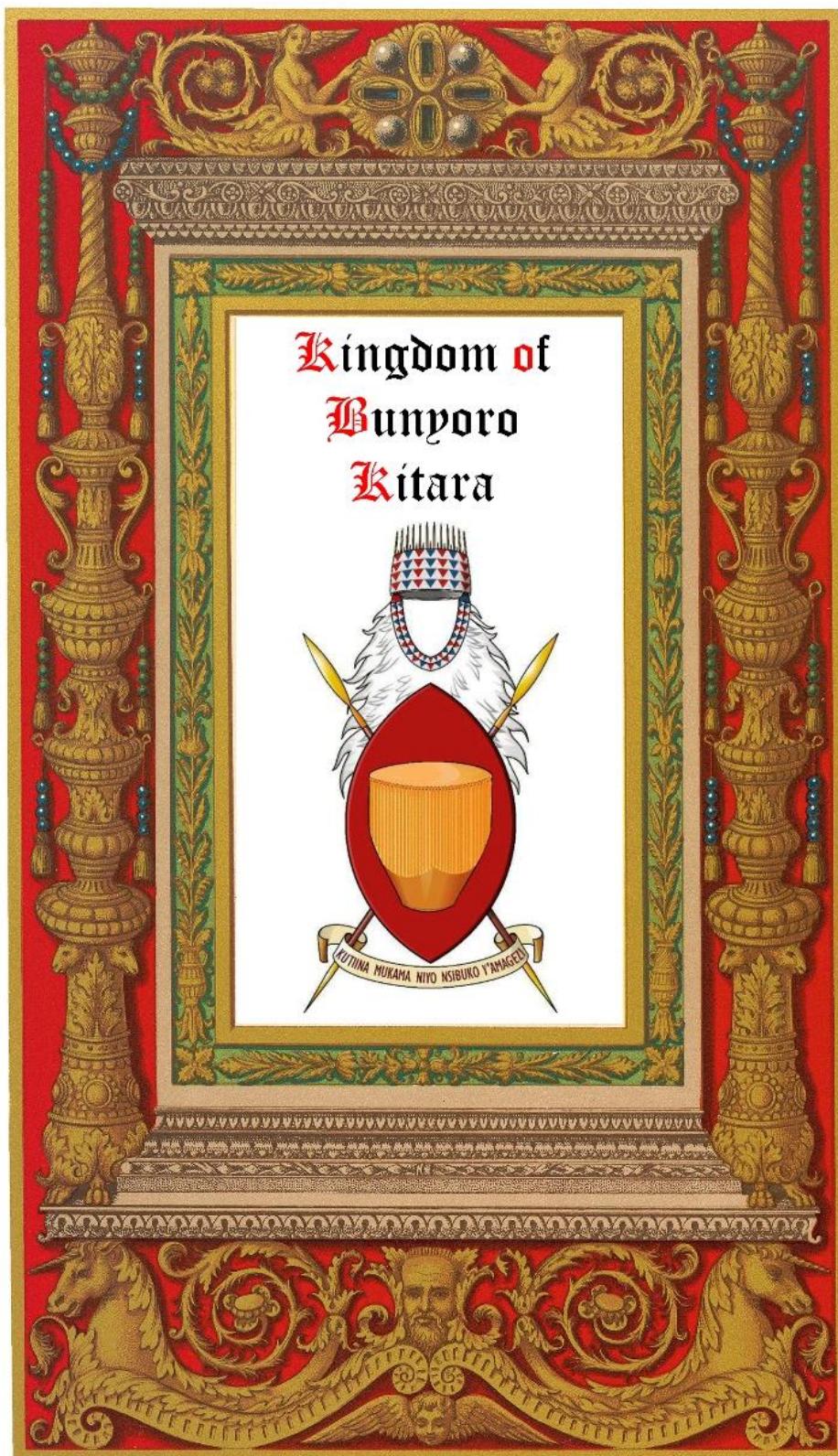


Luca Scotto di Tella de' Douglas di Castel di Ripa

Il Regno del Bunyoro Kitara





BURKE'S ROYAL FAMILIES OF THE WORLD

Volume II
Africa & the Middle East



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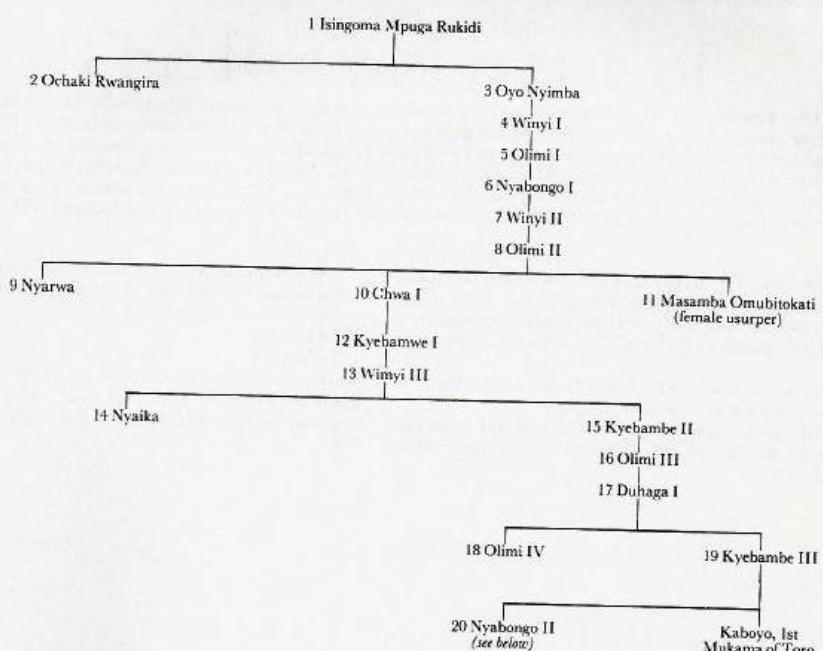
19 Oct 1955, first Pres and C-in-C of the State of Uganda 9 Oct 1963, deposed by a *coup* of the Prime Min Milton Obote 24 May 1966 and went into exile in England, hon Lt-Col Gren Guards, Cmdr Order of Shield and Spears of Buganda, KBE 1962, Gd Cross Order of the Phoenix of Greece, Gd Cordon Order of the Queen of Sheba of Ethiopia, author of *Desecration of My Kingdom* (1967), b at Kampala 19 Nov 1924, *educ* King's Coll, Budo, Buganda, Makerere Univ Coll, Uganda, and Magdalene Coll Camb, m at Namirembe Cathedral 19 Nov 1948, •Damali, dau of Christopher

Kisosoncole, of the Monkey Clan, Sec of the Lukiko, and *d* in exile in London 21 Nov 1969 (*bur* Kasubi Royal Tombs 4 April 1971), leaving, among other issue (by several different mothers in accordance with the old Royal custom),

- 1 •RONALD MUTEBI, b 1955 (son of Sarah Kisosoncole, sister of the Nabagereka), *educ* Camb Univ.
- 2 •Suna Frederick.
- 1 •Dorothy (dau of the Nabagereka).
- 2 •Sarah Kagere (dau of Sarah Kisosoncole).

II Bunyoro-Kitara (Babito Dynasty)

BUNYORO-KITARA, which claims to be the oldest of the four kingdoms, although the claim was disputed by Buganda (*see above*), was founded by Isingoma Mpuga Rukidi, who was of Nilotic origin and crossed into Bunyoro in the 13th or 14th century. His descendants bore the title of Mukama and the traditional succession until Nyabongo II, with whom we begin our more detailed account, is as follows—



ca 1825-ca 1855 NYABONGO II MUGENYI, 20th MUKAMA OF BUNYORO-KITARA, *s* his father Mukama Kyebambe III Nyamutukura after fighting a succession war with his brothers *ca* 1825, *m* polygamously, and *d* *ca* 1855, leaving, with other issue,

1 OLIMI RWAKABALE, *s* his father (*see below*).

2 KYEBAMBE KAMURASI, *s* his brother Mukama Olimi V (*see below*).

Mukama Nyabongo II was *s* by his son, *ca 1855-ca 1856* OLIMI V RWAKABALE, 21st MUKAMA OF BUNYORO-KITARA, fought a succession war with his brothers and was eventually *k* by them, being *s* by *ca 1856-ca 1870* KYEMAMBE IV KAMURASI, 22nd MUKAMA OF BUNYORO-KITARA, who defeated all rivals, received the explorer John Hanning Speke, who described him as "fair for an African, of slender figure, nearly six feet high, and about forty years of age", and the explorer Baker (later Sir Samuel White Baker, Gov-Gen of Equatoria), who described him as "a remarkably fine man, tall and well-proportioned, with

a handsome face of dark brown colour, but a peculiarly sinister expression; he was beautifully clean, and instead of wearing the barkcloth common among the people, he was dressed in a fine mantle of black and white goat-skins, as soft as chamois leather", *b* *ca* 1822, *m* polygamously many wives, and *d* *ca* 1870, leaving, with other issue,

1 CHWA KABAREGA (son of a woman from Bulega), *s* his father (*see below*).

2 Kabigumire, *k* in the succession war following his father's death.

Mukama Kamurasi was *s* by his son,

ca 1870-1898 CHWA II KABAREGA, 23rd MUKAMA OF BUNYORO-KITARA, *s* after the usual succession war with his brothers and cousins, described by Baker in 1872 as "excessively neat . . . about five feet ten inches in height, and of extremely light complexion. His eyes were very large, but projected in a disagreeable manner. A broad but low forehead and high cheek bones, added to a large mouth, with rather prominent but

exceedingly white teeth." He resisted Egyptian attempts at annexation and consolidated his kingdom, warred with Buganda and Ankole, fought the British 1891-98, deposed by the British Govt March 1898, captured 9 April 1899 and exiled to the Seychelles, allowed to return to Uganda Feb 1923, *b ca 1853, m polygamously many wives, and d at Jinja on the journey home from exile 7 April 1923 (bur Mparo)*, having had issue, among 78 sons and 62 daus,

1 Jasi, a leading General in his father's Army.

2 ANDEREYA DUHAGA, 25th Mukama (see below).

3 TITO WINYI GAFABUSA, 26th Mukama (see below).

4 YOSIYA KITHAHIMBWA KARUKARA, *s* his father (see below).

On Mukama Kabarega's deposition he was *s* by one of his sons,

1898-1902 YOSIYA KITHAHIMBWA KARUKARA, 24th MUKAMA OF BUNYORO-KITARA, apptd as ruler by the British, baptized with the name of Yosiya by Bishop Tucker Feb 1899, deposed by the Protectorate Govt for alleged incompetence 11 Oct 1902, *b ca 1888*.

