

## Field Diary IV, 1 July - 5 September 1866

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[0001]

IV.

[0002]

[Calculations.]

[0003]

[Calculation.]

[Calculation.]

[0004]

Nº IV.

[0005]

The sepoy who was  
plundered now walked  
quite briskly - The  
shakings were a sham  
to decieve me - After  
a two hours march  
we came to Mtarika's  
former village - The  
country changes a high  
ridge lies on the other  
N. side of the river and  
beyond that another  
but all is uninhabited  
Kangomba lived there

but now is near  
Machemba - The  
rocks are now  
sandstone and there  
are large  
holmes on  
which maize flourishes

[0006]

As we approached  
Mtarika's the land  
sloping for a mile  
down to the river  
is covered with a  
very large population  
some making new  
gardens others enjoy[-]  
ing the last year's  
crop but all so  
well furnished with  
white calico that  
they will not touch  
ours - The market  
is glutted & the exchange  
has been chiefly slaves  
They say that the  
reason why Arabs  
tie people to trees  
and leave them to die  
is "They are vexed

[0007]

when the slave cannot  
walk further that they  
have lost their money"  
The road is almost  
strewn with slave sticks  
I suspect that the people  
here make a practice of  
following slave caravans  
and cutting off the sticks of  
those who fall out in the  
march and thus stealing  
them = Rovuma is about  
100 yards broad and still  
has the same character  
of rapid stream & sandy  
islands - Large islands

are always occupied as  
being partly defensible  
Here at Mtarika's old  
station we rest on the  
2<sup>d</sup> July to make up  
for our want of it on  
the 1<sup>st</sup> we cannot buy

[0008]

food readily - but we  
get as much very  
dearly as keeps us  
going on one meal a  
day - Wish we were  
off the slave tract -  
People have heard of  
our wish to stop the  
slave trade and seem  
rather taken aback when  
told that ~~wet~~ they are art &  
part the guilty persons  
they are startled at  
the accounts we give -  
Of the mortality we  
have witnessed and  
dumfounded when  
we shew them that in  
the eye of their Maker  
They are guilty - If they  
did not sell the  
Arabs would not buy

[0009]

Chuma & Wikatani [...]g[et]  
what is said very  
eloquently in Chiyau  
All are Waiyau here  
with only a sprinkling  
of slaves from other  
tribes = Chemseia -  
chimsaka & Mtarika  
are Waiyau -  
The slope here has  
yielded large crops of  
Sorghum = congo beans  
and pumpkins - Here  
and there oozing springs  
present moist spots

where rice has been  
sown - People very  
curious - great crowds  
come to gaze - never  
saw such a strange  
being before = My

[0010]

appearance and acts  
often cause a burst of  
laughter - If I rise up  
suddenly a flight of  
women - to prevent  
peøeping into the hut  
I occupy I do my  
writing in the verandah  
Chitane the poodle and  
the calf of the buffalo &  
one donkey are greeted  
with the same amount  
of curiosity & comment  
as myself -

Every evening a  
series of musket reports  
are heard = they make  
them sound as loudly  
as possible - It is said  
"they are going to sleep"  
they must have plenty  
of powder - all imitate

[0011]

The Arabs in dress [...]and]  
in chewing tobacco &  
"nora" or lime instead  
of betel nut and lime –  
The women are stout  
well built persons with  
rather thick arms &  
legs - The lip rings are  
not large - the tattoo a  
mixture of the Makoa &  
Waiyau = fine blue &  
black beads are in fashion  
and so are brass arm coils  
Nangazu a gum used for  
inlaying combs

near Mtarika's  
3 July  
1866 [Calculations.]

[0012]  
[...][3]<sup>d</sup> July 1866. Smokes  
begin here today - I  
can scarcely see the  
mountain Chisungule  
which was quite visible  
yesterday arrived at  
Mtarika's new place  
after a march of 2 hours  
Waited for chief to come  
but he did not appear  
until he had heard all  
about us - Population  
immense - they are  
making new plantations  
and they are laid out  
by straight lines of  
a foot wide made  
with the hoe = one goes  
miles without getting  
off the marked spots

[0013]

It is scraggy forest [...]a[nd]  
all are busy cutting down  
the trees and heaping the  
branches so that when  
they are burned large  
spaces will be manured  
with the ashes = Mtarika -  
a big ugly man with  
receding forehead &  
large mouth came and  
saw all our curiosities  
as the watch - pistol - gun,  
& a breech loader - sextant  
Gave him a lecture on  
the evil of selling his  
people - Wished me to tell  
all the others - they don't  
like the idea of guilt  
being attached to their  
having sold people whose  
lives are lost in the

way down to the sea

[0014]

4 July 1866

a long visit from Mtarika  
who is a good deal of a  
beggar - more so than  
any we have met in this  
journey - brought two  
meals of porridge & wild  
pig & bean leaves - gave  
him a cloth & an untsiva  
powder case = a Swaheli  
Arab in wretched case  
and old - I gave a cloth  
to cure his Rheumatism

5<sup>th</sup> July 1866 - Leave  
for Mtende's who is  
near to Mtarika but  
the last station before  
a three days tramp  
without population  
Kandulo is more to the  
North -  
We had a gentle shower

[0015]

last night & the air is so far  
cleared that we can see great  
mountain masses in the  
blue distance S. & S.E-W.  
country still covered with  
open forest but so  
undulating that on the  
crest of the waves we  
gain a view of the  
distant mountains  
It is cold to the feelings  
and sky overcast -

6<sup>th</sup> July 1866 - -  
Yesterday - Mtende in-  
vited me to go & eat at  
his house where he had  
provided a large mess of  
rice porridge & congo  
beans as a relish = He

says that very many  
Arabs come this way

[0016]

and many die in it -  
- knows of no deaf &  
dumb person in the  
country - has imbibed  
some Arab manners  
and says he cuts all  
animals throats before  
he eats of them = does  
not eat lion or hyena  
because they eat men  
A person accused of  
having eaten human  
flesh was lately killed  
by poison & then burned  
We passed the spot  
His clothing - was hung  
up on the trees by the  
roadside - this was  
probably a Muave - case –

[Calculations.]

[0017]

7<sup>th</sup> July 1866 -  
Got men from Mtende  
to go on to Mataka a five  
days journey - He asked  
a cloth for himself to  
ensure his men going  
the whole way - I gave  
one worth this is  
the only thing like the  
tribute I have paid as  
yet

Upland vegetation flowers  
Trees dotted here & there  
among bush five feet  
high or so - & one can often  
see horizon = fine blue  
flowers

[A drawing of the flowers referenced in the text.] yellow D<sup>o</sup>  
Ridge & valley as in Londa

with trickling rills in the  
valleys - They run S.E. Garden  
willow looking plants in full  
flower =  
[A drawing of the plant referenced in the text.]

