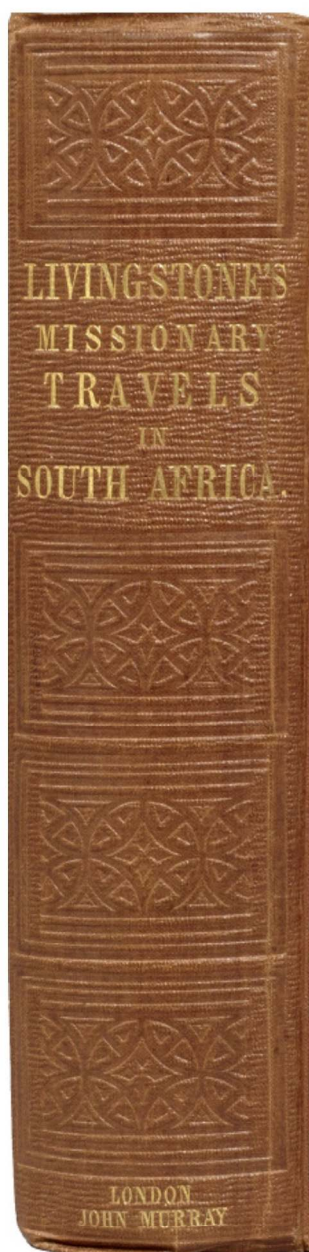


# The Armchair Traveller

☞ Africa Special ☜



Meeting of the African Association

— Sponsors of the expeditions of Park,

Burckhardt, Hornemann, Ledyard and Lucas —

Kilimandscharo Conquered

by German mountaineer

third attempt successful

\*\*illustrated with photos\*\*

— items 12 & 13

# The Armchair Traveller

## Africa Special

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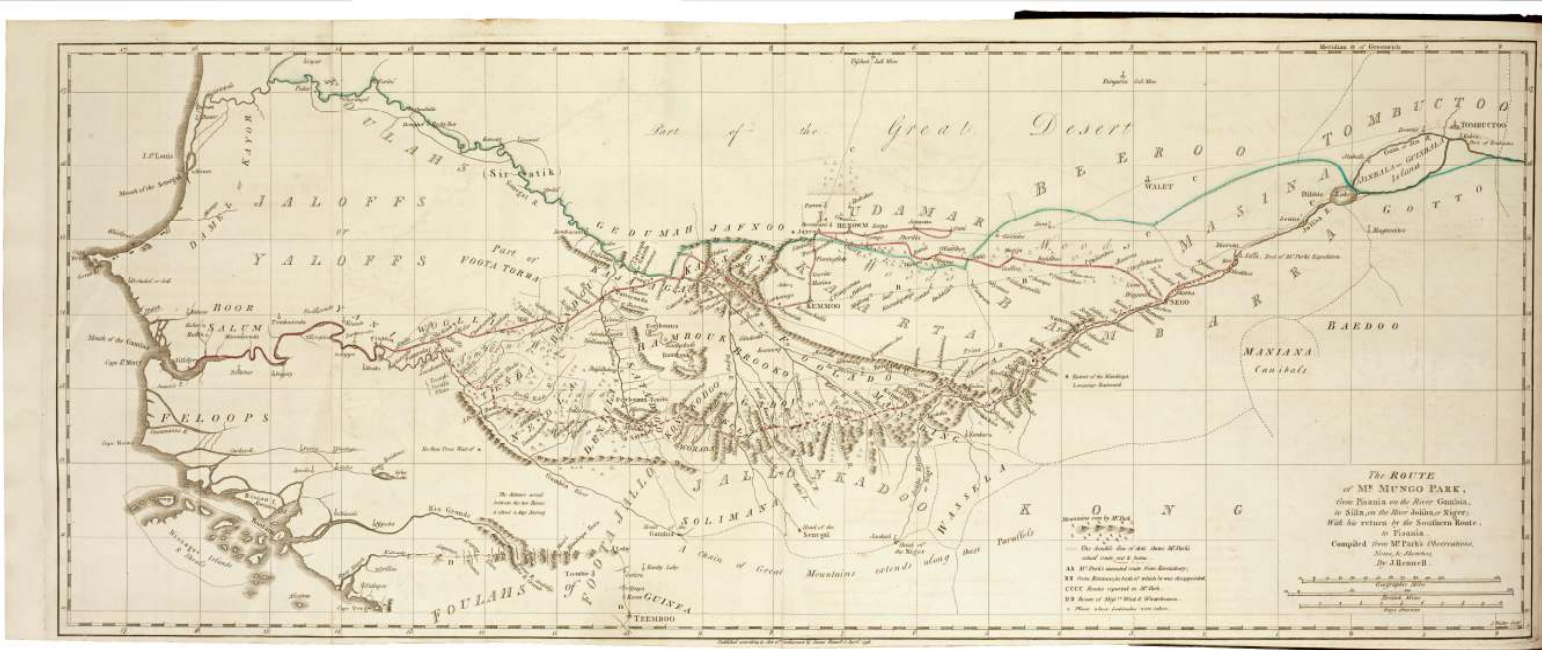
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Mark James: [m.james@quaritch.com](mailto:m.james@quaritch.com)

Anke Timmermann: [a.timmermann@quaritch.com](mailto:a.timmermann@quaritch.com)



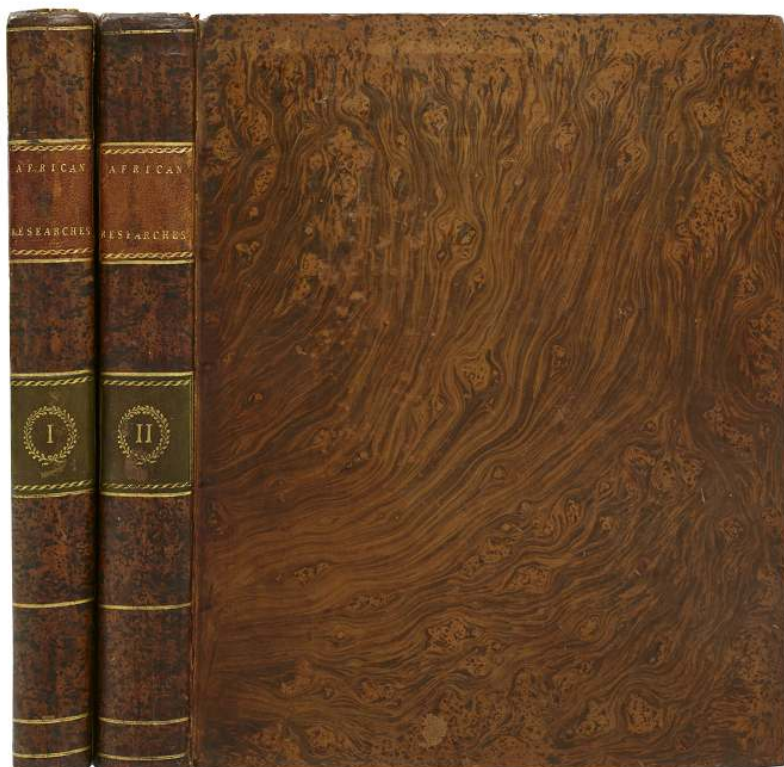
THE ASSOCIATION WHICH SPONSORED THE EXPEDITIONS OF PARK, BURCKHARDT,  
HORNEMANN, LEDYARD AND LUCAS



1. [AFRICAN ASSOCIATION.] Proceedings of the Association for Promoting the Discovery of the Interior Parts of Africa. London: C. Macrae for the Association, 1790 [with] African Researches; or Proceedings of the Association for Promoting the Discovery of the Interior Parts of Africa. Vol. II. London: W. Bulmer & Co. for the Association, 1802.

Two volumes, 4to (279 x 225mm), pp. I: [iii]-xi, 236; II: viii, 20, viii, 162, 208, 208\*, [1 (blank)], 209-215; one large folding map of northern Africa by James Rennell and 4 folding maps (one hand-coloured in outline); uniformly bound in closely-contemporary marbled calf (endpaper of both volumes with watermarked date 1801), spines gilt in compartments, contrasting gilt morocco lettering-pieces in 2, board-edges roll-tooled in

gilt; boards slightly scuffed, extremities lightly bumped, vol. II joints cracking, nonetheless excellent, fresh copies in a handsome binding; provenance: Sir William Young, 2nd Baronet (1749-1815, gift of vol. II to:) - John Talbot (presentation inscription on vol. II half-title, 'The Gift to Capt. John Talbot R.N. from his Brother in Law Sr. Wm. Young Secretary of the African Society. Oct. 14. 1802') - transcription of a resolution of the Association dated 29 May 1802 on verso of vol. II half-title - Frederick R. Jones, Torquay (bookseller's ticket in vol. I) - Walter Harold Wilkin (b. 1876, armorial bookplates in both volumes, loosely-inserted letter to Wilkin from Edward Heawood, Royal Geographical Society, London, 30 November 1922, one page, 4to, discussing the work). £7500



**First editions** of two volumes of proceedings of the African Association. The first volume, here in the rare quarto format, is usually encountered in an octavo edition published in 1791. The second volume is a presentation copy, inscribed by Sir William Jones, the Secretary of the Association, to his brother-in-law. Transcribed in a neat contemporary hand on the verso of the half-title is a resolution which begins with the words, 'At a meeting of the African Association held in London May 29th 1802. Resolved unanimously - That a copy of Frederic Hornemans *Journal of the Travels from Cairo to Mourzouk* be respectfully presented to the General Bonaparte, First Consul of the French Republic [...] Signed Moira - President / W. Young - Secretary'. Since the endpapers of both volumes are watermarked 1801, it seems very probable that both volumes were uniformly bound for Talbot shortly after volume II was given to him by Jones.

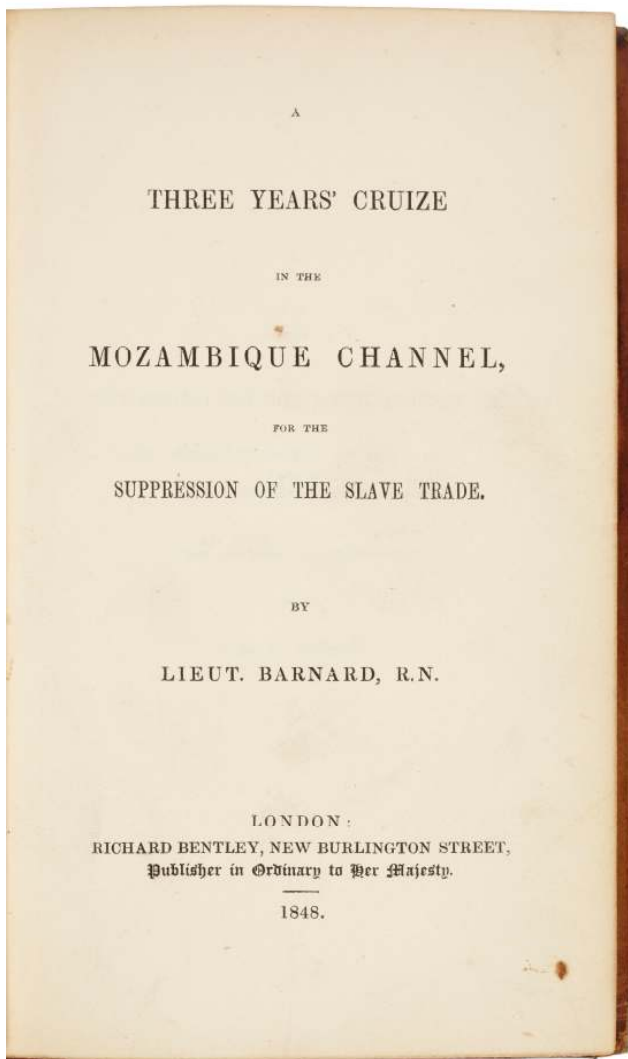
The African Association, which later amalgamated with the Royal Geographical Society, was a non-governmental group of men of wealth, learning and influence; Sir Joseph Banks, the association's treasurer for several years, was closely involved from the outset. Other notable members included William Wilberforce and Josiah Wedgwood. The first volume of proceedings here, published in 1790, provides a record of the Association's activities from its inception in June of 1788 until March 1790; it contains the text of Henry Beaufoy's 'Plan', as well as reports on the explorations of Lucas and Ledyard. The second volume, 'commencing with the year 1792, states the transactions and correspondence of the Society, with the intelligence received; and comments thereon, by Major Rennell and others, during a period of ten years, to May, 1802' (advertisement). The proceedings of the Society from March 1790 to 1792 are therefore not covered here.

