

## Letter to Roderick I. Murchison, 23 May, 26 August 1856

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[0001]

Quillimane, East Africa.

23<sup>d</sup> May 1856

Sir Roderick I. Murchison

A packet of letters sent to the care of M<sup>r</sup> Maclear contained some information addressed to you respecting this noble Zambesi in the regions beyond. As I remained six weeks with the excellent commandante, Major T. A. J. A. Secard, who generously advised me thus to avoid the Delta at Quillimane, untill the commencement of the healthy season in April, I had an opportunity of gleanings some knowledge of the adjacent country, while recovering from the effects of my march on foot. and I mean in this to give the most trustworthy of my gleanings concerning the Eastern or lower portion of the same river. Strangers are so liable to be unintentionally misled [0002]

by the careless answers of uninterested inhabitants, I would fain have subjected every important point to the test of personal examination, but except in the cases of gold, coal, iron, and a hot fountain which did not involve any additional fatigue, I had to rely on the information of others alone. The difference of climate must account for the disproportionate exhaustion experienced by myself and companions by marches of a dozen miles, compared with that produced in our naval officers by those prodigious strides we read of having been performed in the Artic circle. Indeed I was pretty well "knocked up" by not much more than a month on foot. the climate on the river felt hot and

steamy, water never cool, clothes  
always damp from profuse perspiration.  
and as the country is generally covered  
with long grass, bushes and trees, the  
[0003]  
abundance of well rounded shingle everywhere  
renders it necessary to keep the eyes continually  
on the ground. Pedestrianism under  
such circumstances might be all very  
well for those whose obesity  
calls for the process of Pressnitz; but for  
one who had become as lean as a  
lathe, the only discernible good was  
that it enabled an honest sort of man to  
gain a vivid idea of the meaning of  
the phrase "a month on the Treadmill."

Looking down the Zambesi from  
those remarkable falls which I think  
ought to be named after our Queen  
"the smoke sounding falls of Victoria"  
we see the river fringed on both sides  
by ranges of hills, of from eight hundred  
to a thousand feet in height, on the  
right or southern bank, they cease at  
Lupata but on the left they run along  
to Senna, terminating in the fine  
[0004]  
high mountain Morumbala, with a  
hot sulphureous fountain on its  
northern summit. A very large number  
of conical shaped hills ornament  
the ranges and as all are covered to  
their tops with fine leafy trees with  
patches of lighter green grass between,  
the scenery is always pleasing. It  
was particularly so in my voyage  
down from Tette, for being the beginning  
of winter the foliage had changed  
into the most varied hues before  
falling off. Some were inky black,  
others copper coloured, and others  
of so bright an orange I have turned  
aside to them, in the belief that they  
were masses of flowers. Then here  
the stimulus of cold, acts like that  
of heat on birds in our climate.  
"the time of the singing of birds had come."  
[0005]2<sup>d</sup> Sheet

It is far from true that the birds of at least this portion of the Tropics are unmusical; they have wanted poets only to bring them into notice as ours have had since the times of Aristophanes downwards. the river itself is a magnificent one until spoiled by spreading out in this sickly delta. Measured at the fort of Tette, it was found to be five hundred fathoms or a thousand yards broad, and that is a narrow part. Below Lupata, it spreads out among large, reedy islands from one to two or more miles broad. It has been in flood ever since we struck it in December last, and it looks as if it would remain high for more than a month to come. These five months of high water shew that the statement that it is navigable for considerable [0006]

sized launches for half the year to be substantially correct. Three and occasionally four freshets occur annually at Tete. The flood of Northern waters, which inundates the Barotse and Sesheké valleys, comes into the Makololo country in February. The flood of the Chobé is always a month later, on account of the impediment which extreme tortuosity of the river's bed, presents to its flow. It is often heard of as spreading over the lands thirty or forty miles above Linyanti a fortnight before it floods that place. In the case of the river of Libébé - Teoughe , Zóortzó and Tamunakle, the flood descends sometimes in April, at other times much later; but it is not capable of making an inundation except in the country near Libébé; as it [0007]

