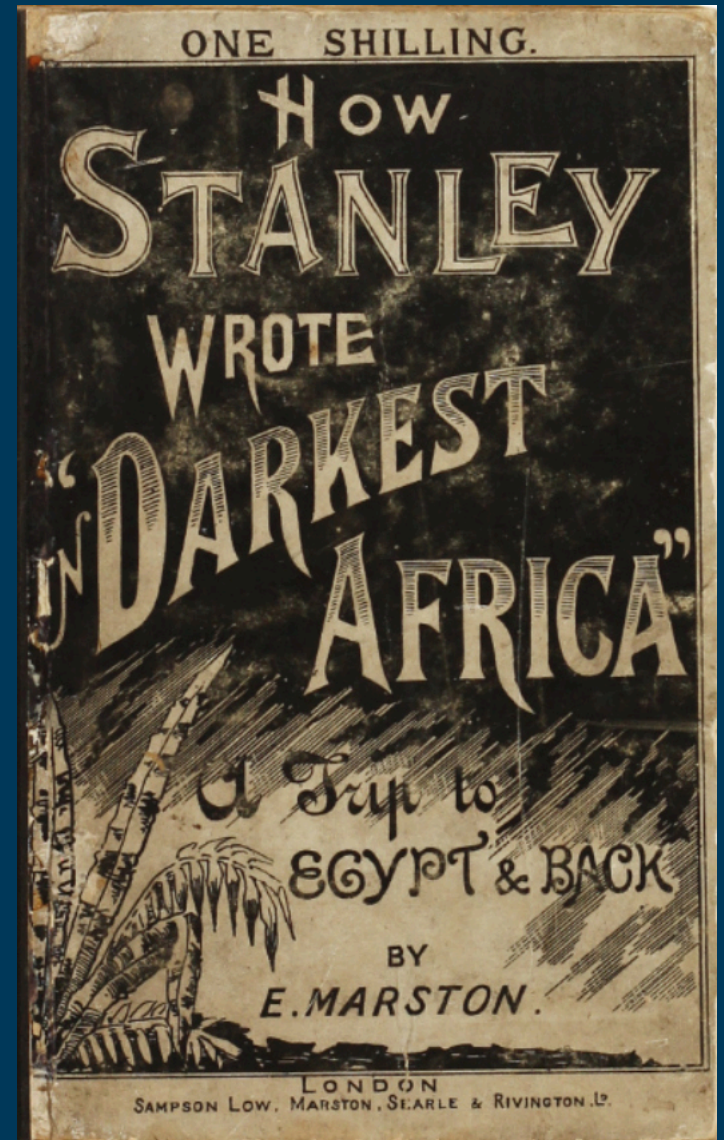


# AFRICA

TYPE & FORME TWENTIES

NO 6



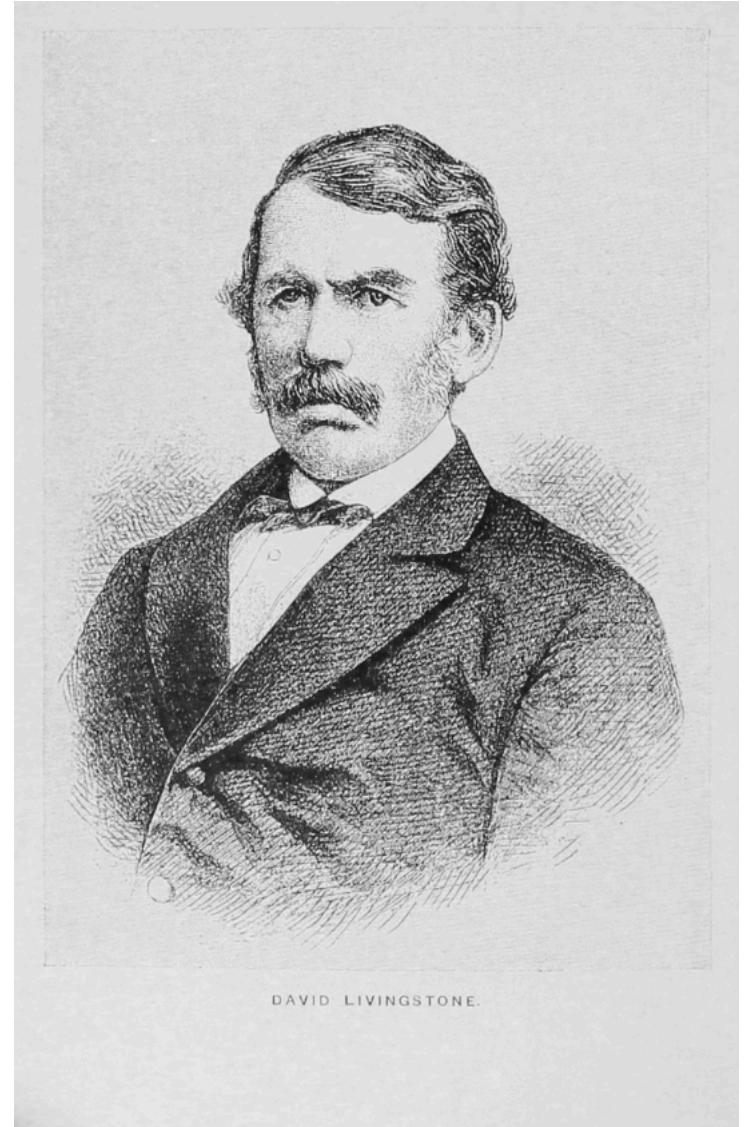
# AFRICA

TYPE & FORME TWENTIES NO 6



**TYPE & FORME**

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DAVID LIVINGSTONE.

## Introduction

This catalogue comprises books and manuscripts on or about Africa, covering the history, exploration, geography, and natural history of the continent. More than half of them come from the collection of the noted explorer, wildlife photographer and film-maker, and bibliophile Quentin Keynes FRGS (1921-2003), including the rare and controversial Narrative of Dr. Livingstone's Discoveries in South-Central Africa, from 1849 to 1856 (no. 3), an autograph letter from Henry Morton Stanley requesting a copy of his most recent book (no. 11), and an inscribed presentation copy of Stanley's *Through South Africa* (no. 14). Keynes, who was a great-grandson of Charles Darwin, travelled extensively in Africa throughout the second half of the twentieth century and collected a remarkable library of books and manuscripts relating to the exploration of the continent. Some of these works provided the basis for Keynes's Roxburghe Club book *The Search for the Source of the Nile: Correspondence between Captain Richard Burton, Captain John Speke and Others*, from Burton's Unpublished East African Letter Book; together with *Other Related Letters and Papers* (London, 1999), and his collection was also a resource that he drew upon for his own travels in Africa.



In 1958, the centenary of Livingstone's expedition up the Zambezi River, for example, Keynes retraced Livingstone's route and 'discovered an enormous baobab, seventy-two feet in circumference, and inside the tree David Livingstone's monogram ("DL") carved three feet above the ground on its burnt-out, hollow trunk. This, according to Frank Debenham, Professor of Geography at Cambridge University, was the most important Livingstone discovery for more than thirty years; and the monogram is said to have been the only known example carved by him' (Alexander Maitland, *Exploring the World: Two Centuries of Remarkable Adventurers and their Journeys* (London, 2022), p. 39). Shortly after its discovery, the baobab tree was declared to be an historical monument by the government of Mozambique in honour of Livingstone.

Keynes's collection was also extensively used by writers and scholars studying Livingstone, Stanley, Burton, Speke, and the history of African exploration. Indeed, many of the standard biographies of these figures published during the past fifty years acknowledge Keynes's generosity in making this material available, including Mary Lovell's *A Rage to Live: A Biography of Richard and Isabel Burton* (London, 1998), which was dedicated to Keynes; Tim Jeal's *Stanley* (London, 2007), which drew upon material from 'Quentin Keynes's unique African collection'; and Alexander Maitland's *Speke* (London, 1971). At a memorial event held at the Royal Geographical Society on 9 October 2003, Maitland recalled that 'Quentin would always help anyone who wanted to write about Africa's classic explorers [...]. Fawn Brodie, author of a fine Burton biography, *The Devil Drives*, told me that she knew of no one more generous with their collections than [Keynes]. Fawn was absolutely right. I shall never forget Quentin's help with Speke material and the many hours he spent discussing Speke with me' ('Address by Alexander Maitland', in S.D. Keynes (ed.), *Quentin Keynes: Explorer, Film-Maker, Lecturer and Book-Collector 1921-2003* (Cambridge, 2004), pp. 20-23 at pp. 22-23).

The books in this catalogue are arranged chronologically by the date of the events described in them rather than publication; therefore, for example, Wilfred Thesiger's *Danakil Diary* (1996), which describes his journeys in Abyssinia between 1930 and 1934, precedes Hugo van Lawick and Jane Goodall's *Innocent Killers* (1970), which was based on research undertaken in the 1960s. A full index of author and editor names, together with those of selected artists, cartographers, subjects, and provenances, can be found at the end of the catalogue.





**THE HISTORY OF SOUTHERN AFRICA**

**BY AN ERSTWHILE MEMBER OF OWEN'S AFRICAN SURVEYING EXPEDITION**

**1. MARTIN, Robert Montgomery.** *History of Southern Africa: Comprising the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Seychelles, &c.* ('The British Colonial Library', vol. III). London: W. Nicol for John Mortimer, 1836.

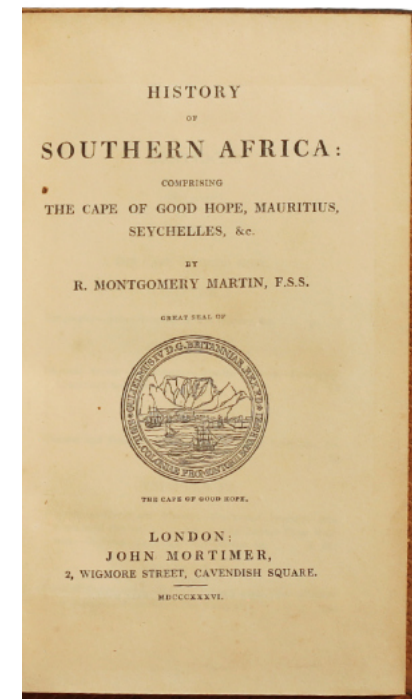
Octavo (166 x 104mm), pp. [8 (series-title, imprint on verso, title, imprint on verso, contents, illustrations)], 336. Engraved frontispiece by J.W. Cook, retaining tissue guard, wood-engraved title-vignette, and 2 double-page engraved maps by J. & C.

Walker with outlines added in red by hand. Letterpress tables in the text, some full- or double-page. (Some light browning, a few light spots or marks, some creasing affecting final quires.) Contemporary British calf, boards with borders of double blind rules with fleuron cornerpieces in blind, spine in compartments, later gilt morocco lettering-pieces in 2, others decorated in blind, board-edges and turn-ins roll-tooled in blind, lemon-yellow coated endpapers, all edges speckled red. (Spine faded, extremities slightly rubbed and bumped, traces of silk marker, now missing.) A very good copy. *Provenance*: James Hunter, Hafton House, Argyll and Bute (1814-1854, engraved armorial bookplate [Franks 15766] with manuscript pressmark on upper pastedown) – **Quentin George Keynes FRGS** (1921-2003, with his characteristic pencil purchase note on front flyleaf).

**£149.50**

**First 'British Colonial Library' edition.**

The author and civil servant Robert Montgomery Martin (c. 1800-1868) was born in Dublin, and '[h]is life was dominated by a self-appointed task – the study of the British empire, which Martin saw in terms of a vast free-trade area of new territories in allegiance to the British crown' (ODNB). After training as a physician Martin worked in Sri Lanka before joining Captain William Fitzwilliam Owen's surveying expedition to Africa as an Assistant Surgeon and Naturalist. Following further medical appointments in Australia and India, Martin returned to



Ireland in 1830 and established himself as a writer and historian of the British Empire, whose publications, 'although drawing on official sources, were influenced by his practical Christianity and by his association with leading intellectuals. He was a founder member of the Statistical Society of London (1834), the Colonial Society (1837), and the East India Association (1867). He opposed duelling, suttee, and slavery, advocated the abolition of flogging, and was active in the work of the Aborigines Protection Society' (*op. cit.*).

In 1834-1835 'came his pioneering, five-volume *History of the British Colonies*' (*op. cit.*), the fourth volume of which was titled *Possessions in Africa and Austral-Asia* (1835). The text of *History of the British Colonies* was then restructured, revised, and enlarged, and issued as *The British Colonial Library*, in which the first section of *Possessions in Africa and Austral-Asia* was published as *History of Southern Africa: Comprising the Cape of Good Hope, Mauritius, Seychelles, &c.* A number of variant issues of the present title are recorded by the *South African Bibliography*, and in this copy the series-title bears the imprint of John Mortimer and the two maps have the imprint 'Published by John Mortimer'. This copy was formerly in the library of the Scottish landowner James Hunter at Hafton House, his house at Hunters Quay, Argyll and Bute.

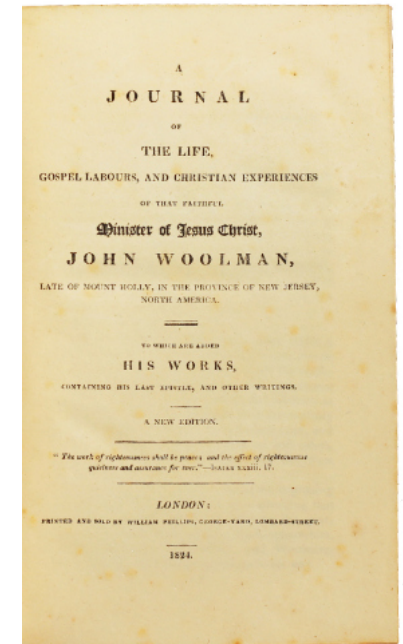
Lowndes, p. 1491; *South African Bibliography*, III, p. 270.

**A REMARKABLE, RARE ARTEFACT OF BACKHOUSE AND WALKER'S BRIEF SOJOURN ON MAURITIUS,  
DURING THEIR CELEBRATED MISSION TO THE SOUTHERN HEMISPHERE**

**2. BACKHOUSE, James and George  
Washington WALKER – John WOOLMAN.**

*A Journal of the Life, Gospel Labours, and Christian Experiences of that Faithful Minister of Jesus Christ, John Woolman, Late of Mount Holly, in the Province of New Jersey, North America. To which are Added, his Works, Containing his Last Epistle, and Other Writings. A New Edition.*  
London: William Phillips, 1824.

Octavo (210 x 132mm), pp. 416. (Some light spotting.) Contemporary British half calf over marbled boards, the flat spine divided into compartments by gilt rules and lettered directly in one, all edges speckled red. (Endpapers a little spotted, extremities slightly rubbed, small hole at foot of upper joint.) A very good, crisp copy. *Provenance: James Backhouse and George Washington Walker*, Port Louis, Mauritius, 11 May 1838 (1794-1869 and 1800-1859, respectively; gift to:) – James Blyth (1801-1873, presentation inscription on front flyleaf in Backhouse's hand 'James Blyth, presented by James Backhouse & Geo. W. Walker. Port Louis. 11/5 Mo. 1838'; Blyth's engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown).



