

Papers Relating to the Establishment of the Hausa Association

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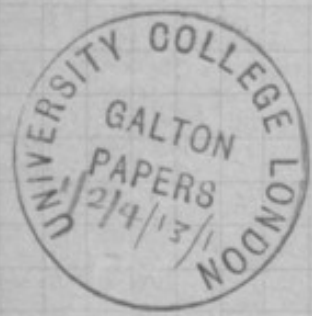
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Notes for
speech at
Hansa meeting
Lambeth Palace
April 1893



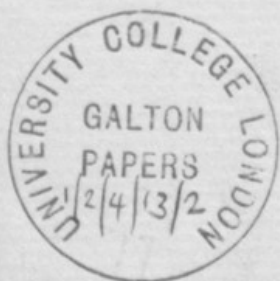
with the vulgar & broken language and soon
to give Chinese. It is then however that
we must with some useful scientific results.

Mr. Robinson has a admirable reason for returning
with the people as a Hakim, desiring to know
the disease & their remedies, the herbs & plants
and their use to make the acquaintance of the
travellers from the remote regions. All this
leads naturally and incidentally into folk lore &
genealogy, customs & history which might be
pursued far without exciting suspicion but
rather with gaining respect.

As to instrumental observation that is quite another
matter. I suppose that a man who spent a day
there would have a bad time of it. I would
even perhaps that if he took a note book
sketching materials & other instruments to
survey the frontier between France & Germany
we must not expect too much, but with
recognition as science whatever is ^{carefully} observed &
commented on without prejudice.

F. 1

Sir Francis Fleming - is staying
at the house of Mrs. Kavanagh
Westbrook House
Warwick Terrace



Sir G. Colvile

F.1

%

THE ROYAL NIGER COMPANY,

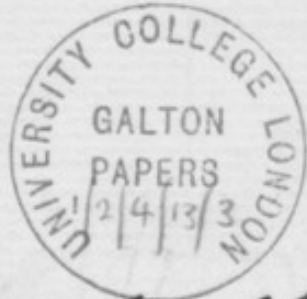
SURREY HOUSE,

VICTORIA EMBANKMENT,

LONDON. W.C.

1) ^{to} NW. 1891

Dear Mr. Galton,



I have made all the alterations in the enclosed draft which you kindly suggested except that about the dialects of Hausa.

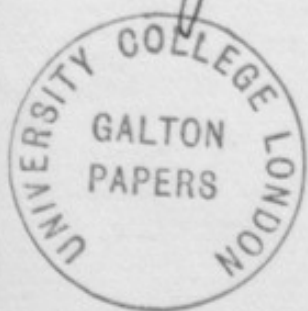
I feel some doubts about the fact & more about the advisability of drawing attention to the subject until

it is ascertained & becomes
necessary. I have also
made the modifications
suggested by others so far
as they are mutually
consistent. By some
mistake Witherby's

have printed in foolscap
but it will be easy
to recast the type in
a form like that I enclose
if you think it better &

If you think it will
give space for the
map. If you have
any other form to
recommend, it shall
be adopted.

Yours very sincerely
Henry Tambourin Folie



Sir G. Goldie

f.3r

9/

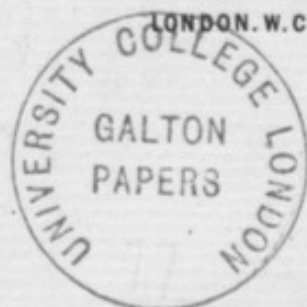
THE ROYAL NIGER COMPANY,

SURREY HOUSE,

VICTORIA EMBANKMENT,

LONDON. W.C.

^u
11. Dec: 1891



Dear Mr. Galton,

I send you the last edition of the Hansen Ass. Mem^m in hopes of your being able to find time to revise the last (+ new) paragraph, commencing "At a second meeting". I am taking steps to bring Mr Sinclair to the point about the £250 down & especially about the £250 ^{per month} during the 2nd year. I

noted the uneasiness
 at our Meeting - about
 our being 'in the air' -
 and I suppose it is my
 duty as Chairman to
 get this settled satisfactorily
 at once.

Yours sincerely

Genl. Tamberlain

Please also criticize the
 map, which is, I think

improved by having the
international features
eliminated.



Sir G. Goldie

f.5r

11, QUEEN'S GATE GARDENS,

S.W.

13th Dec 1891.

Dear Mr. Galton,

Your corrections seem to me decided improvements & I am inclined to think that w. might also add words equivalent to those in your letter "for communication to the appropriate Societies".

The Committee would obviously do this & inserting the phrase in the circular would interest many in the scheme.

QUEENS GATE GARDENS

G.W.

If you approve of this
do not trouble to answer
as I shall insert them
on Tuesday if I do
not hear from you.

I think the water marks
for the full of June can
be arranged.

I start next Friday
but I shall leave a

letter for Mr. Murray, our
 Hon. Secretary, according
 to Mrs. Sinclair's statements
 up to that date.

Whatever satisfies you
 & the rest of our Committee
 during my absence will
 satisfy me & my colleagues
 of the High Council.

Yours sincerely
 George Thompson Field

2.2.

f.7r

11, QUEEN'S GATE GARDENS,
S.W.



18th Decr, 1891.

Dear Mr. Galton,
The enclosed have just arrived as I am on the point of starting. I had to dictate a hurried letter to Professor Max Muller explaining this; and that I have sent the letters to you in hopes that you

H. QUEENS GATE GARDENS

S.W.

will kindly deal with
them.

In great haste,
Believe me,

Yours very truly,

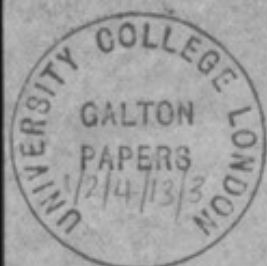
Henry Taubman Smith

P.S. I hope to bring you
back plenty of
finger impressions.

329

F. 8

I am sending a press copy of the New-falton



6th Dec: 1892

Dear Darwin,

I send you a new proof — easier to read.

I have adopted (with slight strengthening) all your alterations except that I have retained the effect of your proposed addition to Clause 6 by words put in here & there, showing that the funds do belong to the Association.

I want you & Mr. Falton to bear in mind that in Clause 6 of the original

draft, which you have
 restored, I had fully
 provided for an ^{x.} agreement
 between the doctor & the
 Association, protecting
 all the interests of the latter.



The Assoc. could not
 sue the Doctor on an
 agreement between him &
 Mr. Robinson; & the latter
 will not take at once
 the rational steps which
 he will find himself obliged
 to take, in his own interest
 later on. Yr. truly friend
 H. A. H. [Signature]

*. A letter (referring to a consideration)
 is a binding agreement in law.

Heads of agreement between the Executive Committee of the Hausa
Association and the Reverend Charles Robinson.

1. The Committee hereby appoint Mr Charles Robinson as the first 'Robinson Student' and Mr Charles Robinson hereby accepts the appointment under the conditions of this agreement.
2. The Circular of the Committee and the explanatory Memorandum issued by their chairman signed copies of both of which documents are annexed hereto shall be taken as defining the objects of the Association and as indicating the duties of the 'Robinson students'. Mr Charles Robinson stipulates that though he regards it as extremely probable that he would make little or no attempt to do any mission work during the term of three years contemplated in this agreement he shall be allowed to use his discretion in the matter but he undertakes that in any such work he will take the utmost precautions that it shall not endanger the safety of himself or his companions or otherwise interfere with the primary object of the Association.
3. Mr Charles Robinson agrees that his diary, notes and all other papers and materials collected during his studentship by himself or by anyone acting under his orders shall be the property of the Association and that all information thus acquired by him whether in respect of languages or science of every description shall be communicated to the Committee from time to time as opportunity offers for the purposes of the Association or for the Committee to forward if and when they think necessary- fit to the appropriate scientific or other societies.
4. Mr Charles Robinson agrees to leave England for Tripoli in the month of April 1893 and to remain there for a period of three months when he will return to England for a period of four months.



He will then return to Tripoli for a period not exceeding nine months unless a longer residence there be mutually agreed between him and the Committee. At the expiration of this second residence in Tripoli Mr Charles Robinson will proceed to Kano and, unless unforeseen circumstances connected with the health or safety of the expedition should arise, Mr Charles Robinson agrees to stay in a locality where the Hausa language is spoken or can be studied until he has acquired such a thorough knowledge of the language that he can translate into it and can compile a grammar and dictionary, but he does not agree to stay later than such date as will allow him to reach England by April 1896. He may return home either by Lokoja and the Niger or by the northward route through Tripoli as he may find it advisable.