is discharged into the Lake, till that is full - the surplus finding its way down the Zouga to Kumadou and a little way beyond. the water in these floods is in all cases perfectly clear. This peculiarity enabled me to distinguish the water of the valley inundations in a large rise

of the river which took place at Tette in the beginning of March. To the inhabitants it seemed the third freshet of that year but the water being comparatively limpid, enabled me to connect it with the overflowing at Sesheke in February. the two previous floods produced by rains falling East of the Eastern ridge, imparted a deep reddish brown tinge of the Zambesi, this was but a partial discoloration effected by the numerous feeders of the Zambesi continuing to pour in some muddy [0008]

water untill the winter set in in April, and as they are very numerous above Tette we percieve the reason why the remarkable floods of the clear water of the great Interior valley have not been noticed farther down.

I am aware of no obstruction to navigation from the bottom of the Eastern ridge of the Delta except one named Kebrabasa, about 20 miles above Tette. there a number of jagged rocks jut out of the stream across the river forming in high water a dangerous rapid, and at low water the flow is so zigzag the canoes must be taken ashore and hauled along the bank. It is near the district called Chicovai; but being on foot when we came near that point we were obliged to leave the river to avoid crossing the troublesome rivulets [0009]

3<sup>d</sup> Sheet

which the Zambesi in its rise had filled, and we did not know till we arrived at Tette, that we had thereby missed the opportunity of examining the only impediment we are likely to meet with in our returning upward course.

Above Lupata which is about forty miles below Tete the river is kept rather narrow by the hills and rocks on its banks. It may be

said to be from one thousand to twelve hundred yards broad. the current is 3 3/4 miles per hour: the gorge of Lupata is about 200 or 300 yards wide, twelve miles in length and rather winding, but so deep close to its rocky, perpendicular banks a large steam ship could pass through at full speed. Below Lupata the river becomes very broad and full of large reedy islands which [0010]

prevent one from seeing the banks. I conjectured the breadth from occasional glimpses of dark low lying woodland on the South and the ranges of Manganja hills on the North. A sailing vessel would have more room to tack in here, than in the Clyde below Greenock. I however saw it only when the river was full. In the dry season it presents a very different appearance, but it is never without a very large volume of water flowing in a somewhat winding channel. But though both channel and islands change their positions from time to time according to the swing and force of the full flood, free passage is always afforded for launches and large canoes and the river is never fordable. Minute investigation leads me to believe that a steamer of light draught could ply on the Zambesi during [0011]

the greatest part of the year. but the opinion of a seaman might be very different.

Our surveyors however and visitors to Quilimane have had but little opportunity of knowing the capabilities of the river for that which is called the river of Quilimane no more deserves the name of Zambesi, than does the Serpentine that of the Thames. It's proper name is " Mutu" and the point of departure from the main stream " Mazaro" "mouth of Mutu". Mazaro may thus be considered the beginning of the Quilimane [delta], as the Mutu, though small, is the first branch which leaves the

Zambesi for the sea. Its claims may  
be understood when I mention that  
even now, when the water is at its  
greatest height the upper part of the  
Mutu is only three or four yards broad.  
It is also very winding and so full  
of reeds and water plants, together  
with over hanging branches of trees  
[0012]

[that] a small canoe even can with difficulty  
pass along. And during a great part  
of the year it is dry, rendering it necessary  
to employ land carriage for twelve or  
fifteen miles in the case of all commerce  
to and from Quilimane and the interior.  
Beyond the part which annually  
stands dry, the Muturecieves two rivers  
from the North called Pingazi and  
Luala ( Pingazi, Lua) which  
make it navigable. Another farther  
down named Likwareé and the  
tides contribute to form the River of  
Quilimane. The Bar at its entrance  
is very dangerous, as it admits small  
vessels as schooners only twice  
a month and it is a common  
remark that but few of these can go  
both in and out unscathed. this  
untoward bar embittered all the joy  
I might otherwise have felt on  
[0013]

4<sup>th</sup> Sheet

gaining the Eastern coast for on approach-  
ing Quilimane the sad news was  
communicated that eight of my  
countrymen in coming from H.  
M. Brigantine Dart to offer me  
a passage homewards had unfortunately  
lost their lives. It caused me the  
most poignant sorrow and made  
me feel as if it would have been  
easier for me to have died for  
them than to bear the thought of  
so many being cut off from all the joys  
of life in generously endeavouring  
to render me a service.

