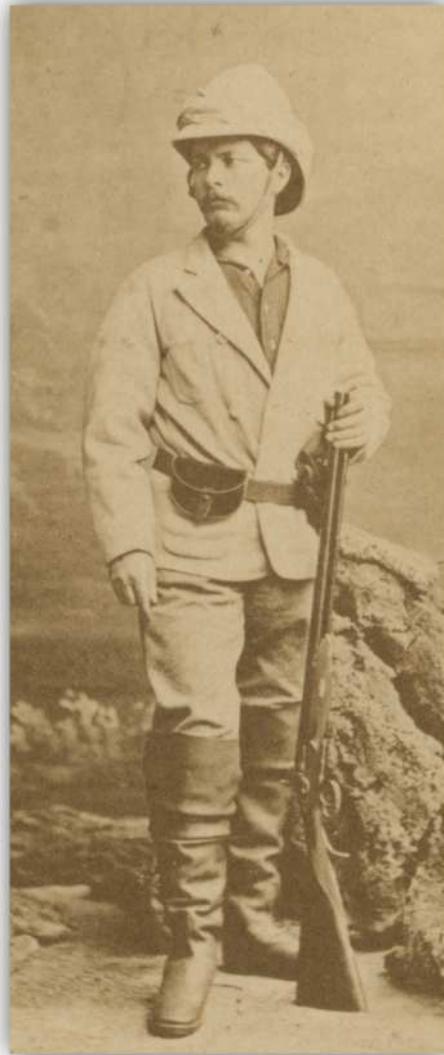


ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA

OUT OF AFRICA

Supporting notes to the exhibition



Learn about 19th century exploration and adventure in Africa through the display of **historic maps** and nineteenth century **books** about the geography, cultural groups and dangers encountered by the intrepid explorers and missionaries. Learn about the planning and provisioning of their treks, glance at the maps and illustrations to support their stories. You will also see images providing a synopsis and flavour of Livingstone and Stanley's involvement, and portraits of key adventurers. Take a **discovery tour** of the Top Gallery of the **Mortlock Wing**, rarely available to the public. Stories and pictures will enlighten the visitor to African discoveries of the nineteenth century.

HOW HAVE THESE RESOURCES COME TO THE ROYAL GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY OF SOUTH AUSTRALIA?

STEPHEN WILLIAM SILVER 1819-1905

A London merchant and bibliophile, Stephen William Silver's private library of some 6,000 volumes was called the York Gate Library after his residence at York Gate, Regent's Park, London. His library contained works relating to geography, exploration and colonisation, and included many rare works and manuscripts relating to the colonies with which his company traded, and in which he was keenly interested.

He was a Fellow of many scientific societies including the Linnaean, Botanic and Zoological Societies, the Royal Colonial Institute and a Fellow and Councillor of the Royal Geographical Society, London. Silver was friendly with many explorers and a number of the books in the York Gate Library are inscribed to him, with the grateful thanks of their author.

It was Silver's wife's wish was that his library be sold entire and to one of the British colonies following his death in 1905, and this Society purchased the York Gate Library for £2,000. Its loss to South Australia was deeply regretted in England. Silver always had been pleased for his library to be used by scholars or interested visitors - in fact his books all contained small tokens which were used to record loans from his collection.

In keeping with Stephen Silver's own liberality with his library, the Royal Geographical Society of South Australia is proud to make this rich resource of Australian and world exploration and history available to the public, through its exhibitions and during its library opening hours.

THOMAS GILL 1849-1923

Thomas Gill was a founding member of the Society and attended its preliminary meeting on 10 July 1885. He was the Society's Honorary Treasurer from 1885 until his death in 1923. He was also Under Treasurer of State from 1894-1920. This collection of over 2400 titles is particularly rich in South Australian and Australian exploration, and incidentally some books relevant to this exhibit, and was bequeathed to the Society.

F LUCAS BENHAM

In 1939 about 4,000 titles mainly on anthropology, geography and travel were bequeathed to the Society library by Dr Frederick Lucas Benham.

MAPS OF AFRICA OVER THE CENTURIES

Mapping is arguably fundamental to humanity's cognitive makeup. It reveals the spiritual bonds between all the people on planet Earth.ⁱ

Africa is the second largest continent spanning some 8000 kilometres north to south and at its widest point. It is a series of plateaus with some steep descents to the coastline, rapids and waterfalls, and few natural harbours, thus contributing to the difficulties of landing and traverse.

The ancient Greeks called Africa *Libya* (derived from ancient Egyptian name Lebu for that part where the Berber people lived). The name *Africa* may have developed from Phoenician (*aprike* meaning sunny) or from the Berber tribe south of Carthage who were called the *Afarik*. The name Africa came to refer to the whole land mass from the time of the Roman Empire.

Africa was a continent with about 1000 different cultural and linguistic groups. Maps made meaning of the environment for these people and for visitors to the continent. The Ancient Romans established empire over settlements in North Africa and the Tabula Peutingeriana, that you will see in this exhibition, exemplifies this distinctive cultural mapping style of the 13th century. Before the Middle Ages Islam came to Africa, and European maps of this area remained sketchy for some centuries. The Indian Ocean perspective of Africa focuses on Mauritius and Madagascar which France, Holland and Portugal would use for provisioning on the way to India from the 1500's. No doubt some early maps show amazing accuracy about these important trading sources. Ultimately the maps are a reflection of the cultural perspectives of the times.

Evident from your study of these maps is the developing knowledge of the coastlines. Early mapping derived from coastal bases to support the development of trade in salt and gold, predominantly, but including slaves. Little interior exploration was done until well into the nineteenth century, when European knowledge of Africa expanded exponentially. Missionaries entered little known regions, sharing their knowledge of the ethnographic differences of the peoples they encountered. They were then often the ones to become pioneers and explorers. For example, Livingstone began as a missionary but his belief that developing commerce would overcome the slave trade thus led him to become an explorer. Then with this knowledge, and developing commerce, came colonisation by Europeans in the areas perceived to offer wealth in mining, farming and commerce. In the more recent maps, contained in the atlases on display, you will notice the political tussle between empires for control of the wealth of Africa.

Some of the early maps specifically identify The Mountains of the Moon, an ancient term for a legendary mountain range in East Africa; Ptolemy had placed these on the map in AD150. These have since become known as the ranges varying from the Rwenzori and the Kilimanjaro to the peaks of Ethiopia at the head of the Blue Nile.

The Aethiopian Sea, Ethiopic or Ethiopian Ocean (Okeanos Aithiopos), also seen on some of the maps, and until the mid-19th century, is an old name for what is now called the South Atlantic Ocean. The use of this term illustrates a past trend towards referring to the whole continent of Africa by the name Aethiopia. Geographical knowledge did not extend south of the Sahara, and the only part further known to the ancient Greeks was the Horn of Africa; *Aithiops*, meaning "burnt-face", was used as the term for black African people since the time of Homer and was applied to such black populations as observed by the ancient geographers. The modern nation of Ethiopia, in northeast Africa, is nowhere near the Ethiopic Ocean, which would be said to lie off the west coast of Africa.

Map cartouches (in cartography, a decorative emblem on a globe or map) usually contain the title, the printer's address, date of publication, the scale of the map and legends, and sometimes a dedication. The artistic embellishments on the maps are representative of the times and also contributed to the saleability of the maps and globes. The design of cartouches varies according to cartographer and period style. On 15th-century maps they are relatively simple, but by the 16th century architectural and figurative elements (like coats of arms) are added. The cartographic cartouche had its heyday in the Baroque period. Toward the end of the 18th century ornamental effects in cartography became less popular, their style developed to simple oval or rectangular fields with inscriptions.ⁱⁱ

Information derived from:

Allen, P *The Atlas of Atlases*, 2005

Arkerman & Karrow *Maps : Finding our Place in the World*, 2007.

Guadalupi, G. *The Discovery of the Nile*, 1997.

Reinhartz, D. *The Art of the Map : an Illustrated History of Map Elements and Embellishments*. 2012.

Shirley, R. *Maps in the Atlases of the British Library: A Descriptive Catalogue c. AD 850-1800*

Smith, M. *Mapping the World*, 2006.

Swift, M *Mapping the World*, 2006.

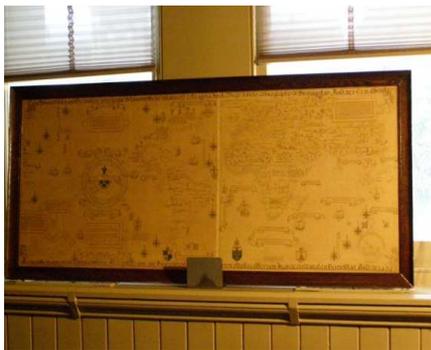
Virga, Vincent and the Library of Congress *Cartographia : Mapping Civilizations*, 2008.

Ettinger, N, Huxley, E., Hamilton, P. *A History of Discovery and Exploration, Africa and Asia: Mapping Two Continents* London : Aldus Books, 1971.

1265 - Tabula Peutingeriana (PeutingerTable) - Facsimile

Drawn in 1265 by a monk from Colmar and made up of 11 parchments scrolls measuring approximately 34 cm high by 6,74 m. long when assembled, this document was discovered in 1494 by Konrad Meissel, alias Celtes, and given in 1507 to an Antiquarian of Augsburg, Konrad Peutinger. It seems Tunisia is the bit of Africa shown at the bottom.

1529 – Mapamundi (Facsimile of Ribeiro’s map of 1529)



Diego Ribeiro, also known as Diego Ribero, was a Portuguese cartographer and explorer. This map delineates very precisely the coasts of Central and South America, however, neither Australia nor Antarctica appear and the Indian subcontinent appears too small. Thus it represents the knowledge of the time, with the layout of the map strongly influenced by information obtained during the Magellan-Elcano voyage from 1519-1522 around the world. This is the first time that the Pacific Ocean is shown as a real extension, and the first time the North American coast as continuous.

1590 (York Gate Library date) – Africa ex magna orbis terre descriptione Gerardi Mercatoris desumpta, Studio & industria G. M. Iunioris



Gerardis Mercator, 1512 – 1594, was famous for his 1569 projection allowing sailors to steer a longer course saving repeated adjustments of compass readings; this is still the basis of nautical charts today. He was the first to use the term atlas for a collection of maps. The cartouche indicates this map to have been published by his son, hence the word *iunioris*, meaning *junior*. This also suggests a more accurate date for this map as 1595.

