

## Field Diary II, 4 April - 14 May 1866

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Published by Livingstone Online ([livingstoneonline.org](http://livingstoneonline.org))

[0001]

II.

[0002]

[0003]

Rough notes which are the basis of the entries in the 'Last Journals' There is little verbal similarity & there is a good deal in the Journal that is not here. Dates too are, within limits, somewhat different & there are omissions but not of any great importance. These have been pencilled where noticed.

[0004]

4<sup>th</sup> April 1866. At Kindany - about to start across to the village called Pemba & there arrange the burdens before starting - a buffalo gored a donkey & his bowels being out - shot him &

cut of points of  
the buffaloe's horns  
on the principle of  
locking [the] stable door  
after [the] steed is stolen  
camels sank up to  
their bodies in level  
level bare crusted spots

[0005]

- 1 Mtawatawe
- 2 Maromba
- 3 Janga
- 4 Ngomano
- 5 Vangindo

The above are  
mentioned as stages  
above Nyamatolole  
or Mtawatawa  
rapids where we  
turned on Rovuma  
The sirkar was  
profuse in professing  
but did not do  
anything - He

[0006]

got frightened when  
we set our gaurd  
& collected all his  
men at night with  
matches lighted - we  
explained & left our  
boat & boats cargo  
with him -  
2 boxes Flour  
1 – Tea  
1 sardines  
1 boiled mutton  
1 cartridges - (1200)  
1 Rockets & long lights  
6 bags beads -

The sardines Tea & small  
cask [of] pork to be sent  
to Zanzibar = the beads  
& ammunition kept

[0007]

5<sup>th</sup> got luggage in  
order and on the  
76<sup>th</sup> made a short  
march to a village  
at South end of the  
Lakelet -  
7<sup>th</sup> started at 5 AM  
& got camels, buffaloes  
& donkies loaded -  
a couple miles  
off we came to a  
village the headmen  
of which pressed us  
to stop but being  
informed that the  
next village could  
be reached in [...] two  
hours we went on

[0008]

a pretty straight wend  
in a valley from  
which rose well  
wooded low heights  
of some 200 or 300  
feet - The path was  
in dense grass over  
which the camels  
alone could see - Trees  
plentiful & of good  
size - We went on  
6 instead of two  
hours & had to cut  
down overhanging  
branches of Bamboo  
which though offering  
no obstruction &  
rather an agreeable  
shade to boot pass [...]

[0009]

could not be passed  
by our tall animals  
We got the last of  
men in to a village

called (Nyangedi)  
where we spent  
Sunday 8<sup>th</sup>. all  
around would in  
India be called  
Dense jungle - wild  
Dogs and antelopes  
abound & here on  
the evening of the  
7<sup>th</sup> April 1866  
buffaloes & camels  
made acquaintance[-]  
ship with Tsetse

[0010]

√ Bōto = bale  
√ Masudi -  
√ Bahari -  
√ Usene - box  
√ Bakari - bale  
√ Salem D°  
√ Suliman D°  
√ Kombo - semsem  
√ Umari - big bale  
√ Urindi D°  
√ Juma  
√ Umari (2)  
√ Masudi D°  
√ Muftaha D°  
Musa D°  
√ Bonale my bag

names of carriers hired  
at Nyañgedi on Sunday  
(8<sup>th</sup>) station (to ease the  
cattle), at 2 yards to Nuri  
a day & a half distant  
9<sup>th</sup> ^ April the country rather  
curious in being  
without stones on  
surface - deep rich  
soil - covered with

[0011]

dense vegetation and  
a good deal of it  
Bamboo which

entails considerable  
use of axes by us  
the paths are good  
for country purposes  
being cleared of  
all obstructions  
for foot passengers  
but the height of  
the camels makes  
us clear higher up  
than the people need  
our path today &  
part of yesterday  
lay along a valley

[0012]

with slopes on each  
side of 100 or 150  
feet quite jungles  
From Nyangedi on[-]  
wards the people  
are all Makonde  
and seem great  
cultivators for  
export by the Arabs  
of Kindany - the  
names of people  
shew much inter[-]  
course with Arabs  
large gardens of  
Mapira or dura  
and Indian corn  
& cassava are

[0013]

seen on the slopes -  
The people much  
more taken up  
with the camels  
& buffaloes than  
with me - Ali  
a good looking  
coast Arab guides  
us to Ndonde  
for 20 dollars. He  
has a friend by way  
of dealing with the

people who all  
speak Swaheli -  
My own people  
not well broken  
in yet often skulk

[0014]

10<sup>th</sup> April 1866  
After almost 3 hours  
actual travel we  
arrived at Nuri  
a few huts among  
extensive gardens  
a thick crop of trees  
springs up when  
a garden is deserted  
and the same sort  
but grown must  
be cut down before  
a garden can be  
made - the Makonde  
have no paramount  
chief - all are very  
independent within

[0015]

bearing - foreheads  
narrow & low but  
compact - heads  
small - alae nasi  
broad - hips ordinarily  
thick - legs ^ & body well formed  
hands & feet small - colour  
dark & light brown  
At Nuri on 10<sup>th</sup> April  
1866

[Geographical calculations.]