[0018]

at 11 AM 2 H -20 M +20+40+40  
4 Hours in all to Lemile  
The sepoy Perim either  
stole or threw away a  
good many Pounds of  
tea - and the tin lining  
also - I reproved him  
for this and gave him  
the boat's sail to carry  
instead telling him that  
if he threw away any  
of that I would punish  
him - He & another gave  
over their loads to a  
stranger - skulked behind  
& when we had waited  
2 hours for them  
the Havildar said that  
they would not obey  
him - I gave Perim  
& the other some smart  
cuts with a cane

[0019]

7 July  
1866  
Lemile R. [Calculations.]

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8<sup>th</sup> July 1866 - Hard travelling  
through a country destitute  
of inhabitant = covered  
with trees a little larger  
than hop poles - soil  
sometimes sandy but  
at other times the reddish  
soil which is very favor[-]  
able to Sorghum - Many



bush Kumba or gum  
copal trees - It is said  
that game abounds  
but we see none - Water  
not scarce - Mountain

[0020]

masses all around

[A drawing of the mountain masses referenced in the text.]  
a great deal of ferrugin[-]  
ous conglomerate  
lying on surface  
but rock generally  
is granitic - at  
Mtende's fine grained  
schist

The Gum copal tree  
is called Mchenga -  
yields gum when  
wounded & is used  
to make bark cloth  
but there are no  
diggings -

[0021]

March 2¼ H +1 H -8 M +1=4=15  
Lemata Mountain [Calculations.]  
Two Sepoys reported  
behind - came up an  
hour after dark = Many  
Masuko trees met with  
today - also Rhododen  
-drons -

[0022]

2 H 20 + 1 H - 45 M + 1 H == 5 H - 5 M  
9<sup>th</sup> sleep in a wild  
spot ^ near Leziro Mt. with many  
lions about - serenaded  
by one hoarse fellow -

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10<sup>th</sup> July 1866 =  
morning - 3 Hours to  
Lokando rivulet running  
here W S W - a range  
of Mountains lies on  
our left seems to be  
E & W + 3<sup>H</sup> 10<sup>M</sup>  
6 H 10 M in all to -  
rivulet where we  
slept= Lapata

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11<sup>th</sup> 2 H 30 M over a  
country rising in  
ridges & having streams  
at the junction of each two

[0023]  
a dead body in a hut  
by wayside - many  
Masuko trees but fruit  
not yet ripe - very  
few birds seen or heard  
Two sepoys behind sent  
Each for them - One an  
inveterate skulker - All  
have the childish per-  
versity of repeating their  
misdemeanours as if to  
wear one out - Havildar  
has no authority over  
them - ½ more to R<sup>t</sup> +  
1-35 to sleeping place  
4 35 in all – ~~Lapata~~ Nakatette We  
cross many running  
rivulets every day - One  
good sized one Lisin-  
yando goes to Rovuma

[0024]

12 July 1866 - a  
drizzling mist set  
in during the night  
and continued this  
morning - We set off  
in the dark however

having left our last  
food for the Havildar  
& those behind  
In two hours & thirty  
five minutes came  
to the Lenata a stream  
flowing south away  
to the Loiendi - the  
last Rovuma stream  
the Liyombe was  
crossed this morning  
at 9 AM it cleared  
up - 42 - 35 + 1-25 to  
Balalo Rt + 1 H to Msapa Rt

[0025]

An Arab brandy bottle  
broken in the stream  
which is a brawling one  
over metamorphosed  
sandstone & many  
Podastemons in it  
5=45 to Luatize our  
last stage before getting  
to Mataka's -  
Luatize is about 40 yards  
wide & waist deep -  
has Hippopotami further  
down & is the main  
feeder of Loendi - the  
country undulating &  
covered with masses  
of green foliage chiefly  
Masuko trees

[0026]

13<sup>th</sup> July 1866 - several  
Johanna men behind -  
our provisions done but  
we hope to reach Mataka's  
today - In coming 2-35  
this morning we crossed  
six running streams  
soil all reddish clay -  
Grass long & thickly  
planted - Mountains  
all about - a weary  
march & long = clay

baked hard by many  
feet is sore on feet  
We have many behind  
now and having pushed  
on till near the gardens  
I sent on men to buy  
food and return with  
it to where we sleep on  
the brow of a hill - Will  
send to Havildar  
tomorrow

[0027]

$2-35 + 45 + 1 = 4-20$  at  
Noon + 1 to rivulet + 1-15  
6 Hour - 35 M in all =  
Passing fifteen running  
rivulets today all feeders  
of the Loendi - some  
were from 5 to ten yards  
wide & all have delicious,  
cold water - some oozing  
places shewed iron rust  
in abundance - Rock  
a dark trap - sleep on a knoll  
one hour from the gardens

14<sup>th</sup> Arrived at  
Mataka's an Arab -  
"Seph" Rupia or Rubea hearing that we  
were hard put to it by  
hunger kindly met up  
with an ox & large  
bag of meal - then

[0028]

with some cooked ox  
meat = sent food back  
to Havildar by two of  
Mataka's Waiyau =  
Men came on to the town  
which is really such &  
most of the huts are  
built square in Arab  
fashion - The approach  
has is by a succession  
of ridges some 500 feet  
high with running  
streams at the bottom

of each = The air is cold  
here - and we seem in  
a circle of mountain  
ridges - We are 2700 feet  
above the sea - Cassava  
is cultivated in the  
streets in long lines -  
and give the town an  
orderly appearance

[0029]

Mataka kept us an  
hour waiting for him  
and then he came dressed  
as an Arab = is about  
50 years of age = a flat  
nose and smiling face  
- made remarks to his  
people which he expected  
them to laugh at & they  
did = gave a hut - square  
and sent a good mess  
of porridge & cooked  
meat = has plenty of  
cattle = We stand a great  
deal of staring unmoved  
which is something  
for it is often accom[-]  
-panied with remarks  
by no means compliment[-]  
-tary - but they think  
that they are not  
understood & perhaps I  
misunderstand sometimes

[0030]

We have had a very severe  
march of eight days

4 Hour	Lemile
4-15	Lemata
5-5	Lions
4 35	Lapata
6 10	Lenata
5-45	Luatize
6 35	- send for food from Ks roll
2-305	Mataka's -

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39 50

2 ½

---

78

18

---

96 miles say 100 actually

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15<sup>th</sup> July 1866

The whole Arab party  
set off this morning  
with all their slaves  
for Kilwa - Seph ^ Rupia the  
leader was glad to get  
away so cheaply - I gave  
him three cloths -