Once again, with this map, the detailed knowledge of the coastline is evident from the years of exploration by sea, but little is still known of its interior: The Congo and Nile Rivers are shown but the Nile extends too far southward; Ethiopia and Tigre occupy excessive areas of central and southern Africa and the north coast. Trade into the interior where it occurred is shown in great accuracy, for example the trading routes across the Sahara marked as dotted lines. Note also the figures on the map that seem to be buildings at different points in the desert, perhaps indicating specific localities.

Information derived from: Allen, P *The Atlas of Atlases*, 2005, and Swift, M *Mapping the World*, 2006.

1635 (1617) – Africae Nova Descriptio



Willem Jansz. Blaeu, 1571-1638, was a pupil of Tycho Brahe. This map comes from an atlas that was published in 1631-1635, from the golden age of Dutch map-making. Plates were used for a long time but destroyed by a fire in 1672.

In the format '*Carte a figure*' this is one of the most decorative and popular of all the early maps of Africa. Note the fanciful half horse half curled-tail sea beast, a school of flying fish, a spouting whale, all in the Oceanus Aethiopicus (Atlantic Ocean). The ethnographic images of people in local dress surround the map and showcasing the exotic; this appealed to the map-readers of the time.

Note that the map shows the “western affluent rising in the heart of the Sahara. The Nile itself is shown to have its source in the Mountains of the Moon and immediately forms a huge lake called both Zembre and Zaire, the latter being the name by which the natives called the Congo. Another branch of the Nile issues from a second large lake farther to the east, approximately in the position of Lake Tanganyika.” (Guadalupi, 1997). The Mountains of the Moon are written as *Lunae Montes*.

Information derived from: Guadalupi, G, *The Discovery of the Nile* 1997, Smith, M *Mapping the World*. 2006, Arkerman and Karrow *Maps : Finding our Place in the World*, 2007 & Reinhartz, D *The Art of the Map : an Illustrated History of Map Elements and Embellishments*. 2012.

1663 – Africae Nova Descriptio, Impensis Anne Seile



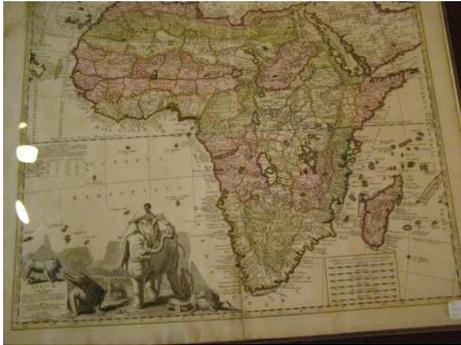
Anne (Annae is an inflected Latin form of her name) Seile published this version after her husband's death; for some reason Annae did not inherit her husband's copperplates so she employed Robert Vaughan as the engraver. This map closely follows the map Henri Seile completed in 1652, with a few changes to decorative elements. It is the earliest printed map of Africa published by a woman and one of the earliest published in England. Additional information suggests this is one of four maps published in the 5th edition of *Cosmographie* by Peter Heylyn (London 1677), and is thought to be a close copy of John Speed's 1626 map of Africa.

Additional colour map printed to help visitors identify the decorative elements.

Information derived from: <http://www.raremaps.com> and <http://www.betzmaps.com>.



1710 – Africae in Tabula Geographica Delineatio by A. F. Zerner.... Ex Officina Petri Schenkii



This very uncommon map was drawn by Zurner and published by Pieter Schenk.

The map contains the customary 17th century interior cartography with an exaggerated outline with deeply scalloped bays. The Nile arises from Lakes Zaire and Zaflan in the Ptolemaic manner and the Congo also originates in Lake Zaire. The impressive cartouche is entirely original and features an African queen riding a massive elephant, a fat-tailed sheep, a snarling lion, a snake, and a huge crocodile. In the background are two pyramids and in the middle distance a group of natives, one milking a cow.

The shape of Africa is now accurately depicted, but Ptolemy's lakes of Zaire and Zaflan still appear. Some of the ancient tribal regions are shown.

Information derived from: Allen, P *The Atlas of Atlases*, 2005, and <https://www.oldworldauctions.com/archives/detail/142-674.htm>

1725 - Africa: Corrected from the observations of the Royal Society at London and Paris. By John (John) Senex F.R.S. who was an English cartographer, engraver and explorer.



This map was published after 1728, when Senex became a Fellow of the Royal Society.

Dedication: "To Sr. Isaac Newton Kt. President of the Royal Society and Master of her Majesties Mints. This map is dedicated by his most obedient and most humble servant. I Senex"

This map shows boundaries, rivers, forests and principal settlements, with tents symbolising areas inhabited by nomads.

John Senex (circa 1678-1740) was an English surveyor, engraver, bookseller, and publisher of maps and atlases. He served as geographer to Queen Anne (1665-1714), the first sovereign (from 1707 to 1714) of the United Kingdom, formed by the 1707 union of England and Scotland. Senex was elected to the Royal Society in 1728. He borrowed liberally from other mapmakers, notably the great French cartographer Guillaume de L'Isle. This early-18th century map of Africa shows how little European geographers knew at the time about the interior of the continent. The notes on the map provide information about the African kingdoms that was derived from Arab sources, slave traders, early travellers, and conversations with native peoples. Some of it is accurate, but much was speculative or incorrect.

The cartouche provides a native and a white man in opposing sides, the white man seems to be holding wealth, in the cornucopia, or "horn of plenty", and the earthenware cask with an overflow of water, perhaps representing the rivers. Other more obvious images in the cartouche include the ivory tusks, lion, scorpion and snake.

Information derived from: Shirley, R. *Maps in the Atlases of the British Library: A Descriptive Catalogue c. AD 850-1800* and <http://search.lib.virginia.edu/catalog/uva-lib:1003643/view>

1857 - Globe by C Adami, Berlin.



German inscription: Die Erdkugel nach den borzuglichsten Quellen gezeichnet von C Adami, Lehrer an der Koniglichen Garnisonschule zu Potsdam. Zehate ganz neu bearbeitete Auflage. 1857. Berlin. Verlag von Dietrich Reimer

English translation: The terrestrial globe by the most reliable sources by C. Adami teacher at the Royal Garrison school to Potsdam. 10th brand new edition. In 1857. Berlin. Publisher: Dietrich Reimer.

Carl Adami 1802-1874 founded the company Adami & Co. in Berlin, together with a military friend, and started selling globes in 1838. He was famous for his 34cm terrestrial globes from 1838: one edition was copperplate-engraved, the other one lithographed. In 1852, Dietrich Reimer took over the company, but Adami remained employed as a cartographer.

The sources were not sufficiently reliable to show physical features of Africa and New Guinea is shown as two islands.

R37 (donated by J G O Tepper)

ATLASES

1868 - Atlas

The Handy Royal Atlas of Modern Geography, by Alexander Keith Johnston. Edinburgh, Blackwood and Sons, 1891.

Johnston was a Scottish geographer with an early career in engraving. He worked in partnership with his brother William to form a company dealing in cartography. His son of the same name died in Africa in 1879 while leading an expedition for the Royal Geographical Society to Lake Nyasa. Our copy is from the Benham estate bequeathed to the Royal Geographical Society of South Australia.

1907 - Atlas

Atlas of the world's commerce : a new series of maps with descriptive text and diagrams showing products, imports, exports, commercial conditions and economic statistics of the countries of the world compiled from the latest official returns at the Edinburgh Geographical Institute / and edited by J. G. Bartholomew. London : George Newnes, [1907?]

1889 - Atlas featuring maps of the 15th and 16th centuries

Facsimile-atlas to the early history of cartography : with reproductions of the most important maps printed in the XV and XVI centuries / [by] A. E. Nordenskiöld. Translated from the Swedish original by Johan Adolf Ekelöf and Clements R. Markham. Stockholm : Printed by P.A. Norstedt & Söner, 1889.

This atlas has come from the York Gate collection and was purchased by the Royal Geographical Society of South Australia in 1906. It contains many facsimiles of maps indicating the history of mapping through the ages to the late nineteenth century.

Nordenskiöld was born in Finland and exiled to Sweden where he became a member of parliament and the Swedish Academy. He led the expedition which was the first complete crossing of the Northeast passage.

Framed maps on loan from the collection of C Birrell:

1683 – ABISSINIE Abyffinien by Alain Manesson Mallet, Map of Africa from the book *Description de L'Univers*, 1683, p 233.



Alain Manesson Mallet (1630–1706) was a French cartographer and engineer. He started his career as a soldier in the army of Louis XIV, became a Sergeant-Major in the artillery and an Inspector of Fortifications. He also served under the King of Portugal, before returning to France, and his appointment to the court of Louis XIV. His military engineering and mathematical background led to his position teaching mathematics at court.

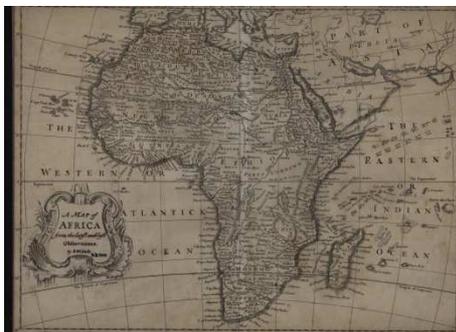
His major publications were *Description de L'Univers* (1683) in 5 volumes, and *Les Travaux de Mars ou l'Art de la Guerre* (1684) in 3 volumes.

His *Description de L'Univers* contains a wide variety of information, including star maps, maps of the ancient and modern world, and a synopsis of the customs, religion and government of the many nations included in his text.

East Africa referred to 'Abissinie' (Tanzania, Kenya, Ethiopia)

Note localities in French and the rampant lions and snakes, leopards and mythical beast in the cartouche.

1744 – A Map of Africa from the latest and best observations, by R. W. Seale.



Richard William Seale 1732 – 1775 was an 18th century London engraver and cartographer, who engraved maps in the rococo style. The phrase "from the latest and best observations" was a favoured subtitle of this prolific publisher.

PICTURE GALLERY

Source: The life and explorations of David Livingstone, LL.D / carefully compiled from reliable sources. London : J.G. Murdoch, [187-?]