'Near the eastern end of Pall Mall there once stood a fashionable tavern known as the St. Alban's. Early one summer evening in 1788 nine rich and distinguished members of a small dining club met here to enjoy one of the excellent meals provided by the establishment. During the course of the evening the conversation turned to Africa, that mysterious continent of which so little was then known; and before the club members parted they had decided to form "an Association for promoting the Discovery of the Interior parts of Africa" in the belief that "so long as men continued ignorant of so large a portion of the globe, that ignorance must be considered as a degree of reproach on the present age [...]. Soon after the formation of the Association its Secretary, Henry Beaufoy [...] had drawn up a *Plan* in which he had written that the map of Africa was "Still but a blank, on which the geographer, on the authority of Leo Africanus and of the Xeriff Edrissi, the Nubian Author [had] traced, with a hesitating hand, a few names of unexplored rivers and of uncertain nations". The African Association had, accordingly, resolved to cast light upon darkness [...]. It seemed that no better start could be made in unravelling the mystery of Africa than by sending an expedition up the Niger to the city of Timbuktu which was believed to stand on its banks and was reputed to contain treasures of unparalleled richness. Money was soon raised and John Ledyard, an American adventurer who claimed to have lived for several years among Red Indian tribes, who had certainly sailed with Captain Cook and who had been arrested while attempting to walk across Russia, was instructed to make his way to Timbuktu and the Niger from Cairo. At the same time Simon Lucas, a former wine merchant who had been vice-consul in Morocco for many years [...] was asked to travel to the Niger across the desert from Tripoli' (Hibbert, *Africa Explored* pp. 13-19).

This set was previously in the library of the soldier and writer Major W.H. Wilkin, the author of *The Life of Sir David Baird* (London: 1912), *Some British Soldiers in America* (London: 1914), and a number of papers on Devon local history. In his letter to Wilkin, Heawood, the Librarian of the Royal Geographical Society, discusses the differences between the editions of volume I, writing that, although the octavo edition 'corresponds in the main with vol. I of the 4to with the addition of Park's and Hornemann's journeys and Rennell's two papers (one on each), [...] there are one or two miscellaneous items also', and then lists three.

ESTC P3331 (first work).





A FIRST-HAND ACCOUNT OF THE ROYAL NAVY'S ENDEAVOURS TO SUPPRESS 'THIS HATEFUL TRAFFIC'

2. **BARNARD, Frederick Lamport.** A Three Years' Cruize in the Mozambique Channel, for the Suppression of the Slave Trade. *London: Schulze and Co. for Richard Bentley, 1848.*

8vo in 12s (195 x 120 mm), pp. xiii, [1 (blank)], 319, [1 (imprint)]; a few light spots; contemporary British speckled calf, boards with blind-ruled borders and central gilt arms of the Society of Writers to the Signet, rebacked, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, lettered directly with date at the foot; extremities a little rubbed and scuffed, minor cracking on hinges, otherwise a very good copy, retaining the half-title; *provenance*: a few early annotations in pencil – The Signet Library (supralibros, pressmark label on upper pastedown) – Ida and Frederick William Hosken (engraved bookplate by Leo Wyatt dated 1979 on upper pastedown; sale, Stephan Welz & Co. and Sotheby's, 12 September 2001, lot 98). **£2750**

**First edition.** 'The expedition left Mauritius on the 9th of December 1842, and was actively engaged in carrying out the objects of the cruise during nearly the whole of three years, in the course of which many visits were paid to the ports and islands of the eastern and southern coasts of South Africa. During part of the year 1846, the ship (*H.M.S. Thunderbolt*) was engaged in doing transport work for the Kaffir War, and there is a narrative of some incidents of this campaign. Early in 1847 the *Thunderbolt* was ordered to Algoa Bay to embark the 90th regiment, but unfortunately it struck a sunken rock near Cape Recife, in sight of her destination. Strenuous exertions were made to save the vessel, but in spite of the aid of two ships, the *Eurydice* and the *President*, she became a total wreck' (Mendelssohn).

Barnard (1813-1880) explains in his preface that the work was originally written for his father, Rear-Admiral Sir Edward King Barnard, and that he decided to publish it because, '[t]he possibility of effectually suppressing the slave trade is a question which is now engaging the serious attention of the legislature, and has been for some time past the subject of anxious speculation by the public. The author of the following pages has been induced to believe that the revelations contained in them are additions to the knowledge already acquired of this hateful traffic, and accordingly he has published them' (p. [vii]).

Hogg 3294; Hosken p. 11 (this copy); Mendelssohn I, p. 82; NMM I, 227; SAB I, p. 132; Theal p. 19.





3. **BARROW, Sir John, Bt.** Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa. In which are Described the Character and the Condition of the Dutch Colonists of the Cape of Good Hope, and of the Several Tribes of Natives beyond its Limits: the Natural History of such Subjects as Occurred in the Animal, Mineral, and Vegetable Kingdoms; and the Geography of the Southern Extremity of Africa. Comprehending also a Topographical and Statistical Sketch of the Cape Colony: with an Inquiry into its Importance as a Naval and Military Station; as a Commercial Emporium; and as a Territorial Possession ... The Second Edition, with Additions and Alterations. *London: Strahan and Preston for T. Cadell and W. Davies, 1806.*



*A Boon's wife taking her Coffee*

4to (283 x 217mm), 2 volumes, pp. I: [i]-xvi, [2 (contents, verso blank)], [1]-427, [1 (blank)], [1]-8 (publisher's catalogue, dated 1 January 1806); II: [6 (half-title, imprint on verso, title, verso blank, contents, verso blank)], [1]-372, [4 (plates, verso blank, publisher's advertisement)]; 8 hand-coloured aquatint plates by T. Daniell after Samuel Daniell, one double-page folding engraved map by S.J. Neele after Barrow, hand-coloured in outline, 8 folding engraved maps and charts, 2 hand-coloured, by Neele after Barrow, Bridges et al., wood-engraved illustration and letterpress tables in the text, some variable, generally light spotting and offsetting, occasional light marginal marking or light damp-marking, marginal wax-mark on I, C3, old marginal repair on II, A3, short tears on folds of 2 maps, one map supplied in facsimile; 20th-century British half speckled calf over marbled boards, spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-pieces in 2, uncut; provenance: 'AMD' (early pencilled initials on vol. I title) - [?]Halewood & Sons, Preston, 11 July 1964 (pencilled acquisition note on lower pastedown of vol. I). *[With:]*

**J. BARROW.** Autograph letter signed ('John Barrow') to Thomas Wallace. *Admiralty, 26 April 1814.* 1p., 8vo, tipped onto [?]an album leaf, the leaf in turn laid down onto the front flyleaf of volume I. **£2500**

**'Second and best edition', with an autograph letter signed from Barrow.** The son of a journeyman tanner, Barrow (1764-1848) left school at 13, and was successively employed as a clerk in a Liverpool iron foundry, a landsman on a Greenland whaler, and a mathematics teacher in a Greenwich academy preparing young men for a naval career, before he was appointed Comptroller of Household to Macartney's celebrated embassy to China (1792-1794). His abilities impressed Macartney, who was appointed Governor of the Cape of Good Hope in 1797 and selected Barrow as his private secretary: 'Lord Macartney at once sent him on a double mission, viz. to reconcile the Kaffirs and Boers, and to obtain more accurate topographical knowledge of the colony, there being then no map which embraced one-tenth of it. In pursuit of these objects he traversed every part of the colony, and visited the several countries of the Kaffirs, the Hottentots, and the Bosjesmen, performing "a journey exceeding one thousand miles on horseback, on foot, and very rarely in a covered wagon, and full half the distance as a pedestrian, and never except for a few nights sleeping under a roof." On his return he received proof of Lord Macartney's approbation by being appointed auditor-general of public accounts [...] Upon Lord Macartney's return to England [in 1799] disturbances again broke out between the Boers and natives, and Barrow was employed by General Dundas on a mission of reconciliation. At its close he married Miss Anna Maria Trüter, and in the year 1800 bought a house looking on Table Mountain, where he intended to settle "as a country gentleman of South Africa."' (DNB). However, the Treaty of Amiens (1802) thwarted his plans, and the Cape was evacuated and Barrow returned to England when the colony passed to the Dutch in 1803. In 1804 Barrow was appointed Second Secretary of the Admiralty and held the position until 1845, except for a brief period between February 1806 and April 1807.

*Travels into the Interior of Southern Africa* was first published in 1801-1804, and provides an account of his journeys throughout the country, giving much anthropological information on the indigenous peoples he encountered and details of the natural history of the regions he visited. It also examines the larger questions of the military and naval importance of the Cape to Britain's imperial interests, and the work is illustrated with maps based upon his surveys. The present, second edition is considered the best, due to the addition of the fine aquatint plates by Samuel Daniell (who had presumably met Barrow at the Cape, when the artist was travelling there). The text is lightly revised, as the author notes in his preface: 'In the arrangement of the materials I have made some little change, and rejected some superfluous matter and repetitions which were unavoidable in the former volumes, on account of their having been published at different times' (I, p. xv). This set is uncut, and retains the half-title in volume II (none was issued for volume I) and the publisher's advertisement at the end of volume II (not called for by Abbey or Tooley; the former calls for a map in volume I, not called for by the plate list or by Tooley).

The autograph letter inserted in this set from Barrow is addressed to Thomas Wallace (1768-1844), who had been appointed one of the Commissioners for the Affairs of India in 1800, holding the position (apart from a short break in 1806) until 1816. In his letter Barrow submits a letter (presumably applying for a post) from a Captain Clarke, who Barrow judges an 'active, intelligent, upright officer' and believes would be 'of infinite service in the shipping interest of the East India Company'.

Abbey, *Travel*, 322; Gay 2996; Hosken p. 12; Mendelsohn I., pp. 88-89; Tooley 85 ('Second and best edition').



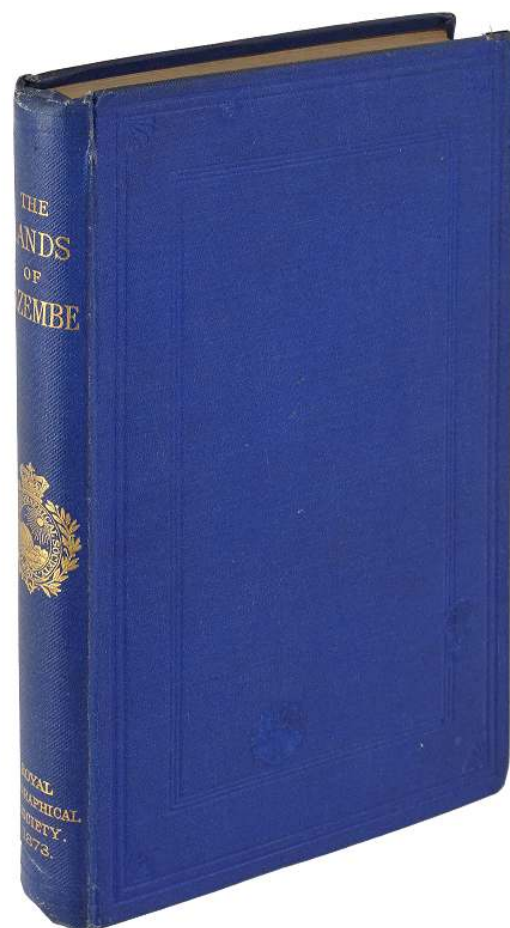


4. **BURTON, Sir Richard Francis** (editor and translator). *The Lands of Cazembe*. Lacerda's journey to Cazembe in 1798. Translated and annotated by Captain R. F. Burton, F.R.G.S. Also journey of the Pombeiros P. J. Baptista and Amaro Josée, across Africa from Angola to Tette on the Zambeze. Translated by B. A. Beadle; and a résumé of the journey of Mm. Monteiro and Gamitto by Dr. C. T. Beke. *London: William Clowes and Sons for John Murray [Published by the Royal Geographical Society], 1873.*


8vo (209 x 134mm), pp. [viii], 271, [1 (imprint)], one folding lithographic map by W. & A.K. Johnston, with coastal outlines printed in blue, and routes added by hand in colours; tear on map, reinforced on verso; original blue cloth, boards panelled with blind rules and with blind-ruled borders with foliate cornerpieces, spine ruled in blind and lettered in gilt and blocked with the RGS crest in gilt, mid-brown endpapers; corners lightly bumped, slight marking, short crack on upper hinge, otherwise a very good copy in the original cloth. **£350**

**First edition.** The publication of this volume was prompted by the interest 'excited by the recent letters of Dr. Livingstone concerning the country of the Cazembe and neighbouring regions of Central Africa' (p. [iii]), and the bulk of the work is comprised of Burton's edition of Francisco José Maria de Lacerda e Almeida's diaries, letters and memoranda relating to his expedition to Cazembe (or Kazembe) in 1798, together with supplementary material, which Burton also translated from the Portuguese. Burton's text (which occupies pp. 1-164 of the volume) was originally intended to be accompanied by two appendices: 'Notes on *How I Found Livingstone in Central Africa: Travels, Adventures and Discoveries*, by Henry M. Stanley' and 'Being a Rejoinder to the "Memoir on *The Lake Regions of East Africa* Reviewed, in Reply to Captain Burton's letter in the *Athenaeum*, No. 1899" by W.D. Cooley'. However, since they were of 'a controversial and critical nature' (Penzer), they were rejected by the Royal Geographical Society and then privately published by Burton as *Supplementary Papers to the Mtáwá Cazembe* (Trieste: 1873).

