

## Unyanyembe Journal, 28 January 1866 - 5 March 1872

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[0594]

[588]

adroitly let the odium [^] [of slaving] rest on the Arabs they hate us - English - and rejoice more over our failures than successes - Ludha sent his own and other Banian slaves at sixty dollars a year while the usual pay of freemen at[in] Zanzibar is only from twenty five to thirty dollars a year - He will charge enormous interest on the money advanced - from twenty to twenty five per cent - and even supposing Shereef's state-ment that Ludha told him not to go beyond Ujiji [...] [but] after one month to sell off all and return to be quite un-true, it is passing strange that every one of the Banian slaves employed stoutly asserted that they were not to follow but to force me back - I had no hold on people who knew that they would not be allowed to keep their wages - It is also very remarkable that the objects of your caravan should be so completely frustrated by Banians conniving with Shereef almost within the shadow of the consulate and neither Dragorman nor other paid officials under your orders give any information - The characters of Ali bin Salem Buraschid and his "chum" Shereef could scarcely have been hid from them - Why employ them without character

P.S 16<sup>th</sup> November 1871

I regret the necessity of bringing the foregoing very unpleasant subject before you, but I have just recieved letters and information which make the matter doubly serious - M<sup>r</sup> Churchill informed me ~~that~~ by a letter of September 1870 that H.M. Government had not kindly sent £1000 for supplies to be forwarded to me

[0595]

[589]

some difficulties had occurred to prevent £500 worth from starting but in the beginning of November all were removed - But it appears that you had recourse to slaves again and one of these slaves informed me that goods and slaves all remained at Bagamoio four months on till near the end of February 1871 - No one looked near them during that time but a rumour reached them that the consul was coming and off they started two days before your arrival. not on their business but on some private trip of your own - These slaves came to Un-yanyembe in may last and there they lay till war broke out in July and gave them a good excuse to be there still = A whole year has thus been spent in feasting slaves on £500 sent by Government to me - Like the name who was tempted to despair when he broke the photograph of his wife I feel inclined to relinquish hope of ever getting help from Zanzibar to finish the little work I have still to do - I wanted men not slaves and free-men are abundant at Zanzibar but if the matter is committed to Ludha instead of to an energetic Arab with some little superintendence from your Dragorman or others I may want twenty years and your slaves feast and fail

Yours very truly

David Livingstone

H.M. consul Inner Africa

a true copy  
David Livingstone

I will just add [^] [for exactness] that the second batch of slaves had like the first two freemen as the leaders and one died of small pox - Two freemen in the first party of slaves were Shereef & Awathe I enclose also a shameless overcharge in Ludha's bill of 364 Dollars 62½ cents

DL.

[0596]

[590]

D<sup>r</sup> Kirk &c &c 17 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1871  
Sir

I take the liberty of calling your attention to the following overcharges in Ludha's bill sent to me by M<sup>r</sup> Churchill

Eighty pieces or gorahs of Merikani sativé at the common retail price at Zanzibar of \$2.75 per gorah amounts to \$220 which being charged by Ludha \$477.50 makes an overcharge \$275.50

On Kanike forty packages of first rate Kanike at \$13 per score of pieces would be \$26 whereas Ludha has charged me \$37.

Between the market price of the beads also at Zanzibar and Ludhas price is an overcharge of \$5.

Another item to which I strongly object is that in which Ludha charges me \$91. 12 ½ for transport to Ujiji the goods having never left Un-yanyembe - All the foregoing make a total overcharge of \$364. 62 ½ which is a nice little sum for a confidential British subject to extract

the proof of this overcharge is found by dividing the 3370 ¾ yards of the bill by 80 pieces which gives 42 yards to each piece or gorah Now all African Merikane which passes current are of two kinds one at 30 yards per gorah or piece [^] [sells at \$3.75] the other at 40 yards a piece sells at \$2.75 per piece - You may refer for the truth of this to

Taria Topin - and you may  
take my statement as correct  
[0597]  
[591]

that the calico sent is in my experience  
nearly unsaleable - Ludha palms off on  
me inferior Merikane calico (Latine)  
at a fraudulent price which only with  
great difficulty I can use and he knows  
that the cloth which he charges me \$5.75  
a piece, sells at Unyanyembe at \$5.  
Korje perpetuated the same fraud and  
gave me stuff for packing instead of  
calico used in trade as soon as my  
back was turned to Zanzibar - the barefaced  
spoliation of Government money by  
Banian British subjects makes it  
entirely reasonable for me to complain

I am &c

David Livingstone

H.M. consul Inner Africa

[0598]  
[592]

Ujiji: 18 December 1871  
[The] Right Honourable  
Earl Granville

N<sup>o</sup> 4.

