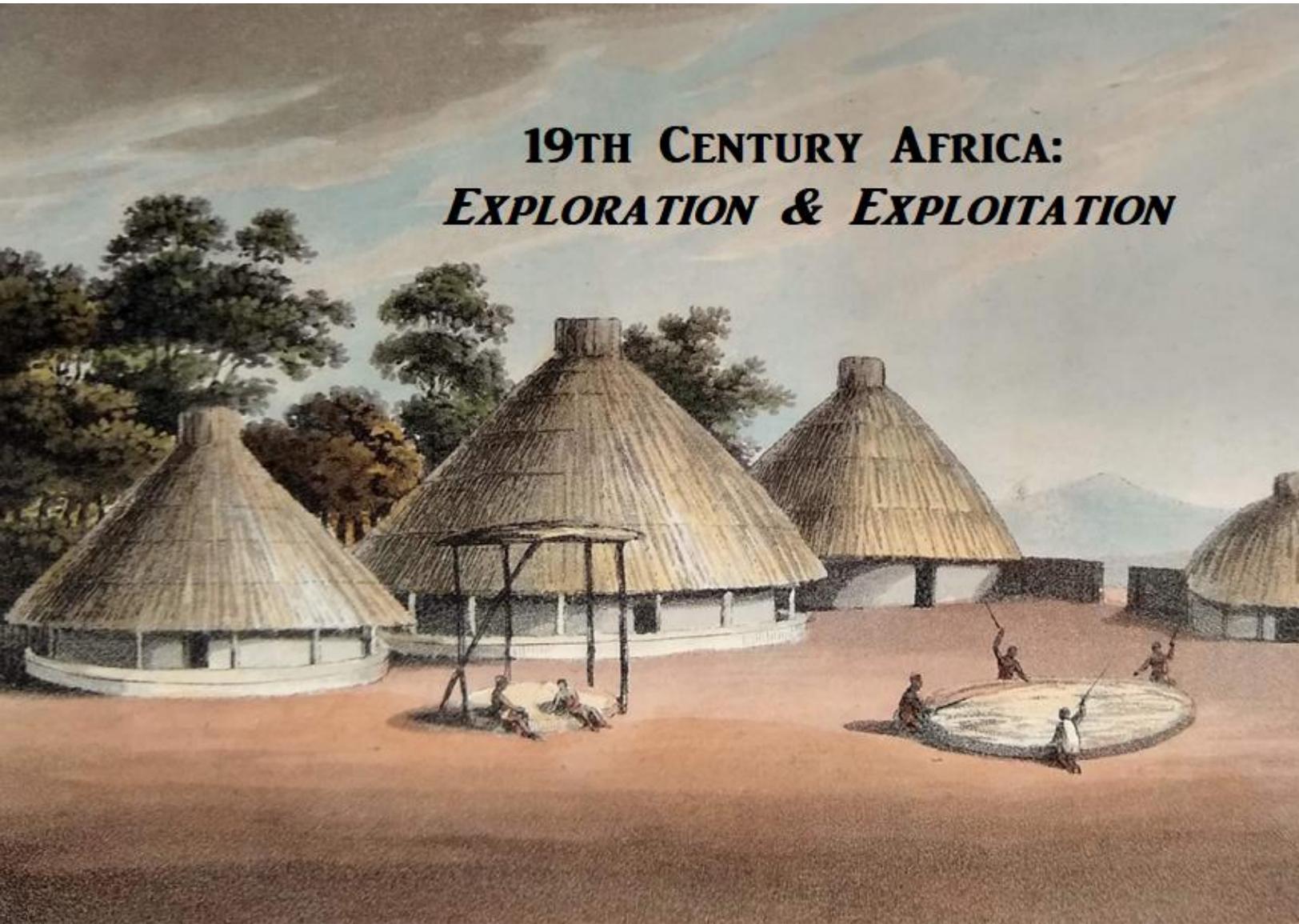


JEFF WEBER RARE BOOKS

**19TH CENTURY AFRICA:
*EXPLORATION & EXPLOITATION***



CATALOGUE 198

CARLSBAD, CALIFORNIA

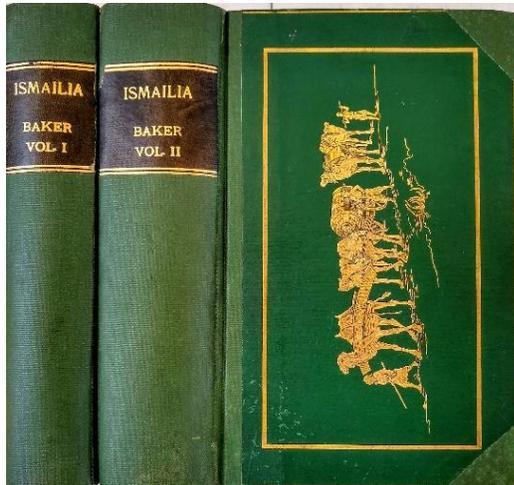
Jeff Weber Rare Books

Terms may be found at the end of the catalogue



1. BAKER, Sir Samuel White (1821-1893). *Ismailia, a narrative of the expedition to Central Africa for the suppression of the slave trade, organized by Ismail, Khedive of Egypt*. In two volumes. London: Macmillan, 1874. ¶ Two volumes. 8vo. viii, 447; viii, 588 pp. Frontis., large folding colored map of "The Albert N'yanza", color map of the Nile, 50 detailed plates illus. by Zwecker and Durand; lightly foxed, folding map with kozo repairs. Later half green buckram over original pictorial gilt covers with gilt on black spine label. Good. Baker, with Speke, helped to locate the sources of the Nile. In March 1864 Baker determined the source to be a lake, which he named Albert Nyanza (Lake Albert), lying between modern Uganda and Congo (Kinshasa). \$ 100

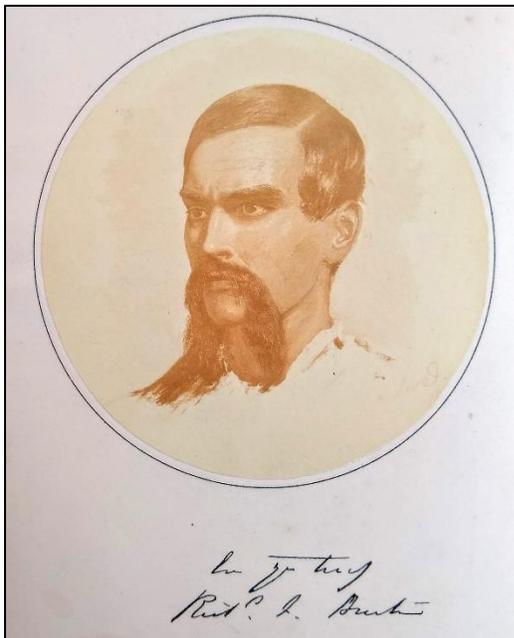
Baker was a renowned hunter, explorer, and anti-slavery activist who collaborated with John Speke to locate the source of the Nile. In 1869 he was asked by Ismā'īl Pasha, the Ottoman Viceroy of Egypt (and namesake of the modern Egyptian city Ismailia), to command a military expedition to central and eastern Africa with the goal of suppressing the slave trade.



“The more striking incidents of the expedition are admirably illustrated by over fifty full-page engravings, which lend unusual pictorial attractiveness to the volume. While, as a mere narrative of travel and adventure, the work is as absorbing as the best of its class, its chief value lies in the fact that it is the official account of an expedition conceived with the most humane purpose, planned with the greatest care and skill, and conducted with a bravery which reflects the greatest honor upon its energetic leader.” – *New York Times*, 1874.

2. BURTON, Sir Richard Francis (1821-1890). *Abeokuta and the Cameroons Mountains. An Exploration*. London: Tinsley Brothers, 1863. ¶ 2 volumes. 8vo. xvi, 333, [1], [2]; v, 306, [2] pp. Vol. I: Original photographic mounted photo as frontispiece plate, 1 plate (facing p. 149); vol. II: frontispiece engraving, folding map of “The Cameroons Mountains”, 2 plates (facing pp. 128, 136). Total plates: 4. Ads included at rear of both vols. Partly unopened. Original blind-embossed dark green cloth, neatly rebacked with matching cloth and with original back-strips mounted to restore the original binding as fine as possible, retains original endleaves; upper corner dented (v. I). Very good +.

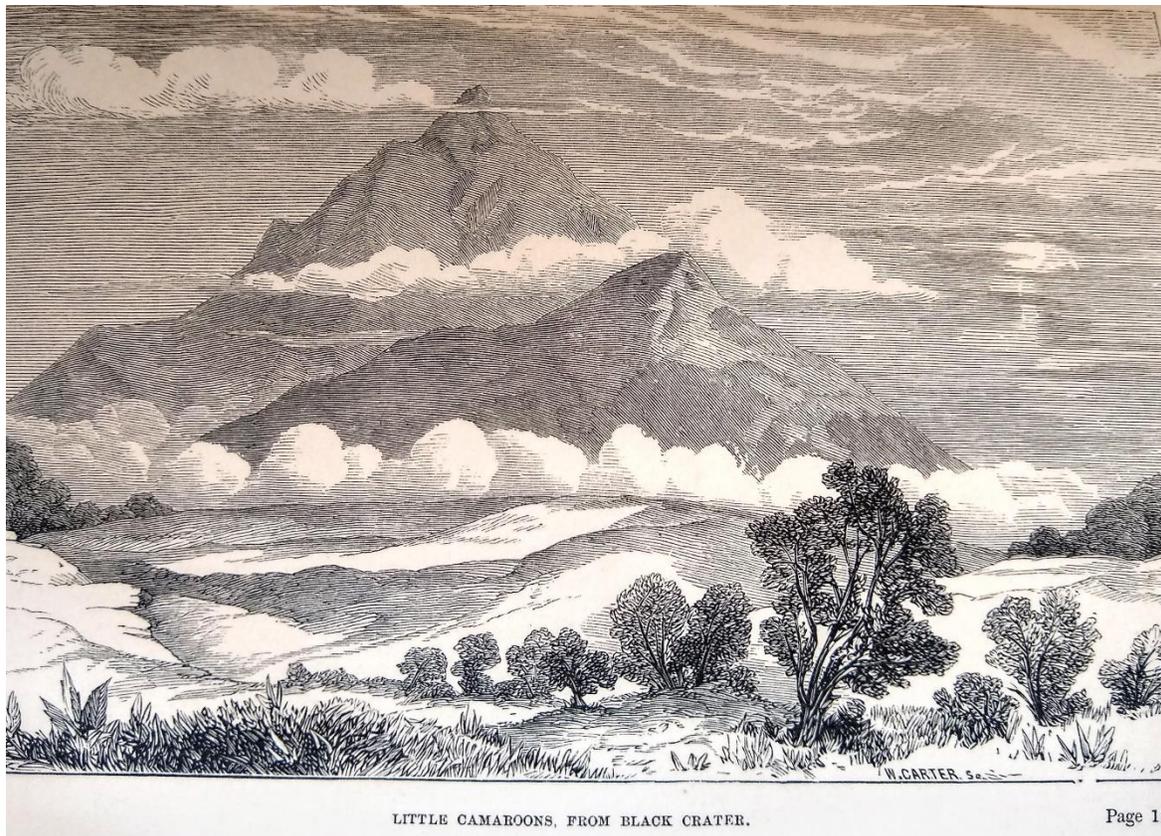
\$ 1400



First edition. Burton wrote this two-volume work, first published in 1863, while working as the British consul in Fernando Po (modern-day Bioko), on the West African coast. The area was known as “the white man’s grave” due to the high mortality rate among white missionaries and colonists in Africa due to the climate, diseases, and sanitation. Burton describes his journey to Abeokuta, the capital of the Egba tribe of the Yoruba nation (located in the south-west of present-day Nigeria), providing detailed descriptions of the people he meets, including the king of the Egba. He also explores the complex relationship between the Egba and England in the context of British ambitions in West Africa. Burton recounts his expedition to the mountains on

the Cameroon coast, where he climbed Mount Cameroon, an active volcano. Most interesting from a modern point of view are his description of the native condition of Africans, their character, description, societal conditions, attitudes, etc. “... he abhorred West African Creole culture, regarding it as no

more than an inauthentic, offensive, comic mimicry of its British counterpart. As ever, Burton's opinions of early abolitionist hopes and policies." – See: T.C. McCaskie, "Cultural Encounters: Britain and Africa," within: Andrew Porter, (ed.), *The Oxford History of the British Empire: Volume III: The ...* 1999, p.675. This narrative also includes extensive appendices, including lists of plants collected on his expeditions, notes about the wildlife living in the mountains, and meteorological observations about the climate and temperature of the region.



"The forest swarmed with 'tigers,' hyaenas, and other bugbears, the fevers were mortal in the lower regions, the cold would be intense, snow having just been seen in the upper heights, and the Krumen – the only servants in these regions – would certainly die or desert, perhaps do both." v. II, pp. 69-70.

☼ Casada 25; Penzer p. 70.

3. BURTON, Sir Richard Francis (1821-1890). *First Footsteps in East Africa; or, an exploration of Harar*. London: Longman, Brown, Green, and Longmans, 1856. ¶ 8vo. xl, 590, [595]-648 pp. 2 engraved maps, 4 chromolithographed plates, 7 figs., index. Early navy blue gilt-stamped calf, brownish/red spine label, all edges marbled. Bookseller's labels: R.J. Bush, 32 Charing Cross; Jake Zeitlin, Los Angeles [ca. 1932]. Inscribed: "Arthur Vickris

Pryor with the best wishes of his friend Edmond L. Hanbury, on his leaving Eton, Election 1864.”

\$ 2000

FIRST EDITION. The appendix skips section IV (as usual in this edition), due to its discussion of female circumcision, and thus omitted during the print run.

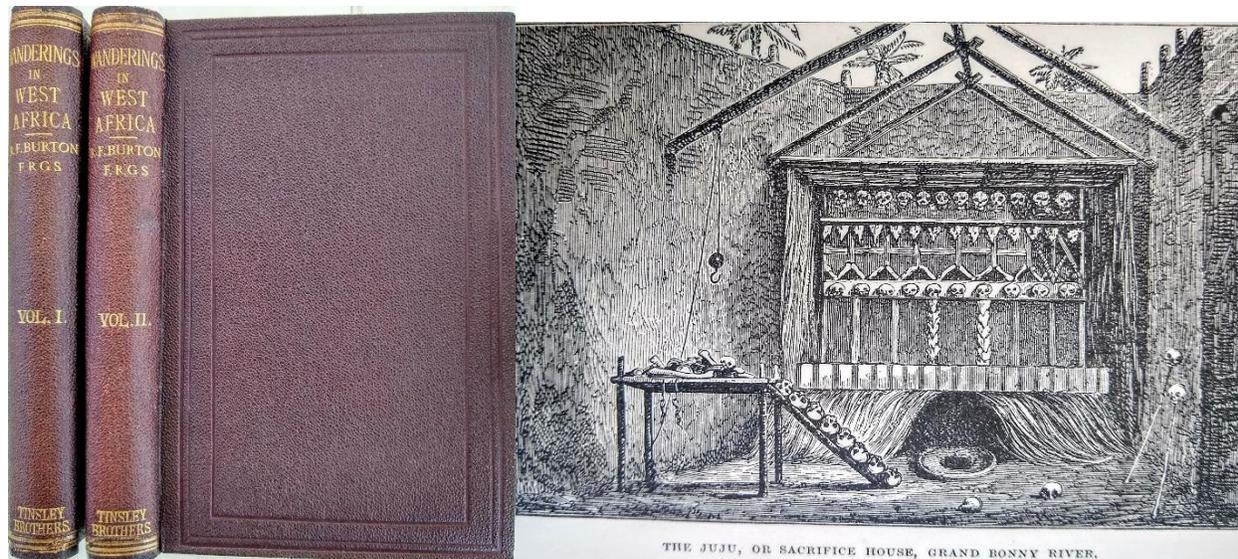


First Footsteps details Burton's early explorations in northeast Africa, specifically modern-day Ethiopia and Somalia. In order to enter the city of Harar, which was at the time forbidden to non-Muslims, Burton donned the same disguise he had earlier used to sneak into Mecca. This journey also features Burton's first travels with his eventual nemesis John Speke.

PROVENANCE: Pryor and Hanbury owned a brewery in England: Inscribed: "Arthur Vickris Pryor with the best wishes of his friend Edmond L. Hanbury, on his leaving Eton, Election 1864." Arthur Vickris Pryor, JP, DL, Leics (1846-1927), 1s. Arthur, of Wandsworth, Surrey, arm. CHRIST CHURCH, matric. 18 May, 1864, aged 17; B.A. 1867, a partner in Truman and Hanbury's brewery. See Eton School Lists. From Foster, Joseph. *Alumni Oxonienses: The Members of the University of Oxford, 1715-1886* and *Alumni Oxonienses: The Members of the University of Oxford, 1500-1714*. Oxford: Parker and Co., 1888-1892 (ancestry.com). Robert Pryor and his brother Thomas Marlborough Pryor were members of a family which ran a brewery and malting operation in Baldock, in Hertfordshire. "On July 10 1866 the Brick Lane brewery was visited by the 25-year-old Prince of Wales, who was met by a delegation of three Hanburys, three Buxtons, one Pryor, the brewery manager, Alexander Fraser, and Henry Villebois, who still owned a substantial slice of the business, as the great-great

grandson of Sir Benjamin Truman.” – “When Brick Lane was home to the biggest brewery in the world,” by Martyn Cornell, 2013. ¶

☀ Penzer pp. 60-63



4. BURTON, Sir Richard Francis (1821-1890). *Wanderings in West Africa from Liverpool to Fernando Po. By a F.R.G.S.* London: Tinsley Brothers, 1863. ¶ 2 volumes. Small 8vo. viii, [2], 303, [1]; [vi], 295, [1] pp. Half-titles, folding map of “The West Coast of Africa”; some edge tears. Original publisher’s dark maroon blind-stamped cloth, gilt-stamped spine titles, author cited as “R.F. Burton F.R.G.S.” on spine. Bookplates of George Merryweather. Near fine. \$ 1850

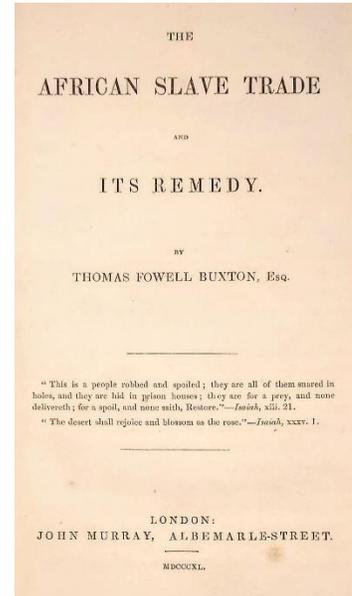
First edition; second issue binding [with Burton’s name on the spine]. The first issue binding includes the author’s name on the spine. “This may have been a slap at the Royal Geographical Society, since at the time of publication Burton was at odds with the organization’s leadership over the matter of the Nile’s source. The acerbic dedication was ‘to the true friends of Africa- not the ‘Philanthropist’ or ‘Exeter Hall’.” – Casada. ¶

Newly married and needing employment, Burton approached the Foreign Office for a consular position, hoping for the post at Damascus. Instead, he was offered the consulship at Fernando Po, a small, unhealthy island in the Bight of Biafra on the west African coast. When he accepted the position on 27 March 1861 he requested to retain his commission in the Bombay army, but he was struck from the list, thereby losing not only his half pay but also any prospect of a pension or sale of his commission, an action about which he always complained bitterly. Burton did not permit Isabel to accompany him to Fernando Po, which he described as ‘the very abomination of desolation’. He slipped away from the post at every opportunity for excursions on the African mainland or to meet Isabel in the Canaries or England. Although he loathed

Fernando Po, he worked continuously at his writing with *Wanderings in West Africa* and *Abeokuta and the Cameroons Mountains* both appearing in 1863.” - DNB.