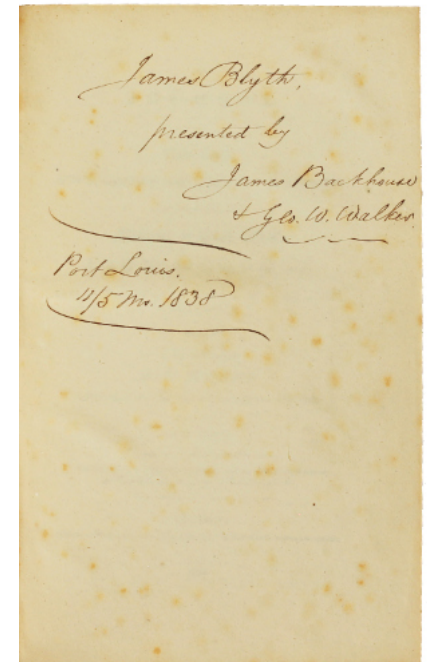
**£295**

**'New Edition'**. The American anti-slavery campaigner and minister of the Society of Friends (Quakers) John Woolman (1720-1772) was born in New Jersey to a Quaker family and as a young man became a firm opponent of slavery, travelling throughout Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia, and North Carolina to speak out against its evils: 'at Philadelphia yearly meeting on 26 August 1758 [...] Woolman made an impassioned appeal for Friends to abolish the practice of holding slaves: "In infinite Love and goodness He hath opened our understanding ... concerning our duty toward this people; and it is not a time for delay" [...]. On that day the Quakers began the process by which they freed their slaves – the first large body so to do in America. Dean Willard Sperry of Harvard Divinity School says that if he "were asked to date the birth of social conscience in its present-day form" he would place it at the time Woolman spoke at Philadelphia yearly meeting in 1758' (ODNB). In May 1772 Woolman sailed to England and travelled throughout the country, arriving in York in September 1772, where he contracted the smallpox of which he died on 7 October 1772. His *Journal* was first published in 1775 and was widely recognised as a classic of spiritual autobiography, which attracted the praise of John Stuart Mill and Charles Lamb.

This edition is divided into two parts: the first is composed of the text of the 'Journal' (pp. [15]-246), prefaced by two memoirs of the author: 'The Testimony of Friends in Yorkshire, at their Quarterly-meeting held at York, the 24th and 25th of the third month, 1773, concerning John Woolman' (pp. [3]-7) and 'A Testimony of the Monthly Meeting of Friends held in Burlington, the first day of the eighth month [...], 1774, concerning our esteemed friend, John Woolman' (pp. [8]-13). The second part of the volume ('The Works of John Woolman', pp. [247]-416) collects five pieces by Woolman: 'Some Considerations on the Keeping of Negroes' (first published in 1754);

'Considerations on Pure Wisdom, and Human Policy; on Labour; on Schools; and on the Right Use of the Lord's Outward Gifts' (first published in 1768); 'Considerations on the True Harmony of Mankind, and How it is to be Maintained' (first published in 1770); 'Remarks on Sundry Subjects' (first published posthumously in 1773); and 'An Epistle to the Quarterly and Monthly Meetings of Friends'.

This copy was previously in the library of James Blyth, and had been given to him by the distinguished Quaker missionaries James Backhouse and George Washington Walker. Backhouse was born into a distinguished family of natural historians and horticulturists based in Darlington, and was educated in Leeds. In 1815 James and his brother Thomas purchased a nursery in York, and in 1824 they began missionary work in the city. Walker was born in London but brought up in Newcastle upon Tyne as a Unitarian, and was educated at a Wesleyan school in Barnard Castle. In 1814 Walker was apprenticed to a Quaker linen draper in Newcastle and began to attend meetings of the Society of Friends; partly due to his friendship with Backhouse, he joined the Society in 1827. 'In 1831, in obedience to a "call", Walker accompanied Backhouse on what turned out to be a twenty-seven-year mission to the southern hemisphere. They landed at Hobart Town on 8 February 1832, after a five months' voyage. Encouraged by



the governor of Van Diemen's Land, Sir George Arthur, they visited convicts, and reported on the living conditions of convicts and Aborigines (there and on Flinders Island). In Launceston they gathered a body of Quakers, who held their first yearly meeting in 1834. [...] After three years in Van Diemen's Land, Walker and Backhouse went to Sydney and made the acquaintance of Samuel Marsden, the senior chaplain there. When they returned to Hobart, at the request of the new governor, Sir John Franklin, they assisted Alexander Maconochie in the writing of his controversial report on penal conditions. In 1838 they travelled to Cape Town, visiting Mauritius on the way' (ODNB, s.v. Walker). In 1840 the two missionaries parted ways: Walker travelled to Hobart Town, where he married the Quaker Sarah Benson Mather and settled, and Backhouse returned to York, where he wrote *A Narrative of a Visit to the Australian Colonies* (London and York, 1843) and *A Narrative of a Visit to the Mauritius and South Africa* (London and York, 1844).

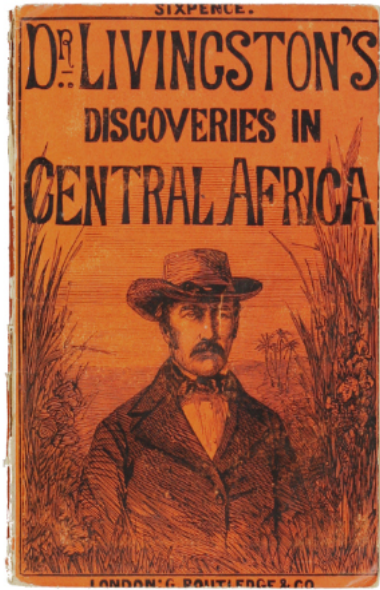
In the latter work, Backhouse recorded that the two missionaries arrived at Port Louis, Mauritius on 7 March 1838, describing the town as 'beautifully situated on the west side of the Mauritius, in a cove formed by a series of basaltic hills, portions of which are woody: they vary in height from 1,058 to 2,639 feet. [...] The population of Port Louis in 1836, was 27,645, of whom 6,679 males and 6,664 females were free, and 8,247 males and 6,055 females were apprentices. Most of the latter and some of the former were persons of colour' (*Narrative of a Visit to the Mauritius and South Africa*, pp. 3-4). They only stayed for about twelve weeks before they departed for Cape Town on 27 May, but during this time they made themselves familiar with the island and its inhabitants, and in May Backhouse wrote 'A Letter to Thomas Fowell Buxton, on the State of the Population of the Mauritius', with a particular emphasis on slavery. On the 27th of April Backhouse and Walker met their

friend John Lane, the commander of *Stratford* (a vessel at Mauritius), and then called upon his employers, Blyth Brothers & Company, the leading shipping company on the island. Backhouse described Blyth Brothers & Company as 'merchants of highly honourable character, who are said to act upon the high principle, "As ye would that men should do unto you, do ye even so unto them," a principle rarely to be found in operation among mercantile men' (*Extracts from the Letters of James Backhouse, whilst Engaged in a Religious Visit to Van Diemen's Land, New South Wales, and South Africa. Accompanied by George Washington Walker* (London, 1842), II, p. 39), and it seems likely that they met James Blyth, to whom this volume was inscribed, on that occasion.

Blyth was an influential figure who had settled in Mauritius in 1830, had been instrumental in founding the Mauritius Commercial Bank, and was a member of the island's Legislative Council from 1833 until he returned to England in 1839. He appears to have met the two missionaries on a number of occasions in May 1838 before their departure, and this volume was inscribed by them to Blyth on 11 May. Backhouse and Walker then stayed with Blyth from 17 May to 18 May at his residence four miles from Port Louis, where his brother 'Philip Blyth joined us, and we spent a little time very pleasantly, and had much conversation on the state of the colony, the improvement of which appears to be much retarded by the retention of old French law, and by the influence of persons of principles far from Christian in the administration of it' (*op. cit.*, II, p. 47).

Lowndes, p. 2990.





**THE RARE, CONTROVERSIAL FIRST BRITISH ACCOUNT IN BOOK FORM OF LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS  
– DENOUNCED BY HIM AS 'A GROSS DECEPTION' – IN THE ORIGINAL WRAPPERS**

**3. LIVINGSTONE, David** – *A Narrative of Dr. Livingstone's Discoveries in South-Central Africa, from 1849 to 1856. Reprinted by Arrangement from the "British Banner" Newspaper.* London and New York: Reed and Pardon for Routledge and Co., 1857.

Octavo (161 x 101mm), pp. [i]-iv, [5]-64. Wood-engraved folding map by and after E. Whimper. (Scattered and very light spotting, folding map slightly creased and with clean tear on fold.) Original orange card wrappers with wood-engraved illustration on upper cover and publisher's letterpress advertisement on lower wrapper. (Wrappers slightly rubbed and creased, splitting on joints, some chipping causing small losses on spine, as often.) A very good copy in the original wrappers. *Provenance: Quentin George Keynes FRGS* (1921-2003).

**£895**

**First edition.** David Livingstone (or Livingston, as he often styled himself before he became a public figure) returned to Britain on 12 December 1856 to a hero's welcome, following his successful crossing of the African continent. 'Within days [...] the [Royal Geographical Society] held a special meeting, on 15 December, to bestow on him its gold medal; on the next day the [London Missionary Society] held a reception for him, chaired by Lord Shaftesbury' (ODNB). Livingstone and John Murray III had made arrangements for the publication of an account of his travels before Livingstone had even returned home, and at the beginning of 1857 he had started work on the book that would be published in November of that year under the title *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa*. However, the great public interest in Livingstone and his explorations evidently persuaded Routledge that there was an appetite and a market for a popular publication, as they stated in the preface to this volume: '[t]he interest awakened by the return of the Missionary wanderer to his native land, after an absence of fifteen years, is scarcely second to the anxiety manifested to obtain information as to the actual discoveries which have been made in the hitherto untracked region of Central South Africa' (p. [iii]). Therefore, the publishers anticipated that the 'world will accept gladly the further history upon which the great explorer is now engaged, and the public taste will, in the meantime, be stimulated by the pleasing and naturally recorded narrative here presented' and explained that the work – 'the first authentic narrative of the important explorations of the Rev. Dr. Livingstone' – is composed of articles previously published in the newspaper *The British Banner*, 'in whose columns, in detached portions, this remarkable history first appeared' (p. [iii]).

The preface is dated 'January, 1857', and advertisements were published in that month which stated that the book was 'illustrated with a map revised by



[Livingstone], indicating his precise route through the hitherto untracked districts of Central South Africa' (see, for example, *The Times*, issue 22591 (30 January 1857), p. 9). These advertisements provoked a furious response from Livingstone, and on 28 January 1857 he wrote a letter addressed to the editor of *The Times*, which described the book as 'an unblushing attempt on the part of a publisher to get money by false pretences' and concluded with the words '[i]n Africa we are often troubled by hyaenas – low, dastardly, greedy hideous brutes – much given to cowardly filching, when very troublesome at Kolobeng I used to bait a gun with a piece of meat at the end of our house and the fools shot themselves. Now if you will kindly publish this note in the "Times" I am sure your paper will perform the service of the baited gun for every one will soon know that my travels are not published by Routledge & Co' (sale of 'Fine Books, Manuscripts, Atlases & Historical Photographs', Bonhams, London, 20 June 2018, lot 99). This letter appears to have been sent to Livingstone's publishers for approval before publication, and they evidently felt that it was too strong and suppressed the text (the manuscript is docketed 'Never sent'). In its stead, a slightly more temperate missive was published in *The Times* on 31 January 1857, stating that '[a]s I have not only had no hand in this work, but actually know nothing about it, I appeal to you for aid to protect the public from a gross deception, and me from injustice and injury. I am at present busily engaged in preparing a narrative of my travels (to be published by Mr. Murray), and Mr. John Arrowsmith is laying down a map from my observations, so that I hope soon to satisfy public curiosity. I have certainly given no other person either the information or the authority to justify such an announcement as that of Messrs Routledge and Co.; and assuredly no honest man would distort the fact of having pointed out on a faulty map my line of route to friends in private into "a map revised by himself"' (issue 22592, p. 7).

It seems, however, that Livingstone's description of the present publication as a 'gross deception' was misleading, as the publishers of *The British Banner* sought to clarify in a letter published in *The Times* on 2 February 1857: '[d]uring the last three weeks a *Narrative of Dr. Livingston's Missionary Journeys and Discoveries in Central South Africa* has been appearing in the columns of the *British Banner* newspaper. This narrative has been compiled from authorized documents, and with it has been published an illustrative map which Dr. Livingston saw when it was submitted by the engraver. Many applications having been made for the republication of this series of papers in a permanent form, an arrangement was effected with Messrs. Routledge and Co. to publish it [...]. The advertisement announcing this work does not contain a reference to the newspaper, and thus arises the misapprehension. We have explained the matter to Dr. Livingston this morning, and the future advertisements will appear in the altered form' (issue 22593, p. 5).

The following day the publisher visited Livingstone, presumably to reassure him, as Livingstone wrote to John Murray on 4 February 1857: 'Mr. Routledge and a Mr. Pardoe called here yesterday morning with the pamphlet, I refused to look at it, though they pretended it was simply that I might see that nothing to my prejudice appeared on the title page'. Undeterred by Livingstone's antipathy, Routledge hinted that he might donate to the 'Testimonial Fund' established to benefit Livingstone 'if I would only give him my countenance[.] I replied, satisfy Mr Murray and you will thereby satisfy me'. Livingstone remained unmoved, telling Routledge that 'I have abundant evidence that people generally believe this narrative is by me', before turning his back on the publisher (Livingstone, David, 1813-1873. 'Letter to John Murray III, 4 February 1857.' *Livingstone Online*. Adrian S. Wisnicki and Megan Ward, dirs. 2024. Web. 12 February 2024). The problem of unauthorised accounts of his

travels continued to vex Livingstone in the following months, and he cited *A Narrative of Dr. Livingstone's Discoveries in South-Central Africa, from 1849 to 1856* in a letter to his publishers of 15 March 1857, complaining that he was so demoralised by these accounts that he might well abandon his own book and return to Africa, 'where I may be able to do some good [rather] than waste time in contending with these heartless pirates' (sale of 'Fine Books, Manuscripts, Atlases & Historical Photographs', Bonhams, London, 20 June 2018, lot 101).

*A Narrative of Dr. Livingstone's Discoveries in South-Central Africa, from 1849 to 1856* was the first account of Livingstone's travels in book-form to be published in Great Britain, preceded only by Livingstone's fourteen-page pamphlet *Notes of a Tour to the River Sesheke, in the Region North of Lake Ngami*, which was published at Cape Town in 1852 (possibly at the author's expense) and *South-Central Africa and its Explorer, being the Report of a Meeting Held in the Commercial Rooms, Cape Town, November 12, 1856, in Honour of the Rev. Dr. Livingstone; Reprinted from the "South African Commercial Advertiser and Cape Town Mail"*, a slim work of 41 pages published at Cape Town in 1856. Perhaps due to its fragile and ephemeral form, *A Narrative of Dr. Livingstone's Discoveries in South-Central Africa, from 1849 to 1856* is a rare work, and we can only trace one copy of it in Anglo-American auction records since 1975.

Casada, 34; *South African Bibliography*, III, p. 430.



**A PRESENTATION COPY OF LIVINGSTONE'S TWO LECTURES GIVEN AT CAMBRIDGE, INSCRIBED BY ADAM SEDGWICK, THE AUTHOR OF THE VOLUME'S 'PREFATORY LETTER'**

**4. LIVINGSTONE, David.** *Dr Livingstone's Cambridge Lectures, together with a Prefatory Letter by the Rev. Professor Sedgwick ... Edited with Introduction, Life of Dr Livingstone, Notes and Appendix by the Rev. William Monk ... With a Portrait and Map and a Larger Map, by Arrowsmith, Granted Especially for this Work by the President and Council of the Royal Geographical Society of London: the Whole Work being a Compendium of Information on the Central South African Question.* Cambridge and London: printed by C.J. Clay at the University Press and published for the Editor by Deighton, Bell & Co. and Bell and Daldy, 1858.