My Lord

The Despatch of  
Lord Clarendon dated 31<sup>st</sup> May 1870  
came to this place on the 15<sup>th</sup> ult. and  
its very kindly tone and sympathy  
afforded me a world of encouragement

Your Lordship will excuse me in saying  
that with my gratitude there mingled  
sincere sorrow that the personal  
friend who signed it was no more.

In the kind wish expressed for my  
return home I can join most cordial  
Indeed I am seized with a sore longing  
every time my family, now growing  
up, comes into mind - but if I  
explain you will not deem me un-  
-reasonable in making one more  
effort to make a feasible finish up of  
my work - I know about (600) six  
hundred miles of the long watershed  
of South central Africa pretty fairly -  
from this the majority of the vast  
number of the springs of the Nile do  
unquestionably arise and form great  
mains of drainage in the Great Nile  
valley which begins in Lat. 10°-12° South  
But in the seventh hundred miles  
four fountains are reported which are  
different from all I have seen, in  
rising from the base of an earthen  
mound as full grown gushing springs  
each of which at no great distance  
off becomes a large river - I have  
heard of this remarkable mound  
200 miles distant on the South West.

[0599]

[593]

Again 300 miles distant on the South M<sup>r</sup> Oswell &  
I heard that the upper Zambesi or Liambai  
rose at (this) one point - Then intelligent  
natives mentioned it 180 miles off on the  
East - and again 150 from it on the North East -  
and also in the Manyema country 100 miles  
Nor Nor East intelligent Arabs who had visited  
the mound and fountains spoke of them  
as a subject of wonder, and confirmed all  
my previous information - I cannot  
doubt of their existence, and I have even  
given names by anticipation to the fountains  
whose rivers I know

But on the next point, which if correct,  
gives these fountains a historic interest I  
speak with great diffidence and would  
fain apologize for venturing, on the dim

recollections of boyhood, and without a single book of reference to hazard the conjecture that these fountains rising together and flowing two North into the Nile, and two South into Inner Ethiopia are probably the sources of the Nile mentioned to Herodotus by the Secretary of Minerva in the city of Sais in Egypt - The idea imparted by the words of the ancient historian was that the waters of the sources welled up in unfathomable fountains and there parted half to Egypt and the other half to Inner Ethiopia - the ancient traveller or trader who first brought the report down to Egypt would scarcely be so precise as explain of waters that seemed to issue from nearly one spot flowed on to opposite slopes of the watershed = the Nor East fountain - Baitte Frerés - flows as the large river Ionfira into Kamolondo  
 [0600]  
 [594]

one of four large Lakes in Webb's Lualaba = the central line of drainage - then that on the Nor West of the mound Youngs ( Sir Paraffin fountain flows through Lake Lincoln and as the river Lomame joins Webb's Lualaba before the fourth large Lake is formed of which the outflow is said to be into Petherick's branch - Two certainly flow North and two as certainly flow South - for Palmerston's fountain on the South West is the source of the Liambai or upper Zambesi - and Oswell's fountain on the South East is the Kugu which far down joins the same river in " Inner Ethiopia" - I advance the conjecture merely for what it is worth and not dogmatically - the gentlemen who stay at home at ease may smile at me, assurance in recalling the memories of of boyhood in Central Africa, but let these be the sources of the Nile of the ancients or not, it seems desirable to rediscover them - so that no one may come afterwards and cut me out by a fresh batch of sources.

I am very unwilling to attach blame to anyone and I can only ascribe it

to ignorance at Zanzibar of our Gov<sup>t</sup>  
being stringently opposed to its officers  
employing slave labour, that some  
£500 or £600 worth of my goods were  
entrusted to [^] [ Ludha] a concealed slave trader  
who again placed the supplies in the  
hands of slaves under two dishonest  
freemen who as I have described in  
Nº 3. of this series of letters caused  
me a great loss of time, and ultimately  
[0601]  
[595]

