedición científica a los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea organizada por la Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias (1948)." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 32:85-96, marzo 1955.

A formal report on the 1948 scientific expedition led by the author. Alcobé reviews the objectives, itineraries, and techniques of each component commission--Zoology, Geology, Anthropology, Ethnology--and summates the results of their separate research. This, the most detailed of the several expedition accounts, reveals, for example, that Herbert Bauer of San Carlos has developed a sizeable private museum and that tectonic faults in western Continental Guinea parallel the coastline, while in the Rio Muni Region they travel west-east beyond the Guinea frontier.

Panyella Gómez, Augusto. "Expedición científica a los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea." (In Ampurias; revista de arqueología, prehistoria, y etnología. 11:208-09, 1949)

A review of research performed by the quadri-partite scientific expedition dispatched to Guinea in 1948 by the I.D.E.A. In addition to recording medico-biological data for over 1,300 Guinea Africans and formally examining varied facets of rapidly-changing indigenous life,



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--SCIENTIFIC EXPEDITIONS, cont.

the expeditionaries acquired over 550 art objects, artifacts, and musical instruments (destined for the Museo Etnológico y Colonial and the Museo de Música, both in Barcelona), collected about 7,000 entomological specimens (especially coccidae and other insects prejudicial to agriculture), and filmed a number of typical African activities, from whaling to "baleles."

## DESCRIPTION AND TRAVEL--TRAVEL GUIDES AND YEARBOOKS

Europa yearbook; v. II: Africa, the Americas, Asia, Australasia.  
London, Europa Publications, 1960- annual

Statistics on size, population, and economics, followed by summary data under five categories: Government, Legal system, Religion, Press, and Radio. The first, 1960 edition commits several errors of misstatement and omission: 1) The two Elobey Islands are unmentioned as territorial components; 2) the mainland region is awkwardly identified as "the coastal territories of Bata and Rio Benito"; 3) the 1959 provincial bifurcation is unnoted; 4) no figures appear to indicate the relative strength of "Spanish Catholic" and "American Presbyterian" congregations; 5) under "The press," there is no citation for Guinea Española, perhaps the most noteworthy publication issued in the territory; and 6) Bata is assigned a population of 20,000, whereas the authoritative figure in the Resumen estadístico del Africa Española, 1956-1958 is a mere 1,057.

Information please almanac. N.Y., Macmillan. Annual.

Lists area in square miles and the latest census figure.

International year book and statesmen's who's who. Ed. by L.G. Pine.  
London, Burke's Peerage. Annual. tables

A nearly comparable treatment to that in the Statesman's year-book (see below), but perhaps more rigorously accurate if somewhat less comprehensive. It includes a brief physical and administrative description of Guinea plus selected population, trade, education, and transportation statistics. However, unlike the Statesman's year-book, there are no bibliographic references and not even cursory ethnographic data. Moreover, only nine administrative demarcaciones are assigned to Continental Guinea (in the 1959 edition), instead of the 11 that have existed there since 1950.

Statesman's year-book; statistical and historical annual of the world for the year. London, Macmillan. Annual bibliog.

While Guinea coverage in all the English-language "handy reference" tools is scant, the Statesman's year-book treatment is probably the best of the lot, presenting the most recent population figures,



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--TRAVEL GUIDES AND YEARBOOKS, cont.

diverse economic statistics, a highly compressed statement of administrative organization, the name of the British Consul at Duala (but, unfortunately, not of the Vice-Consul at Santa Isabel in Guinea itself), and a few bibliographic references. An attempt (in the 1959 edition), however, to describe the colony's aboriginal composition collapses when the Pamues (termed "Pamwes") are dubbed a "tribe," which they are not, and then assigned "Bata" as their habitat, although the population of Bata (a coastal town) is varied and the numerous Pamues are found throughout the colony. Too, it is mistakenly alleged that Fernando Poo is divided into three demarcaciones and Continental Guinea into ten. Actually, the island is partitioned into only two such districts while the mainland (including offshore islands) is split into 11. And finally, although the Governor-General of much-less-important Spanish Sahara is named on p. 1,376 of the 1959 edition, the Guinea Governor-General is nowhere identified, and the bibliography of Spanish Africana includes no statistical summary for Spain's African territories, which should be a sine qua non for reference and research. However, necessary addenda and corrections to the yearbook's Guinea data were promised for the 1960 edition and have been made, except that the new provincial status of Fernando Poo and Rio Muni is unnoted.

Touchette, Joseph Irenaeus. "Rio Muni and Fernando Poo." (In his McKay's guide to Africa. N.Y., David McKay [1954] p. 188-189)

In his opening paragraph, Touchette summates the colony's size, population, climate, and economy; the next five paragraphs contain basic information for the prospective tourist: hotel accommodations, entry requirements, transportation, amusements, travel agents, and optimum visiting seasons. While many of the data are useful, much of the information is also incomplete or now outdated. As examples: 1) Touchette alleges that only two hotels exist in the colony, one at Bata, the other in Santa Isabel. In fact, there are four hotels in Santa Isabel, another at Valladolid de los Bimbiles in the mainland interior, and outside of San Carlos on Fernando Poo, only a short distance from both the Atlantic coast and ~~the~~ scenic Moka Highlands, is the Real Albergue de San Jorge, a hotel complete with bar, dining room, and chapel. 2) But two bars are cited for Santa Isabel, implying there are no others in the colony. However, there are no less than eight in the capital, five within Bata, and bar-restaurants at the Real Albergue de San Jorge and Bata airport. 3) The author notes that "taxis are about to be placed in service in Santa Isabel." Taxis and special tourist limousines are now in operation. 4) Tourist activities are hardly limited to simply "observation of native life, hunting, and fishing," but may also include hiking, mountain-climbing, and motor or horseback excursions through highly picturesque countryside. Moreover, amateur botanists and zoologists would find many unusual specimens of flora and fauna to observe, photograph, and possibly collect (see "Botany," "Zoology"). Outside of Concepción, at Balachilacha, are mineral springs. Much fuller and more practical advice to tourists, including data on necessary clothing and



## DESCRIPTION &amp; TRAVEL--TRAVEL GUIDES AND YEARBOOKS, cont.

medicaments as well as extensive transportation particulars, can be found on p. 118-122 of Báuena Corella's Guinea (see "General works--1941-1958"), and the location of amusement, shopping, hotel, and dining facilities in Guinea can best be determined from the Anuario de Canarias, Africa Occidental, Guinea Española (see "Directories"). The value of Touchette's treatment would be greatly enhanced by a more comprehensive initial description of the territory and the appendage of several bibliographic references for the interested traveler, perhaps one general work plus a number of items dealing with specific aspects of colonial life and tourist activities (see, for example, entries under "Description and travel" and "Hunting and fishing"). Reviews for the entire volume: Booklist, 51:245, Feb. 1, 1955; W.K. Harrison, Library Journal, 79:2464, Dec. 15, 1954.

Whitaker, Joseph. An almanack. 1863- annual

Data on Guinea's size, population, exports, and components appear under "Spanish colonies," the final subdiv. of "Spain." However, it is mistakenly asserted (in the 1961 edition): 1) that sugar, tobacco, vanilla, and kola nuts are major Fernandian agricultural products (neither sugar, vanilla, nor kola nuts are among the 12 leading exports; tobacco production is practically negligible); and 2) that Rio Muni lies between "Cameroon and Congo" (it is bordered by Cameroun and Gabon).

The World almanac and book of facts. N.Y., New York World-Telegram and The Sun. Annual.

A six-line paragraph (in the 1960 edition) states the colony's size, estimated 1957 population, capital, and principal products. Of the five products listed, it would be more appropriate to replace "wool" and "gold," which are of minor importance, with "palm oil" and "bananas," commodities produced and exported in <sup>truly</sup> significant quantities.

## DICOTYLEDONS

see "Botany," "Forestry"

## DICTIONARIES

see "--dictionaries" as a subdiv. of specific tongues listed under "Languages."; for a lexicon of place-names, see "Toponymy."

## DIET

For socio-economic aspects, see "Social life and customs"; for health aspects, see "Health, hygiene, and medical care"; for traditional



DIET, cont.

African foodstuffs, see "Agriculture," "Hunting and fishing," and monographs on specific indigenous groups listed under "Native population."

#### DIRECTORIES

Anuario de Canarias, Africa Occidental, Guinea Española. Las Palmas, 1951- illus. maps annual

A valuable reference tool first issued in 1944 as simply the Anuario de Canarias but broadened in scope to include the Spanish Sahara and Guinea in 1951. The Guinea section, which typically runs to 100 p., begins with a brief historical prologue and general statistical summary; it is then subdivided into three principal parts, one dealing with Fernando Poo and amounting to about two-thirds of the total Guinea material, the second concerning Continental Guinea, and the third--of only about four pages in length--devoted to the offshore islands and Annobon. The Fernando Poo and Continental Guinea subdivisions are each prefaced by descriptive essays that cogently detail the regions' geography, economy, size, administrative structure, climate, communications, and current missionary and medical facilities. However, the exact location of medical posts is not indicated. Santa Isabel, being the locus of colonial activity, receives special attention in the Fernando Poo section. Following a few descriptive passages, the major governmental officers resident in the capital are named, as well as the Vicar Apostolic, and all firms doing business in the city are listed (together with their street location) according to type of enterprise, which ranges from "Abaca (fábrica de)" to "Transportes" and includes men's barber shops, women's hairdressers, automobile repair stations, motion picture theaters, and a single bookshop. An alphabetical list of population centers on Fernando Poo follows the Santa Isabel pages. Some of the Fernandian towns are provided with an historico-descriptive introduction; for nearly all of them are lists of individuals and firms engaged in either commerce or agriculture within or near the settlement. A similar arrangement obtains in the Continental Guinea section. Bata receives an initial, particularly detailed treatment almost commensurate with that accorded Santa Isabel, but fewer population and commercial sites are subsequently listed for the mainland than for Fernando Poo, although villages and towns that do appear are described in generally greater depth. The few pages assigned to Guinea islands--the third subdivision--are purely descriptive and do not include commercial registers. Each isle is pinpointed geographically and then examined in terms of commercial activity, administrative organization, and educational, religious, and military facilities. The entire page allotted to Annobon also considers the island's ethnography, geology, relief, water supply, and communications. At the conclusion of the entire Anuario appear population-site and commercial indexes for each area, so that, as examples, the name of the only painter on Fernando Poo, the location of Basile, the population of Corisco, and the number of bars in Continental Guinea can be



## DIRECTORIES, cont.

quickly ascertained. The Anuario is infinitely superior in scope and accuracy to all English-language yearbook and travel guide treatments of the colony (see "Description and travel--travel guides and year-books") and indispensable to anyone contemplating either a trip to the colony, communication with a colonial addressee, or establishment of a business in Guinea.

Anuario general de España (Bailly-Bailliere-Riera). Barcelona, 1912-annual maps

V. 4 regularly contains a section devoted to Spanish Africa, within which are up to 16 p. dealing with Guinea. Descriptive essays on Fernando Poo, Continental Guinea, the Gulf islands, and several larger towns are succeeded by directory lists that specify public and clerical officials, businesses, agriculturists, schools, missions, and professional personnel.

## DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION

see also "History" and monographs on specific regions.

Bonelli Hernando, Emilio. "Exploraciones en Fernando Poo." (In Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid. Boletín. 38:49-56, 1896. illus.)

An account of the discovery of Lago Loreto by Padres Joaquín Juanola and Ramon Albanell in December, 1895. The narrative consists largely of verbatim quotations from a letter written by Juanola to Bonelli. There is a table of crude data on the physical characteristics, location, and fauna of the lake. Two full-page etchings somewhat fancifully depict the Loreto exploration and Padre Juanola's earlier discovery of mineral springs near Concepción.

Cordero Torres, José María. Iradier. Madrid, Instituto de Estudios Políticos, 1944. 213 p. bibliog. f. illus. fold. maps (Colección España ante el mundo)

A partial biography of the Spanish explorer, concentrating on his African adventures, save for brief intimations of a precocious childhood in Vitoria and final years of delirium and disillusionment. The first 58 p. are wholly non-biographical, recapitulating in finite detail the mournful history of Spanish apathy and diplomatic defeat with respect to territorial possibilities in West Africa. The balance of the work traces Iradier's ceaseless activity, from the Stanley interview and formation of La Exploradora through his two epochal journeys to Guinea and vain efforts to convince the Madrid government of the seriousness of Franco-German ambitions in the Campo-Muni-Ogoue region. Cordero successfully conveys the mood of intrigue and bitter competition that characterized the "scramble for Africa"; he unstintingly portrays Iradier as Spain's unsung hero of the age, a veritable Ulysses battling alone for the



## DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION, cont.

national honor. This is neither definitive nor objective biography ~~biography~~ (Cordero is avowedly "passionate" about his subject), but it remains the fullest and most readable account yet to appear on the seminal period in the life of a remarkable man. Since the volume is exceedingly rich in data on personalities, places, and events, an index should have been provided. In his introduction, Cordero observes that Iradier is sorely neglected in foreign works, an indisputable fact which he explains in terms of "bad will" toward everything Spanish. Illustrated with a photographic portrait of Iradier and six drawings from his Africa (see below). There are four maps, indicating the political state of Africa in 1873, the extent of Spanish holdings prior to 1885, the route of Iradier's first journey, and the subsequent itineraries of Iradier, Osorio, and Montes de Oca.

Díaz-Pinés, Octavb. Iradier. Madrid, Publicaciones Españolas, 1956.  
29 p. illus. map (Temas españoles, 251)

A brief, popular biography of the Spanish explorer who died in obscurity in 1911 but whose centenary was exuberantly celebrated throughout Spain in 1954. Díaz-Pinés, basing his account of Iradier's two fever-racked expeditions to Guinea upon material contained in the larger studies by Cordero Torres and Majó Framis (see above and below), has produced a sound, if somewhat dramatic portrait of a man fired with patriotism and curiosity who single-handedly sought to reclaim a neglected African empire for Spain. While the pamphlet lacks the wealth of geo-ethnographic detail found in the Cordero Torres and Majó Framis volumes, it successfully outlines the scope of Iradier's accomplishments, recreates the kaleidoscopic Spanish political atmosphere of the period, and evokes something of the unquenchable spirit of the man, Iradier, whose personal tragedy proves quite as memorable as his pioneering exploits. This is no substitute for more scholarly and comprehensive treatments, nor for Iradier's own writings, but it is a suitable introduction to his life and work. A distinguished photograph of the explorer, a two-page, detailed map of Continental Guinea, and two sketches by Iradier reproduced from his Africa are included.

Informe de la comisión nombrada por el Gobernador de Fernando Poo en 5 de mayo de 1860 para la exploración de la isla. Madrid, Impr. Nacional, 1861. 47 p. map

Cited by Val ("Africa--description and travel--bibliography," supplementary section). Copy owned by Biblioteca de Ultramar.

Irábien de Larrañaga, Enrique. La Exploradora, asociación eúskara para la exploración y civilización de Africa Centrã. Madrid, Impr. Fortanet, 1881.

A history of "La Exploradora," the society that sponsored Iradier's two Guinea expeditions, written by its Treasurer. Contains a catalogue of



## DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION, cont.

conferences held at the Society, a list of projects undertaken, and a report of the museum founded to preserve the artifacts as well as mineral and animal specimens brought from Guinea by Iradier. Cited by Majó (see below).

Iradier, explorador de Africa; conferencias pronunciadas en el I.D.E.A. con motivo de su centenario. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1954. 54 p.

Two essays of homage to Iradier on the centennial of his birth. The first, a biographical digest by Ricardo Majó Framis, concentrates upon the "heroic spirit" of the explorer, whom Majó properly regards as a latter-day Quixote. The second is a moving eulogy by Iradier's son, Manuel, in which the feted scholar-adventurer-patriot is characterized as a man animated by a "drive to know the unknown," a passion he had expressed as early as 14 years old and which he ultimately realized during his peregrinations through Continental Guinea and the Gulf Islands. Manuel affords a concise view of his father's wide-ranging faculties and achievements: his detailed ethnographic observations, including transcription of African songs and dances; naming Rio Muni and the Sierra de Cristal; indefatigable collection of botanical, mineralogical, and zoological specimens, many of them hitherto unknown; cartographic studies of Continental Guinea performed with a simple sextant; the creation on Elobey Chico of the first weather ~~observa-~~tion station in the area; and a renewal of Spanish interest in Guinea, reflected in subsequent explorations by Montes de Oca and Ossorio. A third essay, by Molina Arrabal, deals exclusively with Guinea forestry and so is annotated separately under "Forestry." Review: J. Perez Vidal, Revista de dialectología y tradiciones populares, 12:218-19, 1956.

Iradier y Bulfy, Manuel. Africa; viajes y trabajos de la asociación euskara "La Exploradora." Bilbao, Imp. de Andres P.-Cardenal, 1901. 2 v. in 1 (207, 200 p.) bibliog. f. (Biblioteca Bascongada de Fermín Herrán)

A gracefully-written and immensely discerning narrative of two expeditions to Continental Guinea, Fernando Poo, and the Gulf islands, the first undertaken from 1875 to 1877, the second in 1884. The second segment includes documents and correspondence preliminary to the 1884 expedition, plus systematic geographical and meteorological reports and a fervent plea by Iradier for vigorous official action to balk French and German plans for the reduction of Spanish-claimed territory. While not as detailed as the mammoth, two-volume Africa, cited below, the work nevertheless contains much of scientific and ethnological interest (particularly regarding the Envicos and Bengas), together with important historical data regarding colonial administration, commercial activity, and both African and European personalities of the period. Of distinct interest is the chapter in volume 1 devoted to



## DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION, cont.

the "Idea of God" among Guinea Africans (p. 36-46). Iradier likens African religious practices to "spiritism," but nevertheless perceives that African religion serves, in part, to articulate and sanction the society's moral code. Copy owned by Boston Public Lib. (3097.228).

Iradier y Bulfy, Manuel. Africa; viajes y trabajos de la asociación eúskara La Exploradora; primer viaje: exploración del país de Muni, 1875-1877; segundo viaje: adquisición del país del Muni, 1884. Victoria, Impr. de la Viuda e Hijos de Iturbe, 1887. 2 v. bibliog. f. illus. tables maps music

Iradier's major work, the fruit of two journeys to Guinea, and perhaps the most comprehensive and systematic regional study executed by any 19th century European explorer in sub-Saharan Africa. Volume One is a narrative record of exploration, felicitously written and rich in autobiographical revelation. Volume Two contains extensive scientific data gathered and interpreted by Iradier, arranged according to subject and augmented by numerous charts, tables, maps, etchings, and pen sketches. Notable in Volume II are 1) 59 pages of tabularized meteorological data compiled during 1875 at an observatory on Elobey Pequeño; 2) a geological analysis by Ramón Adán de Yarza of rock samples accumulated by Iradier (p. 159-163); 3) a Latinized list of zoological species, ranging from vertebrates through mollusks and fishes to insects, succeeded by a formal description by Ignacio Bolivar, an entomologist, of three new species of coleopteroids, one of which bears Iradier's name (p. 163-171); 4) a chapter on African religion written with an objectivity and even admiration rare in 19th century travelogues and ethnography (p. 201-213); 5) a list of African chiefs, by tribe, indicating both the village residence and regional location of each (p. 218-23); 6) a discerning survey of African diet in which, however, widespread consumption of human flesh is alleged among the Pamues and "Palatitos," buttressed by the quoted opinion of a Pamue that "Human meat is similar to pig meat" and that "the flesh of a white man is bitter and doesn't please us as well as that of a Negro," a statement that might well be included in some future compendium of African humor (p. 259-297); 7) probably the first serious description of Guinea dances and music, including vivid accounts of the three principal forms of dance observed by the explorer, sketches of instruments, and an harmonic analysis of a typical African song, together with a transcription of the chorus, both of the latter prepared by Prof. Dimas Uruñuela (p. 269-81); 8) an essay on the Benga language that proceeds from a brief consideration of grammatical principles to basic vocabulary, a complete paradigm of the verb "to be," a lengthy Spanish-Benga dictionary, a parallel-column comparison of about 120 words in Spanish, Balengue, Envico, and "Masango," and finally a Benga-Spanish dictionary (p. 283-350); 9) perceptive and interested observations on African dress, ornamentation, and hairstyling which disclose, for example, the complete europeanization of attire among the Guinea coastal peoples (p. 385-91); 10) a 15-item pharmacopeia of therapeutic agents employed by African medicine-men (p. 411-15); 11) a population chart (p. 424)



## DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION, cont.

for the three Gulf islands, specifying the number of whites, Africans, males, females, and villages, for the years 1869, 1875, and 1884; 12) a critique of merchant and missionary activity in which European traders are accused of concentrating too much upon "business"--particularly the unrestricted sale of liquor to Africans--and too little upon their civilizing obligations, while missionaries are assailed for failing to develop a single, effective system for propagating the faith and for too often either becoming commercial and political agents or attempting to inculcate Christian doctrine in terms totally incomprehensible to their African parishioners (p. 442-45); 13) facing p. 454, a folded table showing the treaties of accession to Spanish authority concluded between the 1884 Iradier-Ossorio expedition and 101 African chiefs in Continental Guinea, including dates, names of contracting chiefs, their towns, tribes, and regional locations, as well as a summation of the total area, number of towns, and estimated population encompassed by the treaties; and 14) an impassioned defense of Spanish rights to Continental Guinea and the Gulf islands (comprising the whole last chapter) in which Iradier thoroughly recapitulates the history of Spanish activity in the area and chronologizes Franco-German encroachments. Much of Iradier's tribal nomenclature has since been altered and many of his interpretations--for instance, of Pamue social organization--have not been sustained by subsequent, more refined research, but his accomplishments in observation and analysis are nevertheless prodigious and Africa now constitutes the principal fount of information on Corisco Bay and Continental Guinea in the latter half of the 19th century. A partial evaluation of Iradier's scientific and ethnological findings is made by Majó Framis in chapters XII-XIV of his Iradier en la Guinea Española (see below). A one-volume abridgment of Africa was issued in Bilbao in 1901 (see above), but includes only a smattering of the ethno-scientific data published in the original edition and none of the graphic matter. In the U.S., a set of the 1887 edition is owned by Harvard College Lib. (Afr 5920 1.5); in Spain, by B.N., Ateneo de Madrid, Sociedad Geográfica; in France, by B.N.P. (03. 1122).

Majó Framis, Ricardo. Las generosas y primitivas empresas de Manuel Iradier Budy en la Guinea Española; el hombre y sus hechos. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1954. 213 p. 3-p. bibliog. essay fold. map

A staccato-paced narration of Iradier's one-man ventures into the Guinea hinterland in which the explorer himself is occasionally obscured by the author's lavish descriptive and historical asides. For the casual reader there is adventure and exoticism aplenty in this highly-readable, anecdote-laden biography of a dauntless wanderer who refused to become a colonial "Sancho Panza," the fate of many another erst-while pioneer; and for the serious student there is a welath of historical, botanical, and ethnographic detail that ranges from an account of the formation of "La Exploradora," documentation of Iradier's money-raising travails on the peninsula, notes on Stanley's influence upon the explorer, and extensive description of Guinea flora to valuable



## DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION, cont.

remarks on indigenous music and languages, as well as fascinating glimpses of extraordinary individuals: Convenyamango, Spanish-appointed Governor of Corisco; Elombuanguini, Iradier's faithful retainer; Thom, an English-speaking Angolan, proprietor of a Muni factoría; Gaandu, an Envico chief; Amadeo Ossorio, Iradier's companion during the second Muni expedition; Bernabé Jiménez Blázquez, Spanish notary on Fernando Poo; and Francisco de Coello, distinguished geographer and one of Iradier's few influential supporters. Regrettably, however, the mass of scientific, geographical, and biographical data ~~included in the volume~~ is practically inaccessible without laborious search, for there is no index. And after Chapter XI, the text is erratically organized: Chapter XII (annotated separately under "Native population") forsakes biography entirely and concentrates upon Iradier's ethnographic and anthropological findings; Chapter XIII begins with a recapitulation of Iradier's contributions to Guinea geographical knowledge and to the expansion of Spanish holdings on the mainland but shortly becomes a general historical essay, minutely tracing successive political convulsions among the Corisco Bay Bengas, the activity of foreigners in the Bay region, and the heated Franco-Spanish controversy over territorial claims; Chapter XIV ostensibly reviews Iradier's meteorological and zoological research, but actually consists in greater measure of another historical essay which this time examines the roots of Spanish sovereignty over Guinea and the sporadic attention paid to the colony until 1885 by Madrid Governments. Majó's final chapter returns to Iradier, the man, providing a eulogistic but haphazard assessment of his character and personal fortunes. Throughout, ~~the volume~~, the drama, the tragedy, and the heroic stature of Iradier as an individual, though they are frequently intimated, never quite emerge from the enveloping thicket of descriptive minutiae and recurrent authorial monologues. Written with vigor, proselytic conviction, and appropriate flashes of irony, the book is a valuable guide to 19th century Guinea history and to the pioneering accomplishments of Iradier, but it is no more than a skeletal biography, awkwardly constructed and less concerned with the figure of Iradier than with the land he explored and the results of his explorations.

Maunoir, Charles Jean. "Explorations de MM. M. Iradier, Montes de Oca, et Ossorio, au nord de Gabon et de l'Ogooue." (In Société de Géographie, Paris. Rapports annuels sur les progrès de la géographie, 1867-1892. Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1896. 3:216-17 bibliog. f.)

A report on the area traversed by Iradier's second Guinea expedition, together with notes on previous explorations in the same region and the cartographic corrections necessitated by Iradier's findings. There are also appreciative comments upon Iradier's ethnographic study of the Bengas and American missionaries' linguistic achievements with the Benga language. An entire three-volume set of the Rapports annuels is owned by U.S.L.C. (G 11 .S43).



## DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION, cont.

Spain. Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Instituto de Estudios Africanos. Iradier, conmemoración de su primer centenario. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1956. 86 p. maps illus.

On 9 December 1954, celebrations were held in Bilbao and Vitoria to commemorate the centenary of Manuel Iradier y Bulfy. Collected here are nine speeches pronounced variously at formal conferences and at the unveiling of dedicatory plaques, as well as four news articles reprinted from the Spanish press. Noteworthy among the otherwise rhetorical and redundant pieces are: 1) a discourse by Emilio de Apraiz (p. 5-20), who presents much genealogical data regarding the whole Iradier family, reviews Iradier's post-exploratory activities as an inventor, writer, and railway manager, and critically comments upon the treatment accorded Don Manuel in several Spanish biographical dictionaries; 2) "Iradier y los que apoyaron su obra," by Fernando de Echegaray (p. 43-5), which contains further genealogical data and identifies many of Iradier's supporters. Interesting reproductions of previously-unpublished sketches and maps by Iradier, plus a number of photographs taken during the December festivities conclude the volume.

## DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION--FICTION

González y Rodríguez de la Peña, Hipólito. Los exploradores d'Almonte y Benítez. Por Julio Romano [pseud.] Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1950. p. 13-105.

A fictionalized rendition of Almonte's adventures in the Far East, Oceania, and Africa. Pages 57-88 deal with his Guinea explorations in 1901 as a member of the Franco-Spanish delimitation team and again in 1906 when he was sent to demarcate the frontier between Continental Guinea and the German Cameroons. There is little to commend this biographical fragment. The 1901 episode is related solely through quotes from the letters of Jover y Tovar (see "Description and travel--1900-1934") and only indirectly deals with Almonte; the subsequent period fares hardly better, being reduced to an anecdotal narrative of Almonte's experience among the Pamues, unexceptional in content and pedestrian in style. A fabricated conversation in Madrid between Almonte and a woman who interprets his African preoccupation in terms of a "black passion" provides only momentary relief to an otherwise dull and uninformative account. The explorer-geographer's Guinea achievements may be better apprehended by examining his admirable map of Continental Guinea (see "Maps and cartography--Continental Guinea") and his numerous books and articles on Guinea themes (cited under "General works--1900-1919," "Agriculture," and "Economic conditions"). Biographical sketches of Almonte appear in both the Diccionario enciclopédico Salvat (2d ed., 1:678-9) and Enciclopedia universal ilustrada (Apéndice, 1:405). Also, the EDGPPA catalogue ("Spain in Africa--bibliography," supplementary section) cites a 51-p. biography issued by the Comité de Estudios de la Guinea Española: Don Enrique d'Almonte,



## DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION--FICTION, cont.

explorador y geógrafo (Madrid, Tip. "La Mañana").

## DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION--JUVENILE LITERATURE

Espina, Antonio. Exploradores de Africa. Illus. de Rafael Munoa.  
[Madrid] Aguilar [c 1958] p. 74-5. (Colección el globo de colores)

While the entire volume is substantially correct and finely-illustrated--it was Spain's entry in the juvenalia class at the Sixth International Book Design Exhibition--several inaccuracies appear in the two pages devoted to Iradier's exploratory achievements: 1) the quotation beginning "Este hombre que veis aquí . . ." is falsely attributed to Iradier himself; it was actually pronounced by the explorer's African companion, Elombuangani, before a group of menacing Bengas (not an "Utongo tribe") on the shores of Corisco Bay (see p. 53-4 in Majó Framis' work, cited above); 2) "Vangas" should be spelled either "Bengas" or "Vengas"; 3) the "Costa del Burn" appears in neither the maps nor literature relating to Iradier's Guinea venture, though Espina alleges that Iradier explored this region, "in the northwest of Corisco Bay," during his second expedition; 4) that Iradier concluded his second expedition in 1881 is incorrect, for it was not even begun until 1884, and ended early in 1885 when the explorer was forced by fever to return to the peninsula; 5) the concluding paragraph suggests that premature death denied Iradier the opportunity to undertake further African explorations, but his biographers unanimously aver that official indifference rather than an early demise was the crucial factor in Iradier's sudden eclipse, a conclusion reinforced by the fact that the explorer only died in 1911, fully 26 years after his last journey to Guinea.

## DISCOVERY AND EXPLORATION--MAPS

Coello, Francisco de. Exploraciones de los Sres. Iradier, Montes de Oca, y Ossorio en los Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea, 1884-1886. Madrid, Lit. Viuda de Roldán [188-?] 1:100,000

A red line traces the expeditionaries' progress. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (Map Division).

## DISEASES

see "Health, hygiene, and medical care," "Statistics."

## DOCUMENTARY FILMS

During 1945-46, Hermic Films produced 27 documentaries in Guinea, several of which received national film awards: Al pie de las banderas (P.N.C., 1946; Premio Ejército, 1946), Artesanía Pamue,



## DOCUMENTARY FILMS, cont.

Bajo el lámpara del bosque, Balele, Cacao de Guinea, El cayuco y el motonave, Costumbres Pamues, Una cruz en la selva, De la nipa al cemento, En las chozas de nipa, En las playas de Ureca (P.N.C., 1947), Enfermos de Micomesong, Fernando Poo, Fiebre amarilla (P.N.C., 1946), Gigantes del Bosque (P.N.C., 1945), Gran cosecha (P.N.C., 1946), Los habitantes de la selva, Ingenieros del trópico, Maderas de Guinea, El mapa de Guinea, Médicos coloniales, Misiones de Guinea, Las palmeras y el agua (P.N.C., 1947), La técnica y la selva, Tornado, Tse-tse (P.N.C., 1947), and Yuca. Not enough production data could be procured to permit full citations.

## DOGS

see "Folklore"

## DUTCH IN GUINEA

see "Elobeys, Corisco, Annobon," "Fernando Poo," "History."

## EAGLES

see "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--birds")

## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

see also "Agriculture," "Directories," "Labor and laboring conditions," "Land policy," "Statistics," "Trade--Statistics."

ABC. Edición semanal aérea. 3 Enero 1957. p. 21.

A brief news item reporting several statements made by Guinea's Governor-General, Vice-Admiral Faustino Ruiz Gonzalez, with respect to the current extent and future prospects for agricultural exports. The Governor-General declared that bananas constituted an important export to England and expressed the hope that they might soon be exported, as well, to the peninsula. (Guinea's rising banana exports apparently reached significant proportions a short time thereafter, for the colony's sudden success in this field provoked the ire of competing Canary Island banana-producers only 11 months after the Governor-General's pleased and hopeful remarks; see the Ruiz García article below). The Vice-Admiral further observed that cacao production was sufficient to satisfy peninsular demands (which Bonelli y Rubio similarly maintained in an earlier essay; see below) with even a surplus remaining to export to the United States. And, finally, he noted that coffee production was experiencing steady growth and speculated optimistically that it might be doubled within the next few years.



## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, cont.

Almonte y Muriel, Enrique d'. "Guinea Española; desarrollo de la explotación de una concesión de 60,000 hectareas de terreno con capital de 15,000,000 de pesetas." Revista de Geografía Colonial y Mercantil. 2:441-52, 1904. tables

A ten-year-plan for the establishment and operation of a 60,000-hectare plantation on Fernando Poo which would ultimately produce a wide variety of foodstuffs and commercial materials, from cacao, cotton, and cereals to woods, rubber, and brandy. An anticipated expenditure-receipt budget appears for each year. According to Almonte's calculations, at the close of the tenth year, the most fertile terrain would have been placed under cultivation and the annual net profit--based on an initial investment of 15,000,000 pesetas--would have reached 10,300,000 pesetas.

Bonelli y Rubio, Juan María. "Diferencia del concepto económico en la colonización de Fernando Poo y Guinea continental." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 7:71-79, Marzo 1949.

A simplistic differentiation between the continental and insular economies which emphasizes dissimilarities in soil fertility, population density, and production costs. A much more penetrating assault on the same subject by Bonelli, Permanent Secretary of the Sociedad Geográfica, is cited below.

Bonelli y Rubio, Juan María. "Geografía económica de la Guinea Española." (In Díaz de Villegas y Bustamente, José, and others. España en Africa. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1949. p. 193-204)

In a most enlightening and realistic essay, Bonelli surveys the actual state of the Guinea economy, its potentialities, and the difficulties besetting economic development. Dividing the colony into two economic regions--Fernando Poo and Continental Guinea--he sketches the economic characteristics of each: Fernando Poo, the isle long left to private initiative, exhibits an essentially one-crop economy--cacao--although coffee and palm-oil are important second products, while bananas, coconuts, and latex represent tertiary commodities still little-developed; by contrast, coffee is the principal cultivation in Continental Guinea, with fincas concentrated in the north, from Bata to Ebebeyin, and some plantations found, as well, in the central region and along the southern coast. On the continent, cacao is only a secondary agricultural product produced almost exclusively by Africans in the northwest corner of the territory. Palm-oil is produced in limited quantities on the mainland, but yucca is grown extensively near Bata and Niefang and constitutes a mounting export. However, the "fountain of wealth" peculiar to Continental Guinea is the forest, which "offers an immense variety of species of lumber, both rich and of diverse utility." At the time of Bonelli's writing, lumber production was localized in the southwest corner of the colony. Following his "brief glimpse" at colonial economic geography, Bonelli translates Guinea annual



## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, cont.

production into more familiar terms: enough cacao per year to supply every Spaniard with six pounds of chocolate and to entirely satisfy national demand, enough coffee to provide one-quarter of a kilo per capita, and palm oil in the amount of ten grams per person. Bonelli affirms that although Guinea production, with the exception of cacao, can probably never meet total metropolitan demands (e.g., for coffee and tropical fruits), it can do much to at least partially fill the demand for several needed products that Spain cannot herself produce. Moreover, in the most spirited and far-sighted passages of the essay, Bonelli surveys Guinea's very real potential for producing a greater diversity of useful commodities: tobacco, rubber (then produced on only an experimental scale), perfumes (from plants like the Ilang-ilang and franchipan), and a plentitude of pharmaceutical products obtainable from the numerous medicinal plants that flourish in the colony. However, militating against these rosy potentialities for economic expansion, as Bonelli eloquently observes, "is the anguishing lack of labor." Glumly reviewing the past failure and future unlikelihood of large-scale "European colonization" (a practice of securing laborers from adjacent colonies or from Guinea itself to work on European plantations) as the means to effect real economic advancement, Bonelli interestingly advocates "native colonization," a system of supervised agricultural production through African-owned fincas, as the road to economic salvation. But even this plan involves serious difficulties, Bonelli notes, for the continental Africans are by tradition nomadic and many consider agricultural labor solely the province of women.

Bravo Carbonell, Juan. Posibilidades económicas de la Guinea Española. Madrid, Impr. del P. de H. de Intendencia e Intervención Militares, 1933. 24 p. tables (Sociedad Geográfica Nacional. Publicaciones. Ser. B. Núm. 29)

A speech delivered before the Sociedad 24 April 1933 on the economic potential of Guinea and correlative problems of health and labor. The author emphasizes Guinea's promise as a supplier of tropical commodities like cotton, coffee, rubber, and vegetable oils which otherwise must be imported by Spain from various foreign producers at considerable expense. As in his earlier newspaper articles (see "Essays, lectures, etc."), Bravo seeks to dispel the popular notion of Guinea as a "white man's cemetery," tracing the origins of the stereotype to 1) the ill-prepared Conde de Argelejos expedition; 2) the wholesale death of poorly-fed, badly-housed and medically-neglected Cuban deportees on Fernando Poo; and 3) the foolish policy, since changed, of garrisoning the colony entirely with European troops, who invariably returned to the peninsula in deteriorated physical condition as a result of improper diet, hygiene, and acclimatization. The writer urges creation of European agricultural colonies in the temperate zones of both Rio Muni and Fernando Poo and describes the "legend of slavery" surrounding Guinea's white planters, adducing comparative statistics and quoting



## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, cont.

relevant labor regulations to demonstrate the superiority of Guinea labor conditions to work situations in other African territories. On p. 18-21 appears a candid analysis of the League of Nations investigation and resultant scandal concerning forced recruitment of Liberians for Fernandian labor. According to Bravo, who reflects--with perhaps more than customary sobriety--the standard Spanish position, Fernando Poo planters were unaware of the harsh mode of Liberian recruitment and personally treated the workers well once on the island. Moreover, he contends that the "scandal" was deliberately provoked by U.S. interests not to achieve humanitarian reform but rather to stem the exodus to Fernando Poo of Liberians needed on newly-established Firestone rubber plantations. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (HC 573 .G8B7).

Díaz de Villegas y Bustamente, José. "La Guinea de Iradier y la de hoy; conferencia pronunciada el 10 de dic. 1955 en la Cámara de Comercio y Navegación de Barcelona en acto organizado por la Casa de Guinea Española." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 36:7-23, feb. 1956.

A staccato-paced re-telling of Iradier's explorations is succeeded by an impassioned description of Guinea's total metamorphosis under the direction of the Franco Government. Diaz depicts pre-Franco colonial life as a Robinson Crusoe existence and contrasts that difficult period to the present, underscoring improvements in health, communications, and particularly production. No doubt to the special satisfaction of his commercial audience, he declares that the colony is financially self-sufficient, operating without external subsidy and without deficit. In terms of future development, Diaz speculates on the utilization of nascent Fernandian water power to mechanize farming and thus reduce labor needs. He also envisions the expansion of local industries and the increasing role of Guinea as a merchandising center within West African commerce. The speech ends on an absorbing literary note as Diaz first likens Iradier to Quijote and Guinea to Dulcinea, and then dubs Spanish merchants in the area "Sancho Panzas," properly observing that within the figure of Sancho are fused both the practical and the idealistic. "The Sanchos of the tale are none other than Hidalgos Caballeros, Quijotes, madmen enamoured of that 'princess without equal' named Guinea. For them, El Toboso is on the Equator." Also issued as a 23-p. pamphlet in 1956 by the Casa de la Guinea Española, Barcelona.

Lavedan, Manuel. "Economía de la Provincia Española del Golfo de Guinea." ABC. 2 marzo 1957, edición de la mañana. p. 45-6.

An elementary explanation, intended for the lay Spanish public, of the three cornerstones of Spanish Guinea's economy: cacao, lumber, and coffee. Lavedan demonstrates statistically the steadily rising production of each commodity, outlines government action to stimulate colonial economic progress, and elatedly compares Guinea's expanding cacao industry to that of nearby Sao Tome and Principe, where cacao production had lately declined.



## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, cont.

Molina Arrabal, José. "Principales circunstancias económico-jurídicas peculiares de la Guinea Española." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 41: 7-21, julio 1957.

A candid statement of basic factors which the author believes mould Guinea's peculiar economic complex. Greatest attention is paid to labor and land problems, with interesting historical notes on the massive, clandestine establishment of African fincas between 1930 and 1948. There is also a 7-point summary of findings by a Nigerian commission which investigated labor conditions on Fernando Poo and reported favorably on the treatment of Nigerian workers (the report itself is cited under "Labor and laboring conditions--Nigerian contract workers"). Low density of population, co-existence of essentially disparate European and African agricultural production, "the enormous distance between Guinea and the market for its products," plus profuse rivalries of interests are cited as particularly thorny complications to economic progress, but Molina proposes various solutions. The essay, most valuable for its succinct portrayal of economic realities, concludes with several comparatively vapid paragraphs on the gradual adaptation of metropolitan law to the Guinea milieu, and the fundamental purpose of Spanish colonization, which Molina regards as neither "biological war" nor "annihilation," but rather the "moral and material perfection of the natives."

Ruíz García, Enrique. "La vida económica y social de Canarias, en grave peligro; la producción de plátanos de Guinea amenaza la obra de un pueblo entero." Pueblo. [Madrid] 14 Nov. 1957.

A three-quarter-page newspaper article in which a Pueblo reporter details his interviews with several of many Canary Island banana-growers who are incensed and anxious over Guinea's rising banana production (at lower overhead costs) which they claim seriously threatens the Canaries' banana export market and menaces the Islands' entire economic life. Ruíz notes that Guinea's yearly banana production is currently 30,000 tons, or only one-tenth of the Canaries' annual 300,000 tons. Nevertheless, the Canary Island growers emphasize that Guinea banana cultivation began recently--in 1953--while the Canary Islanders have been developing the product since 1880, and required 75 years of cultivation before Canary production reached the figure achieved by Guinea in less than five years. Although Guinea is officially an integral "province" of Spain, the banana holocaust highlights several fundamental differences between the economy and geography of Guinea and her sister provinces, as well as underscoring Guinea's promise as a tropical "breadbasket." For instance, as the irate Canary producers observe, tropical rainfall in Guinea ensures adequate irrigation, and there is no lack of fertilizer. Moreover, the climate and soil permit a twice-yearly crop, while a single labor-recruiting agency--the Sociedad Anónima Cultivadora--contracts cheap Nigerian labor to perform plantation work. By contrast, 15,000,000,000 pesetas have been invested in Canary Island plantations, 3,000,000,000 alone spent on



## ECONOMIC CONDITIONS, cont.

irrigation, and there are about 15,000 individual proprietors who must privately contract workers and who generally operate profit-sharing plans for their employees. Moreover, the reluctant Canary soil requires heavy fertilization. Though Guinea may no longer bear the official label of "colony," her economy is nonetheless strikingly "colonial." What the Ruiz article--blatantly sympathetic to the Canary Islanders--does not indicate, of course, is that Guinea's burgeoning economy rests upon an unstable and probably unreliable foundation, for the production of tropical foodstuffs in Guinea hinges entirely upon a constant supply of immigrant labor that must be apportioned among cacao, coffee, and banana growers alike. Too, shipping distances are longer and transportation costs accordingly higher. The Canary-Guinea banana furor has historical antecedents, unnoted by Ruiz. In 1926, Bravo Carbonell advocated Guinea banana production as a means both to stimulate colonial economic development and to supply moderately-priced bananas to lower-class metropolitan consumers. His plan was promptly assaulted in the Canary Island press. For his original article and subsequent retort to the Canarians, see Territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea, p. 19 and 62 (cited under "Essays, lectures, etc.").

Vázquez Safra, F. "Memoria mercantil y agrícola acerca de las posesiones españolas en el Africa occidental." (In Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid. Boletín. 44:393-423, 1902.)

A report on the state of agriculture, commerce, and communications in 1901 Guinea, particularly Fernando Poo. Four pages deal with labor needs and include an optimistic opinion of the Bubis' potential as plantation workers. Although Continental Guinea is treated lightly, there are several interesting passages assigned to mainland barter between factores and Africans.

## ECONOMIC ENTOMOLOGY

see "Agriculture" (esp. the subdiv. "--diseases and pests")

## EDAPHOLOGY

see "Geology" and monographs on specific regions.

## EDUCATION

see also "Missions," "Native policy," "Social conditions," "Statistics."

"Alumno indígena aventajado." Africa [Madrid] 120:47, dic. 1951. illus.



A report on the successful completion of baccalaureate examinations in Madrid by Manuel Kombe Mandye, a Guinea African educated at the Instituto de Enseñanza Media. Illustrated with a photographic portrait.

Álvarez García, Heriberto Ramón. "La cultura, problema fundamental en colonización." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 8:25-49, jun. 1949.

A straightforward statement of the philosophy and objectives underlying Guinea's educational system, succeeded by a census of educational plants and personnel (both state and parochial), a proportional comparison of Guinea's school enrollment with that of several colonial neighbors, an exploration of four fundamental problems that "must be resolved in order to effect the true cultural and social progress of the people who are the object of colonization," and an affirmative reply, rooted in the Christian concept of human equality before God and reinforced by sound anthropological opinion, to the question: "Is the Negro, in view of his mental condition and actual social state, capable of absorbing a superior culture, the property, it appears, of the so-called higher races?" The essay is distinguished not only for its compact, well-organized overview of Spanish educational policy, but also because it contains perhaps the most forceful rebuttal in the entire Guinea literature to the repeated argument of innate African intellectual inferiority.

Álvarez García, Heriberto Ramón. "Enseñanza en la Guinea española." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 22:29-36, sept. 1952.

A compact history of education in Guinea together with a statement of pedagogic objectives and an outline of the present multi-tiered educational system and its adjuncts: the Public Library and government-sponsored recreational programs. The author envisions a systematic "evolutionary cycle" of African education geared, ultimately, "to capacitate the Guinea native for the government of his own individual and collective personality." Primary emphasis is placed upon the inculcation of new social and moral values and replacement of the Africans' "fatalism" with a "confidence in their possibilities and capacity." The past educational contributions of Protestant missions are noted. Abstract: Carmen Martín de la Escalera, African abstracts, 4(1):107, Jan. 1953 (in French).

Álvarez García, Heriberto Ramón. Historia de la acción cultural en la Guinea Española, con notas sobre la enseñanza en el Africa negra. Prol. del Juan María Bonelli y Rubio. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1948. 557 p. 3-p. bibliog. illus. maps diagrs. tables

An omnibus collection of data relating to education in Guinea. Initial chapters trace the evolution of Spanish pedagogy from 1868, including verbatim texts of major dispositions and effusive statistics on school enrollment, attendance, teaching personnel, and the composition of the student population (by tribe, religion, distance from school, and sex). Succeeding chapters describe the present educational system in considerable detail. There are paragraph-long treatments of



## EDUCATION, cont.

each school, complemented by matriculation and demographic charts; comments on the education budget; regulations for the recruitment and deportment of teachers; a survey of special programs (e.g., technical and adult education) and of publicly-supported educative establishments operated by the Colonial Guard, Patronato de Indígenas, individual villages, and town councils; and a specification of related cultural operations (e.g., libraries and recreation). Chapter XIII, "Private Education," examines the history and extent of parochial instruction, Catholic and Protestant. Inexplicably, there is no recognition whatever of Presbyterian activity among the Benga and other playeros, nor of Baptist work among the Bubis. Pages 411 and 437 comprise an illuminating essay on educational philosophy in which Alvarez postulates the essential equality of all peoples, rejects previous tests of African "intelligence" as unscientific, and outlines a plan for elementary, primary, and advanced education. The balance of the volume consists of a review of education in other parts of Negro Africa. Concluding statistics demonstrate that Spain educates a far greater percentage of her school-age African population than any other colonial power, a fact acknowledged by Kimble (see below). A photograph-appendix shows numerous school buildings, classes, and sports activities. Considerable extra-educational information can also be derived from Alvarez' painstaking compilation. For example, the regional school census that occupies p. 161-244 yields abundant demographic data and fruitful insights into acculturation patterns: There is a higher percentage of mulattoes enrolled in Corisco schools than elsewhere, reflecting a greater incidence of miscegenation as well as a lengthier period of white-African contact; in Continental Guinea, the number of students fluent in Spanish decreases notably from west to east, verifying the actual movement of Spanish colonization; - pockets of Muslim and Protestant habitation are disclosed, respectively, in Bata and Evinayong. Curricular information is included in the several disposition texts, revealing that "pidgin English," as an example, is strictly forbidden both in classroom recitations and in conversation. Some interesting biographical data appear in the historical sections, particularly with regard to Iradier's seldom-recognized teaching performance on Fernando Poo and the activity of a handful of education pioneers. Antonio Borges, however, a schoolmaster of Cuban origin who conducted classes in late 19th century Fernando Poo, seems unnecessarily slighted. He receives far more extensive and sympathetic attention from Francisco Madrid (see "History--1900-"). Review: W. Smith, Africa [London] Jan. 1951, p. 70-1. A retort to ~~Walker~~ appears in Alvarez García's "Las lenguas vernáculas en la instrucción de los indígenas de Guinea" (see below).

Álvarez García, Heriberto Ramón. "Las lenguas vernáculas en la instrucción de los indígenas de Guinea." Africa [Madrid] 149: 230-233, mayo 1954. illus.

A discourse on the role of vernacular languages in colonial pedagogy.



## EDUCATION, cont.

Two pages from vernacular textbooks are reproduced in facsimile.

Hailey, William Malcolm Hailey, 1st Baron. "Education and cultural agencies: the Spanish territories." (In his An African Survey; a study of problems arising in Africa south of the Sahara. 1956 rev. ed. London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1957. p. 1,220)

A summary of the three-stage educational system: "elementary" or practical, taught by native auxiliaries; "primary," conducted by European instructors or by Africans who have obtained a teaching certificate in Spain, and which either prepares Africans for "the activities of the country in general" or for the next educational stage; and the Escuela Superior Indígena (located in Santa Isabel), the highest African educational institution, an "avenue to professional and vocational employment" that seeks to train native auxiliaries in education (largely for the elementary school level), health, public works, and commerce. According to Hailey, there are also separate schools for office workers and agricultural employees, as well as a school of domestic science for women. Although Hailey notes that the educational systems for European and African children are separate, he fails to indicate that there are only two schools for European students, one at Eata, the other in Santa Isabel. And he entirely neglects "adult education," which is conducted widely in the form of night classes both in Continental Guinea and on the island. Similarly overlooked is another facet of education, "enseñanza media," which was begun in 1942, grants baccalaureates in Science and in Philosophy and Letters, and is racially-integrated. Construction was already well underway in 1955 on a five-million-peseta structure destined to permanently house the Patronato de Ensenanza Media. For completeness, Hailey might also have mentioned the African Seminary at Banapa, the only college-level institution in the territory, as well as a colegio for female oblates and two polytechnic secondary schools for men. It would also be appropriate to note that a number of Guinea Africans receive higher education on the peninsula.

Kimble, George Herbert Tinley, ed. Tropical Africa. N.Y., Twentieth Century Fund, 1960. 2:124-25.

An outline of the Guinea educational system which notes that Guinea school enrollment figures "on a proportional reckoning . . . outrank those of most other tropical African territories" but erroneously suggests that "so far little thought appears to have been given to the subject of higher education." The Instituto de Enseñanza Media Cardinal Cisneros supplies pre-university training to Africans and Europeans alike; numerous Africans have attended Spanish colleges; and Claretian missionaries maintain a university-level Seminary at Banapa on Fernando Poo.



## EDUCATION, cont.

"Residencia universitaria para estudiantes de la Región Ecuatorial."  
Africa [Madrid] 228:21-2, dic. 1960.

An account of the dormitory established in Madrid for university students from Guinea. The fourteen students currently domiciled in the provisional quarters are named, together with their major courses of study.

Yglesias de la Riva, A. "Enseñanza indígena." (In his Política indígena en Guinea. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1947. p. 153-175. bibliog. f.)