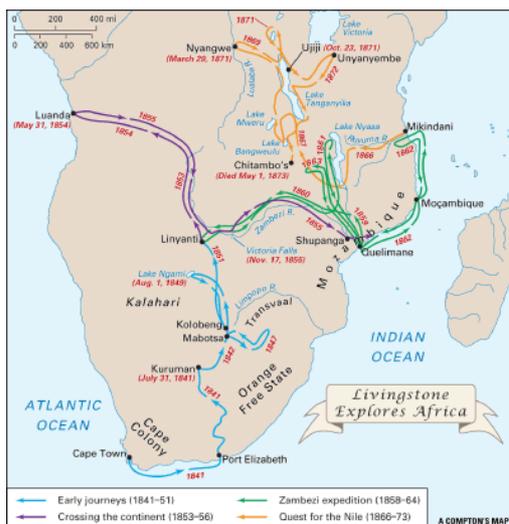
The Arrival at Lake Ngami

On the 1st of August 1849 Livingstone stood on the shore of Lake Ngami, establishing its existence. This was Livingstone's first exploration in Africa and drew the attention of the general public to his activities. He had crossed the Kalihari Desert. (Previously Livingstone had begun his work as a missionary founding the Kolobeng Mission in Botswana. Drought forced its closure. He returned to England and sought financial backing to help him continue his exploration and discover routes which would support the introduction of commerce which he believed would put an end to the slave trade.) *"If we can enter in and form a settlement, we shall be able, in the course of a few years, to put a stop to the slave trade in that quarter."*

Livingstone spent the period 1852-56 exploring the interior to the north. He was the first European to see and name the Victoria Falls. He was also the first to complete a transcontinental journey from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean.

Source: The life and explorations of David Livingstone, LL.D / carefully compiled from reliable sources. [sic] London : J.G. Murdoch, [187-?] p77, 97, and Wikipedia.

The Adventure with a Hippopotamus



An incident on the return journey in 1854 from Linyanti. *"At midnight, a hippopotamus struck the canoe with her forehead, lifting one half of it quite out of the water, so as to nearly overturn it."*

114 men, principally volunteers, accompanied Livingstone, carrying the ivory from which barter they would resupply the expedition in Luanda, to then cross the continent from west to east.

p177-181

War Tree in a Village, and Natives fishing on the Nyassa

Writings by Dr Moffat, Livingstone's father-in-law and mentor in his missionary days described the Bushmen... *"Besides killing fish with the spear, they ... make baskets of the twigs of trees and rushes"* diverting fast moving water to enable capture of any fish in the baskets.

The Bushmen were often feuding with the Hottentots and the white settlers, and there is considerable detailed description of the Bushmen's skill with poison arrows in their hunting and warfare. *"In their habits they approach the Gypsies of modern Europe, and seldom settle in a district for any length of time... Many of them are kept in a species of slavery by other native tribes."*

p 12-16

The Meeting of Stanley and Livingstone

In 1869 Stanley was instructed to mount an expedition to find David Livingstone and in March 1871 travelled to Zanzibar. He set out on a 700 mile United States funded expedition (hence the American flag in the illustration) with goods and equipment which required hiring 200 porters. Stanley found

Livingstone on 10 November 1871: "...as I come nearer, I see the white face of an old man among them. He has a cap with a gold band around it; his dress is a short jacket of red blanket cloth; and his pants – well, I didn't observe. I am shaking hands with him. We raise our hats, and I say, 'Dr Livingstone, I presume?' and he says, 'Yes.' *Finis coronat opus.*" [the end crowns the work, or, the end justifies the means]

p436-437

The Last Mile – picture of Livingstone being carried, obviously unwell.

From the British Foreign Office in 1872 a letter to Mr Stanley "conveying...her Majesty's high appreciation..." ; it further stated that Stanley's report relieved her from "the anxiety...she had felt regarding the fate of that distinguished traveller." (p477)

From 1866-73 Dr Livingstone travelled in search of the source of the Nile. It was his last.

Dr Livingstone records regularly in his diary until the final entry 27 April 1873, in which he writes "Knocked up quite, and remain – recover – sent to buy milch goats. We are on the banks of the *Molilamo.*" He died allegedly from malaria with internal bleeding caused by dysentery on the 1st of May a few days later.

p581- 583

Drop That Box (etching)

TEXT:

On the 13th we struck out of the village of Mvumi. It had rained the whole night, and the morning brought no cessation. Mile after mile we traversed, over fields covered by the inundation, until we came to a branch river-side once again, where the river was narrow, and too deep to ford in the middle. We proceeded to cut a tree down, and so contrived that it should fall right across the stream. Over this fallen tree the men, bestriding it, cautiously moved before then their bales and boxes; but one young fellow, Rojab – through over-zeal, or in sheer madness – took up the Doctor's box which contained his letters and Journal of his discoveries on his head, and started into the river. I had been the first to arrive on the opposite bank, in order to superintend the crossing, when I caught sight of this man walking in the river with the most precious box of all on his head. Suddenly he fell into a deep hole, and the man and the box almost went out of sight, while I was in a state of an agony at the fate which threatened the despatches. Fortunately, he recovered himself and stood up, while I shouted to him, with a loaded revolver pointed at his head, "Look out! Drop that box, and I'll shoot you."

p 642-3

OUT OF AFRICA BOOK SELECTION

From the York Gate collection and other bequests, mostly located in the Top Gallery of the Mortlock Wing, we have selected books by or about Burton, Speke, Grant, Rhodes, Livingstone and Stanley, and others. You may wish to appreciate the delightful variety and styling of outer bindings of this selection of books. Gleaning the contents pages and illustrations might lead you to something of particular interest to you. You are welcome to dwell at this point and enjoy a quiet read! So take the opportunity to learn about the planning and provisioning of their treks, adventures and challenges, glance at the maps and illustrations to support their stories. The notes below additionally provide some hints of the contents that may interest the reader.

LIFE and explorations of David Livingstone. Carefully compiled from reliable sources. London, Murdoch, 1870?



With 20 lithographed plates + lithographed title page with the portrait of Dr. Livingstone. Contemporary full leather, spine with gilt leaf motif in panels and front and back boards. There are varied bindings of this publication; our copy is decorated with intricate designs of lion, slave etc.

David Livingstone, born 1813, was a Scottish doctor and missionary who was the first white man to trek across the African continent. He battled against the slave trade while trying to spread Christianity. He died in 1873 while trying to find the source of the Nile. His body was taken back to England and buried in Westminster Abbey.

The story on page 439 is interesting as it immediately follows the

first greeting by Stanley (p436-7) then follows with Livingstone recounting how difficult it was to go on with his men at mutiny, refusing to move. Stanley and he enjoy a rich repast and then the champagne is fetched!

LIVINGSTONE, David, 1813-1873

Narrative of an expedition to the Zambesi and its tributaries : and of the discovery of the lakes Shirwa and Nyassa, 1858-1864 / by David and Charles Livingstone. London : John Murray, 1865.

The Zambesi Expedition (1858-1864), which was known by many different names at the time, was an official exploration funded by the British Foreign Office. Its main purposes were to catalogue the natural resources of the Zambezi River area in order to identify raw materials for British industry and to promote commercial markets and civilization to supplant the slave trade. It was not known whether the Zambezi was navigable in its whole length, although Livingstone, in his enthusiasm, presumed it was. It turned out not to be so, the Kebrabasa rapids forming a formidable natural obstacle.

The trip was expected to last two years, and was intended to further commercial and scientific as well as missionary aims. However, owing to internal disagreements, illness (including the death of Livingstone's wife), drought and tribal warfare, the explorers' mission took six and a half years and achieved little apart from collecting plant and geological specimens. The upper reaches of the Zambesi proved unnavigable owing to rapids and waterfalls, and the expedition was recalled. This account, published in 1865 by Livingstone (1813–1873) and his younger brother Charles, who had accompanied him, was in part an attempt to excuse the problems which had beset the expedition, and restore Livingstone's reputation in order to gain backing for further ventures.

The Expedition had failed in its major aims. But botanical specimens were collected and sent to Kew Gardens and zoological specimens were sent to the British Museum of Natural History. Note – this book contains engravings of Thomas Baines sketches – Baines was the artist for the expedition but fell out with Livingstone over a relatively minor incident which tainted Baines' reputation.

OATES, Frank

Matabele Land and the Victoria Falls : a Naturalist's Wanderings in the Interior of South Africa. From the letters and journals of the late Frank Oates, FRGS. Edited by C.G Oates. London, Kegan Paul, 1881.

In December 1874, Frank Oates was one of the first Europeans to see the Victoria Falls in full flood. He died of fever soon after, at the age of 34. His brother, who was also on the expedition, edited this book from his journals and letters. It contains first person accounts, letters to his family in England and scientific appendices.

Page 162-4 describes some of the perils and the wildlife, and the need for experts to help with the wagon. Page 330 has an extraordinary illustration of a *Dryophis Oatsii*. Other pages at this point show how esteemed his scientific collections were.

HOLUB, Emil 1847-1902

Seven years in South Africa: travels, researches, and hunting adventures, between the diamond-fields and the Zambesi (1872-79). 2 volumes. London, Sampson Low, 1881

Holub was a Czech doctor of medicine, explorer, cartographer, and ethnographer. He was inspired to visit Africa by the diaries of David Livingstone. This book contains a detailed study of the Lozi people.

In the front of volume 2 is an original letter, presumably to Stephen Silver, thanking him for his kindness and explaining details of some gifts he has sent.

ALLEN, William, 1793-1864

Picturesque views on the River Niger, sketched during Lander's last visit in 1832-33. London, John Murray, 1840.

William Allen joined the navy as a volunteer at the age of 12 in 1805 and retired as a Rear Admiral in 1862. In addition to this title he published a number of books and an anti-slavery pamphlet. This book was published in light of the interest that the proposed expedition of 1841-1842 (under the command of Captain Trotter) generated; Allen went on to command the *Wilberforce* on this ill-fated expedition. Allen had accompanied the expedition of 1832 when the English brothers Richard Lander and John Lander proved that the Niger empties into the Gulf of Guinea. John came as a volunteer while his brother Richard had been appointed by the British Government.

Note the illustrations, drawn by Allen and the map of his survey of the River Niger; his drawings have been produced as lithographs by Charles Haghe, lithographer to the Queen.

Nigeria, with the last third of the Niger flowing through it, became independent in 1960.

FROM Cape Coast to Coomassie; an illustrated narrative of the Ashantee War (Special edition of the London News, 26 March 1874).

The Ashantis inhabited a region close to the British Protectorate of the Gold Coast (roughly the area of present day Ghana) and had developed a lucrative trade in slaves. When the British came and took control of the coastal areas in the middle of the century the war-like Ashantis suffered humiliation and a decline in the market for slaves. The festering frustration of the Ashantis at the decline in the slave trade grew into open hostility and in 1873 a full-scale war known as the Ashanti War was launched against the British. The British Government realized swift action was necessary and an expedition was sent out under Major General Sir Garnet Wolseley. In February 1874 Coomassie, or Kumasi, the Ashanti capital, was captured and destroyed.

The "Coomassie" campaign is today known as the Battle of Kumasi.

