

# Unyanyembe Journal, 28 January 1866 - 5 March 1872

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[0494]

[488]

24<sup>th</sup>

December.

1868

Five sick people detain us today - some cannot walk from feebleness and purging brought on by sleeping on the damp ground without clothes

Syde bin Habib reports a peculiar breed of goats in Rua - remarkably short in the legs - so much so that they cannot travel far - they give much milk and become very fat but the meat is indifferent Gold is found at Katanga in the pool of a waterfall only - It probably comes from the rocks above this His account of the Lofū or as he says West Lualaba is identical with that of his cousin Syde bin Omar It flows North but West of Lufira into the Lake of Kinkonza the chief- the East Lualaba becomes very large - often as much as six or eight miles broad with many inhabited islands the people of which being safe from invasion are consequently rapacious and dishonest - their chiefs Moenge and Nyamakunda are equally lawless - A hunter belonging to Syde named Kabwebwa gave much information gleaned during his hunting trips - Lufira has Nine feeders of large size - and one the Lekulwe has also Nine feeders - another the Kisungu is covered with TikaTika by which the people cross it - Though it bends under their weight - He too ascribes the origin of the Lufira and Lualaba West or Lofū with the Liambai to one large earthen mound which he calls "Segulo" or an anthill -!

25<sup>th</sup>

Christmas day - we can buy nothing except  
the very coarsest food not a goat or fowl  
while Syde having plenty of copper can get all  
the luxuries - marched past M<sup>t</sup> Kalanga leaving  
it on our left to Rt Kapeta and slaughtered a  
favourite kid to make a Christmas dinner  
A trading party came up from Ujiji - say that  
we were ten camps from Tanganyika - They  
gave an erroneous report that a steamer with  
[0495]  
[489]

25<sup>th</sup>  
Dec<sup>r</sup>  
1868

a boat in tow was on Lake Chowambe - an English  
one too with plenty of cloth and beads on board - A  
letter had come from Abdullah bin Salem - Moslem  
missionary at Mtesa's to Ujiji three months ago  
with this news - such circumstantial statements  
made me recieve them but they turned out erroneous

26<sup>th</sup>

Marched up ascent 2½ hours and got onto the top  
of one of the mountain ridges which generally run  
N & S. Three hours along this level top brought us to  
Kibawe R<sup>t</sup> a roaring rivulet beside villages. The people  
on the height over which we came though country is  
very fine - green and gay with varying shades of that  
colour - passed through patches of brakens 5 feet high  
and gingers in flower - We were in a damp cloud all  
day - now and then a drizzle falls in these parts  
but it keeps all damp only & does not shew in the  
gauge - neither sun nor stars appear -

27 - 28

Remain on Sunday then march and cross five  
Rivulets about 4 yds & knee deep going to Lofunso - The

grass now begins to cover and hide the paths - Its growth is very rapid - blobs of water lie on the leaves all day and keep the feet constantly wet by falling as we pass - Ranges of tree covered hills on each side and near to us - path over very undulating country

29<sup>th</sup>

Kept well on the ridge between two ranges of hills then went down and found a partially burned native stockade and lodged in it - the fires of the Ujiji party had set the huts on fire after the party left We are now in Hande district at Nswiba R<sup>t</sup> -

30<sup>th</sup>

We now went due East - made a good deal of Easting too from M<sup>t</sup> Kalanga on Lofunso - crossed the R Lokivwa 12 yards wide and very deep with villages all about - We now ascended much as we went East - very high mountains appeared on the N.W Scenery very fine and all green - woods dark green with large patches of paler hue.

[0496]

[490]

31<sup>st</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup>  
1868

We reached the Lofuko yesterday in a pelting rain. Not knowing that the camp with huts was near I stopped & put on a Bernoos - got wet and had no dry clothes - Remain today to buy food - clouds cover all the sky from N.W. The river 30 yards goes to Tanganyika East of this scenery very lovely.

I have been wet times without number but the wetting of yesterday was once too often. Felt

1<sup>st</sup>  
January  
1869 -  
then 2<sup>d</sup> - 3<sup>d</sup> -

very ill but fearing that the Lofuko might  
flood I resolved to cross it - cold up to waist  
made me worse but I went on for 2½ hours E.

March one hour but found I was too ill to  
go further - Moving is always good in fever  
Now I had pain in the chest and rust of iron  
sputa - my lungs my strongest part were thus  
affected - cross a rill and build sheds -  
lost count of days of the week and month after  
this - very ill all over

about 7<sup>th</sup>

Cannot walk - Pneumonia of right lung  
cough all day and all night - sputa rust of  
iron and bloody - Distressing weakness -  
Ideas flowed through the mind with great rapidity ->  
[and vividness] in groups of twos and threes - If I looked at  
any piece of wood the bark seemed covered over  
with figures and faces of men and they remained  
though I looked away and turned to the same  
spot again - I saw myself lying dead in the  
way to Ujiji, and all the letters I expected there  
useless - When I thought of my children and  
friends the lines rung through my head  
perpetually - "I shall look into your faces,"  
"and listen what you say"  
"and be often very near you"  
"when you think I'm far away"  
Muhamad Bogharib came up and I got  
a cupper who cupped my chest -  
[0497]  
[491]

8 & 9  
January  
1869

Muhamad Bogharib offered to carry me - I am so weak I can scarcely speak - We are in Marungu proper now - a pretty but steeply undulating country this is the first time in my life I have been carried in illness but I could not raise myself to the sitting posture - no food except a little gruel - Great distress in coughing all night long - feet swelled and sore - carried four hours each day on a Kitanda or frame - like a cot - carried 8 hours one day - then sleep in a deep ravine - next day 6 hours - over volcanic tufa very rough - We seem near the brim of Tanganyika

23<sup>d</sup>

sixteen days of illness - may be 23<sup>d</sup> of January - It is 5<sup>th</sup> of lunar month - country very undulating It is perpetually up and down - soil red & rich knolls of every size & form - trees few Erythrinas abound, so do elephants - carried 8 hours yesterday to a chief's village - small sharp thorns hurt the mens feet and so does the roughness of the ground though there is so much slope water does not run quickly off Marungu - A compact mountain range flanks the undulating country through which we passed & may stop the water flowing - Muhamad Bogharib very kind to me in my extreme weakness but carriage is painful - head down feet up alternates with feet down head up - jolted up and down & sideways changing shoulders involves a toss from one side to the other of the Kitanda - sun vertical blisters any part of the skin exposed - I shelter my face & head as well as I can with a bunch of leaves but it is dreadfully fatiguing in my weakness -

A severe relaps after a very hot day sputa clear and irritating - great distress - next day sputa yellow gave respite - Muhamad gave medicine - one a sharp purgative - others intended for cure of cough

[0498]

[492]

February  
1869

A[...]-[t] Tanganyika - [^] [ Parra the land at] confluence of Lofuko - Syde bin Habib  
had two [^] [or three] large canoes at this place - our beads were nearly  
done so I sent to Syde to say that all the Arabs had served  
me except himself - Thani bin Suellim by his letter  
was anxious to send a canoe as soon as I reached  
the Lake - - the only service I wanted of Syde was to  
inform Thani by one of his canoes that I was  
here - very ill and if I did not get to Ujiji to get  
proper food and medicine I would die - Thani  
would send a canoe as soon as he knew of my arrival  
He replied that he too would serve me - sent flour  
and two fowls - He would come in two days and  
see what he could do as to canoes

15<sup>th</sup> Feby

cough & chest pain diminished & thankful  
body greatly emaciated - Syde came today and is  
favourable to sending [^] [me] up to Ujiji - thanks to the  
Great Father in Heaven -

24<sup>th</sup>

We had remarkably little rain these two months

25<sup>th</sup>

Extracted twenty Funyes an insect like a maggot  
whose eggs had been inserted by my having been put  
into an old house infested by them - as they enlarge  
they stir about and impart a stinging sensation  
if disturbed the head is drawn in a little - if a poultice  
is put on they seem obliged to come out possibly from  
want of air - They can be pressed out but the large  
pimple in which they live is painful - they were  
chiefly in my limbs

26<sup>th</sup>

27<sup>th</sup>

Embark and sleep at Katonga after 7 hours paddling  
Went 1  $\frac{3}{4}$  hours to Bondo or Thembe to buy food  
shore very rough like shores near Caprera but  
here all is covered with vegetation - We were to cross

28<sup>th</sup>

Kabogo but wind was too high - Kabogo is a large mass  
of mountains on the Eastern side - Syde sent food back

2<sup>nd</sup> March

to his slaves - waves still high so we got off only on

3<sup>d</sup>

at 1 [h] 30 [m] AM - 6 $\frac{1}{2}$  hours and came to M. Bogharib

6<sup>th</sup>

who cooked bountifully - 5 PM off to Toloka bay =  
3 hours - left at 6 AM & came in 4 hours to Uguha  
Turn over 7 leaves for Journal  
[0499]  
[493]

copy

Ujiji, on Lake Tanganyika  
Inner Africa  
26 March 1869  
The Right Honourable  
Lord Stanley  
My Lord

- In July last I had the honour to send to Lord Clarendon a rapid sketch of my discoveries in this region, and I pointed out as well as the circumstances I was then in near Lake Bangweolo would allow that from the Watershed indicated ages ago by Ptolemy between 10° & 12° South Latitude, the drainage parted into three lines proceeding Northwards, and in the ~~middle~~[central] line there are three Lakes connected by a large and very remarkable river which changes its name three times in the 500 or 600 miles of its course - I put forth the opinion that the sources of the Nile have hitherto in modern times been speculated upon and sought for very much too far to the North - But remembering that a hundred years ago - 1769 - Bruce a greater traveller than than any of us, visited Abyssinia, and having discovered the sources of the Blue Nile, he honestly thought that he then had solved the ancient problem, I was careful to add that my opinion implied a certain amount of reservation as to parts not yet explored - Your Lordship will please to consider this as a sort of supplement to the letter of July and containing some information which want of paper prevented my giving before -