5. As Mr Charles Robinson considers it necessary to be accompanied on his journey to the Sudan by a medical man hereafter called the doctor in order to acquire the confidence of the natives and to secure intimate relations with them he shall be entitled at any time being neither earlier than the date of his leaving England for his second journey to Tripoli nor more than nine months before his departure from Tripoli for the Sudan to appoint a capable doctor as his travelling companion. His choice shall be subject to the approval of the Committee but the latter shall not refuse their approval on the ground of the doctor's want of general scientific acquirements or tastes but shall exercise their right of veto in a reasonable spirit having regard to the difficulties of obtaining a capable doctor willing to visit the Sudan and at the same time congenial to Mr Charles Robinson, and if the Committee use their right of veto Mr Charles Robinson shall be at



liberty to determine this agreement on receiving the notification from the Committee that his choice of a doctor is disapproved.

6. The Committee expressly disclaims whether personally or in respect of the funds of the Association any pecuniary responsibility towards the doctor with whom Mr Charles Robinson will make his own arrangements but the Committee shall be entitled to obtain from the doctor prior to his appointment such a letter as they may require binding him to conditions similar to those accepted by Mr Charles Robinson in clauses 2, 3, and 6 of this agreement and fully protecting the interests of the Association in the event of the doctor being at any time left in charge of the papers of the Association or of its funds advanced to Mr Charles Robinson and the Committee shall be entitled if and when they think fit to consider and announce the doctor as a 'Robinson student' but they shall not in any way interfere with his subordination to Mr Charles Robinson during the currency of this agreement.

7. The emoluments of Mr Charles Robinson's studentship shall commence from the date of his leaving England in April 1893. For the first six months he shall receive One Hundred Pounds Sterling in respect of the studentship and Twenty Five Pounds Sterling for his expenses to Tripoli and back to England. After the first six months and until Mr Charles Robinson leaves Tripoli for the Sudan, the emoluments shall be at the rate of Five Hundred Pounds per annum to cover all expenses whatever whatsoever whether of Mr Charles Robinson or of the doctor provided always that if the Committee should on the advice of Mr Charles Robinson determine that his second residence in Tripoli may be advantageously extended for more than nine months and if in consequence the doctor does not leave England with Mr Charles Robinson



the emoluments between the termination of the first six months of the studentship and the date of the doctor leaving England shall be calculated at the rate of Two hundred and Fifty Pounds per annum in lieu of the rate of Five hundred Pounds per annum. From the date of Mr Charles Robinson leaving Tripoli for the Sudan until his final return there or his arrival at a British station on the Niger the emoluments shall be at the rate of Six hundred Pounds per annum to cover all expenses whatsoever. From that time until his arrival in England the emoluments shall be again reduced to the rate of Five hundred Pounds per annum, or to Two hundred and Fifty Pounds per annum if he should no longer be accompanied by the doctor. During such subsequent time as Mr Charles Robinson may voluntarily continue his work in England the emoluments shall be again reduced to the rate of Two hundred Pounds per annum together with any extra amount that the Committee may then agree to give him for the continued assistance of the doctor if thought desirable. Provided ~~th~~ always that in no case shall the emoluments continue beyond the month of April 1896 unless with the consent of the Committee.

8. The mode of payment of the above emoluments shall be as follows. Until the departure of Mr Charles Robinson from Tripoli for the Central Sudan they shall be payable in advance quarterly or as near thereto as may be convenient and to such person as Mr Charles Robinson shall direct and whose receipts of the sums shall be considered by the Committee as equivalent to receipt given by Mr Charles Robinson himself. In view of the difficulty of forwarding money to the Central Sudan two thirds of the amount which would become due for the remainder of the term of three years specified in clause 7 shall be advanced at such time or



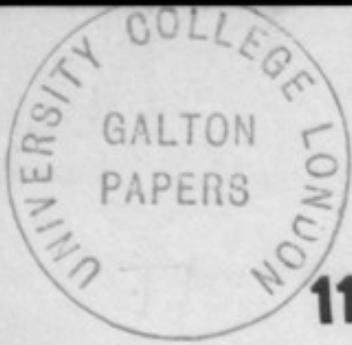
times as Mr Charles Robinson shall direct in writing but not prior to one month before the date of his so leaving Tripoli and the balance of the emoluments from time to time when due quarterly in advance.

9. Mr Charles Robinson agrees and clearly understands that the members of the Committee and of the Association incur no personal pecuniary liability or responsibility towards him in respect of this agreement but are only liable for carrying out the agreement to the extent of the funds of the Association available from time to time. The present funds of the Association are more than sufficient to carry on the studentship until the date fixed for Mr Charles Robinson and the doctor leaving Tripoli for the Sudan and it is hoped both by the Committee and Mr Charles Robinson that prior to that date sufficient further funds may have been subscribed to enable the completion of this agreement but in the contrary event Mr Charles Robinson shall not be expected to enter the Sudan but shall until the funds of the Association are exhausted continue the work of the studentship either at Tripoli or in England or elsewhere as may be mutually agreed between the Committee and himself.

10. Mr Charles Robinson agrees that in the event of the doctor deceasing, becoming incapacitated or throwing up his engagement prior to the departure from Tripoli to Kano the Committee shall have the option of determining this agreement or of continuing Mr Charles Robinson's residence at Tripoli at the same rate as allowed during the first three months of residence there.

11. Mr Charles Robinson agrees that in the event of the journey to Kano via Tripoli being found by him to be impracticable he will proceed there via Lokoja whether the doctor accompanies him or not.





F. 15r

11, QUEEN'S GATE GARDENS,

26th May 1894 S.W.

Dear Galton,

I have just received and answered the card of invitation from the President of The Royal Society, for which Lady John & I tender you our best thanks.

MR. QUEEN'S GATE GARDENS.

S.W. 2

I have arranged
for a Hausa Meeting
in Liverpool on the
13th July - the day
before our Student sails
from Liverpool for
the Niger. It will
be under the auspices
of the Liverpool

Geographical Society,
possibly combined with
the Chamber of Commerce,
and ought to be a
success. I am

asked to speak there
& I think I shall do
so as Liverpool has
now recounted its own
about the Niger Company



f.16v

and recognized at
a well attended public
meeting that we have
saved the Niger Coast
basins for the empire.

I expect that
Liverpool will contribute
fairly to our Hanson fund.

Yours sincerely
George Taubman Aldie

1/2/4/12/2

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment.

W.C. 31 August 1893.

HAUSA ASSOCIATION.

Memorandum by Sir George Goldie.

The first 7 letters of the enclosed batch were sent to me by Mr Robinson with a request for my advice.

I recommended him to make a final offer to Dr Hallen of £50 provided he accepted within a week. Dr Hallen replied saying he would take £75 which Mr Robinson — I think very properly — rejected; but made a counter proposition to Dr Hallen which I consider impracticable. I include the further correspondence.

The last document of this batch is a telegram from Mr Robinson which will necessitate a meeting of the Committee. There is no prospect of obtaining even a quorum on Monday next and for so important a matter there should be a full attendance. ~~A full meeting is desirable.~~ I therefore beg to summon a Committee meeting for 4 p.m. on Thursday next, the 7th September, which is the shortest notice on which we can hope to get members together. I shall myself be leaving London on Friday ^{at 5⁴⁰} for a fortnight or so, and if further meetings are needed, I should be obliged if the Hon. Secretary would take the necessary steps for summoning them.

The Council room here would be of course at the service of the Committee as usual, and either Mr Brett or Mr Carden will be able to furnish copies of any documents required.



Copy.

42 Grove Road, Regent's Park.

10 August 1893.

My dear Mr Robinson,

I am sorry to have disappointed you in not writing sooner. I wrote on Friday last to Aldeburgh House but your brother will explain how the letter was not forwarded. I came out of Hospital last Friday and the same medical brother will testify how I am for I called last evening and was kindly accomodated for the night, so that your note to me reached my hands without further postage. I am glad to hear of your studies in Leicester and hope you have much relish for your task.

As to the members' of Committee anxiety concerning my health, it was, of course, natural.

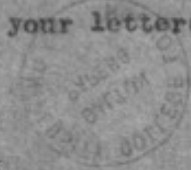
I am completely recovered and the only fear now is that the kidneys being tender whether autumn and winter exposure might harm me. The Hospital Physicians strongly recommend a tropical voyage and one has now been offered me to the East. It would of course leave me lots of time for study but it is probable my return would be somewhat delayed beyond the arranged date of starting. I do not suppose that under the circumstances the Committee would object -- if they do, of course I stay and take my chance. It need not of course, in the least interfere with your date of leaving. A week in England would suffice me after my return. I should be glad to hear your views general and re the matters I now write of.

I hope to hear also that you have arranged your letters satisfactorily.