[0031]

and Mataka two - Seph  
says that more than a  
hundred Kilwa people  
have died on this road  
during the past season -  
that there are two roads  
to Nyassa one towards  
Kotakota bay the other  
to Makata - This seven days  
to Kotakota five but the  
longer one has most people  
and provisions on it  
Jumbe demands 24 yards  
for each parcel carried  
over - While Makata goes  
in boats or canoes only  
an ox 1 ½ gorahs or pieces

A number of Makata's  
people went to Nyassa &  
without his knowledge

carried off cattle & people  
When they came here he  
ordered all to be sent back

[0032]

I told him that this was  
the best piece of news  
I had heard in the country  
He seemed pleased with  
my approbation and  
said to his people you  
hear what he says - -  
- - you think I am  
wrong in returning the  
captives - all good men  
will approve as he does &  
I have been accidentally  
a spectator of the  
party going back - I  
counted the women  
& children at fifty four  
the lads will make  
a dozen or so more  
The cattle 24 head &  
one or two were slaughtered  
by the owners this  
morning to exchange  
the meat for meal & maize

[0033]

16<sup>th</sup> July 1866 - Poorly -  
17<sup>th</sup> Gave Mataka  
a trinket to be kept in  
remembrance of his  
having sent back the  
captured cattle & people  
to Nyassa. said He would  
always act in the same  
way - As it was spon-  
-taneous on his part it  
is all the more valuable -  
a little rain fell yesterday  
- the Havildar has killed  
the last donkey by striking  
it on the head - driving it  
into difficult boggy places  
with its load on = He has

spent 14 days in doing  
what we have done in eight  
Has stopped at a village  
about one hour from  
this & sent on Ramnack  
with a demand for 3 carriers

[0034]

He told Ramnack that I  
would pay for a carrier  
It has become the custom  
for the sepoys to say to  
the country people "Carry  
for me & Sahib will  
pay you" - Yesterday  
one came up with a  
woman! carrying his  
musket bayonet & belts -  
I paid her because  
she had been told by him  
that I would do so & she  
being a woman - but  
am determined to pay  
no more - If I do we  
shall run out of cloth  
and all starve on account  
of sepoy laziness - They  
are quite a disgraceful  
spectacle - so hang dog  
looking the country people  
call them the slaves

[0035]

of the party - They have no  
spirit nor pluck as  
compared to the Africans  
if one feels his legs sore  
in the march he turns  
aside to the first village  
and begs in the most  
abject manner - I feel  
quite ashamed of them -

A number of Waiyau  
plundered an Arab slave  
party on the Western side  
of the hills of ~~both~~ slaves  
~~and cloth~~ saying in



defence that an Englishman  
had come & told them that  
no more slaving could  
be allowed - It did not  
occur to the Arabs to  
say that I had not yet  
come into that part of  
the country

[0036]

18 July

Mataka [Calculations that include the latitude "South of Makata's town."]

18<sup>th</sup> July 1866 -

The Waiyau are far  
from handsome - the  
women generally are  
coarse and their mouths  
are made hideous by  
the lip ring & filed teeth

[0037]

but they seem strong &  
able for their work - Many  
of the men too are large  
strong boned fellows -

The soil here is hard  
red clay - Houses made  
of it stand well - got a  
dish of ^ green peas from young  
Makata today -

19<sup>th</sup> July 1866

Went to wash at a rivulet  
a mile back - large patches  
of peas in bloom &  
seed are planted on the  
holmes - They are called  
Gunda sawsaura &  
have probably been intro[-]  
-duced by the Arabs -  
they are sown at the  
beginning of the cold  
season - They bear  
abundantly - many

[0038]

small springs appear  
in the hollows of this  
hilly spot and in one  
real irrigation was  
going on the water  
being regularly laid on -  
food is very abundant  
and cheap - sweet  
potatoes become very  
large - We got two large  
bundles for 3 cubits &  
2 needles = They probably  
exceeded 1 cwt. in weight  
maize very large - The  
Height above the sea - The  
richness of the soil - The  
abundance of water &  
labour makes it as  
desirable a residence as  
Magomero but instead  
of three weeks easy sail  
we have three months of

[0039]

hard travel to reach it!  
20<sup>th</sup> July 1866  
Ramnack Lucknuck &  
Pando heard bargaining  
for fowls for the powder  
of their cartridges denied  
the fact though the powder  
was there in a rag & the  
cartridge papers lying  
before them & one of the  
natives held them up &  
said these belong to them  
The Ramnack thinking  
it was Simon Price  
who had reported him  
told him if he saw him  
in the jungle he would  
shoot him - or wherever  
there is no English law  
I told him that being  
consul English law went  
where I did and I certainly  
would hang him wherever

he made the attempt

[0040]

It was Juma who called  
my attention to the trans-  
-action and I found the  
bargain proceeding myself  
He has threatened to shoot  
Simon three times - I  
told him that I would  
have flogged him but for  
my belief that he had  
not the courage to shoot  
a cat except in a secret  
way - any of the country  
people here could strip  
a sepoy naked without  
any resistance from  
him -

Groaning seems a favourite  
way of spending the time  
with some sick folk - Three  
sepoys with very little ailing  
them played at it rigourously  
outside my door & pre-  
vented my sleeping - I  
told them if so ill that

[0041]

they required to groan they  
had better remove a little  
way off - They preferred  
the verandah and at once  
gave up the groaning -  
A boy moaned some hours  
in the house but when  
bed time came I explained  
that people usually groaned  
only when too ill to be  
sensible of it - He groaned  
no more though he became  
worse - An English  
sailor of the Pioneer  
moaned lustily while ill  
and one morning after  
he became quite well  
he forgot on awaking  
that he was better and

commenced a sonorous  
groam till fairly aroused  
by the laughter of the  
spectators

[0042]

20<sup>th</sup> The Havildar came up today  
denies striking the beast  
on the head - says the sepoys  
wont obey him - lie down  
admits that a good deal  
of it is sham & pretence -  
The Arab Seph Rupia  
gave as I requested him  
provisions to the Havildar  
& his people - They eat  
these and continued in  
the same place - He left his  
things and came on to tell  
me - send back on the  
21<sup>st</sup> the Havildar one  
Nassick boy & two sepoys  
with cloth rice and  
potatoes to bring up the  
other sepoys who are  
lagging behind - Went off  
growling = a seedy set of  
soldiers verily -

[0043]

end view of houses at Mataka's - walls of  
wattle & daub - plastered over  
with blue clay [Three small drawings and one large drawing of houses]  
[Drawing of a house with a thatched roof.]  
21<sup>st</sup> July 1866 - a slave  
party arriving from the  
coast inaugurates itself  
by a continual discharge  
of guns which is responded  
to by the lullilooing of the  
women - The slaving  
party is called a Safari  
and is a regularly  
organized body under  
a leader called Nahuda  
This ^ one arriving has eleven underlings  
who each transacts  
business for himself