A rapid survey of education in Guinea since the erection of the first missionary school in 1858, with special attention to the statutes governing the organization and types of educational service. There is also some discussion of the educational theory underlying Guinea's scholastic system, a theory based in part upon the presumed biological and psychological inferiority of the African child, ~~in part upon~~ the need for capable native mechanics, farmers, and clerical auxiliaries, and ~~in part upon~~ the traditional Spanish desire to inculcate the Catholic faith, the Cervantine language, and loyalty to the Spanish motherland among her colonial wards. The entire v. is annotated under "Native policy."

## EDUCATION--TEXTBOOKS

Álvarez García, Heriberto Ramón. Tres historias; libro de lectura para las escuelas de Guinea española. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1955. 327 p. illus.

A reader containing three stories intended for use in Guinea schools. Out-of-print, but cited in the I.D.E.A.'s 1957 Catálogo general de publicaciones.

## ELECTIONS

see "Politics and government"

## ELEPHANTS

see "Continental Guinea," "Folklore," "Hunting and fishing" (esp. the subdiv. "--Continental Guinea"), "Zoology."

## ELOBEY CHICO ISLAND

see "Elobeys, Corisco, Annobon"; for a hydrographic plan of the



## ELOBEY CHICO ISLAND, cont.

Elobey Chico anchorage, see "Maps and cartography--Elobeys, Corisco, Annobon."

## ELOBEY GRANDE ISLAND

see "Elobeys, Corisco, Annobon."

## ELOBEYS, CORISCO, ANNOBON

see also "Botany," "Census, 1950," "Climate," "Demography," "Description and travel," "Directories," "Discovery and exploration," "Geography," "Geology," "History," "Hunting and fishing," "Maps and cartography," "Native population," "Politics and government," "Statistics," "Zoology," and "--Elobeys, Corisco, Annobon" as a geographical subdiv. under various subjects.

"Annobon." Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada; Europeo-Americana. 1924. 5:682-683 bibliog. illus.

A concise, physico-economic description together with a one-entry bibliography, an intimation of indigenous life, and an unsatisfyingly brief historical summary. The real worth of the article inheres in an accompanying photograph which pictures the Pico de Fogo (a volcanic crater), the lagoon at its base, and the surrounding tropical vegetation, altogether an idyllic view.

"Annobon." Encyclopedia Britannica. 1960. 1:1023-1024. bibliog.

A simple description, physical and historical, but with several defects: 1) the isle was ceded to Spain by Portugal in the Treaty of "El Pardo," not "El Parado"; 2) the islanders are not simply the "descendants of a cargo of slaves shipwrecked in the 16th century," but rather trace their ancestry from numerous sources, largely Angolan; 3) nothing appears of the "annobonés" language nor of the islanders' economic pursuits; 4) Spanish authority had been established on the island prior to 1885.

"Corisco." Encyclopedia Britannica. 1960. 6:445. bibliog.

A fleeting, unexceptional treatment of the Corisco Bay islands which fails to mention that the isles are components of Spanish Guinea, that they were included by implication in the 1778 El Pardo cession, and that Corisco once functioned as the base for American missionizing in the region. The bibliography is thoroughly outdated, the latest entry being for a 1928 volume. Curiously, the article on "Annobon" in the same 1960 edition of the Britannica (see above) contains a bibliographic reference to Unzueta y Yuste's Islas del Golfo de Guinea, published in 1945 and including whole sections on Corisco and the Elobeys, as well



## ELOBEYS, CORISCO, ANNOBON, cont.

as Annobon and the two adjacent Portuguese islands.

"Corisco." Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada; Europeo-Americana. 1924.  
15:687-688. bibliog. maps

A brief physical description of the isle, followed by a fragmentary history of Spanish acquisition and occupation. There is no explicit treatment of Corisco's indigenous inhabitants, nor any indication of the island's historic importance as an international commercial post and American missionary center. Except for elementary reference, the article is of little value.

"Elobey." Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada, Europeo-Americana. 1924.  
19:800.

Because the Elobeys have since diminished greatly in importance, the demographic, political, and economic data--all of early 1920 vintage--are totally obsolete. For instance, the total population is much reduced from the cited 1900 census figure, Elobey Chico is no longer the residence of a sub-Governor nor the capital of an administrative district, and most foreign factorías have long since abandoned the isles.

"Elobey Grande and Elobey Chico." Collier's Encyclopedia, 1959. 7:  
243.

A slight, but well-informed description of the two Elobeys, save that Elobey Chico is not totally uninhabited, ~~as the article claims.~~

Hernández Pacheco, Francisco. "Annobon, única tierra española en el hemisferio austral." Africa [Madrid] 19-20:44-51, jul.-agosto 1943.

Cited by Unzueta (see below). Out-of-print.

Mori, Attilio. "Annobon." Enciclopedia Italiana di scienze, lettere ed arti. 1929. 7:400.

A factual, two-paragraph description of Annobon that omits any consideration of the island's ethnography, economy, and history since 1778, but satisfactorily locates the isle and indicates its early history, geological characteristics, population (now much reduced), and principal town. It is unfortunate that nothing appears of the islanders' peculiar language and society, their lengthy resistance to European dominion, and Spain's ludicrously long neglect, ~~of the island.~~

Unzueta y Yuste, Abelardo de. Islas del Golfo de Guinea; Elobeyes, Corisco, Annobon, Príncipe y Santo Tome. Prof. por D. Francisco Hernández-Pacheco. Madrid, Instituto de Estudios Políticos, 1945.  
386 p. illus. maps bibliog. f. 6-p. bibliog. tables



## ELOBEYES, CORISCO, ANNOBON, cont.

The prologuist, ~~Francisco Hernandez Pacheco~~, hardly exaggerates when he states that this work "offers . . . everything that is known of the insular portion of our distant colonies in the Gulf of Guinea and of the islands of Santo Tome and Príncipe, possessions of Portugal." In his familiar, painstaking fashion, Prof. Unzueta has reduced and organized the mass of data concerning the two Elobey Islands, Corisco, Annobon, Santo Tome and Príncipe into a definitive and virtually encyclopedic single volume. Each isle is described in its historical, geographical, human, and commercial aspects; the text is complemented by abundant tables and numerous photographs. In addition to a fine bibliography of books and maps consulted, there is a provocative bibliographic essay that recommends further sources for information regarding the Gulf islands: accounts written by Portuguese, British, Spanish, and French visitors; publications of the American Missionary Society, which established several posts in the area; and the correspondence and records of foreign and Spanish mercantile stations. Unfortunately--but with the important exception of Du Chaillu's travel report--the author apparently did not himself consult many of the non-Spanish bibliographic sources he recommends, particularly works issued by Presbyterian missionaries. Rev. James Love Mackey, first American missionary to Corisco, is clumsily referred to as "James Mackley." The influence of the Americans is described as "practically nil, in spite of "having studied the Benga language, forming a grammar, and translating the Bible into that idiom." That conclusion, based upon reports of Iradier in 1875, might be somewhat refined by examining American missionary records and memoirs, particularly Corisco Days by R.H. Nassau (see "Missions-Presbyterian"), and by reviewing more precisely the observations of Du Chaillu, who visited the Corisco Mission in about 1856 and found three thriving missionary posts on the island, with a total school enrollment of more than 100 (see "Description and Travel --1700-1899"). Presbyterian missionaries not only translated the Bible and formulated a Benga grammar, but also compiled a Benga dictionary, printed a number of conversation and phrase books in Benga, issued several hymnals, and translated Pilgrim's Progress (see "Languages--Benga"). Furthermore, their 40 years' labor in the Gulf of Guinea can hardly be dismissed as "practically nil," for these ministers explored widely, collected much geographical, botanical, and ethnographic data, and surely induced some perceptible alterations in native life, ~~through their missionary activity~~. The number of their students, communicants, and native licentiates, however small, the several literary works composed by mission-educated Africans, and the very appearance of an American missionary in a native-authored novel (see "Fiction") attest to a somewhat greater influence than Unzueta supposes. Another weakness of the study inheres in the rather ephemeral ethnographic matter presented for each isle, usually more concerned with garments and burial rites than with social organization and magico-religious life. But these are relatively minor objections to a generally splendid volume. Like its sister work, La Guinea Continental Española (see "Continental Guinea"), this survey of the Gulf islands is a notably sober treatise uncluttered with Falangist doctrine and imperialist apologetics.



ELOBEYES, CORISCO, ANNOBON, cont.

Woolbert, Robert Gale. "Annobon." Collier's Encyclopedia. 1959.  
2:30

A succinct and far more knowledgeable treatment of the island than that in the Britannica.

Woolbert, Robert Gale. "Corisco." Collier's Encyclopedia. 1959.  
6:14

A sound if rapid description of the isle, more fullsome than the corresponding Britannica article, but which--like its Britannica counterpart--omits the facts of American missionary activity and historic Franco-Spanish counterclaims of sovereignty.

#### EMIGRATION

see "History," "Statistics."

ENDONGO, BAKALE, Pamue Protestant evangelist

see "Missions--Methodist"

#### ENGLISH IN GUINEA

see "Demography," "Description and travel," "Elobeyes, Corisco, Annobon," "Fernando Poo," "History," "Missions--Methodist," "Religious orders and clergy--Baptist."

ENVICO (African people)

see "Continental Guinea," "Elobeyes, Corisco, Annobon," "Native population."

#### ENTOMOLOGY

see "Agriculture--diseases and pests," "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--insects")

#### EPIDEMIOLOGY

see "Health, hygiene, and medical care," "Statistics."



## ESPAÑOL, COLONIAL (Language)

see "Languages"

## ESSAYS, LECTURES, ETC.

see also as a subdiv. of "Fernando Poo"

Africa Italiana. Roma, Istituto Fascista dell'Africa Italiana. Anno XIX, E.F., N. 7-8, maggio-giugno 1941. 58 p. illus. maps

A "Spagna in Africa" issue of the monthly Italian-language Fascist magazine devoted to African affairs. Although Spanish North Africa receives the greatest emphasis, several articles deal exclusively or partly with Guinea: "Rinascita imperiale," by Luigi Federzoni, an editorial salute to Falangist Spain and her African destiny; "L'Africa e il diritto naturale della Spagna," by Ramón Serrano Suner, a bi-lingual statement of Spain's "historic mission" in Africa and spirited rejection of previously timid policies; "La Spagna e il suo 'spazio vitale' africano," by José César Banciella y Bárcena, a largely economic justification for Spanish *lebensraum* on the Gulf of Guinea, with interspersed historical notes; "Il probleme coloniale spagnolo," in which José María Cordero Torres broadly traces the history of Spanish African imperialism, specifies current colonial problems, and indicates desired territorial expansions in the Guinea and Morocco regions; José Díaz de Villegas y Bustamente's "Le funzioni delle colonie spagnole nelle future comunicazioni dell'Africa," a conception of how Spanish African territories might serve as terminal points in a network of Italo-German-Spanish communications; "Guinea Spagnola," by Francisco Martos Ávila, a simple introduction to Guinea which accents native policy and economic achievements; "Agricultura, zootecnia e foreste nei possedimenti spagnoli," by José Gallego Díaz y Moreno, which includes a brief appraisal of Guinea's agricultural and forest worth; "Le spedizioni scientifiche nella Guinea," by Pedro de Novo and F. Chicarro, a report on scientific expeditions undertaken to Guinea since 1933. Profusely illustrated with photographs, including an aerial view of Evina-yong (p. 43) and several scenes from Santa Isabel (p. 44).

Bravo Carbonell, Juan. Anecdotario pamue; impresiones de Guinea. Madrid, Edit. Nacional, 1942. 190 p.

A collection of short essays and anecdotes. Much of the material is pure travel narrative; a few articles are analytical or didactic. Though seldom profound, Bravo is always candid, good-humored, and perceptive. Among the group, "Sócrates de ébano" is perhaps the most literary and memorable piece; "Telégrafo pamue" provides interesting views of daily Pamue life and a vivid report on the "jungle telegraph"; "Malabbo, rey Bubi" records a meeting between the author and the aged Bubi monarch; "La libre Liberia y los trabajadores para Fernando Poo" is a quick review of events that terminated in the 1930 stoppage of Liberian labor immigration to Fernando Poo, an action which Bravo



## ESSAYS, LECTURES, ETC., cont.

believes was engineered by the Firestone Company through the U.S. Government; "Los braceros liberianos para Fernando Poo, la Firestone, y la Sociedad de las Naciones" continues the argument that American interests provoked the Liberian labor recruitment scandal for their own benefit, and Bravo disclaims, on behalf of Fernandian planters, any knowledge that Liberian contract workers were forcefully recruited; "Bata, la ciudad de las palmeras" represents a colorful word-portrait of the Continental sub-capital; and "Calabar, para España" sounds the clarion-call for Spanish annexation of a portion, if not all of Nigeria in order that Spain might liberate "the Nigerian aborigines from hunger" by providing them with work on Fernandian plantations, and moreover because Guinea requires such "living room" lest it perish. An appendix contains proposals and documents relating to Guinea commerce as well as the text of the 1914 Hispano-Liberian labor treaty. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 619 .B67).

Bravo Carbonell, Juan. Territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea. Prol. del Gustavo Pittaluga. Madrid, Impr. Zoila Ascasibar, 1929. 215 p.

A collection of 22 popularly-written articles on Guinea themes published in El Sol between 1926 and 1929. The author's principal concern is economic development. Accordingly, his most energetic pieces deal with the promise of bananas as a profitable export commodity (p. 19, 62), the possibility of European agricultural colonies in the higher, more temperate regions (p. 11), the likelihood that Fernandian labor demands will ultimately be satisfied wholly from within the colony (p. 35, 92), a plan for non-coercive labor recruitment by agents of the Agricultural Association rather than by unscrupulous private recruiters or Colonial Guards (p. 111, 151), the Bubis' disinclination to work (p. 134), and the failure to recruit Chinese plantation laborers (p. 190). There is also "local color" material concerning Fernandian society and the daily rhythm of Guinea life, as well as several notes on contemporary history, for instance, the state of Guinea-Liberian relations in 1927 (p. 158) and the arrival of a 2-plane "Atlantic Squadron" in the same year. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 619 .B7).

Granados, Gregorio. Crónicas africanas. Prol. de Grau Portius. Madrid, Imp. Peña, 1928. 108 p.

A collection of articles dealing with postwar African problems, the Liberian President's visit to Spain, Fernandian labor shortages, and the value of Guinea to the metropole. Cited in the Boletín of the Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid (68:412, 1928) and by Fontán ("Africa--bibliography," supplementary section).

Granados, Gregorio. Páginas sueltas sobre la Guinea Española; colección de artículos publicados. Barcelona, Impr. de Sucesores de Vda. de J. Miguel, 1912. 69 p.



## ESSAYS, LECTURES, ETC., cont.

Fourteen articles dealing mainly with economics and administration. Granados, a Navy officer, urges a head- or house-tax for Africans, a firmer native policy, expansion and re-organization of the Colonial Guard, a concerted military campaign to pacify the continental tribes, and representation for Guinea in the Spanish Cortes. On p. 63-4 appears a resounding tribute to Governor-General Barrera for his pioneering treks into the mainland interior. The prologuist, Francisco Lopez Canto, was Director of La voz de Fernando Poo, one of the colony's first newspapers. Copies owned by Ill. Univ. Lib. (967.1 G76p), BDGPPA.

Spain, Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Instituto de Estudio Africanos. Día de Africa, 1952. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1953. p. 53-190.

Of 48 reprinted newspaper articles which commemorated "Africa Day," 16 deal fully or in large part with Guinea. While most of the pieces sacrifice profundity to brevity, several are notable: "La misión de España en Africa," (p. 71-6), extracted from the Diario de Cadiz, contains simplistic but accurate data on practically every facet of Guineana; "Africa, misión de España," first printed in El ideal gallego, briefly characterizes each Guinea region and includes random historical notes, but is marred by intemperate statements to the effect that continental Africans "kill and eat their enemy" and "do not practice any religion"; "La economía en Guinea Española" (p. 125-9), from Extra-madura, outlines the territory's economic contours. The entire volume is annotated under "Spain in Africa--celebrations" in the supplementary bibliography.

## ETHNOLOGY

see "Native population" and monographs on specific regions.

## EVU SOCIETY

see "Anthropophagy," "Native population" (esp. the subdvs. "--Pamues," "--secret societies")

## EXCAVATIONS (Archaeology)

see "History--Fernando Poo--To 1740"

## EXPEDITIONS

see "Description and travel," "Discovery and exploration," "History."



## EXPLORATION

see "Discovery and exploration," "History," and monographs on specific regions.

## EXPORTS

see "Economic conditions," "Statistics," "Trade--statistics."

## FARM CROPS

see "Agriculture," "Botany," "Statistics."

## FARMING

see "Agriculture," "Economic conditions," "Native population," "Statistics," and monographs on specific regions.

## FERNANDIAN LANGUAGE

see "--Bubi" as a subdiv. of "Languages," "Native population."

## "FERNANDINOS"

see "Demography," "Fernando Poo," "History," "Music."

## FERNANDO POO ISLAND

see also "Agriculture," "Botany," "Census, 1950," "Climate," "Demography," "Description and travel," "Directories," "Discovery and exploration," "Documentary Films," "Economic conditions," "Fiction," "Geography," "Geology," "History," "Labor and laboring conditions," "Maps and cartography," "Missions," "Native population--Bubis," "Politics and government," "Statistics," "Zoology," and "--Fernando Poo" as a geographical subdiv. under various subjects.

## FERNANDO POO

"Fernando Po." Encyclopedia Britannica. 1960. 9:180. bibliog.

A more extensive treatment than that by Woolbert (see below), including some ethnographic data on the Bubis and a relatively detailed historical summary. Nevertheless, there are important omissions and errors: 1) Coffee is unnoted as the isle's second most important product; 2)



## FERNANDO POO, cont.

Primitive Methodist missionaries are alleged to be operative on the island since 1870, but there is at present only one Methodist minister, a chaplain, located at Santa Isabel; 3) the enormously-significant fact of an inadequate labor supply and the consequent contraction of about 10,000 workers from Nigeria and elsewhere is ignored; 4) that the British assumed Fernandian administration in 1827 "with the consent of Spain" is a highly debatable point; 5) there is no longer such an organism as the "Direccion General de Colonias y Protectorados" in Madrid; 6) both the text and bibliography contain no references of greater recency than 1926, except for a single 1950 census figure. Indeed, the Britannica's outdated Fernandian entry and long-unrevised treatments of Corisco, the Elobeys, and Annobon (see "Elobeys, Corisco, Annobon") further substantiate Harvey Einbinder's contention that the much-vaunted encyclopedia is now a "patched-up, makeshift" affair in which "many articles . . . are one, two, and three generations old." (See his "The Britannica; an American critique of the encyclopaedia business," Encounter, 16(5):16-25, May 1961). Also, a committee of Indianapolis librarians, chaired by Julius P. Chitwood, has expressly charged that Africana coverage in even the new, 1961 printing is unsatisfactory and that the major "Africa" article suffers from at least 10 years' obsolescence. ("Encyclopedia Britannica," Library Journal, 86(8):1551, Apr. 15, 1961).

"Fernando Poo." Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada, Europeo-Americana. 1924. 23:832-843. bibliog. illus. maps tables

Except for dated statistical material and largely superficial ethnographic matter, this 10-page essay on Fernando Poo is thorough and informative, representing even today the most satisfactory encyclopedia treatment of the island. The article examines in plentiful detail the Fernandian coasts, geology, climate (with a note on the pronounced influence of climate upon European health and tenure), flora, fauna, population, administration (since altered), communications (now considerably expanded and diversified), economy, missions, and history to 1913. The section regarding missions is particularly good survey of the varied nature of missionary endeavour and the wide geographical distribution of missionary posts. However, although Spanish missionaries are properly lauded for their ample accomplishments, especially in research, publishing, and exploration, the similar achievements of earlier English Baptist and Primitive Methodist missionaries are wholly overlooked. As an example of the inadequate treatment of Eubi society, it is alleged that the Eubis "lack political organization and are not classified by tribes," a gross misstatement in view of the complex political system evolved by these people prior to effective Spanish dominion (see "Native population--Eubis"). A table showing the racial and national components of the Fernando Poo population in the early 1900s lists 6,000 or approximately half of the Eubis as "civilized," a figure no doubt more hopeful than actual. A topographical-political map appears on p. 835 and includes a liberal number of place and geographical names, as well as citing the location of Spanish and



FERNANDO POO, cont.

foreign factorías. Three photographs picture Bubis in diverse dress and ornamentation, while another shows the Santa Isabel cathedral during construction.

Ferrer Piera, Pablo. Fernando Poo y sus dependencias, descripción, producciones, y estado sanitario. Barcelona, Lopez Robert, 1900. 205 p. bibliog. f. illus.

A first-person travel narrative alternates with extensive, scholarly excursions into Fernandian fauna, flora, agriculture, ethnography, medical pathology, and needed reforms. Since Ferrer was himself a doctor, his comments on folk medicine (p. 116-18), malaria (p. 139-81, 186-94), and the isle's state of hygiene (p. 182-85) are of particular depth. Copies owned by N.Y. Public Lib., Princeton Univ. Lib. (1847. 343), Harvard Univ. Lib.

Janikowski, Luis. "La isla de Fernando Poo; su estado actual y sus habitantes." (In Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid. Boletín. 22:67-77, 1887. table)

A potpourri of description, history, and opinion, by a frequent visitor to the isle. Janikowski, a Pole, rejects the claims that the Bubis are "hostile savages" and that Fernando Poo is totally insalubrious for Europeans; he observes that the fernandinos live in a state of moral squalor exemplified by continuing poison murders; and he compliments the administration for notable public works improvements in Santa Isabel. This first of two articles concludes with a few notes on local medicinal plants and an elementary discourse on the Bubis which is amplified in the second installment, cited under "Native population--Bubis."

Janikowski, Luis. "Isla de Fernando Poo; su estado actual y sus habitantes; descripción e historia; población; salubridad; temperatura; Santa Isabel, caracter de sus habitantes, mejoras, producción, vegetales, etc.; la raza bubi, trajes, armas, costumbres, constitución política, religión, derecho, industria y comercio." Revista de Geografía comercial. 2:432-39, 487-91, 1887.

Cited by Crespo ("Native population--Bubis"). The material is presumably identical to that which appeared as two separate articles in the 1887 Boletín of the Sociedad Geográfica, cited above and under "Native population--Bubis." Copies of v. 2 of the Revista owned by Hemeroteca Municipal, BDGPPA.

Johnston, Sir Harry Hamilton. "Notes on Fernando Po." (In his George Grenfell and the Congo. London, Hutchinson, 1908. v. 2 p. 946-962 illus.)

Even though written over half a century ago, this superb treatise remains one of the best fundamental studies of Fernando Poo ever produced.



## FERNANDO POO, cont.

Johnston, who resided on the island as British Consul from 1887 to 1888, finitely surveys Fernandian botany, zoology, ethnography, and economic potential, drawing upon his own observations and synthesizing data collected variously by Baptist missionaries, Sir Richard Francis Burton, George Grenfell, Louis Fraser, Gustav Mann, Oskar Baumann, Frank Newton, and Capt. Boyd Alexander. There is no detailed presentation of Fernandian history, but every other sphere of island life receives a thorough and objective examination. Of special merit is the remarkably exhaustive and reasonable treatment of the Bubi, whom Johnston regards with much interest and without condescension. A number of Bubi weapons and ornaments are pictured with captions explaining that they were collected by Baptist missionaries and are preserved at the British Museum. Johnston also performs a deft dissection of the Santa Isabel "Potos" or Creole community, showing the group's varied origins. He concludes with an optimistic view of the island's future --providing that alcoholism were stopped among the Bubi, freedom of religion guaranteed, joint Catholic-Protestant evangelization of the African pursued, and an equitable distribution of land effected. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 644 .J7).

López Perea, Enrique. Fernando Poo y sus dependencias; estudios y observaciones hechas en el país. Barcelona; Impr. Sucesores de J. Miguel, 1912. 172 p.

Cited by Fontán ("Africa--bibliography," supplementary section). Copy owned by BDGPPA.

Manfredi Cano, Domingo. Isla de Fernando Poo. Madrid, Publicaciones Españolas, 1956. 29 p. illus. map (Temas Españoles, 248)

A miniature biography of Fernando Poo, produced by an admiring and often lyrical biographer. Manfredi Cano, a prize-winning novelist, chronicles the island's known history, from its discovery in about 1471 by the Portuguese and its domination by the English during most of the 19th century to its late revivification under the Franco regime. Borrowing heavily from Crespo Gil-Delgado's exhaustive study (see "Native population--Bubi"), he outlines early Bubi history upon the island and embellishes this section by reproducing verbatim from the Crespo volume two Bubi folktales. Several pages are devoted specifically to the transformation of Santa Isabel, since its founding in 1827, from a fever-ridden and once-abandoned village bearing English street names to a polyglot equatorial capital of thoroughly Spanish architecture and nomenclature. (Most of the original English place-names on Fernando Poo can be gleaned from Thomas J. Hutchinson's Impressions of Western Africa; see "Description and travel--Fernando Poo--1800-1899".) A distinct section traces the development of Catholic missionizing on the island, initiated by the Jesuits in 1852 and continued since 1883 by the Misioneros Hijos del Inmaculado Corazón de María. Another section considers the total colonizing progress achieved on the island: explorations, newspaper publishing, promulgation of organic acts;



## FERNANDO POO, cont.

postal service, motion picture theaters, railway construction, electric power, scholarly studies of the island's botany, ethnography, archaeology, and history, plus exhibitions of paintings and photographs from the area. Finally, Cano quotes an appreciative, almost poetical, description of Fernando Poo written by the botanist, Emilio Guinea (see "Botany--Fernando Poo"), and then personally concludes the pamphlet with a joyful declaration of the indigenous Bubi's dramatic renaissance under Spanish tutelage and a resonant hymn of praise to Franco, who, according to the author, "represents the reality, the maturity, and the conclusion of a history . . . that began with the discovery of the island." The work is unquestionably a well-written introduction to Fernando Poo, valuable especially for historical particulars, frequent chronologies, and the author's compelling evocation of the island's "spirit" and atmosphere. However, Cano's total treatment is decidedly more panegyric than careful, which results in a number of defects; as examples: 1) On page 5, the author quotes two authorities to the effect that the island was discovered in either 1471 or 1486, but on p. 27--without intervening elucidation--he speaks of the island's discovery "in 1469." 2) On p. 9 a "cayuco" is defined as a "small native boat," but photographs on p. 100A and 192C of Crespo Gil-Delgado's volume (see "Native population--Bubi") disclose that Bubi cayucos are exceedingly long and ponderous vessels that must be launched by nearly a dozen men. 3) The evolution of Bubi society into a complex proto-state, perhaps the most significant ethnological fact concerning these people, is virtually ignored by the author, who apparently prefers to regard them as simple primitives incapable of involved and deliberate socio-political organization. And, despite Cano's relation of Bubi immigration and settlement on the island, as well as the reproduction of two Bubi folktales, there is no organized examination of Bubi culture nor any description of the Bubi in terms of physical anthropology. 4) Fernandian zoology is incompletely described in but a single paragraph-catalogue that simply lists a few general types of island fauna. 5) Outside of Santa Isabel, no other population centers are discussed in detail. 6) There is no concrete acknowledgment of the nearly 20,000 immigrant workers from Nigeria and elsewhere who ~~are resident on the island and~~ constitute the largest single population group. 7) Perhaps because of patriotic Anglophobia, evident throughout the pamphlet, the several English Protestant missionaries who first attempted to evangelize the island and performed much useful linguistic and other research are entirely discounted. ~~in the chapter titled "The missionaries."~~ 8) The instigation of charges made in the 1920s before the League of Nations with regard to forced Liberian labor on Fernando Poo is attributed by the author to American rubber companies who sought to reduce the emigration of Liberian labor to Fernando Poo and so ensure a sufficient labor force for their own Liberian plantations. This is a blatantly weak and unconvincing explanation of the serious charges concerning forced labor and substandard working conditions which were amply documented before the League (see "Labor and laboring conditions--Liberian contract workers"). 9) Although the author may bear no responsibility for it, the pamphlet is



## FERNANDO POO, cont.

sloppily proofread, resulting in such orthographic aberrations as "Uschulla" (instead of "Ischulla"), "Fermosa" (for "Formosa"), "cuerto" (for "cierto"), and "Iradier Eubly" (for "Iradier Bulfy"). 10) On p. 26, it is claimed that in 1844 the first Eubi was baptized by Catholic missionaries, an improbability in view of the fact that the first Spanish priests did not arrive on the island until 1845, the year of the Manterola expedition.

Mori, Attilio. "Fernando Poo." Enciclopedia Italiana di scienze, lettere ed arti. 1932. 10:38.

A column-long dissertation that ranges from geography and climate to Eubi ethnology, and which sketches the dizzying contours of Fernandian history from the time of Portuguese discovery and later English occupation through World War I and the quartering of refugee Cameroon troops, outside San Carlos and Santa Isabel. While cacao is correctly identified as the major export commodity, the inclusion of sugar cane as a 'secondary product is no longer appropriate. And although Mori devotes more attention to the Bubis than most encyclopedists, his treatment is superficial and neglects to indicate the Bubis' socio-political attainments prior to the advent of European authority, as well as long-standing Eubi hostility to European suzerainty, evidenced as late as 1910 by an armed insurrection.

Pellón y Rodríguez, Julián. Descripción general de Fernando Poo y sus dependencias precedida de una reseña general sobre el Golfo de Guinea y acompañada de varios planos y mapas, escrita en virtud de Real Orden de 23 de noviembre 1865. 1871. 10 folio v.

An unpublished manuscript by the Comisario Especial de Fomento who collected a multitude of scientific and descriptive data during his residence on the isle. The manuscript was once housed at the Ministerio de Ultramar in Madrid, but has been lost since at least 1900. Cited by Oscar Baumann, who personally examined the work in about 1887 and reproduced some of Pellón's meteorological tabulations in his Eine afrikanische Tropeninsel . . . (see "Description and travel--Fernando Poo--1800-1899"). Nosti Nava, in his Climatología . . . also employs many of Pellón's climatic data (see "Climate"). Official neglect of the evidently enormous compilation was scored in Parliament by Labra y Cadrana (see his Cuestiones palpitantes . . ., cited under "History--To 1899"). Labra placed the number of folio volumes at 11; Unzueta y Yuste, in his Guinea Continental Española (see "Continental Guinea"), maintains that there were 12, plus a map. An elaborate, two-part table of contents appeared in the Revista de geografía colonial y mercantil, 1(10):188-92, marzo 1898; 1(11):203-08, mayo 1898. According to this table, presumably compiled from the work itself, the total number of manuscript volumes was 12.

Rodríguez Barrera, Joaquín. Viaje, vida, y costumbres de Fernando Poo. Barcelona [Vila Aien y Domingo] 1921. 189 p. illus. (Manual



FERNANDO POO, cont.

del agricultor en Fernando Poo, 4)

Cited by Val ("Africa--description and travel--bibliography," supplementary section). The author was a successful cacao planter and long-time resident on the island. Copy owned by EDGPPA.

Usera y Alarcón, Jerónimo María de. Memoria de la isla de Fernando Poo. Madrid, Tomás Aguado, 1848. 96 p. illus.

One of the first systematic studies of the island, by a chaplain, who accompanied the 1845 Manterola expedition. In addition to customary sections on size, fauna, and commerce, there are: 1) a reasonable sketch of Bubi society (although Usera's personal observations seem to have been limited to groups near Santa Isabel); 2) several paragraphs on African elements not indigenous to the island, especially Kru and Sierra Leonans; 3) a chapter on the state of Santa Isabel at mid-century, including two pages of frankly laudatory but also informative biographical data on Governor Beecroft and his lieutenant, Lynslager; 4) an admiring account of Baptist missionary activity, highlighted by a census of Baptist personnel, a warm tribute to Dr. G.K. Prince, and a somewhat envious comparison between Baptist and Catholic facilities and staff; 5) lengthy recapitulations of the Lerena and Manterola expeditions, the first embellished with the text of Lerena's preliminary report to the Minister of State in 1843, the second being an actual eyewitness narrative and thus a primary historical source; and 6) fervent pleas addressed to the Apostolic Delegate and the Spanish Queen for immediate funds and clerical personnel to rescue the islanders from Protestantism and impending dissipation. An appended vocabulary of the Bubi language is annotated separately under "Languages--Bubi--vocabulary." Copy owned by Harvard College Lib. (76b/26).

Woolbert, Robert Gale. "Fernando Po." Collier's Encyclopedia. 1959. 8:10-11.

A statement of the salient aspects of Fernandian geography, economics, population, and history. However, "Liberia" is cited as the principal source for plantation labor, a distinction now owned by Nigeria; no mention appears ~~either~~ of the isle's use as a penal colony, the existence of European cattle-raising and resorts in the highlands, ~~nor of~~ missionary enterprise among the Bubis; ~~which has been more intense than on Continental Guinea~~; and the cited population figure of 25,000 is much too low.

#### FERNANDO POO--BIBLIOGRAPHY

Tessmann, Günter. "Veröffentlichungen über Fernando Poo." (In his Die Bubi auf Fernando Poo. Hagen, Folkwang, 1923. p. 5-10)



## FERNANDO POO--BIBLIOGRAPHY, cont.

An extensive list of books and articles published from 1838 to 1915. Arrangement is chronological. Although place of publication is given, publishers and pagination are omitted. Titles owned by Spanish institutions are so marked, and a terminal note cites museum collections which contain Bubi materials. The entire v. is annotated under "Native population--Bubis."

Unzueta y Yuste, Abelardo de. "Índice bibliográfico general." (In his Historia geográfica de la isla de Fernando Poo. Madrid, C.S.I. C., I.D.E.A., 1948. p. 441-62)

A multi-lingual list, arranged alphabetically by author, of articles, books, and pamphlets treating wholly or in part with Fernando Poo. There are no annotations; many imprint data are incomplete; several entries are inexplicably repeated; Baumann's Eine afrikanische Tropeninsel, the 1821 Quarterly review article, all Methodist missionary publications, and essential works by Lander, Holman, Johnston, and Rev. Clarke are absent; moreover, no repositories are cited for obviously out-of-print material. Nevertheless, this is the most extensive single bibliography of Fernandiana, especially rich in Spanish-language material of the late 19th and early 20th centuries. The entire v. is annotated under "History--Fernando Poo."

## FERNANDO POO--CENSUS, 1877

Spain. Instituto Geográfico y Estadístico. Censo de la población de España, según el empadronamiento hecho en 31 de diciembre de 1877. Madrid, Impr. de la Dirección General del Instituto Geográfico y Estadístico, 1883-84. 1:705-6.

A simple population report showing the number of Spanish and foreign men and women on the isle in 1877. The census was virtually restricted to Santa Isabel, however, and excludes the indigenous Bubi, though a footnote estimates their number at 30,000.

## FERNANDO POO--ESSAYS, LECTURES, ETC.

"Descripción de la isla de Fernando Poo." (In International West African Conference, 4th, Santa Isabel, Fernando Poo, 1951. Circular. Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, 1951. p. 37-79 bibliogs. illus.)

Three orientative essays, reproduced in Spanish, French, English, and Portuguese: "Fernando Poo," an outline of the isle's geography, by Francisco Hernandez-Pacheco; "Esquema de la vegetación de Fernando Poo," a concentrated botanical survey, by Emilio Guinea Lopez; and "Los Bubi," a swift ethnographic depiction of the autochthonous population, by Carlos Gonzalez Echegaray.



## FERNANDO POO,--FICTION

Vila, José María. Tres modos de vivir. 1959.

A novel dealing with the problem of European acclimatization to the physical and human environment of Fernando Poo. Cited and reviewed in Africa [Madrid] 209:255, mayo 1959.

## FERNS

see "Botany" (esp. the subdiv. "--Fernando Poo")

## FERRER CARBONELL, JUAN

see "Description and travel--paintings, sculpture, etc."

## FERTILIZERS AND SOIL IMPROVEMENT

see "Agriculture," "Geology," "Statistics."

## FETICIDE

see "Health, hygiene, and medical care"

## FICTION

see also "--fiction" as a subdiv. of "Discovery and exploration," "Fernando Poo"; for a European novel in vernacular translation, see "Languages--Benga--texts."

Evita, Leoncio. Cuando los Combes luchaban; novela de costumbres de la Guinea. [Prol. por Carlos González Echegaray] Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1950. 57 p. illus.

A novel--or "novelette"--set in Continental Guinea at about the turn of the century, and the first literary effort by an "emancipated," Hispanicized African. The text and accompanying illustrations (executed by the author, who was born into the Combe tribe of the Guinea littoral) afford some first-hand information about the life and customs of coastal-dwelling peoples, from their adroit seamanship to their typical village "palaver house," and hint at the gradual transformation of the traditional social system under the impact of white missionaries and traders. The story is laid against an exotic backdrop of palm trees, bamboo huts, crocodiles, and paint-besmirched cannibals. And there is enough fast-paced action and blood-letting to satisfy most adventure-seekers. But the overriding worth of the novel inheres in what it



## FICTION, cont.

reveals about the author himself, a product of "assimilationist" Africa, ~~where education is conducted in the metropolitan tongue and geared to create "black Spaniards," and where political activity and eventual independence are unthinkable.~~ Too, the "slant" of the work proves an interesting insight into what sort of behavior and development Spain desires for her African wards, as well as what sort of impression of the colony she would like to make current. (The novel enjoys semi-official sponsorship.) Evita frankly accepts and humbly adulates European dominance. He tries to show the ineffectuality of traditional rituals, witch-doctors, and ancestor-worship. He views with abhorrence the pagan practices and fearful uncertainties of "savage" jungle life. He underscores the material benefits and physical safety to be gained from European guardianship. He applauds the Spanish colonial mission. The vehicle he employs to illustrate the horror of primitive life and the necessity for European control is a group of fanatic, mumbo-jumbo cannibals--"Mbueti" leopard-men--who prey upon peaceful villagers. In order to liberate his people from the scourge of these predators, Upolo, a village headman who symbolizes all of African society making its choice between traditionalism and European-shepherded modernity, elects to petition the whites for help after he has failed to stem the ravaging leopard-men with his own resources. Indeed, Upolo is himself attacked by the Mbueti "leopards" and only recovers through the ministrations of an American medical missionary. Two Spanish explorers, in league with the American, lead a successful expedition to exterminate the leopard sect. The novel ends as Upolo grants the missionary permission to establish a post in his region and the two Spaniards push further into the hinterland to reclaim the territory for Spain--and ~~for~~ Western civilization. A "Mbueti" sect, which Evita selected as the prototype for his leopard-men, assuredly has flourished in Guinea and neighboring Gabon, but it is a result of European intrusion into Africa and a quasi-religious reaction to the proclaimed superiority of the white man and Christianity, not a pre-existing movement. Moreover, and contrary to Evita's thesis, the many reports and studies of the Mbueti phenomenon yield no evidence of widespread killing, cannibalism, leopard masquerades, or terrorism (see "Native population--Mbueti sect"). Thus, the novel seems less a fictionalization of actual native experience in Guinea than an elaborately concocted apology for European rule. As the Spanish prologuist cheerfully notes, the work is written "en blanco"--from the viewpoint of the whites--and ~~it~~ contrasts markedly with the writing of English-influenced Peter Abrahams, who favors an equalitarian fusion of Western and African culture, with Nkrumah, the uncompromising African nationalist, and with Kenyatta, the militant atavist. Quando los Combes luchaban is a valuable document of an emancipado's unconditional fealty to Spain and his unique rejection of either a purely African or even mixed Afro-European destiny for his land and people. If there is anything noble and good in African culture, Evita does not recognize it. And if there is anything unjust in the European's absolute political, economic, and social dominion over his "unemancipated" brethren, Evita does not admit it. Which perhaps is the only way for a Guinea African to publish a novel.



## FICTION, cont.

Review: Sanford Berman, Journal of Negro History, 44:272-74, July, 1959.

Manfredi Cano, Domingo. Tierra negra. Parcelona, Luis de Caralt, 1957. 281 p. map imprimatur (La novela católica)

A panoramic novel of Bubi history and the colonization of Fernando Poo, embracing the period 1778 to 1945. Manfredi, who won the "Premio Ciudad de Sevilla" for his La rastra, traces the transformation of the Bubis from primitivism to civilization through the medium of a fictional lineage, the Riebeta. From the arrival of the first Spanish vessel in 1778, witnessed by Riebeta, the savage, to heated political discussions in 1945 between Juan de Riebeta, a doctor, and his ordained brother, Joaquín, Manfredi discloses the changes undergone by each generation and liberally interlards the narrative with historical names, dates, and events. Indeed, the historical reportage is simultaneously a strength and weakness, for it supplies a wealth of factual information seldom assembled elsewhere, but also succeeds in nearly suffocating the central story line. Clearly, Manfredi is a dedicated advocate of Spanish tutelage over Fernando Poo, and much of the novel is consequently controversialist in nature. This is manifest in the ultimate conflict between Juan and Joaquín, doctor and priest, the former anti-white and politically radical, the latter an apologist for Spanish domination. Manfredi's viewpoint is best expressed in the words of Joaquín to his impatient and rebellious brother: "You are a professional man, and you owe it all to the Spanish. Why do you conspire? Do you really believe that our brothers are prepared to govern themselves even within 100 years? Your duty and mine is to Hispanize them, to make them civilized men, lovers of law and of progress, sincere Catholics, artisans, technicians, teachers, workers with modern machinery, fishermen with new ships. . ." The ideological struggle is resolved in favor of the priest, who almost single-handedly reforms a wicked plantation owner, secures better housing for his laborers, convinces Juan that trust in God is efficacious, and symbolically demonstrates the amity and interdependence between whites and blacks in a dramatic blood transfusion whereby he saves the life of a Spanish woman. Despite stylistic shortcomings and a somewhat implausible conclusion, the novel forthrightly admits and discusses a number of contemporary Fernandian social problems, particularly that of the emancipado's role toward his European mentors and his unemancipated brethren. This is a unique achievement in the literature. Review: Africa (Madrid), 192:44, dic. 1957.

Rebollo, Eladio Antonio. Estupendos misterios de la Guinea española; o, exposición internacional permanente de nuestro desastre colonial. Madrid, Agencia española librería [1933] 211 p.

A satirical barrage discharged at the pre-Franco colonial administration. Through the fictional experiences of Miserando Pegiguera y



## FICTION, cont.

Pastizal, a peninsular ne'er-do-well suddenly transformed into a resplendent Guinea functionary, the territory's lamentable state of material and spiritual decay is witheringly exposed. Written with a "bitter smile," as Rebollo himself avers, the novel is at once pleasurable to read and a source of penetrating insights into an otherwise neglected period of Guinea history. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 619 .R4).

## FILARIASIS

see "Health, hygiene, and medical care"

## FILMS

see "Documentary films" and "--films" as a subdiv. of "Missions--Roman Catholic."

## FINGERPRINTS

For dactyloscopic data on Guinea Africans, see "Native population--biological studies."

FINLAY, CHRISTOPHER, d. 1953

see "Missions--Methodist"

## FISHING

see "Hunting and fishing" and monographs on specific indigenous groups listed under "Native population."

## FOLKLORE

see also monographs on specific indigenous groups listed under "Native population."

Álvarez García, Heriberto Ramón. Leyendas y mitos de Guinea. Prol. por Antonio de la Nuez Caballero. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1951. 272 p. illus. maps

Easily the most significant and delightful collection of Guinea folklore thus far assembled, and a positive contribution to the world's folk literature. The scores of examples culled by the author from the oral tradition of Guinea Africans and translated by him into Spanish



## FOLKLORE, cont.

are tentatively arranged into type categories: legends, marvelous tales, moral tales, fables, and proverbs. As well, there are supplementary chapters concerning native religious beliefs, necrological rites, secret societies and dances, plus a catalogue of folk medicine and magic formulas employed to induce love, propitiate spirits, acquire power, and counter infirmities. In an excellent introduction, Alvarez discloses himself as both a careful scholar of folklore and an enthusiastic collector. He highlights at once the serious difficulties involved in recording and interpreting folklore as well as the many joys and important insights that folklore yields. Among his host of prefatory observations, the following are most provocative: 1) The written reproduction of a spoken tale is practically no more than a skeletal replica of the actual story, for folklore "on paper" necessarily loses much of its value and integrity since the environment in which the story is related and the nature of its telling--the gestures and inflections of the story-teller, the responses of his listeners--are actually more crucial than the words alone. Thus, a tale extracted from its original surroundings, stripped of the ceremonial apparatus and mimicry that normally accompany it, hardly conveys its full meaning nor impact. (A remarkable photograph taken by Nat Farbman in Bechuanaland strikingly portrays the importance of gesticulation and facial expression in African tale-telling, as well as the customary intimacy between story-teller and audience. It may be found on p. 120 of Edward Steichen's pictorial anthology, The family of man, published for the N.Y. Museum of Modern Art by the Maco Magazine Co., 1955.) Moreover, the idiomatic and "genuine expressions" of native tongues are generally difficult to transcribe into a European language and many phrases are simply, ~~in fact~~, untranslatable, which results in a loss of much of the spirit of the original. 2) The legends and tales of a people can provide a valuable (though not infallible) guide to their way of life, permitting at least a theoretical reconstruction of history, customs, and beliefs. For instance, factual historical elements are frequently incorporated into tribal legends and suggest, if they do not prove, the origins, migrations, and vital experiences of a given group. Another Spanish ethnologist, Crespo Gil-Delgado, in his Notas para un estudio antropológico del Bubi de Fernando Poo (see "Native population--Bubis"), employs the legends of the Bubis to adduce their migration to Fernando Poo. Alvarez similarly notes for Continental Guinea that the "ingenious and marvelous legend of Djkatigo is . . . of undoubted value in explaining, even though in anecdotal form, the separation of the 'Pamue' and 'Kombe' tribes" in antiquity. 3) "People have and have had the reasonable desire to explain everything" and this desire, most acute among folk peoples, impels them to create explanatory tales that eventually become "authentic myths" difficult to separate from what is true and historic. Furthermore, such myths and fables reflect the primitive's intimate knowledge and observation of his natural environment, "of what is organic and vital," and constitute an integral, vigorous part of folk existence, simultaneously contributing to and reflecting the essential wholeness of primitive life. 4) As a



## FOLKLORE, cont.

result of prolonged contact with a more mechanized foreign culture, the African is slowly losing his "mythical faith," and the "enchanting ingenuity," simplicity, and vitality of African folklore is waning. Indeed, Alvarez recalls that tales lately told him by "individuals already within the first stages of evolution toward our thought," ~~toward Western ideas and habits,~~ lack the characteristic qualities of authentic folklore, for now "the contrived, the false, the circumstantial" replace simplicity and a sense of organic wholeness. In addition to Alvarez' comments, it might be observed that his collection of Guinea folklore illustrates once again the elemental common sense of "primitive" peoples and re-affirms the fundamental universality of human experience. For instance, a pithy and universal wisdom permeates these proverbs: "Eat today, but don't forget tomorrow," "Don't summon a dog with a stick in your hand," "That which you do to another, others will do to you," "The voice of a woman deceives a man." The fables and moral tales, especially, not only reveal much detail of the natives' forested environment, emphasizing the acute perception of the tale-tellers, but also disclose their droll sense of humor and practicality. Many of the animal fables would prove worthy companions to the best of Aesop and Kipling, for they are surely no less entertaining and perhaps even more faithful to true folk versions. Too, a goodly number of the Guinea stories echo familiar themes--like that of the clever turtle who triumphs over his much more powerful but less shrewd jungle neighbors--and ~~they~~ present entrancing "explanations" for such matters as the traditional hostility between the fly and the rooster, the gazelle and the tiger, the cat and the rat. (The Guinea fable of "The cat and the rat" is almost an exact parallel to the Grimm story entitled "Katze und Maus in Gesellschaft," except that in the Grimm or European folk version the cat is the glutton who secretly consumes the food intended for both cat and rat together, while in the Guinea tale the rat is the deceiver. In both cases, however, the culprit uses the excuse of attending a baptism or birth to conceal his real activity, and in both cases, the cat ultimately devours his former comrade. The appearance of this basic tale in Equatorial Africa and peasant Europe alike convincingly demonstrates the spiritual kinship among folk peoples the world over.) Each tale is identified by title, tribe, informant, and date recorded. Attractive black-and-white drawings executed by the author, some of them full-page in size, effectively punctuate the text, while end-paper maps trace the routes of Alvarez' many trips through the colony. While the compilation is surely the most comprehensive yet published, it is not quite complete in scope, for it omits an example of the "critical tale" (intended to restrain chiefly excesses) cited by Crespo Gil-Delgado as common among the Eubis and neglects to mention the epic poems ascribed to the Bujeba by Gonzalez Lehegaray (see below). Too, a greater number and variety of ~~solely~~ Pamue and Benga folktales appeared in a much earlier collection by Rev. Robert Hamill Nassau, an American missionary to West Africa in the late 19th century (see below). And Alvarez' classification scheme patently lacks precision; his folkloric categories are nowhere defined and--with the exceptions of "proverbs" and "legends"--are virtually interchangeable.



## FOLKLORE, cont.

imaginative, and often highly poetic." The latter two features are undeniable, but the size of the literature is exceedingly difficult to gauge since so little has appeared in print. There is, however, presumptive evidence for a considerable body of folklore; the Bubi's reportedly keen appetite for conversation and the extensive oral tradition encountered among other African peoples not radically unlike the Bubi in habitat and history.

Crespo Gil-Delgado, Carlos, conde de Castillo-Fiel. "Caracteres sociológicos: manifestaciones artísticas." (In his Notas para un estudio antropológico del Bubi de Fernando Poo. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., and Instituto Bernardino de Sahagún de Antropología y Etnología, 1949. p. 108-113.)

The author divides Bubi folklore into ~~the following~~ three categories and submits an example of each ~~narrative~~ type from tales collected earlier by Padre Antonio Aymemí: 1) the "epic" that relates heroic feats of the tribe or of particular chiefs, represented by "The pilgrim elected chief," a legend of homeric proportions that symbolizes through the experiences of the wandering hero, Riebetta, the history of the Bubi's themselves: expulsion from the African interior, migration to the West African coast, the early use of sticks as weapons, discovery of fire and palm oil, and the passage from stone knives to iron-making. (A longer version, replete with dialogue, comprises the first chapter of Manfredi Cano's Ischulla, cited under "Native population--Bubi"; and an English-language version for children, prepared by Sanford Berman, is cited under "Native population--Bubi--juvenile literature"); 2) the "critical tale," a kind of "public opinion" narrative directed against ~~the excesses of~~ despotic "Botukus" (chiefs), illustrated by ~~"The stupid Botuku,"~~ the story of how a young orphan boy triumphs over an autocratic, malicious chief; 3) "zoological tales" or fables, enormous in number, that refer to "the life and customs of animals" familiar to the Bubi, exemplified by the fable purporting to explain "The origin of the enmity between the dog and the nieva" (a variety of lemur). The "critical tale" cited by Crespo as one of the three principal forms of Bubi narrative seems to reveal the essential democracy of Bubi folk society prior to the development of a proto-state and probably functioned as a regulatory agent, ~~to caution leaders against excesses,~~ but this distinct narrative form is not advanced by Álvarez García (see above) as a major type of Guinea folklore, apparently an omission of some importance. However, Álvarez García's collection, which includes many Bubi tales, suggests in turn the possibility of a broader classification for Bubi folklore than Crespo propounds. For instance, Crespo does not indicate the existence of Bubi proverbs, ~~although Álvarez quotes several,~~ and ~~similarly Crespo makes no note of Bubi non-zoological "moral tales," though one example is included in the Álvarez collection,~~ of each appear in Álvarez' anthology.

González Echegaray, Carlos. "Un poema épico de los Eujebas." Africa



FOLKLORE, cont.

[Madrid] 163:16-20 Jul. 1955. illus.