He was *s* by his half-brother,

1902-1924 ANDEREYA BISEREKO DUHAGA II, 25th MUKAMA OF BUNYORO-KITARA, apptd as ruler by the Protectorate Govt, a staunch adherent of the Anglican Church, *b ca 1882; d suddenly from heart attack 30 March 1924 (bur Kinogogi)*, and was *s* by his half-brother,

1924-1967 TITO WINYI IV GAFABUSA, 26th MUKAMA OF BUNYORO-KITARA, lived in the Seychelles as Priv Sec to his father Mukama Kabarega 1910-20, returned to Uganda and worked in District Commr's Office 1920-21, Sub-County Chief at Bwijanga 1921-24, nominated heir by Mukama Duhaga II and chosen by the Rukurato (Council), ascended the throne 12 April 1924, confirmed by Gov 15 May 1924, CBE, deposed on the abolition of the Ugandan Kingdoms 1967, *b ca 1883, educ Mengo High Sch, and King's Coll, Budo, m polygamously, and d at Kampala 1971, having had issue, of whom 35 children and 71 grandchildren survived him, one son being,*

•John Rukidi.

The Kingdom of Bunyoro-Kitara



Sua Maestà il Re del Bunyoro Kitara con Sua Maestà la Regina



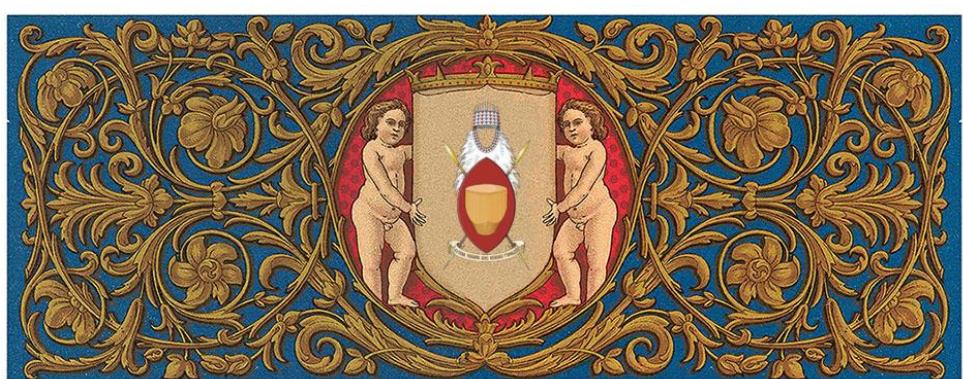
Il Re del Bunyoro Kitara

The Kingdom of Bunyoro-Kitara - Western Uganda

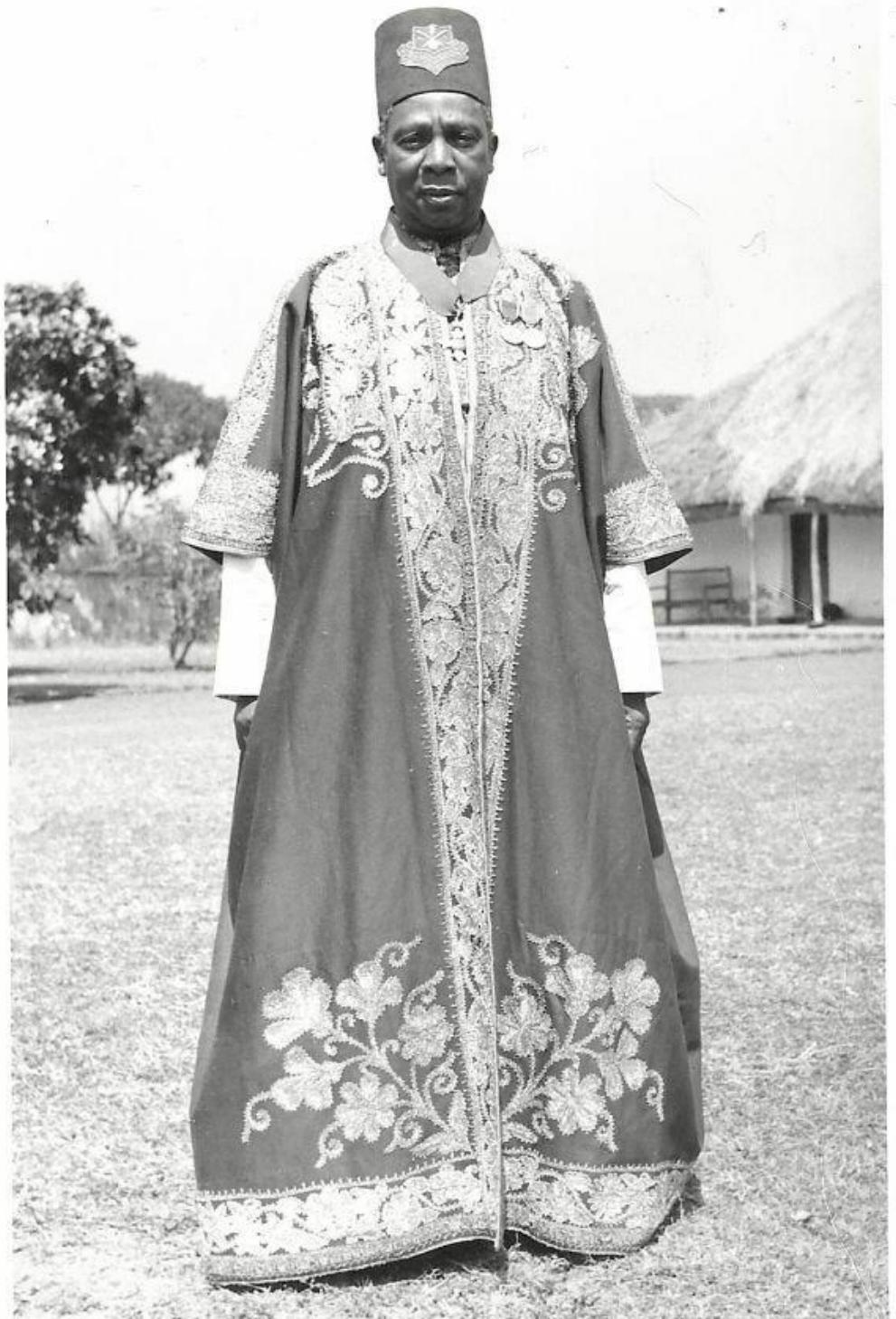




Sua Maestà il Re del Bunyoro Kitara







R A Omukama of Bunyoro Uganda

Sua Maestà Winyi-IV, Omukama (Re) del Bunyoro, Uganda, 1950

OMUKAMA (RE) SIR TITO WINYI DI BUNYORO.

Sir Tito Winyi fu il primo Omukama (cioè Re) di Bunyoro a rompere la lunga tradizione storica che impediva ai Re di visitare altri Re e Regni in condizioni pacifiche.

Crebbe ad Ibanda nella loro Isaza di Mitooma nel Regno di Ankore Settentrionale dopo essere sfuggito alla lunga ribellione di Nyangire che infuriava a Bunyoro.

Nel 1910 fu portato nelle Isole Sychelles per servire come Segretario Personale di suo padre Kabalega fino al 1920 e tornò in Uganda.

Nel 1921 fu nominato e lavorò come Commissario Distrettuale e Capo di Sottocontea per Bwijanga.

Salì al trono del regno di Bunyoro Kitara il 12 aprile 1924 succedendo a suo fratello Omukama Andereya Duhaga. Era chiamato Rubazanenkuba, NgamboNyingi, Rubazanekaramu, il primo Mukama a volare su un aereo da Masindi a Hoima. Ha rotto la lunga tradizione e ha visitato i Regni circostanti, la visita che è stata descritta come il primo passo moderno per riunire il popolo Banyakitara.

Il 2 maggio 1933 visitò Buganda e Buddu, si recò a Kooki e incontrò il Kamuswaga, George Sefasi Kabumbuli.

Da Kooki, andò a Mbarara e incontrò Omugabe Edward Suleiman Kahayal che lo accolse e tenne lunghe discussioni seduti sul trono reale come fratelli e mostrò i tamburi reali incluso Bagyendanwa.

Da Ankore, ha preceduto Kigezi e ha discusso con gli eminenti funzionari Bakiga dell'epoca, da lì ha attraversato il lago Edward e ha visitato il lago salato Katwe e ha proseguito e ha visitato Tooro dove ha incontrato Omukama Sir George David M.Kamurasi Rukidi.

È tornato a Bunyoro dopo aver visitato la collina storica di Mubende, l'antica capitale di Ndahura.

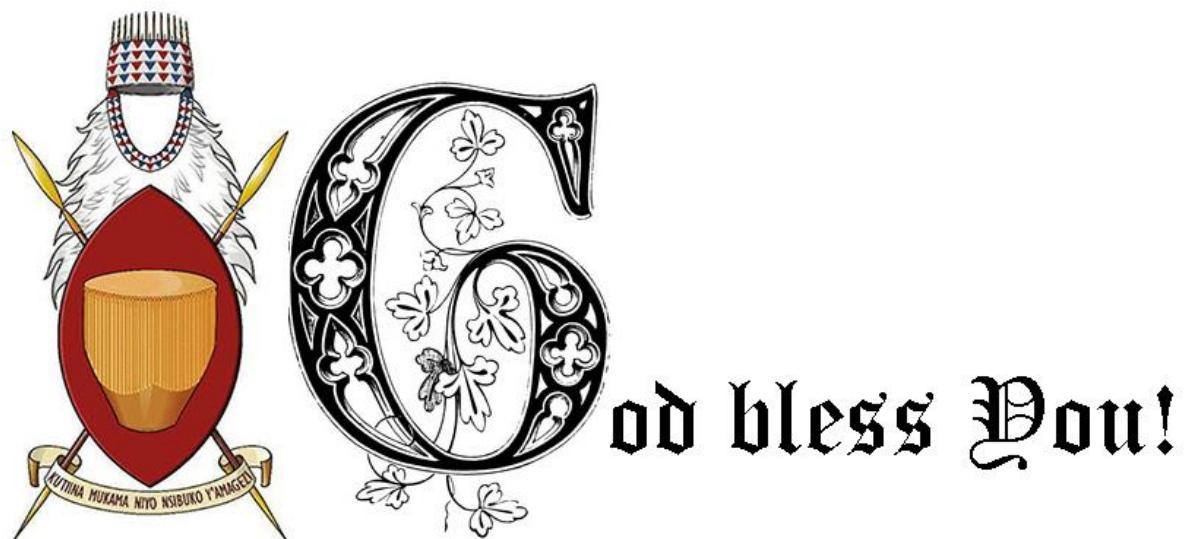
Raggiunse Hoima e lo stesso anno firmò l'accordo Bunyoro del 1933 con il Governo del Protettorato Britannico e successivamente l'accordo del 1955 (<https://www.loc.gov/item/2021666102/>).



