

# Unyanyembe Journal, 28 January 1866 - 5 March 1872

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[0395]

389

January 1870 - Manyema Rainfall

27<sup>th</sup> - Manyema 11 AM O - several NI showers .31

29 D° 5 & 6 PM O 1.57

31<sup>st</sup> D° 3 - 4 PM 8-Z D .39

Total Rainfall in January 4.99

February 1870 Rainfall in Manyema

2<sup>nd</sup> By night & 4PM .45

- 5 - 6 AM 11 - 10 AM - 3 PM NW - not all measured 1.11

3<sup>rd</sup> night O - .30 - 9 at Katomba's 1.21 = 10<sup>th</sup>.6. = 1.66

11<sup>th</sup> night Katomba's O. 12-18<sup>th</sup> night D° .20 N.W.O = .32

19 night D° N.W.O = .38 - 20<sup>th</sup> midnight & morning S9.10 = .48

26 night & early m. of 27<sup>th</sup> O. 50 = 27.5 AM Nil shower O = 56

1870 Manyema = February Total 4.48

March chiefly at night after 7 PM 1<sup>st</sup> .68

1<sup>st</sup> night N.W. O=.50 11<sup>th</sup> midnight .78 = 1.28

12<sup>th</sup> night Nil shower 16<sup>th</sup> night N.W. = 26

16 Mamohela camp .6 = 19<sup>th</sup> clouded over & drizzling .6

26 D° 6 - 8 PM SE O=.49 27<sup>th</sup> night D° .9 = .58

30 D° - 2 PM NW. O Nil. 31<sup>st</sup> N.W. O = .19

March Rainfall 3.05

April Rainfall in Manyema 1870 -

2 Mamohela 4 PM & night N.W. O 1.53 = 1.53

4 night & morning O = 2.4 7<sup>th</sup> drizzling day NW + 28 = 2.32

8 midnight Nil - 9<sup>th</sup> 6 PM O all round = .73

10<sup>th</sup> 6 PM & on .59 - 12<sup>th</sup> 7 AM NW O' = .84 = 2.43

16 6 PM & night NW O .25 - 17<sup>th</sup> 2 PM SE O .15 = .40

19 4 PM NW O = .7 - 20<sup>th</sup> 6 PM SE O - 95 - 21<sup>st</sup> 2 - 3 PM SEO .95[46] = 1.48

22 9 PM & on NW .86 - 23d D° 4 AM silent S2 - 23 = 1.09

25 night and early m .82 O - 1.69 - 30<sup>th</sup> - 4- PM SE O = 65 = 1.34

[...] y 366 May 6<sup>th</sup> early morning NW .13 - 4<sup>th</sup> night & Morn 50 = .63

7<sup>th</sup> night 2-5 PM .52 O .77- 8<sup>th</sup> 6 - 8 S2 & NW. O = 1.82 = 2.59

12<sup>th</sup> Noon NW. O .69 = 12<sup>th</sup> night & m silent .12 - 13<sup>th</sup> night NW O [.] [^] = 1.22

20<sup>th</sup> 4 - 5 AM S z O .86 = 7 - 10 AM 26 = 22<sup>nd</sup> 4 - 5 AM NW 0 - 26

Rolling O all round horizon 1.76 = 3.34

June 4<sup>th</sup> 4 PM N. O .6 - 5<sup>th</sup> 4 PM NW O.25 6<sup>th</sup> 5.2U SE & NW. O .8 = .49

16<sup>th</sup> 4 PM SE O - .33 - 24<sup>th</sup> 7 - 8 PM S 2 O 1.80 - 16 July Mbonye's Vil 2.13  
April May June July 21.72

Total October 6.82

Nov.