Casada 85; Hosken p. 34; Penzer pp. 89-90.





LIFE IN  
AFRIKANDERLAND  
AS VIEWED BY AN  
AFRIKANDER  
  
BY CIOS

5. 'CIOS', *pseudonym*. Life in Afrikanerland as Viewed by an Afrikaner. A Story of Life in South Africa, Based on Truth. By "Cios". London: Digby, Long & Co., 1897.

8vo (195 x 130 mm), pp. [i]-xi, [1 (blank)], [1]-274, [2 (blank l.)], [1]-15 (advertisements dated October 1897), [1 (press notices)]; original dark green cloth, upper board and spine lettered in gilt, lower board with publisher's device in blind, patterned floral endpapers; extremities very lightly rubbed, small tear on upper hinge, nonetheless a very good, bright copy; *provenance*: Ida and Frederick William Hosken (engraved bookplate by Leo Wyatt dated 1979 on upper pastedown; sale, Stephan Welz & Co. and Sotheby's, 12 September 2001, lot 416). £95

**First edition.** 'A political novel dealing mainly with the period of the Jameson Raid. The author states that he has written the story "for the chief purpose of placing before the English reading public a true and faithful version of the character and life of an Afrikaner", and observes, "I could not resist the temptation to write something in which the truth and nothing but the truth would be told". The publishers, in issuing the volume, comment on the "entirely anti-English standpoint" adopted by the author, but consider that "it is of great practical importance that we should be accurately informed as to the way in which our adversaries regard us". The latter part of the volume contains an account of the Jameson Raid, the political state of the Rand, and the events subsequent to the Raid, and is bitterly antagonistic to the British and Uitlander inhabitants of the Transvaal' (Mendelssohn).

Hosken p. 47 (this copy); Mendelssohn I, p. 340; SAB I, p. 549.



6. [East Africa]. Fighter Pilot's 'Escape Map' Scarf; 'Bartholomew' map scarf of the 'Somaliland Front'. Britain: MI9, 1941.

480 x 580 mm, rayon treated for printing, printed in black, red and beige, raw edges; creased from storage and one small area very lightly marked from damp in an unobtrusive way, generally very good with very clear printing.

£375 + VAT in EU

# KENYA COLONY & JUBA RIVER.



This scarf was produced during World War II for an RAF pilot on a mission to Kenya and Somaliland during the British-Italian struggles of 1941. One side, marked 'Kenya Colony and Juba River', shows a close-up (scale: 1:2,000,000) of the coastal area from the very south of Somalia (Kaambooni) via Mogadishu to the north, and extending to the West, in an irregular line, to Wajir in Kenya, roughly 900km from the coast into the country. The other side, drawn to the same scale, extends the territory all the way to the Gulf of Aden in the north, with the Italian territories in the East carefully marked; but also covering parts of Ethiopia, an area reclaimed by British Forces during the East African Campaign between January and November 1941; this scarf was produced for this specific campaign, marking the contested territory as 'Somaliland Front'.

Scarf maps like this, also known as 'escape maps', were part of the emergency kit for pilots during World War II, so that they might find their way out of a territory, on a safe route, in case of emergency, and regardless of season or circumstance. They were invented in 1940 by Christopher William Clayton Hutton (1893-1965), an intelligence officer hired for MI9 by the War Office to create escape and evasion gear for British servicemen, and for dispatch to prisoner of war camps. Approximately 35,000 British and other Allied troops who managed to escape made their way back to Allied territory with the help of Hutton's maps and equipment. The history of scarf maps is, therefore, part of the history of war 'gadgets' which saved lives at the time, but retain a James Bond-like appeal until today.

In his biography a pilot of the period, Merton Naydler, describes the kit given to RAF soldiers in 1944: 'In addition to "ghoolie-chits" [...] we carried in a neat pocket in the leg of our jungle-green trousers an assortment of accessories designed to provide a chance of survival should we find ourselves parted from our Hurricanes - the traditional fifty pounds worth of silver coins; miniature compass secretable within the body; a map printed on silk which could be used as handkerchief, scarf or bandage; a tiny, waterproof box of matches; a slim steel gadget measuring two inches by one comprising razor blade, burning glass and horses' hoof device all in one; a fishing line complete with hook; a pack of condensed chocolate to provide several days' nourishment; and a quantity of benzedrine pills which would obviate the need for sleep for up to seventy-two hours of what could of course be a vital period of one's life' (Young man, you'll never die. Barnsley, South Yorkshire: Pen & Sword Aviation, 2005).

The key to the maps on this scarf makes it possible to identify railways all actual, under construction and projected; roads suitable for motor traffic or just for carts, by their suitability for all seasons vs. dry weather only; the names and boundaries of provinces, districts, localities, mountain ranges and peaks, valleys, islands, etc.; towns in five ranks of importance; rivers and canals, marshes and swamps, and plains 'liable to inundation'; but also springs and other sources of water; historical ruins; 'wireless telegraph stations'; and geodetic trigonometrical stations.





From a technical perspective the scarves' production proved difficult. The material had to be light and thin, durable and crease resistant, and also silent when being unfolded in compromising circumstances. Hutton's experiments with tissue paper were unsuccessful: neither would the maps move silently, nor would they preserve the printing in their folds, so that they were soon illegible. Hutton then moved on to silk, but found that ink was running. A treatment with pectin solved the problem, and the print would appear in crisp detail. This scarf is likely to be among the earliest printed on artificial fibre: since silk supplies were a valuable commodity, most of them were printed on rayon from 1942 onwards, whereas prior to that, rayon was only slowly introduced.

Maps published by John Bartholomew and Son served as a basis for the earliest of the scarf maps produced for MI9. These so-called 'Bartholomew' maps covered Western and Eastern Europe, the Middle East, the Malay Peninsula, and parts of Africa, and later issues (pre-1943), like this one, were printed on rayon. As the Australian War Memorial explains, 'At least 45 different maps have been identified from this series [of 'Bartholomew' maps]. They are undated, sometimes untitled and usually have a numbering system of an upper case letter combined with a number, or just a letter [here P and Q]. Later maps have some extra colour and are printed on silk or rayon. The maps were printed by John Waddington - the maker of Monopoly and other board games'.

Scarf maps were secret items and of highest importance to national security. They were highly concealed on the person (among others, rolled up and hidden in a case that looked like a cigar), and listed in *Per Ardua Libertas. Most Secret*, a printed catalogue of MI9 covert equipment given to American Intelligence Officers in 1942, to commemorate their visit and aid the progress of their equipment; the first American cloth maps appeared in the same year.

While scarf maps of North Africa appear to have survived more commonly, this scarf map of East Africa is very rare. We are not aware of any other example on the market at the moment, and COPAC lists only one in an institutional library (Manchester).



SIX YEARS  
IN  
SEYCHELLES,  
WITH  
Illustrations.

AN INSCRIBED PRESENTATION COPY OF ESTRIDGE'S  
RARE, PHOTOGRAPHICALLY-ILLUSTRATED ACCOUNT OF THE SEYCHELLES

7. **ESTRIDGE, Henry Watley.** Six Years in Seychelles; with Photographs from Original Drawings.  
*[?London: ?the author], 1885.*



4to (202 x 163mm), pp. [4 (title, verso blank, dedication, illustrations)], 59, [1 (blank)]; mounted photographic frontispiece and 29 mounted photographic plates, all after Estridge, one folding lithographic map, and one double-page letterpress table in the text; occasional light spotting, offsetting, or marking affecting text and plates, some photographs slightly faded; original hard-grained tan morocco, boards with gilt-ruled borders, upper board lettered in gilt, modern lemon-yellow endpapers, all edges gilt; a few light marks and scuffs, extremities lightly rubbed and chipped, skilfully rebacked and recornered, nonetheless a very good copy of a rare work; *provenance*: 'From the author' (presentation inscription on title, manuscript correction on p. 56, presumably in the author's hand) - S.F. Hassan, Mombasa, 3 January 1953 (ownership inscription on verso of frontispiece) - **Humphrey Winterton** (booklabel on upper pastedown; his sale, Sotheby's London, 28 May 2003, lot 248). £6000

**First edition.** Following a period in the army, Estridge (1837-1902) was appointed Collector of Customs at Mahé in the Seychelles (probably in 1880), and held the position until 1885, when he returned to England. In 1886 he took up the position of Receiver and Accountant-General, British Bechuanaland (and was elected a fellow of the Royal Colonial Institute in the same year), remaining in the country until 1888, when he retired to England.

*Six Years in Seychelles* provides an overview of the islands and their history, commerce, architecture, geography, and natural history. Estridge provides much information on the flora and fauna, printing extracts from the report compiled by John Horne (the Director of the Botanic Gardens, Mauritius, who visited Mahé from 1871 to 1874 and published his notes in 1875), and discussing plant-hunting trips undertaken at the behest of Sir Joseph Dalton Hooker, the Director of Kew, and a visit in 1884 from the celebrated botanist and artist Marianne North, who 'greatly enjoyed the place, and was enraptured with the palms &c.' (p. 51; North's recollections of her visit and plant-hunting expeditions with Estridge appear in chapter XV of *Recollections of a Happy Life* (London: 1892), where he is identified as 'Mr. E.'). Another notable visitor was Gordon of Khartoum: '[w]e found him most pleasant and chatty. He greatly admired and was deeply interested in the Seychelles, and said he thought Praslin must have been the Garden of Eden' (*loc. cit.*).

In one passage, Estridge records the effects in the Seychelles of the eruption of Krakatoa on 27 August 1883 and the consequent tsunamis: '[i]t began at about 4 p.m. [...] and a tidal wave suddenly came rushing at about four miles an hour, and reaching a height of about 2½ feet above the usual high springs. It receded in about a quarter of an hour, leaving boats high and dry. It then returned, and the same thing continued all next day, only varying in the time, each movement taking about ten minutes, and the height reaching about 10 inches. I noted from 10.15 a.m. till 1.05 p.m., that the sea flowed and ebbed 17 times. At 5 p.m. the sun was clear and bright; at 6 p.m., sunset, there was a lurid glare all over the sky; at half-past six the glare got much brighter; and at a quarter to seven it disappeared. The sky all day was slightly hazy [...] We were not aware till after the arrival of the Mauritius mail what caused this, but then learnt what it was and the great destruction it had caused. Even now the shores of the various islands are covered with pumice-stone' (pp. 51-52).

The work is dedicated to the soldier and administrator Sir Arthur Elibank Havelock (1844-1908), who was Chief Civil Commissioner Seychelles Islands from 1874 to 1875 and from 1879 to 1880, and ended his career serving as the Governor of Trinidad, Natal, Sri Lanka, Madras, and, finally, Tasmania. The number of copies issued of this privately-published work is unknown, but the expensive and laborious technique of illustration with mounted photographic prints (which appear to be platinum prints, but do display untypical traces of a coating), suggests that the edition was not large. Certainly, only three copies of *Six Years in Seychelles* can be traced at auction since 1975 in Anglo-American auction records: the Brooke-Hitching copy (Sotheby's London, 30 September 2014, lot 452, rebacked), the present copy, and the Bradley Martin copy (12 December 1989, lot 1536, hand-coloured and inscribed to the author's parents). To these can be added a further five in institutional libraries in the UK at Cambridge (2), Oxford (2), and the Royal Botanic Gardens, Kew.





GUYON'S RARE ACCOUNT OF EXPLORATIONS IN ALGERIA  
IN A CONTEMPORARY ALGERIAN BINDING

11.



MOSQUEE DE SIDI-OKBA.