*HM R. A. Tito Gafabusa Winyi IV. and the British Governor of Uganda
Sir Andrew Benjamin Cohen KCMG KCVO OBE*

Si ricorda di aver lavorato duramente per lo sviluppo di Bunyoro e promosso la coltivazione del tabacco e del cotone.

Ha combattuto duramente per il ritorno delle Contee perdute e in seguito è morto nel 1971 a Masindi in congedo.





Uganda

R. A. Omukama of Bunyoro

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RUKIRABASAIJA AGUTAMBA OMUKAMA
OF BUNYORO, SIR TITO G. WINYI IV, C.B.E.



RUKIRABASAIJA AGUTAMBA THE MUKAMA OF BUNYORO,
TITO WINYI II, C.B.E., IN CEREMONIAL DRESS

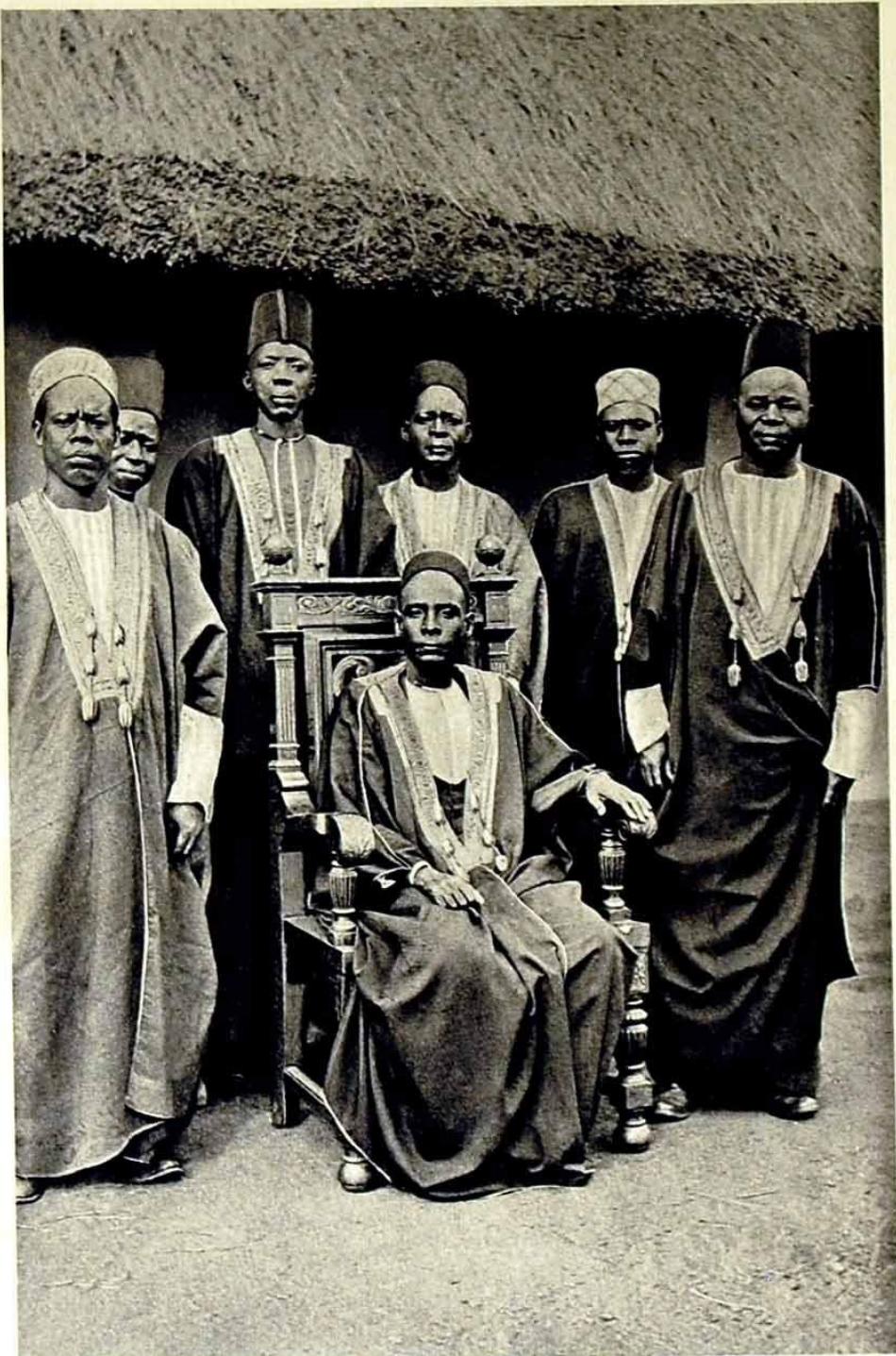
Photograph—Public Relations Dept.

The
UGANDA CALENDAR
• 1952 •

SEPTEMBER

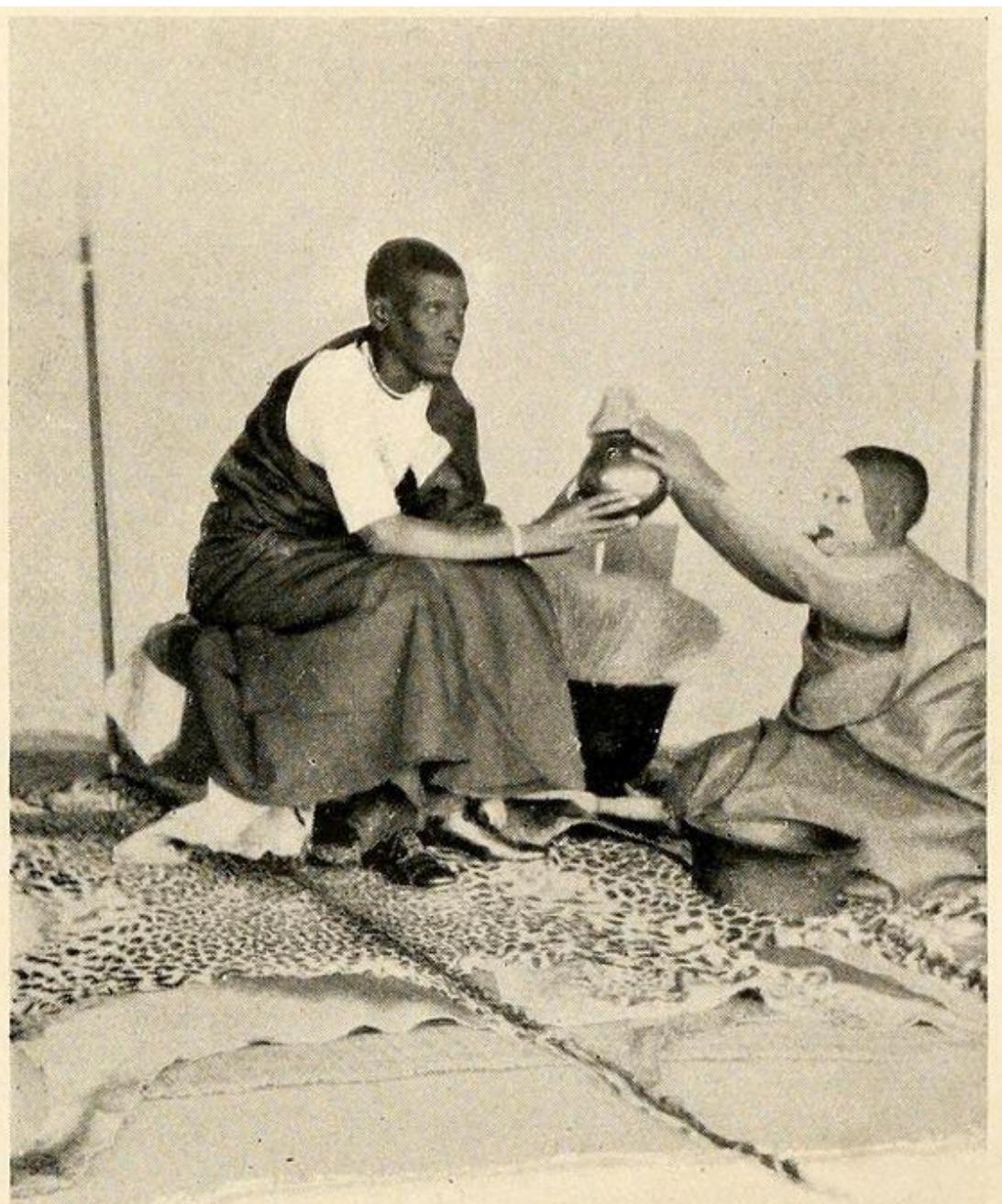
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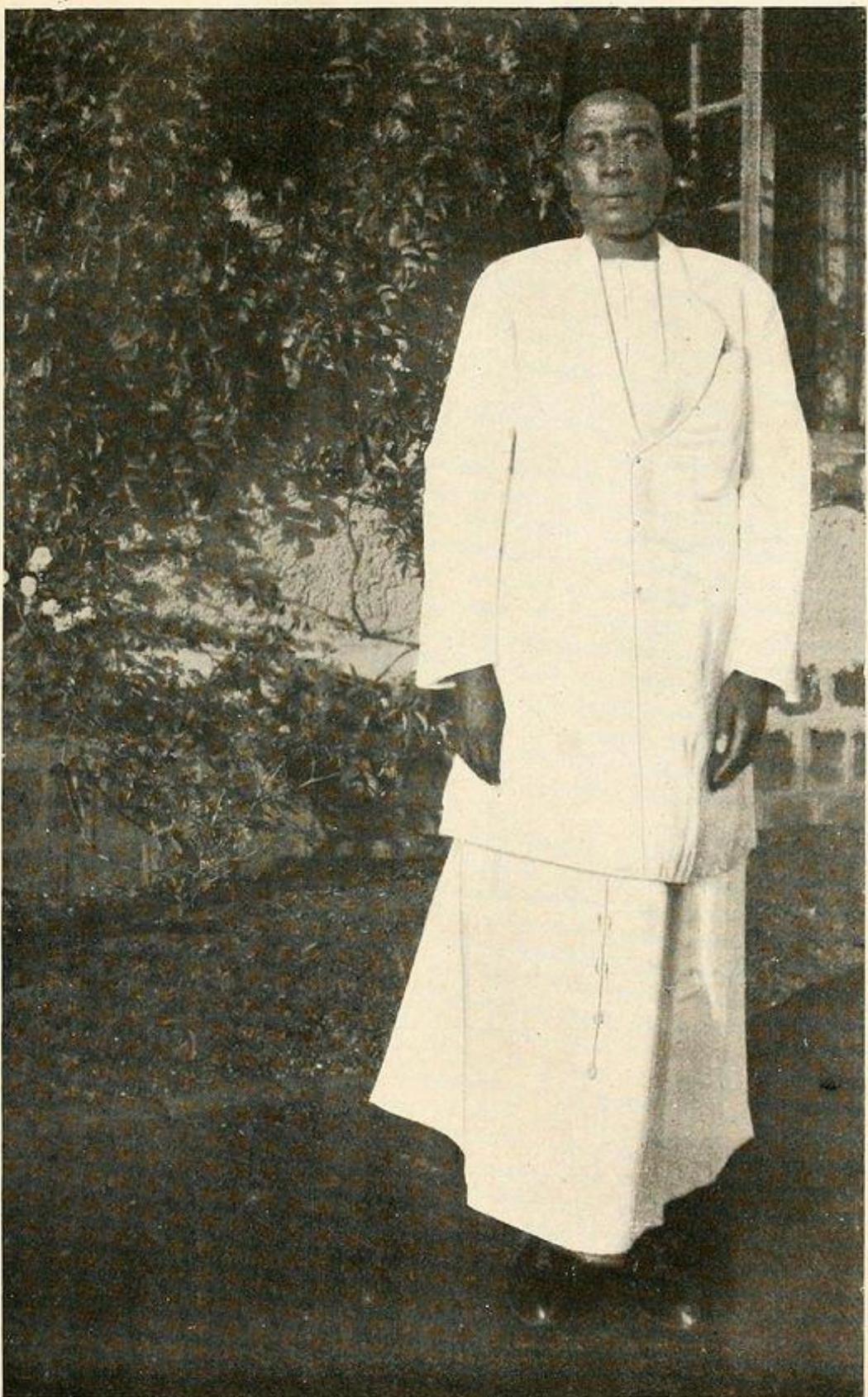