Lake Bangweolo, called at some points Lake Bemba because they touch the country called Lobemba, is situated in Eleven south Latitude - the village on its North Western bank where I observed lay a few seconds into that Parallel - the Southern shores probably touch 12° South: In order to measure its width with as much accuracy as possible, I went 24 miles in a canoe to a small inhabited islet  
[0500]  
[494]

copy  
Letter of  
26<sup>th</sup> March  
1869  
Ujiji

named Mpabala - this was the first of three stages usually made in crossing it - From the highest part of this islet we could see the tops of trees evidently lifted by the mirage on



a small uninhabited islet called Kasango -  
The second stage - The mainland is said to be  
as far distant on the other side as we were from  
Kasango - In sight of another island about  
ten miles North of Mpabala my canoe men  
told me that thence they had stolen the canoe  
A day after our arrival at Mpabala they got  
a hint that the lawful owners were coming to  
resume possession - this put them into a  
flurry to get back to their own village - I thought  
of appealing to the headmen of the islet to  
compel them to fulfill their engagement  
to go right across the Lake, but aware  
from past experience how easily acknow  
thieves can get up a tale to excite the cheap  
sympathies of the softheaded or tender hearted  
I desisted, and groaning inwardly meekly  
submitted to be hurried back to the North Western  
shore - They had spent all their pay and could  
not refund two of the four days for which I  
had been obliged to make an advance -  
I had only my coverlet left to hire another  
craft and it was very cold for we were four  
thousand feet above the sea - I am therefore  
compelled to estimate the size of the Lake  
by the times the people take to go to different  
parts - the breadth is probably seventy miles  
and its length one hundred and forty or fifty  
It has four islands three of which are well  
peopled - Previously to seeing them I  
imagined that these would sensibly diminish  
the size of the watery area, but they  
turned out to be mere specks on the  
[0501]  
[495]

copy

vast expanse of Lake - Measuring from the most  
Southerly point of one called Chirube - the largest -  
we have one hundred and seventy five degrees  
of sea horizon - and at the point where the river  
Luapula leaves it I could not see across a mere  
arm of Bangweolo - the country adjacent is  
flat and well peopled with expert fishermen  
who ply their vocation in canoes with nets spears  
and hooks - Fish are abundant - of different  
kinds - and in the cool water at 4000 feet of  
altitude of superior quality - the bottom is of

fine white sand, and the colour of the water the same as Tanganyika - sea green - Lake Nyassa alone has the deep dark blue of the Ocean but its depth is over one hundred fathoms - the river Chambeze flows into it at its North Eastern end, and the [^] [ river] Luapula leaves it in the South West The Luapula may be compared with the Thames between the bridges - It is sometimes smaller - often much larger - It has one good sized waterfall situated nearer to Lake Moero o kata - the great Moero than to Bangweolo -

The Lakes - Bangweolo - Moero o kata - and a still unvisited body of water about 150 - one hundred and fifty miles W.S.W. of this Ujiji, into which the Lualaba as Luapula is called after passing through Moero - flows, - and is joined therein by the

rivers

Lufira and Lofū which constitute the West line of drainage, can scarcely by themselves be considered as sources - they are more of the nature of [^] [the] cisterns which are made to regulate the amount of water in our artificial canals - A large section of country near the centre of the watershed in which Bangweolo is situated is one immense sponge - It is a flat forest upland - where great humidity is apparent in all the trees - old and young being covered [0502]  
[496]

Copy of  
Letter  
26 March  
1869  
Ujiji

with Lichens - some flat - others long & thready like old mens beards waving in the wind - this is seen nowhere else except in the damp Mangrove swamps on the sea coast - As we pass through the forest we every now & then light on slightly depressed valleys with neither bushes nor trees but covered with a thick sward of fine wiry

grass from a foot to fifteen inches long - the wavy outline of the forest which comes to the edges of the valleys, makes them often look like beautiful glades in a gentleman's park in England - the soil is a black porous earth of great specific gravity - It might be called "Bog" but there is no peat, nor yet the moss and heather which form peat - Earthen sponge carries much of the idea which they impart. They are constantly oozing forth supplies of clear water - This at the upper end of the sponge valley collects into a sluggish stream - When this meets with more slope it becomes a perennial brook or burn with perpendicular banks, and say a hundred yards of sponge on each side continually augmenting its size - the banks and bottom are lined with aquatic vegetation which prevents abrasion even in floods - Their greatest outflow takes place about a month after the rains have entirely ceased, and by a system of natural valves they often flow faster and shew more water in the dry, than in the middle of the rainy season These sponges are a serious matter in travelling for they require from a quarter to an hour and a quarter in crossing - the paths usually take one high up the valley, yet in the fourth month of the dry season, I found them from calf to waist deep - One every now & then plunges with a jerk into deep holes and  
[0503]  
[497]

### Copy

pains all his muscles - Even on comparatively dry ground a plump up to the knee causes a squirt of black mud up the thighs as if treading on a sponge - and it is only when you reach the trees, and are off what a farmer would call the sour land that you feel secure from mud and leeches - A birds eye view of these sponges with branches almost innumerable, would look like the vegetation of frost on the window panes, or that vegetation in Canada Balsam which mad Philosophical instrument makers insist on putting between the lenses of the object glasses of our telescopes - I venture to call these sponges the formation of which it would be too tedious to

explain, and their perennial burns the  
primary or ultimate sources of the great rivers  
By their union considerable streams are formed  
of from 30 to 40 - to 100 or 140 yards broad and  
always deep enough to require bridges or canoes  
I counted from twenty three to twenty seven of those  
streams in the three lines of drainage of the great  
valley which trends North from the Watershed  
and propose to call them secondary sources  
the main drains which recieve the secondaries  
may be called the head waters or anything else  
that people may prefer -

The causes of the great humidity of the Watershed  
lie apparently in the direction of the prevailing  
winds, and its altitude as it stretches like a  
great bar or mound from 4000 to 6000 feet  
high from East to West across the country  
The South East wind from the Indian Ocean  
and Madagascar sea is the prevailing wind  
of the year, and more especially of the dry  
season - Its influence is well marked on the  
trees on the islands in Bangweolo having  
their branches stunted or killed on the South  
[0504]  
[498]

Copy  
letter of  
26 March  
1869  
Ujiji

East sides, while those on the Nor West sides  
run out straight - To this side also or away  
from the South East the trunks are bent - and  
in the forests, the Lichens cover the South East  
sides and branches thickly ~~while~~ leaving the  
Nor West comparatively free - the other pre-  
-vailing wind is the North West from the Atlantic  
and low damp West coast of Africa is the  
active agent in the heavy rains - these winds  
blow constantly - In the dry season when  
hundreds of acres of dense long grass are  
burned off every the heated smoke is carried  
up through the South East, now the lower  
stratum, into the Nor West going the opposite  
way as the upper statum - In the heavy  
rains the Nor West becomes the lower stratum

in turn. These separate tiers of air continually overlap each other and strike either side of the elevated Watershed as the Sun has Northern or Southern Declination. When the Sun is South, the Nor West wind is cool and heavy, and naturally takes its place nearest the earth, and vice versa - But this subject to a reader possesses [^] ~~no~~[little] interest - the changes here [^] [however] occur so regularly that to an observer they have an interest which cannot be realized in our variable climate

The notion of a rainy zone on which the clouds deposit their treasures in perennial showers has recieved no confirmation from my observations - In three years the rainfall was forty two - fifty three -

38

and ~~about forty~~[thirty] eight inches respectively

*[Note: The comparatively small rain fall this year is owing to my having been off the Watershed for four months of the rainy season]*

The rains cease entirely in May and begin again in November - The Natives all over the country in Southern Latitudes speak without hesitation as to the months

[0505]

[499]

Copy

in which no rain falls -

In addition to the Primary sources of the great rivers which I have mentioned we have two rivers rising out of fountains - they deserve notice inasmuch as if we except three hot springs these are the only fountains known in this country. They are situated about one hundred and fifty miles West of Lake Bangweolo - One gives rise to the Lufira which flows Northward - and it may turn out to be a fountain of the Nile The other is much larger than this, and the native description is - one cannot make a man hear

him on the [^] ~~opposite~~[other] side” - Here the Liambai  
( Leeambye) or Upper Zambesi has its origin  
It retains this name all the way down to the  
Victoria Falls - The Fountains of the Lufira  
and that of the Liambai come out of one mound  
or hill without rocks or stones and are only  
ten miles apart - I can entertain no doubt  
as to the correctness of this information  
because I recieved the very same account of  
the Upper Zambesi or Liambai rising out  
of a mound fifteen years ago from the  
natives living some 200 miles on the South West  
of it. and it is noticed in my journal -  
about one hundred and fifty miles North East of  
these remarkable fountains, a range of mountains  
thirty miles long is reported to be excavated into  
large dwellings three storeys high - From the  
description they are akin to those in the sandstone

Harûn

cliffs near to Mount Hor - The ”Jebel Nebi Harima”  
Mount of the prophet Aaron of the Arabs  
Adjacent to the Red Sea - But here they differ  
in a copious supply of water being laid on  
the lowest storey has a rivulet two yards  
wide and thigh deep running from end to  
end. The same feature marks similar  
[0506]  
[500]

Copy  
letter  
26<sup>th</sup> March  
1869  
Ujiji

dwellings in Kabuire, and I was informed,  
when at the [^] [base of the] range of mountains in which they  
occur, that they are amply sufficient to  
recieve all the inhabitants of a large district  
containing many thousand inhabitants -  
Provisions are stored in them every year to  
serve in case of invasion - Unfortunately the  
chief Muabo though otherwise very friendly  
would not allow me to ascend to examine

the ancient dwellings, but advised me to  
 wait a few months till he had made up his  
 mind. He and four other chiefs had a dispute  
 with some traders in the village to which I  
 retired, and the five headmen made a com-  
 -bined attack on three sides of our defenceless  
 village - As a mere spectator I thought that  
 the natives fought very bravely, and but for  
 a crowd of Banyamwezi with bows & arrows  
 [^] [on our side] we should all have been driven into the forest.  
 A fence was hastily constructed - the assault  
 continued for three days, and those inside.  
 were taunted with "come out if you  
 are men [and fight]". an invitation which I for one  
 had no inclination to accept - the guns of the  
 traders proved more than a match for the bows  
 and arrows = and Muabo having lost a  
 near relative and principal man sent two  
 slaves as a voluntary fine for having fought  
 It[there] was now [^] [no hope] plain that Muabo. ~~did not wish~~[would shew a]  
~~any stranger to see his places of refuge~~  
 and I had to leave the excavations of Kabuire  
 unexamined - As their formation is invariably  
 ascribed to the Deity I suppose that they are the  
 work of another race than that which now  
 occupies the country. Had their forefathers  
 made them some tradition would have existed [remand]  
 of the fact - If I can visit the two fountains  
 [0507]  
 [501]