ultimately of all the goods

Again £500 worth of goods this being half  
of £1000 kindly sent by H.M. Government  
to my aid, was by some strange halucination  
handed off to Ludha again and he again  
committed them to slaves and two freemen -  
All lay feasting on my stores at Bagamoio  
on the mainland opposite Zanzibar from  
the latter part of October 1870 to the latter part  
of February 1871 and no one looked near  
them - They came on to Unyanyembe a  
point from twenty days to a month East of  
this - and lay there till a war broke out and  
gave them a good excuse to continue there  
still - Ludha is a very polite and rich Banian  
but in this second bill he makes a shame-  
less overcharge of 364 dollars - All the Banians  
and Arabs hate to see me in this slave  
mart, and dread exposure - Here and in  
Manyema I have got into the good graces of  
all the Arabs of position - But the Banian  
hatred of our interference in the slave trade  
manifests itself in the low cunning of  
imbuing the minds of the slaves sent with  
the idea that they are not to follow me, but  
in accordance with some fabulous letter  
force me back - This they have propagated  
all through the country and really seem to  
believe it - My letters to the Coast having  
been so often destroyed I had relinquished  
the hope of ever obtaining help from  
Zanzibar, and proposed when I become  
stronger to work my way down to Mteza  
or Baker for men and help.

[0602]  
[596]

A vague rumour reached Ujiji in the  
beginning of last month that an Englishman  
had come to Unyanyembe with boats  
horses men and goods in abundance  
It was in vain to conjecture who this could  
be and my eager enquiries were met  
by answers so contradictory that I began  
to doubt if a stranger had come at all  
But one day, I cannot say which for I was  
three weeks too fast in my reckoning  
my man Susi came dashing up in  
great excitement and gasped out, "An  
"Englishman coming - I see him" - and off  
he ran to meet him - The American flag  
at the head of a caravan told me the  
nationality of the stranger. It was Henry  
M. Stanley - the travelling correspondent  
of the "New York Herald" sent by the son  
of the Editor - James Gordon Bennett Junior  
at an expense of over (£4000) Four  
thousand Pounds to obtain correct in-  
formation about me if living and if  
dead bring home my bones - the  
kindness was extreme and made my  
whole frame thrill with excitement  
and gratitude - I had been left nearly  
destitute by the moral idiot Shereef  
selling off all my goods for slaves  
and ivory for himself - My condition  
was sufficiently forlorn for I had  
but a very few articles of barter left  
of what I had taken the precaution to  
leave here in case of extreme need - the  
strange news M<sup>r</sup> Stanley had to tell to  
one who had been for years out of  
communication with the world were quite  
reviving - Appetite returned and in a  
[0603]  
[597]

a week I began to feel strong - Having men  
and goods and information that search for  
an outlet for Tanganyika was desired by  
Sir Roderick Murchison we went for a  
months cruize down to its Southern end  
This was a pleasure trip compared to the  
weary tramping of all the rest of my work  
but an outflow we did not find - on  
returning on the 13<sup>th</sup> current M<sup>r</sup> Stanley -



recieve a letter from the American Consul  
at Zanzibar of 11<sup>th</sup> June last, and Aden  
telegraphs of European news up to 29<sup>th</sup> April  
My mail was dated November 1870 and  
would not have left the slaves had not  
M<sup>r</sup> Stanley accidentally seen it and seized  
it for me. What was done by the American  
Consul could have been done by the English  
Consul but for the unaccountable pro-  
-pensity to employ a slave trader & slaves  
seeing no hope of even the third £500 or last  
half of the government £1000 being placed  
in any other hands but those of the polite  
Ludha, I have taken the liberty of resolving  
to return a full month Eastward to secure  
the dregs of my goods from the slaves there -  
and accept those that M<sup>r</sup> Stanley offers =  
hire freemen at Unyanyembe with them -  
and then return back to the watershed to  
finish the little I have to do - In going and  
returning from Unyanyembe I shall lose  
three or four months - the ancient fount-  
-ains will require eight months more,  
but in one year from this time, with  
ordinary health, the geographical work  
will be done. I am presuming that your  
Lordship will say - "If worth doing at all  
it is worth doing well". All my friends  
[0604]  
[597]

will wish me to make a complete work  
of the sources of the ancient river. In that  
wish, in spite of the strong desire to go home  
I join, believing that it is better to do so  
now than do it afterwards in vain

Trusing that your Lordship will kindly  
make allowances for what to some,  
who do not know how hard I have  
toiled to accomplish six sevenths of  
the work, may appear obstinacy

