

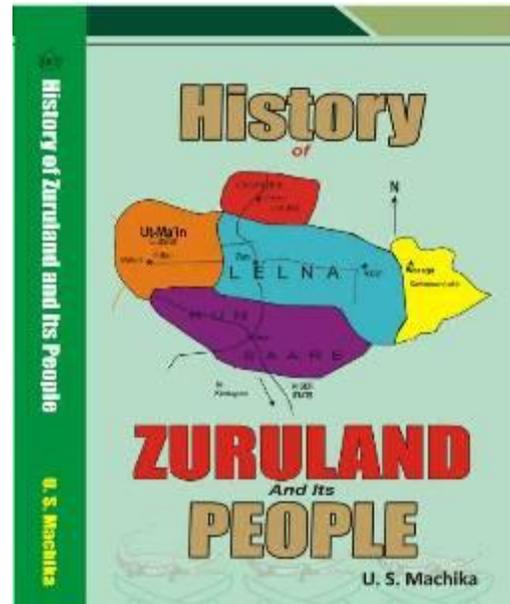
The History of Zuruland and Its People;  
By US Machika.

#### A REVIEW

I have read through the manuscript of this volume, and I find it very interesting. It is indeed one more addition to the scarce literature on Zuru Emirate and its peoples.

I have read a few of other accounts on Zuru, but this seems arguably the most researched I have come across so far. The passionate commitment and standard scholarship are easily discernible. This can easily be a resource reference point, for its depth and seeming credible analytical narrative. There is no doubt that this study has added another perspective to the search and study of the origins of Zuru peoples, albeit, with a rather 'activist' flavour.

But like all others, I am not sure this study has authoritatively answered this vexed issue conclusively. There seems to be a common limitation to all studies on Zuru peoples, so far embarked upon. This is fair enough, because it ought to continue to prompt the academic curiosity and intellectual hunger of students and scholars of Zuru history to search further and arrive at an authoritative consensus of the authentic version of the origins of Zuru peoples.



This commendable volume seems to have gone farther than others preceding it, as it ought to, because subsequent studies/knowledge ought to add to preceding ones. It thus could conveniently act as the 'more authoritative', so far.

One noticeable omission in its scarce references to slave raids/trade though, is the non mention of the Isgogo Slave Market. We grew up to hear the much older generations and elders of Isgogo/Zuru nostalgically eulogise and render to Isgogo as; "Isgogo Fadar Bauchi". What was the historical legend and meaning of this historical eulogy. An in-depth study such as this volume represents, ought to have unravelled this legend, by approximately situating it in the overall history of the Zuru people vis-à-vis the slave trade.

Being a rather 'activist' history of the 'revisionist' genre, intent on writing a self history, ostensibly to expose and correct a lot of the myths and fallacies, the place of the Zuru peoples in Diaspora is also conspicuously omitted in this study. These omissions and other possible ones, could and should take a life of their own as viable strands of future historical study on Zuru peoples by students and academics in that field.....etc.

On the whole, this volume is a commendable and indispensable addition to the study and literature of the history of Zuru peoples.

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