### Copy

referred to - [^] [above mentioned and the thirty miles of] ~~also the other~~ excavations, and  
 ascertain whether the outflow of the central &  
 Western drainage from the unvisited Lake S.W.  
 of this goes to either to the Congo, or to the Nile -  
 I shall [retire]~~think that I have done enough in the~~  
~~way of exploration~~

~~I have said nothing of the Eastern~~  
 line of drainage through Tanganyika for unless  
 I am greatly misinformed there is no room  
 for doubt that a deep passage exists at its Northern  
 end called Loanda to Nzige - Chowambe - and  
 the Nile - As soon as I have recovered sufficien[t]  
 ly from a very severe attack of pneumonia  
 which left me quite a skeleton I intend to go  
 down this line in a canoe - I have some goods

here which I placed in depot three years ago but before I can do more than this trip I shall require more goods and a fresh squad of attendants - When I reached the head of Tanganyika called Liemba - the difference of the altitude observed - 2880 feet - and that given by Captain Speke 1844 feet made me doubt whether Liemba were more than an arm of the Lake - I conjectured that a fall of nearly a thousand feet existed between them, But the Altitude given by Speke was in error. Respect for his memory leads me to offer the conjecture that poor Spekes observations actually shewed 2844 feet, but from the habit of writing the Annum Domini a mere slip of the pen led him to put down 1844 instead of the larger number -

I omit notices of the animal and vegetable kingdoms and ~~humbly~~ hope that my efforts in the line which I have more especially followed may obtain your Lordship's approbation -

I am &c

A true copy D.L. David Livingstone

**P S**

I have not been honoured by any better from the Foreign Office during the last three years

The exploration of the Watershed has been excessively tedious from being performed entirely on foot and in a country involved in war - the estimate which I formed that it could not be accomplished in less than two years has been exceeded Had I known the amount of toil, hunger and hardship - the alternate wettings and grilling heat from a vertical sun I should scarcely have undertaken the task - but having undertaken engaged to do it I could not bear to be beaten and that kept me at it - I have to go through Manyema a flat country West of this where the people are believed by the Arabs to be cannibals It is difficult to give credit to their positive statements because sheep goats and all kinds abound, but most respectable men assert that they have seen bodies of slaves who had died bought by the Manyema to be eaten - one may be good for nothing when alive but the prospect of being good for something after death is the way that these horrid fellows are said to manage is by no means reassuring



It seems desirable to examine the Eastern line of drainage through Tanganyika  
as far as Mr Bakers turning point I  
have some goods here but need more and  
a fresh squad of attendants from Zanzibar I have been greatly weakened  
by a severe attack of pneumonia It reduced me to a perfect skeleton  
but by [^] [three months rest] I am happy to find my strength returning  
[0508]  
[502]

copy

Ujiji 20 April 1869  
To His Highness Sayid Majid - Sultan of Zanzibar

During the last three years I have met  
with many of the subjects of your Highness - and  
I have recieved a great deal of kindness from  
each of them - Indeed when I met with an Arab  
belonging to you and shewed him your letter  
I knew that I had found a friend - I shall  
always remember their kindness, and your  
own kindness with gratitude - I may well  
say so for had it not been for Muhamad  
Bogharib coming up and carrying me for  
eight days I should certainly have died of the  
severe disease I had two months ago -

On coming to this place I was sorry to find a  
great difference between your subjects between this  
and the coast, and your subjects further inland  
Of eighty (80), gorahs or pieces of cloth sent from  
Zanzibar sixty two (62) pieces had been stolen  
and a large quantity of my best beads - samsam  
and Neckbeads were plundered - On enquiring of a  
man sent by Koroje Volumandas with the buffaloes  
named Musa Kamaals, a native of Ajem -  
"who had stolen the goods"? He replied that the  
Governor of Unyembe - Syde bin Salem Burashid  
had given the goods in charge to one of his own  
people - Musa bin Salum - a Belooch - not an Arab  
and this Musa bin Salum stopped the caravan  
for ten days in the way near to this and took  
cloth and beads as much as he wished - He  
bought ivory with some and then went to  
Karagwe to buy more - Karojes man Musa  
Kamaals says that he scolded Musa bin

Salum for stopping the caravan & plundering  
it without giving him anything even to buy  
food - His mouth was stopped by a share of  
the spoil and he bought a wife and had enough  
to settle on at Ujiji - Musa Kamaals had

[0509]

[503]

nothing more of the goods for Thani bin Suellim  
took them into his house and kept them safely till  
I came -

I wrote to Syde bin Salem Burashid asking him  
to make enquiries about the theft of my goods -  
I dont know whether he saw when the caravan  
arrived at Unyembe that Musa Kamaals had  
been stealing - and made over the whole into his  
own man's hands to save them, but here all the  
people [^] [generally] know that Musa bin Salum was the chief  
thief - No one appears to doubt that he is the great  
culprit

I take the liberty of stating all this to your Highness  
not in the hope that my cloth and beads can be  
brought back from Karagwe, or the price of  
Musa Kamaals wife can be returned, but to  
beg the assistance of your authority to prevent  
a fresh stock of goods for which I now send to  
Zanzibar being plundered in the same way -  
Had it been the loss of ten or fifteen pieces of  
cloth only, I should not have presumed to trouble  
your Highness about the loss, but 62 pieces or  
gorahs out of 80 besides beads is like cutting  
a man's throat - If one or two gaurds of good  
character could be sent by you no one would  
plunder the Pagasi next time -

I wish also to hire twelve or fifteen good  
freemen to act as canoemen or porters or in  
any capacity that may be required - I shall be  
greatly obliged if you appoint one of  
your gentlemen who knows this country to  
select that number and give them and their  
headman a charge as to their behaviour -  
If they know that you wish them to behave  
well, it will have great effect - I wish to  
go down Tanganyika through Loanda and  
Chowambe and past the river of Karagwe

[0510]

[504]

which falls into Lake Chowambe - Then come  
back to Ujiji - visit Manyema and Rua  
and then return to Zanzibar where I hope to see

a true  
copy  
DL.

Your Highness in the enjoyment of health and  
happiness

David Livingstone H M Consul

copy Ujiji = Lake Tanganyika 19<sup>th</sup> April  
1869  
His Highness Sultan Abdullah = Johanna

In 1866 I applied to Your Highness to be  
allowed to hire some men to accompany me into  
Africa, and perform any kind of service I might  
desire - you very kindly gave orders to your Minister  
to see that my wishes should be attended to - An agreement  
was entered into, of which I enclose a copy, and Captain  
Garforth of HMS Penguin advanced wages on my  
behalf amounting to Twenty Nine Pounds four shillings  
sterling.

When at the South end of Lake Nyassa we met an  
Arab who had been punished with the loss of all his goods  
and slaves by the Wanyassa or Manganja of Kasunga  
for - as they said destroying the country by bringing in  
arms and ammunition, and exciting one village  
against another to pay him for debts they had incurred  
As the Wanyassa are not warlike, this Arab said that he  
had been plundered by the warlike and marauding  
Mazitu whose nearest villages were one hundred and  
fifty miles distant from the place where we met the  
Arab - Musa the head of the Johanna men immediately  
said - "I no want to be killed by Mazitu - I want to see  
my father and mother and child at Johanna - No  
go Mazitu - No go Mazitu" &c. I asked the chief at  
whose village we were what he thought of the Arab's  
statements - and Musa heard him say that they

were lies - but Musa reiterated "That Arab speak true

”

true true” - I then told the Johanna men that I did not wish to go to the Mazitu any more than they did - that the Mazitu were very far to the North  
[0511]  
[505]

and to avoid them I would go due West till far past all the Mazitu, and then go North - they all said ”No,

”

no go, no go”. - Many of them had served with me for years before satisfactorily - I knew of no cause of complaint against myself except that several began to steal from the bundles, and I insisted on Musa who was always honest bringing up his men, and not allowing them to stop behind and plunder the goods - At this Musa sulked and now when I went West all ran away.

Having thus broken their engagement I shall feel obliged if Your Highness will give orders to the proper minister for me the advance made by Captain Garforth £29 - 4 say one hundred & forty six dollars also eight new muskets at five dollars each say forty dollars, and the price of a man of war's cutlass The property of HM Government taken away by Musa the whole amounting to at least 186 dollars

You will have the goodness to recover and send the same to HBM Consul and Political Agent at Zanzibar

I am &

David Livingstone

A true copy,

HM Consul, Inner Africa

# 1 Copy of engagement signed before W<sup>m</sup> Sunley Esq HM Consul

"We engage to accompany D<sup>r</sup> Livingstone into the Interior of Africa, and to serve him as Porters Boatmen or in any other capacity for a period of twenty months for the sum of seven (7) dollars each per month; and we hereby acknowledge that we have recieved two months advance - Moosa to recieve 10\$ per month

- Lowalea [*Note: signed before me at Pomony, Johanna - This ninth day of March 1866 (signed) W<sup>m</sup> Sunley HM Consul a true copy D.L.*]

- Mahooda

- Ali Bacchari

- Madi Miraje

- Ali Mad

- Maddi Moosa

- Moosa Combo

- Jooma Toora

- Ali Hamija

[0512]

[506]

7<sup>th</sup>  
March  
1869

Uguha on West side of Tanganyika  
Left at 6 PM and went on till two canoes ran  
on rocks in the way to Kasanga islet - Rounded

a point of land and made for Kasanga with a storm in our teeth - 14 hours in all - Recieved by a young Arab from Muscat who dined us sumptuously at Noon - there are seventeen islets in the Kasanga group

8<sup>th</sup>

On Kasanga islet - cochin china fowls & muscovy ducks appear and plenty of a small milkless breed of goats Tanganyika has many deep bays running in four or five miles - they are choked up with aquatic vegetation through which canoes can scarcely be propelled - If the bay has a small rivulet at its head the water in the bay is decidedly brackish though the rivulet be fresh - It made the Zanzibar people remark on the Lake water "It is like that we get near the Sea shore" - "a little salt" but as soon as we get out of the shut in bay or lagoon into the proper the water is quite sweet and Lake shews that a current flows through the middle of the Lake lengthways

Patience was never more needed than now. I am near Ujiji but the slaves who paddle are tired and no wonder they keep up a roaring song all through their work night and day - I expect to get medicine food and milk at Ujiji but dawdle and do nothing I have good appetite and sleep well - these are the favourable symptoms - am dreadfully thin bowels irregular & I have no medicine - sputa increases with constipation - hope to hold out to

