

A Central African Names Resource for 2300

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Table of Contents

Geographic Orientation	1
West Central Africa: Departments of Cameroun and Chad, the nation of Ubangi Shari [for Kanuri, see West Africa]	2
Cameroun:	2
Central African Republic / Ubangi Shari:	3
Chad: (francophone orthography)	4
Central Africa: French Departments of Gabon, Zaire and the great lakes provinces of Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi.	4
Gabon	5
Equatorial Guinea	5
Congo	6
Congo/Zaire	6
Burundi & Rwanda	7
South Central Africa: The nation of Angola (2300) and the French Department of Katanga, the transition to Southern Africa.	7
Angola	8

Geographic Orientation

Central Africa is most commonly considered to include, roughly from West to East, Cameroun, Chad, Central African Republic, Congo-Brazzaville, Gabon, Guinea-Equatorial, Congo-Kinshasa, Rwanda and Burundi and Angola. For 2300 AD, this comprises the nations or states of Cameroun, a French department; the rump of Chad, also a French department which has lost the better part of its territory to Kanuri, a new nation; Gabon, a French department which appears to include both Gabon circa 1999 and Congo-Brazzaville circa 1999; Zaire, which is the rump of modern Congo-Kinshasa (ex-Zaire) and again a French department; Katanga, again a French department carved out of the southern tier of ex-Zaire; a slightly expanded Angola and Rwanda and Burundi as parts of Tanzania. Two nations splitting off from Nigeria in 2300 AD, Kanuri and Biafra might better be included in Central Africa, but are treated in the West African section as names for them will come from Nigeria. I am also including Chad again here even though its naming conventions most resemble those of northern Nigeria's because I wish to give comprehensive coverage. The region is very varied in climate, from the Sahara in the North to the tropical jungles so dear to Hollywood. It was after all the Congos in which Joseph Conrad set his 'heart of darkness' although if one was less culturally blind it would have seemed less "dark."

Ethnically this area is as varied as its climate but comes in several cultural zones, which will be explained in the appropriate country groupings as appropriate. As mentioned in the introduction,

although at times ethnic groups will be mentioned in connection with names, no real solid barriers exist, only tendencies and names are often shared across ethnic groups and cultures. One expects that in a 2300 AD setting this will be even more the case.

Organization: Since the official maps are drastically rearranged in circa 2300 AD Africa, some liberties are taken here. Furthermore, as the maps incorrectly reflect the location of major geographical features and are not in agreement with each other, I take the liberty of suggesting a corrected Africa 2300 map, which attempts to be true to official sources, while indicating a clearer, more physically accurate map for the Director or Player so interested. The modern countries are grouped according to their 2300 AD "national affiliation." I have tried to suggest the geography of the names, without imposing, once more, false barriers.

West Central Africa: Departments of Cameroun and Chad, the nation of Ubangi Shari [for Kanuri, see West Africa]

Cameroun 2300 is essentially the same as the circa 1999 nation, with the exception that it has lost part of its upper northern tier to Kanuri. It is perhaps one of the most ethnically complex countries in the world with no one ethnic group really predominating although it is here that the famous 'Bantu' language groups begin, and a cluster of very closely related Bantu languages which I will refer to as the "Fang-Beti" language are predominate in the South, while the famous Fulani (Fula or Peul) language of West Africa, which is not Bantu at all, is dominant in the extreme North, because of the Fula conquests or Islamic jihads of the 19th century. The "Fang-Beti" language is also a dominant tongue of Gabon 2300 (which is Guinea Equatoriale, Congo-Brazzaville and Gabon) and there is much cross over in the names there too. Meanwhile, in Ubangi Shari there is mixture of Bantu and Chadic languages. **Nota bene: there is no such thing as a Ubangi Shari language as listed in the Adventurer's Guide.** In regards to naming conventions, it is in this region we find a transition from neo-indigenous/Muslim naming practices largely predominate in West Africa to more Christian influenced practices. In order to clarify, names which are clearly Muslim are marked with an **M**. Ethnicity is not identified as names are frequently a poor indicator — as it is often of religion also it might be added, but in the later case easier to determine the nominal origin at least.

