

## Letter to Roderick I. Murchison, 13 February 1855

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N<sup>o</sup> 2[On the Province of Angola]

Cassange 13<sup>th</sup> February

1855

Sir Roderick I. Murchison

[Insert commencement from  
page 4 Sheet 4 No 1]

Sir

As I have now had the advantage of passing through the Province of Angola twice, and have honestly endeavoured to obtain correct knowledge of the country. I venture to give you my impressions as not calculated to mislead any except those whose general views of the world are much more gloomy than mine.

As we proceed from the coast inland[,] the country[,] except in the vicinity of rivers[,] presents a rather arid appearance. There are not many trees[,] but abundance of hard coarse grass. But the low meadow lands of several miles width[,] lying adjacent to the rivers, are sufficiently fertile, and yield annually fine crops of sugar cane, different vegetables and manioc[,] the staff of life through all this part of Africa. Also oranges[,] bananas and mangoes of excellent quality. Proceeding Eastwards we enter on a different sort of country about Longitude 14° East. It is mountainous, well watered with perennial streams, and mollified by fogs

[0002]

[2] deposited from the Western winds, which come regularly to different places at different hours every day. Near the Muria we enter dense forests whose gigantic trees, covered with scarlet or other coloured blossoms, and giving support to numerous enormous climbers

with the curious notes of strange tropical birds, present the idea of excessive luxuriance and recall the feelings of wildness[,] produced when standing in similar sylvan scenery in the Interior of Brazil. the Palm which yields the oil of commerce[,] grows everywhere. Pine Apples, bananas and different kinds of South American fruit trees first introduced by the missionaries[,] flourish in the woods[,] though apparently wild and totally uncared for. ~~And~~ ~~m~~[M]ost excellent coffee from a few seeds of the celebrated Mocha, propagates itself spontaneously in the forests which line the mountain sides. Cotton of rather inferior quality finds itself so well suited with climate and soil [^][that] it appears as if indigenous. Provisions are abundant and cheap. Ten pounds of the produce of the Manioc plant[,] which under the  
[0003]

[3]classical appellation "Revalenta Arabica" sells in England for twentytwo shillings[,] may in the district referred to be purchased for a[one] penny. Labour too is abundant and cheap-[:] Two pence per day is considered good wages by carpenters[,] smiths, potters &c &c[,] as well as by common labourers. The greatest drawback the population has in developing the resources of the country, is the want of carriage roads for the conveyance of produce to markets. the slave trade led to the neglect of every permanent source of wealth. All the merchandise of the Interior was transported on the shoulders and heads of the slaves[,] who equally with the goods were intended for exportation. And even since the traffic has been effectually repressed by our cruizers[,] human labour for transport has alone been available. this is a most expensive and dilatory system[:] ~~for~~[as] the merchants and persons of smaller means[,] on whose industry access to a proper market would have a most beneficial effect, possess no stimulus for exertion in cultivation. Some use is made of the river zenza by means of canoes[,] and considerable trade is carried on between the districts on the Coanza and Loanda by the same means[:] but the bars  
[0004]

[4] at the mouths of both rivers present serious

obstacles to speedy transit.

the country still farther inland becomes gradually more open. Ambaca presents an undulating surface with ranges of mountains on each side in the distance. It possesses a great number of fine little ~~rivers~~[streams][,] which might be turned to much advantage for water power and irrigation. Both it and Pungo Andongo abound in cattle. The latter seems more elevated[,] for as we cross the Lotete[,] the boundary between the two districts[,] we enter upon the same vegetation and trees which characterise Luinda. Wheat, grapes and European vegetables grow in nearly the same spots with bananas and other tropical fruits. Indeed by selecting proper localities[,] cotton, sugar, coffee and other products of hot climates might be raised to any amount in this fine and beautiful country. together with many of the grains and fruits of colder countries. No attempts have hitherto been made to develop the internal resources of the country. It is but lately that coffee plantations were turned to as a source of wealth. Some were discovered during my progress through the country, and [0005] [5] the actual extent of the tree is still unknown. I saw it at Tala Mungongo[,] nearly 300 miles from the coast. \*Insert \* Different kinds of gum abound, as gum elemi, India rubber &c. And among metals, very superior iron all through the country. Rich copper-ore exists in the Interior of Ambriz & there are indications of coal.