9<sup>th</sup>

Ujiji cough worse - hope to go tomorrow

Whydah birds have at present light breasts and dark necks - Zāhor name of young Arab host

11<sup>th</sup>

Go over to Kibize islet 1 ½ hours from Kasanga great care is taken not to encounter foul weather

we go a little way then wait for fair wind in crossing  
[0513]  
[507]

12<sup>th</sup>  
March  
1869

to East side of Lake - People of Kibize dress like  
in Rua with cloth made of Muale or Wild date  
leaves - the same is used in Madagascar for the  
lamba - Hair collected up to the top of the head -

From Kibize islet to Kabogo R on East side  
of Lake ten (10) hours - sleep there - Syde slipped  
past us at night but we made up to him in 4 hours

13<sup>th</sup>

next morning - at Rombole - we sleep - then on

14<sup>th</sup>

go past Malagarazi river & reach Ujiji in  
3 ½ hours - Found Haji Thani's agent in charge  
of my remaining goods - Medicines - wine - cheese  
had been left at Unyenembe 13 days East of this  
milk not to be had as the cows had not calved  
But a present of Assam Tea from M<sup>r</sup> Black the  
Inspector of the - P & O Company's affairs had come  
from Calcutta - my own coffee and a little sugar  
I bought a little butter - two large pots are sold for two  
fathoms of blue calico and four year old flour  
with which we made bread - I found great  
benefit from the tea and coffee and still more  
from flannel to the skin -

15<sup>th</sup>

Took account of all the goods left by the plunderer  
As mentioned in the letter to Sayid Majid of which

a copy is made 2 leaves back sixty two out of eighty  
pieces of cloth each 24 yards were stolen and most of  
my best beads - the road to Unyembe is blocked  
up by a Mazitu or Watuta war so I must wait till  
the Governor there gets an opportunity to send them  
The Musa sent with the buffaloes is a genuine  
specimen of the ill conditioned English hating Arab -  
I was accosted on arriving by you must give me  
5 dollars a month for all my time - this though  
he had brought nothing = the buffaloes all died -  
and did nothing but recieve stolen goods - then  
I tried to make use of him to go a mile every  
second day for milk - shammed sickness so often  
on that day I had to get another to go - then made  
[0514]  
[508]

16<sup>th</sup>  
March  
1869

a regular practice of coming into my house watching  
what my two attendants were doing and going about  
the village with distorted statements against them  
I clothed him - but he tried to make bad blood  
between the respectable Arab who supplied me with  
milk and myself - telling him that I abused him &  
coming back saying that he abused me! I can account  
for his conduct only by attributing it to that which  
we call ill conditioned - I had to expel him from  
the house

I repaired a house to keep out the rain and on the

23<sup>d</sup>

moved into it - gave our Kasanga host a cloth  
and blanket - he is ill of pneumonia of both lungs

28<sup>th</sup>

Flannel to skin & tea very beneficial in cure of  
my disease - cough ceased and I walk half a mile



April  
8<sup>th</sup>

I am writing letters for home

Visited Moenemokaia who sent me two fowls  
and rice - gave him two cloths - He added a sheep -

13<sup>th</sup>

writing letters - for home - employed Suleyman to  
write notes to Governor of Unyembe Syde bin Salem  
Burashid to make enquiries about theft of my  
goods as I meant to apply to Syed Majid and  
wished to speak truly about his man Musa  
bin Salum the chief depredator

Wrote also to Thani for boat and crew to go  
down Tanganyika

Syde bin Habib refused to allow his men to  
carry my letters to the coast - suspected that I would  
write about his doings in Rua -

27<sup>th</sup>

Syde had three canoes smashed in coming  
up past Thembe - wind and waves drove  
them on rocks and two were totally destroyed -  
they are heavy unmanageable craft and at  
the mercy of any storm if they cannot get  
into a shut bay behind the reeds and aquatic  
vegetation - one of the wrecks is said to have  
been worth 200 dollars - £40

[0515]

[509]

May  
13<sup>th</sup>  
1869.

The season called Masika commenced this month with the usual rolling thunder and more rain than in the month preceding

I have been busy writing letters home and finished forty two which in some measure will make up for my long silence - The Ujijians are unwilling to carry my letters because they say Seyed Majid will order the bearer to return with others He may say "you know where he is go back to him" I suspect they fear my exposure of their ways more than anything else -

16<sup>th</sup>

Thani bin Suellim sent me a note yesterday to say that he would be here in two days or say three He seems the most active of the Ujijians and I trust will help me to get a canoe and men -

The Malachite at Katanga is loosened by fire - then dug out of from hills - Four manehs of the ore yield one maneh of copper - those who cultivate the soil get more wealth than those who mine the copper -

17<sup>th</sup>

Syde bin Habib arrived today with his cargo of copper and slaves - I have to change house again and wish I were away now that I am getting stronger - attendants arrive from Parra - or Mparra -

The Bakatala at Lualaba West killed Salem bin Habib - Keep clear of them

Makwamba one chief of rock dwellings  
Ngulu - another - Masika-kitobwe another on to  
Baluba - Sēph attacked Kilolo ntambwe

18<sup>th</sup>

Muhamad bin Saleh arrived today - He left this  
when comparatively young and is now well  
advanced in years -

[0516]

[510]

May

19<sup>th</sup>

1869

The emancipation of our West Indian slaves was the  
work of but a small number of the people of England -  
the Philanthropists and all the more advanced thinkers  
of the age - Numerically they were a very small minority  
of the population, and powerful only from the superior  
abilities of the leading men, and from having the right -  
the true and just on their side - Of the rest of the population  
an immense number were the indifferent who had no  
sympathies to spare for any beyond their own fireside  
circles - In the course of time sensation writers came  
up on the surface of society, and by way of originality they  
condemned almost every measure & person of the past -  
"Emancipation was a mistake", and these fast writers  
drew along with them a large body who would fain be  
slaveholders themselves - We must never lose sight of  
the fact that [^] [though the majority perhaps are on the side of freedom] large numbers of  
Englishmen are  
not slaveholders only because the law forbids the  
practice - In this proclivity we see a great part  
of the reason of the frantic sympathy of thousands  
with the rebels in the great Black war in America  
It is true that we do sympathize with brave men  
though we may not approve of the objects for which  
they fight - We admired Stonewall Jackson as  
a modern type of Cromwell's Ironsides - and  
we praised Lee for his generalship which after  
all was chiefly conspicuous by the absence of  
commanding abilities in his opponents - But  
unquestionably there existed besides an eager  
desire that slaveocracy might prosper, and the  
negro go to the wall - the would be slaveholders

shewed their leanings unmistakeably in reference to the Jamaica outbreak and many a would be Colonel Hobbs, in lack of revolvers, dipped his pen in gall and railed against all Niggers who could not be made slaves = We wonder what they thought of their hero when informed that for very shame at what he had done & written he rushed unbidden out of the world like a dog with his tail between his legs -

[0517]

[511]

May  
26<sup>th</sup>  
1869

Thani bin Suellim came from Unyinyembe on the 20<sup>th</sup> - a slave who has risen to freedom & influence has a disagreeable outward squint of the right eye - teeth protruding from the everted lips - light coloured and of the nervous type of African - brought two light boxes from Unyembe and charged six fathoms for one & 8 fathoms for the other though the carriage of both had been paid for at Zanzibar - When I paid him he tried to steal, and succeeded with one cloth by slipping it into the hands of a slave - I gave him two cloths and a double blanket as a present - He discovered afterwards what he knew before that all had been injured by the wet in the way here, and sent two back openly - which all saw to be an insult - asked a little coffee & I gave a plateful - sent again for more coffee after I had seen reason to resent his sending back my present - I replied - "he wont send coffee back" for I shall give him none - In revenge he sends round to warn all the Ujijians against taking my letters to the coast - This is in accordance with their previous conduct, for like The Kilwa people on the road to Nyassa they have refused to carry my correspondence - This is a den of the worst kind of slave traders - those whom I met in Urungu & Itawa were gentlemen slavers; the Ujiji slaver like the Kilwa and Portuguese are the vilest of the vile - It is not a trade but a system of consecutive murders - they go to plunder and kidnap, and every trading trip is nothing but a foray - MoeneMokaia the headman of this place sent canoes through to Nzige - and his people feeling their prowess among

men ignorant of guns made a regular assault  
but were repulsed - and the whole - twenty in  
number - were killed - MoeneMokaia is now  
negotiating with Syde bin Habib to go & revenge  
this, for so much ivory, and all he can get  
[0518]  
[512]

26<sup>th</sup>  
May  
1869

besides - Syde has by trying to revenge his brother's  
death on the Bakatalala has blocked up one part  
of the country against me, and will probably  
block Nzige for I cannot get a message sent  
to Chowambe by anyone and may have to go  
to Karagwe on foot & then from Rumanyika down  
to this water -

29<sup>th</sup>

Many people went off to Unyembe and their houses  
were untenanted - I wished one as I was in a lean to  
of Zahor but the two headmen tried to secure the rent  
for themselves and were defeated by Muhamad bin  
Saleh - I took my packet of letters to Thani and gave  
two cloths and four bunches of beads to the man who is  
to take them to Unyanyembe - an hour afterwards  
letters cloths & beads were returned - Thani said he was  
afraid of English letters - he did not know what was  
inside - I had sewed them up in a piece of canvas  
that was suspicious, and he would call all the great  
men of Ujiji and ask them if it would be safe to take  
them. If they assented he would call for the letters if  
not he would not send them" - I told Muhamad  
bin Saleh and he said to Thani that he and I were men  
of the Government and orders had come from Syde  
Madjid to treat me with all respect - Was this respectful?  
Thani then sent for the packet! but whether it will  
reach Zanzibar I am doubtful - I gave the rent to

31<sup>st</sup>

the owner of the house and went into it on 31<sup>st</sup> May  
They are nearly all miserable Swaheli at Ujiji and  
have neither the manners nor the sense of Arabs

Tanganyika has encroached on the Ujiji  
side upwards of a mile - The bank which was in  
the memory of men now living garden ground is  
covered with about two fathoms of water - In this  
Tanganyika resembles most other rivers in this  
country - as the upper Zambesi which in the  
Barotse country has been wearing Eastwards  
for the last thirty years - this lake or river has worn  
Eastwards too.