On March 26th, 1874 this was celebrated in a special number of the ILN titled '**From Cape Coast to Coomassie: an Illustrated Narrative of the Ashanti War**'. This is a special edition of the Illustrated London news, 26 March 1874, with includes advertising matter. The *Illustrated London News* (from this point on abbreviated to *ILN*) produced a 48-page folio size and richly illustrated summary of the campaign under the title *From Cape Coast to Coomassie, a narrative of the Ashantee War*. Our copy has no title page with publication date, but it obviously appeared shortly after the end of the campaign in 1874. The artist is not openly acknowledged and research found he was the ILN's special war artist Melton Prior. He provided a series of graphic engravings which culminated in a double page engraving of the burning of Coomassie.

Melton Priorⁱⁱⁱ accompanied the troops. His sketches were carried to London in the same highly organised communications system which transported official despatches and the contributions of word journalists. Prior provided a whole series of illustrations which appeared in the *ILN*, and were then shown in a travelling exhibition in Britain in the latter part of 1874²⁸. It is interesting that the *ILN* commissioned an artist to provide illustrations – the system of publishing photographs as wood engravings was already firmly established. So why did *ILN* not use the more modern medium? Presumably – either directly, or as part of a general policy – the editors were sceptical about the ability of a cumbersome technique like the wet-plate collodion process to operate in tropical forests, and in situations under military threat. Perhaps, too, the crucial role of the human pencil - rather than an objective lens - meant that the editorial staff felt freer to work up images for publication than they might have done had the original been a photograph. Note the famous illustration *The Burning of Coomassie* in the opening pages. Special interest may be derived from the illustration following page 15 in which there is the inclusion of a woman worker holding a pole as telegraph wires are installed along the road by the British.

HORE, Edward Coode

Tanganyika, eleven years in Central Africa. London, Edward Stanford, 1892.

Edward Hore was part of the group whose protests lead to the collapse of the slave trade in central Africa and the establishment of Northern Rhodesia (Zambia).

This book is an account of the Central African Mission of 1877–88 to Ujiji by Edward C. Hore, a British master mariner and missionary who was one of the six original members of the mission. In 1876-77 the London Missionary Society decided to establish the mission, which left Zanzibar for Ujiji on July 21, 1877. Ujiji is a town in the eastern part of present-day Tanzania, but also the designation for the surrounding region, defined by Hore as "a large tribal territory, bordered west and south by the Tanganyika Lake, north by Urundi, and east by Uhha and the River Ruiche, and occupying a gap in the mountain barrier of the lake, as well as a part of the elevated country itself." After a very difficult trip across Central Africa in ox-drawn wagons, the party finally arrived at its destination on August 23, 1878. In addition to an account of the mission's work, the book contains a wealth of information about the geography, geology, hydrology, and flora and fauna of the region. Hore, a keen and sympathetic observer of the peoples he encountered, noted that the African tribes were all, "by providential arrangement, a law of natural selection, or some other powerful influence," exceptionally well adapted to their environments. He died in Tasmania in 1912. Tanganyika attained independence in 1961 and united with Zanzibar to form Tanzania in 1964.

HORE, Annie Boyle 1853-1921

To Lake Tanganyika in a bath chair. London, Sampson Low, 1886 with portraits from photographs of "Jack" and the authoress, and maps of the route and Lake Tanganyika, by E. C. Hore.

Annie was the wife of Captain Edward Hore (see adjacent book). She and her small son journeyed for 90 days to join her husband at Lake Tanganyika, where he was assembling a steam launch which had been transported to the lake in sections. The reader must not suppose that the "bath-chair" was actually drawn on wheels to Lake Tanganyika, a distance of something like a thousand miles from the coast. It was taken off its wheels, and carried by bearers. That was no slight matter. Indeed, to get to the lake at all was a difficult task ; it was only at the third attempt that Mrs. Hore succeeded, her first effort being defeated by a sunstroke, her second, a water journey by the Nyasaa route, by rumours of war. A simple, unaffected narrative of travel it is that Mrs. Hore gives, not new itself, but new in relation to its writer; for when before did a European lady, with a child of three, accomplish such a journey? It is pleasant to think that her courage and patience were at last rewarded by her safe arrival at the lake. We are sorry to note the emphatic testimony which the author bears to the increasing destructiveness of the slave trade. Annie died in Sydney.

BROWN, Robert 1842-1895

The story of Africa and its explorers. 4 volumes. London, Cassell, (1892-95)

Robert Brown was a Scottish scientist, explorer and author. He also explored Greenland, the islands of the Pacific and a number of other countries. This set was printed as a subscription series.

Volume 1: The Guinea traders, The corsairs of Africa, The tale of Timbuctoo, The Niger. Volume 2: The river of Egypt, The great lakes, Across the continent, The Congo. Volume 3: The last of a long tale, The Sahara, The missionaries, The hunters, The international explorers. Volume 4: Europe in Africa, Colonies and colonists, The scramble for an empire, A continent under companies, The Contest for South Africa.

Volume 1:

The classic "walking the plank" illustration in volume 1, page 92, is within the text about encounters with pirates, obviously a danger in any sea venturing during the lawless and plundering period of African history.

Volume 2:

See a description of the native group called the Gani, known as the "village of the fops" on pages 103-5 where the adornment of their bodies and an illustration support the cheeky label.

Volume 3:

Information is to be enjoyed on the "pigmy race", provided by Henry Morton Stanley. On page 37 of volume 3 it states: "It is however certain that they are not low in intellect. Mr Stanley indeed declares that in acuteness, necessitated by their mode in life they are vastly superior to the dull Zanzibaris.....". Pages 63-65 discuss the Mountains of the Moon. Mwezi or "Moon" is mentioned by Burton. The land of the moon is described as crescent shaped.

Photographs of game shooting on page 64 with information about game hunting from pages 163-181. Adventure with a hippo – "sea cow" from page 206 with illustration at 209.

Volume 4:

Note some of the illustrations that show the involvement of the indigenous people in the white man's business:

For example in volume 4, page 154 where the alluvial gold mining photograph is displayed.

JOHNSTON, Harry Hamilton, Sir, 1858-1927

The Uganda Protectorate : an attempt to give some description of the physical geography, botany, zoology, anthropology, languages and history of the territories under British protection in East Central Africa, between the Congo Free State and the Rift Valley and between the first degree of south latitude and the fifth degree of north latitude. 2 volumes. London, Hutchinson, 1902

Sir Harry Johnston described Uganda and his encounters with the pygmies in a talk to the Royal Geographical Society in London in November 1901. This two-volume work by Sir Henry Hamilton (Harry) Johnston, a British explorer, writer, and colonial official who spent much of his career in Africa, is an encyclopaedic compilation of information about Uganda, which became a British protectorate in 1894. Johnston was asked by the crown, in 1899, to spend two years in Uganda as a special commissioner, in order to establish civilian administration after a period of disastrous military rule. He concluded an agreement with the ruling chiefs of Buganda that helped bring stability to the country. During his term in office, Johnston continued his literary and scientific pursuits and spent eight months travelling to gather the information in these volumes. Uganda became independent in 1962.

GRANT, James Augustus

A Walk Across Africa, or Domestic Scenes from my Nile Journal. Edinburgh, William Blackwood and Sons, 1864.

Grant was born at Nairn in the Scottish Highlands, where his father was the parish minister, and educated at Nairn Academy, Aberdeen Grammar School and Marischal College, Aberdeen. In 1846 he joined the Indian army. He saw active service in the Sikh War (1848–49), served throughout the Indian Mutiny of 1857, and was wounded in the operations for the relief of Lucknow.

He returned to England in 1858, and in 1860 joined John Hanning Speke in the memorable expedition which solved the problem of the Nile sources.[1] The expedition left Zanzibar in October 1860 and reached Gondokoro, where the travellers were again in touch with what they regarded civilization, in February 1863. Speke was the leader, but Grant carried out several investigations independently and made valuable botanical collections. He acted throughout in absolute loyalty to his comrade.

In 1864 he published this book as supplementary to Speke's account of their journey. It contains text (in which he dealt particularly with "the ordinary life and pursuits, the habits and feelings of the natives" and the economic value of the countries traversed), a map and a list of the provisions taken but no botanical drawings.

In 1864 he was awarded the patron's medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and in 1866 given the Companionship of the Bath in recognition of his services in the expedition.

SPEKE, John Hanning 1827-1864

Journal of the discovery of the source of the Nile / by John Hanning Speke ; With map and portraits, and numerous illustrations, chiefly from drawings by Captain Grant. Edinburgh : W. Blackwood, 1863.

John Speke was a British Army officer who served in a number of campaigns. Speke went with Burton in 1854 and 1856; the first an expedition to Somalia to learn about exploration, and the second to East Africa where they were the first Europeans to reach Lake Tanganyika. Speke went on alone to Lake Victoria as Burton was too ill to travel on the latter expedition. Burton was highly critical of Speke's skills and pronouncements of the expedition findings.

John Speke also collaborated and was assisted by Grant in another expedition to confirm the Nile from its source in Lake Victoria.

STANLEY, Henry Morton, 1841-1904

How I found Livingstone : travels, adventures, and discoveries in Central Africa, including four months' residence with Dr. Livingstone. 2nd ed. London : S. Low, Marston, Low, and Searle, 1872.

When Stanley met James Gordon Bennett, editor and proprietor of the New York Herald, in the Grand Hotel, Paris, on 16 October 1869, to be given the instruction to go to central Africa to find Livingstone, he was also given other commissions to fulfil first. These included a visit to Constantinople to "find out about that trouble between the Khedive and the Sultan. Then," Bennett told him, "let me see -- you might as well visit the Crimea and those old battle grounds. Then go across the Caucasus to the Caspian Sea; I hear there is a Russian expedition bound for Khiva. Thence you may get through Persia to India; you could write an interesting letter from Persepolis. Bagdad will be close on your way to India; suppose you go there and write up something about the Euphrates Valley Railway. Then, when you have come to India, you can go after Livingstone" (Jacob Wassermann, *H.M. Stanley Explorer*, 1932, pp. 53-54). So, before even beginning his expedition to rescue Livingstone in 1871, Stanley reported on the opening of the Suez Canal, made a journey down the Nile, visited Jerusalem to report on the latest excavations, then journeyed to Constantinople, arriving early in February 1870, going from there to the Caucasus, to Batum, Tiflis, Baku, Resht, Teheran, Shiraz, Bushire and Bombay, before at last reaching his starting point for the Stanley expedition at Zanzibar.