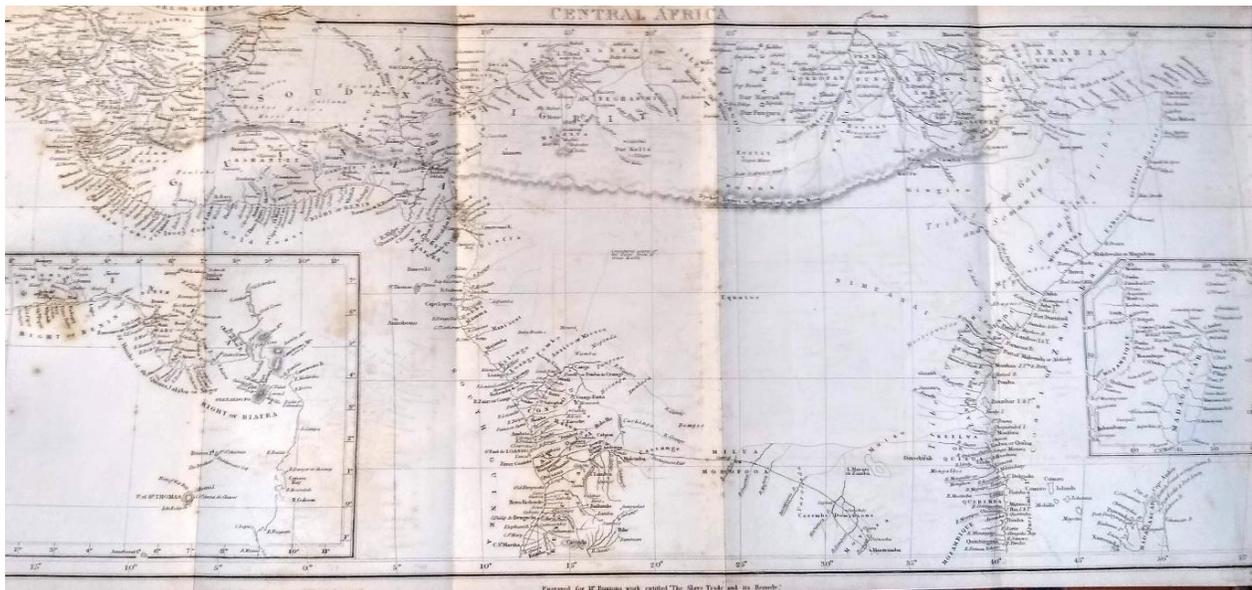
☀ Casada 70; Penzer pp. 71-72.

5. BUXTON, Thomas Fowell (1786-1845). *The African Slave Trade and its Remedy*. London: John Murray, 1840. ¶ 8vo. 14, [2 blank], viii, [2], 5-273, [1 blank], [1], [1 blank], vi, 277-582, [1], [1 blank] pp. “Prospectus,” frontis. folding map of Central Africa, appendices, index , Prospectus of the Society for the Extinction of the Slave Trade, and for the Civilization of Africa, Instituted June, 1839 bound at the front of the book, followed by The Provisional Committee list chaired by Buxton. Original blind and gilt stamped cloth, worn with broken spine parts missing. Ownership signature. Internally very good, binding as is.



\$ 200

Second edition, greatly expanded, adding the entire second half of the book – the “Remedy” – making this the preferred issue. Sir Thomas Fowell Buxton, 1st Baronet (7 April 1786 - 19 February 1845) was a British Member of Parliament, brewer and social reformer.



In 1808, his Hanbury family connections led to an appointment to work at the brewery of Truman, Hanbury & Company, in Brick Lane, Spitalfields, London. In 1811, he was appointed a partner in the business, now renamed Truman, Hanbury, Buxton & Co; he later became sole owner of the company.

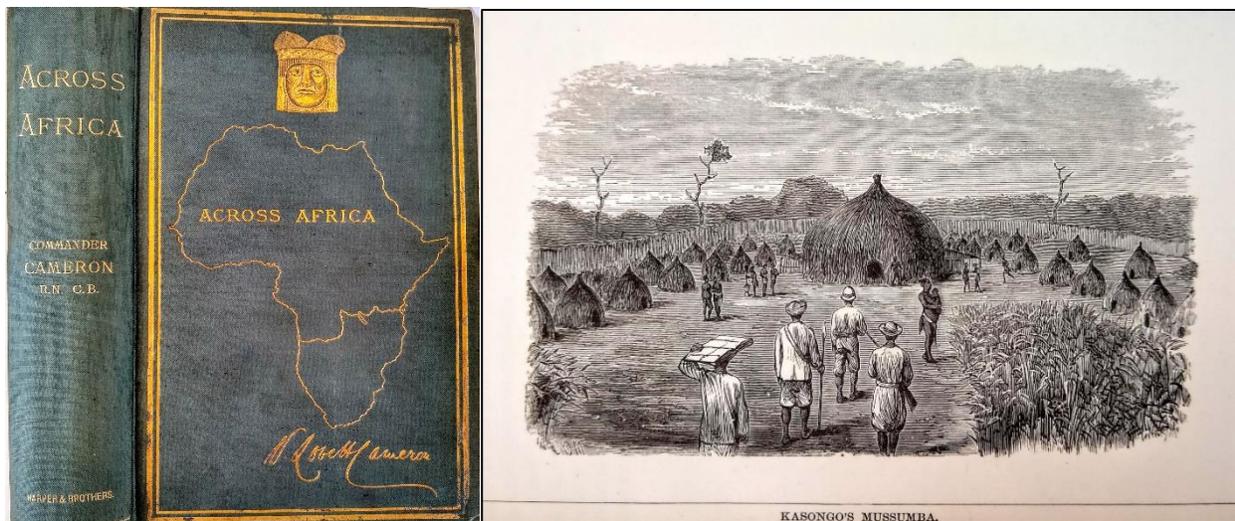
Although he was a member of the Church of England, Buxton attended Friends meetings with the Gurneys and became involved in the social reform movement led by Friends. He helped raise money for the weavers of London who were forced into poverty by the factory system. He provided financial support for Elizabeth Fry's prison reform work and became a member of her Association for the Improvement of the Female Prisoners in Newgate.

Buxton was elected as a Member of Parliament for Weymouth in 1818. ...he worked for changes in prison conditions and criminal law and for the abolition of slavery. He also opposed capital punishment and pushed for its abolition. Although he didn't accomplish this last goal during his lifetime, he did help to reduce the number of crimes punishable by death from more than two hundred to eight. The slave trade had been abolished in 1807, but Buxton began to work for the abolishment of slavery itself. He helped found the Society for the Mitigation and Gradual Abolition of Slavery (later the Anti-Slavery Society) in 1823. He took over as leader of the abolition movement in the British House of Commons after William Wilberforce retired in 1825.

His efforts paid off in 1833 when slavery was officially abolished in the United Kingdom. Buxton held his seat in Parliament until 1837. In 1839 Buxton urged the British government to make treaties with African leaders to abolish the slave trade. They sent a team (not including Buxton) to the Niger River Delta in 1841 that set up a headquarters and began negotiations. The party suffered so many deaths from disease that the government called them back. In 1840 Buxton was created a baronet. His health failed gradually, which some believed was caused by the disappointment over the failed mission to Africa. He died a few years later. There is a monument to him in Westminster Abbey, and a memorial to the emancipation of slaves and dedicated to Buxton in Victoria Tower Gardens (commissioned by his son Charles Buxton MP and designed by Samuel Sanders Teulon, it was initially erected in Parliament Square, but was removed in 1940 and moved to its current location in 1957). Fowell Close in Earlham, Norwich, is named after him.

6. CAMERON, Verney Lovett (1844-1894). *Across Africa*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1877. ¶ 8vo. xvi, [1], 16-508, [8] pp. Large folding color map in front pocket (torn at folds) showing Cameron's brave trek from Benguella on the West coast, north and east to Lake Tanganyika, and then east to the coast north of Dar es Salaam, across from Zanzibar, his route shown in red. Profusely illus., including plates, appendices including a Kirua Vocabulary, index. Original blind and gilt-stamped blue cloth (also issued in red); inner hinges cracked, extremities rubbed. Bookplate and bookseller note mounted. Very good.

\$ 195



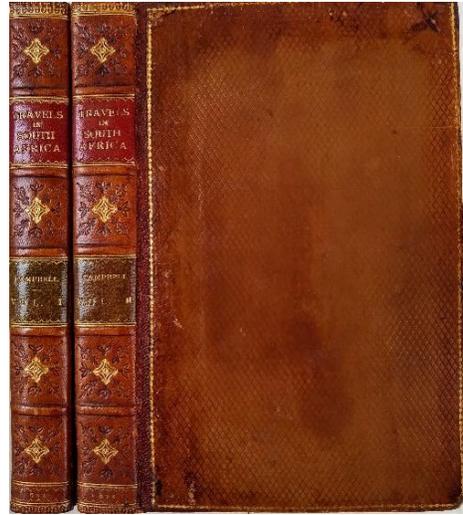
First American edition; published the same year as the first London edition. A cornerstone of Africa exploration of the first white man to cross the Continent from west to east, a journey known as the Livingstone Relief Expedition of 1873-75 which was sponsored by the Royal Geographical Society. Cameron was sent to investigate whether Livingstone might need further assistance after Stanley's successful journey the previous year (1872). Very soon upon his arrival in Africa, he met Susi and Chuma, Livingstone's servants, with the body of their dead master in October 1873 (Livingstone died in May). From Livingstone's old camp, he decided to continue westward in his exploration of Africa. He conducted a complete survey of Lake Tanganyika (where in February of 1874 he found and sent to England, Livingstone's papers) and from there, braving great difficulties, travelled southeast through the Southern Congo region and Angola. In 1875 he reached Katombela, north of Benguela on the Atlantic coast, becoming the first European to cross Equatorial Africa from east to west. On his return to England, Cameron was received with much acclamation. He was promoted to be a commander, was made a C.B., was awarded the gold medal of the Royal Geographical Society, and was created hon. D.C.L. of Oxford.

☼ Hosken pp. 38,118; Hess/Coger 2991 [Hess, Robert L. & Dalvan M. Coger . *A Bibliography of Primary Sources for Nineteenth-Century Tropical Africa as Recorded By Explorers, Administrators, Military Men, Adventurers, and Others*].

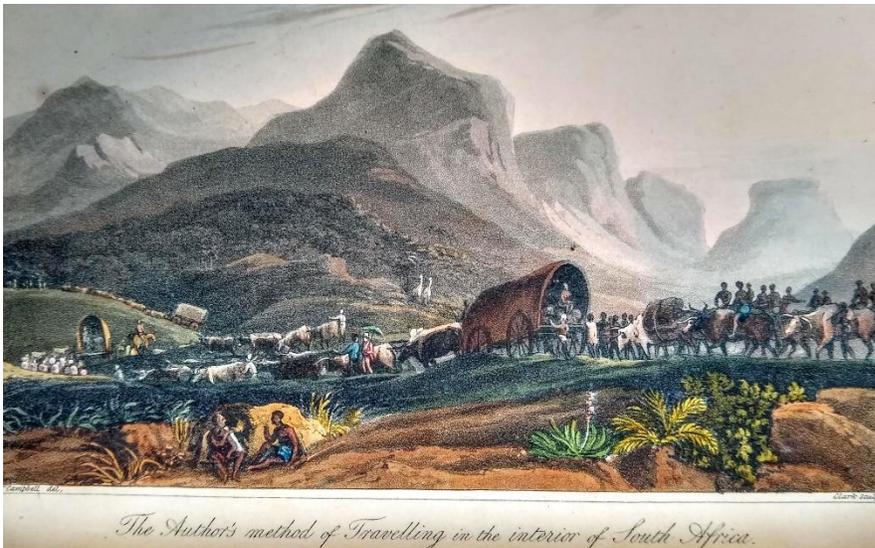
12 Hand-Colored Plates

7. CAMPBELL, Rev. John. *Travels in South Africa, Undertaken at the Request of the London Missionary Society; being a narrative of a second journey in the interior of that country.* London: Printed for the Society, 1822. ¶

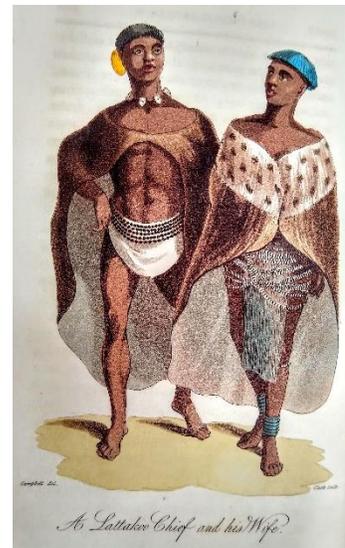
Two volumes. 8vo. [6, last miss-numbered "viii"], xii, 322, [2]; [ii], 384 pp. 12 hand-colored plates (including 2 frontispiece pls.), 1 large folding hand-colored map; offsetting from map. Original diced gilt-stamped brown calf, rebaked with period-style elaborate gilt stamping with five raised bands, and red and green morocco labels, all edges marbled; extremities worn, with earlier repairs. Bookplates of Maud Ethel Marten & Leslie Howard Marten [ca. 1905]. Very good +.



\$ 1850



The Author's method of Travelling in the interior of South Africa.



At Lattuloo Chief and his Wife.

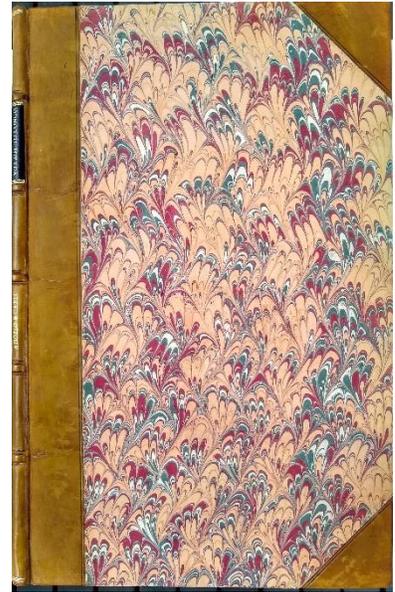
First edition. An account of two journeys into the interior; the first to the various mission stations in the Cape Colony and Kaffaria in company with Evans and Moffat, in 1819; and the second occupying ten months in 1820, to Griqualand, parts of the Transvaal, and parts of South-West Africa.

“Having always shown a profound interest in foreign missions, [Campbell] was asked by the London Missionary Society to go to South Africa and inspect their missions there. He spent two years, 1812-14, in this work, traveling upwards of two thousand miles in Africa, and a second time, 1819-21, he went out on the same mission. Few Englishmen at that time had performed such a feat” (DNB).

8. [Congo] ANGELO, R. R. F. F. Michael; Denis DE CARLI of Piacenza. *A Curious and Exact Account of a Voyage to Congo, in the Years 1666-1667.*

[London]: for Henry Lintot and John Osborn, [circa 1700]. ¶ Tall 4to. 483-519 pp.; Light foxing. Finely rebound half calf marbled boards, five raised bands on gilt spine, top edge brown, all others red speckled; a bit scratched. Near fine.

\$ 1000.



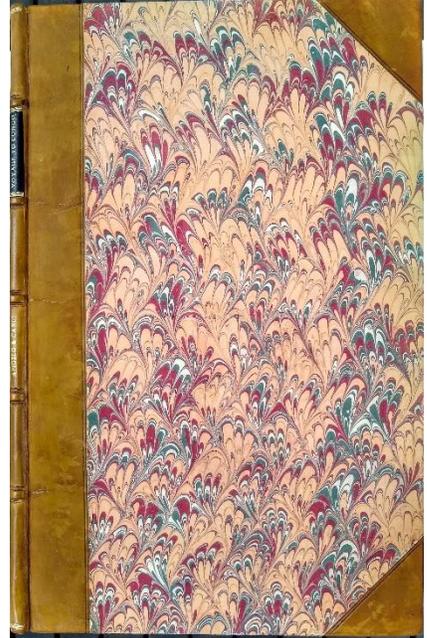
“Dionigi da Palacenza Carli was a Capuchin missionary in Africa, in the seventeenth century. He was one of a band of Franciscan friars of the Capuchin Reform, sent out to the Congo in 1666. One of his companions was Padre Michele Angelo Guattini da Rhegio, who wrote an account of the voyage of the missionaries from Genoa to Lisbon and thence to Brazil, Loanda, and the Congo, that being the route the missionaries had to take to get to their destination. Padre Michele Angelo died shortly after his arrival in the Conga, leaving his manuscript in the hands of Dionigi Carli, who, on his return to Italy a few years afterwards owing to sickness, wrote an account of his own experiences in the Congo and on his homeward journey. Carli gives a detailed description of the manners and customs of the natives and of the doings of the missionaries. He tells how the friars died in numbers, owing to the climate, and speaks with discouragement of the peculiar difficulties of the situation. He trusts that some of the 2700 children he baptized will reach Heaven and be to his credit as a missionary in the judgment book of God. Finally he gives some account of the various cities he passed through in Portugal, Spain, and France on his way home. Carli published at Rhegio in 1672 his own work together with that of Guattini under the title *Il Moro trasportato in Venezia ovvero curioso racconto de' Costumi, Riti et Religione de' Populi dell' Africa, America, Asia ed Europa*. A second edition appeared at Bologna in 1674. An English translation is published in Churchill, "Voyages" (London, 1704), I.” (*Catholic Encyclopedia*, 1913)

Michael Graves-Johnston writes for ABA, that the English translations were part of “Churchill’s Collection of Voyages and Travels of 1704 as *A Curious and Exact Account of a Voyage to the Congo in the years 1666 and 1667*. In the same volume was the work of another Capuchin; Father Jerome Merolla da Sorrento entitled *A Voyage to Congo, and several other countries chiefly in Southern-Africk, in the year 1682.*”

9. [Congo] MEROLLA da Sorrento, Jerom [Girolamo]. *A Voyage to Congo, and several other Countries chiefly in Southern Africk. By Father Jerom Merolla da Sorrento, a Capuchin and Apostolick Missioner in the year 1682. Made English from the Italian.* [London]: for Henry Lintot and John Osborn, [1745]. ¶ Tall 4to. 521-616 pp. Finely rebound half calf marbled boards, five raised bands on gilt spine, top edge brown, all others red speckled. Near fine.

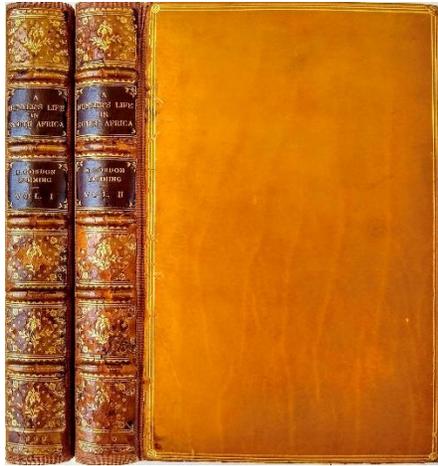
\$ 900

THIS AN IMPORTANT WORK ON THE EARLY EXPLORATION FOR CONGO. "It's a nice coincidence that printing with movable type was being introduced in the same century as European travellers were setting out to explore Africa and the New World. The three areas first discovered and hence written about in sub-Saharan Africa were west Africa – the Guinea coast; the Congo.....literary interest was still taking place in the Congo region.... Michael Angelo and Denis de Carli, again both Capuchin missionaries were writing of their experiences. These were translated into English and published as part of Churchill's Collection of Voyages and Travels of 1704 as *A Curious and Exact Account of a Voyage to the Congo in the years 1666 and 1667*. In the same volume was the work of another Capuchin; Father Jerome Merolla da Sorrento entitled *A Voyage to Congo, and several other countries chiefly in Southern-Africk, in the year 1682.*" -Michael Graves-Johnston 2002, revised 2010, *Early African Literature*, ABA Web Site.