An epic poem, usually sung to the accompaniment of the nguiang and secondary percussion instruments. The verses, presented in Bujeba with interlinear Spanish translations and interpolated comments, deal with the Binang, a mythical clan of warriors who possessed the marvelous attribute of flight. Among the illustrations are two photographs of African troubadours. Abstract: J. Cola Alberich, African abstracts, 8(2):78, Apr. 1957 (in French).

Larrea Palacín, Arcadio de and González Echegaray, Carlos. Leyendas y cuentos bujebas de la Guinea española. Madrid, C.S.I.S., I.D.E.A., 1955. 280 p. bibliog. f.

A well-ordered compendium of Bujeba tales and legends. Twenty-six narratives are first presented in free translation, accompanied by clarifying notes, and then in their original texts with literal interlinear translations into Spanish. An introduction explains the intimate relationship between Bujeba songs and folklore, provides a 4-part classification scheme based on type of protagonist (animals, humans, etc.), suggests a recent syncretism between traditional folklore and Christian theology, which has engendered a massive confusion of folkloric personalities, and specifies how folk tales reveal important ethnographic data. A complete descriptive list of dramatis personae precedes the body of folklore; several pages of commentary on the Bujeba language plus a pronunciation key preface the transcribed vernacular texts. The authors' chief informant was Carmen Nsie, member of a respected Bujeba family. For additional data on how the anthology was compiled, see Gonzalez' "Una encuesta lingüística en el Africa negra," cited under "Languages."

Nassau, Robert Hamill. In an elephant corral and other tales of West African experiences. N.Y., Neale Pub. Co., 1912. p. 98-100

The tale of a gorilla's pursuit and abduction of a native woman and her ultimate escape, originally written in Benga by a native of Corisco and later translated into English by Nassau. The translator remarks that women are ~~actually~~ more frequently met by gorillas than men, for the women perform most of the cultivation in gardens perhaps a mile distant from the village and, being "timid and always unarmed," are sometimes beset by the beasts. Consequently, they figure prominently in gorilla folklore. Copy owned by U.S.L.C.

Nassau, Robert Hamill. Where animals talk; West African folk lore tales. Boston, Richard O. Badger, The Gorham Press [c 1912] 250 p.

Rev. Nassau, during 40 years as a missionary in the regions that are now Spanish Guinea and ~~French~~ Gabon, transcribed these tales of the Mpongwe, Benga and Fang (Pamue) peoples. Thirty of the Benga tales were recited to Nassau by "three adult narrators" in Batanga, the



## FOLKLORE, cont.

remaining four stories were originally dictated in Benga to Revs. Mackey and Clemens 40 years earlier, appeared in the Benga primer, and were translated from the primer into English by Nassau. The eleven Fang narrations were first written in Bulu "by an old Batanga man, of the Banaka tribe" and later transferred to English by Nassau, who translated them literally "except when the short phrases, clear to native thought, would have been an imperfect sentence to an English eye; or where an allusion to well-known native customs, perfectly obvious to a native, would have been obscure to most readers." Preliminary notes identify the characters and places in each tale and occasionally provide background information or interpretation. As the title ~~of the volume~~ suggests, this assemblage of tales is almost wholly zomorphic in nature: explanatory myths, fables, and moral stories in which animals--especially the irrepressible tortoise (and there's a tale to explain his omnipresence)--appear exclusively as protagonists. In a few cases, however, animals interact with humans or humans become transformed into animals and plants (for instance, the story of "The origin of the ivory trade"), a situation which Nassau somewhat haughtily regards as interesting but absurd, apparently failing to realize that to the "primitive" all things--animal and vegetable--are unquestionably alive, ~~and have personalities~~, and that trees or beasts may easily house the spirits of departed ancestors or supernatural entities, who freely intervene in human affairs. There are fewer barriers in folk belief between the "possible" and ~~the~~ "impossible," between the world of matter and the world of the intangible, than in rational, ~~em-~~ ~~pirical~~ Western thought. While the collection is not as comprehensive in scope as that of Alvarez García (see below), for there are no proverbs nor tribal legends ~~included~~ and no folklore examples from the Bubis and many of the coastal peoples, Nassau's compilation presents more samples from Benga and Pamue folklore, more often ~~solely~~ employs ~~the~~ vernacular words for animal and plant figures, and does not duplicate the tales related by Alvarez--with the single exception of "Tortoise in a race," ~~which is~~ (essentially the same as "The tortoise and the antelope" recounted somewhat more concisely by Alvarez and which bears a strong basic resemblance in both versions to Aesop's fable, "The tortoise and the hare.") In general, Alvarez' re-tellings are briefer and less awkward than Nassau's, which are occasionally too stilted, too literary in style, and cluttered with unneeded parenthetical asides. Indeed, the best of Nassau's tales are the shortest and simplest, very likely translated directly from an African's dictation rather than transcribed from second-hand versions. Like Alvarez, Nassau prefaces his volume with the observation that folk stories are not coldly objective, ~~and~~ isolated elements of primitive life nor are they recounted endlessly and monotonously. Rather, the tales are spoken by "skilled narrators" and "are made attractive by the dramatic use of gesture, tones, and startling exclamations." Furthermore, according to Nassau, story-telling regularly occurs at night, about the campfire or in the village street, and often with the accompaniment of a drum, while sometimes "parts of the plot are illustrated with an appropriate song or by a short dance. . . ." Thus, Nassau discloses the folk tale



## FOLKLORE, cont.

as a dynamic ingredient of native culture, well-integrated into the totality of African life and--although he does not state it explicitly--a reflection of the native's intimate relationship with his environment and his sense of the organic unity of nature. A comparative table of animal names in the Benga, Mpongwe, Bapuku, Combe, and Fang languages terminates the volume and is annotated separately under "Languages--polyglot vocabulary." Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (GR 350. N3), Missionary Research Lib.

Trilles, H. "Proverbes, legendes, et contes Fang." (In Société Neuchâteloise de Géographie. Bulletin. 16:49-295, 1905. bibliog. f. illus.)

A cornucopia of Pamue folklore, preceded by summary notes on Pamue biotopology, language, history, and religion, as well as cogent observations on the socio-religious functions of folklore. Trilles employs a 6-part classification: proverbs, religious legends or legends of origin, legends of nature (explanatory tales), marvelous tales, animal stories (subdivided into two cycles treating with the wisdom of small creatures, like the tortoise, and large beasts, most commonly the elephant), and moral tales, often used to reinforce a proverb. For each tale or legend Trilles provides an introduction; often he interlards or closes a narration with analytic and evaluative comments. One of the longest narratives, "Noirs et Blancs," is an intriguing Pamue explanation for both the Europeans' relatively greater economic prosperity and the considerable geographical distance separating the white and black men's respective homelands (p. 141-53). Another, the "Legend of Bingo," accounts for the practice of safeguarding ancestors' skulls, a custom which has stimulated much of the finest Pamue wood-sculpture; apotropaic images placed atop skull-baskets. (see "Arts and crafts"). The same legend also reveals the almost human attributes of Nzame--God--who is capable of rage, vengeance, and lust, and who must query the jungle animals for information on the whereabouts of his son. The concluding chapter (p. 285-94) presents 4 animal fables in the Pamue language with interlinear French translations. Footnotes contain considerable French-Pamue vocabulary, especially relating to plants and animals. One legend, that of Ngourangourane, son of the Crocodile, also appears, though in somewhat altered form, on p. 184-202 of Trilles' Le totemisme chez les Fan (cited under "Native population--Pamues"). As Trilles admits regretfully, the collection does not include the satiric and frequently piquant tales told exclusively among Pamue women.

## FORCED LABOR

see "Labor and laboring conditions"

## FOREIGN POPULATION



## FOREIGN POPULATION, cont.

see "Census, 1950," "Demography," "Directories," and references under specific nationalities, e.g. "Americans in Guinea."

## FORESTRY

see also "Botany," "Documentary films," "Economic conditions," "Laws, statutes," "Statistics," and monographs on specific regions; for a forestation map of Continental Guinea, see "Maps and cartography --Continental Guinea."

Capdevielle, Juan Manuel. Tres estudios y un ensayo sobre temas forestales de la Guinea Continental Española. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1949. 235 p. bibliog. f. illus. maps tables

Methodical studies on various aspects of Guinea's forest resources and their exploitation: 1) An effective refutation of the notion that "the forest resources of our colony are practically inexhaustible, infinitely varied, and of immediate and total application to the necessities of national industry." The author expertly characterizes the Guinea selva, postulates the prerequisites for rational exploitation, and concludes with a 39-p. discussion of the Ocume as a "likely specie for the future enrichment of the forest." 2) A phytosociological case study of the Guinea selva, based upon an inventory made on a forestal concession in the Cabo San Juan region. Emphasis is upon the relative frequency and regenerative qualities of heavy, semi-heavy, and light-weight woods. 3) Comments upon forestry economics, particularly labor costs and the impediments to thorough mechanization. 4) A plan for the intensification of forestry activity through a single, semi-governmental organism. There are no adequate bibliographic citations for a number of works, largely of French authorship, which are mentioned in the text.

Hailey, William Malcolm Hailey, 1st baron. "Forestry work in various territories: the Spanish territories." (In his An African survey; a study of problems arising in Africa south of the Sahara. 1956 rev. ed. London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1957. p. 957)

In 8 lines, Hailey hastily outlines the extent of lumbering activity in Guinea. He correctly names "okoume" as the principal wood exported from both Continental Guinea and neighboring French Gabon and rightly notes that Benito is the headquarters for the Forestry Service, but his assertion that the totality of Guinea's timber exports since World War II has been shipped to Spain is belied by statistics for 1948 through 1955 which indicate a mounting exportation of lumber to foreign markets, principally Germany. A second error inheres in the statement that lumber concessions are held by 7 companies. The actual number of concessionaires is no less than 20. Too, Hailey's lumber exportation figures--60,800 tons annually--is inapplicable to contemporary Guinea, for 61,500 tons of lumber were exported in 1940 to the metropole



## FORESTRY, cont.

alone, and this figure has steadily risen since. The exportation figure for 1954, as an example, the year prior to publication of the revised African survey, was approximately 105,000 tons. Current timber production exceeds 184,000 tons yearly, most of which is exported. And there are at least 12 other major woods lumbered in the colony in addition to the much-prized okoume, as well as at least 14 more varieties of lesser importance.

Molina Arrabal, José. "Sobre explotaciones forestales en Guinea."  
(In Spain. Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Instituto de Estudios Africanos. Iradier, explorador de Africa; conferencias pronunciadas en el I.D.E.A. con motivo de su centenario. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1954. p. 37-54)

"No one can doubt that Spain is a country deficient in lumber production. Our production ranges from a third to a half of our consumption. This suffices to demonstrate the importance for Spain of taking advantage of the Guinea forests, especially the high-value woods." Following this introduction, Molina thoroughly explores the history of Guinea forestry, legislation governing timber exploitation, classes of exported lumber (there are nearly a hundred marketable species), syndication of the lumber industry, and defects in the present system of lumbering. The author concludes with a 6-point plan for forestry improvement, including conservation measures, economic reforms, and a re-evaluation of Guinea woods to determine the number of presently-ignored species suitable for commercial purposes other than furniture-making. Molina notes, in this last regard, that okoume, a superlative cabinet wood, has hitherto received almost exclusive attention, but that many other lesser-quality woods are nevertheless useful for industrial purposes, particularly as railroad ties. For pictorial corroboration, see the photograph between p. 16 and 17 of Enrique Arrojas Gomez' La Guinea Española (cited under "General works--1935-1958"), which displays a pile of Guinea lumber used in track-laying by RENFE, the Spanish national railway.

Najera y Ángulo, Fernando. "Características y aplicaciones de las maderas tropicales desde el punto de vista del mercado nacional." Africa [Madrid] 197:220-24, mayo 1958. illus. tables

An examination of the world lumber market and of the several functional varieties of Guinea woods.

## FRENCH IN GUINEA

see "Continental Guinea," "Description and travel," "Elobeys, Corisco, Annobon," "History"



## GAMES

For sports in the school curricula, see "Education"; for traditional games, see monographs on specific indigenous groups listed under "Native population"; for European sports and recreational facilities, see "Description and travel--travel guides and yearbooks," "Directories."

## GAZELLES

see "Folklore," "Zoology"

## GEOGRAPHY

see also "Climate," "Geology," "Maps and cartography," "Toponymy," and monographs on specific regions.

Misioneros Hijos del Inmaculado Corazón de María. Vicariato de Fernando Poo. Compendio de geografía particular de la Guinea española. Barcelona, Tip. Católica Pontificia, 1924. 32 p.

Cited by Crespo ("Native population--Bubis").

Vila, José María. "El observatorio geofísico de Moca." Africa [Madrid] 211:322-4, jul. 1959. illus.

A report on the observatory established at Moka in 1958 in conjunction with the International Geophysical Year. Intended as a permanent installation, the observatory is operated by the Geomagnetism Service, a department of the Instituto Geografico y Catastral. Its function is to register variations in the magnetic field. There are photographs of the plant and equipment.

## GEOLOGY

see also "Geography," "Maps and cartography," "Statistics," and monographs on specific regions.

Báguena Corella, Luis. "La Guinea antes del hombre." Africa [Madrid] 210:263-66, jun. 1959. illus. maps

An essay in paleo-geology which outlines the likely stages in Guinea's geologic formation and concludes with an evaluation of Fernandian and continental soils.

Fúster Casas, José María. Estudio petrogenético de los volcanes del Golfo de Guinea. [Prol. del Máximo San Miguel de la Cámara] Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1954. 155 p. 3-p. bibliog. bibliog. f. illus. diags.



## GEOLOGY, cont.

"Although the title suggests petrogenetic study of Gulf of Guinea volcanoes as the object of the work, in reality it deals with all the questions that surround these volcanoes and the rocks formed by their eruptions. The study . . . is complete and detailed: micrographi, structural, mineralogic, geologic, and chemical, the study of genetic relations between the volcanoes and all their rocks being of particular interest."--Prol. The volume is grossly divided into two parts. The first presents basic petrographic and petro chemical data for the Guinea volcanic zone, with separate chapters devoted to Fernando Poo, Sao Tome, Annobon, Saint Helena, and Ascension. The second, broadly analytical section contains Fúster's conclusions on the origin and evolution of basaltic magma in the Gulf of Guinea as well as the tectonic relationships between the several Gulf islands. It is Fuster's opinion that "the Gulf of Guinea islands form a well-delimited petrographic province, active during the final phases of the Tertiary Period." Graphic and tabular data abound; the 61-entry bibliography is comprehensive. Fúster, a Doctor of Geology, is the author of more than 12 petrological monographs and has effected over 150 complete petrochemical analyses; the prologuist is Prof. of Petrography at the Univ. of Madrid and founder of the C.S.I.C.'s Instituto "Lucas Mallada" de Investigaciones Geológicas.

Hoyos de Castro, Ángel. "Impresiones edafológicas de los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea; conferencia pronunciada en el I.D.E.A. el 16 de abril de 1952." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 23:59-72, dic. 1952.

General observations on Guinea soil-types, with special emphases upon mineralogical composition, chemical behavior, and agricultural productivity. The author toured the colony by jeep in 1951, collecting 40 soil samples and examining the actual interaction of soil, climate, vegetation, and fauna. His opinion is that Guinea soils are of "very low quality" in spite of apparently vigorous plant growth. Hoyos is the author of Mineralogía; introduccion al estudio químico-estructural de los minerales, which appeared in a 2d ed. in 1960.

Kubiena, W.L. "Los suelos de los Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 46:65-75, set. 1958.

A typological analysis of Guinea soils grounded on the thesis that the predominant variety is "Braunlehm," a highly erosionable compound common to the tropics. According to Kubiena, "the soils of Spanish Guinea appear rather uniform externally, but internally, as it often happens in the tropics, they exhibit an extraordinary multiplicity. This multiplicity is something not limited to their constitution, but also manifests itself strongly in their activity and behavior. Such multiplicity did not exist at first, but has been produced in the course of the development of these soils by their intense internal dynamics and biology." Thirteen photographs illustrate various braunlehm forms, both Fernandian and Continental.



## GEOLOGY--CONTINENTAL GUINEA

Albareda, J. and others. "Etude pedologique-mineralogique de quelques sols de la Guinee Continentale Espagnole." (In International Congress of Soil Science, 5th, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, 1954. Transactions. Brussels, Belgian Society of Soil Science, 1954. 4: 351)

A mineralogical study of mainland soil particles, showing a composition of 50-90% kaolinite, some crystalline hydroxides, and a slight admixture of amorphous matter. Summaries in German and English. Out-of-print. Cited by Alías Perez (see below). To locate second-hand copies, contact the International Society of Soil Science.

Alía Medina, Manuel. Datos geomorfológicos de la Guinea Continental Española. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1951. 63 p. 1-p. bibliog. bibliog. f. maps charts index

"A rapid exposition of the country's principal geologic features . . . some indications of its tectonics . . . certain considerations concerning erosion in equatorial climates, followed by a description of existing forms in the colony . . . [and] finally, data on soil formation and development."--Introd. The author headed the Geomorphological Section of the 1948 I.D.E.A. scientific expedition. Graphic matter includes transversal profiles of Guinea rivers and a schematic diagram of principal morphologic unities.

Alía Medina, Manuel. "Impresiones geológicas de un viaje a la Guinea continental española," Archivos del I.D.E.A. 11:69-79, enero 1950.

An image of Continental Guinea in terms of geological constitution, tectonic architecture, morphological development, and soil characteristics. The author, who propitiously combines science with adventure, participated in the 1948 I.D.E.A. expedition, driving over "almost all the existing roads on the mainland and traveling more than 400 kms. on foot and by cayuco." In the first half of the essay, Alía records his impressions of African topography during the flight from Spain to Bata.

Alías Pérez, Luís-Josafat. Genesis de suelos y concreciones en la Guinea continental española. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1958. 154 p. illus. 7-p. bibliog. maps tables diags.

The author's doctoral thesis, a laboratory investigation into the origin, mineralogical composition, and chemical dynamics of Guinea soil types. After an introduction to the Guinea physical environment, Alías outlines his experimental methodology, minutely analyzes 12 distinct soil samples, and submits an 18-point summary of his findings. The bibliography is extensive; graphic and tabular data abound. The prefatory passages (p. 1-17) incidentally represent an excellent synthesis of Continental Guinea geography, geology, climate, and vegetation, while p. 17-31 constitute a sound orientation on the general subject of tropical soils. Review: Africa [Madrid] 207:151, marzo 1959.



## GEOLOGY--CONTINENTAL GUINEA, cont.

Fúster Casas, José María. Estudio petrográfico de la Guinea Continental Española. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1951. 360 p. 9-p. bibliog. illus. maps tables diagrs.

"Geologists who traversed Continental Guinea lent special attention . . . to the morphological, stratigraphic, and general geological characteristics of the territory. Petrographic features were, however, little known, although eruptive and metamorphic rocks cover approximately 88% of the region. This work can be considered as a step toward the resolution of interesting petrographic questions."--Preámbulo. Fúster sketches the overall geology of the area in Chapter I, reviews the existing literature in Chapter II, and thereafter embarks on a systematic analysis of seven classes of rock in terms of mineralogical composition, structure, and quantitative chemo-mineralogical characteristics. The study, augmented by 272 photographs and other graphic matter, terminates with 22 general conclusions and an extensive bibliography.

Gallego, R. "Investigation chimique des differentes phases de la lateritisation a la Guinee Continentale Espagnole." (In International Congress of Soil Science, 6th, Paris, 1956. Rapports. Paris, Association Francaise de la Science du Sol, 1956. E:473)

A chemical study of diverse phases in mainland soil laterization. Summaries in German and English. Out-of-print. Cited by Aliás Perez (see above). Copy owned by Duke Univ. Lib. To locate second-hand copies, contact the International Society of Soil Science.

Hoyos de Castro, Ángel and Aliás Perez, Luís-Josafat. "Contribution a l'etude des concrections lateritiques de la Guinee Continentale Espagnole." (In International Congress of Soil Science, 6th, Paris, 1956. Rapports. Paris, Association Francaise de la Science du Sol, 1956. E:377)

The results of a preliminary study on lateritic soil concretions. Summaries in English and German. Out-of-print. Cited by Aliás Perez (see above). Copy owned by Duke Univ. Lib. To locate second-hand copies, contact the International Society of Soil Science.

Kubiena, W.L. "Micromorphology of laterite formation in Rio Muni (Spanish Guinea)." (In International Congress of Soil Science, 5th, Leopoldville, Belgian Congo, 1954. Transactions. Brussels, Belgian Society of Soil Science, 1954. 4:77)

A 7-phase schema of laterite soil formation. Summaries in French and German. Out-of-print. Cited by Aliás Perez (see above). To locate second-hand copies, contact the International Society of Soil Science.

Lizaur y Roldán, Juan de. Geología y geografía física de la Guinea Continental Española. Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y



## GEOLOGY--CONTINENTAL GUINEA, cont.

Colonias, 1944-45. 47 p. maps tables (Curso sobre Africa Española, 7)

The text of a conference pronounced at the Royal Geographic Society on 22 Jan. 1945. After summarizing the geological characteristics of the entire African continent, Lizaur--a mining engineer who has personally studied the southern zone of Continental Guinea--observes first that the territory's artificially-drawn borders are absurd and should be revised to accord with actual geographical and demographic frontiers, and then passes to a technical survey of the region's mineralogy, tectonics, soil composition, and physical geography. A folded geologic map and 22 schematic itineraries are appended. Though certain aspects of mainland geology are treated more extensively in other works, the essay should serve as an adequate physical orientation for the social scientist and a convenient starting-point for more detailed study by students in the natural sciences. It later appeared, with abridgment, in Espana en Africa (see below).

Lizaur y Roldán, Juan de. "Geología y geografía física de la Guinea Continental Española." (In Díaz de Villegas y Bustamente, José, and others. España en Africa. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1949. p. 151-175. map)

A slightly abridged reprinting of Lizaur's identically-titled pamphlet published in 1945 (see above). Two pages of the original prefatory matter as well as two concluding paragraphs and 10 pages of geologic itinerary are omitted. The same geologic map is reproduced, but at a reduced scale and somewhat less sharply.

Muñoz Taboadela, M. "The clay mineralogy of some soils from Spain and from Rio Muni (West Africa)." Journal of Soil science. 4:48-55, 1953. bibliog. charts diagrs. tables

Includes a study of mainland soil characteristics, based upon differential thermal analysis and electron-microscope examination. The author performed his laboratory work at the Macaulay Institute for Soil Research, Aberdeen.

## GEOLOGY--CONTINENTAL GUINEA--MAPS

Hernández-Pacheco, Francisco. Mapa geológico esquemático de la Guinea continental española. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1954. 44 x 50 cm. 1:500,000

The geological composition of Continental Guinea is illustrated by an 11-pattern schema that ranges from "Quaternary, loose sand" to "micaeous, amphibolic rock." The complete hydrographic system and a large number of population sites also appear. The map is reproduced with



## GEOLOGY--CONTINENTAL GUINEA--MAPS, cont.

much smaller dimensions in the Atlas histórico y geográfico de Africa española (see "Maps and cartography").

## GEOLOGY--ELOBEYS, CORISCO, ANNOBON

Fúster Casas, José María. "Las rocas ultrabásicas de Annobon y su relación con los magmas basálticos de otras islas del Golfo de Guinea." Archivos del Instituto de Estudios Africanos. 13:37-53, agosto 1950. bibliog. notes illus. tables diagrs.

An analysis and classification of three samples of volcanic rock from Annobon, together with a minute comparison between the Annobon examples and specimens from Fernando Poo, Sao Tome, Príncipe, Ascension, and Saint Helena. The Annobon rocks were subjected to microscopic and geo-chemical examination at the Petrochemical Laboratories of the Universidad Central in Madrid. On the basis of this petrographic research, Fúster advances several tentative conclusions, among them that the Annobon "limburgitas" (highly analogous in their mineralogical characteristics to Sao Tome and Fernando Poo basaltic specimens) support the thesis of a magmatic kinship between the three northern volcanic centers and suggest that the island trio may be aligned along a single fault that reaches from the Cameroons to Ascension and Saint Helena.

## GEOLOGY--FERNANDO POO

Fúster Casas, José María. "Aportaciones a la petrografía de la isla de Fernando Poo (Guinea española)." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 11:28-39, enero 1950. 2-p. bibliog. illus. tables diagrs.

A rudimentary petrographic appraisal of Fernando Poo based upon chemical analyses of rock specimens collected by the author and Manuel Alía Medina in 1948. It is Fúster's belief that there are "evident analogies between the chemical composition of the Fernando Poo basalts and those of other Gulf of Guinea islands." Seven rather indistinct photographs picture diverse rock forms.

Fúster Casas, José María. "Un accidente volcánico excepcional: la Caldera de San Carlos (Fernando Poo)." Archivos del I.D.E.A., 40: 65-74, marzo 1957.

A geologic description of one of the three major volcanoes on Fernando Poo, together with speculative notes on its origin and a consideration of the features that differentiate it from both the Volcán Stibel (Santa Isabel) and the Volcán Biao (Moca). Fúster concludes that Caldera is the most highly evolved of the three volcanic centers.



## GEOLOGY--FERNANDO POO, cont.

Kubiena, W.L. "Materielen zur Geschichte der Bodenbildung auf den Wertkanaren." (In International Congress of Soil Science, 6th, Paris, 1956. Rapports. Paris, Association Francaise de la Science du Sol, 1956. E:241)

A comparative study of Fernandian and Canary Island soils. Summaries in English and French. Out-of-print. Cited by Alías Perez (see "Geology--Continental Guinea"). Copy owned by Duke Univ. Lib. To locate second-hand copies, contact the International Society of Soil Science.

## GEOMORPHOLOGY

see "Geography," "Geology," "Maps and cartography," and monographs on specific regions.

## GERMANS IN GUINEA

see "Description and travel--Fernando Poo--1800-1899," "Elobeys, Corisco, Annobon," "History"

## GONORRHEA

see "Health, hygiene, and medical care"

## GORILLAS

see "Folklore," "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--mammals").

## GOVERNMENT

see "Directories," "History," "Law and legal administration," "Laws, statutes," "Native policy," "Politics and government."

## GREAT APES

see "Folklore," "Hunting and fishing," "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--mammals")

## HAIRDRESSING

see monographs on specific indigenous groups listed under "Native population," esp. the Bujeba, as well as photographs and sketches of native peoples in various other works.



## HANDICRAFTS

see "Arts and crafts" and monographs on specific indigenous groups listed under "Native population."

## HAUSAS

see "Demography," "Languages" (esp. the subdiv. "--Hausa"), "Native population"; for graphic material on Hausas in Guinea, see "Description and travel--paintings, sculpture, etc."

## HEALTH, HYGIENE, AND MEDICAL CARE

Includes material dealing with sanitary conditions, personal and public hygiene, depopulation, and endemic disease. Some matter regarding primitive medicine may be found in works listed under "Folklore" and "Native population." For statistics on births, deaths, sanitary facilities, and medical treatments, see also "Statistics"; for motion pictures dealing with health and medicine, see "Documentary films."

Arbelo Curbelo, Antonio and Villarino Ulloa, Ramón. Contribución al estudio de la despoblación indígena en los Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea, con particularidad en Fernando Poo; campaña sanitaria de 1939-1940. [Prol. del Juan Fontán y Lobé] Madrid, Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea, Servicio Sanitario Colonial, 1942. 103 p. 1-p. bibliog. bibliog. f. illus. tables

Although the prologuist speaks of "working to save the lives of mothers and children" as "a mandate of Charity dictated by God," the authors of this study into the causes of depopulation in Guinea--one the former Chief of the Infant Hygiene Dispensary in Santa Isabel, the other formerly Chief of the Santa Isabel Sanitary Zone--introduce their treatise with the observation that continuing depopulation and its concomitant, a decreasing indigenous labor force, spell disaster for the colonial economy, militating against the full exploitation of the colony's forest and agricultural wealth. Such a prefatory remark, while admirably candid and realistic, nevertheless suggests that the sanitary crusade in Guinea may be less loftily motivated than the prologuist alleges. But regardless of motives, the study, based on much carefully-conducted medical research, provides many insights into the etiology of Guinea depopulation--still-births, abortions, sterility, infant mortality--and is pregnant with implications for the colony's sanitary and economic future. The medical data upon which the study is based were derived from the minute examination and interrogation of 57 Bubi women (from the village of Zaragoza) and 54 Pamue women (from the village of Sacriba on Fernando Poo). Pages 13-39 present the medical examination results and pregnancy histories for each woman in the 109-person sample. These figures show that fully 17% of the women were sterile, and of 333 pregnancies among the 82% of the sample who at



## HEALTH, HYGIENE, AND MEDICAL CARE, cont.

some time conceived, there were 38 abortions, 43 still-births, 85 deaths before age 2, and 28 deaths from ages 2 to 14--58% of the children dead, 42% alive. The authors explain these alarming statistics variously: 1) Sterility, practically unknown in pre-colonial times, they attribute largely to Gonorrhoea, introduced into Africa by Europeans, coupled with increased sexual promiscuity, especially among sterile, infected females who are forced to co-habit with many men in order to try to establish their fecundity; 2) Abortions are related for the most part to another venereal disease, syphilis; 3) Still-births are shown to result mainly from malarial infection and to a lesser degree from non-hygienic conditions obtaining at the time of birth which contribute to puerperal complications; 4) Endemic diseases, especially malaria, are cited as the principal cause for infant mortality, and Chapter III includes a catalogue of the major endemic afflictions together with analyses of their virulence in the colony and a few photos of stricken African children. Chapter IV proposes an ambitious and comprehensive program for reducing depopulation through a coordinated medical campaign against venereal and endemic diseases; improved socio-hygiene statistics for the colony; widespread education of African women in personal hygiene and child care; and the promotion of marriages between African males and females of similar age. There are 2-page summaries of the study in French, English, and German. The bibliography, though brief, cites several related articles dealing with Guinea health conditions that appeared during the early 1940s in the Revista de Sanidad e Higiene Pública. For the student interested in the early socio-medical history of Guinea--which may be fairly representative of other equatorial African regions--pages 45-50 consider the previous factors in depopulation, especially among the Bubis: slavery, alcoholism, trypanosomiasis, smallpox, yellow fever, and unbridled labor exploitation. According to the authors, the three epidemiological causes have been practically eliminated through medical prophylaxis; slavery and overwork have been subdued through legislation (although there is some contrary evidence regarding this; see "Labor and laboring conditions--Nigerian contract workers"); and alcoholic beverages are denied to "morenos" (but, presumably, not to "morenos emancipados") except for wedding feasts and special holidays. Strangely, however, the authors do not recognize that many of the Guinea peoples have been known to manufacture local types of alcoholic drinks--for instance, Topé among the Bubis and Alugú among the Bengas--a practice which, if continued clandestinely, could render ineffective all colonial prohibitory legislation. And left virtually unconsidered by the investigators is the possibility of a socio-psychological dimension to Guinea depopulation. There is some reason to suspect this extra-medical factor, at least in relatively recent times, for Geijo (see "Politics and government--Colonial Guard"), the Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada article on Fernando Poo (see "Fernando Poo"), Ramos Izquierdo, and Saavedra (see "General works--1900-1919") mention the practice among women on Annobon, Corisco, and Fernando Poo of deliberately inducing abortion through the ingestion of certain plants. For comparative data from other folk societies, see Devereux's Study



## HEALTH, HYGIENE, AND MEDICAL CARE, cont.

of abortion in primitive societies, cited under "Abortion" in the supplementary bibliog. Unintentionally, the volume also constitutes a powerful rebuttal to the frequent imperialist claim of greatly improved health conditions as a direct result of European dominion, for the study demonstrates that the greatest single factor in contemporary depopulation and in infant crippling are venereal diseases introduced to Africa by its European "saviours."

Beato González, Vicente. Contribución al estudio del desarrollo somático-morfológico del niño en Fernando Poo y causas que influyen en su anómala evolución; urgente necesidad de un servicio de puericultura. Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, 1942. 246 p. illus. (Cuestiones de política sanitaria colonial)

A growth-and-development study, together with recommendations for improved public health service. Copy owned by U.S. National Lib. of Medicine (WS 200 B369c 1942).

Hailey, William Malcolm, Hailey, 1st Baron. "Health: Spanish Guinea." (In his An African Survey; a study of problems arising in Africa south of the Sahara. 1956 rev. ed. London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1957. p. 1095-6)

A numerical survey of medical installations in Guinea in 1950 and of patients treated in 1951.

Iglesias y Pardo, Luis. Observaciones teórico-prácticas sobre los fiebres africanos de Fernando Poo; precedidas de una reseña histórico-geográfica de la isla. Ferrol, Impr. de Taxonera, 1874. 140 p. maps

Cited by Val (see "Africa--description and travel--bibliography" in the supplementary section). Includes an extract on meteorology from an unpublished manuscript by Juan Pellón y Rodríguez (see "Fernando Poo"). Copies owned by B.N., Harvard College Lib.

López-Monis, Carlos. "Aspectos de la lucha sanitaria en Guinea." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 9:7-16, Agosto 1949.

"Is Guinea really an unhealthful climate? What health guarantees does one have on arriving there? What does the Colonial Health Service do?" To answer these self-posed questions, Lopez-Monis describes the medical successes registered against sleeping sickness, yellow fever, leprosy, intestinal parasitism, and malaria. He concludes that "Today life is better in the colony. No longer seen are those painful scenes, before so frequent in villages and fincas; the people work happily and confidently, and the index of European mortality is lower than that of the metropole." However, he qualifies his exuberance with the reminder that the medical battle is not ended, because although "the tropical endemias are dominated, they are not conquered."



## HEALTH, HYGIENE, AND MEDICAL CARE, cont.

López Saccone, Luis. Apuntes médico-geográficos sobre la isla de Fernando Poo y consideraciones acerca del paludismo como enfermedad predominante del país; memoria. Madrid, Tip. Fortanet, 1893.

Cited by Val ("Africa--description and travel--bibliography," supplementary section). Copy owned by B.N.

Matilla Gómez, Valentín. "Pasado, presente y porvenir de la sanidad en Guinea." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 11:41-67, enero 1950. table

A lecture in non-technical language on the development of medical services in Guinea and the scope of existing health problems. Matilla, Director of the Spanish Institute of Colonial Medicine, particularly details the anti-tripanic program of the Sanitary Service as an example of the systematic and highly effective campaigns mounted against a variety of tropical endemia. Too, he elucidates the organization and philosophy of the two leper colonies at Mícomeseng and Ebebiyin, as well as citing a number of prophylactic measures employed against viral diseases, malaria, and yellow fever. In conclusion, Matilla explains the four basic functions of a proposed Institute of Health to be established at Santa Isabel and characterizes Spanish medical efforts in Guinea as primarily a reflex of "traditionally Christian and humanitarian" colonial policy and only secondarily a means to derive greater material benefits from the dependent area.

Matilla Gómez, Valentín. "Los problemas de la salud en el trópico africano." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 52:43-60, enero 1960.

A learned discourse on human pathology in tropical Africa, punctuated by frequent references to Guinea. The subject range is broader and the language more technical than in the same author's "Progresos sanitarios en la Guinea Española" (see below).

Matilla Gómez, Valentín. "Progresos sanitarios en la Guinea Española." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 55:45-65, jul. 1960. bibliog. f. tables

A report on the expansion of medical services and reduction of African pathology within the last two decades. To substantiate his thesis that the health situation in Guinea has undergone continual improvement, Matilla records the progress achieved in five specific areas: malaria, trypanosomiasis, leprosy, pian or "tropical syphilis," and tuberculosis. An appendix contains statistical tables for each disease, except tuberculosis, showing the number of consultations, cases, cures, and deaths from either 1939 or 1942 to 1958. There is also a chronology of significant medical events since 1942.

Romero Moliner, Rafael. "Notas sobre la alimentación de Fernando Poo: bases para una política sanitaria de la alimentación." Africa [Madrid] 98:13-16, feb. 1950.



## HEALTH, HYGIENE, AND MEDICAL CARE, cont.

A discussion of Fernandian dietary habits and how they might be improved. Romero suggests a government nutrition policy embracing dietetic education and marketing reforms. Abstract: B. Molyneaux, African abstracts, 3(3):127, July 1952 (in English).

Yglesias de la Riva, A. "Servicios de la administración colonial."  
(In his Política indígena en Guinea. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1947. p. 101-152. bibliog. f. tables)

A history of the development of medical services and sanitary law in Guinea. There is an exhaustive description of the contemporary (1947) Sanitary Service--its facilities, personnel, and organization--which discloses, for instance, that hospitals are segregated and that hospital accommodations are greatest in Fernando Poo and along the continental coast, least in the mainland interior. Yglesias pridefully concludes with impressive statistics showing that Guinea, proportionately, spends more on health and provides more extensive medical services per capita than any of her colonial neighbors. The entire v. is annotated under "Native policy."

## HEALTH, HYGIENE, AND MEDICAL CARE--ALCOHOLISM

Martos Avila, Francisco. "La lucha contra el alcoholismo en la colonización española." Africa [Madrid] 27:65-6, marzo 1944.

An article on official efforts to reduce alcoholism, which has been endemic to Guinea since at least the mid-19th century. Out-of-print.

## HEALTH, HYGIENE, AND MEDICAL CARE--LEPROSY

Martínez Domínguez, Victor. "Conclusiones, enseñanzas, y comentarios al V Congreso Internacional de la Lepra celebrado en la Habana (Cuba) del 3 al 11 de abril de 1948." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 3:1-92, abril 1948.

A summary of the 5th International Congress on Leprosy, 1948, with critical comments on the applicability of various therapeutic and classificatory techniques to Guinea. Martinez, chief of the Central Leprosarium at Miconeseng, advances, ~~in conclusion~~, a three-part program for leprosy control in Guinea which includes utilization of sulfa drugs, expansion of the medical staff, and adoption of the Congress' recommended system of classification.

Martínez Domínguez, Victor. Estudio epidemiológico y clínico de la endemia de lepra en la Guinea española. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1954. 113 p. bibliog. f. illus. tables

An exhaustive study of leprosy in Guinea which was presented before



## HEALTH, HYGIENE, AND MEDICAL CARE--LEPROSY, cont.

the Sixth International Congress of Leprology. Dr. Martinez, for 15 years a student of leprosy in Guinea, deals authoritatively with every aspect of the disease, from incidence and mortality to modern therapy and prophylaxis. The legal statutes governing examination, treatment, and segregation of lepers appear as appendices; and 32 pages of photographs augment the chapter titled "Clinical study." The volume is a powerful testament to the tireless and eminently fruitful labors of the author and his colleagues in their campaign against leprosy within the colony.

Moreno Martín, F. and others. "Nuestra aportación a la lucha contra la lepra." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 7:93-99, marzo 1949. 1-p. bibliog.

Three members of the Cuerpo de Farmacia Militar discuss anti-leprosy medications developed from the seed of the Caloncoba Welwitschii at the Laboratorio y Parque Central. According to clinical tests conducted at the two Guinea leprosaria, the medications--administered intramuscularly--have proven efficacious. It is the hopeful opinion of the authors that their pharmaceutical preparation will surpass all others in effectiveness.

## HEALTH, HYGIENE, AND MEDICAL CARE--TRYPANOSOMIASIS

Lalinde del Río, Enrique. "Comienzo y desarrollo de la tripanosomiasis en los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea y medidas adoptadas para combatirlas." (In Guinea, Spanish. Gobierno General de los Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea. Memoria de la labor realizada en el período 1949-1955. Madrid [Tall. Graf. de RAMA, 1956] p. 212-215)

An historical account, penned by the colonial Director of Health, of the development of "sleeping sickness" in Guinea and the battle waged to conquer the disease. In some measure, Lalinde's essay is also a history of general medical service in Guinea, which dates from the establishment of the colony's first two hospitals, both in Santa Isabel, in 1858 and 1890. As with other phases of colonial development, medical service progressed slowly due to scarcity of qualified personnel, scanty funds, and inadequate transportation facilities. Not until 1927 were reforms instituted to augment the medical force, to revise the Sanitary Code, to more fully instruct personnel at all medical posts, to introduce a mandatory health card for the colony's inhabitants, to require periodic blood tests, and to adopt a uniform treatment against tripanosomiasis. In the following year, 1928, the first major campaign against "sleeping sickness" was staged. Apparently, the anti-tripanosomiasis campaign, together with an expanded, better-equipped medical service and improved communications, succeeded in notably reducing the incidence of sleeping sickness. In the 1920s the number of contract workers arriving in Fernando Poo who were stricken



## HEALTH, HYGIENE, AND MEDICAL CARE--TRYPANOSOMIASIS, cont.

with the disease was apparently 1.85 per 100 and the number stricken of those leaving the island to return to the continent was roughly 20 per 100! The current index of tripanosomiasis in Guinea is about 0.02 per 100. According to Lalinde, the almost epidemic proportions of sleeping sickness, especially on Fernando Poo, resulted from the sudden immigration of 17,000 Germans in 1916 from the Cameroons, where they were defeated on the African battlefields of World War I. Many of these war refugees, who camped in Santa Isabel and San Carlos, were infected with sleeping sickness, as well as with dysentery, tuberculosis, and syphilis. The tripanics apparently infected the tse-tse flies, habitual residents in the area, who in turn attacked and infected the human population. The extension of tripanosomiasis in ~~Guinea~~ became so alarming that the Nigerian Government in the early 1920s, finally forbade the Spanish to contract Nigerian labor for work in Guinea, an act so pregnant with economic ruin for the labor-lacking colony that it evidently spurred the energetic reorganization of the Guinea medical service in 1927 and the anti-tripanosomiasis campaign in 1928.

## HELMINTHOLOGY

see "Agriculture--diseases and pests"

## HEMIPTERA

see "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--insects")

## HERALDRY

For municipal coats-of-arms, see "Politics and government."

## HERMANAS CONCEPCIONISTAS

see "Missions--Roman Catholic," "Religious orders and clergy--Roman Catholic"

## HIPPOPOTAMI

see "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--mammals")

## HISTORICAL FICTION

see "Fiction" and "--fiction" as a subdiv. under "Discovery and exploration"



## HISTORY

see also "Description and travel," "Discovery and exploration," "Fiction," "Labor and laboring conditions," "Missions," "Religious orders and clergy," and monographs on specific regions. For the history of African peoples, see monographs on indigenous groups listed under "Native population"

Summary

--To 1899

--1900-

--Continental Guinea

--Fernando Poo

--To 1470

--1471-1858

--1859-

Arellza y Martínez-Rodas, José María, conde de Motrico, and Castiella y Maíz, Fernando María. "España en el Africa ecuatorial." (In their Reivindicaciones de España. Madrid, Instituto de Estudios Políticos, 1941, p. 227-280. bibliog. f. maps tables)

and

An angry recitation of Guinea history in which France, England, /short-sighted Spaniards receive torrid denunciations for inhibiting Spain's colonial expansion in West Africa. The chronicle is entirely political, centering upon the territorial transmutations of Guinea since the 1778 Treaty of El Pardo. The period 1827-1901 is treated in particular detail, with frequent quotations from contemporary sources, especially the memoirs of Fernando León y Castillo, who negotiated the 1900 Treaty of Paris. The study terminates with a provocative statement of "our minimal rights," which specifies certain territorial enlargements in West Africa that should be accorded to Spain as a matter of "elemental equity." These enlargements include a considerable portion of Nigeria and the extension of Continental Guinea at once north to the Rio Campo, south to the Ogoue, and east to the Ubangui. The authors maintain that such adjustments would comply both with Spain's historic rights and current economic necessities. They limit the northerly expansion of Continental Guinea to the Campo as a demonstration of goodwill toward the Third Reich, which would undoubtedly have re-occupied the former German colony of the Cameroons in the event of Nazi military triumph over Britain and France. The entire volume is annotated under "Spain in Africa" in the supplementary bibliography.

Cordero Torres, José María. "Precedentes coloniales de la moderna España: Guinea." (In his La misión africana de España. Madrid, Vice-Secretaria de Educación Popular [Falange] 1941. p. 51-9)

A rapid political history of Guinea from 1777 to 1885, emphasizing how Spanish claims to the territory were ineffectively defended by successive Madrid governments and ultimately overridden by rival colonial powers.



## HISTORY, cont.

Cunha Mattos, Raymundo José da. Corographia histórica das ilhas de S. Thome, Principe, Anno Bom, e Fernando Po. Porto, Typographia de Revista, 1842. 133 p.

A 4a, 128-p. edition issued in 1916 by the Impr. Nacional, Sao Tome, is cited by Unzueta (see "Fernando Poo--bibliography"); copy owned by EDGPPA. Copy of the 1842 ed. owned by Harvard Univ. (Greenlee 4504 R43 1844).

Díaz de Villegas y Bustamente, José. "Misioneros y exploradores españoles en Guinea." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 48:7-21, enero 1959.

An enumeration, with some biographical embroidery, of Spanish explorers and missionaries who variously discovered, mapped, and settled the Guinea colony. Included are Marcelino Andrés, Moros y Morellón (see his Memoria . . ., cited under "Description and travel--1700-1899"), Martínez y Sanz (see his Breves apuntes . . ., cited under "Description and travel--Fernando Poo--1800-1899"), Pedro Blanco, Lerena, Manterola, Guillemard de Aragón, Jerónimo Mariana de Usera y Alarcón (see his Memoria . . ., cited under "Fernando Poo"), Iradier (see his Africa, cited under "Discovery and exploration"), Ossorio, Pellón y Rodríguez, and Padre Juanola. An 1886 incident involving Padre Juanola and the German warship "Ciclope" is recounted in full. The article concludes with four pages of dire prophecy in which the author specifies Islam, Communism, paganism, magic, and witchcraft as the major forces now threatening Christian Africa.

Gallo Maturana, Javier. Apuntes históricos y sucinta descripción de los dominios coloniales de España en África; Guinea española y Sahara occidental. Madrid, Ministerio de Estado, 1909. 44 p.

Cited by Val ("Africa--description and travel--bibliography," supplementary section). Copy owned by EDGPPA.

García Sanchiz, Federico. "Ya vuelve el español donde solía." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 34:7-26, set. 1955.

An oration delivered on "Africa Day," 1954, in which García sweepingly reviews the triumphs, pains, and follies of Spanish activity in the Gulf of Guinea. Iradier and Chacón receive warm plaudits; the priest who counseled mutiny to Sergeant Jerónimo Martín is roundly denounced; Fernando León y Castillo, who signed the 1900 Treaty of Paris for Spain and accepted the title "Marquis of Muni," is unflatteringly compared to Pedro Jover y Tovar, the diplomat who led the Spanish delimitation party in 1901 and afterwards committed suicide, apparently out of patriotic grief. There are digressions on Spanish successes in the New World, the infamy of a British Gibraltar, and an American monument at Havana which, to García, represents a continuing insult. The speech concludes with ringing praise for Spanish colonial administration in Africa. This is history with more fervor than documentation;



## HISTORY, cont.

nevertheless, it is a vigorous, personal interpretation of men and events that makes for colorful and controversial reading.

Green, Lawrence George. White man's grave; the story of the West African coast--the cities, seaports and castles, white exiles and black magic. London, Stanley Paul, 1954. p. 98-104

Largely emphasizing Spanish indifference since the first disastrous attempts at colonization, this is an unexceptional and rather sketchy resume of Guinea history, save that it contains two morsels of information seldom encountered elsewhere: first, an indication of the Bubi's brutal experience at the hands of early Spanish colonists; and second, an account--the most fullsome in all the literature--of the tragic and ridiculous Civil War action in Guinea from 1936-1939. Several paragraphs devoted specifically to Bubi life and history are annotated separately under "Native population--Bubis."

Moreno Moreno, José Antonio. Reseña histórica de la presencia de España en el Golfo de Guinea. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1952. 101 p. bibliog. f. illus. maps

A comprehensive and eminently readable resume of Guinea history which focuses upon the individual figures--Spanish, English, French, Portuguese, Dutch, and German--who explored, settled, cultivated, studied, evangelized, and warred over the numerous islands and the mainland enclave that are now Spanish Guinea. The text is vigorously nationalistic and occasionally melodramatic in tone, but it nevertheless contains a wealth of biographical and historical detail together with fullsome footnote documentation that indicates many unpublished or rarely-cited sources for Guinea historical research. Several pages of illustrative matter ~~offer a pictorial counterpoint to the text and include~~ drawings of early Guinea edifices, photographs of cannons remaining from the Chacón expedition and Fernandian monuments in honor of long-dead heroes, as well as portraits of several key historical figures, including Iradier, José de la Gandara, and Padre Juanola. A detailed 10-page chronology, spanning the period 1469-1901, concludes the volume, but the otherwise highly valuable study suffers--almost fatally--from the lack of an index.

Zarco, Mariano de. Actuación de los misiones españolas en la cuestión de Muny. [Prol. por Ambrosio Ruíz] Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1950. 57 p. illus. imprimatur

Parallel to the Franco-Spanish territorial dispute over Continental Guinea, ultimately resolved by the 1900 Treaty of Paris, raged another dispute of hardly less vehemence concerning ecclesiastical jurisdiction over the same area. Spanish clerics maintained that decrees issued by the Holy See entitled Spanish missionaries to exclusive rights over Continental Guinea and the Elobey Islands, while the French--particularly the Apostolic Vicar of Gabon--denied such Spanish exclusivism



## HISTORY, cont.

and actually established French Catholic missions at Cogo, Bata, and elsewhere in Spanish-claimed territory. The 18-year altercation was concluded in favor of the Spanish clerics by a decree issued in 1903 at the Holy See which conferred upon the Apostolic Prefecture of Fernando Poo ecclesiastical rights over the territory defined as politically Spanish in the 1900 Treaty of Paris. Zarco constructs a documentary history of those 18 years of Franco-Spanish clerical war (a war fought largely through the mail) by quoting from the voluminous letters circulated between the Apostolic Vicar of Gabon, the Apostolic Prefect of Fernando Poo, the Holy See, French missionaries at Butika, Spanish Missionaries on the Elobays, and the Claretian Procurator in Rome. Interspersed among the documents are undisguisedly partisan editorial comments intended to underscore French chicanery and to extoll the patriotic efforts of Spanish missionaries in resisting French territorial and ecclesiastical encroachments. What Zarco, in his chauvinistic zeal, fails to observe concerning the very documents he has assembled is that they reveal a most unholy and un-Catholic alliance between the church establishment and civil government in Spain and France, for instead of uniting amicably to work for the extension of their common faith in Guinea, French and Spanish clerics maligned and opposed each other in an ignoble struggle for strictly national paramountcy over the region, a clearcut example of supposedly supra-national churchmen operating in effect as national political agents, instruments for the achievement of purely secular, imperialist goals. There are photographs of several historically-prominent Spanish prelates, the 1901 Delimitation Commission, Spanish missions at Benito and Cabo San Juan, and typical Guinea scenery.

## HISTORY--TO 1899

"Fernando Po--state of the slave trade." Quarterly Review. 51:51-82, Oct. 1821.

Abstracts, with commentary, of James M'Queen's A geographical and commercial view of Northern Central Africa (Edinburgh, 1821) and Papers relating to the suppression of the slave trade (London, 1821). The article is not devoted entirely to Guinea, but nevertheless constitutes an important source for data concerning early English explorations on Fernando Poo, the condition of the Bubis prior to Spanish colonization, British intentions toward Fernando Poo, the state of Annobon in the 1820s, and the extent of Spanish slaving in West Africa following the anti-slavery treaties of 1814 and 1817. The 1821 visit to Fernando Poo by Captain Kelly, commander of the sloop Pheasant, is reported in considerable detail and includes the Captain's favorable estimate of both the island and its people, whom he regarded as "a kind, good-humored, and inoffensive race." In the opinion of the commentator, M'Queen, and Kelly, Fernando Poo represented an admirable site for a small English colony which could function as a



## HISTORY--TO 1899, cont.

depository for liberated slaves, a base for anti-slavery action, and an ideal origin for expeditions into the African interior. Based upon testimony by Sir George Collier, Annobon is dismissed as an unhealthy spot whose inhabitants qualify as "the lowest race of human beings" and whose products "are of a common and degenerate kind." That Spain might "cavil" at British occupation of nominally-Spanish Fernando Poo is admitted, but strenuous arguments are advanced to justify British pre-emption of the isle, not the least of which is a documented account of undiminished Spanish slaving along the West African coast, during 1820-21. In light of the Review's evidence, latter-day representations by Spanish writers that the English behaved wantonly toward Spanish rights and property in West Africa--particularly in establishing Clarence and destroying Pedro Ebanco's Rio Gallinas empire--seem only half-founded and largely devoid of moral force. Though not directly germane to Guinea, there are several enlightening passages on the questionable role of the United States in suppressing the African slave trade in the early 19th century.