Cameroun: (francophone orthography)	
Aboubacar Abdoulaye (M)	Adamou Ndam Njoya (M)
Adjoudi Hamadjoda	Adoum Gargoum
Aissatou Yaou (fem) (M)	Alim Hayatou (M)
Amadou Ali (M)	Antar Gassagaye
Antoine Zanga	Augustin Kontchou Kouomegni
Baba Hamadou (M)	Casimir Oye Mba
Cavayé Yeguie Djibril	Charles Etoundi
Claude Joseph Mbafou	Denis Oumarou
Edmond Moampea Mbio	Edouard Akame Mfoumou
Elvis Ngolé Ngolé	Emmanuel Bonde
Emmanuel Edou	Ferdinand Leopold Oyono
Gregoire Owona	Henri Hogbé Nlend
Jean-Marie Gankou	Jean-Marie Mebara
Jerome Etah	Jerome Mendouga
John Fru Ndi	Jones Shey Yembe
Joseph Ndion Ngute	Joseph Owona
Joseph Tsanga Abanda	Joseph Yunga Teghen

Justin Ndioro	Laurent Esso
Lucy Gwanmesia	Madeleine Fouda
Maigari Bello Bouba	Martin Aristide Okouda
Martin Belinga Eboutou	(Mounchipou) Seidou
Nana Aboubakar Djalloh	Paul Biya
Peter Mafany Musonge	Pierre Abety
Pierre Hele	Pius Security Ondoua
Rene Ze Nguele	Roger Melingui
Sali Dairou (fem) (M)	Samson Ename Ename
Sylvestre Naah Ondoua	Tsala Messi
Yves Mbele	Zacharie Perevet
Frances Bebey	Dina Bell
Moni Bile	Ekambi Brillant
Ben Decca	Manu Dibango
Hoigen Ekwalla	Prince Ndedi Eyango
Toto Guillaume	Salle John
Guy Lobe	Eboa Lotin
Lapiro de Mbanga	Charlotte Mbango
Vincent Nguini	Sam Fan Thomas
Alaji Toure	

Central African Republic / Ubangi Shari: (francophone orthography)	
Abel Goumba	Albert Mberio
Albertine Mbissa	Alphonse Koyamba
Andre Gombacko	André Kolingba
Ange-Félix Patassé	Anicet Georges Doleguele
Antonio Diende Fernandez	Bertin Bea
Charles Armel Doubane	Charles Massi
Christophe Bremaidou	Clement Belibanga
David Dacko	Eliane Mokodopo
Enoch Derant Lakoué	Fernand Djemgbo
François Ndjadder-Bedaya	Gaston Beina Gbandi
Gilbert Moussa Labbe Dahomondo	Henri Koba
Hugues Dobozeni	Jackson Mazette
Jean Mette-Yapende	Jean-Claude Ngouandjia
Joseph Agbo	Joseph Yomba
Laurent Gomina Pampali	Marcel Metefara
Michel Bindo	Nestor Kombo-Naguemon
Pascal Kado	Simon Bongolape
Tchapka Brede	Theophile Touba
Thierry Ignifolo Vanden-Boss	Timothee Malendoma

Because Ubangi Shari 2300 includes areas of significant Muslim presence, I am reproducing the Chadic names in this section for easy reference. In general, the areas of Ubangi Shari 2300 should be majority Christian, of various flavors but with a high Catholic presence, with a substantial Muslim minority, perhaps as high as 40%.