The Portuguese in extenuation  
of the apparent stupidity of building  
the "Capital of the rivers of Senna" -

(Quilimane) where it possesses such slender connection with the Zambesi alledge that the Mutu in former [0014] times was large but is now filled up with a fluvial deposit. the bar too was safer then than it is now. To a stranger it looks remarkable that the mainstream of the Zambesi sometimes called Cuama and Luaba which is at least three quarters of a mile broad at the mouth of the Mutu should be left to roll on to the ocean unused. It divides it is true below that into six or seven branches but two of these named near the sea Melambe and Catrina present comparatively safe harbours at their mouths, and free passage for large launches during the entire year into the interior. these harbours are not more insalubrious than Quilimane and Senna. Indeed with respect to the former one could scarcely by search get a better man-killing spot than it. The village is placed [0015]

on a large mudbank so moist water is found by digging two feet down and it is surrounded by Mango bushes and marsh. the walls of the houses too sink gradually so as to jam the doors. That the subject of securing a better harbour for the commerce of the magnificent country, drained by the Zambesi merits the attention of the Portuguese Government as interested in its prosperity, a glance at the articles which might be exploited to a great amount will sufficiently shew.

If we again fancy ourselves looking down the Zambesi, from its confluence with the river Loangua, we find that a soft grey sandstone rock with many silicified trees & palms for the surface forms, to use an ungeological expression, the flooring of the country all the way to Lupata. This space [a trapezoid in form] 3° of Long<sup>e</sup>. and 2° or more of Latitude & is if I am not mistaken a field of coal; for

[0016]

the rock is in many places cut through and dislocated by dykes of greenstone and basalt. There are also broad bands of gneiss & Porphyry, with hills of baked clay and other igneous rocks containing much silica and mica. The disturbances effected by the eruptive rocks in the grey sandstone have brought many seams of coal to the surface. There are no fewer than nine of these in the country adjacent to Tette and I came upon two before reaching that point. One seam in the rivulet Muatize is fifty-eight inches in diameter. Another is exposed in the Morongoze which as well as the Muatize falls into the Revubue and that forms the Zambesi from the North about two miles below Tette. the Revubue is navigable for canoes during the whole year and but for a small cataract in it near the points

[0017]

5<sup>th</sup> Sheet

of junction with the rivulets canoes might be loaded at the seams themselves. Some of the rocks have been ejected since the deposition of the coal for it is seen converted [in some spots] converted into coke, and about ten miles above Teté there is a hot fountain emitting abundance of acrid steam, the water at the point of emergence is 158° Fah<sup>t</sup> and when the thermometer is held in it half a minute it shews steadily 160°. When frogs or fish leap into it from the rivulet in which it is situated they become cooked and the surrounding stones were [much] too hot for the bare feet of my companions.

the remarks about the absence of any tradition of earthquakes in my last letter must be understood in reference to the country between the ridges alone, for I find that shocks

[0018]

have frequently been felt in the country of the Maravi and also at Mosam<sup>que</sup>



but all have been of short durations  
and appeared to pass from East  
West.

In addition to coal we have iron of  
excellent quality in many parts of the  
country. It seems to have been well  
roasted in the operations of nature  
for it occurs in tears ~~and~~ [or] rounded  
masses admitting of easy excavation  
with pointed sticks, and it shews  
veins of the pure metal in its substance.  
When smelted it closely resembles the  
best Swedish iron in colour and  
toughness. I have seen assegais of  
it, strike the crania of hippopotami  
and curl up - instead of  
breaking; the owner afterwards  
preparing it for farther use by straighten-  
ing it cold with two stones.

