

EMIN PASA (TTM)

4251 GRAY, Sir John. The diaries of Emin Pasha. *Uganda J.* 25 (1961), pp. 1-15, 149-170; 26 (1962), pp. 72-96, 121-139; 27 (1963), pp. 1-13, 143-161; 28 (1964), pp. 75-97, 201-216; 29 (1965), pp. 75-83, 201-214

Emin Pasa'nin Hatıraları Defteri

1039. Symons, A. J. A.: *Emin Pasha: The Governor of Equatoria*. VI, 47 S. London: The Fleuron 1928. HASENCLEVER OLZ 32, 1929, 305.

EMIN PASA ?

20 HAZİRAN 1991

EDWARDS, F. A. *Emin Pasha*. *Gentleman's magazine* 262 (1887), 278-291.

ilim dalı: TTM

madde: Emin Pasa

- A. Br. : c.VIII, s. 1605 KASIM 1991
- B. L. : c.VI, s. 3673
- F. A. : c. , s.
- M. L. : c.IV, s. 228
- T. A. : c.XV, s. 151

10 KASIM 1991

Emin Pascha. *Archiv für Post und Telegraphie* 16 (1888), pp. 677-681.

EMIN PASA

16476 GRAY, Sir John M. Another letter of Emin Pasha. *Uganda J.* 14 (1950), pp. 219-220

Emin Pasa'nın Başka
bir mektubu

EMIN PASA

16501 THOMAS, H. B. An autograph letter of Emin Pasha. *Uganda J.* 13 (1949), pp. 235-236

Emin Pasa'nın elyazması ile yardışı
bir mektup

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Emin Pasa (Fihri).

Mezahirü's-Sark, C. Zeydan

II, sh. 177

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ZEY. T.

G. DİĞERİTAT

EMIN PASA

4064 SIMPSON, D. H. A bibliography of Emin Pasha. *Uganda J.* 24 (1960), pp. 138-165

Emin Pasa'nın bir
Bibliyografyası.

18 KASIM 1991

Obituary (Emin Pasha, Eduard Schnitzer). *Scottish geogr. magazine* 9 (1893), 590-593.

Emin Pasa

16502 THOMAS, H. B. Emin Pasha—a last portrait. *Uganda J.* 18 (1954), pp. 175-176

Emin Pasa - son bir portre

tempt to remove the obstacles imposed by coastal and hinterland peoples to the free flow of trade; he disagrees with the view that fundamentally Asante was not a trading nation. From the time the metropolitan state was first created, both military and political action was used in the achievement of its objectives; Asante diplomacy, for instance, attracted the favorable comment of the British observer Joseph Dupuis in the early nineteenth century. The relationship between these different forms of action is dealt with very briefly by the author, and a somewhat fuller discussion of this particular question would have been interesting. Fynn's main aim, however, is to give a documented account of Asante expansion, rather than to probe deeply into statecraft and the methods of exercising power.

There are some errors in the book which seem to indicate hasty proof-reading. For example, in the preface the date of the British Company of Merchants Trading to Africa is given as 1684-1791 instead of 1750-1821 (p. xii), and in the bibliography the subheading on page 161 ("House of Commons Papers Relating to the General State of the Trade to Africa") is followed immediately by references to account books of the British forts.¹ In note 5 of page 113 *J. J. Crooks* appears as *J. J. Cracks*, and on page 146 *Fante* should presumably be *Asante* in the sentence, "After the defeat of the coastal peoples the Fante began the urgent task of settlement." The index is thorough and useful.

The Asante empire in its many aspects deserves a continuing literature, and it is good that beginnings have been made. There is still considerable scope for work, particularly work of an interpretive nature.

MARGARET PRIESTLEY
Cambridge University

¹ The T.70 series, Records of the African Companies, Public Record Office.

THE EMIN PASHA RELIEF EXPEDITION, 1886-1890. By *Iain R. Smith*. New York: Oxford University Press, 1972. Pp. xviii, 335. \$21.00.

After the conquest of Khartoum by the Mahdists in January 1885, only one province of the Egyptian administration of the Sudan, Equatoria, remained unoccupied. Located a thousand miles to the south of Khartoum in the region where the Nile flows from Lake Albert, the isolated and long-neglected Equatoria was soon relatively forgotten both by the British-controlled administration of Egypt and by the Mahdists. The governor of Equatoria from 1878 was the German Eduard Schnitzer, better known to his contemporaries and to posterity as Emin Pasha. This talented scholar and official had taken over an

administration of declining efficiency which suffered from increasing internal disorder by the time of the Mahdist victories to the north. Initial pressures from the Mahdists caused Emin to withdraw to the southern regions of his territory during 1885, where he remained after that threat passed to preside over an administration which progressively disintegrated.