Chad: (francophone orthography)	
Abbas Koty	Abderahim Breme Hamit
Abderrahmane Amir.	Abdoulaye Lamana
Adoum Goudja	Agnes Allafi
Ahmat ag Haggat (Taureg)	Ahmat Lamine
Alabani Koré,	Bichara Cherif Daoussa
Bichara Digui	David Houdeingar
Djitanger Djibangar	Enoch Djondang
Hassan Dingamadji	Ibrahim Miche
Jean Alingue Bawoyeu	Joseph Béhidj,
Kedellah Younouss Hamid	Laokein Bardé
Limane Mahamat	Lol Mohamed Shawa
Mahamat Saleh Ahmat	Mahamat Nouri
Mahamat Saleh Annadif	Mahamat Hassan Ahmat
Mahamat Hissein Mahamout	Mahamat Saleh Annadif
Mahamat Zene Al-Hadj Yaya	Mahamat Saleh Abbas
Mahamat Ali Hassane	Maldom Bada Abbas
Mbailao Djimalde	Mohamed Déby
Mohktar Moussa	Moussa Medella
Moussa Dago	Nagoum Yamassoum
Nassour Guelengdouksia Ouaidou	Omar Kadjalami
Oumar Boukar Kadjallmi	Pascal Yoadimnadj
Saleh Kebzabo	Salibou Garba
Sallah Abderahmane	Sekimbaye Bessane
Soubiane	Wadal Abdulkader Kamougué
Youssef Togoïmi	Yves Dani Masnabaye

Central Africa: French Departments of Gabon, Zaire and the great lakes provinces of Tanzania, Rwanda and Burundi.

In a sense this area is the heart of central Africa and the heart of one of the two dominant images of Africa, the rain forest or jungle (the other being the southern African savanna). Zaire 2300 is a reduced version of ex-Zaire/Congo-Kinshasa 1999, having lost its southern provinces to Katanga and its northern provinces to Ubangi Shari, as well as some territory to Angola. Circa 2300 its dominant languages are Lingala in the north, KiKongo in the south east. Gabon 2300 includes the circa 1999 nations of Congo-Brazzaville and Gabon as well as the micro-nation of Guinea Equatoriale, the sole Spanish colonized nation of sub-Saharan Africa. I believe this is actually a bit of an oversight, and will include Guinea Equatoriale names in their own section in the event a Director wishes to distinguish. Cameroun 2300 is essentially the same as the circa 1999 nation, with the exception that it has lost part of its upper northern tier to Kanuri. It is perhaps one of the most ethnically complex countries in the world with no one ethnic group really predominating although it is here that the famous 'Bantu' language groups begin, and a cluster of very closely related Bantu languages which I will refer to as the "Fang-Beti" language are predominate in the South, while the famous Fulani (Fula or Peul) language, which is not Bantu at all, of West Africa is dominant in the extreme North, because of the Fula conquests or Islamic jihads of the 19th

century. The “Fang-Beti” language is also a dominant tongue of Gabon 2300 (which is Guinea Equitoriale, Gabon and Congo-Brazzaville. The latter’s dominant language is Munukutuba, itself a creole of the significant KiKongo language) and there is much cross over in the names there too. Meanwhile, in Ubangi Shari there is mixture of Bantu and Chadic languages. **Nota bene: there is no such thing as a Ubangi Shari language as listed in the Adventurer’s Guide.** In regards to naming conventions, it is in this region we find a transition from neo-indigenous/Muslim naming practices largely predominate in West Africa to more Christian influenced practices. In order to clarify, names which are clearly Muslim are marked with an **M**. Ethnicity is not identified as names are frequently a poor indicator — as it is often of religion also it might be added, but in the later case easier to determine the nominal origin at least.

Gabon: (francophone orthography)	
Agondho Okawe	Albert-Bernard Bongo
Alexandre Sambat	Andre Berre
Antoine Mboumbou Miyakou	Ben Ali Bongo
Denis Dangué-Réwaka	Émile Doumba
Emmanuel Ondo Methogo	Gaston Ovono
Faustin Boukoubi	Guy Nzouba-Ndama
Jacques Adiahenot	Jean Boniface Assele
Jean Ping	Jean Remy Pendy-Bouyiki
Jean-François Ntoutoume-Emane	Martin Fidele Magnaga
Ndjave Ndjoy	Patrice Nziengui
Paul Boundoukou-Latha	Paul M'ba-Abessole
Paul Toungui	Paulette Missambo
Pierre Mamboundou	Pierre-Louis Okawe
Serge Mba Bekale	Simplice Guedet Manzela
Zacharie Myboto	Zeng Emome