[0016]

Ishmael fever & vomiting  
R cal & quaromatic p. stopp[...] [ed]  
vomiting - Purg. Jal & cal  
11 got cal. & quinine tongue fu[...] r Pandich Rum much 10<sup>th</sup>  
got pill cal. & Res. Jal.  
11 better - quinine Sakiska - fever &

purging - quinine &  
morphia  
€Jainach Gun much [pus]  
got cul & quinine  
feels better Recovered - Rep. (much better[])  
Ramnuch Lucknuchk  
got fever at 6 P.M  
cal & quinine - purges & vomits  
Quinine 12<sup>th</sup> Nahunoa - Johanna man  
cal. & quinine - purges - Rx  
cal & quinine Musa cough w ^ better fever  
Richard Isenberg - cal &  
quinine - still headache  
better but weak O — headache had  
cal & Jalap

[0017]  
Shah Malim = headache &  
fever pil cal. & jal. Recovered

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[1] Saddle with 2 bales & 2 powder  
case fra camel with sore on  
thigh - [...] ~~2-bales-2-br~~  
2 <sup>th</sup> Tea box on big brown  
3 Friesien saddle blind eye - w  
boils on Mrieut  
4 - thin scraggy - crooked saddle  
5 Bobery wallah - box Cane  
6 D<sup>o</sup> big musty ~~sepo~~ ~~bag~~ 4 bales  
& my - [...] tools shot bag

[0018]  
√ Somari 15  
[Men of Nuri on  
11<sup>th</sup> April]  
√ Rupimi 13  
√ Boamusa 10  
√ Monyesa 8  
√ Salem 1  
√ Monyamaszi 7  
√ Hamesi  
√ Monyadade 11  
√ Asani 9  
√ Mohamadi 12

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✓ Masuri 1  
✓ Suluman 2  
✓ Salem 2<sup>d</sup> 14  
✓ Katembe 3  
✓ Sahdke 4  
✓ Bahari 5  
✓ Stomali 6

[0019]

11<sup>th</sup> April, at Tandahara.  
We came only about 4  
miles - eleven of the  
men had fever for which  
I gave medicine last  
night & ^ today and all are better  
though not quite well -  
course along what seems  
to be ancient river beds  
but we are still ascending  
as seen where water flows  
They paths are ^ in wady's in a  
rich fertile country - a  
good deal of sand in  
soil but very heavy  
crops of maize - dura  
& cassava are grown  
The bamboo's are cleared  
off & burned as manure  
Iron is scarce for many  
appear with sharpened  
sticks for spears - but

[0020]

in some spots where an  
ooze issues from the  
ground. Its red with  
oxide of iron - & no  
springs have yet been  
seen - people trust to  
wells - not so much  
cutting to clear the paths



today - grass about  
knee high. The intense  
eagerness with which  
the people listen to the  
accordion is very  
interesting - No demands  
have been made as yet  
but each of the head men  
with whom we spent  
the night gave a present  
of fowls & maize &  
watermelons which I  
returned with a fathom  
of calico & pleased them

[0021]

The Makonde dialect is  
quite different from the  
Swaheli. I hire men to  
ecarry at the rate of 2 cubits  
a day - This is not high  
seeing we are so near the  
coast & the carriers assist  
in cutting the path clear  
All have been quite civil as  
yet  
12<sup>th</sup> [Geographical calculation.]  
12<sup>th</sup> April 1866 on  
starting this morning  
we found the bush so  
dense that as the people  
thought there "was no  
cutting of it." We cut  
half a mile & when going  
forward to see the termi[-]  
-nation I found ~~that~~  
the thicket stretched  
some th[...] [irteen] miles

[0022]

The trees are not large  
many might be called  
smere poles with scrub-  
but the crop is densely  
planted every where  
save where bamboos  
have starved other

ligneous plants out  
Then they are intertwined  
with climbing plants  
like a ship's ropes in  
thickness - One species  
is a flattened ribbon  
of about 2 inches thick  
by  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  an inch thick  
along the middle of its  
flattened sides every  
few inches rises a  
a brush ^ tuft of sharp  
thorns

[0023]

[Drawing of plants.] It turns  
on itself  
at sharpp  
angles and hangs  
from tree to tree and its  
tangled limbs straggle  
out at on every side like  
so many tape worms -  
another climber is small  
but very tough & not  
to be broken with the  
fingers - a third is  
like a young tree but  
has the straggling habit  
of its class and where  
you cut through its  
tough woody stem  
of from one to two  
inches in diameter  
you find that it

[0024]

has its length 20 or 40  
yards still to be disposed  
of - then a fourth climber  
resembles a leaf of aloes  
twisted in as fantastic  
an way as shavings  
from the plane of a  
carpenter - It is dark

[Drawing of climbing vines with thorns.] green in colour and

when the bark is  
removed beautifully  
striated inside - a  
fifth is a thin string  
with a succession  
of large knobs on it  
each seems a  
thorn - a sixth  
is a cord covered  
all over with hooked  
spines like our sweet  
briar but woefully

[0025]

tough  
Another  
[Drawing of two thorny branches.]  
The woods are still - few  
new birds appear - this  
is probably owing to the  
want of running water  
If you hear a bird in the  
forest it makes you  
wonder

When I found that it  
would be a tedious  
affair to cut a way  
for myself & offered  
2 cubits to any of  
Monyadade's men  
who would act as  
sappers - six jolly young  
men were glad of the  
job - (more offered-)  
and they made the

[0026]

path clear for camels  
in a way that did  
the heart good to see -  
They use a tomahawk

[Superimposed drawing of a tomahawk over written text.] with great skill &  
speed - climbers &  
young trees melted like  
a cloud before the  
sun - a long vista of

light soon appeared  
where the vision before  
was confined to 20  
or 30 yards - they worked  
with a will - a slope  
took us down to a  
fley as the Cape folks  
call a flat hollow with or  
without water - here  
there was water with  
tall grass hiding it  
from the eye -