Savage dignity enhanced by raiment of civilisation. This is the King of Bunyoro with his great chiefs, members of the Sacred Guild

Photo, Rev. J. Roscoe, Mackie Ethnological Expedition



Presenting the milk for the king to drink



Mukama or king of Bunyoro



Medaglia al Merito del Regno del Bunyoro Kitara (Uganda)





ROYAL OFFICE OF ORDERS, HONORS AND AWARDS AFFAIRS OF BUNYORO-KITARA KINGDOM

TO ALL WHO SHALL SEE THESE PRESENTS, GREETINGS:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE COURT OF HONOR OF THE ROYAL OFFICE OF ORDERS, HONORS AND AWARDS AFFAIRS (ROHA) OF BUNYORO-KITARA KINGDOM IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STATUTES, ARTICLE 2.2.2 AND 3.5.1.3, WITH LEGALITY OF THE 3. VI, IN THE FOUNDING CHARTER AND THE MEMORANDUM FROM THE 27TH AUGUST 2009, COMPANIES ACT (CAP.110) NO. 111555, REPUBLIC OF UGANDA
AND AS A DEPARTMENT OF THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD OF BUNYORO-KITARA KINGDOM,

AND PURSUANT TO ACT OF THE LAW, HAS AWARDED THE



Medal of Merit

TO

**THE REVEREND FR. DEACON
HADZI NENAD M. JOVANOVICH**

FOR OUTSTANDING SERVICES
FOR THE BUNYORO-KITARA KINGDOM AND THE BANYORO.

GIVEN UNDER OUR HAND IN THE CITY OF HOIMA, THIS 10TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 2015 AD

ROYAL OFFICE OF ORDERS, HONORS AND AWARDS AFFAIRS
BUNYORO-KITARA KINGDOM


Peter F. Gummersbach EPC
Esq., 1st OEBKK, GCCK
Executives Privy Counsellor
Advisor of HM The Omukama and HM The
and The Bunyoro Kitara Kingdom


Zoran Vitorovic JPC
Junior Privy Counsellor
Plenipotentiary & Special Advisor

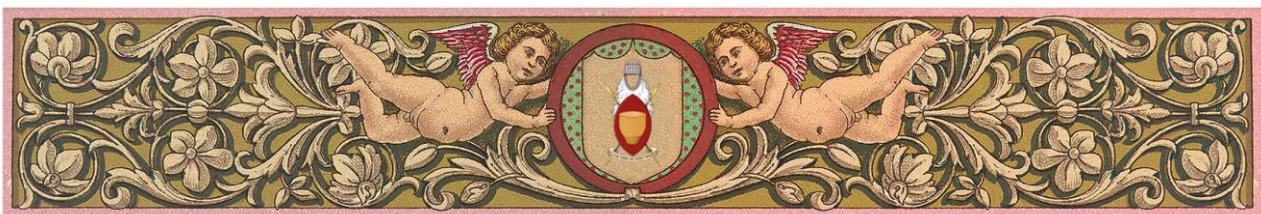
The logo is circular with a yellow border. Inside the border, the text "BUNYORO - KITARA KINGDOM" is at the top and "ROYAL OFFICE OF ORDERS, HONORS AND AWARDS AFFAIRS" is at the bottom. In the center is a stylized emblem of a traditional African headdress or crown.

No. 15/2015



MEDAL FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND EFFORTS FOR PEACE AND CULTURAL DIPLOMACY (MOCEPCD)

Medaglia per contributi e sforzi eccezionali per la pace e la diplomazia culturale



ASSOCIATION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES OF THE KINGDOM OF BUNYORO-KITARA, WORLDWIDE! (ARKBK) CLBG

To All Who Shall See These Presents, GREETINGS:

THIS IS TO CERTIFY THAT THE PRESIDENT OF THE ARKBK CLBG IN ACCORDANCE WITH THE STATUTES, ARTICLE 2.2.2 AND 3.5.1.3, WITH LEGALITY OF THE 3. VI. IN THE FOUNDING CHARTER AND THE MEMORANDUM FROM THE 27TH AUGUST 2009, COMPANIES ACT (CAP.110) NO. 111555, REPUBLIC OF UGANDA, AND PURSUANT TO ACT OF THE LAW, HAS AWARDED THE

MEDAL FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND EFFORTS FOR PEACE AND CULTURAL DIPLOMACY (MOCEPCD)

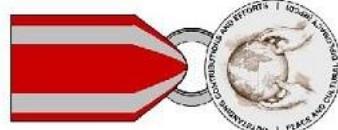
To

THE REVEREND FR. DEACON HADZI NENAD M. JOVANOVICH

FOR OUTSTANDING CONTRIBUTIONS AND EFFORTS FOR INTERNATIONAL UNDERSTANDING, PEACE, CULTURAL, HEALTH, SUSTAINABLE LIVING, HUMAN HEALING, EDUCATION, SCIENCE, TECHNOLOGY, ENGINEERING, ETC.

GIVEN UNDER MY HAND IN THE CITY OF HOMA, THIS 10TH DAY OF NOVEMBER 2015 AD

ASSOCIATION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE KINGDOM OF BUNYORO-KITARA, WORLDWIDE!
CLBG
ASSOCIATION OF THE REPRESENTATIVES
OF THE KINGDOM OF BUNYORO-KITARA, WORLDWIDE!
CLBG
President, GUMMERSBACH
Esci., HonEdD (U), 1st OEBK GCCK E
President of the ARKBK CLBG
Adviser of HM The Omukama and HM The Omugo and
President of ARKBK CLBG Kingdom