Octavo (189 x 127mm), pp. [i]-vii (title, imprint on verso, dedication, verso blank, contents), [i]-xxx ('Introduction', 'Life'), [2 (fly-title to 'Prefatory Letter', verso blank)], [i]-xciii ('Prefatory Letter', 'Postscript'), [1 (blank)], [1]-181, [1 (blank)], [1]-8 ('List of Theological Books Published by Deighton, Bell, and Co'). Lithographic portrait frontispiece by J.A. Viner after a photograph by Monson, printed by Day & Son. One lithographic folding 'Map of South Africa Showing the Routes of the Revd. Dr. Livingstone between the years 1849 & 1856' printed by Day & Son with routes added by hand in red, and one engraved folding 'Map to Illustrate Dr. Livingstone's Route across Africa' by and after John Arrowsmith with route added by hand in red. (Some light spotting, a few marginal marks, very short marginal tears on maps.) Original blue cloth gilt by J.P. Gray, Cambridge with his ticket on the lower pastedown, upper and lower board blocked in blind, upper board with central gilt design enclosing gilt title, spine lettered in gilt and ruled in gilt and blind, light-yellow coated endpapers, edges trimmed. (Extremities a little rubbed and bumped, some light marking, skilfully rebaked retaining original spine.) A very good copy in the original cloth. *Provenance:* **Adam Sedgwick** (1785-1873, gift to:) – **Lady Dulcibella Jane Wodehouse** (c. 1794-1885, autograph presentation inscription on front free endpaper 'To Lady Jane Wodehouse with Professor Sedgwick's kind regards'; some marginal pencil markings [?]by her) – **Quentin George Keynes FRGS** (1921-2003).

**£250**

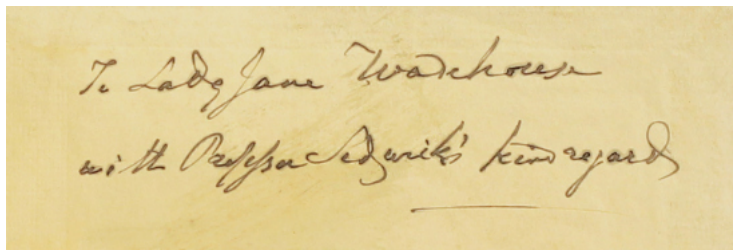
**First edition.** David Livingstone had returned to Britain on 12 December 1856 to a hero's welcome, following his successful crossing of the African continent, and shortly afterwards he began work on *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa*. Following the completion of his manuscript, Livingstone spent the latter half of 1857 undertaking speaking engagements across the British Isles (both before and after the publication of *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa* in November of that year), and in December 1857 he travelled to Cambridge, where he addressed a meeting at the University's Senate House on 4 December 1857 and a meeting at the Town Hall on 5 December 1857.

These two lectures were published some months later in the present volume edited by Monk, who explained in his introduction that '[m]any friends on whom I can well rely have urged the publication of Dr Livingstone's Cambridge Lectures; which on comparison with his large work [i.e. *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa*], will be found to be, in reality a valuable epitome of its most striking features and details; but such an one as rather increases than lessens the desire for reading that book' (p. [i]). The text of the lectures is preceded by a brief biography of Livingstone by Monk and a substantial 'Prefatory Letter' by the geologist Adam Sedgwick (1785-1873, the Woodwardian Professor of Geology at the University of Cambridge and the Vice-Master of Trinity College, Cambridge), who had hosted Livingstone at Trinity College after the first lecture. The text of the lectures is followed by Monk's lengthy 'Appendix' (pp. [49]-181, which 'is intended to convey valuable information illustrative of the Lectures, drawn mainly from Dr. Livingstone's own sources. Hence this part of the book is in reality essentially his own. The explorations and discoveries made by him are herein discussed on two grounds – as to their *extent*, and as to their *results*. Some of the subjects are treated at greater length, because they are of so much importance, and yet are only glanced at in the Lectures: the main object of this Appendix being to give new information to the general reader, and not to discuss topics well known, or of trifling consequence' (p. [51]). Monk divides these into four sections: 'The Historical'; 'The Scientific'; 'The Ethnological'; and 'The Moral and Religious', which are then considered in depth. The lectures and their publication in the present form were an important stimulus to the formation of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa, and the fiftieth anniversary of the lectures was marked by the publication of *David Livingstone and Cambridge: A Record of Three Meetings in the Senate House 1857 · 1859 · 1907* (1908) by the Universities' Mission to Central Africa.

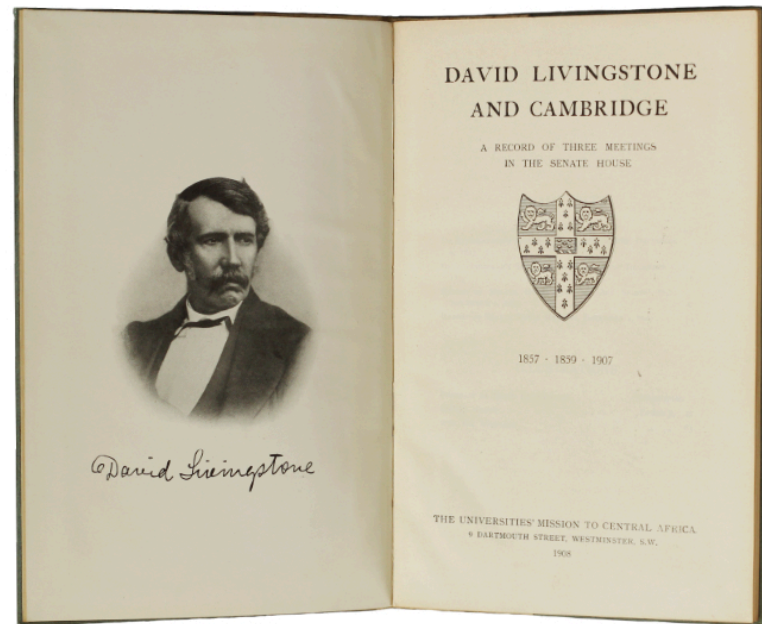


This presentation copy was inscribed by Adam Sedgwick to Lady Jane Wodehouse, who had married the clergyman Rev. Charles Nourse Wodehouse (1790-1870) in 1821. Charles Wodehouse had been educated at Harrow School and Trinity College, Cambridge, and had, like Sedgwick, been a canon at Norwich Cathedral, where Sedgwick's friendship with Charles and Jane Wodehouse seems to have begun. This copy was later in the noted collection of the explorer and bibliophile Quentin Keynes, who was a great-grandson of Charles Darwin and acquired an important collection of books, manuscripts, and other materials relating to Darwin, many of which were bequeathed to the Charles Darwin Trust and are now held by the Linnean Society of London. Darwin had studied geology with Sedgwick as a young man, before embarking on the *Beagle's* second voyage, although the relationship between the two men was severely strained by the publication of Darwin's *On the Origin of Species* (1859), with which Sedgwick disagreed profoundly. Despite this, the two men remained on friendly terms until Sedgwick's death in 1873.

Bartholomew, p. 151; Casada, 44; *South African Bibliography*, III, p. 134.



To Lady Jane Wodehouse  
with Professor Sedgwick's kind regards



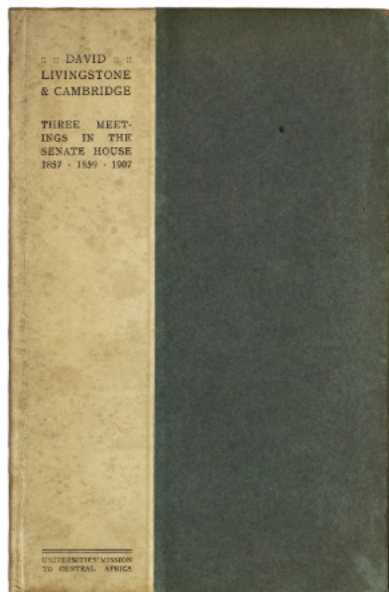
**PUBLISHED ON THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF LIVINGSTONE'S CAMBRIDGE LECTURES,  
WHICH LED TO THE FORMATION OF THE UNIVERSITIES' MISSION TO CENTRAL AFRICA**

**5. LIVINGSTONE, David.** *David Livingstone and Cambridge: A Record of Three Meetings in the Senate House 1857 · 1859 · 1907.* Westminster: The Universities' Mission to Central Africa, 1908.

Octavo (215 x 139mm), pp. 88. Half-tone portrait frontispiece and 2 half-tone plates. (A few small marks, some ll. slightly cockled, possibly due to binding.) Original parchment-backed blue-grey boards, upper board lettered in black on parchment. (Slight discoloration on parchment, some light marking, extremities slightly rubbed and bumped.) A very good copy. Provenance: Ian Knights (Books), London (bookseller's ticket on lower pastedown) – **Quentin George Keynes FRGS** (1921-2003).

**£125**

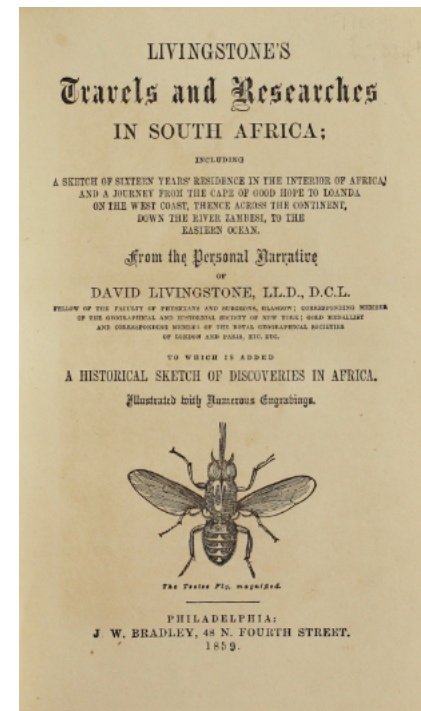
**First edition, parchment-bound issue.** David Livingstone addressed a meeting at the University of Cambridge's Senate House on 4 December 1857 and a meeting at the city's Town Hall on 5 December 1857. These two lectures – which were an important stimulus to the formation of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa – were published shortly afterwards as *Dr. Livingstone's Cambridge Lectures* (Cambridge and London, 1858; see the previous item), which was published in a revised edition in 1860.



*David Livingstone and Cambridge* reprints the two lectures Livingstone gave in Cambridge in 1857, together with two other pieces. The first of these additional pieces is a report of a meeting of the Oxford and Cambridge Mission to Central Africa on 1 November 1859, which recounted the work of the first year of the organisation's existence, and the second describes a meeting of the Universities' Mission to Central Africa on 4 December 1907 – the fiftieth anniversary of Livingstone's first speech in Cambridge.

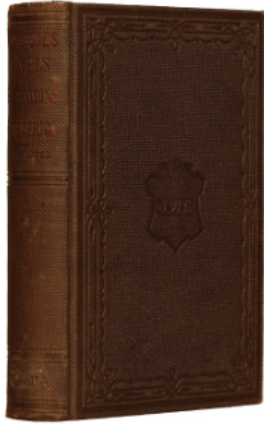
This work was issued in two bindings: a binding of parchment-backed boards (as here) and a binding of printed wrappers. The work is scarce in both formats, but it seems likely that the boards issue was more expensive and therefore issued in smaller numbers than the copies bound in wrappers.

Bartholomew, p. 151; Casada, 1743; *South African Bibliography*, II, p. 20.



**THE FIRST PUBLICATION OF ROSENTHAL'S CHROMOLITHOGRAPHIC ILLUSTRATIONS TO LIVINGSTONE'S TRAVELS AND RESEARCHES IN SOUTH AFRICA, IN THE ORIGINAL CLOTH**

**6. LIVINGSTONE, David.** *Livingstone's Travels and Researches in South Africa; Including A Sketch of Sixteen Years' Residence in the Interior of Africa and a Journey from the Cape of Good Hope to Loanda on the West Coast, thence across the Continent, down the River Zambesi, to the Eastern Ocean. From the Personal Narrative of David Livingstone ... To which is Added a Biographical Sketch of Discoveries in Africa.* Philadelphia, PA: 'stereotyped by L. Johnson & Co. [...] Printed by King & Baird' for J.W. Bradley, 1859.

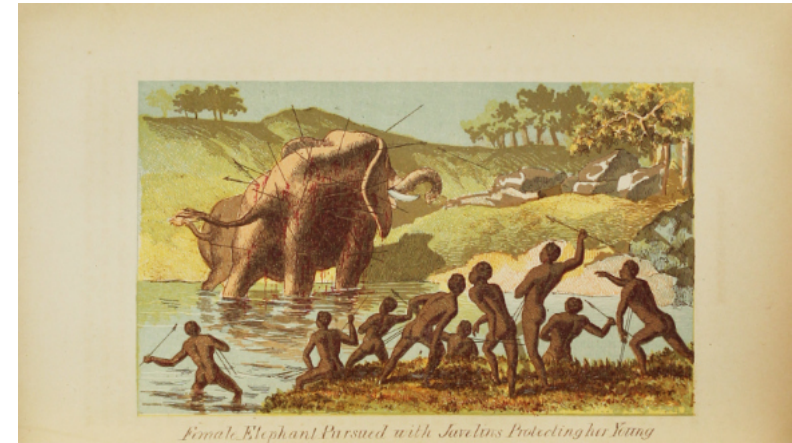


Octavo (194 x 125mm), pp. [2 (blank l.)], 1-2 ('Notices of the Press'), [i]-[ii] (title, copyright statement and imprint), v-xiv ('Preface of the American Publisher', contents), 3-22, 25-30, 33-36, 39-76, 79-80, 83-194, 197-200, 203-314, 317-352, 355-376, 379-442 (text), 3, 8-15, 17, 19-22 (publisher's advertisements). Colour-printed lithographic frontispiece retaining tissue guard and 11 colour-printed lithographic plates, all by L.N. Rosenthal, wood-engraved title-vignette and wood-engraved illustrations in the text. (A few light marks, a few ll. with short marginal tears causing occasional small losses.) Original pebble-grained brown cloth, boards blocked in blind with elaborate borders enclosing central escutcheon with publisher's monogram, spine lettered in gilt and ruled in blind, lemon-yellow endpapers. (A few light marks, extremities lightly rubbed, affecting gilt on spine, small dent on lower board.) A very good copy in the original cloth. *Provenance*: early pencil correction on p. 5 – early inkstamp on p. v with number '36876' – **Quentin George Keynes FRGS** (1921-2003).

£395

**[?]Third Bradley edition and the first illustrated with Rosenthal's chromolithographs.** 'Livingstone's services to African geography during thirty years are almost unequalled; he covered about a third of the continent from the Cape to the Equator and from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean. He made three great expeditions; in 1853-6 [...], 1858-64 and 1865-1873, of which the first and the third are the most important. During these years he explored vast regions of central Africa, many of which had never been seen by white men before. He first discovered the Zambesi River at Secheke and followed it northwards, eventually reaching the west coast of Africa at Luanda, Angola, and the east coast at Quelimane, Mozambique, In 1855 he discovered the great falls of the Zambesi and named them the Victoria Falls. He explored the Zambesi, Shire and Ruyuma rivers and found the salt lake Chilwa and Lake

Nyasa [...]. The geographical results of his journeys were of supreme importance, and made it possible to fill in great stretches of the maps of Central Africa which hitherto had been blank' (J. Carter and P.H. Muir, *Printing and the Mind of Man* (London and New York, 1967), no. 341).