[0519]

[513]

June  
1<sup>st</sup>  
1869

I am than[k]ful to feel getting strong again - and  
wish to go down Tanganyika but cannot get men  
Two months must elapse ere we can face the long  
grass and superabundant water in the way to Man-  
yema -

The green scum which forms on still water in  
this country is of vegetable origin - confervae - when  
the rains fall they swell the lagoons and the confervae  
is swept into the Lake - Here it is borne along by the  
current from South to North and arranged in long  
lines which bend from side to side as the water flows  
but always N.N.W. or N.N.E. and not driven as here  
by the winds as plants floating above the level of the  
water would be [Drawing of 4 parallel lines each with top portion bent back at right angles to  
the bottom portion as described to signify being blown in a different direction if above the  
water.]

7<sup>th</sup>

It is remarkable that all the Ujiji Arabs who have  
any opinion on the subject believe that all the  
water in the North and all the water in the South  
too flows into Tanganyika but where it then goes

they have no conjecture - they assert as a matter of fact that Tanganyika - Usige water - and Loanda are one and the same piece of river - Thani on being applied to for men and a canoe to take me down this line of drainage consented but let me know that his people would go no further than Uvira & then return - He subsequently said Usige but I wished to know what I was to do when left at the very point where I should be most in need he replied in his silly way - " My people are afraid" they wont go further" - get country people" - &c Moeneghere sent men to Loanda to force a passage through but his people were repulsed and twenty killed - Three men came yesterday from Mokamba the greatest chief in Usige with four tusks as a present to his friend Moeneghere - and asking for canoes to be sent down to the end of Urundi country to bring butter and other things which the three

[0520]  
[514]

June  
7<sup>th</sup>  
1869

men could not bring - This seems an opening for Mokamba being Moeneghere's friend I shall prefer paying Moeneghere for a canoe to being dependent on Thani's skulkers - If the way beyond Mokamba is blocked up by the fatal skirmish referred to I can go from Mokamba to Rumanyika three or four or [^] [more] days distant and get guides from him to lead me back to the main river beyond Loanda - By this plan only three days of the stream will be passed over unvisited - Thani would evidently like to receive the payment but without securing to me the object for which I pay - He is a poor thing - a slaveling - Syde Majid - Sheikh Suleiman & Koroje have all written to him urging an assisting deportment in vain - I never see him but he begs something and gives nothing - I suppose he expects me to beg from him! I shall be guided by Moeneghere -

I cannot find anyone who knows where the outflow of the unvisited Lake SW of this goes. some think that it goes to the Western ocean or I should say the Congo - Mohamad Bogharib goes in a month to Manyema - but if matters turn out as I wish I may explore this [^] [ Tanganyika] line first - One who

has been in Manyema three times, and was of the first party that ever went, says that the Manyema are not cannibals, but a tribe west of them eats some parts of the bodies of those slain in war. Some people South of Moenekus chief of Manyema build strong clay houses -

22<sup>nd</sup>  
June

After listening to a great deal of talk I have come to the conclusion that I had better not go with Moeneghere's people to Mokamba - I see that it is to be a mulcting as in Speke's case - I am to give largely though I am not thereby assured of getting down the river - "You must give much because you are a great man" - " Mokamba will say so" though Mokamba knows nothing about me  
[0521]  
[515]

22<sup>nd</sup>  
June  
1869

This talk pleased Speke and he gave enormously but for meeting with Masudi an Arab trader he would have expended all his goods in midway Masudi gave him some beads for \$1000 or 1100\$ It is uncertain whether I can get down through by Loanda and great risk would be run in going to those who cut off the party of Moeneghere I have come to the conclusion that it will be better for me to go to Manyema about a fortnight hence and if possible trace down the Western arm of the Nile to the North If this arm is indeed that of the Nile & not of the Congo - Nobody here knows anything about it or indeed about the Eastern or Tanganyika line either - they all confess that they have but one question in their minds in going anywhere - they ask for ivory and for nothing else, and each trip ends as a foray - Moeneghere's last trip ended disastrously twenty six of his men being cut off - In extenuation he says that it was not his war but Mokamba's - He wished to be allowed to go down through Loanda and as the people



in front of Mokamba and Usige own his supremacy  
he said send your force with mine and let us open  
the way - they went on land and were killed - An attempt  
was made to induce Syde bin Habib to clear the way  
and be paid in ivory but Syde likes to battle with  
those who will soon run away and leave the spoil to  
him - the Manyema are said to be friendly where they  
have not been attacked by Arabs - A great chief is  
reported as living on a large river flowing North-  
wards, I hope to make my way to him - I feel exhilara-  
-ted at the thought of getting among people not  
spoiled by contact with Arab traders - I would not  
hesitate to run the risk of getting through Loanda  
the continuation of Usige beyond Mokamba's  
had blood not been shed so very recently there  
but it would at present be a great danger for  
only about sixty miles of the Tanganyika line -  
[0522]  
[516]

22<sup>nd</sup>  
June  
1869

- If I return hither from Manyema my goods  
and fresh men from Zanzibar will have arrived  
and I shall be better able to judge as to the course to be  
pursued after that - Mokamba is about twenty miles  
beyond Uvira - the scene of Moeneghere's defeat is  
ten miles beyond Mokamba - so the unexplored part  
cannot be over sixty miles - say thirty if we take Bakers  
estimate of the southing of his water as near the truth -

Salem or Palamotto told me that he was sent  
for by [^] [a] headman near to this to fight his brother for  
him - He went and demanded prepayment -  
then the brother sent him three tusks to refrain - Salem  
took them and came home - The Africans have  
had hard hard measures meted out to them in  
the world's history -

28<sup>th</sup>  
June

The current in Tanganyika is well marked when the lighter coloured water of a river flows in and does not at once mix - the Luiche at Ujiji is a good example and it shews by large light greenish patches on the surface a current of nearly a mile an hour North - It begins to flow about February and ~~March~~ and continues running North till November or December ~~when the rains North of the Equator affect it~~ - Evaporation on 300 miles of the South is [^] [then] at its strongest, and water begins to flow gently South ~~from Usige~~ till arrested by the flood of the great rains [^] [there] which take place in February and March - there is it seems a reflux for about three months in each year - Flow and reflow being the effect of the rains and evaporation on a lacustrine river of some three hundred miles in length lying ~~chiefly~~ South of the Equator - The flow Northwards I have myself observed - that again Southwards rests on native testimony, and it was elicited from the Arabs by pointing out the Northern current - they attributed the Southern current to the effect of the wind which [they say] [^] then blows South - Being cooled by the rains it ~~blows~~ comes South into the hot valley

[0523]

[517]

28<sup>th</sup>

June

1869

of this great Riverein Lake or lacustrine river -

In going to Moenekuss the paramount chief of the Manyema forty days are required - the headmen of trading parties remain with this chief who is said by all to be a very good man, and send their people out in all directions to trade - Moenemogaia says that in going due North from Moenekuss they come to a large river the Robumba which flows into [^] [and is] the Luama and that again into the Lualaba which ~~seems to~~ retains its name after flowing with the Lufirā & Lofū into the still unvisited Lake SSW. of this - It goes thence due North probably into M<sup>r</sup> Bakers part of the Eastern branch of the Nile - When I have gone as far North along Lualaba as I can this year I shall be able to judge as to the course I ought to take after recieving my goods and men from Zanzibar - and may the Highest direct me so that I may finish creditably the work I have undertaken

I propose to start for Manyema on the 3<sup>d</sup> July -

10<sup>th</sup>  
July

After a great deal of delay and trouble about a canoe we got one from Habee for ten dotis or 40 yards calico and a doti or 4 yds to each of 9 paddlers to bring the vessel back - Thani and Zahor blamed me for not taking their canoes for nothing - but they took good care not to give them - but made vague offers which meant we want much higher pay for our dows than Arabs generally get - they shewed such an intention to fleece me that I was glad to get out of their power and save the few goods I had - Went a few miles when two strangers I had allowed to embark from being under obligations to their masters - worked against each other till I had to let one land and but for his master would have dismissed the other had to send an apology to the landed man's master for politeness sake  
[0524]  
[518]

11<sup>th</sup>  
July  
1869

Off at 6 AM and passed mouth of the Luiche in Kibwe bay 3 ½ hours took us to Rombola or Lombola where all the building wood of Ujiji is cut -

12<sup>th</sup>

Left at 1 - 30 AM and pulled 7 ½ hours to the left bank of the Malagarasi R. We cannot go by day because about 11 AM a South West wind commences to blow which the

heavy canoes cannot face - It often begins earlier or later according to the phases of the moon - An East wind blows from Sun rise till 10 or 11 and the South West begins Malagarasi is of considerable size at its confluence and has a large islet covered with a eschinomena or pith hat material growing in its way

13<sup>th</sup>

Off at 3 - 15 AM - and in 5 hours reached Kabogo Rt - From this point the crossing is always accomplished - It is about 30 miles broad - Tried to get off at 6 PM but after two miles the South wind blew and as it is a dangerous wind and the usual in storms the men insisted on coming back - the wind having free scope above the entire Southern length of Tanganyika raises waves perilous to their heavy craft - the clouds cleared all away and the wind died off too - Full moon shone brightly and this is usually accompanied by calm weather here - storms occur at New moon most frequently

14<sup>th</sup> Sounded in dark water opposite the high mountain Kabogo 326 fathoms but line broke in coming up and we did not see the armed end of the sounding lead with sand or mud on it - this is 1965 feet -

[0525]

[519]

15<sup>th</sup>

July

1869

After pulling all night we arrived at some islands and cooked breakfast then went on to Kasenge islet on their South and came up to Muhamad Bogharib who had come

from Tongwe and intended to go to  
Manyema - We cross over to the mainland  
about 300 yards off to begin our journey  
on the 21<sup>st</sup> Lunars on 20<sup>th</sup> Delay to  
prepare food for journey - Lunars again  
22<sup>nd</sup> got a curious bit of Basango history

23<sup>d</sup>

- Gave a cloth to be kept for Kasanga  
the chief of Kasenge who has gone to fight  
with the people of Goma

31<sup>st</sup>

and 1<sup>st</sup> Muhamad killed a kid as a sort  
of sacrifice and they pray to Hadrajee  
before eating it - the cookery is of their very  
best and I always get a share - I tell  
them that I like the cookery but not the  
prayers and it is taken in good part -

Aug.  
2<sup>nd</sup>

embark from the islet and go over to  
the mainland slept in a hooked thorn  
copse with a species of black [^] [pepper] plant  
which we found near the top of Mount  
Zomba in the Manganjā country - in  
our vicinity - It shews humidity of  
climate -

