

## Letter to John Washington, 25 May 1859

*Livingstone, David, 1813-1873*

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[0001]

D<sup>r</sup> Kirk and C. Livingstone with the Quarter master & stoker are all than can be wished. They take kindly to the natives. We make another spirit level and will try Magnetical observations at

Shirwa for Gen. Sabine. We shall probably try & carry a whaler with us on the axle & wheels designed for the Launch but say nothing lest we fail

Kongone Harbour

25 May 1859

Private

My Dear Captain Washington

We came down here for

the 24<sup>th</sup> in expectation of meeting a cruizer with salt provisions for our crew but our letters to the Admiral must have suffered detention somewhere or the service may have required the presence of the ships elsewhere. We have lately been up the Shire and discovered a magnificent inland Lake called Shirwa. We visited the river in the beginning of this year and created considerable alarm the people never having been visited by white men before. Remaining at Tette during a portion of the unhealthy season we returned to the Shire and found the people all so friendly that we left the vessel in charge of the Quarter-master and Stoker - Walker & Rowe and with D<sup>r</sup> Kirk & 15 Makololo proceeded Northwards on foot. the chief with whom they remained is

[0002]

Meteorology was in Bedingfeld's department and a sorry set of instruments he selected. Mountain barometer without index error - another

Chibisa - an influential man as we found by a servant he sent with us. We went Northwards along the banks of the river and in ten days had risen 1500 feet above

the ship - the river rushing over cataracts  
is confined in a narrow channel and  
with very little trouble would afford water  
power equal to that of all the mills in  
England. We then got information that  
a large lake existed on our east and  
believing that the Shire came out of it we tried  
to go along it to fix the point of departure but  
a marsh prevented our going to the North West  
end of a Lofty mountain Dzomba or as  
the people nearest pronounce it Zomba to  
which the course of the Shire seemed to lead us  
coming round the southern talus of Zomba  
we got a distant view of Lake Shirwa  
and were informed that the Shire had no  
connection with it. The spur of Zomba which  
we crossed was 3400 ft. above the ship  
and the mass of the mountain on our left seemed  
higher than Morambala which we ascertained  
to be 4000 so we say Zomba is over 6000 ft.  
Four days afterwards we reached the shores of  
Shirwa and a grand sight it is for it is surrounded  
on all sides by lofty mountains equal if not  
of greater altitude than Zomba. We went up  
some distance the mount Pirimiti and could  
not see anything except a watery horizon  
and two mountain tops like little islands

[0003]

broken - Maximum thermometer broken another useless & other things wanting  
altogether - a sextant I would not pick off the streets. Fortunately I brought my own  
I have sent my observations to Maclear

in the blue distance fifty or sixty miles away  
There is an uninhabited mountain island near  
where we stood called Shirwa too. It is of a  
spear or were it not so inelegant a tadpole  
shape. We were in Lat.  $15^{\circ} 23'$  . Long.  $35^{\circ} 35'$  E  
the Long. wants a correction for I observed  
Antares for the East side of the Moon & found  
out afterwards that it was not in distance  
We cannot be far wrong in saying between  
 $35^{\circ}$  &  $36^{\circ}$  E. Long. This point is at the  
beginning of the broad part and 30 miles  
or so of tail stretch away southward  
the natives say and I see no reason to  
doubt them that Shirwa is separated  
by only five or six miles of comparatively  
level land from Nyinyesi (= stars) the  
Nyanja 'Nyassa or Uniamesi for it

is called the "great Nyanja" but this word, meaning only a collection of water or a river, as the Shire, caused us much confusion. When we enquired for Nyanja we were supposed to speak of either the Shire, the Shirwa - a marsh - or the Lake 'Nyassa - but Nyinyesi is distinctive. We subsequently found out that the lower small end of Shirwa is separated by about 30 miles only of Latitude from the branch of the Shire the Ruo up which we went seven or eight miles

[0004]

and not much over 2000 f<sup>t</sup> of altitude. While waiting to see if we are to get another ship capable of stemming the rapids, we mean to examine Shirwa perhaps Nyinyesi more carefully. A first visit creates alarm so we have to manage slowly to avoid collision. There is no outlet known to Shirwa - the water is bitter but drinkable. It resembled a very weak solution of Epsom salts. Many streams flow into it for it is a very well watered region. Vegetation & streams with bogs nearly identical with those of Londa. People numerous and well armed with large bows and poisoned arrows - they cultivate an immense quantity of cotton. The farther we went the more important did the crop appear. All spin & weave it. They have no ivory, but plenty of provisions at a cheap rate. We slept 20 nights on the ground out of doors and got our clothes wet with dew off the tall grass (7 or 8 ft) which overhangs the paths every morning yet came back in good health to the vessel. We saw many old people and it seems from its altitude to be a healthy region. The mountains are very beautiful - generally clothed with vegetation and often inhabited. Zomba is so and we could see the cultivated patches from below by their brighter green. By the way this mountain is not in the Lake but it lies between the Shirwa & Shire valleys