Livingstone's *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa*, which was first published at London by John Murray in 1857, included an account of the first of his 'three great expeditions' and brought to the attention of his readers the extent of the slave trade in Central and Eastern Africa, thus countering the popular misconception that the slave trade was declining in Africa. *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa* was also scientifically important, notably for providing an accurate account of the tsetse fly (*Glossina morsitans*) and the effect of its bite on cattle. It was believed that the tsetse fly was harmless to humans (which it may have been at that time), and Livingstone comments that '[a] most remarkable feature in the bite of the tsetse is its perfect harmlessness in man and wild animals' (p. 48; the tsetse fly is illustrated on the title-page). *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa* first appeared in America in 1858, in an edition published at New York



by Harper & Brothers, and the present abridged text was first published in the same year at Philadelphia by J.W. Bradley of 48 N. Fourth Street and G.G. Evans of 439 Chestnut Street under the present title. Both editions were apparently printed from the same setting of type and illustrated with the same wood-engraved plates, but Bradley's name is given as the copyright holder in both editions, suggesting he had licensed the work to Evans.

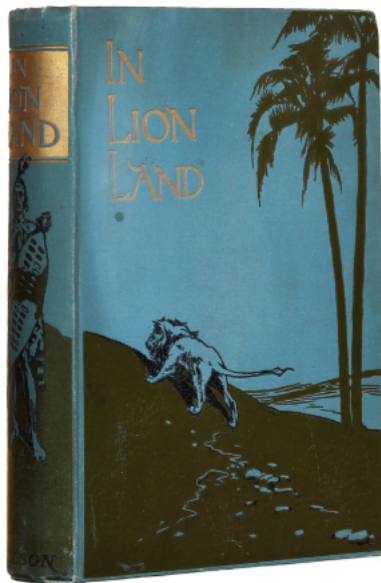


Bradley's abridged text also included a 'Preface of the American Publisher', which explains that Livingstone's original text 'contains a vast amount of information on the geology, meteorology, zoology, and history of the countries he visited, which will be esteemed highly valuable by scientific inquirers. The edition of his book now offered to the public, by omitting a considerable amount of scientific matter and minor details, has been compressed into a compass which will render it perhaps more acceptable to the general reader than if the whole had been given, and at the same time bring it within the reach of those who find it necessary to consult economy in their purchases of books' (pp. v-vi). According to the advertisement at the front of the present copy, this edition was priced at \$1.25 – by comparison, in

contemporary advertisements the Harper edition was listed at \$3.00 bound in muslin and \$4.00 in half calf. (In Britain, the sales of *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa* were so strong that John Murray kept the full account in print until 1861, when the abridged text *A Popular Account of Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa* was issued.)

Bradley published a second edition of the abridgement, with the title-page re-dated to 1859, but retaining the pagination and illustrations of his 1858 edition, which seems to have been followed later in the same year by this putative third edition. While the present edition is also dated 1859, it has been repaginated and the wood-engraved plates of the 1858 and 1859 editions have been replaced with chromolithographic plates printed by L.N. Rosenthal. (The *lacunae* in the pagination are due to the removal of the integral plates of first and second Bradley printings, which were the basis of this edition.) Louis N. and Max Rosenthal, two emigrants from Russian Poland, had established their printing business in Philadelphia in about 1851 and undertook a broad range of work. Their particular specialism, however, was the illustration of books and magazines, and 'this publication-plate production was one of the most important and highly regarded parts of their business' (C.W. Lane, 'Lithographed Plates for Books and Periodicals: A Mainstay of Philadelphia Lithographers' in E. Piola (ed.), *Philadelphia on Stone: Commercial Lithography in Philadelphia 1828-1878* (Philadelphia, PA, 2012), pp. 119-152, at p. 148). These chromolithographic plates were also used in some copies of Bradley's 1860 edition of the work, but copies with these plates are much scarcer than copies with wood-engraved plates (suggesting that the former may have been more expensive than the latter), and this 1859 edition with chromolithographs is particularly scarce on the market.

Cf. *South African Bibliography*, III, p. 136 (Bradley's second edition of 1859).



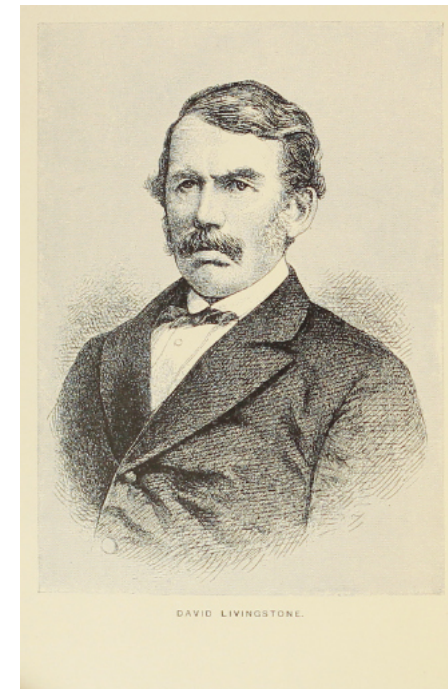
**A POPULAR ACCOUNT OF LIVINGSTONE AND STANLEY IN AFRICA,  
DRAWN FROM THEIR OWN ACCOUNTS**

**7. DOUGLAS, Mary.** *In Lionland: The Story of Livingstone and Stanley.* London, Edinburgh and New York: Thomas Nelson and Sons, '1900' [but 1899, *vide infra*].

Octavo (181 x 124mm), pp. 275, [1 (blank)], [4 (publisher's advertisements)]. Portrait frontispiece of Livingstone, retaining tissue guard, and 15 plates. (A few light spots or marks.) Original blue pictorial cloth, upper board and spine blocked with continuous design blocked in gilt, black, and green, lower board blocked in blind with publisher's device, patterned endpapers. (Spine slightly darkened, a few small marks, extremities slightly rubbed, corners bumped.) A very good copy. *Provenance*: Ritchie, Lindisfarne (ownership inscription on front free endpaper) – **Quentin George Keynes FRGS** (1921-2003).

**£69.50**

**First edition.** Mary Douglas, the author of *In Lionland*, wrote a number of books which were published by Nelson in the early twentieth century and intended for a youthful audience. The 'Author's Note' explains that *In Lionland* drew upon 'Dr. Livingstone's "Missionary Travels and Researches", "The Zambezi and its Tributaries", and "Last Journals", and [...] Mr. H.M. Stanley's "How I Found Livingstone" and "Through the Dark Continent", in which the story of the explorers in the land where lions are at home is fully set forth' (p. [5]). Although the title-page is dated



'1900', *In Lionland* appears to have been published in late 1899 (presumably for the Christmas market), since it was advertised at that time, priced at 2s. 6d., in *The Athenaeum* (no. 3759 (11 November 1899), p. 664) and *The Supplement to the Saturday Review of Politics, Literature, Science, and Art* (no. 2,300, vol. 88 (25 November 1899), p. viii). Despite this, it was dated for the following year – as was often the case with works issued by Victorian publishers in the final weeks of a year.

Casada, 751; Liniger-Goumaz and Hellinga, 767; Shercliff, 578 (erroneously calling for only 14 plates); *South African Bibliography*, II, p. 93.

A SCARCE POPULAR ACCOUNT OF LIVINGSTONE'S LIFE



**8. ANNESLEY, George and Violet GORDON.** *David Livingstone: Light-Bearer to Africa.* London and New York: Richard Clay and Company, Ltd. for Macmillan & Co Ltd and St Martin's Press, 1956.

Sextodecimo (185 x 124mm) in 16s gathered as one quire, pp. viii, 94, [2 (final blank l.)]. Half-tone portrait frontispiece. 9 full-page illustrations and one double-page map in the text. (Some ll. lightly creased, a few light marks.) Original printed wrappers, upper wrapper illustrated with map of British East Africa, lower wrapper with advertisement for 'Treasury of East African History Series', stapled as issued. (Some light marking, extremities a

little rubbed, light oxidation on staples.) A very good copy. Provenance: **Quentin George Keynes FRGS** (1921-2003).

**£39.50**

**First edition.** *David Livingstone: Light-Bearer to Africa* is a popular account of Livingstone's life and work, mainly based on W.G. Blaikie's *The Personal Life of David Livingstone, Chiefly from his Unpublished Journals and Correspondence in the Possession of his Family* (London, 1880). The authors explain that '[t]he following pages tell the story of a man who dedicated his life to the service of the African people; striving to ease their sufferings, to improve their lot; to give them, so far as he was able, peace and freedom,

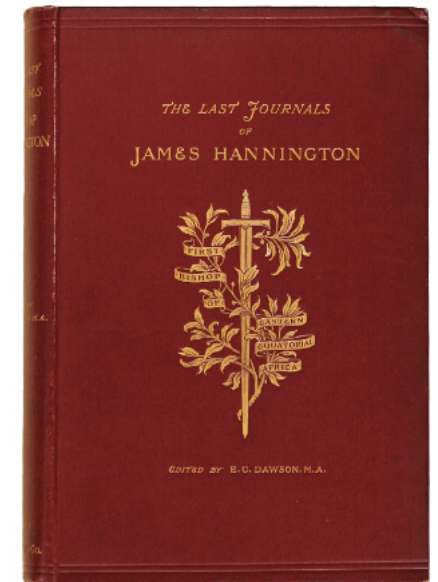
justice and happiness. For himself he sought nothing, not even the fame he found. Rewards of toil, such as riches and comfort, never came his way. He died, as he had often lived, in sickness and poverty. Nevertheless, he spread the light of civilisation through the then dark continent of Africa. By persistent, eloquent representation to the British Government he did much to hasten the abolition of the Slave Trade, which, less than seventy-five years ago, ravaged the African tribes from coast to coast' (p. v).

Possibly due to its modest format, the first edition of *David Livingstone: Light-Bearer to Africa* is now scarce on the market.

Casada, 400; Webster, 1568.

**THE MISSIONARY TRAVELS THROUGH KENYA AND UGANDA OF THE FIRST BISHOP OF EASTERN EQUATORIAL AFRICA**

**9. HANNINGTON, James.** *The Last Journals of Bishop Hannington being Narratives of a Journey through Palestine in 1884 and a Journey through Masai-Land and U-Soga in 1885.* Edited by E.C. Dawson ... With Illustrations from the *Bishop's Sketches*. London: Cooke and Halsted, The Moorfields Press for Seeley & Co., 1888.





Octavo (188 x 123mm), pp. [i]-x (half-title, verso blank, title, verso blank, contents), [2 (illustrations)], [1]-239, [1 (imprint)], [4 (publisher's advertisements)], [1]-16 (publisher's catalogue). Frontispiece, 10 plates, and illustrations in the text, all after Hannington, and one map. (A few small, marginal marks.) Original maroon cloth gilt, upper board lettered and decorated in gilt, spine lettered in gilt, upper and lower boards and spine ruled in blind, chocolate-brown endpapers. (Spine very slightly faded, extremities very slightly rubbed, corners slightly bumped.) A very good copy in the original cloth. *Provenance*: Mrs McCrindle, Glasgow, 1888 (ownership inscription in pencil on p. [v]).

£75

**First edition.** Hannington (1847-1885) entered his father's fabric business at the age of fifteen but, finding it not to his taste, was commissioned into the army as a second lieutenant in 1864, and was quickly promoted to captain (1865) and then major (1866). In 1867 the dissenting Hannington family became Anglican, and in the following year James Hannington decided to become an Anglican clergyman, entering St Mary's Hall, Oxford in October 1868 to read classics. He graduated in 1873 and was ordained a deacon at Exeter in 1874, and 'on 29 September 1875 [he] became curate in charge, without emolument, of St George's, Hurstpierpoint, the chapel his father had built. He threw himself zealously into evangelistic and temperance work, becoming a popular mission preacher throughout the British Isles' (ODNB). Following his ordination as a priest in 1876 and marriage in 1877 to Blanche Hankin-Turvin, Hannington offered his services to the Church Missionary Society (CMS) for the Victoria Nyanza mission in 1882. The CMS accepted him as a missionary and appointed him leader of a group of six missionaries intended for Buganda, which sailed from London and reached Zanzibar on 19 June 1882. The group then travelled inland to Rubaga and eventually reached

Msalala, but fever and dysentery caused Hannington's health to deteriorate so badly that he was forced to return home as an invalid.

Hannington arrived in England on 10 June 1883 and, following his recuperation, he once more 'placed himself at the disposal of the CMS. Its committee decided that the mission churches of eastern equatorial Africa should have their own bishop. The post was offered to Hannington. He accepted, and on 24 June 1884 was consecrated at Lambeth. On 5 November he sailed for Africa, *en route* visiting Palestine [...]. He reached Mombasa on 24 January 1885, and entered on the charge of his enormous new diocese. From headquarters at Frere Town [...] he moved continually about it. [...] Impressed with the advisability of opening up a new shorter route to Lake Victoria through Maasai country, he decided to lead an expedition and on 23 July 1885 set out with a caravan 226 strong. When Alexander Mackay, the CMS missionary in Buganda, heard of Hannington's intention, he wrote warning him not to come via Busoga because of an old prophecy that strangers advancing through Busoga would conquer Buganda, but his letter reached Mombasa after Hannington had left. At Kwa Sundu, Hannington left the larger portion of the party and went on with fifty porters. In a week he walked 170 miles. By 17 October he was at Lake Victoria. Hannington and his party had anticipated possible danger from the Maasai, but thought they would be safe under Ganda rule. Meanwhile the fears of Mwanga – the [...] kabaka (king) of Buganda, who had already martyred Christian converts – and of his chiefs had been aroused by the report of the approach of this white man by the unusual north-eastern route. Dreading conquest because of recent German annexations at the east African coast, and fearing

that Hannington might be the precursor of a hostile British force, Mwanga ordered that he be seized and killed. [...] After eight days' confinement, on 21 October 1885 he and most of his porters were murdered at Lubyá's, Busoga, Uganda, by retainers of Luba of Bunia, one of Mwanga's tributary chiefs in Busoga. Reportedly Hannington was shot with his own gun. [...] His last journal, written in a Letts pocket diary, survived and was brought back to England. In Britain and later in Uganda he was seen as a martyr' (*loc. cit.*).

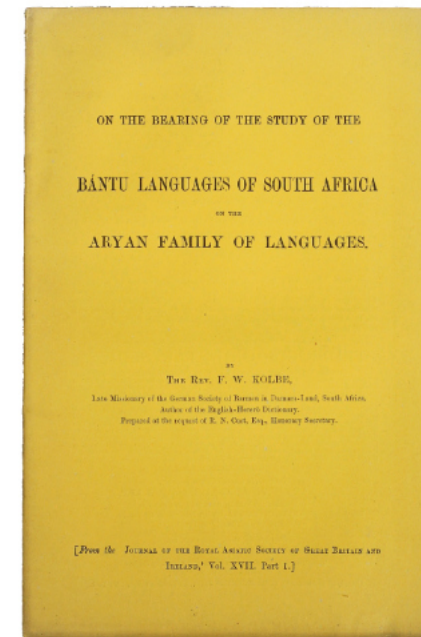
Hannington's posthumous fame led to the publication of numerous editions of his writings and biographical accounts of him through the nineteenth and twentieth centuries. *The Last Journals of Bishop Hannington* was edited by the cleric Edwin Collas Dawson (1849-1925) of St Thomas's Church, Edinburgh, who had previously published *James Hannington D.D., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., First Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa: A History of his Life and Work, 1847-1885* (London, 1887). As Dawson notes in his introduction, he did not have access to these journals when he was writing his biography, since they only arrived in Britain when the book was with the printers, and this volume was intended to complement the earlier publication. Both *James Hannington D.D., F.L.S., F.R.G.S., First Bishop of Eastern Equatorial Africa* and *The Last Journals of Bishop Hannington* 'became best-sellers in Britain' (*loc. cit.*), and the advertisements at the end of this volume state that the earlier work had already reached its twenty-ninth thousand.

Hess and Coger, 2438.