[0019]

~~there~~Gold.- If we consider Tette as occupying  
a somewhat central position in the coal  
field and extend the leg of the compasses  
about  $2^{\circ}1/2$ , the semi circle which may  
then be described from N.E. round by  
West to S.E. touches or includes  
all the district as yet known to yield  
the precious metal. We have five well  
known gold washings from N.E. to N.W.  
Menisetbutna not now known, but  
it must have been in the West or South  
West - probably on the flank of the  
Eastern ridge. then the country of the  
Bazizula or Mashona on the South  
and Manica on the South East. the  
rivers Mazoe, Luia and Luenya in  
the South and several rivulets in the  
North bring gold into the coal field  
with their sands but from much  
trituration it is generally in such minute  
scales as would render amalgamation  
with mercury necessary to give it

[0020]

weight in the sand and render the washing  
profitable. the metal in some parts in  
North is found in [red] clay slate which is  
soft enough to allow the women to pound  
it in wooden mortars previous to washing.  
At Mashinga it occurs in white quartz  
some of the specimens of gold which

I have seen from Manica and the country of Bazizula (Mosusurus!) was as large as grains of wheat and those from rivers nearer Tette were extremely minute dust only. I was thus led to conclude that the latter was affected by transport and the former shewed the true gold field as indicated by the semicircle. Was the Eastern ridge the source of the gold seeing it now found not far from it Eastern Flank?. ~~However this may have been~~ We have at present a coal field surrounded by a gold one with abundance of wood, water and provisions - a combination of advantage [0021]

6<sup>th</sup> Sheet

met with neither in Australia nor California. In former times the Portuguese traders went to the washings accompanied by great numbers of slaves and continued there untill their goods were expended in purchasing food for the washers. the chief in whose lands they laboured, expected a small present, one Pounds worth of cloth perhaps for the privilege. But the goods spent in purchasing food from the tribe was also considered so advantageous for the general good all were eager for these visits. It is so now in some quarters but the witchery of slavetrading led to the withdrawal of industry from both gold washing and every other source of wealth; and from 130 or 140 pounds weight annually the produce has dwindled down to 8 or 10 lbs only. This comes from independent natives who wash for their own convenience [0022] and for their own profit. A curious superstition tends to diminish the quantity which might be realized. No native will dig deeper than his chin from a dread of the earth falling in and killing him. And on finding a piece of gold it is buried again from an idea that without this "seed" the washing would afterwards prove unproductive. I could not for sometime

credit this in people who know right  
well the value of the metal, but it is  
universally asserted by the Portuguese  
who are intimately acquainted with  
their language and modes of thought.  
It may have been the sly invention  
of some rogue among them who wished  
to baulk the chiefs of their perquisites  
for in more remote times these pieces  
were all claimed by them.

the soil formed by the disintegration  
of igneous rocks is amazingly fertile  
[0023]

and the people are all fond of agriculture.  
I have seen ~~wheat~~ [maize] of nearly the same size of  
grain as that sold by the Americans for  
seed in Cape Town. Wheat for which  
one entertains such a friendly feeling  
grows admirably near Tete in parts  
which have been flooded by the Zambesi  
and it doubles the size of the grain at  
Zumbo. When the water retires the sowing  
commences. A hole is made with a  
small hoe, a few grains dropped in  
and the earth pushed back with the foot,  
this simple process represents all our  
draining, lining, subsoil plowing, &c &c  
for with one weeding a fine crop is  
ready for the sickle in four months  
afterwards. Wheat, sugar, rice, oil and  
indigo were once exported in considerable  
quantities from Tette. Cotton is still  
cultivated but only for native manufacture  
Indigo of a very large ~~growth~~ grows wild all  
over the country. there are forests  
of the Cinchona tree near Senna  
[0024]

Does this not shew the Divine care over  
us, where fever prevails the remedy  
abounds. We have also salsaparilla  
calumba root and senna leaves  
in abundance; the last I believe the  
same as is exported from Egypt.