I have the honour to be your  
Lordships most obedient servant

David Livingstone

H.M. Consul  
Inner Africa

**P.S.**

the mortality by small pox in  
this region is so enormous that I  
venture to apply to Government for  
a supply of vaccine virus to meet  
me on my return by one portion  
being sent in the Governors mail  
bag to the Cape and another portion  
by way of Bombay all convenient  
haste being enjoined. Many intelligent  
Arabs have expressed to me their willing-  
-ness to use it. If I remember rightly  
Lady Mary W. Montagu brought the  
knowledge of inoculation from Turkey  
This race though bigoted perhaps  
more than the Turks may recieve  
the superior remedy, and if they do,  
a great boon will be conferred,  
for very many thousands perish  
annually and know no preventative  
The reason for my troubling you  
is, I do not know any of the  
[0605]  
[599]

conductors of vaccination in London  
and Professor Christison[^] [of Edinburgh] who formerly  
put the virus up in capillary tubes  
may not now be alive - the capillary  
tubes are the only means of preserving the  
substance fresh in this climate I have seen  
and if your Lordship will kindly sub-  
-mit my to vaccinators to send these tubes  
charged with matter I shall be able at  
least to make an effort to benefit this  
great population -

David Livingstone.

Journal continued from 19 Sept<sup>r</sup> page - C.

Dec<sup>r</sup>20<sup>th</sup>

While we were away a large horde of Ujijians came to Bambarre all eager to reach the cheap ivory of which a rumour had spread far and wide - They numbered 500 guns and invited Muhamad to go with them but he preferred waiting for my return from the West. We now resolved to go due North & to buy ivory and I to reach another part of the Lualaba and buy a canoe.

Wherever the dense primeval forest has been cleared off by man gigantic grasses usurp the clearances. Some of the sylvan vegetation can stand the annual grass burn-ings except a species of Bauhinia and occasionally a large tree which sends out new wood below the burned places - the parrots build thereon and the men make a stair up 150 feet by tying climbing plants around at about four feet distance as steps - near confluence of the Luamo men build huts on this same species of tree for safety against the  
[0606]  
[600]

Dec<sup>r</sup>21<sup>st</sup>1869

arrows of their enemies - the strong thick grass of the clearances dries down to the roots at the surface of the soil and fire does it no harm - though a few of the great old burly giants brave the fires none of the climbers do. They disappear but the plants themselves are brought out of the forests and ranged along plantations like wire fences to keep wild beasts off The poles of these vegetable wire hedges often take root as also those in stages for maize

22<sup>nd</sup>

Muhamad presented a goat to be eaten

2324

on our Christmas - got large copper  
bracelets made of my copper by Manyema  
smiths. They are considered very valuable  
and have driven iron bracelets quite out  
of fashion - We start immediately after

25<sup>th</sup>

Christmas. Must try with all my might  
to finish exploration before next Christ-  
-mas - I get fever severely and was down

26<sup>th</sup>

all day - but we march as I have always  
found that moving is the best remedy  
for fever - I have however no medicine  
whatever - We passed over the Neck of  
M<sup>t</sup> Kinyima NW of Moenekus through  
very slippery forest and encamped  
on the banks of the Lulwa R<sup>t</sup>

28<sup>th</sup>

Away to Monangoi's vil near the  
Luamo R. here 150 or more yards wide  
and deep - A man passed us bearing  
a human finger wrapped in a leaf -  
It was to be used as a charm - and  
was of a man killed in revenge - The  
Arabs all took this as clear evidence  
of cannibalism - I hesitated -

29<sup>th</sup>

30<sup>th</sup>

31Dec  
1869

Heavy rains - Luamo is called the  
Luasse above this - we crossed in  
canoes  
[0607]  
[601]

1870

1<sup>st</sup> January 1870 May the Almighty help me to  
finish the work in hand and retire through  
the Basango before the year is out - Thanks  
for all last years loving kindnesses - Our  
course was due North - with the Luasse  
flowing in a gently undulating green country

2<sup>d</sup>

on our right and rounded mountains  
in Mbongo's country on our left - Rest  
a day at Mbongo's as the people were

3<sup>d</sup>

honest - Reached a village at edge of a  
great forest - people excited and uproarious  
but not ill bred - ran along side of path  
with us shouting and making energetic  
remarks to each other about us - A newly  
married couple stood in a village where  
we stopped to enquire the way with arms  
around each other very lovingly and no  
one joked or poked fun at them - Marched

Rts or  
Rivu-  
-lets

five hours through forest - crossed 3 R<sup>ts</sup>  
and much stagnant water which the

sun by the few rays he darts in cannot  
evaporate - Passed several huge traps  
for elephants - A log of heavy wood about  
20 feet long has a hole at one end for a  
climbing plant to pass through and  
suspend it - At the lower end a mortice  
is cut out of the side and a wooden  
lance about two inches broad by 1 ½  
thick and about four feet long is  
inserted firmly in the mortice - a  
[Drawing of mortice and lance.] latch down [^] [on] the ground when touched  
by the animals foot lets the beam run  
down on to his body, and the great  
weight of the wood drives in the lance  
and kills the animal - I saw one  
lance which had accidentally  
fallen, and it had gone into the  
the stiff clay soil two feet -  
[0608]  
[602]

