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opening up of Africa would be complete without an allusion to the work of individual Germans in geographical discovery, ethnological, linguistic, botanical and zoological research. Germans have been studying Africa from the early part of the seventeenth century onwards. A good deal of our early knowledge of Abyssinia was obtained through the subsidies to German scholars of a duke of Saxe-Gotha, reigning about 1640-70. The Moravian Church was practically a German institution, so, indeed, has been the splendid Basel Mission of the Gold Coast, though nominally Swiss. At the end of the eighteenth and for the first eighty years of the nineteenth century, German explorers and missionaries frequently worked for the British government or for various British scientific, missionary or commercial societies. Friedrich Hornemann entered the service of the African Association in 1796, and made a wonderful journey from Tripoli to the Niger, dying in the country of Nupe, which he reached first of all Europeans. The travels of Barth and Vogel in the employ of the British Government contributed much to our knowledge of North-central Africa. The researches of Krapf and Rebmann revealed the Snow Mountains of East Africa, and attracted British explorers in that direction, with the ultimate result of the great East African protectorates. But Germans also went out to Africa for German societies or on scientific expeditions, assisted by the German