

## Field Diary X, 9 September 1867 - 2 January 1868

*David Livingstone*

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[0001]

X

[0002]

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

[0003]

In this book the "rough  
notes" correspond, apparently,  
more closely with the Journal  
than the earlier entries  
The reason probably was that  
Livingstone was unwell  
generally & contented him-  
self with brief notes  
& did not later amend  
them as previously

This book contains  
detail of the famous  
interviews with the  
old barbarian Casembe

[0004]

[0005]

[0006]

X.

9<sup>th</sup> September

1867

Hara district  
Nsama's country  
Went 3 hours west  
to Nsama's village  
He & his people are very  
much afraid of fire  
arms - We sent a  
message & recieved  
an invitation to come  
Crowds followed  
and surrounded us  
& over the people the

headmen had no  
power - They looked  
suspiciously to see  
if I had arms about  
my person - thought  
my notebook was  
[0007]

a pistol - the new  
village is immediately to  
the North of that which  
was burned by Tipo Tipo  
It is very large but  
many of the people have  
fled from it from  
fear of the Malonguana  
or traders - When we  
got to Nsama we  
saw a very old man  
with a very large belly -  
gave him a cloth &  
he asked to feel my  
hair & clothes - told  
him that Hamees had  
been anxious to make  
peace and it was  
not right to keep him  
at a distance but  
he replied that he  
would send for [...] to  
speak but  
[0008]

as it was impossible  
to converse with such  
crowds around us  
His people have small  
well chiselled features  
some are really handsome  
but they file their teeth  
to such sharp points as  
greatly to disfigure them  
The only difference  
between them & Europeans  
is the olive or warm  
brown colour & the skin  
[-] alae nasi spread out  
little - the fashion of  
the hair is a bunch  
of about ten rows of  
knobs behind and  
the forehead shaved  
up to the crown -

[0009]

The Ujiji people came  
and said that they  
could get no ivory  
& would return home -  
They are 50 in number  
30 here & 20 with the  
dhow - The people who  
brought my goods to  
Ujiji carried also the  
dried meat of three  
buffaloes which had  
died in the way - Three  
remained in charge  
of the goods the rest  
returned to Zanzibar  
They say that the Lake T.  
ends 5 days beyond  
Ujiji & no river goes  
out of it or from  
Lake Moero - Plenty  
of Arabs at Moero  
Here Arabs are in dis-  
favour & are not

[0010]

allowed to go to the  
chiefs house or  
even into his inner  
stockade - Nsama  
said he would give  
people to shew the  
way to Moero -

Nsama sent a great  
big basket of meal  
& calabash of beer  
We came back  
today 10<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1867 to  
Hara - I send [^] [to Ujiji] a box  
containing papers  
books - a hammock  
a coat & cap - ball  
cartridges - coffee  
mill - Hamidi  
paid the man who  
has the chief part  
of the dhow

[0011]

2 dhoti = 16 cubits  
It will take 10 days

to go to Ujiji - they  
anchor cook &  
sleep ashore - saw  
4 Antelopes like  
Lechwees

Habez is the  
headman who  
took the box to  
Ujiji

14<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>r</sup> 1867

Ill with fever or  
some allied affection  
"urina urinans" -  
headache - distress  
causing groaning  
when I was insensible  
better yesterday  
[0012]

[Map of area around Lake Moero showing distances through time between locations including  
Hara, Nsama, Moikolankawe, Kamosenga, RRiverMoambezi, RRiver Chisera, Moangwe  
Karungu]  
[0013]

14<sup>th</sup> Ju[Se]ptember -  
An Eccpse last night  
too weak to observe  
it -

Hamees says that  
he has no confidence  
in Nsama because  
he promised him  
a daughter to wife &  
she has not come.  
He told him also to  
stay here & he would  
send ivory for sale  
but sent none  
No people come  
here with provisions  
but all hold aloof  
so Hamees will  
retire to Chitimba's  
to gaurd his property  
there - and will  
[0014]

send on Syde &  
Hamidi and his  
own men to Lopére  
Moero & Buire  
to buy ivory & I had  
better go with them  
than trust in Nsama's  
guidance - Hamidi  
thinks this is the  
plan to be preferred  
We go with the  
traders stop a day  
or two with a subject  
of Nsama & pass  
Nsama's country  
altogether - His  
people have got a  
shock in their ideas  
as to the comparative  
value of bows &  
arrows & firearms  
[0015]  
They are clever  
looking & intelligent  
& will no doubt  
act on the experience  
so dearly bought  
The Arabs say that  
they lost 50 men  
Nsama must have  
lost as many  
one old man with  
a fine [Profile drawing of a man's head.] face &  
large beard on  
the chin came to  
look at us - all have  
a patch shaven in the  
front of the head up  
to the crown - the  
hair in a bunch of  
knots behind is becom  
ing  
[0016]

14<sup>th</sup> September continued

A daughter of Nsama  
came this afternoon to  
be a wife to Hamees  
by way of cementing  
the peace - she came  
riding picaback on a

man's shoulders - a  
nice modest looking  
young woman her  
hair rubbed over with  
Nkhola a red pigment from  
the camwood - she was  
accompanied with  
about a dozen young  
and old attendants each  
carrying some cassava  
groundnuts & other  
provisions - the Arabs  
all dressed in fi[...]-[n]ery  
& fantastic appendages  
fired guns - flourished  
swords & yelled - When  
she came to Hamees'  
[0017]  
hut she descended &  
with her attendants  
went into the hut - She  
has small neat features  
and so had all her  
attendants - I had been  
asking Hamees about  
the path from Bagamoio  
and now rose up &  
went away - the noise  
was enough to confuse  
anyone much more  
a stranger

15<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1867

Hamees went off  
early this morning  
with his new wife  
to her father but  
was met by two  
men who said to  
him that he must  
remain here - this  
throws us back  
[0018]  
for we send for all  
the people now out  
& go West without  
Nsama's leave

16<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1867

We expect the people  
in tomorrow and  
will go on the day  
following - it is  
getting very hot now  
a few drops of rain  
fell about 3 PM  
today

17<sup>th</sup>

Hamidi went to  
Nsama's yesterday  
and was told to come  
in if without gun  
or sword but he  
would not go on these  
conditions - Nsama  
[0019]  
said that he would  
send people to take us  
on today - if they  
come we shall go  
tomorrow - Two  
men came from  
Moamba's to Hamidi  
to say that he had  
three tusks - a large  
party of Arabs is at  
Morere's

We have come 49'  
say 50 miles from  
Chitimbas along the  
slope from the great  
watershed - In going  
to Nsama's we  
descend a great step  
on this slope & his  
village lies in a huge  
valley drained by the  
Moambeze with the  
[0020]  
Moero Lake - a  
long range of hills  
of denudation stretch  
along from Lofu E.  
far to the west between

this valley & the Lake  
while the step mention  
-ed runs west as far  
as we can see

Suleiman making  
slave sticks or gorees  
for slaves - for lack  
of ivory

18<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1867

Hamees off to Nsama  
again - did not tell  
us, he is ashamed  
of his father in law.  
Spent chief part of the  
day with Syde

19<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> Those  
who despair of ivory  
now invest in  
[0021]  
slaves & the people of  
Nsama sell them for  
beads - Hamees was  
admitted to Nsama's  
presence & men are to  
be sent for us today

20<sup>th</sup> I had resolved  
to go to Nsama's  
this morning but  
Hamees sent to say  
the men had come  
and we are all to go  
with them on 22<sup>d</sup>  
so I must have patience  
again for two days

21<sup>st</sup> Several buffaloes  
have been killed - they  
seem to be abundant  
in the country - Hamees'  
guide & wife ran  
away - believing  
that the Arabs