I am, &c, &c.

(Sgd) A. Herbert Hallen.

JNA



COPY.

Notes of letter to Dr Hallen.

12 August 1893.

My dear Dr Hallen,

In answer to your letter received this morning I find it somewhat difficult to know what exactly to reply. I have been exceedingly sorry to hear of your illness... and in ^{regard} to your proposal to go a voyage to the East and so defer the date of your joining me in Africa my difficulty is this. Though of course I do not pretend to suggest any opinion of my own, it has been strongly pressed upon me by others that the result of your recent very serious illness might possibly be to unfit you for the difficult journey which it is proposed to attempt. Should anything so happen as to make it impossible for you to come with me it would be to my very great regret. If you were to go such a voyage as is now proposed I should necessarily be left in a state of uncertainty until the time of your return as to whether you would be able to accompany me eventually or not. My visit to Africa served to convince me of the very great need or rather necessity of anyone who contemplated a journey through the interior being well acquainted with Arabic as well as Hausa. The time as now arranged is so very short that it appears to be impossible to shorten it still further without endangering the success of the expedition. Should you however wish to go the voyage suggested I should be pleased to agree to the same provided that I were meanwhile left free to look out for another companion, whilst I would agree that on your return you should retain the option of coming with me whether or not I had meanwhile obtained a second companion.....

(Sgd) C. H. R.

I further suggested the desirability of his obtaining the opinions of one or more doctors as to the possible consequences of his recent illness in view of his proposed journey to Africa. I also pointed out that a voyage to the East involved a passage through the Red Sea in September which is the very worst month in the year there.



Copy.

42 Gréve Road,

Regents Park. N.W. 14 Aug. 1893.

My dear Mr Robinson,

I am in receipt of yours of Aug 12th.

I am sorry you have built up such a theory as you indicate and from it have drawn the conclusions that have perplexed you so much. I must go to the root of the matter at once. Judging on general grounds and considering "the opinions" that "has been" "so strongly pressed upon me by others," you and they have argued from the general to the particular with the result that your conclusions will be found to have no basis in fact when applied to the individual, myself. I must say that I have been unable to repress a feeling akin to indignation, when I have found how far you have cut and ^{shaped} my course without enquiring into my actual condition. I have however in thus writing to you not been content with stating my own opinion, but I have been to the Hospital and forward you the enclosed. I have also telegraphed Sir Andrew Clark, and visited Dr Fenwick's, consulting surgeon to St. Peter's Hospital, and have also walked Harley Street, but neither these men, nor several others tried were at home. Only the junior Physicians are now in Harley Street. I cannot therefore supply you with their opinion, though neither Dr Hopwood nor I doubt its nature if we had it. I will send however the opinion of Dr Foley who has observed me carefully for the last week and can inform you of my recuperative powers. The question of the voyage is not as to how we find a means to restore a demoralised degenerate body for if you could see the size of my muscles after only one week out of hospital and my room you would join with me in my smile, if not in my wrath, over these annoying conceptions. On the contrary, had you regarded my suggestion

F. 21

without the deflective lens of opinions to assist you, you would have readily acknowledged, the advisability of a general measure best of all as a natural tonic after a somewhat prolonged illness and valuable because it would afford me more time to study than I can possibly get ashore. And when you had further considered that I shall have waited a year and a half and more for the Association, I think you would have paused before refusing me the slight extension of time I asked to enable me to complete the voyage. You would, in fact, I believe, have seen in my carefully thought plan marked advantage to myself and a loss to the Association by no means unbearable. As to the condition of the Red Sea in September, you may leave me to judge for myself, as I have already been through it in the hot season and know well whether I can bear it or no. I can. The hotter the weather the better if I can bear it, as there is, for me, a special use in keeping the skin open, after albuminuria (now completely cured). As to your alternatives to our present agreement, I am sorry I do not see my way, nor the necessity, to further consider them. I, however again beg to express my hope, you will agree, without cavilling, to my wish to the necessary extension of time to complete my voyage. If you do not see your way to grant this I shall of course stay and rejoin Dr Kerr, till the date of our departure to Tunis, with what grace I can. Seeing that the vessel leaves on 19th, to wait for Committee, will be to debate over a dead dog. If you like to satisfy yourself by seeing me I shall be happy to see you on Wednesday but if you do not wish to come I beg you to telegraph as soon as convenient after receipt.

In thus plainly having expressed my opinion I have not the least intention of reflecting on yourself though I am inclined to think you have in your zeal for our cause overlooked the demands of justice for myself.

I am, &c,

{Sgd} A. Herbert Hallen.

A.H.

Copy.

Leicester 15 Aug. 1893.

My dear Dr Hallen,

to
In reply your letter I have as you requested telegraphed a reply viz "further difficulty which your letter suggests makes agreement impossible." I am now writing to explain the meaning of the telegram in somewhat greater detail.

The further difficulty to which I refer arises from the general tone in which your letter is written. You speak of me as having cut and shaped your course, as having been the indirect means of keeping you unemployed for nearly 1½ years, as having "overlooked the demands of justice to yourself," and of yourself as hoping that I will agree without cavilling etc. These expressions represent the general tone of the letter and after considering the matter carefully I think it only right that I should express to you my opinion that as a difficulty of such a character has arisen between us in England I cannot contemplate the possibility of a renewal or extension of misunderstanding between us in Africa. I feel this so strongly that I am writing now to ask that the agreement between us may be regarded by both of us at an end. Should you be unwilling to agree that this should be the case, I will ask the Committee to meet and lay the case before them, asking them to advise me as to how I may be free from the agreement referred to above. As the last alternative I will write and ask their permission to end my agreement with them on which our further agreement rests. I earnestly trust however that you will not ask me to do this. I feel exceedingly sorry that you should have been so unsettled for 1½ years, but as my first letter to you was certainly not dated earlier than January and our agreement is dated in April I cannot

assume the responsibility for this. Although the Committee in their agreement with me "expressly disclaim any pecuniary responsibility towards the doctor" and although I have spent I believe over £100 on my outfit and visit to Africa more than I have received or shall receive, I should be pleased to pay myself personally the amount say of board and lodging for the 3 months I was in Africa. I am writing by return post in order that this may reach you in time to allow of your carrying out your proposal in regard to a sea voyage should you wish to do so. I would wish to acknowledge the receipt of enclosed certificates which I will keep till I hear again.

Yours &c,

(Sgd) Chas. H. Robinson

I do not propose to come to London tomorrow as I do not think that it would be of any use.



Copy.

42 Gréve Road, Regents Park. N.W.

16 August 1893.

My dear Mr Robinson,

Your letter of yesterday I have received.

I wish to express regret if I have made use of any expression which can be construed as involving any personal reflection on yourself, and more especially that you were, in any way, the cause of my being unemployed for nearly a year and a half.

I must say at once that I cannot agree to any cancelling of the agreement already enforced between us, and as you are unable to accede to my request as regards a sea-voyage, I shall remain in England, and hold myself at your disposal to proceed to Africa as you may direct.

I hope that you will agree with me that we can allow bygones to be bygones, and notwithstanding what has passed between us, we shall still be able to do good service together for the cause we have at heart. I hope you will receive this letter in the spirit in which it is written, and kindly let me hear from you at your earliest convenience.

I remain, &c,

(sgd) A Herbert Hallen.

AH



Copy.

The Infirmary,

Leicester. 17 Aug. 93.

Dear Mr Hallen,

I am very sorry indeed that you feel unable to agree to the proposal of my last letter, as it leaves me under the necessity of following the course I there suggested. I feel very strongly indeed that, as so considerable a misunderstanding has arisen before we have made any attempt to work together, it would be positively wrong to set out on a journey involving constant opportunities of friction and misunderstanding. It would certainly be but to court failure for two men, one of whom felt it impossible to work with the other, to set out on what I regard as to a large extent a missionary journey. However I will now lay the matter before Sir George Goldie and the Committee and should there be no other possible course I will ask them to accept my own resignation which ipso facto terminates any agreement between ourselves. I would again earnestly ask you to consider the matter once again and allow us to terminate our agreement amicably which must in any case be terminated.

Yours, &c,

C. H. Robinson.



Copy.

42 Grove Road, Regents Park. N.W.

18 August 1893.

Dear Mr Robinson,

I have received your letter and am much disappointed to find that you adhere to your refusal to carry out the agreement into which we have entered. I am advised that you cannot avoid this agreement even by resigning your position with the Association and consequently if the dispute which has unfortunately arisen between us is to be settled, as I should wish it to be, without any recourse to law, it must be upon terms to which we can both agree. My position is this -- Under our agreement I consider apart from the sums you were to pay me for outfit etc, I had provided for my maintenance for the three years together with the advantage of acquiring full knowledge of the Hausa language. Of all these advantages I am to be deprived by your refusal to carry out our agreement. Of course I do not anticipate being without employment during the whole of the period from now until April 1896, but I cannot be certain of being employed during the whole of that time. I have no wish to take any undue advantage of your refusal to carry out the agreement and therefore if you will pay me £100 at once, I will cancel the agreement, but you must please understand that if you do not accept these terms I reserve to myself my full rights under the agreement.