[0027]

Resting here a little we  
had another brisk spell  
with our merry wood[-]  
-men - and then arrived  
at an old man's village  
on the Southern slope  
of the Rovuma - We  
now got a glance of  
the country - It is hilly  
forest all dark green  
at present - & only one  
or two sterculias had  
changed their colour to  
yellow & diversified  
the scene - grassy glades  
were few & again the  
grass was as tall as  
when we first plunged  
into it South of its  
harbour Kindany -

[0028]

The old man Monyinkō presented  
a goat and I gave  
him 2 fathoms of  
calico - to the other  
headmen I gave one  
fathom or 2 yards in  
return for a basket  
of maize & a couple [of] fowls - they  
demanded nothing  
I employed some of  
the Makonde as carriers

at the rate - a large one  
- of 2 cubits or 1 yard  
of calico per day -  
for this we can have  
as many as we  
choose - the wood[-]  
cutters desired to be  
employed another  
day in order to  
have the 2 yards

[0029]

which make a dress  
"Robo" - The tall ones  
had exhausted their  
strength by the spirits  
of yesterday - the  
shorter worker briskly  
still. Meat feeding  
seems essential to  
long continued ex-  
-ertion in all - The  
chinese may be  
exceptions to this -  
Sepoys rice done  
last night - say they  
came not to eat  
but to die with me  
and if they got  
some maize - or  
Joari they would  
be content to

[0030]

follow wherever I  
may lead - It is said  
that we can get plenty  
of food in front  
13<sup>th</sup> Saw rocks of grey  
sandstone probably  
of coal - & Rovuma  
in distance - Reached  
after a little cutting  
a village on a height  
called Didi Chombokea - all  
the hollows seem to  
be escued - we had

11 cases of fever by  
sleeping in a low  
lying place against  
our will

Informed tonight that  
Ndonde had been visited  
by the Mazitu and

[0031]

had lost everything five  
months ago - we could  
not get a word of this  
at Zanzibar - Every one  
carefully avoided any  
particulars - "I shall  
give you a letter to my  
friends" with this we  
were got off - The  
Arabs are all very jealous  
of our going into the  
country

14 April 1866 found  
about 2 miles of  
thicket to cut through  
hired men and got  
down to sleep by the  
Rovuma opposite  
some very red cliffs

[0032]

15<sup>th</sup> Spent Sunday on  
banks of Rovuma - some  
of Ndonde's men passed  
on their way down to  
a port near Rovuma's  
mouth with dried  
fish & rice in their canoe  
they confirm report of  
the Mazitu having swept  
over the country and thus  
have left no food in it -

16<sup>th</sup> along Rovuma  
for some 7 miles - the  
sun is very sharp  
indeed - it scorches -  
All Sepoys had fever except  
Pando - cured them w  
calomel & quinine -

when they recovered  
the Johanna men, and  
Nassick boys took it -  
they complain of headach[e]

[0033]

tongue is clean usually or  
rather having a white  
washed out appearance  
the calomel & quinine acts  
on bowels and tongue  
then fouts - I sometimes  
add resin of jalap to  
clear out but it is the  
quinine which cures  
the calomel seems to  
increase the power of  
the quinine.

17<sup>th</sup> came on yesterday  
to a village on the slope  
down to Rovuma - An  
old doctor with a foot  
wanting gave me two  
large bags of uncleaned rice  
and his wife cleaned them  
for us - The Sepoys have  
too much luggage - both  
buffaloes & donkeys are  
distressed by t[...] [he] miles to

[0034]

Bariwara - name of vil.  
Fundindumbo of old  
doctor headman.  
Went on about 3 hours  
cutting again in the  
thickets between the  
Makonde gardens - We  
are led off our line a  
little I believe to come  
near a village of Ali's  
A fine country to the eye  
the rice which seems  
much cultivated among  
maize and sorghum  
is pining for want  
of water - sleep on a

slope of a valley about  
2 or 3 miles from  
Rovuma - many  
of the people much  
tattooed in wavy

[0035]

lines - The population  
seems very considerable  
though really little of the  
country is cultivated -  
no cattle - only goats &  
fowls -

18<sup>th</sup> April 1866 After  
making a camels saddle  
we came on in rather  
a zigzag course cutting  
a clearance for the  
camels in many parts  
The guide Ali misled us  
to one of his numerous  
houses and being  
charged with this at the  
beginning of the deviation  
he stoutly denied it "that  
was the road to Ndonde"  
and we were led the  
right way - Today we

[0036]

had to return back to the  
path and he took upon  
himself the aggrieved  
tone of one injured - This  
made our actual  
distance again very  
small probably not  
more than 6 or 7 miles  
though we started at  
10-15 & continued at  
it till 5 PM -  
through woods &  
gardens - but water  
is scarce - the stumps  
in the gardens are a  
trouble

19<sup>th</sup> April 1866 - We



have been plagued by  
being led up one of the  
big spurs that come

[0037]

out of the table land as  
hills and then down  
into the valley beyond  
the slope is usually  
covered with a dense  
jungle and involves  
much cutting - To  
avoid this up & down  
work I objected to go  
down today preferring  
to send for water - We  
are on the plateau now  
& tasted water of a  
low temperature today  
for the first time since  
we left Kindany -  
Where radiation goes  
on as on the plateau  
it is usually deliciously  
cool - We made but a