The southern location, however, gave Emin an access route to the European world via British missionaries serving in the regions around Lake Victoria. Among them was Alexander Mackay, the well-known missionary to the Baganda, who began to work for a British presence in the lake region of Central Africa built upon the base of Emin's surviving administration. The idea was accepted by the governor since it at the least offered him the opportunity to gain the supplies necessary for the continuation of his rule. But the British government, not yet prepared to intervene in this region of Africa, left any initiative for action to other sources. Emin's cause was taken up by a group around the Scots imperialist William Mackinnon which was evolving toward the formation of a chartered company for East Africa, the future Imperial British East Africa Company (IBEAC). By 1886 they had secured Henry M. Stanley to head a relief expedition to Emin, a venture offering the chance for joining Emin in some way to their plans for African involvement. Another concerned individual was Leopold II of Belgium, then holding Stanley under contract, who demonstrated interest in the expedition's entering Africa via the Congo River — which fit Stanley's desires — as a means of opening a route between the Congo and the Nile, and thus linking Emin's province to the Congo Independent State.

In 1887 Stanley's well-equipped expedition set off on the quest for Emin, including among its extensive baggage the first Maxim gun (a present from its inventor) to be taken into Africa. Under Stanley's cruelly efficient leadership — nothing else allowed this expedition to "succeed" — the group crossed the uncharted Ituri forest to Lake Albert. Available information caused Stanley to underestimate the forest's breadth. This fact, added to the hostility of an indigenous population then reacting to raids from Arab and African searchers after ivory, led to the most difficult six months of Stanley's African career. He and his men only succeeded in crossing the forest by a continuous struggle to gain supplies from the African inhabitants, "if not with the natives' good will," said Stanley near the beginning of the trip, "then by force" (p. 119).

When the expedition reached Lake Albert's shores its members found Emin and his men in much better shape than their so-called relief expedition. Since the route from the Congo had proved untenable for future use, Emin and Stanley decided that the German official would move his men, if they proved willing, to the northeastern shores of Lake Victoria to serve the interests of the IBEAC. Before leaving, however, Stanley returned to cross the Ituri forest to regroup the parts of his expedition which necessity had caused to be left behind. When he returned with their few survivors in early 1889, Stanley found that Emin's position of authority over his followers had ended because

The International Journal of African Historical
Studies, c. 7(3.1), p. 152-154, 1974 (New York)

DIA kopyası
R. Kurtulus

THE EMIN PASHA RELIEF EXPEDITION 1886-1890

26 HAZİRAN 1993

Emin Paşa

BY
IAIN R. SMITH



I. EMIN PASHA

Türk Tarih Kurumu İzmir Şubesi	
Kitap No. :	12008
Sıra No. :	762 SİMİE

OXFORD
AT THE CLARENDON PRESS
1972

of recent progress in classical archaeology, 1875-1889 (1889). He died in N.Y.C., 19 October 1943. ObitOF, 1979

Emerson, Gertrude, 1890- see Sen, Gertrude née Emerson

Emerson, Ralph Waldo, born 25 May 1803 at Boston, he was an American essayist, poet, and philosopher, gifted with powers of original thought and exalted literary expression. He exerted a wide and deep influence both at home and abroad. He died in Concord, Mass., 27 April 1882. BiDMoPL; Bioln, 1-15; CelGen; DAB, 3; DcBiPP; DcNAA; EncAm; EncBrit; Master (50); WhAm, H

Emerson, Rupert, born 20 August 1899 at Rye, N.Y., he was a graduate of Harvard, and took a Ph.D. in 1927 at LSE for a thesis on modern history of Germany. He was a professor of international relations at Harvard until his retirement in 1970, and concurrently a visiting professor at other American universities. His writings include *Malaysia* (1937), and *Africa and the United States policy* (1967). He died 9 February 1979. AmAu&B; AmM&WS, 1973; ConAu, 1-4, 85-88, 2 new rev.; Master (1); Unesco; WhAm, 7