Yours &c, &c,

(Sgd) A. Herbert Hallen.



Copy.

The Infirmary, Leicester.

17 August 1893.

My dear Sir George Goldie,

I am writing to ask your advice in regard to a difficulty which has arisen between Dr Hallen and myself and which appears to me to make it extremely undesirable that we should attempt to work together. I would ask you very kindly to read the letter from him which I enclose. A few days previous to the sending of this letter he wrote saying that he was proposing to go a voyage to the East which would prevent him coming to Africa at the time agreed upon but giving me no hint as to whether he proposed to be 3, 6, or 12 months late. He had ~~first~~ ^{just} come out of the London Fever Hospital after having had a severe attack of scarlet fever followed by acute nephritis. This latter in the opinion of several doctors whose advice I asked would render him permanently unfit to live in a tropical climate. Accordingly I wrote to him to say that I felt it impossible to agree to his going away for an indefinite time as in this case it might quite possibly happen that on his return to England he would be unfit to start for Africa and I should then find it impossible to secure a suitable companion. I also stated that my 3 months experience in Africa had served more than ever to convince me of the absolute necessity that my companion should possess a really satisfactory knowledge of Hausa and Arabic before starting for the interior. Hence were it possible I should wish to lengthen rather than shorten the time to be spent in Tunis. My letter suggested the possibility which I said I should contemplate with very great regret of his health being an obstacle in the way of his going to western Africa and suggested his obtaining some medical certificate. The enclosed is the letter which I received as a reply.

I feel so strongly, quite apart from the question of health, that if so serious a misunderstanding can arise as this letter suggests, before we have even begun to work together, to attempt a long and difficult journey together on which constant opportunities of friction must necessarily arise would be but to court failure. I should be most grateful if you could find time to look at the agreement between the Committee and myself and between Dr H. and myself and advise me as to what I may do. I should also be grateful in the event of no other way out of the difficulty being possible if a Committee meeting could be held to consider the question of accepting my resignation. If you thought it desirable or necessary I could come up to town on Saturday if I knew tomorrow Friday by telegraph.

With many apologies for troubling you at so great length,

Believe me, &c, &c,

(Sgd) Chas. H. Robinson.

I have just received a further reply from Dr Hallen saying " I cannot agree to any cancelling of the agreement already enforced between us."



JHA

Copy.

The Infirmary, Leicester.

19 August 1893.

My dear Sir George Goldie,

I have to thank you for your letter received this morning in reply to which I am enclosing 3 further letters from Dr Hallen the last of which has just arrived. I am exceedingly sorry to trouble you with this matter. The Committee have from the time of my first introduction to them shown me such very great consideration and kindness that I am very unwilling to bring before them a difficulty which at first sight has the appearance of a personal misunderstanding or quarrel. It is just because I cannot regard the difficulty as being such, but as being a most suggestive indication that the work of the Association would suffer if carried on by two men so obviously out of sympathy the one with the other, that I felt it impossible to accept the expression of regret contained in Dr Hallen's letter of 13 August as of course I should have otherwise done. I enclose notes of the letter which I wrote in answer to Dr Hallen's first letter, the notes were written down immediately on the receipt of his reply which you saw. To his last letter I have not replied. I quite feel that the whole responsibility for the difficulty in which I am now placed rests with me. I was in far too great a hurry to ask Dr H. to come. When he came first to see me he pressed me for an immediate answer saying that he was definitely engaged to go to Mashonaland and would go unless I could give him an almost immediate reply. This I had therefore to do before I had had time to weigh the matter carefully. If therefore Dr Hallen is right in his statement that I have no legal escape from my agreement with him (and as it is impossible for me to pay him £100) I feel that I cannot refuse to go to Africa simply because I have myself made an uncomfortable mistake,

JWH.

1

R 10

but in this case I would ask to be allowed to find a third companion (to whom I might offer the remainder of any balance which may be available at the end of the expedition). In this way the friction would I hope be considerably reduced. However this is only what I should wish to suggest as a last alternative. If I can in any way be legally free from Dr Hallen I most earnestly desire to do so. I ought perhaps to say that this desire is not simply the result of his recent letter, but has been produced and augmented by every interview which I have had with him since the first, though till quite recently I had striven to overcome such a feeling.

Believe me, &c, &c,

(Sgt) Chas. H. Robinson.

JMA.



Copy of letter from Dr Hallen to Rev. C. ~~H.~~ Robinson.

28 August 1893.

Dear Mr Robinson,

Yesterday I despatched in answer to your letter received the previous night, the following telegram to you, "Without prejudice will accept 75 (pounds) £50 to be remitted today, balance in 8 months." ~~I~~ ^{It} with very sincere regret that I have not received from you acceptance of these terms. I am now to leave for a short voyage and should have felt great satisfaction, had we previously come to some agreement. As it is, will you please write, if you so wish to do, to Messrs Walter Deverell and Co, 9 New Square, Lincoln's Inn, London, with whom I leave full instructions in this matter. If they do not hear from you by Wednesday morning 30th August they will act on the supposition that you do not intend to accept my offer.

I am, &c, &c,

(Sgt) A. Herbert ~~Allen~~.



Copy of letter of C.H.R. to Dr Hallen.

The Infirmary, Leicester.

29 August 1893.

Dear Sir,

I have to acknowledge the receipt of a letter dated 26 August, containing the refusal of the offer which I made to pay you the sum of £50 in order to end the agreement existing between us. Under the now existing circumstances my present intention is to take no further steps to prevent your coming with me to Africa should you determine so to do.

I shall endeavour to carry out the agreement on my part so long as it is exactly adhered to by yourself. In view of the difficulties which have already arisen my aim will be to remove as far as possible all likely occasions of friction in the future. To this end it will I think, be desirable to attempt no medical work whilst at Tripoli, but to spend the whole available time upon the study of Arabic and Hausa.

I would direct your earnest attention to clauses 1 and 3 in our agreement in order to prevent the possibility of a difficulty arising in Africa such as arose between Barth and Richardson. Should any such arise at any time or place, the agreement being thereby broken, my responsibility for your maintenance and your return journey to Europe would be at once ended. I shall consider the question of advising the Committee that, a longer stay at Tripoli being desirable, the departure of 'the Doctor' be deferred as provided for in Article 4 of our agreement and articles 4 and 7 of my agreement with the Committee, in which event no sum would be payable to me by the Committee in respect of you, nor by me to yourself, until the time of such departure.

I may add that I am still prepared to pay you a sum of £30 in order to end all further correspondence provided such offer be accepted within a fortnight.

Yours truly,

(Sgd) C.H. Robinson.

M.A.



Copy.

The Infirmary, Leicester.

29 August 1893.

My dear Sir George Goldie,

I am enclosing a further letter from Dr Hallen and my reply to the same. I wrote to him by return in the hope of catching him before he left England and so had not time to send you his letter before answering it. I can scarcely suppose that when he has had time to consider the matter further he would wish to force himself upon me. If I can find another suitable companion it will be possible to reduce the opportunities for friction between us, and thus make the expedition practicable. I did not insert an advertisement in the Lancet but wrote a letter for insertion. As however the letter appeared to the Editor a substitute for an advertisement it has not appeared at all. If Dr H. persists in coming it will perhaps be better that my other companion should not be a doctor or at any rate it would not be necessary for him to be so. I think that it would be a pity to give up any possible meetings owing to the difficulties which have arisen especially as I have ^{now} shall probably not hear from Dr H. for several weeks.

Believe me, &c, &c,

(Sgd) Charles H. Robinson.

I have sent a telegram "Hallen refuses but await letter before refusing Manchester."

I am sorry that it has been delayed in sending. Do not return enclosed letters as I have copies.



Copy.

R.N.C. 30 August 1893.

My dear Mr Robinson,

I am not surprised at Dr Hallen's attitude, as he has no doubt either seen or heard of your advertisement in the Lancet and thus learnt your determination to continue your work even if saddled with him. Your last letter to him will, I fear, confirm him in the wisdom of his views. I am not surprised at his conduct and if you had come to see me before engaging him I would have asked you to hesitate; not that I knew anything against his moral character -- he might, for all I knew, be the most upright person living -- but because the interview I had with him last year had convinced me that, with him, difficulties, such as the present, must occur. But when you had seen him and committed yourself to him, I recognized that it was too late to worry you with forebodings that rested only on impressions and were not capable of ~~any~~ proof. I should not now refer to this, but that it is essential to look forward to the probable future of the expedition accompanied by Dr Hallen, who has now thrown much light on his disposition. I gather that your view is that if you, at your own expense, secure an additional companion, the Association will not suffer peculiarly, while you could then support patiently any further display of irritability on the part of Dr Hallen.