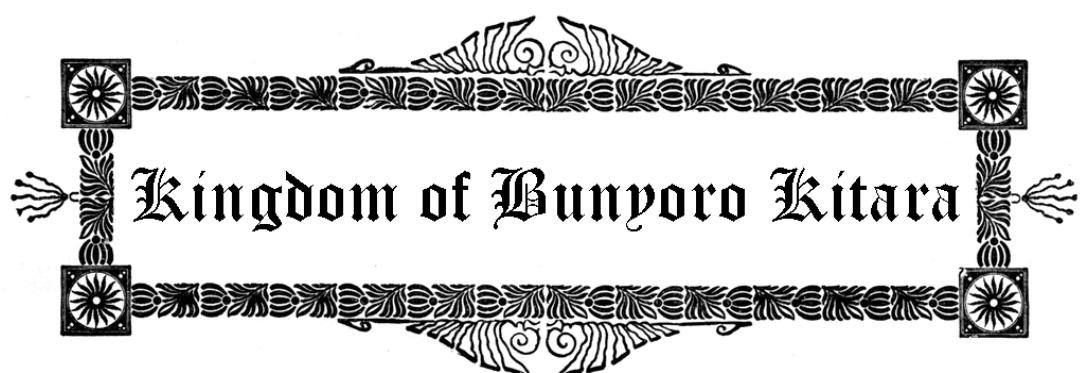
No. 14/2015



H.M. the King of Bunyoro-Kitara



I Regni storici all'interno dell'Uganda Moderno, odierno

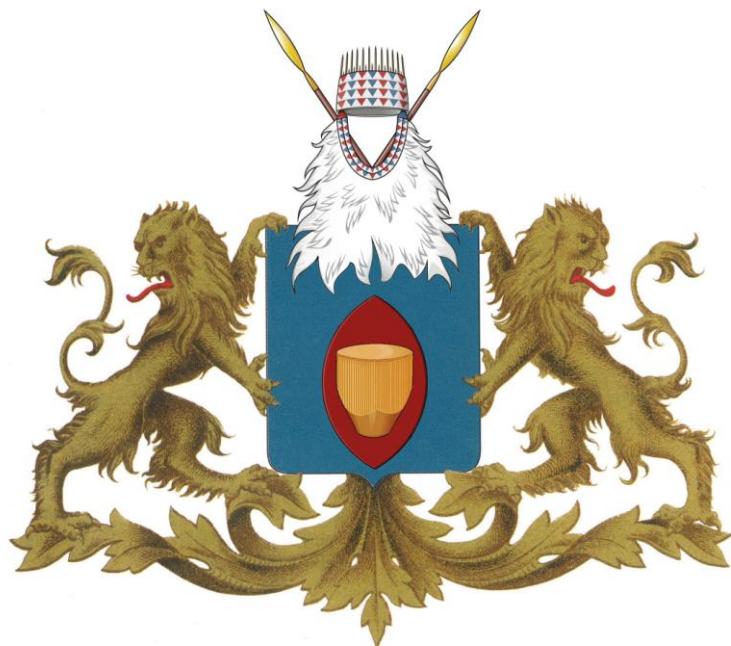




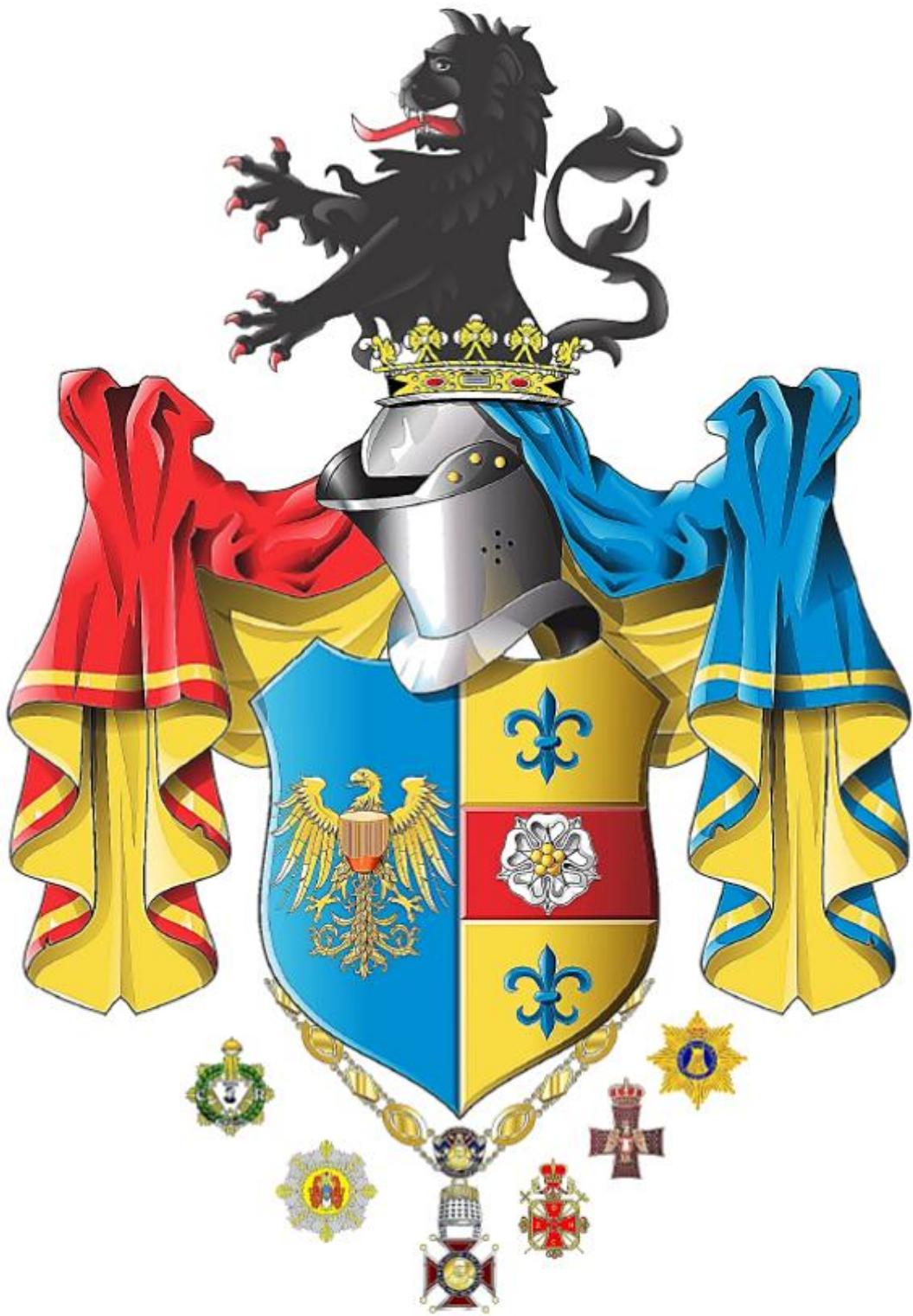
Blessings to the
Kingdom of
Bunyoro Kitara



Sua Maestà il Re, Sua Maestà la Regiona del Regno del Bunyoro Kitara assieme a Sua Eccellenza il Signor Presidente della Repubblica dell'Uganda, Generale Dr. Yoweri Museveni (https://it.wikipedia.org/wiki/Yoweri_Museveni)



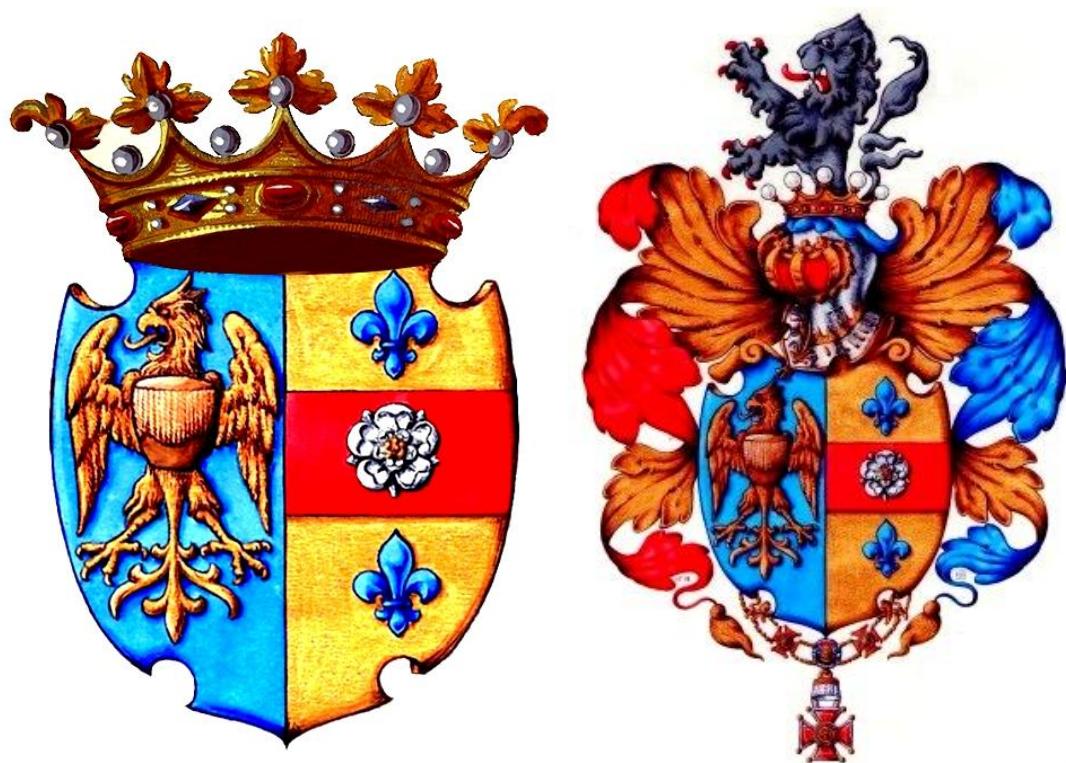
Una interpretazione dello Stemma Araldico del Regno del Bunyoro Kitara a cura dell'Autore