[0038]

short march six miles  
or so but all in the right  
direction - Ali seems to  
think that we must be  
led from one water to  
another but now we  
shall get on better -

People very rude  
especially the women  
and many of the men  
profusely tattooed -  
teeth sharpened to points  
they say for beauty

Found Tsetse biting  
buffaloes again

20<sup>th</sup> April 1866 - Two  
camels were allowed  
to trespass on a man's  
tobacco patch & spoiled  
it - We had to pay one

yard of calico for it

[0039]

then came on down to  
level of Rovuma & cut  
or rather widened the  
path all the way - In  
actual distance we did  
not do two miles - The  
camels very tired - on  
ascending the opposite height  
I decided to remain as  
the air is pleasanter  
than on the lower levels  
we are close to the River -  
the great sand banks are  
in many cases bare -  
The Makonde very eager  
to engage in cutting a  
way for us at one yard  
a day - and they work  
hard & well - whittling  
down the climbers w  
great dexterity - they are  
accustomed to clear  
their garden of them

[0040]

they do it merrily too  
for every now & then  
one bursts forth with  
a cheerful shout - We  
are quite lost in the  
gigantic grasses of the  
lower lands - so that  
to take angles & directions  
is out of the question  
Elephants & hippopotami  
and pigs are the chief  
game & we see none  
Every headman  
[...] [p]rofesses to be a  
doctor - Komuaha to slep  
21<sup>st</sup> April 1866 We  
left Komuaha and  
with Wrongwe hill on our  
left we went on cutting

all the way to valley  
Mehambwe to spend

[0041]

Sunday 22 - all glad it  
has come -

Met some men from  
Ndonde's who say that  
the Mazite are still in  
the country eating the  
cassava of the people -  
they can easily cross the  
Rovuma high up as it  
is a mere mountain  
torrent there - The features  
of these men are rounded  
like the Batoka - faces  
deeply tattooed - an[...] [d]  
all front  
part of bodies

[Drawing of a face with the outline of tattoos; drawing of a cross.]

[0042]

when saluting they catch  
each others hands &  
say Ai! Ai! I am  
glad that no misunderstanding  
has yet arisen between  
them and us -

In coming up the hill  
Wrongwe a camel fell  
and rolled over - We  
took off his burden &  
turned him round &  
lifted him - He was much  
hurt

The main rock of this  
part of the country from  
the point where we  
joined the Rovuma to  
this is coarse grey  
sandstone capped  
with a ferruginous  
sandstone conglomer[-]  
-ate - no fossils seen

[0043]

22<sup>d</sup> April 1866 - In  
Mehambwe valley -  
A one eyed ill looking old  
fellow came about us  
He was the instigator of  
the attack on us in our  
former visit and to  
him I gave cloth to  
prevent a collision  
23<sup>d</sup> said nothing to him -  
Juvi = leopard - Theye  
Makonde take off skin  
and burn body in fire  
We passed one this  
morning which had  
been so treated - the  
reason given is that  
it eats men therefore  
its flesh cannot be  
eaten - this shews

[0044]

the opposite of an inclina-  
tion to cannibalism -  
came along the Northern  
highlands near the base  
we attempted to go on  
[to] top to camels could  
not ascend a steep  
space near summit -

Found fossil trees  
on surface - Leaves  
beginning to shew  
yellow tints of autumn

Buffaloes bitten by  
Tsetse again - they  
shew no signs of  
being affected like  
oxen & have lost  
flesh only as one  
might expect from  
hard work - The

[0045]

camels are more

affected but whether  
by Tsetse or labour  
I cannot say - One  
mule seems dull &  
out of spirits - I sus[-]  
pect the work as the  
cause

a carrier stole the  
shirt & powder of a  
Johanna man - Ali  
went off by night  
caught him - made  
him pay handsome[-]  
ly for the theft and  
came back early this  
morning -  
24<sup>th</sup> It was a pity that  
anyone was hit when  
the Makonde fired on us

[0046]

as the friends will not  
look on us as innocent  
though the attack was  
wholly unprovoked by  
us and we fired strictly  
in self defence.

The low lands generally  
are uncultivated - This  
is probably from their  
unhealthiness - The  
meadow land now  
stretching along the  
North bank about  
2 miles wide is without  
an inhabitant - We  
see but few marks of  
game either - pigs are  
the chief animals -  
very few birds about  
and only near water

[0047]

We did not make 5  
miles in a straight  
line today - 3 sepoys  
fell out sick - They

are speedily cured by  
a dose of Calomel &  
quinine but again  
relapse - then the  
Johanna men have  
a turn of it and last  
of all the Nassick  
boys - but we are  
favoured in losing  
none yet -

I have altered all  
the saddles & made  
them so that they  
dont hurt the camels

[0048]

nearly so much as  
at first -  
[Drawing of two sheds or screens.] We  
have showers tonight  
all are under cover in  
sheds or screens -  
a good deal of  
Rice is cultivated  
among the maize  
and dura - This  
shews a moist  
climate even on  
the hills for there  
the gardens are  
situated -  
a kind of potato  
first seen by me  
at Nambwe & all  
called Mamtandare

[0049]

25 April 1866 Had  
a little rain last  
night. seven sepoy  
ill of a fever - day  
gloomy. We are in a  
forest and all is  
damp  
a serpent bit "Jack"  
one of the dogs above the  
left eye - Chuma alone

saw it - The upper eyelid  
swell up very quickly  
but next day all  
inflammation was gone  
The quantity of poison  
injected must have  
been very small –  
came along the side of  
the valley as our  
course has been in dense  
tall grass with ups & down[s]

[0050]

to which the camels object  
some stand doggedly refusing  
to step into a gulley of  
less than two feet depth  
and easy slope - and  
their pace is distressingly  
slow. arrived at a  
valley near the end of  
the plateau as seen from  
Rovuma called Narri  
and there resolve to  
wait on the .