10. CUMMING, Roualeyn Gordon (1820 – 1866). *Five Years of a Hunter's Life in the Far Interior of South Africa. With Notices of the Native Tribes, and Anecdotes of the Chase of the Lion, Elephant, Hippopotamus, Giraffe, Rhinoceros, &c.* London: John Murray, 1850. ¶ Two volumes. Large 12mo. xv, [1], 386; x, 370 pp. Half titles, frontis., vignette titles, 16 plates, map of South Africa. Bound in twentieth century full gilt-stamped calf with original decorative cloth binding mounted at rear; rebacked in cloth with decorative calf spine mounted, extremities rubbed. Ownership rubber ink stamped on front pastedown. Very good.

\$ 350



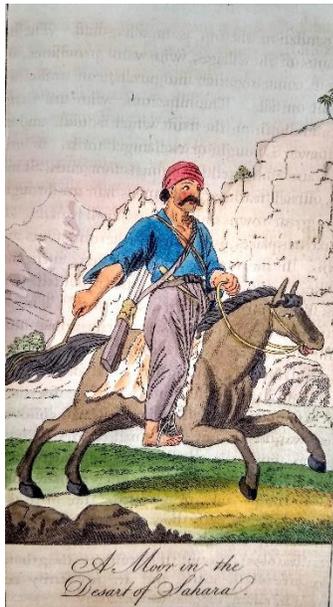
First edition. Cumming, a famous sportsman and hunter, recounts his tales of hunting and encounters with Africans. The dangers of a travelers' life is his theme, though he makes note of habits of wild game, the subsequent hunting of lions, elephants, hippopotamus, giraffe..., once he is on horseback and chased by a black rhinoceros, etc. Tobacco is used. A story of magic dice is told – worn by the Bechuanas and made of ivory (p. 376). A boa snake is encountered (pulling the reptile from its rock home, vol. II, p. 128), illness commands the fate of some - rheumatic fever and distemper claims the life of his horse, his companion Hendrick is eaten by a lion, etc. He boasts, "I was the first to penetrate into the interior of the Bamangwato country, and that my axe and spade pioneered the way, which others have since followed" (introduction). This book enjoyed immense success in its time, and made Cumming "the lion of the season". It was also issued in America at the same time and a second edition was also issued in 1850 (pagination differs slightly).

11. DAMBERGER, Christian Frederick (Pseud., Zacharias Taurinius). *Travels through the Interior of Africa, from the Cape of Good Hope to Morocco; in Caffraria, the kingdoms of Mataman, Angola, Massi, Monoemugi, Muschako, Bahahara, Wangara, Haoussa, etc. etc. And thence through the Desert of Sahara and the North of Barbary to Morocco, between the years 1781 and 1797*. London: Printed for R. Phillips, 1801. ¶ 8vo. xxii, 544 pp. 3 hand-colored plates (including frontis.), folding map; occasional foxing. Original gilt-stamped speckled calf; extremities heavily rubbed with joint starting, but intact, else very good.

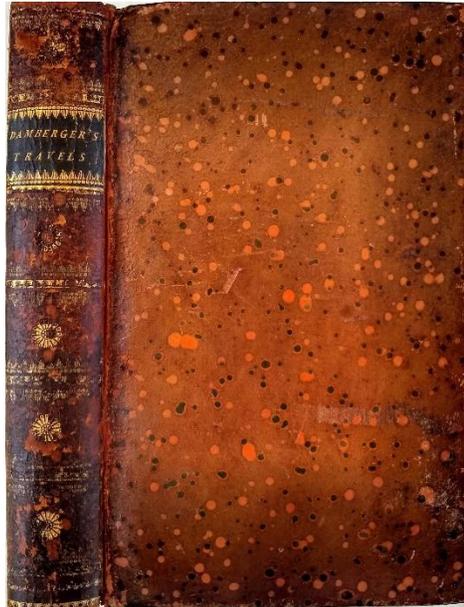
\$ 275

First English edition translated from the German, by William Tooke. "One of the cleverest volumes of fabricated travels ever produced. The details are so circumstantial, and the mixture of fact and fiction is accomplished with so much skill, that it is not uncommon to find people who do not know that the account of the travels is nothing more than a well-contrived literary deception."

“Christian Friedrich Damberger, whose real name was possibly Zacharias Taurinius, is the pseudonymous author of, or collaborator on, three cleverly contrived hoax narratives of travel, the first published under the name of Joseph Schrödter, the second under the name of Taurinius, and the third under the name of Damberger.



A Moor in the Desert of Sahara.



The Author in Caffraria.

The third excursion, titled Christian Friedrich Dambergers Landreise in das Innere von Afrika, proved immensely popular, not only in Germany but also in France and Great Britain. Damberger, who appears in the book as a Dutchman, sails from Amsterdam on 16 June 1781 and disembarks at the Cape of Good Hope on 19 September. After travelling some distance to the east he then heads due north into the country of the Hottentots and into ‘Caffraria’, a wooded country on what is now the borderland between South Africa and Botswana. Continuing north through Mataman, located around the headwaters of the Zambezi, he crosses the far interior of Angola and the lands of Matamba and Congo and arrives on the River Congo in Loango, some 300 kilometres from the coast. From here, around 5°S, he takes a long diversion eastward to arrive at the northern tip of a great lake whose situation approximates to that of Lake Tanganyika. Heading northwest, he passes through the kingdoms of

Monoemugi (now eastern D.R.C.) and Muschako (now central D.R.C.) and crosses Africa into 'Soudan' in the region of Lake Chad. After following the supposed course of the Niger to the west, and arriving around Timbuktu, he strikes due north across the Sahara to around 32°N, then due westward to arrive on the Atlantic coast of Morocco.

Damberger's Landreise in das Innere von Afrika was so carefully crafted from the travels of authentic explorers, and so rich in plausible detail, that it was immediately accepted as a genuine narrative. First published at Leipzig in two volumes in 1801, it was translated into French and English the same year.

So popular was the English edition that it appeared in no less than seven versions in its first year, two of them printed in the United States. The hoax behind this and the previous narratives was almost immediately revealed in an anonymously-authored 19-page pamphlet titled *Of the Shoe-Maker, Schrödter, the Printer, Taurinius, and the Cabinet-Maker, Damberger*, a discussion of which was quickly published in numerous periodicals (see, for example, *Intelligenzblatt der Allgemeine Literatur-Zeitung*, no. 36, 28 February 1801; *The European Magazine*, vol. 39, March 1801; *The Critical Review*, vol. 32, 1801; *The British Critic*, vol. 17, 1801; and *The Anti-jacobin Review*, vol. 8, 1801; *The Monthly Visitor*, vol. 12, 1801; *Le Spectateur du Nord*, July 1801; and the anonymous article, 'Fictitious Travellers' Tales', published in *Crothwaite's Register of Facts and Occurrences relating to Literature, the Sciences, and the Arts*, July 1861, pp. 14-15).

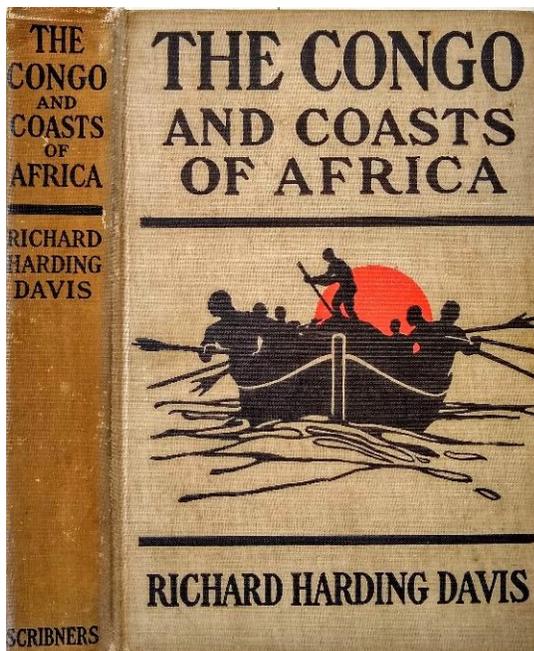
In 1801 a man calling himself Damberger contacted Gottfried Martini, the Leipzig publisher, to whom he offered the copyright of a manuscript which purported to be a record of his travels in the interior of Africa. Martini read the manuscript with considerable interest and issued it to the public with considerable success. Almost immediately the fraud was exposed by articles in two German journals, the *Literatur Zeitung* of Göttingen, and the *Allgemeine Literatur Zeitung* (7 January 1801) of Jena, written by Professors Paulus and Meinors, which proved that the book was entirely copied from other books of travel, and chiefly from two volumes published not long before at Leipzig under the names of Julius Schrödter and Zacharias Taurinius. When Martini contacted the other Leipzig publishers to compare the Damberger manuscript with those of Schrödter and Taurinius, he found that all three were in the same handwriting. When Martini called upon Damberger to explain himself, the latter immediately confessed to the imposture and admitted to having



collaborated on, or been partly responsible for the Schrödter and Taurinius publications. In addition, he alleged that his real name was Zacharias Taurinius, that he was a printer at Wittenberg, and that he had taken the name Damberger from a fellow Cape-bound voyager who had subsequently returned to Holland and was probably now in Surinam. With regard to the Schrödter publication, Damberger (alias Taurinius) insisted that Schrödter was a real person, a native of Hamburg, whom he had assisted only because the man was unable to write. Throughout the proceedings Damberger (Taurinius) continued to maintain the authenticity of his African narrative, as well as that published under the name of Taurinius. In fact, very little that Damberger (Taurinius) alleged was actually true and suspicion fell on 'a certain Master of Arts', a shadowy character from Wittenberg by the name of Junge, who appears to have written the greater part of Damberger's African narrative and possibly the previous two.

Despite the uncertainty over the true authorship of Damberger's African travels, current library catalogues almost invariably list the book under the name of Taurinius, which itself might be a pseudonym. Exposure of the account as a fraud brought printing to a rapid halt within the first year of publication and no further edition appeared until its inclusion in a collection published in 2001. Remarkably, there has been no discussion of this intriguing bibliographic mystery in recent literature."

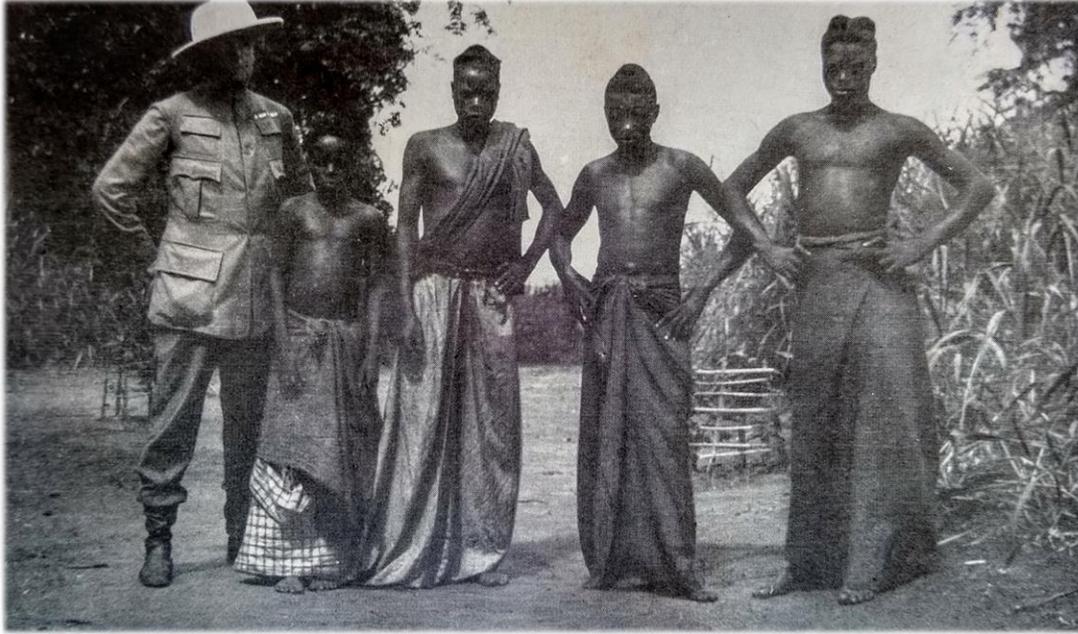
☼ Ray Howgego, *Encyclopedia of Exploration: Invented and Apocryphal Narratives of Travel*, Vol. 5; ILAB web site article: "Schrödter (Shoe-Maker), Taurinius (Printer), Damberger (Cabinet-Maker) - One Author, Three Travel Books"; Mendelssohn. *South African Bibliography*, I, p. 408



12. DAVIS, Richard Harding (1864 – 1916). *The Congo and Coasts of Africa*. New York: Charles Scribner's, 1907. ¶ 8vo. xi, 220 pp. 32 illustrations from photographs by the author and others, including frontis. Original pictorial black-stamped beige cloth with orange sun behind men rowing a boat, t.e.g.; rubbed, spine head frayed. Bookplate of Durell Hall; with slight offsetting. Very good.

\$ 25

First edition. In this book, Davis recounts his journey through the Congo to the east coast of Africa. Chapter V describes hunting hippopotamus and crocodile on the Kasai River.



Richard Harding Davis (1864 – 1916) was a journalist and writer of fiction and drama, known foremost as the first American war correspondent to cover the Spanish-American War, the Second Boer War, and the First World War. His writing greatly assisted the political career of Theodore Roosevelt and he also played a major role in the evolution of the American magazine. His influence extended to the world of fashion and he is credited with making the clean-shaven look popular among men at the turn of the 20th century.

13. DENHAM, Dixon, Major F.R.S. (1786-1828); **Captain Hugh CLAPPERTON** (1788-1827); **Dr. Walter OUDNEY** (1790-1824). *Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa, in the years 1822, 1823, and 1824 ... Extending across the great desert to the tenth degree of northern latitude and from Kouka in Bornou, to Sackatoo, the capital of the Felatah empire. Third edition. In Two Volumes.*

London: John Murray, 1828. ¶ Two volumes. 8vo. xii, [4], 471, [1]; iv, 467, [1] pp. 12 engraved plates, including 2 engraved frontispieces, wood-engravings, and 4 folding maps [2 being large folding maps entitled: "Travels & Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa," and 2 more are smaller: "Lake Tchad," "A

Reduction of Belle's Map of Central Africa"], appendices; some offsetting from



illustrations, some roughing of folded map edges, light tears along folds, lightly foxed. Original elaborate gilt and blind-stamped calf, all edges marbled; extremities rubbed. Bookplates of R. G. Lumley (1813-1884), 9th Earl of Scarbrough. Very good.

\$ 500



SCARCE AND IMPORTANT WORK, the first edition of which was published in 1826. The engravings are complete and based after drawings by Denham and Clapperton, superbly engraved by Edward Finden, one of the finest steel-engravers in England at the time.

This narrative is compiled primarily from Denham's journal, with a chapter by Dr. Oudney on the excursion to the mountains west of Mourzuk. A final section by Clapperton relates the westward journey from Lake Tchad to Sackatoo and includes an account of Oudney's death.

Among the appendices are translations from the Arabic of letters and documents brought back by Denham and Clapperton, including a document relating to the death of Mungo Park.

There is a translation from the Arabic of a geographical and historical account of the Kingdom of Tak-roor, from a larger work composed by Sultan Mohammed Bello of Hausa; vocabularies of Bornou, Begharmi, Mandara, and Timbuctoo; appendices on the zoology and botany of the regions based on samples collected by Dr. Oudney; a note on rock specimens; and a thermometrical journal kept at Kouka in Bornou.

“Walter Oudney was appointed by Lord Bathurst, then colonial secretary, to proceed to Bornou as consul, accompanied by Hugh Clapperton . From Tripoli, early in 1822, they set out southward to Murzuk, where they were later joined

by Dixon Denham, who found both men in a wretched condition. Eventually proceeding south from Murzuk on 29 November 1822, a great antipathy soon developed between Clapperton and Denham, Denham at one stage openly accusing Clapperton of having homosexual relations with one of the Arab servant boys. The accusation was almost certainly unfounded, leading the historian E W Bovill to write that "it remains difficult to recall in all the checkered (sic) history of geographic discovery.... a more odious man than Dixon Denham".



“The party eventually reached Kuka (now Kukawa in Nigeria) on 17 February 1823, having earlier become the first white men to see Lake Chad. Whilst at Kuka, Clapperton and Oudney parted company with Denham to visit the Hausa states. Denham remained behind to explore and survey the western, south and south-eastern shores of Lake Chad, and the lower courses of the rivers Waube, Logone and Shari. Clapperton and Oudney reached Bornu where they were well received by the sultan, and after remaining in the region until 14 December, they again set out for the purpose of exploring the course of the Niger River.

“However, only a few weeks later, Oudney died at Murmur on the road to Kano. Undeterred, Clapperton continued his journey alone through Kano to Sokoto, the capital of the Fulani Empire, where by order of Sultan Muhammed Bello he was obliged to stop, though the Niger was only a five-day journey to the west. Exhausted by his travels, he returned by way of Zaria and Katsina to Kuka, where Denham found him barely recognizable after his privations. Clapperton and Denham departed Kuka for Tripoli in August, 1824, reaching Tripoli on 26 January 1825. Their mutual antipathy unabated, they exchanged not a word during the 133 day journey. The pair continued their journey to England, arriving home to a heroes’ welcome on 1 June 1825. An account of their travels was published in 1826 under the title *Narrative of Travels and Discoveries in Northern and Central Africa in the years 1822 - 1823 and 1824.*” – Wikipedia.

Biographies: Dixon Denham was born in London. In June 1826 Denham was elected a Fellow of the Royal Society, and in December that year, promoted to lieutenant-colonel, he sailed for Sierra Leone as Superintendent of Liberated Africans. He was appointed governor of Sierra Leone in 1828 but, after administering the colony for only five weeks, died of fever at Freetown. Clapperton was born in Annan, Dumfriesshire, Scotland. He succumbed to dysentery near Sokoto, Nigeria, and died in 1827 at 38 years of age. Oudney

was also Scottish, received his doctorate from Edinburgh in 1817. During his journeys he collected plant specimens. Stricken by illness, Oudney died in January 1824 in the village of Murmur, located near the town of Katagum, Nigeria (see vol. II., pp.255-6).

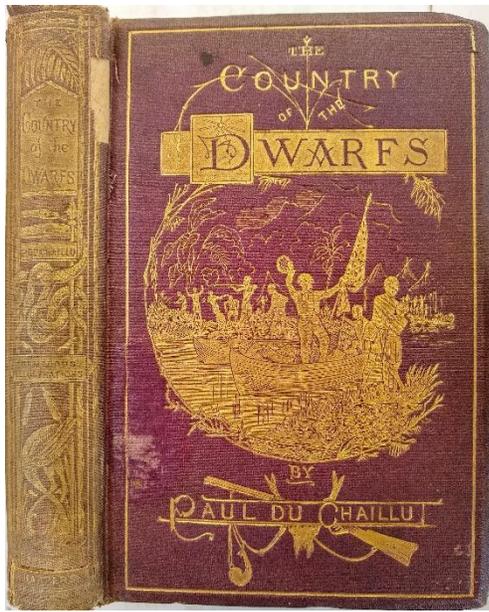
PROVENANCE: Richard George Lumley (1813-1884), 9th Earl of Scarbrough. Edmund Lodge, *The Peerage and Baronetage of the British Empire as at Present Existing*, London, 1877, p. 526.