[0022]

were going to fight  
Hamees went to N-  
-sama & got other  
guides so to secure  
them we set off at  
once -

22<sup>d</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1867 &  
travelled two hours  
North then descended  
into the valley of  
Nsama & crossed it  
in an hour - 3 hours  
We descended the same  
step as at Nsama  
dark red sandstone  
covered with trees  
The plain is swampy  
at times - paths diffi-  
cult as feet have made  
them uneven -

The next reach is said to  
be without water so  
we remain till 12

[0023]

or one oclock tomorrow  
the 23<sup>d</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> One [^] [wo]man sick  
& it being very hot we remain -  
mosquitoes here - the  
first we have had for  
a long time -

A fire broke out at[in]  
Hamees establishment  
at Hara through the  
night & got completely  
the upper hand burning  
all his beads, powder  
guns - except one bale of  
cloth - news came  
this morning & prayers  
were offered for him  
with incense - some  
goods will be sent as  
well - They seem to be  
religious in their way  
The prayer book was held  
over the incense - and  
all joined in a sort

of response while this  
was done to "Harasji"  
[0024]

24<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1867

We were roused at  
3 AM but after all was  
ready told that we  
should go at 2 PM  
as the road was difficult  
& water far - We should  
not reach it but be  
oppressed with the  
midday heat - We now  
sleep in the field & get  
to water tomorrow  
Hamidi's wife was ill  
yesterday & stopped us

When the Arabs &  
Kasonso's people were  
punishing Nsama  
the people of the latter  
fled into this plain which  
was then so deep with  
water they could not  
follow them - Fish  
spread over all these  
[0025]

wet plains in the  
rainy season - We  
marched 4 hours  
mainly North - After  
first hour descended  
from a height then  
had a wall of Rocks  
1000 feet high on our  
left - after flanking  
it for while climbed  
up and went along  
N. on heights then  
slept without water  
Chuma stole some of  
my water then came  
& begged more when it  
was done - another  
did the same - some  
are slaves in spite  
of all that was done  
[0026]

by feeding clothing  
& educating at Nassick  
The loads are less than  
half [^] [those] carried by slaves  
yet they always grumble  
& skulk 4 hours in all

25<sup>th</sup> Sept<sup>r</sup> 1867

Started at 5 - 30 and  
came along through  
the same well grown  
forest we have been  
travelling through - came  
to a village stockaded &  
all the people outside  
with gates shut - afraid  
of the Arabs - then  
descended some 1000  
feet into an immense  
plain with apparently  
a river some ten miles  
off  
[0027]

Gardner lay down  
& howled as if he  
had too heavy a  
load to excite the  
compassion of the  
Arabs - Chuma too  
because he had a  
sore eye - pretended  
that he could not  
walk - a little boy ran  
with his load

26<sup>th</sup> Off at 6 AM  
Went 2½ hours North  
to the large river seen in  
the evening - It is a  
mile wide & full of  
papyrus plants - very  
difficult to ford as  
we often plunged into  
holes up to the waist  
Roots of Papyrus very  
sore on the feet -  
[0028]

1½ hours to cross it  
then one hour N.E.  
5 hours in all -  
Chisera R. is that we  
crossed - It winds away  
to the West - many  
elephants & other  
animals on its banks  
four elephants have  
been killed - also several  
buffaloes & zebras  
The banks slope down  
¼ a mile & South  
are the ranges of hills  
we crossed in coming  
country near river  
without many trees  
People abundant  
& friendly -  
[0029]

27<sup>th</sup> Sep<sup>t</sup> 1867  
We remain to take  
out the ivory from  
the dead beasts -  
sky clouded over  
prevents latitude  
being taken - one  
tusk weighed 85 lbs  
the other nearly as much

28<sup>th</sup> people cutting  
up & drying the zebra &  
other meat - clouds  
prevent observations  
R Chisera goes into  
Moero - rises in  
Lopere - more to the  
West it becomes  
free of Papyrus &  
requires canoes  
to cross it  
[0030]

Two hours North  
brought us to the  
Kamosenga about [eight]  
[to] four yards wide &

running strongly among  
Papyrus & aquatic  
plants East into the  
Chisera - many buffaloes  
elephants & geese on  
its banks - country  
flat & covered with  
thick bush - cassias &  
another tree in flower  
perfume the air

Then two hours more  
round a bend westwards  
& North = 4 hours in  
all chiefly North  
[0031]

30 Sept<sup>r</sup> 1867

We marched 2 hours  
N.W. then 2 N N West  
then [^] [after] one N.E  
crossing the Kamosenga  
view a small stream  
near hills and men  
reached Karungu's  
vil - this stream  
divides Itawa from  
Lopere - the Lopere  
[C7] begins on its Northern  
bank here =

5 hours

1<sup>st</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1867

Karungu very much  
afraid of the Arabs  
keeps all out of  
his stockade - and  
has little ivory to sell  
[0032]

2<sup>d</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1867

Ill all day - from  
drinking too much  
water after the march

It was excessively  
hot and five hours  
was as much as  
we could bear - The  
clouds all over  
every afternoon &  
thunders in the  
distance -

3<sup>d</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>

Men have been sent  
to next chief Mtete  
& when they return  
we go - this is necessary  
as about 450 people  
inspire fear - Here  
the people come about  
us freely now  
[0033]  
& bring more pro-  
-visions than can be  
bought - Men came  
bearing huge baskets  
of meal slung to poles  
to Hamadi  
[Drawing of two men carrying pole with basket.]

4<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>

The Arab travelling  
is very slow work  
but in cases  
like ours it is  
unavoidable for  
all are suspicious  
of them & no ivory  
will be brought  
[0034]  
unless confidence  
is restored - clouded  
over most of the day  
and night too - I  
sat up watching for  
stars last night - got  
two but neither have  
a declination in the  
Nautical Almanac -

5<sup>th</sup> Oct.<sup>r</sup> 1867

First showers of this  
season yesterday evening  
& this morning - Here  
at Karungu's village -  
afternoon also -

The five people  
sent to Mtema were  
ill recieved, and an  
attempt to kill  
them ~~attempted~~[made]  
when the natives  
saw the guns  
[0035]  
they desisted but  
wished no Arabs  
to come - they said  
"where did Tipo Tipo  
place ivory in our  
country that he  
comes seeking it"

Other men are  
expected to come  
from Chikongo  
tomorrow - if he  
is more favour  
able we shall go  
there - if not go  
by force where  
we wish - It is  
fear that prompts  
the hostile actions  
& words of these  
unvisited natives  
[0036]

6<sup>th</sup> Oct.<sup>r</sup> 1867

thundering in distance  
all day a little rain  
during the night  
service with Litany

7<sup>th</sup> ill all day &  
night - am always

so if not working

8<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> two men  
came last night from  
Chikongo bringing  
a tusk & saying that  
is the only ivory  
I have - and the Arabs  
are not to come as  
we shall run away  
The defeat of Nsama  
has struck terror  
into all their hearts  
for he was the great  
[0037]  
conqueror of all -  
Men are to be sent  
tomorrow to invite  
Chikongo to send any  
ivory he has here &  
then let us pass through  
his country not going  
near his village -  
I wished to go on to  
Moero but all declare  
that our ten guns  
would cause a flight

9<sup>th</sup> Men went off  
to Chikongo this  
morning - Syde  
presented a goat

10<sup>th</sup> Had a long  
conversation  
with Syde - He thinks  
the sun rises &  
sets &c  
[0038]  
because the Koran  
says so & he sees it -  
He thinks that Jesus  
told of the coming of  
Mahomet & that it  
was not Jesus who  
suffered on the cross  
but a substitute.!