I do not know whether our Committee would share this view or whether they would think themselves justified in appealing to the public for money to support an expedition which was divided against itself before starting.

But my personal difficulty is more pressing. I believe that you have decided that the route to Kano must be by the Niger. In this view I now quite concur. To follow this

1.

route, the expedition would require a great deal of assistance from the Royal Niger Company and would be thrown into long and close contact with its officials. Now I could not take the responsibility of introducing into the Niger Territories -- where even the best tempered and least selfish men become splenetic -- such a firebrand as Dr Hallen. My dual position as a member of the Hausa Committee and as Political Administrator of the Niger Territories would thus be incompatible.

You may ask what practical course I can propose. My feeling is that if Dr Hallen holds out, you ought to terminate your agreement with the Association, abandon the journey across Africa, on which alone rests the engagement with Dr Hallen, and then make a new agreement with the Association by which you would continue your studies of Hausa at Tunis (or Tripoli) and at Lokoja (Niger Territories) and would bring out the required translations, vocabularies etc based on those studies.

If you do this, I do not think that Dr Hallen could recover a penny against you by law, but you would, I hope, not accept any such view on my authority without proper legal advice. My point is that Dr Hallen was engaged solely on account of the proposed journey across Africa and that the serious impropriety of his letter to you makes it impossible to carry out this main object of the Association. The latter is therefore justified in terminating its agreement with you (and thereby your agreement with Dr Hallen) and in making a new agreement with you on an entirely

new basis. No doubt the work will not be so satisfactory as if you were to visit the Hausa States. This is a misfortune which Dr Hallen has forced upon us; but the work you could do at Tunis and, especially, at Lokoja would still be of immense value; and in this way we probably should not have much difficulty in getting the little extra money required for this modified scheme.

Meanwhile I cannot hold over my move for meetings in the North. It is all very unfortunate for you and us.

Believe me, etc. etc,
(Sgd) George Taubman Goldie.

Telegram from Rev. C.H. Robinson to Sir George Goldie. 31 Aug 1893

"Please summon Committee earliest possible date to receive my final resignation modified scheme in-
"possible my brother returns Saturday Monday would suit well."

Robinson.

J.H.



F. Galton Esq, F.R.S., ~~1891~~
#2 Rutland Gate,

Jan 7 / 93
Guthrie
J. W.



Hausa
Agreement
amended

1893

R37N

UNIVERSITY COLLEGE LONDON
GALTON
PAPERS

LONDON
S.W.
JUL
1893

Ch Robinson

F. 25



THE VICARAGE
RICHMOND TERRACE,
EVERTON LIVERPOOL

Jan-16-98.

My dear Mr Galton

I must apologise for not having acknowledged your very kind letter. I have been away in Ireland and have only just received it on my way back to town. I have to thank you and the Council of the Anthropological Institute for the kind permission to use their library. I shall I fear only be in town for one whole day before returning to Truro but I will endeavour to pay a visit to the library



then (i. e. Thursday).

The papers are not yet signed
but they will travel very
shortly to -

With very many thanks for
your kindness

Yrs sincerely
Chas H. Robinson

f. 25

430
Monday



ALDEBURGH HOUSE,
WESTCOMBE PARK ROAD,
BLACKHEATH. S. E.

July - 21 - 90.

My dear Mr. Galton

I thought that you would be interested to know that I have returned from my preliminary visit to Africa. If you would like me to do so it would be a pleasure to me to call to give you some account of the information which I was able to collect there. I am also desirous to obtain some information as to the possibility or desirability of taking with me a sextant and artificial horizon when I return again to Africa. I am



arranging to go to Leipzig
to spend 3 to 4 months in
the study of medicine there at
the end of next week but if
you would like me to call
on Monday or Tuesday or any
day next week I should be
most pleased to do so at any
time which would suit you.

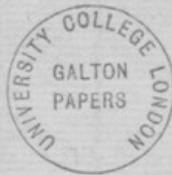
Believe me

Yrs. sincerely

Chas. H. Robinson

C. H. Roberts

f. 3r



37 Lower Hastings St.
Leicester.

Aug. 10. 93

My dear Mr. Galton

I have written out
a sketch of the life of a
Hausa native whom I met
in Africa to be sent should
you think fit to the papers
of the Royal Geog. Soc^y
Perhaps you would like to add
to it a note explaining the
object of the Hausa Associa-
-tion. I presume that the
publication of it now will
not prevent my publishing



the same elsewhere at
some future time?

Mr. Cole has written to
me to say that he has
ordered the pneumatic com-
-pass and plane table ac-
-cording to your very kind
directions.

I am engaged in studying
medicine at the hospital here

Believe me

Yrs very sincerely

Chas. H. Robinson

I enclose a printed letter wh:
perhaps you have already seen.
If anything were desirable
to insert explanatory of
object of proposed journey
perhaps one of its concluding
paragraphs would do.

Charles H. Robinson

F. 45



The Infirmary
Leicester

Aug - 16, 93

My dear Mr Galton

Having forwarded
your note to Mr Keltie I
have received a definite re-
sult from the Secretary of
the B. Assocⁿ to read a
paper before it as you had
so kindly suggested. I feel
that my very limited ex-
perience makes it very dif-
ficult indeed for me to
read anything which would
be worth listening to, but as
my duty so would serve



To make more widely known
the existence of the Hausa
Association I do not like
to refuse.

Perhaps it would be possi-
-ble to distribute some of
the Hausa Association
prospectuses to the mem-
-bers present.

Believe me

Yrs most sincerely
Charles H. Robinson

arranged with Dr. Tontin
whom I think you saw
at the last committee mee-
ting, and he will start
with me for Turin on
Monday.

Believe me

Yrs. very sincerely
Thos. A. Robinson.



f. 5r

Aldburgh House
Westcombe Park Rd.
Blackheath.

Nov 28. 93

Dear Mr. Galton

Mr. Cole who has
been instructing me for
some days past in the use
of the plane table pneumatic
compass & which you
so kindly gave me, strongly
advised me to take a boiling
point thermometer with me,
& says the R-G. 500.5 would
be pleased to supply such.
Before lending me such on

behalf of the Society he
has asked me to write
and ask you whether
you could send ~~me~~^{him} a
line suggesting his doing
so if he thought fit.

As I leave England on
Monday next I would
be very grateful, should
you approve of my sug-
-gestion, if you could
send him a note with
such suggestion - During

the time to be spent in
Tunis I shall hope to prac-
-tise the use of the plane
table, before proceeding
into the interior.

During the last month
I have attended about
a dozen meetings on be-
-half of the Hausa As-
-sociation the result of
which has been some
considerable increase
in the funds of the Asso-
-ciation - I have finally



THE ROYAL NIGER COMPANY,
SURREY HOUSE,
VICTORIA EMBANKMENT,
LONDON, W.C.

7th Jan 1892:

Sir,
I am directed to send
you, with Mr Murray's compliments,
10 further copies of the revised
Veansa association draft for
your use.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. W. Bell.

J. Galton Esq, F.R.S., F.C.S.,
42 Rutland St,
S.W.

preliminary labours would be carried on in the comparatively temperate climate of Tripoli, with a view to their proceeding at a later date to the Central Sudan. The primary work of the "Robinson Students" will be to study the language and customs of the Hausas, and to gather materials for translations of the Scriptures. All scientific observations collected during their residence in Africa will be sent to the Association for distribution to the appropriate societies. The Meeting further expressed a hope that the result of the public appeal for funds, when made, would enable them to found also some permanent Institution at home for the continuous diffusion of knowledge of this Hausa language, so little known, though spoken by over one hundredth of the whole human race, and of this Hausa people, for whose civilization Great Britain has now accepted the moral responsibility.



PRELIMINARY DRAFT.—For Private Circulation.

THE HAUSA ASSOCIATION, For Promoting the Study of the Hausa Language and People.

Founded in Memory of the Rev. JOHN ALFRED ROBINSON, M.A., late Scholar of Christ's College, Cambridge, who died at his work in the employment of the Church Missionary Society, at Lokoja, Niger Territories, on the 25th June, 1891.

THE HAUSA TONGUE AND PEOPLE.