Most family names in the following list for Equatorial Guinea are Fang ethnicity, as in Gabon:

Equatorial Guinea:	(hispanophone orthography)
Alejandro Evuna Owono Asangono	Anatolio Ndong Mba
Angel Serafin Seriche Dougan	Antonio Fernando Nve Ngu
Antonio Mba Nguema	Augustin Nse Nfumu
Baltasar Engonga Edjo	Bernabe Ngore
Camelo Modu	Constantine Eko Nsue
Constantino Congue	Demetrio Elo Ndong
Elo Ndong Ngefumu	Ernesto Maria Cayetano Toherida
Francisco Pascual Eyegue Obama Asue	Ignacio Milam Ntang
Juan Bitui	Juan Olo Mba Nzenge
Lucas Nguema Esono	Mabale Mba
Marcelino Nguema Onguene	Marcelino Oyono Ntutumu
Margarita Alene	Melanio Ebendeng Naomo
Miguel Abia	Miguel Oyono Ndong
Ndong Ela Mangue	Ruben Maye Nsue
Santiago Ngua Nfumu	Santiago Obama Ndong
Secundino Oyono Agueng Ada	Teodoro Nguema Obiang
Teodoro Obiang Nguema Mbasogo	Teresa Efua Asangono
Vidal Djoni Becoba	

Congo:	(francophone orthography)
André Milongo	Bernard Kolelas
Basile Ikouebe	Boussoukou Pierre Damien Boumba
Cecile Matigou	Celestin Nkoua Gongara
Charles Dambenzet	Denis Sassou-Nguesso
Ernest Claude Ndalla	Felix Ngoulou
Firmin Ayessa	Florent Tsiba
Francois Ibovi	Francois Loumouamou
Gerard Bitsindou	Henri Djombo
Jean Delo	Jean Martin Mbemba
Jean-Baptiste Taty Loutard	Jean-Marie Tassoua
Jean-Michael Bokamba-Yangouma	Jean-Pierre Thystere Tchicaya
Joachim Yhombi-Opango	Justin Itihi Lekoundzou Ossetoumba
Leon Alfred Opimba	Mamadou Dekamo
Mambou Elie Niamy	Mannze Nguele
Martin Mberi	Mathias Dzon
Michel Mampouya	Nobert Ngoua
Okombi Andre Salissan	Pascal Lissouba
Paul Kaya	Pierre Gassay
Pierre Moussa	Pierre Nze
Pierre Oba	Pierre Tsiba
Rodolphe Adada	Sebastian Ebao

Congo/Zaire:	(francophone orthography)
Anatole Bishikwabo Chubaka	Andre Bo-Boliko
André Mwamba Kapanga	Antoine Gizenga
Augustin Kamara Rwakaikara	Badimayi Bilembo Mulumba
Bruno Luawulo	Celestin Lwangi
Christian Eleko Botuma	Didier Mumengi
Dumba Kimaya	Eddy Angulu Mabengi
Frederic Kibassa Maliba	Gabriel Kyungu wa Kumwunzu
Gabriel Umba Kyamitala	Gaetan Kakudji
Henri Mova Sakanyi	Henri Nyembo Kabemba
Jean-Charles Okoto Lolakombe	Jean-Claude Masangu Mulongo
Jean-Moreno Kinkela Vi Kan'sy	Juliana Lumumba
Leon Kengo wa Dondo	Leonard Cheik Okitundu
Mawampanga Mwana Nanga	Mwenze Kongolo
Pascaline Birindo Toyi	Paul Bandoma
Paul Kapita Shabangi	Pierre-Victor Mpoyo
Prosper Kibwe Molambo	Richard Babi Mbayi
Thomas Kanza	Tshisekedi wa Mulumba

Names from the Burundi & Rwanda selection are also useful for eastern Zaire & northern Katanga 2300.