Labra y Cadrana, Rafael María de. "Las posesiones españolas del Golfo de Guinea." (In his Cuestiones palpitantes de política, derecho, y administración. Madrid, Tip. de Alfredo Alonso, 1897. p. 409-502. tables)

The text of a speech delivered before the Spanish Congress of Deputies on 29 May 1895 by a lawyer, Republican minority member of the Cortes, prolific writer, and crusader alike against slavery and for local autonomy within the Spanish Empire. Labra's point of departure is the budget submitted for Fernando Poo for the fiscal year 1855-56, which simply stated the amount to be appropriated. Labra first assails the Government for not including an analytic explanation and then begins a stringent discourse upon the generally lamentable state of knowledge concerning the Spanish African territories and the abandon into which they had fallen, incidentally noting that the most accessible information sources concerning Guinea were studies executed by foreigners and that the several excellent works prepared by Spaniards (e.g., Padre Sanz' Bubi dictionary and an 11-volume work by Pellón y Rodríguez, cited under "Fernando Poo"), lay dormant in the national archives. After this initial criticism, Labra embarks on an elaborate survey of Guinea's fiscal and administrative history to 1895, punctuated by lengthy descriptive passages that indicate the location of the Guinea components, their physical attributes, the extent of the indigenous and European population, and the area's economic promise. The author questions an 1868 decree which included a compulsory labor provision and which centralized colonial administration in the person of a military Governor, but he reserves his most searing criticism for the mode of compiling the Guinea budget and conclusively demonstrates that funds had been allotted for projects never undertaken (e.g., the establishment of a telegraphic connection between Fernando Poo and the metropole) and that bureaucratic indifference and ineptitude had reduced the colony to a regrettable state in which the British were regarded with greater



## HISTORY--TO 1899, cont.

favor there than the Spaniards, public education and suitable roads were equally non-existent, and colonization had reached a standstill. Too, Labra attacks the absolutistic administration of Guinea (which has nevertheless endured), demonstrating that all power resided in a military governor, although the area was not officially a military province, that there were no provisions for personal liberty nor appellative recourse, and that local Consejos de Vecinos were shorn of any real independence. The author makes unfavorable comparisons between 1895 Guinea and its contemporary colonial neighbors like Sierra Leona and Príncipe, and summates his discourse with the charge that the Overseas Ministry had not only proven incompetent to establish a colonial budget, but had also pursued a directionless and ruinous policy. Not only does Labra's speech provide an incisive glimpse into the politico-administrative chaos and malfeasance in Madrid that produced almost total colonial inaction in the late 19th century, but it also represents an excellent survey both of the successive transformations undergone by the Guinea colonial Government to 1895 and the colony's budgetary history during the same period. The document reflects a libertarian viewpoint regarding colonial government and law which has seldom been expressed since Labra's eloquent discourses before the Cortes. On p. 498 commences a brief Appendix which presents Guinea commercial and customs data for the period 1889-1894, with some additional figures for earlier years. On p. 501-02 appears an extract from a report on Fernando Poo by Stanley, the English journalist and explorer, who had earlier visited the colony and found it very promising but in depressingly poor condition. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (JN 8199 .L3).

Maunoir, Charles Jean. "Prise de possession par la France de l'île d'Elobe." (In Société de Géographie, Paris. Rapports annuels sur les progrès de la géographie, 1867-1892. Paris, Ernest Leroux, 1896. 2:792.)

A formal notice of French annexation of "Elobey" in Nov. 1884. A complete three-volume set of the Rapports annuels is owned by U.S.L.C. (G11 .S43). Maunoir's reports initially appeared in the Society's Bulletin; in 1896, they were collected and re-issued in honor of his 25th anniversary as Secretary of the Society.

"Yacimientos prehistóricos en Fernando Poo." Africa [Madrid] 220:177, abr. 1960

A notice of new archaeological explorations and finds on Fernando Poo and the Rio Muni islets of Ivelo and Ngande.

## HISTORY--1900-

Almonte y Muriel, Enrique d'. Demarcación de la frontera septentrional de la Guinea Española; excursión efectuada en Fernando Poo. Madrid, Impr. del Patronato de Huérfanos de Intendencia e Intervenciones Militares, 1908. 91 p. illus. map



## HISTORY--1900- , cont.

Cited by Val ("Africa--description and travel--bibliography," supplementary section). Includes one page of music. Copy owned by N.Y. Public Lib. (BKB, p.v. 20, no. 1).

~~HISTORY 1900~~

Arrojas Gómez, Enrique. "Cinco ilustros de progreso colonial." Africa [Madrid] 87:96-9, marzo 1949. illus.

A record of material progress achieved in Guinea since the "sterile days of the Republican orgy." Comparative figures demonstrate a distinct rise in territorial productivity since 1940. Photographs picture the wharf at Santa Isabel, a procession of colonial notables on the occasion of inaugurating a radio transmitter, an African scaling a plam tree, an aerial view of Benito, and a lumber crew at work in Continental Guinea.

Chesneau, M. "Convention franco-espagnole du 27 juin 1900." (In Societe de Geographie, Paris. Bulletin. 2:135-36, 15 aout 1900. maps

A summary of the 1900 Treaty of Paris, which settled Franco-Spanish counter-claims to the Cameroons-Muni-Gabon region and also fixed the boundaries of Rio de Oro on the northwest African coast. Copy of v. 9 is owned by U.S.L.C. (G 11 .S4).

"Colonies espagnoles: Rio Mauni." Quinzaine coloniale. 11:389, 25 mai 1907.

Report of a speech by Enrique d'Almonte y Muriel before the Sociedad de Geografia, Madrid, in which he claimed that Africans along the Continental Guinea frontiers preferred Spanish domination to that of either France or Germany. Almonte's contention is partly corroborated by another article in the same issue (p. 386-89) describing African resistance to German authority in the southern Cameroons. Copy of v. 11 owned by U.S.L.C. (JV 4 .Q8).

"Convention franco-espagnole du 29 mars 1901." Quinzaine coloniale. 9:267-68, 10 mai 1901.

The official French text of the 1900 "Treaty of Paris," A ~~French~~ summary ~~of the treaty~~ by M. Chesneau was published earlier (see above). Copy of v. 9 owned by U.S.L.C. (JV 4 .Q8).

"Delimitation du conteste franco-espagnol." Quinzaine coloniale. 9: 366, 25 juin 1901.

Formal announcement of the French and Spanish missions designated to execute the provisions of the 1900 Treaty of Paris.



HISTORY--1900-cont.

"La delimitation franco-espagnole du golfe de Guinee." Afrique française; bulletin mensuel du Comité de l'Afrique Française et du Comité du Maroc. 12:22-23, janvier 1902.

Reportage on the progress of the Franco-Spanish Delimitation Commission charged with effecting the boundary provisions of the 1900 Treaty of Paris. In addition to geographical data, there are several descriptive passages concerning Guinea scenery and a number of noteworthy comments on the Pamues: their compulsive westward movement, the continuing practice of filing their teeth to a fine point (suspiciously indicative of cannibalism), and their considerable vigor and bellicosity, which the writer views as potentially dangerous should the Pamues ever overcome their internal divisions and achieve political unity. Copy of v. 12 owned by U.S.L.C. (JV 14 .C67).

Gongora Echenique, Manuel. Angel Barrera y las posesiones españolas del Golfo de Guinea; su labor colonizadora, los misterios, bellezas y tesoros de nuestras posesiones; política colonial; orientaciones. Madrid, 1923. 189 p. bibliog. f. illus.

Ostensibly a biography of Angel Barrera, Governor-General of Guinea from 1910 to 1925, who was affectionately known to Guinea Africans as "Papa Barrera," who supervised the quartering of some 65,000 Cameroons refugees in the colony during World War I, and who--according to the author--greatly spurred the development of colonial agriculture, initiated a "democratic" and humane native policy, and personally conducted the first significant expeditions into the Continental Guinea interior for the triple purpose of winning the allegiance of the indigenous peoples, gathering laborers for Fernando Poo plantations, and securing further systematic knowledge of the area. Although Governor Barrera receives effusive tributes from Gongora throughout the volume and is frequently quoted, he is not actually the subject of the study. The subject is the colony itself--and the future visualized for it by the author. To Gongora, Barrera represents an inspiration and a pattern. Thus, the author enthusiastically recounts Barrera's many achievements and admiringly discusses his plans for colonial progress with the explicit intent of providing--through Barrera's example--programmatic and attitudinal prototypes for subsequent colonial administrations. Because of the author's transcendent mission, Barrera himself never comes alive, ~~in these pages.~~ There is an interesting description of the "democratic" Governor receiving African visitors and petitioners, and ~~there is~~ a lengthy day-by-day narration of one of Barrera's six expeditions into mainland Guinea, but the man remains distant and wooden, ~~almost incidental to the study,~~ obscured by the author's dense adulation and ~~his~~ recurrent private remarks concerning Guinea ethnography, economics, and colonization. Indeed, the volume is substantially an exposition of the author's optimistic beliefs regarding the colony's potential and ~~of~~ his sensible but at that time largely utopian proposals for colonial development: increased construction of railroads, highways, and docks; promotion of medical research; establishment



## HISTORY--1900-cont.

of free medical clinics; diversification of the economy; civil service reform; expansion of public education; creation of public libraries; establishment of agricultural experimental stations and a corps of agricultural experts; fiscal liberalization; and full occupation of the colony. In sum, as much can be learned about the author, a dedicated and prophetic africanista, many of whose ideas have since been realized in Guinea, as about the nominal subject of the study, Governor Barrera. The work is a useful descriptive and historical guide to the Guinea of 1910-1925, as well as an intelligent dissertation upon the norms of Spanish colonial policy written by a man of liberal sentiment. There is a frontispiece portrait of Barrera, while an Appendix reprints three dispositions issued by the Governor concerning real property, African labor, and Trypanosomiasis. For a sharply critical opinion of Barrera's administration, see Francisco Madrid's Guinea incógnita (cited below). Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 619 .G6).

Labra y Cadrana, Rafael María de. Las colonias españolas después del Tratado de Paris de 1898. Madrid, Fortanet, 1900. p. 60-69, 105-10. bibliog. f. (Real Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid. Colección geográfica, 19)

A condensation and slight revision of the author's earlier remarks which detailed the considerable economic promise of the Guinea colony but bemoaned official neglect and maladministration (see above). Arguing that the then-recent loss of Spain's major overseas possessions should be accepted as an object lesson for the reformed administration of her few remaining African holdings, Labra advocates greater immigration to Guinea, lower import duties upon Guinea produce, stimulation of genuine municipal life in the colony, especially the creation of Consejos de Vecinos with a measure of real local autonomy, the replacement of colonial military-ecclesiastical government with a civil administration, expansion of communications between Guinea and the metropole, and initiation of serious research into the Guinea milieu. In the course of expounding his thesis of a regenerated and reformed colonialism, Labra refers in some detail to the colony's history as well as to its government, population, and economic state in the late 19th century. His footnotes are excellent keys to the total Guinea literature available in 1900. On p. 105 to 110, as an Appendix, appear first a newspaper account of the signing of the 1900 Treaty of Paris between France and Spain and then a press interview with Labra concerning this event in which Labra energetically describes an "African compromise" and regards the Treaty, eminently favorable to French interests, as another unfortunate example of the renunciation of Spain's "high and transcendental colonial enterprise." The volume is a detached monograph issued with v. 42 of the Boletín of the Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (G 27 .S612 No. 19).

Madrid, Francisco. La Guinea incógnita; vergüenza y escándalo colonial. Madrid, Edit. España, 1953. 225 p.



## HISTORY--1900-cont.

A devastating, relentlessly vitriolic denunciation of colonial administration under the lately deposed monarchy. Madrid characterizes Spanish conduct in Guinea as variously rapacious, cruel, tyrannical, ignorant, immoral, and ridiculous, claims which he supports with vivid details of administrative indifference, political dictatorship, European concupiscence, veritable slave-trading, widespread cupidity, totally inadequate educational programs and facilities, wasteful expenditure of funds, brutality toward African laborers, usury, clerical hypocrisy and ineffectuality, unimaginably negligent treatment of the infirm, deliberate addiction of Africans to alcohol, and religious intolerance. Governor-General Barrera, eulogized by Gongora Echenique (see above), is bitterly condemned as incompetent and authoritarian; General Nuñez del Prado emerges as a fantasy-ridden egoist; and officers of the Colonial Guard are depicted as "petty tyrants" who consider Africans their servants and sometimes fashion whole villages into private harems. Unlike Areilza and Castiella ten years later (see above), Madrid mentions Salvador de Madariaga, in 1933 a Spanish delegate to the League of Nations who participated in the Liberian labor debates, with much respect and affection. On p. 102-4 appears a candid and relatively unorthodox sketch of African (especially Pamue) life and psychology, particularly notable for the author's opinion that, "basically, the Negro scorns and pities the white man." Rarely-printed items of historical interest are enclaved throughout the volume; for instance, an account of Antonio Borges' travails as a civil schoolmaster in the 1880s, notes on the activity of Methodist missionaries, and a report on the brief administration and 1932 murder of Governor Sostoa. Although Madrid writes knowingly and animatedly of colonial conditions, there is only slight bibliographic evidence of prior research, and he does not specify when he personally visited or resided in Guinea. A more thoroughgoing and controversial attack upon colonial policy has not since been published. It is one of the most exciting pieces in the Guinea literature. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 619 .M3).

Mézières, A. Bonnel de. "Rapport sur la delimitation franco-espagnole du golfe de Guinee." Revue coloniale. 3:278-93, 1903-04.

A progress report by the chief of the French delimitation team. Cited by Bruel ("Africa-bibliography," supplementary section).

Montaldo, Federico. "Nuestras colonias en Guinea; consideraciones técnicas, sociales, y políticas." (In Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid. Boletín. 44:70-132, 1902. bibliog. f.)

An embittered account of the 1901 expedition sent to Guinea for the purpose of delimiting the Muni borders and gathering scientific data. The author, Medical Officer for the expedition, assails the crude state of sanitation he encountered in the colony, rebukes the Government for its total lack of systematic action, and expresses the belief that continued Spanish suzerainty will only produce further deterioration



## HISTORY--1900-cont.

His proposal is to sell or cede the colony, thus complying with anti-imperialist public opinion (following the disastrous Spanish-American War) and also ridding the nation of an onerous financial burden. The article concludes with a number of documents relating to illnesses suffered by members of the expedition and the suicide of Jover y Tovar. Appended is a complementary article by Montaldo entitled "Higiene tropical," which first appeared in the Dec. 1901 number of Madrid Médico. In it, Montaldo contends that natives should be recruited to replace European militia-men and that primary budgetary emphasis should be placed on colonial hygiene rather than on military forces or public works. A folded insert shows the complete itinerary of the steamship Rabat, which bore the expedition to and from Guinea.

Nieves Coso, Manuel. "Demarcación de la Guinea Española." (In Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid. Boletín. 44:48-69, 1902. map tables)

A technical explanation of the procedures and equipment employed to determine coordinates for frontier sites during the Franco-Spanish delimitation of Continental Guinea. The author, an Army officer, was charged with effecting astronomical observations for the Boundary Commission. A map shows the itinerary followed by the party, and there are three pages of mathematical calculations. The article was also published independently by the Depósito de Guerra in 1902. Copies of the 28-p. extract owned by Harvard College Library, N.Y. Public Lib., BDGPPA.

"Operations de la commission de delimitation franco-espagnole du Golfe de Guinee." (In Société de Géographie, Paris. Bulletin. 5:214-15, 15 mars 1902.)

A communication from A. Bonnel de Mezieres, chief of the French delimitation party, on the expedition's progress. He cites as accomplishments the determination of the headwaters of the Como River and the true course of the Rio Benito, as well as positive identification of the "N'tem" and "Campo" as the same river. Copy of v. 5 owned by U.S.L.C. (G 11 .S4).

## HISTORY--CONTINENTAL GUINEA

González Echegaray, Carlos. "La fundación de la actual ciudad de Bata." Africa [Madrid] 217:10-12, enero 1960. bibliog. f. illus. map

A documentary chronicle of how Bata, the continental capital, was transferred to its present location in 1905 from a site some three kms. to the south. Various stages of the project, initiated by Luis Ramos Izquierdo, are indicated in quotations and abstracts from archival materials. A map shows the town layout in 1907; several photographs recall scenes in "Old Bata."



## HISTORY--FERNANDO POO

Manfredi Cano, Domingo. "Fernando Poo, Provincia Española." Africa  
[Madrid] 223:10-13, jun. 1960. illus.

A saccharine rendition of Fernandian history from 1778, when the island was ceded to Spain, to 1959, when it underwent a juridical metamorphosis, emerging as a bona fide Spanish province. There are neither strikingly new insights nor information contained in the article. It is, in effect, a paean directed to "that exceptional man . . . Francisco Franco" who "has raised the Fernandians to the Fatherland." The erstwhile historical narrative is punctuated with such bits of precosity, wanton sentimentality, and even distortion as: "with open arms, the other Spanish provinces have welcomed their new sister, Fernando Poo," "San Carlos Bay is as Spanish as the Bay of Huelva," "as always, Spain continued along the road that opened for Negroes the route toward the total recognition of their equality with all the men of the world," "that a Bubi is today a Spaniard like the Extremadura peasant or Madrid student is simply a natural consequence of the Spanish shoul," and "Spain has incorporated the province of Fernando Poo, the ancient isle of Formosa, the most modern Pearl of Biafra, into the grand family of peninsular and insular provinces which constitute that great unity of universal destiny called the Spanish Fatherland." Manfredi also repeats the now-familiar argument that the League of Nations' action against Spain in the 1930s was solely inspired by foreign rubber interests. It is so perfectly evident that Fernandian history has been something less than idyllic and Spanish behavior frequently far from self-sacrificial that Manfredi's perfumed chronicle fairly qualifies as farce. He deliberately ignores the documentation of forced Liberian labor in the early decades of the 20th century, the plight of political deportees in the late 19th century, European deprivations upon the Bubis, long periods of ridiculously inept administration, total denial of political and religious liberty, continuing racial discrimination, and recent penal outrages. Moreover, the Hispanization of Guinea Africans, which he so highly vaunts, may also be interpreted as a case of willful "ethnocide" or cultural assassination.

Moreno Moreno, José Antonio. "Viejos cementerios fernandinos." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 26:79-87, sept. 1953. illus. fold. map

Due to the rich knowledge, dignified style, and good humor of the author, what might have been a most macabre essay--a dissertation on Santa Isabel's cemeteries--is instead a fascinatingly unorthodox recapitulation of Fernando Poo history. Not only does Moreno trace the creation and locales of Fernandian cemeteries, from the first, inaugurated some time in the 1830s, to the most recent, which was formally consecrated in 1920, but he also provides a list of Spanish, English, and German notables who have been interred on the isle, together with their death dates--a compact Fernandian necrology. The article is embellished by a folding map of Santa Isabel showing the locations of the first and second Protestant and Catholic cemeteries, Governor Beecroft's tomb, and the direction toward the new burial grounds. There are also 4 photographs of ancient tombs.



## HISTORY--FERNANDO POO, cont.

Unzueta y Yuste, Abelardo de. "La geografía y la historia de la capital fernandina; conferencia pronunciada en el I.D.E.A. el 19 de mayo de 1948." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 6:29-64, oct. 1948. bibliog. f. tables

A well-researched history of the Fernandian capital and, in a larger sense, of the island itself. Unzueta recounts the diplomatic preludes to Spanish acquisition, the tragic outcome of the earliest Spanish colonizing expeditions, English interest in the island and the founding of Santa Isabel, re-assertion of Spanish authority, the employment of Fernando Poo as a camp for Cuban deportees, and the successive changes in population, nomenclature, and physical layout undergone by the capital city. The article contains much data on the origin and evolution of the "fernandinos," but there is no mention of the tidal influx of German-African refugees from the Cameroons during World War I nor the effect of that immigration upon Fernandian life.

Unzueta y Yuste, Abelardo de. Historia geográfica de la isla de Fernando Poo. [Prol. de José María Cordero Torres] Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1948. 434 p. 26-p. bibliog. bibliog. f. illus. maps

A work of exceptional scholarship, completing the author's trilogy that began with studies of Continental Guinea and the sub-Fernandian islands (see "Continental Guinea," "Elobays, Corisco, Annobon"). Unzueta himself advises the reader at the outset that "before your eyes is the first systematic and broadly historico-geographic work on Fernando Poo and its capital, Santa Isabel." The claim is fully realized, for Unzueta has moulded an enormous amount of information--political, economic, cultural, and geographic--into an orderly, well-nigh definitive chronicle. An introductory chapter traces early explorations along the West African littoral, emphasizing Portuguese discoveries through 1550. It includes a 3-p. chronology and notes on biblio-cartographic sources. Subsequent chapters, complemented by maps, period chronologies, and terminal source-lists, deal directly with Fernando Poo. Of special note are: 1) a textual reproduction and analysis of the San Ildefonso and El Pardo treaties (p. 97-104); 2) a list of Papal Bulls and secular treaties concluded from 1418 to 1778 which in some manner concerned Guinea (p. 104-08); 3) a recommendation that the English accord biographical recognition to John Beecroft for his 20-year role as merchant, explorer, and diplomat in ght Bight of Biafra (p. 141); 4) an intimation of 1936 Civil War action in the colony (p. 172); 5) an outline of Fernando Poo's external relations, especially with Gabon, Liberia, Cameroons, and Nigeria (p. 193-202); 6) a resume of films produced on Fernando Poo and the continent in 1945 and 1946 (p. 257-60); 7) a highly-detailed history of Santa Isabel (p. 271-301); 8) a magnificent chronology of Fernandian history and a complete list of Governors, both English and Spanish (p. 307-41); 9) the texts of major covenants and decrees relating to the island, including Anglo-Spanish treaties on the abolition of the slave trade, the directive expelling Baptist missionaries, and 1891-92 Royal Orders creating a penal



## HISTORY--FERNANDO POO, cont.

"presidio," The photographic supplement, containing some pictures of considerable vintage, is of definite historical interest. Throughout, Unzueta successfully indicates how the island has both influenced and been affected by historical currents beyond the Bight of Biafra. On p. 234, however, appear two misstatements: 1) that a Presbyterian mission was founded on Corisco in 1815 and 2) that American evangelists translated the Bible into Combe. The first Presbyterian mission in the Corisco Bay region was established in 1850, and the only recorded Bible translation was into Benga, not Combe. Also, that Governor Rodriguez de Vera imported the first printing press to the island in 1899 is incorrect, for at least 24 years earlier printing had been performed by Primitive Methodist missionaries at George's Bay. It is inconceivable that such a momentous work, extraordinarily rich in biographical, ethnic, and geographic references, should lack an index. Yet it does, making access to finite data exceedingly difficult. Bubi history prior to European occupation of the island is relatively slighted, so that Crespo's monograph (see "Native population--Bubis") is a necessary supplement to Unzueta's narrative. Also, archaeological research subsequent to 1948 has added a pre-historical dimension to the isle's past (see "History--Fernando Poo--To 1470"). The bibliography is annotated separately under "Fernando Poo--bibliography." Reviews H. Brunschvig, Revue historique, 210:422, 1953; J.M. Cordero Torres, Cuadernos de estudios africanos, 4:132, 1948.

Valdes Infante, Emilio. Cubanos en Fernando Poo; horrores de la dominación Española. Habana, Impr. "El Figaro," 1898. 95 p.

Cited by Crespo ("Native population--Bubis") and Fontán (see "Africa--bibliography," supplementary section). Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 671 .F4Y6), but currently unavailable.

## HISTORY--FERNANDO POO--TO 1470

Ligero Morote, Armando. "La piedra pulimentada en Fernando Poo." Africa [Madrid] 219:112-13, marzo 1960. illus.

A description of worked stones found on the island, together with speculations upon their antiquity and function. Ligero notes that Bubi oral tradition refers to the Mome, an earlier fishing people who may have inhabited the Fernandian littoral and perhaps carved in stone to propitiate spirits and thus ensure a good catch.

Ligero Morote, Armando and others. "Estado actual del conocimiento de la prehistoria de Fernando Poo." Africa [Madrid] 218:64-6, feb. 1960. bibliog. f. illus.

"The first fundamental affirmation, deduced from abundant finds, is that Fernando Poo was inhabited for a long period before its discovery in the 15th century and that that population developed a culture which



## HISTORY--FERNANDO POO--TO 1470, cont.

is typically neolithic." The authors review archaeological finds to date, specify sites where greater excavation is required, and variously discuss prehistoric ceramic technology and problems in chronologizing the unearthed specimens of jars, axes, etc. There are photographs of several vases, a stone hatchet, and a few archaeological diggings.

Panyella Gómez, Augusto and Sabater, Jorge. "El poblado neolítico de Playa Carboneras." Africa [Madrid] 205:5-9, enero 1959. bibliog. f. illus. maps tables

A highly significant report on the archaeological site excavated at Playa Carboneras, a strip of coast lying to the west of Santa Isabel. The authors discuss previous interest in the site, relate the methodology of their excavation, specify stratigraphic levels, and characterize the ceramic and other artifactual remains yielded by the digging. Their conclusion is that the Carboneras village was inhabited by a proto-agricultural people and that the entire island was densely populated for a considerable time span during the Neolithic period by a people not directly related to the Bubis.

Panyella Gómez, Augusto. "El poblamiento de la isla de Fernando Poo y el problema de las migraciones africanas." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 55:31-44, jul. 1960. 2-p. bibliog.

A review of archaeological evidence for a proto-agricultural, basalt-working culture on prehistoric Fernando Poo. Panyella reports in detail upon a stone-workshop uncovered at Eoso on the west coast, postulates that there were internal cultural differences among the island's Neolithic population, plants three problems for further study, and skillfully relates Fernandian data to findings derived from other regions of Africa and Europe. While in many respects incomplete due to the youthful state of Fernandian research, the article represents a major theoretical formulation of broad scientific importance.

## HISTORY--FERNANDO POO--1471-1858

Allen, William and Thompson, Thomas Richard Heywood. A narrative of the expedition sent by Her Majesty's Government to the River Niger, in 1841, under the command of Capt. H.D. Trotter. London, Richard Bentley, 1848. v. 2 (511 p.) illus.

Allen, a Captain in the Royal Navy, and Thompson, a doctor, participated in the 1841 Niger Expedition. While Fernando Poo is not the subject of their chronicle, it figures importantly in it, for the island served as the expedition's staging-ground, logistical base, and sanatorium. Accounts of Fernandian geography, personalities, social conditions, and historic events are frequent; for instance: 1) the first death of an expeditionary on the isle, soon followed by "several other brave spirits" (p. 25); 2) the character and exploits of John



Beecroft (p. 29-30, 140, 218); 3) services rendered to the expeditionaries by personnel of the West African Co. (p. 158); 4) salient features of island geography and the Isabeline population (p. 189-91); 5) aspects of the Bubis' "anomalous combination of barbarism and civilization," their physical characteristics, and linguistic peculiarities (p. 191-214); 6) kinds of flora and animalia discovered near Bassapu (p. 216-23); 7) the geological relationship between Fernando Poo and the Cameroons (p. 225-26); 8) scenic and ethnographic features of George's Bay (p. 304-16); and 9) names of Europeans interred at the Isabeline cemetery through the mid-1840s, including Richard Lander and Commander Bird Allen (p. 330-31). The observations on Bubi culture are extraordinarily wide-ranging, acute, and sympathetic, including valuable data on religious practices and communal work-groups. However, that the "Spaniards were driven off the island . . . for endeavoring to entrap the people and carry on the slave trade" (p. 198) is an unsupportable contention in view of studies by Cencillo and others which demonstrate that the Argelejo expedition (to which Allen and Thompson implicitly refer) was not "driven off" by the Bubis but rather succumbed to the combined effects of poor preparation and support, an insalubrious climate, and ultimate mutiny. A section on Annobon is annotated separately under "Description and travel--Elobeys, Corisco, Annobon." Appendix matter on the Bubi language and Fernandian zoology is cited under "Languages--Bubi--vocabulary" and "Zoology." Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 360 .A43), B.M. (010095. e. 46.), B.N.P. (03. 239, 580).

Cencillo de Pineda, Manuel. El Brigadier conde de Argelejo y su expedición militar a Fernando Poo en 1778. Prol. del José Díaz de Villegas y Bustamente. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1948. 221 p. 3-p. bibliog. f. illus. maps tables

An elaborate reconstruction of the ill-fated conde de Argelejo expedition to Fernando Poo in 1778. Cencillo, a lawyer and maritime company executive, has masterfully synthesized a profusion of archival and other historical data into a definitive study of the man, Argelejo, the political conditions surrounding the cession of Fernando Poo to Spain, and the melodramatic events subsequent to Argelejo's death on 24 October 1778. The work, which received the "Virgen del Carmen" Prize in 1949, contains the most complete biographical data presently available not only for Argelejo, but also for his successor in command, Colonel Joaquín Primo de Rivera. Indeed, there are whole chapters devoted to the genealogy of the Argelejo family plus descent-charts for both Argelejo and Primo de Rivera. Abundant footnotes provide a bibliographic guide to pertinent archival matter, especially at the Archivo General de Indias (Buenos Aires), the Archivo General Militar (Segovia), and Archivo General de Simancas. Some archival material is reproduced; for example, the document naming Argelejo chief of the Guinea expedition, and the count's handwritten reply. A unique incidental feature of the volume is a complete list of Guinea Governors, showing the dates of each administration and the cause for termination. A



## HISTORY--FERNANDO POO--1471-1858, cont.

veritable digest of the book, although it antedates the book itself, appeared in the Archivos del I.D.E.A. early in 1948 (see below). Cencillo has also authored an 84p. biography of Admiral David Glasgow Farragut.

Cencillo de Pineda, Manuel. "El brigadier Conde de Argelejo y su expedición militar a Fernando Poo en 1778." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 6: 121-36, oct. 1948. illus.

In effect, a synopsis of the same author's book-length treatment of the 1778 Argelejo expedition to Fernando Poo (see above). Except for two photographic plates and three pages of reproduced archival matter (2 letters by Viceroy Ceballes and 1 by Argelejo), there is none of the considerable bibliographic, tabular, and illustrative material that appears in the 221-p. book.

Clarke, John. "Short account of the island of Fernando Po." (In his Introduction to the Fernandian tongue. 2d ed. Berwick-on-Tweed, Daniel Cameron, 1848. p. iii-v)

In this prefatory essay to his grammar of the Bubi language, Rev. Clarke presents an illuminating 3-page history of the island from its discovery in 1471 to the expulsion of English Baptist missionaries by the Spanish in 1847. Clarke's historical summary is written with a British and Protestant bias, but nevertheless discloses much of interest: the disastrous first attempt of the Spanish to establish a colony on Fernando Poo in the late 18th century and the violent hostility of the natives "toward those who came to enslave them"; the circumstances of British settlement and occupation of the isle in 1827 and of their official withdrawal in 1834; the activity of English missionaries among the natives and their modest degree of success in conversion and education. Additionally, Clarke's short treatise includes a physical description of the island and a glimpse of everyday native life. The entire volume is annotated under "Languages--Bubi--grammar." Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (PL 8091 .C6 1848), B.M. (12907, bb. 23), N.Y. Public Lib., Cleveland Public Lib., Harvard College Lib., B.N.P. (X. 23070).

Guillemard de Aragón, Adolfo. Opúsculo sobre la colonización de Fernando Poo y revista de los principales establecimientos europeos en la costa occidental de Africa. Madrid, Impr. Nacional, 1852. 152 p.

The author was Spanish Consul in Sierra Leone, accompanied the Mantrola expedition to Guinea in 1845, concluded acts of submission to Spanish authority with Corisco Bay chieftains, and visited the Nigerian coast with Gov. Beecroft early in 1846. Cited by Val ("Africa--description and travel--bibliography," supplementary section).

Hutchinson, Thomas Joseph. "Fernando Po." (In his Impressions of Western Africa. London, Longmans, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts, 1858. p. 173-185. bibliog. f. table)



## HISTORY--FERNANDO POO--1471-1858, cont.

An accurate survey of Fernandian history from the island's discovery to the mid-19th century, with particular emphasis on the short-lived British colony at Port Clarence. There is an abstract of the 1856 census of Clarence, showing the poly-ethnic origins of the capital's present fernandino population. Governors Beecroft and Lynslager receive some biographical attention; and Hutchinson respectfully cites several "heroes of African exploration" who were interred in the Clarence cemetery, which suggests the considerable importance of Fernando Poo as a staging-point for mainland expeditions. A few descriptive passages concerning Fernandian vegetation, geography, and both the hygienic and edaphological supremacy of "George's Bay" over "Clarence" terminate the chapter. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 471 .H97), B.M. (10096. c).

Johnston, Sir Harry Hamilton. "Fernando Po: 1840-58." (In his George Grenfell and the Congo. London, Hutchinson, 1908. 1:18-26, bibliog. f. illus)

During the mid-19th century period of Spanish colonial impotence, British mariners established a base on Fernando Poo and the British Government transferred the Mixed Commission for the Suppression of the Slave Trade from Sierra Leone to Port Clarence. Simultaneously, English Baptist missionaries decided upon Fernando Poo as a favorable location for contemplated Liberia-like colonies of freed West Indian slaves. Johnston considers the interim of de facto British control over the island with particular emphasis upon the role of English missionaries among both the indigenous Bubi and the polyglot community of liberated African slaves and West Indian emigrants. While Johnston is critical of official Spanish policy toward the Baptist missionaries (they were ultimately expelled), he allots ample praise to Spanish priests like the Revs. Juanola, Coll, and Albanell for their academic research and spirited labors among the Bubi. In the author's opinion, only the Christian missionaries--of whatever confession--had genuinely interceded on behalf of the Fernandian natives, functioning as buffers between the rum-prone Bubi and foreign elements on the island. On p. 19 appears a portrait of Rev. John Clarke, as well as a biographical footnote; on p. 25 is a handsome sketch of a Bubi male. In the succeeding chapter, on p. 42, appears a photograph of Alfred Saker, one of the last Baptist missionaries on Fernando Poo and a linguist of note (see also "Religious orders and clergy--Baptist"). Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 644 .J7), B.N.P. (030. 116).

Silveira, Luis. Descripción de la isla de Fernando Poo en vísperas del Tratado de San Ildefonso. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1959. 40 p. maps

"At the Fourth International Conference of Western Africanists, on Fernando Poo, I had the opportunity to call attention to the necessity . . . of studying more exhaustively than has been done to date, the Portuguese documents concerning Spanish Africa . . ." To help fulfill



## HISTORY--FERNANDO POO--1471-1858, cont.

his own recommendation, Portugal's chief archivist offers a previously unpublished report on the isle of Fernando Poo which was submitted by Vicente Gomes Ferreira in 1772, together with the map that accompanied Ferreira's report, perhaps one of the first Fernandian maps ever produced, drawn by Valentin Fernandes in the early 16th century. The bulk of the document was actually written by Manuel Gomes da Silva, who had been sent on a reconnaissance trip to the island by his father (Ferreira), Portuguese Governor of the region. Manuel's account is largely geographical and nautical, and his observations are confined to the Fernandian coasts; the Portuguese expeditionaries did not venture inland. However, there are some amusing references to the Bubis, termed "Zambozes," which certainly rank among the earliest recorded allusions to these people. A complete Portuguese text of Ferreira's report follows the Spanish version.

Usera y Alarcón, Jerónimo Mariano de. Observaciones al llamado Opúsculo sobre la colonización de Fernando Poo, publicado por D. Adolfo Guillemar de Aragón. Madrid, Impr. Eusebio Aguado, 1852. 46 p.

The author served as Chaplain to expeditions commanded in 1843 by Lerena and in 1845 by Nicolas de Manterola and Adolfo Guillemar de Aragón. Cited by Crespo ("Native population--Bubis"). Copy owned by Harvard College Lib. (Afr. 5964.5).

## HISTORY--FERNANDO POO--1859-

Armengol y Carnet, Pedro. ¿A las islas Marianas o al Golfo de Guinea?; memoria laureada con el primer accésit por la Real Academia de Ciencias Morales y Políticas en el concurso de 1875, sobre si convendría establecer en las islas del Golfo de Guinea o en las Marianas unas colonias penitenciarias como las inglesas de Botany-Bay. Madrid, Impr. Eduardo Martinez, 1878. 110 p. bibliog. f.

The first-prize winner in an essay competition sponsored by the Academy on the subject of whether to establish penal colonies on Fernando Poo and the Marianas. Like Lastres y Juiz, whose La colonización penitenciaria de las Marianas y Fernando Poo is cited below, Armengol severely criticizes the policy of dispatching ill-tutored and unsupported convict-colonists to overseas domains. Moreover, he demonstrates that many so-called "penal colonies" were in effect forced labor camps whose object was the unrestrained exploitation rather than redemption of deported criminals. He does not concur with Lastres, however, that a reformed system of penal colonization is justifiable. In somewhat more practical terms than Lastres, Armengol considers the juridical, administrative, social, and economic problems involved in overseas penitentiary schemes, deriving much of his material from actual Franco-English experience. His conclusions, reached after a comparative evaluation of arguments for and against penal colonization as well as an analysis of Fernandian climate, endemia, and local conditions, are



## HISTORY--FERNANDO POO--1859-cont.

that such penal schemes violate fundamental tenets of justice, produce insuperable administrative problems, conduce to greater immorality and social decay, prove financially burdensome to the metropole, and--especially in the case of Fernando Poo--represent virtual death sentences for the deported. In a preface, the five competing manuscripts are critically compared by the three-man award jury. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (HV 89 59 .S6A7).

Bremón, Luciano María. Fernando Poo; su presente y su porvenir; recopilación de datos y noticias oficiales. Madrid, Tip. J. Palacios, 1897. 21 p.

Cited by Crespo ("Native population--Bubis").

Jenties Bravo, Miguel. Revolución cubana; los confinados a Fernando Poo; relación que hace uno de los deportados. N.Y., 1869. 112 p.

Cited by Crespo ("Native population--Bubis") and Fontán, who lists the author's surname, however, as "Bravo Jenties" ("Africa--bibliography," supplementary section). A more accessible account of the same aspect of Fernandian history--the exile of Cuban revolutionaries--was issued in 1869 by Francisco Javier Balmaseda and reprinted in 1899 (see "Description and travel--1700-1899").

Lastres y Juiz, Francisco. La colonización penitenciaria de las Marianas y Fernando Poo; memoria laureada con el segundo accesit por la Real Academia de Ciencias Morales y Políticas en el concurso ordinario de 1875. Madrid, Impr. Eduardo Martinez, 1878. 68 p. bibliog. f.

A disquisition on the theme "Should penitentiary colonies like that of the English at Botany Bay be established in either the Gulf of Guinea or the Marianas?" After attacking the stereotyped image of Fernando Poo as an insalubrious habitat for Europeans, Lastres approvingly examines the results of English penal colonization in Australia and concludes that a similar system should be established in the Marianas and Fernando Poo. Accordingly, he proposes a manifold plan for overseas penal colonies that includes special preparatory education for the convict-colonist, an intermediate, somewhat relaxed stage of detention, prior to total release, the fomentation of family life, and initial Government subsidies for colonial agriculture and industry. Such a program, Lastres opines, would at once contribute to the economic development of otherwise stagnant regions and to the rehabilitation of deported delinquents. His only reservation concerning the scheme's applicability to Fernando Poo is that possibly--as had been rumored--European women become sterile in the isle's tropical environment, a contingency which would preclude stable family life and would restrict the penal adventure to African and West Indian convicts alone. A wholly opposite viewpoint is expressed in ¿A las islas Marianas o al Golfo de Guinea? by Armengol y Cornet, the first-prize winner (cited above),



## HISTORY--FERNANDO POO--1859-cont.

but both writers, who are of humanistic persuasion, condemn the then-current practice of haphazard deportation to Fernando Poo, where many prisoners died, became enfeebled, or escaped, and but few achieved rehabilitation. Lastres' historico-descriptive treatment of Fernando Poo and the adjacent Guinea islands is fuller and better-documented than Armengol's corresponding passages (apparently based on a single source), but Armengol's work is richer in juridical and comparative data relating to the morality and efficacy of penal colonization. In a preface, the five competing manuscripts are critically compared by the three-man award jury. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (HV 8959 .S6L3).

Manfredi Cano, Domingo. "Datos para una historia minuciosa de Fernando Poo (El consulado de Richard Burton)." Africa [Madrid] 231:12-14, marzo 1961. illus.

A biographical tribute to Sir Richard Francis Burton, the homme extraordinaire who served as British Consul on Fernando Poo from 1861 to 1864. After noting the highlights of Burton's incredible career as diplomat, scholar, soldier, and adventurer, Manfredi provides a tantalizing summary of his activities while Consul at the "Foreign Office Grave" (the English sobriquet for Fernando Poo). It was during this period that Burton twice visited Dahomey (recounted in Mission to Gelele), saved the life of Muñoz y Gavia, Vizconde of San Javier, and negotiated for a British coal-station at what is now Playa Carboneras. Manfredi does not, however, indicate Burton's ascents of the Pico de Santa Isabel and Cameroons Mountain nor his research among the continental Fang. Moreover, Burton's translation of Camoes' Lusiads ought to be ranked alongside the monumental Book of a Thousand and One Nights as a literary achievement of the first magnitude. And Isabel, his wife, was perhaps not quite a "tutelary angel," for after her husband's death, she undertook the expurgation of his works and destroyed his diaries. Manfredi's homage is genuine, but his account of Burton's eventful consulship on Fernando Poo, while it might titillate the curiosity of the uninitiated, is much too bare to satisfy a seasoned Africanist or passionate Burtonophile. Illustrated with three portraits, including the masterful study by Lord Leighton.

## HUNTING AND FISHING

see also "Statistics," "Zoology," and monographs on specific indigenous groups listed under "Native population."

Tatay Puchol, Ramón. "Caza menor y mayor en Guinea." Archivos del I.D.E.A., 24:79-92, marzo 1953.

Although it emphatically fails the pragmatic "use" test, Tatay's essay is a rare delicacy for africanistas who appreciate a bit of delightful froth amid their usual diet of leopard men, tse-tse flies, and ground-nuts. Grouped under "Hunting and fishing," but largely



## HUNTING AND FISHING, cont.

worthless to either the huntsman or zoologist, its value lies almost entirely in the effervescent spoof of the legendary white hunter trekking fearlessly through the danger-laden, mystic selva. Like portions of Tatay's later book-length discourse on Guinea hunting (see below), this is an exquisite debunking of the countless Tarzan-like myths surrounding Equatorial Africa, and few men are better qualified to perform such an herculean task, for Tatay, a "Socio de Honor" of the Association of Guinea Hunters, knows Africa intimately after years of colonial service and many hunting expeditions to the Cameroons, Nigeria, Gabon, French Congo, Tchad, Ubangui-Chari, Spanish Guinea, and the Spanish Sahara. The daily Africa of Ramón Tatay is decidedly not the fancied Africa of Edgar Rice Burroughs, but it is no less fascinating. A sample of Tatay's selvatic prose: ". . . . In the trees sing the world's most strident locusts; the forest beetles buzz in their clumsy flight; the parrots and toucans launch their piercing cries from the highest regions of the arched, vegetal roof; the thrushes, starlings, and eagle-owls, with their infinitely varied species, scream as they pursue insects; the monkeys fight, play, and howl in the trees, and quinine hums in the ears. All this racket is what the novelists call 'the impressive silence of the virgin forest.'"

Tatay Puchol, Ramón. La caza en Guinea. Madrid, Espasa-Calpe, 1955. [Prol. del Eduardo Gonzalez-Gallarza] 278 p. illus. fold. map index

With characteristic candor, Tatay explained recently: "The book about Guinea Big Game was written during the two months that I was caring for my poor liver after some years of using quinine and with not much work to do." Not only is the book that resulted from that convalescence a superb manual for the huntsman in Guinea--the only book-length hunting manual for Spanish Guinea ever published--but it is also an excellent zoological survey of the colony's larger animal life, a valuable exposition of indigenous hunting practices, a source book for many of the zoologically-connected beliefs of ~~the~~ Guinea Africans, an engrossing layman's description of the Guinea natural environment, and--above all--a literary luxury. The author, at once the aeronautical engineer who supervised airport construction in Spanish Guinea from 1949 to 1953 and a sportsman who has hunted big game in both North and West Africa, here combines his uniquely-gained knowledge of Guinea fauna and how to hunt it with a genuine literary talent to produce a book in which, as the prologuist aptly notes, "The reader will encounter amenity, simplicity, an authenticity free of fantasy, and a fine sense of humor interwoven into the interesting narrations." Successively, and with unfailingly ebullient humor as well as frequent and deliciously appropriate ~~literary~~ quotations, Tatay examines the Guinea physical milieu (incidentally dispelling a good many old wives' tales regarding the African jungle), considers the equipment necessary for a hunting foray, discusses Guinea small game and the best manner to hunt it, emphasizes the importance of selecting suitable African guides, and then turns to specific varieties of big game--leopard,



## HUNTING AND FISHING, cont.

gorilla, buffalo, elephant, and antelopes--recounting his experiences in stalking each type and recommending tactics. The final two chapters, entitled "Retales" and "Mas retales," are in the form of random observations and musings--upon crocodiles, the hippopotamus, ants, wild pigs, snakes, and the most dangerous of game (which the author concludes is an entirely relative matter). The index ~~to the volume~~ is refreshingly good and permits quick reference not only to many types of animals and plants, but also to contemporary colonial figures encountered by Tatay, and to geographical locations. A folding map showing the general habitats of big game in Continental Guinea concludes the volume. There are 36 photographic plates, clearly reproduced and amply annotated, plus a number of scattered black-and-white sketches.

## HUNTING AND FISHING--CONTINENTAL GUINEA

España Paya, Joaquín. "Algunos aspectos de la caza en la Guinea Continental Española." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 15:33-46, dic. 1950.

The author, a naturalist, undertook a safari through the Continental Guinea hinterland in 1949, both to secure zoological specimens and to pursue his favorite sport, the hunt. In graphic terms, he describes the equatorial selva, several varieties of wildlife, and how particular animals--antelopes, monkeys, gorillas, and elephants--are best hunted. Too, he submits practical advice on the choice of guides, the care of weapons and photographic equipment, and the somewhat novel utility of ants and spiders. In closing, España ruefully comments upon the growing scarcity of game and imaginatively proposes: 1) the establishment of animal reserves "where the species may enjoy absolute tranquillity throughout the year" and 2) the enactment of legislation to prevent the impending extinction of certain fauna.

Jover de Castro, Santiago. "Guinea Española: un desconocido y maravilloso cazadero donde los elefantes son 'fieros y peligrosos.'" Blanco y negro. 2536, 10 dic. 1960. illus.

Two pages of text plus 10 photographs, many in color, capture the storybook flavor of an elephant-hunt in the Guinea selva. According to Jover, hunting elephants in the jungle is a far more dangerous and genuinely sporting pastime than in open savannah country. Because the giant, ivory-tusked pachyderm has been practically extinguished in most of Africa, Jover believes the Guinea elephant population of some 2,000 beasts today represents "perhaps the major natural ivory reserve" on the continent. The photographs were made by Juan Chicharro y Lamamie de Clairac, renowned hunter, author of En el país de los elefantes, and former sub-Governor of Continental Guinea.

Larrea Palacín, Arcadio de and González Echegaray, Carlos. "Aspecto económico-social de la pesca entre los indígenas de la Guinea Española." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 44:7-19, marzo 1958. illus.



## HUNTING AND FISHING--CONTINENTAL GUINEA, cont.

A paper presented to the 5th International West African Conference which examines the importance of fish as the major non-vegetal food source among indigenous Guinea peoples, the technology and sexual division of labor involved in fishing, and the folkloric sanction for a mixed fishing-and-planting economy. The article includes numerous line drawings of fishing implements plus ployglot nomenclature for the tools and processes connected with catching, preserving, and preparing seafood. According to the authors, commercial fishing is directed solely by Europeans, since Guinea Africans are accustomed to fish simply for subsistence and have shown little inclination to rationalize their techniques.

## HUNTING AND FISHING--ELOBEYS, CORISCO, ANNOBON

Basilio, Aurelio. "Pesca de la ballena por los Annoboneses." (In his Caza y pesca en Annobon; aves de la isla; la pesca de la ballena. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1957. p. 79-98. bibliog. f. illus.)

A thorough description of Annobonese whaling, with notes on the size of the whaling fleet, species of whales, and comparative dimensions of specimens measured in 1908, 1918, 1935, and 1947. Supplemental photographs are by Alfredo Vidal. According to Rev. Basilio, Annobonese whaling has greatly lessened since 1949 due to the activity of two European whaling companies in the Gulf of Guinea. A preceding chapter, zoological in tenor, on the types of whales frequenting Annobonese waters, is annotated under "Zoology--mammals."

Kingsley, Mary Henrietta. West African studies. 2d ed. London, Macmillan, 1901. p. 75-80.

Originally intended as a chapter in Miss Kingsley's Travels in West Africa, these pages were "cast out" of that work but ~~were~~ later printed as an article in the National Review, and ~~subsequently reprinted in this volume.~~ The essay's rationale is that Miss Kingsley apparently referred to her fish collection in an earlier book without detailing how she acquired the specimens. "Critics whom I respect said it was wrong not to have explained how I came by my fishes. This made me fear that they thought I had stolen them, so I published the article promptly. . . ." An "enthusiastic devotee of fishing," Miss Kingsley here records with characteristic good humor and keen perception her fishing experiences in the rock-encircled inland lakes of Corisco. These shallow lakes, the home of a common mud-fish (clarias laviaps), are annually fished by Corisco's womenfolk, who come armed with stakes and baskets. As a member of one year's female fishing party, Miss Kingsley vividly and bemusedly describes the ladies' somewhat vigorous and unorthodox fishing techniques that nevertheless commonly resulted in a day's catch of "12 to 15 bushels" and no doubt completely soaked, muddied and delighted the whole crew of feminine anglers. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 471 .K57).



## HUNTING AND FISHING--FERNANDO POO

"Las ballenas en los mares de Guinea." Revista de Geografía Colonial y Mercantil. 2:168, 1904.

The report of unsuccessful attempts at whaling off the Fernandian coast in 1904. According to the notice, a large number of whales frequent the offshore waters during June, July, and August.

## HYDROGRAPHY

see "Geography," "Geology," "Maps and cartography" and monographs on specific regions

## HYENAS

see "Folklore," "Zoology"

## HYGIENE

see "Health, hygiene, and medical care"

## IBOGA (chemopsychiatric drug)

see "Native population--Mbueti sect"

## ICHTHYOLOGY

see "Hunting and fishing," "Zoology"

## IGARA (African people)

see "Continental Guinea," "Languages--Combe," "Native population"

## ILLITERACY RATE

see "Census, 1950"

## IMMIGRATION

see "History," "Statistics"

## IMPORTS



## IMPORTS, cont.

see "Economic conditions," "Statistics," "Trade--statistics"

## INCUNABULA

For the earliest known product of a Fernandian press, see Luddington's Bubi na English primer, cited under "Languages--Bubi--primers."

## INDICATORIDAE

see "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--birds")

## INDIGENOUS PEOPLES

see "Arts and crafts," "Demography," "Documentary films," "Fiction," "Folklore," "Languages," "Music," "Native policy," "Native population," "Social conditions" and monographs on specific regions.