11<sup>th</sup> Oct 1867  
Nothing of any im-  
-portance

12<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> an elephant  
killed by Tipo Tipos  
men

13<sup>th</sup> Sunday

14<sup>th</sup> It is always  
clouded over and  
often no breath of  
wind stirring  
[0039]

15<sup>th</sup> Nothing of  
importance

16<sup>th</sup> a great many  
of the women in the  
district ( Lopére) are  
afflicted with  
goitre -

An Arab died yester  
day & was buried  
in the evening - no  
women allowed to  
come near - - A silent  
prayer uttered over  
the corpse & then  
a covering held over  
the ground while the  
body was deposited  
[Drawing of burial pit.]  
[0040]

17<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1867

18<sup>th</sup> The men sent to  
Nsama begging him  
to use his influence  
with Chikonga to allow  
us to pass returned

last night - Nsama  
says that if Chikongo  
thinks himself strong  
enough to resist he  
can do so - He has  
nothing to do with  
him - Nsama dances  
to his wives drum  
He is in his dotage  
evidently

19<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>

one man returned  
from Chikongo today  
Reports favourably  
but the chief wont  
[0041]  
negotiate with slaves  
An Arab is to be sent  
today & as soon as  
he returns we start  
There is no obstruction  
some Wanyamwezi  
had come to Chikongos  
from West to buy copper  
wire - He reports  
many Arabs in the  
West - some say that  
Moero is larger than  
Tanganyika - & that  
it falls into Lagas-  
awa

20<sup>th</sup> Because  
very ill - sore bones  
& much head-  
-ache - then lost  
power over the  
muscles of the [...]  
[0042]

19<sup>th</sup> continued

(The friends of the  
Arab who died made  
a feast & sent portions  
all about - I got a

good share)

20<sup>th</sup> continued  
urine in driblets  
no appetite - great  
thirst

20[1] Oct 1867  
Syde sent his  
men to bult a  
new hut in a  
better spot, I hope  
this may be a  
more healthful  
one for me  
[0043]

22<sup>d</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> The men  
came back from  
Chikongo but with  
the discouraging  
news that no ivory  
was to be had - they  
go West with me  
the day after tomorrow  
to Chisawe who will  
take my party on  
to Moero = the  
Arabs will return  
thence & we move on

23<sup>d</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> to wait  
another day as Tipo Tipo  
gave headman here  
some cloth & recieved  
a promise of something  
Karungu "is looking  
for it"  
[0044]

24<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1867

If a slave wishes  
to change his master  
he goes to another &  
breaks a spear or a

bow before him  
The transference is  
irrevocable on the  
Zambesi & among  
the Wanyamwezi  
[...]-[exc]ept by paying the  
slave's full price to  
the new master - A  
case happened here  
yesterday

25<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup>

Authority was found  
in the Koran for  
saying that today was  
[0045]  
unlucky for starting  
but the fact was our  
guide hither enticed a  
young girl slave to  
run away with him  
then gave her off to  
his countrymen to  
hold for him, but  
they kept her for  
themselves & gave  
information about  
the other - men are sent  
after her - but we go  
tomorrow - Nothing  
can be more tedious  
than the Arab way of  
travelling

26<sup>th</sup> We went WS  
W. for nearly five  
hours - through an  
undulating well  
wood country the  
people numerous  
[0046]  
they keep out of the  
way - Elephant and  
buffaloes numerous  
several trees yield a  
finely scented woods  
some gave it out strongly  
when burned - others

when cut - Euphorbias  
abundant & large -  
we sleep by a torrent  
whose pools have been  
filled with muddy  
water by the rain [WSW] 4¾

27<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1867

Off at 6 - 15 in a fine  
drizzling rain which  
continued two hours -  
came on to a plain  
about 3 miles broad  
full of large game -  
Zebras & buffaloes - In  
[0047]  
the rainy season it  
will be swampy -  
We go Westwards  
over plains with  
ridges of denudation  
200 feet above the  
valleys of [...] & always  
covered with trees  
[Drawing of ridged landscape.]

The people are off to get  
meat - the ridges are  
generally hardened sand  
-stone ~~[...]~~ marked with  
Madrepores and  
masses of brown  
Haematite - very hot  
and we became very  
tired - along line of  
hill on our South  
pointed to Nsama's  
3¾ in all

[0048]

[Map spanning this page and the next, showing locations Karungu, Sanya MtsMountains,  
Chifupa's vilsvillages, Choma country Choma River.]

[0049]

[Map spanning this page and the previous, showing locations Mosumba, showing locations  
Nsama, RRiver Luao, Lipande.]

[0050]

28 Oct<sup>r</sup> 1867

A march of five hours  
brought us to the

villages of [...] [Chif]upa  
on the Ch[...] [oma] but  
chief & people had  
fled leaving us  
all the houses &  
everything else sent  
after men to come &  
sell us food in vain  
so they lose all the slaves  
will take Hours 5 W S  
W<sup>t</sup>

29<sup>th</sup> rested all day  
on banks of the  
Choma R. which  
he comes from its  
[0051]  
North & goes S W  
It is in deep mud  
banks 20 yards wide  
and about 2 yards  
deep - contains  
plenty of fish - water is  
now muddy -  
people will not  
come to sell food  
so it is not remark  
able that the Arab  
slaves help themselves  
to ground nuts  
sorghum & millet  
which abound in  
the villages - I bought  
a little mteza at a  
high price the man  
evidently not seeing  
[0052]  
that it would be  
better to sell for a  
fair price than run  
off & leave it all to  
be eaten by the slaves

30<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1867  
two ugly images  
were found in  
huts set apart for  
them - they represent  
the people of the

country [Drawing of a single figure.]  
[0053]

31<sup>st</sup> Oct 1867 a march  
of 5½ hours brought  
us to some villages  
where the people sold  
food & behaved in a  
friendly manner -  
a herd of buffaloes  
met us in the way  
but Syde took my  
gun from the boy who  
was carrying it and  
when the beasts came  
round close to me I was  
powerless Hours 5½

The Choma at the  
ford is 20 yards wide  
and 9 feet deep  
[0054]

1<sup>st</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1867  
came along among  
hills thickly covered  
with trees some in  
full foliage & some  
putting forth red  
leaves - Hills may  
be 700 or 800 feet  
above the valleys  
which at present  
have little water  
this is not a district  
of running rills -  
we crossed three  
knee deep - buffaloes  
very numerous  
The Ratel covers its  
droppings to secure  
the scavenger beetles  
[0055]  
In 6¼ hours we came  
to a hill side & built  
our sheds = West

2<sup>d</sup>  
Luao & Lipande Rs

2<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1867

Went West in a  
valley remarkable  
for the numbers  
of a small Euphorbia  
which we smashed at  
every step - Hills  
on each side & especially  
the right higher - after  
3½ hours we came  
to a strong rivulet  
the Lipande running  
S West to Moero  
then ½ an hour  
after crossed it  
[0056]  
again now 20 yards  
wide & knee deep  
Then we crossed the R  
Luao about same  
size & prepared to  
sleep on its western  
bank - country very  
richly wooded &  
trees large - Granite hills

3<sup>d</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1867 -

A very desultory march  
of five hours - Hills  
retire - soil very rich  
came to two villages but  
people did not want us  
so we went on to the  
Mosumba or chiefs  
village - (we want a  
head over all sadly)

[0057]

Muao is this chiefs  
name Buira

We found a young  
man at Muao's who  
had fled from Cazembes  
His father was left there  
a youth & grew up  
a heathen [his name is] - Mohamad  
[bin Saleh] got into difficulties



& fle[his] son fled hither  
He reports that ~~Moero~~ [Luapula]  
comes from Mofe  
or Mofu is first a  
river then expands  
into a Lake then  
is a river again &  
flows into Tangan-  
-yika - this River is  
the Luapula  
[0058]