☼ *DNB*; Ibrahim-Hilmy, prince, *The literature of Egypt and the Soudan from the earliest times to the year 1885 [i.e. 1887] inclusive: a bibliography comprising printed books, periodical writings...manuscripts...etc.* London: Trübner and co., 1886-87, p. 172 (1826 and other editions of Denham). See: *Edinburgh Review*, Sept. 1826, Art. VI, pp. pp. 173-219 for a very extensive assessment of the original edition of Denham.



14. DOW, George Francis. *Slave Ships and Slaving.* Salem: Marine Research Society, 1927. ¶ Series: Marine Research Society, no. 15. 26 cm. xxxv, 349 pp. Frontis., profusely illus., index; water stained. Original single ruled gilt-stamped navy cloth; water damaged. As is. \$ 25

15. DRUMMOND, Henry (1851-1897). *Tropical Africa.* London: Hodder and Stoughton, 1891. ¶ Fifth edition. 8vo. xiv, 228, [16 ads] pp. Engraved folding map of East Central Africa in color, illus. including full page plates, table; missing front black endpaper, pp. 80-81 ink marked and small date number in ink on title, hinges and few cords strained. Gilt-stamped red cloth; soiled, ends and corner bit frayed. As is. \$ 5



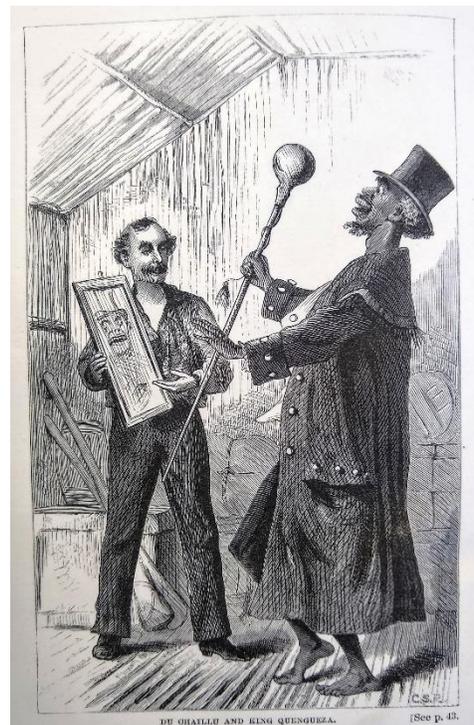
16. DU CHAILLU, Paul (circa 1831-1903). *The Country of the Dwarfs*. New York: Harper & Brothers, 1872. ¶ 12mo. (in fours and eights) viii, [2], [11]-314, (ads. 6) pp. Frontis. with tissue overlay, map vignette on title, numerous engravings. Original gilt-stamped pictorial violet cloth; spine faded, extremities a bit worn, small area of upper cover lifting. Early ownership inscription: "Willie A. Armstrong, Norwich, No. 3". Good.

\$ 15

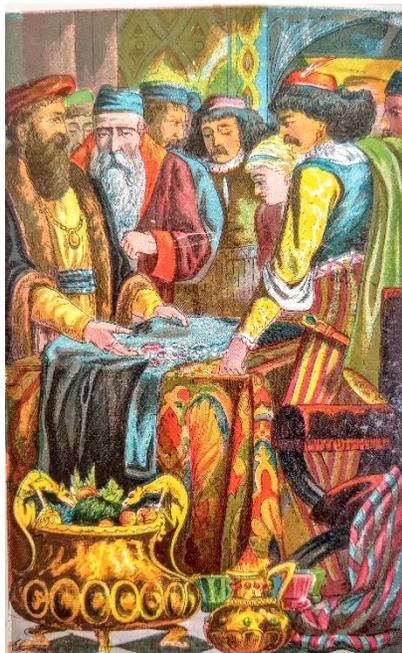
Paul Du Chaillu was a French-American traveler and anthropologist. He became famous in the 1860s as the first modern outsider to confirm the existence of gorillas, and later the Pygmy people of central Africa.... He was sent in 1855 by the Academy of Natural Sciences at

Philadelphia on an African expedition. Until 1859, he explored the regions of West Africa in the neighborhood of the equator, gaining considerable knowledge of the delta of the Ogooué River and the estuary of the Gabon. During his travels from 1856 to 1859, he observed numerous gorillas, known to non-locals in prior centuries only from an unreliable report by Hanno the Navigator of Carthage in the 5th century BC and known to scientists in the preceding years only by a few skeletons. He brought back dead specimens and presented himself as the first white person to have seen them.

A subsequent expedition, from 1863 to 1865, enabled him to confirm the accounts given by the ancients of a pygmy people inhabiting the African forests. Du Chaillu sold his hunted gorillas to the Natural History Museum in London and his "cannibal skulls" to other European collections. (A fine cased group shot by du Chaillu may be seen in Ipswich Museum in Suffolk, England.) Narratives of both expeditions were published, in 1861 and 1867 respectively, under the titles *Explorations and Adventures in Equatorial Africa, with Accounts of the Manners and Customs of the People, and of the Chace of the Gorilla, Crocodile, and other Animals*; and *A Journey to Ashangoland, and further penetration into Equatorial Africa*. While in Ashango Land in 1865, he was elected King of the Apingi tribe. A later narrative, *The Country of the Dwarfs* was published in 1872.

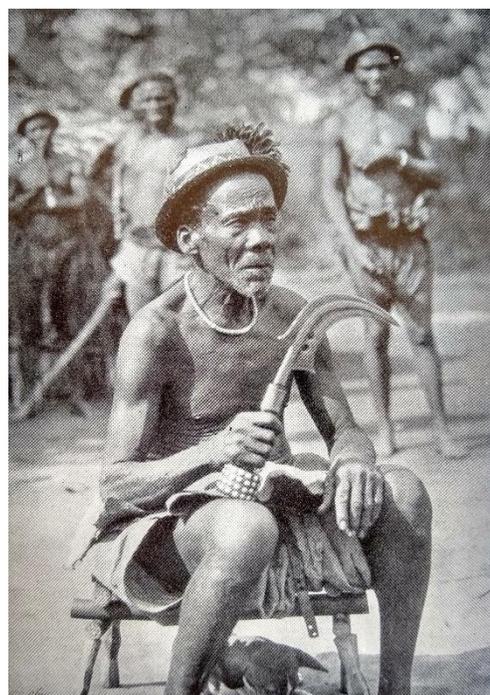


At the time of the accounts publication Du Chaillu was in great demand on the public lecture circuits of New York, London, and Paris. Although there were initial challenges of his accounts, they came to be accepted, although *Encyclopædia Britannica* speculated that ‘possibly some of the adventures he described as happening to himself were reproductions of the hunting stories of natives.’ – Wikipedia

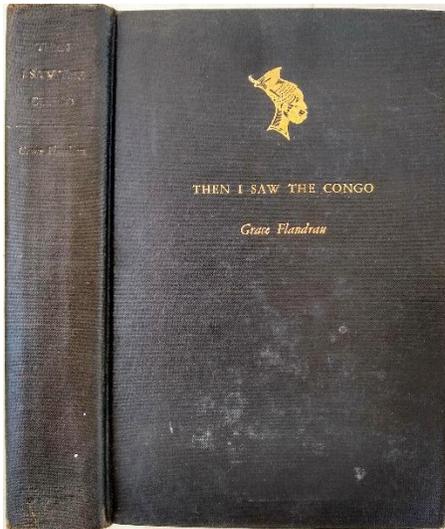


17. DULCKEN, H. W.; S.O. BEETON; Ronald SMITH. *The World's Explorers. Including Livingstone's Discoveries and Stanley's Search.* London: Ward, Lock, and Tyler, [circa 1860]. ¶ Series: *Beeton's Boy's Own Library* ("The best set of Volumes for Prizes, Rewards, or Gifts to English Lads."). 8vo. xiii, [3], 472, [8 ads.], 32 pp. Half-title vignette, color frontispiece with facing tissue, additional chromolithographic title, title vignette, numerous "engravings from designs by eminent artists" including over 15 full-page plates; margins slightly stained around p. 177. Original elaborate pictorial gilt, blind and black-stamped red cloth, highlights in green & navy blue, a.e.g.; hinges starting, spine ends frayed. Grosvenor College prize award bookplate given in 1875 to Edwin Nicholls for drilling, Seniors' Prize. Very good. \$ 25

18. EVANS-PRITCHARD, Sir Edward Evan (1902-1973). *Witchcraft, Oracles and Magic among the Azande.* Oxford: Clarendon Press, Oxford University Press, (1972). ¶ Reprint (first issued in 1937). 8vo. xxv, 558 pp. 34 plates including frontis., maps, figures, index; rubber red ink stamped "J" on half-title, frontis. verso, and title, price sticker remains on ffep. Silver-stamped navy blue cloth; bottom corners showing a bit, generally very good. \$ 30



19. FAGG, William. *African Tribal Images; the Katherine White Reswick Collection.* Cleveland: Cleveland Museum of Art, (1968). ¶ Sq. 8vo. 25 cm. Not paginated. Lists 283 items. Photographic illus. Black stamped brown cloth, dust-jacket; jacket and book stained, jacket edges worn. Good. The author was Deputy Keeper of Ethnography for the British Museum. Photographs of more than 280 African art objects. \$ 15



20. FLANDRAU, Grace Hodgson (1886-1971). *Then I Saw the Congo*. New York: Harcourt, Brace and Co., (1929). ¶ First American edition. 8vo. x, 308 pp. Frontis., illus., appendix, index. Gilt-stamped black cloth; rubbed. Very good.

\$ 25

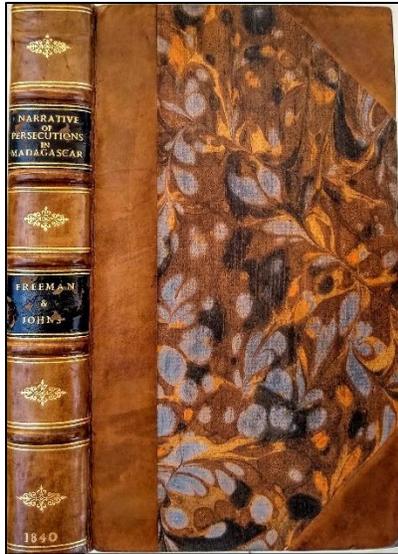
Recent biographies discusses her life and work include a popularization of her by Garrison Keillor [*A Prairie Home Companion*].

21. FORTIE, Marius. *Black and Beautiful, a Life in Safari Land*. Indianapolis and New York: Bobbs-Merrill, 1938. ¶ First edition. 8vo. xii, 344 pp. Frontis., illus., maps. Original gilt-stamped and blind-ruled dark blue cloth, top edge red; light scratch to cover. Very good.

\$ 10

"An autobiography covering the years 1901-1909, 1917-1920, and 1932-1935 in what is now Tanganyika Territory and was formerly German East Africa. Nothing is set down in it which did not actually happen. However... the narrative has been slightly altered, and in a few cases both chronology and topography have been shifted... to safeguard persons... [from those] who are only too ready to harass and oppress...in order to curry the white man's favor and rewards" (From the Preface).





22. FREEMAN, Joseph John; David JOHNS. *A Narrative of the Persecution of the Christians in Madagascar; with details of the escape of the six Christian refuges now in England.* London: John Snow, 1840. ¶ Third thousand. 12mo. viii, 298, 6 pp. Color frontispiece by G. Baxter (showing painting of the six refuges waiting on the beach at Tamatave, where they historically embarked), title vignette (“The Vignette, in mournful contrast with the soft and inviting scenery of the Frontispiece, exhibits the harsh and revolting circumstances and manner of the martyrdom of Rasalama. She is kneeling, and just about to receive the first spear – others are being raised ready to repeat the blow...”), publisher’s ads. Modern antique-style gilt-stamped half calf over marbled boards, four raised bands and two gilt-stamped black leather spine labels, new endpapers; labels rubbed. Near fine.

\$ 280

First edition, third thousand. David Jones (1796 -1841) was a pioneering Welsh Christian missionary to Madagascar. A gifted linguist, he was noted for establishing the orthography of the Malagasy language and for his translation of the Bible into Malagasy, a work that he undertook with fellow missionary David Griffiths. The Malagasy Bible of 1835 was among the first Bibles to be printed in an African language.

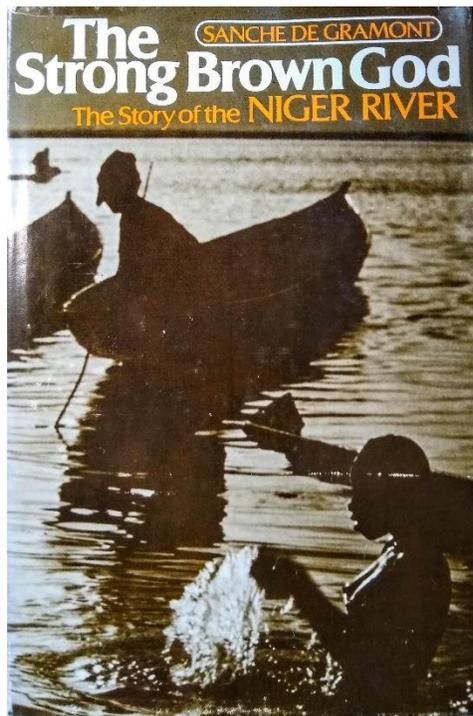
King Radama I (1810–1828), recognized by the British government as King of Madagascar, conducted a treaty in 1817 with the British governor of Mauritius to abolish the lucrative slave trade in return for British military and financial assistance. Artisan missionary envoys from the London Missionary Society began arriving in 1818. They established schools, transcribed the Malagasy language using the Roman alphabet, translated the Bible, and introduced a variety of new technologies to the island. Radama I had been a friend of the Christian missionaries. However, after his death in 1828, a period of confusion followed, and the mission's work was for a time interrupted. Although the new Queen of Madagascar, Ranaivalona I, was sometimes favorable to the work, her

ministers were opposed to it, and the missionaries were ordered to leave. But this order was cancelled, and from 1832 to 1835 the mission was continued, though not easily. Nevertheless, the Malagasy Bible of 1835 was among the first Bibles to be printed in an African language.

At the same time as the publication of the Malagasy bible, 1835, a fierce anti-Christian persecution arose, and the missionaries decided to leave. Griffiths preached his last sermon in the chapel on 22 February, and left the island in September 1835, reaching Britain in February 1836. At the end of two years he received an intimation from Ranavalona that he might return as a merchant but not as a missionary. He did so in May 1838. Persecution still raged throughout the island, and Griffiths was [as were others] charged with having helped some Malagasy Christians to leave the country and was sentenced to death, a sentence afterwards commuted to payment of a fine. Interestingly the Queen sentenced Christians to death or “perpetual slavery” p. 183. Griffiths' *Persecuted Christians of Madagascar* was published in London in 1841, a year after this book was published.—Paraphrased from Wikipedia.

Honorably, the narrative was for a good cause: “The profits of the work devoted to the relief of the persecuted natives of Madagascar. Third Thousand.” – Title page.

23. GRAMONT, Sanche de [aka: **Ted MORGON**]. *The Strong Brown God, the story of the Niger River*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin, 1976. ¶ 8vo. 350 pp. Maps, illustrations, bibliography, index. Gilt-stamped light brown cloth, dust-jacket, map endpapers; jacket edges rubbed. Very good. ISBN: 0395197821 \$ 5



24. HAWTHORNE, Nathaniel (editor) (1804 – 1864); **Horatio BRIDGE** (1806-1893). *Journal of an African Cruiser; comprising sketches of the Canaries, the Cape de Verds, Liberia, Madeira, Sierra Leone, and other places of interest on the west coast of Africa. By an officer of the U.S. Navy*. New York & London: Wiley and Putnam, 1845. ¶ Series: *Wiley & Putnam's Library of American Books*, [20]. Sm. 8vo. [2], viii, 179, [1 blank] pp. Series title; heavily foxed throughout, corner margins stained. Original gilt-stamped black quarter calf, black cloth; extremities worn with spine head slightly wormed. Manuscript ink numbers on endpapers and 5 rubber ink-stamps of the Foster Manton Library [Providence, RI] on several pages, including title. Good.

\$ 125

First edition: Blanck's B state. Issued in various bindings and one issue in printed wrappers. The present copy is in contemporary quarter calf; further

this is bound with black cloth instead of green (as found on other copies) – the black is suited to match the calf spine.

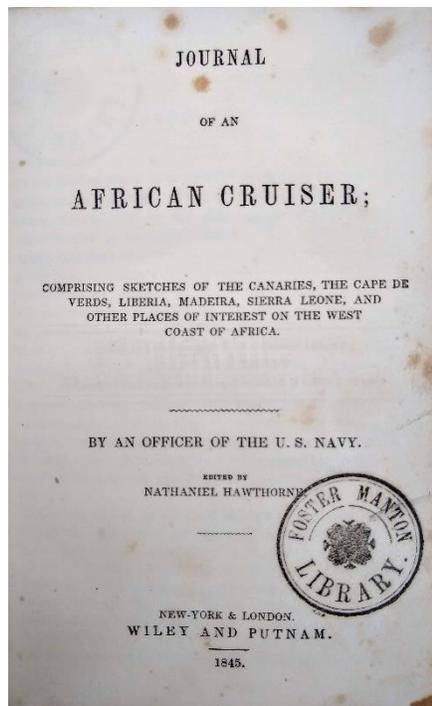
Nathaniel Hawthorne, famous American novelist, and honorable Horatio Bridge were life-long friends. They both were in the class of 1825 at Bowdoin College (along with Longfellow). When Bridge's only daughter died, Hawthorne comforted his long-time friend with these words, "... I trust you will be able to feel that though it is good to have a dear child on earth, it is likewise good to have one safe in heaven. She will await you there and it will seem like home to you now. Affectionately, Nath" – Wikipedia. Bridge had underwritten the cost of Hawthorne's first book in 1837, and Hawthorne edited this book for his old college chum, who also later wrote *Personal Recollections of Nathaniel*

Hawthorne (published by Harper & Brothers in 1893). "Fear for [Hawthorne's] fate may have been behind Bridge's having underwritten his one acknowledged book. In response to a disturbing letter, Bridge wrote him in October of 1836 that he was 'too good a subject' for suicide"

Horatio Bridge (1806-1893) began his Navy career in 1838 after ten years of previous law practice, which he came to regard as distasteful. He had many long cruises in African, European, and Pacific waters. His journal, published first in 1845 and still read to this day, documents his African cruise. Bridge was soon called to Washington and appointed Chief of the Navy's Bureau of Provisions and Clothing. It is recorded that he handled with great skill the responsible duties of this office.