8. GUYON, Jean Louis Geneviève. Voyage d'Alger aux Ziban, l'ancienne Zebe, en 1847. Avec des vues des principaux oasis et de quelques monumens du Tell, en deçà des Aurès, et un portrait du dernier bey de Constantine [-Avec atlas ou figurant les principaux oasis de cette contrée, quelques monumens du Tell, en-deçà des Aurès, et un portrait du dernier bey de Constantine]. *Algiers: The Government Press, 1850-1852.*

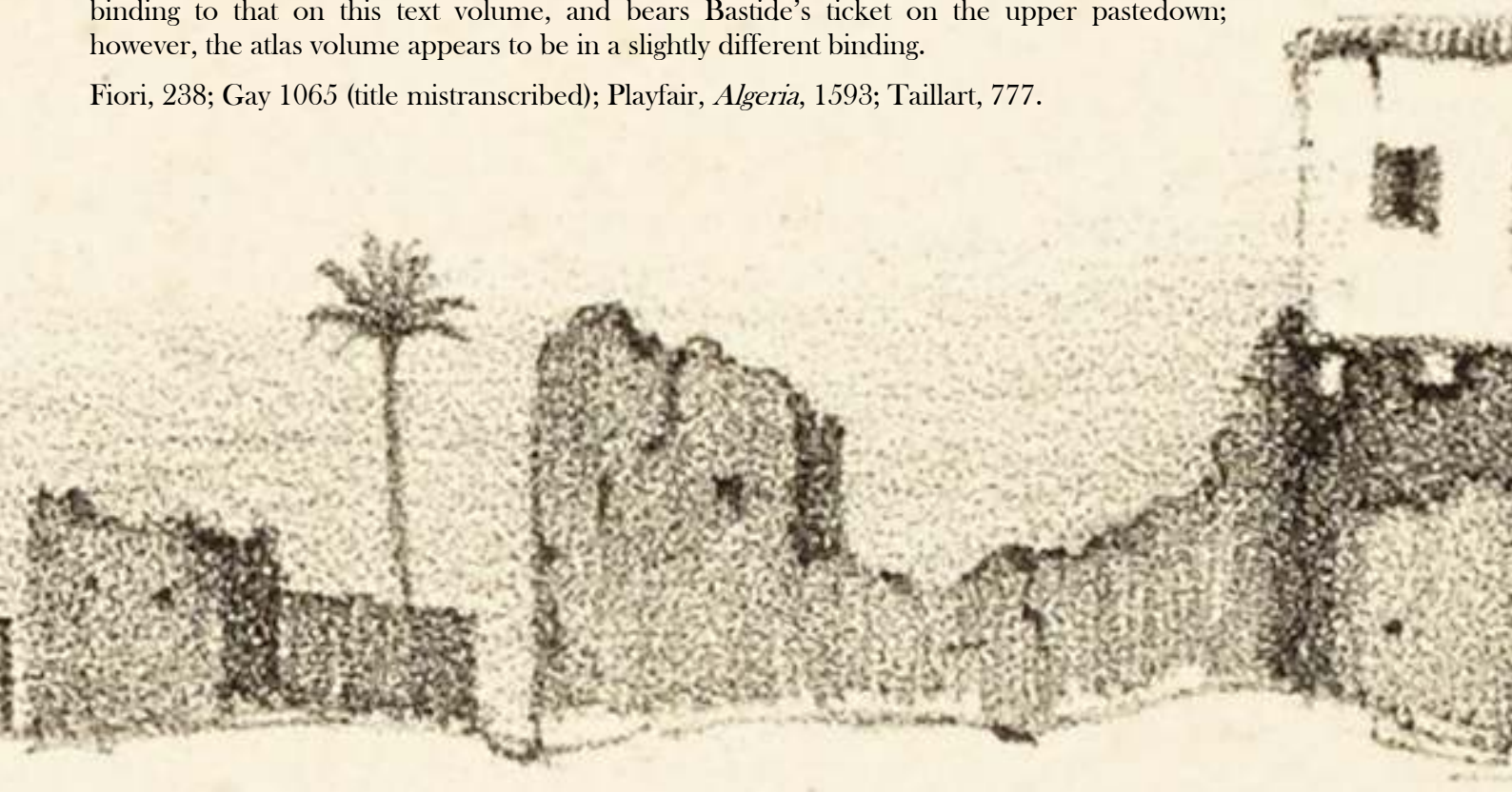


2 volumes, oblong folio (251 x 337mm, atlas) and 8vo in 4s (218 x 138mm, text), pp. [atlas]: [4 (title, verso blank, plates, verso blank)]; [text]: [i]-vii, [1 (blank)], [9]-302, [2 (blank l.)], [i]-xxxii ('Observations météorologiques'), [1 (blank)]; lithographic portrait and 34 lithographic plates numbered in 2 sequences 1-20, 20*bis*, 21-26 and 1-2, 2*bis*, 3-4, 4*bis*, 5, after Aristide Verdalle, E. Bocourt, Auguste Lorent, Paul Rouet, and Brénot, printed by Bouyer, Philippe, and Bastide, some with tissue-guards; illustrations and letterpress tables in the text; occasional light spotting or marking, some quires or plates a little browned; contemporary Algerian red, hand-grained morocco backed patterned boards with cloth tips by Bastide, Algiers, spines gilt in compartments, lettered directly in one, others panelled in blind, modern marbled endpapers, all edges gilt; extremities very lightly rubbed, atlas vol. skilfully rebacked to style, nonetheless a very good set. £4000

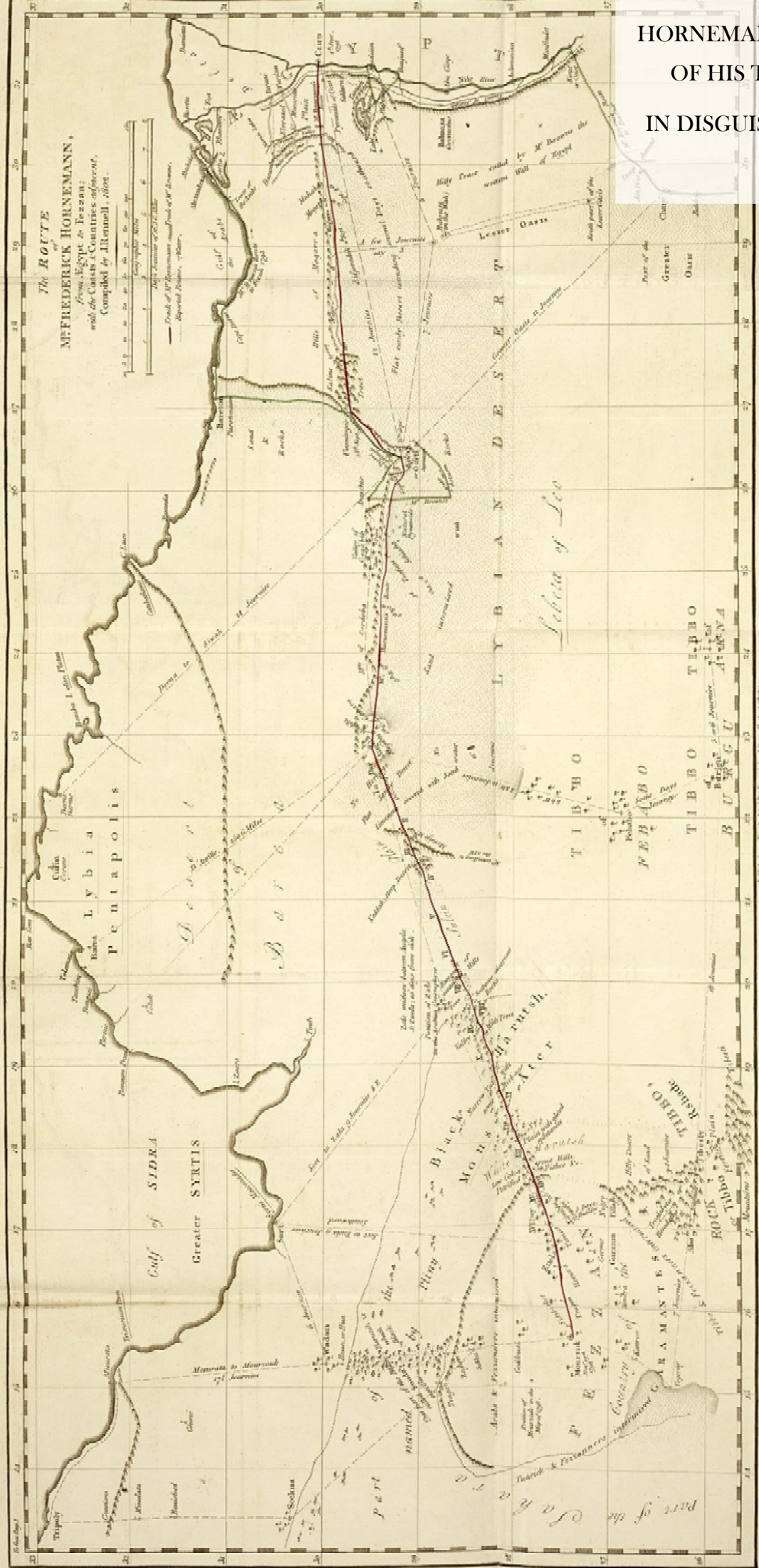
**First edition.** The French physician and traveller Guyon (1794-1870) was the Chief Surgeon of the French African Army, a member of the Commission scientifique pour l'exploration de l'Algérie, and the author of a number of books on the archaeology, natural history, and other aspects of North Africa, in addition to a number of medical works. *Voyage d'Alger aux Ziban* was a pictorial and literary record of Guyon's expedition to the province of Constantine in the north of Algeria to undertake a medical inspection, which also permitted him to travel in the province, and particularly to Ziban, the southern part. Guyon travelled with two other physicians, Auguste Lorent and Paul Rouet, who were intended to act as the expedition's artists, but illness meant that Rouet could only join the party at Batna. Therefore, Guyon recruited Aristide Verdalle, a young army doctor based at Biscara, and Verdalle was responsible for the images of Ziban in the atlas volume, while Lorent and Rouet, together with capitaine Brénot of the garrison at Batna, provided the images of Tell in the latter part of the atlas.

The atlas volume was issued in 1850 and the accompanying text volume was published two years later, and sets of both volumes are uncommon on the market, particularly in a contemporary North African binding. This set retains its original binding by the Algerian bookseller, publisher, printer, and binder Bastide (who also printed some of the lithographic plates), and is signed with his ticket on the upper pastedown of the text volume. The Real Biblioteca in Madrid holds a set of the work, the text volume of which is in a very similar binding to that on this text volume, and bears Bastide's ticket on the upper pastedown; however, the atlas volume appears to be in a slightly different binding.

Fiori, 238; Gay 1065 (title mistranscribed); Playfair, *Algeria*, 1593; Taillart, 777.



HORNEMANN'S CELEBRATED ACCOUNT  
OF HIS TRANS-SAHARAN JOURNEY  
IN DISGUISE AND UNDER NAPOLEON'S  
PROTECTION



**9. HORNEMANN, Friedrich Konrad.** The Journal of Frederick Horneman's Travels from Cairo to Mourzouk, the Capital of the Kingdom of Fezzan, in Africa. In the Years 1797-8. London: W. Bulmer and Co for G. and W. Nicol, 1802.

4to (261 x 206mm), pp. [i]-iv (title, verso blank, contents, errata), [i]-xxvi (introduction and 'Preface to the Journal'), [1]-195, [1 (blank)]; text printed in Roman and Greek characters; 2 engraved folding maps by J. Walker after James Rennell, with routes added by hand in colours and one engraved plan, one woodcut illustration in the text; occasional light spotting or offsetting, a few light marks; contemporary British half blue morocco over marbled boards, the spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in one, others decorated with central tool, all edges speckled, a few quires unopened; extremities slightly rubbed and bumped, nonetheless a very handsome copy; *provenance*: C. Smith, Bath (contemporary bookseller's ticket on upper pastedown) - Sir Marcus Somerville, 4th Baronet (? 1772-1831, engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown). **£1350**