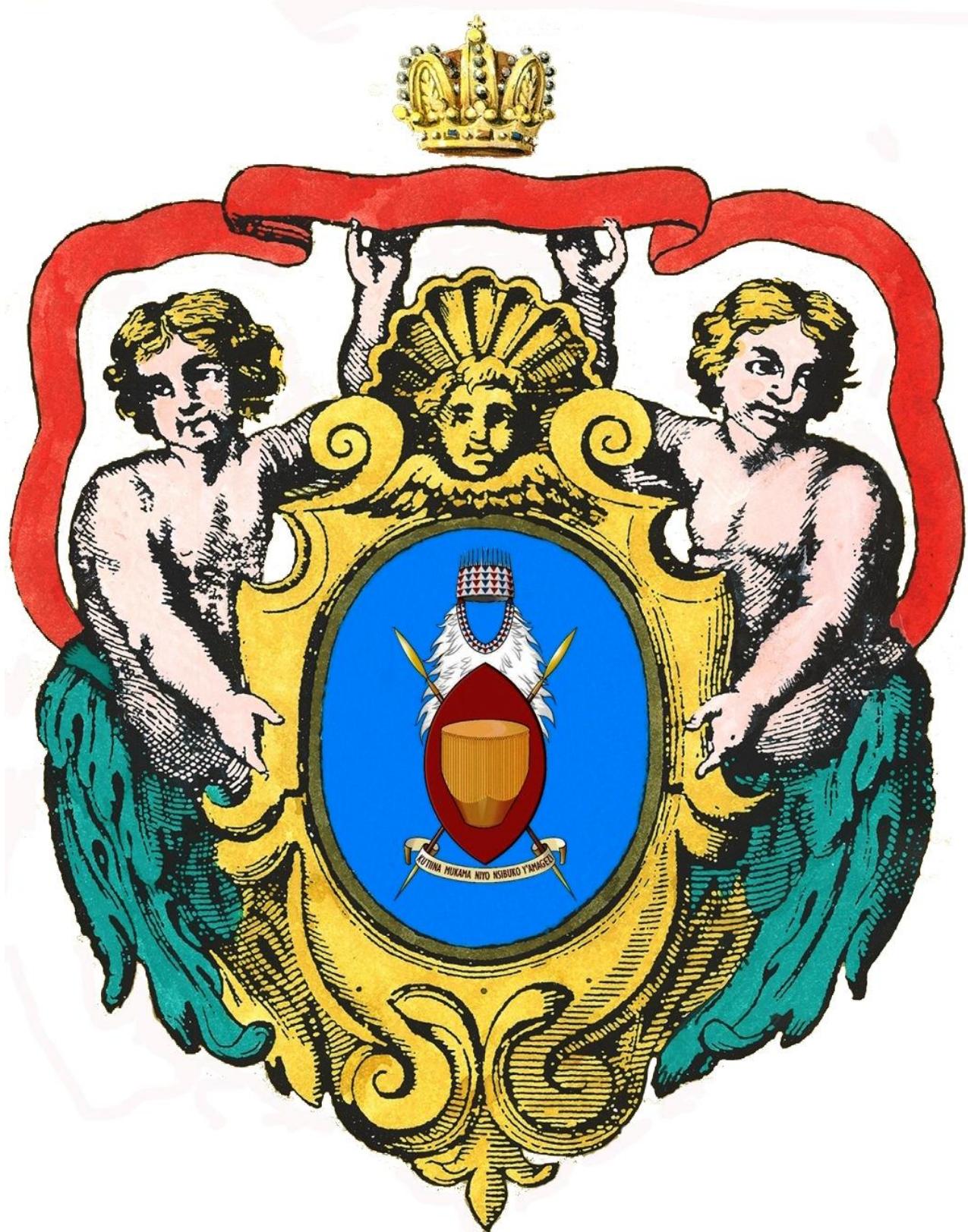


Stemma Araldico del Principe Peter Ferdinand Gummersbach,
Consigliere Particolare di Sua Maestà il Re e Padrino di Battesimo della Prole Reale,
Rappresentante di Sua Maestà il Re per l'intera Europa



Due Stemmi Araldici del Principe Peter Ferdinand Gummersbach,
Consigliere Particolare di Sua Maestà il Re e Padrino di Battesimo della Prole Reale creato dall'Autore (a SX)

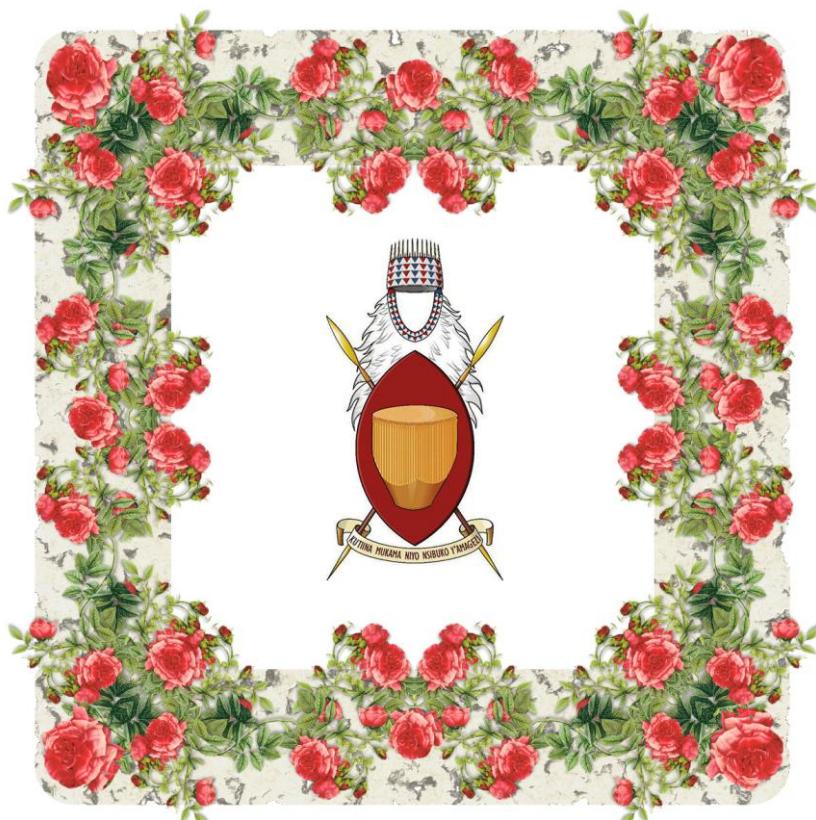






Sua Maestà il Re del Bunyoro Kitara



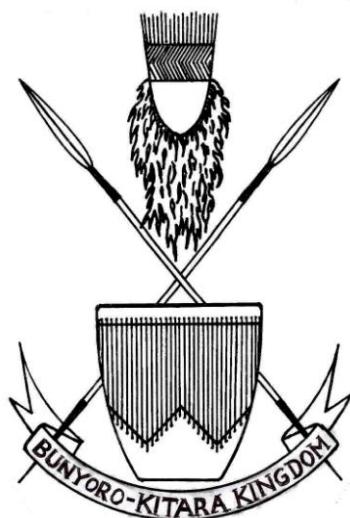




BUNYORO - KITARA KINGDOM



HM The Omukama (King) of Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom and the Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom were restored by the Amendment [No. 8] Act - Statute No. 8, Article 118 (1)- of 1993 enacted by the Parliament of Uganda
AND officially recognized and protected by the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda by Chapter IV, -Article 37-, Chapter XVI. -Article 246. (1) – (6)- of 1995 AND by the Amendment [No. 2] Act -schedule V. -Article 178.8- of 2005}







Tasks of The Grand Herald

- A Grand herald is an officer of arms.
- The Grand Herald is originally messenger sent by the Grand Master or Grand Chancellor to convey messages or proclamations - in this sense being the predecessors of the modern diplomats.
- His role in managing the tournaments came to be associated with the regulation of the knights' coats of arms.
- The primary job of the Grand Herald is to be an expert in coat of arms.
- Creation of the Coat of Arms of the member of the Order; on demand.
- Other tasks may be transferred by decision.
- The Grand Herald shall actively mobilized new members entering the Order, according to the prescribed guidelines and procedures.
- The Grand Herald is subordinate to the Grand Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Order.





Commendatore del Molto Onorevole Ordine dell'Omukama Chwa II Kabalega



THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF OMUKAMA CHWA II. KABALEGA
(Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom, Rep. of Uganda)





Dama di Gran Croce decorata del Collare del Molto Onorevole Ordine dell'Omukama Chwa II Kabalega



THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF OMUKAMA CHWA II. KABALEGA
(Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom, Rep. of Uganda)



Magnifica creazione del Maestro Orafo Carl W. Lemke, El Paso, Texas, U.S.A..

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<https://www.linkedin.com/in/carl-lemke-37409751>



THE MOST HONOURABLE ORDER OF OMUKAMA CHWA II. KABALEGA
(Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom, Rep. of Uganda)





Blessings



Ex King Kabarega of Uganda — Political Prisoner.



M'wanga and Kabarega.





Placca da Gran Croce dell'Ordine Reale dell'Engabu, Regno del Bunyoro Kitara (Uganda).

Creazione del Maestro Orafo Carl W. Lemke, El Paso, Texas, U.S.A..

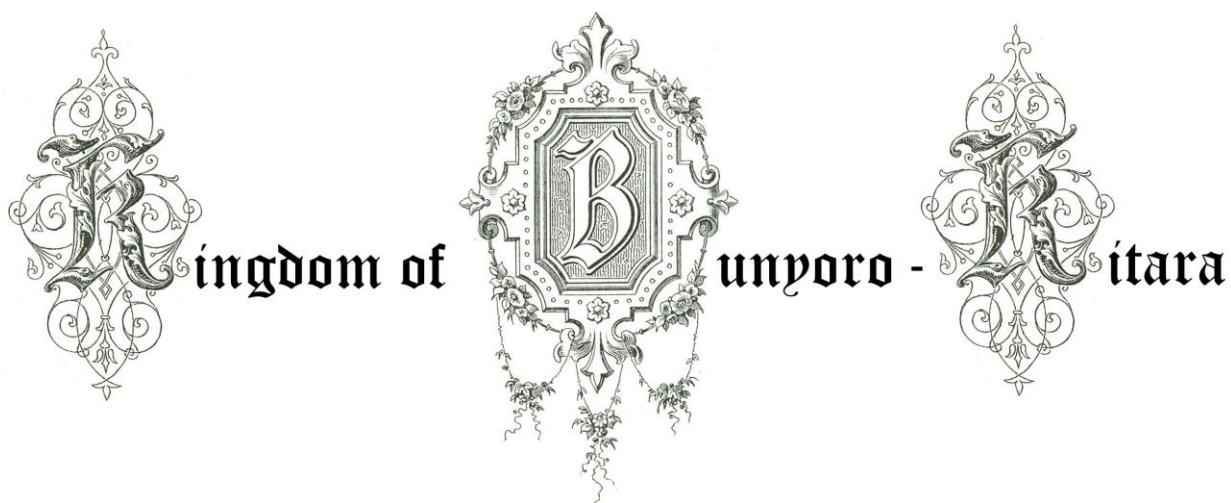
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<https://it-it.facebook.com/carl.lemke.39/>

<https://www.linkedin.com/in/carl-lemke-37409751>

Il Royal Order of the Engabu (inglese: *Order of the Shield*) è un Ordine Reale di un solo grado, all'interno del Regno di Bunyoro in Uganda ed è assegnato esclusivamente dall'Omukama (Re) di Bunyoro. L'Ordine è stato ristabilito nel 2010, sostituendo il vecchio Ordine Reale della Corona. Il cambio di nome è stato fatto per assicurarsi che l'Ordine della Corona e l'Ordine di chi indossa la corona non fossero confusi. L'onore è minore dell'antico Ordine Reale dell'Omujwaara Kondo. Normalmente viene concesso due volte l'anno, una durante la cerimonia dell'Empango (che più spesso è l'11 giugno di ogni anno) e l'altra il giorno del compleanno dell'Omukama (il compleanno di Sua Maestà Solomon Iguru I è il 18 giugno).