26<sup>th</sup> April 1866 and  
purchase food as there  
is much hunger in front  
in consequence of the  
prolonged raid of the  
so called Mazite - the  
people all civil and  
eager traders with their  
meal, fowls, eggs, honey  
women very naked

[0051]

Took obs<sup>ns</sup> - Time & alt  
Mer. Lat. 10° 54' 48" S  
purchase plenty of  
meal - one camel  
lamed by beating with  
a stick - a sepoy the  
defaulter (Pando) -  
Reproved him and  
have to leave the  
camel with the  
headman at Narri

box <sup>x</sup> Nakochindorè - 8 B. pepier  
bale <sup>x</sup> Tetamwa  
box <sup>x</sup> chiombwe e mwene flower  
box <sup>x</sup> Nachihumo  
bale <sup>x</sup> Chitete  
bale <sup>x</sup> Ntima kirenga  
meal x Tuknodil

[0052]

Mapuru meal <sup>x</sup> Nyamwewe  
x MaBakari Tea box & bead bag  
x Dinganya sugar  
x Navichindeke coffee & bag  
x Kahitane  
Nambeha's men - camel  
left with him

---

28<sup>th</sup>April vil. ilaha  
We passed end of hills  
on North apparently  
they still continue on  
South - made a good  
march through field  
of sorghum all of it  
very high 12 to 13  
feet - many people  
running to see the  
camels & buffaloes

[0053]

which are the great  
attraction - rains fall  
every few hours &  
delay us as we  
cannot put our  
things up wet without  
mildewing them  
People all listen to  
the accordion with  
intense delight. They  
would afford a study  
to a painter when in  
the attitudes of intense  
eagerness they assume  
country scattered



over with petrified  
wood in fragments  
& blocks - with quartz,  
gravel & shimpall

[0054]

a gap in the Southern  
table land gives passage  
to a river arising in  
a lakelet which may  
be three miles across  
as a man cannot be  
distinguished at the  
distance by the keen  
eyes of the natives - It  
is called Nangadi &  
abounds in large fish  
The people are Mabiha  
a little further up is  
Konayumba also  
famous for fish  
Kimbembe is the chief  
& further still on same  
side are Matambwe  
who speak a different  
dialect but under-  
standable by Makon[...] [de]

[0055]

Nachuhu vil. at  
which we arrived to  
spend Sunday 29<sup>th</sup> is  
nearly opposite - S.  
Ali draws a very  
dark picture of the  
Makonde - They know  
nothing of God - of  
future state or of  
any religion - no  
Arab has ever tried  
to convert them - only  
when slaves are taken  
to the coast they are  
circumcised so as  
to be clean & some  
of them pray - He  
says they know

no Muavi or ordeal

[0056]

but blame witches  
for disease & death –  
remove a village if a  
death occurs in it -  
An awe has come  
over them all at  
our approach and  
those who are notorious  
for fines & mulcts  
have said nothing  
though our beasts  
have broken a good  
deal of the cornstalks  
they are said to fear  
the English - They  
sell each other to the  
Arabs - answer to  
my prayers

[0057]

29<sup>th</sup> April 1866. at  
Nachuchu. After  
worship tried to say  
a few words to the  
Makonde by the  
Nassick boys all  
pretended that they  
could not speak  
their tongue though  
we are in their  
own country (Ndonde)  
where they were born  
and they converse  
on ordinary topics  
29 April [Geographical calculations.]

[0058]

Nachuchu [Geographical calculations.]

---

29<sup>th</sup> the reverence  
with which the

Makonde view us  
I ascribe to that  
influence which  
I besought The  
almighty to grant  
I regret that I  
cannot speak  
to the heathen that  
good of his name  
I feel they deserve

[0059]  
Went and saw a  
specimen of the  
gum copal tree -  
It drops on the ground  
[Drawing of two gum copal tree leaves over the text.]  
Leaves in pairs  
glossy green with  
the veins a little  
raised on face  
& back - The  
bark light ash  
colour - tree  
large - small  
branches  
diverge from  
same points

[Drawing of gum copal tree leaves on the branch.]

[0060]  
  
The gum is digged  
for in vicinity of the  
modern trees in  
the belief that the  
ancestors of these  
same dropped gum  
unheeded when it  
had no purchaser  
In digging said one  
none may be found  
on one day but  
God (Mungu) may  
give it the next  
to this all Makonde  
asserted shewing  
a belief to which

they were this morning  
denied

[0061]

The Makonde get the  
gum in large quantities  
This attracts traders who  
remain in the country  
a long time & marry  
but do not teach  
their religion - They  
despise the Makonde  
but many light  
coloured persons &  
the hair of others  
shew that intimate  
relations have sub-  
sisted - Hernia Hu-  
moralis abounds -  
no reason for lip  
ring but beauty &  
fashion

[0062]

30<sup>th</sup> April 1866 at  
Kunyane to which we  
made a very short  
march - camels getting  
weaker & full of ulcers  
possibly old dhow  
bruizes now working  
out. People here sent  
word that they were  
cleaning rice for us  
but when we came  
we found it to be  
false, as they sent  
for some we waited  
till they pounded it  
and will sleep here  
We get the fish called  
Pende on Zambesi  
a mullet?