[0044]

Their movements are  
made according to the  
orders of the Nahuda  
and he arranges any  
differences that may  
arise -

Called at Mataka's house  
a large number of idlers  
sit before him and  
are ready to respond  
with a laugh to any  
remarks he may  
make - He had evidently  
never met those who  
could not speak his  
own tongue for he thought  
it remarkable that we  
have only three who can  
speak Waiyau - asked  
what one ought to take

[0045]

to Bombay if he wanted to  
get money for it - I  
replied, ivory, He rejoined  
would slaves be bought  
they would put him in  
prison if he took them  
there for sale - This rather  
turned the laugh against him  
the lordly Mataka for he  
wincd at the idea of being  
put in chokzee = Thought  
people who crowd to him  
ought to give him something  
for being here to supply their  
wants - I replied if he  
would fill the fine country  
with people which is now  
desolate instead of sending  
them off to Quiloa he  
would confer a benefit  
but we were starved in the  
way to him - told him what

the English would do in  
road making in such

[0046]

a well watered country  
This led us to talk of railways  
& ships - and ploughing  
with oxen - This last  
idea struck him most  
I said I should like some of the  
Nassick boys to stop &  
teach him these & other  
things & probably some  
would come but they  
were afraid of being  
again sold = He never  
heard so decided protests  
against slaving before  
We introduce a new idea  
or one at least which  
only floated vaguely in  
their minds when we  
assert the guiltiness  
of those who sell as  
well as those who buy  
slaves who in great part

[0047]

are destroyed before they  
reach their destination

22 July 1866 was too ill  
all day to have service -  
Dysentery from passing  
from scarcity to full rations  
has befallen several as well  
as myself - tried chælorodyne

23<sup>d</sup> I am a little better -  
but waiting for the sepoy  
who seem to expect me  
to go back for them - I cannot  
send the country people  
because they are afraid  
of being stolen by Makanjela's  
people if they go in that  
direction - Nor can I  
send the Nassick or  
Johanna men because

the sepoy's have made  
themselves odious to all  
threatening to shoot them  
if they found them in  
quiet spot away from  
the English power

[0048]

They say that they would  
go anywhere or do anything  
for me but for the sepoy's  
they have sworn never to  
help them - I suspect  
that the Havildar has  
been afraid of them all  
along -

24 July 1866

25 = ill with dysentery

26 & 27 somewhat better

wrote to Major Muter

about the sepoy's and

sent it enclosed to D<sup>r</sup>

Seward at Zanzibar

We were going to start

this morning but the

chief, Mataka, said he

was not ready with

flour & meat for us

we must wait another

day - This morning

27 July he gave an ox

[0049]

which we slaughtered at once

The four sepoy's who remained

behind to eat the fine young

buffalo came up today

saying the tigers had eaten it

They had left the spot where

the donkey died in order to

slaughter it out of the way

A woman passed & reported

this -

It is clouded all over every

day from about 10 AM -

and it is cold and many people

have coughs

Abraham's uncle came

among the crowds that  
flock to see me - He made  
himself known to the uncle  
and found that his  
mother and two sisters  
had been sold into slavery  
after he was, and taken  
to the coast - The uncle  
asked him to stop here  
and I wished him to remain  
with Mataka but he

[0050]

says How can I stop where  
I have no mother & no  
sister - Another uncle  
turned up & recieved the  
same answer - The  
affection seems to go to  
the mother -

The abundance of grain  
is accompanied with  
great numbers of large  
mice which are very  
impudent playing all  
manner of pranks by  
night -  
28<sup>th</sup> July 1866 Moembe district  
Pesimba  
Jungle  
Mbanga D<sup>o</sup>  
Nkulumba  
Ngombo

[0051]

Mataka gave a good lot of  
flour & arranged for men to  
go on as far as the Lake - the  
country a mass of mountains  
with gushing ~~streams~~ burns all of  
which are made use of as  
means of irrigation ^ or ^ or drains of damp  
places - many channels  
cleared out so as to save all  
the water for irrigation = ^ or drain the a  
spots which are too damp  
great many patches of peas  
in full bearing & flower -



much rust of iron in streams  
Trees small & scraggy except in  
the hollows -

Villages everywhere with  
from 50 to 150 houses -  
patches of cultivation on all  
the hill sides = We rise higher  
and higher as we go W & SW  
The mountain tops rise about  
2000 at most above where  
we travel - many ups &  
downs make it fatiguing

[0052]

1 - 20 + 40 + 1 - 10 + 1 - 43 = Sa  
4 - 40 to Magola's  
Large trees in the hollows with  
leaves 15 inches long by 5 broad  
Ung ^ uongo - dont eat fruit but  
large grubs come out of the  
fruit & they eat them -  
looks like a fig - seems fit  
to form canoes  
29<sup>th</sup> a strong scud from  
South sweeps along  
every day bringing  
much moisture =  
Andrew & Reuben two  
Nassick boys remained  
behind and we have  
to send for them - the  
boy Reuben is an inveterate  
lazy drone & while he  
carried the ammunition  
box 200 cartridges went  
out of it - He always

[0053]

lagged behind and enabled  
the sepoys to steal - Then  
has been a general stealing  
by the sepoys & others = This  
is very distressing

Andrew came up with two  
men I sent for him - says  
a pain in his chest was the  
cause - He mentioned it to  
no one - Reuben still

behind - sent 3 men for  
him -

Says he is going to stop  
with Mataka - sent for  
the musket a Govt. one  
30<sup>th</sup> July 1866 a very  
strong ESouth wind 55°  
driving masses of  
fleecy clouds before it  
see if this is not a  
storm on coast

[0054]

30<sup>th</sup> July 1866  
1 H - 10 M to old village - 1 - 20 to  
Pezimba = 2 H 30 M in all  
The village consists of 200  
houses & huts - It is  
placed very nicely on a  
knoll between two gushing  
burns which as usual  
are made use of for  
irrigation - A great deal  
of rust of iron appears  
by one of them - The  
head man said that we  
had a good piece of  
jungle before us and  
if we left now at  
midday we should sleep  
twice before reaching  
Mbango - We therefore

[0055]

remained - An Arab  
party hearing of the  
English coming passed  
this away through the  
country Southwards  
We have now begun  
our ~~West~~Southern descent  
for we came down 300  
feet in 2½ hours  
crossed many rivulets  
There is a decided scantiness  
of trees on the mountains  
and some are bare

of everything but grass  
The water-shed parts  
streams to the Loendi &  
Rovuma - water clear  
and cold - Ambarre is  
here called Nyumbo

[0056]  
Beautiful flowers are  
seen but none in seed  
aone Polygala very pretty

[Drawing of a flower.] A great deal of  
Fern in spots - Rhodo-  
dendrons and certain  
trees whose foliage is  
arranged to look like  
silver firs in the  
distance