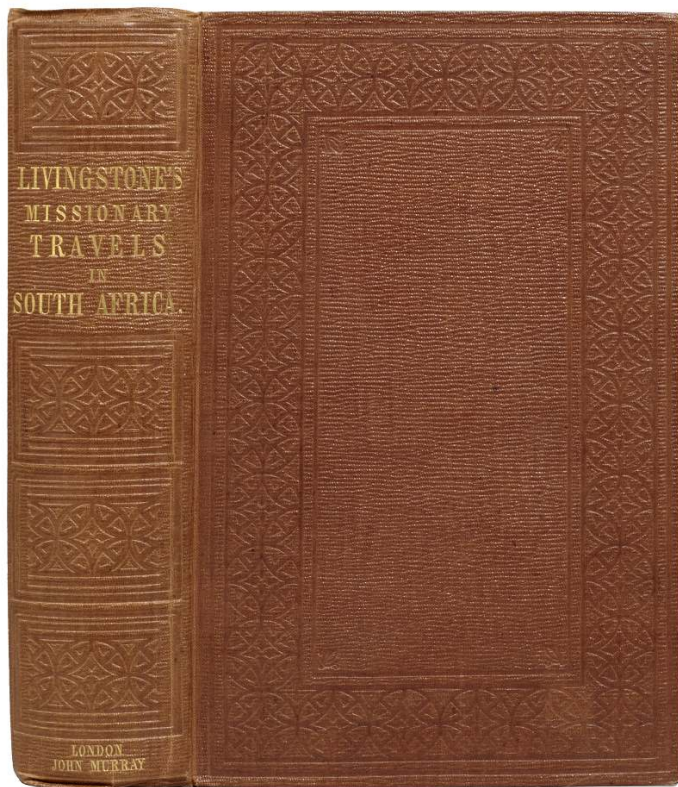


**First edition, presumed first issue.** The German ethnologist and North African explorer Hornemann (1772-1801) studied at the University of Göttingen, where his professors included the ethnologist J.F. Blumenbach, who was a friend and associate of Sir Joseph Banks. Hornemann was recommended to Banks by Blumenbach, and in 1797 Hornemann moved to London, where he was engaged by the Association for Promoting the Discovery of the Interior Parts of Africa (more commonly known as the African Association), which had been formed by a group of wealthy men in London in 1788, with the purpose of exploring the interior of Africa (for the African Association, also see item 1 in this catalogue). Hornemann was commissioned by the Association to cross the Sahara from Egypt to the River Niger, and left London in June 1797, arriving in Alexandria in September 1797: '[o]n his arrival in Cairo he met Joseph Frendenburgh [...], a Moslem convert, who suggested that Hornemann should travel disguised as a Moslem, a technique used by many later explorers. Delayed by an outbreak of plague, his source of funds was cut off when the French defeated the Mamelukes at the Battle of the Pyramids. Determined and resourceful, however, he made friends with some of the many scientists Napoleon had brought to Egypt [...], and through them made the acquaintance of Bonaparte himself. The general was quite taken with the young man and provided him with a visa and moneys to start his trek; he even offered to forward any communications to the Africa Association in London, despite a state of war existing at the time' (Howgego, *Encyclopedia of Exploration to 1800*, p. 518). Thus enabled to continue their expedition, in September Hornemann and Frendenburgh joined a group of Fezzan merchants travelling with a caravan returning to the Maghrib from Mecca, and on 17 November 1798 they reached Murzuk, where Frendenburgh died of malaria. Hornemann remained in the town for seven months and then travelled to Tripoli in June 1799, where he met Bryan McDonogh (the medical officer to the British consulate) and the consul, Simon Lucas. In the course of his journey, Hornemann had sent dispatches back to London whenever it was possible, and he transmitted his final report on 6 April 1800, before joining a caravan travelling south - the last time that any communication was received from him. His fate remained unknown until 1817, when the first intelligence of his movements was received from an Arab who had travelled with him, and it was only in 1819 that G.F. Lyon and Joseph Ritchie were able to establish the details of his final months and learn that he had apparently died of dysentery at Bakkanee, just north of the Niger River, where the local people 'became greatly attached to Horneman[n], on account of his amiable deportment and skill in medicine; and he was generally regarded as a Marābout [i.e. holy man]' (G.F. Lyon, *A Narrative of Travels in Northern Africa, in the Years 1818, 19 and 20* (London: 1821), pp. 132-133).

The text of Hornemann's journal was written in German, but first published in this English translation supplemented by appendices by Sir William Young, James Rennell, and William Marsden; a German edition based on Hornemann's manuscript followed later in 1802 and a French edition, translated from the English text, appeared in 1803. This first edition appears to have been issued in two states: the presumed first issue has continuous pagination from p. [1] to p. 195 (as here) and the second has a leaf numbered '[188\*]' inserted between 2B2 and 2B3, headed 'Postscript' and beginning 'When the above Memoir was printed, I was ignorant that the following passage occurred, in Mr. Horneman's Letter of the 6th April, from Mourzouk'. The text concludes with a three-line 'Errata in the Geographical Memoir'.

This copy was previously in the library of the Irish politician Sir Marcus Somerville, who was educated at Trinity College, Dublin and succeeded his father as fourth baronet in 1800. In the same year he was elected member of parliament for Meath in a by-election and, although independent, Somerville was often aligned with the Whigs and voted in favour of Catholic relief and parliamentary reform. The binding is by C. Smith of 19 Milsom Street, Bath and appears to be closely contemporary (the British Library holds a binding by Smith on a copy of Virgil's *Bucolica, Georgica et Aeneis* published in 1800).

Track of Mr Hornemann. - 'Water'.  
Reported Routes. - 'Water'.  
Track of Mr Browne.



AN UNUSUALLY BRIGHT COPY  
OF LIVINGSTONE'S CELEBRATED ACCOUNT  
IN THE ORIGINAL CLOTH

11. **LIVINGSTONE, David.** *Missionary 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.* *London: W. Clowes and Sons for John Murray, 1857.*

8vo (222 x 140mm), pp. [i]-ix, [1 (illustrations)], 1-687, [1 (imprint)], [1]-8 (publisher's catalogue dated 1 November 1857); one folding tinted lithographic frontispiece by T. Picken printed by Day & Son, one steel-engraved portrait of the author by William Holl after Henry Phillips, retaining tissue guard, 2 tinted lithographic plates by T. Picken printed by Day & Son, 20 wood-engraved plates by J.W. Whympere *et al.* after Ford, Henry Need, Joseph Wolf, *et al.*, one folding wood-engraved geological section, 2 folding lithographic maps by John Arrowsmith with routes added by hand in red (one loose in pocket on lower pastedown as issued), wood-engraved text illustrations, one full-page, wood-engraved title-vignette, letterpress tables in the text; occasional light spotting (heavier on frontispiece) or light marking, one map with short, skilfully-repaired tear; original grained brown cloth by Edmonds & Remnants, London with their ticket on the lower pastedown, boards blocked in blind with central panels enclosed by decorative bands, spine blocked in blind and lettered in gilt, coated brown endpapers, uncut, quires 2P-2U unopened, modern slipcase; extremities very lightly rubbed, small, skilfully-repaired tear on lower pocket, nonetheless a very good, clean copy in an unusually well-preserved binding; *provenance*: Allan Gilmour of Lundin and Montrave (1804-1884, ownership signature on flyleaf; by descent to his son:) - Sir John Gilmour, 1st Baronet of Lundin and Montrave (1845-1920, his engraved armorial bookplate as baronet by A.S. Leslie, Edinburgh).

£1250



**First edition**, issue with lithographic frontispiece and two lithographic plates printed by Day & Son and 687-page text. ‘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 (described in this book), 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**’ (PMM).

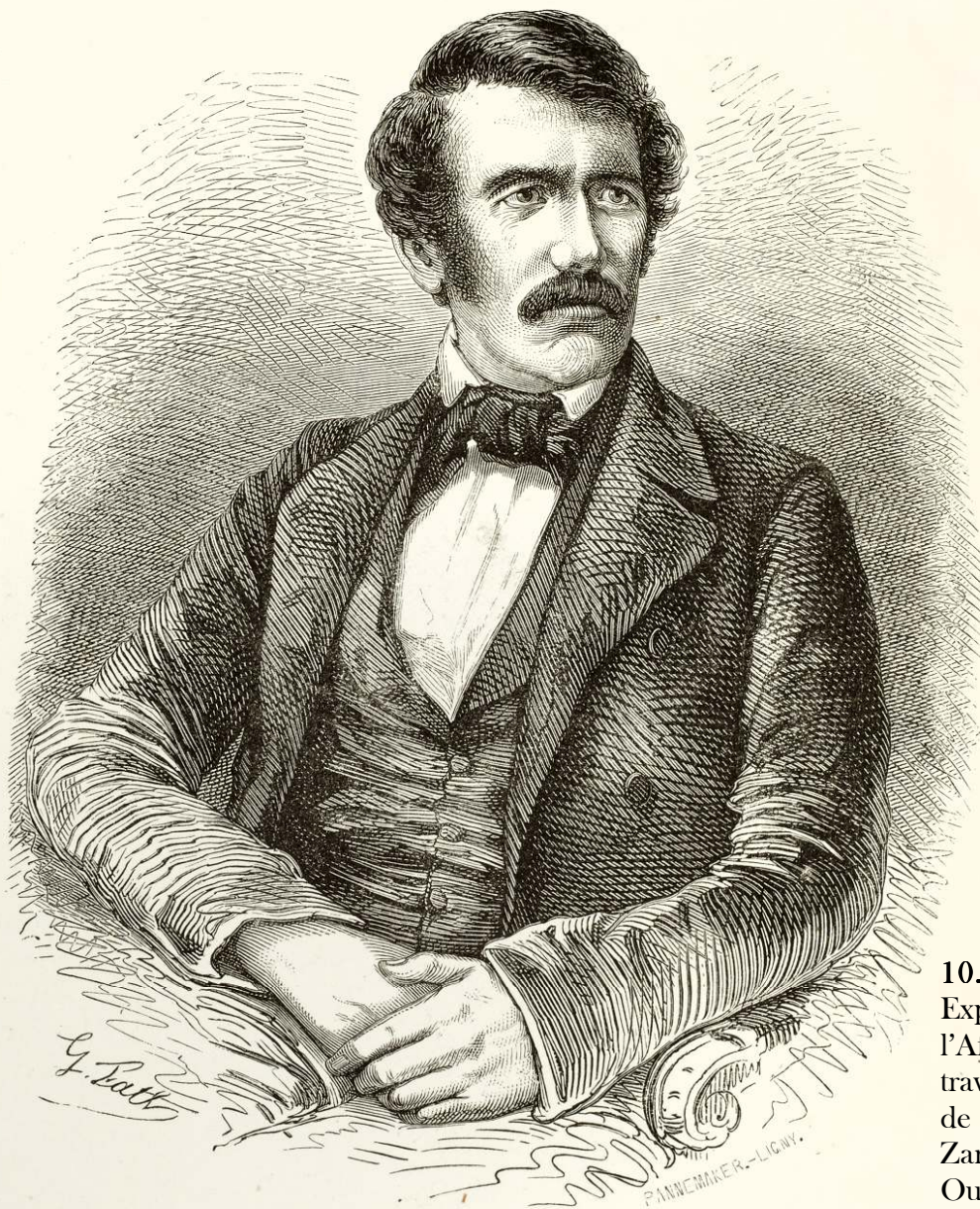
Livingstone’s work also alerted Victorian England to the extent of the slave trade in Central and Eastern Africa, and Livingstone’s book corrected the popular misconception that the slave trade was dying out in Africa; through his researches and writings the Portuguese slave trade was virtually wiped out in Angola. It was also scientifically important, and provided an accurate account of the tsetse fly (*Glossina morsitans*) and the effect of its bite on cattle (Livingstone’s contemporaries believed that it was harmless to humans, which it may have been at that time; as he comments on p. 81, ‘A most remarkable feature in the bite of the tsetse is its perfect harmlessness to in man and wild animals’). This account on pp. 80-83 is complemented by an illustration on p. 571, which is repeated as a vignette on the title-page.

The illustrations of the first edition of *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa* are known in three states: one state has a wood-engraved frontispiece and all of the plates are wood-engraved; another state has a tinted lithographic frontispiece and two lithographic plates (one tinted), all printed by W. West; and a third state has a tinted lithographic frontispiece and two tinted lithographic plates, all printed by Day & Son (as here). The letterpress is also found in two settings: in one the text ends on p. 711 and pp. ‘8\*’-‘8+’ are inserted between pp. 8 and 9, and in the other the text ends on p. 687 (as here); these settings are found with either a wood-engraved or lithographic frontispiece. All of these permutations of text and plates are known with a Murray catalogue dated 1 November 1857 bound in at the end (present here). Although Abbey suggested that the wood-engraved frontispiece indicated the first state of the plates, since the British Library copyright copy includes it, it seems more likely that Murray employed a number of firms to produce the plates required for the large first edition of 12,000 copies simultaneously, and that therefore no sequence of priority can be assigned to the different states – certainly, the entry in Murray’s estimate book entry for *Missionary Travels and Researches in South Africa* (now in the National Library of Scotland), suggests that the production of the lithographic plates was divided between the two lithographic printing houses of Day and West, with the former printing 5,000 sets and the latter 3,000, indicating that some 4,000 copies are illustrated throughout with wood-engraved plates (cf. NLS MS 42721, p. 219).

This copy is notable for the fine condition of the binding and was previously in the library of Allan Gilmour, a partner in the Glasgow timber and shipbuilding company of Pollock, Gilmour & Co. It then descended to his son John Gilmour, who was created 1st baronet of Lundin and Montrave in 1897, and it bears his bookplate as baronet, which was produced by the noted Edinburgh bookplate designer A.S. Leslie. Sir John played an important role in the British Settlement of South Africa Ltd, which attempted to propagate British (and especially Scottish) influence in South Africa during the aftermath of the Boer War.