It may not be out of place here to  
call attention to native medicines as worthy  
the investigation of travellers. I have  
always had to regret the want of time  
to examine which were efficaceous and  
which not and whether there are any

superior to our own. It is worthy of note that the bark which yields the Quinine, has been known as a potent febrifuge by the natives from time immemorial. Our knowledge of its virtues is comparatively recent. Some may think we have more medicines in the Pharmacopoea than we know well how to use but the fact of well educated persons resorting to Homoeopathy,

[0025]  
7<sup>th</sup> Sheet

Holloways's ointment, Morrison's pills and other nostrums may indicate an actual want to be supplied by something more potent than either raillery or argument. Few such I imagine would in cool blood prefer Parr's life pills to Quinine in intermittent fever; and if we had a remedy for cholera only half as efficaceous as Quinine in Quilimane fever it would be esteemed a universal blessing. Many native remedies are valueless, perhaps the majority are so; but they can cure wounds inflicted by poisoned arrows. In Inhambane and Delagoa Bay a kind of croup prevails. It is probably the Laringismus stridulus which cut off General Washington as it attacked and proved very fatal to adults singularly enough it was unknown till the first visit of Potgeiter's Boers to Delagoa Bay. They brought it from parts to the South West where it prevails

[0026]  
and left it there though none of them were suffering from it at the time. It is still unknown here. This case is analogous to ships leaving diseases at the South Sea Islands. After many had perished a native doctor pointed out a root which when used in time effects a speedy cure. The Portuguese now know the remedy and value it highly. I am not disposed to believe everything marvellous but from excoriations having been made by means of the root on the tongue of the patient and abstraction of blood so near the seat of the disease having never been practised in England in

this very intractable disease I think the black doctor deserves credit. The fact too that certain plants are known by widely separated tribes all over the country as medicinal is an addition reason for recommending those who have nothing but travel and discovery on hand to pick up whatever fragments of aboriginal [0027] medical knowledge may come in their way.

In addition to the articles of commerce mentioned above I saw specimens of gum copal, orchilla weed, caoutchouc and other gums. there are two plants the fibres of which yield very strong thread and ropes. Bees abound beyond Tette but the people eat the honey and throw the wax away. there are several varieties of trees which attain large dimensions yielding timber of superior quality for durability in ship building. I saw pure negroes at Senna cutting down such in the forest and building boats on the European model without the superintendence of a master. Other articles of trade are mentioned by writers but I refer to those only which come under my personal observation. I feel fully persuaded that were a stimulus given to the commerce of the Zambesi by [0028]

a small mercantile company proceeding cautiously to develop the resources of this rich and fertile country it would certainly lead to a most lucrative trade. The drawbacks to anything of this sort must however be explicitly stated and though anxious to promote the welfare of the teeming population of the Interior by means of commercial prosperity and intercourse of the coasts I should greatly regret any undue expectations from unconsciously giving a too high colouring to my descriptions. I shall therefore try to explain the causes of the miserable state of stagnation and decay in which I found the Portuguese possessions. I have already stated that the slave trade acted by withdrawing labour from every other source of

wealth in this country and transferring  
it to the plantations of Cuba and  
Brazil. The masters soon followed  
the slaves, hence this part of Africa

[0029]

8<sup>th</sup> Sheet

contains scarcely any Europeans possessing  
capital and intelligence or commercial  
enterprise. Of those who engaged in the  
slave-trade in both Eastern and Western  
Africa it is really astonishing to observe  
how few have been permanently  
enriched by it. there seems a sort of  
fatality attending these unlawful gains,  
for you again and again hear the  
remark, - "He was rich in the time of the  
slave trade." Beyond all question it  
has impoverished both the colonists and  
the country. And when our cruizers by  
their indomitable energy rendered the  
traffic much more perilous than  
any other form of gambling for money,  
they conferred a double benefit. the slave  
was prevented from being torn from  
his home and country and the master  
was compelled to turn to more stable  
sources of income and wealth. But  
when this took place it was found that  
[0030]

the strong arms which washed for  
gold and cultivated coffee, cotton, wheat  
indigo, sugar, earthnuts for oil were  
across the Atlantic and a civil war  
breaking out completed the disorder.  
On the South bank of the Zambesi Nyande  
a man of Portuguese and Asiatic extraction  
rebelled and collected a band of every  
shade of bad character in the country.  
Building a stockade at the confluence of  
Luenya and Zambesi below Tette  
he could rob every vessel that came up the  
river for the Luenya rushes with great  
force into the Zambesi and in order to  
avoid being carried to the opposite rocky  
bank by the current it is necessary to  
ascend the Luenya first and cross it at  
a point which will ensure the boat being  
carried not more than half way across  
the river into which it rushes. In doing  
so the vessel comes right to the stockade

