1. CROWTHER, Samuel Adjai [1807-1891], former slave, first African bishop of the Anglican Church, and scholar. Cabinet card photograph (16.5 x 11 cm); some spotting. London, Elliott & Fry, circa 1880s. £300

The course of Crowther’s life was determined by a remarkable series of events; he was captured in West Africa in 1821 and sold to Portuguese slave traders, but the slave ship on which he was being transported was intercepted by the British Navy. He was liberated in Freetown where he was taken in by the Church Missionary Society. Crowther married another liberated slave, Asano Susan, who later became a school teacher; she had been imprisoned on board the same slave ship as Crowther. He learned English, converted to Christianity and eagerly took every opportunity for further education. He travelled to London for training, and showed a particular aptitude for languages, later learning Latin, Greek, Hausa, Igbo, Nupe and Temne. In 1841, Crowther was recruited for the 1841 Niger Expedition with James F. Schön. Following the expedition, he trained as a Christian minister in England and was ordained by the Bishop of London. He returned to West Africa and established a mission in Abeokuta with Rev. Henry Townsend (see item 5). He produced a number of grammars and dictionaries of West African languages (see item 3) and translated a substantial portion of the Bible into Yoruba. In 1853, Crowther accompanied Macgregor Laird’s expedition to the Niger and Tshadda Rivers. In 1864 he was consecrated Bishop of the Niger Region and thereby became the first black African bishop in the Anglican Church. In the same year, he received a Doctorate of Divinity from Oxford University.

3. CROWTHER, Samuel Adjai. The Gospel according to St. Luke, The Acts of the Apostles, the Epistles of St. James and St. Peter. Translated into Yoruba, for the use of the native Christians of that Nation. London, Church Missionary Society, 1851. 8vo (15 x 10.5 cm), pp. 238; scattered foxing; brown blind-stamped cloth; paper shelf mark label to foot of spine, head of spine chipped (about 3 cm). Text in Yoruba, except the title-page. First edition. Yoruba was Crowther's mother tongue. £300

Presentation copy, inscribed on the front free endpaper, 'Lord Ashburton from the Author'. Hogg 2697.

4. ALEXANDER, George W. Letters on the slave-trade, slavery, and emancipation; with a reply to objections made to the liberation of the slaves in the Spanish Colonies; addressed to friends on the continent of Europe, during a visit to Spain and Portugal. London, Charles Gilpin, 1842. Small 8vo (15.5 x 10 cm), pp. xvi, 176; near contemporary grained morocco, gilt lettering directly to spine, all edges gilt; a very pretty copy. First edition. £300

5. [WILBERFORCE & ABOLITION.] Missionary meeting at the Wilberforce Oak in Keston, 21st June 1873. Unidentified photographer, 1873. Albumen print photograph (14 x 20 cm), laid on the original card mount, with printed caption pasted on to the reverse; upper left corner of mount creased. It was at the foot of this oak tree, during a visit to William Pitt the Younger in 1787, that William Wilberforce resolved to announce to the House of Commons his intention “to bring forward the Abolition of the Slave Trade”. In tribute to Wilberforce, Bishop Crowther (see items 1-3), Rev. James Johnson, Rev. H. Johnson, Mr. N.T. King (all former slaves or sons of slaves), Rev. Henry Townsend and Rev. D. Hinderer, gathered at the spot where the Abolition movement began. The oak tree has since died but the stone bench monument, erected in 1862, is still in place. £1600

6. MACMUNN, Lieut.-General Sir George. Slavery through the ages. London, Nicholson & Watson Limited, 1938. 8vo (21.5 x 14 cm), pp. [xvi], 279, with 14 plates; original green cloth, white lettering to spine; lettering on spine worn. First edition. £25
7. [ZANZIBAR.] Sultan Sayyid Barghash of Zanzibar [1837-1888], ruled 1870-1888. Carte-de-visite (10 x 6 cm), tones faded. Unidentified photographer, circa 1880. In 1873 the British Government (led by Sir Bartle Frere), forced Barghash to sign a treaty, officially banning the slave trade in his territory. The infamous slave markets in Mkunazini (on the mainland) and Zanzibar Town were closed; the site of the Zanzibar market was used to build the Anglican Cathedral, although some of the slave dungeons still remain intact. Despite the treaty, some slave traders continued to operate on the mainland and in Zanzibari waters.