January  
4<sup>th</sup>  
1870

- The villagers we passed were all civil  
but like noisy children all talking and  
gazing - When surrounded by 300 or 400  
some who have not been accustomed  
to the ways of wild men think that a  
fight is imminent - but poor things  
no attack is thought of if it does not  
begin on our side - Many of Muhamads  
people were dreadfully afraid of being  
killed and eaten - One man out in  
search of ivory seemed to have lost sight  
of his companions for they saw him  
running with all his might to a forest  
with no path in it - He was searched for  
for several days and was given up as  
a murdered man, and victim of the  
cannibal Manyuema - on the seventh  
day after he lost his head he was  
led into camp by a headman who  
had found him wandering, fed and  
lodged and restored him to his people.

The women here plait the hair into

the form of a basket behind - It is  
first rolled into a very long coil then  
wound round something till it is about  
8 or ten inches long projecting from  
[[Pencil drawing of hairstyle described.]] the back of the head -

5<sup>th</sup> - 6 - 7<sup>h</sup>

Wettings by rain and grass over  
-hanging our paths with bad water  
brought on Choleraic symptoms  
and opium from Muhamad had  
no effect in stopping it - He too had  
Rheumatism - on suspecting the  
water as the cause I had all I used  
boiled and this was effectual but  
I was greatly reduced in flesh and  
so were many of our party  
[0609]  
[603]

January  
5<sup>th</sup>

We proceeded nearly due North through choked  
up wilderness and many villages and run  
-ning rills - the paths often left to be choked  
up by the overbearing vegetation, and then  
the rill adopted as the only clear passage  
The rill seems to be made a path too to prevent  
footmarks being followed by enemies  
In fact to make approaches to human  
dwellings as difficult as possible - the  
hedges around villages over sprout out  
and grow a living fence and this is covered  
by a great mass of a species of calabash  
with its broad leaves so that nothing  
appears of the fence outside - the people

11<sup>th</sup>

civil but uproarious from the excitement  
of having never seen strangers before - All

visitors from a distance came with their  
large wooden shields - many of the men  
handsome and tall - the women plainer than  
at Bambarre

12<sup>th</sup>

cross the Lolinde 35 yards & knee deep flowing  
to join Luamo far down - dark water 13<sup>th</sup>  
through the hills Chimunemune - see many  
Albinos and partial lepers - syphilis -  
slough excessive - too trying to travel in rains

14<sup>th</sup>

The Muabe palm had taken possession of a  
broad valley and the leaf stalks as thick  
as a strong man's arm and 20 feet long  
had fallen off and blocked up all passage  
except by one path made & mixed up by the  
feet of buffaloes & elephants - the leg goes  
into elephants holes up to the thigh - It  
is grievous - three hours of this slough  
tired the strongest - a brown stream ran  
through the centre waist deep - & washed  
off a little of the adhesive mud then  
a river covered with Tikatika a  
[0610]  
[604]

Jany  
14<sup>th</sup>  
1870

living vegetable bridge made by a species  
of glossy leafed grass - these felt themselves  
into a mat capable of bearing a mans weight  
but it bends in a foot or fifteen inches  
every step - a stick six feet long could  
not reach the bottom in certain holes  
we passed - the Lotus or sacred lilley  
which grows in nearly all the shallow



waters of this country sometimes  
spreads its broad leaves over the  
bridge so as to lead careless observers  
to think that it is the bridge builder but  
the grass mentioned is the real agent  
Here it is called Kintefwetefwe on  
Victoria Nyanza Tikatika

15<sup>th</sup>

Choleraic purging again till all water  
used was boiled but I was laid up

20<sup>th</sup>

by sheer weakness near hill Chanza

21<sup>st</sup>

Weakness and illness went on because  
we got wet so often - the whole party suffers  
and they say that they will never come  
here again - Manyango rivulet has  
fine sweet water but the whole country  
is smothered with luxuriant vegetation

27<sup>th</sup>

Rest from sickness in camp - the country

29<sup>th</sup> - 30

is indescribable from rank jungle of  
grass but the rounded hills are still  
pretty - an elephant alone can pass  
through it - these are his headquarters -  
the stalks are from [^] [half] an inch to an inch

and a half in diameter - reeds clog the feet  
and the leaves rub sorely on the face &  
eyes - the view is generally shut in by  
this megatherium grass except when  
we come to a slope down to a valley  
or bed of a rill -

