

SUMMARIES OF ARTICLES

EDWARD SITO SVD

The African Family on the Example of Ewe, part 2

Based on many years of field research, basic information about the institution of marriage in Togo and a characteristic of various types of marriages were presented: revenge marriage, forced marriage, civil marriage, religious marriage and polygynous marriage. The second part of the study presents the problem of divorce. Characteristics of both the civil path to getting a divorce and a divorce obtained in accordance with traditional procedures are given. This part also includes an anthropological-sociological analysis of the breakdown of marriages.

Key words: Togo, ethnic group Ewe, traditional marriage, religious marriage, polygyny, divorce

EWA KALINOWSKA

Postcolonial Children of the Francophone African Literature

The article presents a condensed synopsis of the francophone literature of Africa and then focuses on its main subject: French-language literary creations by African authors, publishing since 1990 and called the “children of postcolony”. The essay by Abdourahman A. Waberi (« *Les enfants de la postcolonie: esquisse d’une nouvelle génération d’écrivains francophones d’Afrique noire* », *Notre Librairie*, 1998) was our starting point for an in-depth analysis, leading to a balanced presentation of the postcolonial children’s generation.

Key words: African literature, Francophone literature, Postcolonial literature

EWA WOŁK-SORE

The Significance of Field Studies of Stefan Strelcyn for Understanding the Cultural Context of Ethiopian Orature

The recordings made by Stefan Strelcyn during his field trip to Ethiopia contain unique material from the mid-20th century. Their contextual interpretation has revealed various interesting characteristics of Amharic folk poetry, such as metaphors and metonyms, prosodic features, etc. Most significantly, they have provided

an insight into the linguistic worldview typical of Ethiopia with its distinctive concepts describing basic phenomena in human life. The results of the work on folk songs of five distinctive Ethiopian national groups will certainly enrich our knowledge of Ethiopian culture and its diversity.

Key words: Stefan Strelcyn, archival recordings, Ethiopian oral literature, Amharic folk poetry

JOANNA BAR

History and Tradition of the Kingdoms of Bunyoro and Toro in the Light of Jan Czekanowski's Research

The purpose of this article is to present the history of the Bunyoro and Toro Kingdoms in the light of research of the eminent Polish anthropologist, Jan Czekanowski. Czekanowski conducted field research in the kingdom of Toro in 1908, when both Bunyoro and Toro were part of the Uganda Protectorate. Bunyoro and Toro ceased to exist as political entities in 1966, after Uganda gained independence. They recovered their position in 1993 and today their kings try again to combine their old tradition with modernity and to define their place in the contemporary political, social, cultural and economic country life. Jan Czekanowski's research, though not well-known outside of Poland, is a valuable contribution to the studies of their pre-colonial history.

Keywords: Bunyoro, Toro, Interlacustrine Area, Uganda, Jan Czekanowski

MAREK PAWEŁCZAK

Indian Merchants in the International Trade of Zanzibar Between 1840–1888

The article describes the role of Indian merchants in the international trade of Zanzibar during the period 1840-1888, i.e. from the strengthening of the rule of Sa'īd ibn Sultān Āl Bu Sa'īdī on the East African coast to the loss of this area by his son Barġaš ibn Sa'īd as a result of colonial conquest. The article deals with both objective and subjective factors determining the place of Indians in the trade of Zanzibar, including transport and communication, currency, factors related to participation in exchange mechanisms, negotiations, cooperation, competition and capital flow. Moreover, the author analyses the transformation within the Indian community of the Sultanate of Zanzibar, referring to the concept of commercial

diaspora. He focuses on the ways in which the diaspora acted as an intermediary in the international exchange at various levels, adapting to changing political, technical and financial conditions. He scrutinises the changes in relations with Europeans, including the erosion of trust which was related to the increase of competition and risk. The author draws a model of the evolution of the Indian community from the stage in which access to brokering was controlled by the diaspora's narrow elite and the ruler to a situation in which the hierarchy of diaspora became fragmented and the access to credit opened up new opportunities to a broader wave of immigrants at various levels of exchange. This concerned both the direct trade with Western markets and the trade on the East African coast. The author used the archival sources from Zanzibar, Great Britain, Germany, the USA and France, including those created by the merchant companies from Staatsarchiv in Hamburg and the Peabody Essex Museum in Peabody (MA, USA)

Key words: East Africa, History, Nineteenth Century, Indians, Migrations, Commerce, Finance, steam transport

BOGUSŁAW FRANCIK

Burials of “Landlords” in Ethnoarchaeological Research

The aim of this article is to present the latest results of the ethno-archaeological research which was carried out in central Yatenga (Burkina Faso) in a small community called Nyonyosi. The examined group, according to oral traditions and historical sources, could be perceived as direct descendants of the societies which inhabited the upper Nakambé valley before Mossi migration in the 14th and 15th century CE. Nowadays, due to a high degree of acculturation, Nyonyosi have lost their cultural distinctiveness and have adopted the lifestyle and language of the newcomers. However, despite the passing of the centuries, some autochthonic elements have survived in the institution of the “earth priests” – *tengsoba*, which is reflected in the material culture. These include local ceramic art, objects linked to the worship and burials of *tengsoba*.

The article is an attempt to present the phenomenon of modern *tengsoba* burials as a connection between the present living culture and the archaeological culture. Main components of those burials, such as stone stela and clay coffins, are derived from forms found in Kurumba chiefdoms. In my search for analogies between the regions, I also use oral tradition, which has preserved information about migration from Lurum.

Key words: ethno-archaeology, Nyonyosi, *tengsoba*, burials