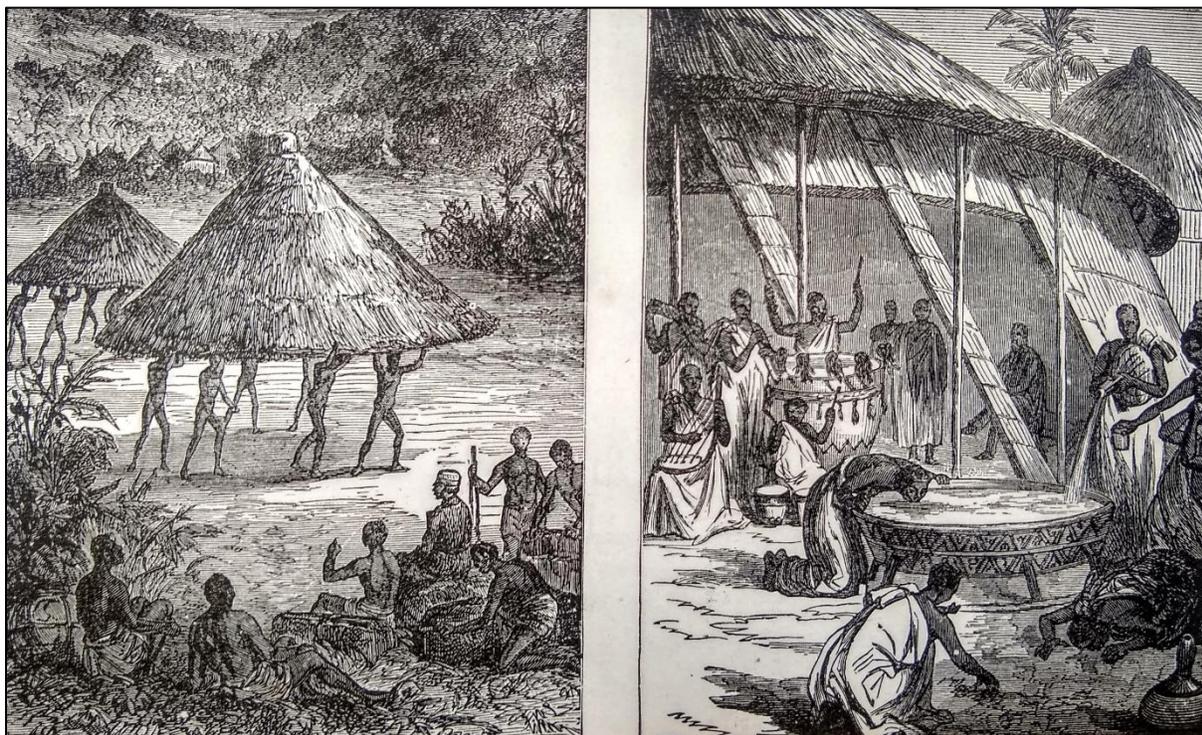
Of the skill and ability which he showed in its management, Senator James Grimes testified in a debate in 1865: "No Bureau of this government has been more admirably and accurately managed than the Bureau of Provisions and Clothing." To this, Senator John P. Hale, added; "I think a great reason, and a very important one, is because there is at the head of that Bureau an honest, vigilant, and faithful man". Concerning his fine character, the *Kennebec Journal* said: "Commodore Bridge was a man of sterling principles and rugged honesty, with a strong mind and a warm heart; a gentleman of the old school in all that means, of broad culture and with a genial polished manner." Further to his honor, two navy ships have been named after him, "USS Bridge (AF-1) and USS Bridge (AOE-10)".

☼ Blanck, *BAL*, 7597 [B] – with three lines of type on the copyright page and with imprints of stereotyper and printer not present; Philip Young, *Hawthorne's*



Secret: An Un-Told Tale, p.21; Horatio Bridge, *Personal Recollections of Nathaniel Hawthorne*, p.147.

25. HAYES, Harold T. P. *The Last Place on Earth*. New York: Stein and Day, (1977). ¶ Second printing. 24 cm. 287 pp. Quarter gilt-stamped brown cloth over blue boards, map endpapers, dust-jacket. Ink ownership signature of Russell Angel. Near fine. ISBN: 0812820727 \$ 5

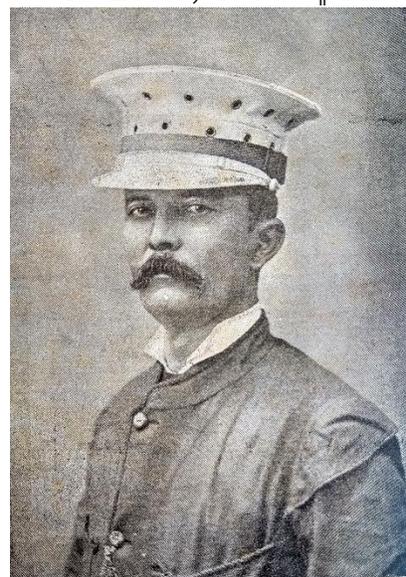


26

26. HEADLEY, Hon. Joel Tyler (1813-1897). *The Achievements of Stanley and other African Explorers*. Philadelphia et al: Hubbard Bros., 1878. ¶ First edition sold by subscription. 8vo. 605 pp. Portrait frontis. by J.F. Sharp, numerous illustrations, folding map of Africa (colored in outline); top margins browned, folding map verso with small Kozo paper strip. Original decorative blind-stamped full black leather with gilt-stamped spine, marbled fore-edges and endpapers; extremities worn, boards showing, joint starting. Ink inscription. Otherwise very good.

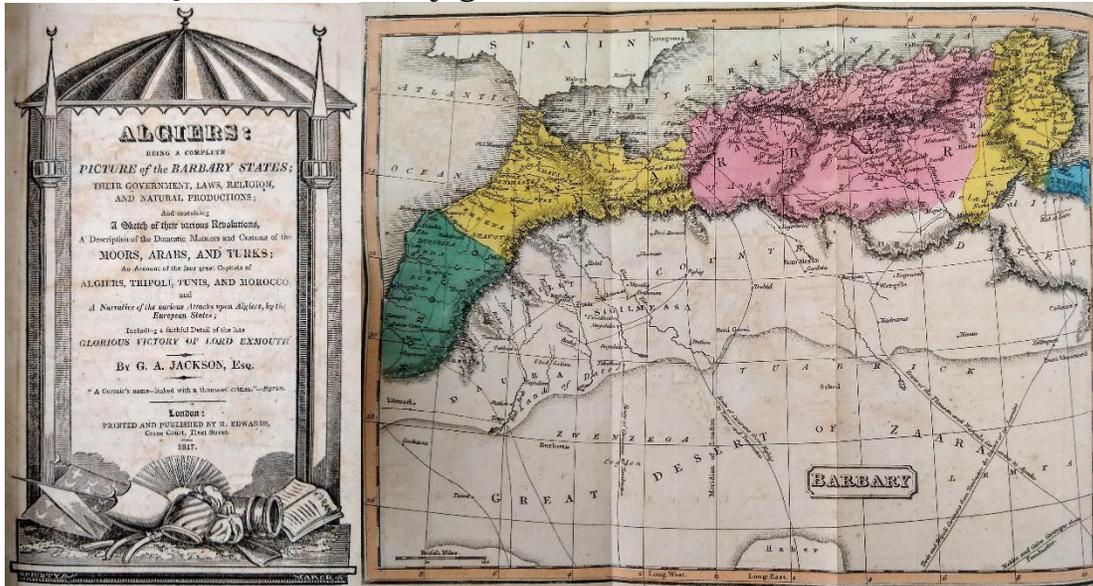
\$ 25

Headley was an American clergyman, historian, author, newspaper editor and politician who served as Secretary of State of New York. He also wrote, *The History of Orange County*, New York, 1908.



27. HEADLEY, Joel Tyler; Willis Fletcher JOHNSON. *H. M. Stanley's Wonderful Adventures in Africa. From his first entrance into the Dark Continent in search of Livingstone to his last triumphant return from his search for and rescue of Emin Bey.* [Milwaukee]: Excelsior Pub. Co., (1890). ¶ 8vo. vi, 7-20, [4], 19-802, [2] pp. Frontis., richly illustrated in color and b&w (list of illus. is 3 pp. long), folding color map; joints intact and hinges reinforced with Kozo, few pages foxed. Original elaborate pictorial black, gilt and blind stamped and embossed brown cloth; extremities worn and gilt somewhat faded. Good. \$ 30

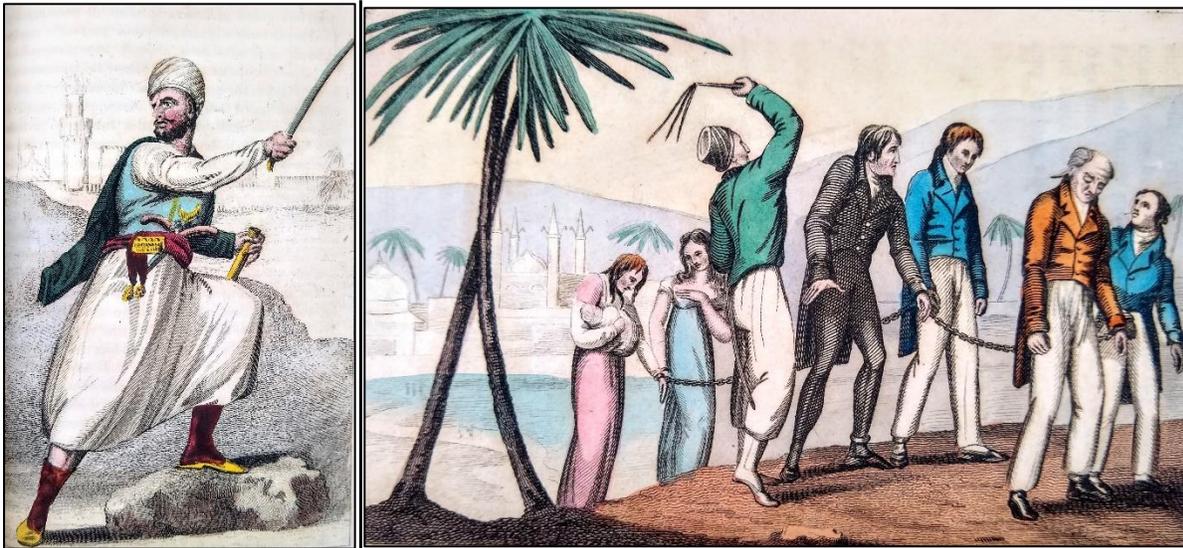
28. HOEFLER, Paul L. *Africa Speaks, a Story of Adventure, the Chronicle of the First Trans-African Journey by Motor Truck from Mombasa on the Indian Ocean to Lagos on the Atlantic, through Central Equatorial Africa.* Chicago et al: John C. Winston Co., (1931). ¶ 8vo. xii, 469 pp. Map endpapers "showing route of expedition", color frontis., illus. ("143 reproductions from photographs taken by the author"), index. Original gilt-stamped black cloth; gilt lion faded, extremities rubbed. Ownership inked name of Alfred Price Quinn, 1931. Very good. \$ 25



29. JACKSON, George Anson. *Algiers: being a complete picture of the Barbary States, their government, laws, religion, and natural productions, and containing a sketch of their various revolutions, a description of the domestic manners and customs of the Moors, Arabs, and Turks, an account of the four great capitals of Algiers, Tripoli, Tunis, and Morocco, and a narrative of the various attacks upon Algiers, by the European states; including a faithful detail of the late glorious victory of Lord Exmouth.* London: R. Edwards, 1817. ¶ Small 4to. iv, [2], 411, [1] pp. Folding color map, title with b&w woodcut pictorial border, 9 hand-

colored plates; some offsetting of plates. New gorgeous half gilt-stamped black calf over dark marbled, new endpapers. Fine.

\$ 3050



FIRST AND ONLY EDITION of this fascinating study of North Africa by G. A. Jackson (unknown in biographical literature). He describes the inhabitants (Berbers, Arabs, Moors, Turks, Muslims and Jews of the Barbary States) and the many aspects of their customs and manners including details of daily life, the way they dress, their history, religion, etc. Of particular interest is his accounts of slavery in such areas as Tripoli, Tunis, Algiers, and New Sallé. His interviews of captured Christians and a seamen who were made slaves, and their cruel treatment, especially in the midst of the normal, daily events of the city.

☼ Abbey Travel 300.

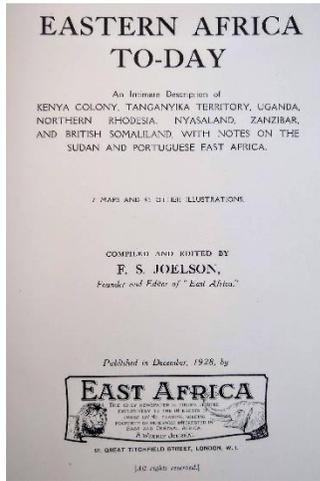
30. JAMESON, Professor Robert (1774-1854); James WILSON; Hugh MURRAY. *Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in Africa, from the earliest ages to the present time: with illustrations of the geology, mineralogy, and zoology.* New York: Harper & Brothers, 1844. ¶

Stereotype edition. 12mo. x, [ii], (13)-359 pp. 14 (of 15) engravings, including half-title-page vignette, and 3 engraved maps, folding map

frontis. of Africa (printed on India paper) and two maps showing the routes for Park (p. 82), Denham and Clapperton (p.137); foxed throughout, frontis. map is wrinkled and a bit torn, illus. facing p. 195 is missing, multiple rubber ink stamps of Foster Manton's library on preface, engraving margin (p. 225) and elsewhere. Original quarter gilt-stamped *School District Library No. 18* black



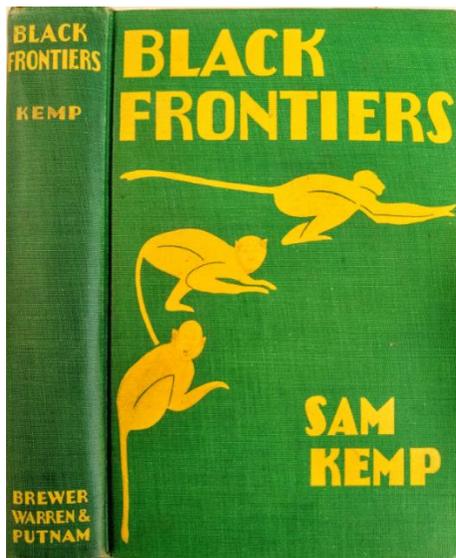
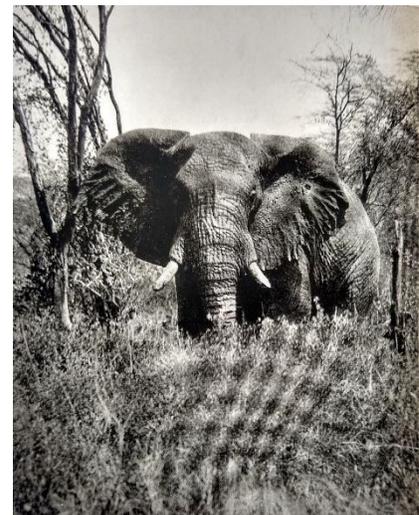
calf-backed, black patterned cloth; lightly rubbed, endpapers stained and with ink ms. "No. 18". Very good (noting missing plate). \$ 15



31. JOELSON, Ferdinand Stephen (editor). *Eastern Africa To-Day, an intimate description of Kenya Colony, Tanganyika Territory, Uganda, Northern Rhodesia, Nyasaland, Zanzibar, and British Somaliland, with Notes on the Sudan and Portuguese East Africa.* London: East Africa (a weekly journal), 1928. ¶ 8vo. xvi, 420 pp. Illus., maps, indices, advertisements,, buyer's and service guide are divided (*Tanganyika Territory, Kenya Colony, Uganda, The Mighty Victorian Falls, Nyasaland, Zanzibar*) by light blue card stock. Original black stamped tan cloth; bit faded, extremities rubbed, joints starting (laid down). Otherwise very good. \$ 35

32. JOHNSON, Martin. *Safari, a Saga of the African Blue.* New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons, 1928. ¶ First edition. 8vo. x, 294 pp. 66 illustrations, including frontis., title in red and black. Original single ruled gilt-stamped scarlet textured cloth, t.e.g. Bookplate of Anna E. Sumner. Near fine. \$ 18

[32 →]



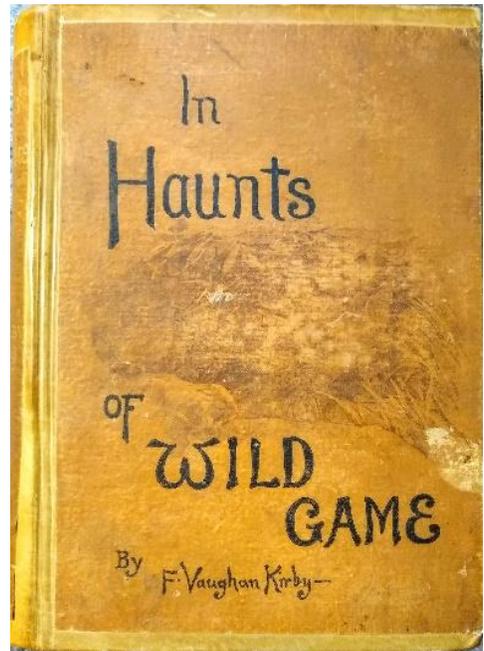
33. KEMP, Sam. *Black Frontiers, Pioneer Adventures with Cecil Rhodes in Africa. Arranged by Howard R. Marsh. With a foreword by Kermit Roosevelt.* (New York): Brewer, Warren & Putnam, (1931). ¶ First edition. 8vo. ix, 278 pp. First few pages foxed around edges, p. 3 dog-eared. Original decorative yellow-stamped monkeys on green cloth, map endpapers; slightly rubbed, showing wear at spine tips. Very good.

\$ 20

34. KIRBY, Frederick Vaughan. *In Haunts of Wild Game; a hunter-naturalist's wanderings from Kahlamba to Libombo.*

Edinburgh and London: William Blackwood and Sons, 1896. ¶ Large 8vo. xvi, 576 pp. Frontis., 15 full page plates, numerous other illustrations by C. Whympers, appendices, color folding map, index; rough edges, some with slight tears, some stains, esp. corner from half-title to page 51 (affecting corner margin of frontis.), edges of plate facing p. 128 and edges of p. 562 are reinforced, very slight edge tears to plate facing p. 320. Rebound in full beautiful calf, original pictorial cloth cover and gilt spine cloth mounted, new endpapers. Ink signature of H. Tyler on half title. Good.

\$ 300



First edition. Author is known for his pursuit of leopard, lion & elephant. His book is one of the first to talk about the different haunts of leopards throughout Africa and the different methods of hunting them in various regions. Teeming with hunting stories. "One of the classics of African sport,

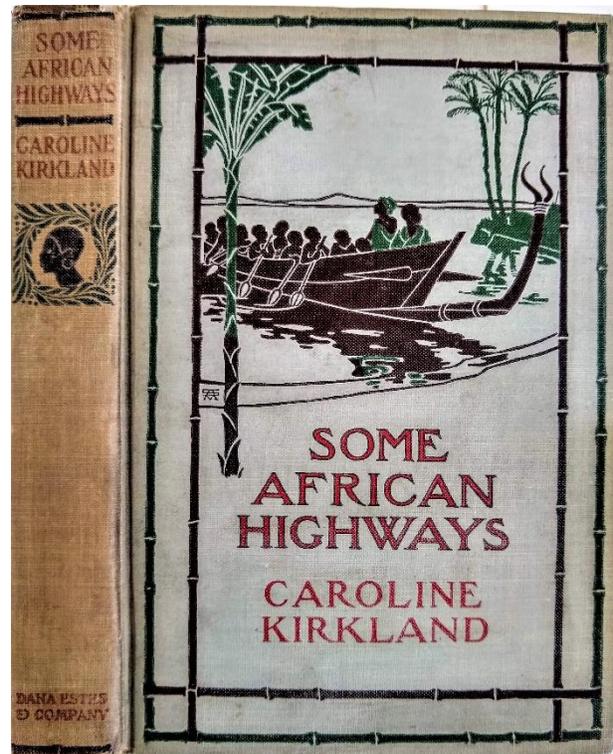


this book describes the author's hunting experiences in Portuguese East Africa and the eastern Transvaal. Excellent illustrations by Charles Whympers." –Czech p.89.

☼ Kenneth Czech, *An Annotated Bibliography of African Big Game Hunting Books, 1785-1950*, (1999), p. 89; Sidney Mendelssohn, *Mendelssohn's South African bibliography, being the catalogue raisonné of the Mendelssohn library of works relating to South Africa*, (1910), 852; L. C. Rookmaaker, *Bibliography of the Rhinoceros: An Analysis of the Literature on the Recent Rhinoceroses in Culture, History and Biology*, (1983), p. 224.