of Nyande. this rebel burned nearly  
all the houses of Tette. On the Northern  
[0031]

bank another of Portuguese extraction  
rebelled and burned all the rich villas to  
which the merchants were wont to retire for  
ease and pleasure. these rebels though not  
in alliance [with each other] kept the loyal inhabitants of  
Tette shut up in their fort ~~at Tette~~ for  
two whole years: and so strict was the  
blockade they were unable to get goods from  
the coast for trade scarcely enough for  
the purchase of food even. They had  
also to endure the usual lot of adversity.  
Friends not only became cool but often  
turned enemies. A neighbouring chief  
of no great power whose predecessor  
rejoiced in the name of the " Emperor  
Monompotapa" was one of the latter.  
Real Caffres or Zulus here named  
Landeems overran many districts  
of the country. they attacked Senna,  
and more than once since have compelled  
the inhabitants to pay tribute. the rebels  
have not been punished. In coming

[0032]  
down the river I passed the stockade of  
Nyande and in consequence of a note  
from Major Secard I was kindly recieved  
by his son in-law, who entertained me  
to dinner and breakfast and added  
some goats as provisions for the voyage.  
It speaks well for this worthy com-  
mandante that the natives hold him  
in so much respect his simple presence  
has put a stop to hostilities four times.  
His generous hospitality to my self and  
large party demands my lasting  
gratitude. these notices of the war  
are not intended to inculcate either  
party, a passing stranger can scarcely  
form a correct judgement, especially  
if he espouses either side. they are  
given in order that the stagnation  
of trade may be understood.

When the influence of the white man  
was at its lowest ebb among the natives  
, we happened to come down the river.  
The people possess more of the Caffre  
[0033]

than Bechuana character. An Italian has ascended the river with about fifty followers armed with guns some months before our visit, and committed great havoc on some defenceless villages. On returning a number of tribes united and destroyed both him and his force. We were in some danger from a foolish chief spreading the report in our front that we had committed similar deeds of those to the Italian; and many bands of armed men were observed collecting to award us a like treatment. A young man who had come with his regiment for the same purpose thought he would speak to us first. Our explanations were considered satisfactory. Indeed when we could get a palaver they were never unreasonable untill we come close to Tette. But it was unpleasant to be everywhere suspected, the men belonging to some chiefs on the Zambesi never came near us unless fully armed.

[0034]

others would not sit down, nor enter into any conversation, but after gazing at us for some time with a sort of horror went off to tell the chief and great men what they had seen. I guess we appeared an uncouth band, for the bits of skins, alias fig leaves, had in many cases

disappeared, and my poor fellows could not move about without shocking the feelings of the well clothed Zambesians. the Babisa traders (Muizas) bring large quantities of cotton cloth from the coast to the tribes beyond Zumbo. Both Moors and Babbisa had lately been plundered too. they could not have taken much from us for the reason contained in the native proverb "you cannot catch a humble cow by the horns." \*

\* Synonymous with the Scotch proverb. "you can't take the breeches off a Highlander" We often expected bad treatment, but various circumstances conspired to turn them from their purposes. It is impossible to enumerate all the incidents



which through the influence of our  
[0035]

Divine protector on the hearts of the heathen,  
led to our parting in friendship with those  
whom we met with very different sentiments,  
but I must not omit the fact that if  
our cruizers had accomplished nothing  
else they have managed to confer a  
a good name on our country. I was quite  
astonished to find how far the prestige  
had spread into the continent. And in  
my case they had ocular demonstration  
of more than a hundred evidently very  
poor men going with one of "that white  
tribe" without either whip or chain.