Cassange is at present the farthest inland station of the Portuguese. It may be called the commercial capital of the Interior. Trade in ivory and wax is carried on with great vigour and success. And ~~very~~ large quantities of English cotton goods are sent into the country beyond[,] by means of native or half blood Portuguese. the merchants treat their customers with great liberality. At the time I write Captain Neves is preparing presents[,] consisting of cloth, beads, carpets[,] furniture &c. of upwards of £50 value for Matiamvo, the most powerful potentate East of this. this chief lives about Long. 24° and monopolizes the ~~thenotext~~ trade which[,] but for him[,] might pass to tribes called Kanyika beyond him. [22][Transfer to No 1 22] My

present intention is to proceed to his[ Matiamvo] town before turning Southward. ~~And~~[T]aking it for granted that I shall come into his good graces[,] our progress through his country will be comparatively easy[,] and the route[,] upon the whole[,] not much longer than the zigzag ~~one~~[way] we were forced to adopt in coming here. The only thing which may [0006]

[22 No 1 continued] hinder the execution of this plan[,] will be the wishes of my companions to return as speedily as possible by the path we already know. It is the first time they have gone into other lands except for plunder-[:] And they have followed my wishes so implicitly hitherto[,] it would not be right in me to thwart theirs.[6 No 2]~~After this long digression I may add that~~[T]he deep valley of Cassange is wonderfully fertile, but success in trade prevents the merchants from paying any attention to agriculture. The soil, so far as present experience goes, would place M<sup>r</sup> Mechi's pipes for liquid manure at a discount, for it requires nothing but labour-[:] The more it is worked[,] the more fruitful it becomes.

[Insert section &c]the Government of the country may be described as a military one[,] and closely resembles that which Sir Harry Smith endeavoured in vain to introduce among the Caffres. The imposts are exceedingly light[,] consisting of a tax of eight pence on each hearth, and sixpence on each head of cattle. something is also levied on gardens near the coast and on weavers and smiths. The population is large, between five and six hundred thousand souls being under the sway of the Portuguese. And of this large number[,] the majority are free- [0007] [7]born. In those districts, to the statistics of which I had access, the slaves did not form 5 percent of the entire population, and a very large proportion was dependant on agriculture alone. There are very few whites comparatively, and from the polite way in which persons of colour are addressed and admitted to the tables of the more affluent, it might be inferred that there is as little prejudice against colour as in any country in the world. Nothing struck me as more remarkable than the change produced on convicts by their residence in this Colony. No sooner do they arrive[,] than they are enlisted into the 1<sup>st</sup> Regiment of the Line

and perform similar duties to our Foot Gaurds  
in London. the eleven thousand inhabitants  
of Loanda go comfortably to bed every night[,]  
although they know that the citadels and  
all the arms of Loanda are in the hands  
of convicts, many of whom have been  
transported for life.the officers are not supposed  
to have been guilty of any offence against the laws  
of their country and probably they may have  
considerable influence with the men; but  
their testimony even is that the men perform  
their duty well, and are excellent soldiers.  
Some ascribe the remarkable change to the  
utter hopelessness of escape[,] - the certainty of  
detection and punishment of any crime[,] -  
and the fear of being sent to the deadly  
[0008]  
[8] district of St Jose de Encage (something like our  
Norfolk-island, but not so bad)[,] but however  
accounted for, the beneficial change in the  
men is unquestionable.

Another pleasing feature in the population  
is the ability of many to read and write.  
It is considered a disgrace in Ambaca for  
a free man of either colour to be unable  
to write. this general diffusion of education  
is the result of the teaching of the Jesuit  
missionaries, who were expelled the country  
by the Marquis of Pombal. If the results  
of their teaching have been so permanent,  
without anything like a supply of books,  
we may be allowed to indulge the hope  
that the labours of Protestants of all  
denominations[,] who endeavour to leave  
God's word behind them, will be not  
less abiding.

[Insert from Sheet 4 and 5 of No 1]this is accompanied by a map intended  
to replace that lost in the "Forerunner". I have  
sent all my observations to Thomas Maclear Esq  
of the Royal Observatory at the Cape, and beg  
that my positions may be considered sub judice[,]  
till he gives his opinion.

I am Sir. Your most obedient Servant

David Livingston