Dec<sup>r</sup> 7.80

Jany 4 99

Feby 4.4 == 28.70

March 3.05

April 12.37

May [...] 3.35 == 29.25

57.90 = 58 inches

1869-70 of Rainfall

[0396]

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From page June 30 Journal

17<sup>th</sup> April 1869

at the sides of the paths but often stopping in  
the unseen edge of a rut, we floundered in with  
both feet to keep the balance, and this was usually  
followed by a rush of bubbles to the surface  
which bursting discharged foul air of frightful  
fæcal odour. In parts the black mud & foul  
water were cold - in others hot according as  
circulation went on or not. When we came  
near Moero the water became half chest  
whole chest deep. all perishable articles had to  
be put on the head. Found a party of fishermen  
on the sands, and I got a hut at  
but tepid waters and a delicious change of dress  
Water of Lake 83° at 3 PM

19<sup>th</sup> Moero

Marched along the North end of Moero which had  
a South East direction - The soft yielding sand  
which is flanked by a broad belt of tangled tropical  
vegetation trees, added to the fatigues of yesterday  
so finding a deserted fisherman's village near  
the Eastern hills we gladly made it our quarters for

19<sup>th</sup>

Sunday. I made no mark but the Lake is at  
least twenty feet higher now than it was on our  
first visits. and there are banks shewing higher

rises than even this -

Large fish baskets made of split reeds are used in  
this for catching small fish [Drawing of two baskets for catching fish.]  
[Drawing of basket for catching fish.] one man at each basket drives fish ashore

20<sup>th</sup>

Go on to Katette Rt & there to a strong [...] at a village on North bank of the Rt V[...] a while near hills is a hot fountain some[...] to cook cassava & maize.

21<sup>st</sup>

Cross Vuna and go on to Kalembe's village met chief at gate who guided us to a hut and manifested great curiosity to see all of our things asked if we would not stop next day & drink hoom which would then be ready. Leopards abound here - Lake morr seems broader than ever In October it looked still more broad - [0397]

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[391]

April 22<sup>nd</sup> 1868

could not concieve that a hole in the cartilage of the nose could be turned to any account except to hold an ornament though that is usually only a bit of grass, but a man sewing the feathers on his arrows used his nose hold for holding a needle! In coming on to Kangalola found country swim-ming - got separated from the company though I saw them disappear in the long grass not a hundred yards off and should but the splashing of their feet prevented any one hearing - could not find a path going South so took one to East to a village. grass so long & tangled I could scarcely get along. Engaged a man to shew me the main path South - He took me to a neat village of a woman Nyinakassanga & twould go no further - mother Kasanga as the name means had been very handsome and had a beautiful daughter probably

another iteration of herself. she advised my waiting in the deep shade of the figus indicu[a] in which her houses were placed - I fired again \*amp; when my attendants came gave her a string of beads which made her express distress at my "leaving without drinking anything of hers" - When we returned we might spend a night at her village. We did not pass her in October - people had abandoned several villages on account of the abundance of ferocious wild beasts

23<sup>d</sup>

Through very thick & tangled Nyassi to chikosis burned village - Nsama had killed him - we spent the night in a garden hut which the fire of the village had spared - Turnings growing in the ruins. The Nyassi or long coarse grass hangs over the paths and in pushing it aside the sharp seeds penetrate the clothes and are very annoying - The grass itself rubs on the face and eyes disagreeably. When it is burned off and green sward covers the soil it is much more pleasant walking -  
[0398]

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April 24<sup>th</sup> 1868

Leave Chikosi's ruins and make for the ford of the Kalongosi. Marigolds in full blow all over the Forest and so are foxgloves. river was here full one hundred yards broad with 200 yards of flood on its Western bank 30 deep we had to remain in the canoes till within 50 yards of the higher ground. People chewing the pith of the Papyrus which is 3 in in diameter and is white as snow. Has very little sweetness or anything else in it. The headman of the village to which we went was out cutting wood for a garden and his wife refused us a hut. When Kansabala came in the evening he scolded roundly his own spouse and all the wives of the village and then pressed me to come indoors but I was well enough in my mosquito curtain without and declined. I was free from insects & vermin and few huts are so -

25<sup>th</sup>

off early West and then on to an elevated  
Forest land in which our course was SSW  
to the great bend of the rivulet Kifurwa - it  
enters Moero near to the mouth of the Kalunga

26<sup>th</sup>

Here we spent Sunday in our former woodcutters'  
huts - yesterday we were met by a party of the  
same occupation laden with bark cloth which  
they had just been stripping off the trees - Their  
leader would not come along the path because  
I was sitting near it - I invited him to do so but  
it would have been disrespectful to let his shadow  
fall on any part of my person. He went a  
little out of the way. This politeness is common.