Early in 1871, Stanley set out from Zanzibar with an expedition of 200 men, aiming for the township of Ujiji on Lake Tanganyika where Livingstone was based during his search for the source of the Nile. After terrible hardships, Stanley reached Ujiji, where he met Livingstone in the main street, and, famously, raised his hat with the salutation "Dr Livingstone, I presume?" The actual date of the meeting is uncertain but probably was 10 November 1871. The two men explored around Lake Tanganyika together and Stanley encouraged Livingstone to write his famous letter denouncing the slave trade.

Page 353 shows an illustration of Selim, Stanley's interpreter. Page 412 shows the meeting and the text describes that famous quote. Page 643 contains the etching of the "Drop that Box" incident.

STANLEY, Henry Morton, 1841-1904

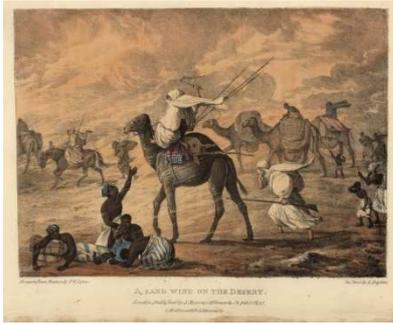
In Darkest Africa; or, The quest, rescue and retreat of Emin, governor of Equatoria With one hundred and fifty woodcut illustrations and maps. London : S. Low, Marston, Searle and Rivington, 1890.

2 volumes, limited edition number 32 of 250 copies, signed by the author; printed in red on verso of half-title to vol. I, half-title verso in vol. II with London imprint of William Clowes, titles in red and black. 2 steel-engraved portrait frontispieces, mounted, 2 photogravure plates on India paper, mounted, 36 wood-engraved plates on india, mounted, 6 etchings by M.G. Montbard signed by the artist in pencil, 4 coloured maps and plans -- the 2 larger folding maps mounted on linen, one leaf of autograph facsimiles, and numerous wood-engraved illustrations on India paper, mounted. Original black half morocco over vellum, upper covers with title and author's facsimile autograph in gilt, spines titled in gilt, top edges gilt, others uncut.

Stanley was born in Wales in 1841 and brought up in a workhouse. In 1859 he left for New Orleans and went on to serve on both sides in the American Civil War. He then worked as a sailor and journalist. In 1867 Stanley became special correspondent for the New York Herald which sent him to look for the Scottish missionary and explorer David Livingstone. In November 1871 he found the sick explorer, greeting him with the famous words 'Dr Livingstone, I presume?' Stanley's reports on this expedition made his name famous.

This book details a later expedition by Stanley. Stanley and Emin entered Bagamoyo on their donkeys, some way ahead of their caravan, on 4 December, 1889. It was sensational news. Emin was safe, although the expedition to relieve him had cost the lives of at least 700 people. With the good journalist's facility for rapid reporting, Stanley began his account of the rescue at the Hotel Victoria, Cairo, on 25 January 1890, working on it continuously for fifty days at the rate of 20 printed pages per day. The first portion of the manuscript was delivered to the printer's on 12 March and the last proof sheet returned for printing by Clowes on 3 June.

LYON George Francis 1795–1832



A Narrative of travels in Northern Africa, in the years 1818, 19, and 20; accompanied by geographical notices of Soudan, and the course of the Niger with a chart of the routes, and a variety of coloured plates, illustrative of the costumes of the several natives of Northern Africa. By Captain G. F. Lyon, R.N. companion of the late Mr Ritchie. London, John Murray, 1821.

The illustrations are reproduced in colour from engravings of his art which were completed on stone, as they mostly were for printing purposes in those days, by D Dighton.

Lyon was a rare combination of Arctic and African explorer. By all accounts a fun loving extrovert, he also managed to be a competent British Naval Officer, Commander, explorer, artist and socialite. While not having a particularly distinguished career, he is remembered for the entertaining journals he kept and for the watercolour paintings he completed in the Arctic.

This title recounts the expedition when in 1818, he was sent with Joseph Ritchie by Sir John Barrow to find the course of the Niger River and the location of Timbuktu. The expedition was underfunded, lacked support and because the ideas of John Barrow departed from Tripoli and thus had to cross the Sahara as part of their journey. A year later, due to much officialdom they had only got as far as Murzuk where they both fell ill. Ritchie never recovered and died there, but Lyon survived and travelled a little further around the region. Exactly a year to the day he left, he arrived back in Tripoli, the expedition being a complete failure.

HENSMAN, Howard, d. 1916

Cecil Rhodes : a study of a career / by Howard Hensman. Edinburgh : W. Blackwood & Sons, 1901.

Hensman's *Study of a Career* has a publication date of 1902, with preface dated November, 1901, and no mention of Rhodes' death, therefore suggesting that Rhodes was still alive when Hensman wrote this book.

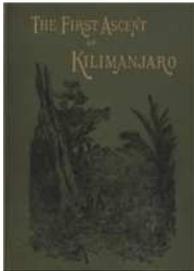
The Rt Hon Cecil John Rhodes DCL (5 July 1853 – 26 March 1902) was a British businessman, mining magnate, and politician in South Africa. Acknowledging the contention surrounding Rhodes' influence in South Africa Hensman states "...whatever his faults and shortcomings may be [he] plays an important part in the history of the British Empire."

This is a very plainly presented publication with little in the way of illustrations but some interesting documents in the appendices: copy of agreement between the "Imperial Government" and Lobengula; copy of Lobengula's concession to Rudd, Maguire and Thomson; and copy of a charter granted by the "Imperial Government" to the British South Africa Company (mining).

It also refers to Selous (pages 101-2, 135, 141), our famous hunter, whose book is also in this exhibition selection, as being helpful in negotiations over the acquisition of Matabeleland. Selous was also a friend of Stephen Silver (whose York Gate Library the Society acquired in 1906), trading hunter's booty with Silver who had a great interest in the development of the British colonies. Networking of the nineteenth century perhaps?

The reader may be interested in the chapter Rhodes and the Native Question commencing on page 217; he endeavoured to have a law passed to enable Kafir people to own land and develop self-government. The author details this part of his political life as a "great effort....often overlooked and discounted..."

MEYER, Hans, 1858-1929



Across East African glaciers : an account of the first ascent of Kilimanjaro / By Dr. Hans Meyer ; translated from the German by E.H.S. Calder ; with forty illustrations and three maps. London : George Philip & Son, 1891. xx, 404 p. : ill., plates, mounted photos., 3 fold. Maps.

The first English edition of this eminent work of mountaineering from the first recorded European to ascend the summit of Kilimanjaro. Translated from the German of Dr. Hans Meyer. Hans Heinrich Josef Meyer, 1858 -1929, was a German geographer from Hildburghausen and is credited with being the first European to reach the summit of Mount Kilimanjaro in 1889.

It documents the first undisputed ascent of Kibo Peak, the highest point in Africa. Mount Kilimanjaro has two peaks, Kibo and Mawenzi; this handsome volume details the undisputed first ascent of Kibo, the higher of the two peaks.

This is in the original green fine-cloth boards, titled in gilt and featuring a black-inked front cover vignette by Compton, showing a jungle campsite with tents, etc, and Kilimanjaro in the background. The covers are well preserved, showing only minor rubbing and wear to the corners.

This is a very rare volume, and one of the most collectible mountaineering books. It is also a beautiful and richly illustrated book, replete with coloured maps, and actual mounted photographs of mountain scenery and native villages and inhabitants.

SERPA PINTO, Alexandre Alberto de. 1846 - 1900

How I crossed Africa from the Atlantic to the Indian Ocean, through unknown countries : discovery of the great Zambesi affluents, etc. / Translated from the author's manuscript by Alfred Elwes. London : Sampson Low, Marston, Searle & Rivington, 1881.

Alexandre Alberto da Rocha de Serpa Pinto, Viscount of Serpa Pinto (aka Serpa Pinto; April 20, 1846 – December 28, 1900) was a Portuguese explorer of southern Africa and a colonial administrator, with a military career. He went to eastern Africa in 1869 on an exploration of the Zambezi River. Eight years later he led an expedition from Benguela, Angola, into the basins of the Congo and Zambezi rivers and investigated the country between the west-coast Portuguese colony of Angola and Mozambique on the east coast.

When he completed the mission in 1879, he had travelled through Angola and parts of present-day Zambia, Zimbabwe, and the Republic of South Africa. His expedition gave impetus to a scheme for a coast-to-coast Portuguese colony, but the plan was scrapped in 1888 after a British ultimatum. In 1887 he was named consul general to Zanzibar and, in 1889, governor-general of Mozambique. In 1881 the Royal Geographical Society awarded him their Founder's Medal, "for his journey across Africa ... during which he explored five hundred miles of new country".

Note the story of killing animals but the sheep saved when the expedition faced hungry times on page 59 onwards.

SELOUS, Frederick Courteney 1851-1917

A hunter's wanderings in Africa : being a narrative of nine years spent amongst the game of the far interior of South Africa ; containing accounts of explorations beyond the Zambesi, on the river Chobe, and in the Matabele and Mashuna countries ; with full notes upon the natural history and present distribution of all the large Mammalia / by Frederick Courteney Selous ; with 19 full-page illustrations by J. Smit ; E. Whympere and Miss A. B. Selous. London : R. Bentley & Son, 1881.

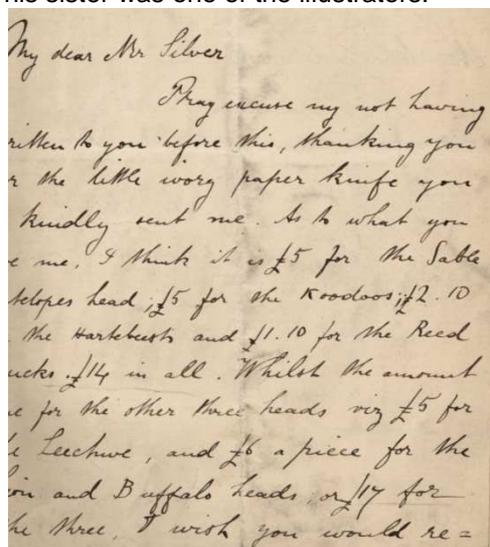
This book tells the story of Frederick Courteney Selous, generally acknowledged as the greatest African hunter of all time. He was born in London in 1851 of intellectuals whose wide interests included natural history. After completing his formal education at Rugby and on the Continent, he sailed for Africa at the age of nineteen to become an elephant hunter. While Selous was first and foremost a hunter, he was also a close personal friend of President Theodore Roosevelt and a naturalist whose careful observations and succinct writings were read by layman and scholar alike. The African wing of the British Museum of Natural History is named after him, and the crack special forces unit in the Zimbabwe War of Independence was named the Selous Scouts. Selous was also involved with Rhodes in the acquisition of Matabeleland from the Dutch.