35. KIRKLAND, Caroline. *Some African Highways, a journey of two American Women to Uganda and the Transvaal. With an Introduction by Lieutenant-General Baden-Powell.* Boston: Dana Estes & Co., (1908). ¶ First edition. Printed by the Colonial Press. 8vo. xvi, 11-345 pp. Frontis., folding map and additional illustrations from photos. Original green, red, and brown stamped decorative gray cloth [showing a canoe beaching on lake shore and trees in dark brown and green, gilt and brown-bordered gilt lettering, cover title in red], deckled edges, signed with initials of Amy M. Sacker; some wear to head and tail. Very good.

\$ 15

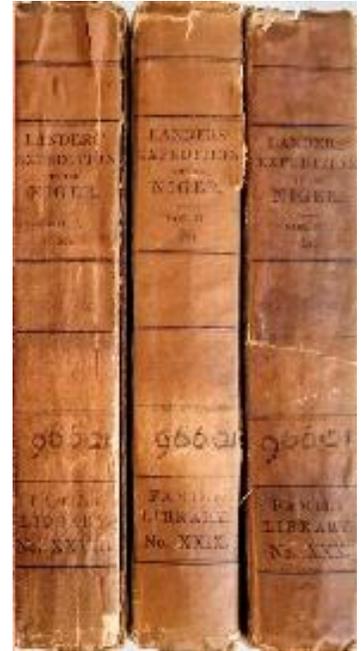


Robert Baden-Powell was the author of *Scouting for Boys*, 1908, the first book on the Scout Movement. For Uganda and the issues of children, see: Human Rights Watch [NY], *The Scars of Death: Children Abducted by the Lord's Resistance Army in Uganda*, New York, 1997. For the binding see: UNGC Digital Collections, American Publisher's Trade Bindings. This cover is designed by Amy M. Sacker, 1872-1965, and the one on-line is in reddish-orange cloth (not the gray offered here). [North Carolina at Greensboro, University Libraries].

36. LANDER, Richard Lemon (1804-1834); **John LANDER** (1807-1839). *Journal of an Expedition to Explore the Course and Termination of the Niger. With a Narrative of a Voyage Down that River to its Termination.* London: John Murray, 1833. ¶ Second edition. 3 volumes. Small 8vo. lxiv, 272; vii, 321; vii, 354 pp. 3 frontispieces, 6 plates (3 are maps, incl. 1 large folding), appendix; few leaves with roughly torn edges, esp. preliminaries of first vol. and pp. 349-52 of last vol., folding map torn. Original black stamped tan cloth with series title, *The Family Library*, no. 28, 29, 30, printed on covers; book joints cracked or starting. Laid into modern tan cloth drop-back box with silver-stamped black leather spine label. Prior ownership rubber ink stamps of Church Missionary Society Library. Generally very good.

\$ 195

This narrative was purchased and originally published by John Murray in 1832 and translated in six languages. Supposedly, the first edition was bound as a three volume in one book. Our book, however, is a three volume in three book set, whose half title states second edition even though it was published in 1832 by Murray, the same year as the first edition.



Richard Lander (Cornish explorer) and John Lander were brothers and sons of an innkeeper. At a young age, Richard took off to sea, while John stayed and learned the printing trade.

Richard Lander had previously served for Clapperton on the latter's second and last expedition into the African interior, his account of which was published in two volumes in 1830. That year Lander, together with his brother John, undertook an expedition to explore the course and termination of the Niger River. They travelled from Cape Coast Castle to Accra, Bogádry, Boussa (where Mungo Park was killed), and finally Yaoorie, a further one hundred miles upstream. Returning to Boussa, they began their descent of the river in canoes. During the journey they were robbed and mistreated by natives, and at Eboe (Ibo) were held for ransom by the King. Eventually they reached the mouth of the Niger, accomplishing their mission, and arrived back in England in July of 1831. Richard was awarded a gold medal, and John Murray, the publisher, offered the brothers one thousand guineas for their journals, which were edited for publication by Lieut. Alexander Bridport Becher.

☼ Howgego. *Encyclopedia of Exploration 1800 to 1850*, pp. 341-2, section L10.

37. LANDER, Richard Lemon (1804-1834); **John LANDER** (1807-1839). *Journal of an Expedition to Explore the Course and Termination of the Niger. With a Narrative of a Voyage Down that River to its Termination.* New York: J & J Harper, 1832. ¶ Stereotype edition. Volume II [only]. Series: *Family Library*, No. XXXVI. 12mo. vii, (9)-337 pp. Portrait frontis., other engravings; foxed throughout, stained, esp. toward end. Original black stamped beige cloth; soiled, cracked joints scotch-taped. Name-plate of P. E. Hubbard. As is. Scarce. \$ 20

This narrative was purchased and originally published by John Murray in 1832 and translated in six languages. This is an American stereotype printing and only volume II is present.

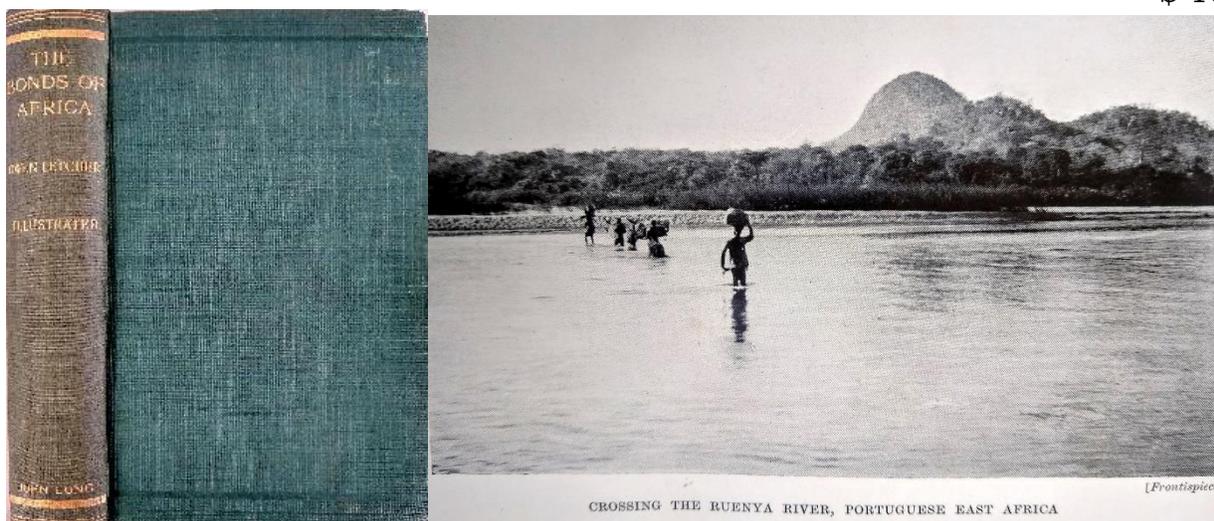
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☼ Howgego. *Encyclopedia of Exploration 1800 to 1850*, pp. 341-2, section L10.

38. LETCHER, Owen. *The Bonds of Africa, impressions of travel and sport from Cape Town to Cairo 1902-1912*. London: John Long, 1913. ¶ First edition. 8vo. xi, 13-267, [12 ads.] pp. Frontis., black and red title, 49 additional illustrations based on photos, folding color map, index; very lightly foxed preliminaries and fore-edges. Original blind and gilt-stamped green cloth, t.e.g. Very good. Scarce.

\$ 160



FIRST EDITION. Letcher was born at Redruth, Cornwall on 27th May 1884, and he became a graduate of the Redruth School of Mines, a background which drew him to the gold-mines of the Witwatersrand. He developed a passion for world travel and big-game hunting in Africa, and authored many books. In

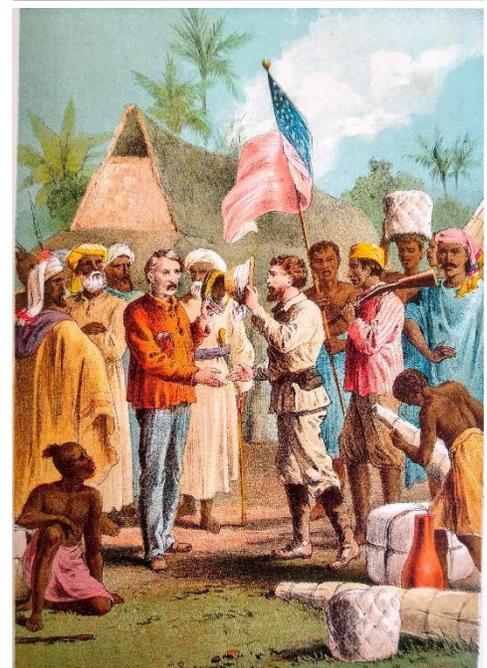
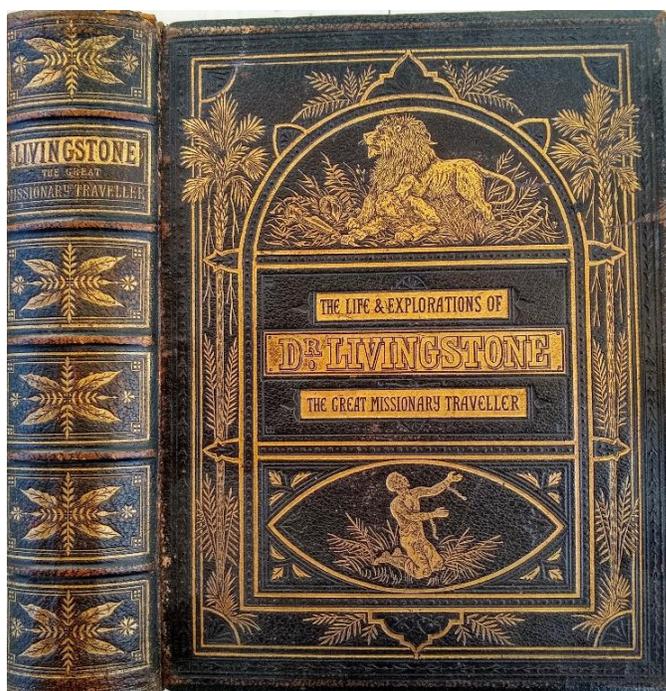
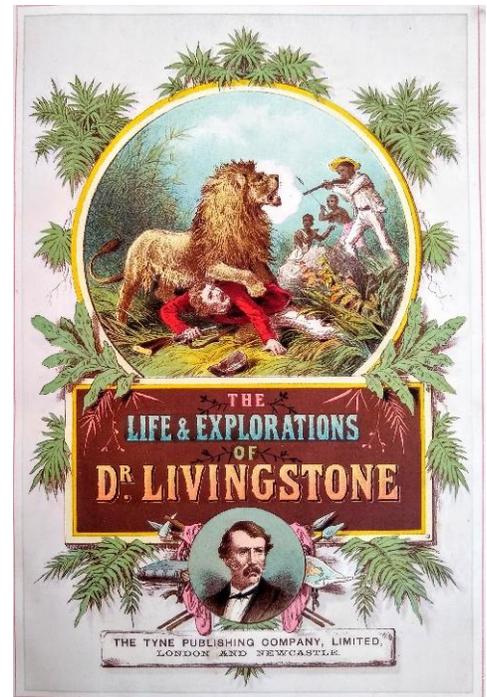
World War 1 (1914-18) he served with the South African Forces, under General Smuts in South-West and East Africa. He entered the field of mining journalism in the 1920s and for a number of years he was editor of the South African Mining and Engineering Journal. He was a Fellow of the Royal Geographic Society. He died in Johannesburg on 14th October 1943 – (Books of Zimbabwe, On-line).

39. [LIVINGSTONE, David] MURDOCH, John G. *The Life and Explorations of David Livingstone, L. L. D. Carefully Compiled from Reliable Sources.*

London and Newcastle: Tyne, [N. D. circa 1800]. ¶
4to. ix, 973 pp. Tissue overlay between color frontis. and additional color title page, all plates (total 20) are in color; little foxing, esp. p. 756. Original highly decorative and pictorial gilt and blind stamped dark brown leather, five raised spine bands, a.e.g.; rear endpaper missing, rubbed extremities. Very good.

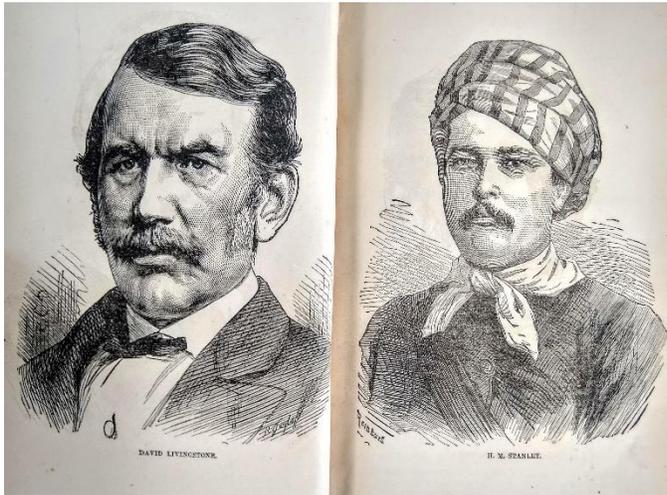
\$ 400

David Livingstone was born March 19, 1813 and was a great Christian missionary, explorer and doctor. He studied medicine and then first came to Africa in 1841. He crossed the continent, discovered several uncharted bodies of water, naming Victoria Falls after the queen. He drew the world's attention to the great evil of the African slave traffic and produced a wide body of knowledge in such fields as geography,



technology, and the social and medical sciences. His insight concerning quinine as an ingredient for the cure of malaria was important. He chose to remain in Africa and died in 1873 in what is now Zambia. His body was later transported and buried in Westminster Abbey. He would have strongly opposed the use of his findings for seizing of African land in imperialistic zeal, which many European nations later did.

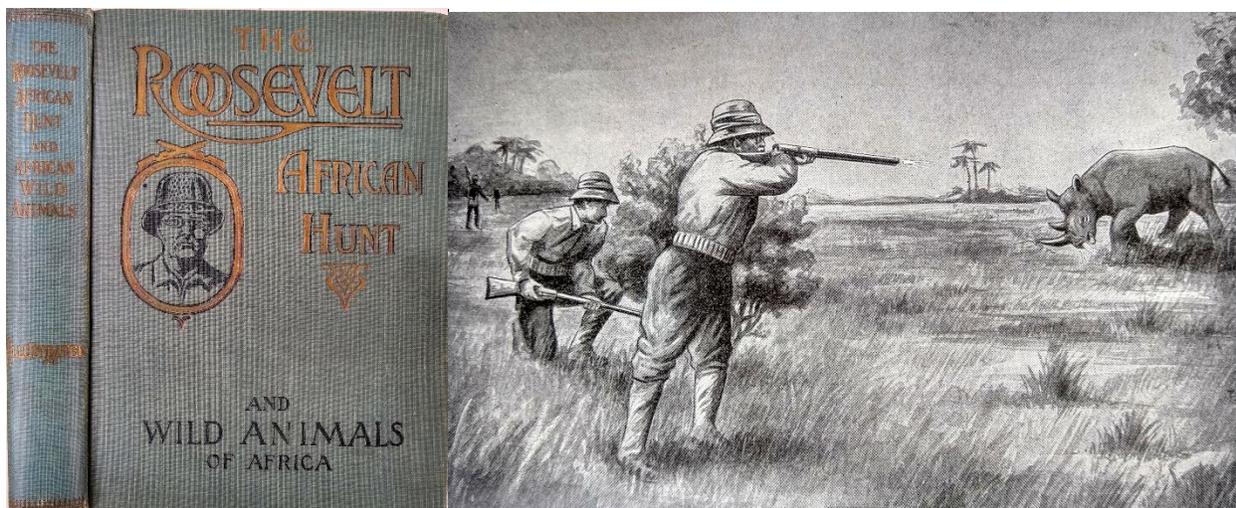
40. LIVINGSTONE, David (1813-1873); **Henry Morton STANLEY** (1841-1904). *Livingstone's Africa. Perilous Adventures and Extensive Discoveries in the Interior of Africa, from the Personal Narrative of David Livingstone, Together with the Remarkable Success and Important Results of the Herald-Stanley Expedition, as Furnished by H. M. Stanley.* Philadelphia &



Boston: Hubbard Bros., (1872). ¶ 8vo. xvi, 3-598, 4 pp. Two portrait frontispieces, numerous engraved plates; p. 589 miss-numbered "89". Original decorative gilt and black stamped maroon cloth; extremities worn, head frayed away, endpapers stained. Good.

\$ 10

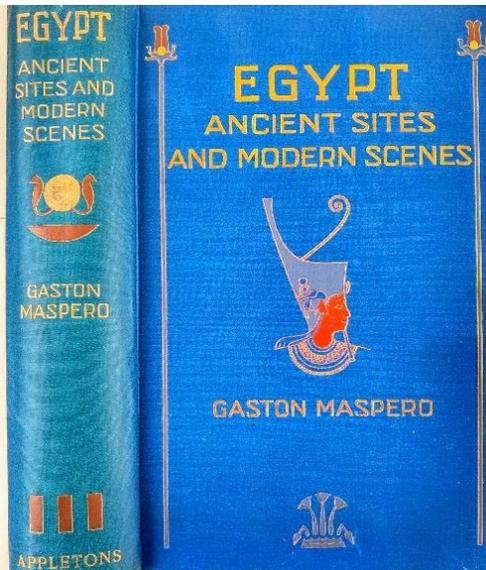
Sir Henry Morton Stanley, (GCB - Knight Grand Cross), born John Rowlands, Kongo byname Bula Matari ("Breaker of Rocks") (1841 – 1904), was a Welsh journalist and explorer famous for his exploration of central Africa and his search for missionary and explorer David Livingstone. Upon finding Livingstone, Stanley allegedly uttered the now-famous greeting, "Dr. Livingstone, I presume?" Stanley is also known for his discoveries in and development of the Congo region. He was knighted in 1899.



50. LUNDEBERG, Axel; Frederick SEYMOUR. *The Great Roosevelt African Hunt and the Wild Animals of Africa; Their appearance, habits, traits of character, and every detail of their wild life; with thrilling, exciting, daring and dangerous exploits of hunters of big game in wildest Africa.* [Chicago]: (D. B. McCurdy, 1910). ¶ 24 cm. xvi, 33-455 pp. Frontis., richly illustrated with over 200 half-tone engravings, many taken from photos of African wild animals; offsetting p. 255 margin, top gutter crinkles, esp. near pp. 135, 231, 249. Original decorative blue and gilt stamped aqua cloth with portrait of Roosevelt on cover; extremities rubbed. Ink dedication inscription, "To Athelia from Papa Xmas 25, 1911". Very good. THIS ISSUE IS SCARCER THAN THE SHORTER VERSION (see note).

\$ 75

Most copies of the 1910 first printing are showing the pagination of 416 pages. This copy continues to page 455. The section after page 416 is called, "Return to Civilization" and "Theodore Roosevelt." A wonderful volume detailing the former President's exploits on safari in Africa. Massive data as seen from early 20th century with long list of illustrations. The contents begins with Roosevelt Hunt, Mombasa to Nairobi and ends with Roosevelt Hunting Grounds and New Africa. The last two chapter sections focus on animal types: for e.g. The Aard-Vark or Ant-Bear, The Caffre Cat, The Story of the Lemur.



51. MASPERO, Sir Gaston. *Egypt: Ancient Sites and Modern Scenes; Translated by Elizabeth Lee.* New York: D. Appleton, 1911. ¶ 8vo. 330 pp. Color frontis., 17 additional photo illus., index. Original decorative gilt stamped blue cloth, t.e.g., others deckled; extremities slightly rubbed. Very good.

\$ 125

First American edition. The author, Gaston Camille Charles Maspero (1846–1916) was a French Egyptologist. ...In his second year at the École Normale in 1867, he met fellow Egyptologist Auguste Mariette, who was in Paris as commissioner for the Egyptian section of the Exposition Universelle. Mariette gave him two newly discovered hieroglyphic texts of

considerable difficulty to study, and the young self-taught scholar produced translations of them in less than a fortnight, a great feat in those days when Egyptology was still almost in its infancy. The publication of these texts in the same year established his academic reputation...