## INDUSTRY

see "Directories," "Economic conditions," "Forestry," "Labor and laboring conditions," "Statistics," "Trade--statistics"

## INFANT MORTALITY

see "Health, hygiene, and medical care," "Statistics"

## INGLES AFRICANO LANGUAGE

see "Languages" (esp. the subdiv. "--Pidgin English")

## INSECTIVORES

see "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--mammals")

## INSECTS

see "Agriculture--diseases and pests," "Folklore," "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--insects")

## INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS



## INTERNATIONAL AGREEMENTS, cont.

see "History," "Labor and laboring conditions," "Laws, statutes, etc."

## INTERNATIONAL GEOPHYSICAL YEAR

see "Geography"

## IRADIER Y BULFY, MANUEL, 1854-1911

see "Discovery and exploration"

## ISLAM

see "Muslims in Guinea"

## JUSTICE

see "Law and legal administration," "Laws, statutes," "Native policy," "Politics and government," "Statistics"

## JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

see "Law and legal administration," "Native policy," "Statistics"

## JUVENILE LITERATURE

see "Education--textbooks" and "--juvenile literature" as a subdiv. of "Description and travel--1700-1899," "Description and travel--1935-," "Discovery and exploration," "Missions--Methodist," "Native population--Bubis."

## KOMBE MANDYE, MANUEL

see "Education"

## KRU IN GUINEA

see "Fernando Poo," "History," "Labor and laboring conditions" (esp. the subdiv. "--Liberian contract workers")

## KRU LANGUAGE

see "Languages--Kru"



## LABOR AND LABORING CONDITIONS

see also "Agriculture," "Economic conditions," "Fernando Poo," "Labor laws and legislation," "Laws, statutes," "Native policy," "Statistics."

"Guinea Española; la crisis de braceros." Revista de Geografía Colonial y Mercantil. 2:12-15, 1904.

A discussion of the labor procurement problem, based on letters despatched by Gutierrez Sobral, commander of a Spanish cruiser in Fernandian waters. It is recommended that Pamues be utilized to ease the labor shortage created jointly by German monopoly over the exportation of highly-prized Kru workers, economic development in Sierra Leone (which produced an active labor market within the colony, discouraging emigration), and the continuing Bubi preference to remain in the Fernandian forests rather than to contract for plantation work. According to Sobral, the French had already begun to harness the Pamue labor force in their territories. The Spanish commentator concludes with an exhortation to enlist Pamues for work on Fernando Poo "before others benefit from their labor to our detriment."

International Labor Office. African labor survey. Geneva [I.L.O.] 1958. 712-p. 13-p. bibliog. tables

Brief references to the recruitment of Nigerian workers for Fernando Poo estates appear on p. 130 and 307; cited statistics are for 1953-54. A fuller statistical report on the Nigeria-Fernando Poo labor traffic, together with the text of the governing treaty, is contained in the report of the Parliamentary Delegation which visited Fernando Poo in 1957 (cited under "Labor and laboring conditions--Nigerian contract workers"). On p. 38 is a paragraph on Spanish educational programs for Africans; on p. 262 and 274 are notes on minimum wages and collective bargaining in Spanish territories; and on p. 508-9 appear statements of Spanish policy on Sunday and holiday work. A folding chart inserted between p. 694 and 695 indicates that Spain has not thus far ratified any international labor conventions affecting African territories; also, a table on p. 694 shows that Spain did not submit reports on Guinea to the I.L.O. in 1955, 1956, and 1957. In Appendix II, "Reference list of labor legislation," there are no citations for Spanish Guinea, although a compilation of Guinea labor law is available (see "Labor law and legislation"). Similarly, there are no entries for Guinea in the "Bibliography," Appendix IV. The 42 I.L.O. conventions ratified by Spain since 1919 can be determined from a 40-year Chart of ratifications issued in June 1960. Only six out of a possible 64 conventions have been accepted by the Franco regime (1936-1959).

Perpina Grau, Román. "Mano de obra africana, factor de coste colonial: investigación sobre el peso de los braceros contratados en Fernando Poo." Cuadernos de estudios africanos. 3:127-144, 1947. bibliog. f. fold. diagrs. tables



## LABOR AND LABORING CONDITIONS, cont.

Based on a sample of 1,463 laborers who arrived on Fernando Poo between 5 Dec. 1941 and 31 Mar. 1942, Perpina demonstrates that immigrant workers average a 13% weight increase at the termination of their Fernandian contracts. He also discusses the economic significance of arriving workers' health and weight, maintaining that fully 60% are underweight or otherwise unfit for immediate labor.

"Slavery in Africa and Arabia." (In Great Britain. Parliament. House of Lords. Official report; parliamentary debates (Hansard). London, H.M.S.O. 225: 334-55, Thursday, 14 July 1960.)

On p. 351, within a debate on modern slavery and the role of the British Government in its suppression, appears a pointed reference by Lord Faringdon to the "deplorable traffic in slaves up and down the coast River in Eastern Nigeria." According to the Lord, who based his remarks on information supplied him "only a few years ago," Nigerian girls were being sold to parties on Fernando Poo, while boys were shipped to French territory.

Wieschoff, Heinrich Albert. Colonial policies in Africa. Philadelphia, Univ. of Pennsylvania Press, 1944. p. 32-3, 111. (African handbooks, 5)

Wieschoff severely criticizes the "contract labor" system employed by the Spanish to secure workers for Fernando Poo plantations, asserting that laborers are often procured on the mainland "by methods reminiscent of the old slave days," that workers who sign up for five years "are bound to violate some of the trick clauses of the contract," and that such "infringements of the contract are brought before the local courts which invariably punish the natives by extending the contract, depriving them of their pay, or by various other arbitrary decisions, nearly always benefiting the European enterpriser." However, he notes that in recent years "there appears to have been some improvement in the working conditions" on Fernando Poo and that both Nigeria and Liberia have restricted labor recruitment for Spanish Guinea, concluded new agreements with the Spanish, and now insist on more guarantees to laborers as well as freer inspection of labor conditions by Nigerian Government representatives. A British consul at Fernando Poo was assigned the task of policing these agreements, but his effectiveness is questionable, at least judging from Pepple's recent report on labor recruitment and working conditions (cited under "Labor and laboring conditions--Nigerian contract workers"). A new labor treaty was effected subsequent to Pepple's visit, however, and plans laid for the assignment of permanent Nigerian labour inspectors to both the island and Continental Guinea (see the report of the Nigerian Parliamentary Delegation, cited under "Labor and laboring conditions--Nigerian contract workers"). Wieschoff's entire volume is annotated under "Africa" in the supplementary bibliography. It was lengthily reviewed by José María Cordero Torres in the Cuadernos de Estudios Africanos, 1:166-85, 1946. The Spanish reviewer concentrates on Wieschoff's allegations



## LABOR AND LABORING CONDITIONS, cont.

regarding the Guinea labor situation, furiously rebutting his charges of forced labor and maltreatment of workers in an essay that is perhaps the best exposition of the Spanish viewpoint and counterclaims regarding the "labor question."

## LABOR AND LABORING CONDITIONS--LIBERIAN CONTRACT WORKERS

Buell, Raymond Leslie. The native problem in Africa. N.Y., Macmillan, 1928. 2:777-81.

A survey, largely from the juridical standpoint, of Liberian labor recruitment for work on Fernando Poo from 1900 to 1928. Buell chronologically reviews pertinent laws passed by the Liberian legislature, treaties concluded between the Liberian and Spanish governments (especially the Convention of 1914, which contained elaborate provisions to safeguard the treatment of Liberian workers and to ensure both their payment and repatriation), and diplomatic incidents with regard to Spanish importation of Kru labor: charges of slavery made by the British Consul on Fernando Poo, reiteration of this charge in the British Parliament, arrest of the Liberian Consul on Fernando Poo for inspecting cacao estates without prior permission. Buell cites a number of official reports and newspaper accounts to document the forced recruitment of Liberians and maltreatment of laborers on the island. He also indicates that the reduced export of Liberian labor to Fernando Poo in 1925 and 1926 may have been due less to governmental disapproval of either labor recruiting methods or scandalous Fernandian working conditions than to the protests of Liberian farmers, who themselves needed labor, and the appearance of the Firestone Co. as a powerful competitor for Liberian workers. Buell's revelations were partially responsible for the 1930 League of Nations investigation into Liberian labor recruitment (see the International Commission of Inquiry entry below). Reviews of the entire 2-v. study: Quincy Wright, Political Science Quarterly, June, 1929; Evans Lewin, Yale Review, 18:824, Summer, 1929; H.A. Wyndham, Geographical Review, 19:346, April, 1929. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 31 .B8), B.M. (08157. g. 34.).

Fitzgerald, Walter. Africa; a social, economic, and political geography of its major regions. 7th rev. ed. London, Methuen; N.Y., Dutton, 1952. p. 346

In the course of discussing Liberia's economy, Fitzgerald asserts--without further documentation--that "the plantations of Fernando Po were, until a year or two ago, supplied with forced labor conscripted from the Vais and other people." While such a statement might have been true in 1933, the date of the volume's first edition, it is inappropriate to all subsequent editions. Appearing in a 1952 volume, it implies that shipment of contract workers from Liberia only terminated in 1950 or 1951, although Liberia actually ceased to supply laborers



## LABOR AND LABORING CONDITIONS--LIBERIAN CONTRACT WORKERS, cont.

in quantity to Fernando Poo shortly after 1930, owing to an international investigation, protests from Liberian farmers, and the emergence of the Firestone Co. as a major labor consumer. A dating revision is long overdue.

Geneva Research Information Committee. The suppression of slavery. Geneva, 1931. p. 14-33. (Geneva special studies, v. II, no. 4)

A synopsis of findings by the International Commission of Inquiry (see below) with respect to forced labor recruitment in Liberia for Fernandian and other consumers, as well as a brief history of events prior and subsequent to the investigation. On p. 20 appears the text of a letter sent to the U.S. Secretary of State by Harvey S. Firestone, urging the Government to induce Liberian compliance with the Commission's recommendations. One of the recommendations was discontinuance of labor emigration to Fernando Poo, which--as a number of astute Spanish writers have noted--would ensure an ample supply of local workers for Firestone's massive rubber plantations. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (JX 1975 .5 .A2G4).

Gunther, John. Inside Africa. N.Y., Harper and Brothers, 1955. p. 860-62.

While reviewing the scandalous labor recruiting practices uncovered by a 1930 international commission in Liberia, Gunther indicates collusion dating at least from 1928 between Spanish cacao planters and Liberian officials--especially the infamous Vice-President Yancey--to obtain Liberian "boys" for labor on Fernando Poo plantations. According to Gunther, the Spanish paid \$45 per "boy" for each group of 3,000 boys supplied, and a bonus of \$5,000 for additional groups of 1,500. The "boys" needed to satisfy Fernandian requirements were gathered by Liberian "labor recruiters" and even governmental agencies through outright levies and brutal coercion. Once on the isle, the "boys" were required to labor for the length of their prearranged "contracts" and apparently received only token wages. So severe and widespread did this labor recruiting become that one Liberian people, the Wedabo, originated a mournful chant to lament the decimation of their group through wholesale abduction of husbands and brothers by Yancey, who sailed them to "Nana Poo." The text of this song is reproduced in full.

Hailey, William Malcolm Hailey, 1st baron. "The problems of labour." (In his An African survey; a study of problems arising in Africa south of the Sahara. 1956 rev. ed. London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1957. p. 1375-76.)

A brief reiteration of the now incontestable fact of forced labor recruitment in Liberia to supply workers for Fernando Poo cacao plantations during the first decades of the 20th century. Hailey observes that Spanish planters began the importation of Kru laborers in 1900



## LABOR AND LABORING CONDITIONS--LIBERIAN CONTRACT WORKERS, cont.

and traces the juridical and international developments that finally led to an end of Kru recruitment for work on the Spanish cacao estates, where--according to testimony before international investigators--the treatment of immigrant labor was inhuman. A number of documentary sources concerning this period are cited in bibliographic footnotes. However, repeated references to labor recruitment exclusively from among the "Kru" are inaccurate, for the Vais, Wedabo, and other elements of the Liberian population also contributed workers, albeit unwillingly, for Fernandian labor. The Kru constitute an important segment of the Liberian people, but should not be equated, as Hailey seems to have done, with the entire Liberian populace.

Hayman, Arthur Ingram and Preece, Harold. Lighting up Liberia. N.Y., Creative Age Press, 1943. p. 35-52.

Hayman, who served in Liberia as a Construction Superintendent for the Firestone Co. during 1942, vividly describes the system of government-engineered "slave trading" that flourished in the country prior to the League of Nations investigation that exposed and helped to diminish the considerable traffic in forced labor between Liberia and Fernando Poo. Drawing upon testimony presented before the League as well as accounts personally related to him by Liberians, Hayman details a pattern of widespread and frequently brutal slave-trading conducted by a political elite of Americo-Liberians. The author cites specific incidents to indicate how Liberian natives were unscrupulously recruited--through flogging, kidnaping, fraudulent court decrees, "pawning," and army-enforced levies--for labor on Fernando Poo, where they were likely to perish "from malaria or from one of the other dread diseases which destroy life wholesale in the filthy, unsanitary labor barracks of the island." He scathingly illustrates the extensive involvement of Liberian officials in this slave traffic; the political chicanery and outright coercion practiced to intimidate chiefs and to silence opponents in order to preserve their monopoly over the highly remunerative enterprise, and how the entire system was underwritten by the payment of fees to the ring of slave suppliers by an agricultural syndicate representing Fernandian plantation operators. Like Gunther (see above), Hayman reproduces the "Sad song of the Wedabo women," a plaintive chant which clearly implicates Vice-President Yancey in the forced shipment of Liberians to "'Nana Poo.'" But Hayman's text, unlike Gunther's, further clarifies the meaning of the song by explaining how a Wedabo chief, Jeh, defied Vice-President Yancey's demand for laborers and was subsequently humiliated, subjected to extortion, and jailed, which accounts for the opening lines:

"We were here when trouble came to our people  
For this trouble Jeh was imprisoned and fined"

While Hayman alleges sub-standard labor conditions on Fernando Poo without supporting data and advances no evidence to suggest actual



## LABOR AND LABORING CONDITIONS--LIBERIAN CONTRACT WORKERS, cont.

labor recruitment by Spaniards themselves on Liberian soil, his presentation indicates that Spanish interests supported and profited by the Liberian labor recruitment system. Apparently Spanish cacao-producers lacked those humanitarian scruples that induced Cadbury and other English chocolate manufacturers to boycott cacao produced on the Portuguese forced-labor islands of Sao Tome and Principe until reforms were instituted. Since Hayman includes no dates, figures, nor bibliographic notes, his treatment of the Liberian-Spanish slave traffic must be supplemented by more authoritative works like the International Commission report (see below) and Buell's account (see above). Reviews of the entire v.: R.G. Woolbert, Foreign Affairs, 21:16, July, 1943; Arna Bontemps, Weekly Book Review, Feb. 21, 1943, p. 14; Nation, 157:191, Aug. 14, 1943. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 632. H39).

International Commission of Inquiry into the Existence of Slavery and Forced Labor in the Republic of Liberia. Report; Monrovia, Liberia, September 8, 1930. Wash., D.C., G.P.O., 1931. 227 p. bibliog. f. index (U.S. Dept. of State. Pubns., 147).

The report of a 3-man commission which in 1930 enquired into charges of slave-trading and forced labor in Liberia. Among the seven specific questions which the Commission was empowered to investigate by the League of Nations was "Whether shipment of contract laborers to Fernando Poo under the terms of arrangement with Spain . . . is associated with slavery and whether the method employed in recruiting such laborers carries any compulsion." The investigation was precipitated by a 1929 memorandum from the U.S. State Dept. to the Liberian Government noting that "reports bearing reliable evidence of authenticity . . . indicate that existing conditions incident to the so-called 'export' of labor from Liberia to Fernando Poo have resulted in the development of a system which seems hardly distinguishable from organized slave trade. . . ." The Liberian Government denied the American allegations and invited an on-the-spot inquiry. Accordingly, a Commission composed of Dr. Charles S. Johnson (U.S.), Dr. Cuthbert Christy (Great Britain, chairman), and ex-President Arthur Barclay (Liberia) was constituted in Monrovia on April 7, 1930 and gathered information until August 8. From their study of the numerous depositions and documents, the Commissioners concluded with regard to Fernandian labor shipments that although "labor conditions in Fernando Poo may have been greatly improved in recent years . . . under conditions existing to-day in the Liberian hinterland . . . we recommend that the organized shipment of laborers to Fernando Poo . . . should at once be discontinued. The commercialized labor traffic . . . is . . . attended by cruelty [and] widespread disorganization of native social life." Data regarding forced labor recruitment for Fernandian plantations appear throughout the report and can be approached through the index. On p. 26-32, particularly, is an authoritative account of how nearly 700 young men of the Wedabo people were coercively secured for Fernando Poo labor and loaded aboard a ship in the presence of the Spanish Vice-Consul. A mass of like evidence supports the contentions of Buell and Hayman



## LABOR AND LABORING CONDITIONS--LIBERIAN CONTRACT WORKERS, cont.

(see above) relating to a veritable Libero-Fernandian slave trade involving the complicity of high Liberian Government officials, the Liberian Frontier Force, and the Sindicato Agrícola de los Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea. Provisions of the 1914 Hispano-Liberian labor agreement are cited on p. 53; the complete text of a 1928 agreement providing for the shipment of 1,500 laborers to Fernando Poo at 9 pounds sterling per head is reproduced on p. 171-74; and on p. 67 is the recorded testimony of Mr. P.C. Parker, Spanish Vice-Consul in Liberia, to the effect that he maintained no list of contracted workers and knew nothing of alleged short-payments to returning laborers. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (HD 4875 .L515 1930). A summary of the Commission's findings, together with a history of events subsequent to the investigation, is contained in The suppression of slavery, cited above.

Kloosterboer, Willemina. Involuntary labour since the abolition of slavery; a survey of compulsory labour throughout the world. Leiden, Brill, 1960. p. 167-8. bibliog. f.

A documented summary of the slave-trade conducted between Liberia and Fernando Poo from "shortly after 1900" to the 1930s. The author not only describes forced recruitment in Liberia, but also the "life of hell" experienced by laborers on Fernandian plantations.

LoBagola, Bata Kindai Amgoza ibn. LoBagola; an African savage's own story. N.Y., Knopf, 1930. p. 228-33.

Within an autobiographical account of a sea journey from Sierra Leone to Dahomey some time before 1920 appear several references to contract Kru laborers being transported to Fernando Poo. According to LoBagola, who never visited Fernando Poo and based his remarks wholly upon hearsay evidence gleaned from white crew members plus limited shipboard observation, Kru were frequently contracted for labor on Fernandian plantations by agents who fraudulently assured them of "good positions and a sure passage home." Once on the island, LoBagola asserts, the Kru became "virtual slaves, without any avenue of escape." Even during their travel to Fernando Poo, they apparently were subject to humiliation and maltreatment by European mariners who addressed them scornfully as "Niggers" and--if the author's eyewitness report of the callous "burial" of an injured but still living Kru is to be credence--denied them elementary medical care. LoBagola's uncomplimentary characterization of Fernando Poo and the plight of the "shanghaied" Kru years later elicited the indignation of Banciella y Bârcena, a Spaniard who wrathfully maintained in his 1940 Rutas de imperio that allegations made by the Dahomey-born, Scottish-educated LoBagola were outrageous and unfounded (see "General works--1930-1940"). Among contemporary Anglo-American reviewers, opinion was sharply divided concerning the veracity of LoBagola's entire narrative, though the publisher affirmed in an introduction that the substance of the work was "strictly true" and could be fully documented. The controversial



## LABOR AND LABORING CONDITIONS--LIBERIAN CONTRACT WORKERS, cont.

author subsequently produced a well-received volume of African folklore, Folk tales of a savage (N.Y., Knopf, 1930). Reviews: M.J. Herskovits, Nation, 131:102, Jul. 23, 1930; H.L. Shapiro, N.Y. Evening Post, Mar. 22, 1930; R.L. Duffus, N.Y. Times, Mar. 16, 1930, p. 4; London Times, Literary Supplement, Aug. 21, 1930, p. 669; Oliver La Farge, Books, Mar. 30, 1930, p. 2. Copies owned by D.C. Public Lib. (E L782), U.S.L.C. (DT 515 .Lo).

## LABOR AND LABORING CONDITIONS--NIGERIAN CONTRACT WORKERS

Berman, Sanford. "Pepple's story: footnote to Spanish Guinea." Phylon Quarterly. 18:306-08, Oct. 1957. bibliog. f.

Isaac Pepple's Drum account (cited below) of observations and talks in a Santa Isabel jail is partly summarized and partly reprinted verbatim. Through interpolated comments, the author employs Pepple's findings, to further substantiate conclusions reached in an earlier study of unsavory labor conditions in Guinea and a deliberately-enforced "social, economic, and political chasm" between the races (see "General works--1941-1958"). Berman suggests a distinct similarity between Spanish and Portuguese labor policy and cites a few works dealing with labor conditions in Portuguese Africa for comparison with the unfortunately limited Guinea data. Indeed, the volume of reliable Guinea labor information is so small that any comparisons must be highly tentative. The conclusion that Pepple's story constitutes "an accidental glimpse behind the facade of 'loving paternalism' in Spanish Guinea" may be somewhat presumptuous in view of the scant Guinea documentation, but Pepple's firsthand report nevertheless suggests a considerable gap between glowing Spanish publicity and actual colonial practice. Two corrections of fact should be noted for this recapitulation of Pepple's original article: 1) Pepple was commissioned in 1955, not 1956, to prepare a newspaper story on Fernando Poo; the Drum article recounts Pepple's experiences during a second, private visit to the isle in 1956. 2) The statement that "beds are segregated by race in Guinea hospitals" is partly inaccurate, for usually whole hospitals or hospital wings rather than individual beds and rooms are designated for "Europeans" or "Coloreds". There are, in effect, two sets of hospitals and dispensaries.

Nigeria. Report on employment of Nigerian labor in Fernando Poo. Lagos, Federal Government Printer, 1939.

Cited in a letter from the Anti-Slavery Society dated 9 June 1960.

Nigeria. Parliamentary Delegation to Fernando Poo and Rio Muni. Report. [Lagos, Federal Govt. Printer] 1957. 28 p.

" . . . We have set out some of our criticisms of the manner in which the provisions of the Labor Agreement are being implemented. We are,



## LABOR AND LABORING CONDITIONS--NIGERIAN CONTRACT WORKERS, cont.

however, in no doubt that the Labour Agreement between the two governments is to the mutual advantage of the Spanish employer and of the Nigerian worker." Six Nigerian officials freely inspected Fernandian and Continental Guinea labor conditions from 8 Nov. to 13 Nov. 1957. Their report is mainly laudatory, although they encountered some evidence of poor housing, insufficient rations, excessive hours, arbitrary imprisonment, and corporal punishment. Worker complaints are summarized, but--according to the Delegation--public welfare facilities are excellent and "the Government of the Spanish territories sincerely wish to put an end to the ill-treatment of workers." Among the Delegation's recommendations are abolition of the "pass system" which impedes movement on Fernando Poo, and assignment of additional Nigerian inspectors to police the labor treaty. Prefatory to the report are a "History of the labor agreements," which outlines Hispano-Nigerian labor relations since 1939, an explicit statement of recruitment procedure, and 1957 contract statistics. Pages 15-28 contain the text of the latest (1957) labor treaty. For an illustrated Spanish report on the Nigerians' visit to Guinea, see Africa (Madrid), 192:23, dic. 1957.

Peple, Isaac Tamuno Taiwo. "Free ticket to Hell!" Drum [Johannesburg] 72:8-13, April, 1957. illus. map

An eyewitness report of labor malpractices and police brutality toward Nigerian workers on Fernando Poo. The author, a Nigerian journalist who had first visited the island in 1955 on assignment for the Nigerian Observer of Port Harcourt and was favorably impressed after a chaperoned tour, visited the island again in 1956. This time Peple was jailed after investigating claims by Nigerian countrymen of Spanish cruelty. During his incarceration, he learned from fellow prisoners that Nigerian children are frequently kidnapped to be sold to Spanish employers, that women are regularly shanghaied, and that plantation laborers are not uncommonly beaten to death for "not working sufficiently hard." Additionally, he reports beatings and certain indignities administered by police upon recalcitrant prisoners, as well as police violation of Nigerian women. Peple himself was tried, fined, and expelled from Guinea for investigating "a labour matter without the prior permission of the police" and for "being abusive about the Spanish authorities." While a measure of Peple's reportage may be dismissed as bald sensationalism ("notorious Spanish island," "colony of no return"), his article remains one of the few "inside" reports of life in Guinea penned by a foreign visitor. It highlights the need for healthy skepticism when examining official publications and suggests the desirability of full-scale investigations into labor and penal conditions on the isle. The article terminates with six editorial demands by "Mr. Drum." Illustrations include photographs of Peple and a boat laden with African laborers destined for Fernando Poo, as well as the reproduction of an Anglo-Spanish Employment Agency advertisement for contract labor. An interpretive abstract of Peple's report was prepared in 1957 by Sanford Berman (see above).



## LABOR AND LABORING CONDITIONS--STATISTICS

Guinea, Spanish. Delegación del Trabajo. Sección de Estadística. Resúmenes de los años 1946 y 1947. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1949. 250 p. illus.

Out-of-print. Copy owned by BDGPPA.

## LABOR LAWS AND LEGISLATION

see also "Laws, statutes"

Guinea, Spanish. Laws, statutes, etc. Legislación del trabajo de los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea. [Por Sebastián Llopart Aulet] Madrid [Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias] 1946. 370 p. indexes (Publicaciones Africa)

A compilation of laws regulating labor in Guinea, arranged chronologically. The dispositions are indexed according to subject and date of issue. An introduction outlines the history and philosophy of Guinea labor law.

## LACEBUGS

see "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--insects")

## LAND POLICY AND DISTRIBUTION

see also "Agriculture--statistics," "Economic conditions," "Laws, statutes," "Native policy"

Hailey, William Malcolm Hailey, 1st baron. "The state and land, Part One; Spanish Guinea." (In his An African survey; a study of problems arising in Africa south of the Sahara. 1956 rev. ed. London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1957. p. 757-58, 801-02)

Land policy is explained through summarizations of pertinent decrees and statutes, from the 1904 Royal Decree that first defined the state's rights over the land to more recent laws that permit collective property ownership by native groups, syndicates, and agricultural colonies. Since Hailey's approach is largely legalistic, his treatment of Guinea land policy does not indicate the extent of land alienation to European planters and concessionaires nor does it reveal the type and quality of land ceded to European owners. Similarly, there is no mention of legal provisions for gratis land concessions, usually extensions to existing holdings, made to long-standing European colonists.

## LAND POLICY AND DISTRIBUTION--MAPS



## LAND POLICY AND DISTRIBUTION--MAPS, cont.

Guinea, Spanish. Dirección de Agricultura. Avance catastral del término de Batete, distrito de San Carlos, Fernando Poo. (In its Anuario de estadística y catastro, 1944. Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias [1945] between p. 134 and 135 1:10,000)

A land-title map of the Batete area, located slightly west of San Carlos. For each holding appear the proprietor's name and size in hectares. A tri-color scheme indicates the kind of title held.

Guinea, Spanish. Dirección de Agricultura. Croquis parcelario de las zonas cafeteras de la Guinea Continental; hoja no. 1, zona de Bata. (In its Anuario de estadística y catastro, 1944. Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias [1945] between p. 138 and 139 1:50,000)

A map of coffee fincas in the Bata region of Continental Guinea. For each holding appear the proprietor's name and size in hectares.

## LANGUAGES

see also monographs on specific indigenous groups listed under "Native population"; for the use of vernacular tongues in school instruction, see "Education"; for vernacular names of plants, animals, and places, see also "Botany," "Forestry," "Maps and cartography," "Toponymy."

Summary

--Annobónés (Ambú)--grammar  
--texts

--Baseque--grammar

--Benga--conversation and phrase books  
--dictionaries  
--grammar  
--texts  
--vocabulary

--bibliography

--Bubi  
--dictionaries  
--grammar  
--primers  
--texts  
--vocabulary

--Bujeba--grammar  
--texts

--Combe--dictionaries  
--grammar  
--texts



## LANGUAGES, summary, cont.

- Hausa--dictionaries
  - grammar
- Kru--grammar
  - vocabulary
- Mbueti Sect--vocabulary
- Number systems
- Pamue
  - dictionaries
  - grammar
  - orthography and phonology
  - primers
  - texts
  - vocabulary
- Pidgin-English
- polyglot texts
- polyglot vocabulary

González Echegaray, Carlos. "Una encuesta lingüística en el Africa negra." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 56:41-52, oct. 1960.

A personal memoir of linguistic research in Guinea, well-laden with data on philological methodology and specific aspects of the Bujeba language. Since much of the essay deals with the preparation of González' Leyendas y cuentos Bujebas (see "Folklore") and Morfología y sintaxis de la lengua bujeba (see "Languages--Bujeba--grammar"), it should be regarded as collateral reading for those works.

González Echegaray, Carlos. Filología. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1959. bibliogs. bibliog. f. 124 p. illus. tables maps (Estudios guineos, 1)

The first synthesis of more than a century of serious linguistic research conducted in Guinea by American, German, French, English, and Spanish scholars. Following a general survey of the colony's lingual mosaic, which includes a 140-entry bibliography and a glossary of African-derived words that have entered the "Colonial Spanish" vocabulary, the author minutely examines the Pamue and Baseque languages, drawing heavily upon his previously-published studies of Baseque grammar (see "Languages--Baseque") and Pamue orthography (see "Languages--Pamue--orthography"). The bibliography is an expanded and somewhat refined version of the author's earlier "Bibliografía lingüística de los Territorios Españoles de Guinea," but still suffers from essentially the same omissions and imperfections in form (see "Languages--bibliography"). Though book-length grammars and dictionaries are available for practically all of the Guinea tongues, this composite introduction to Guinea's whole philological spectrum is much needed. The linguistic chart on p. 17 should prove particularly useful as a graphic summation of the colony's lingual structure. Reviews: Guinea Española, 56:48-9, feb. 1960; Africa report, 5 (12):12, Dec. 1960; Africa (Madrid), 224-225;68, ag.-sept. 1960.



## LANGUAGES, cont.

Salanova Orueta, Daniel. "Brotos superfluos del idioma en Guinea." Africa [Madrid] 133:19-20, enero 1953. illus.

A plea for the replacement of K, J, and W with C, Y, and U in the transcription of toponymic nomenclature. Salanova, a Bata schoolteacher, argues that "Moka," "Sendje," and "Yengwe," as examples, correspond to Anglo-Germanic spelling canons but are inconsistent with Spanish orthography and should accordingly be spelled "Moca," "Senye," and "Yengue" in order to maintain the purity of the Spanish language, particularly in the linguistic instruction of Guinea Africans. Reproductions of two paintings by Ferrer Carbonell, which adorn the article though not germane to the subject, are annotated separately under "Description and travel--paintings, sculpture, etc."

## LANGUAGES--ANNOBONÉS (Ambú)--GRAMMAR

Barrena Merino, Natalio. Gramática annobonesa. [Prol. de Antonino Jiménez] Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1957. 95 p. map

A 45-lesson grammar with many "practical exercises" and abundant syntactical examples. On p. 93 appears a vernacular hymn composed by the author. Unlike Gonzalez in his study of Bujeba grammar (see "Languages--Bujeba--Grammar"), Barrena does not discuss the etiology and permutations of Annobonés, nor its philological relationship to other tongues. A 7-p. history and description of the island by Epifanio Doce precedes the grammar. However, Rev. Doce fails both to indicate the geo-ethnic origins of the Annobonese and to limn the hybrid culture they developed during the full century between juridical acquisition and actual occupation of the island by Spain. Deplorably, the volume contains neither a table of contents nor an index.

Vila, Isidro. Elementos de la gramática Ambú o de Annoón. Madrid, Impr. de A. Perez Dubrull, 1891. 28 p.

Cited by Gonzalez Echegaray ("Languages--bibliography"); bound with Salvado y Cos' Colección de apuntes preliminares sobre la lengua Benga (see "Languages--Benga--grammar"). Copies owned by BDGPPA (2021), Cleveland Public Lib., N.Y. Public Lib.

## LANGUAGES--ANNOBONÉS--TEXTS

Claret y Clara, Antonio María, St. Catecismo de la doctrina cristiana; tr. al Fa d'ambú por Natalio Barrena Merino. Madrid, Edit. Coculsa, 1928. 63 p.

A catechism cited by Gonzalez Echegaray ("Languages"). Copy owned by BDGPPA.



## LANGUAGES--ANNOBONÉS (Ambú)--TEXTS, cont.

Vila, Isidro. Compendio de la doctrina cristiana en castellano y fa de Ambú para uso de los habitantes de Annobon. Madrid, Impr. de A. Perez Dubrull, 1891. 85 p.

A manual of religious instruction in both Spanish and Ambú. Cited by Gonzalez Echegaray ("Languages--bibliography"). Copy owned by EDGPPA.

## LANGUAGES--BASEQUE

González Echegaray, Carlos. "La ubicación de la lengua Baseke en el cuadro de las lenguas Bantúes." (In International West African Conference, 4th, Santa Isabel, Fernando Poo, 1951. Trabajos presentados a la tercera sesión (medio humano)). Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, 1954. p. 309-14)

An essay on the relationship of Baseque to neighboring playero tongues and to the Pamue idiom. Gonzalez maintains that Baseque is not so closely related to Ndowe (or Combe) as had earlier been thought, but notes a "marked linguistic influence" of Fang dialects. In his later Filología (see "Languages"), he further elaborates upon Baseque placement within the Bantu lingual complex.

## LANGUAGES--BASEQUE--GRAMMAR

González Echegaray, Carlos. "La clasificación nominal en el Baseque." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 23:73-88, dic. 1958. bibliog. f. tables

An analysis of noun transformation into singular and plural through prefix variations. Ten distinct modes of nominal change are described, with frequent comparisons to Duala, Fang, and other Bantu practice. There are also speculative notes on the probable evolution of the Baseque system from hypothetical Ur-Bantu forms. According to the author, the great variety of method in Baseque classification stems from both phonetic and semantic factors. A somewhat refined version of this article appears in the same author's Filología, p. 83-104 (see "Languages").

## LANGUAGES--BENGA--CONVERSATION AND PHRASE BOOKS

Corisco Mission (Presbyterian). The Benga primer and hymns. N.Y., American Tract Society [1905?] 200 p. illus.

Contains an initial 26-page section devoted to vocabulary and then sections of increasingly complex readings, largely on Biblical and pious themes and accompanied by a number of fine engravings. Pages 99-122 are entirely catechitical: questions on Biblical subjects with answering Bible passages, plus the Ten Commandments and Lord's



## LANGUAGES--BENGA--CONVERSATION AND PHRASE BOOKS, cont.

Prayer. The balance of the volume contains 86 hymns and 3 doxologies. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (PL 8074 .B4), N.Y. Public Lib.

Mackey, James Love. The Benga primer; containing lessons for beginners; a series of phrases, and a catechism. New London, Pa., Orvis and Berry, 1855. 64 p.

Unlike the Benga primer and hymns issued 50 years later and written wholly in Benga, Mackey's Benga primer is essentially bi-lingual and thus equally useful to English-speaking students of the Benga language and Benga-speaking students of English. Part I consists of vocabulary lists, phrases, and short readings in English and Benga on facing pages. Part II contains 22 lessons translated into Benga from the First Reading Book of the American Sunday School Union, but does not include the original English passages. Part III, composed of 95 common phrases and a catechism of 67 questions and responses, is once again arranged into opposing pages of English and Benga. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (PL 8072 .M34).

## LANGUAGES--BENGA--DICTIONARIES

Dictionary of the English and Benga languages; Part 1: English-Benga; Part 2: Benga-English. N.Y., Mission House, 1879. 151 p.

A pocket-size dictionary compiled and revised by American missionaries among the Bengas from 1850 to 1879. A pronunciation key precedes the bifurcated dictionary text and advises that the English consonants c, q, r, x, and z are not applicable to Benga. The English-Benga portion of the dictionary contains approximately 7,200 entries, but the Benga-English section offers slightly less than 3,000. This disparity reflects a fundamental weakness. Many English words are assigned Benga equivalents, but corresponding Benga words are inexplicably absent from the Benga-English half of the volume. "Gun" is designated "Njali," but the word "Njali" appears nowhere in the latter portion of the dictionary. In the English-Benga listing, "To cauterize" is "Dikia," but "Dikia" is omitted in the Benga-English section. Such examples can be freely multiplied. The greater number of words in the first half of the volume might be partially explained by a much smaller total Benga vocabulary in which many words possess multiple meanings or must be combined or prefixed to equal single English words. Even so, the English definitions for individual Benga words often vary confusingly, according to which half of the dictionary is consulted. The noun "Hump" is listed as "Ekulu" in the English-Benga division, but "Ekulu" in the Benga-English section means only "part, portion, half"--with not a whisper of "hump." Similarly, "Ibomba" signifies "antler" and "horn" in the forward part of the dictionary, but only "horn" in the Benga-English listing, which again illustrates the frequent incongruity between the two halves of the dictionary and attests to both its varied authorship and incomplete editing. It is also likely that the highly



## LANGUAGES--BENGA--DICTIONARIES, cont.

literate missionary compilers attempted to adduce Benga equivalents for a number of rather specialized English words and expressions where no precise equivalents really existed in the relatively simpler Benga language. It is doubtful, for instance, that there is a closely corresponding term in Benga for "manumission" or "enfranchise." To advance equivalents for such terms grossly distorts the Benga idiom and suggests a complexity and nicety of expression it may not possess, at least not in terms of 19-century parlor-room English. Thus, in some measure, the dictionary might be more aptly termed a dictionary of "reformed" or "Westernized" Benga, a representation of what the missionary compilers believed Benga should be: a basic core of legitimate Benga vocabulary, an approximation of terms in Benga for distinctly non-Benga ideas and objects, and an admixture of words especially created by the missionaries to enhance their evangelical campaign (E.g., "Bible," "baptism," "hymn"). Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (PL 8073 .D5).

Pérez, Gaspar. Diccionario Benga-Español y Español-Benga. Santa Isabel, Vicariato Apostólico de Fernando Poo y Guinea Española [192-?]

A Benga-Spanish dictionary compiled by a Claretian missionary who has also co-authored a Benga grammar (see "Languages--Benga--grammars"). Cited in a typewritten bibliog. prepared in April., 1959, by the International African Institute.

## LANGUAGES--BENGA--GRAMMAR

Mackey, James Love. A grammar of the Benga language. N.Y., Mission House, 1855. 60 p.

In probably the first organized grammar of the Benga language ever produced, Rev. Mackey analyzes the idiom under the following major headings: Orthography, Etymology, Classes of Nouns, Verbal Nouns, Adjectives, Numeral Adjectives, Pronouns, Demonstrative Pronouns, Indefinite Pronouns, Verbs (with a complete paradigm of the regular verb "to speak"), Adverbs, Prepositions, and Interjections. A concluding section entitled "Specimens of Translation" presents a literal interlineal translation of an excerpt from the Benga Primer (See "Languages--Benga--Conversation and phrase books") to demonstrate Benga word order and sentence structure. In his "Introduction," Mackey estimates the number of Benga-speakers at more than 4,000 (c. 1885), including not only Benga tribesmen but also other peoples "inhabiting the coast northward for the distance of one hundred miles or more, and perhaps by people interior in a northerly direction from Corisco Bay." Noting that American missionaries had at that time reduced to writing three West African coastal languages--Mpongwe, Benga, and Bakele--Mackey illustrates both "their striking resemblances and important differences," speculating that the three peoples, then living in contact with



## LANGUAGES--BENGA--GRAMMAR, cont.

one another, probably had not lived in such proximity for more than half a century and very likely were widely separated "one or two centuries ago." This is a reasonable conjecture, for the Bengas were relative newcomers to the Guinea littoral, having migrated from the north in the early 18th century. The grammar is intended, in Mackey's words, as "a manual to assist missionaries and others in acquiring the language" and pretends to no perfection. Rather, hopes the author, "it may hereafter be used as the basis for more extensive and thorough investigation," a wish realized in the revised edition prepared some years later by Rev. Nassau (see below). Opposite the title page is a folding table of "Nouns and their adjuncts." Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (PL 8072 .Mc 1855), N.Y. Public Lib., B.M. (12910. aaa. 22.), B.N.P. (X. 28370).

Mackey, James Love. Mackey's grammar of the Benga-Bantu language.  
Rev. by Robert Hamill Nassau. N.Y., American Tract Society, 1892.  
108 p.

Nassau's revision of Mackey's pioneering Grammar of the Benga Language (1855) expands, corrects, and, in effect, supersedes the original work. As Nassau comments, "the chief additions have been to the Noun and to the Verb, to the latter of which a correction is made in the form taken as typical of the Passive Voice. The effort is made also to have the orthography consistent by recognizing and calling into use the vocal coalescences so prominent in the Bantu languages." While Nassau's revision embraces all the parts of speech handled by Mackey and in much the same order, there has been some streamlining and much amplification. For example, all types of pronouns are subsumed under the general heading "Pronouns" instead of each variety meriting a full chapter to itself; the two Benga forms of verb participles, unmentioned by Mackey, are presented after the extensive verb paradigms; the treatment of "interjections" is expanded to include several more forms of salutation; an entirely new section, "Interrogation," is added; and the whole volume is generally augmented by more grammatical examples and a bevy of syntactical refinements. In order to view the Benga idiom in its proper perspective within the Bantu language family, Nassau quotes at length in his Introduction from Hovelacque's Science of language (1877), centering upon those passages referring to the Bantu linguistic group, and provides a chart showing where Benga resides within the Bantu complex. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (PL 8072 .M3 1892), N.Y. Public Lib.

Meinhof, Carl. "Benga und Dualla; eine Untersuchung der Verwandtschaft beider Sprachen." Zeitschrift fur Afrikanische Sprachen. 2:190-208, 1888/1889.

A comparison between the Benga and Duala tongues on the bases of vocabulary, pronunciation, and parts of speech. Benga data were secured from Mackey's grammar, cited above. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (PL 8000 .235).



## LANGUAGES--BENGA--GRAMMAR, cont.

Meinhof, Carl. "Das Zeitwort in der Benga-Sprache; Versuch einer grammatischen Darstellung." Zeitschrift für Afrikanische Sprachen. 3:265-84, 1889/1890. tables

A study of Benga verb forms, prefaced by a critique of Mackey's grammar and the American Bible Society's New Testament translation into Benga (cited above and under "Languages--Benga--texts"). Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (PL 8000 .Z35).

Pérez, Gaspar and Sorinas, Lorenzo. Gramática de la lengua Bंगा. Madrid, Edit. del Corazón de María, 1928. 131 p.

Cited by Gonzalez Echegaray ("Languages"). Copies owned by B.N. (77060), BDGPPA (2019), and N.Y. Public Lib.

Salvado y Cos, Francisco. Colección de apuntes preliminares sobre la lengua Bंगा, o sea, Introducción a una gramática de este idioma. Madrid, Impr. de A. Perez Dubrull, 1891. 151 p.

Cited by González Echegaray ("Languages--bibliography"); bound with Vila's Elementos de la gramática Ambú (see "Languages--Annobonés--grammar"). Copies owned by BDGPPA (2021), Cleveland Public Lib., N.Y. Public Lib.

## LANGUAGES--BENGA--TEXTS

Bible. N.T. Benga. 1881. Panga sa kya; ekulu ya bebale; the New Testament in the Benga language. N.Y., Amer. Bible Society, 1881-93. 2 v.

Translation and editing were performed variously by George McQueen, James Love Mackey, Thomas S. Ogden, William Clemens, Robert Hamill Nassau, Mrs. Cornelius de Heer, and Herman L. Jacot. Jacot was a French Protestant missionary to West Africa; the other collaborators were Americans associated with the Presbyterian Corisco Mission. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (BS 325 .B45 1893). A five-part group of selections issued in advance of the unified 2-v. edition is cited below.

Bible. N.T. Selections. Benga. 1881. Sango eyamu ya Matyiu (Mark, Luk, Jan) a lendekidi; the Gospel according to Matthew...Mark... Luke...John...translated into the Benga language by G. M'Queen [and others]...with the other Gospels revised and harmonized by R.H. Nassau. N.Y., Amer. Bible Society, 1881.

The four Gospels and Acts. Matthew was translated by George McQueen, Mark and the Acts by James Love Mackey, Luke by Thomas S. Ogden, John by William Clemens. The same texts also appear in a 2-v. edition of the entire N.T. (see above). Copy owned by B.M. (3068. de. 33).



## LANGUAGES--BENGA--TEXTS, cont.

Bible. N.T. John. Benga. 1864. Gospel according to John. Tr. into the Benga language by William Clemens. N.Y. [Amer. Bible Society?] 1864. 112 p.

The translator was a Presbyterian missionary in West Africa from 1853 to 1862. Copy owned by United Presbyterian Mission Lib. Clemens' text was later revised by Nassau and incorporated into the 1881 edition of the entire N.T. (see above).

Bible. N.T. Luke. Benga. 1863. Gospel according to Luke. Tr. into the Benga language by Thomas S. Ogden. N.Y. [Amer. Bible Society?] 1863.

The translator, a Presbyterian missionary, served in West Africa from 1857 to 1861. Copy owned by United Presbyterian Mission Lib. Ogden's text was later revised by Nassau and incorporated into the 1881 edition of the entire N.T. (see above).

Bible. O.T. Benga. Ilango ja Baibili. Tr. by Reubina Hope Carpenter de Heer. N.Y. [Amer. Bible Society, 186-?] 2 v.

Volume 1 (371 p.) covers Genesis to the death of Saul; v. 2 (504 p.) continues from Saul's death to the end of the Old Testament. The translator, second wife of Rev. Cornelius de Heer, served at the Corisco Mission from 1864 to 1906. Cited in a typewritten bibliography prepared in Jan. 1960 by the United Presbyterian Mission Lib. Copy owned by the Lib.

Bunyan, John. Ekenda ya utamuwi oviya he tekane na 'la o he e vake. Lendwengo na Jan Banyani. Tr. into Benga by Rev. Cornelius de Heer. N.Y., E.O. Jenkins' Sons, 1886. 300 p. illus.

A translation of Bunyan's The Pilgrim's progress from this world to that which is to come performed by a Presbyterian minister who served from 1855 to 1889 at the Gaboon and Corisco Mission. The volume is adorned with a number of handsome full-page engravings. Copies owned by U.S.L.C., United Presbyterian Mission Lib.

Clemens, William. Nuwe j ipaku ja ejanganangobo ya anyambe; scripture questions in the Benga language. N.Y., Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., Board of Foreign Missions, 1861. 117 p.

Prepared by an American missionary who served on Corisco from 1853 to 1860. Cited in a typewritten bibliography compiled in Jan. 1960 by the United Presbyterian Mission Lib. Copies owned by the Lib. and N.Y. Public Lib.

Corisco Mission (Presbyterian). Ejanganangobo dya viembo. N.Y., Mission House, 1862. 36 p.



## LANGUAGES--BENGA--TEXTS, cont.

Twenty-three hymns and doxologies--without music--rendered into Benga by Presbyterian missionaries on Corisco and intended "for use in the worship of God among the Bengas." Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (PL 8074 .E4).

Corisco Mission (Presbyterian). Lembo la Benga; hymns in the Benga language. [N.Y.?] Amer. Tract Society, 1873. 230 p. first-line index

One hundred ninety-seven hymns printed for the use of Presbyterian missionaries among the Benga. According to an "Historical Preface," the first attempts to compile a Benga hymnology date to 1859, or possibly 1857, when Rev. George McQueen, who served at the Corisco Mission from 1852-1859, began the task of translation. A number of McQueen's early translations appear in this collection, but approximately half the 197 hymns are ascribed jointly to Rev. Walter Halsey Clark and his native pupil, Bojowa, one-fourth are the work of Mrs. Mary Cloyd Nassau, and the remainder were produced by other missionaries and African converts, among them Rev. Cornelius De Heer, the Rev. and Mrs. John Love Mackey, and Ibia J. Ikenge. The collection is arranged into four subject groups: "Hymns of praise to the Godhead," "Hymns of Church work," "Hymns of Christian experience," and "Hymns of the future world." Although no music complements the hymns, the appropriate "tune" is often identified in English below the title. Too, the corresponding English hymn title or first line appears following the hymn number. Copy owned U.S.L.C. (PL 8074 .I4).

Hall, Newman. Vake o jisus a jadi; come to Jesus. Tr. into the Benga language by Rev. Cornelius de Heer. N.Y., Amer. Tract Society [1863?] 64 p.

A slender volume of 31 devotional readings based on Scriptural texts. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (PL 8074 .H3), United Presbyterian Mission Lib.

Lovell, John Epy. The young pupil's second book. Tr. into Benga by Rev. Cornelius de Heer. N.Y., American Tract Society [187-?] 171 p. illus.

A translation of a reader originally published in 1838. Contains 84 lessons, largely on Biblical and moral themes, intended "to promote a correct and tasteful style of reading." Decorated with several small, delicately-executed engravings. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (PL 8074 .I63)

Perez, Gaspar. Yiokuwa ja mala ja krisoni jehepi; utambwai mua krisoni. Madrid, Ministerio de Estado, Sección Colonial, 1919. 215 p. illus.

A religious handbook, cited by González Echegaray ("Languages"). Copy owned by EDGPPA.



## LANGUAGES--BENGA--TEXTS, cont.

Saborit, Miguel de los Santos. Sango eyamu i langwe o buwha ha sana bwehooi na feti yaka, o sea Evangelio de todos los domingos y fiestas de guardar. Bata, Delegación de Asuntos Indígenas, 1957. 257 p. illus.

A religious handbook cited by Gonzalez Echegaray (see "Languages").

## LANGUAGES--BENGA--VOCABULARY

Clarke, John. Specimens of dialects: short vocabularies of languages: and notes of countries and customs in Africa. London, B.L. Green, 1849. p. 49

An English-Benga list of 70 words and phrases. Copies owned by U.S.L. C. (PL 8009 .C5), B.M. (1333. f. 9), B.N.P. (X. 23071).

## LANGUAGES--BIBLIOGRAPHY

González Echegaray, Carlos. "Bibliografía lingüística de los territorios españoles de Guinea." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 27:57-82, dic. 1952. bibliog. f. 19-p. bibliog. index.