9. [CONGO.] King Leopold II of Belgium [1835-1909]. Carte-de-visite (10.5 x 6 cm). London, W. & D. Downey, circa 1870-1880s. With significant assistance from Henry Morton Stanley, King Leopold established a private colony in the heart of Africa, which was named the Congo Free State in 1885 (later, the Belgian Congo). Even by the standards of the day, the Belgian colony was administered in a particularly brutal manner, with widespread systematic exploitation of the local population. Forced labourers in the rubber industry were tortured, mutilated and murdered. Such atrocities were eventually highlighted by the British Consul in Kinshasa, Sir Roger Casement. The Casement Report led to an investigation, which in turn forced Leopold to cede the Congo Free State and its administration to the Belgian Parliament.


11. [Congo.] King Leopold II of Belgium [1835-1909]. Albumen print photograph (15 x 10 cm), laid on paper. Unidentified photographer, circa 1890s. (See also item 9).

12. BAUER, Ludwig. Leopold the unloved. King of the Belgians and of money. London, Toronto, Melbourne & Sydney, 1934. 8vo (21 x 14 cm), pp. 348, with four plates; original red buckram, gilt lettering; dust-jacket. First edition in English (translated from the original German and issued before the first German edition).
13. **Liberated slave, Biskra, Algeria.**
*Unidentified photographer, circa 1880.* Cabinet card (16.5 x 10.5 cm).


15. **KLINGBERG, Frank Joseph.** The anti-slavery movement in England. A study in English Humanitarianism. New Haven, Yale University Press; London, Humphrey Milford; Oxford University Press, 1926. 8vo (22 x 14.5 cm), pp. xii, 390; original maroon cloth, spine lettered in gilt; a fine copy of the first edition.


17. **LIVINGSTONE, David.** Missionary travels and researches in South Africa. London, John Murray, 1857. 8vo (22 x 14 cm), pp. x, 688, 8 (publisher's list, dated Nov. 1857), folding uncoloured frontispiece by Whymper, portrait of the author and numerous plates and maps; a near fine copy in the original brown cloth. First edition. Livingstone advocated the construction of a highway from the coast into central Africa, opening up the continent to legitimate trade with Europe and the rest of the world, and thereby replacing the slave trade.


19. **GREENIDGE, C.W.W.** Slavery. London, George Allen & Unwin, 1958. 8vo (21.5 x 14 cm), pp. 235; original maroon boards, dust-jacket. "Slavery has not ceased to exist. In the colonies of the European nations and in the United States of America it was abolished about a century ago but in other parts of the world millions of people live and die as slaves. Mr. Greenidge, who is a Director of the Anti-slavery Society and was a member of the United Nations ad hoc Committee of Experts on Slavery, sets out the facts on slavery as it exists today" (dust-jacket). First edition.

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13. **Arab slave dhow.** Late 19th century. Large watercolour on linen (folded), 63 x 90 cm, with a paper label attached by string, 'Missionary Loan Exhibition. Country: Africa. Description: Arab Slaver. Lent by Rev. C. Alington'. Missionary loan exhibitions were held in many British towns to raise awareness of issues such as slavery, and indeed, to raise money for overseas missions. Presumably painted by the Rev. Alington and used to illustrate lectures.

19. **Negroes for Sale.**
21. An African-Peruvian woman. Carte-de-visite (10.3 x 6.5 cm). Lima, Courret Hermanos, circa 1860s. With hand-written caption on the reverse, ‘Mulate’. This image illustrates well the African Diaspora; the majority of African-Peruvians is descended from the 95,000 slaves estimated to have been transported to Peru by the Spanish, largely to work in silver mines. Most slaves destined for Peru were bought and sold in Cartagena, Columbia and Mexico. In present-day Peru, approximately 5% of the population is of African descent. Slavery was officially abolished in Peru in 1856.

£250


£35


£150


£250

25. WESTON, Frank [Bishop of Zanzibar]. The black slaves of Prussia. An open letter addressed to General Smuts. London, Universities Mission to Central Africa, [1918]. 8vo pamphlet (18.5 x 11.5 cm), pp. 24; printed wrappers, stapled. Weston’s letter, written from the Magila Mission in Tanga, begs General Smuts to make every effort to combat German colonial rule in East Africa and thereby eradicate the German system of forced labour and abuse of Africans in the region.

£75

26. JOHNSTON, Sir Harry Hamilton. The history of a slave. London, Kegan Paul, Trench, & Co., 1889. 8vo (20 x 15.5 cm). [xii], 168, with 47 plates; original pictorial boards, red cloth spine, head and foot of spine chipped. First edition. ‘I have pieced together accounts given to me by negro slaves in the Barbary States and in Western Equatorial Africa, especially by Mbudikum people, with whom I have conversed at Old Calabar’ (preface).