...In November 1880 Professor Maspero went to Egypt as head of an archeological mission sent there by the French government, which ultimately developed into the well-equipped Institut Français d'Archéologie Orientale. This occurred a few months before the death of Mariette, whom Maspero then succeeded as director-general of excavations and of the antiquities of Egypt.

Aware that his reputation was then more as a linguist than an archaeologist, Maspero's first work in the post was to build on Mariette's achievements at Saqqara. He expanded their scope from the early Old Kingdom to the later, with particular interest in tombs with long and complete hieroglyphic inscriptions that could help illustrate the development of the Egyptian language. Selecting five later Old Kingdom tombs, he was successful in that aim, finding over 4,000 lines of hieroglyphics which were then sketched and photographed.

As an aspect of his attempt to curtail the rampant illegal export of Egyptian antiquities by tourists, collectors and agents for the major European and American museums, Maspero arrested the Abd al-Russul brothers from the notorious treasure-hunting village of Gorna, who confessed under torture to

having found the great cache of royal mummies at Deir el-Bahri in July 1881. The cache was moved to Cairo as soon as possible to keep it safe from robbers.

In 1886 he resumed work begun by Mariette to uncover the Sphinx, removing more than 65 feet (20 m) of sand and seeking tombs below it (which he did not find, but have later been found and left unopened). He also introduced admission charges for Egyptian sites to the increasing number of tourists to pay for their upkeep and maintenance.



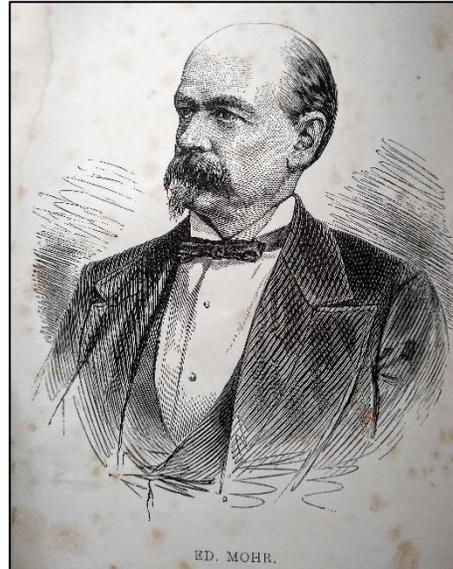
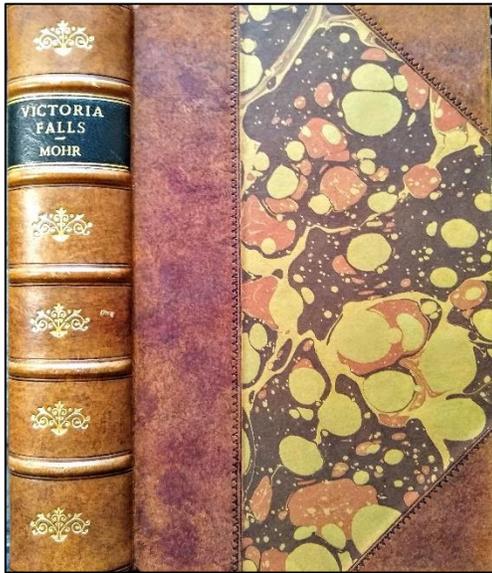
In spite of the brutality towards the Abd al-Russul brothers, Maspero was popular with museum keepers and collectors because he was known to be a “pragmatic” director of the Service of Antiquities, one who would allow them to remove from the country what he did not want for the Bulaq Museum. Maspero did not attempt to halt all collecting, but rather sought to control what went out of the country and to gain the confidence of those who were regular collectors. When Maspero left his position in 1886 and was replaced by a series of other directors who attempted to halt the trade in antiquities, his absence was much lamented.

Maspero resumed his professorial duties in Paris from June 1886 until 1899, when, at 53, he returned to Egypt in his old capacity as director-general of the department of antiquities....On his arrival in 1899 he found the collections in the Bulak Museum enormously increased, and while working to expand them further he superintended their removal from Gizeh to the new quarters at Kasr en-Nil in 1902. The vast catalogue of the collections made rapid progress under Maspero’s direction. Twenty-four volumes or sections were already published in 1909.

This work and the increasing workload of the Antiquities Service led to an expansion of staff at the museum, including the 17 year old Howard Carter. It was Maspero who recommended Carter to Lord Carnarvon in 1907, when the Earl approached him to seek advice for the use of an expert to head his planned archaeological expedition to the Valley of the Kings.

He also set up a network of local museums throughout Egypt, including a new larger Cairo facility, to encourage the Egyptians to take greater responsibility for the maintenance of their own heritage by increasing public awareness of it. In 1912 he also succeeded where his predecessors had failed in the introduction of

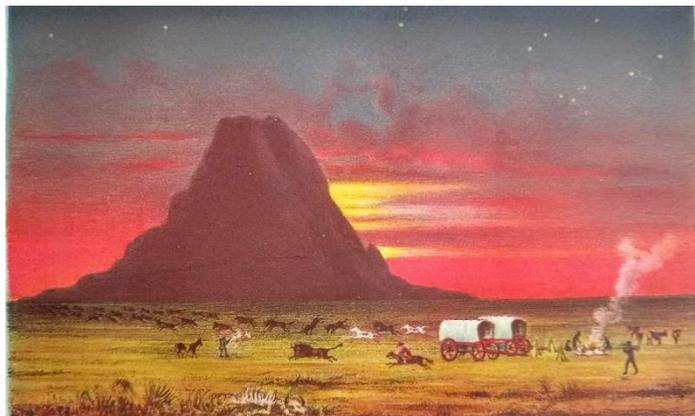
a series of anti-looting laws, before retiring in 1914. He died on June 30, 1916 and was interred in the Cimetière du Montparnasse in Paris. – Wikipedia.



52. MOHR, Edward (1828-1876). *To the Victoria Falls of Zambesi*. London: Sampson Low, Marston, Searle, and Rivington, 1876. ¶ 8vo. xiv, [2], 462 pp. Woodcut portrait frontis., color folding map, 4 chromo-lithographic plates, 11 wood engraved plates, index; few stains, foxed. New antique-styled gilt and blind stamped half calf over marbled boards with gilt-stamped black leather spine label, new endpapers. Very good.

\$ 1900

First Edition in English. "A German sportsman, Mohr travelled to the Victoria Falls partly for the sake of hunting, partly in the hope of making geographical discoveries. After landing at Cape Town, he and his companions ventured into the interior, crossing the Tugela River and enjoying a wide variety of sport ... an excellent work of exploration and sport" (Czech p.116); "Mohr had been fired [up] by the accounts of Carl Mauch's discoveries, and set out on an expedition, 'partly for the sake of hunting, partly in the hope of making geographical discoveries'. He was joined by Mr. Adolph Huebner, the expedition [was] financed by Dr. August Petermann ..., Mohr [reached] the Victoria Falls on June 20 1870" - (Mendelssohn II, 32-33). "The first German to set eyes on the Victoria Falls, fifteen years after their discovery by Livingstone. Mohr was a competent botanist, entomologist and zoologist and a map-maker, which led to his

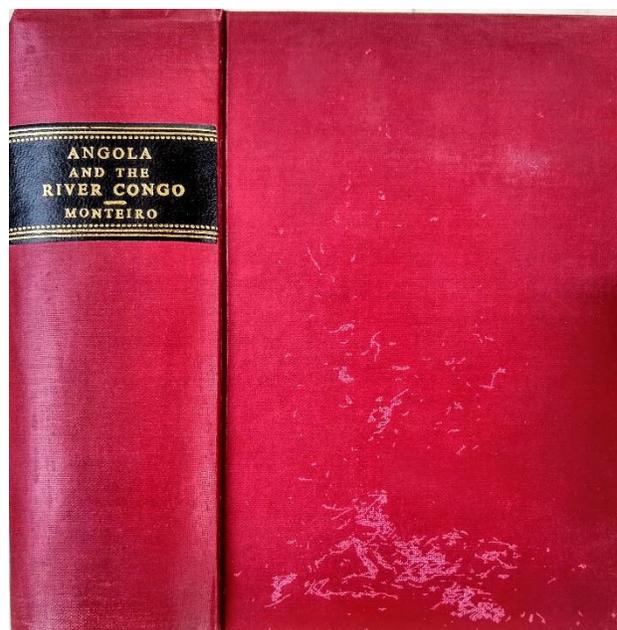


friendship with the explorer Thomas Baines” - Howgego 1850-1940 *Continental Exploration*, M76).

☼ Czech, Kenneth P. *An Annotated Bibliography of Asian Big Game Hunting Books, 1780-1980*, (2003), p. 116; Howgego. 1850-1940 *Continental Exploration*, Vol. 4, M76; Hess & Coger. *A Bibliography of Primary Sources for Nineteenth-Century Tropical Africa as Recorded By Explorers, Administrators, Military Men, Adventurers, and Others*, 3086; Mendelssohn II. *South African Bibliography*, pp. 32-33.

53. MONTEIRO, Joachim John.
Angola and the River Congo.

London: Macmillan, 1875. ¶ First edition. Two volumes in one. 8vo. viii, [2], 305; iv, [2], 340 pp. Folding map frontis. (Angola), 16 additional plates, index; slightly foxed, map verso fold-rip and gutter reinforced with kozo. Modern red cloth with gilt stamped black calf spine label, new endpapers, a.e.g. Ink signature of Arthur Marriott (p. 1). Very good.



\$ 225

First edition. “...excellent account it gives of a region so little known. The country described by the author lies between the River Zaire or Congo and Mosammedes or Little Fish Bay, comprising ten degrees of latitude. In this region, an interesting and rich part of tropical Africa, Mr. Monteiro lived and journeyed for many years. How the lowland country of the Angola coast may strike the stranger, and how the traveler journeys through its unique scenery, may be ascertained by a glance at the view here given. A number of similar full-page engravings adorn the book, which is full of interesting information regarding the country and its people, their manners and customs, and the effects of slavery upon them. All books of this sort sooner or later exhaust the human features of the country, and we are then regaled with interesting notes regarding the animals and plants, many of them so strange and striking...” – *The American Naturalist*, 1878.

In his book, *Angola Under the Portuguese: The Myth and the Reality*, Gerald J. Bender, writes that “Monteiro is only one of many travelers who described the impact of the rural populations’ devastation” – University of California Press, 1980, p. 68.”



VIEW OF THE CITY OF ST. PAUL DE LOANDA.

To face page 20.

Joachim John Monteiro [circa 1833 – 1878] was a Portuguese entomologist and naturalist. “... His work on *Angola and the River Congo* (Macmillan, 1875) is still fresh in the mind of the public, and has been made doubly interesting through the recent travels of Mr. Stanley. Mr. Monteiro commenced his scientific education at the Royal School of Mines, under the late Sir H. De la Beche, and at the College of Chemistry under Dr. Hoffmann, at both of which places he obtained first-class honours. His first visit to Angola was in the year 1858, when he went to work the Malachite deposits at Bembe, in that province, and also the blue carbonate of copper. This obtained honourable mention in the International Exhibition of 1862. It was while working these deposits at Bembe that the King of Congo came down to pay a visit, and was received with all honours. A very curious letter from this king, asking for a ‘piece of soap to wash his clothes with,’ is now in the possession of the British Museum.

“It was during his stay at Bembe, and while exploring the country round, that he discovered that the fibre of the *Adansonia digitata* was so valuable for the purposes of making paper, but it was not until 1865 that he returned to the coast for the purpose of developing this extraordinary discovery.” – *Nature*, March 28, 1879, p.425. Another plant, the *Stomatostemma monteiroae* plant (member of the Apocynaceae family), named by Nicholas Edward Brown in 1902 in honor of “Mrs. Rose Monteiro, 1840, the wife of Joachim J. Monteiro, a Portuguese entomologist and naturalist; they collected plant in Angola and Mozambique.” – Bihrmann’s CAUDICIFORMS web site. In addition, Monteiro published his *Notes on Birds* collected in Angola in 1861 in the journal *IBIS*.

☼ *The American Naturalist*, Vol. 12, No. 4 (Apr., 1878), pp. 238-242; *Nature-International Weekly Journal of Science*, Vol. 17, March 28, 1879, pp. 425-426; "Notes on Birds Collected in Angola in 1861" [within] *IBIS International Journal of Avian Science*, Volume 4, Issue 4, pages 333-342, October 1862; Bihrmann's CAUDICIFORMS web page retrieved on 10/26/13 at: <http://www.bihrmann.com/caudiciforms/subs/sto-mon-sub.asp>



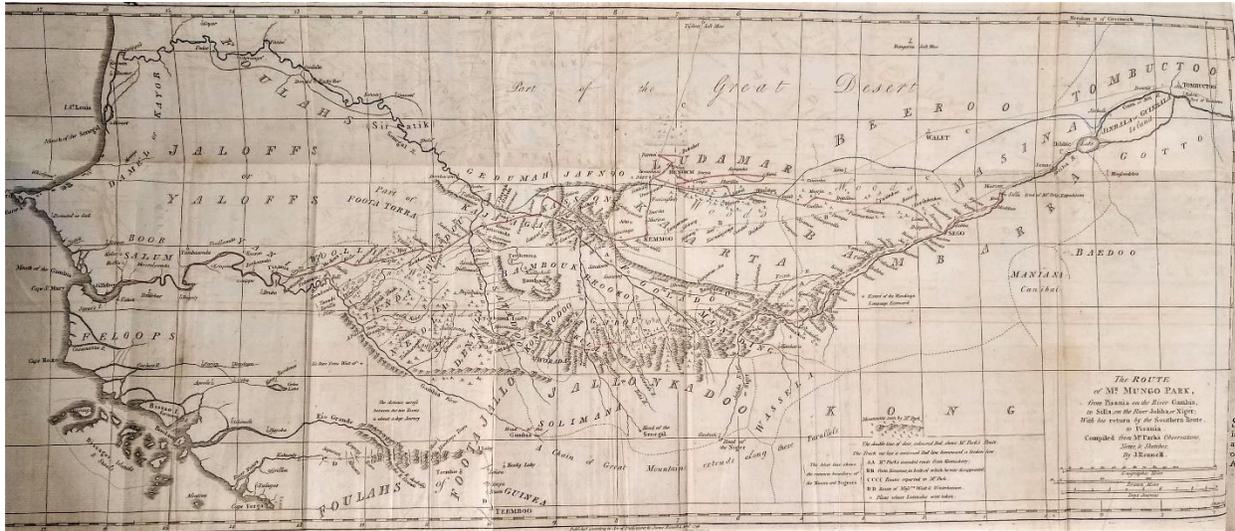
54. MURRAY, Hugh; Professor Robert JAMESON (1774-1854); James WILSON. *Narrative of Discovery and Adventure in Africa, from the earliest ages to the present time: with illustrations of the geology, mineralogy, and zoology.*

Edinburgh: Oliver & Boyd, 1832. ¶ Second edition, revised. Small 8vo. 503 pp. 13 engravings by Branston including additional half-title-page vignette and 3 maps, one being a folding map frontis. of Africa (linen backed), and two additional maps showing the routes for Park (facing p.114) and Denham and Clapperton (facing p.191); very minute tiny marginal bump btw. pp. 448-476. Original gilt and blind- half black calf over marbled boards); extremities a bit worn. Ink inscribed title verso, bookplate of

Edmund Westby, and rubber ink stamped J. [John] Kelly (binder's mark) (1837-1861). Signature on verso of title of Merl La Voy (1885-1953). Very good. \$ 75

For binder, see: Maurice Packer, *Bookbinders of Victorian London*, p. 84. Merl La Voy (1885-1953) was a cinematographer. "Merl La Voy was an American pioneer documentary filmmaker, photographer and world traveler. He was probably best remembered by 1920s and 30s movie goers for his South Seas Islands documentaries and as a cameraman for Pathé News. Not long after purchasing his first movie camera, La Voy traveled to Europe to cover the First World War. His film, *Heroic France* (1917), brought the horrors of war home to American film audiences. After the war he worked for a period of time for the International Red Cross. Later while covering an uprising in China, his wit and quick thinking saved him from being executed by a firing squad after being mistaken for a Russian mercenary. For much of his life, La Voy and his camera lens traveled the four corners of the world, earning him the title bestowed upon him by the press, "The Modern Marco Polo". In 1932 La Voy, who had been a member of the 1912 Parker-Browne Expedition that nearly conquered Mount McKinley, and Andrew Taylor, a well-known Alaskan photographer, led a group that recovered the frozen remains of scientist

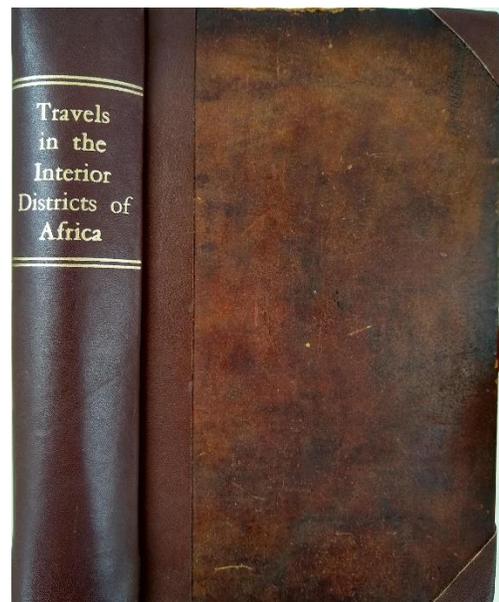
Theodore G. Koven from the mouth of the Muldrow Glacier on Mount McKinley. Koven, a member of the Carpe Mount McKinley Expedition, had perished the previous year after he and the expedition's leader, Allen Carpe, fell into a crevasse. La Voy's group discovered that Koven had survived the fall and had managed to crawl out of the crevasse, only to eventually freeze to death. Allen Carpe had apparently fallen much deeper into the abyss, for his body was never found. Merl La Voy died in Johannesburg, South Africa on 6 December, 1953." – IMDb.



55. PARK, Mungo (1771 -1806). *Travels in the Interior Districts of Africa, in the Years 1795, 1796, 1797.* London: Printed by W. Bulmer and Co. for the Author, 1800. ¶ 8vo. xx, 551 pp. Half title, five plates, including portrait frontis. and three large folded plates, two of which are engraved by W. C. Wilson (facing p. 376 and p. 504) and one by J. Mills (facing p. 184), a large folding map facing p. 1 and another folded map tipped btw. p. 228-9, vocabulary at rear; slightly foxed through-out. Original gilt-stamped tree-calf rebound in half brown leather with gilt-stamped spine; extremities on original rubbed. Very good.

\$ 625

The African Association of London's previous four expeditions to explore the Niger river had failed by the time they charged Park, a Scotsman, with the commission to explore the Gambia, Senegal, and Niger rivers in 1795. He covered well over 100 miles before he fell ill in 1797 and returned back to England.