My headman speaks the language  
perfectly and being an intelligent person  
contributed much by sensible explanations  
to lull suspicion. We had besides no  
shields with us. this was often spoken  
of and taken as evidence of friendly  
intentions. And for those who perversely  
insisted that we were spies we had  
forty or fifty gallant young elephant  
hunters and the extraordinary bravery  
[0036]

they sometimes exhibited seemed to say  
it would scarcely be wholesome to meddle  
with such fellows. the personal  
character of some chiefs led at once to  
terms of friendship. With others we  
spent much time in labouring in  
vain to convince them we were not  
rogues and vagabonds. They were in  
the minority as the utterly bad are  
everywhere else. With fair treatment  
the inhabitants on the Zambesi would  
I believe act justly. they are not power-  
ful as compared with our Caffres  
of the Cape. the so called Emperors,  
as Monomotapa, Cambeze &c are  
not so powerful as Sandillah and  
Moshesh. Indeed I believe there can be  
no great Empire without literature  
Conquerors have over run large tracts  
of country but no empire results.

Witness Sebitane the father of Sekeletu  
[0037]

10<sup>th</sup> Sheet

Some of the Batonga and many of the

Maravi women have an ugly custom  
they pierce the upper lip below the nose  
and insert a shell or reed so as to  
widen and draw out the orifice untill  
it is quite an inch beyond the perpendicular  
of the nose. Fashion never induced  
a freak more mad. It looks as if  
they thought that female beauty of  
lip had been attained by the ornitho-  
rhynceus paradoxus alone. Lower  
down the river they insert a button  
only, and they possess much influence.  
My men thought they used their  
power very creditably when they said  
"dance and we shall grind corn for you."

I shall notice but one point  
more. Lupata is mentioned as  
forty miles below Tette. the range has  
a gorge in it through which the Zambesi  
flows. there is a perpendicular wall  
and an island on the left of the western  
[0038]  
entrance. this island  
was called the "island of Mozambique by D<sup>r</sup> Lacerda from  
a belief that it stands on the same  
latitude with that settlement viz 15° 1' S.  
I found it to be 16° 34' South. I have  
no wish to prove that worthy gentleman  
wrong but all my observations are  
erroneous if he is right. I found Tette  
to be in 16° 8' 48" and an island below  
Lupata 17° 0' 30" It is always an  
ungracious task to find fault with  
others but I am obliged to perform  
the duty in the case of this same  
Lupata. the word is nearly synonymous  
with Litako anglicised into Lattakoo,  
(now Kuruman) viz. walls or rather dry  
stone dykes, pata or 'mpata is applied  
to any defile in hills, particularly if it  
has perpendicular or wall like sides.  
there is one called Mpata through which  
the Zambesi comes near Zumbo. the  
[0039]  
person who first wrote Lupata or "spine of  
the world", Tala Mungongo "or castle of  
rocks" did not mean I hope that the  
underlined sentences were translations  
but only more poetic names, for the one  
means "walls" and the other "Behold the range",

this range [ (Lupata)] was said to be so high snow lay on it most of the year and of marble of great value. We slept a night on the Island of Mozambique at the Western entrance, where we have a fine view of the highest part of the whole range viz. the right wall. It is perpendicular and scarcely so high as Arthur's Seat when viewed from Princes St. Edinburgh! I question if it is more than 700 feet high from the river at its base though it may be 800 or 900 ft above the level of the sea. the island is composed of a light coloured clay slate which may have been rent off from the opposite wall for the strata are all huddled and twisted [0040]

together as if it had been roughly handled when soft. At the Eastern entrance there are three conical hills of porphyry with fine square and rounded chrystals The northern part of Lupata range extends into the Maganja country and then bends round to Senna. the Southern part of the same range is rather crooked too for it runs South and South East ending in Nyamonga and Gorongozo mountains which may be seen from the top of a hill [(Baramuana)] behind Senna. When Lupata is seen from the East it looks decidedly lower than the Campsie range as viewed from the vale of Clyde. And this is the "African Cordillera", "the spine of the world"! And it is my hard fate however unwilling to spoil the poetry of the thing for the geographers, and increase the anxieties of the geologists by divulging the secret that their world has

[0041]