27<sup>th</sup>

But a short mark to Fungafunga's village - we  
could have gone on to the Muatize but no  
village exists there and here we could buy food  
Fungafunga's wife gave a handsome supper  
to the stranger - on afterwards acknowledging it  
[0399]

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April 28<sup>th</sup> 1868

to her husband he said that is your village, always  
go that way and eat my provisions. He is a  
Monyamwezi trading in the country for copper  
hoes and slaves - Parrots in numbers stealing  
Holcus sorghum in spite of the shouts of the women.

cross Muatize by a bridge of one large tree - Get a  
good view of Moero from a hill near Kabukwa  
and sleep at ChisongoRt

29<sup>th</sup>

At MandapalaRt some men from Chungu  
one of whom claimed to be a relative of Cazembe  
made a great outcry against our coming a second  
time to Cazembe without waiting at Kalongosi for

permission. One of them with his ears cropped short off asked me when I was departing North if I should come again. I replied, "Yes - I though I should. They excited themselves by calling over the same thing again and again. "The English come "the second time" - "the second time - the second time "the country spoiled. Why not wait at Kalongosi? "Let him return thither" - come from Mpamari too "and from the Bagaranganza or Banyamwezi" "the second time - the second time."! Then all the adjacent villagers were called in to settle this serious affair. I look up to that higher power to influence their minds as he has often done before- Persuaded then to refer the matter to Cazembe himself by sending a man with one of mind up to the town. they would not consent to go on to the Chungu as the old cropped eared man would have been obliged to come back the distance again he having been on the way to Kalongosi as a sentinel of the ford. Cazembe is reasonable and fair but his people are neither and will do anything to mulct either strangers or their own countrymen

30<sup>th</sup>

The cold of winter has begun. Dew deposited in great quantities but all the streams are very high in flood though the rains have here ceased some time -  
[0400]

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May 1<sup>st</sup> 1868

At Mandapala Rt. sent a request to Muhamad Bogharib to intercede with Cazembe for me for a man to shew the way to Chikumbi which is near to Bangweolo. I fear that I have become mixed up in the Lunda mind with Mpamari ( Muhamad bin Saleh) from having gone off with him and returning ere we reached Ujiji whither ostensibly we were found. I may be suspected of being in his confidence and of forwarding his plans by coming back = a deaf and dumb man appears among the people here making signs exactly as I have seen such do in England.and occasionally emitting a low un-

2<sup>nd</sup>

[^][modulated] guttural drawl like them -

3<sup>d</sup>

Abraham my messenger came back while we  
we were at afternoon prayers with good news  
for us but what made cropped ears quite chop  
fallen. Cazembe quite gracious. He did not  
wish me to go away and now I am welcome  
back, and as soon as we hear of peace at  
Chikumbi's we shall have a man to conduct  
us thither. Masitu were reported to have made an  
inroad into Chikumbi's country. That chief has  
fled and Cazembe had sent messengers to hear  
the truth. Thanks to the Most high for his kindness  
and influence.

4<sup>th</sup>

Leave Mandapala. Cropped ears whose name  
I never hear, collapsed at once on hearing the  
message of Cazembe - Before that I never  
heard such a babbler - To every one passing  
man or woman he repeated the same insinu-  
-ations about the English and Mpamari or  
the Banyamwezi. conspiracy = guilt. return  
a second time till like a meddling lawyer he  
thought that he had really got an important  
case in hand.