Abbey, *Travel*, 347 (issue with lithographic plates); Czech, *African*, p. 97 (issue with lithographic plates); Garrison-Morton 5269; Gay 3034; Ibrahim-Hilmy I, p. 389; Mendelssohn I, pp. 908-910; Norman 1377; PMM 341.





LE R<sup>d</sup> D<sup>r</sup> DAVID LIVINGSTONE

d'après une photographie de M. Mayall de Londres.

10. **LIVINGSTONE, David.** Explorations dans l'intérieur de l'Afrique Australe et voyages à travers le continent de Saint-Paul de Loanda à l'embouchure du Zambèse de 1840 a 1856... Ouvrage traduit de l'Anglais par Mme. H. Loreau. *Paris: Imprimerie de Ch. Lahure et Cie for Librairie de L. Hachette et Cie, 1859.*

8vo (238 x 151mm), pp. [6 (half-title, imprint on verso, title, verso blank, dedication, verso blank)], 759, [1 (imprint)]; wood-engraved portrait frontispiece with tissue guard, 24 wood-engraved plates by J.W. Whymper *et al.*, one folding and with tissue guard, one folding geological section, and 2 folding steel-engraved maps by Erhard with routes added by hand in red, wood-engraved illustrations in the text; occasional light spotting, one map browned, another with skilfully-repaired tear; contemporary blue morocco backed, pebble-grain cloth, spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in one, boards panelled in blind, all edges gilt; extremities very lightly rubbed, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: 'Louis', 1 January 1861 (gift from his siblings Edouard and Charlotte, presentation inscription on front fly leaf) – 'I.B.' (early initials in blind on upper board).

£250

**First French edition** of Livingstone's *Missionary Travels and Researches in Southern Africa*, which was first published earlier in 1857 (see the previous item).

SAB III, p. 134.





KILIMANJARO CONQUERED: MEYER'S NARRATIVE OF HIS SUCCESSFUL ASCENT

12. MEYER, Hans Heinrich Joseph. Ostafrikanische Gletscherfahrten: Forschungsreisen im Kilimandscharo-Gebiet. Leipzig: Bibliographisches Institut for Duncker & Humblot, 1890.



*Der Kibo, vom Kibolager (4330 m) aus SO. gesehen.*



8vo (248 x 168 mm), pp. XIV, [2 (section-title)], 376; printed in gothic type; mounted colour-printed frontispiece after E.T. Compton and 12 heliogravure plates by H. Riffarth after Compton, printed by F.A. Brockhaus, all retaining tissue guards, 8 mounted photographic plates after Meyer with printed borders and letterpress captions, 2 double-page lithographic maps printed in black and brown or brown and blue, routes added by hand in red, and one large folding lithographic map by Bruno Hassenstein printed in black, brown and blue retaining original loose tissue guard, all printed by Lithographische Anstalt von Hermann Keil, wood-engraved illustrations and tailpieces in the text; occasional very light offsetting, small ink mark on verso of one map, folding map slightly creased and with one short, skilfully-repaired marginal tear; original green pictorial cloth by Weissbeck & Bechmann, Leipzig, upper board blocked in black and silver with image of the Kilimanjaro's volcano Kibo and its Uhuru Peak, lettered in gilt and black, border in black, lower board with border in blind and central publisher's device in blind, spine with design blocked in black and lettered in gilt and black, textured lemon-yellow endpapers, decorated edges, white silk marker (slightly frayed); unobtrusive minor marking, extremities slightly rubbed, causing very small losses on corners and short cracks on joints (with later colour), nonetheless a very good copy; *provenance*: Schmorl & von Seefeld, Hanover (booksellers' ticket on upper pastedown) - '85' (number in ink on upper pastedown). £950

**First edition.** Hans Meyer (1858-1929) was the son of bookseller-turned-publisher Herrmann Julius Meyer and grandson of Joseph Meyer, the founder of the publishing house *Bibliographisches Institut*. Following studies in history and political sciences and his graduation in national economy in 1881, Meyer undertook a two-year world tour to America via India and the Philippines. In the course of his subsequent travels, especially to the relatively recently defined region of German East Africa, Meyer grew to be one of the most famous explorers and mountaineers of his time. His most notable achievement was the first successful ascent of the Kilimanjaro's highest volcano, Kibo, in 1889, some forty years after the mountain had first been identified. Throughout his travels to Africa, South America and Tenerife, Meyer conducted meticulous scientific investigations, including comparative geological studies of the volcanic glaciers which had impeded his earliest mountaineering endeavours; a later trip to the Kilimanjaro was dedicated to this research and cartographic surveying (1898). Meyer's scientific research was balanced with his instigation of a German commission to sponsor and organise expeditions of, and publications on, the colonies. While his ethnographical research on the German colonies evaluated their economic merits for the German Reich, it is perhaps particularly noteworthy that he advocated a sensitivity towards native African mentalities in the inter-cultural exchange. Moreover, Meyer promoted public education: he delivered numerous public lectures as well as supporting the *Museum für Völkerkunde* and the *Museum für vergleichende Länderkunde* in Leipzig (now the *Leibniz-Institut für Länderkunde*, which also holds Meyer's archive today), through donations and bequests both of money and of his personal ethnographical collections. His contributions to all of these fields resulted in numerous accolades and honours, culminating in the professorship of colonial geography and politics at Leipzig (1915).

*Ostafrikanische Gletscherfahrten* is Meyer's richly-illustrated first-person account of the first successful ascent of the Kilimanjaro, which was published the year after the expedition's return. Like all of Meyer's travel writings, while factual and incorporating much scientific detail, this was intended to disseminate his findings to a wider public. Meyer's high standard of production was perhaps due to his involvement with the *Bibliographisches Institut*, which produced series of literature, natural history, ethnography, travel, and atlases and a number of reference works. Notably, *Meyers Konversations-Lexikon* documented Meyer's explorations, his ascent of the Kilimanjaro and publications as they occurred, across its editions. Meyer considered his endeavour not only valuable to science and knowledge, but he also his patriotic duty: the mountain - first discovered by German missionaries, likely to be the highest in Africa, and certainly rated the highest in German territory at the time - was to be conquered and described by a German (cf. *Ostafrikanische Gletscherfahrten*, p. VIII). He had attempted to climb to the peak



twice previously. On his first journey through Africa in 1886-1887, Meyer had joined an expedition of the German East African Society and was the only one of the party to progress to the lower edge of the glacial border. During the second effort in the following year, with the Viennese geographer, cartographer and explorer of West Africa Oscar Baumann and a caravan of some 200, an uprising against the German East African Society resulted in the kidnapping of both men by merchant and plantation owner Abushiri ibn Salim al-Harhi; the expedition was aborted after their release. Meyer's successful ascent of 1889 was undertaken together with Ludwig Purtscheller, who had made his name as a successful unguided Alpine mountaineer, and with a smaller caravan of two leaders and sixty-two men, now supported by native chiefs Meyer had met on a previous visit. The ascent, apart from making mountaineering history, spread Meyer's name and fame internationally. Patriotically, he named the Kibo peak 'Kaiser-Wilhelm-Spitze' (today: Uhuru peak) and presented a rock removed from the peak to emperor William II; in turn, Meyer was awarded his first professorship by the emperor.

In *Ostafrikanische Gletscherfahrten*, following a historical introduction, Meyer relates his journey from Germany to the Kibo peak, ten days spent at high altitude, the descent along the west side of the mountain, and the journey back to Germany. The final chapter discusses geographical aspects of the Kilimanjaro, and is followed by a substantial appendix (pp. 301-368), which presents the results of Meyer's scientific investigations on rocks, lichen, mosses and plants, butterflies and beetles, as well as a cartographic essay, a bibliography of Kilimanjaro literature, and Meyer's contract with the businessman Sewa Hadji for hiring a caravan of men, ensuring that they would not desert, and that Meyer would recompense them adequately in money, food and medicine. Meyer's narrative is generally a lively one, combining the scientific and the personal, as his description of the final ascent demonstrates: 'Our progress through sun-softened firm and eroding ice led us, for one and a half hours, along an ice wall standing 6m tall, to the foot of the three tallest peaks, all made of loose rubble, which we proceeded to climb at a calm, measured pace, one after the other. A reading of our aneroid barometers informed us that the central peak measures c. 6,000m, and thus about 10-15m more than the other peaks; subsequent calculations have confirmed this. At half past eleven I was the first to set foot on the central peak. Cheered along by three "hooray"s, which were heartily seconded by Mr Purtscheller, I planted a small German flag (which I had taken along the journey in my rucksack) onto the weathered lava peak, and exclaimed with joy: "I, the first man to conquer this hitherto unknown and unnamed peak of the Kibo, by right name this peak, the highest point of the African and German world, 'Kaiser-Wilhelm-Spitze'." (p. 134). A vignette commemorating the moment concludes Meyer's introduction (p. 18).

The images reproduced in *Ostafrikanische Gletscherfahrten*, as heliogravures and mounted photographs, show the East African landscape and flora, local villages and their peoples, the porters of the caravan, and several panoramic views of the Kilimanjaro, and other subjects. As detailed in the abovementioned cartographic essay (pp. 346-355), the photos of the Kibo and Mawenzi, together with Meyer's oral explanations, notes, measurements, and sketches, served cartographer Bruno Hassenstein as a basis for the four-panel folding map of the Kilimanjaro and its surroundings. It is particularly interesting to compare this map with the simple plans of the Kibo based on Meyer's sketches that were published in *Petermann's Geographische Mitteilungen* and, together with a smaller map, in the *Proceedings of the Royal Geographical Society* (both of these also in 1890). Meyer and Hassenstein's map anticipates modern maps of the area. Significantly, Meyer was among the earliest explorer-writers to document his travels in photographs, using them for research, publication and for cartographical purposes.

Kainbacher (3<sup>rd</sup> ed.) p. 270; Neate, *Mountaineering Literature* M92; NLS *Mountaineering* o95; Perret 2987.



13. **MEYER, H.H.J.** *Across East African Glaciers. An Account of the First Ascent of Kilimanjaro...*  
Translated from the German by E.H.S. Calder. *London and Liverpool: George Philip & Son, 1891.*



*General view of Kilima-njaro from the S.E.*



8vo (250 x 177mm), pp. xx, 404; mounted colour-printed frontispiece after E.T. Compton (lacking tissue guard), 12 heliogravure plates by H. Riffarth after Compton, all retaining printed tissue guards, 8 mounted photographic plates after Meyer, all but one with tissue guards, 2 lithographic maps printed in black and brown or brown and blue, routes added by hand in red, bound to throw clear and retaining tissue guards (one detached), and one large folding lithographic map printed in black, brown and blue, all by Bruno Hassenstein and printed by Lithographische Anstalt von Hermann Keil, wood-engraved head- and tailpieces; tissue guards browned, a few light marks, margins of heliogravures darkened by oxidisation; original green cloth over bevelled boards, upper board lettered in gilt and blocked in colours with design after Compton, spine lettered in gilt and blocked with design, coated green endpapers, top edges gilt, others uncut, some quires unopened, a few quires clumsily opened; spine faded, slightly rubbed and bumped, small, surface cracks on joints, nonetheless a very good copy of this work; *provenance*: occasional pencilled underlining and annotations. **£5750**

**First English edition**, standard issue. Meyer's celebrated narrative of his successful ascent of Kilimanjaro's Kibo volcano in 1889 (the first to be documented), was originally published as *Ostafrikanische Gletscherfahrten: Forschungsreisen im Kilimandscharo-Gebiet* in 1890 (see the previous item). The ascent and Meyer's account both attracted international interest, and Meyer gave his paper 'Ascent to the Summit of Kilima-njaro' to the Royal Geographical Society of London on 14 April 1890. This English edition appeared the year after the German and was translated by E. Harris Smith Calder, who, as 'Miss E. Harris-Smith', had co-written *Ulu. An African Romance*, a novel set on the slopes of Kilimanjaro and published in 1888.

Apart from this issue - which Neate judges a 'handsome volume' - the translation was published in a *de luxe* issue of fifty large-paper copies printed on Japanese vellum signed by the author.