A bibliography of 118 entries prefaced by a brief essay that properly indicates the lack of foreign bibliographic attention shown to Spanish linguistic studies, pointedly praises the Claretian missionaries in Spanish Guinea for their manifold lingual research and then discusses the Portuguese-Hispanic tradition in Bantu philological studies, which dates from 1624, when a catechism in "Kikoongo" was issued at Loanda. The bibliography itself is divided into three sections. The first lists general and bibliographical works that deal either with overall African linguistics, the total lingual spectrum of Spanish Guinea, or general Hispano-African bibliography. The second section lists grammars and vocabularies compiled for Guinea languages, and the third records vernacular texts. Each of the two latter sections is subdivided by language: Bubi, Pamue, Blu (rarely spoken in the colony), Benga (with Bapuco and Banoco variants), Combe, Easeque, Ambú (or Annobonés), pidgin-english, Cruman, "colonial Spanish," and Bujeba. An author index concludes the article. Echegaray's bibliography is without question the most up-to-date and comprehensive catalogue of linguistic Guineana now available. However, there are several imperfections and omissions: 1) Author entries are frequently incomplete and occasionally contradictory. For instance, the complete name of "R.H. Nassau" could have been easily determined by consulting the U.S. Library of Congress printed catalogue or by querying an American bibliographic center. "L. Martrou's" full name might have been similarly verified through recourse to a French bibliographic source or the Library of Congress catalogue. In one entry for a vernacular version of the Catecismo menor de la doctrina cristiana, St. Anthony Claret is correctly



## LANGUAGES--BIBLIOGRAPHY, cont.

stated as the author, but in another the translator. Padre Aymemí, is credited with authorship. 2) Certain bibliographic data are sometimes missing and bibliographic form is occasionally erratic. Many of the imperfect bibliographic entries may be explained by the fact that Eche-garay was unable to personally examine these particular volumes and could only reproduce the bibliographic information he found cited elsewhere. However, some imperfections could have been avoided through recourse to standard bibliographic sources and prior determination of a fixed bibliographic form to be employed throughout. As an example, Benga grammars prepared by the Reverends Mackey and Nassau are listed in the U.S.L.C. printed catalogue; these entries would have yielded complete title, imprint, and collation data for the bibliographer. In the realm of form, most entries for periodical articles lack pagination, contrary to good bibliographic practice. Too, anonymous entries might have been reduced by employing the principle of institutional or corporate authorship. Thus, at least half a dozen Catecismos catolicos could have been entered under "Vicariato Apostólico de Fernando Poo" or "Misioneros Hijos del Inmaculado Corazón de María" rather than under title. And a translation of the New Testament into Benga, timidly entered under "Biblia" (in brackets), should, according to current bibliographic and cataloguing practice, be entered--without brackets--as "Bible. N.T. Benga. 1881." The 2d ed. of the official Spanish cataloging code (1941) recommends corporate author entries for works issued by agencies and corporations, thus differentiating such titles from genuinely anonymous works. By extension, the rule could also be applied to standard anonymous works like the Bible. 3) Nassau's Where animals talk is improperly listed as a text in the Benga vernacular. The volume is a collection of Benga, Pamue, and Pongüe folklore translated entirely into English (see "Folklore"). 4) Several Benga texts prepared by American and African Presbyterian missionaries for use at the Corisco Mission and its out-stations are unlisted by Eche-garay and, in fact, are difficult to obtain, but were cited in personal correspondence received from the American Tract Society and from the United Presbyterian Mission Library, which owns single copies of some of the titles. As examples: Compendium of the Bible, by Isabella A. Nassau; Questions on the life of Jesus; Ilango ja Baibili, or Story of the Bible in Benga, a two-volume work prepared by Mrs. Cornelius de Heer (Rubina Hope Carpenter), issued in 1893; and Idangamide ja buwha (Peep of day), translated by Rev. Cornelius de Heer. Similarly, The Fang hymn book and catechism, a Pamue text published by the American Tract Society, is unnoted. There are also a number of texts unlisted for which full bibliographic information is obtainable and which are available either at the U.S. L.C. or the United Presbyterian Mission Lib.; among them: The Corisco Mission's Benga primer and hymns and Mackey's Benga primer (see "Languages--Benga--conversation and phrase books"); John Bunyan's Pilgrim's progress in a Benga translation, William Clemens' Nuwe j ipaku, John E. Lovell's Young pupil's second book and Newman Hall's Come to Jesus, both in Benga translations by the Rev. Cornelius de Heer (see "Languages--Benga--texts"); and Sir Richard Francis Burton's "Proverbial sayings, and idioms in the Mpangwe tongue"



## LANGUAGES--BIBLIOGRAPHY, cont.

(see "Languages--Pamue"). Although four works on the Bubi language produced by English missionaries are cited, several others are omitted, notably a primer by Luddington and Barleycorn (see "Languages--Bubis--primers") and a hymnal by John Roe (see "Languages--Bubi--texts"). A slightly enlarged but otherwise identical bibliography appears on p. 35-36 of the same author's Filología, a book-length linguistic survey of Guinea (see "Languages").

## LANGUAGES--BUBI

Crespo Gil-Delgado, Carlos, conde de Castillo-Fiel. "Apéndice tercero: Nociones de gramática Bubi" and "Apéndice cuarto: vocabulario Bubi." (In his Notas para un estudio antropológico del Bubi de Fernando Poo. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A. and Instituto Bernardo Sahagún de Antropología y Etnología, 1949. p. 217-255.)

In a comprehensive survey of Bubi grammar, the author examines in succession the Bubi alphabet and pronunciation, the article, noun, adjectives, pronouns, verbs, adverbs, prepositions, and interjections. Syntactical rules are fully stated and illustrated with plentiful examples, including a complete verb paradigm of "To carry" and tables of the six numerical systems operative in the Bubi idiom. However, in the opinion of Edwin W. Smith, who reviewed the entire volume in Africa (London), 20(3):257-8, July 1950, Crespo's grammar represents no substantive improvement over Rev. Juanola's 1890 compendium (see below). An extensive vocabulary arranged into subject divisions ("animals," "plants," "foods and beverages," "verbs," "parts of the body," etc.) follows the grammar. Of special interest, perhaps, is the section of "extranjerismos," words of clearly foreign origin incorporated into the Bubi language "in a relatively recent epoch" and which generally "deal with objects or customs brought by civilization." The majority of adapted foreign words are of markedly English origin, suggesting that the English or pidgin-English influence upon Bubi speech has been more profound than the Spanish. As examples of Bubi adaptations from the English: Buku (book), Sipun (spoon), Jakas (jackass or mule), Moni (money), Sikoppo (cup), Chuchi (church).

Johnston, Sir Harry Hamilton. "Appendix I: The Fernandian or Bube language." (In his George Grenfell and the Congo. London, Hutchinson, 1908. v. 2 p. 882-887)

Not a thoroughgoing examination, nor exposition of Bubi grammar, but rather a learned consideration of some significant features of the language (e.g., the numeration system, prefixes, and pronunciation), random comparisons between the Bubi tongue and other African languages, and cautious philological speculations upon the origin and transmutation of the language. Johnston's principal sources were studies by the Revs. Clarke and Juanola (see below) and an unpublished manuscript by Rev. Theophilus Parr, a missionary to Fernando Poo from the English



## LANGUAGES--BUBI, cont.

Primitive Methodist Church. Johnston suggests that since Clarke's study 60 years earlier the language had undergone several distinct changes. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 644 .J7), B.N.P. (030. 116).

## LANGUAGES--BUBI--DICTIONARIES

Aymemí, Antonio. Diccionario español-bubi. Madrid, Edit. del Corazón de María, 1928. 342 p.

A dictionary of Bubi equivalents, including regional and local versions, for about 9,350 Spanish words. In a prologue, Aymemí admits that the Bubi language is falling into disuse, but he nevertheless describes it as "one of the richest and most beautiful, sweetest and most harmonious of all the Bantu tongues." And although he observes that the Bubi vocabulary is weak in certain fields, he declares his admiration for the "variety and richness of words that it possesses to indicate things that we must express through circumlocutions because of a poverty of simple terms." The volume bears an imprimatur. Copies owned by B.N. (2/77212), U.S.L.C. (PL 8091 .Z5A8).

Parr, Theophilus. Bubi na English dictionary; with notes on grammar. George's Bay, Fernando Poo, Primitive Methodist Mission Press, 1881. 48 p.

A Bubi-English dictionary with an 8-page vernacular hymnal appended. Cited in a typewritten bibliography prepared by the Methodist Missionary Society, April 1960. Copies owned by the Society and N.Y. Public Lib.

## LANGUAGES--BUBI--GRAMMAR

Abad, Isidoro. Elementos de la gramática bubi. Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, 1928. 151 p.

Cited by Crespo ("Native population--Bubis"). Copy owned by B.N. (2/79283).

Clarke, John. Introduction to the Fernandian tongue. 2d ed. Berwick-on-Tweed, Daniel Cameron, 1848. 56 p.

A highly methodical treatise on the Bubi language, the first such attempt to reduce the unwritten "Fernandian" tongue to grammatical form. Clarke, an English Baptist missionary on Fernando Poo in the mid-19th century, executed the grammar primarily "to afford aid to future missionaries" but adds in his "Introduction" that if anything in the work "may prove interesting to the philologist, I shall rejoice that the time employed in arranging the following pages has not been lost." He discusses successively, and with plentiful examples, "letters, spelling,



## LANGUAGES--BUBI--GRAMMAR, cont.

and pronunciation," "words in general," "nouns," "adjectives" (including a short list of "adjectives in common use" and a table of cardinal numbers), "pronouns," "verbs," "adverbs," "prepositions," "conjunctions," and "interjections." In a few sentences, he sketches the distribution of Bubi dialects over the island and then presents several pages of "sentence specimens," common phrases and expressions in Bubi with English translations. The work concludes with a Fernandian war song heard by the author in 1841 and reproduced in both Bubi and English, a Christian hymn rendered into Bubi and English, and five chapters of Matthew printed entirely in the Bubi idiom. A prefatory historical essay is annotated under "History--Fernando Poo." Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (PL 8091 .C6 1848), B.M. (12907, bb. 23), N.Y. Public Lib., Cleveland Public Lib., Harvard College Lib., B.N.P. (X. 23070).

Juanola, Joaquín. Primer paso a la lengua bubi, o sea ensayo a una gramática de este idioma. Madrid, Edit. de A. Perez Dubrull, 1890. 189 p. map

Cited by Gonzalez Echegaray ("Languages"). Copies owned by EDGPPA, B.N. (2/44819), Cleveland Public Lib., Harvard College Lib., N.Y. Public Lib. Copy listed for sale by A. Rosenthal (Catalogue no. 59, item 179).

Pereda, Bienvenido. Compendio de gramática bubi. Barcelona, Impr. Lucet, 1920. 130 p.

Cited by Crespo ("Native population--Bubis") and Gonzalez Echegaray ("Languages").

## LANGUAGES--BUBI--PRIMERS

Luddington, William B. and Barleycorn, William N. Bubi na English primer. George's Bay, Fernando Poo, Primitive Methodist Mission Press, 1875. 12 p.

A Bubi primer compiled by Methodist missionaries on Fernando Poo. Cited in a typewritten bibliography prepared by the Methodist Missionary Society, Apr. 1960. Copy owned by the Society.

## LANGUAGES--BUBI--TEXTS

Claret y Clará, Antonio María, St. Catecismo menor de la doctrina cristiana. Tr. por Antonio Aymemí. Madrid, Edit. del Corazón de María, 1928. 47 p.

A translation into the Boloko dialect, cited by Gonzalez Echegaray ("Languages--bibliography"). Copy owned by EDGPPA.



## LANGUAGES--BUBI--TEXTS, cont.

Claret y Clará, Antonio María, St. Catecismo menor de la doctrina cristiana; tr. al bubi de Ombori (San Carlos) por Antonio Aymemí. Madrid, Edit. del Corazón de María, 1928. 47 p.

A translation into the Ombori dialect of one of the most popular of St. Anthony Claret's catechitical tracts. Cited by González Echegaray ("Languages--bibliography"). Copy owned by BDGPPA.

Claret, y Clará, Antonio María, St. Catecismo menor de la doctrina cristiana. [Tr. por los Misioneros Hijos del Inmaculado Corazón de María.] Santa Isabel, Impr. de los Misioneros, 1934. 40 p.

A translation of one of St. Anthony Claret's more than 200 pieces of propaganda religiosa. Cited by González Echegaray ("Languages--bibliography"). Copy owned by Gonzalez Echegaray.

Pereda, Bienvenido. Evangelios de los domingos y fiestas y breve reseña de la religión en la lengua bubi. Barcelona, Impr. Lucet [1934] 128 p.

Cited by González Echegaray ("Languages--bibliography").

Roe, John. Hymn book; used by Christian Bubis in connection with the Primitive Methodist Mission, George's Bay, Fernando Po. George's Bay, Mission House, 1881. 8 p.

A vernacular hymnal cited in a typewritten bibliography prepared by the Methodist Missionary Society, Apr. 1960. A 12-p. 2d edition was published at the Mission House in 1884, and a 3d edition in 1902. Copies of all three editions owned by the Society.

## LANGUAGES--BUBI--VOCABULARY

Allen, William and Thompson, Thomas Richard Heywood. "Vocabularies of the Edeeyah, Dualla, or Cameroons, Bimbia, and Fishmen languages." (In their A narrative of the expedition sent by Her Majesty's Government to the River Niger, in 1841, under the command of Capt. H.D. Trotter. London, Richard Bentley, 1848. 2:439-60)

Approximately 600 Edeeyah (i.e., Bubi) words and numerals, paralleled by their equivalents in Duala, Bimbia, and "Fishmen." Dr. R.G. Latham, in a succeeding philological essay, "On the Kru, Edeeyah, and Bimbia languages," maintains that the Allen-Thompson Bubi vocabulary "is the first of its kind that has been laid before the world." However, Holman's word-list (see below), though less complete, actually appeared eight years earlier. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 360 .A43), B.M. (010095. e. 46.), B.N.P. (03. 239, 580).

Baumann, Oscar. "Vokabular des Banni- und Ureka-Dialektes der Bube-



## LANGUAGES--BUBI--VOCABULARY, cont.

Sprache auf Fernando-Poo." Zeitschrift für Afrikanische Sprachen. 1:139-41, 1887/1888.

A 3-column (German-Banni-Ureka) vocabulary of 52 common words and 4 expressions. The Bubis, Bulaka and Tsopi were Baumann's informants for the Banni and Ureka versions, respectively. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (PL 8000 .Z35).

Holman, James. Travels in Madera, Sierra Leone, Teneriffe, St. Jago, Cape Coast, Fernando Po, Prince's Island, etc., etc. 2d ed. London, Routledge, 1840. 1:290-92

Perhaps the first vocabulary of the Bubi language, compiled by an Englishman who accompanied the 1827 Owen colonizing expedition. There are 85 Bubi-English entries. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (G 440 .H75 v. 1), B.M. (10025. bbb.).

Martínez y Sanz, José. "Vokabular des Banapa-(Santa Isabel) Dialektes der Bube-Sprache von Fernando-Poo." Zeitschrift für Afrikanische Sprachen. 1:142-55, 1887/1888.

A 3-column (German-Spanish-Bubi) vocabulary, culminating with a list of 20 ordinals and 42 phrases. Rev. Martinez' Spanish manuscript was accidentally discovered in Madrid by Oscar Baumann, who added German translations. It is Baumann's opinion that Martinez' informant was "not a Bubi, but rather a Bubi-speaking Fernandino." This opinion seems justified by the many words of obvious English extraction included in the list; e.g., cofa (cough), laait (light), smoko (smoke). Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (PL 8000 .Z35).

Usera y Alarcón, Jerónimo María de. "Apéndice." (In his Memoria de la isla de Fernando Poo. Madrid, Tomás Aguado, 1848. p. 85-96)

A Spanish-Bubi list of 246 words and 38 phrases. It is apparently the second Bubi vocabulary ever published. Copy owned by Harvard Univ. Lib. (76b/26).

## LANGUAGES--BUJEBÁ--GRAMMAR

González Echegaray, Carlos. Morfología y sintaxis de la lengua Bujeba. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1960. 191 p. 5-p. bibliog. bibliog. f. illus. maps tables charts

A formidable treatise on the Bujeba language, "the most difficult [native tongue] in Continental Guinea," presented as a doctoral thesis to the Faculty of Philosophy and Letters, University of Madrid, in July 1959. González' exposition of Bujeba grammar is thorough, and while there is no dictionary appendix, the work is rich in vocabulary and phrase lists. Of special scientific import are the author's



## LANGUAGES--BUJEB--GRAMMAR, cont.

introductory and concluding remarks, which convincingly establish the much-contested linguistic relationship between Bujeba, Mabea, Ngumba, and Bayele. The first chapter includes information on Bujeba history and migrations, complemented by demographic maps. Photographs picture Gonzalez and several Bujeba informants, among them Santiago Mesumbe and Carmen Nanzie, who also collaborated in the compilation of Leyendas y cuentos bujebas (see "Folklore"). For additional data on the author's research methodology and experiences among the Bujeba, see his "Una encuesta lingüística en el Africa negra," cited under "Languages."

## LANGUAGES--BUJEB--TEXTS

Larrea Palacín, Arcadio de and González Echegaray, Carlos. Leyendas y cuentos bujebas de la Guinea Española. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1955. p. 147-276.

Twenty-six Bujeba tales and legends transcribed into the Roman alphabet and provided with literal interlinear translations in Spanish. The entire volume, which includes the same tales in free translation, is annotated under "Folklore."

Vicariato Apostólico de Fernando Poo. Catecismo católico del vicariato. 2d ed. Madrid, Coclusa, 1933. 95 p.

A catechism, cited by González Echegaray ("Languages--bibliography").

## LANGUAGES--COMBE--DICTIONARIES

Fernández Galilea, Leoncio, Ep. Diccionario español-kombe. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1951. 541 p.

A Spanish-Combe dictionary of approximately 6,850 entries. Important facets of Combe culture are suggested by the variety and complexity of Combe equivalents for such words as "Banana," "to dance," and "to fish" (banana, bailar, pescar). A 73-p. grammar of the Combe language, prepared by Luis Maguga, precedes the dictionary and is annotated separately under "Languages--Combe--grammar."

## LANGUAGES--COMBE--GRAMMAR

Maguga, Luis. "Gramática Kombe." (In Fernández Galilea, Leoncio, Ep. Diccionario español-kombe. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1951. p. 15-88)

A systematic grammar, succeeded by 35 vocabulary lists, translation exercises, a catalogue of regular and irregular verbs, and a note on the etymology of tribal names. The author is an Hispanized Combe.



## LANGUAGES--COMBE--GRAMMAR, cont.

The entire v. is annotated under "Languages--Combe--dictionaries."

## LANGUAGES--COMBE--TEXTS

Sango asa e lengwe e sono nehepi na masango ma molapo a kombe, o sea Evangelios de todos los domingos del año en Kombe. Rome, Tip. Romana dell'Opera Cardinal Ferrari, 1927.

A religious handbook cited by González Echegaray ("Languages").

Vicariato Apostólico de Fernando Poo. Catecismo católico para el Vicariato Apostólico de Fernando Poo; Mdaga na' Anambe na Kombe. Rome, Tip. Romana, 1927.

Cited by González Echegaray ("Languages--bibliography").

## LANGUAGES--HAUSA--DICTIONARIES

Abraham, Roy Clive and Kano, Malam Mai. Dictionary of the Hausa language. [London] Crown Agents for the Colonies, 1949. 992 p.

A comprehensive Hausa-English dictionary prefaced by 15 pages of verb tables. Abraham was formerly an anthropological officer with the British Army in Nigeria and has authored more than 30 works on the Hausa, Tiv, Yoruba, Idoma and other African languages.

## LANGUAGES--HAUSA--GRAMMAR

Seidel, August. Die Haussasprache; the Hausa language; Grammatik (deutsch) und systematisch geordnetes Wörterbuch: haussa-deutsch-französisch-englisch; grammar (in English) and systematic vocabulary; Hausa-German-French-English. Heidelberg, Julius Groos, 1906. 292 p. (Methode Caspey-Otto-Sauer)

A tri-lingual grammar and classed vocabulary.

## LANGUAGES--KRU--GRAMMAR

Usera y Alarcón, Jerónimo Mariano de. Ensayo gramatical del idioma de la raza africana de Nano, por otro nombre cruman, raza noble y una de las mas relacionadas en todo el Golfo de Guinea y costa de Africa intertropical del oeste. Madrid, Impr. de la Sociedad Literaria y Tipográfica, 1845. 33 p.

A grammar compiled with the aid of Felipe Quir and Santiago Yegüe, two Kru youths brought to Spain by Lerena and placed under Usera's tutelage.



## LANGUAGES--KRU--GRAMMAR, cont.

The work was printed under Navy Ministry auspices prior to the 1845 Manterola expedition, in which Usera participated as Chaplain. Cited by González Echegaray ("Languages--bibliography"), and Unzueta (see "History--Fernando Poo"). Copies owned by B.N. (V/616-4), Harvard College Lib., N.Y. Public Lib., EDGPPA.

Misioneros Hijos del Inmaculado Corazón de María. Vocabulario español-crumán-inglés. Banapá, Imp. de los Misioneros. 20 p.

Cited in EDGPPA catalogue ("Spain in Africa--bibliography," supplementary section).

## LANGUAGES--MBUETI SECT--VOCABULARY

González de Pablo, Aquilino. "Vocabulario específico de Mbueti." (In his "El Mbueti y sus doctrinas." Cuadernos de estudios africanos, 2:90-92, 1946)

A list of 93 terms employed exclusively by members of the Mbueti.

## LANGUAGES--NUMBER SYSTEMS

González Echegaray, Carlos. "Los sistemas de numeración y los numerales en los pueblos de la Guinea española." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 12:19-29, abr. 1950. bibliog. f. tables

A survey of how the several Guinea peoples count, with comparisons to other African number systems and extensive numerical vocabulary. According to Echegaray, "the notion of number and quantity" exists among all the Guinea groups, and each even "possesses the idea and corresponding term for 'Hundred' and 'thousand.'" Data for the Ambu tongue are scant.

## LANGUAGES--PAMUE

Burton, Sir Richard Francis, comp. "Proverbial sayings and idioms in the Mpangwe (Fan) tongue." (In his Wit and wisdom from West Africa; or, a book of proverbial philosophy, idioms, enigmas, and laconisms. London, Tinsley Bros., 1865. p. 439-442)

Relying almost entirely upon a grammar and vocabulary of the "Mpangwe" (Pamue) tongue assembled by two American missionaries in Gabon, Burton presents 14 terse phrases (with English translations) as specimens of the Pamue language. While these idiomatic fragments, being few and unorganized, constitute no more than a curiosity-arousing introduction to the Pamue tongue, one--"mayah mana masi onyewh" (this rum is watered)--could conceivably prove utilitarian and certainly suggests that



## LANGUAGES--PAMUE, cont.

mankind alike in New York and Equatorial Africa is beset with similar problems. Burton also remarks in a short introductory essay that the Pamues, "an interesting race," were introduced to Europe by the explorer Paul du Chaillu, who assigned them the name "Fans" and claimed they practiced "terrible cannibalism." But Burton hastens to add that both he and a "Mr. Reade" (probably the same Winwood Reade mentioned by Miss Kingsley; see "Description and travel--Elobeys, Corisco, Annobon") subsequently visited the tribe and "found only the average traces of anthropophagy" (see also the Burton entry under "Native population--Pamues," an article by Winwood Reade critical of Du Chaillu's findings which appears as an Appendix to Du Chaillu's Exploration and adventures in Equatorial Africa, cited under "Description and travel--1700-1899," and Reade's chapter-long discussion of Pamue cannibalism cited under "Anthropophagy"). Quoting afterwards from the American missionaries' study of the Pamue idiom, Burton affirms that the language is "essentially physical--a language of the woods and fields, the prairies and rivers; of man's body--his sports, his occupations, his necessities. We learn from this . . . that the people are close observers of nature, or rather of Nature's clothing." This conclusion that the language is pre-eminently naturistic is substantially upheld by the wealth of folklore in which animals and plants are supremely important and minutely observed (see "Folklore"). Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (PN 6519. A6B8), B.M. (2348. e. 3.), B.N.P. (Z 44518).

## LANGUAGES--PAMUE--DICTIONARIES

Bolados Carter, Alfredo. Diccionario español-Pamue y Pamue-español. Santa Isabel, Vicariato Apostólico de Fernando Poo y la Guinea Española [189-?]

A Spanish-Pamue dictionary compiled by one of the first Spanish missionaries to work among the Pamues. Bolados was also the author of a Pamue grammar (see "Languages--Pamue--Grammars"). Cited in a type-written bibliog. prepared in Apr. 1959, by the International African Institute.

Martrou, Louis, bp. Lexique Fan-Français. Paris, Procure Générale [1924] 137 p.

A slender dictionary compiled by the Vicaire Apostolique du Gabon. Approximately 3,500 Pamue words are listed alphabetically with French equivalents. The dictionary is preceded by a 13-page compendium of Pamue grammar, including a pronunciation key and several verb paradigms. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (PL 8167 .F3M3), B.N.P. (X. 17315).

Misioneros Hijos del Inmaculado Corazón de María. Diccionario manual español-pamue y pamue-español. 2a ed. Madrid, Edit. del Corazón de María, 1926. 483 p.

Cited by González Echegaray ("Languages--bibliography"), who believes



## LANGUAGES--PAMUE--DICTIONARIES, cont.

the work was originally compiled by Rev. Alfredo Bolados Carter. Copy owned by BDGPPA.

Osorio Zabala, Amadeo. Vocabulary of the Fan language in Western Africa, south of the Equator; with Spanish interpretation prepared on the spot. [Pref. by Robert Cust] London, Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge, 1887. 34 p.

A Pamue-Spanish dictionary of approximately 2,170 entries, but exceedingly difficult to use because although all words beginning with the same letter are grouped together, there is no alphabetization within letter groups. A pronunciation key precedes the word list. Copies owned by Cleveland Public Lib., N.Y. Public Lib., Harvard Univ. Lib., U.S.L.C. (PL 8167 .F308).

## LANGUAGES--PAMUE--GRAMMAR

Bolados Carter, Alfredo. Gramática Pamue. Santa Isabel, Vicariato Apostólico de Fernando Poo y la Guinea Española [189-?] 90 p.

A Pamue grammar prepared by a Spanish priest who in 1891 co-founded a Catholic mission on the Rio Noya, the first in Pamue territory, and who also compiled a Spanish-Pamue dictionary (see "Languages--Pamue--dictionaries"). Cited in a typewritten bibliography prepared in Apr. 1959, by the International African Institute, and by González Echegaray ("Languages"), who gives the imprint "Barcelona, Imp. Montserrat, 1900."

Hagen, G. Tronje Von. Gramática pamue.

An unedited manuscript owned by BDGPPA. Cited by Gonzalez Echegaray ("Languages").

Ndongo Esono, Salvador. Gramática Pamue. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1956. 112 p.

A comprehensive grammar divided into four major parts (Phonology, Morphology, Syntax, and Orthography), each of which is subdivided into "lessons" that contain grammatical rules, a brief vocabulary, and simple exercises. Nine sample conversations in Pamue (with parallel Spanish translations) and a 12-page Spanish-Pamue dictionary conclude the volume. The author is an African priest.

## LANGUAGES--PAMUE--ORTHOGRAPHY AND PHONOLOGY

González Echegaray, Carlos. "Hacia la unificación ortográfica de la lengua pamue." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 12:21-33, dic. 1951. bibliog. f. tables



## LANGUAGES--PAMUE--ORTHOGRAPHY AND PHONOLOGY, cont.

An attempt, based on phonologic analysis, to establish orthographic norms for the transcription of Pamue words into Castillian. Gonzalez critically reviews previous orthographic usage and phonetic research, principally by Tessmann (see "Native population--Pamues"), Bolados Carter (see "Languages--Pamue--dictionaries" and "--grammar"), and Báguena Corella (see "Toponymy"), ultimately refining the collected data into recommended Roman-letter forms for Pamue vowels, semi-consonants, and consonants. The forms are arranged into two tables, according to intended use: 1) general, toponymic, and onomastic; 2) phonetic and philological. The author also suggests rules for both the practical and phonetic designation of intensity, duration, and tone, important qualities in Pamue speech.

## LANGUAGES--PAMUE--PRIMERS

Nassau, Robert Hamill. Fanwe primer and vocabulary, compiled . . . . from materials originally collected by H.M. Adams. N.Y., E.O. Jenkins, 1881. 199 p.

Copies owned by N.Y. Public Lib., B.M. (12910. aa. 17.).

## LANGUAGES--PAMUE--TEXTS

Claret y Clará, Antonio María, St. Catecismo menor de la doctrina cristiana; tr. a la lengua Pamue, dialecto Ntumu. Brussels, Proost, 1938.

A translation into the Ntumu dialect of a catechism widely-used in Guinea by the Claretian missionaries. Cited by González Echegaray ("Languages--bibliography").

Vicariato Apostólico de Fernando Poo. Catecismo católico; esango dye-gel'e mam Nzama; esango osua; yanu fang oka. Córdoba, Impr. La Española, 1927. 73 p. illus.

A Pamue catechism, cited by González Echegaray ("Languages--bibliography"). Copy owned by BDGPPA.

Vicariato Apostólico de Fernando Poo. Nlera e enzen e dzu nge minkoba b'a kob Tara Nzama. Madrid, Edit. Coculsa [1934]

A catechism in the Ocac dialect, cited by González ("Languages").

Vicariato Apostólico de Fernando Poo. Resúmen del catecismo católico; esango avegel'e mam y'anu Fang Oka. Barcelona, Impr. Lucet, 1933.

A catechism in the Ocac dialect, cited by González ("Languages--bibliography").



## LANGUAGES--PAMUE--VOCABULARY

Ibarrola Monasterio, Ricardo. "Aportación al estudio del nivel mental de los indígenas de Guinea." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 18:12, set. 1951.

A list of the nine colors recognized in the Pamue language, with their Spanish equivalents.

## LANGUAGES--PIDGIN ENGLISH (Inglés africano)

Zarco, Mariano de. Dialecto inglés-africano; broken english de la colonia española del Golfo de Guinea; epitome de la gramática seguido del vocabulario español-inglés e inglés-español. 2d ed. Brussels, Proost, 1938.

Cited by González Echegaray ("Languages--bibliography").

## LANGUAGES--POLYGLOT VOCABULARY

Clarke, John. Specimens of dialects: short vocabularies of languages: and notes of countries and customs in Africa. London, B.L. Green, 1849. p. 41

A 5-column (English-Benga-Mpongwe-Subu-Bubi) vocabulary of 14 basic words. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (PL 8009 .C5), B.M. (1333. f. 9), B.N.P. (X. 23071).

## LANGUAGES--POLYGLOT TEXTS

Como cuidar la finca de cacao. Santa Isabel, Dirección de Agricultura [19-?] 16 leaves illus.

An agricultural pamphlet with texts in Bubi, Pamue, Spanish, and English. Copy owned by González Echegaray, who cites the work in his Filología ("Languages").

## LANGUAGES--POLYGLOT VOCABULARY

Nassau, Robert Hamill. "Index of names of animals, etc., among certain tribes on the West African Equator." (In his Where animals talk; West African folk lore tales. Boston, Richard G. Badger, The Gorham Press [1912] p. 248-250)

The names of more than 60 animals, from "adder" to "wag-tail," listed in their Benga, Mpongwe, Eapuku, Kombe, and Fang variations, though only the Benga listing is complete. Such a vocabulary of animal names



## LANGUAGES--POLYGLOT VOCABULARY, cont.

is useful to the study of Guinea folklore, for an abundance of folk tales are anthropomorphic in character. Also, arrangement of the words into parallel columns permits some comparison between the five languages, revealing both identities and contrasts in the vocabularies of these neighboring but distinct peoples. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (GR 350 .N3).

## LAW AND LEGAL ADMINISTRATION

see also "Labor laws and legislation," "Laws, statutes," "Nationality and citizenship," "Politics and government," "Statistics"

Hailey, William Malcolm Hailey, 1st Baron. "Law and justice: the Spanish territories." (In his An African Survey; a study of problems arising in Africa south of the Sahara. 1956 rev. ed. London, Oxford Univ. Press, 1957.

A much too brief account of Guinea judicial administration that only hints at the territory's juridical organization, particularly the dual system of separate courts and legal codes for "Natives" and Europeans. A far more satisfactory and yet concise examination of the Guinea system may be found in the Memoria de la labor realizada en el período 1949-1955 (see "General works--1941-1958"), p. 73-76. This Spanish treatment includes a diagram of judicial organization as well as several photographs of Guinea courts and jails. It also highlights several areas of Guinea Justice overlooked by Hailey: the independent Magistrature of Labor and the Tribunal Tutelar de Menores or special juvenile court with jurisdiction over native youths up to 16 years of age.

Olesa Muñido, Francisco Felipe. Derecho penal aplicable a indígenas en los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1953. 448 p. bibliog. f. index

A definitive treatise on the application of criminal law to "unemancipated" Guinea Africans. Olesa, Prof. at the Univ. of Barcelona, examines the philosophical bases for special criminal codes, compares historic and contemporary legal practices, traces the development of Guinea's judicial system from 1843, details the present administration of native law, and discourses at length upon forms of African criminality and appropriate punishments. Of particular sociological import is Chapter IX (p. 167-78), which relates the distinct social compositions of Fernando Poo and Continental Guinea to their respective crime patterns.

## LAWS, STATUTES

see also "Labor law and legislation," "Law and legal administration," "Nationality and citizenship"



## LAWs, STATUTES, cont.

"Derecho." (In Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada, Europeo-Americana; Suplemento Anual, 1936-1939. 1:723.)

A summary of two decrees and one law governing the administration of native justice. Includes the qualifications for "emancipacion."

"Derecho." (In Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada, Europeo-Americana; Suplemento Anual, 1940-1941, p. 470-71)

Summations of three decrees relating to: 1) the imposition of maximum fines upon Europeans and natives by colonial authorities; 2) workmen's compensation for Africans in case of injury on the job; and 3) the disposal of stray commercial timber found on rivers and beaches.

Guinea, Spanish. Laws, statutes, etc. Leyes coloniales. Ed. por Agustín Miranda Junco. Madrid [Impr. Sucesores de Rivadeneyra] 1945. 1462 p. indexes

"The present book aspires to include, in strictly chronological order, legislation dictated for the Spanish Territories of the Gulf of Guinea from their incorporation by Spain (1778) to 31 December 1944."--Advertencia preliminar. With few exceptions, all legal dispositions concerning Guinea are transcribed verbatim from the texts which originally appeared in the colonial Boletín Oficial, Gaceta de Madrid, and Boletín Oficial del Estado. A short appendix on p. 1,993 lists the norms for colonial law established by successive Spanish Constitutions. An alphabetical subject index and a chronology of decrees terminate the massive and extremely important volume. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (Law Spanish Guinea 2). Review: J.M. Cordero Torres, Cuadernos de estudios africanos, 2:199-200, 1948.

Muñoz y Núñez de Prado, Jesús. Los funcionarios en la Guinea Española. Madrid, Impr. de la Ciudad Lineal, 1930. 258 p. bibliog. f. index

A compilation of variously annotated and abstracted legal dispositions dating from 1851 to 1929 which deal with colonial functionaries. Arrangement is alphabetical by subject; categories include "Etiquette," "Colonial Guard," "Gratifications," "Retirement," and "Uniform." A chronological index of dispositions precedes the texts. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (JQ 3701 .A67), BDGPPA.

Muñoz y Núñez de Prado, Jesús. La propiedad en la Guinea española. Madrid, Impr. de la Ciudad Lineal, 1929. 351 p.

A dissertation on property law which includes historical data, fundamental texts, and theoretical formulations with respect to "a new orientation and regulation of property in Guinea." There are two indexes: the first cites specific proprietary legislation under alphabetical subject headings, from "Abogado del Estado" to "Viudo"; the second is



## LAWS, STATUTES, cont.

chronological, listing dispositions issued from September 1879 through January 1929.

## LAWS, STATUTES (Indexes)

Guinea, Spanish. Laws, statutes, etc. Índice legislativo de Guinea. [Ed. por] Francisco Martos Avila. ["Dos palabras" del manual de la Plaza] Madrid, Instituto de Estudios Políticos, 1944. 245 p.

" . . . A comprehensive index of all the dispositions of a general character that have been published in the Boletín Oficial."--Prol. The time span is from February 1907 to January 1944. There are two major sections: the first cites decrees, circulars, ordinances, and regulations according to subject under broad, alphabetical headings; the second is a chronology of the indexed edicts, showing day of issue and number of the Boletín Oficial. Martos' volume is supplemented by a like index compiled by Moreno Moreno for the period 1945-49 (cited below). Commencing with the period 1958-59, current supplements, retaining the same alphabetical-by-subject format, appear in biennial statistical reports (see "Statistics").

Guinea, Spanish. Laws, statutes, etc. Índice alfabético de las disposiciones publicadas en el Boletín Oficial de los Territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea, años 1945-1949. Ed. por José Antonio Moreno Moreno. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1950. 70 p. index

An arrangement by subject, from "Abastos" to "Zona marítimo-terrestre," of decrees, ordinances, military edicts, laws, resolutions, circulars, and departmental announcements published in the Boletín Oficial (see "Newspapers and serials") during the period 1945-1949. Each entry consists of a succinct description (e.g., "Tarifas de fluido eléctrico en Santa Isabel"), a formal identification by date and issuing agency, and a bibliog. reference to the appropriate Boletín issue. The index supplements Martos Avila's 1907-1944 compilation (cited above).

## LAWS, STATUTES, ETC.--PERIODICALS

"Legislación." Africa [Madrid] 1943-

The monthly magazine's final section publishes texts of new laws and decrees applicable to Spanish Africa.

## LECTURES

see "Essays, lectures, etc."



## LEMURS

see "Folklore," "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--mammals")

## LEOPARDS

see "Fiction," "Folklore," "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--mammals")

## LEPER COLONIES

see "Documentary films," "Health, hygiene, and medical care" (esp. the subdiv. "--leprosy"), "Statistics"

## LEPROSY

see "Health, hygiene, and medical care" (esp. the subdiv. "--leprosy")

## LEVANTINES IN GUINEA

see "Demography," "Fernando Poo," "History"

## LEXICONS

see "--dictionaries" as a subdiv. of various African tongues listed under "Languages";

for a lexicon of place-names, see "Toponymy."

## LIBERIAN CONTRACT WORKERS ON FERNANDO POO

see "Fernando Poo," "History," "Labor and laboring conditions" (esp. the subdiv. "--Liberian contract workers")

## LIBRARIES

see also "Statistics"

United Nations Educational, Scientific, and Cultural Organization.  
Development of public libraries in Africa; the Ibadan Seminar. [Paris, U.N.E.S.C.O., 1954] p. 145 (U.N.E.S.C.O. Public Library Manuals, 6)

A six-line summary of library services existing in Spanish Guinea in 1953, distilled from a report prepared for the 1953 U.N.E.S.C.O. Public Library Seminar at Ibadan, Nigeria, by José Antonio Montenegro



## LIBRARIES, cont.

González, Director of the Archivo General del Gobierno, the Biblioteca Pública, and the Patronato Colonial de Enseñanza Media in Spanish Guinea. Even though the book stocks of the two Guinea libraries at Santa Isabel and Bata are now larger than the figures listed in the report (e.g., 8,112 volumes for the Santa Isabel library at the close of 1955, or 712 more than the 7,500 reported in 1953), a comparison between the 1953 Guinea figures and the 1953 statistics presented for several other African territories of equal and even larger population (e.g., French Togoland and British-administered Gambia) discloses that Spanish Guinea library services and resources are actually more extensive, perhaps because of the unusually large complement of European residents in the colony.

## LIGHTHOUSES

see "Transport and communications"

## LINGUISTICS

see "Languages" and monographs on specific groups listed under "Native population"

## LITERACY

For the number of African illiterates, see "Census, 1950"; for pedagogic aspects, see "Education"; for kinds of available reading matter and patterns of library use, see "Libraries," "Newspapers and serials."

## LITERATURE

For African oral literature, see "Folklore" and monographs on specific indigenous groups listed under "Native population"; for novels on Guinea themes, see "Fiction" and "--fiction" as a subdiv. under "Discovery and exploration," "Fernando Poo."

## MAGNETIC FIELD

see "Geography"

## MAIL AND MAILMEN

For general postal service data, see "Transportation and communications"; for strictly philatelic matter, see "Postage stamps."



MALABBO, Bubi emperor, d. 1937

see "History," "Native population--Bubis"

#### MALACOLOGY

see "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--mollusks")

#### MALARIA

see "Health, hygiene, and medical care," "Statistics"

#### MAMMALS

see "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--mammals")

#### MAPS AND CARTOGRAPHY

see also "Documentary films," "Geography," "History," "Toponymy" and "--maps" as a subdiv. of "Demography--Continental Guinea," "Discovery and exploration," "Geology--Continental Guinea," "Land policy and distribution," "Missions--Methodist."

Spain. Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias and Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Instituto de Estudios Africanos. Atlas histórico y geográfico de Africa Española. Madrid [C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A.] 1955. various p.

Map no. 31 shows the territory explored by Manuel Iradier in 1875; no. 45 is a reduction of the geologic plan of Continental Guinea cited under "Geology--Continental Guinea--maps"; no. 46 is a physical map of Continental Guinea at a scale of 1:600,000; no. 47 consists of four separate insets for each of the Gulf islands, but only the Annobon and Fernando Poo charts show elevations; on p. 164 and 165 are agronomic maps for both Rio Muni and Fernando Poo. An explanatory text on p. 159-165 provides an excellent geo-political description of the entire territory. The whole v. is annotated under "Spain in Africa--maps" in the supplementary bibliography.

Spain. Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias and Consejo Superior de Investigaciones Científicas. Instituto de Estudios Africanos. Territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea. Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, 1952. 1-p. fold. map 97.5 x 136 cm. 1:250,000.

An attractive, wall-size map that features Continental Guinea but includes insets of Fernando Poo, Annobon, West Africa, and the entire



## MAPS AND CARTOGRAPHY, cont.

continent. Solely major towns and cities are indicated, which considerably lessens the map's reference value, and although all rivers are clearly shown, only four principal waterways are identified. Shading furnishes some indication of topography; sinuous yellow lights trace the road network; important heights are named and the altitude of each expressed in meters. Pictorial symbols specify regions in which coffee, cacao, yuca, coconuts, and other agricultural products are grown. Because of its extreme simplicity, the map seems best suited for classroom use and general orientation.

U.S. Air Force. Air Photographic and Charting Service. Aeronautical Chart and Information Center. World aeronautical chart 905. St. Louis, Missouri [195-?] 1:1,000,000 29 x 22 in.

An aeronautical chart embracing Fernando Poo, Rio Muni, and portions of both Cameroun and Gabon. Projection is Lambert Conformal Conic; all types of cultural and hydrographic features are shown; relief is indicated by spot elevations and gradient tints.

U.S. Army Map Service. Fernando Poo. Wash., D.C. NA-32-2, -7, -8, -11, -12. 1:250,000

Five planned topographic-political maps to be printed in color upon a transverse Mercator projection. Populated places will be classified according to population size, roads by width, surface, and weatherability, and railroads by gauge and number of tracks. Relief will be indicated by contours and/or form lines, vegetation by symbols. NA-32-2 will cover Fernando Poo; NA-32-7, -8, -11, and -12 will encompass Rio Muni and portions of neighboring Cameroun and Gabon. Cited in U.S. Army Map Service, General catalog, edition 2-AMS, ser. G504, June, 1959.

U.S. Hydrographic Office. West coast of Africa, Niger River to Cape Lopez. 3d ed. Wash., D.C., 1943. 1:973,330.

A hydrographic map encompassing all the insular components of Guinea as well as the mainland coast. For more detailed hydrographic maps of specific areas, see the subdivisions below.

## MAPS AND CARTOGRAPHY--CONTINENTAL GUINEA

Almonte y Muriel, Enrique d'. "Muni; Guinea Continental Española." (In Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid. Boletín. Tomo XLIV (suplemento), primer trimestre de 1903. 1:200,000)

A linen-backed map of Continental Guinea in two large sections which was issued as a supplement to v. 44 of the Boletín, but is bound with that volume. Almonte traces the boundaries fixed by the Franco-Spanish Delimitation Commission, indicates factorías, towns, missions, plantation areas, and general tribal habitats, provides data on river



## MAPS AND CARTOGRAPHY--CONTINENTAL GUINEA, cont.

navigability as well as tidal conditions along the coast, and shows paths, roads, cataracts, and heights. An excellent resume of cartographic activity in the Muni region through 1902 appears as a note on the first leaf. According to Almonte's indications, Pamue groups had already inundated the southern littoral, especially near Cabo San Juan, but had not yet reached the northern coast lands in massive numbers, although a group of "Pamues Yemvi" is shown slightly east of Bata. With few exceptions, commerce along the Muni coast was dominated by Hatton-Cookson and John Holt, English merchant firms. On the second leaf there is an enlarged inset of the lower Rio Benito region.

Baguena Corella, Luis. Región sur-occidental de la Guinea Continental Española. (In Guinea, Spanish. Dirección de Agricultura. Anuario de estadística y catastro, 1944. Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias [1945] between p. 160 and 161. 1:100,000)

A map of southwestern Continental Guinea showing all principal geographic and political features, including fincas, heights, and villages. The ethnic composition of African towns is indicated in parentheses.

Lombardero Vicente, Manuel. "El Servicio Geográfico del Ejército en la Guinea Española; conferencia pronunciada en el I.D.E.A. el 11 de mayo de 1948." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 6:65-97, oct. 1948. illus. maps tables

A thorough operational report on how Continental Guinea was mapped from 1945 to 1948 by the Army Geographical Service, of which the author is Chief. In addition to plentiful technical data on the performance of tropical cartography, the narrative also discloses a number of human sidelights to the undertaking and includes an expression of high regard for the services provided by African auxiliaries. A sample photograph appears of one quadrant of the 4-piece topographic-forest map published by the Geographical Service in 1948 at a scale of 1:100,000 (see the "Continental Guinea" subdiv. below). There is also an aerial photo-plan of Bata, as well as tables of both climatic seasons and solar observations.

Lombardero Vicente, Manuel. "El Servicio Geográfico del ejército en colonias; un año mas en trabajos del mapa." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 9:17-57, agosto 1949. illus. maps

Pages 24 through 57 deal almost wholly with Guinea, continuing the account of mapping activity on the mainland which was published in 1948 (see above). The present article concentrates on two major phases of the cartographic program: 1) precise determination of the course of the Rio Benito; and 2) preparation of a forestry map, showing areas of dense and light forestation, "bicoro," oil palms, meadows, mangroves, and cultivated lands. As before, Lombardero combines ample technical data with human-interest notes on the valor and perseverance of military cartographers.



## MAPS AND CARTOGRAPHY--CONTINENTAL GUINEA, cont.

Spain. Ejército. Servicio Geográfico. Avance del mapa topográfico y forestal de Guinea. [Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, 1949] 16 leaves 1:100,000

A multi-partite forest-topographic map showing political features, hydrography, ethnic habitats, astronomic points, roads, forestation, occasional density and average diameter for timber species, cultivated areas, swamps, and arroyos. How the map was prepared is discussed by Lombardero Vicente in two articles cited above.

Spain. Ejército. Servicio Geográfico. Carta itineraria de la Guinea Continental Española. 1ª ed. [Madrid] 1949. 1:300,000.

A relatively simple politico-hydrographic map showing population sites, rivers, roads and paths, Colonial Guard posts, railways, and airfields. A 2d ed. appeared in July, 1950.

U.S. Hydrographic Office. Approaches to Bata. 3d ed. Wash., D.C., 1917. 1:18,241 (Charts, 2455)

A hydrographic plan.

U.S. Hydrographic Office. Benito River entrance. 3d ed. Wash., D.C., 1917. 1:24,321 (Charts, 2456)

A hydrographic plan of the mouth of the Rio Benito.

## MAPS AND CARTOGRAPHY--ELOBEYS, CORISCO, ANNOBON

U.S. Hydrographic Office. Corisco Bay. 3d ed. Wash., D.C., 1929. 1:114,000 (Charts, 2482)

A hydrographic plan of Corisco Bay, from Cabo San Juan to beyond Cabo Esteiras.

U.S. Hydrographic Office. Isla de Annobon. 3d ed. Wash., D.C., 1929. 1:50,000. (Charts, 2381)

A hydrographic plan of Annobon.

U.S. Hydrographic Office. Little Elobey anchorage. 3d ed. Wash., D.C., 1929. 1:33,000 (Charts, 2482)

A hydrographic plan of the anchorage at Elobey Chico.

## MAPS AND CARTOGRAPHY--FERNANDO POO

Baumann, Oscar. "Karte der Insel Fernando Poo." (In his Eine



## MAPS AND CARTOGRAPHY--FERNANDO POO, cont.

afrikanische Tropeninsel, Fernando Poo und die Bubi. Wien, Eduard Holzel, 1888. 46-1/2 x 60 cm. 1:200,000

A large, folded map facing the last page of Baumann's comprehensive Fernandian study (annotated under "Description and travel--Fernando Poo--1800-1899"). Geographic, hydrographic, and political features are shown, as well as plantation areas and vegetal zones. An inset, prepared to a scale of 1:20,000, details the layout of Santa Isabel and its environs. Earlier English place-names are indicated in parentheses below their Spanish successors, which should prove of special value to the toponymist and historian. Copies owned by Cleveland Public Lib., Boston Public Lib., Harvard Univ. Lib., B.M. (10095. f. 5.), B.N.P. (01.1196).

Spain. Ejército. Servicio Geográfico. Mapa de la isla de Fernando Poo. [Madrid] 1957. 4 leaves 1:50,000

Same format as the Mapa militar, cited below, except for greatly enlarged size. Individual leaves cover the San Carlos, Concepcion, Basacato del Oeste, and Santa Isabel regions.

Spain. Ejército. Servicio Geográfico. Mapa militar de la isla de Fernando Poo. [Madrid] 1958. 1:100,000

A linen-backed, politico-topographic map. Elevations are indicated by contour lines and specific altitude points, vegetation by tints, and cultural features like lighthouses and villages by symbols. All rivers, fincas, population sites, lakes, capes, and islets are identified; the whole complex of roads, paths, and power lines is shown. An indispensable tool for Fernandian studies.

U.S. Hydrographic Office. Bahia de San Carlos. 2d ed. Wash., D.C., 1934. 1:125,000.

A hydrographic plan of San Carlos Bay.

U.S. Hydrographic Office. Bahia de Santa Isabel. 2d ed. Wash., D.C., 1934. 1:16,000. (Charts, 2353)

A hydrographic plan of Santa Isabel Bay.

U.S. Hydrographic Office. West Coast of Africa, Opobo River to Nyong River. 2d ed. Wash., D.C., 1934. 1:289,443 (Charts, 2353)

A hydrographic plan of the northern portion of the Bight of Biafra, including Fernando Poo in its entirety.

MARI (African people)



MARI (African people), cont.

see "Continental Guinea," "Languages--Combe," "Native population"

MARTÍNEZ Y SANZ, MIGUEL, Bp., b. 1811

see "History," "Religious orders and clergy--Roman Catholic"

MASK-MAKING

see "Arts and crafts" and monographs on specific indigenous groups, especially the Pamues, listed under "Native population."

MBUETI SECT

see "Anthropophagy," "Fiction," "Languages--Mbueti sect--vocabulary," "Native population" (esp. the subdivs. "--Mbueti sect," "--Pamues," "--secret societies").

METAL WORK

see "Arts and crafts," "Documentary films," and monographs on specific indigenous groups, especially the Pamues, cited under "Native population."

METEOROLOGICAL CONDITIONS

see "Agriculture," "Climate," "Documentary films," "Statistics," and monographs on specific regions.

METHODIST CHURCH IN GUINEA

see "Fernando Poo," "History," "Missions--Methodist"

MICOMESENG (demarcation)

see "Continental Guinea"; for the demarcation's heraldic emblem, see "Politics and government."

MILITARY MAPS

see "Maps and cartography--Fernando Poo."



## MINERALOGY

see "Geology" and monographs on specific regions

## MINING AND METALLURGY

see "Economic conditions," "Statistics" and monographs on specific regions

## MISIONEROS HIJOS DEL INMACULADO CORAZÓN DE MARÍA

see "Documentary films," "Education," "History," "Missions--Roman Catholic," "Religious orders and clergy--Roman Catholic," "Statistics"

## MISSIONARIES

see "History," "Missions," "Religious orders and clergy," "Statistics"

## MISSIONS

see also "History," "Religious orders and clergy," "Statistics"; for vernacular catechisms and religious handbooks, see "--texts" as a subdiv. of various African tongues listed under "Languages"

Summary

## --Methodist

- annual reports
- juvenile literature
- maps

## --Presbyterian

- periodicals

## --Roman Catholic

- films
- periodicals

## MISSIONS--METHODIST

Bell, George. Our Fernandian field. London, Primitive Methodist Church, 1926. 19 p.

Cited in a typewritten bibliography prepared by the Methodist Missionary Society, Apr. 1960. Copy owned by the Society.

Boocock, Nathaniel. Our Fernandian missions. London, W.A. Hammond [192-?] 96 p.