**A RARE OFFPRINT ON COMPARATIVE PHILOLOGY  
BY THE AUTHOR OF THE FIRST HERERO-ENGLISH DICTIONARY**

**10. KOLBE, Friedrich Wilhelm.** 'On the Bearing of the Study of the Bantu Languages of South Africa on the Aryan Family of Languages', offprint from *Journal of the Royal Asiatic Society of Great Britain and Ireland*, XVII (1885), pp. 38-56. [London: Royal Asiatic Society, 1885].

Octavo (221 x 143mm), pp. 1-19, [1 (blank)]. Original printed yellow wrappers paginated [1]-4, inside of upper wrapper and lower wrapper with advertisements for Trübner's Oriental Series, uncut and entirely unopened. (Wrappers slightly dusty at edges, a few small marks, small bump at lower edge of upper wrapper, minimally affecting lower margins of textblock.) A very good, entirely unopened copy in the original wrappers.



**£29.50**

**First separate edition.** Kolbe (1821-1899) originally trained as a printer in his native Westphalia, before becoming a minister and travelling to Namibia with the Rheinische Missionsgesellschaft (RMG) in 1848. In Namibia he worked at Otjikango, Okahandja, and Otjimbingwe before leaving the RMG in 1852 to join the Congregational Church in the Cape Colony in South Africa, and from 1853 until 1856 he was a missionary with the London Missionary Society

before becoming a missionary of the Zionskerk in 1857. The work of proselytization and the desire to communicate in the vernacular forced Kolbe, like his fellow missionaries in Namibia, to learn Herero – a language unknown in Europe and therefore not taught to missionaries – through the languages he did know, leading to an empirical study of comparative philology, as he sought to trace connexions between Herero and other language groups.

In 1877 Kolbe retired from missionary work due to ill health and moved to Wynberg, near Cape Town, where he pursued his linguistic interests more fully. He had previously published *A Brief Statement of the Discovery of the Laws of the Vowels in Herero, a Dialect of South-West Africa, Bearing upon the Origin and Unity of Language* (Cape Town, 1868) which was enlarged and republished the following year as *The Vowels: Their Primal Laws and Bearing upon the Formation of Roots in Herero, a Dialect of South-West Africa* (Cape Town, 1869), and, some years after his retirement, Kolbe published his monumental *An English-Herero Dictionary with an Introduction to the Study of Herero and Bantu in General* (Cape Town, 1883) – the first Herero-English dictionary.

In his introductory note to ‘On the Bearing of the Study of the Bantu Languages of South Africa on the Aryan Family of Languages’, R.N. Cust, the Honorary Secretary of the Royal Asiatic Society, explains that the article was prepared at his request and provides the context to it: ‘[i]n the Preface to his Dictionary [Kolbe] sets forth the principles, upon which the genius and laws of that language are based, the result of thirty years’ reflection. He addressed me on the subject, and stated his conviction, that these laws apply as well to the

origin of Aryan Languages, and indeed of Universal Language, and that, when that fact was acknowledged, Hereró would obtain its proper place in Philology. Not a single group of root-words in the Aryan family could, according to him, be properly understood without a knowledge of Bántu, especially of Hereró’ (p. 1). Kolbe wished to publish a monograph on the origin, laws, and forms of Herero, and had asked whether Cust could help him to find a patron for the work; Cust doubted whether he could aid Kolbe, but ‘encouraged him to prepare for the Journal of this Society an outline of his views on this important subject, which would at least bring them to the notice of the Scholars of Europe’ (*loc. cit.*). Cust’s strategy appears to have succeeded, and some three years later Trübner & Co published Kolbe’s *A Language-Study Based on Bantu or an Inquiry into the Laws of Root-Formation: The Original Plural, the Sexual Dual, and the Principles of Word-Comparison; with Tables Illustrating the Primitive Pronominal System Restored in the African Bantu Family of Speech* (London, 1888).

The text of the journal issue has been reset and repaginated for this offprint, which is very rare in institutional collections: Library Hub Discover records only one institution in the UK holding the offprint (British Library, 2 copies), to which WorldCat adds three further examples in France and South Africa (Bibliothèque interuniversitaire de la Sorbonne, National Library of South Africa, and Stellenbosch University Library).

*South African Bibliography*, III, p. 9.



30 Sackville St.  
London.  
Aug 6 - 85  
Messrs Harper Bros.  
— — —  
I should be greatly  
pleased, if you would be  
good enough to enable  
me to present to my  
friend Col Finley Anderson  
a copy of my last book.  
"The Congo & the Founding  
of its Free State."

**STANLEY REQUESTS A COPY OF HIS MOST RECENT BOOK FOR FINLEY ANDERSON,  
WHO HAD SENT STANLEY ON HIS FIRST SEARCH FOR LIVINGSTONE 17 YEARS EARLIER**

**11. STANLEY, Henry Morton.** Autograph letter signed ('Henry M. Stanley') to Messrs Harper Bros., 30 Sackville St., London, 6 August 1885.

2 pp. on a bifolium, octavo (181 x 113mm). Docketed on the verso of the second l. 'Henry M. Stanley Aug. 6 / 85'. (Folded for dispatch, lightly browned, short splits on central fold, traces of [?]sealing wax on verso of the second l.) Very good condition overall. *Provenance:* [?Finley Anderson (*vide infra*)] – **Quentin George Keynes FRGS** (1921-2003).

**£495**

**A letter from Stanley to Harper & Brothers,** his American publishers, requesting a copy of *The Congo and the Founding of its Free State* for his fellow-journalist Colonel Finley Anderson. From 1879 until 1884 Stanley journeyed through the Congo on behalf of King Leopold II of Belgium, under the auspices of the Comité d'Études du Haut-Congo (which was superseded by the Association Internationale du Congo). In August 1879 he travelled to the mouth of the Congo River in order to establish a series of permanent stations along it, and his 'work over the next five years was less that of an explorer than a road builder, earning him his famous nickname Bula Matari ("breaker of rocks")' (ODNB). Although Stanley did not make any significant geographical discoveries during this period, he 'considered his work on the Congo to be among the most important of his life. His book *The Congo and the Founding of its Free State* (2 vols., 1885) promoted what he called the "gospel of enterprise", emphasizing both the commercial potential of the region and the hard labour necessary to exploit it. He revelled in the name Bula Matari, portraying his aim in the Congo as nothing less than the conquest of nature. [...] The establishment of the Congo Free State, a territory of nearly 1 million square miles which Stanley had done much to secure, was one of the most significant events in the history of the so-called "scramble for Africa"' (*op. cit.*).

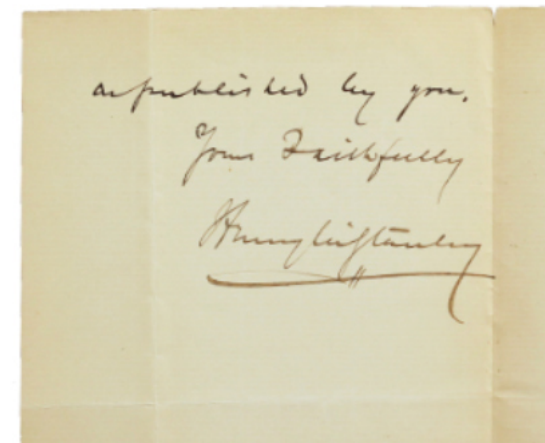
*The Congo and the Founding of its Free State* was published in London and New York in the summer of 1885, and in this letter to his American publishers Stanley wrote: 'I should be greatly pleased, if you would be good enough to enable me to present to my friend Col Finley Anderson a copy of my last book, "The Congo & the Founding of its Free State", as published by you'. Anderson had established his reputation as a war correspondent for the *New York Herald* during the American Civil War (1861-1865) and had 'made

journalistic history by sending to the New York *Herald* the first extensive cable dispatch; it gave the speech of the King of Prussia announcing the end of the [1866] war [between Prussia and Austria], and cost \$6,500 in gold' (F.L. Mott, *American Journalism. A History of Newspapers in the United States through 250 Years 1690 to 1940* (New York, 1942), p. 380). Stanley had first met Anderson (at that time the *Herald's* representative in London) in January 1867, and, after reporting on the British expedition to Abyssinia as a special correspondent in 1868, Stanley was soon employed by the *Herald* on a permanent basis, under the direction of Anderson.

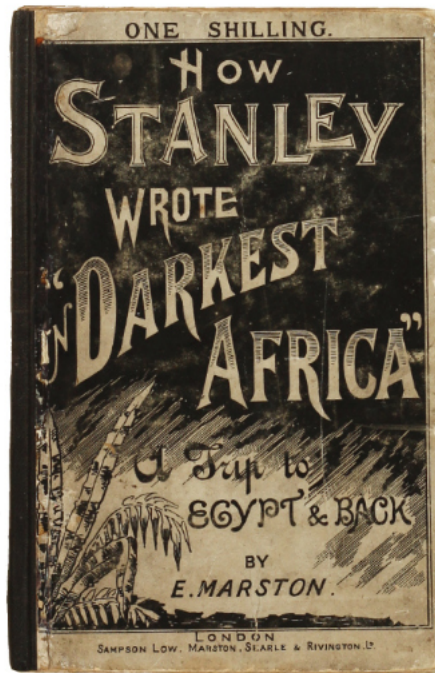
In autumn 1868 Stanley had been recalled from Spain to London for a meeting with Anderson on 16 October 1868, which was followed by a further meeting the next day, during which Anderson gave Stanley instructions to 'proceed to Suez, or if practicable to Zanzibar to meet [Livingstone]' (quoted in T. Jeal, *Stanley: The Impossible Life of Africa's Greatest Explorer* (London, 2007), p. 76). After a brief residence at the Queen's Hotel in London's West End (where Anderson had rooms), Stanley left for Africa, where he spent the period between mid-November 1868 and February 1869 searching Alexandria and Aden for travellers who might have news of Livingstone. Realising that his quest was probably hopeless, Livingstone returned to Europe and spent much of 1869 in Spain, before travelling to Paris in the autumn to meet James Gordon Bennett jr, the editor of the *Herald*, on 28 October 1869. Bennett, who had dismissed Anderson from the newspaper in the interim, had decided that the time had come for Stanley to renew his search for Livingstone – an undertaking that would make Stanley a household name and provide the *Herald* with one of the greatest newspaper scoops of the era.

Despite Anderson's departure from the *Herald*, Stanley and Anderson remained friends and professional associates. In a letter dated 5 August 1885,

Stanley wrote to Anderson that he had sent an interview to him ('I registered to you the interview yesterday') and asked '[w]ill you be good enough to send me such clippings of same as may be published with such comments as you see made on it in a few of the respectable papers' (sale, Heritage Auctions, Dallas, TX, 16-17 April 2007, lot 658, misdated to 15 August 1885). It seems likely that the interview (which we have not been able to trace in contemporary publications) was intended to promote the newly published *The Congo and the Founding of its Free State*, and Stanley's letter continued, '[i]n reading over your letters again I find you ask me for a copy of my book. You must understand that I have long ago exhausted my share of the books here, but I send you an order on Harper which may be honored, for an American copy'. These words suggest that the present letter, addressed to Harper & Brothers and written the following day, was probably enclosed with the letter of 5 August 1885 as 'an order on Harper'. Anderson presumably then submitted this letter to the publishers to acquire a copy of *The Congo and the Founding of its Free State*, and Harper & Brothers apparently docketed it 'Henry M. Stanley Aug. 6 / 85' before archiving it.



as published by you.  
Yours faithfully  
Henry M. Stanley



SCARCE FIRST EDITION OF 'AN INTERESTING LITTLE WORK WHICH GIVES CONSIDERABLE INSIGHT INTO THE WORK STANLEY PUT INTO PREPARING' *IN DARKEST AFRICA*

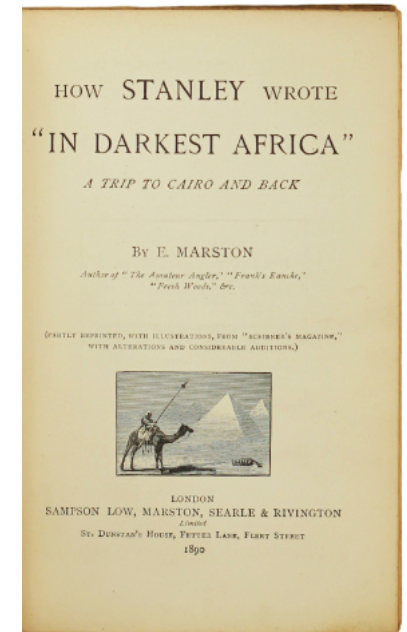
**12. MARSTON, Edward.** *How Stanley Wrote "In Darkest Africa". A Trip to Cairo and Back ... (Partly Reprinted, with Illustrations, from "Scribner's Magazine", with Alterations and Considerable Additions).* London: William Clowes and Sons, Limited for Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington Limited, 1890.

Octavo (165 x 104mm), pp. xi (half-title, advertisement on verso, frontispiece, verso blank, title, other works by the author on the verso, preface, advertisement for *In Darkest Africa*, contents), [1 (illustrations)], 80, [4 (advertisements)]. Half-tone frontispiece and 8 half-tone and woodcut plates, all included in the pagination and

integral to the quires. 3 full-page illustrations after Marston et al. and one double-page facsimile in the text. (A few light marks.) Modern cloth-backed boards covered with original printed covers and pastedowns, upper board with illustration, lower board with advertisement, endpapers with illustrated advertisements. (Boards slightly marked and a little rubbed, some slight cracking on hinges and minor restoration.) A very good copy of a scarce work. *Provenance:* **Quentin George Keynes FRGS** (1921-2003).

£250

**First edition.** In 1885 the German physician and scientist Eduard Schnitzer (known as Emin Pasha), the governor of Equatorial Sudan, had become trapped by the Mahdist forces at Wadelai, Uganda following the Mahdist revolt against Egyptian rule. Emin was, however, able to send letters back to Europe to alert friends to his plight, and these letters had created great concern for his safety, particularly after the death of General Gordon at Khartoum on 26 January 1885. An expedition to relieve him was proposed by William Mackinnon, the Chairman of the British India Steam Navigation Company, and Henry Morton Stanley was asked to lead it. In 1887 Stanley arrived at Zanzibar and then travelled around the Cape to the mouth of the Congo, then to Leopoldville, and thence along the Congo into the centre of the continent, to the river's confluence with the Aruwimi River. From there Stanley journeyed to the village of Yambuya, which he reached on 15 June 1887. Leaving the Rear Column at Yambuya, Stanley and an advance party of

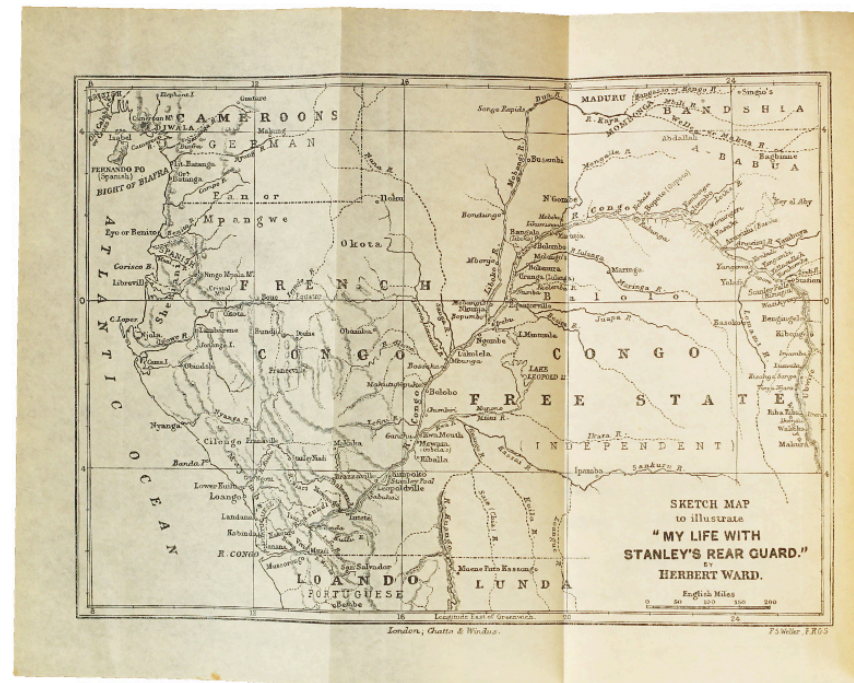




some 400 embarked upon a 450-mile, five-month-long journey through the Ituri rain forest to Lake Albert, where they mistakenly hoped to find Emin, who was at Wadelai. Eventually, on 29 April 1888, Stanley met Emin Pasha at Lake Albert, but was unable to persuade him to leave immediately. Therefore, Stanley decided to return to find his Rear Column, leaving Jephson with Emin. Once Emin was persuaded to leave Equatoria, the party reached the coast on 4 December 1889, and Stanley travelled via Zanzibar to Cairo, where he spent two months writing an account of the expedition.