4<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1867

Syde came early this  
morning & said  
that the Rua country  
is a month distant  
that but little ivory  
is found there - none  
at Cazembe's or  
here in Buira

Letters had come from  
Hamees - Chitimba  
was dead & so was  
Mambwe - people  
are fighting for the  
chieftainship of  
Chitimba - great  
hunger prevails now  
Moriro a chief dis-  
-possessed by Nsama  
of his country wished  
the Arabs to interfere  
[0059]  
but they had made  
peace & declined -  
This unfavourable  
news decided Syde  
& Tipo tipo to remain  
here only ten days or more  
then return - they advise  
me to go to Moero &  
Cazembe if I like  
then return to Phoeto  
& wait for Bin Habib  
to go to Ujiji with  
him

5<sup>th</sup> Syde & Tipo Tipo  
send men to trade at  
Cazembe's for ivory  
& then return by way  
of Moiriri's to Chitimba  
and there meet all  
together before going  
to Zanzibar -  
[0060]

We were to start to-  
morrow but the guides  
proved false - they are  
Unyinyembe who  
helped Mohamad  
bin Saleh to fight  
with Cazembe - It is  
said that after Cazembe  
had killed all Mohamad  
men he left him to  
dwell alone in his  
town - the Unyinyembe  
fear revenge if they  
come into the power  
of Cazembe

6<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1867

Very many cases of  
swelled Thyroid gland  
appear both in men  
& women here = Goitre  
or Derbyshire neck  
this is only 3350 feet  
[0061]  
above the sea

7<sup>th</sup> Nov - Start for  
Moero - said to be near  
convoyed by all the  
Arabs - We drew  
near to Kasoma  
m<sup>ts</sup> & sleep at Kaputas  
villages having gone  
four hours nearly  
South - 4S -

8<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1867 –

Off at 6 AM - the villages  
are very thickly studded  
over the valley here  
and all surrounded  
with Cassava - one of  
these belonged to Puta  
and he was not to  
[0062]

From Kalongosi back  
to Lualaba mouth 5°  
- to end of Rua mts 303°

[Map that continues to next page showing locations of Rua country, Kalongosi RRiver, Mabanga, Lualaba RRiver, Tanganyika and also showing distances between locations, calculations and notes including the observation "station about middle of North End of Lake".]  
[0063][Map that continues from previous page and includes names Kalongosi and Cazembe.]

North bend before  
Lake enters the Lua-  
-laba - [Calculation of distance based on 3000 double paces each 4.5 feet]  
[Calculations dated 8th NovNovember 1867.]  
[Calculations.]  
[0064]

be seen but he sent to  
say if we slept there &  
gave him cloth he would  
send men to conduct us  
tomorrow & ferry us across  
His people refused a  
hut so we came on  
to the Lake & saw no  
ferry - In two hours we  
reached the Lake which  
seems of goodly size  
flanked by mountains  
on the East & West -  
sloping banks of  
coarse sand -  
people brought monde  
a fish for sale - It has  
a flat rough surface  
instead of teeth - Eats  
small fish - Has  
feelers like claws  
[0065]  
but large eyes & no  
scales - a spine rises  
of the back apparently

bone - a thick belt  
of Tropical Forest  
runs all round the  
North end - In it  
villages are planted  
chiefly fishermen 2[hs]

9<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1867

came along bank of the  
Lake S E wards then  
ascended the hills - a  
headman refused us  
admission so we  
walked on & he sent  
for us saying that the  
real headman had  
just arrived from  
the place whither he had  
retired so we went  
[0066]

It being better to appear  
friendly than otherwise  
His name is Chiputa &  
place Kalekale

Flies abound by reason  
of the fish caught - the  
people are Babemba  
but beyond the Kalongwesi  
they are all Balunda - [3 = hours]

10<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> Headman  
gave us a supply of  
provisions this  
morning - villages  
dotted thickly all  
over the country but  
the people seem to  
feel insecure for their  
gates are shut and  
they refuse us ad-  
mittance - a trade  
[0067]  
in salt is carried  
on - the salt is the  
produce of salt springs  
We pass many of  
these traders daily

& they return our  
salutation very civilly  
rubbing earth on the  
arms - they are now  
putting their gardens  
in order - We have  
come along between  
two ranges of hills  
one flanking the  
East shore of the  
Lake the other about  
3' from it - From  
700 to 1500 feet above  
[0068]  
the Lake - covered thickly  
with trees - of Granite  
loosely adhering &  
of a tinge of red -

11<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1867 - On  
a plateau well cultivated  
& very many villages  
saw a water hog -  
marched with yesterday  
 $3 + 4 - 30 = 7 - 30$  in all

12 Nov<sup>r</sup> After a  
march of 3 hours  
we came to two villages  
and a headman took  
charge of us to cheat  
us in crossing the  
Karungwesi or  
Kalongosi - about  
[0069]  
60 yards wide &  
deep enough to require  
canoes - It rises  
in Kumbi in the  
South East has a strong  
current & plenty of  
fish now ascending  
to spawn - they  
are caught by weirs &  
hooks - Baskets also  
are sunk in the rapids  
full of stones & means  
for securing fish attached  
to them [Drawing of baskets sunk in rapids.] when water

rises they are  
standing places (for) [Series of calculations.]  
people to throw  
[...]-[nets] & [...]-[Hooks] [...]-[all]  
cross Kalongosi  
miles -

$14^{\text{th}} + 7[\text{h}] = \text{miles } 41$

[0070][Map that continues onto next page with triangular red lines that seem to be converging on a central point, and place names in grey including Rua MtsMountains, RRiver Lualaba, RRiver Kalongosi. Map also has descriptions of terrain and calculations some of which are in red.]

[0071]

[Map that continues from previous page drawings and calculations of distance to Cazembes townCazembe's town.]

[0072]

13 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1867 detained  
by rain till noon - then  
went on Southwards  
Kalongosi went with us  
some distance then meeting  
a large flat plain turned to  
the West = heavy  
rain stopped us at [1]  
a village on the edge of  
the flat mentioned -

Monde

Mota

Lusa

Kasobe

Molobe

Lopembe

Motoya

Chipansa

Mpifu

Manda

Mpata

[0073]

Moombo

Ntondo

Sampa

Bongwe

Mabanga

Kise

Kuanya

Nkosu

Pale

Mosungu

Litembwa

- Mechebere

Mfeu	Toninchia
Meinde	Sipa
Seuse	- Lomembe
Kadia nkololo	- Tomolenga
Etiaka	- Mirongwe
Nkomo	- Nfindo
Lifishe	- Pende
Sambamkaka	

38 species of fish in Moero

[^] [Back] from small hill seen  
at North end as  
the termination of  
Kalongosi point -  
to the East end of E.  
range 35°

Other mass = 10°  
near middle of  
valley coming to Lake  
[0074]  
Lualaba mouth 360°  
End of Rua m<sup>ts</sup> 365°  
End of water on E 42°  
& N of large plain of  
Kalongosi

14 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1867

came on & being doubt-  
ful as to the path sent  
to a village to enquire  
Headman came full of  
wrath, what right had  
we to come that way  
seeing the usual path was  
to our left - He mouthed  
some sentences in the  
pompous Londa style  
but would not shew us

the way so we left  
him & proceeded  
four & a half  
[0075]  
hours through large  
forest till tired out  
We took advantage  
of some huts which  
had been occupied by  
bark cloth cutters 4½

15<sup>th</sup> Heavy rains  
from 2 AM - sky lower  
-ed in morning yet  
we went on one &  
a half hours to a village  
in cassava fields [1½]

