

16. Aali Gay Caam, THE MAADIYANKE MOVEMENT

1. My grandfather Sayku Maabo, the very one who fathered my mother, said: "Laamtooro!" He replied: "Yes."
He said: "A hearth is burning in Wuro Maadiyyu!" He said: "Yes."
He said: "If you do not put it out quickly, the Saal will never rule this country again. They will turn the whole country into their possession.
2. He (Laamtooro) told Sayku Maabo: "You maabo, that one is a mere cleric!"
He replied: "All right."
3. They left. The Ibraa Maadiyyu in question, his uncle the Dammel died. Among the Dammelbe, when one dies it is his nephew who inherits. Ibraa Maadiyyu was young. He (Aamadu Maadiyyu) took Ibraa, he went with him to his uncles' (place) in Kokki, in Kajoor, he (Ibraa) inherited his uncle's (property), he collected his slaves.
4. Laamtooro Samba was the deputy (Laamtooro). He, my grandfather Suley and the Gede slaves fell upon his (Ibraa's) compound, destroyed it, seized the property, seized the slaves, burned the village down, took two of his women.
One was Pennnda Puro, the other was Faatimata Baadi.
She was his daughter, while Pennnda Puro was his wife.
Laamtooro took both with him, the daughter as well as the wife.
5. So then they heard of it there, then Aamadu Sayku raised an army, there Kajoor and Bawol and Jolof all responded to his call, he came with an army, came to Tooro,
stopped first at a place called Nannga Jeeri.
6. My grandfather Suley Maabo, the one who fathered my own mother, was the man of caste who started things up, the one I talked to you about, the one who organized the raid itself.
7. He (Amadu Maadiyyu) went into meditation and called out: "Baraa."
He replied: "Yes." He continued: "You and Ibraa Maadiyyu."
He replied: "Yes." He said: "Laamtooro is (just) like the wind."

1. Hearth, a reference to a center of learning in which the pupils would gather around the fire to read the Koran. See Text 1.10.
3. Dammel. In fact, Ibraa was not close kin to the Dammel.
3. Aamadu Maadiyyu, the older brother of Ibraa by a different mother. He is commonly called Aamadu Sayku, not to be confused with the son of Umar, Aamadu Sayku, who reigned over the Umarian state from Segu.
3. Kokki, an important town and center of learning in northern Kajoor or Njambuur.
5. Nannga Jeeri, a village located at the edge of the waalo south of Podoor and near Wuro Maadiyu where the Laamtooro made his raid.
6. went into meditation, the practice of intense concentration in order to seek divine guidance, communicate across distance, or accomplish some other purpose through the spirit world.
6. Baraa, another brother of Aamadu and Ibraa Maadiyyu.
6. like the wind, meaning that the Laamtooro is not very important.

- He went on: "If you raised a small party today and fell upon Tareeji, and had Suley Maabo killed as I wish, and burned his house down, we would become (easily) the masters of Tooro. So long as you do not kill Suley Maabo, even if we defeated Tooro, nothing would change (because of) his shrewdness, we would never become masters of Tooro.
8. As for my grandfather, he was clever. A Commandant called Jauréguiberry, he was the Commandant of Podoor, he was the one Faidherbe brought there, he was a friend of my grandfather. He (Suley) got up one morning, moved out, took all his family and children, put them on a boat (it was high water season) and headed for Podoor.
 9. As for them (the Maadiyankoobe), they had left secretly, they came, fell on his compound, set fire to the house, burned seven granaries down, killed his slave named Sule, and Ibraahiima, Maamadi, and Maamuud, they took forty head of cattle and slaughtered them all. They rode back, got down and came (in).
 10. He (Aamadu) asked them: "What's the news?" They replied: "We burned the house down but we found that Suley Maabo, it was said, had left for Podoor." He continued: "Pity, you have done badly since you did not kill Suley Maabo." He added: "Yes." He added: "It is done."
 11. They mobilized, they came and fell on the Laamtooro, fought the Laamtooro, they fought at Mbooy Jeeri, they defeated the Laamtooro. From then on they dominated Tooro.
 12. At that time Laamtooro Muulee was ruler. Laamtooro Samma was the deputy but he was also the favorite. It was like the relationship between Samma Gelaajo and Konko. He (Samma) wanted to take over, but that was difficult. He was the one the slaves preferred.
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7. Tareeji, a village just west of Gede in the jeeri.
 8. Jauréguiberry and Faidherbe. Commandant Jauréguiberry, who served at Podoor for much of the period 1864-73, should not be confused with Jean Jaureguiberry who was Governor of Senegal from 1861 to 1863, between the two terms of Faidherbe (1854-61 and 1863-5).
 8. high water season, the period just after the rains when the high water makes river transport possible throughout Fuuta Tooro. Suley was taking his family to Podoor for protection.
 11. Mbooy Jeeri, a village close to Gede and distinguished from Mbooy Waalo near Podoor on the riverfront.
 12. Muulee and Samma, the leaders in the late 1860s of the two competing houses of the Saal dynasty.
 12. Samma Gelaajo and Konko, competing members of the Deeniyanke dynasty who fought each other for power in the early 18th century.
 12. slaves preferred, an indication of the influence of the crown slaves of the Saal house in determining the choice of ruler.