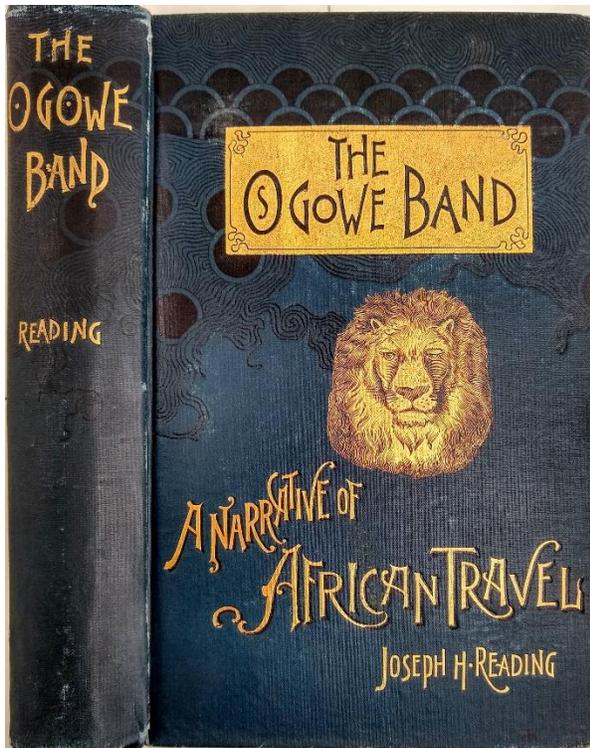
His unaffected style and natural sense of storytelling in the subsequent publication of his adventures make this one of the most popular accounts of African exploration. After the publication of the *Travels*, Park withdrew to the quiet life of a country physician. He soon became bored with this existence and returned to Africa in 1805 to search for the source of the Niger. He traveled on the Niger by canoe, but failed to reach the source of the river. He and his companions were killed by natives at Boussa after their canoe foundered on the rapids.

“Until the publication of Park’s book in 1799 hardly anything was known of the interior of Africa, apart from the northeast region and coastal area. Park’s *Travels* had an immediate success and was translated into most European languages. It has become a classic of travel literature, and its scientific observations on the botany and meteorology of the region, and on the social and domestic life of the Negroes, have remained of lasting value. Park’s career was cut short, but he made the first great practice advance in the opening-up of Central Africa.” – *Printing and the Mind of Man*, 253.

56. PARSONS, Robert T. *Religion in an African Society; a study of the religion of the Kono people of Sierra Leone in its social environment with special reference to the function of religion in that society.* Leiden: E. J. Brill, 1964. ¶ 8vo. xviii, 245 pp. Index; waterstained, text clean but somewhat rippled. Original gilt-stamped green cloth; covers water damaged, fore-edge a bit stained. Ownership signature of Phyllis Weare. As is. \$ 14



57. RASWAN, Carl R. *Black Tents of Arabia (My Life Among the Bedouins).* Boston: Little, Brown & Co., 1935. First edition. 25 cm. 8vo. [xiv], 159. Photo illus. map at rear. Brown stamped tan cloth; slightly rubbed. Bookplate of John Alouis Summer and ink signature of Mae Summer. Very good+. \$ 35



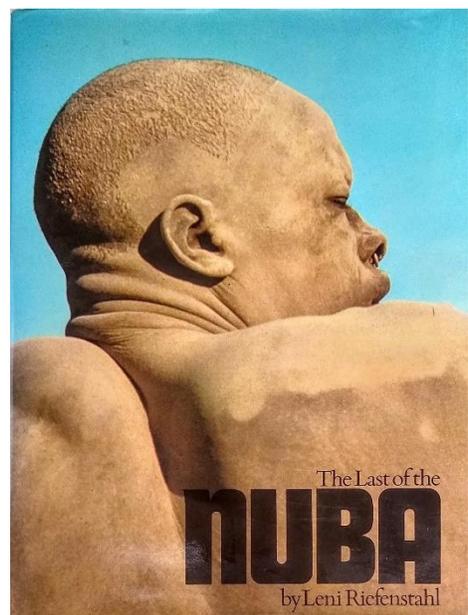
58. READING, Joseph Hankinson. *The Ogowe Band, a Narrative of African Travel.* Philadelphia: Reading, 1890. ¶ 8vo. xv, 278 pp. Frontis., illus., including full-page plates; some light plate offsetting. Original decorative gilt black-stamped blue cloth with a handsome lion portrait in gilt; extremities rubbed, corners showing. Inscribed "From T. A. C. Dorland to Geo King July 2, 1892". Very good. \$ 20

59. RIEFENSTAHL, Leni (1902-2003). *The Last of the Nuba.* New York: Harper Row, [1973]. ¶ First American edition. Folio. 208 pp. Color frontispieces, profusely color photo illustrated. Gilt-s tamped beige cloth, decorative endpapers, dust jacket. Nearly fine. ISBN: 0060135492

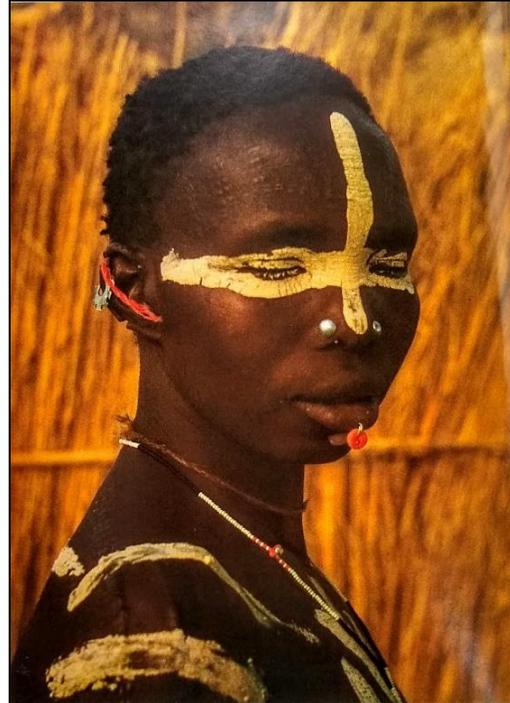
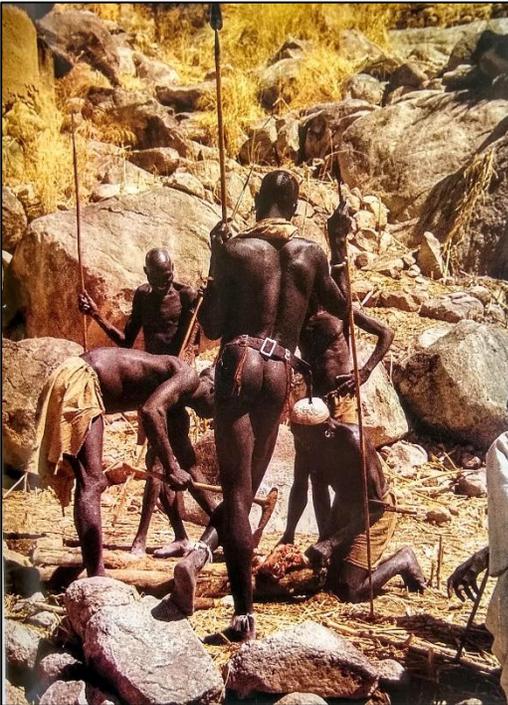
\$ 32

First American edition of amazing color photographs by Helene Bertha Amalie "Leni" Riefenstahl (1902 –2003), German film director, photographer, actress and dancer, best known for directing the Nazi Party propaganda film *Triumph of the Will*. Her prominence in the Third Reich and personal association with Adolf Hitler, destroyed her film career following Germany's defeat in World War II, after which she was arrested, but then released without any charges.

Her photography on the Nuba tribe in the early 1970s resurrected her career, though not without some controversy due to her past. She had traveled many times to Africa to photograph the Nuba tribes in Sudan, with whom she sporadically lived, learning about their culture so she could photograph them more easily. She began a lifelong companionship with her cameraman Horst Kettner, who was 40 years her junior and assisted her with the photographs; they were together [and later married] from the

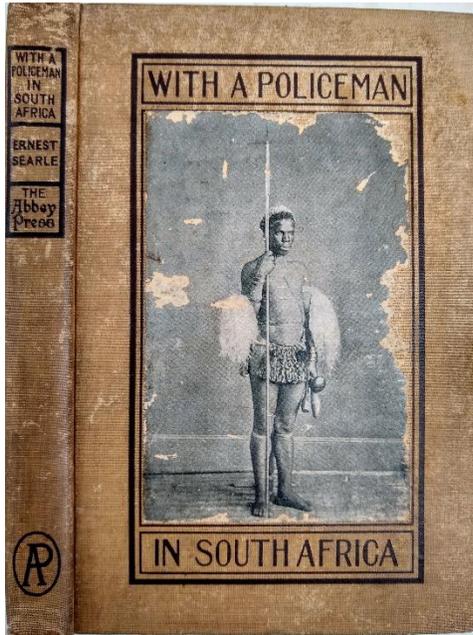


time she was 60 and he was 20. She was granted Sudanese citizenship for her services to the country, becoming the first foreigner to receive a Sudanese passport. Her books with photographs of the tribes were published in 1974 and 1976 as *The Last of the Nuba* and *The People of Kau* and were both international bestsellers; she also sold her pictures to German magazines. The Art Director's Club of Germany awarded Leni a gold medal for the best photographic achievement of 1975. While heralded by many [Jonas Mekas, Eudora Welty of NY Times, Newsweek...] as outstanding color photographs, they were harshly criticized by Susan Sontag, who claimed in a review that they were further evidence of Riefenstahl's "fascist aesthetics".



In her later years, Riefenstahl became known for her longevity and physical stamina, along with her further accomplishment. At age 72, she began pursuing underwater photography after lying about her age to gain certification for scuba diving (she cut 20 years off her age). In 1978, she published a book of her below-water photographs, *Korallengärten* (Coral Gardens) followed by the 1990 book; *Wunder unter Wasser* (Wonder under Water). On 22 August 2002, her 100th birthday, Riefenstahl released a film called *Impressionen unter Wasser* (Underwater Impressions), an idealized documentary of life in the oceans and her first film in over 25 years. At age 100, she was still photographing marine life and gained the distinction of being the world's oldest scuba diver. Riefenstahl was a member of Greenpeace for 8 years. She survived a helicopter crash in Sudan in 2000 while trying to learn the fates of her Nuba friends during the Sudanese civil war and was airlifted to a Munich hospital. She died at age 101 in her sleep, though she was suffering from cancer. - [Summarized from Wikipedia]

60. ROBINS, Eric; Blaine LITTELL. *Africa, Images and Realities*. New York: Praeger (1971). ¶ Series: Ridge Press Book. 30 cm. 250 pp. Illus. (many color pictures), index; preliminary pages from endpapers a tad foxed. Blind and red stamped leatherette, dust jacket; jacket slightly gnawed about an inch long along an edge, else very good. \$ 5

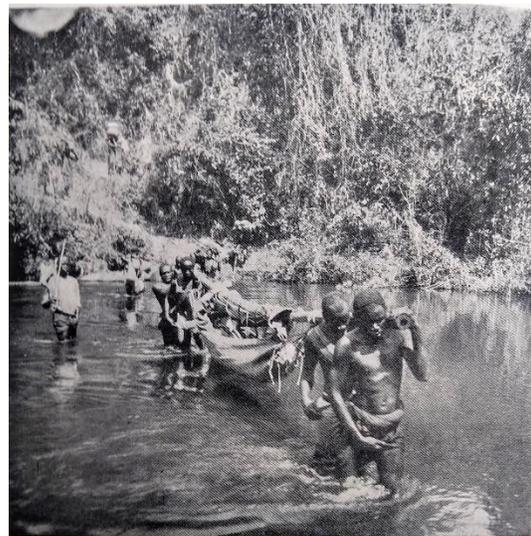


61. SEARLE, Ernest W. *With a Policeman in South Africa, or Three Years in the Natal Mounted Police, a True Narrative*. New York: Abbey Press, (1900). ¶ 21 cm. [4], v, [1 blank], 9-130, 28, [4] pp. Title printed in black and red, 11 photo plates, including frontis., 32 page publisher's ads. Original black-stamped tan cloth with mounted photo on cover; cover plate scuffed with edges missing, otherwise very good. Scarce.

\$ 75

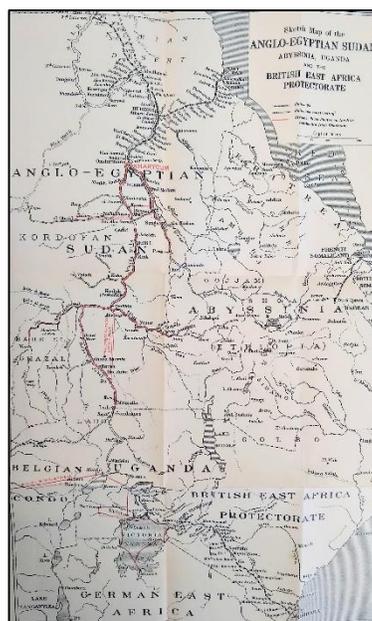
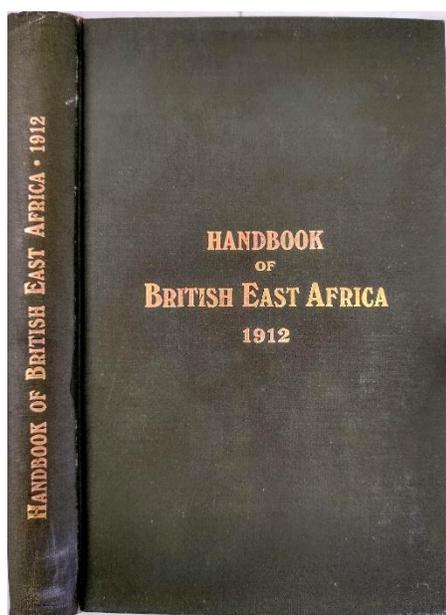
FIRST EDITION. Widely read to this day. The author, Ernest W. Searle, was born in India and later educated "at Tunbridge Wells, England, the Edinburgh Academy", finishing his studies in London and Paris. He planned for a military career but since he preferred to "cure rather than to kill" he made the successful switch to the medical profession. Lack of funds sent him traveling the world for over twenty years, amassing adventures and knowledge of cultures, lands and languages, including "some half-dozen other African and India dialects." He had a nonconventional life. Upon his return to England he decided to settle in the United States since he did not find in England enough "elbow-room" (paraphrased from *Biographical Note* in preliminaries).

62. SHARPE, Sir Alfred. *The Backbone of Africa; a record of travel during the Great War, with some suggestions for administrative reform*. London: H. F. & G. Witherby, 1921. ¶ First edition. 8vo. 282 pp. Many photo plates and maps, including photo frontis., index. Black, tan and gilt and blind-stamped teal cloth, with decorative cover and spine showing map of Africa; rubbed. Very good. \$ 50



63. THOMES, William Henry (1824-1895). *A Slaver's Adventures on Land and Sea*. Boston: Lee and Shepard, 1872. ¶ *The Ocean Life Series*. First edition. 8vo. 406 pp. Additional pictorial title-page, frontis., illus. Original blind and gilt stamped green cloth; corners showing, worn. Good. \$17

64. TROTTER, Alys Fane (Keatinge). *Old Cape Colony; a chronicle of her men and houses from 1652 to 1806*. Westminster: Archibald Constable, 1903. ¶ 8vo. 319, [1] pp. Profusely illustrated, including frontispiece, index. Original quarter floral gilt parchment spine with red morocco spine label over red cloth, t.e.g., binding by T. Maskew Miller of Cape Town, S. Africa. Widely read to this day. Very good. \$ 39



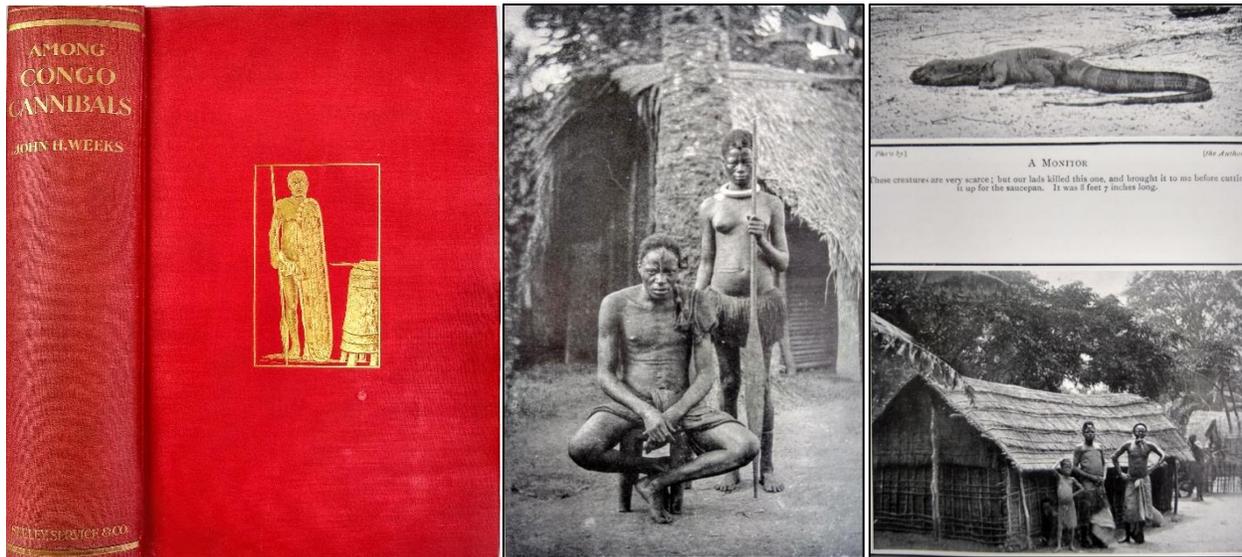
65. WARD, H. F. & J. W. MILLIGAN (compilers). *Handbook of British East Africa 1912*. Nairobi: The Caxton (B.E.A.) Printing & Publishing, [1912]. ¶ 8vo. xxiii, 315 pp. 25 illustrations, including 2 folding maps, numerous ads in both front and rear of book. Original gilt-stamped green cloth; rubbed. Ownership rubber ink stamp of Mrs. Kenyon V. Painter of St. Joseph, Missouri. Very good +. COMPLETE WITH THE 2 FOLDING MAPS.

\$ 650

Designed for settlers, traders, and sportsmen the *Handbook* provides copious information about travel routes, rainfall and climate, equipment needs, government figures, game licenses and regulations (“special license to kill giraffe”, for instance), customs, and rail and steamship timetables. These are interspersed with advertisements for railways, steamer lines, taxidermists, land agents, firearm and sports equipment manufacturers, and safari outfitters. The book is also a guide to the state of sheep, cattle, pig, and ostrich farming and horse breeding, as well as fruit, rubber, and cotton cultivation. It includes a glossary of useful Swahili vocabulary and phrases as well 2 maps.

The compilers' aims have been to produce a book of practical utility and interest, to introduce to the visitor a most alluring country, to the big-game hunter the finest hunting-ground in the world, and to the prospective settler a land of great opportunity, which by its many attractions holds out great inducements and abounds in possibilities in almost every branch of agricultural production. Intended-especially with regard to the chapters on the various industries-to give as exact figures as possible from the actual experience of Settlers in matters of the working capital required, expenditure, and probable profits.

Richard John Cunningham (1871-1925) led numerous safaris in British East Africa beginning in 1905. In 1909 he led Theodore and Kermit Roosevelt on a twelve month safari in East Africa, travelling via Uganda and the Nile to Cairo. Cunningham wrote the chapter for this book, "Big Game Shooting Safaris."



66. WEEKS, John Henry (1861-1924). *Among Congo Cannibals; experiences, impressions, and adventures during a thirty years' sojourn amongst the Boloki and other Congo tribes with a description of their curious habits, customs, religion, & laws.* London: Seeley, Service, 1913. ¶ 8vo. 351, [1] pp. Frontis., 32 plates (with 37 total illus.), folding map, figs., appendix, index. Red cloth with gilt-stamped spine and gilt image on cover, t.e.g.; tiny nick to rear joint, otherwise a beautiful copy. Near fine. The figs. Include images of the finger game "Cat's cradle".

\$ 100

John Henry Weeks was important in the colonial history of Central Africa. He was a pioneer missionary for the Baptist Missionary Society, in Bakongo and "Bangala", ethnographer and chronicler of everyday-life on the banks of the Congo River. He contributed to the recording of local languages.

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