

# Itinerary of Stanley's Journeys

## EMIN PASHA RELIEF EXPEDITION.

Mr. Stanley left London on the 20th of January, and, after visiting Cairo and conferring with the Egyptian Government, he left Suez on the 6th of February; and on the 25th of February he left Zanzibar, accompanied by some 60 Soudanese, 9 European officers, 636 Zanzibaris, Tippu Tib, and some of his followers. The expedition arrived at Cape Town on March 9th and left on the 10th, arriving at the mouth of the Congo on the 18th of March, and at Leopoldville, Stanley Pool, on the 21st, of April. The expedition arrived at Yambuya about the 20th of June, 1887. Leaving Major Barttelot in charge of a fortified camp there, Stanley left Yambuya on June 28th.

From this time nothing was heard from the expedition until news of Major Barttelot's death arrived on September 14th, 1888. The news of Mr. Jameson's death, who succeeded Major Barttelot, arrived on the 21st of September. The report that Emin and Stanley had been captured by the Mahdi arrived on December 14th. It was discredited by most at the time, although various authorities who knew the Soudan considered that a basis of truth underlay the report. Osman Digna's letters were published on the 15th. On the 22nd of December news of Stanley's having met Emin Pasha was published, the news having arrived from both the East and the West Coasts almost simultaneously; both the reports were not really credited until the authentic letters came from Mr. Stanley, which were published on the 2nd and 3rd of April, 1889. Mr. Stanley's letter describing his experiences was written on the 28th of August, 1888, and following dates are taken from it. Left Yambuya June 28th, 1887, with 389 officers and men; followed the left bank of the Aruwimi; on the 13th of August Lieutenant Stairs was wounded by a poisoned arrow in Aircibba; on September 16th camped opposite the station at Ugarrowwas; on October 18th arrived at the settlement occupied by Kilonga-longa. At this station seventy loads and the boat were left under the care of Surgeon Parke and Captain Nelson. The expedition arrived at Ibwiri on the 12th of November. Out of 389 men who had started only 174 reached that place; many had died, some had deserted, others had been killed. The expedition halted here until the 24th of November. On the 9th of December the Expedition arrived in Chief Mazamboni's district; on the 11th a pitched battle was fought, and on the 12th the first view of the Albert Nyanza was obtained. At this point they were at 5,200 feet above sea-level, the Nyanza six miles south of this position lying 2,000 feet below them.

On the 14th the Expedition arrived at Kakongo, at the south-west corner of the Albert Nyanza. No news could be heard of Emin here, and as no tree could be found to make a canoe, and as Wadelai was a long way off, Stanley decided to go back to Ibwiri and send for his boat, as he had not sufficient ammunition to fight the natives. On the 15th, they marched to Kavallis, and then returned to Ibwiri, which place they reached on January 7th, 1888. A few days later Stairs was sent to Kilonga-longa's to fetch the boat and goods, as well as Parke and Nelson. Of the thirty men who had been left there only eleven remained. Stairs was next sent to Ugarrowwas to bring up invalids left there, and during his absence Stanley was ill for a month. Stanley, with Jephson and Parke, left for Albert Nyanza the second time on April 2nd, Nelson being left in command of the camp, which was named Fort Bodo. The Expedition reached Kavallis on April 22nd, when a note was received from Emin dated March

26th. On the 23rd Jephson launched the boat on the Nyanza, and on the 26th he arrived at the Egyptian station of Mswa. At 7 P. M. on April 29th, Emin Pasha and Signor Casati met Stanley at Kavallis. The next day they removed to a better camp called Nyansassie, where they remained together until May 25th, when Stanley and Parke left, leaving Jephson with Emin. On June 7th Stanley and Parke arrived again at Fort Bodo, and on June 16th Stanley started with 212 men, for the camp on the Aruwimi to look for the rear column. He arrived there on August 17th to find Bartelot dead, and only Mr. Bonny, with seventy-one men alive out of 257. He started from Yambuya on October 30th; on December 9th, 1888, they were nearly starved in the middle of the vast forest, and on December 20th, the rear-guard under Stanley reached Fort Bodo. Stanley found that no news had been heard from Emin, and that therefore Stairs, Parke and Nelson had not marched to the Nyanza. On December 23rd, the whole Expedition marched for the Nyanza. On January 16th, 1889, when near to Kavallis, messengers were met, bringing letters from Emin and Jephson, telling of the rebellion in Emin's province, &c., &c. On February 6th, Jephson arrived at Kavallis, followed on the 17th by Emin himself and sixty-five of his people. On April 10th, the Expedition started. It now consisted of 1,500 people, made up of 500 or 600 of Emin's people, 350 native carriers engaged in the district, and Stanley's own party. On April 12th, they camped at Mazambonis, where Stanley was attacked with illness and detained twenty-eight days. On May 8th, the march was resumed, the Semliki River was subsequently reached and Lake Albert Edward passed. In July, 141 natives were lost through fevers and exposure. In August the Expedition reached Usambiro, at the south end of the Victoria Nyanza, apparently 7:0 strong. After resting there a while they resumed the march, and reached Mpwapwa on November 12th. On November 29th they reached Msua, when they were met by an expedition sent by Dr. Wissmann and the *New York Herald*. On December 4th they reached Bagamoyo, on the 5th the accident occurred to Emin Pasha, and on the 6th Stanley and his party arrived at Zanzibar.