Stanley contacted the publisher and author Edward Marston FRGS (1825-1914), who was a partner in the company Sampson, Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, and invited him to Cairo in order to assist the progress of the book, which Marston did, before returning to London with part of the manuscript. Marston then wrote an account of his visit for *Scribner's Magazine*, which was published in August 1890, and he explains in his preface (dated 'September, 1890') that '[t]his article I have now revised by the light of later experience, and I have added other matter having reference to my trip to Egypt, together with some new Illustrations' (p. [vii]). Casada judged *How Stanley Wrote "In Darkest Africa"* '[a]n interesting little work which gives considerable insight into the work Stanley put into preparing his account of the Emin expedition. Marston [...] describes Stanley's approach to writing, the problems he encountered as an author, and similar aspects of his efforts in getting the account ready for publication. There are interesting illustrations of Stanley at work on the book'. *How Stanley Wrote "In Darkest Africa"* was issued in 'fancy boards' at a price of one shilling, and this copy retains the original covering laid down over modern boards.

Casada, 1440; Liniger-Goumaz and Hellinga, 1044.



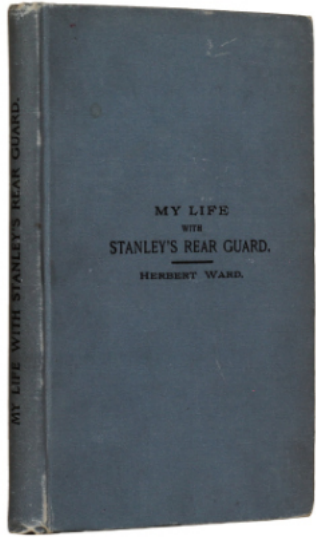
**THE CLOTH-BOUND ISSUE OF AN ACCOUNT WRITTEN AT STANLEY'S SUGGESTION BY WARD, WHO WAS 'HARsher ON STANLEY THAN THE LATTER PROBABLY THOUGHT HE WOULD BE'**

**13. WARD, Herbert.** *My Life with Stanley's Rear Guard*. New York: Jenkins & McCowan for Charles L. Webster & Company, 1891.

Octavo (184 x 125mm), pp. [i]-viii, 9-151, [1 (blank)]. One folding wood-engraved map after F.S. Weller. (A few light spots or marks.) Original blue-grey cloth, upper board and spine lettered in black, patterned endpapers, top edges stained grey. (A few light marks, extremities slightly rubbed and bumped.) A very good copy. *Provenance: Quentin George Keynes FRGS* (1921-2003).

**£195**





**First American edition, cloth-bound issue.** The traveller, writer, and artist Herbert Ward (1863-1919) left England for New Zealand as a teenager, and spent the following years travelling and working in New Zealand and Australia, before returning to England via the United States. He then went to Borneo in the employ of the British North Borneo Company, before a bout of malaria compelled him to travel to England to convalesce. In 1884, however, an interview with Henry Morton Stanley led to the offer of a position in the Congo working for the Manual Transport Agency, and Ward remained in the Congo for the following four years. Meanwhile, in London an expedition was

being planned to relieve the German physician and scientist Eduard Schnitzer (known as Emin Pasha), the governor of Equatorial Sudan, who had been trapped by the Mahdist forces at Wadelai. Stanley was appointed by the committee of the Emin Pasha Relief Committee Expedition to lead the expedition, and he travelled to Africa in 1887. Ward heard of the expedition and Stanley's arrival from a friend, who had also remarked on the difficulties of manning the expedition. Ward 'soon gathered some three hundred of the required porters together, and, losing no time, set out with them to meet Stanley and his company' (p. 11).

The party assembled by Ward soon encountered the expedition, and Stanley agreed that Ward and his group should join it. King Leopold of Belgium had promised Stanley the use of the boats of the Congo Free State, but when Stanley tried to deploy these boats he realised that damage and dilapidation had rendered them unusable, and that he needed to make other arrangements. Although he was able to procure other vessels, they did not

provide sufficient capacity to transport the entire expedition, and 'Stanley made a very difficult decision on 22 April 1887, which would come to haunt him for the rest of his life. He was still at Leopoldville when he noted in his diary that since he had too few steamers to take his entire party and its stores eastwards along the Upper Congo in one trip, he might have to split his expedition in two. He reasoned that if he were to set up a staging post at Yambuya, on the Aruwimi river, 1,100 miles to the east, he would be able to leave behind there a Rear Column of several hundred men to look after the bulk of his stores. Meanwhile, a smaller, unencumbered Advance Column would be freed to march eastwards at once from Yambuya to try to find Emin above Lake Albert. Unless this split was adopted, the march from Yambuya to Emin's position would be delayed by two months [...]. If Emin Pasha should be overwhelmed in the meantime, the first question Stanley imagined being asked was why he had not split his expedition' (T. Jeal, *Stanley. The Impossible Life of Africa's Greatest Explorer* (London, 2007), p. 329).

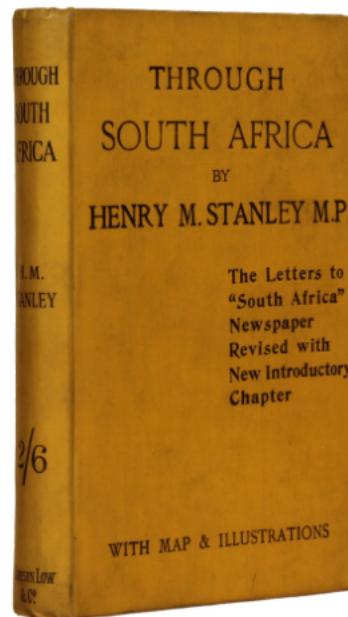
Unfortunately, the Rear Column was plagued by illness, desertions, mismanagement, attacks, and disputes, and communications between the expedition's two groups were intermittent or non-existent for much of the time they were separated. When Stanley, after successfully locating Emin Pasha, rejoined the Rear Column, he was horrified to learn from Sergeant Bonny, the medical assistant, how few of the original party survived. Indeed, Bonney's report 'constituted, said Stanley, "one of the most harrowing chapters of disastrous and fatal incidents that I ever heard attending the movements of an expedition in Africa"' (*op. cit.*, p. 353). Information about the terrible losses and the brutal behaviour of some officers and men in the Rear Column gradually became public knowledge, and recriminations followed, with different and contradictory accounts circulating widely. Ward, who had remained with the Rear Column, was one of the few officers to survive, and he explains in his introduction that in July 1890 'Mr. Stanley wrote to me privately,

suggesting that I should write a little volume giving the story of my life with his Rear Guard. He further suggested that in this little book I should deal with the different matters in dispute between us. The proposal at the time had no charm for me. I wished to avoid controversy altogether, and to be allowed to forget, as far as possible, all about my connection with the Emin Expedition. The Rear Guard was a failure; something could undoubtedly be said on all sides of the question, and it seemed to me that, under all the circumstances, the subject had far better be left alone. [...] Much against my will, however, I have been dragged into the dispute; and, as there seems to be no help for it, I have decided to adopt Mr. Stanley's old hint, and publish what I know of the Rear Guard. [...] When I decided to write this book, it appeared to me that the best plan would be to give a picture of life as it really was at Yambuya, avoiding all controversy in my narrative; and at the close to deal in a calm and impartial way with the different matters in dispute, as they affect myself. This is the course I have adopted' (pp. vii-viii).

Casada comments that Ward was 'harsher on Stanley than the latter probably thought he would be', and notes that *My Life with Stanley's Rear Guard* prints a number of letters from Stanley which were not included in Stanley's *In Darkest Africa* when it appeared in 1890. *My Life with Stanley's Rear Guard* was first published by Chatto and Windus in London in 1891 and was followed by this American edition later in the same year. Webster issued *My Life with Stanley's Rear Guard* in two bindings: a cloth binding (as here, and also in brown cloth with gilt lettering) priced at \$1.00, and a binding of printed wrappers, priced at 50 cents; presumably due to the difference in price, the copies in cloth bindings appear to be rarer on the market than those in wrappers.

Casada, 1489.

INSCRIBED BY STANLEY IN 1902 'I WOULD GIVE A GREAT DEAL TO KNOW THE INWARD THOUGHTS OF [PAUL KRUGER,] THE "CHOLERIC & OBSTINATE OLD MAN"' OF CHAPTER V



**14. STANLEY, Henry Morton.**

*Through South Africa by Henry M. Stanley ... being an Account of his Recent Visit to Rhodesia, The Transvaal, Cape Colony, and Natal. Reprinted, with Additions, from "South Africa".* London: William Clowes and Sons, Limited for Sampson Low, Marston and Company Limited, 1898.

Duodecimo in 8s (183 x 123mm), pp. xx, [2 (illustrations, advertisement)], 140. Half-tone portrait frontispiece, retaining tissue guard. 11 half-tone plates and one folding colour-printed lithographic map by G. Philip & Son. (Some light browning, light offsetting from tissue guard onto title, some tears on guard and folds of map.) Original yellow cloth, upper

board and spine lettered in black, lower board blocked in black with advertisement for *South Africa*, endpapers printed with advertisements. (Some light marking, extremities lightly rubbed and bumped, slight cracking on upper hinge.) A very good copy, in the original cloth. Provenance: **James Carleton Young FRGS**, Minneapolis, MN (1856-1918, inscribed by Stanley at Young's request in June 1902 (*vide infra*); sale *Inscribed Books by Nineteenth Century Authors, American and Foreign from the Library Collected by James Carleton Young ... Part III*, The Anderson Galleries, New York, 14-15 February 1917, lot 850; unsold and re-offered by Anderson Galleries on 15-16 January 1919 as lot 422, with loosely-inserted clipped catalogue description from that sale annotated in manuscript) – printed [?]lot] number label '7898' on upper pastedown and traces of paper label on front free endpaper – **Quentin George Keynes FRGS** (1921-2003).

**£1,250**

**First edition in book form.** Following his marriage to Dorothy Tennant in 1890, Stanley decided to seek election as the Member of Parliament for North Lambeth in 1892, but was not successful. In the 1895 election, however, he was returned to Parliament as the Liberal Unionist member for the constituency, and in 1897 he received an invitation (which was sent to a number of British political figures) to attend the opening of the Bulawayo Railway. Stanley travelled to South Africa in October 1897, and during the trip he wrote a series of letters to the journal *South Africa*.



MATSIABE CHIEFS IN COUNCIL, AT BULAWAYO.

[The face page 45.]

This volume collects the letters with a preface in which the author explains that '[e]ach letter contains the researches of a week. As the public had already a sufficiency of books dealing with the history, geography, politics, raids and revolts, I confined myself to such impressions as one, who since 1867 had been closely connected with equatorial, northern and western Africa, might derive from a first view of the interior of South Africa. Being in no way associated with any political or pecuniary concern relating to the country, it

struck me that my open-minded, disinterested and fresh impressions might be of some interest to others who like myself had only a general sympathy with its civilisation and commercial development. [...] If, from my point of judgment, I differ in any way from other writers, all I care to urge is, that I have had some experience of my own in several new lands like the South African interior, and I have lived long enough to have seen the effects of what was good and what was bad policy in them. I prefer peaceful relations between England and the Boers of South Africa, if possible; I love what is just, fair, and best to and for both Britons and Boers. I naturally admire large-minded enterprise. I pity narrow-mindedness, and dislike to see a people refusing to advance, when all the world is so sympathetic and helpfully inclined towards them. These explanations, I think, will enable anyone to understand the spirit of these letters' (pp. [v]-vi).

*Through South Africa* was Stanley's last book, and its six chapters cover a number of aspects of the country, including politics, demographics, economics, trade, and the character of Paul Kruger (1825-1904), who was the president of the South African Republic from 1883 to 1902. In the course of his visit, Stanley was granted a short interview with Kruger in Pretoria at



HIS HONOUR PRESIDENT KRUGER.

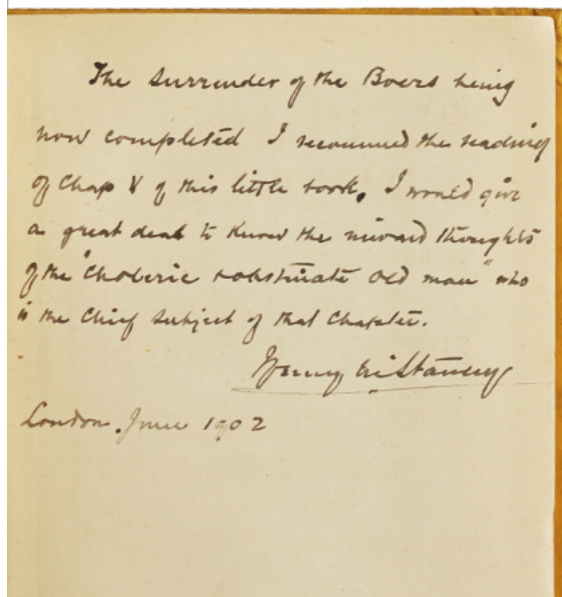
[Frontispiece.]



5.30am on 24 November 1897, which forms the basis of the fifth chapter. Although the frontispiece to the volume is a portrait of Kruger, Stanley disliked the president greatly and characterised him as 'a choleric, obstinate old man' (p. 107), whose antagonism to the British made the establishment of normal diplomatic relations between the two states very difficult. These tensions remained unresolved, and less than two years after Stanley's visit Kruger declared war on Britain and began the Second Boer War. This copy of *Through South Africa* was inscribed by Stanley with the words 'The surrender of the Boers being now completed I recommend the reading of Chap V of this little book. I would give a great deal to know the inward thoughts of the "choleric & obstinate old man" who is the chief subject of that chapter', and the inscription is signed 'Henry M. Stanley London, June 1902' – dating it to

the period immediately after the Treaty of Vereeniging which formally concluded the Second Boer War on 31 May 1902.

Stanley's inscription was addressed to the noted book collector James Carleton Young, who was educated at Cornell College and was, in 1909, the first recipient of a Doctor of Literature degree to be awarded by the college. As a young man, a visit to the



Parthenon had inspired Young to assemble a library of the world's greatest books, which he funded through a successful investments in real estate and other assets. Young collected both contemporary and historic literature, and would send copies of works by living writers to their authors with a request that the author inscribe the volume. His library became well-known both in America and abroad – Young was a fellow of the Royal Geographical Society, a member of the Légion d'honneur, a foreign member of the Société des amis des livres, and a member of numerous bibliophile clubs and societies – and he collected assiduously, writing thousands of letters a year to authors. Through these endeavours, the collection grew to such a size that it required the services of a librarian and eight assistants to manage it. Young hoped that his library would be housed in an American institution, such as the Library of Congress or the Smithsonian Institution, but this wish was never realised, since ill-health and other difficulties obliged him to sell his collection at a series of sales held by New York's Anderson Galleries shortly before his death. Stanley – whom Mark Twain described as 'almost the only man alive today whose name and work will be familiar one hundred years hence' (quoted in T. Jeal, *Stanley. The Impossible Life of Africa's Greatest Explorer* (London, 2007), p. 468) – was a figure whose books Young was eager to acquire for his library, and auction records list five other works by Stanley in Young's sale catalogues.