Mica schist crowned  
some of the heights in  
the watershed - Then  
gneiss and now we  
have igneous rocks  
of more recent date  
cropping out

[0057]

30 July  
Pezimba [Calculation.]

---

31<sup>st</sup> July 1866  
Pezimba cooked a good  
supper for us all and  
this morning desired  
us to wait as he had  
not enough of meal  
pounded yet - It is  
decidedly milder here  
though we have come  
down only 300 feet  
We had stars & clear  
sky which we seldom  
had during our stay

at Mataka's

[0058]

1 H + 1-30 + 1 + 2 = 5-30

to Ntewire Mountain

where we slept by a

stream the Msapo -

1<sup>st</sup> August 1866

Two Johanna men

behind - sent back for

them - a very large

Arab slave party

were near to us and

fled as soon as they

heard of our approach

taking a pathless course

across country

Arab party consisted

of 10 encampments

each capable of holding

80 or 100 slaves =

Johanna men had sat

eating corn & Musa

applied the rod & on they came

[0059]

1 H - 10 M + 35 + 1-15 = 3 + 45

to a stream near Mbango

---

2 August 1866 - cheered  
by sight of yellow grass  
and trees dotted over wide  
space as in the Bechuana  
country - Birds sang  
[...]  
Merrily this morning  
inspired by the cold which  
was 47° at 6. AM -  
Gum copal trees & bushes  
all over the country but  
people do not dig for the  
gum if it exists - Marks  
of former cultivation in  
the ridges this people raise  
to plant beans = cassava &  
maize upon, are very

abundant - also the  
tubes used by smiths  
in their furnaces and  
many potsherds all

[0060]

or most exhibiting the  
imitation of basket work  
impressed on the clay

4 hours to Mbanga  
a village embowered in  
tree Euphorbias and wild  
fig trees = country open  
with but little forest  
grass tall - no animals  
of any kind seen or even  
their marks =

3 August

1866

Mbanga [Calculations.]

[0061]

3<sup>d</sup> August 1866 -  
Take Lunars == & reman  
at Mbanga = Head man civil  
cooks for us us - Every[-]  
-thing Arab fashion ==  
4<sup>th</sup> Aug. march to a  
village on same level =  
Miule 1 H - 30 M and at the  
request of the chief who  
says we shall sleep in the  
jungle if we leave today  
I decide to remain over[-]  
night = Asked him  
last night what had be-  
-come of the very large  
population which formerly  
occupied the highlands  
and smelted iron He  
replied a great many  
had died in years of  
famine - others had  
fled to the West of Nyassa

[0062]

Had never heard of stone  
being used as hatchets or  
spear heads - never  
dug any of them up  
I have seen wooden hoes  
and wooden spears but  
never stone ones -  
5<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1866 leave  
Miule and march  
towards Lake Nyassa

---

In 1841 I saw a  
bushwoman with a  
round stone & a hole in  
it  
[A drawing of the stone referenced in the text.] Hshe shew me how  
she used it by inserting  
the top of a digging stick in  
it and digging a root - It  
gave weight  
[A drawing of the stone in the ground, as referenced in the text.]

---

[0063]  
1 H 30 M + 1 H -5+2-5=4 40  
+20=5 Hours

---

6<sup>th</sup> Aug 1866  
Slept at the last stream  
that runs to the Liendi  
Passed seven running  
burns - one the Longuena  
seems to be the chief -  
the sound of gushing  
water is by no means  
an unfamiliar one on  
these highlands but  
the water at 62° is too  
cold for us to bathe in  
Passed two cairns in  
coming down the slope  
with the Lake in view -  
people ignorant of their  
origin - thought that they  
were gathered by persons  
making gardens -

[0064]

6<sup>th</sup> Aug/66 - 1-30 + 1-20 to  
Misinje going to Lake = 25  
yds wide & knee deep -

[Calculation.]

[...]We cross

Misinje ^ again & sleep  
at village there = - a  
woman is the chief here  
and various persons  
bring presents of food  
which rather complicates  
matters as we dont  
know to whom to  
make returns suitable  
to a head man's position  
& claims & to whom to  
give just about the  
price of the present  
I gave a cloth to woman  
chief - pressed me to stop  
but we came on

[0065]

7 Aug 1 H - 40 m to vil. on Misinje  
again - we cross it third time  
Headman possessing  
much curiosity &  
generosity pressed us  
to stay - Mt[...]ewando  
is his name = the  
country abounds in food  
He gave 4 fowls & 3  
large baskets of maize &  
pumpkins, also Elands  
fat off a fine male as  
seen by his horns = country  
here considerably warmer  
than higher up

8<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1866

crossed Misinje again  
and then marched 2 hours  
to a little stream + 1-30 ==  
3-30 to village at con-  
fluence of [...]Misinje Misinje of  
~~the East~~ with Lake  
Nyassa = Thanks to God

[0066]

We are opposite Senga  
or Tsenga the hills of  
which appear thus

[Drawing of the hills referenced in the text.]

Kirk's range looms dimly  
behind & South of them and  
more clearly the outline of  
Cape Maclear in the South

[Drawing of a mountainous landscape.]

Headman here very  
friendly in giving food  
His people shew the  
greater darkness of  
the hot humid climate  
Those on the heights are  
lighter = he has a thick  
wig on

[Drawing of the individual referenced in the text.] isHe  
has good features  
but is very  
dark

[0067]

He has some cows of  
Mataka and gave me  
milk - & boiled Hippo's  
meat = cassava & millet  
porridge - Pleasant to  
hear the roar of the sea  
and bathe in the rollers  
I feel exhilarated as if  
I had come back to an  
old home which I did  
not expect again to see

9<sup>th</sup> Aug 1866 - a  
man brought a hundred  
sanjika & Mpassa  
dried for sale = people  
here bought them up  
for retail to us - the  
Mabele or Millet  
porridge is not so  
bad as we found it



[0068]

when cooked by the  
women here -  
10<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1866 delicious  
bathing in Nyassa -  
send off Wikatani  
with Sultan's letter  
to Jumbe to ask  
if he can ferry us  
across in his dhow  
to Kotakota = Juma  
or Jumbe has made  
that place too hot for  
himself and now  
proposes to come &  
live here at Loangwa  
When Mataka's people  
carried off the people  
and cattle from  
Lozewa which we  
saw sent back

[0069]

he pounced on the  
stores of grain they left  
and to which those  
who escaped naturally  
returned = since then  
he has felt insecure  
and will probably come  
here as the headman  
will welcome him as  
a protection against  
the Waiyau who now  
inhabit Ngombo  
about ½ a day south of  
this -  
Namtambwe a  
bird which sings  
very finely with a  
strong voice after  
dark = noticed here  
at Misinje confluence