16<sup>th</sup> went 1¼ hours  
& then crossed the  
Muatize - 25 yards  
wide & running  
strongly to our right  
W - knee & thigh deep  
[0076]  
1¼ + 2¼ cross the  
R - 40[7] yds wide  
knee deep flowing  
~~South~~[West] into Muatize

17<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1867

An hour & a half to  
another R<sup>t</sup> called  
Chirongo - 1 yd wide  
& 1 deep  
country covered with  
well grown forest -  
We meet many parties  
of salt traders -  
very winding 4½ in all  
path -  
Note - It is all dense  
well grown leafy  
forest - Trees of  
[0077]  
gum copal and the  
bark cloth tree and



several to me new  
trees - gum copal  
spews out just now  
in the rains in great  
abundandance where  
wounds have been  
made by an insect  
It falls & sinks into  
the soil a supply  
for future ages  
the small rounded  
features of Nsama's  
country common  
Sleep by the  
R<sup>t</sup> Mandapala  
or Mantapala  
12 yds knee deep rapid  
[0078]

18<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1867

Rest after 2 hours at  
Kabusi a sluggish  
narrow streamlet -  
then Chungu near it is  
a broad one choked up  
with trees & plants  
as Sapotas - Eschinom  
-anas - free stream  
18 yds wide & waist  
deep - We had to  
wade at least 100 yards  
often thigh & waist  
deep - 2 - 20

Palm oil trees abound  
on the East of the Chungu  
This remarkable as  
the Alt. above the sea  
is 3300 feet - the oil  
[0079]  
is called "Mafutu  
a Mboko" and is  
very nice & sweet -

Allah is a very  
common exclamation  
among all the people  
West of Nsama's

19<sup>th</sup> sent off by  
advice of our guide  
four fathoms of  
calico to Cazembe  
to apprise him of  
our coming - very  
superfluous if as is  
asserted he has been  
telegraphed to of our  
progress ever since  
we crossed the  
Kalongosi - we  
[0080]  
remain till our  
messengers return - It  
has been so clouded over  
we could not make  
out our progress or  
position - never got a  
glance at sun or stars  
except in afternoons  
when they were useless  
Rain & thunder  
perpetually though the  
Rain seldom fell  
where we were

Bought a pint of  
Palm oil for a cubit  
of calico - the bananas  
are the sweetest I  
ever tasted and the  
ground nuts grow  
very large in Cazembes  
country - the Cassava  
is the staple article  
[0081]  
of food

Saw pure white  
headed swallows  
on the Chungu  
yesterday

20<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1867 A  
fine young [^] [Kapesia] man whose  
father was Cazembe  
before this one came  
to us to conduct us

to his relative tomorrow

21<sup>st</sup> 2¾ to the R<sup>t</sup>  
Lunde + ¾ along a  
broad path made  
by Cazembe's orders  
& due West across  
a level plain thickly  
studded with anthills  
[0082]  
from 15 to 20 feet  
in height & of a  
reddish colour -  
very few trees on  
the plain as it is  
near the town &  
the young trees are all  
used for building  
huts

R<sup>t</sup> Lunde is where  
we crossed, it knee deep  
& 6 yard wide - It is  
broader a mile ø[or]  
two down - springs  
were rising out of  
its bed at our ford  
4 hours to the  
chief village of Cazembe on  
the Lakelet Mofwe

C[...]-[a]zembe sent us a  
big basket of dried  
[0083]  
fish - Mahahmad  
bin Saleh met us  
his people firing guns  
of welcome - He is a  
fine portly dark Arab  
with white beard - a  
pleasant smile and  
good address - He  
presented a meal of  
vermicelli & sugar  
Also Cassava made as  
a sweet meat - I have  
not tasted sugar since  
Lake Nyassa - nor coffee  
His ideas of the source  
of the Luapula as in

a Lake formed by the  
Chambezi are remarka-  
-ble - Luapula is  
in fact the Chambezi  
[0084]

Neither goats sheep nor  
cattle thrive here - so the  
population is shut up  
to fowls & fish - Cassava  
abounds - When D<sup>r</sup>  
Lacerda came here the  
chief village is said to have  
been on the [^] [ Chungu or] Manluapala  
Rr or Mandapala R  
~~2<sup>h</sup> - 20<sup>m</sup> + 3 - 30 + 4 = 9<sup>h</sup> - 50~~  
~~say 20 miles - North of~~  
the present village

A Portuguese [^] [or Goanese] said  
to have been wantonly  
imprisoned an island in  
Mofwe came to mend  
guns & was prosperous  
for a time but gradually  
became poor - the  
present Cazembe pitying  
his poverty gave him  
the plantation on the  
[0085]  
island, two wives &  
some people to cultivate  
& support him - he  
is content it is said.  
23<sup>th</sup> Nov A great many of  
Cazembe's people appear  
with cropped ears &  
hands lopped off -  
The present chief has  
been and is often  
guilty of this barbarity -  
one man has just  
come to us with neither  
ears nor hands &  
he tries to excite our  
pity by making a  
chirruping by striking  
the stumps of his hands  
on his cheeks -

A dwarf with back

bone broken also  
[0086]  
comes about us - the  
people seem to spare  
him & he is always  
scolding some one for  
wrong doing

One side of Cazembe's  
chief residence is  
200 double paces  
[Calculation of Cazembe's residence.] it is nearly  
a square of  
300 yards each  
side and  
the entrance is  
ornamented with  
about 30 human  
skulls - It is about  
2 miles from the  
North end of Mofwe  
& on the North East  
bank [Calculations that continue onto next page.]  
[0087]  
[Calculations that continue from previous page.]

Hamid Bogarib  
an Arab trader met  
at Cazembe's very  
civil

23[4]<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1867

We were called to go  
to Cazembe to a grand  
reception - a head  
man stood near the  
Eastern or principal  
gate with two large  
ill made umbrellahs  
over his head & his  
people behind him  
He had to wait for  
admittance till the  
chief had seen our  
present & so had we  
much to Mohamad  
disgust - When  
[0088]  
[Map that continues onto next page with calculations and description.]

[0089]

[Map that continues from previous page with calculations and description.]

[0090]

we got in we saw  
Cazembe seated in  
front of a huge hut  
& two umbrellah's  
held over him

[Drawing of Cazembe's hut.]

[0091]

On his right were  
about 30 people sitting  
behind him in the door  
way sat his principal wife  
& attendants - on his  
left some fifty men &  
still farther off on both  
hands sat a hundred  
Mohamad & I and  
attendants were placed  
directly in front of  
Cazembe & about 500  
yards off - While behind  
& on our right &  
left we had groups  
with marimbas  
drums & other instrum  
ents of music - Each  
band came up playing  
& then took its stand  
near the chief

[0092]

I counted them before  
the bands of musicians  
came in found the  
whole to be almost 300  
the accessions of  
musicians & women  
made the whole to be  
somewhat under 400  
These with the queens  
attendants made the  
whole party about  
500 - It certainly did  
not number 600 in  
all - Cazembe was  
clothed in a common  
Manchester blue & white

print edged with red  
serge & arranged in  
huge folds so as to  
look like crinoline  
His arms were encased  
in neatly plaited bead  
sleeves up to the elbows  
a broad band of

[0093]

bead work covered the  
front part of his head  
& was crowned with  
a ring of feathers —  
Having sent my coat  
on to Ujiji I had no  
dress but a grey one  
When called on I rose  
took off my cap &  
bowed to him - an  
old counsellor then  
gave a long account  
which he had gathered  
from Mohamad and  
this being graciously  
recieved he came & told  
me that I was free in  
Cazembes country to  
do whatever I liked  
He then rose & went  
to an inner apart  
men whither we followed  
the present was