13. They mounted and rode until they reached the river bank at Gede. The (Maadiyanke) army was chasing them, Mbabba Baasin and others, those from Jolof, the brave men, the brave warriors were following on their footsteps until they arrived (at Gede).
14. They said they would go no further. Laamtooro set his foot on the ground. At that time the ones who used to sing praises to them were the noble ladies, those were the ones who used to sing praises for their husbands. Gede was on the river bank, Aaŋam was on the river bank, the Gede bank dominated Aaŋam and dominated the sandy beach and the river.
15. The people saw the horses coming then, and Laamtooro Muulee said: "I have bound free and slave (to stay and fight). Will I take my pants, 50 meters of material, jump in the water and come out shaking the water off my clothes?" He said: "I will never flee!" He sat down on the ground, Laamtooro Sammba dismounted as well. The guns sounded time and time again. Still, the Laamtooro did not evoke admiration.
16. The slaves said: "Have you seen Laamtooro Sammba?" The sebbe kept shooting at them until they threw him (Sammba) in a boat and covered his body with theirs. They were being fired at, Jawdin Usmaan and his people, Jawdin Sammba Penna Ngoone and his, these twelve, they bent over him, they covered his body until the boat docked on the high ground.
17. As soon as he set foot on the ground, he the Laamtooro (Sammba), Siisiree Moxtaar Buuba said to him: "Little king fisher!" He said: "Yes." He said: "Sammba Jibi Sammba Umahanti, Sammba Eli Banna Hamedin Bukaar, Saamba Faadimata Jasye Siree Njaay, Njaay Siree Njaay was the mother of Barka Joom, Faatimata Sire Njaay was the mother of Laamtooro Sammba Umar Sammba Eli Bannaa." He continued: "How shameful you are!" He said: "Indeed Laamtooro Muulee was not accompanied by brave people." He said: "You are just a little king fisher, you should never rule Tooro!"

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14. sing praises. Frequently the wives and other women came out to encourage the men to bravery in war.
15. bound. The image is that of being tied up.
16. sebbe, a reference to the Jolof soldiers of Aamadu Maadiyyu who were pursuing the troops of Tooro.
17. Siisiree Moxtaar Buuba, probably a relative of Njaak Moxtaar Buuba of Text 10. In the story Siisiree has the role of challenging Sammba to act.
17. Sammba Jibi. What follows is a recitation of the illustrious ancestors of Laamtooro Sammba.
17. shameful, a reference to Sammba's failure to take command of the troops in the face of the obvious incompetence of his cousin Muulee. The criticism is designed to galvanize Sammba into action.

18. The Laamtooro (Samba) said: "I disown Gede, I disown this village until I go back to that cleric (and fight him)!"
The Laamtooro told the crew: "Return!" and the boat returned.
19. The horses stood on the bank while the slaves held firm.
The sebbe could not manage to come closer.
He (Samba) mounted and drove the Maadiyanke back past Njum.
20. After that Baraa (and the others) went bank, headed for Jolof, fought against Jolof and won. They stayed there about six months, then they chose someone and told him to come search for horses.
He was called Samba Njaay Beey, he had a donkey loaded with plenty of silver, they tarried at Pete.
21. Samba Njaay was the son of a chief,
but he acted as though he were mentally ill.
They said that it was the people of Pete who killed him,
and that caused the attack on Pete.
They took their goods, rushed back and informed their cleric (Aamadu).
The cleric raised an army there, came and fell on Pete.
That day in Pete no one was left, because he ordered
that day for each one to kill his host.
22. They continued on, he marched on Mbumba. He found Ibraa at home.
Ibraa had learned he was coming, his compound had been prepared with holes dug into the entire wall, at each hole was posted a slave.
23. He (the cleric) got up, approached the mosque, came, stopped at the mosque.
He told Ibraa to come so that they could greet each other,
since he was his guest.
Ibraa said yes, and asked him to wait a bit until he came.
They complained that Ibraa was late, was stalling.
Ibraa then came out flanked by 600 guards,
ordering each of them to aim at someone's head, they were (his) slaves.
He (the cleric) saw this, knew it was not worth doing anything, and went on.
24. So then he (Aamadu) had fought the Dammel, Aali Buuri, Ibraa,
Abdul Bookar was the only one he had not fought.
They (the defeated chiefs) said: "What now?"
They were troubled by it, all the chiefs,
they went and called on the Governor of St. Louis.

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19. slaves, a reference to the predominantly slave soldiers of Tooro. See section 12 of this text.
19. Njum, a large village of the jeeri to the east of Gede.
20. search for horses, a reference to the breeding and sale of good horses in Fuuta.
20. Pete, a large village in the jeeri of Yirlaabe province.
22. Mbumba, the large village in the jeeri of Laaw province which served as the Wan stronghold.
22. slave, a reference to the large holdings in slaves of the Wan family.
Most of Ibraa's soldiers and supporters were slaves.

The Governor said if they wished for his help, between Dakar and St. Louis they must give him a road, the telegraph line must pass through.

26. Lat Joor, the father of Mbaaxaan, had said the road would never pass, only if the Europeans boarded a ship (would they get through), they would not pass overland. (Now) he said he agreed to the Governor's (demand). That was the origin of the battle of Samma Saajo. There they fought, there they died, there they all died. Ibraa Maadiyyu died there, Aamadu Sayku died there, Ibrahiima, Alasan, Alfaa, Mammadu, Bookar, the only survivor was Baraa, and they routed him. Baraa came here to Maatam, but he had no army and was trying to recruit one. Albuuri killed him at Samma Saajo.

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24. telegraph line. In fact, the telegraph line was constructed through this region, Kajoor, some years earlier.
25. Mbaaxaan, an important author and personage in Senegal in the early 20th century.
25. never pass. Caam here takes the tradition of Lat Joor's opposition to the railroad through Kajoor in the 1880s and reads it back into this situation which occurred in 1875.
25. Saamba Saajo, a small village on the border between Kajoor and Jolof where the Maadiyanke were defeated in February 1875. Caam confuses the site of the 1875 battle with Albuuri's defeat of Baraa in 1881 at Jame Njaay in Jolof.