The reader is presented with one of the best descriptions of the life of an African big game hunter and is rich record of the fauna of that period. It relates how Selous visited Lobengula at Gubuluwayo to seek permission to hunt elephant, drawing a contemptuous comment from the old king on his youthfulness. In the company of an assortment of companions he made yearly trips into the Umniati, Sebakwe, Umfuli and Hunyani areas, and north to the Chobe, the Sanyati and over the Zambezi into the territory of the Batonka.

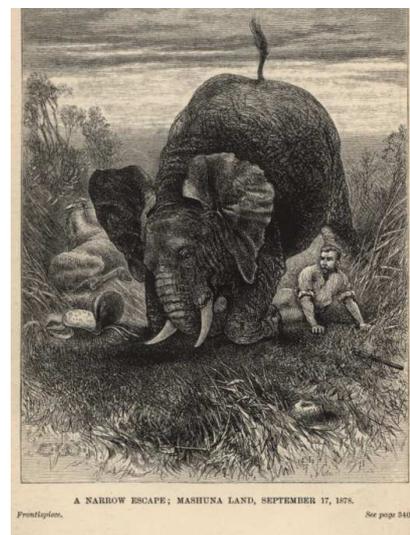
He confined his hunting mainly to large game: elephant, rhinoceros and buffalo but inevitably encountered lion and other predators. For a weapon he used the Boer four-bore muzzle-loader with four ounce round bullets, and when not in the areas infested with tse tse fly he preferred to hunt on horseback.

Our copy of this title includes two letters, one from the author's sister and also one from the author to Stephen Silver. The sister states her brother "returned to his old life" abandoning pursuits of ostrich farming! The author obviously had business dealings with Silver as there is detailed information about costs of certain items from his game hunting in Africa, which see below. Selous was also acquainted with Cecil Rhodes and assisted in various ways with the political and mining interests from 1882, after this hunting book was published.

Please note the extensively detailed contents pages and list of illustrations and perhaps turn to pages 280 for buffalo, 320 following a wounded bull, p340 for the description of an encounter and lucky escape from an elephant (illustration in the frontispiece, which see below) and page 382 for lions! Note his sister was one of the illustrators.

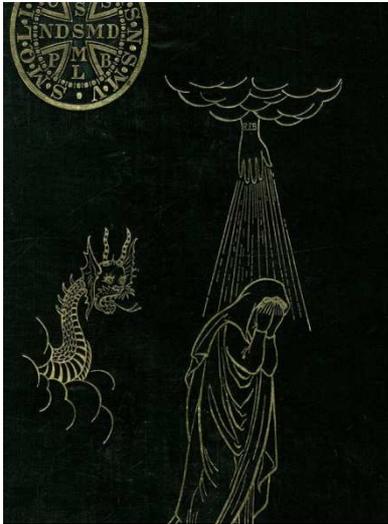


My dear Mr. Silver
Pray excuse my not having written to you before this, thanking you for the little ivory paper knife you kindly sent me. As to what you sent me, I think it is £5 for the Sable Antelope head, £5 for the Koodoos, £2.10 for the Warbuck and £1.10 for the Reed buck, £14 in all. Whilst the amount for the other three heads viz £5 for the Leechwe, and £6 a piece for the Lion and Buffalo heads, or £14 for the three. I wish you would re =



BURTON, Isabel, Lady, 1831-1896.

The life of Captain Sir Richard F. Burton / by his wife, Isabel Burton. London : Chapman & Hall, 1893.



Note Isabel's curious cover designs featuring, on the back cover, her Earthly Master R.F.B. reaching down from Heaven (see left), and a faithful companion pines at the grave of its master on the front of book.

The design on the top left is the Benedictine Cross:
NDSMD = Non draco sit mihi dux (May the dragon never be my guide);
CSSML = Crux sacra sit mihi lux (May the Cross be my light);
C | S | P | B = Crux Sanctus Patrus Benedicti (The Cross of the Holy Father Benedict);
and the other letters are from some latin verses: "Vade Retro Satana ..."

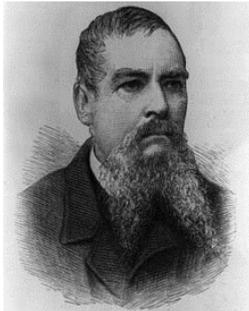
Very nearly all we know of Burton's life, especially the thirty years after marrying Isabel, comes from this.

Isabel worked from many of Burton's original notes, journals and papers while writing it, and then burned many if not most of those materials. Had she fairly condensed Burton's own notes into the book, it would be less of a catastrophe. However, it has become clear that Isabel heavily filtered and slanted her use of the material in a misguided attempt to "purify" and protect her husband's reputation. Apparently Isabel "dumped in or left in many things that are at odds with her goal of a sanitized portrait and thus useful for mapping the lost portions".^{iv}

BURTON, Richard Francis, Sir, 1821-1890.

Zanzibar: City, Island and Coast. London : Tinsley Bros., 1872.

Burton in later life:



With folding map, 4 full-page plans, and 11 engraved plates. 1st edition.

This edition was first published 11 years after he had completed his journal and explorations. In the preface he explains that a first report, sent from Zanzibar had been misdirected and lay languishing in a box of the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society for several years.

Volume I has a folding map at rear, four plans and four engraved plates. Xii +503pp. Volume II has seven engraved plates. vi +519pp. These wonderful books cover every aspect of Zanzibar, explaining fully its geography and climate, history and government, ethnology both foreign and tribal, and its agriculture and flora. They offer colourful descriptions of the Arab population and have an in-depth study of the Waswahili tribe and language. Burton looks at the diseases, brought by travellers, which decimated the people, small pox, cholera, and dysentery, etc.

HITCHMAN, Francis 1839 - 1890

Richard F. Burton K.C.M.G. : his early private and public life, with an account of his travels and explorations. 2 vols. London : Sampson Low, 1887.

Note the list of Sir Richard Burton's works: volume. 2, p. [442]-444.

KCMG (Knight Commander of the Order of St Michael and St George).

Francis Hitchman was best known by his *Public Life of the Earl of Beaconsfield*, which has reached three editions; but he was also the author of several other works, among them, *The Life of Pius IX* and *Eighteenth Century Studies*, and he was for some time assistant editor of the Standard, and for ten years editor of the Manchester Courier. He was also a contributor to the Quarterly Review and many other periodicals". - *The Literary World* (28 Feb. 1891): 81.

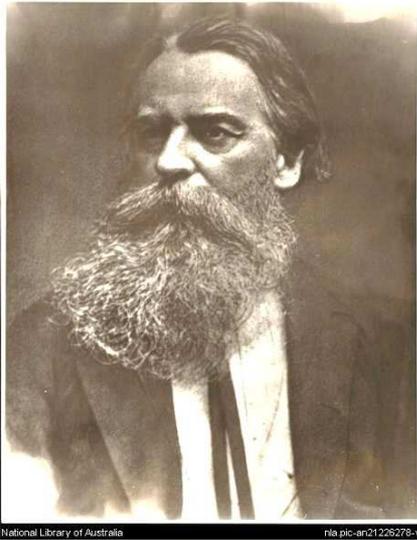
WALLIS, J P R (John Peter Richard), 1880-1957

Thomas Baines of King's Lynn : Explorer and Artist, 1820-1875. London, Jonathan Cape, 1941.

This book is a biography with special chapters devoted to his involvement in Livingstone's expedition to the Zambesi; see from pages 140 to 228, with specific mention of the trouble he encountered with Livingstone on pages 167-173. More about this continues in following chapters as Baines sought to clear his name. Chapter 3, pages 90-139 is devoted to his sojourn in Australia and involvement in the Gregory exploration of Victoria River, northern Australia. This edition is the very plain black and white copy with missing dust jacket. The illustrations include prints of Baines work, including a most amusing picture of the famous Matabele king, Lobengula, surrounded by prostrate wives (adjacent page 278).

Thomas Baines (1822-1875) was born in England in 1822 (sometimes given as 1820). A colonial artist and explorer, Baines's work and career was remarkably varied. His visual record of the colonial heritage of Australia and southern Africa has provided significant information about how natural and social environments were envisioned and constructed. Thomas Baines was the first artist to paint Victoria Falls. He was a member of David Livingstone's Zambesi expedition from 1857 to 1859. Except for his exploration of northern Australia (1855-57) and trips to England, he spent all his adult life in southern Africa. Eleven of his paintings are reproduced in his "The Victoria Falls, Zambesi River, sketched on the spot" as chromolithographs and included in this exhibition.

Thomas Baines, 1820-1875



Thomas Baines was an English artist and explorer of British colonial southern Africa and Australia. When he was 22 he left England for South Africa and he worked for a while in Cape Town as a scenic and portrait artist, and as official war artist during the so-called Eighth Frontier War for the British Army.

In Australia:

In 1855 Baines joined Augustus Gregory's 1855–1857 Royal Geographical Society sponsored expedition across northern Australia as official artist and storekeeper. The expedition's purpose was to explore the Victoria River district in the north-west and to evaluate the entire northern area of Australia in terms of its suitability for colonial settlement. His association with the North Australian Expedition was the highpoint of his career, and he was warmly commended for his contribution to it, to the extent that Mount Baines and the Baines River were named in his honour.

Back in Africa:

In 1858 Baines accompanied David Livingstone along the Zambezi, and was one of the first white men to view Victoria Falls. In 1869 Baines led one of the first gold prospecting expeditions to Mashonaland in what later became Rhodesia. A further expedition was taken to South-West Africa. In 1870 Baines was granted a concession to explore for gold between the Gweru and Hunyani rivers by Lobengula, leader of the Matabele nation. Thomas Baines died in Durban in 1875.

His art work:

He earned, or tried to earn, his living as a landscape-painter. So far as his career had a motive, apart from the motiveless activity of a "rolling stone," it was to record with pencil and brush the unfamiliar scenes of unknown lands. Literally hundreds of his pictures survive, in the possession of the Royal Geographical Society and in the collections of South Africa and Australia. Many of them were reproduced in the Illustrated London News and in various travel books by Baines himself and others, including Livingstone. He worked with incredible rapidity, and the pictures, whatever their artistic merits, are competent and vivid. The Spectator, 7 March 1941.