[0094]

now produced and  
exhibited each article  
in detail - 8 yards  
of orange coloured serge  
a large blue table cloth  
another checked table  
cloth imitated from  
Native manufacture  
on the West coast  
they always excite  
great admiration  
both Arabs & natives  
like them extremely  
& lastly a large comb -  
richly gilded such  
as were worn by  
ladies in England  
some 50 years ago -

As it was explained  
that my goods were  
nearly done the present  
did not disappoint  
[0095]  
as it might have  
done from a trader  
the kind of articles  
were greatly admired  
Its value here might be  
five Pounds - He  
again expressed him  
self pleased & we came  
away -

The present Cazembe  
has a heavy uninteresting  
countenance of chinese  
type - His eyes have  
an outward squ[i]nt -  
He smiled but once  
& that was pleasant  
though the cropped  
ears & hands & heads  
at the gate made me  
indisposed to look on  
any-thing with favour  
His principal wife  
came after he had  
departed to look at  
[0096]  
the Moingerese [ Moinglese] - she  
was very good looking  
& tall & had two spears  
in her hand; having  
recieved my salutation  
at a distance of forty  
yards I involuntarily  
beckoned her to come  
nearer - this upset  
the gravity of all her  
attendants - all burst  
into a laugh & ran off -

Cazembe's smile  
was elicited by a  
dwarf making some  
antics before him  
This dwarf is present  
at everything - the  
executioner came to



look too - He had a  
curious instrument  
hanging to his neck  
on asking him what  
it was he told me -  
[0097]  
Cazembe sent us  
another huge basket  
of fish - two d<sup>o</sup> of  
flour - & a pot of beer  
[Drawing of two figures illustrating female ornamentation.]

Female ornaments  
richly studded with  
beads & pretty =

Figure 1: Instrument for cutting off ears

[0098]

Cazembe sent us  
a goat two large baskets  
of flour - a large basket  
of fish dried over a  
fire & a large pot of  
beer

Saw Cazembe's wife  
carried to her plantation  
by six men [twelve at other times] - she is  
[Drawing of men carrying Cazembe's wife.]  
very attentive to her  
agriculture but as it  
is at a distance she  
takes the travelling to it  
easily - cassava is its  
chief product - sweet  
potatoes - maize &  
[0099]

sorghum follow  
she was regaling her  
self with a huge pipe  
& talking to her attend-  
-ants meanwhile - next  
day she had twelve carriers.

This people seems  
more barbarous among

themselves than any  
I have seen yet - they  
strike each other savage  
-ly out of mere wanton  
-ness

26<sup>th</sup> Mohamad says  
that he will go to  
Ujiji next month -  
He has dhows and  
many people - He  
proposes that we  
go with him - and  
this seems a good  
[0100]  
opportunity - He  
thinks very little of  
Cazembe - He has neither  
tact nor good sense -  
other Cazembes he has  
known sent food  
every day to strangers  
I have reason to be  
thankful for what he  
has given me

27<sup>th</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1867

Got stars last night  
The Portuguese seem to  
be 50 miles wrong -  
in Latitude alone -  
Some say that Charlera  
died on the Chungu  
others at Mandapala  
( Chalare - Charala or  
Charlera)  
[0101]  
old counsellor  
came to ask if we wanted  
to speak with Cazembe  
I replied yes & will  
if he chooses go to  
morrow -

28<sup>th</sup> Mohamad has  
been here more than  
ten years & has seen

four Cazembe

29<sup>th</sup> Cazembe has a  
great dance this  
evening with the  
usual dreary music  
Mohamad varies in  
his accounts of the  
Lualaba and the  
Luapula  
[0102]

30<sup>th</sup> Cazembe has a  
musical box which  
he wishes me to mend  
having no tools I dont  
know how - the old  
Chiramba declares that  
Luapula does not enter  
Mofwe but gives it a  
wide berth –

1<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1867 Cazembe  
is always succeeded by  
a brother or [^] [in cases] a sister's  
son - Perembe was  
owner of the district  
in which Cazembe's court  
is placed - He brought  
me a pot of pombe -  
many sons of this  
& former Cazembes go  
about very poor  
generally no property  
can be transmitted  
except slaves and  
[0103]  
these may die or escape  
Of land anyone can  
get as much as he can  
cultivate so they are  
not raised above the  
poorest freeman -

2 sent to tell Cazembe  
that I intended to go  
down to see the South end  
of Moero & Luapula as  
it enters that Lake - did

not receive an answer  
at which Mohamad  
was wroth & vented  
his rage in words  
which will be reported  
& evoke an answer

3<sup>d</sup> He gave his answer  
yesterday but it was  
not reported till this  
morning - He will give a  
man to guide us  
tomorrow  
[0104]

4<sup>th</sup> December 1867

Cazembe objected to our  
going today - He wants  
to talk again & give us  
something more to eat

5<sup>th</sup> Went to Cazembe  
most of the square in which  
he dwells is planted  
with Cassava - sorghum  
&c - He gave a long oration  
about his country &  
power which Mohamad  
resisted & made his people  
laugh - He said let him  
go to Moero & draw cloth  
out of it - He lifted up two  
spears he had by him  
several times which Moham  
-ad took as an insult &  
mocked him - He is one  
who never was checked  
a very uninteresting old  
Chinaman's face - out  
ward squint of both  
[0105]  
lifeless eyes - & a few  
hairs on his chin - body  
thin & bent together  
by excesses

6<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1867 The  
oldest man in these

parts - Mohamad  
thinks 150 years -  
by name Perembe  
was chief of this land  
around Mofwe till  
this Cazembe came  
He says the first Cazembe  
was attracted by the  
fish - a perch being  
the most abundant  
He is a man of good  
sense - they have the  
idea of all from a  
single pair  
[0106]

7<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1867  
clouds usually prevent  
observations, last  
night fever did make  
me unable to go out

8<sup>th</sup> - 11<sup>th</sup> very ill of  
intermittent fever

12<sup>th</sup> better of fever but  
no observations can  
be made - clouds collect  
every evening ——

Writing letters for home  
Sir Roderick - Webb -  
Tom - Agnes - John -  
Lord Kinnaird - Mr Oswell  
- Young - Charles - MacLear

13<sup>th</sup> Set in rainy no  
observations - a number  
of fine young girls who  
live in Casembes  
compound came  
[0107]  
& shook hands in their  
way which is to cross the  
right over to the left &  
catch then give a few  
claps of both hands -  
repeating the first clasp.

14<sup>th</sup> Syde's people  
went off this morning  
Send to Casembe today to  
say that Mohamad and  
I are going off - Two  
traders and I each got the  
same return present  
from Casambe - one  
goat!

16<sup>th</sup> No answer from  
Casembe - bad manners

17<sup>th</sup> Set in rain all  
morning -

18<sup>th</sup> Set in rain -  
very ill with bleeding  
[0108]

18<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1867  
always ill when not  
working - I have been  
a month here and  
cannot get Lunars -  
Casembe sent a big  
basket of fish - two pots  
of beer & a basket of  
cassava - says that  
we can go when we  
choose - He thought we  
were going to Moero,  
but we did not go  
I thought he objected  
so did not wish to go  
against his will

19<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1867  
Went to say Goodbye  
to Cazembe - He made  
a long speech which  
Mohamad answered  
Casembe tried to be  
gracious - said  
[0109]  
that we had eaten

very little of his food  
but he allowed us to  
go

20<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1867 - A  
guide has been sent  
for by Casembe and  
we wait for him  
today & start tomorrow  
(very ill with bleeding  
in large quantities)

21<sup>st</sup> waiting for the  
guide but will go  
without tomorrow  
Boys stealing beads

22<sup>d</sup> Leave Casembe  
1¼ hous E. to Lunde Rt  
1½ N + ½ N + ½ N  
to Chungu R<sup>t</sup> -  
[0110]