[0005]

and to a spectator on Nyinyesi probably appears standing in the Lake. The Longitudinal crack speculation is a "cracked" one and must

go alongside of the Zambesi flowing down  
to Quilimane and getting lost in the  
Kalahari Desert. The information collected  
by the church missionaries (bating size) is  
as far as we can learn the most reliable  
We hope to be able to be able to tell you more about  
it and we hope that our divergence  
for a time only, from the Makalolo  
country may be looked on favourably  
by the Foreign Office. The Makololo  
performed their service very well. Tette  
suffers from a drought so it is a  
benefit to take them where provisions  
are cheap. I have given them while at  
Tette about 8 shillings worth of goods  
weekly, but gave those who went  
with us small wages. The whole trip  
to Shirwa cost under £10. The Kroomen  
say they cannot travel - but they are  
bad specimens - the picked ones you  
sent for all deserted on seeing that  
Bedingfeld was with us - so we got  
a sorry lot off the streets of Sierra Leone  
a crew of four English sailors and

[0006]

trusting to country people for wooding  
would be preferable to Kroomen for  
country people eat country produce  
Our fellows must have man of war's  
allowance [of cocoa, tea sugar flour biscuits & beef &c.] and we have to expend our  
expedition stores on them though when  
we leave the ship to go anywhere they are  
useless. They got fever before we did.  
We have an excellent Makololo stoker  
and the Quarter master says that they  
beat the Kroomen in splitting wood. If  
the Makololo perform good service at  
Nyinyesi and they seem eager for it  
having imbibed a little of the spirit of  
discovery I hope you may get me  
authorized to pay them say £1 or £1.10  
each.

We have had fever among us  
in spite of quinine but of so mild a  
form that I failed to recognize it. the  
difference may be in our being well  
provided for. I had it severely when  
destitute of every comfort. D<sup>r</sup> Kirk  
and I set down the attacks as common  
colds - their repeated appearance with

the same symptoms in the same person  
at last led us to conclude it was  
fever. Baines gets heady & incoherent

[0007]

having it is said once had brain fever. Rae  
exactly a severe cold. In M<sup>r</sup> C. Livingstone as  
if bilious. In Thornton it is like indigestion -  
D<sup>r</sup> Kirk and I have escaped - though we  
have had enough of exposure to Malaria  
We don't believe in quinine as a preventative  
Rae took it without intermission -  
but got it & so did C. Livingstone  
We take it now though we have neither  
sherry nor spirits to mix it by way  
of keeping you folks from blaming  
us after we are gone!

We left M<sup>r</sup> C. Livingstone orders  
to proceed to the gold region South West  
of Tette in April but an irruption  
of the Landeens prevented him. We  
have a collection of plants to send  
by the man of war - a box of Buaze  
to be manufactured into cloth. We intend  
sending seeds [of it] & live plants to India.  
We send also sketches of the rapids  
by Baines in oil. They are the only  
things he does well. His natives are  
a compound of Low West African  
negro - South Australian and Patagonian  
quite unlike the people here and useless  
for the purposes of Ethnology. The

[0008]

only peculiarities D<sup>r</sup> Kirk and I can  
detect is a widening of the alae nasi and  
prolongation of the head upwards & back-  
wards - this Baines cannot catch.  
Rae is an excellent engineer - very  
obliging, willing & well behaved. But  
he leaves at the end of two years I suppose  
for the sake of rising in his profession  
as he is much esteemed by Mess<sup>rs</sup> Tod  
and Macgregor of Glasgow. It would be  
no loss though Baines and Thornton  
retired too [( Baines becomes a little heady sometimes)] - The latter is too young for  
roughing it. The expedition would be quite  
as efficient without them. I have had  
Thornton mining coal at Tette but he does  
very little, and - he lays all the blame on  
the people employed under him. He cannot

be trusted out of sight and is frequently  
ill - a small expedition is the most  
manageable in [exploration.] This is of course between  
ourselves. The luggage becomes a nuisance.

the Portuguese have got a new Governor  
General and his brother supersedes our  
best friend Major Secard at Tette. We have  
to vacate the commandants residence and  
will use our iron house. They try to make  
all we discover appear theirs & will soon set  
up a settlement at the mouth of the Shire, and  
a custom house here for this purpose. Please  
present my kind salutations to M<sup>rs</sup> W. David Livingstone

[0009]

I shall ask the Admiral to recieve the  
Kroomen - the lighter we are the better  
Two English sailors are better than 10 Kroomen

P.S. It would lessen our expenses and not  
impair our efficiency if we could ship the Kroomen  
on board a man of war without breaking their  
engagement for two years. The Makololo would  
not be half the expense - they are quite as much  
sailors as four fifths of the Kroomen we have got.  
The Portuguese and we are good friends, but when they are  
drunk we hear that they dislike the Expedition in their  
hearts, and when we recollect what they did to Macleod  
if another ship is sent out a Pennon [with guns] or authority to wear  
one would be an advantage, but of this you are the  
best judge. D. L.

[0010]

Captain Washington R. N.  
Admiralty  
D<sup>r</sup> Livingstone