Information derived from Wikipedia, and <http://archive.spectator.co.uk/article/7th-march-1941/16/thomas-baines-explorer>

Books in the RGSSA collection:

The Victoria Falls, Zambesi River, sketched on the spot : (during the journey of J. Chapman & T. Baines). London, Day and Son, 1865.
rgsp 916.891 B162 d

Baines and Humphrey killing an alligator on the Horse Shoe Flats near Curiosity Peak, Victoria River; Sydney, from St Leonard's Road, North Shore; The long boat of the Messenger; The intrenched camp of the North Australia Expedition, Victoria River, May 1856; The exploring party descending Stokes Range to the valley of Jasper Creek - Harry Gregory attempting to find a ford.

London, Royal Geographical Society, with IBG, 2012 5 Art reproductions.
Gallery Windowsill 1 rga 919.40431 B162 d 2012 (5 pictures in folder)

Explorations in South-West Africa : being an account of a journey in the years 1861 and 1862 from Walvisch Bay, on the the Western Coast, to Lake Ngami and the Victoria Falls, by Thomas Baines. London, Longman, 1864.
rg 968 T a 1864

The gold regions of south eastern Africa / by the late Thomas Baines, accompanied by a biographical sketch of the author. London : Edward Stanford, 1877.
rg 968 T a 1877

Article by Terry Ingram

The Man who Painted the Falls, in, Qantas Airways Inflight Magazine, January/February 1985, pages 16-19.

BAINES, Thomas, 1820-1875 - Artist

Baines's detailed paintings and sketches, many of which provide a unique insight into pre-colonial life in southern Africa and Australia, are dispersed throughout various galleries and institutions. Around 400 oil paintings are known to exist, and as many watercolours and sketches.

Baines and Humphrey killing an alligator on the Horse Shoe Flats near Curiosity Peak, Victoria River; Sydney, from St Leonard's Road, North Shore; The long boat of the Messenger; The intrenched camp of the North Australia Expedition, Victoria River, May 1856; The exploring party descending Stokes Range to the valley of Jasper Creek - Harry Gregory attempting to find a ford.
London, Royal Geographical Society, with IBG, 2012 5 Art reproductions.

Baines' field experience brought him to the attention of Britain's metropolitan geographers and the most famous explorers of his age. One was Augustus Gregory who planned an expedition to northern Australia to evaluate its potential for agriculture, for minerals, and for trade with the East. He invited Baines to join his team as expedition artist and store-keeper. In mid-July 1855, 18 men and 50 horses sailed from Sydney, reaching the mouth of the Victoria River two months later.

Gregory established a small camp about 250km inland on a small tributary of the Wickham River. While Gregory surveyed the hinterland, Baines was left in charge of the detachment at "Depot Camp" and maintained an official journal, as yet unpublished and located in the Mitchell Library. It records shortages of water and food, intense heat, physical discomfort and disease, and fear of hostile Aboriginal people whose close proximity was indicated by agate chips and cave paintings.

When Gregory departed overland, Baines was deployed to purchase supplies in the East Indies, and he planned to rendezvous with Gregory at the Albert River. The two missed each other, and Baines returned to Sydney by sailing around Western Australia while Gregory reached Moreton Bay safely.

BAINES, Thomas, 1820-1875 - artist

The Victoria Falls, Zambesi River, sketched on the spot : (during the journey of J. Chapman & T. Baines) / by T. Baines. London : Day and Son, 1865.

Baines had previously been part of Livingstone's second expedition and now, in company with James Chapman, Baines took his second visit to the Fallos area, journeying from Cape Town to Walvis Bay by sea, and by ox-wagon across the waterless desert, via Lake Ngami, and taking 16 months to reach the Zambezi - on 23rd July, 1862. He spent 12 days sketching in pencil the world's greatest river wonder, bothered by the tsetse and in awe of the vastness of this landscape. He completed most of his canvases by the roadside on his return. These magnificent paintings gave the outside world their first pictorial impression of Darkest Africa's great scenic secret.

BAINES, Thomas, 1820-1875 – the author

The gold regions of south eastern Africa / by the late Thomas Baines, accompanied by a biographical sketch of the author. London : Edward Stanford, 1877.
Includes a facsimile of a letter from Livingstone to Baines, dated 19th September 1858, in the memoir of Baines.

Towards the end of the book there are:

The danger of lions to miners on page 123; letters from diggers – pages 161; an interesting guide on how to tell real gold and diamond from false – pages 158-9.

BAINES, Thomas, 1820-1875

Explorations in South-West Africa : being an account of a journey in the years 1861 and 1862 from Walvisch Bay, on the Western Coast to Lake Ngami and the Victoria Falls. London : Longman, 1864.

It includes maps and illustrations, wood engravings from original sketches.

From page 303 there is an account of an elephant hunt, involving the Bushmen and noting the size of the carcass and how the natives fed on it, and that butterflies also gorged *upon the most offensive portions*, page 308.

Henry Morton Stanley 1841 – 1904



Stanley was born in Denbigh, Denbighshire, UK. His mother, Elizabeth Parry, was 18 years old. She abandoned him as a baby and he went to live until he was five with his grandfather. Eventually Stanley, who had taken his 'presumed' father's name Rowlands which he added to his given name John, was sent to the Workhouse for the Poor and remained there until he was fifteen. His stormy insecure childhood formed an often ruthless passionate character for life.

In 1859, at age 18, he made his passage to the United States in search of a new life. He disembarked at New Orleans and met a wealthy trader named Henry Hope Stanley who not only gave him a job but treated him as a son which led the youth to taking Stanley's name as his own. From 1862 - 1865 he saw military service with the Confederate Army, the Union Army, and the Union Navy completing his adventures by jumping ship.

Journalist

- Following the Civil War, Stanley began a career as a journalist. As part of this new career, Stanley organised an expedition to the Ottoman Empire that ended catastrophically when Stanley was imprisoned. He undertook other journalistic assignments before joining the New York Herald which eventually led to his famous encounter with Dr. Livingstone.

The Search for Livingstone

- In 1869 Stanley was instructed to mount an expedition to find David Livingstone and in March 1871 travelled to Zanzibar. He set out on a 700 mile expedition with goods and equipment which required hiring 200 porters.
- Stanley found Livingstone on 10 November 1871, in Ujiji near Lake Tanganyika in present-day Tanzania, and may have greeted him with the now-famous, "Doctor Livingstone, I presume?" This famous phrase may be a fabrication, as Stanley tore out of his diary the pages relating to the encounter.

Researching the Congo River

- In 1874, the New York Herald, in partnership with Britain's Daily Telegraph, financed Stanley on another expedition to the African continent. One of his missions was to solve a last great mystery of African exploration by tracing the course of the Congo River to the sea. The difficulty of this expedition is hard to overstate. After 999 days, on 9 August 1877, Stanley reached the mouth of the Congo River. Starting with 356 people, only 114 had survived the expedition, of whom Stanley was the only European.

Other African Adventures

- Stanley was approached by the ambitious Belgian king Leopold II, who in 1876 had organized a private holding company disguised as an international scientific and philanthropic association, called the International African Association supposedly to introduce Western civilization and religion to that part of Africa, but did not mention he wanted to claim the lands.
- In 1886, Stanley led the Emin Pasha Relief Expedition to "rescue" Emin Pasha, governor of Equatoria in southern Sudan. King Leopold II demanded that Stanley take the longer route, via the Congo River, hoping to acquire more territory and perhaps even Equatoria. After immense hardships and great loss of life, Stanley met Emin in 1888, and emerged from the interior with Emin and his surviving followers at the end of 1890

Later Life

- Stanley entered Parliament as a Liberal Unionist member for Lambeth North, serving from 1895 to 1900. He became Sir Henry Morton Stanley when he was made a Knight Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath in 1899, in recognition of his service to the British Empire in Africa. He died in London on 10 May 1904.

David Livingstone 1813 -1873



Born in Scotland and worked from the age of 10 in a cotton factory but still managed some early schooling. He was encouraged to read the Bible, through his father's influence, and developed an interest in natural science by collecting plants and geological specimens.

Cotton Coswell, a friend, said of Livingstone "*One trait in his character was to do exactly what he set his mind on...without feeling himself bound to give any reason.*" The Bible was the cornerstone of his life and he read it constantly for comfort and inspiration.

Formative Years

- At 23 entered College in Glasgow to study science, theology and Greek together with sufficient Latin, to enable him to study medicine which was required to achieve his ambition to become a medical missionary in China. In 1840 he met missionary Robert Moffat who convinced Livingstone that the influence of legitimate trade and the spread of Christianity would destroy the slave trade in Africa, an objective close to Livingstone's heart.

African Exploration

- In 1841 he began his work as a missionary founding the Kolobeng Mission in Botswana. Drought forced its closure and Livingstone spent the period 1852-56 exploring the interior to the north. He was the first European to see and name the Victoria Falls and the first to complete a transcontinental journey from the Atlantic to the Indian Oceans.
- He returned to England believing that the introduction of commerce would put an end to slavery which was rampant at the time. He sought financial backing to help him continue his exploration and discover routes which would lend support this aim.

Zambezi Expedition

- The British government agreed to fund Livingstone's idea and in 1858 he returned to Africa to examine the natural resources of the area and open up the River Zambezi for travel. Unfortunately rapids made it completely impassable but the expedition became the first to reach Lake Malawi. Other misfortunes befell the expedition and the party was recalled to Britain in 1864.

The River Nile

- In 1866 Livingstone returned to Africa and set out to find the source of the Nile. Previous explorers identified either Lake Victoria or Lake Albert as the source but Livingstone believed that the river began at a different point. He experienced ill health and many disappointments and ended up at Ujiji on the shores of Lake Tanganyika in 1871 where the famous meeting with Stanley took place.

Last years

- Stanley witnessing Livingstone's poor state of health urged him to leave Africa but he refused to do so until his mission to find the source of the Nile was complete. He returned to Lake Bangweulu and its swamps to explore possible rivers flowing northward. He died there in 1873. His body was taken by two faithful servants to the coast for shipping to England where his remains are interred in Westminster Abbey.

On the base of the statue to Livingstone at the Victoria Falls are inscribed the words "Christianity, Commerce and Civilization". This had become his motivation to defeat the slave trade which was still rampant at the time.

James Augustus Grant, 1827 - 1892



Grant was born at Nairn in the Scottish Highlands, where his father was the parish minister, and educated at Nairn Academy, Aberdeen Grammar School and Marischal College, Aberdeen.

In 1846 he joined the Indian army. He saw active service in the Sikh War (1848–49), served throughout the Indian Mutiny of 1857, and was wounded in the operations for the relief of Lucknow.

Grant painted watercolours of the images for his reports and journals.