We came to the R<sup>t</sup>  
Chungu 3¾ hours but  
stopped at a village on  
its West side -

23<sup>d</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1867[Map or drawing beneath the text.] crossed  
the Chungu this morning  
raining from above -  
cold to the waist below  
saw black monkeys  
[Map of landmarks referenced in text that notes distances between them and includes Chirongo  
RtRivulet, Mandapala, Moero, Kabusi, Chungu at LatLatitude 9° 32' SSouth, Mofwe, and  
Lunde.]  
[0111]

Chungu goes to  
Moero so I am in-  
-formed this morning  
The main stream is  
18 yds & waist deep but  
we have a 100 yds of  
water thigh & waist deep  
full of roots & logs  
of wood -

Mohamad came  
this evening. - Casembe  
sends three men to  
guide me to Moero

24<sup>th</sup> a drizzly day  
and we are in a miserable  
place - Brakens 11 feet  
high, but we wait  
for Casembe's guides  
who will not shun  
such weather - gave  
some beads to buy  
things for Christmas  
[0112]

25<sup>th</sup> December 1867

We spend Christmas  
day in a miserable  
spot on the banks of  
the Kabusi a tributary  
of the Chungu close  
by - drizzly showers  
come on every now  
and then and the  
soil is all damp beneath  
Mohamad denies that  
the Casembe is elective  
the present one is a  
usurper - the son fled  
to Nsama - (groundnut)  
or Nshama -

The best account of the  
man Manower is that  
having mended a gun  
for Casembe he was  
coaxed away from  
Montero - who sent  
back for him but  
[0113]  
let him remain that  
Casembe gave him  
many concubines &  
slaves - this neglected  
him & he sold his  
people & now digs  
pitfalls for game  
has 3 concubines &



2 children now - would  
not come near me  
from it is said fear

26<sup>th</sup> Waiting for guides  
about ten men came

27<sup>th</sup> Start today & in  
2 hours cross Manda-  
-pala - waist deep now  
Elephants numerous -  
This part was stocked  
with people who have  
all fled from Casembe  
because for the slightest  
fault he mutilated  
[0114]  
and took their children  
as slaves - This is the  
usual way that tyra-  
-nny is checked here

28<sup>th</sup> to Rt [...]-ukw--3  
[Chirongo] 3 hours  
Hot fountain in Nsama's  
country boils maize  
& cassava - gushes up  
every now & then  
There are two places  
where copper ore exists  
in this country but  
people do not know  
how to smelt it 3

29<sup>th</sup> Rt Kabukwa  
sick - 1½

30<sup>th</sup> Better - thanks  
to Good Providence  
[0115]  
Mohamad waits  
for men sent to  
convoy us and  
shew me Moero -

31<sup>st</sup> Heavy rain  
prevented the guide  
& convoy from  
coming - Mohamad  
gave me a good  
dinner of fine  
flour porridge & a  
fowl - I have had  
coarse flour only  
for some time past  
& my stomach is  
weak - I fail in the  
march too - I used to  
be the first & am  
now the last  
[0116]

1<sup>st</sup> January 1868  
Almighty & Gracious  
Father help me to be  
more profitable this  
year - Forgive the sins  
of the last year for  
Thy Son's sake - If I  
am to die this year  
prepare me for it -

Bought 3 hoes at  
two yards calico apiece  
This is the last place  
where we can buy  
them - one will buy  
a good goat in Buire  
We go thither and as  
one goat died & the  
other dried up I long  
to have others for the  
milk strengthens - one  
hoe measures in its  
flat part 13½ inches  
[0117]  
by 6½ D<sup>o</sup> -

My guide has come  
and we go to Moero  
tomorrow

2<sup>d</sup> Simon ill prevents  
our going - sky all  
covered with segab =

clouds

[0118]

Thunder every day

		in. tenths
	October	- 1.10
Rain	November	8.89
-	December	<u>9.17</u>
-		19.16
The above three months		

[0119]

Rainfall = Dec<sup>r</sup> 1867

up to the 18<sup>th</sup> 5.88

20<sup>th</sup> 3 & 4 PM T. N = .66

D° D° Casembe  
5 - 7 PM W. T .89

24<sup>th</sup> Chungu Rt  
during night T. .34  
& morning

D° D° Drizzly showers T. .9

25<sup>th</sup> - morning T. .5

27<sup>th</sup> - Mandapala Rt  
3 - 5 PM T .33

30[1]<sup>th</sup> RtKabukwa  
3 - 5 PM T.T. .93

Total for December 9.17

Many showers fall  
which shew nothing  
in the measure  
[0120]

fight [...] ny strangers

26<sup>th</sup>  
Nov<sup>r</sup>  
1867

Katofia[Calculation.]  
Mchinda  
Nshinda on other  
side  
Fisindi  
Kutiringa mboga  
Chanambe Lake  
beyond Tanganyika

a dwarf at Cazembes  
3 ft 9 inches - His name  
Zofu of Charobansa  
[0121]  
[Drawing depicting Mofwe with the following 3 rivulets flowing in or out of it - RtRivulet  
Mandapala, Chungu RtRivulet, Lunde RtRivulet.]

When one Cazembe dies  
his successor builds a  
new town invariably -  
Towns have been on  
Lunde Chungu  
Mandapala = Mofwe

Charala [^] [ D<sup>E</sup> Lacerda] came to  
Chungwe [^] [lived] 10 days &  
died then the chief  
man moved to Lembwe  
( Lorkuesa) [^] [that] chiefs name

Some Ujiji people & the  
followers of Lacerda began  
to fight at R Chungu - Cazembe  
gave Lacerda 10 slaves & men  
to build a house - & presents  
to the others & said to out  
[0122]

Mbwui next by ^[ Kabende]  
Matanda  
Cazembe ( Bemba  
10 days to go to Gezira  
from Cazembe

Beyond Moero the  
Luapula is the Lualaba  
Goitre & enlarged scrotum  
prevail very much  
at Lake Bemba

Figure 2: Bakers L

[0123]

1<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 11 AM  
T from E - .93

6<sup>th</sup> 4 to 5 PM T = .40

8<sup>th</sup> Cazembe - evening  
& night gently .25

10<sup>th</sup> D<sup>o</sup> morning T .4

D<sup>o</sup> 12<sup>th</sup> last night T .9

- D<sup>o</sup> D<sup>o</sup> Noon T === .8  
D<sup>o</sup> D<sup>o</sup> 4 & 5 PM T .53

D<sup>o</sup> 13 Cazembe - 6 - 9 AM .29

D<sup>o</sup> 14 during night T .29

D<sup>o</sup> 15<sup>th</sup> night - T W.16

D<sup>o</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> during night  
T = 6 AM to 12 calm 1.63

D<sup>o</sup> D<sup>o</sup> 5 & 6 PM W T .81

D<sup>o</sup> 18 - 8 to 10 AM T N .39  
Casembe's 18 Dec 1867/5 .88  
[0124]

Mambwe  
R Chambeze source  
[Drawing of lakelet[?]] Lakelet  
Babisa Mokishi of  
Gezira Sultan Nombi  
- takes Luapula  
then comes  
round to  
Karoko Moero  
Sultan of Lebemba  
Kabende Bambeolo  
By Mohamad bin Saleh  
Moanzabamba is a  
Mobisa - Gezira a  
Lake - Kabende  
is beyond him  
[0125]

Rainfall

Nov<sup>r</sup> 19<sup>th</sup> in all [in.] 4.65

19 Chungu R  
Noon till 4 PM  
intervals – Loud  
Thunder .90

21<sup>st</sup> Rt Lunde  
7 AM. T.15

26<sup>th</sup> Cazembe's on  
Mofwe Lakelet - 3  
PM T.7

27 Cazembes T.  
7 AM. — .36

29<sup>th</sup> T - 2 - 6 AM  
2.53

30<sup>th</sup> 5 PM T. .23

Rainfall Nov<sup>r</sup> 8.89

[0126]

[Drawing of two shapes: one tube-like, one rectangular.]