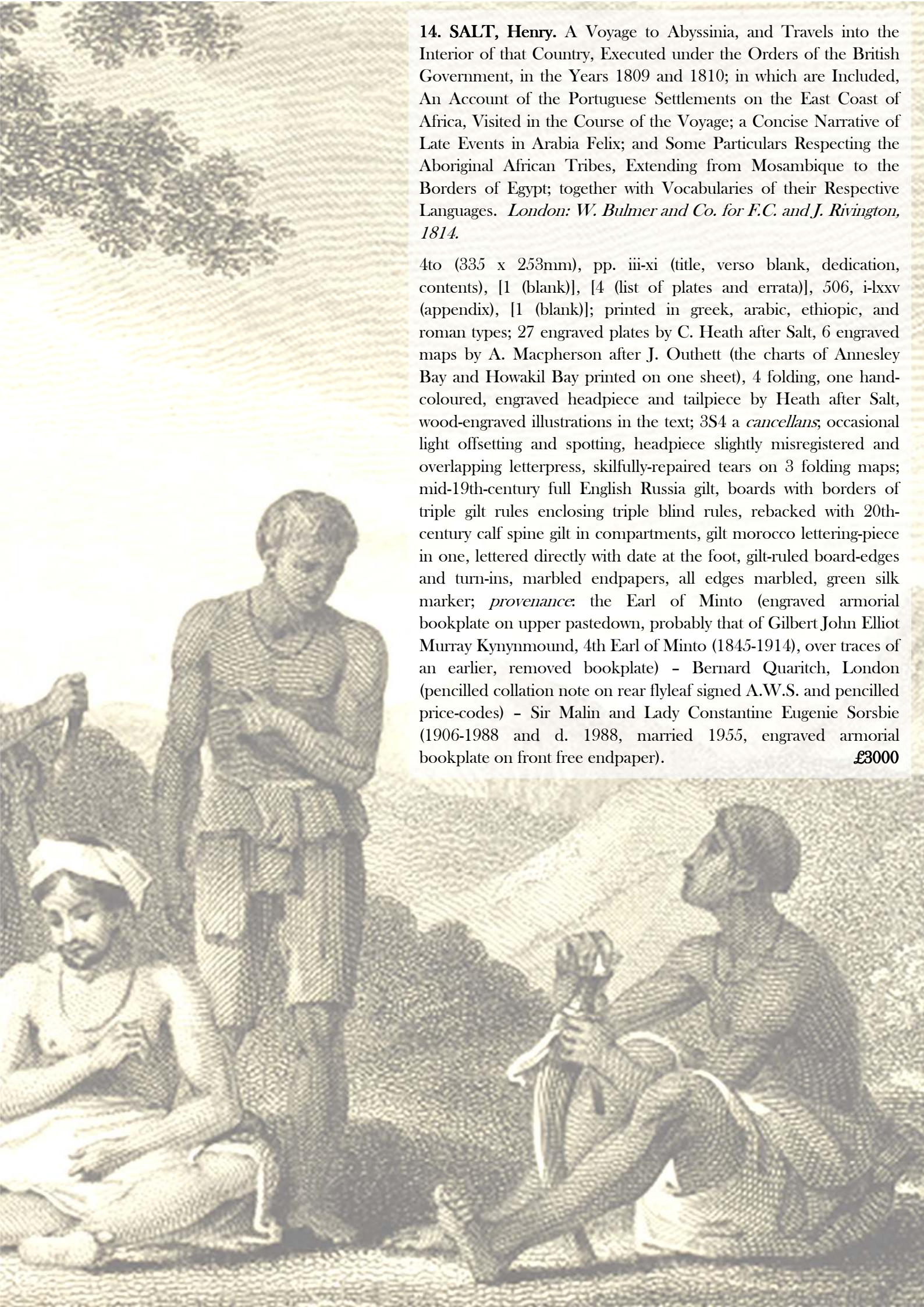
NLS *Mountaineering* a072; Neate *Mountaineering Literature* M92; Perret 2987 ('Ouvrage rare et recherché, tant en édition originale allemande qu'en traduction anglaise').





14. **SALT, Henry.** *A Voyage to Abyssinia, and Travels into the Interior of that Country, Executed under the Orders of the British Government, in the Years 1809 and 1810; in which are Included, An Account of the Portuguese Settlements on the East Coast of Africa, Visited in the Course of the Voyage; a Concise Narrative of Late Events in Arabia Felix; and Some Particulars Respecting the Aboriginal African Tribes, Extending from Mosambique to the Borders of Egypt; together with Vocabularies of their Respective Languages.* London: W. Bulmer and Co. for F.C. and J. Rivington, 1814.

4to (335 x 253mm), pp. iii-xi (title, verso blank, dedication, contents), [1 (blank)], [4 (list of plates and errata)], 506, i-lxxv (appendix), [1 (blank)]; printed in greek, arabic, ethiopic, and roman types; 27 engraved plates by C. Heath after Salt, 6 engraved maps by A. Macpherson after J. Outhett (the charts of Annesley Bay and Howakil Bay printed on one sheet), 4 folding, one hand-coloured, engraved headpiece and tailpiece by Heath after Salt, wood-engraved illustrations in the text; 3S4 a *cancellans*; occasional light offsetting and spotting, headpiece slightly misregistered and overlapping letterpress, skilfully-repaired tears on 3 folding maps; mid-19th-century full English Russia gilt, boards with borders of triple gilt rules enclosing triple blind rules, rebacked with 20th-century calf spine gilt in compartments, gilt morocco lettering-piece in one, lettered directly with date at the foot, gilt-ruled board-edges and turn-ins, marbled endpapers, all edges marbled, green silk marker; *provenance*: the Earl of Minto (engraved armorial bookplate on upper pastedown, probably that of Gilbert John Elliot Murray Kynynmound, 4th Earl of Minto (1845-1914), over traces of an earlier, removed bookplate) - Bernard Quaritch, London (pencilled collation note on rear flyleaf signed A.W.S. and pencilled price-codes) - Sir Malin and Lady Constantine Eugenie Sorsbie (1906-1988 and d. 1988, married 1955, engraved armorial bookplate on front free endpaper). £3000





**First edition, large-paper issue.** The traveller, artist and antiquarian Salt (1780-1827) briefly worked as an artist in his native Lichfield and London, before joining Viscount Valentia on his tour of India and the Middle East in 1802 as a secretary and draughtsman. During the expedition, Salt was sent to Abyssinia, on a mission to the Ras of Tigré, 'whose affection and respect he gained, and with whom he left one of his party, Nathaniel Pearce' (ODNB), and the party returned to England in 1806; Valentia published an account as *Travels in India* in 1809, illustrated by Salt, and the artist also issued his own *24 Views in St Helena, India and Egypt* in 1809.

'On 2 March 1809 Salt sailed on a mission from the British government to Abyssinia, to carry presents to the king and report on the state of the country. Owing to factious unrest, he was prevented from going to the king at Gondar and was obliged to deliver the presents instead to the ras of Tigré. While in Abyssinia he made many observations on the geography, the customs of the people, and the flora and fauna. He brought back many specimens, including a previously unknown dik-dik. Another member of Salt's party, William Coffin, chose to remain in Abyssinia when Salt returned to England in 1811. In 1812 Salt became a fellow of the Royal Society and of the Linnean Society, and a correspondent of the Institut de France. In 1812 he was elected one of the very few honorary members of the African Association in acknowledgement of information he had procured in its interest. In 1814 he published *A Voyage to Abyssinia*, which was received with some acclaim' (*op. cit.*).

Described by Blackmer as a 'very interesting work', *A Voyage to Abyssinia* includes an account of the Portuguese settlements on the east coast of Africa and an appendix giving the vocabularies of the dialects spoken by different indigenous peoples inhabiting the coast from Mozambique to the borders of Egypt. It is also notable for 'a description of shooting hippopotamus on the Tacazzi River, with perhaps the earliest printed illustration of hippo shooting' (Czech). The work was issued in both standard and large-paper copies; the former are around 300 x 230mm when bound and the large-paper copies (such as this) are some 35mm taller and 25mm wider, on paper watermarked 'W. Balston 1814'.

This copy was previously in the library of the Earls of Minto, and the bookplate is presumably that of the soldier, journalist and administrator Gilbert Kynynmound, the fourth Earl of Minto, who was appointed Governor-General of Canada in 1898, holding the office until 1904, and then Viceroy of India (1905-1910); he is described by the ODNB as 'a perfect example of the aristocratic pro-consul who was so much the backbone of the running of the British empire'. The volume was later in the library of Sir Malin and Lady Constantine Sorsbie: Malin Sorsbie was born in England, and then studied in Canada at Manitoba University, before joining the Royal Canadian Mounted Police in 1926. In 1930 he was recruited into the Royal Air Force and then took up a position with Imperial Airways in 1936, before moving to BOAC in 1940 and finally holding the position of General Manager for East African Airways between 1947 and 1956.

Blackmer 1479; Brunet V, col. 96 (noting copies on 'pap. Impérial'); Czech, *African*, p. 141; Fumagalli 139; Gay 2683; Hess and Cogger 892; Ibrahim-Hilmy II, 208 (misdated 1809); Lowndes p. 2180 (noting large-paper copies); SAB IV, p. 122.





# PORT INSTRUCTIONS

## For Table Bay.

1st. ON the arrival of Merchant Vessels in Table Bay, a proper Birth will be pointed out to the Masters thereof by the Port Captain, when he boards them; and no Master of a Merchant Vessel shall shift his Birth without permission from the Port Captain, unless in case of extreme emergency, when he must report his having done so as early as possible to the Port Office.

2d. Should it be the intention of a Master of a Vessel to discharge or receive on board any considerable quantity of Merchandise, a Birth will be pointed out to him as close to the Jetty, or other Landing-place, as the safety of the Vessel and other circumstances will admit. And the Master will then moor with two Bower Anchors, with an open Hawse to the N. N. E. taking especial care in so mooring not to overlay the Anchors of any other Ship, or in any other way to give the Vessel near him a foul Birth. Ships and Vessels touching in Table Bay for Water and Refreshments alone, may ride at single Anchor in the outer Anchorage; but in this case it is particularly recommended to veer out 80 or 90 fathoms, if they ride by a Chain Cable, as the liability of starting or fouling the Anchor, or breaking the Chain, will thereby be greatly lessened; and if riding by a Rope or Coir Cable, to run out a Stream or good Kedge, to steady the Ship; and in both cases the other Bower Anchor should be kept in perfect readiness to let go. When the Vessel is properly moored with Bower Anchors, or well secured with a Bower and a Stream Anchor, and with good Cables, Buoys, and Buoy Ropes, the Master will then take the exact place of the Ship by the Bearings of two Land Marks, and the depth of the Water; and should any accident occur, by which the Vessel may drift from this situation, or lose her Anchors, a good Bearing and depth of Water must be taken at the time, and the same must be notified in writing to the Port Captain. It is particularly recommended that Vessels be kept as snug as possible, to counteract the effects of the periodical Winds, which at times blow with considerable violence.

The Flash of the Gun fired from the Castle at 9 P. M. is noted at the Royal Observatory; the Mean Time at the Observatory and the Mean Time at Greenwich is forwarded to the Port Office, and a Copy will be given on application.

3d. The following General Signals will only be shown, when, from local experience and good Barometers, a severe Gale may be expected. It is strongly recommended that they be promptly observed when made from the Port Office, and any neglect in the observance, or departure from the foregoing Instructions, will be reported to the Agents for LLOYDS, and the Consignees.

### GENERAL SIGNALS.

<i>Union Jack over White pierce'd Blue.</i>	} Veer to a whole Cable.
<i>Union Jack over Blue, White, Blue, horizontal.</i>	
	} Strike Lower Yards and Top-masts, and rig in Jib-Booms.

Ships or Vessels, having MARRIAT'S Code of Signals, can make their wishes known to their Agents, in blowing weather, through the Port Office; and any assistance required will be strictly attended to, as far as practicable; and Vessels not having the Code, can make the following with their Ensigns:—

1st. <i>Ensign in the Fore Top-mast Rigging.</i>	} I am in want of a Cable.
2d. <i>Ensign in the Main Top-mast Rigging.</i>	
3d. <i>Ensign in the Fore Rigging.</i>	} I have parted a Bower Cable.
4th. <i>Ensign in the Main Rigging.</i>	
5th. <i>Whist where best seen.</i>	} Send off a Boat.

(Signed) J. BANCE, Port Captain.

Approved.

Colonial Office, 24th July, 1827.

By Command of His Excellency the Lieut.-Governor,  
(Signed) R. PLASKET, Sec. to Govt.

### INSTRUCTIONS

For entering Table Bay by Night, by the Plan constructed on the Observations made by H. M. Ship LEVEN,

November, 1825.

The Bearings mentioned in these Instructions are all by Compass, or magnetic.

1st. To enter Table Bay from the Northward, meaning to pass outside of Robben Island, a Ship should keep the Light to the Eastward of South—9 degrees East, or about South and by East, until she get soundings under 20 fathoms, at a little more than a mile from the Light House; she may then steer East South East, or East and by South, not to come under 10 or 12 fathoms until the Light bears West South West, she may then steer for the Anchorage, and may anchor in from 7 to 8 fathoms, as soon as the Lights are shutting in behind the Lion's Tail.—This track leads about a mile clear of danger on Green Point; but a Ship need not approach it so near, if she have, by seeing Robben Island, ascertained by its bearings, that she is clear of the Whale Rock, in which case she may round it at a greater distance from Green Point, if desirable, but the soundings in that case will not alone be a sure guide.