[0401]

395

May 5<sup>th</sup> 1868

Rt.Chungu from fifteen to eighteen yards  
broad and breast deep, with at least one hundred  
yards of flood before we reached the main stream  
Mandapala. Chungu and Lundi join in country  
called Kimbafuma about 12 miles from our crossing  
place of Mandapala and about West of it. The Lundi  
was now breast deep too and twelve yards broad -

On reaching Cazembe's on the Mofwe we found  
Mohamad Bogharib digging and fencing up a well  
to prevent his slaves being taken already - a dog bit the  
leg of one of my goats so badly that I was obliged to kill

it. They are nasty curs here without courage yet sometimes bite people badly. Met some old friends and Mohamad Bogharib cooked a supper and from this time forward never omitted sharing his vituals with me -

#### 6<sup>th</sup>

Manuel Caetamo Pereira visited Cazembe in [Calculations to arrive at number of years since Pereira visited Cazembe.] 1796 or 72 years ago - His native name was Moendomondo or the world's leg = "world side traveller."! He came to Mandapala for there the Cazembe of the time resided and a priest or "Kasise" with him and many people with guns Perembe the oldest man now in Lunda had children even then - If Perembe were 30 years of age at that period he would now be 102 years old and he seems quite that. When D<sup>e</sup> Lacerda came he had forty children! He says that Pereira fired off all his guns on his arrival and Cazembe asked him what he meant by that he replied "These guns ask for slaves and ivory" both of which were liberally given

#### 7<sup>th</sup>

I could not induce Perembe to tell anything of times previous to his own- Moendsmondo = the words by Pereira told D<sup>e</sup> Lacerda that the natives called him "The Terror!"! another bit of vanity for they have no such word or abstract term in their language - continued at page of book July 24 [0402]

#### 396

The old man Perembe at Cazembe died about the beginning of 1870 - He must have been 104 years of age possible 110.

Soon 26 July. / 25 July/  
[0403]

#### 397

Altitudes above the sea by Barometer and Boiling Point Principal stations for



details see Note book.

27<sup>th</sup> March 1866

Mikindary Bay = on the Northern jaw of the  
entrance to Pembé harbour

at 11 A.M.

- II

Boiling Point thermometer - N<sup>o</sup> 4681. Sea level  
brush Ebullition 212<sup>o</sup> air 88.5

- III

D<sup>o</sup> D<sup>o</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 4688 = D<sup>o</sup> D<sup>o</sup>

-

— — 212<sup>o</sup> 2. air 90<sup>o</sup>

IV

D<sup>o</sup> D<sup>o</sup> N<sup>o</sup> 4689 - ~~air 8<sup>o</sup>~~

— — 212<sup>o</sup> 1 air 86<sup>o</sup>

Level of sea Lat 8<sup>o</sup> South.

same station and Date - Aneroid Barometers

I.

N<sup>o</sup> 395 = shewed inches 30.05 air 90<sup>o</sup>

II

N<sup>o</sup> 423 = — — 30.15 air 90<sup>o</sup>

III

N<sup>o</sup> 450 = — — 30.67. air 90<sup>o</sup>

Level at the sea. 8<sup>o</sup> South

28<sup>th</sup> March

N<sup>o</sup> I at 9 AM 30.05 - air 86<sup>o</sup>

N<sup>o</sup> II — — 30.25 - - 86<sup>o</sup>

N<sup>o</sup> III — — 30.75 - - 86<sup>o</sup>

Nº I at 3 PM 29.95 – [air] 85º

Nº II — 30.13 – 85º

Nº III — 30.68 – 85º

28<sup>th</sup> March

Nº I 9 AM 30.0 air 83º

Nº II — 30.17 —

Nº III — 30.72 —

Nº I 3 PM 29.92 - [air] 80º

Nº II — 30.0 –

Nº III – 30.67 –

[0404]

398

May 12<sup>th</sup> 1866

Nyamamolole or Matawatawa - Turning  
point on Rovuma in 1862

I at 4 PM 29.6. [air] 78º

II – 29.82 –

III – 30.45 —

13<sup>th</sup> May

I at 6 AM 29.6 - [air] 77º

II - 29.85 –

III 30.43 –

21<sup>st</sup>

Ngomano (2' up Loendi from confluence)