Motoñkoko vil  
of Cazembe -

Manda = Ungwesafirse

vil Kefurna - Mosiwe  
headman of it  
Moñganda town  
of Cazembe  
Manoenwa - a Port  
~~uguese in prison on an~~  
~~island~~  
Chalari who died =  
D<sup>r</sup> Lacerda? The  
town of Cazembe has  
been shifted along  
the Luapula four  
times as each of  
that name died  
[0127]

Chamomesi a  
man from Katanga  
we met on the  
Choma 30 Oct /67

[Calculations.]  
[0128]

16 Nov<sup>r</sup> 1867  
Dismiss James from  
being cook - He allowed  
Gardner - the filthiest  
fellow of the whole to  
wash his dirty paws  
in the pot for cooking  
porridge - He shook off  
the remains of the dirt  
into the vessel & left it -

James standing by with  
his mouth filled with  
his tongue lolling out

16[7]<sup>th</sup> Took Amoda on in  
James stead

19<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1867 - Casembe's  
Find that Gardner has  
been stealing wholesale  
from the bead bag he  
carried.

[0129][Drawing of three full-length figures emphasizing appearance of hair knotted at back.  
Below are two similar figures showing head only and, separately, underneath is another similar  
figure.]

[0130]

9<sup>th</sup> by Moero - 4 AM .10

11<sup>th</sup> D<sup>o</sup> T. .12

13 Kalongosi T  
7 AM & 1 PM .78  
T. the first really  
heavy shower -  
Rains will now  
turn from partial  
to general

15<sup>th</sup> 2 AM with  
much T .58  
forenoon drizzling .8

16<sup>th</sup> night .22

17 6 PM T and  
night heavy 1.44

Nov<sup>r</sup> up to 17 = 4.65  
Oct<sup>r</sup> 1.10  
[0131]



Rainfall Oct 1867

22<sup>d</sup> - T = (Thunder) from 78  
noon - then at 2 PM  
a shower accompanied  
it - laid the dust only

24<sup>th</sup> T 3 PM .3

27<sup>th</sup> gentle drizzle about .7

29<sup>th</sup> with T. 3 PM .22  
Choma River

31<sup>st</sup> T. all about & 1.10  
apparently rain but  
only a few drops here

1<sup>st</sup> Nov<sup>r</sup> 1867 a gentle  
shower during our  
march .7

3<sup>d</sup> Nov a R. Luao  
2 AM with T. .30

7<sup>th</sup> Mosumba - 6 AM  
with thunder 1.8

8<sup>th</sup> Chiputas - T 8  
[0132]

1867  
[Temperatures at various hours of the day.]

15 Dec<sup>r</sup> rainy time  
[Temperatures at various hours of the day.]  
At Casembe's town

[0133]

16<sup>th</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1867  
Karungu's on the

Kamosenga Rt

[Temperatures at various hours of the day.]

Karungu 23 Oct

[Temperatures at various hours of the day.]

R Chungu near

Cazembe's 20 Nov

[0134]

Chiruko

- Lukri
- Budi
- Je[a]nga
- Karenga
- Manyoko
- Mbulu
- Thalaputa
- Kabile
- Lukɛ[r]gagonaboja
- ach sent
- thank
- a oni man
- um all
- amara klas  
ogie

Fomalhaut

[Calculation dated 30 OctOctober, resulting in LatLatitude of village on RRiver Choma]  
[0135]

3 Oct 1867 \*

110° 24 00

achernar

andromedae

.93 44 \*

6 Oct ~~Capricorn~~[Cygni]

83 54 40

~~B-Lycae?~~

73 57 30

~~Capricorn~~[Cygni] -  
[0136]

Chikongo West  
of Karungu -  
Choma is W.S.W.  
of this - Logarawa  
goes into Moero  
& Moero comes  
from Cazembe's

Groundnuts or  
Mteza or Mbalala  
roasted in a frying  
pan - then rubbed  
between the hands to  
take off the skin - &  
pounded fine, then  
mixed with water  
& boiled make an  
excellent substitute  
for milk with por-  
ridge - add salt -  
[0137]

20 Sept 1867

[Temperatures at various hours of the day.]

Has[<sup>^</sup>][a]rajiḥ a man  
of Mahamad

Kongolopya = whirlwind

Karungu = Itawa Dis<sup>t</sup>  
Mteta a greater chief W.  
Juma Merkano passed  
Manda Marumbi  
which is near to  
Tanganyika on  
his way to Rua -  
[0138]

the day & night - a  
lower stratum of  
clouds comes from the  
N & upper from S.  
turning round & round  
when they meet [Drawing of arrows illustrating cloud movement referenced in text.]  
4 - 30 PM a shower  
T. & early on morning  
of 5<sup>th</sup> = .27  
11 AM T. to  
4 PM ===== .47

6<sup>th</sup> gentle rain  
during night .4

.78

22<sup>d</sup> since the above date  
it has often threatened  
rain & even thundered  
long - the thunder  
clouds passing all  
around & even a  
few drops of rain  
fell but soil not wetted  
[0139]

17 Sept 1867

To James 4 Cubits  
Send in 3 to

1<sup>st</sup> Oct<sup>r</sup> 1867 clouded  
all over & thundering  
in distance = a few  
drops of rain only  
at R. Kamosenga

2<sup>d</sup> Karungu's vil  
Thunder [^] [3 PM] in distance  
& probably showers

3<sup>d</sup> D° 4 AM. T.  
& at daylight a  
slight shower not  
enough to lay the dust  
3 PM a few heavy  
drops of rain fell

4<sup>th</sup> D° 3 PM Thunder  
-ing in the N.N.W -  
clouded over most of  
[0140]  
[Drawing of scene outside Livingstone's hut.]  
[0141]  
[Dated calculations based on geographical coordinates including 8° 55' 18" SSouth.]

Syde maintains that  
all the rivers East of this  
flow into the South except  
R Likwa which is  
broad like a Lake.

18<sup>th</sup> An intelligent native  
said that Moero came  
round from South to  
N.E. of Nsama before  
joining the Lake Tanganyika

- Lisépe a red bean  
which grows wild  
by long cooking it is  
made eatable by some  
Nsama's people dont  
know

[0142]

[6] Kabogo Lohembe  
[7] Kerengoana a chief  
[8] Morora country & cross  
R Ruaha [9] Dewerwa  
[10] Powaga [11] Puge - country  
of Merere [12] Ubage D°  
[13] Mdonya D° [14] Namkori  
D° [15] Irundu a place  
where they make salt -  
[16] Nyamunyama D°  
[17] Moarafu hills  
[18] Tangure = chief town  
of Merere [19] Usafa  
then [20] Nyika -

From Nyika to  
Paoaga is all  
Merere's country &  
equal to 2 months  
It is 15 days more  
Urungu  
[0143]

Near the coast the  
R Rovu goes into the sea.  
R. Mgeta of Obena country  
flows into Lufiji & Sea  
R. Ruaha into Lufiji too

On N. W. of Chambeze  
country Nyika goes into Likwa

R Mono of Nyika goes into  
Likwa & that then flows  
into Tanganyika -  
country of Basango -  
Usango Nyika  
R. Mono [^] [neck deep] Nyamoanga  
Mambwe R. Chambeze  
crossed by a bridge -  
then Urungu

R Barare comes from  
Beni into Merere's country

[1] Bagamoio [2] Ngerengere  
[3] Kutu [4] Kirengwe [5] Biuga  
Mabruki. a lofty hill

X [0144]