Burundi & Rwanda	(francophone orthography)
Alfred Nkurunziza	Aloysia Inyumba
Ambroise Niyonsaba	Amr Sued
Ascension Twagiramungu	Astere Girukwigomba

Augustin Iyamuremye	Bernard Barandereka
Bonaventure Niyibizi	Charles Ntakirutinka
Charles Mukasi	Denis Nshimirimana
Donat Kaberuka	Emmanuel Tungamwese
Epitace Bayaganakandi	Eugene Nindorera
Faustin Nteziryayo	François Mutemberezi
Frederic Bamvuginyumvira	Gamaliel Ndaruzaniye
Gaspard Ntirampeba	Gerard Nyamwiza
Gerard Zirimwabagabo	Gideon Kayinamura
Jacques Bihozagara	Jean Minani
Jean Kagamé	Jean Nepomcene Nayinzira
Jean-Pacifique Nsengiyumva	Joseph Nsengimana
Joseph Karemera	Juma Mohamed Kariburyo
Laurien Ngirabanzi	Leon Nimbona
Léonce Ngendakumana	Luc Rukingama
Marc Rugenera	Mathias Sinamenye
Nestor Nyabenda	Pascal Nkurunziza
Pascal-Firmin Ndimira	Pasteur Bizimungu
Patrick Mazimhaka	Pierre-Célestin Rwigema
Prosper Mpawenayo	Romaine Ndorimana
Salvator Ntihakose	Sebarenzi Kabuye
Severin Ntahomvukiye	Sheik Abdelkarim Harelimana
Terence Sinunguruza	Theogene Rudasingwa
Thomas Ndikumana	Vincent Biruta

South Central Africa: The nation of Angola (2300) and the French Department of Katanga, the transition to Southern Africa.

South Central Africa marks the transition area from the dense forest or jungle of the Congo river basin to the drier grasslands and open forests of southern Africa. Angola is an ancient nation, dating back to the fifteenth century and the early contact with the Portuguese. The Kongo kingdom of the kiKongo people in fact held full diplomatic relations with the Iberian nations after the ruling class' conversion to Roman Catholicism. However the modern nation includes much more than the ancient kiKongo core, in fact it is dominated by the Umbundu and Mbundu language speakers, speaking quite closely related languages. Portuguese remains the most widely used European language although French and English still vie for a place as the most popular 'international language' of Angola. Angola is deeply Roman Catholic, although to borrow a phrase about Haiti, it is also deeply traditional religion (the famous phrase about Haiti is '99% Catholic, 100% Voudoun'). As such, Catholic or Portuguese personal names predominate, while many people retain their traditional family names, although Portuguese origin family names are also widespread. In either case, a nickname of local kiKongo or Umbundu origin is common, but goes beyond the scope of this document. To the east, in Katanga, a strange transition begins, for Katanga was traditionally the farthest outpost of Swahili language use, but long French influence and Christian religious preference has seen the use of Franco-Christian names come to predominate, even though the most widespread indigenous language, Swahili, has Muslim roots. As such, users of this document are advised to use the general Congo-Zaire name list.

Angola:	(portoguese orthography)
Albina Faria de Assis	Albino Malungo
Ana Maria de Oliveira	Anastacio Ruben Sikata
Andre Luis Brandao	Antonio Burity da Silva Neto
Antonio Domingos Pitra Costa Neto	Carlos Antonio Fernandes
Emmanuel Moreira Carneiro	Fernando Faustino Muteka
Francisco Mubengai	Joana Lina Ramos Baptista Christiano
Joao Moreira Pinto Saraiva	Jorge Alicerces Valentim
Jose da Rocha Sardinha de Castro	Kundy Payama
Licinio Tavares Ribeiro	Manuel Diamantino Borges Duque
Marcos Samondo	Maria de Fatima Monteiro Jardim
Mario de Alcantara Monteiro	Paulo Tjipilica
Pedro de Castro Van Dunem (Loy)	Pedro Hendrick Vaal Neto
Pedro Jose Van Dunem	Roberto de Almeida
Santana Andre Pitra	Venâncio da Silva Moura
Victorino Domingos Hossi	