HAUSA is the *lingua franca* of the Central Sudan, extending from the Sahara to the Pagan tribes near the Gulf of Guinea, and from the Egyptian Sudan to the French colony of Senegal. The greater portion of this region has lately been secured to British influence by treaties and international agreements. It is estimated that not less than fifteen millions of persons speak the Hausa tongue, and many of these can read and write it in a modified form of Arabic character. The importance of the Hausa language was fully appreciated forty years ago by the traveller, Dr. BARTH, who endeavoured to promote its study, but with only partial success. The Central Sudan having been until lately isolated from European intercourse, the books necessary for the accurate study of Hausa do not exist. A grammar, a dictionary, and a reading book were compiled some years ago by a German student, Dr. Schön. So important was the matter considered that the University of Oxford granted him their honorary degree in recognition of his efforts. A grammar and vocabulary in French has lately been brought out in Algeria. Portions of the Scriptures have also been translated into Hausa. But these being all first efforts, call for the improvement they deserve. The book which best grasps the idioms of the vernacular is the "Magana Hausa," which was taken down, for the most part, at the dictation of a native. The Hausa language is rich in words, and of fine grammatical construction, and presents a special interest to philologists on the open question of its alleged connection with the Semitic group. The Central Sudan States possess a certain civilization of their own, which can hardly be interpreted aright except by those who are familiar with the prevalent language. The dominant races are remarkably intelligent, but as the social system in the Central Sudan is chiefly based upon slavery, the great mass of the population exists in a condition of ignorance and insecurity which forms a striking contrast with the well-being of the slave-owning classes. The internal commerce of these regions is mainly carried on by the Hausa race proper, whose caravans travel northward to the Mediterranean, eastward to the Red Sea, southward to the Gulf of Guinea, and westward to the Atlantic. They would thus be a powerful means of disseminating over vast regions and amongst dense populations whatever ideas Europeans may succeed in planting amongst them. These Hausa traders profess the Mohammedan religion which has been outwardly imposed on the Central Sudan by the conquering races, but they are free from bigotry, courteous in manner, and open to argument. In pursuing the study of their language scientifically, and in touch with the natives, it is evident that many facts of anthropological, demographic and climatic interest will come to light.



MR. ROBINSON'S WORK AND CONCLUSIONS.

Mr. ROBINSON'S missionary work on the Niger dates from 1886, but, during the last two years of his life, he devoted his attention mainly to the Central Sudan. Having acquired the Hausa language, he lived among the people in a manner calculated to disarm suspicion and promote good understanding by close and friendly intercourse, and successfully demonstrated that much could be effected on the lines which he had laid down. Before his death he had concluded a careful revision in Hausa of the Gospel according to St. Matthew, and he has left various notes and materials which will doubtless be of value to future students. His experience convinced him, firstly, that no satisfactory work of any kind could be carried on amongst these races without careful study of Hausa, in order to ascertain their modes of thought and communicate European ideas to them without fear of misunderstanding; secondly, that, in respect of mission work, the most effective method would be to place within their reach an accurate translation of the Scriptures into their own tongue; and thirdly, that this initial work, important as it is, would be incomplete unless it were given continuity and growth by providing instruction to students, and thus gradually disseminating a knowledge of the Hausa language amongst the Europeans who may henceforth visit those regions for missionary, administrative or commercial objects.

THE FOUNDING OF THE ASSOCIATION.

Mr. ROBINSON'S friends and relations have promised a sum of £500, payable in two yearly instalments, towards carrying out his views, and have already obtained the consent of the following gentlemen to act as a general committee for an appeal to the public for further funds; but it is hoped that before this appeal is made other societies and persons of influence will join the Committee:—

The BISHOP OF SALISBURY, the BISHOP OF WAKEFIELD, the BISHOP OF DOVER, JOHN PEILE, LL.D., Master of Christ's College, Vice-Chancellor of the University of Cambridge; F. MAX MÜLLER, M.A., Professor of Comparative Philology, Oxford; W. ROBERTSON SMITH, M.A., Professor of Arabic, Cambridge; SIR JOHN KENNEDY, Bart., M.P., President of the Church Missionary Society; HENRY MORRIS, Esq., Church Missionary Society, and British and Foreign Bible Society; FRANCIS GALTON, Esq., F.R.S., F.I.G.S.; Major LEONARD DARWIN, R.E.; Rev. CANON MASON, D.D., Vicar of Allhallows, Barking; Rev. T. HOWARD GILL, M.A., Vicar of Tunbridge; Rev. J. O. F. MURRAY, M.A., Fellow and Dean of Emmanuel College, Cambridge; Rev. ARTHUR W. ROBINSON, M.A., Allhallows, Barking; Rev. J. ARMITAGE ROBINSON, B.D., Fellow of Christ's College, Cambridge.

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and subscriptions have been already promised by private individuals.

A first Meeting, called by invitation of Mrs. M. E. SINCLAIR, of Bonny Glen, Donegal, Ireland, was held at the Charing Cross Hotel, on the 7th November. The following are the Minutes of this and a later Meeting:—

MINUTES OF PRELIMINARY MEETINGS.

A general conversation arose upon the immediate and ultimate object of the Meeting, and it was felt that it should be strictly understood from the beginning that the object was not exclusively of a scientific, nor exclusively of a missionary character, but comprehensive of both.

The following Resolutions were passed unanimously:—

1. That this Meeting recognizes as the aim of this Memorial the carrying on of Mr. ROBINSON'S work by promoting a thoroughly scientific study of the Hausa Language, with a view of promoting the higher interests of that people and of translating the Scriptures into their tongue.
Proposed, Rev. J. O. F. MURRAY; Seconded, Major DARWIN.
2. That this Meeting, having considered the scheme set forth in the Memorandum already circulated by Mrs. SINCLAIR, resolves to take steps with a view, if possible, to raise a fund to promote the study of the Hausa Language and People.
Proposed, BISHOP OF DOVER; Seconded, Mr. F. GALTON.
3. The following were then appointed an Executive Committee, with power to add to their number. Three to form a quorum:
The BISHOP OF DOVER, Mr. F. GALTON, Sir GEORGE GOLDIE, Major DARWIN, Rev. A. W. ROBINSON, Rev. J. O. F. MURRAY, Rev. CANON MASON, Mr. HENRY MORRIS.
4. The Rev. J. O. F. MURRAY was appointed Honorary Secretary on the proposal of Mr. GALTON, seconded by Canon MASON.
5. That the Chairman be authorized to draw up a short statement embodying the Minutes of the Meeting, together with such explanations as he shall think necessary, to be circulated by Members of the Committee and others.

A Meeting of the Executive Committee was held and the following Resolutions were carried, a quorum being present:—

1. That Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton & Co. be asked to act as bankers, to the Hausa Robinson Memorial Fund (since named "The Hausa Association").
2. That any two Members of the Executive Committee be authorized to sign cheques on the Bank, and that every cheque be countersigned by the Financial Secretary (since altered so that cheques can be countersigned by either Secretary).
3. That the following be appointed a Financial Committee, under the directions of the Executive Committee—Mr. ALEXANDER MACKAY, Rev. J. O. F. MURRAY, Mr. C. E. MALAN, Mrs. CORYTON, Mrs. M. E. SINCLAIR.
4. That Mrs. SINCLAIR be Financial Secretary.

At the close of the Meeting the Rev. J. ARMITAGE ROBINSON on behalf of the Members of his family expressed their gratitude to those present and especially to Sir GEORGE GOLDIE, in the Chair, for thus associating themselves with the object of perpetuating his late brother's work. Sir G. GOLDIE in reply, spoke with high appreciation of Mr. Alfred Robinson's work and character, and said it was an honour to perpetuate the memory and work of such noble men. The Meeting then adjourned.

At a second Meeting, held at the Offices of The Royal Niger Company, on the 4th December, Sir G. GOLDIE was elected Chairman, and the BISHOP OF DOVER Vice-Chairman. The Chairman announced that Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, & Co., had accepted the account of the Association, so that subscriptions should be sent to them at 54, Lombard Street, E.C., to be placed to the account of "The Hausa Association." Mr. J. H. TRITTON has consented to act as Hon. Treasurer, and has given a donation of ten guineas to the fund. Among other business, it was decided to endeavour, with the least practicable delay, to appoint two "Robinson Students," conversant with Arabic or Hebrew, whose

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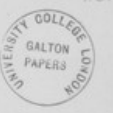
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3. That the following be appointed a Financial Committee, under the directions of the Executive Committee—Mr. ALEXANDER MACRAY, Rev. J. O. F. MURRAY, Mr. C. E. MALAN, Mrs. COVETON, Mrs. M. E. SINCLAIR.
4. That Mrs. SINCLAIR be Financial Secretary.