[0070]

Two headmen came down

the country after us to see  
how we were treated as  
they express it. They  
advise going to Mataka's  
where the Lake is narrow,

11<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1866 Two  
coast Arabs came and  
offered a dhow which  
belongs to a Kilwa man  
to take me across for  
ten goiahs or pieces  
of cloth each 26 cubits  
I offered 10 dollars or  
£2 if they would take  
me up the Lake then  
across to Kotakota  
After haggling they  
agreed & went off this  
morning

12 Aug/66 to bring  
it - to me at the

[0071]

confluence of Misinje  
We are on Lat 13° [...].32' 40"  
S. or 5' S of Kotakota  
latitude =

13<sup>th</sup> Aug/66 - Took boiling  
point obs<sup>ns</sup> & writing or  
transcribing diary - The  
head man a Manganja  
one is very liberal with  
food - says that he is in  
fear of the Waiyau  
south of this - He has the  
cattle of Mataka and  
that chief told his enemies  
not to molest him -  
Juma or as he is here  
called Jumbe was  
here lately making  
arrangements for a  
residence here - He  
has made Kotakota &  
Losewa too hot for  
himself and according

[0072]

to other aArabs by selling  
and sometimes killing  
the people = no Arab  
state can ever rise here  
as all their efforts are  
directed to getting possess  
of the people for export  
to the coast - this head-  
man is anxious to have  
Juma as a protection  
from the Southern  
Waiyau but he will do  
here as he has already  
done further North

Bought a frame  
full of fish as large  
as Yarmouth bloaters  
many of them full  
of spawn - they are  
Sanjika = Mpasas  
& Bawala -

[0073]

The slow fire makes  
them quite hard, and  
had they been salted they  
would have been very  
like red herring, - the

[Drawing of what appears to be a fish.] headman gives me  
milk & people who  
come down country  
sell us plenty of maize -  
- meal - potatoes and  
cassava - pumpkins =  
with milk I feel "in clover"

---

14<sup>th</sup> obliged to supplant  
Wikatani & Chuma in the  
cooking department on  
account of inveterate  
carelessness = and always  
losing my things - They  
allowed the Shupanga men  
to consume my sugar  
and last night left a basin

outside to be stolen -

[0074]

I am sorry to part with  
them thus but they  
evidently prefer the favour  
of these two thieves to  
mine -

A swell on the Lake  
is attributed by the  
headman without hesitation  
to wind in the S.W. -  
North is Mphoto  
South - ~~Komero~~Moeli  
West Molsamba  
East Phuma

---

15<sup>th</sup> sent Musa to see  
what detained the dhow -  
Took Lunars -

16<sup>th</sup> Musa came  
back says that the dhow  
had gone to Jumbe I  
suspect to consult him

[0075]

whom they all hate & vilify  
declaring that he has swept  
the country on the west  
side of all the people by  
murdering & selling them  
This is what he was doing  
when I saw him last This  
is the only way in which  
their energies are bent  
very few of the common  
Swahili can read or  
write - so far from  
prosely[...]-tizing the heathen  
they leave their own  
people quite beknighted  
except as to what food  
may & may not be  
eaten -  
Headman says that the

Arabs are afraid that I  
take their dows & go up to the  
North end of Lake

[0076]

Loangwa [Calculations]

Hm  
330Mtewondo to confluence  
540to Mlinjelenze (woman chief)  
5—from Miule to Misinje  
1-30Mbanga to Miule

---

1540 = 23 miles  $1\frac{1}{2}$  per ton  
32 at 2 miles

---

H  
4to Mbanga 2 Aug. 66  
3-45. from Mtewire Mt. to sleeping  
Pezimba to Mtewire M<sup>tn</sup>  
530 –  $12^{\circ} 5' 8''$   
230 - from Magolas to Pezimba  
4-40 Mataka to Magola's

---

20-25 - at  $1\frac{1}{2}$  30 miles = 41  
32  
73

Loangwa [Calculations.]

[0077]

16 - 19 engaged in  
map making and  
writing up journal  
A report reached us  
that Englishmen had  
come after us with  
buffaloes & they had  
reached Mataka's &

had two [...]eyes behind  
as well as before -  
Headman tells me  
his little afflictions  
one of his wives ran  
away - he has twenty  
and he was going  
after her - I said that  
he had 19 too many  
He replied by the usual  
reason but who  
would cook for  
strangers if I had but one

[0078]  
20<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1866 Headman's  
name Mkalaose = where  
we have been since the 8<sup>th</sup>  
21<sup>st</sup> start for Loangwa.  
 $1-20 + 50 + 115 \text{ m} = 1-55 = 4 \text{ H } 05 \text{ m}$   
The Loangwa is not more  
than 20 yards wide near  
confluence with Nyassa  
Misinje is 60 yards at least  
as the same distance from  
the Lake - Where we crossed  
the Loangwa at the Arab  
village it was thigh deep  
but only a few yards of that  
Hired a canoe to carry a  
sick Johanna man this  
load - no food as usual  
at the Arab village - but  
a report of an Arab  
party cut off by Mazilu  
at Mirazi's - this is to  
deter us probably

[0079]

The dhow is to come to[-]  
morrow = very rough  
stoney road along Lake  
from Misinje  
The Rocks near the Lake  
of gneiss are tilted up  
as if shoved away from  
the Lake = Most are on  
their edges - the dip nearly

vertical & the strike the  
long axis of the Lake = we

[Drawing of rock edges.] tread on their edges  
as we come along  
a few are twisted a  
little but they keep  
the strike remarkably  
well and this we  
observed a long way  
off the Lake = about 20 ft  
perpendicular from the present  
level of the Lake hardened  
sandstorm is waterworn  
and quite smooth - This  
must have been its level formerly

[0080]

22 Aug. 1866 Master  
of dhow said it would  
come today & today he  
sends a man for it at  
Losewa - We could get  
no sleep for the minute  
ant's capers & chirruping

Draconis  
23 Aug.  
Loangwa  
1866 [Calculations.]