2d. In coming from the South-West, a Ship should not get less than 40 fathoms before the Light bears South-East, or East South East, nor less than 20 fathoms before it bears South and by East, when the preceding directions may be followed.

From the Northward—inside of Robben Island—the Light should be kept about South-West and by South, until a Ship have passed that Island; in doing which she may have some casts from 8 to 6 fathoms; and when on that course the Water deepens to 11 or 12 fathoms, she may steer for the Anchorage by the Plan as before directed.

In beating round Green Point, a Ship should never shoal her Water under 11 or 12 fathoms, until she have brought the Light to bear West South West, as before said.

In beating between Robben Island and the Main, to enter Table Bay, the soundings may be taken from the Island as it shoals to very regularly. In standing towards the Main, it appears prudent to tack at the first cast of the Lead after the Water shoalens.

In these directions it is taken for granted, that a Ship will always keep her Leads going.

By Day, or when the Shores or Surf can be seen, or indeed under any circumstances, the Plan ought to be a sufficient guide.

There are two Lights at the Light House, which are in one about South West and by West; these appear to be of no other use than to assure the Navigator which is the Light House, if he should see other Lights. We have seen the Lights clearly off deck at 16 miles distance; but they will not make clear as two Lights until within 6 or 7 miles to the Westward of them; and from the Northward one Light only will be seen.

(Signed) W. F. W. OWEN,  
Captain of H. M. Ship Leven.

Notice is hereby given, that on the 1st Day of September, 1821, a Flag-staff was erected on the Lion's Rump, for the purpose of communicating with Ships entering Table Bay, by means of Captain MARRIAT'S Code of Signals, now in general use in the Merchant Service.

Vessels approaching the Land have therefore only to make use of that Code, as directed, for the purpose of either conveying or receiving communications to or from the Signal-post on the Lion's Rump.

It is to be recollected, that at this Flag-staff a Colonial Telegraph is also in use,—but no mistake can arise therefrom, if Ships in the offing pay attention to Captain MARRIAT'S Code, the Flags of which are entirely different from those of the Colonial Telegraph.

\* \* \* A Plan of Table Bay may be seen at the Port Office.

## 15. TABLE BAY — 'Port Instructions for Table Bay'. [1827.]

Broadside (410 x 320 mm), printed on recto only on paper watermarked '1827'; old folds and small, skilfully-repaired tears on edges and folds, nonetheless a very fresh example. £650

**Rare.** A printed newsletter containing information, instructions and signals for ships entering Table Bay in Cape Town by day and by night, and include 'Instructions for Entering Table Bay by Night, by the Plan Constructed on the Observations made by H.M. ship Leven, November, 1825' by W.F.W. Owen, the *Leven's* captain. Interestingly, Owen's 'Instructions' remained in use for some twenty years and were reprinted in B.J. van de Sandt's *The Cape of Good Hope Almanac and Annual Register for 1846* (Cape Town: 1846). The 'Port Instructions' broadside is rare: we cannot trace it in COPAC and WorldCat only records one example dated 1855 (Hagley Museum and Library, Wilmington, DE).

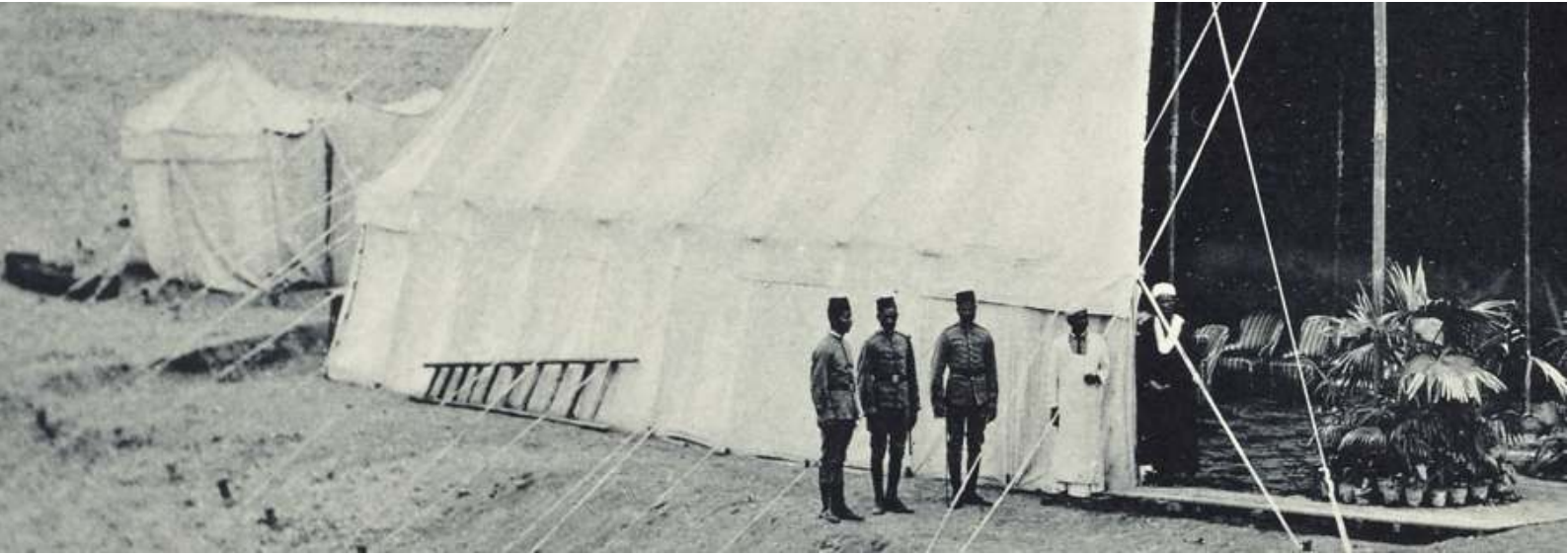


ROYAL SWEDISH TOUR ALONG THE NILE



Unser Zelt bei Gizeh.

16. VICTORIA, *Crown Princess of Sweden*. Vom Nil. Tagebuchblätter während des Aufenthalts in Egypten im Winter 1890/91 ... Mit Lichtdruckbildern nach eigenen photographischen Aufnahmen und einer Karte. Als Manuscript gedruckt. *Karlsruhe: G. Braun'sche Hofbuchdruckerei, 1892.*



4to (300 x 225mm), pp. [4], 163, [1 (errata)]; text printed within red borders, initials printed in red; heliogravure frontispiece and 34 heliogravure plates, printed by J. Schober, and one folding, colour-printed lithographic map; 162 illustrations in the text; original richly decorated and gilt light brown pictorial cloth by Hasert, Stuttgart, all edges red, patterned endpapers; extremities minimally rubbed and bumped, a few tiny marks, covers a little bowed, nonetheless an excellent, bright copy; *provenance*: Otto Hack Roland Printzköld (1846-1930, Lord Chamberlain to the King of Sweden, armorial bookplate on upper pastedown).

£1800



**First edition, printed for private circulation.** *Vom Nil* records a journey along the Nile made between October 1890 and April 1891 by Princess Victoria of Baden (1862-1930), later Queen Victoria of Sweden (queen consort 1907-1930).

Written in the form of a diary, the Princess's account of her travels is richly illustrated with her own accomplished photographs depicting the major monuments as well as landscape views and studies of the different ethnic groups encountered. The work was published privately and is rare – OCLC records only one copy outside Germany (National Library of Sweden) – and this copy was presumably a gift to Otto Printzköld, the Lord Chamberlain to the King of Sweden.

Kainbacher 430.

Unser Zelt bei Gîzeh.





Bettelnder Negerknabe.

A GERMAN MARINE'S PHOTOGRAPHIC JOURNAL OF EARLY GERMAN EAST AFRICA

17. **WANGEMANN, Johannes and J. STURTZ** *photographer*. Land und Leute in Deutsch-Ost-Afrika. Erinnerungen aus der ersten Zeit des Aufstandes und der Blockade. *Berlin: Ernst Siegfried Mittler und Sohn, 1894.*

Oblong 4to (184 x 245mm), pp. [8 (title, preface, dedication, table of illustrations)], 88; printed in gothic type; 83 half-tone plates after photographs by Sturtz with letterpress captions (without section 4, plate 1, a duplicate of section 1, plate 14, not present and apparently not called for); ornamental initials and rules; some light marginal browning, preliminary ll. slightly creased and with a few marginal chips and one short, skilfully repaired, marginal tear; contemporary half black morocco over burgundy cloth, spine gilt in compartments, lettered directly in one, others with foliate gilt tools, red silk marker, patterned endpapers, traces of original wrappers on first and last ll., all edges burgundy; corners slightly bumped, boards slightly marked, otherwise a very good copy; *provenance*: M. Etzel (ownership signature on p. 1 and, erased, on the illustration l.).

£3500



Second edition (originally published in 1890). *Land und Leute in Deutsch-Ost-Afrika* is an account of the coastal territory of German East Africa as it was experienced by German marines serving there in 1888-1889. As the navy pastor Wangemann's introduction explains, the photographs were taken by the navy paymaster J. Sturtz and not originally intended for publication, but requests from many of his contemporaries wishing to remember a significant and tumultuous period of German history prompted him to publish the material. This ten-month journey (July 1888 - April 1889) took place as German East Africa was being defined as a territory, contested, and, slowly, accepted by both local populations and other European powers - i.e. just a couple of years after the first foray into German East Africa by German commercial agents, and before the Imperial government took over its administration.

In tone, Wangemann's narrative reads like an elaborated travel journal. Organised in four sections corresponding to the legs of the journey (Zanzibar, Bagamoyo, Dar es Salaam, and on the activities of our warships), *Land und Leute in Deutsch-Ost-Afrika* describes the coastal area of German East Africa and its cities, their architecture and infrastructure (from homes to hospitals and palaces), people and customs, economic factors (both for local markets and international trade, and especially the ivory trade), historical contexts and current turmoil (which Wangemann witnessed), penal systems and the slave trade, as well as accounts of special excursion, e.g. hunting hippopotami, or to a 'pleasure palace', with carousels and other attractions, at the invitation of the sultan of Zanzibar.

Particularly interesting is the historical-political significance of the marines' presence in the territory, which emerges between the lines of the narrative: upon its landing in Zanzibar, then a sultanate which had recently been divided between Great Britain and Germany, Wangemann's ship joined a flotilla of English, German, French and Italian warships, and announced its arrival with a traditional hoisting of the host country's flag and salute of 21 shots. The attitude of the German marines towards the country and Germany's claim on it permeates the work, for example in observations on the electric light at the top of the sultan's palace in Zanzibar, which looked to Wangemann 'like an alien intruder' in an environment otherwise devoid of artificial light, and leads to remarks on local religions and the futility of Zanzibar's resistance to the colonisers (p.9).

The second part attends to Bagamoyo, the historic seaport of eastern Tanzania and seat of the German East Africa Company. It particularly highlights the work of missionaries in individual villages who, according to Wangemann, had successfully rescued many who would, otherwise, have been destined for slavery. In his account of the arrival at Bagamoyo of the infamous merchant Abushiri (notorious for his abduction of the German explorer and mountaineer Hans Meyer earlier in the same year), Wangemann describes the man, his impact on the country, specific events around his belligerent presence in the city, and the increasingly antagonistic German response, from Christmas 1888 to March 1889 (pp. 40-4). This and other reports of current events in Wangemann's book mark it out as an important document relating to the earliest years of the colony.

Dar es Salaam, which had been founded by the sultan of Zanzibar in 1862 and would, from 1891 onwards, serve as the capital of German East Africa, is the focus of the third part of Wangemann's travels. He describes the city in its then-current incarnation as seat of the sultan's coconut plantations and home of some 3,000 (increasingly European) inhabitants, its humble historical beginnings, and its grand future, aided by German influence: at the time of Wangemann's visit it boasted not only a station of the German East India company but also an 'only recently established' station of the German evangelic mission for East Africa.

The final section is partially reconstructed from other marines' eye witness accounts, and thus provides additional perspectives on the military engagements of the German marines in the establishment of the German East African territory. It covers the period from April through December 1888, intersecting with the accounts of the previous chapters but providing more detail on treaties and mutinies, on strategies, reactions and manoeuvres, and the joint effort of the major German warships present at the time: the 'Leipzig', 'Sophie', 'Olga', 'Carola' and 'Moewe'.

Hess and Coger 2296; Heidtmann, *Bibliographie der Photographie... 1839-1984*, 16792.