11<sup>th</sup> Sheet

got the lady's complaint called "a weak spine", It's my destiny &c &c \*

\* If read in public leave out the nonsense please we must not now parody the speeches of our ally "I must accomplish my mission". &c

the southern end of the range bears S.W. from the hill Baramuana which

is about half a mile west of Senna.  
the intervening country is flat but  
well wooded with Cinchona & other trees.  
the nearest point of the range is named  
Nyamonga - Goronzogo being a little  
beyond it. the latter is famed  
for its  
salubrity and chrystal waters. the Jesuits  
once had a station there, and I have observed  
they always shewed great judgement  
and taste in the selection of sites. they  
were rich having been keen traders  
as well as laborious teachers and  
could allow their bretheren to follow  
their laudable tastes. On the top of  
Gorongozo there are several large  
slabs, or the rocks have been chiseled  
so as to appear as such and inscriptions  
graven upon them. They are asserted  
[0042]

to be in Roman characters. the Portuguese  
who have seen them, not knowing the  
words I presume they are in Latin  
and the work of the Jesuit Fathers the idea  
of their being in unknown characters,  
perhaps of a primitive language, or  
graven by the servants of Solomon the  
son of David in their visits to Ophir  
made my heart thump against the chest  
but after patient enquiry the assertion  
that all knew the letters though not  
the meaning made me conclude the  
inscriptions to be of no great antiquity.  
Ophir may be sought for near  
Sofala but not on the Zambesi,  
for if the delta was of old as unhealthy  
as it is now Solomon's servants  
would get a larger share of fever than  
gold except, at a few points it [(the river)] does  
not touch the gold field, and there are  
no inscriptions or buildings shewing  
antiquity on its banks.

[0043]  
With Sofala it is different for between  
that fort and Manica we have the finest  
gold field in Africa; and at the foundation  
of the fort itself articles of wrought gold  
have frequently been found. Such also  
have been picked up in a stream on the  
main land and remnants of walls  
of hewn stone have been exposed in

gardens. But the Landeens are ~~the~~  
there the Lords of the soil and Ophir  
must remain an open question.

David Livingston

Mauritius 26<sup>th</sup> August. Brought to this  
island by H. M. Brig "Frolic" Commander  
Peyton on the 12<sup>th</sup> a service for which  
I feel unfeignedly thankful to the Government  
of her Majesty. the Frolic was just in  
time to save the lives of the crew of a  
Hamburgh vessel lost near Quillimane.  
Another month of the climate would have  
[0044]  
been fatal to the whole. I reached Quillimane  
labouring under a severe tertian but found  
that Captain Nolloth late of the Frolic had  
left me some wine and his surgeon  
D<sup>r</sup> Walsh some quinine which with the  
sympathy and encouragement expressed  
in letters from my former instructors in  
Glasgow University from - Commodore Trotter  
and from yourself soon restored me to  
my wonted vigour. I was most  
hospitably entertained in Quillimane by  
Colonel Galdino José Nunes and here by  
our countryman the Hon<sup>ble</sup> Major General Hay.  
A short residence in his house enables me  
to announce the departure of an affection of  
the spleen which clung to me in spite of the  
comforts and friendship of the officers the  
Frolic; and I believe there is still some  
African service in me. My late companions  
one hundred and ten in number await  
my return at Tette (Tett.) I proceed by  
the overland route to England in  
[0045]  
September next and hope to return  
so as to pass the Quillimane [delta] between  
April and August 1857. the headman  
of the party accompanied me on board  
the Frolic to Mauritius and, besides  
feeling grateful to him for his invaluable  
services I wished to comply with the  
desire of Sekeletu and take him to  
England, believing that a report  
of wisdom and power of Englishmen  
from his lips would have a beneficial  
effect on the minds of his countrymen  
in relation to Christianity. but the

excitement of seeing so many new things seemed to prove too much for his brain and during the night after seeing the steamer towing us into this harbour, he became quite insane and drowned himself. He could swim [0046]

well, but hauled himself down by the chain cable. I felt unwilling to use constraint because being a gentleman in his own country I feared lest a taint of insanity should remain after our return and that he might prejudice the minds of his countrymen by representing confinement as an act of cruelty, my regret for not using constraint is now unavailing.

We lost another headman above Tette by a similar process [cause]. A tribe refused our passage, and made a war dance close to our bivouacment. As they never dance fully armed & dressed except when about to attack and I had no intention to be scared backwards by them this poor man became mad from excitement which was probably aggravated by remembrance of former scenes in which he had figured and ran off by night. We spent three days seeking him but the country being full of lions we never found a trace of him

David Livingston