I at 9AM - 29.85[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]air 78.9

II29.95

III30.55

25<sup>th</sup>

[Nº]1 at 3PM 29.58[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]air 85º

2 29.75

3 30.37

2 June

Ngomano ( - )

[N°]II [at 10AM. Boiling Point.] 212.5 - 301.5

III . 11 AM 211° 35 cm 5-7

IV 9.30 AM 211°9

N° Aneroid Bar

1 11AM 29.7 - [air]88.5

2 29.9 –

3 30.53 –

– at 3PM 29.6[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]air 82°

29.85

30.4

1 at 9PM 29.6[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]72

2 29.82

3 30.42

[0405]

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26 July 1866

Pamoembe - Town of Mataka

Aneroid Barometers

N° 1 at 9AM 26.52[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]air 62°.2

- 2 26.91

- 3 27.48

[N°] 1 Noon 26.52[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]air 66°.5

2 25.9

3 27.45

[N°] 1 at 3 PM 26.48[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]air 67°

2 26.85

3 27.43

Pazimba's vilJuly 31<sup>st</sup>

[N°] 1 at 6 AM 25.95[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]air 55°

2 26.35

3 26.9

2 Aug near Mbanga

1 - 6 AM 26.05[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]air 47°.5

2 - 26.46

3 - 27.02

4<sup>th</sup> Aug Lake Nyassa

confluence of the Misinje & Lake

1 at 6 - 25 - 28.2[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]air 62°

2 28.5

3 29.15

10<sup>th</sup> Aug

1 at 9 AM all the instruments Protected in a box

1 28.32[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]air 75°

2 28.55

3 29.18

D°

at 3 PM 28.25[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]air 80°

28.5

29.1

[0406]

400

13 Aug.> 1866

Lake Nyassa. confluence of the Misinje

II Boiling Point Thermometer 9AM 210° - air 72.5

III 8 30 - 209°.9 - air 66.5

IV 8 15 - 210° - air 65.5

1 same time & place 9AM, Barometers 28.28[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]72°

2 28.68

3 29.22

D°

1 at 3 PM 28.25[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]76°

2 28.52

3 29.13

Mean of Barometers on 13 Aug. at the

confluence of the Misinje with Lake Nyassa

corrected thus

I 28.28 - 05 = 28.23[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]mean  
28.5

II 28.68 - 15 = 28.53  
III 29.22 - 67 = 28.55

By barometer - 1200 feet above the sea  
By Boiling point 1238 feet D°  
38 Diff.

By another observation 20<sup>th</sup> Aug. 1866  
Barometer 1212 feet  
Boiling Point 1268 feet  
56 diff  
[0407]

401

4 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1866

Katosa's or Kiemasusa's at base of Kirk's range  
[N] 1 at 9 AM 28.05[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]78° Air  
2 28.35  
3 28.9  
1 Noon 28.02[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]85° Air  
2 28.28  
3 28.8  
at 3 PM. 28.0[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]87° Air  
28.25  
28.75

8 oct

1 Top of range. 6AM. Mpalala25.7[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]air 74°  
2 25.95  
3 26.4  
1 at 9 AM 25.72[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]air 74°.5  
2 25.88  
3 26.35  
1 at 3 PM 25.65[Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.]air 79°  
2 25.92  
2 26.35

9 oct

Pamiala, village of Gombwa about 1° West  
of Mpalala and higher.  
at 4[h] 45[m] PM Boiling Point.Brisk Ebullition -

N°

I 204° 2 [Bracket on the right that contains this and the following three lines.] air 79°  
II 204.2  
III 204.2  
IV 204.1

Height above the sea as calculated by Profess-  
Burgess' tables 4531 feet.

Barometers 4571

40 diff.

1 4[h] 45 PM 25.2 [Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.] air 79°  
2 25.4  
3 25.85  
Gives 4571 feet -  
[0408]

402

17 Nov 1866

Kanyenje really near [^] [about 2' south of it] source of the Bua

1 at 9 AM 25.65 [Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.] air 77°  
2 25.8  
3 26.38  
D° D° Boiling Point - 13.2.[m] 10[h] 30[m] AM  
Mean of I, II, III, IV, Thermometers 204.4 air 77°  
Height above the sea B.Pt. feet 4044.