I destinatari dell'Ordine dell'Engabu sono investiti di una stella da petto di 90 millimetri di diametro, che viene indossata durante le ceremonie Empango o altre occasioni formali appropriate. I membri dell'Ordine occupano uno speciale posto d'onore durante gli eventi di Empango. In origine, i destinatari dell'Ordine dell'Engabu dovevano partecipare alla cerimonia dell'Empango entro pochi anni dalla ricezione dell'Ordine, ma dal 7 maggio 2014 questa pratica è stata revocata. L'Ordine è uno dei tre Ordini Reali istituiti o riformati nel 2010 come parte di un processo di modernizzazione nel Regno, ed è elencato come "Onore Dinastico non regnante e Ordine al merito" dalla Augustan Society. Questo Ordine viene ereditato dal figlio maggiore dello stesso sesso dell'assegnatario originario al momento della morte dell'assegnatario originario o della rinuncia all'onore. Per i beneficiari maschi, l'onore passa per primogenitura patrilineare. Per le donne beneficiarie l'onore passa per primogenitura matrilineare. Ci sono diversi aspetti del premio che ricevono i destinatari dell'Ordine, e questi sono simili all'Ordine dell'Omujwaara Kondo e sono menzionati nella Sezione 5 (b) degli statuti dell'Ordine. Innanzitutto, tutti i destinatari hanno diritto allo stile "Il più onorevole". Tuttavia, le persone che hanno diritto a uno stile esistente che sostituisce "The Most Hon." lo conserverà nei registri dell'Ordine. In secondo luogo, un destinatario ha il diritto di utilizzare il titolo di Omukungu (che è un titolo meno prestigioso di Omujwaara Kondo). Viene concessa un'autorizzazione ufficiale a un destinatario maschio per tradurre Omukungu in "Cavaliere" in inglese e un destinatario donna può tradurlo in "Dama". Terzo, il post-nominale di "OEBKK" può essere usato dopo il nome di un onorato, che sta per (O)rder of the (E)ngabu of (B)unyoro-(K)itara (K)ingdom. Il destinatario originale dell'Ordine può utilizzare "1st" prima dei post-nominali (OEBKK) per dimostrare di essere il primo a ricevere l'Ordine, suo figlio che eredita l'ordine può quindi utilizzare "2nd OEBKK", suo figlio può utilizzare "3rd OEBKK" e così via. Pertanto, un tipico destinatario moderno dell'Ordine sarebbe chiamato *The Most Hon. Omukungu Nome Cognome, 1° OEBKK*. Il titolo di Omukungu deriva dall'antico titolo di "Abakungu okusemera omu Engabu" che si traduce approssimativamente in "Capi degni di essere in (indossare una) corona". Inoltre, secondo la Sezione 20 degli statuti dell'Ordine, le persone che ricevono l'onore hanno anche il diritto di mostrare alcuni privilegi araldici. Questa sezione recita: 20. L'araldica dei membri L'araldica è stata storicamente limitata nel Regno di Bunyoro-Kitara, con l'eccezione del Regno che ha uno stemma nell'insegna della sua bandiera storica e Sua Maestà l'Omukama ha un'araldica simile. Tuttavia, per onorare alcuni Membri i cui antenati mantennero le usanze araldiche, con l'autorizzazione di Sua Maestà l'Omukama, tutti i Membri dell'Ordine che desiderano avere l'araldica hanno il diritto di esibire sostenitori e coronare l'elmo con una corona di base se desiderano indicare il loro status come Membri. Veggasi, per maggiori informazioni, le seguenti pagine Web: https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Royal_Order_of_the_Engabu <http://www.bunyoro-kitara.org/32.html> [http://www.bunyoro-kitara.org/resources/2.+Engabu\\$2C+FLYER.pdf](http://www.bunyoro-kitara.org/resources/2.+Engabu$2C+FLYER.pdf)





Completo da Gran Croce dell'Ordine Reale dell'Engabu,
Regno del Bunyoro Kitara. Maestro Orafo Carl W. Lemke, El Paso, Texas, U.S.A..

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Kingdom of Bunyoro-Kitara



Le insegne moderne dell'Ordine di Omujwaara Kondo, Prima Classe



Le insegne moderne dell'Ordine di Omujwaara Kondo, Seconda Classe



Bandiere del Regno del Bunyoro Kitara





HIS MAJESTY RUKIRABASAJA AGUTAMBA SOLOMON GAFABUSA IGURU I.

Hangiriza Agutamba!!! Hangiriza Omwebingwa!!! Egunda gunde Karuziika nk'obujogera bwa Kogere!!!

HANGIRIZA HM RA

MWEBINGWA, MWIJUKURU WA KABALEGA, AGUTAMBA, MUKUZANFUUZI, NKYANUNGI,
MUSENDAMINARO, EKITUTE KINOBERE ABEEMI, SINGA WAMALA, ENTALE YABUNYORO,
EMANZI YA BUNYORO, EMANZI YA KABALEGA

by The Grace of God, Omukama of The Kingdom of Bunyoro-Kitara, Ruler of Hoima, Mazinga, Kibaale, Bulisa, Kiryandongo, Kagadi and Kakumiro, The One who everyone Seeks, The Grandson of Kabalega, The Healer, The Good Luck, The One who sends away Poverty, The Hater of Rebellion, The Lion of Bunyoro, The Hero of Bunyoro, The Hero of Kabalega, The Defender and Protector of Bunyoro Culture, The Defender and Protector of Bunyoro Heritage, The Defender and Protector of Bunyoro Oral Tradition, The Defender of Traditional African Religions, The Defender of the Religions
- 49th Omukama of The Kingdom of Bunyoro-Kitara, 27th Omukama in The Babito Dynasty-
The Sovereign Head and Grand Master of The Royal Order of Omujwara Kondo, The Royal Order of Engabu, The Most Exalted Royal Family Order of Bunyoro and The Order of The Royal House of Babito; The Sovereign Head, Grand Master and Protector of The Most Honourable Order of Omukama Chwa II Kabalega, etc. etc. etc.-

Birthday: 18th June 1948 | Crowned: 11th June 1994 | Reign: 11th June 1994 – until today

1. HISTORY

The Kingdom Bunyoro Kitara was a very extensive, prestigious and famous at the height of its power. Socially, people were organised in strong clans with the royal clan of the Kings, princes and princesses. The King held executive, judiciary and legislative powers. His word was highly respected and almost equated to the word from God. The King's subjects ensured that their King lacked nothing economically. Clans would bring food stuffs (Ebinotole) in turn and each clan had a specific duty to perform for the King. For example, Abalisa clan were the shepherds of the Kings cattle (Enkorogi), the Abahamba clan were the hunters and body guards (Abakumirizi) for the King, the Abasita clan being the artisans and craftsmen and the Bayaga clan were the chief entertainers of the King. Politically, the King had absolute authority over his subjects. He appointed the county chiefs (Abamasaza) to administer each county. Below them were sub county chiefs (Abagomborozi) who were sub-county administrators. These received reports from parish chiefs (Abemiruka) and Sub-parish chiefs (Abatongole). At the very grass root were the village chiefs (Bakuru b'emigongo). With this hierarchical arrangement the King's messages used to reach at the grass root very fast. Later on the office of the Prime Minister (Omunkiwa/Katikiro) was established to head the civil service of the entire Kingdom. All county chiefs report to him and he in turn reports to the King. Economically, the Kingdom of Bunyoro was the supplier of food stuffs to other neighbouring kingdoms. The fertile soils of the kingdom enabled people to grow plenty of food for home consumption and the surplus was sold to the neighbouring communities. People's economy thus was greatly hinged on Agriculture carried on using traditionally made hoes. Barter trade was also common. The people along Lake Mwizanze (Albert) known as the Bagungu were fishermen. Some communities were hunters using nets, knives and spears as their locally made tools for killing small animals while the big ones were killed using well dug deep pits (Obuhya). People thus exchanged fish or dried meat (Omukaro) with food stuffs. The coming of the Bachwezi introduced the culture of cattle keeping on a larger scale with their long-horned cattle which yielded more milk. Salt processing in Kibiro is still going on up to today. The Abanyakibiro got their living through the exchange of this salt and fish. The Banyoro also produced a number of wooden items, hides and skins items, palm and sisal items, iron and stone items, pottery and mud items, and many others on economic basis. These were either sold or exchanged for other items that they needed.

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2. ORIGINS OF BUNYORO-KITARA THE OMUKAMA'S (KINGS)

The Empire of Kitara (also known as Bachwezi, Bacwezi, or Chwezi Empire) is a strong part of oral tradition in the area of the Great Lakes of Africa, including the modern countries of Uganda, northern Tanzania, eastern Democratic Republic of the Congo, Rwanda and Burundi. In the oral tradition, Kitara was a kingdom which, at the height of its power in the fourteenth and fifteenth ...centuries, included much of Uganda, northern Tanzania and eastern Congo (DRC), ruled by a dynasty known as the Bachwezi (or Chwezi) who were the successors of the Batembuzi Dynasty. According to the story, the Kitara Empire lasted until the 16th century, when it was invaded by Luo people, who came from the South of the present day Sudan and established the kingdom of Bunyoro-Kitara. Evidence suggests that the clans of Buganda, for instance, have their own history (based on oral tradition) that is exclusive of the history of the Kingdom of Buganda.

I. The Batembuzi Dynasty

The first kings were of the Batembuzi dynasty. Batembuzi means harbingers or pioneers. The Batembuzi and their reign are not well documented, and are surrounded by a lot of myth and oral legend. There is very little concurrence, among scholars, regarding the Batembuzi time period in history, even the names and successive order of individual kings. It is believed that their reign dates back to the height of Africa's Bronze Age. The number of individual Batembuzi reigns, as given by different scholars, ranges from nine to twenty one.