Casada, 1027; Liniger-Goumaz and Hellinga, 240; *South African Bibliography*, IV, p. 379.





**A MONOGRAPH 'REPLETE WITH EXACT, AND IN MANY CASES NOVEL, INFORMATION'**

**BY THE AUTHOR OF THE FIRST SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATION ON THE OKAPI**

**15. LANKESTER, Sir Edwin Ray.** *Monograph of the Okapi ... Atlas (of 48 Plates) Compiled with the Assistance of W.G. Ridewood.* London: Adlard and Son for the Trustees of the British Museum, 1910.

Folio (309 x 236), pp. [i]-viii (title, imprint on verso, preface, blank, 'Note', 'List of the Plates'), ix-xii ('Explanation of Plates 13-17'), [xiii]-xiv ('Explanation of Plate 19'), [xv]-xvi ('Explanation of Plates 20-22'), [xvii]-xviii ('Explanation of Plates 23-28'), [xix]-xx ('Explanation of Plates 29-40'), [xxi]-xxii ('Explanation of Plates 40, 41, and 43 (fig. 1)'). One colour-printed plate by Carl Hentschel, one colour-printed lithographic plate by

Bale & Danielsson Ltd after J. Terrier, and 9 photolithographic plates by J. Green after Henrik Grønvold, all retaining original loose tissue guards. 37 half-tone and line plates printed by Adlard & Son. (A few light spots or marks, some light offsetting onto blank versos of plates.) Original black buckram backed blue cloth boards, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, coated black endpapers. (A few light marks, extremities a little rubbed causing some small losses, corners slightly bumped.) A very good copy. *Provenance:* **Quentin George Keynes FRGS** (1921-2003).

**£675**

**First edition.** The son of a father who was a surgeon, coroner, and natural historian, and a mother who was the author of popular works on wild flowers, E. Ray Lankester (1847-1929) was initially educated at home, where he met scientific associates of his parents such as Charles Darwin and T.H. Huxley. (E. Ray Lankester would in turn become a scientific associate of Darwin's, and the latter wrote a number of testimonials in his favour and used a drawing by Lankester in *Earthworms: The Formation of Vegetable Mould through the Action of Worms: with Observations on their Habits* (London, 1881), while Lankester published widely on Darwin and evolution.) Lankester's education was continued at a boarding school and then St Paul's School, London, Downing College, Cambridge, and Christ Church, Oxford, where he was awarded first-class honours in natural sciences (1868). In 1870 Lankester was granted a Radcliffe travelling fellowship, which enabled him to continue his studies at Leipzig, Vienna, and Jena, and in 1871-1872 he studied marine zoology with Anton Dohrn in Naples. After a fellowship at Exeter College, Oxford, where he was a tutor (1872-1875), Lankester was appointed to the chair of zoology at University College, London in 1875, where he remained (apart from a brief professorship in Edinburgh) until 1891, when he was appointed Linacre Professor of Comparative Anatomy at Oxford. Lankester

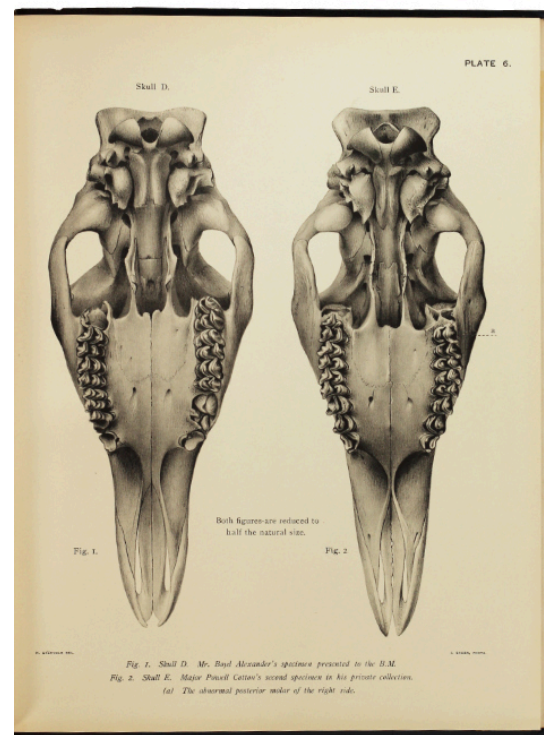
returned to London in 1898 to take up the position of Director of the Natural History Departments and Keeper of Zoology at the British Museum, South Kensington (now the Natural History Museum). Internal disputes within the British Museum meant, however, that Lankester was obliged to retire in 1907, although he continued to publish on scientific matters for both specialist and popular audiences.

The okapi is a member of the Giraffidae family, but it and the giraffe were the only members of the family to survive into the 19th century. The okapi is found in the rainforests of the Congo region, and it is currently considered an endangered species (only a few thousand are believed to survive in the wild). Since it is a solitary animal that inhabits densely forested areas, it was unknown to science until the late 19th century, when reports of it began to reach travellers such as Henry Morton Stanley, who recorded that Ituri pygmies 'knew a donkey and called it "Atti". [...] What they can find to eat is a wonder. They eat leaves' (*In Darkest Africa* (London, 1890), II, p. 442). Some years afterwards, the explorer and natural historian Sir Harry Johnston heard reports of a similar animal in Uganda, under its alternative name 'okapi', and he then acquired skins and skulls of the animal, which he gifted to the British Museum. These were studied by Lankester, Johnston, and others, and in 1901 Lankester gave the first scientific paper on the species, which was published as 'On *Okapia*, a New Genus of *Giraffidae*, from Central Africa', in *The Transactions of the Zoological Society of London*, vol. 16 (1902), pp. 279-314.

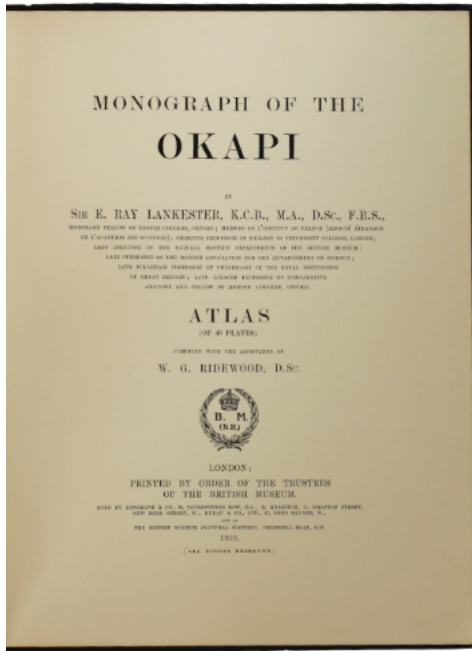
Lankester planned to follow his paper with a monograph on the okapi, but his retirement in 1907 delayed the progress of the work; therefore, since 'the lithographic plates were printed off and the blocks originally intended for use

as text-figures were made two years ago, it was suggested that all the illustrations should be published forthwith in the form of an Atlas of Plates without waiting for the text. Sir Ray Lankester concurred cordially in this proposal, and the plates have accordingly been arranged for publication by Dr. W.G. Ridewood, who has also written appropriate legends' (p. iii). The plates and illustrations are based upon specimens donated to the British Museum by Johnston, supplemented by specimens and photographs from

private and institutional collections. The preface comments that it is 'doubtful whether the Atlas will be followed by a volume of text at a later date' since other works on the species had been published in the interim; nonetheless, '[i]t is hoped [...] that the illustrations will speak for themselves, and that they will be of service as a contribution to our knowledge of the rare animal which forms the subject of this Monograph' (*loc. cit.*).



Sir Harry Johnston regretted the decision not to issue a text volume, writing in a review that '[t]hough this monograph is replete with exact, and in many cases novel, information regarding the outward aspect and bones of the

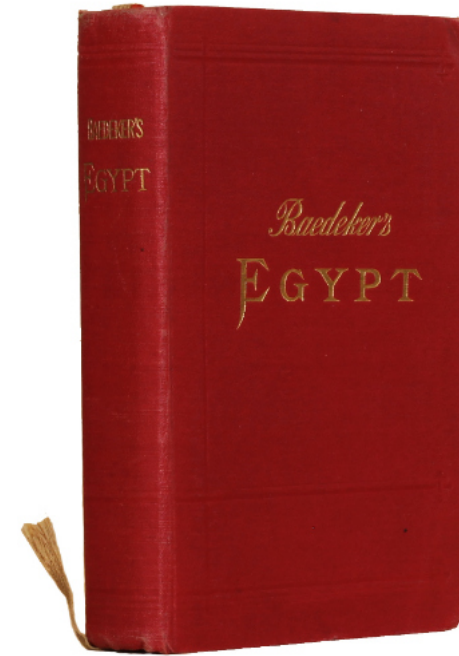


okapi, it will certainly strike the general reader, as well as the zoologist, as being an incomplete treatment of the subject' (*Nature*, vol. 85 (1910), p. 209). Indeed, he felt that the reasons given were somewhat disingenuous, since the decision was 'apparently due to the financial control disliking the expense of publishing the volume of text' (*loc. cit.*). Despite Johnston's statement that 'it is difficult to agree with the propriety of such a decision, and it is to be hoped that before long the text which should accompany these

illustrations will also be printed and published, especially as in the interval of time which must elapse, further accurate information regarding this interesting beast may have come to hand' (*op. cit.*, p. 210), no text volume was ever published and the work is therefore complete in one volume.

This copy was formerly in the noted collection of the explorer and bibliophile Quentin Keynes, who was a great-grandson of Charles Darwin, and acquired an important collection of books, manuscripts, and other materials relating to Darwin, many of which were bequeathed to the Charles Darwin Trust and are now held by the Linnean Society of London.

BM(NH), IV, p. 137; Nissen, *ZBI*, 2378; Wood, p. 261.



**THE FINAL ENGLISH EDITION TO BE PUBLISHED WHILE EGYPT REMAINED PART OF THE OTTOMAN EMPIRE, IN THE ORIGINAL CLOTH**

**16. BAEDEKER, Karl.** *Egypt and the Sûdân. Handbook for Travellers... Seventh Remodelled Edition.* Leipzig, London, and New York: Breitkopf and Härtel for Karl Baedeker, T. Fisher Unwin, and Charles Scribner's Sons, 1914.

Octavo (157 x 104mm), pp. cxc, 458. 35 colour-printed maps and plans by Wagner & Debes after G. Schweinfurth, Wagner & Debes, *et al.*, 2 printed recto-and-verso, 8 double-page, 5 folding, and 4 double-page and folding, and 3 wood-engraved maps and plans by Wagner & Debes *et al.* after W. Sieglin *et al.*, 2 printed recto-and-verso and one double-page. Wood-engraved illustrations, diagrams, maps and plans in the

text, some full-page or printed in black and red. (A few light marks.) Original flexible red cloth covers, upper cover lettered in gilt, both covers with blind-ruled borders, spine lettered in gilt and ruled in blind, light-yellow endpapers, upper endpapers with publisher's printed advertisements, lower endpapers with printed currency conversion rates and tables, all edges marbled, 2 silk markers, both faded at ends and slightly frayed. (A few light marks, extremities lightly rubbed, corners slightly bumped.) A very good, fresh copy in the original cloth covers. *Provenance*: Ryle Edward Charles Morris, December 1921 (1891-1971, pencilled ownership inscription on front free endpaper).

**£195**

**Seventh 'remodelled' edition.** 'Ever since the attention of the civilized world was re-directed to Egypt at the beginning of the 19th century, the scientific investigation of its innumerable monuments has pointed with ever-growing certainty to the valley of the Nile as the cradle of history and of human culture. At the same time Egypt, like other Eastern countries, possesses high natural attractions, in the peculiar charms of its Oriental climate, the singularly clear atmosphere, the wonderful colouring and effects of light and shade, the exuberant fertility of the cultivated districts contrasted with the solemn desert, and the manners, customs, and appearance of a most interesting and most diversified population' (p. [iii]).

The first English edition of a guide to Egypt by Baedeker appeared in 1878 under the title *Egypt-Lower Egypt* and was followed by *Egypt. Second Part: Upper Egypt* in 1892. The fourth English edition of 1898 combined both Upper and Lower Egypt under the title *Egypt*, and they were treated together in the fifth (1902), sixth (1908), and present, seventh English edition. The

seventh edition (which was first published in German in 1913) was the last edition to appear before World War I and hence the last to be published while Egypt remained part of the Ottoman Empire. The text of the first edition was based on materials provided to Baedeker by eminent Egyptologists – including the celebrated German scholar Georg Ebers (1837-1898) – and the preface records that the present, seventh edition was 'founded on the combined work of several Egyptologists and other Oriental scholars' (p. [iii]).

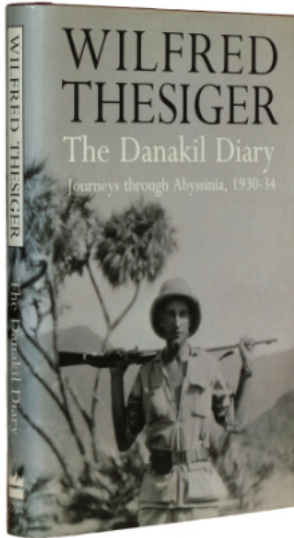
The first part of the work (spanning nearly 200 pages) provides practical and historical information, divided into nine sections: 'Preliminary Information' (travel, finance, language, etc.); 'Geographical and Political Notes' (including contributions by the Egyptologist Sir Henry Lyons and the botanist and traveller Georg Schweinfurth); 'El-Islâm', written by Carl Heinrich Becker, a pioneer of western studies of Islam; 'Outline of the History of Egypt', 'Hieroglyphics', 'Religion of the Ancient Egyptians', and 'Historical Notice of Egyptian Art', all by the German-Jewish Egyptologist Georg Steindorff, who had succeeded Georg Ebers as professor of Egyptology at Leipzig in 1893; 'Buildings of the Mohomedans', by the architect and architectural historian Julius Franz Pasha; and 'Works on Egypt', a comprehensive bibliography of the sources drawn upon by the authors. The second part of the volume is dedicated to the descriptions of the routes through Egypt, which are extensively illustrated by the detailed maps.

Hinrichsen, E252.



THESIGER'S ACCOUNT OF THE FIRST EUROPEAN EXPEDITION

'THROUGH THE FABLED SULTANATE OF AUSSA'



**17. THESIGER, Sir Wilfred Patrick.** *The Danakil Diary. Journeys through Abyssinia, 1930-34.* London: Caledonian International Book Manufacturing Ltd for HarperCollins, 1996.

Octavo (234 x 151mm), pp. [2 (blank l.)], [i]-xvii, [1 (blank)], [2 (fly-title, facsimile on verso)], 1-207, [1 (blank)], [2 (part-title to index, verso blank)], 209-214, [2 (blank l.)]. 2 colour-printed maps after Thesiger and 12 leaves of monochrome illustrations after photographs by Thesiger. One full-page facsimile and illustrations in the text. (Some light browning, as often, due to the paper stock, and a few light spots on fore-edges.) Original publisher's maroon boards, spine titled in gilt, dustwrapper. (Dustwrapper slightly creased at edges and price-clipped.) A very good copy.