17 Nov

By Barometer 25.63 - 77° - feet 4562 as slow

1 at 10.30 - ~~25.63~~ = 25.64 [Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two lines.] air  
77°  
25.82  
26.27

Bar.

corrected as before gives Feet 4562 above sea  
Boiling point gives 4044  
418 Diff ?!

20 Nov

1 source of the Bua at 3 PM 25.4 [Bracket on the right that contains this and the following two  
lines.] 74° air

25.6

26.02

Gives Feet 4751 above sea

15 Dec

Boiling Point 208.8: air 77° feet 1830 above

This is the middle of the great Loangwa valley

& on the banks of the river at Maraunda's vil

By Barometer 28.00. 75° Feet 1808 above the sea

1830

22 Diff

24 Dec

Near foot of North Western brim of great

Loangwa valley - Kivimba's vil.

Boiling Point 208.3 = 87.7 air - Feet 2151 feet

Barometer 27.76 = 87° 7 air Feet 2115

36 Diff

[0409]

403

4 Jany 1867

Mbulukuta - on brim of great Loangwa valley called  
generally from below Mountains of Bisa or Ba

-bisa ( Machinga a Bisa)

Boiling Point at 10 50 AM 205.8 = air 75° Feet 3565

Barometer same time & place 26.1 - air 75 - Feet 3983

Diff. 418

The above is the beginning of the mass of upland  
which constitutes the Watershed between the river

Loangwa of Zumbo, and the Chambeze which

forms Lakes Bemba or Bangweolo, Moero, and [^] [ Kirkousa] Urengé.

Note

The large difference between Boiling Point, and the  
Barometer observations, makes me suspect that  
this is not the briskest ebullition that gives the true  
height, but ordinary brisk ebullition for this

12<sup>th</sup>

morning by blowing up the fire the thermometer  
shewed 203° 6 - while by Ebullition, not quite so

brisk, but more regular, they showed  $203^{\circ}$ -  
 In country called Lokumbi. vil of Chafunga  
 $203^{\circ}$  = by Prof- Burgess' tables - 4767 Feet  
 Multiplier for air at  $67^{\circ}$ [calculations to arrive at 5124,525 Feet]  
 5124,525 Feet  
 Barometer 25. m. air  $67^{\circ}$  = 4780 Feet[Calculations to arrive at 5138,500 Feet]  
 5138,500 Feet  
5124  
 The difference is only 14 Feet  
 Mem. keep this point for enquiry at home  
 [0410]

404

15<sup>th</sup> January 1867

Boiling Point at our station on  
 the mountains, Chitane, some call  
 them if we understand them rightly  
 [or] Mpini? 3 P.M  
 Steady Brisk ebullition of a gallon  
 and a half of water in an earthen  
 pot  $202^{\circ}.6$  air  $70^{\circ}$   
 Prof Burgess' Tables - Feet 4982  
 [Calculations to arrive at 5385,542 Fet.]  
 Feet 5385,542  
 Barometer same time & place  
corrected air  $70[1]^{\circ}$  -  $24.52 = 5309$  feet  
 [Calculations to arrive at 5353,0647]  
 Feet 5353,0647  
 Thus by Boiling Point 5385 Feet  
 By Barometer 5353 Feet  
 Difference only 32 Feet

Note

Cassella's apparatus with only an  
 ounce of water in a thin brass cup  
 is, as Professor Burgess remarks,  
 incapable of giving accurate  
 results -

Our encampment was 1150 feet  
 from the highest point of the range  
 There the Barometer shewed  $23.9$   
 == Feet 5959 air  $86^{\circ}$

Note



This is the highest point of the range  
which comes between the Loangwa  
valley & that of the Chambeze as I erroneously  
ly [^][imagined] The Zambesi is here called; Zambesi or [...] ]  
rises far to the West of this in Lunda.