Emerson, Thomas, born 2 June 1870, he was a graduate of Emmanuel College, Cambridge, and thereafter entered the Indian Civil Service, arriving in India in 1894. He served in Bengal, and was a member of the Council of State from 1925 to 1926. He retired in 1927. He died 22 July 1956. Who, 1921-1956; *Who was who*, 5

Emerson, William, born 16 October 1873 at N.Y.C., he was a Harvard graduate and studied architecture at Columbia University, N.Y.C., and l'École des beaux arts, Paris. He was a practising architect in N.Y.C., and a professor of architecture, as well as a dean of the School of Architecture at M.I.T. from 1919 to 1939. His writings include *Old bridges of France* (1925), *Pages from an architects sketch book, 1900-1930* (1930), and he was joint author of *The use of brick in French architecture* (1935). He died 4 March 1957. Bioln, 4; WhAm, 3

Emilia, Antonio d' see D'Emilia, Antonio

Émily, Jules Michel Antoine, born 20 March 1866 at Olmato, Corsica. After completing his medical training in 1892, he entered the French colonial service as a naval surgeon and was posted to the French Sudan where he saw active service. He participated in the Mission Marchand as a medical officer, and was with him at Fashoda in 1898. He retired in 1928, with the rank of médecin-général, and inspecteur of colonial troops. He died 16 December 1944. DBF; Hill; *Hommes et destins*, v. 2, 302-304

050765) Emin Pasha, born Eduard Carl Oscar Theodor Schnitzer, 28 March 1840 at Oppeln, Prussia. After working as a physician in the Ottoman Empire, he went to Khartoum in 1875 and entered the Egyptian service under Gordon as a medical officer, being known as Emin. His flair for foreign languages made Muslims readily accept both him and his work. He was sent on three political missions, to Bunyoro and Buganda. After the Mahdist uprising he was isolated in Central Africa and had to be liberated by a British expedition under H. M. Stanley. He later went to East Africa in the service of Germany. He was killed by slave traders in the Congo, 23 October 1892. His career inspired an extensive literature printed mostly in English and German. DiBE; EI²; Embacher; EncAm; EncJud; Henze; Hill; *Index Islamicus*, (3); Master (3); Meyers; NCCN; Pallas; Sigilla

Emiri, Ali, born in 1857 at Diyarbakır, Turkey, and educated at Mardin, he served as private secretary to Abidin Paşa before he was sent to Diyarbakır in 1879 in the capacity of high commissioner of reforms. Thereafter he was successively aşar müdiri in the tithe administration, special treasurer (*muhasebeci*), treasurer-general (*defterdar*), and finally inspector (*müfettiş*). Deeply attached to the dynasty, he resigned on a pension half his salary at the outbreak of the 1908 revolution. This, however, still allowed him to pursue his lifelong interest in manuscripts and books. His administrative appointments to different parts of the empire had given him a chance to collect manuscripts in places as far apart as Kirşehir, Diyarbakır, Yanina, and Scutari in Albania. He was the founding editor of *Tarih ve edebiyat mecmu'ası* in 1919. His writings include *Levami' ül-Hamidiye* (1312/1894). He was a bachelor and bequeathed his library of 18,000 volumes to the Evkaf Administration. He died in Constantinople, 23 January 1924. *Journal asiatique* 204 (1924), pp. 375-379; Meydan

Emmerick, Ronald Eric, born 9 March 1937 at Sydney, he was a graduate of the University of Sydney and took a Ph.D. at Cambridge in 1965. He served for a few years as an associate professor at the Oriental Institute, Chicago, before he was appointed professor of Iranian studies at the Universität Hamburg, where he remained until his retirement. His writings include *A Guide to the literature of Khotan* (1979). AnEIFr, 1995, 1997; IWWAS, 1975/76; Kürschner, 1976-1996; LingH

Emrich, Duncan Black Macdonald, born 11 April 1908 at Mardin, Turkey, he was a graduate of Brown University and received a Ph.D. from Harvard in 1937 for his thesis, *The Avicenna legend*. He pursued post-doctoral studies abroad and then was successively professor of English literature, chief of Folklore Sectör, and, as

WOLFGANG BEHN, CONCISE BIOGRAPHICAL COMPANION TO INDEX ISLAMICUS: AN INTERNATIONAL WHO'S WHO IN ISLAMIC STUDIES FROM ITS BEGINNINGS DOWN TO THE TWENTIETH CENTURY : BIO-BIBLIOGRAPHICAL SUPPLEMENT TO INDEX ISLAMICUS, 1665-1980, VOL. I(A-G), LEIDEN 2004.