[0611]

[605]

Janu-

-ary

30<sup>th</sup>

1870

Came to a village among fine gardens of  
maize Banana's, groundnuts and Cassava  
Men said go on to next village & this meant  
we dont want you here - the main body  
of Muhamad's people was about 3 miles  
before us but I was so weak I sat down  
in the next hamlet and asked for a hut  
to rest in and go on - A woman with  
leprous hands gave me hers - a nice  
clean one and very heavy rain came on  
Of her own accord she prepared dumplings  
of green maize pounded & boiled which  
are sweet - she said that she saw I was  
hungry - It was excessive weakness from  
purging and seeing that I did not eat for  
fear of the leprosy she kindly pressed me  
"Eat you are weak only from hunger - this  
will strengthen you" - I put it out of her  
sight and blessed her motherly heart - I  
had ere this come to the conclusion that I  
ought not to risk myself further in the rains  
in my present weakness for it as in  
Marung and Liemba result in something  
worse - the horde mentioned as having  
past Bambarre was now somewhere in  
our vicinity and it was impossible to

1<sup>st</sup>

Feby

1870

ascertain from the Manyema where  
the Lualaba lay - In going North on 1<sup>st</sup>  
February we came to some of this horde  
belonging to Katomba or Moenemokaia  
who reported that the leader was anxious  
for advice as to crossing Lualaba and future  
- movements - He supposed that this river  
was seven days in front of him and  
twelve days in front of ~~him~~[us] - It is  
a puzzle from its Nor Westing and  
low level - It possibly is Pethericks  
Bahr Ghazal - Could get no Latitude -  
[0612]  
[606]

2<sup>nd</sup>  
Feby  
1870

I propose to cross it and buy an exploring  
canoe because I am recovering my  
strength but we now climb over the bold  
hills Bininango and turn SW towards  
Katomba to take counsel = He knows more  
than anyone else about the country and  
his people being now scattered everywhere  
seeking ivory I do not relish their company

3<sup>d</sup>

caught in drenching rain which made  
me faint to sit exhausted as I was under  
an umbrella for [^] [an] hours trying to keep the  
trunk dry - drank some rain water as  
I felt faint - Water in paths now calf deep  
crossed a hundred yards of slush waist  
deep in mud channel and full of holes  
made by elephants feet - path hedged  
in by reedy grass often intertwined &  
very tripping - stripped on reaching  
my hut in a village and a fire during  
night nearly dried them - anointed the  
legs with palm oil and in morning had  
a delicious breakfast of sour goats

milk and porridge - As I sat in the  
rain a little tree frog about half an inch  
long leaped on to a grassy leaf and  
began a tune as loud as that of many  
birds and very sweet - It was surprising  
to hear so much music out of so small

5<sup>th</sup>

a musician - the drenching told on  
me sorely and it was repeated after  
we had crossed the good sized rivulets  
Mulunkula and many villages and  
I lay under a Muale palm & slept  
during the worst of the pelting - I was  
seven days Southing to Mamohela  
Katomba's camp and quite knocked  
up & exhausted I went into winter  
quarters on 7<sup>th</sup> February 1870  
[0613]  
[607]

Feby  
7<sup>th</sup>  
1870

This was the camp of the headmen of the  
ivory horde now away for ivory - Kato-  
mba as Moenemokaia is called was  
now all kindness - We were away from  
his Ujijian associates and he seemed to  
follow his natural bent without fear of  
the other slave traders who all hate to see  
me as a spy on their proceedings - Rest  
shelter - boiling all the water I used and  
above all a new species of potato  
called Nyumbo - much famed among the  
natives as restorative soon put me all to  
rights - Katomba supplied me liberally with  
Nyumbo and but for a slightly medicinal  
taste which is got rid of by boiling in  
two waters would be equal to English po-

11<sup>th</sup>

tatoes - But first of all it was proposed to go  
off to Lualaba in North West in order to  
procure Holcus sorghum or dura flour  
that being in Arab opinion nearly equal  
to wheat or as they say "heating" while the  
maize flour we were obliged to use was  
cold or cooling - I was too ill to go through  
mud waist deep - so I allowed Muhamad

13<sup>th</sup>

who too was suffering much go away  
alone in search of ivory - As stated above  
shelter and Nyumbo proved beneficial