£300
The Horrors of Slavery appeared in the Holborn and Smithfield bookshops of several leading London ultra-radicals. Its author had spent the intervening years living an extraordinary life in the slums of Georgian and Regency London, and had been a key figure in the insurrectionary ferment of the French wars and Reform agitation. This anthology includes Wedderburn's abolitionist autobiography, which William Wilberforce had encouraged him to write, along with more pungent radical journalism and the records of fiery colloquial speeches, the latter transcribed by government spies and undercover police (dust-jacket). First edition.
33. PATON, J. Noel & Sir Thomas ANNAN. Bond & Free. Five sketches illustrative of slavery. Presented to the members of the Union of Glasgow, for the year 1863. Glasgow, Maclure & MacDonald, 1863. Folio (45 x 33.5 cm), original yellow printed wrappers, containing five albumen print photographs (each approx. 22 x 18 cm) of paintings by Paton, illustrating five stages of the capture and liberation of slaves, laid on card mounts; mounts foxed, small patches of waterstaining (but not to photographs), covers worn at corners, lined spine soiled. The images are entitled; Verbun Dei, The Capture, The Sale, The Rescue and Freedom. The Rescue depicts the liberation of slaves by British sailors from the hold of a slave ship. OCLC records only one copy (Cornell University). Gernsheim Incunabula, no. 189. £950

34. HILL, Pascoe Grenfell. Fifty days on board a slave vessel in the Mozambique Channel, in April and May, 1843. London, J. Murray, 1844. 8vo (10 x 17 cm), pp. viii, 115, [2], with a map; recent half calf, marbled boards, spine lettered in gilt. First edition. A rare account of the discovery of a slave ship drifting in the Mozambique Channel, following a revolt by slaves against their Arab captors. £950


36. KIRSOP, Joseph. The life of Thomas H. Carthew, missionary to East Africa. London, Andrew Crombie, 1897. 8vo (18.5 x 12 cm), pp. 112, with illustrations and maps in the text; original green cloth. First edition. Contains a chapter on slavery in East Africa, recording the efforts of the Church Missionary stations to harbour runaway slaves. On occasion the missionaries were forced to make payments as 'compensation' to disgruntled slave-owners. £75
37. Elmina Castle (São Jorge da Mina) & Cape Coast Castle, Gold Coast [Ghana]. Unidentified photographer, circa late 1860s. Pair of albumen print photographs, each 11 x 15.5 cm. Mounted on paper, with hand-written captions. Elmina Castle, built by the Portuguese in 1492, was the first European trading settlement on the Gulf of Guinea. It became one of the most important hubs in the Atlantic slave trade, and today remains a potent symbol of the trade. The fort was used as a storage depot for slaves after they had been captured in the African interior; the captives were then taken out through the fort’s “Door of No Return” and transported to Brazil and other Portuguese Colonies. The Dutch seized the Castle in 1637 and continued to export slaves until the British took possession in 1872. This photograph shows the Dutch flag flying from the tower, dating the image to before 1872. The dungeons of Cape Coast Castle were similarly used to hold slaves prior to transportation; the fortification was established by the Swedish Africa Company in 1653, captured by the Danes in 1663 and, from 1844, became the seat of British government on the Gold Coast.


40. Group of slaves in chains, German East Africa. Unidentified photographer, circa 1890s. Silver print photograph, 5.5 x 8 cm, unmounted.

41. Amanda Smith, former slave, evangelist preacher & missionary to Liberia and Sierra Leone. Keswick, Alfred Pettitt, circa 1878/81. Carte-de-visite (10.5 x 6 cm), identifying caption on the reverse. Mrs. Smith was born a slave in York County, Pennsylvania in 1837. Her father bought his freedom and that of his family. She married in 1863 and moved to New York but her husband and children subsequently died. She began preaching, largely in African-American churches and achieved considerable popularity. In 1878 she was invited to England where she spent a year on an evangelising tour. From 1879 to 1881, Mrs. Smith worked in India; in 1881, she sailed from England to West Africa where she worked as a missionary for eight years. She returned to the United States, published her autobiography in 1893 and established an orphanage for African-American children. She died in Florida in 1915.
42. Slaves in chains, imprisoned in a stockade, East Africa. Unidentified photographer, circa 1890s. Silver print photograph, 13.5 x 19 cm, unmounted. £400


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