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# DIRECTIONS

FOR PLAYING THE

# STANLEY AFRICA GAME

Arranged for 2, 3 or 4 Players.

**IMPLEMENTS**—The Board, Two Dice Cups and Dice, African Hut with bullet, one Target and Arrow, Stanley Falls with flag staff and one bullet, one figure of Emin Pasha and four of Stanley.

**THE BOARD** represents the route pursued by Stanley, Emin Pasha Relief Expedition, from the mouth of the Congo River to Equatoria and its return to Zanzibar with the principal stations on the route.

**THE AFRICAN HUT** is inserted in the centre of the circular picture represented by the Wambutta Dwarf. To operate, drop the bullet into the opening at top; the section it comes out at indicates the play or move to be made.

**THE TARGET** is inserted in the centre of the circular picture represented by the wounding of Lieut. Stairs and is turned toward the player when using. The arrow is thrown point first at the target and the play is indicated by the circle it enters.

**THE BASE STANLEY FALLS** is inserted in the centre of the circular picture of Stanley Falls and to operate requires that the base of the flag staff be inserted into the large opening and the bullet dropped in on the base. With a steady hand raise the flag staff out of the opening and drop the bullet into one of the eyelets; the one it falls into indicates the move to be made by the player. If the bullet rolls off the base of the flag staff and does not enter an eyelet, the player loses his turn and must try again at his next play.

**THE GAME** starts from the mouth of the Congo, advance to Kavallis, rescue Emin Pasha and proceed to Zanzibar with Emin. The player who first reaches Zanzibar with Emin, wins the game.

## RULES.

1. The men are moved, and the turn to play passes around the board toward the left.
2. Each player shakes his die, the one having the highest count commences the game by shaking his die and moving up the route from the START the number of spaces called for in his count.
3. In starting the game if two players come together upon the route, the first comer goes back to start.
4. After passing the first station or circle, if two players come together, the first comer goes back to the first circle or station he encounters, remaining there until his next move, BUT THE PLAYER WHO IS PUT BACK TO A STATION IN THIS MANNER, IS NOT REQUIRED to follow the commands of said station.

5. Whatever station a player stops at he must follow the commands, if any, of such station, remaining there until his next move. (Except in such cases as referred to in Rules 4, 6, 7 and 10.)

6. A player who has been advanced or put back to a station he has before visited, need not follow the command of said station, but at his next play proceed in the usual manner.

7. A player after reaching or passing KAVALLIS is not required to follow the commands of any stations between KAVALLIS AND THE MOUTH OF THE CONGO.

8. A player stopping at a station, follows AT ONCE the command of said station, and after performing the same moves his man to the point indicated and remains there until his next move, then proceeds in the usual manner.

9. A player who has rescued Emin Pasha and stops upon a command station which causes him to return to FORT BODO, KAVALLIS, BOHUBO or USAMBIRO, must leave Emin and return alone to station called for, thus losing him.

10. But a player who has rescued Emin from a station and has been put back or advanced, and again stops upon a station he has before visited, is not required to go back, but can proceed in the usual manner.

11. Emin can be taken and retaken between stations by the different players, or as often as called for by the commands of the stations.

12. The player who first reaches Zanzibar with Emin wins the game.

13. But a player must throw the exact number to place him at Zanzibar.

NOTE.—At the command between stations TAKE EMIN PASHA, the player advances or returns to station occupied by Emin and remains until his next turn, then proceeds in the usual manner. If however another player has Emin, then the first comer loses him and goes back to the first command station he encounters, and the last comer holds possession of Emin (if qualified according to Rule 9 and 10) until by his moves or the moves of the other players he loses Emin or wins the game.