3<sup>d</sup>

Marched 3 ¼ hours South along Tangan-  
-yika in a very undulating country very  
fatiguing in my weakness - Many  
screw palms passed - sleep at Lobamba

village 3 ¼

4<sup>th</sup>

- A relative of Kasanga engages to act as  
our guide - remained waiting for him &  
employed a Banyamwezi smith to make  
copper balls with some bars of that  
metal presented by Syde bin Habib  
A lamb stolen and all declared that  
[0526]  
[520]

7<sup>th</sup>

Aug.  
1869

the deed must have been done by Banyamwezi  
as Guha people never steal and I believe  
this is true -

the guide having arrived we marched  
2 ¼ West and crossed the river Logumba  
about 40 yards broad and knew deep - rapid  
current between deep cut banks - It rises  
in the Western Kabogo range and flows  
about SW into Tanganyika - much dura  
or Holcus Sorghum is cultivated on the  
rich alluvial soil on its banks by the  
Guha people 2 ¼

8<sup>th</sup>

West 3 ½ hours through open  
Forest very undulating and path full  
of angular fragments of quartz - we  
see mountains in the distance -

- 26.52

- 26.82 56° at 6 AM

- 27.68

3 ½ hours

9<sup>th</sup>

March West and by North 1 ¾ up a rivulet  
6 yards broad and across it - No water  
in front for three hours so we camped  
still among Makhato's villages

10<sup>th</sup>

Course West 2 hours and cross two Rivulets  
a yard each and calf deep full of screw  
palms - Trees generally covered with  
Lichens especially on SE exposure - Met  
a company of natives beating a drum  
as they came near - this is the peace  
signal if war is meant the attack is  
quiet and stealthy - Masuko trees laden  
with fruit but unripe - It is cold at  
night but dry and the people sleep with  
only a fence at their heads - I have a shed  
built at every camp as a protection for  
the loads and sleep in it 2

- 26.00

- 26.30 75° 3 PM D° D° 6 PM 73°

- 26.98

[0527]

[521]

Aug.  
1869

Any ascent though gentle makes me blow  
since the attack of Pneumonia - If it is

inclined to an angle of  $45^\circ$  - a hundred or  
150 yards make me stop to pant in distress.

11<sup>th</sup>

Came  $2\frac{1}{2}$  West and nearly all gentle  
descent to a village of Ba Rua surrounded by  
hills of some 200 feet above the plain trees  
sparse [List of 3 numbers (readings) bracketed together under " $77^\circ$  9 AM".] [List of 3 numbers  
(readings) bracketed together under " $80^\circ$  6 PM".] [List of 3 numbers (readings) bracketed  
together under " $84^\circ$  3 PM".]  $2\frac{1}{2}$   
Min.  $57^\circ$

12<sup>th</sup> - 13<sup>th</sup>

At villages of Mekheto - Guha people -  
remain to buy & prepare food and because  
many are sick = 15<sup>th</sup> North 1 - 30 then over hills  $\frac{1}{4}$

16<sup>th</sup>

West and by North - country gently undulating  $1\frac{3}{4}$   
with ranges of hills N. & S. of our course and  
much forest - reach Kalalibebe - buffalo killed

17<sup>th</sup>

to High mountain Gōlu or Gulu and  $2\frac{3}{4}$   
sleep at its base 3.50

18<sup>th</sup>

cross two rills flowing into R<sup>t</sup> Mgołuze  
Kagoya & Moishe flow into Lobumba



19

to R Lobumba 45 yards thigh deep and rapid current - Logumba and Lobumba 4.30 are both from Kabogo M<sup>ts</sup> - one goes into Tanganyika and the other or Lobumba into and is the Luamo - the country East of the Lobumba is called Lobanda - that West of it Kitwa

20<sup>th</sup>

very windy - Lobumba has worn itself a bed in sandstone rock 1 - 25

21<sup>st</sup>

Went on to Rt Loungwa which has worn for itself a rut in New red sandstone 20 feet deep and only 3 or 4 feet wide at the lips - 3 ¼

25<sup>th</sup>

We rest because all are tired - travelling at this season is excessively fatiguing - It is very hot even at 10 AM and 2 ½ or 3 hours tires the strongest - carriers especially so - during the rains 5 hours would not have fatigued so much as 3 do now We are now on the same level as Tan-ganyika  
[0528]  
[522]

26<sup>th</sup>

August  
1869

The dense masses of black smoke rising from the burning grass and reeds on the Lobumba or Robumba obscures the sun and very sensibly lowers the temperature of the sultriest day - It looks like the smoke in Martin's pictures

27<sup>th</sup>

The Manyema arrows here are very small and made of strong grass stalks but poisoned the large ones too are poisoned for elephants and buffaloes -

31<sup>st</sup>

course NW. among Palmyras and Hyphene and many villages swarming with people crossed Kibila a hot fountain about 120° to sleep at Kotokoto R<sup>t</sup> 5 yds & knee deep and midway R<sup>t</sup> Kanzazala on asking the name of a mountain on our right I got three names for it Kaloba Chingedi and Kihomba - a fair specimen of the super

Sept<sup>r</sup>  
1<sup>st</sup>

abundance of names in this country West in flat forest then cross Kishila R and go on to Kunde's villages - the Katamba is a fine rivulet - Kunde is an old man without dignity or honour - came to beg - but offered nothing -

2<sup>nd</sup>

Remain at Katamba to hunt buffaloes and rest - as I am still weak - A young

elephant killed and I got the heart the  
the Arabs dont eat it but that part is  
nice if well cooked -

4<sup>th</sup>

A Lunda slave for whom I interceded  
to be freed of the yoke ran away and  
as he is near the Barua his countrymen  
he will be hidden - He told his plan to our  
guide and asked to accompany him back  
to Tanganyika but he is eager to deliver  
him up for a reward - All are eager  
to press each other down in the mire  
into which they are already sunk -  
[0529]  
[523]

[Sept<sup>r</sup> 1869] 5<sup>th</sup>

Kunde's people refused the tusks of an elephant  
killed by our hunter asserting that they had  
killed it with a hoe - they have no honour  
here as some have elsewhere -

7<sup>th</sup>

W and N-W- through forest [...] immense fields  
of Cassava - some three years old - roots as  
thick as a stout mans leg - 3¼

8<sup>th</sup>

Across five R<sup>ts</sup> and through many villages  
country covered with Ferns and gingers  
Miles and miles of Cassava on to vil. of  
Karungamagao 3½

9<sup>th</sup>

Rest again to shoot meat as Elephants  
and buffaloes are very abundant the  
Swaheli think that adultery is an obstacle  
to success in killing this animal - no harm  
can happen to him who is faithful to his wife  
and has the proper charms inserted under  
the skin of his [^] [fore]arms

10

North and Nor West over 4 Rts and past the  
village of Makala to near that of Pyana-  
-mosinde 5

12

- We had wandered and now came back to our path  
on hilly ground - days sultry and smoking -  
came to villages of Pyana mosinde The  
population prodigiously large - a sword 2  
was left at the camp and at once picked up  
though the man was traced to a village it was  
refused till he accidentally cut his foot with it  
and became afraid that worse would follow  
Elsewhere it would have been given up at once  
Pyana mosinde came and talked very sensibly

13<sup>th</sup>

along towards the Moloni or Mononi vils  
cross 7 rills - people seized three slaves who  
lagged behind but hearing a gun fired at  
guinea fowls let them go - Route N - 4

Up and down hills perpetually - went down  
 into some deep dells filled with gigantic trees  
 measured one 20 feet in circumference & 60 or 70 ft high  
 [0530]  
 [524]

1869

to the first branches - others seemed fit to  
 be ships spars - Large Lichens covered many  
 and numerous new plants appeared on the

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

ground 3  $\frac{3}{4}$ 

Got clear of the mountains after 1  $\frac{1}{2}$  hours  
 and then the vast valley of Mamba opened  
 out before us - very beautiful and much  
 of it cleared of trees - Met Dugumbe carrying  
 18.000 lbs of ivory purchased in this new  
 field very cheaply because no traders had  
 ever gone into the country beyond Bambarre  
 or Moenekuss' district before - We were  
 now in the large bend of the Lualaba which  
 is now much larger than at Mpwetos  
 near Moero Lake = R<sup>t</sup> Kesingwe 5 $\frac{1}{4}$

16<sup>th</sup>

To Kasangangazi's We now came to the  
 first Palm oil trees ("Elais Guineensis") in  
 our way since we left Tanganyika - they  
 had evidently been planted at villages  
 and light grey parrots with red tails now  
 became common - Its name Kuss or  
 Koos gives the chief his name Monekuss  
 "lord of the parrot" but the Manyema pro-  
 nuntiation is Monang-goose - Much reedy

grass fully ½ an inch in diameter in the  
stalk on our route and over the top of the  
range [^] [ Moloni] we ascended - the valleys are  
impassable - 4

17<sup>th</sup>

Remain to buy food at Kasanga's and  
rest the carriers - country full of palm  
oil palms and very beautiful - our  
people are all afraid to go out of sight of the  
camp for necessary purposes lest the  
Manyema should kill them - Here was the  
barrier to traders going North for the very  
people among whom we now are murder  
anyone carrying a tursk till last year  
[0531]  
[525]

Sept<sup>r</sup>  
17<sup>h</sup>  
1869

when Moenemokaia or Katomba got into  
friendship with Moenekuss who protected his  
people and always behaved in a generous  
sensible manner - Dilongo now a chief here  
came to visit - his elder brother died and he was  
elected - does not wash in consequence and is

18<sup>th</sup>

very dirty -

Two buffaloes killed yesterday - The people  
have their bodies tattooed with new & full  
moons - stars crocodiles and Egyptian gardens

19<sup>th</sup>

crossed several Rivulets 3 yds to 12 yds & calf deep  
Mountain where we camped Sangomelambe 3 ½

20<sup>th</sup>

Up to a broad range of high mountains of  
light grey granite = deep dells on top filled with  
gigantic trees and having running rills in them  
some trees appear with enormous root but-  
tresses like Mangroves in coast swamps -  
six feet high at the trunk and flattened from  
side to side to about 3 inches in diameter  
Many villages dotted over the slopes we climbed  
one had been destroyed and revealed the hard  
clay walls and square forms of Manyema  
houses - Ferns and Lichens on trees - Path  
partly along a ridge with a deep valley on each  
side - one on the left had a valley filled  
with primeval forests into which elephants  
when wounded escape completely - the forest  
was a dense mass without a bit of ground  
to be seen except a patch on the S.W. - the  
bottom of this great valley was 2000 feet  
below us - Then ranges of mountains with  
villages on their bases rose as far as the  
ey could reach - On our right another  
deep but narrow gorge and mountains  
much higher than our ridge close adjacent  
our ridge looked like a glacier and it  
wound from side to side and took  
us to the edge of deep precipices first  
on the right then on the left till down  
below we came to the villages of chief  
[0532]  
[526]