March  
1<sup>st</sup>

Visited my Arab friends in their camp for  
the first time today - this is Kasessa's country  
and the camp is situated between two strong  
rivulets while Mamohela is the native name  
M<sup>t</sup> Brombola stands two miles from its N -  
& M<sup>t</sup> Bolunkela is N.E. same distance -  
wood water and grass the requisites of a  
camp abound - and the Manyema  
bring large supplies of food every day  
- forty large baskets of maize for a goat  
fowls & bananas & Nyumbo very cheap  
[0614]  
[608]

1<sup>st</sup> 25<sup>th</sup>  
March  
1870

Iron bracelets common medium of exchange  
and coarse beads & cowries - for a copper  
bracelet three large fowls are given  
and 3 ½ baskets of maize - one basket [^] [3 feet high] is a

womans load and they are very strong

The Wachiogone are a scattered tribe among the Maarabo or Swaheli but they retain their distinct identity as a people - the Mamba fish has breasts with milk and utters a cry - flesh very white - is not the crocodile which goes by the same name is probably the Dugong or Peixe Mulher o

?/

Portuguese ? Full grown leeches come on the surface in this wet country Some of Katomba's men returned with 43 tusks - An animal with short horns &

?/

of a reddish colour in North - it is not

25<sup>th</sup> 26

known to the Arabs

Joseph an Arab from Oman says that the Simoom is worse in Sham ( Yemen)?) than in Oman - blows for 3 or 4 hours - In Sham butter eaten largely the remedy against its ill effects - It is also smeared on the body - In Oman a wetted cloth is put over the head body and legs while the Simoom blows -

May  
1<sup>st</sup>

An elephant was killed which had three tusks - all of good size

Rains continued and mud & mire from the clayey soil of Manyema

was too awful to be attempted -

24<sup>th</sup>

sent to Bambarre for cloth and beads  
I left there - a party of Thani's people  
came South - said that they had killed  
forty Manyema and lost four of  
their own number - nine villages  
were burned and all for a single  
string of beads a man tried to steal  
[0615]  
[609]

June  
1870

Muhamad bin Nassur and Akila's men  
brought 116 tusks - from N - people said  
to be all good and obliging - Akila's chief  
man had a large deep ulcer on the foot from  
the mud - When we had the people here  
Kassessa gave ten goats [^] [and one tusk] to hire them to  
avenge a feud in which his elder was  
killed and they went - spoils secured were  
31 captives 60 goats about 40 Manyema  
killed - one slave of attacking party killed & two  
badly wounded - Thani's man Yahoood  
who was leader in the other case of 40 killed  
boasted before me of the deed - I said you  
were sent here not to murder but to trade  
he replied we are sent to murder - Bin  
Nassur said The English are always kill  
-ing people - I replied "Yes slavers who do  
the deeds that were done yesterday" Various  
other tribes sent large presents to the Arabs  
to avert assaults and tusks too delivered -

16<sup>th</sup>

The Nassick pupils now lived with the  
slave women whose husbands were away

[on]of trade and got plenty to eat - they refused  
rations from me saying they were too  
small though they were sufficient to  
buy gaudy "lambas" to flaunt about before  
the slave women - they did nothing  
for me but seeing that I was at their  
mercy in Manyema where no one can  
be induced to carry a load or even go  
into the next district they acted like the  
Irish helps in America - the want of  
a chain to confine them emboldens them  
to impertinence but when Katomba speaks  
they literally tremble - Ever since one  
called Simon Price killed two Babemba  
at Kabwabwata he has been a nuisance  
[0616]  
[610]

June  
13<sup>th</sup>  
1870

for stealing lying uncleanliness and  
every wickedness - I never would have  
come with them but I could get no others  
and feared that my packet of letters  
containing orders for more men was  
destroyed - He pretended to fear a canoe  
then the people but offered to go as a slave  
to Muhamad Bogharib - the rains had  
continued into June and 50 inches  
fell - Now my people failed me - so

26<sup>th</sup>

with only three attendants I started off to the  
North West for the Lualaba the numbers  
of running rivulets to be crossed were  
surprising - and at each some forty  
yards of the path has been worked by the  
feet of passengers into ahesive mud  
We crossed fourteen in one day - some  
thigh deep - most of them run with the  
Liya which we crossed and it flows  
to the Lualaba - We pass through many  
villages for the paths all lead through



human dwellings - many people  
presented bananas and seemed sur-  
-prised when I made a small return gift  
One man ran after me with sugar  
cane - I paid for lodgings too - Here the