[0081]  
23<sup>d</sup> Removal to S side  
of Loangwa relieved us  
of the pests - Arab  
says he has sent for  
dhow but they are  
such Liars no depend[-]  
ance can be placed on  
a word they say -  
24<sup>th</sup> a leopard took  
off a dog out of a house  
close by us last night  
25 proposed to head  
man to send over for  
Jumbe's dhow - told  
him all the Waiyau  
had been friendly &

helped me - why not  
he - He [...]was not an  
Arab - We save a

[0082]

fine fat fowl & advis[...][ed]  
waiting till the man  
sent should return  
from Losewa & then  
we could act on the  
information brought  
26<sup>th</sup> 13<sup>th</sup> Sunday  
after Trinity –  
27 wind from NE  
The dhows are said  
to have come over to  
Losewa and are waiting  
for wind to come  
down here -  
28<sup>th</sup> headman presented  
a leg of bush buck  
which he shot - wind  
high writing despatches

[0083]

days  
2 - Chirombe's

People  
beyond  
Losewa  
on E. side  

---

3 = Masanje  
Then jungle and Mazitu  
- Chiumola isl<sup>d</sup>  
opposite Masanje  
1866 - 29<sup>th</sup> Aug - News  
came this morning  
that the Mazitu had  
come to the other side  
of the Lake and Jumbe  
had fled up the hills  
If they had said that  
he had gone to an island  
I would have thought  
the matter probable



but the Arabs seem  
to wish me to go else[-]  
where than where they  
are in the habit of  
going - Writing Despatch

[0084]  
30<sup>th</sup> Dhow people  
playing me false - afraid  
of me probably as all  
the slave traders have been  
finished Despatches  
today

31<sup>st</sup> Man whom we  
sent to Losewa came  
back saying he saw  
no dhow - some W A  
Nyassa come in the  
morning & they saw  
it - Report says that  
Jumbe is dead  
1<sup>st</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1866  
Resolve to go South  
on Monday moda  
to cross at Mukate's  
L[...]-unars today

[0085]  
3 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1866 Went  
down to the confluence  
of the Misinje - met  
many of the eatable  
insect "Kungu" - observed  
two raised beaches  
one with will worn  
stones about 15 feet  
from present high  
water mark - the other  
for or fifty feet above  
same point but the  
last is less distinct  
many of the stones  
have been split in the  
usual way by heat &  
cold & between the two all  
are angular

[0086]

the strike of the rocks -  
tilted on edge just ^ parallel with ~~on~~ along the  
major axis of Lake =  
made very good blue ink  
from a berry which yields  
a juice colour of dark  
port wine - and a  
little Ferri carb. ammon  
4<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1866.

waiting for a Johanna &  
Nassick drone - who  
imitate the sepoys in  
remaining behind till  
we send for them -

The Poodle dog Chitane  
is changing the colour  
of its hair on the part  
corresponding to the ribs &  
It thick is becoming red  
the majority of country  
dogs are of this

[0087]

colour - the exceptions  
are black =

The Manganja seem an  
aboriginal race - They are  
very black and have  
great masses of hair  
with but little of the  
prognathous in the  
profile - bodies &  
limbs very well made  
women very lumpy &  
plain - very industrious  
in their gardens - working  
from sunrise till about  
eleven - Then again in  
the evenings - The men  
at their fisheries at  
night and generally  
making twine or  
mending their nets by  
day - They build the  
huts - the women  
plaster them

[0088]

The "Kungu" when light  
ashore make a hum  
equal to a number of  
bees = they have two wings  
and seem to have no  
proboscis like Mosquitoes  
It is probably the winged  
state of some Lake insect

[Drawing of the insect referenced in the text.] This is about the size  
or rather larger than it - When  
magnified by my glass  
it looks like this - They  
are caught with baskets  
when they light in large numbers  
ashore = & boiled in balls

Andrew remained  
behind purposely because  
a little more weight wa[...][s]  
put on his load than  
he chose - It was still  
lighter than any other  
As this is the second

[0089]

time he has done [...][this I]  
ordered him 12 cuts  
with the ratan - made  
great outcry but it  
will have a good effect

A fish makes a  
hole about a foot deep  
& three feet in diameter  
with raised ridge all  
round - This is evidently  
a spawning place but  
people dont know this  
they call it their house  
5<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1866. gave  
Mokalaose some pumpkin  
seed & some pease = He  
took me to his house and  
gave me some beer - I  
drunk a little and sat &  
talked with him - He asked

[0090]

if I would like a servant  
to "pata mimba" not  
knowing what he meant  
by pressing the belly & gave  
the servant the vessel &  
told her to drink it - He  
asked if I did not wish to  
drink more - She then per[-]  
formed the pressing on  
himself while he took some  
prolonged draughts - placing  
herself in front she put both  
hands round his waist below  
the short ribs and pressing  
gradually drew them round  
to his belly in front = This  
is perhaps to make the liquor  
go equally over the stomach

---

Reach Ngombo after  
3 hours tramp along  
Lake = Andrew left  
rather than carry the  
lightest load of the party -

[0091]  
Roscher Kisoongoona 3 NE of  
Nyassa he was killed there ==  
Nusseewa on Lake 4 months  
= chief is Makawa to him  
Roscher's servant returned  
Kingomanga a moyau  
Marvole's house at  
Nuseowa  
Salim bin Abdullah his  
guide - Mamemba  
is Kingomanga's village

---

Nusseewa is evidently  
Losiwa opposite Kotakota  
Makawa = Mataka and  
Mamembe = Tamoembe  
or Mataka's town DL  
Mangkaka chief  
Leseфа = Loséwa a Waiv[...][au]

[0092]

[Drawings and calculations.]    Lehika R<sup>t</sup> less than Misinge  
Nchamanje - D°  
Musumba bigger then Misinge  
fobwe less  
Chia less  
Kisanga bigger than all  
S Bweka less

[0093]

[Drawings and calculations, which included references to "Cape Maclear from Ngombo 1850," Njuambo M<sup>t</sup>, Vumaro, Misinge R Chonde, Kungone, "Cape Maclear Ramalopa," "Njambiro from Ngombo", and "Senga seen at Miule".]

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Place Longoya (Loséwa)  
prob Laeséfa River  
less than Misinge

[0094]

D° 18<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1866 confluence of  
~~Loangwa~~ Misinge & Lake Nyassa  
3 - PM 28.25 - = 77°

---

9<sup>th</sup> 10 AM. 28.3 - 78°, 3  
3 PM - 28, 18 - 75°, 5  
9 PM 28, 24 = 71°

---

14<sup>th</sup> Temperature of Lake at  
8 AM - 71° air being 65°  
Lowest Temp of air obs<sup>d</sup> -  
61° -

---

21<sup>st</sup> on way to Loangwa  
9 AM 28.35 = 79°

---

9 Chifumoro bigger has canoes  
10 Loangwa bigger

River  
on E  
side

11 Mkoko smaller  
12 Magwelo at N. End -

[0095]

[A hand-drawn map, which includes the following rivers: Rovuma, Misinje, Lemile, Chirungo, Lisniyando, Loelele, Longuena, Lutatize, Loendi, Msapo, Lochese, Loangwe, and Loambala. Also includes the following note: "Limila a path without a river from which Rovuma begins other side Lake."]