£35

**First edition.** 'In 1930 Wilfred Thesiger attended the coronation of HIM Haile Selassie in Addis Ababa [as honorary attaché to the Duke of Gloucester], at the Emperor's personal invitation [on the basis of his own and his late father's friendships with the Emperor]. Afterwards he spent a month hunting alone in the hostile Danakil desert of Abyssinia (now Ethiopia), a thrilling experience which led three years later to his successful exploration of the Awash River. Today he still regards this expedition as the most dangerous he ever undertook. Aged only 23, Thesiger became the first European to travel through the fabled Sultanate of Aussa, a forbidding land where two Italian expeditions and an Egyptian army had previously been wiped out by Danakil tribesman. Thesiger's remarkable journey solved one of Africa's last remaining

geographical mysteries [...]. A vivid, compelling narrative, *The Danakil Diary* records how the young Thesiger surmounted overwhelming obstacles and survived the constant threat of death and mutilation by the Danakil, warriors whose tribal status depended on the number of men they had killed and castrated' (dustwrapper blurb).

In the course of this expedition, Thesiger collected and preserved some 872 birds from the Danakil region (including 192 species and three new subspecies), publishing his findings with M. Meynell as 'On a Collection of Birds from Danakil, Abyssinia' in *The Ibis*, series 13, vol. V, no. 4. The photographs that illustrated the book were, as Thesiger notes in the preface, some of the earliest that he took.

Grover, p. 272.

A REVIEW COPY OF INNOCENT KILLERS SENT TO THE NOTED ECOLOGIST AND AUTHOR

SIR FRANK FRASER DARLING TWO WEEKS BEFORE PUBLICATION

**18. LAWICK, Hugo van and (Valerie) Jane GOODALL.** *Innocent Killers.* London: Collins, 1970.

Octavo (241 x 164mm), pp. 222, [2 (final blank l.)]. Illustrated title and illustrated part-titles to chapters on 'Wild Dogs', 'Golden Jackals', and 'Spotted Hyenas' after photographs by Hugo van Lawick. 26 half-tone plates with illustrations recto-and-verso, all after Hugo van Lawick. (A few light marginal marks.) Original green boards, spine lettered and ruled in gilt, map endpapers, dustwrapper with colour illustration after Hugo van Lawick, not price-clipped. (Extremities slightly faded, rubbed, and bumped, dustwrapper faded on spine, edges creased and with short tears causing small losses.) A very good copy.

**First edition.** [With, loosely inserted:]

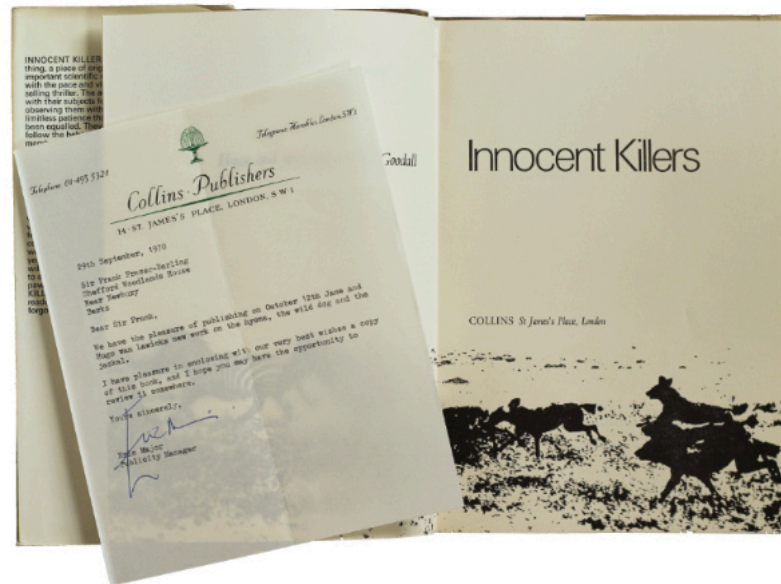
**Eric Patrick MAJOR.** Typed letter signed ('Eric Major') to Sir Frank Fraser Darling ('Dear Sir Frank') enclosing this copy in the hope that Fraser Darling might review it. London, 29 September 1970.

Quarto, one page, on paper with printed Collins letterhead. (Folded for dispatch.) Together with Major's printed compliments slip as Publicity Manager for Collins.

Provenance: **Sir Frank Moss Fraser Darling** (1903-1979).

£45

**First edition, pre-publication review copy with covering letter from the publisher.** After working with Louis and Mary Leakey in Tanzania, in 1960 the primatologist and conservationist Dame Jane Goodall went to Gombe Stream Game Reserve (now Gombe National Park) on the western border of Tanzania, where she established a small research station, made the important discoveries that chimpanzees used tools and were not vegetarian, and undertook research upon which her doctorate at Cambridge University was based. In 1964 Goodall married the Dutch wildlife photographer and filmmaker Hugo van Lawick and, following the completion of her doctorate in 1965, she returned to Africa to continue her research. There she established the Gombe Wildlife Research Institute in 1967 (which she has led as Scientific



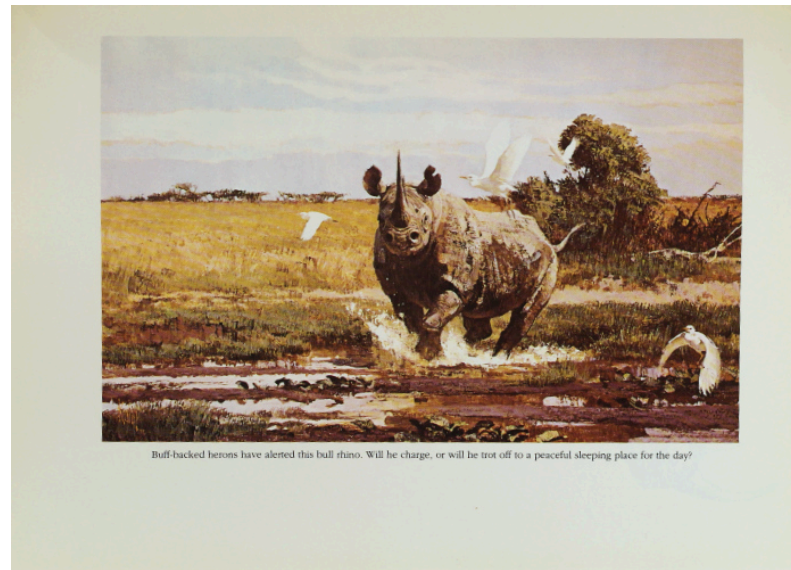
Director from its inception) and published her first book *My Friends the Wild Chimpanzees* (London, 1967), which was illustrated by Hugo van Lawick.

*Innocent Killers* was originally intended to be written and illustrated by Hugo van Lawick, but other commitments necessitated a restructuring of the planned work and contributions by Jane Goodall (thus making it her second book). The volume was published under their married names of Hugo and Jane van Lawick-Goodall, and is divided into four

chapters, the first of which – 'Hunting Grounds by Day and by Night' by Jane Goodall – sets the scene and provides the scientific context of their research in the Lake Lagaja and Ngorongoro Crater areas of Tanzania. This is followed by three studies of separate species: 'Wild Dogs: Nomads of the Plains' by Hugo van Lawick (a study of the African Wild Dog or Cape Hunting Dog), 'Golden Jackals: The Daring Scavengers' by Hugo van Lawick (a study of the Golden or Asiatic Jackal), and 'Spotted Hyenas: The Chuckling Hunters' by Jane Goodall (a study of Spotted or Laughing Hyenas). These chapters are preceded by a preface by Louis Leakey and followed by an epilogue, which describes *The Stealthy Killers* (the projected sequel to *Innocent Killers*) which would be a study of 'the lives of lions, leopards and cheetahs' (p. 209; it was, however, never published). In his preface, Leakey wrote that '[w]ith such a mass of wholly new information about the three species described, and with

such wonderful illustrations, few will be able to resist buying the book, while ethologists and animal behaviourists will require it as a sort of hors d'oeuvre for the scientific reports that will follow as the study proceeds' (p. 12).

Collins received the photographs and manuscript for the book in early 1970, and it seems to have been ready in late August or early September 1970, since Jane Goodall wrote to her parents on 16 September 1970 that '[o]ur copy has just arrived, and we think it has been produced really beautifully, and that the price, for the book, is amazingly cheap' (quoted in D. Peterson, *Jane Goodall: The Woman who Redefined Man* (Boston, MA, 2008), p. 474). This copy was sent by Eric Major (the Publicity Manager for Collins) to the noted British ecologist and author Sir Frank Fraser Darling on 29 September 1970, with a letter stating that '[w]e have the pleasure of publishing on October 12th Jane and Hugo van Lawick['s new work on the hyena, the wild dog and the jackal. I have pleasure in enclosing with our very best wishes a copy of this book, and I hope that you may have the opportunity to review it somewhere'. Fraser Darling was the Vice-President of the World Conservation Foundation in Washington, DC, had published on ecology and conservation in Africa, and had given the BBC's Reith Lectures in 1969 (published in 1970 under the title *Wilderness and Plenty*), which had 'made a considerable impact on a community that had just discovered the meaning of the word "conservation"' (ODNB). Although Fraser Darling was a very suitable choice of reviewer, we have not been able to trace any review of this work by him.

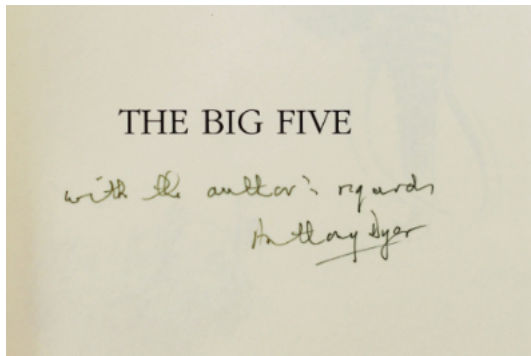


**A PRESENTATION COPY OF THE SIGNED LIMITED EDITION OF DYER AND KUHN'S BOOK,  
ADDITIONALLY INSCRIBED 'WITH THE AUTHOR'S REGARDS ANTHONY DYER'**

**19. DYER, Anthony Doughty Gordon and Robert ('Bob') Frederick KUHN (artist).** *The Big Five*. Agoura, CA: Trophy Room Books, 1996.

Quarto (279 x 214mm), pp. xvii (limitation statement, verso blank, half-title, illustrations, title, colophon, dedication, illustrations, contents, verso blank, colour-printed plate, foreword), [1 (blank)], [2 (colour-printed plate)], 204, [6 (blank ll.)]. 6 colour-printed plates after Kuhn (integral to the text), and numerous monochrome illustrations after Kuhn and Henry Henley in the text. Half-tone photographic illustrations after G.H. Anderson, Dyer, Kuhn, et al. Original green boards, spine lettered and decorated in gilt, illustrated endpapers, dustwrapper with illustration after Kuhn on upper panel. (Dustwrapper with some minor creasing at edges and fading on spine.) A very good copy. *Provenance: Quentin George Keynes FRGS* (1921-2003).

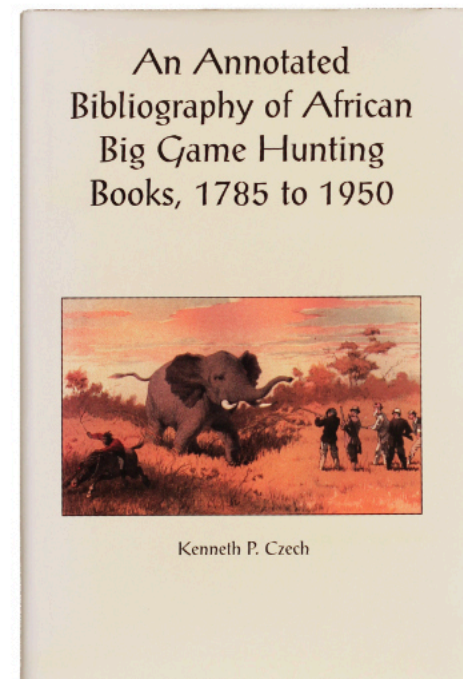
**£95**



**Second, revised edition, no. 520 of 1,000 copies signed by Dyer and Kuhn, and additionally inscribed 'with the author's regards Anthony Dyer' on the half-title.** The Kenyan hunter, ranch manager, and writer Anthony Dyer (1926-2018) worked as a professional hunter

until he retired in 1961 and became a ranch manager, while serving as President of the East African Professional Hunters' Association from 1965 to 1977. Dyer met the American wildlife artist Bob Kuhn (1920-2007) in 1956, and the two men became firm friends, publishing *Classic African Animals: The Big Five*, with text by Dyer and six colour paintings by Kuhn, in 1973. The first edition was well received, and the *New York Times* praised it as 'a magnificent tribute to the elephant, the lion, the leopard, the cape buffalo and the rhinoceros. Bob Kuhn, the book's artist, is one of America's top wildlife painters, and Tony Dyer, the author, who is presently farming in the Kenya highlands, writes superbly and with great sensitivity of the animals he knows well. This book is not for the big-game hunter alone although all big-game hunters should read it, but for all who wish a deeper understanding of the five magnificent animals and their environment' (1 November 1973, p. 91).

The present edition retains Kuhn's original illustrations, but has a revised and updated text by Dyer, who explains in his foreword that "'The Big Five" is the collective term we use for the elephant, rhino, buffalo, lion and leopard. This book is about these animals as they live in Africa in the year 1996' (p. xiii). This edition also includes a new 'Appendix' (pp. 157-204), with illustrations by Henry Henley.



**'A STANDARD SOURCE FOR ANY SERIOUS READER OR COLLECTOR OF BIG GAME BOOKS DEALING WITH AFRICA' – ONE OF 750 COPIES SIGNED BY THE AUTHOR**

**20. CZECH, Kenneth P.** *An Annotated Bibliography of African Big Game Hunting Books 1785 to 1950*. St. Cloud, MN: Friesens for Land's End Press, 1999.

Octavo (228 x 151mm), pp. [18 (limitation statement, verso blank, title, imprint, illustrations, 'Foreword', blank, 'Preface', blank, epigraph, errata)], 181, [9 (blank)]. 8 colour-printed plates with illustrations recto-and-verso. Original brown boards, upper board and spine lettered in gilt, dustwrapper, not price-clipped. (Spine slightly leant, dustwrapper spine slightly faded.) A very good copy.

**£49.50**



**First edition, limited to 750 signed copies, this no. 564 of 700 standard copies.** *An Annotated Bibliography of African Big Game Hunting Books 1785 to 1950* provides bibliographical details of the books listed, together with brief notes on the titles, and has become a standard reference in the field. As Jim Casada wrote in his 'Foreword', 'what this reference book does, and does wondrously well, is provide readers with a comprehensive guide to the literature of African big game hunting down to mid-twentieth century. His parameters when it comes to what should be included and excluded are, in my view, eminently sensible. [...] This book should instantly become a standard source for any serious reader or collector of big game books dealing with Africa. From a reference standpoint, it has a number of uses. For someone relatively new to the wonderful game that is armchair adventure, the bibliography offers a ready road map to forming a representative collection, and the fact that the author includes detailed annotation with the entries adds to the book's value in this regard. Similarly, for the more advanced collector, here is a ready index to the status of his collection as well as a working list telling him where there are gaps in the shelves yet to be filled. Or, taken from a different perspective, anyone researching any aspect of the subject has in his hands an invaluable reference tool' (p. [10]).

*An Annotated Bibliography of African Big Game Hunting Books 1785 to 1950* was published in a limited edition of 750 copies, of which this is one of 700 signed by the author and in the standard binding.



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Cover illustration: items 3, 6 & 12 | Title: item 7 | Introduction: Quentin Keynes in Mauritius in 1952 from S.D. Keynes (ed.), *Quentin Keynes: Explorer, Film-Maker, Lecturer and Book-Collector 1921-2003* (Cambridge, 2004) | This page: item 1