## MISSIONS--METHODIST, cont.

Cited in a typewritten bibliography prepared by the Methodist Missionary Society, Apr. 1960. Copy owned by the Society.

Finlay, Christopher. Cannibals were my friends; Finlay's true Fernandian tales. [Told by] Jacob W. Richardson. Illus. by Jack Dyer. Evesham, Arthur James [1957] 96 p. illus.

Six dramatic, profoundly human stories culled from the reminiscences of a Methodist missionary stationed at Botenos on Fernando Poo in the early 20th century. Each tale is, in effect, a biographical vignette, dealing with the unique personality and Christianization of a particular African: Barnabas, Monyo, Bakale Endongo, Camano, Sago, and Abudu. Each character portrait is memorably drawn; together, the stories portray the mosaic of Methodist missionary activity on the isle and suggest the diverse ethnic composition of African society along the Fernandian coasts as well as the tensions produced by large-scale immigration to meet the labor requirements of an expanding cacao industry. Moreover, the volume constitutes one of the few sources for characterization-in-depth of individual Guinea Africans in the entire non-fiction literature. Spanish treatments, with some significant exceptions (as an example, the writing of Inigo Xavier de Aranzadi, cited under "Native population--Pamues"), have tended to consider the African impersonally, through statistics and formal ethnographic studies. Rarely does the African emerge as a living, vibrant personality. He does, however, in these pages, distilled by Richardson from Finlay's spoken recollections and unedited notes. And not only does the slender collection of tales effectively rebut the common stereotypes of the African as a lazy, immoral, and essentially immutable creature: it also testifies to the resourcefulness, wit, and sympathetic understanding of the tale-teller, the Rev. Finlay. Much of the dialogue is in pidgin-English, virtually the lingua franca of Fernando Poo, although the editor reports that he departed "here and there . . . from the pidgin English as my friend wrote it . . . to make the tales more readable." The "cannibals" mentioned in the title are Pamues from Continental Guinea and the Cameroons who came to the isle as plantation laborers. The story of one of them, Monyo, is told in the second chapter and includes an interesting reference to Presbyterian missionizing on the mainland.

Primitive Methodist Missionary Society. Regulations for the guidance of the African missionaries. London, Joseph Johnson, 1918. 24 p.

A manual for Methodist missionaries on Fernando Poo and elsewhere in Africa. A second, 31-page edition appeared in 1928 under the same imprint. Both titles cited in a typewritten bibliography prepared by the Methodist Missionary Society, Apr. 1960. Copies owned by the Society.

Roe, Henry. Fernando Po Mission; a consecutive history of the opening of our first mission station to the heathen; with notes on Christian



## MISSIONS--METHODIST, cont.

African settlers, African scenery, missionary trials and joys.. London, Elliot Stock, 1882. 102 p. illus.

Cited in a typewritten bibliography prepared by the Methodist Missionary Society, Apr. 1960. Copies owned by the Society and B.M. (4766. bb. 20).

## MISSIONS--METHODIST--ANNUAL REPORTS

Methodist Missionary Society. Annual report. London, Methodist Missionary Society, 1932- illus.

These reports, uniquely titled each year, are issued by the organization formed in 1932 through the merger of three independent Methodist missionary organizations. Spanish Guinea no longer enjoys in these more recent documents the prominence it attained in the reports of the Primitive Methodist Missionary Society (see below), but the much-reduced missionary staff for Fernando Poo is still listed--this time at the rear under "Our stations and missionaries"--and some textual material concerning Guinea occasionally appears in the body of the report under "West Africa."

Primitive Methodist Missionary Society. Annual Report. London, Primitive Methodist Missionary Society, 1842-1931. 88 v. illus.

Each report is prefaced by a page listing "Stations and Ministers," making it possible to determine for any given year both the location of Primitive Methodist missions on Fernando Poo and the names of the pastors. In the body of the report, Fernando Poo data are customarily found: 1) Under the heading "African Missions," in which one or more pages are devoted to a generalized recapitulation of missionary endeavour on the isle for the particular year: baptisms, budget, cacao cultivation on mission farms, educational and medical services rendered (e.g., in 1927, missionaries treated 2,000 medical cases and conducted both day and night school classes for African parishioners); 2) In the section titled "Foreign Reports," which contains signed yearly statements submitted by individual ministers. Typically, an initial essay is by the chief missionary (e.g., Rev. George Bell in the 1920s) and generally includes candid observations on the life of the colony, public works improvements undertaken, immigration, and the politico-ecclesiastical climate. The following reports from specific locales--San Carlos, Botenos, Banni, Santa Isabel--present detailed information regarding mission activities: the average number of communicants at Sunday services, attendance at Mission schools, recruitment of local African preachers, monetary expenditures and returns, and difficulties encountered from Spanish political and Church authorities. Such reports are indispensable to the balanced study of Guinea history and missionary endeavour, for Spanish sources contain exceedingly few references to Methodist missionizing and seldom admit a continuing sub-stratum of



## MISSIONS--METHODIST--ANNUAL REPORTS, cont.

English influence on Fernando Poo. Since the merger of the Primitive Methodist Missionary Society with two other Methodist missionary organizations in 1932, annual reports have been issued for the unified group and are cited above.

## MISSIONS--METHODIST--JUVENILE LITERATURE

Fisher, Phil J. Island heritage. London, Holborn Publishing House, 1926. 27 p.

A play for young people concerning Methodist missionary work on Fernando Poo. Cited in a typewritten bibliography prepared by the Methodist Missionary Society, Apr. 1960. Copy owned by the Society.

## MISSIONS--METHODISTS--MAPS

Stanwell, J.S. Waltham, comp. Atlas of Primitive Methodist Missions in Africa. London, Primitive Methodist Missionary Society, 1920. 11 p.

Includes one full-page map of Fernando Poo, showing former Methodist missionary stations on the island. Cited in a typewritten bibliography prepared by the Methodist Missionary Society, Apr. 1960. Copy owned by the Society.

## MISSIONS--PRESBYTERIAN

Brown, Arthur Judson. "Missions in Africa." (In his One hundred years; a history of the foreign missionary work of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., with some account of countries, peoples, and the policies and problems of modern missions. N.Y., Revell, 1936. p. 196-250. bibliog. f.)

A compact history of Presbyterian missionizing in West Africa, from the formation of the Western Foreign Missionary Society in 1831 to the early 1930s. Material concerning Spanish Guinea is abundant, commencing with a 4-page history of the Corisco Mission (p. 213-16) and including reports on the internment of German soldiers and native carriers on Fernando Poo during World War I (p. 221-22), the organization of African Presbyterian churches (p. 232-36), and the activity of English Baptists on Fernando Poo in the early 19th century (p. 218), as well as biographical fragments concerning George Paull (p. 213-14), Rev. and Mrs. Robert Hamill Nassau (p. 246-47), and Miss Isabella A. Nassau (p. 247-48). Although there is no acknowledgment nor appropriate quotation marks, much of Brown's text is composed of verbatim extracts from W. Reginald Wheeler's The words of God in an African forest (cited below), which was published five years earlier. An



## MISSIONS--PRESBYTERIAN, cont.

important typographical error occurs on p. 236, where on line 7 "1820" appears instead of "1860" as the year in which the Corisco Presbytery was formally proclaimed.

Halsey, Abram Woodruff. A visit to the West Africa Mission of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. N.Y., Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. [19-?] 71 p. illus. map

The record of an inspection trip to the West African Presbyterian missions undertaken in 1904-05 by an American minister, the Secretary for Africa, of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. References to Presbyterian missionary activity in Guinea and many quasi-ethnographic observations regarding the Pamues and corisqueños are scattered throughout, but p. 22-30 are solidly devoted to commentary on the Corisco Mission and its several mainland out-stations. Halsey's remarks, while embroidered with much pious sermonizing and many ecstatic exclamations on the progress of the Gospel in Guinea, nevertheless yield some genuinely illuminating data on the state of the Presbyterian missions in the early 20th century, the obstacles to Protestant missionizing imposed by Spanish authorities, and the influence of the missionary effort upon indigenous Africans of Corisco and the mainland coast. There are descriptions of the missions at Corisco, Bata, Evune, Hanje, Melega, and Bolundo (Bolondo), some accompanied by photographic views. Despite the intense evangelical fervor that no doubt reduced the author's objectivity, there emerges from Halsey's narrative an intimation of the scope and success of Protestant missionary endeavours in Guinea which substantially contradicts Spanish claims of practically negligible Protestant influence in the colony.

Nassau, Robert Hamill. Corisco days; the first thirty years of the West African Mission. Philadelphia, Pa., Allen, Lane and Scott [1910] 192 p.

A record of the "West African Mission," a Presbyterian enterprise established with headquarters on Corisco Island to service not only the isle but also the adjacent mainland regions that are now portions of Spanish Guinea and ~~French~~ Gabon. Nassau's account of the mission's activity, written in a chatty first-person, embraces a 50-year span, 1842-1892, but accentuates the period 1861-1871 when the author, himself a minister despatched from the Presbytery of New Brunswick, was "personally located on Corisco and at Benita [a mainland out-station now called Benito]." The work is variously concerned with everyday details of mission administration, the several personalities associated with the mission since its inception, and with the mission's progress and setbacks, from the death of devoted missionaries stricken with "African fever" to the ordination of native ministers like the energetic Rev. Ibia and the emergence of zealous followers like the Bible-woman, Matomba. The volume furnishes little information of anthropological worth, for the author describes all African religion simply as "fetichism," believes absolutely that African brides are "bought with



## MISSIONS--PRESBYTERIAN, cont.

money," and regards most native practices and beliefs with horror or pitying condescension. Furthermore, the writing sometimes descends to a Sunday School reading level. But still there is much of value in Nassau's account. There are several word-tours conducted afoot and by boat across the Corisco and Elobey Islands, along the Muni coast, and up the tropical rivers leading to the mainland interior, each tour rich in descriptive detail of land, water, and vegetation. In the course of narrating the mission's history, Nassau also suggests the zone of habitation for many of the peoples indigenous to the Guinea littoral--Balengue, Combe, Benga, Bapuco--a matter of some contention among contemporary Spanish ethnologists. Most important, Nassau provides major insights into many broader historical questions. For instance, his report of missionary activity among the Combe and others, in addition to the Benga of Corisco, explains the appearance of an American missionary in Leoncio Evita's novel, Quando Los Combes Luchaban (see "Fiction"). Evita's prototype was very likely a Presbyterian minister associated with the Corisco Mission, perhaps Nassau himself. The account also reveals that European missionaries and traders alike achieved only a slight penetration inland, a common fact of 19th-century African history which partially explains the relatively "Westernized" or at least atomized condition of coastal Africans by contrast to their interior brethren. Regarding traders in particular, Nassau observes with displeasure that French, German, Spanish, and English merchants were most active along the West African coast during the mid-19th century, establishing littoral trading posts and contracting coastal natives to venture inland to barter for palm oil, gold and other goods, exchanging alcohol, trinkets, and guns in return. The influence of European merchants thus emerges as a major factor in the fractionalization of the coastal peoples and their entrance into a commercial, European-fashioned economy, while these same coastal peoples appear as the first emissaries of modernity to the hinterland tribes. Nassau ruefully notes the steady increase of alcoholism among the natives, another familiar facet of Euro-African contact, perhaps explained in terms of alcoholic compensation for the former satisfactions of a now vanished way of life. That the missions, too, aided in the destruction of the "primitive order" is unintentionally affirmed by Nassau's catalogue of missionary accomplishments in revamping "heathen" society: more modest habits of dress; formal, monogamous, romantic marriages; encouragement of native industry like blacksmithing and carpentry (specializations that may be foreign and even disruptive to a communal, non-commercial society). Judging from Nassau's narrative and appended statistics, evangelization of the Guinea natives was only moderately successful, for his figures indicate but 1,090 communicants among the mission's 9 branches in 1890, with 109 faithful listed for the Corisco mission (an increase of only 34 over the 75 recorded by Du Chaillu in 1856), 119 for the Bata station, 230 at Benito, and the remainder reported for Gabon branches. Moreover, the history repeatedly mentions converted natives who "begin with zeal" but ultimately "fall into sin" and are dismissed, and Nassau also relates a number of native attacks upon mission out-stations and even upon the



## MISSIONS--PRESBYTERIAN, cont.

headquarters station at Corisco, an almost completely converted and pacified island. Finally, the work underscores the remarkable absence of Spanish colonial activity in the considerable period chronicled. Only three passing references to the Spanish appear, one recalling that a "Spanish gentleman" once arrived on the island to ask when the American missionaries expected to leave. When informed that they had no intention to leave, he left. The Spanish failed to assert authority for more than 10 years afterwards. The first Spanish Catholic mission on Corisco was established, according to Unzueta y Yuste, in 1885, fully 35 years after the founding of the Presbyterian mission, and Ibia J'Ikenge, the American-trained native pastor in charge of the mission after 1875, was subsequently exiled to Fernando Poo by the Spanish for allegedly directing a letter to the Governor-General "in disrespectful terms." Ibia's banishment and the consequent demise of the Corisco Mission constitute the next, unwritten chapter of Nassau's chronicle. A "Roll of Ministers" on p. 187-88 lists in the chronological order of their arrival the 22 missionaries who had served at the Corisco Mission during the 19th century. This is followed by a necrology. The two serve to concretely identify the nearly two-score ministers who were explorers, educators, colonizers, doctors, and linguists as much as evangelists. On the page facing the table of contents is a pronouncing key to the many Bantu words distributed through the text. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. For further information concerning the Corisco Mission and Presbyterian missionary activity in the Gulf of Guinea, in addition to the books and periodicals cited under "Missions--Presbyterian" and "Religious orders and clergy--Presbyterian," there is abundant primary source material conserved at the United Presbyterian Mission Library, particularly the complete microfilmed correspondence of American missionaries in West Africa from 1837 to 1901 and the annual reports of the Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church from 1837 to the present.

Reading, Joseph Hankinson. The Ogowe band; a narrative of Africa travel. Phila., Reading and Co., 1890. 278 p. illus. map

Reading, once Secretary and Treasurer of the Gabon and Corisco Mission, in 1889 escorted 12 American youths on a tour of West Africa. His travel narrative, though cast in Sunday-school prose, reveals something of socio-economic conditions and missionary enterprise in the several areas that now comprise Spanish Guinea! P. 128-31 deal with Fernando Poo and include an account of the Primitive Methodist mission at Clarence, as well as a comparison of the city's heterogeneous population to that of Sierra Leone. Both Corisco and Elobey are mentioned briefly on p. 162; photographic views of the two islands face p. 164 and 238, respectively. Chaps. XVI and XVII (p. 238-67) entirely concern missionary work among the Benga and other peoples on the continental littoral from the Rio Benito to Batanga. Reading buoyantly describes the stations at Bolondo, Bata, and Evuni, renders a short history of the abandoned post at Mbade, notes a frank decline in the coastal population, and supplies a number of homely details about



## MISSIONS--PRESBYTERIAN, cont.

missionary personnel and local habits. There are several photos of mission buildings and personalities, including the Rev. de Heer and his wife. A table of "political divisions" (p. 277-78) indicates that in 1890 French sovereignty over the Bata region was generally-acknowledged. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 471 .R28); copy for sale by Lowdermilk.

Thomas, Winburn T. and Fairman, Edwin B. Africa and the United Presbyterians. N.Y., United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A., Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations, 1959. p. 7-8

A statistical description of the Presbytery of Spanish Guinea together with an explanation of the Presbytery's relationship to both the United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. and the Presbyterian Church of Cameroun, formerly the Synod of Cameroun, which became autonomous in 1958.

United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations. Current news--Africa. Autumn, 1957. p. 1

A description of a presumably typical Presbyterian Church service in Continental Guinea, together with an elementary explanation of the Church's activity and travails in the colony, emphasizing the infrequency of pastoral visits due to scarcity of ministers.

United Presbyterian Church in the U.S.A. Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations. Current news--Africa. Winter, 1958-59. p. 2.

A 9-paragraph report on contemporary Protestant missionary activity in Guinea, a subject deliberately ignored in official Spanish publications and statistical surveys. The article names the senior American missionary in Guinea in 1958 and his designated replacements (the William Ainleys; see below), indicates the organization and extent of the Rio Muni Presbytery, cites the current number of African pastors and seminarists (there are approximately one-half as many African Presbyterian pastors as there are African Catholic priests), reviews the many restrictions placed upon Protestant missionizing by the Spanish authorities, and concludes with the story of the conversion of a Catholic Guinea African to Protestantism, though no evidence is adduced to suggest that such conversions are frequent.

United Presbyterian Church in the United States. Commission on Ecumenical Mission and Relations. Current news--Africa, Spring, 1959. p. 1

In a news note concerning the "Presbytery Rio Muni," the two American missionaries in Spanish Guinea are identified as Mr. and Mrs. William Ainley who, together "with five national pastors," itinerate among 14 churches and 50 smaller chapels. According to the report, the Ainleys have recently won government permission to reside in Guinea instead of



## MISSIONS--PRESBYTERIAN, cont.

commuting from the Cameroons, as they were previously required to do, which seems to signify a slight relaxation by the Spanish of their hitherto stringent policy toward Protestant missionaries.

Wheeler, W. Reginald. The words of God in an African forest; the story of an American mission in West Africa. Fwd. by Jean Kenyon Mackenzie. N.Y., Revell [c 1931] 318 p. 4-p. bibliog. illus. maps index

A fully documented record of Presbyterian missionizing in West Africa, written by a former Secretary for Africa of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. This single volume is unsurpassed for historical and biographical data regarding the activity of American missionaries in Spanish Guinea. A comprehensive index permits immediate reference to places like Benito and Fernando Poo, to individuals like the Revs. de Heer and George Paull, and to varied subjects and organizations, from "London Missionary Society" to "translation work." Moreover, a multi-partite Appendix includes a complete 1929 inventory of the Presbyterian missions in West Africa, an alphabetical list of personnel associated with the "Gaboon and Corisco Mission" since its inception, showing the inclusive dates of service for each individual, and a lengthy bibliography which suggests a number of primary sources for further study into the history of Presbyterian missionizing. In the body of the text, p. 29-32 specifically review missionary work accomplished in Spanish Guinea; on p. 52-55 appears a summation of the role of American women in Guinea missionizing, with special emphasis upon the tragic fate of Rev. Nassau's first wife (see also Nassau's Crowned in palmland, cited under "Religious orders and clergy--Presbyterian"); and p. 56-66 represent a condensation of Samuel Wilson's George Paull (see "Religious orders and clergy--Presbyterian"), suitably indicating--with many quotations from Paull's diary--the young missionary's pioneering achievements on the Guinea mainland. A virtual abstract of Wheeler's volume is Brown's chapter "Missions of Africa," in his One hundred years (cited above), but the original Wheeler study is far more valuable for its richer detail and constant juxtaposition of Spanish Guinea with the rest of West Africa, providing a perspectival view of Guinea missionizing within the framework of the entire West Africa Mission. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (BV 3540 .W5), Missionary Research Lib.

## MISSIONS--PRESBYTERIAN--PERIODICALS

The drum call. Elat, Cameroun, Halsey Memorial Press, 1922- maps illus.

Quarterly journal of the fraternal workers of the United Presbyterian Church, U.S.A., serving in West Africa. There is no comparable source of continuing information concerning Presbyterian missionary work in Spanish Guinea and elsewhere in Africa. Nearly every issue contains



## MISSIONS--PRESBYTERIAN--PERIODICALS, cont.

a directory of missionaries, which permits the quick identification of American fraternal workers active in Guinea at any given period since 1922. And virtually every issue includes one or more reports or anecdotes from Guinea, so that a complete file constitutes a fullsome record of Presbyterian experience in the territory, a reliable guide to the remarkably pronounced African involvement in church activities, and a fountain of random historical data regarding Mainland Guinea. The following, but a few items printed in Drum call since its inception, are cited to indicate both the broad spectrum of Guinea coverage and the apparently lively existence of a church which Spanish sources seldom even mention: a "1959 Directory of fraternal workers," with map, which names Presbyterian personnel and indicates their postal address (Jan., 1959, p. 6-7); a chronology of missionary activity from 1850 to 1932 (July, 1933, p. 5-8); a biographical fragment (with photo) of Sambe Makanga, a Combe convert (July, 1933, p. 30); an engaging essay on the means of transportation available in 1933 (July, 1933, p. 25-27); a report on the probable effects of newly-secularized education (July, 1933, p. 28-29); a review of 100 years' work in Guinea, which discloses the tacit sufferance of Presbyterian missionizing in the colony by Spanish authorities although the letter of the law forbade such activity (Jan., 1951, p. 3-8); reportage on the trip of Rebecca Oko Mbayi to the U.S. in 1950, including a photo (Jan., 1951, p. 9-18); an account of the formation and growth of Nsamba Binga (Oct., 1950, p. 9-12); a statistical survey of the three faiths operating in Guinea which claims 3,398 Presbyterian adherents and supplies only a question mark for the number of Catholics (Oct., 1952, p. 11); a thumbnail description of Guinea (Oct., 1953, p. 15); reports of restrictions imposed upon evangelical activity and of chapels closed by the Spanish Government (Oct., 1952, p. 17); an account of the confiscation of a Protestant chapel in the mainland interior--and its ultimate restitution (Jan., 1955, p. 9); unique biographical sketches of Rev. Ibia J. Ikenge, the first "national pastor" in West Africa, and his son, Bodumba, who also became a minister (July, 1955, p. 4-5); a depiction of pastor Gustavo Eavelo, in 1955 the only ordained Guinea African (July, 1955, p. 8-9); a description of the Dager Theological Seminary (July, 1956, p. 8-10); an appeal to Americans for funds to finance church building (July, 1956, p. 23); an essay on the problems of Bible translation into African vernaculars (Apr., 1949, p. 11-19); a list of Spanish Government demands regarding the nationality of evangelists and teachers (Apr., 1941, p. 3); and the report of American visitors to the small African Protestant congregation extant on Corisco in 1937 (Apr., 1939, p. 3-5). Throughout Drum Call there is a marked reluctance to discuss realistically the successful extent of Catholic proselytizing, and occasionally there are purely gratuitous attacks upon Roman Catholic theology and practice, evidence of a militantly Protestant bias.



## MISSIONS--ROMAN CATHOLIC, cont.

Crespo Prieto, T. "La misión claretiana de Annobon, cumple sus bodas de diamante." Africa [Madrid] 226:4-6, oct. 1960. illus.

A history of Claretian missionizing on Annobon, noteworthy: 1) for several passages regarding the peculiar cult developed by the Annobonese during the lengthy interim between Portuguese and Spanish occupation, and 2) for intriguing data on the isle's extraordinary political perturbations. The present clergymen are named.

"Guinea Spagnola." (In Agenzia Internazionale Fides. Le missioni cattoliche dipendenti della Sacra Congregazione "De Propaganda Fide"; storia, geografia, statistica. Roma, Consiglio Superiore della Pontificia Opera della Propagazione della Fide, 1950. p. 134-35)

A satisfactory historical digest of Catholic missionizing, together with statistics on clerical personnel, schools, charitable operations, and the number of catechumens and registered Catholics. However, the statistics are outdated by more than a decade and so of only historical interest. Moreover, the claim that in 1950 there were 122,959 faithful out of a population of 165,000 is suspect.

Misioneros Hijos del Inmaculado Corazón de María. Kalendarium; Congregationis Missionarum Filiorum Immaculati Cordis Beatae Mariae Virginis; pro anno bisextili 1960. 111th ed. Madrid, Edit. Coculsa, 1959. p. 80-81.

A list of the 12 Claretian missions located in Guinea. The same information, together with statistics indicating the average number of Africans per mission on Annobon, the mainland, and Fernando Poo, are listed in the section headed "Misiones" in the yearly statistical report (see "Statistics").

Misioneros Hijos del Inmaculado Corazón de María. Memoria de las misiones de Fernando Poo y sus dependencias. Madrid, Impr. A. Perez Dubrull, 1890. 102 p. map

A report on the state of Catholic missions at the close of the 19th century. Cited by Fontán ("Africa--bibliography," supplementary section). Unzueta attributes composition to José de Matas, the Claretian Procurator (see "Fernando Poo--bibliography"). Copy owned by BDGPPA.

Misioneros Hijos del Inmaculado Corazón de María. Quince años de evangelización; los Misioneros Hijos del Corazón de María en el interior del bosque de la Guinea Española: Misión de San Francisco Javier de Nkuefulán. Barcelona, Gráficas, Claret, 1943. 246 p. illus. map.

A 15-year chronicle of Claretian missionizing in the mainland interior. Cited in the EDGPPA catalogue ("Spain in Africa--bibliography," supplementary section).



## MISSIONS--ROMAN CATHOLIC, cont.

Misioneros Hijos del Inmaculado Corazón de María. Segunda memoria de las misiones de Fernando Poo y sus dependencias. Madrid, Impr. de S. Francisco de Sales, 1899. 216 p. illus. map

The second in a series of 10-year reports on missionary progress and general conditions in the colony. The 1899 Memoria is frequently attributed wholly to Rev. Armengol Coll. A summary of the economic and climatological data appeared in the Revista de Geografía Colonial y Mercantil, 1(25):475-79, feb. 1900. Cited by Val ("Africa--description and travel--bibliography," supplementary section). Copy owned by BDGPPA.

Misioneros Hijos del Inmaculado Corazon de Maria. Segunda memoria de las misiones de Fernando Poo y sus dependencias. 2a ed., corr. y aum. por Eusebio Sacristan. Madrid, Estanislao Maestre, 1911. 225 p. illus maps

The third in a series of decade reports. Cited by Val ("Africa--description and travel--bibliography") and by Unzueta, who lists "Impr. Iberica" as the publisher (see "Elobays, Corisco, Annobon"). Copy owned by BDGPPA.

Olangua, Augusto. "Cién años de historia de las misiones de la Guinea Española; conferencia pronunciada el día 14 de enero de 1959." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 48:39-64, enero 1959.

A fact-laden, definitive history of Catholic missionizing in Guinea, by the Official Procurator of the Claretian missions in Spain and Director of the magazine El misionero. Guinea missionary history is divided into three epochs (1778-1845, 1845-1883, 1884- ) with primary concentration upon the last and most fruitful period, which dates from the first arrival of Claretian priests on Fernando Poo. Members of the earliest missionary expeditions to Guinea are named, and both their accomplishments and travails recorded. Considerable biographical data appear for Miguel Martínez Sanz, the first Prefect Apostolic. There is some indication of the practical effects upon Guinea missionizing of metropolitan political upheavals, particularly from 1932 to 1936, and an impressive summation of missionary pioneering in many fields: linguistics, agriculture, commerce, forestry, and education. The article concludes with a statistical report, the most complete and recent now available, which indicates the number of clergy, members of various orders, seminarians, catechists, novitiates, and religious associations. Although an enlightening survey, it is unfortunate that the author so sourly dismisses the activity of Protestant missionaries on Fernando Poo with neither recognition of their evangelical achievements among the Bubi and Fernandinos nor of their notable contributions to Fernandian ethnography.

"Problemas y planes misionales." Africa [Madrid] 211:328, jul. 1959.



## MISSIONS--ROMAN CATHOLIC, cont.

A statement of how indigenous clergy are selected and trained, followed by a specification of seminarians studying in Europe or lately installed as parish priests.

Viga, Valentina. "Carta histórica de la Rma. Madre Valentina Viga sobre las misiones de Fernando Poo." El misionero. 402:9-14, enero 1960. illus.

A letter by the third General Superior of the Conceptionist Sisters describing how, at the instigation of Rev. José Xifré, the order assumed responsibility for the education of African girls in Guinea and despatched the first missionary nuns to Fernando Poo in 1884. There are photos of Madre Viga, Rev. Xifré, the first Conceptionist Casa-Escuela established at Santa Isabel, and the Basilé girls' school.

## MISSIONS--ROMAN CATHOLIC--FILMS

see also "Documentary films"

Misión blanca. Madrid, Colonial Aje, 1946. 35 mm. black-and-white

A Spanish-language motion picture based on a screenplay by Max Guindal, and directed by Juan de Orduña. The plot revolves about a missionary assigned to Guinea who unknowingly encounters his own father, a derelict among the colony's European population. Broadly, the film is a tribute to the self-sacrifice of Guinea's "White Fathers." The art critic José Francés wrote of the film in 1949: "It provided not only a real, palpitating vision of the cruelty and magnificence--devil and angel--in the human soul, and of the fierce impassibility in Nature, but it also contributed to serious knowledge, without drivelling nor foolishness, of the admirable labor that the religious missionaries have been realizing in collaboration with the administrative, commercial, and economic labor of the state." All exterior scenes were filmed either in Continental Guinea or on Fernando Poo. The picture, which premiered in Madrid on 28 March 1946, received the 1946 "Premio de Cinematografía" from the Sindicato Nacional del Espectáculo. Featured actors: Julio Peña, Manuel Lena, Elva de Betancourt, Jesús Torrellas, Ricardo Acero, Fernando Rey, Juan Espantaleón, Jorge Mistral, María Dela Barandalla, Arturo Marín.

## MISSIONS--ROMAN CATHOLIC--PERIODICALS

El misionero; revista mensual ilustrada de los Misioneros Hijos del Inmaculado Corazón de María. Madrid, 1923- v. illus. monthly

The worldwide organ of the Claretian missionaries, which frequently contains articles, notes, and photographs regarding missionary activity in Guinea. The following are examples of Guinea-related material



## MISSIONS--ROMAN CATHOLIC--PERIODICALS, cont.

published in the magazine: "Los Misioneros Hijos del Inmaculado Corazón de María en Fernando Poo," by Adolfo Ortega Ibañez (núm. 278, dic. 1948); "Libros publicados por los misioneros de Guinea que figuraron en la Exposición del Libro Misional Español," a catalogue of missionary-authored works compiled by Augusto Olangua (núm. 250-21, julio-agosto 1946); and "Imposición de crucifijos a misiones seculares de Guinea," an account by Carlos Hermida of the secular missionary movement ~~sponsored by the Claretians~~ (núm. 402, enero 1960). Other Spanish missionary periodicals may occasionally contain news or articles relating to Guinea, especially El eco de Africa, El Negrito, España misionera, Misiones católicas, Misiones extranjeras, and Misionaria Hispánica. A title-list of articles in each issue of El misionero regularly appears in the "Publicaciones" section of Africa (Madrid).

MOKA, Bubi emperor, d. 1899

see "History," "Native population--Bubis"

## MOLLUSKS

see "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--mollusks")

## MONKEYS

see "Folklore," "Zoology" (esp. the subdiv. "--mammals")

MONYO, Pamue Methodist proselyte

see "Missions--Methodist"

## MORTALITY

see "Health, hygiene, and medical care," "Statistics"

## MOTION PICTURE THEATERS

see "Directories"

## MOTION PICTURES

see "Documentary films" and "--films" as a subdiv. of "Missions--Roman Catholic."



## MOUNTAIN CLIMBING

see "Description and travel" (esp. the subdiv. "--Fernando Poo.")

## MUSIC

see also "Documentary films" and monographs on specific indigenous groups listed under "Native population"

Álvarez García, Heriberto Ramón. "La danza." (In his Leyendas y mitos de Guinea. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1951. p. 217-226.)

Alvarez first considers the role of the dance in native society, showing that the dance--like the folk tale and the art object--is not a detached abstraction or entertainment, but rather an integral part of folk existence, fulfilling certain definite functions: to adulate spirits or to invoke the aid of superior powers. Thus, it variously performs a religious, obituary, festive, or invocative mission, and is executed by a well-trained hierarchy of dancers who obey a fixed--not capricious--choreography. According to Alvarez, "the dance activates strange powers, and the song is like an imploring or compelling voice that serves as a bridge to them, that stimulates them to action and communicates to them the desires of the performers." Six representative Guinea dances--three of the Pamues, one Combe, one of the Corisco peoples, and one fernandina--are described in some detail: their distinctive purpose, the participants, vestments, and decorations. In two cases, the lyrics for ~~the~~ accompanying songs are reproduced in both the native tongue and Spanish translation. Particularly intriguing is the description of the "ñankúe" pantomime and song performed by the Fernandinos of Santa Isabel at Christmas time and vaguely resembling the West Indies' calypso form in that song verses are cast in pidgin-English and allude humorously to notable figures and events within the preceding year, while the musical accompaniment to singers and dancers alike is highly rhythmic and repetitious.

González Echegaray, Carlos. "La música indígena en la Guinea española." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 38:19-30, junio 1956.

A non-technical characterization of African music in Guinea, based upon songs and dances tape-recorded by the author on behalf of the Archivo Musical of the I.D.E.A. Following a few prefatory remarks, the article consists of a series of descriptive introductions to the taped specimens of Pamue, Bujeba, Combe, and Benga music which were played at an I.D.E.A. conference in 1955. Although the article would prove of greater value to the musicologist were musical notations provided, Gonzalez' commentary is of considerable intrinsic worth to musicologist and layman alike, for he vividly recreates the circumstances of each performance, defines the features of musical expression unique to each of the four Continental Guinea peoples, describes the instruments employed, shows the intrusion of European influences upon certain areas of indigenous music, and transcribes numerous song



## MUSIC, cont.

lyrics (in Spanish). Within the section devoted to the Benga appear several passages concerning the musical elements of Mbuëti Sect ceremonies (the author succeeded in recording a Mbuëti ritual meeting) and a note on the "secret language" of the sect, a "strange amalgam" of ingredients from all the local languages. Abstract: J. Cola Alberich, African abstracts, 8(2):79, Apr. 1957 (in French).

Ibarrola Monasterio, Ricardo. "La música y el baile en los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea." Africa [Madrid] 142:15-17, oct. 1953. illus. map

An illuminating essay on the whole complex of indigenous music, including descriptions of principal instruments, articulate notes on musical typology and modes of performance, and discerning asides on the psycho-social impact and function of music. Since the article is intended as a general survey, there is no specification of musical forms peculiar to individual groups. However, Gonzalez Echegaray has elsewhere attempted such a particularization (see above). Photographs and sketches picture various instruments and a four-person dance scene. Abstract: J. Cola Alberich, African abstracts, 5(4):180-81, Oct. 1954 (in French).

Moreno Moreno, José Antonio. "El Yangüë fernandino." Africa [Madrid] 83/84:411-12, nov.-dic. 1948. illus.

Description of a Fernandian dance apparently introduced to the island by West Indians, but which originated in Nigeria. Illustrated with four photographs. Abstract: Vinigi: L. Grottanelli, African abstracts, 1(2):76, Apr. 1950.

## MUSLIMS IN GUINEA

Domenech Lafuente, Angel. Del Islam. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1950. 99 p. bibliog. f. maps

A factual exposition of Islamic history, doctrine, and rites, by the Secretary-General of Spanish West Africa. A map facing p. 60 places the Muslim population of Spanish Guinea at 800.

## MYTHOLOGY

see "Folklore" and monographs on specific indigenous groups listed under "Native population"

## NAMES, GEOGRAPHIC

see "Maps and cartography," "Toponymy" and monographs on specific regions.



NASSAU, MRS. MARY CLOYD (LATTA), 1831-1870

see "Religious orders and clergy--Presbyterian"

#### NATALITY

see "Health, hygiene, and medical care," "Statistics"

#### NATIONALITY AND CITIZENSHIP

see also "Laws, statutes," "Native policy"

Lozano Serralta, Manuel. "Territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea; Estatuto de los Indígenas." (In his La nacionalidad en los territorios dependientes, apuntes sobre la nacionalidad en derecho colonial. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1955. p. 67-77. bibliog. f.)

1)

A simplified guide to the former complexities of nationality status for indigenous Africans in Guinea (there were three levels: emancipación plena, emancipación limitada, and indígenas no emancipados); 2) the juridical status of foreigners, both European and African; 3) naturalization provisions for immigrants; and 4) determination of citizenship for offspring of mixed-status unions (an illegitimate mez-tizo, for example, was until lately considered a "native" or "no emancipado" if the white parent refused to acknowledge paternity to or to accept responsibility for the child). Throughout the chapter are copious references to active legislation regulating nationality and citizenship; the first several chapters of the volume trace the antecedents and development of nationality theory in Spanish colonial law.

#### NATIVE COOPERATIVES

see "Agriculture" (esp. the subdiv. "--native cooperatives"), "Economic conditions," "Native policy."

#### NATIVE POLICY

see also "Agriculture--native cooperatives," "Education," "Land policy," "Law and legal administration," "Laws, statutes," "Nationality and citizenship," "Politics and government."

Altozano Moraleda, Hermenegildo. "El Patronato de Indígenas de Guinea; institución ejemplar." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 40:49-63, marzo 1957.

A dissertation by the Secretary General of Guinea on the history, philosophy, and functions of the agency responsible for the tutelage and protection of non-emancipated Africans.



## NATIVE POLICY, cont.

Álvarez García, Hériberto Ramón. "El problema de nuestros indígenas evolucionados." Africa [Madrid] 120:596-99, dic. 1951. illus.

A discussion of the "evolved" or "emancipated" African, centering upon the problem of how to prevent the emancipado from reverting to idleness, alcohol, or crime. Alvarez considers numerous factors that produce "falsos evolucionados," not the least of which is continued socio-economic inequality vis-a-vis the white community, and recommends vaguely liberalistic reforms to ensure a stable coterie of civilized Africans. Photographs picture a group of African high school students and two classroom scenes. Abstract: Carmen Martin de la Escalera, African abstracts, 4(1):24, Jan. 1953 (in French).

Bonelli y Rubio, Juan María. Concepto del indígena en nuestra colonización de Guinea. Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, 1947. 20 p.

The text of a speech delivered by the then Governor-General of Guinea at a conference of the Instituto de Estudios Políticos y Coloniales, 17 Dec. 1946. Bonelli discusses broad aspects of Spanish "native policy," with emphases upon protective and educative programs, after establishing the root premise that "the native is a minor, because he has much of the infantile in his mode of feeling and his manner of behaving, and therefore it is necessary to treat him with the same exquisite care as that with which one treats a child." On p. 19 the author asserts the necessity to form a "native bourgeoisie" which would serve as a bridge between the two "profoundly distant societies," white and primitive. Elsewhere, he claims that nowhere "does there exist any legislation that is so protectionist and so efficacious for the native as that which Spain has dictated in her Guinea colonizing labor." Throughout, Bonelli's tone is manifestly Euro-centric.

Fontán Lobé, Juan. "El Patronato de Indígenas." Africa [Madrid] 14: 2-4, feb. 1943. illus.

A three-year review of the Patronato's activities.

Kimble, George Herbert Tinley, ed. Tropical Africa. N.Y., Twentieth Century Fund, 1960. 2:269.

An incomplete statement of Spanish policy, obviously composed without recourse to authoritative source materials. Although "assimilation" is correctly regarded as a primary colonizing goal, there is no indication of assimilationist mechanics, outside of formal education programs. Nothing is said, for example, of fostering Hispanization through mass communications media like the radio and newspaper. Similarly, there is no estimate of actual results, which could be ascertained in part from the relative frequency of Spanish and pidgin-English in daily business and social transactions, the extent of Africanization within the clergy, government, and proprietary class, as well as the rate of admission of Africans to institutes of higher education.



## NATIVE POLICY, cont.

Totally neglected is the economic aspect of native policy, particularly attempts to heighten African productivity through cooperatives, land grants, and improved health services. Also, the whole tutelary or protectionist dimension to Spanish policy, until recently exemplified by the Patronato de Indigenas and separate legal codes, is practically ignored. Only the final sentence, concerning the ethical aspects of "assimilation," is of genuine interest: "The possibility that some Africans might prefer to stay with their own 'virtues and culture,' or even to be 'uprooted,' has yet to be officially conceded."

Trujeda Incera, Luis. "El problema demográfico y la política indígena en los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea." Cuadernos de estudios africanos. 1:57-66, 1946.

An examination of factors contributing to socio-political disintegration and a static birth rate among Guinea Africans, with a plan calculated to reverse these trends through massive social reorganization, heightened medical activity, and economic reforms.

"Veinte funcionarios nativos visitarán las tierras de España en viaje organizado por el gobierno general de Guinea." Africa [Madrid] 161: 237, mayo 1955.

A news note that 20 Africans, all in the Guinea colonial service, embarked in early 1955 on a chaperoned 26-day visit to Spain, their "distant Motherland." The trip, according to this report, was intended not only as a reward for faithful service as teachers and administrative auxiliaries, but also as a means to instruct the Africans in the authentic metropolitan way of life and to augment and widen the "ties of friendship and affection" between the peninsula and its equatorial appendage. A subsequent news item in Africa, 163:334 (jul. 1955), details the Africans' itinerary in Spain and includes a photograph of the group.

Yglesias de la Riva, A. Política indígena en Guinea. Madrid, C.S.I. C., I.D.E.A., 1947. 366 p. 5-p. bibliog.

The only book-length study of Guinea native policy. Introductory chapters sketch the colony's history, examine the "retarded" state of African society vis-a-vis European culture, and enunciate the somewhat mystic principles of Hispanic colonization. Succeeding chapters detail the various spheres of Government action that directly concern the African, from medical services, education, and justice to administrative organization and powers, property ownership, and labor regulations. The legislative antecedents and contemporary legal bases for administrative action in each field are carefully cited. The final third of the volume attempts a comparison between African colonial powers in terms of educational systems, medical services, and labor conditions. Yglesias' inevitable conclusion is that the Spanish administration in Guinea represents "the most perfect colonial organization in Africa."



## NATIVE POLICY, cont.

Unfortunately, there is no index. Chapters concerning education and medicine are annotated separately under "Education" and "~~Medical services and sanitation.~~" "Health, hygiene, and medical care."

## NATIVE POLICY--YEARBOOKS

Guinea, Spanish. Delegación de Asuntos Indígenas del Distrito Insular Fernando Poo y Annobon. Memoria. Madrid, 1956-59. illus. tables

A report of activities conducted by the Patronato de Indígenas on Fernando Poo and Annobon. Each edition includes diverse statistics, budgetary data, and photographs. In 1959, the Patronato was supplanted by Diputaciones Provinciales. Cited in the Índice histórico español, 4:161, 4:581, 5:386.

## NATIVE POPULATION

see also "Agriculture," "Anthropophagy," "Arts and crafts," "Demography," "Description and travel," "Documentary films," "Fiction," "Folklore," "Hunting and fishing," "Labor and laboring conditions," "Languages," "Music," "Nationality and citizenship," "Native policy," "Social conditions," "Social life and customs," "Toponymy," and monographs on specific regions; for pictorial representations of native peoples, see "Description and travel--paintings," "Postage stamps"; for material on prehistoric peoples, see "History" (esp. the subdivs. "--To 1899," "--Fernando Poo--To 1470").

Summary

- anthropometric and intelligence studies
- Benga
- bibliography
- biological studies
- Bubis
  - juvenile literature
  - photographs
- Bujeba
- Combe
- Mbueti sect
- Pamues
- pygmies
- ~~secret societies~~

Alcobé Noguera, Santiago and Panyella Gómez, Augusto. "Biodinámica de las poblaciones actuales de la Guinea Continental Española." (In International West African Conference, 4th, Santa Isabel, Fernando Poo, 1951. Trabajos presentados a la tercera sesión (medio humano). Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, 1954. p. 317-23. bibliog. f. map)



## NATIVE POPULATION, cont.

An abbreviated account of the changing bio-demographic relationship between autochthonous coastal peoples and westward-moving Pamues in Continental Guinea. A folded map graphically indicates the principal routes of Pamue penetration. A book-length study of Pamue-playero interaction is to be published.

Almonte y Muriel, Enrique d'. Los naturales de la Guinea Española considerados bajo el aspecto de su condición súbditos españoles. Madrid, Impr. del Patronato de Huérfanos de Intendencia e Intervención Militar, 1910. 39 p.

A lecture delivered before the Royal Geographical Society on 8 Nov. 1910. Copy owned by Harvard College Lib. (Afr. 5979.01).

Báguena Corella, Luis. "Sobre los grupos humanos de la Provincia Española de Guinea." Africa [Madrid] 182:14-16, feb. 1957. illus.

A knowledgeable discussion of "race" and Darwinian biological theory, succeeded by an inclusive survey of Guinea's ethnic components, "a complex mosaic for a province that is relatively small in comparison to the countries that surround it." An otherwise sober and moderately informative article concludes with the banal observations that all Guinea peoples have adjusted themselves "perfectly" to the impact of modernity and that "the fusion of these peoples is proceeding . . . in the peace and harmony of Spanish soil."

Bautista Velarde, Germán. "Infantilismo y superstición entre los indígenas de Guinea." Africa [Madrid] 137:14-15, mayo 1953. illus.

An essay calculated to prove that Guinea Africans are "vain, unself-conscious, fearful, and even cruel, like children." Compared to the excellent ethnographic studies by Trujeda and Panyella (see "Native population--Pamues"), Bautista's offering is sheer, pseudo-anthropological rubbish.

Fontán Lobé, Juan. "Poblaciones negras del Africa ecuatorial." Africa [Madrid] 11:2-5, nov. 1942. illus. maps

Ethnographic sketches of the Bubis and Pamues with a psychological emphasis, but totally lacking material on social structure, economic organization, and technology.

González Echegaray, Carlos. "Rutas y etapas de los pueblos playeros de la Guinea Continental Española." (In International West African Conference, 4th, Santa Isabel, Fernando Poo, 1951. Trabajos presentados a la tercera sesión (medio humano). Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, 1954. p. 327-51 bibliog. f. maps)

A reconstruction of major playero migrations, based primarily upon oral tradition and secondarily upon travel accounts and ethnographic



## NATIVE POPULATION, cont.

inductions. Two maps indicate historic migratory routes and the actual disposition of various playero and semi-playero peoples. The work contributes much to disentangling the plethora of interrelated languages and groups on the mainland coast.

~~NATIVE POPULATION (General)~~

Majó Framis, Ricardo. "El hombre de Guinea visto por Iradier al tiempo de su viaje primero: antropología, magia, alimentación, canto y danza, idiomas, caza, pesca y industria, guerra, indumentaria, costumbres, patología del país; las hierbas medicinales del bosque." (In his Las generosas y Primitivas empresas de Manuel Iradier Bufy en la Guinea española; el hombre y sus hechos. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1954. p. 159-172.)

A kaleidoscopic review of Iradier's ethnographic and anthropological research, conducted largely among the Benga. Since the primary aim is apparently to demonstrate Iradier's insatiable curiosity and prodigious perceptive faculties, the chapter ranges--with editorial commentary interspersed--from cephalic measurements, Benga grammar, and herbal medicine to indigenous music, crafts, gastronomic habits, hunting, fishing, armaments, apparel, and adornment. Majó convincingly supports his thesis of Iradier's notable contributions to Guinea ethnography, but does not hesitate to show how in many respects--e.g., his notion of what produces malaria--Iradier suffered from the prevailing ignorance of his time. Passages dealing with the complexities of Benga speech, the efficacy of much herbal medicine, and the nature of the African diet are especially rich in detail and in scientific acumen.

~~NATIVE POPULATION~~

Murdock, George Peter. Africa; its peoples and their culture history. N.Y., McGraw-Hill, 1959. p. 271-84. maps

In two consecutive chapters, Murdock generalizes upon the "Northwestern Bantu" and ~~the~~ "Equatorial Bantu," postulating their original habitats and the mode and time of their penetration into the tropical forest, as well as describing selected cultural patterns for each group (with notes on divergence from the norm by component tribes); economy, division of labor, settlements, socio-political organization, and genital mutilations. Within each chapter appears an alphabetical numbered list of the tribal groups composing the "province," with alternate names for each tribe indicated in parenthesis and, where possible, a statement of each group's size. To the first "province"--the Northwestern Bantu--belong the Bubis and ~~the~~ playero peoples of Spanish Guinea. These groups are accordingly listed in the ethnographic register, with the exceptions of the Envicos and Buicos. The



## NATIVE POPULATION, cont.

Benga and Combe are cited as Bapuco sub-groups--without elucidation--but Unzueta y Yuste in his ethnographic scheme for the playeros (see "Continental Guinea") classes the Bapuco as a Benga-speaking people and subsumes both Benga and Bapuco under a "Combe" multi-tribal ethnic division which also includes the Buico and the Combe themselves. To Murdock's second category--Equatorial Bantu--pertain the Pamues, although Murdock does not recognize "Pamues" as a legitimate synonym for Fang. He includes the "Ntumu" as a Fang subdivision but curiously neglects the "Ocac," an equally large lingual sub-group. A selected bibliography concludes each chapter, but while the Crespo Gil-Delgado and Tessmann studies of the Bubi (see "Native population--Bubi") are cited in the bibliography for the Northwestern Bantu, neither the Balandier nor Trujeda works on the Pamues (see "Native population--Pamues") are included in the Equatorial Bantu reference list, although both are highly competent and insightful studies, surely superior in anthropological refinement to the several Fang monographs listed. Murdock does not pretend to examine the magico-religious, artistic, nor technological dimensions of African cultures, and there are few data specified for individual peoples like the Benga or Balengue. Such information must be secured entirely from ~~monographic material~~, Spanish sources plus missionary and travelers' accounts. Nevertheless, ethnographic categorization and brief delineation of cultural patterns for each "province" are valuable for relating the Guinea peoples to their immediate African neighbors and to the whole complex of African ethnology. The entire v. is annotated under "Africa--ethnology" in the supplementary bibliography.

Nosti Nava, Jaime. Notas geográficas, físicas, y económicas, sobre los territorios Españoles del Golfo de Guinea. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1947. p. 59.

A full-page schema showing the composition of Continental Guinea's "playero" population. Five major peoples are subdivided into more than 20 component groups, and the principal villages indicated for each. The entire v., which contains considerable ethnographic matter, is annotated under "General works--1941-1958."

Veciana Vilaldach, Antonio de. "La estructura sociológica del mosaico étnico de la Costa de Guinea (Guinea española)." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 40:43-48, marzo 1957.

An enumeration of the 10 playero peoples of Continental Guinea, with somewhat uneven notes on their geographical distribution, interrelationships, and social structure. Several paragraphs are devoted to a significant social phenomenon apparently common to all playeros: the privileged, mutually protective interaction between an uncle and his "uterine nephew" or sister's son. Veciana classes the One within the Ndowe or Combe ethnic complex, but neglects to indicate that the One are descended from "Pamues avanzados" who came into early contact with the playeros and were culturally absorbed by them.



## NATIVE POPULATION--ANTHROPOMETRIC AND INTELLIGENCE STUDIES

Includes studies based upon bio-ethnically mixed samples only. For anthropometric and intelligence research on a specific indigenous group, see the group itself; e.g., "Native population--Pamues." General biological works are cited under "Native population--biological studies."

Barras de Aragón, Francisco de las. Algunos índices de la serie de cráneos del Africa tropical existentes en el Royal College of Surgeons of England de Londres. Madrid, Asociación Española para el Progreso de las Ciencias, 1911. 14 p. bibliog. f. tables

A paper presented at the Association's Third Congress in Granada, 1911, which contains anthropometric data derived from a collection of 170 African skulls. The author performed his research at the Royal College of Surgeons, London, in 1909. Complete series of measurements are provided for only 17 craniums, of which 2 are Bubi and 2 of Annobón mullat toes. For the remaining 153 skulls, there are cephalic, facial, and maxilo-alveolar indices. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (GN 120 .B3).

Barras de Aragón, Francisco de las. "Índices de algunos cráneos de raza negra del oeste de Africa existentes en el Museo de Antropología." (In Sociedad Española de Antropología, Etnografía y Prehistoria, Madrid. Actas y memorias. Año 3, 3:25-29, 1924. bibliog. f.)

A descriptive catalogue, with anthropometric indices, of 18 African skulls owned by the Museo Antropológico. Of the group, 11 craniums are from Spanish Guinea (2 Bubi, 5 Pamue, 2 Balengue). A bound copy of v. 2-3 (1923-24) is owned by U.S.L.C. (GN 2 .S345).