[0063]

The crops of sorghum are  
very good but not

yet being ripe the people  
complain of hunger-  
sepoys better Nassick  
boys now take their  
[Drawing of the torso and legs of a woman, as seen from the side, over much of the text.]  
turn so 4 of them com-  
-plain women are  
very naked - men  
have mostly the  
tattoo common here -  
They have no goats &  
only fowls of a small  
sort - but no sheep  
or other domestic animal  
pigeons appear in a  
few villages - Bang or  
Hemp is not commonly  
smoked - in this they  
are better than the  
Manjaja - no

[0064]

iron is found in this  
part consequently it is  
scarce & dear - many  
men have been seen  
with wooden spears  
Honey is very cheap  
a pot with four fowls  
were given for 2 yards  
of calico - The pot was  
about a gallon - No  
game appear in these  
parts if we accept  
wild hogs & guinea fowl  
The buffaloes were bitten  
by the Tsetse badly  
yesterday evening  
I caught many on  
them - Those on the  
camels were full of  
blood - Rain has  
fallen since first of Mar

[0065]

Kunyane carriers 1<sup>st</sup> May  
1866

- Marakocha coffee
- Chonkondidi sugar
- Nahaorango box
- Baba bale
- Mpoto bale
- Bakari Tea & beads
- Chirombwe e mwene bale
- ~~Neperi~~Kolumba box flour
- Makoane bale
- Kantande rice &c

1<sup>st</sup> May 1866 we  
 came on through a rich  
 country again - but  
 most of it was free  
 of wood requiring  
 cutting by us - It is  
 very beautiful to look  
 out upon when one  
 gets a glimpse - The

[0066]

country seems clothed  
 with great masses  
 of umbrageous foliage  
 mostly of a dark green  
 A great many of the  
 individual trees have  
 leaves glossy like  
 laurels - We passed  
 a gigantic specimen  
 of the Kumbe or gum  
 copal yielding tree -  
 and many Malole fruits  
 were on the ground -  
 came to Ntande village  
 a strong stockade was  
 round it for fear of  
 the Mabiha who come  
 & steal people going for  
 water - This is for the  
 Iboe market -

[0067]

Before we came to N-  
 -tande we passed the  
 ruins of two villages  
 deserted as the custom

is when death occurs  
The owners were the  
attacking party in our  
case when we ascended  
the Rovuma in boats  
In the return fire by  
the 2<sup>d</sup> boat one ball  
struck the father on  
the chin, and another  
went through his son's  
head - It may have been  
best that the English  
were known as people  
who can hit when  
unjustly attacked - never  
was a murderous assa[-]  
-ult more unprovoked [-..]-than this

[0068]

all look on the English  
with awe, and no  
impudence is shewn  
by those Makonde  
who were notorious  
for fines - on the most  
frivolous pretexts -  
Ali's brother fought  
them till 2 of his men  
and five Makonde fell  
They then agreed to  
molest him no further.

In afternoon we had  
two smart showers  
We have had no  
continuous rain as  
yet - In travelling I  
dont measure the  
amount - It is not  
worth while as I  
shall not be long

[0069]

in the low coast lands  
We sleep in a valley  
near the village of  
Ntande - another  
species of fly exactly

like the housefly only  
with a sharp proboscis  
annoys the cattle more  
than the Tsetse - They  
fill themselves with  
blood too - Tsetse bit  
the buffaloes last ~~night~~  
evening again.

Wikatani attempted  
to take once for me from  
Havildar without  
leave. The Havildar  
seized him by the  
throat and Wikatani  
struck him. This

[0070]

was a bad example  
and had the Havildar  
not laid hands on  
Wikatani I would have  
punished Wikatani  
severely - As it is the  
Havildar sulks, and  
feels his dignity in-  
-jured in which I sym-  
pathize with him but  
a public whipping to  
Wikatani would  
possibly break his spirit  
and it would be  
commented on by  
the Makonde as terrible  
& severe beyond pre-  
-cedent

2<sup>d</sup> May 1866 This  
morning all our

[0071]

things being wet we have  
to wait an hour or two  
to dry them. - The high  
mountain

[Small drawing of Liparu mountain.]  
noted in our first trip  
up is called Liparu  
and a stream comes



down from it to the  
Rovuma forming  
a little lagoon - We  
came to a Makoa vil  
and it being surrounded  
with corn fields likely  
to be damaged by the  
animals we went on  
& camped on the spur  
of the range beyond it  
in a nice clear spot  
when we stopped a

[0072]

while in a village on the  
way ~~the~~ poodle dog  
Chitane whose fierce  
looks are mainly a way  
to one not knowing  
at which end his head is  
rushed after the village  
curs in the most frantic  
manner and apparently  
in the belief that it was  
his prowess they  
fled from - They made  
for the charpois on which  
their masters sat &  
went Chitane was kept  
off their chase set up  
a hideous yelping  
bark - The head woman  
is said to be a doctor  
A woman came for[-]  
ward & offered me

[0073]

some meal in a gift  
even when I was on the  
move off - a nice  
motherly looking person  
We passed a Makoa  
village and ascended the  
spur of the part of the  
range near to avoid  
damage to peoples corn  
The Makoa have the

half moon on forehead  
and many of them have  
the forehead & cheeks  
deeply tattooed & the skin  
raised a very much  
at the cuts -  
[Drawing of Makoa tattoos.] It gives  
rather a hideous look  
or perhaps fierceness  
such as was put on  
by our ancestors