28<sup>th</sup>

Arabs never do - Biting ants called  
in the West - the Driver ant - in millions  
in some parts of the way but on this  
side the Continent they seem less fierce  
than I have found them in the West -

29<sup>th</sup>

At one village musicians with calabashes  
having holes in them flute fashion tried  
to please me by their vigorous acting  
also by beating drums in time - Passed

30<sup>th</sup>

through the nine villages burned for  
a single string of beads, and slept in  
[0617]  
[611]

July  
1870

the village of Malala - while I was sleeping  
quietly here, some trading Arabs camped at  
Nasangwas, and at dead of night one was  
pinned to the earth by a spear - no doubt  
this was in revenge for relations slain  
in the 40 mentioned - the survivors now  
wished run a muck in all directions  
against Manyema - When I came up I  
proposed to ask the chief if he knew the  
assassin and he replied that he was not

sure of him - He could only conjecture who  
it was - but death to all glared from the  
eyes of half castes and slaves - Fortunately  
before this affair was settled in their  
way, I met Muhamad Bogharib coming  
back from Kasongo's and he joined in  
enforcing peace - the traders went off but  
let my three people know what I knew  
long before that they hated having a spy  
in me on their deeds - I told some of them  
who were civil tongued that ivory obtained  
by bloodshed was unclean evil - unlucky  
as they speak - "Dont shed human blood  
my friends - it has guilt not to be wiped  
off by water" - off they went and after  
-wards the bloodthirsty party got only one tusk  
and a half - while another party which  
avoided shooting men got 54 tusks -  
From Muhamads people I learned that  
the Lualaba was not in the N.W. course I  
had pursued - It in fact flows W.S.W.  
in - other great bend - and they had gone  
far to the North without seeing it - But  
the country was exceedingly difficult  
from forest - and water - As I had  
already seen, trees fallen across the  
path formed a breast-high wall to be  
climbed over - flooded rivers  
[0618]  
[612]

July  
1<sup>st</sup>  
1870

breast and neck deep had to be crossed and  
the mud was awful - and nothing  
but villages eight or ten miles apart -

## Return

In the clearances around these alone  
could the sun be seen - For the first time  
in my life the feet failed me and now  
having but three attendants it would have  
been unwise to go further - in that direction

Instead of healing kindly as heretofore  
when torn by hard travel irritable eating  
ulcers fastened on both feet and I  
limped back to Bambarre on 22<sup>nd</sup>

5<sup>th</sup>

The account of Ramadan who was  
desired by me to take notes as he went  
in the forest were discouraging and made  
me glad I did not go - at one part  
where the tortuous river was flooded  
they were five hours in the water and  
a man in a small canoe went  
before them sounding for places not  
too deep for them - breast & chin  
deep and Hassani fell and hurt  
himself sorely in a hole - People have  
goats and sheep and love them as they  
do children

6<sup>th</sup>

Back to Mamohela & welcomed by the  
Arabs who all approved of my  
turning back - Katomba presented  
abundant provisions for all the  
way to Bambarre - Before we reached  
Muhamad made a forced march  
and Moenemohia's's people came  
out drunk - the Arabs assaulted  
them and they ran off - Gardner un-  
invited went too and brought a woman  
he captured into the Arab camp - and  
Chuma came back caricolling in  
front of the party like a spaniel

[0619]

[613]

running 20 yards or so on one side then  
making as if discharging his gun - then off  
to the other side and there mimicking shoot-  
[-ing] which he is too cowardly to do actually  
anywhere - Neram went against orders  
and captured two fowls & some tobacco!

I did not order them not to go at first because I thought that Christian boys from Nassick who had been trained for years there and were confirmed by bishop Hardy did not need to be told not to murder  
I said to Chuma "What a fool you make yourself - "What would Waller & Dr Wilson think if they saw you capering there as I have"?  
He said "Well the English went to fight at from bishop Mackenzies station -  
"Yes to make slaves free but you went to make free people slaves" - All the the Nassick pupils are eager slave hunters if no danger is incurred and in Manyema there is none for all flee from the noise of guns - they were pig stealers at Nassick and now would fain be slave stealers they do slave duties unbidden and all they can to ingratiate themselves with the Arabs - Simon and Abram went to Muhamad Bogharib and begged women this is a way of becoming his slaves but he was afraid & refused them  
It was an imposition to send them out from school as taught artisans - the carpenter Price could not cut a piece of wood straight even when chalked out for him - the Blacksmith Ibram never had welded iron - the mason wanted the stones squared for him ere he could build - and the connection of wages & work had yet to be learned - they expected pay for nothing