Beato González, Vicente and Villarino Ulloa, Ramón. Capacidad mental del negro; los métodos de Benet-Bobertag y de Yerkes, para determinar la edad y coeficiente mental, aplicados al negro. Prol. por José Pérez y L. Villamil. [2a ed.] Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1953. 116 p. bibliog. f. illus. diagrs. tables

A study of Negro intelligence based upon Binet, Yerkes, and other mental capacity tests administered in 1943 to 273 male and 146 female Africans 7 to 20 years old, mainly Bubis, and to a control group of 27 European children. The results of this probe into African intellectual potential have been quoted widely (for instance, by Yglesias de la Riva in his study of native policy and Crespo Gil-Delgado in his monograph on the Bubis), usually to justify a "practical," non-academic educational program for Guinea Africans. What Beato and Villarino conclude is that Negroes are inferior to whites in powers of attention and memory, in comprehension and critical sense, in "logical aptitude," in the ability to think abstractly, and in total mental capacity. "These tests," the authors aver, "show clearly that we can get better results with the work of imitation [among Negroes] than with mental work" and they quote a 1913 study to suggest the physiological basis--a more complex cerebrum--for white intellectual superiority. In spite of elaborate tabularizations plus pious protestations



## NATIVE POPULATION--ANTHROPOMETRIC AND INTELLIGENCE STUDIES, cont.

that the European-oriented tests were satisfactorily revised to apply to a non-European milieu, the study is baldly a piece of spurious, pseudo-scientific research. Beato and Vilarino admit they are primarily medical men, not trained psychologists. They have applied European testing procedures to people of non-European culture and compared the results with results obtained from tests administered to Americans and Europeans of totally different backgrounds under vastly different testing conditions. Contemporary scientific opinion holds that differences in the mental abilities of races are not innate, but rather socially and environmentally conditioned. Accordingly, valid intelligence comparisons can only be made among subjects of similar background. Tests standardized in California, for instance, are wholly inapplicable outside of California without extensive revision and thorough re-standardization. Beato and Villarino have evidently ignored the matter of motivation among ~~the~~ Africans, although the attitude of a testee--his incentive (or lack of it) to participate wholeheartedly and to score well--may be crucial in eliciting maximal responses. Also, the tests contained a large number of problems for which absolute verbal rapport was fundamental, but the authors confess that many of the Africans tested possessed only an imperfect knowledge of Spanish and that translations into the vernacular were required for numerous questions, suggesting a large-scale lingual confusion that in turn makes suspect the validity of the results. ~~achieved~~. The European control group was ridiculously small and probably untypical even for Europeans, since most of the ~~European~~ children presumably were sons and daughters of planters and colonial officials resident in Santa Isabel and thus of comfortable economic circumstances, good educational background, and ~~an~~ urban orientation. Since primary education is segregated, ~~in Guinea~~, the European children undoubtedly received superior training from European teachers, while most of the African children were admittedly taught by native auxiliaries whose own training was inferior to that received by European teachers. There are two-page summaries in Spanish, English, French, and German, as well as seven full-page examples of African penmanship, unquestionably reproduced to demonstrate the African's incapacity even to write legibly. For a recent, authoritative critique of African intelligence testing, see p. 88-91 in Carother's The African mind in health and disease (cited under "Africa-ethnopsychology" in the supplementary bibliography).

Ibarrola Monasterio, Ricardo. "Aportación al estudio del nivel mental de los indígenas de Guinea." Archivos del Instituto de Estudios Africanos. 18:7-29, set. 1951. illus. map diagrs.

A report on "psychotechnic" examinations administered in 1949 to 339 Pamue youths, both Ntumu and Ocac. The children, ages 8 to 15, were tested for visual acuity, chromatic perception, reaction to auditory stimuli, psycho-motor reaction (placing 10 objects in their proper receptacles), visual and auditory memory, sustained attention, critical judgment and imagination, and general mental level. In the fundamentally biological tests for vision, the Pamues demonstrated normal



## NATIVE POPULATION--ANTHROPOMETRIC AND INTELLIGENCE STUDIES, cont.

eyesight but a chromatic perception superior to Europeans, although the Pamue language only recognizes the pure colors observed in equatorial botany and the chromatic variations of skin color encountered among Africans. In simple reaction to sounds, the Africans scored somewhat slower than Europeans, and in psycho-motor reaction, much slower. Pamue and European visual memory were found comparable, but Pamue memory of abstract sounds was inferior, together with their capacity for sustained attention and critical judgment. Finally, in the determination of general mental level (using Porteus labrynth), the African and European averages were identical, but Ibarrola found a marked tendency toward lower scores among the Africans. There can be little quarrel with the results obtained from the essentially biological tests, for these were relatively empirical examinations which could not easily be vitiated by external or attitudinal factors. However, the validity of the succeeding tests is doubtful, even though Ibarrola claims total rapport between tester and testee and even though the language-content of the examinations was far less than in the Binet tests earlier administered to Guinea children by Beato and Villarino (see above). A primary objection is that the tests are European-oriented and so unsuited to subjects of a non-European milieu. For instance, placing ten scrambled objects in their proper places (the test for psychomotor reaction), assembling four limbs, a head, and torso to form a doll-like image (the test to determine critical judgment), and tracing paths through a labrynth are acts basically familiar to the average European child who probably has had some experience with puzzles and very likely has owned, made, or at least seen dolls. However, such familiarity with puzzle-solving and doll-making is hardly to be expected among African children who have only recently been introduced to Western education and still reside in the midst of a distinctly non-European, selvatic environment. To compare the Africans' results with results obtained in Europe is ludicrous. Unfortunately, there was no European control group employed in these tests. The statistical figures for European children were obtained from ~~the~~ published studies of other researchers, meaning that the performance of the Pamue children has been compared not with the performance of white children living under the same environmental conditions but with white children living and educated under totally dissimilar conditions and who no doubt already possessed many skills and reflexes applicable to the test problems. Ibarrola's research appears far more sober and exacting than the study by Beato and Villarino, but it does not support his contention that "with respect to the education possibilities of the native children, we can establish that, finding them poorly endowed for the elaboration of abstract thought and mental operations of a logical order and demonstrating, on the other hand, fine aptitudes for practical intelligence and manual ability, once their primary education is completed (which should necessarily be summary), they should be oriented toward manual arts for which they possess a sufficient mental level and in which they should be 'extraordinary useful.'" Abstract: Carmen Martin de la Escalera, African abstracts, 4(1):23-4, Jan. 1953 (in French).



## NATIVE POPULATION--ANTHROPOMETRIC AND INTELLIGENCE STUDIES, cont.

Serna Burgaleta, Jesús de la. El niño guineano; estudio antropométrico y psicotécnico del niño negro. [Pról. por José Díaz de Villegas y Bustamente] Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1956. 163 p. illus. graphs tables

A combined anthropometric and psychological characterization of Guinea children based upon a study of 424 African youths 6 to 14 years old: 192 Bubis, 164 Pamues, 57 from other tribes, and 11 of extra-Guinea origin. Serna describes and reports upon tests administered to determine intelligence, visual and auditory acuity, memory, and attention, indicating how certain examinations were adopted to local environmental conditions. A short middle chapter deals with the configurations of juvenile delinquency; and the concluding portion of the volume provides detailed anthropometric tabularizations. Like the "intelligence" research conducted by Drs. Beato, Villarino, and Ibarrola (see above), there are several manifest defects in this work: 1) However "altered" or "re-moulded" the tests, they are nonetheless European-oriented in language and concept, and their applicability to an African milieu exceedingly doubtful. For instance, a Pamue child would be at a culturally-determined disadvantage in identifying by color all of the four slips of paper--green, blue, yellow, and red--which are used in the test for five-year-olds; according to Ibarrola (see "Languages--Pamue-vocabulary"), the Pamue tongue does not recognize "blue" as a distinct hue; there is no word for it. ~~Thus, it is difficult to imagine how a pre-school Pamue child could identify the blue card in either Spanish or his own language.~~ 2) The total absence of a comparable European control group and the failure to compare Guinea "intelligence" results with results obtained from similar tests administered to Negroes in environmentally-distinct conditions elsewhere--in America, the West Indies, and other portions of Africa--make all conclusions regarding Negro intelligence and aptitude highly suspect. That the author (an educator) "presents to us the mental, psychic, and physical reality of the Guinea child with austere objectivity [and] cold mathematical exactitude," as the Prologuist claims, is questionable. 3) The chapter concerning "juvenile delinquency" commences with the reasonable admission that what is considered criminal or immoral in one culture may not be so considered in another, but Serna is not deterred by this relativistic dictum. He promptly proclaims a "natural law and universal ethic applicable to all collectivities" and proceeds to a statistical summation of "crimes" committed by African youths, although the "crimes" are wholly European-defined and do not necessarily represent criminal or sociopathic behavior in terms of the Africans' culture. For instance, "witchcraft" and membership in the Mbueti sect are regarded by European authorities as "criminal" but may well be sanctioned by African society. Too, "crimes against property" are meaningless unless the precise nature of the crime and the nationality or tribal origin of the injured parties are indicated, for while there may be sanctions against robbery or similar acts committed against members of the kindred or against members of a larger, ethnically or racially-defined group, there may be no sanctions against committing such acts



## NATIVE POPULATION--ANTHROPOMETRIC AND INTELLIGENCE STUDIES, cont.

at the expense of individuals outside the prescribed groups. Thus, an African who would never contemplate theft from one of his own clan may feel no compunction about stealing from a member of an unrelated kin group or from a European. Sherburne Friend Cook's explanation for the thievery and duplicity practiced by California Indians subsequent to Western contact seems equally appropriate to Guinea. His contention is that the "larcenous disposition" attributed to the Indian in California derived "not from any feature of genetic constitution, but from the clash of aboriginal cultural background and training with the corresponding civilized legal and moral code." (See his The conflict between the California Indian and white civilization; I: The Indian versus the Spanish mission. Berkeley, Univ. of Calif. Press, 1943, p. 135-42.) Judging from Guinea ethnographic data (see below), the unWesternized African--like his Indian counterpart in America--has often maintained two ethical standards: one for his own people, the other for foreigners. For further indications of the qualitative and finite differences between aboriginal and civil law, social organization, and ethics, see the entries under "Anthropology," "Comparative ethnology," and "State" in the supplementary bibliography.

Valois Arana, Félix de. "Estudio psicológico sobre la raza negra." (In International West African Conference, 4th, Santa Isabel, Fernando Poo, 1951. Trabajos presentados a la 3a sesión (medio humano). Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, 1954. p. 355-97).

A shallow, Euro-moralistic interpretation of Negro psychology in which Valois repeats the centuries-old and thoroughly discredited myths of innate African egoism, sensualism, avarice, sloth, superstition, and infantility. Moreover, despite the enormous and richly-varied body of African oral literature, the abundant examples of well-developed plastic and decorative arts, the historic fact of numerous highly-rationalized African polities, and the incontrovertible existence of intricate ethical codes and religious systems, Valois unconditionally maintains that there is "no vestigial index of [African] intellectual activity." Nor does he trouble to (1) examine alleged "defects" in Negro personality from the viewpoint of historical sociology and the mutating impact of Western civilization upon traditional behavioral norms; and (2) recognize that psychological traits may vary according to cultural milieu. Instead, he makes the wholly insupportable assumption that there is a racial archetype. An ethno-psychological study of Guinea peoples is sorely needed. But this is not it.

## NATIVE POPULATION--BENGAS

Cervera Pery, José. "Responso para un gran jefe." Africa [Madrid] 223:23, jul. 1960. illus.

An obituary notice for Santiago Uganda, patriarch of Corisco and lineal descendant of Boncoro I. Illustrated with the last photograph taken of Uganda.



## NATIVE POPULATION--BENGA, cont.

Kingsley, Mary Henrietta. West African studies. 2d ed. London, Macmillan, 1901. p. 75-80

In the course of recounting a fishing trip to Corisco, Miss Kingsley observes that the islanders are Benga, a once great coast tribe "now rapidly dying out," who in the old days were much in demand as seamen. She further notes that the grown men "nowadays . . . get their living by going as travelling agents for the white merchants into the hinterland behind Corisco Bay," a practice that ultimately resulted for most of these Benga men in death at the hands of the hinterlanders. The employment of Benga and other littoral peoples as agents for European traders, as Miss Kingsley observed, harmonizes with the report of Rev. Nassau (see "Missions--Presbyterian"), a missionary in the region at the time of Miss Kingsley's visit, and partially illustrates how Western influences were first transported to the continental interior--paradoxically by native carriers--as well as explaining at least one factor in the depopulation of the coastal and insular regions: the high mortality of adult males who ventured inland to conduct trade on behalf of the white merchant. Too, Miss Kingsley's comparison of the Bengas' one-time greatness and cultural virility with their gradual dissolution at the time of her visit suggests the debilitating effect of European contact upon the native society. Copy owned by U.S L.C. (DT 471 :K57).

Unzueta y Yuste, Abelardo de. "Etnografía de la Guinea Española; I.-Los Bengas." Estudios geográficos. 6(19):261-99, mayo 1945. bibliog. f. illus. maps tables

A coherent politico-demographic history of the Benga, composed of verbatim extracts from Unzueta's Guinea continental española ("Continental Guinea") and Islas del Golfo de Guinea ("Elobays, Corisco, Annobon"), extensive quotations from early chronicles, some new material on population dynamics, and frequent hypotheses concerning Benga origins and movements. Alone among modern commentators, Unzueta specifies the use of abortifacients as a factor in declining Benga natality. The author's afore-mentioned works, esp. p. 118-56 of Islas . . ., should be consulted for more detailed census data and complete tables of political succession. There are two folded maps, one of the entire island of Corisco, the other indicating how the Bengas dispersed along the mainland littoral. Photographs show typical Benga vessels (which Unzueta maintains are constructed by the still-subject Envicos), hair-styling modes, and several Corisco landscapes.

"Vengas o M'Bengas." Enciclopedia Universal Ilustrada, Europeo-Americana. 1929. 67:1095-1096, bibliog.

An unsigned article of 2-1/2 columns, which describes, in largely objective terms, the general configurations of Benga culture and history: migration to the Corisco Bay region in at least the 17th century; renown as warriors and seamen, enmity toward the Pamues, physical



## NATIVE POPULATION--BENGA, cont.

appearance, village patterns, mode of dress and economic pursuits, an intimation of religious beliefs and social customs, grammatical highlights of the Benga language, and an indication of ~~the~~ present habitat. However, a description of the Benga socio-political structure is incomplete, for it fails to clearly specify the type of kin-organization common among the Benga, only remarking obscurely that every village of 3 to 4 houses is dominated by a "king," and neglects entirely the existence of a Benga-wide kingdom and the Bengas' reduction of Envicos and others to a state of vasallage prior to the permanent appearance of Spaniards in the mid-19th century. Moreover, the treatment of magico-religious practices is far too simplex and manifestly lacks anthropological finesse; as an example, Benga fetiches are scoffingly discounted as "dolls created by ignorant superstition."

## NATIVE POPULATION--BIBLIOGRAPHY

International bibliography of social and cultural anthropology. Paris, U.N.E.S.C.O., 1957- v. annual

A bi-lingual (French-English) survey of anthropological publications--books, articles, and reports--arranged according to a classification scheme which prefaces each issue. Both Africa and ~~the~~ Archivos del I.D.E.A. are among the several hundred periodicals regularly indexed. Data on Guinea peoples may be approached through the English-language subject index under either "Guinea (Spanish)" or the name of a particular group. Volume I, issued in 1957, covers works published in 1955. Succeeding numbers have maintained a similar two-year interval.

## NATIVE POPULATION--BIOLOGICAL STUDIES

Includes studies based upon bio-ethnically mixed samples only. For biological monographs on a specific indigenous group, see the group itself; e.g., "Native population--Pamues." General anthropometric research is cited under "Native population--anthropometric and intelligence studies." For material concerning African biology from a primarily medical viewpoint, see "Health, hygiene, and medical care."

Pons, José. "Huellas dactilares en negros de la Guinea Española." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 18:79-88, set. 1951. bibliog. f. tables

A study of the typological frequency of digital papillary lines among Guinea Africans, based on a sample of 343 Pamues, 483 Bubis, and 189 Combes. Papillary lines, according to Pons, have some systematic interest, for they display distinct typological proportions in particular populations and so constitute an anthropological yardstick for distinguishing biotypical groups. Following an elaborate statistical reduction of the data, Pons dactyloscopically compares the three Guinea peoples, finding the Bubis and Pamues highly similar, and then



## NATIVE POPULATION--BIOLOGICAL STUDIES, cont.

generalizes upon Europoid, Pygmoid, Negroid, and Mongoloid differences. There are abundant footnote references to basic works in this specialized field of physical anthropology. For a more elaborate study, including an analysis of palm-prints and based on a considerably larger sample, see the author's two-volume work cited below.

Pons, José. Impresiones dermopapilares en indígenas de la Guinea española en relación con otras poblaciones; I. Muestras dactilares. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1951. 58 p. 2-p. bibliog. map tables diags.

The first volume of a 2-part dermatoglyphic study based on finger- and palm-prints secured in 1948 from 1,015 Guinea Africans: Pamues, Combes, and Bubis. After establishing basic nomenclature plus criteria for classification, Pons analyzes Guinea fingerprint data in terms of general patterns, pattern frequencies for each finger, and both sexual and bi-manual variations. He relates Guinea peoples to other groups for which comparative data exist, including Eskimos, Pygmies, Spaniards, and Germans, and concludes with a 10-point summary. The bibliography cites fundamental dactyloscopic research in German, English, and Portuguese.

Pons, José. Impresiones dermopapilares en indígenas de la Guinea Española en relación con otras poblaciones; II. Impresiones palmares. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1952. 57 p. 2-p. bibliog. tables diags.

A comparative analysis of Combe, Pamue, and Bubi palm prints which suggests much slighter differences between the three groups than were revealed in an earlier study of fingerprint patterns only (see above). Utilizing Guinea data together with papillary-line studies for other, racially-divergent peoples, Pons essays a tentative dermatoglyphic characterization of the three major racial stocks and opines, after finding little correlation between palm and finger configurations, that the two papillary formations are genetically independent. Pons has also authored a study of dermo-papillary patterns among Barcelona university students (Madrid, C.S.I.C., 1953).

## NATIVE POPULATION--BUBIS

Aymemí, Antonio. Los bubis en Fernando Poo; colección de los artículos publicados en la revista colonial 'La Guinea Española.' Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, 1942. 198 p.

Cited by Crespo (see below).

Bedate, Anastasio. "Moka." (In International West African Conference, 4th, Santa Isabel, Fernando Poo, 1951. Trabajos presentados a la tercera sesión (medio humano). Madrid, Dirección General de Marruecos y Colonias, 1954. p. 295-306 bibliog. f. illus.)



## NATIVE POPULATION--BUBIS, cont.

Random remarks on the first Spanish expedition to visit Emperor Moca, the status of Bubi women at that time, material objects infused by the Bubis with superstitious import, and the Bubis' probable origin and mode of immigration to Fernando Poo. Since no subject is developed in much depth and there is neither a systematic progression of thought nor any attempt at serious analysis, the essay's value is minimal. Crespo's monograph is unmatched for early Bubi history, Manfredi must be consulted for an interpretation of Bubi social life and customs, and Molino's study is indispensable to an understanding of Bubi religion, which is thoroughly misrepresented by Bedate.

Bonelli y Rubio, Juan María. Un año viviendo entre los bubis. Madrid, Impr. del Patronato Huérfanos de Intendencia e Intervenciones Militares, 1934. 31 p. illus.

Cited by Crespo (below). Copy owned by EDGPPA. The author was Governor-General of Guinea from 1944 to 1948.

Crespo Gil-Delgado, Carlos, conde de Castillo-Fiel. Notas para un estudio antropológico del Bubi de Fernando Poo. Prol. por José Díaz de Villegas y Bustamante. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A. and Instituto Bernardino de Sahagún de Antropología y Etnología, 1949. 290 p. illus. diags. maps 11-p. bibliog.

The fruit of two years' investigation among the Bubis, who now number about 9,500 and prove a manifoldly intriguing subject, this exhaustive ethnographic study was presented by the author as a doctoral thesis in Natural Sciences. It represents the most complete and recent examination of these hitherto diminishing island folk. The work commences with a description of the Bubis' natural environment in which the author relates geographical surroundings and climate to mode of life. Next he reconstructs Bubi immigration to Fernando Poo, positing a four-wave migration and citing tribal legends, archaeological finds, and present demography to support his thesis. In the same chapter Crespo also considers the distribution and number of Bubis today, noting that they account for about 30% of the island's total population but constitute a society in demographic decline. He advances several factors to explain Bubi depopulation--alcohol-produced sterility, excessive female labor, widespread sexual infirmities, premature sexual activity, and ~~the~~ frequent loss of Bubi women to the numerous Nigerian contract workers on the isle--but like Arbelo and Villarino (see "Health, hygiene, and medical care"), and perhaps in order not to disparage Spanish colonization, he ignores possible psycho-cultural factors, though Pitt-Rivers long ago demonstrated in his Clash of culture and the contact of races (London, Routledge, 1927) that such elements are crucial to the biotic survival of non-literate peoples subjected to alien domination. The second principal section consists of fullsome somatic characterizations which indicate skin color, morphology, and constitutional types through tables, diagrams, descriptive prose, and extensive anthropometric indices. The anthropometric tabulations were



## NATIVE POPULATION--BUBIS, cont.

established from a sample of 700 individuals, eight separate measurements being taken of each. The section concludes with remarks on Bubi physiology, psychology, and medical pathology, but the "psychology" passages are highly tentative, impressionistic, and admittedly based in part upon intelligence tests and questionnaires more appropriate for Europeans. In succeeding chapters, Crespo patiently unfolds the whole of Bubi ethnography and history, from folklore (annotated separately under "Folklore"), music, hunting, and sexual relations to the long and difficult pacification by Spanish colonizers. He divides Bubi history upon the isle into three major periods: establishment, a time of continual immigration and movement; settlement, a process generally accompanied by warfare as each group sought the most propitious sites; and unification, during which "the strongest tribe enslaved the rest, making them vassals," an example of embryonic state formation whose progress was arrested by the Spaniards' arrival. Perhaps the most fascinating single aspect of the entire study is ~~a lengthy examination of the Bubi "state" that existed at the time of Spanish occupation. What emerges from the description of Bubi socio-political organization during the "unification" period~~ is an outline of two or more typical proto-states springing from ceaseless wars among independent kin groups, subsequent formation of warlike confederacies, and the emergence of military leaders who became "Botukus" or monarchs in the unified polities established through military domination of one party over another. Virtually all the features common to the ideal proto-state are present in these Bubi polities: a division into hereditary classes of chiefs, nobles, and plebeians; the appearance of tabus to cement class differentiations; the nominally complete judicial authority of the chief; development of a complex bureaucracy and coterie of royal advisers; regulations and formalities transforming the chief into something of a "divine king," enhancing his prestige and fomenting an awesome respect for his person; ~~among the populace;~~ forced labor on royal estates exacted from commoners; the emergence of homicide as a civil offense and "sedition" as a capital crime; a private militia or "police force" composed exclusively of nobles (to enforce the law and incidentally to enrich itself at the expense of the local populace). In the final section, titled "Acculturation," Crespo surveys with perhaps excessive exuberance the reaction of Bubi society to Western civilization and prophesizes optimistically that not only will the Bubis fail to disappear, but that "their love of culture, their fine adaptation to European civilization, and their great vitality make us believe that in the near future they will be the people who, with the tutelage of Spain, may rule the destinies of Fernando Poo in posts of greater responsibility." To substantiate his optimism, he notes that many Bubis already serve in posts of some importance in the colonial service--policemen, as well as medical and teaching auxiliaries--and many others work as skilled mechanics and craftsmen. Further, Crespo asserts that today 98% of the Bubis are baptized, 86% married canonically, 100% speak Spanish correctly, 75% read and write Spanish, and that "the modern Bubi absolutely does not remember ancient customs nor the ancient history of his people." However, such claims of ~~the~~



## NATIVE POPULATION--BUBIS, cont.

wholesale "Hispanization" may represent a colossal piece of wishful thinking, for Church (see "Demography"), a recent visitor to the isle, termed the Bubi "dispirited and discouraged" by the presence of Euro-culture, and Bâguena Corella, a Spaniard writing in 1950 (see "General works--1941-1958"), states unequivocally that many of the Bubi are largely isolated and that in some Bubi villages most remote from Western urban centers "a European is almost an enemy." Appendices ~~to~~ ~~Crespo's volume~~ contain additional morphological tables and mathematical formulas plus a complete grammar and partial vocabulary of the Bubi language (annotated separately under "Languages--Bubi"). A number of interpolated photographs pictorially complement what is a thorough and painstaking, though occasionally slanted portrait of a people too long overlooked in the literature of anthropology. Several bibliographic corrections should be noted: Crespo states that the first document wherein ethnographic indications are made concerning the Bubi is the Memoria sobre las islas de Fernando Poo y Annobon, written in 1844 by Miguel de los Rios; he maintains elsewhere that it is exclusively to Spanish missionaries that "the studies and grammars that have been published concerning the Bubi language" are due. These assertions are contradicted by James Holman's Travels in Madeira..., published in 1840 (see "Description and travel-Fernando Poo--1800-1899"), an erstwhile travel narrative rich in ethnographic observations and unquestionably containing the first printed Bubi vocabulary; 2) John Clarke's Introduction to the Fernandian tongue (see "History--Fernando Poo" and "Languages--Bubi"), which appeared in an 1848 2d ed. and not only dealt exhaustively with Bubi grammar but also included prefatory ethnographic remarks and notes on Bubi history; 3) Sir Harry Hamilton Johnston's dissertation on Bubi linguistics (see "Languages--Bubi"); and 4) Rev. Theophilus Parr's Bubi dictionary (see "Languages--Bubi--dictionaries"). And unexplained by Crespo is the apparent incongruity between his declaration that the Bubi possessed no knowledge of iron-working "until well into the 19th century" and the epic narrative he later relates in which iron-working is included as one of the skills acquired by the Bubi during their migration from Central Africa to the Atlantic coast. The resolution of this puzzle may repose in Fernando Poo geology, for the island--from all accounts--lacks abundant iron ore, suggesting that the Bubi may have lost their iron-working skill once on Poo because of the simple paucity of raw material there. Review: Edwin W. Smith, Africa (London), 20(3):257-8, July 1950.

Frazer, Sir James George. The golden bough; a study in magic and religion. Abr. ed. London, Macmillan, 1929. p. 172, 238.

In but a few passages referring to "the native king of Fernando Po," Frazer sketches two important elements of relatively recent Bubi history: 1) the existence of a Bubi-wide monarch who held court in the Moka Highlands, was "surrounded by a harem of 40 women, covered...with old silver coins," and allegedly exercised "far more influence in the island than the Spanish Governor at Santa Isabel" (which confirms the tardy and incomplete occupation of Fernando Poo by the Spanish); and



## NATIVE POPULATION--BUBIS, cont.

2) the hostility of the indigenous Bubi to European colonization, implicit in the Bubi belief that "the sight of a pale face" would cause the instant death of the king and in the fact that "with the exception of his musket and knife, he [the Bubi king] uses nothing that comes from the whites." In the person of the king, believes Frazer, the conservative spirit of the Bubi was incarnate. Although he does not in this edition indicate the source nor date for his information, a later abridgment by Theodore H. Gaster does (see "Divine kingship" in the supplementary section), revealing that Frazer based his observations largely upon the 1858 and 1888 reports of T.J. Hutchinson and Oskar Baumann (see "Description and travel--Fernando Poo, 1800-1899"). Frazer's use of the present tense suggests, erroneously, that the conditions described are still current. Still, the substance of his account--the facts of a Bubi kingdom and of Bubi antipathy toward the European intruder--harmonizes with data supplied by several visitors to the island in the latter half of the 19th and early 20th centuries and with reconstructions of the same period advanced by contemporary historians.

Green, Lawrence George. White man's grave; the story of the West African coast--the cities, seaports and castles, white exiles and black magic. London, Stanley Paul, 1954. p. 100-02

After quoting Richard Lander, Winwood Reade, and T.J. Hutchinson to the effect that the Bubi are a lazy, worthless, filthy, and heathen people, Green offers the more moderate observation that they are a "Stone Age" people who live in remote villages on the heights, "a people who migrated to the island of Fernando Poo" probably in the 17th century, "who "have no knowledge of iron-working," and who "cannot count beyond five." Green speculates that earlier explorers "met degenerate Bubi, spoiled by the white man's liquor, near Port Clarence," not the "pure, naked bush Bubi" of the south, who are a "friendly and hospitable people." In essence, Green portrays the Bubi as good-natured primitives who have been unjustly ~~represented and maligned by previous writers.~~ He briefly discusses hunting practices, admires their basketry, and notes sympathetically that "it took them a long time to forget the war of extermination which the early Spanish colonists attempted, when they hunted the Bubi with bloodhounds and drove them like game to be slaughtered," an unlovely aspect of Spanish "colonization" pointedly omitted or minimized in Spanish-authored accounts. Green concludes with a quick recapitulation of Bubi history, noting that Bubi clans at first "made war on one another" until a chief named Moka, who long resided in virtual seclusion beside a crater lake in the temperate highlands, arose to unify "all the Bubi under his influence." While Green's defense of the Bubi against the frequent disparagements levelled by Spanish and foreign writers alike is needed and welcome, and his rapid delineation of Bubi culture largely correct, he nevertheless commits several errors of fact and interpretation: 1) Although the Bubi unquestionably possessed no knowledge of iron-working for a long period after their Continental exodus, they did acquire



## NATIVE POPULATION--BUBIS, cont.

such knowledge sometime during the 19th century, a fact corroborated by Thomas J. Hutchinson, a ~~19th century observer~~ (see below), and they may actually have worked in iron prior to their Fernandian migration, a possibility strongly suggested by Bubi folklore (see the work by Crespo ~~cited~~ above); moreover, the Bubis have for some time employed European firearms, together with their customary wooden darts and spears; 2) Contrary to Green's assertion, the Bubis are known to count at least to 20 and actually possess four or more distinct number systems; 3) even though in terms of material culture and language the Bubis may qualify as a "Stone Age" people, their socio-political organization at the time of Spanish colonization had reached a state of considerable complexity, which suggests once again the impropriety of categorizing a people on the sole basis of one or two selected characteristics and wholly ignoring other "inconvenient" features of their culture; 4) the chief or king, Moka, ~~certainly was an important unifying influence in Bubi society,~~ but apparently never quite succeeded in completely unifying all the Bubis, north and south, into one domain; and although both Green and Frazer (see above) claim that Moka sat surrounded by fully 40 wives, Crespo alleges there were 60, a matter, however, now largely academic.

Hutchinson, Thomas Joseph. "The aborigines of Fernando Po." (In his Impressions of Western Africa. London, Longmans, Brown, Green, Longmans, and Roberts, 1858. p. 186-202).

A non-scientific and frequently disparaging ~~19th century~~ description of the Bubis, termed "Fernandians" by the author. Hutchinson's comments on scarification, garb, material culture, ornamentation, industry, magico-religious beliefs, language, social organization, diet, marriage ceremonies, fishing techniques, and funerary rites are based upon his observation of Bubis in the extreme north of Fernando Poo near Santa Isabel and upon some second-hand information. While many of his remarks are either ephemeral, much too cursory, or entirely speculative, and although his observed sample was small and localized, some of the more detailed and less deprecatory observations are useful in assaying the condition of Bubi society a century ago. Particularly valuable are notes on class differentiations embodied in clothing and ornamentation and a relation of when and how the Bubis acquired (or it may be re-acquired) a knowledge of metal-working. A statement that the Bubis believe themselves to have originated from a Fernandian volcanic crater was uncritically repeated by Sir James G. Frazer (see above) and by Harry Johnston (see "Fernando Poo"), but it is highly suspect, for although a few of Hutchinson's informants may have subscribed to such a belief, other Bubis have not, as is evidenced by the contradictory folk legend of Bubi origins recounted by Crespo Gil-Delgado (see above). Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 471 .H97), B.M. (10096. c.).



## NATIVE POPULATION--BUBIS, cont.

Janikowski, Luis. "La isla de Fernando Poo; su estado actual y sus habitantes." (In Sociedad Geográfica, Madrid. Boletín. 22:201-11, 1887)

A continuation of the earlier, identically-titled article cited under "Fernando Poo." Janikowski completes his survey of Bubi culture with an invaluable schema of Moka's administrative and military organization; an appraisal of Bubi priests, whom he regards as "charlatans"; a slightly contemptuous portrayal of Bubi superstitions, among them that Europeans and civilized Africans possess the "evil eye"; and random remarks on marriage and funerary rites, currency, basketry, and arms. To summate his findings, he declares: "The Bubis are a superior branch of the African race, thanks, above all, to the prudent administration of the present king, Moka. . . . All his efforts tend to assure the tranquility and well-being of his subjects. . . ." The article is indispensable, together with the studies by Baumann and Tessmann (cited under "Description and travel--Fernando Poo--1800-1899" and "Native population--Bubis," respectively) to the reconstruction of Bubi history.

Ligero Morote, Armando. "Cuevas de ritual en Fernando Poo." Africa [Madrid] 233:9-12, mayo 1961. illus.

A report on various Fernandian caves, natural and artificial, from which the Bubis once extracted ceramic clay. Ligero suggests the caves' folkloric and religious import, but particularly accents the value of their ceramic remains in reconstructing ancient Bubi history. Illustrated with three largely indistinct photographs.

Manfredi Cano, Domingo. Ischulla; panorámica lírica de las costumbres, tradiciones, y artes populares de los Bubis de Fernando Poo. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1950. 162 p.

"Here the reader will encounter curious details, anecdotes, personalities, and circumstances sufficient to form a clear idea of how the Bubis live, think, feel, suffer, and amuse themselves. . . . May my book be . . . a poem of the Bubi people."--Saludo. True to his intent, Manfredi has achieved a remarkable synthesis of fact and lyricism in 30 chapters that range over the whole gamut of Bubi life and history. A typical chapter commences with a dialogue, legend, historical extract, vignette, or descriptive scene vividly illustrating some aspect of Bubi culture; afterwards comes an analysis or commentary, as a rule highly original, sympathetic, and provocative. In this work Manfredi has fabricated a new literary alloy that might be termed "poetic anthropology." While lacking scientific form, it presents fundamentally sound ethnographic data in a memorable and meaningful fashion. Chapter II contains a longer version of the Riebetta legend than that in Crespo Gil-Delgado's study (cited above); on p. 145-46 appears the "Bubi Ballad of Love and Death," a song translated into Spanish by Crespo and rendered into verse by Manfredi.



## NATIVE POPULATION--BUBIS, cont.

Molino, Amador Martín del. La figura del Abba en la religión de los Bubis. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1956. 50 p. bibliog. f. maps charts

An historico-analytical monograph on the Abba, or traditional high priest of the Bubis, with freely-interwoven comments on the whole gamut of Bubi theology and ritual. There are particularly interesting notes concerning the relationship between the Abba, ~~ecclesiastical leader of the Bubis,~~ and the civil leader or Botuko M'Oriche, as well as finely-detailed passages regarding the whole Bubi ecclesiastical structure, specific rites, and the compelling evidence for an evolving monotheism among pre-colonial Bubis. The author, a Catholic priest, obtained the bulk of his data from oral interviews conducted in 1952 and 1953, but includes much supplementary information gathered from Tessman's work (see below) and various missionary reports. On p. 7-9 appears an outline of Bubi phonetics.

Moreno Moreno, José Antonio. "Origen y vicisitudes del antiguo reino de Moka." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 27:7-30, dic. 1952. bibliog. f.

An enlightening narrative of the Bubis' migration to Fernando Poo, their eventual unification under Emperor Moka, Moka's relations with European travelers, missionaries, and officials, the waning authority of the monarch as European colonization accelerated, the turbulent events that succeeded his death in 1899, and the largely unspectacular reigns of Malabbo (Moka's brother), Alobari, and Oriche from 1904 to 1952. Moreno's data were secured largely from articles published in La Guinea Española (see "Newspapers and serials"), Aymemí's Los Bubis en Fernando Poo (cited above), and the Segunda memoria de las misiones de Fernando Poo (cited under "Missions--Roman Catholic").

Reade, William Winwood. Savage Africa; being the narrative of a tour in equatorial, south-western, and north-western Africa. London, Smith, Elder, 1863. p. 60-63

A deprecative account by a somewhat arrogant young Englishman who found Bubi women "hideous and chaste" and observed that the entire people entertained "a marvellous hatred of civilization." The bulk of Reade's comments concern nudity, ornamentation, and adultery, a limited and rather libidinous array of topics. However, he concludes with a folk tale allegedly current in Gabon which purports to explain --in highly fanciful and unflattering terms--the Bubis' nakedness and migration to Fernando Poo. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (DT Stark 471 .R27), B.M. (2538. e.).

Smith, John, Surgeon and Trading-Captain. Trade and travels in the Gulph of Guinea, Western Africa; with an account of the manners, customs, and religion of the inhabitants. London, Simpkin, Marshall, 1851. p. 124, 143, 203-04.



## NATIVE POPULATION--BUBIS, cont.

In three short references, Smith notes how the Bubis erect dwellings, describes with sarcastic relish their <sup>simple</sup> mode of ornamentation, ~~which he regards as outlandish~~, and relates their/method of barter. Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 471 .S65), B.M. (10095. a.).

Tessmann, Günter. Die Bubi auf Fernando Poo; völkerkundliche Einzelbeschreibung eines westafrikanischen Negerstammes. Hrsg. von Otto Reche. Hagen, Folkwang, 1923. 238 p. 6-p. Kollog. bibliog. f. illus. maps (Kulturender Erde. Material zur Kultur und Kunstgeschichte aller Völker. Band IX: Fernando Poo)

A definitive study of the Bubis executed at the invitation of Governor-General Angel Barrera, to whom the volume is dedicated. As the author himself laments, this work is much shorter than his earlier 2-volume monograph on the Pamues (see "Native population--Pamues") and not so well illustrated. He ascribes this to the sudden exigencies imposed on German nationals in West Africa by World War I. However, if the Bubi study is briefer than that on the Pamues, it is no less thorough and exact. The Bubis are considered first in terms of history, tribal divisions, racial characteristics, language, material culture, and "spiritual" life (arts, religion, family organization, economic activities, law, warfare, oral literature, music, and dance). The language section includes a comparative list of words in 11 dialects, 3 of them "secret tongues" restricted to members of cult groups, plus descriptions of calabashes, wooden pipes, and trumpets, which are used as veritable "telephones" over distances of up to 12 kms. On p. 188-203 appear 11 riddles and 9 folktales. In the concluding chapters, Tessmann treats the influence of European culture upon various aspects of Bubi life and attempts to delineate the Bubi's "character." His belief in a pygmoidal Fernandian population anterior to the Bubis' arrival, a thesis echoed by Nosti Nava, has been convincingly refuted by Crespo Gil-Delgado (see above). A photographic portrait of Malabo, the reigning Bubi monarch in 1916, appears on p. 241. Unzueta, who mentions the possibility of a Spanish translation, recommends that a new edition should include clarifying notes and certain modifications (see "History--Fernando Poo"). The introductory bibliography is annotated separately under "Fernando Poo--bibliography". Copies owned by U.S.L.C. (CB 83 .K8 bd. 19), Yale Univ., Univ. of Calif., Harvard Univ., Cleveland Public Lib., Univ. of Pennsylvania, EDGPPA, N.Y. Public Lib.

Unzueta y Yuste, Abelardo de. "Etnografía de Fernando Poo; los Bubis." Estudios geográficos. 8(26):155-83, feb. 1947. bibliog. f. illus. maps tables

A demographic history of the Bubis in which Unzueta considers various theories concerning Bubi origins, postulates migratory routes, outlines settlement patterns, and expresses the opinion--heartily contradicted by Crespo (see above) and by recent archaeological finds (see "History--Fernando Poo--To 1470")--that pygmies were the isle's first



## NATIVE POPULATION--BUBIS, cont.

inhabitants. Among several photographs of "Bubi types" appear two pictures of women who are not Bubis, ~~at all~~. The same photos were published in another, earlier study by Unzueta and correctly described there as "A Benga woman dressed in the style of the turn of the century" and "A Benga with her complicated hair-do" (see "Native population--Bengas").

## NATIVE POPULATION--BUBIS--JUVENILE LITERATURE

Berman, Sanford. "The pilgrim who became a chief." Junior Natural History Magazine. 25(6):7f., Oct. 1960. illus. map

The legend of Riebetta rendered into English from Crespo Gil-Delgado's abridged version (see above). An introduction depicts simple elements of Bubi culture--hunting, planting, the "palaver house"--and interprets Riebetta's odyssey as a symbolic chronicle of Bubi history. Fine black-and-white sketches of an elderly Bubi man and a typical village are by Matthew Kalmenoff, artist at the American Museum of Natural History.

## NATIVE POPULATION--BUBIS--PHOTOGRAPHS

Kingsley, Mary Henrietta. West African studies. 2d ed. London, Macmillan, 1901. lower photograph facing p. 362.

A photo, simply captioned "Bubies of Fernando Po," which resembles a mammoth family portrait. Thirty-five Bubis of all ages are neatly arranged into three tiers (much as for a high school graduation picture) and exhibit without exception very earnest visages and few vestments, save for occasional armlets, white necklaces, and three flamboyantly feathery bonnets. Unhappily, Miss Kingsley's text furnishes no clue to the identity of the photographed nor the occasion for the picture-making. However, the photo does disclose, inadvertently, little visible Westernization among the group, none of the curious patterns of mixed African and European dress evident in pictures, for instance, of Annobonese and corisqueños, which lends some pictorial substance to the many reports of Bubi indifference and even resistance to things Western. Copy owned by U.S.L.C. (DT 471 .K57).

Nosti Nava, Jaime. Agricultura de Guinea, promesa para España. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1948. photographs facing p. 32.

Two photographic portraits, both by Nosti, one of a Bubi male, the second a half-profile of a Bubi woman. The subjects' facial cicatrices are clearly discernible.



## NATIVE POPULATION--BUJEBAS

Larrea Palacín, Arcadio de. "Algunas costumbres y mitos de los Bujebas de nuestra Guinea Continental." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 28: 35-66, marzo 1954.

An exposition of birth, death, and propitiary rites, which the author believes are still clandestinely practiced by the coastal Bujeba despite their formal Christianization, plus an account of warfare ceremonies now in disuse, and freely-translated versions of 14 myths, ~~dealing with Nzambi (God), his children, and other persons.~~ Larrea, who collected these ethnographic data with the aid of Carlos Gonzalez Echeagaray in 1952, promises a complete catalogue of Bujeba mythology, which should prove a most demanding task, for he notes with regard to the size and complexity of the Bujeba repertoire that "more than once it has been said that they [the Bujeba story-tellers] would be able to sing [their tales] for the space of over a month"! Abstract: J. Cola Alberich, African abstracts, 6(3):125, July 1955 (in French).

Larrea Palacín, Arcadio de. Peinados Bujebas; iniciación al estudio del tocado en los pueblos de la Guinea Española. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1953. 50 p. bibliog. f. illus. maps

An attractive, folio-size monograph on Bujeba hair-styling, marked by exceptionally artful typography and multi-colored border designs. The text contains a short but satisfying introduction to Bujeba culture, a general survey of clothing, tattoos, and other adornment, an essay on the role and mechanics of hairdressing, and a classification of styles. Nearly two-thirds of the volume consists of 65 full-page sketches, illustrating the whole gamut of facial tattoos and hair styles. A map on p. 15 shows the distribution of the Bujeba at the outset of the century; another on p. 16 indicates contemporary Bujeba demography. Issued in a limited edition of 500 numbered copies.

Veciana Vilaldach, Antonio de. Contribución al estudio antropológico del negro africano; los Bujeba (Bisió) de la Guinea Española. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1956. 166 p. 3-p. bibliog. illus. maps tables

An impressive, essentially somatic study, with some preliminary notes on Bujeba history, geographical distribution, clan organization, and contemporary sociology. Graphs, sketches, and anthropometric indices proliferate; and comparisons are frequent between the Bujeba and other African peoples in terms of weight, stature, and specific morphological characteristics. A chart on p. 2 usefully supplies the names by which each of the major indigenous groups of Continental Guinea are known to each other.

## NATIVE POPULATION--COMBE

Veciana Vilaldach, Antonio de. "Da organización familiar de los Kombe."



## NATIVE POPULATION--COMBE, cont.

Archivos del I.D.E.A. 36:83-91, feb. 1956. bibliog. f.

An introduction to the intricate network of kinship affiliations among the Combe. Veciana considers the basic forms of Combe organization, underlying principles of social affinity, the variety of intra-group relationships, classificatory nomenclature, and the reciprocal obligations and privileges entailed by a marital alliance between clans. Too, he specifies the customary law governing marriage, paternity, sexual liaisons, and feminine sterility. Abstract: J. Cola Alberich, African abstracts, 7(4):161-62, Oct. 1956 (in French).

## NATIVE POPULATION--MBUETI SECT

Álvarez García, Heriberto Ramón. "Asociaciones y sectas." (In his Le-yendas y mitos de Guinea. Madrid, C.S.I.C., I.D.E.A., 1951. p. 229-246.)

Though Alvarez refuses to generalize concerning Mbueti doctrine and practices and does not adequately analyze the roots of the sect, he does provide a few elementary background facts plus testimonies from three Guinea natives who were intimately associated with the movement. According to Alvarez, the first Mbueti activist in Guinea was Mba Nchuchuma, who imported the idea from adjoining French territory. The movement quickly spread to nearly every corner of the colony; due to its explosive and relatively undirected growth, the sect displays varied forms, imprecise doctrines, and anarchic organization. But despite the "absence of a common criterion among the cult members with respect to doctrine," believes Alvarez, "the general lines that schematize the basic idea are conserved zealously by all the cells of this sect, which has achieved solid and abundant positions in our continental area." The author might have contributed importantly to the study of the Mbueti phenomenon if he had summarized the "general lines that schematize the basic idea." He does not attempt such a synthesis. But some notion of Mbueti characteristics may be distilled from the three "testimonials" he reproduces; for instance: 1) a hierarchy exists of initiates; full members (Banyi), who organize and execute Mbueti dances; and ministers or Bishops (Kombo), who officiate at ceremonies; 2) the iboga plant, a chemopsychiatric stimulant, is central to Mbueti initiation and to ritual dances, for eating iboga relieves the individual of fatigue, permitting him to dance ceaselessly, and propels him into a "superlatively sweet tranquility" during which he may view the place where God (Chombe) and all souls dwell, and there he sees Jesus, "who is neither white nor yellow," but rather of a "color and form difficult to explain"; 3) when a new member (who has consumed iboga and successfully viewed "Chombe") is initiated, sacrifices of fowl and fruits are made. These rudimentary clues at least tentatively suggest that Mbueti doctrine is a montage of traditional and Christian elements and the movement probably a last-ditch struggle for identity waged by a dying traditional society, its age-old



## NATIVE POPULATION--MBUETI SECT, cont.

foundations ripped from under it by the sudden advent of modernity. The sect seems the kind of super-tribal movement that might be formed by dazed peoples who are only rudely acculturated to Westernism and ~~who~~ try vainly to reconcile the valued past with the bewildering present. Moreover, the iboga-induced trance prerequisite to Mbueti dances has much in common with the practice of many hypersensitive or psychopathic individuals in highly civilized countries who regularly consume drugs like marijuana either to reach a state of euphoria or to release energy for the performance of wildly exhilarated dances. For instance, the description by Alvarez' informants of how Mbueti members attain a state of exultation through iboga and dance frenziedly for hours is strikingly paralleled in Jack Kerouac's On the road (N.Y., Viking Press, 1957), a quasi-fictional narrative of three American youths marginal to their own society, and in Lawrence Lipton's Holy barbarians (N.Y., Messner, 1959), a serious study of a southern California community of sociologically-displaced persons who have adopted marijuana-smoking as an habitual means to achieve an other-worldly "beatific vision." The almost identical pursuit in both bases of total, drug-produced exhilaration suggests that two apparently dissimilar groups have reacted identically to the deterioration of their social environment: African traditional society under the shattering impact of modernity and announced European supremacy; mobile, mechanized Western civilization, under the pressure of extreme atomization, impersonality, and diminution of jointly-held values, loyalties, and beliefs. Further comparisons may be made from the abundant individual and group instances of drug use described by de Ropp in Drugs and the mind (cited under "Chemopsychiatric drugs" in the supplementary bibliog.).

Balandier, Georges. "Le culte Bwiti: une reaction a fondement sacre."  
(In his Sociologie actuelle de l'Afrique noire; dynamique des changements sociaux en Afrique Centrale. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1955. p. 219-32. bibliog. f.)

Balandier systematically discusses the sect's origin, material accoutrements, organization, rituals, and motivation. He concludes that the Mbueti represented the "first positive reaction of the Famues to the European presence and to the problems posed by the alteration of their social structure." Moreover, he views the cult as ~~basically~~ religiously-inspired, an autochthonous defense against "the enterprises of religious dispossession conducted by the Christian missions" and a movement that offers "a certain security" within "a gravely altered society where the mechanisms of social control are either destroyed or dependent upon a foreign authority." Balandier's Mbueti analysis is, on the whole, more objective and penetrating than the typical Spanish-authored study and should be regarded as both the definitive treatment of the sect and an antidote to preconceived, Euro-moralistic explanations ~~of the Mbueti phenomenon~~ like that of Leoncio Evita (see "Fiction").



## NATIVE POPULATION--MBUETI SECT, cont.

Birinda de Boudieguy des Echiras, Mathieu, prince. La Bible secrete des noirs selon le Bouity; doctrine initiatique de l'Afrique equatoriale. Commentaires de Jean-René Legrand. Paris, Omnium litteraire [1952] 148 p. bibliog. notes illus. (Collection "Afrique vous parle," 11)

An exposition of Mbueti doctrine, ritual, and organization, by a Gabon African who has written and lectured in Paris. Mbueti "scripture," which borrows heavily from Judaeo-Christian sources, is nowhere in the literature presented more fully or systematically. Some of Birinda's nomenclature, however, varies from that reported by Spanish investigators; many doctrinal formulations--for instance, the explanation of iboga--differ markedly from versions secured in Guinea; and certain organizational features do not wholly accord with other accounts. It is possible either that Mbueti doctrine and organization actually vary in Guinea, where the sect is proscribed, and in Gabon, where it is permitted, or perhaps Birinda has somewhat elaborated fundamental Mbueti theology and structure for the benefit of a European audience. Legrand supplies a lengthy biographical introduction.

González de Pablo, Aquilino. "El Mbueti y sus doctrinas." Cuadernos de estudios africanos. 2:69-92, 1946.

A collection of five Mbueti myths or dogmas, together with a survey of burial, dance, and initiation rites, and 3 pages of "specific vocabulary." The legends account variously for "original sin," the appearance of Jesus, the origin of iboga, and the relatively late Christianization of Negro peoples. A preface by Trujeda Incera sketches the group's history and sociological dynamics.

Moreno Moreno, José Antonio. "Formas de antropofagia en los territorios españoles del Golfo de Guinea." Archivos del I.D.E.A. 17:78-85, jun. 1951. bibliog. f. illus.

The author advances only scanty and inconclusive evidence to support his contention that anthropophagy is fundamental to Mbueti initiation ceremonies and widely practiced by sect members. Indeed, Balandier (see above) attests that although Mbueti ritual nominally requires a human sacrifice at the founding of a new temple, this stricture is rarely enforced; and the testimony of ex-Mbueti members cited by Alvarez (see above) suggests that animals are regularly offered in sacrifice, but leaves humans unmentioned. In sum, the anthropophagic character of the Mbueti still awaits confirmation. Fortunately, Moreno's treatment does not confine itself to anthropophagy; its value inheres rather in the author's summation of Mbueti religious precepts and ritual--"a strange and curious amalgam of ancestral beliefs and native customs with doctrines and practices of evident Christian origin"--and in his notes on the movement's genesis and membership. He states that the sect has won adherents not only upon the continent, but also on Fernando Poo and, like other students, affirms the introduction of