Sept<sup>r</sup>  
20<sup>th</sup>  
1869

Monandenda - Houses all well filled with  
firewood on shelves - Bed on a raised plat-  
form in an inner room - NW. 4 ¼

21<sup>st</sup>

cross 5 or 6 Rivulets and as many villages  
some burned and deserted or inhabited - Very  
many people came running to see these  
strangers - gigantic trees all about the villages  
arrive at Bambarre or Moenekuss' 3

### Camps

29 - about 80 hours of actual travelling  
say at 2' per hour == say 160' or 140' - Westing  
From 3<sup>d</sup> August to 21<sup>st</sup> September - My strength  
increased as I persevered - From Tanganyika  
West bank say = [Calculation based on geographical co-ordinates resulting in 27° 10'  
Long.Longitude.]  
chief village of Moenekuss' =

N<sup>o</sup> 1

- 2

- 3

[List of 3 numbers (readings) bracketed together under "6 AM 76°".] [List of 3 numbers  
(readings) bracketed together under "9 AM 77°".] [List of 3 numbers (readings) bracketed  
together under "Noon 80°".] [List of 3 numbers (readings) bracketed together under "3 PM  
82°".] [List of 3 numbers (readings) bracketed together under "20th3 PM 78°".]  
clouded over from N.W.  
shews a little lower altitude than Tanganyika

22<sup>nd</sup>

Moenekuss died lately and left his two  
sons to fill his place - Moenembagg is the  
elder of the two sons and the most sensible  
and the spokesman on all important occasions  
but his younger brother Moenemgoi is  
the chief the centre of authority - they shewed  
symptoms of suspicion and Muhamad  
performed the ceremony of mixing blood  
which is simply making a small incision  
on the forearm of each person and there



mixing the bloods - and making declarations of friendship - Moenembagg said " your people must not steal - We never do" which is true - blood in a small quantity was conveyed from one to the other by a fig leaf - "no stealing of foods or of men" said the chief - "Catch the thief & bring him to me - said Muhamad" "one who steals a person is a pig" - stealing began on  
[0533]  
[527]

Sept<sup>r</sup>  
22<sup>nd</sup>  
1869

our side a slave stealing a fowl so they had good reason to enjoin on us honesty - they think that we have come to kill them - We light on them as if from another world - no letters come to tell who we are or what we want - We cannot concieve their state of isolation and helplessness with nothing to trust to but their charms and idols - both being bits of wood = I got a large beetle hung up before an idle in the idol house of a deserted and burned village the gaurdian was there but the village destroyed -

23<sup>d</sup>

I presented the two brothers with 2 tablecloths  
4 bunches of beads and one string of neckbeads  
They were well satisfied

24<sup>th</sup>

A wood here when burned emits a horrid faecal smell, and one would think the camp polluted if one fire was made of it - built a house & closet - the village houses are inconvenient low in roof and low doorways - the men build them and help to cultivate the soil but the women

have to keep them well filled with firewood  
and supplied with water - they carry the wood &  
almost everything else in large baskets hung to  
the shoulders like the Edinburgh fish wives  
A man made a long loud prayer to Mulungu  
last night for rain - It was after dark

25<sup>th</sup>

The sons of Moenekuss have but little of their  
fathers power but they try to behave to strangers  
as he did - All our people are in terror of the  
Manyema or Manyuema man eating fame  
A woman's child had crept into a quiet corner  
of the hut to eat a banana - she did not catch  
a glimpse of him and at once concluded  
that the Manyuema had kidnapped to eat him  
and with a yell ran through the camp and  
screamed "Oh the Manyuema have stolen  
my child to make meat of him" at the top of  
her shrill voice - Oh my child eaten "Oh" Oh"  
[0534]  
[528]

Sept<sup>r</sup>

26<sup>th</sup>

28<sup>th</sup>

1869

A Lund slave girl sent off to buy a tusk but  
the Manyuema dont want slaves as we were  
told in Lunda - they are generally thieves and  
bad characters otherwise - It is now clouded  
over and preparing for rain when sun  
comes overhead - A soko alive was believed  
to be a good charm for rain - one was caught  
and the captor had the ends of two fingers  
and toes bit off - soko or gorillah always  
tries to bite off these parts - and has been  
known to overpower a young man and  
leave him without the ends of fingers and  
toes - He is said to have come behind a  
man hoeing with his privates exposed  
behind and seized the part in fun! I saw

the nest of one a poor contrivance - not more  
architectural skill shewn than in the  
nest of our Cushat dove

29<sup>th</sup>

visited a hot fountain an hour West of our  
camp - It has five eyes - Temp - 150° - slightly saline  
taste and steam issues constantly - It is called  
Kasugwe Colambu - Earthquakes are well  
known and to the Manyema they seem to  
come from the East to West - pots rattle and  
fowls cackle on these occasions

1<sup>st</sup> Oct 2<sup>nd</sup>

A Rhinoceros shot and party sent off to  
the R Luamo to buy ivory 5<sup>th</sup> an elephant  
killed and the entire population goes off to  
get meat - At first it was given freely but  
after it was known how eagerly the  
Manyuema sought it six or eight goats were  
demanded for a carcase and given -

9<sup>th</sup>

The rite of circumcision is general among  
all the Manyema - It is performed on the  
young - If a headmans son is to be operated  
on it is tried on a slave first - certain times  
of the year are unpropitious as during  
[0535]  
[529]

Sept<sup>r</sup>  
1869

a drought, and having by this experiment  
ascertained the proper time they go into the

forest beat drums and feast as elsewhere  
but contrary to all African custom they are  
not ashamed to speak about the rite even

14<sup>th</sup>

before women -

An elephant killed was of the small variety  
and only 5 feet 8 inches high at the withers - the  
forefoot was in circumference 3 ft nine in -  
which doubled gives 7 feet 6 in - this shews a  
deviation from the usual rule - "Twice round  
the forefoot = the height of the animal" - Heart  
1 ½ feet long - Tusks 6 ft 8 in. in length -

15<sup>th</sup>

Fever - better and thanful - very cold and rainy

18<sup>th</sup>

Our Hassani returned from Moene Kirumbo's  
There one of Dugumbe's party also called Hassani  
seized ten goats and ten slaves before  
leaving though great kindness had been shewn  
this is genuine Swaheli or Nigger Moslem  
tactics - 4 of his people were killed in revenge -

24<sup>th</sup> 25<sup>th</sup>

Making copper rings as these are highly  
prized by Manyema - Muhamads Tembe  
fell - It had been begun on an unlucky  
day the 26<sup>th</sup> of moon - and on another occasion  
on same day he had 50 slaves swept away  
by a sudden flood of a dry river in the  
Obena country - they are great observers of  
lucky and unlucky days

Oct<sup>r</sup>  
1869

Nov<sup>r</sup>

Being now well rested I resolved to go West  
to Lualaba and buy a canoe for its  
exploration - our course was West and  
South West through a country surpass-  
ingly beautiful - Mountainous - and  
villages perched on the talus of each  
great mass for the sake of quick drain-  
age - the streets often run East & West  
[0536]  
[530]

Nov  
1869

in order that the bright blazing sun may  
lick up the moisture quickly off the streets  
the dwelling houses are generally in line  
and public meeting houses at each end  
opposite the middle of the street - the roofs  
are low but well thatched with a leaf  
resembling the banana leaf but more  
tough it seems from its fruit to be a  
species of Euphorbia - the leaf stack  
has a notch made in it of two or three  
inches lengthways and this hooks on  
to the rafters which are often of the leaf  
stalks of Palms split up so as to be thin -  
the water runs quickly off this roof  
and the walls which are of well beaten  
clay are screened from the weather -  
Inside the dwellings are clean and  
comfortable and before the Arabs  
came bugs were unknown - one may  
know where these people have come  
by the presence or absence of these nasty  
vermin - The human tick which infests  
all Arab and Swaheli houses is to the

Manyema unknown - In some cases  
where the South East rains are abundant  
the Manyema place the back side of the  
houses. to this quarter and prolong the  
roof low down so that the rain does not  
reach the walls - these clay walls stand  
for ages and men often return to the villages  
they left in infancy, and build again  
the portions that many rains have  
washed away - the country is generally  
of clayey soil and suitable for building  
Each housewife has from 25 to 30  
earthen pots slung to the ceiling by  
very neat cord swinging tressles  
[0537]  
[531]

Nov  
1869

and often as many neatly made baskets  
hung up in the same fashion & much firew[...] [wood]

5<sup>th</sup>

In going we crossed the River Luella [^] [of 20 yards] five times  
in a dense dripping forest - the men of one  
village always refused to accompany us  
to the next set of hamlets - "they were at war"  
"and afraid of being killed and eaten" they  
often came five or six miles through the  
forests that separate the districts but when  
we drew near to the cleared spaces cultiva-  
-ted by their enemies - they parted civilly &  
invited us to come the same way back  
and they would sell us all the food we  
required

Country all surpassingly beautiful Palms  
crown the highest heights of the mountains  
and their gracefully bended fronds wave  
beautifully in the wind - the forests usually  
about five miles broad between groups  
of villages are indescribable - Climbers of  
cable size in great numbers among the

gigantic trees - Many unknown wild  
fruits some the size of a child's head - strange  
birds and monkeys - soil excessively  
rich - People isolated by old feuds that  
are never settled but they cultivate largely  
they have selected a kind of maize that  
bends its fruit stalk round into a hook  
and hedges some 18 feet high are made  
by inserting poles which sprout out like  
Robinson Crusoe's hedge and never decay  
Lines of climbing plants are tied so as to  
go along from pole to pole and the maize  
cobs are suspended to these by their own  
hooked fruit stalk - As the cob in form  
ing the hook turned round the fruit  
leaves of it hang down and form a  
[0538]  
[532]