II. The Bachwezi Dynasty

The Bachwezi are credited with the founding of the ancient empire of Kitara; which included areas of present day central, western, and southern Uganda; northern Tanzania; western Kenya, and eastern Congo. Very little is documented about them. Their entire reign was shrouded in mystery, so much so that they were accorded the status of demi gods and worshipped by various clans. Many traditional gods in Toro, Bunyoro and Buganda have typical kichwezi (adjective) names like Ndahura, Muindwa, Wamara, Kagoro, etc.. The Bachwezi dynasty must have been very short, as supported by only three names of kings documented by historians. The Bachwezi kings were Ndahura, Muindwa and Wamara; in this order. In addition to founding the empire of Kitara, the Bachwezi are further credited with the introduction of the unique, long horned Ankole cattle, coffee growing, iron smiting, and the first semblance of organized and centralized government, under the king. No one knows what happened to the Bachwezi. About their disappearance, there is no shortage of colourful legend. One legend claims that they migrated westward and disappeared into Lake Mwitanzige (Albert). Another legend has them disappearing into lake Wamala, which bears the name of the last king of the dynasty. There is a popular belief among scholars that they simply got assimilated into the indigenous populace, and are, today, the tribal groups like the bahima of Ankole and the batutsi of Rwanda. The bahima and batutsi have the elegant, tall build and light complexion of the Bachwezi, and are traditionally herders of the long horned Ankole cattle.

III. The Babito Dynasty

The Bachwezi dynasty was followed by the Babito dynasty of the current Omukama of Bunyoro-Kitara. Any attempt to pinpoint the dates of this, or any other dynasty before it, is pure conjecture; as there were no written records at the time. Modern day historians place the beginning of the Babito dynasty at around the time of the invasion of Bunyoro by the Luo from the North. The first mubito (singular) king was Isingoma Mpuga Rukidi I, whose reign is placed around the 14th century. To date, there have been a total of 27 Babito kings of Bunyoro-Kitara.

Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom is a subnational monarchy (traditional)

His Majesty The Omukama Rukirabasajja Agutamba Solomon Gafabusa Iguru 1st, is a reigning constituent monarch, traditional ruler, He reigns over a legally recognised dominion, but with no sovereign governing / political power. However all his titles, are recognised by the Republic of Uganda. Furthermore His Majesty The Omukama Rukirabasajja Agutamba Solomon Gafabusa Iguru 1st, is the Chairperson of The "Forum for Kings and Cultural Leaders in Uganda" (under Rule 113 (3) of the Rules of Procedure of the Parliament of Uganda).

In Uganda, the ancient kingdoms and chiefdoms that were found by the colonialists when they first arrived on the African continent are now constitutionally protected as regional entities.

Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom is the "Grandfather" (ancestry, origin) of all Kingdoms of Uganda. All other kingdoms and royal families in these Kingdoms in Uganda & Kingdoms of the African Great Lakes region are descended from Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom from the current Royal Family of Bunyoro-Kitara, the Babito. The Kingdoms and Royal Families of the African Great Lakes region include that of Burundi, Eastern Congo, Kenya, Rwanda, northern Tanzania present day Karagwe and Uganda.

At its height, Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom controlled the Great Lakes Region of Africa with many small states in the Great Lakes region the earliest stories of the kingdom having great power comes from the Luo migration.. Most of the Royal descendants from Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom who governed this great empire moved south to the Present day Rwanda. Later on new Kingdoms emerged in the Great Lakes Region such as Ankole, Buganda, Toro, Busoga, Bagisu of present day Uganda. Bunyoro-Kitara rose to power and controlled a number of

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the holiest shrines in the region, as well as the lucrative Kibiro salt works of Lake Albert; having the highest quality of metallurgy in the region made it the strongest military and economic power in the Great Lakes region then.

Restoration of Traditional Rulers / Cultural Leaders.

All kingdoms in Uganda were abolished in 1967, and a republic declared by the then Prime Minister Dr. Apolo Milton Obote. He abrogated the 1962 constitution, replaced it with a pigeon hole constitution of 1967 and a republic declared.

His Majesty the Kabaka of Buganda (Edward Frederick William David Walugembe Mutebi Luwangula Mutesesa II) was by then the president. The kingdoms were later restored by the 1993 statute and later confirmed by the 1995 constitution. The deposed kings did not agree with the abolition, they opposed it, and now therefore the kings opposed there abolition and the royal prerogatives prevail.

His Majesty The Omukama (King) Rukirabasajja Agutamba Solomon Gafabusa Iguru 1st was officially restored on the 24th day of July, 1993, all Kingdoms were restored by Statute No. 8, and also by the Amendment Act [No. 8] - Article 118 (1)- of 1993 enacted by the Parliament of Uganda AND officially recognized and protected by the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda by Chapter IV. -Article 37., Chapter XVI. -Article 246. (1) – (6)- of 1995 AND by the Amendment [No. 2] Act -schedule V. -Article 178.8- of 2005 AND by the Acts Supplement [No. 4] -Act 6. of 2011.

Therefore the Republic of Uganda constitutionally restored the traditional kingdoms that thrived in ancient times but had been abolished by the then dictatorship in 1967. Unlike the sovereign rights the ancient kings held then, the now restored kingdoms have no political power per see, and in addition, His Majesty The Omukama (King) Rukirabasajja Agutamba Solomon Gafabusa Iguru 1st of Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom, was specifically recognized as the rightful heir to the throne and King of Bunyoro-Kitara by the Supreme Court of Uganda under; (Civil Appeal 18/94 and All Members of the Committee of Coronation of Prince Solomon Iguru 1st, of April 25, 1994). Similar to other reigning monarchs in Uganda, all traditional kings currently serve as "cultural figures" or "traditional leaders" and are barred from engaging in active partisan politics.

His Majesty The Omukama is the 49th Omukama (king) of the Kingdom of Bunyoro and 27th Omukama (king) in The current Babito Dynasty. Furthermore His Majesty The Omukama and his dominion are restored, recognized and guaranteed at the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda.

Furthermore His Majesty The Omukama is the Chairman of the "Forum of The Kings and Cultural Leaders in Uganda", he is the Head of the Babito Dynasty (Main line of all dynasties in the region) AND His Majesty The Omukama has the privilege to crown all the kings in Uganda.

As such, it is an outstanding position within the culture in the Republic of Uganda as a Subnational monarchy. Referred as such, it is described as a Reigning Monarchy. His Majesty The Omukama has a Prime Minister (Katikiro), 21 Ministers, a Royal Government, a Royal Parliament and a Supreme Council.

The Grandfather of the current Omukama (king), His Majesty The Omukama Kabalega Chwa II., is the only one "National Hero" of the Republic of Uganda and "Hero of Bunyoro".

Because his ancestors never renounced their rights, never abdicated the kingdom, never ceded sovereignty, suffered exile rather than capitulate and concede anything, they maintained their original royal status and sovereign rights. This is very significant as His Majesty The Omukama (King) Rukirabasajja Agutamba Solomon Gafabusa Iguru I. is not simply a constitutional king. He is also the heir to a dynasty that has kept all its ancient rights intact.

According to the census of 2016:

- Total population: Between 1,800,000 and 2,100,000 people;
- Households: 300,000 - 410,000;
- Area: 18,578 km² (7,173 sq mi);
- Districts: Hoima, Masindi, Kibaale, Bulisa, Kiryandongo, Kagadi and Kakumiro;
- 96% of the population live in rural areas;

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- 1% of the population uses electricity for lighting and cooking;
- The literacy rate is 46% for men and 55% for women;
- more than 92% of the population are poor, and earn less than half of the Ugandan national average per person (638 US\$; 2016) = 319 US\$ yearly income per person;

Size ratio:

Kingdom of eSwatini: 17.364 km² (6,704 sq mi) | State of Kuwait: 17.818 km² (6,880 sq mi) | Republic of Fiji: 18.274 km² (7,056 sq mi) | Bunyoro-Kitara Kingdom: 18.578 km² (7,173 sq mi) | Republic of Slovenia: 20.273 km² (7,827 sq mi) | State of Israel 20.770 km² (8,019 sq mi)

BUNYORO-KITARA KINGDOM

proud of a resplendent history and traditions dating from time immemorial, upholding the cultural and oral tradition, Kingdom abolished in the year 1967 by dictatorship, restored by the Amendment [No. 8] Act - Statute No. 8, Article 118 (1)- of 1993 enacted by the Parliament of Uganda **AND officially recognized and protected by the Constitution of the Republic of Uganda by Chapter IV. -Article 37-, Chapter XVI. -Article 246. (1) – (6)- of 1995 **AND by the Amendment [No. 2] Act -schedule V. -Article 178.8- of 2005 **AND by the Acts Supplement [No. 4]-Act 6. of 2011,******

- having assumed the mission of international bilateral cooperation and peaceful development of our powerful kingdom and having determined to consolidate national unity with Justice, humanitarianism and brotherly love,
- and to destroy all social vices and injustice,
- and to afford equal opportunities to every person and provide for the fullest development of individual capabilities in all fields, including economic, social and cultural life by further strengthening the basic free and humanity order conducive to private initiative and public harmony,
- and to help each person discharge those duties and responsibilities concomitant to freedoms and rights, and to elevate the quality of life for all Banyoro and contribute to lasting world peace and the common prosperity of mankind and thereby to ensure security, liberty and happiness for ourselves and our posterity forever.

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ROYAL FAMILY OF BUNYORO - KITARA KINGDOM

-Subnational Monarchy-

Republic of Uganda

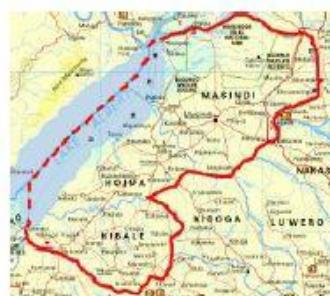


His Majesty The Omukama
Rukirabasajja Agutamba Solomon
Gafabusa Iguru I.

Her Majesty The Omugo
Margaret Adyeri Karunga

Her Royal Highness
Princess Masamba
Nkwanzl

His Royal Highness
Crown Prince David
Mpuga



www.bunyoro-kitara.org

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Tasks of The Grand Herald

- A Grand herald is an officer of arms.
- The Grand Herald is originally messenger sent by the Grand Master or Grand Chancellor to convey messages or proclamations - in this sense being the predecessors of the modern diplomats.
- His role in managing the tournaments came to be associated with the regulation of the knights' coats of arms.
- The primary job of the Grand Herald is to be an expert in coat of arms.
- Creation of the Coat of Arms of the member of the Order; on demand.
- Other tasks may be transferred by decision.
- The Grand Herald shall actively mobilized new members entering the Order, according to the prescribed guidelines and procedures.
- The Grand Herald is subordinate to the Grand Chancellor and the Chancellor of the Order.





Kingdom of Bunyoro Kitara

Note Legali:

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Regno Unito/Gran Bretagna - 16 Novembre/16 November 2025

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Thank You