LES AFRICAINS

sous la direction

de

Charles-André Julien

et

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Yves Person

TOME IV

Türkiye Diyanet Vakfı İslâm Araştırmaları Merkezi Kütüphanesi	
Dem. No:	79784
Tas. No:	320.960 AFR

1990 Paris

LES EDITIONS DU
Jaguar

Kabarega aux prises avec Soudanais, Bougandais... et Britanniques.

Sir Archibald R. Dunbar

Dans la brume grise de l'aube du 9 avril 1899, Kabarega, omukama (roi) de Bunyoro-Kitara, progressait en bordure d'un marécage du Lango, en compagnie de quelques-uns de ses fils et de soldats de sa garde personnelle, quand ses poursuivants britanniques le surprirent. Kabarega rallia ses troupes, mais trop tard ; il avait été trahi. Kabarega et ses compagnons se battirent avec acharnement, tuant ou blessant nombre de soldats indiens, swahili, soudanais et bougandais. Ils n'en furent pas moins repoussés dans le marais. Kabarega combattit lui-même jusqu'à ce que, gravement blessé au bras droit et au pouce gauche, il se trouva dans l'incapacité d'employer son fusil.

Sa capture marquait la fin de huit années d'une guerre d'embuscades contre les Britanniques. Le vieil et preux royaume de Bunyoro-Kitara tombait entre leurs mains. Ils le démembrèrent, distribuant des territoires aux Bougandais et aux Batoro et ne laissant subsister que la partie située au nord et à l'ouest des rivières Kafu et Nkusi. Exilé, Kabarega vécut encore vingt-quatre ans. Les générations qui ont suivi n'ont cessé de voir en lui le plus grand de tous leurs rois, réputé pour son courage, sa résolution, sa gaieté, sa compassion, en même temps, paradoxe bien dans la logique de l'époque, que pour la rigueur avec laquelle il faisait mutiler le moindre malfacteur. Sans attrait pour l'étiquette, il avait d'instinct le sens de la souveraineté, notamment un sens très vif de la justice, également rendue à tous. Ses objectifs étaient de réunifier son pays, de résister à l'agression égyptienne et de défaire le Bouganda. Mais le fait de n'avoir su s'entendre avec les Britanniques devait entraîner sa chute.

Selon les traditions orales, le royaume

de Bunyoro-Kitara aurait existé, entre les Grands Lacs qui enserrant aujourd'hui l'Ouganda, depuis le XII^e siècle, trois dynasties s'y étant succédées : les Batembuzi, les Bachwezi et les Babito, d'origine nilotique, qui conquièrent le pays vers le XV^e siècle. Membre de la dix-septième génération après celle du fondateur, Kabarega était le vingt-troisième monarque babito. Le royaume était organisé en trois classes : chefs, pasteurs, paysans. Plus tard, des paysans acquirent le statut d'hommes libres. *banyoro*, d'où vient le nom de Bunyoro, le pays des esclaves libérés, un nom péjoratif donné par l'ennemi bougandais. Le nom Kitara désigne maintenant l'ancien royaume et celui de Bunyoro, ce qui en est resté après la défaite de Kabarega. Les indigènes, conscients de leur gloire passée, préférèrent le nom de Bunyoro-Kitara. Dans ce pays aux collines et vallées fertiles, le peuple est de langue bantu (bien que les anciens chefs fussent d'origine nilotique comme sans doute les pasteurs eux-mêmes). Dans cette langue à préfixes, *Bunyoro* indique le pays, *Ba-nyoro* les habitants, *mu-nyoro* un individu, *ru-nyoro* la langue, et *ki-nyoro* est l'adjectif.

Né entre 1845 et 1850, Kabarega était l'un des fils du roi Kamurasi et sa mère, Kanyange Nyamutahingurwa, était issue du clan Abayonza. On a prétendu que le nom de Kabarega dérivait de ce que sa mère était de Bulega, son fils s'appelait Akama ka Balega (l'enfant du peuple de Bulega). Kabarega en abrégé.

Le père de Kabarega, Kamurasi, régnait encore quand des Européens visitèrent pour la première fois le Bunyoro-Kitara. Ils étaient à la recherche des sources du Nil, le casse-tête des géographes depuis plus de 2 000 ans. J.H. Speke et J.A. Grant avaient traversé le nord du Bunyoro en