At the close of the Meeting the Rev. J. ARMITAGE ROBINSON on behalf of the Members of his family expressed their gratitude to those present and especially to Sir GEORGE GOLDIE, in the Chair, for thus associating themselves with the object of perpetuating his late brother's work. Sir G. GOLDIE in reply, spoke with high appreciation of Mr. Alfred Robinson's work and character, and said it was an honour to perpetuate the memory and work of such noble men. The Meeting then adjourned.

At a second Meeting, held at the Offices of The Royal Niger Company, on the 4th December, Sir G. GOLDIE was elected Chairman, and the BISHOP OF DOVER Vice-Chairman. The Chairman announced that Messrs. Barclay, Bevan, Tritton, & Co., had accepted the account of the Association, so that subscriptions should be sent to them at 54, Lombard Street, E.C., to be placed to the account of "The Hausa Association." Mr. J. H. TRITTON has consented to act as Hon. Treasurer, and has given a donation of ten guineas to the fund. Among other business, it was decided to endeavour, with the least practicable delay, to appoint two "Robinson Students," conversant with Arabic or Hebrew, whose

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F. Galton Esq, F.R.S., 1892,

112 Rutland Gate,

S.W.

Harker
keeper
in circulation



THE ROYAL NIGER CO.

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VICTORIA EMBANKMENT

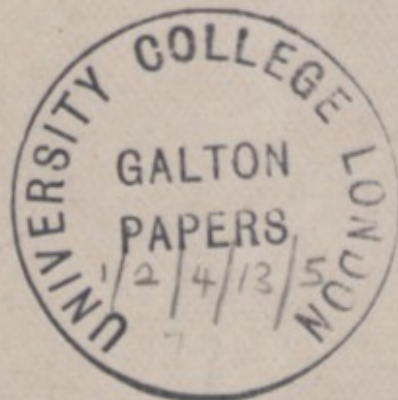
"NIGRETIA," LONDON.

LONDON, 17 December 1895

"NIGRETIA," LIVERPOOL.

W.C.

Vide Hausa letter
in today's "Times".



f.10v



W
Francis Galton Esq, F.R.S.,
42 Rutland Gardens,
S. Kensington,
S.W.

THE ROYAL NIGER CO.

f. 11r

CHARTERED AND LIMITED,

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"NIGRETIA," LONDON.

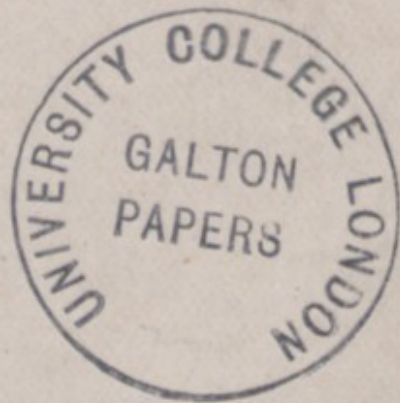
LONDON, 21 Feb 1896.

"NIGRETIA," LIVERPOOL.

W.C.

Vide review of Rev. C. Robinson's
book "Hausaland," in today's
"Times." Page 17.

J.C.



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F. Galton Esq, F.R.S.,
42 Rutland Gardens,
S. Kensington,
S.W.

ATV 3



6
THE ROYAL NIGER COMPANY,
SURREY HOUSE,
VICTORIA EMBANKMENT,
LONDON, W.C.

6th Sept. 93 -

My dear Mr. Galton,

The enclosed speaks
for themselves & for my
great haste.

Many many thanks
for your kind & valuable
suggestions which have
been a great comfort to me.

Could you be at
Manchester on the 18 Oct.

Yours very truly
T. A. T. [Signature]



Copy.
E.

Surrey House, Victoria Embankment,

W.C. 6 September 1898.

My dear Mr Robinson,

I understood from your letter yesterday that he was leaving London either today or tomorrow; it is probably no use my writing to him direct and I will ask you to consider this letter for him as well as for you. I am very pleased that I can say an arrangement having been completed; although I deeply regret Mr Mallon has been able to extort so large a reward for his own misconduct.

I have written to all the members of the Committee postponing the Committee meeting at which I do not think we should have had even a quorum. Besides, it is not necessary now; for we can settle at our usual meeting on the first Friday in October (the 6th, at 4.30 p.m.) how much of the £50 is to be considered merely as an advance to you and how much is to be borne by the Association. My own view is that we should bear half and you should bear half. Meanwhile I enclose you a cheque for the whole £50, which I have no doubt the Association will repay me.

I will now complete arrangements for the Manchester meeting on Wednesday the 14th October at 8 p.m. and I earnestly trust you will be able to attend, and give Manchester an account of your proposed work and especially of your ideas gathered in Tripoli and Tunis. I hope that the Lord Mayor of Manchester (he is now a Lord Mayor) who heads us the Mayor's Parlour which will hold two to three hundred people easily, will be able to preside. My friends are trying to get the Bishops of Manchester and of Salford (S.C.) to attend. To you, Yr. very

L.



leading person connected with the C.M.S. who is likely to find it convenient to come. If the Bishop of the Niger has not then started, I will try and get him. I fear that the late delay will have lost us one or two meetings which we might otherwise have arranged but we must do the best we can. I do not know whether I shall be able to get any members of our Committee to attend at Manchester; but I will circulate among them an entreaty to this effect. Unfortunately I am leaving England on Friday for a fortnight's or three weeks' holiday, which I cannot postpone without risk of breaking down in health. As you may imagine I am extremely pressed in getting everything into order for this unusual absence from the helm of the Niger and I must ask you therefore to cancel our interview for tomorrow afternoon.

Yours, etc.

(Red) George Teakman Goldie.

P.S. I do trust that you will give up the idea of taking a colleague with you and will adopt instead the view of taking a really useful assistant such as Walker was. But there is no immediate hurry in settling this matter which no doubt requires some consideration.

I know exactly the type of man -- an ex-colour sergeant, young, active, obliging and hardy. He could do so, as I want him; but there are plenty more. He could learn simple surgery. My man writes (and composes) letters politely and would make an excellent secretary and with good manners.





Surrey House, Victoria Embankment,

W.C. 8 September 1893.

HAUSA ASSOCIATION.

Memorandum by Sir G. Collyer.

As almost all the members of the Association find themselves unable to attend tomorrow, it would have been of little use our holding a meeting in any case; but happily it is not necessary, Mr Robinson having settled with Mr Hallen for the sum of £30. I suggest that the Committee meet on the 9th October, at the usual hour (4.30 P.M.) to consider matters in general and, in particular, to decide what portion, if any, of the £30 should be borne by the Association. It is with the warmest wishes that I have for the least of this settlement of the affair. The arrangements for holding public meetings can now be proceeded with though I fear I have lost the opportunity of one of the most important.

from Mrs Sinclair

F. 1r

Mr Francis Galton.

with Mrs Sinclair's

kind greetings.


In Memoriam
JOHN ALFRED ROBINSON,
WHO DIED
At Lokoja, River Niger,
JUNE 25TH, 1891.
AGED 32.



Reprinted from the Church Missionary Intelligencer.

JOHN ALFRED ROBINSON.
In Memoriam.

I. FROM THE REV. ERIC LEWIS.

S one who has been so closely associated with Mr. ROBINSON in his work at Lokoja, I cannot refrain from offering this little tribute to the memory of my friend, co-worker, and leader. Others can better tell the story of his past life: let me, in the absence of Graham Brooke, testify to what he was as a missionary. I may add that it is a matter of the keenest pain to me to have been here in England while he has fallen at his post; knowing as I do how sadly he needed rest of mind and body, and how he sent others home to recruit when he himself was overwrought with the strain of the trials, anxieties, and difficulties that the Sûdan Mission had passed through in the first year of its history, the major part of which he as leader had of course to bear.

As I look back on our intercourse together at Lokoja, and see him as he was in his daily work, the points in his character that will chiefly live in my memory are these:—First, an unflinching devotion to duty. On the voyage out at the beginning of last year, he told me something of what lay before him: from his two and a-half years' previous experience as Secretary of the Niger Mission; he knew full well that he would have very trying work to do—work which, if done thoroughly, might cost him friends and reputation—a keen trial from which his sensitive nature shrank. It was only under pressure that he accepted the post as leader of the Sûdan Mission and Secretary of the Upper Niger Mission: his own strong wish was to join the new venture as a simple missionary.