Nov  
1869

thatch for the grain. beneath or inside it  
this upright granary forms a solid  
looking wall round the villages and  
the people are not stingy but take  
down maize and hand it to the men  
freely - the women are very naked -  
they bring loads of provisions to sell  
through the rain and are eager traders  
for beads - Plantains Cassava maize are  
the chief food - the first rains had  
now begun and the white ants took  
the hint to swarm and colonize -

6<sup>th</sup> 7<sup>th</sup> 8<sup>th</sup>

We came to many large villages and were  
variously treated - one headman presented  
me with a parrot and on my declining it  
gave it to one of my people - some  
ordered us off but were coaxed to allow  
us to remain overnight - they have  
no restraint - some came and pushed  
off the door of my hut with a stick

while I was resting as we should do  
with a wild beast cage -

Though reasonably willing to gratify  
curiosity it becomes tiresome to be  
the victim of unlimited staring by the  
ugly as well as by the good looking  
I can bear the women but ugly males  
are uninteresting and it is as much as  
I can bear when a crowd will follow  
me even when going to closet - they  
have heard of Dugumbe. Hassani  
deeds and are evidently suspicious  
of our intentions - they said if you  
have food at home why come so far  
and spend your beads to buy it here  
If it is replied on the strength of some  
of Muhamad's people being present  
[0539]  
[533]

Nov  
8<sup>th</sup>

We want to buy ivory too - not knowing  
its value they think that this is a mere subter  
-fuge to plunder them - Much Palm toddy at  
different parts made them incapable of reasoning  
further - they seemed inclined to fight but after  
a great deal of talk we departed without collision

9<sup>th</sup>

We came to villages where all were civil - at  
others Palm trees and Palm toddy abundant  
and people low and disagreeable in consequence  
the mountains all around are grand & tree  
covered - valleys extremely fertile - saw a man  
with two great great toes - the double toe is  
usually a little one -

11<sup>th</sup>



We had heard that the Manyema were eager to buy slaves but that meant females only to make wives of them - they prefer goats to men - Muhamad had bought slaves in Lunda in order to get ivory from Manyema but enquiry here and elsewhere brought it out plainly that they would rather let the ivory lie unused or rot than invest in male slaves who are generally criminals at least in Lunda - I advised my friend to desist from buying slaves who would all "eat off their own heads" but he knew better than buy copper and on our return he acknowledged that I was right -

15<sup>th</sup>

came into country where Dugumbe's slaves had maltreated the people greatly and they looked on us as of the same tribe - We had much trouble in consequence - country swarming with villages - Hassani of Dugumbe got the chief into debt and then robbed him of ten men and ten goats to clear off the debt - the Dutch did the same in the

17

South - copious rains brought us to a

19

halt at Muana balange's on banks of the Luamo R - Moenekuambo had died lately and his substitute took  
[0540]  
[534]

Nov<sup>r</sup>  
20<sup>th</sup>  
- 25<sup>th</sup>

seven goats to the chiefs on the other side in order to induce them to come in a strong party and attack us for Hassani's affair - We were now only about ten miles from confluence of the Luamo and Lualaba but all the people had been plundered and some killed by the slaves of Dugumbe - Luamo is here some 200 yards broad and deep the chiefs were begged to refuse us a passage any where - the women were particularly outspoken in asserting our identity with the cruel strangers and when one lady was asked in the midst of her vociferation just to look if I were of the same colour with Dugumbe she replied with a bitter little laugh "then you must be his father" - ! It was of no use to try to buy a canoe now for all were our enemies - It was now the rainy season and I had to move with great caution - the worst our enemies did after trying to get up a war in vain was to collect in force as we went by fully armed with their large spears and huge wooden shields and shew us out of their districts - All are kind except those who have been abused by the Arab slaves - While waiting at Luamo a man sent over to buy food got into a panic and fled he knew not whither - all concluded that he had been murdered but Manyema we had never seen found and fed and brought him home unscathed - Glad that no collision had taken place we

19<sup>th</sup>  
Dec<sup>r</sup>  
1869

returned to Bambarre 19<sup>th</sup> Dec<sup>r</sup> 1869

Journal continued after  
the following four Despatches on  
leaf of 21 October = Turn over  
to it -  
[0541]  
[535]

A true copy D.L.

To D<sup>r</sup> John Kirk HM Consul &c - [ Zanzibar] Manyema 5<sup>th</sup> February 1871

**Advances of pay and goods to be refunded by the Johanna men whose names and agreement are**

- Pay in cash to be refunded £29 - 4  
the money was advanced on my behalf  
by Captain Garforth HMS Penguin
- Eight new muskets at 6 dollars each £8 - 12
- One man of war's cutlass taken away  
by Musa price not known [^] [to be added] - - -
- Serge for clothing £2 - -
- £39 16

They ran away solely on account of  
a false report from an Arab like  
themselves saying that he had been  
plundered by Mazitu - they had  
no other reason that I know of  
and mentioned this alone - we were  
then 150 miles distant from the  
Mazitu and the spot of the alleged  
plunder - I offered to go due West  
and not turn to the North till far  
beyond the beat of the Mazitu but  
Musa said "No No I no go. I want  
to see my father - my mother, my  
child at Johanna I no want  
be killed by Mazitu - no, no, no,  
I no go" &c &c I took him to the  
head-man of the Babisa village  
and asked if the report were true  
he replied "I believe it to be false"  
but Musa reiterated - "No, no, the  
Arab man speak true true &c -  
When I turned my face West  
all ran away - the cruel lie  
they told which put my friends

in mourning ought to be punished  
at least so far as refunding the  
above sums but I leave it in  
yours hands -

David Livingstone

(turn over

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Note  
Nov<sup>r</sup>  
14<sup>th</sup>  
1871

The men in charge of my goods purchased  
with half of a £1000 thousand pounds sent  
me by Government by M<sup>rs</sup> Churchill &  
and Kirk left Zanzibar about the end of  
October 1870 - and remained at Bagamoio  
till the latter part of February 1871 that is  
about four months - the date on the mail  
bag shews that it was made up in Nov<sup>r</sup>  
1870 - these men reached Unyanyembe  
at the ~~beginning~~[middle] of May - 1871 or nearly three  
months in the way and have not left it  
in December 1871 -

Copy of original agreement of Johanna men  
"We engage to accompany D<sup>r</sup> Livingstone  
into the Interior of Africa and to serve  
him as Porters, Boatmen, or in any other  
capacity for a period of twenty months  
for the sum of seven (7) dollars each  
per month, and we hereby acknow  
-ledge that we have recieved two months  
advance -

- Moosa to recieve 10\$ per month
- Towalia
- Mahooda
- Ali Bacchari
- Madi Minaje
- Ali Mad
- Maddi Moosa
- Moosa Combo
- Jooma Toora
- Ali Hamji

Engaged before me at Pomony -  
 Johanna this ninth day of March  
 1866  
 W<sup>m</sup> Sunley  
 HM Consul  
 a true copy  
 David Livingstone  
 original sent to D<sup>r</sup> Kirk Dec<sup>r</sup> 1871  
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Bambarre = Manyuema country  
 say, about 150 W. of Ujiji 15 November 1870  
 The Right Honourable  
 Lord Stanley  
 My Lord -

As soon as  
 I recovered sufficiently to be able to march from  
 Ujiji - I went up Tanganyika about sixty  
 miles, and thence struck away Nor West into  
 the country of the Manyuema or Manyema =  
 the reputed cannibals - My object was to follow

down the central line of drainage of the Great Nile valley which I had seen passing through the great lake Bañgweolo, and changing its name from Chambeze to Luapula = then again on passing through Lake Moero, assuming Lualaba and after forming a third Lake = Kamolondo becoming itself a great Lacustrine river or Riverein lake with many islands in it - I soon found myself in the large bend which this great Lacustrine river makes by flowing West about 180 miles then sweeping round to the North - Two hours were the utmost I could accomplish in a day but by persevering I gained strength, and came up to the trading party of Muhamad Bogharib who by native medicines and carriage saved my life in my late severe illness in Marungu = Two days before we reached Bambarre - the residence of the most sensible chief in Manyema called Moenekuss, we met a band of Ujijian traders carrying 18,000 lbs weight of ivory bought in this new field for a mere trifle in thick copper bracelets and beads - the traders had been obliged to employ their slaves to collect the ivory, and slaves with  
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with guns in their hands are often no better than Demons - We heard but one side of the story = the slaves version - and such as would have appeared in the Newspaper if they had one - "the Manyema were very bad = were always in the wrong = wanted in fact to eat the slaves = and always gave them just reason to capture women and children, goats, sheep, fowls and grain - " The masters did not quite approve of this, but the deeds had been done - and then masters and men joined in one chorus "the Manyema are bad, bad, bad, awfully bad, and cannibals" - In going West of Bambarre in order to embark on the Lualaba, I went down the Luamo - a river of from 100 yards to 200 yards broad which rises in the mountains opposite Ujiji and flows across the great bend of the Lualaba - When near its confluence, I found myself among people who had been maltreated by the

slaves, and they naturally look on me as of the same tribe with their cruel persecutors - Africans are not generally unreasonable though smarting under wrongs if you can fairly make them understand your claim to innocence and do not appear as having your "back" "up" - the women were particularly outspoken in asserting our identity with the cruel strangers - on calling to one vociferous lady who gave me the head traders name to look at my colour, and see if it were the same as his - she replied with a bitter little laugh - "then you must be his father"! the worst the men did was [0545]  
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to turn out in force armed with their large spears and wooden shields, and shew us out of their districts - Glad that no collision took place, we returned to Bambarre = and then with our friend Muhamad struck away due North = He to buy ivory, and I to reach another part of the Lualaba and buy a canoe -

The country is extremely beautiful, but difficult to travel over - the mountains of light grey granite stand like islands in New Red sandstone, and mountain and valley are all clad in a mantle of different shades of green - The vegetation is indescribably rank - through the grass, if grass it can be called which is over half an inch in diameter in the stalk, and from ten to twelve feet high, nothing but elephants can walk = the leaves of this Megatherium grass are armed with - minute spikes which as we worm our way along elephant walks rub disagreeably on the side of the face where the gun is held and the hand is made sore by fending it off the other side for hours - the rains were fairly set in by November; and in the mornings or after a shower the leaves were loaded with moisture which wet us to the bone - the valleys are deeply undulating, and in each innumerable dells have to be crossed - there may be only a thread of water at the bottom, but the mud,

mire, or scotticé "glaur" is grievous -  
thirty or forty yards of the path on each  
side of the stream are worked by the feet  
of passengers into an adhesive com-  
-pound - By placing a foot on each