

**MEMORIAL BULLETIN OF THE AMERICAN
GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY NO. VII. APRIL
23, 1874. THE LIFE AND SERVICES OF DR
DAVID LIVINGSTONE, AN HONORARY
MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY**

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25,935

Memorial.

Dr. David Livingstone.

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25,985

[Session 1873-4.]

No. VII.

Memorial Bulletin
OF THE
American Geographical Society

APRIL 23, 1874.

THE LIFE AND
SERVICES OF DR. DAVID LIVINGSTONE

AN HONORARY MEMBER OF THE SOCIETY.

REMARKS OF CHIEF-JUSTICE DALY.

REMARKS OF MAJOR H. C. DANE.

ADDRESS OF REV. WM. ADAMS, D.D.

ADDRESS OF REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

ADDRESS OF DR. I. I. HAYES.

ADDRESS OF REV. NOAH HUNT SCHENCK, D.D.

NEW-YORK:
PRINTED FOR THE SOCIETY.

1874.

Memorial Meeting
OF THE
American Geographical Society.

HELD AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC, NEW-YORK.

Thursday Evening, April 23, 1874.

CHIEF-JUSTICE DALY in the chair.

Notwithstanding the heaviest rain storm of the season, more than twenty-five hundred Fellows and guests of the Society participated in the proceedings. By the courtesy of MAJOR-GENERAL W. S. HANCOCK, U. S. A., the United States Army Band, stationed on Governor's Island, played dirges at intervals during the evening.

INTRODUCTORY REMARKS BY CHIEF-JUSTICE DALY.

FELLOWS OF THE SOCIETY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—
The connection of DR. LIVINGSTONE with the Society extends almost to the period when he commenced his career as an explorer. His name has been the longest upon our list of honorary members. Many years ago, we honored ourselves by placing his name on that limited list, and he expressed himself honored that we had

done so. We had hoped that when the work to which he had devoted so many years of his life had been accomplished, the tracing out of the great network of rivers and lakes, which constitute the water-sheds of South and Central Africa, that he would have visited this country, and that we would have had the opportunity upon some public occasion of expressing to him our appreciation and that of the American people of what he had done in extending the boundaries of human knowledge, and in the great cause of humanity. It was destined that it should be otherwise. He is now in his grave, entombed with the illustrious dead of England, and all that is left us is to unite in the public tribute of respect to his memory. You will be addressed by four eminent gentlemen, members of the Society, upon his life scenes and character. Preparatory to their remarks, I will call upon Major DANE, who is himself about to commence his career as a geographical traveller in the exploration of the unknown regions of Central Asia, to point out the respective routes of DR. LIVINGSTONE, upon the map of Africa, that you may have before you a large portion of that great continent that has been opened by his explorations and discoveries. I should also mention that the portrait of DR. LIVINGSTONE which surmounts the map of Africa has been painted for the occasion by a Fellow, the distinguished artist, MR. RINEHARDT.

MAJOR H. C. DANE ON THE GEOGRAPHICAL
WORK OF DR. LIVINGSTONE.

MR. PRESIDENT, FELLOWS OF THE AMERICAN GEOGRAPHICAL SOCIETY, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN:—I deem myself most highly honored in being invited by the officers of the Society to point out upon the map a general outline of the several extensive journeys of exploration made by the remarkable man whose memory we honor this night. Time will necessarily compel me to be brief and explicit; nevertheless I shall endeavor to give you such an understanding of the vast work he accomplished, that you may be able to follow him in his wanderings, as those who are to address you upon his character and achievements, shall recount his labors. Thirty-five years ago, all we knew of the great continent of Africa was its Northern States bordering upon the Mediterranean; the line of its Western coast as it was given to the world by Prince Henry the Navigator, whose soul was inspired to discovery by the wonderful exploits of MARCO POLO, through the efforts of his naval commander VASCO DE GAMA, who coasted down to the cape of Good Hope, and pushed across the Indian Ocean.

On our Geographical maps of twenty years since, little more was seen except a few towns along the Eastern coast, while all the vast interior was an almost unspotted blank, with its inscription in bold type:—"THE UNEXPLORED REGION OF ETHIOPIA." The Nile was seen as a

line running up through Egypt, with its sources lost in the vast unexplored region and the dim romance of the histories of PTOLEMY and HERODOTUS.

But it is a singular fact that notwithstanding our blank modern maps, we find in a map published by ORTELIUS in 1573, a copy of which may be seen in the marvelous collection of Geographical Society, two large lakes in the midst of the portion that afterwards became a blank. The larger one bore two names; its Northern limb that of Zaire, and its Southern limb that of Zembre; the lesser was called Zaflan. And both lakes are represented as being the chief sources of the Nile.

In 1840 DAVID LIVINGSTONE arrived at Cape Town to enter upon his work as a Missionary. Very soon he proceeded Northward to the town of Kuruman, where he joined DR. MOFFATT and began his labors. There he met and married the daughter of DR. MOFFATT, and shortly afterwards advanced to Kolobeng and established his mission. In 1843 he labored in Mobatza, and in 1845 in Chaunane. Up to 1847 he continued his labors in that vicinity, making various journeys into the surrounding country, among the BOER tribes, a savage and treacherous people who were incapable of improvement. While he was away from Kolobeng in 1847 among the neighboring tribes, the heartless BOERS made a descent upon his mission and utterly destroyed it, burning his house and stealing all his property, and murdering hundreds of the people. Upon his return he found himself almost a beggar, and surrounded by an openly hostile people. Most men would have been crushed by such a blow, but with DR. LIVINGSTONE it served only as

an incentive to still greater effort. Gazing upon the smouldering embers of his house, and then upon his defenceless wife and children, he made his resolve and at once set about its execution. He hastened to Cape Town with his family, his noble soul animated by a purpose that thrills us with admiration as we recall it. He saw the immense difficulties before him, and realized that he must henceforth be shackled with no domestic burdens, and nerved himself to tear from his heart the tenderest chords of his nature. He secured a passage for his family to England, and with emotions we cannot know, bade them God-speed, and smothered his feelings in deep and dilligent study of the sciences under the Royal Astronomer. Back to Kuruman, back to Kolobeng he went, turning his back upon all he loved, and went to his scientific work on the arid sands of the Kalahari Desert in 1849, and was soon rewarded in the discovery of Lake Ngami. From there he crossed the Tloghe River, and on to Scheletu's Town, where he won the chief to his support. He next discovered Lake Kalai, and then pushed on to Sesheke in 1851, where he won the confidence of another chief. From Sesheke he started for the West coast, passing up the Leeba River, stopping at Barotze and Shinte, beyond which he discovered Lake Dilolo. Leaving Lake Dilolo, the bold-hearted wanderer encountered the most trying journey he ever made. It was on that journey he waded miles through the swamp, in the water up to his neck, seeking for a ford. At last he succeeded, and forced his way on to Njambi, and Cassange, thence down the Coanza River, reaching St. Paul de Loando in