[0074]

when having their  
portraits taken -  
3<sup>d</sup> May. 1866. A  
man with defective  
arm bones came &  
tried to make a case  
against us by saying  
~~that~~ some of my  
men had cut down  
his corn with swords  
sent Ali & Abraham  
to see - they found it  
to consist of 2 stalks  
broken off by the  
mule's burdens - the  
Nassick boys are  
careless & without  
forethought We  
paid nothing the  
damage being too small

[0075]

came on about 2  
miles to a village by  
a stream coming  
down from the  
mountains for such  
the range may now  
be called - It is  
named Nkonga  
It is embowered in  
groves of succulent  
trees the spreading  
roots by which form

the solœid portion of  
the banks - It is only  
a few yards wide  
at parts only one &  
it gurgles over the  
roots in perpetual  
shade - had to make  
bridges for camels

[0076]

Ungoye carriers 4 May  
√ Chunjia coffee  
√ Nahauraga box  
√ Nchoma sugar  
√ Ntepe tea & beads  
√ Ntwene bale  
√ Narihinga box with flour &c  
√ Nakorapia bale  
√ Naloe box  
√ Ntanda luggage  
√ Madwana D<sup>o</sup> Nassi  
√ Nandøenga

4<sup>th</sup> May 1866 The  
buffaloes were bitten  
by Tsetse on the 2<sup>d</sup>  
and again today  
the cow's blood  
seems to have under[-]  
gone a change for  
the bites or stings of

[0077]

The ordinary gadfly or  
large mangrove fly  
bleed freely and the  
blood running down  
the skin is arterial  
in colour. Today  
her right eye is all  
inflamed and she is  
dull & listless - a  
large swelling appears  
on the lumbar portion  
of the pelvis ^ calf unaffected - the grey  
one has been sick  
but seems better - the  
black male has never

been the worse of his  
bites - It is not seen  
on the camels that  
they feel the fly though  
they get weaker which  
may be from hard work

[0078]

no symptoms of Tsetse  
in mules or donkeys

Passed a vil. and  
came on to Nyamba  
Another on a spur  
all rolled gravel of  
reddish quartz - At  
the end N. many  
Makoa live. Their  
vil. a very large one  
is called Nyuthe

The head woman of  
our village is a  
great doctor and  
rain making is  
one of her accom[-]  
plishments - She  
gave us a good  
present of a small  
green round pea

[0079]

common in India =  
^ = Mung and a fowl - she is  
profusely ornamented  
all over and over  
hips & buttocks so is  
not ashamed to  
shew these parts -  
(they have doves and  
Muscovy ducks) she  
is tall - well formed -  
and with finely shaped  
legs, hands & feet -  
Sesamum - Tobacco -  
beans - ground nuts -  
a good deal of salt is made  
salt making by water  
percolating brackish soil [Drawing of the pot used for salt making.]

5 May 1866 a tame  
Khangatore or

[0080]

tufted guinea fowl here  
As we marched we  
came to sandstone  
hardened by fire &  
then granitic masses  
from which the sand[-]  
-stone had been left  
so as to leave a  
dip to the East -  
With the geological  
structure the trees  
& vegetation changes  
acacias - and  
thorny mimosas  
ebony and the  
vegetation is more  
sparse allowing  
us now to go  
along without  
cutting

[0081]

We are now opposite S.  
a hill named Simba -  
Livu from its shape  
Mabiha are around it  
in great numbers &  
they make raids over  
to the Makonde side  
for slaves - The men  
wear the lip ring as  
well as the women  
and Rovuma being very  
shoal at certain times  
it is easily forded -

Tsetse again all day  
the blood of the bitten  
seems all of the colour  
of arterial blood for  
when stung the points  
bleed bright scarlet  
the buffaloes seem

[0082]

ill - drowsy looking  
& eyes bleared - one  
eye of cow dimmed  
6<sup>th</sup> May 1866 our  
course has been ex-  
-cessively crooked  
in fact from vil.  
to vil. though these  
have not been on  
a straight line - This  
prolongs our march  
& all the animals  
feel it - [...] Numbers of  
people come to see  
us - seem intelligent  
& respectful - no  
drunkenness seen  
This is not the beer time

[0083]

At service a man  
began to talk & when I  
told him we were  
"soma Mungu" praying  
to God ^ he understood it & was  
silent 7 May 1866  
7<sup>th</sup> Camel & buffalo died  
this morning -carriers -  
√ ~~Honga~~ luggage  
[begin again  
on 10<sup>th</sup>]  
√ ~~Karihenge~~ food powder  
√ ~~Lekakwe~~ box tool  
√ ~~Liyoyo~~ powder box  
√ ~~Kamide~~ ^ sail & carpet bag box & rice  
Pd √ Nankodaonje bale 3  
Pd Chombokela coffee 3  
√ ~~Komota~~ luggage powder  
√ ~~Limila~~ luggage pans  
Tsetse again

[0084]

On getting up this  
morning I found one  
camel dead and  
the grey buffalo ex[-]  
-pired soon afterwards

got carriers and in  
coming on two  
camels gave in  
from weakness &  
had to be unloaded,  
Sepoys reported to  
sit down & eat letting  
camels stand in the  
hot sun - The whole  
country of Ndonde  
we find dried up