[0096]

Imitation basket work  
on rims of pots [Drawings of basket work that continues to the following page.]  
At village on Misinje  
5 H-40 m from sleeping place  
and down bottom of slope  
at 3 PM 27.81- 98°

---

7<sup>th</sup> cross Misinje again  
at 1 H - 40 minutes from  
sleeping village at 10-40  
A.M. 28.1- 80°

---

8<sup>th</sup> Aug./66= small stream  
2 hours from Mtewondo's  
vil - 9 AM 28.2. 75°

---

D° confluence of ~~Luangwa~~ Misinje  
of East side with Lake Nyassa  
11 AM 28.42 = 77°

[0097]

Imitation basket work on  
Rims of pots [Drawings of basket work that continues from the previous page.]  
1 H - 30 m down slope to Lake  
6 Aug 1866 at 8-15 AM  
26.74 = 77°5  
Banks of Misinje flowing  
to Nyassa at 10-15 AM  
27.23 = 72° =  
Rt 1 H 50 m further in at  
1. PM 27.66. 80°-5

[0098]  
1½ S.W. Noon 26.35 – 70°

---

1<sup>st</sup> August  
Ntewire = H 1 SW of it 10 AM  
26.3 = air 65° =  
Near ^ 4 hours off Mbenga 3. P.M.  
26.2 - Air 73° -

---

2 Aug 1866 - Ridges overlooking  
Mbanga 68 AM = 25.9  
AM. 26. 04 = air 66°2 -  
D° - D° - Noon 25.9. 71°

---

Aug. 4<sup>th</sup> vil Miule 1-30  
from Mbanga at 9 AM  
25.86 = air 65° -

---

5 Aug. 1 ½ to our SW of  
Miule vil. at 9- AM  
25.95 - 65° =  
Ridge overlooking Lake &  
almost one day distant  
25.75 = 778° 2 PM  
another nearer at 3 PM  
25.9 - 78°

[0099]  
28<sup>th</sup> July 1866 at Noon  
Pass by Mjunjela N° 1 26.055 = ans 70°5 -

Further on 3 PM 25.72 - 69°  
D° - - 5 PM 25.5 - 60°  
PezimbaMagola's 29<sup>th</sup> July 67 AM  
air 53° - 25.7 -  
D° 30<sup>th</sup> at 7 - 30 AM -  
275.7 - air, 55°  
one hour W. 10 AM 25.88. 62°  
1 H - 20 to Pezimba - 26.15 = 64  
Water ^ Loelele goes to East & then  
into Chiringo which  
flows into Rovuma  
Lochezi goes SW into  
Loambala which goes into  
Loendi  
one hour SSW - at 9 AM  
26.1 = air 65°

[0100]

[Drawing of a village and the surrounding terrain.]

[0101]

a slave tied to a tree dead & putrid  
& partly eaten by the hyaenas  
Another had his or her  
head hanging on one side  
but the cord still held the  
body upright [Drawings of skeletons hanging from trees.]

[0102]

and care to avoid giving  
offence are generally quite  
remarkable - They seem  
particularly anxious that  
no one shall be able to say  
that they have been unjust  
The bargain is closed only  
when the seller says "cut  
the cloth"- and if dissatisfied  
even after that he may  
draw back but that would  
be considered unmanly &  
would be so declared to be by  
the bystanders - a person  
may [be] heard saying "now  
you may go & tell all the



tribe I have cheated you”  
meaning I am positive  
that I have dealt by you  
fairly = ”Mzungu Mbaya”  
bad or sti[...]ngy white man  
was the most severe  
reproach they could utter  
and any gentleman among  
them would have submitted

to [...] = as for fear the  
treatment that he & Speke sutamely bore shewed con[-]  
tempt only

[0103]

Lozéwa Jumbe’s place

---

Such an event as Mataka  
sending back the captives  
& cattle taken by his people  
cannot unfortunately be  
taken as typical of the  
general current of events in  
this country - but rapine  
and murder cannot be  
considered typical either -  
There is seldom any  
chivalry shewn - but  
~~There is~~ much courtesy is  
occasionally exhibited -  
The duel kept ^ certain classes of society  
among ourselves on  
[...]their good behaviour  
Here we have no duelling  
and yet the punctiliousness

[0104]

a fine for employing a man at my  
expense

---

for 4 cubits  
a sepoy's musket & belts 4 cubits  
1 Amoda 4 cubits Loangwa  
powder out of breech loading cartridges

---

ceases on 28<sup>th</sup> July = left 5 Sept  
- D° connived at stealing 200 cartridges  
day he lost bale till 28<sup>th</sup>

---

back for Reuben & musket

---

out of Mabruke's bale with his  
connivance

---

5<sup>th</sup> Aug.

---

For another man for stopping  
behind after  
being guilty of  
stealing 1 fathom  
& 2 table cloths

---

Paid 5 cubits  
for him

---

Wikatani & Chuma a basin  
Susi & Amoda about  
10 lbs of sugar each

[0105]

al Bakari 15<sup>th</sup> July 8 / for 1 for

---

Chuma & Wikatani R 1.

---

to a woman for carrying

---

to Baraka 5 cubits

---

"Dirty face" stole 23 charges of

---

Andrew Powell's pay  
Reuben's D°  
Gardner's ceased from

---

5 fathoms spent sending

---

1 fathom & 2 cloths taken

---

Sakombo's off work

---

Mabruki's D° & his pay

---

Madumsa stole  
15 lbs of fine powder  
Alimadi 7 lbs -  
& many cloths - say  
8 or 9

[0106]

[Hand-drawn map of Livingstone's route, which includes the following places and geographical entities: Nakateh~~g~~te~~h~~, Lochezi, Ambala, Loelele, Chirugo, Likopolo, Pesimbo, Mjunjda, Lodera, Luatize, Mataka, and Oizulu Range (dated 11th July and, apparently, in the South "seen from Lemata ~~NW~~ WNW").]

[0107]

[Hand-drawn map of the directions and distances to a number of places from the central point of Lemata. These places include: Lipapa, Lizelo, Marumba, Liymbi, and Lepontobelo.]

[0108]

[Hand-drawn directional map which, from the central point of Mtende's village, locates Kisiongole to the north west by north, Likwezo to the north, Lipapa to the west, and Malumba to the south west.]

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Kusichita = circumcision

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[Calculation related to the distance to Losewa]

[0109]

[Annotated insert from the Stirling University Conservation Project from 1986.]

[0110]

[Annotated insert from the Stirling University Conservation Project from 1986.]

[0111]

[Annotated insert from the Stirling University Conservation Project from 1986.]

[0112]

[Annotated insert from the Stirling University Conservation Project from 1986.]

[0113]

Mtende  
Makanjela 2 days  
Mataka 3 days

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Lemile  
Lemata mountain  
Lisinyanda R  
Namabobe Liyombo  
Loatuze  
Mataka  
Mgandeo  
Sepo

[0114]

IV

[0115]