African Exploration

- He returned to England in 1858, and in 1860 joined John Hanning Speke in the memorable expedition which solved the problem of the Nile sources. The expedition left Zanzibar in October 1860 and reached Gondokoro, where the travellers were again in touch with what they regarded civilization, in February 1863. Speke was the leader, but Grant carried out several investigations independently and made valuable botanical collections. He acted throughout in absolute loyalty to his comrade.
- In 1864 he published, as supplementary to Speke's account of their journey, *A Walk across Africa*, in which he dealt particularly with "the ordinary life and pursuits, the habits and feelings of the natives" and the economic value of the countries traversed. In 1864 he was awarded the patron's medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and in 1866 given the Companionship of the Bath in recognition of his services in the expedition.

Abyssinia

- Grant served in the intelligence department of the Abyssinian expedition of 1868; for this he was made C.S.I. and received the Abyssinian medal. At the close of the war he retired from the army with the rank of lieutenant-colonel.

Death

- He made contributions to the journals of various learned societies, the most notable being the "Botany of the Speke and Grant Expedition" in vol. xxix. of the Transactions of the Linnaean Society
- He died in 1892 and was buried in the crypt of St Paul's Cathedral.



Routes taken by the expeditions of Burton and Speke (1857–1858) and Speke and Grant (1863)

Richard Francis Burton 1821 – 1890



Burton was born in Devon, England, into a military family. His early childhood was spent travelling between England, France and Italy during which time he was educated by private tutor. He showed an early gift for languages and quickly learned French, Italian, Neapolitan and Latin.

He went to Trinity College, Oxford when he was nineteen and studied Arabic. He had trouble relating to his peers and teachers and was eventually expelled. Later in his explorations his thorough knowledge of Islam allowed him to pass as Moslem [sic] and he identified himself with every aspect of their life and faith – he was accepted as a hajji – one who had made the pilgrimage to the holy city of Mecca.

Army Career

- Burton enlisted in the army of the East India Company in 1842. During his service he continued to pursue his talent for languages and became a proficient speaker of Hindustani, Gujarati, Punjabi and many more native languages.
- He was appointed to the Sindh survey where he learned to use measuring equipment that would later be useful in his career as an explorer.
- He obtained leave from the Army in 1851 and in 1853 undertook a Royal Geographical Society backed exploration to Mecca. It was this journey, where he adopted the guise of a Muslim, and made the holy pilgrimage to Medina that made Burton famous.

Early Explorations

- In 1854 he transferred to the political department of the East India Company and went to Aden to prepare an expedition to explore the interior of Somalia. This journey lasted 3 months and was followed by another expedition into the interior. Burton was accompanied by John Henning Speke but the party was attacked by Somali warriors and both Burton and Speke were seriously wounded.

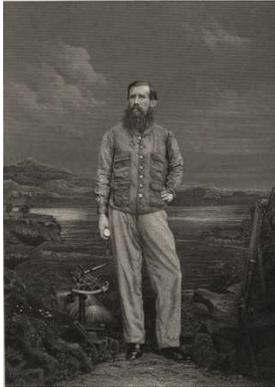
Exploring the African Lakes

- In 1856 the Royal Geographical Society funded another expedition to explore 'an inland sea' that had been described by Arab traders. The party, which included Speke, left from Zanzibar in June 1857. It was additionally hoped that in the course of the expedition they would find the source of the Nile.
- Both men were beset by a variety of tropical diseases on the journey. Speke was rendered blind for some of the journey, and Burton, when he was unable to walk, had to be carried by the bearers.
- The expedition arrived at Lake Tanganyika in February 1858. Burton was again taken ill on the return journey and Speke continued exploring without him, making a journey to the north and eventually locating the great Lake Victoria, or Victoria Nyanza. Lacking supplies and proper instruments Speke was unable to survey the area properly but was privately convinced that it was the long sought source of the Nile.

Diplomatic service (1861–90) and final years

- In January 1861 Burton married and was posted to Equatorial Guinea, exploring the coast of West Africa. In 1865 he was transferred to Santos in Brazil where he travelled through the central highlands, canoeing down the Sao Francisco River. He was moved in 1869 to Damascus and his final posting was to Trieste. He was awarded a knighthood (KCMG) by Queen Victoria in 1886. Burton died in Trieste of a heart attack and his body is in a tomb which his wife designed to represent a Bedouin tent, located in the cemetery of St Mary Magdalen Roman Catholic Church, Mortlake in southwest London.

John Hanning Speke 1827-1864



Born in North Devon and at age of 17 he was commissioned into the British Army and posted to India.

In 1854 he joined an expedition to Somalia led by already famous Richard Burton. Both were wounded and Speke returned to England to recover and serve in the Crimean War. (1853-56)

He was an army officer, efficient and reliable, brave and tenacious; he recorded the details of even the smallest incidents of daily life and provides the most informative record of the Africa he knew.^v

Further African Exploration with Burton

- In 1856, Speke and Burton went to East Africa to find the Great Lakes, which were rumoured to exist in the centre of the continent. It was hoped that the expedition would locate the source of the Nile. The journey was extremely strenuous and both men fell ill from a variety of tropical diseases but they did succeed and became the first Europeans to reach Lake Tanganyika. Speke suffered severely when he became temporarily deaf after a beetle crawled into his ear and he tried to remove it with a knife. He also later went temporarily blind.
- Burton was too sick to continue their explorations but Speke went on to find Lake Victoria which later proved to be the source of the Nile.
- They both returned to England separately in 1859.

African exploration with Grant

- The next year Speke again left for Africa accompanied by James Augustus Grant. They travelled by separate routes to Lake Victoria and again met up after Speke had discovered a river flowing northward out of the lake which he determined was the source of the Nile. He continued down to Khartoum from which he sent the celebrated telegram to London: "The Nile is settled".

Dispute and Death

- Burton claimed that Speke had not actually verified the source of the Nile since he failed to follow the river leaving Lake Victoria to the main course of the Nile. A debate was planned between the two of them on 18 September 1864 but Speke died the afternoon before from a gunshot wound while shooting at Neston Park Wiltshire. An obelisk dedicated to Speke stands in Kensington Gardens, London.

Cecil Rhodes 1853 - 1902



The Rt Hon Cecil John Rhodes was a British businessman, mining magnate, and politician in South Africa. Rhodes was named the chairman of De Beers at the company's founding in 1888, established with funding from NM Rothschild & Sons Limited in 1887. An ardent believer in British colonialism, Rhodes was the founder of the southern African territory of Rhodesia, which was named after him in 1895. South Africa's Rhodes University is also named after Rhodes. He set up the provisions of the Rhodes scholarship, which is funded by his estate.

Early life

- Rhodes was born in 1853 in Bishop's Stortford, Hertfordshire, England. His father was a Church of England vicar. Rhodes attended the Bishop's Stortford Grammar School from the age of nine, but, as a sickly, asthmatic adolescent, he was taken out of grammar school in 1869. His father therefore determined to send him abroad to see if a better climate would improve his health. Cecil joined his brother in Natal, South Africa who had already set up as a cotton planter.

South Africa

- In October 1871, 18-year-old Rhodes and his brother Herbert left the colony for the diamond fields of Kimberley. Financed by N M Rothschild & Sons, Rhodes succeeded over the next 17 years in buying up all the smaller diamond mining operations in the Kimberley area. His monopoly of the world's diamond supply was sealed in 1889 through a strategic partnership with the London-based Diamond Syndicate. They agreed to control world supply to maintain high price.
- During the 1880s Cape vineyards had been devastated by a phylloxera epidemic and in 1892 Rhodes, who maintained his interest in agriculture, turned to fruit growing as an alternative crop. Over the years he expanded his interests in fruit farming which eventually developed into the Rhodes Fruit farms and formed a cornerstone of the modern-day Cape fruit industry.

Return to England

- In 1873, Rhodes left his farm in the care of his business partner, Rudd, and sailed for England to complete his studies. He was admitted to Oriel College, Oxford, but stayed for only one term in 1873. He returned to South Africa and did not return for his second term at Oxford until 1876. Rhodes admired the Oxford "system". Eventually he was inspired to develop his scholarship scheme: "Wherever you turn your eye—except in science—an Oxford man is at the top of the tree".

Politics and later life

- In 1880, Rhodes became a member of the Cape House of Assembly and in 1890 became Prime Minister of the Cape Colony and implemented laws that would benefit mine and industry owners. Rhodes did not, however, have direct political power over the Boer Republic of the Transvaal. He often disagreed with the Transvaal government's policies, which he considered unsupportive of mine-owners' interests. In 1895, believing he could use his influence to overthrow the Boer government; he was forced to resign as Prime Minister of the Cape Colony.
- In 1889 Rhodes obtained a charter from the British Government for his British South Africa Company (BSAC) to rule, police, and make new treaties and concessions from the Limpopo River to the great lakes of Central Africa.
- Such was Rhodes influence, success in bringing peace, and popularity that Matabeleland was officially changed to "Rhodesia" in May 1895. Later known as Zimbabwe; and Zambia.
- Rhodes decreed in his will that he was to be buried in Matobo Hills. After his death in the Cape in 1902, his body was transported by train to Bulawayo and his burial was attended by local chiefs. His grave remains there still, "part and parcel of the history of Zimbabwe" and attracts thousands of visitors each year.
- Rhodes Scholarship - In his last will and testament, he provided for the establishment of the famous Rhodes Scholarship, the world's first international study program. The scholarship enabled students from territories under British rule or formerly under British rule and from Germany to study at the Rhodes's alma mater, the University of Oxford.

Acknowledgements

Many thanks to the people who have contributed their ideas and hours of effort towards the information and arrangement of the exhibition. In particular Chris Birrell, Liz Raeside, Alan Wallace, Rod Shearing, Pat Greet, Wynton Heading.

Information sources used include the bibliographic sources and items on display, and in addition, the ubiquitous Wikipedia and antiquarian dealers' pages. Chris Birrell provided the bibliographic sources from her extensive private collection, listed at the end of the Maps section, listed again here for your convenience.

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Additional exhibits

Picture of Stanley for the standup in the foyer from: How I found Livingstone in Central Africa, by Henry M Stanley. 1872

British Flag (courtesy of Pat Greet, member of the Royal Geographical Society of South Australia)

Heather Barrett

May 2014

ⁱ Virga 2008, p5

ⁱⁱ Wikipedia

ⁱⁱⁱ Special information about the artist is supplied from Paul Jenkins, Centre for African Studies, University of Basel, Switzerland, *Journal des Africanistes*, 75:2, 2005. Published on the internet at <http://africanistes.revues.org/127>

^{iv} http://www.sirrichardfrancisburton.org/rfb_biographies.html

^v Huxley, Elspeth "The Challenge of Africa", in, Ettinger et al *A History of Discovery and Exploration, Africa and Asia: Mapping the Continents*, London : Aldus, 1973.