X He took up the work as a duty; the difficulties that he foresaw have been faced—he has passed through them, and though perhaps the work may have been done somewhat roughly, and he and we have had some blunders to deplore, yet the work has been done, and Mr. ROBINSON'S memory will live as that of the man who, through much inevitable misunderstanding, has been mainly instrumental in bringing about the purging of the Niger Mission. It has cost him his life, and now that he is gone, I trust that our African brethren will all recognise that his love for them was a sincere one, and that his life and actions were actuated by the one desire for God's glory. This devotion to duty marked all his work: in all his more secular business he was most thorough and careful, and generally managed to take the lion's share of the most tedious work. Whether it were the planning of a journey, supervising the rebuilding of the church, examining the school-children, the general tidying-up of disorder, the nursing of a sick brother-missionary, or the duller work of keeping the Mission books,—if ROBINSON had charge of it, we all know it would be done thoroughly and well. And yet he was always at leisure for all who came to him: I used to marvel at his patience under ceaseless interruption, which is an inevitable feature of a missionary's life, especially a Secretary's; and which is peculiarly harassing to weary nerves in a hot climate such as ours on the Niger.

Another marked feature of his work and himself was his great power of simplicity. During the autumn he was preaching a course of sermons on the Lords's Prayer at our Sunday-morning Native service. In these, he always primarily addressed the children who would be seated just in front of him, and it was not long before he secured their interest and got them readily to answer—for almost every sermon there is necessarily a catechizing. (Until more lately, when he began preaching in Hausa, his sermons were in "Ken English," as it is called, which is understood

from lectures by J. D. Maurice.

by our school-children and many of the adult members of the congregation; an interpreter also rendering it into Nupè, or sometimes into Yoruba or Hausa, according as either element preponderated in the congregation.) It was delightful to see many of the grown-up people following these most elementary lessons with great attention; one old "mammy" especially, a dear old soul who might have been a character in *Uncle Tom's Cabin*, would bend forward open-mouthed, her elbows on her knees, and join eagerly in the answers of the children.

I should trace his simplicity to two sources—great clearness of thought, and love of children. The former made him the first-rate scholar that he was; the latter was only one aspect of a large-heartedness and sympathy that was almost womanly in its tenderness.

Though his time in missionary work has been but short, yet he was able to make remarkable progress in the Hausa language. I earnestly trust that before his death he succeeded in finishing a work very much on his heart—the giving of some part of the Scriptures to the Hausas in a form in which they could read them. Starting upon the Gospel of St. Matthew, and using as a basis the translation of Mr John (formerly a missionary at Lokoja, and now our Hausa teacher), he revised it with him most thoroughly from his own knowledge. The two spent some hours together every day; and Mr. ROBINSON'S critical acumen and scholarship found fullest scope in this work. Whenever he acquired a new word, he kept it in mind, and would test it by getting some Native friend to explain to him its use—illustrating it with story and parable as only an African can; and he was never satisfied until he was certain that he had accurately grasped the radical meaning. It was quite a lesson to see him at one end of his table with Bible, Greek Testament, dictionaries and note-book, and Mr. John at the other, and very likely a couple of Mohammedan friends seated

on a mat near them, all closely discussing the exact meaning or proper use of some Hausa word.

In April he had already completed the translation and of the transcription from the Roman character into the Arabic character of the Central Súdán, he had accomplished seven chapters. By constantly sitting among the Natives and writing with them, he had learnt to write with the reed pen, so that a page of his was difficult to distinguish from a page of native writing. If this work is complete, it only remains to reproduce it in facsimile with our Mission lithographic press, and thousands of copies will then readily find their way into the Súdán, and are likely to be eagerly read as being the well-known "Injila" (Evangel) of which their own Koran speaks, and also as coming to them in the dress of one of their own books, and with scarcely a trace of Europeanism about it. In Africa we need object-lessons to teach them that the Gospel is not merely "the white man's religion."

I must not omit to mention the charm of his manner with the natives. It was a daily example. He made himself one of them without a trace of constraint or condescension, and yet with no loss of dignity. He might have been a Hausa born, so perfectly was he at his ease among them; and, what is perhaps more difficult, they were free to come in and sit down at all hours of the day and make themselves perfectly at home, without seriously interrupting work he might have on hand. It must be borne in mind that in their own way they are courteous gentlemen, with an etiquette of their own. Once he was free to really settle down to steady work at the language, he very quickly went ahead, and as early as last autumn was able to talk freely with all who came to him, and that meant having visitors continually from 7.30 or 8 a.m. till sunset!—often strangers from far-distant places. In the spring he began preaching extempore in Hausa in church, and this very soon drew Mohammedans to hear him on Sunday afternoons.

Besides his above-mentioned work on St. Matthew he was writing a new Hausa grammar, and preparing a revision of Dr. Schön's dictionary. His researches into the dialectic differences have brought to light much that is quite new. In fact, we mourn not only the loss of a personal friend, a noble example, and an experienced leader, but also that of a brilliant and scholarly worker, whose achievements in so short a time gave promise of rich additions to the knowledge of African languages, had God been pleased to spare him to us. He is at rest, and it remains for us unfalteringly to gather up and carry on, though with less skilled fingers, the work he has bequeathed to us, and to prove to the Church of Christ that the door of the great Hausa countries is open for the Gospel-witnesses to enter in.

ERIC LEWIS.

Hampstead, July 13th, 1891



II. FROM DR. C. F. HARFORD-BATTERSBY.

Few better opportunities present themselves of knowing any one than we get in the Mission-field. At home we meet with our fellow-workers chiefly in our work; there we live our lives so much in common that we are able to know one another. This was very much the case with myself and ROBINSON. For days at a time we have worked together, prayed together, taken our meals together, and ended up by sleeping under the same mosquito-net. I would like to bear my testimony to what has been, I think I may say, the most unselfish life I have ever known.

Of his early life it is not for me to write, but I believe that even his college-days were marked by rare unselfishness. Later on, as master of a large school, it seemed nothing to him to give up worldly prospects for a life in and for Africa. Appointed as Secretary of the Niger Mission, for over two years he worked under the greatest discouragements and disappointments, respected in no ordinary way by all the Europeans on the river, and beloved by all who came closely in contact with him. By many he was misunderstood, but those who really learned to know him learned to love him.

As captain of the *Henry Venn* steamer, which was his only home at the time, he had a crew of Kroo-boys, the best workmen on the coast. They had the best opportunity of knowing him, and I have heard several of these fellows speak of him in terms of true affection.

It was at the end of November, 1889, that I really learned to know him, and mainly through him that I was led to take up the work at Lokoja. From that time we became firm friends, and I saw a great deal of him in preparing for our voyage. On our arrival in Africa he took upon himself all the most arduous work, and whilst he was the last to speak much about the special methods of our Mission, he

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This is the quick man who spoke sword & hiss at Charing & Hotel. He started yesterday to Tripoli at his own expense & initiative to see the possibilities there! M.D.

was the one who entered into them most fully. He had built for himself a house in native style, in which, in the latter part of his time, he lived. When, however, it had been finished it was decided to restore the church, and there was no good place in which to hold school and church services, whereupon ROBINSON at once gave up his own house for this purpose, being content to live in a much smaller place; and when I was living with him, insisted on my taking the larger room. The restoration of the church was carried on entirely under his directions by our excellent carpenter, Mr. O. P. Williams, and has been very successful. By very simple changes the building has been made much more like a church; all the seats are made of dried mud covered with cement, the pulpit and reading-desk combined being made of bricks cemented over, so that we have no danger of breakage, and have not had the expense of wooden forms and reading-desk. Mr. ROBINSON returned to Lokoja just in time to open it on Easter Day, and I believe this will prove a most useful and suitable building for the service of God.

During my absence in England, Mr. ROBINSON had superintended the transference of all my hospital appliances to our new hospital on the hill, and just as this was finished, hearing that I had been ill down river, and always forgetful of himself, he came halfway down the river to meet me. Soon after this, on our return to Lokoja, we went on a journey to the great city of Bida, our first attempt to carry out the purpose of our mission to evangelize a great country to the north of us. On my return from Bida, Mr. ROBINSON sent me home, and a few weeks later Mr. Lewis also, so that he lived to see every one of the party go home who had started with him the year before, whilst he himself stayed to hold the fort at Lokoja. So at his post he fell, but his work will live after him, and by God's grace we will carry it on.

Two great works stand out above all others as

the results of his missionary service : the purification of the Niger Mission from many of the evils into which it had grown ; and, best of all, the re-translation of the Gospel of St. Matthew into Hausa, which he carried on with the assistance of Mr. T. C. John. He always believed that the written Word of God would be the greatest agent in the evangelization of the Soudan. He had hoped to have got away from Lokoja to some strictly Hausa town, and there to have finally corrected his copy and been able to have accurately determined the exact kind of Arabic character into which it should be produced. In this work above all others, we shall miss his patience, his practical wisdom, and his scholarship ; and we shall look to the Lord to raise up some who will carry on his work.

C. F. H. BATTERSBY.