[0085]

and no corn will be  
obtained this year  
mules shew fatigue  
We dont go so far but  
we dawdle - got up  
at 4 A.M. but did  
not get off till 8 -  
We are now opposite  
a mountain on S-  
side called Nabungala  
looks like an elephant  
lying on its belly  
another camel  
died on the way  
a very good one  
8<sup>th</sup> May 1866  
arrived at Iponde  
opposite granitic hill sketched  
in my notebook from

[0086]

Rive[r] 8<sup>th</sup> is their first day  
[Iponde  
one day  
on 8<sup>th</sup>]  
x ~~Chande~~ beadsbale & mat  
x ~~Nahida~~ 2 bales & bag  
x ~~Nherema~~ baggage^balepowder box  
x ~~Mandike~~ powder & toolsbags  
x ~~Kovenga~~ box & B pepper  
x ~~Kanyindwa~~ box red beads  
x ~~Minigene~~ bale big  
x ~~Chinkawene~~ Tea box beads  
x ~~Omyanga~~ - boxbale & bag

x ~~Hamadi~~ sugar & saddle  
Mandik Likeka bale  
x ~~Likunga~~ 14 bales & mat  
ox ~~Moholoa~~ bags of  
x Mahanyoka box & bag cer[...]  
x Liphepe bale big  
x Pandamoka bale big  
x Tiwanga box & horn  
x Mpoto

[0087]  
named Nakapuri - I  
leave Havildar & men  
at Iponde while I go  
on to Machumora  
at Ngomano with the  
baggage - the object is  
to rest camels - buffaloes  
& mules  
[Calculation.]  
Lat 11° 9 00  
of Iponde 8<sup>th</sup> May

[0088]  
9<sup>th</sup> May 1866 I left the  
animals in charge of the  
Havildar and Nassick  
boys at Iponde  
the camels are so  
weak and so are the  
mules & buffaloes  
that this seems to  
be a measure of  
necessity - left 24  
yards of calico with  
them and took on by  
24 carriers all the goods  
It was impossible to  
prevent the Nassick  
boys from putting  
their things on the  
heavily laden beasts  
As soon as my back  
was turned on they  
went again & they  
evidently thought this



[0089]

clever - told them  
repeatedly that they  
would kill the buffaloes  
and mules but in  
vain - sneaking deception  
seemed dear to them  
one Baraka took  
high ground and un-  
-less I let him put on  
a[...] filled with  
maiz[...] [e] on a mule  
already lying down  
with over weight "he  
would do nothing"  
You may take your  
gun & shoot me  
I wont lead a mule  
or do anything - I  
applied a stick so  
briskly to his bottom  
that he soon changed  
his mind, but it  
was continual vexation

[0090]

and I gave up annoying  
myself by seein ing  
matters - The buffalo  
was killed by over  
work - and a mule  
seems likely to follow  
it from same cause  
Today we came at  
least eight miles  
in three hours &  
tomorrow we shall  
do more  
at Moeda we had a  
valley with large  
thorny Mimosae -  
- rocks still granitic  
or syenite - passed a  
Euphorbraceous tree  
with seed vessels as  
large as mandarin  
oranges & three seeds

inside - collected some

[0091]

for Sir Bartle Frere - the  
country is burned up  
by one of these strange  
droughts - rust which  
plagued us nearer the  
coast ceases here -  
The grass crisp & yellow  
is burned off in places  
Passed spot where  
Birkall, an Arab,  
resisted payment of  
chiefs demand for  
leave to pass & after  
two days parley killed  
2 Makonde & woundded  
chief mortally which  
settled the matter -  
no more demands  
have been made  
since

[0092]

Engaged on 10<sup>th</sup> P Kanjoje big bale  
P Likakwe tool box & bag  
P Chimasera powder box  
P Mwhipa  
P Kovinga 2 bags one beads  
coffee

---

10<sup>th</sup> May 1866 came  
on about six miles  
and then the carriers  
having had no food  
the day before could  
not proceed furth[...]-er  
All is hunger in front  
to Ndonde but  
food is to be had on  
the South Side among  
the Matambwe  
The hunger is  
caused by the

[0093]

inroad of the Mazitu  
who devoured all  
before them like a  
flight of locusts -  
and partly by the  
drought -  
The clouds have been  
coming steadily from  
the South West for  
many days - today  
they come from East  
with small showers  
a good shower in  
evening  
chronometer 5158  
stopped during the  
night - It has been  
stopping in the winding  
up for some days

[0094]

11<sup>th</sup> May 1866. A  
quarrel between Ali  
and Musa evoked  
a great deal of abuse  
and this morning  
Ali sulks & is off at  
one of the villages -  
we got a little rice  
for the carriers but  
they had served them  
three days & are off  
We got others and  
marched 3 e/4 hours  
part of it up a  
sand stream the  
Nyedi - maize &  
beans will soon  
supply the want  
caused by Mazitu  
met a run away

[0095]

Engaged on morning of  
11<sup>th</sup> May  
P Dihiala - box flour  
P Kangkwangye Tea & beads  
P Nikala bag & bale  
P Komota bale & mat  
P Pandamoka powder box & carpet ba[g]  
P Chande big powder box  
P Nkatwe bale  
P Kipeta bale  
P Likao bale  
P Chikungu bale  
P Kihota box  
P ~~Matoke~~ bag & beads  
P Zionga sugar  
P Dowa - big powder box  
P Nchika box - red beads  
~~Sikake~~ tool & beads  
P Nyope big bale

[0096]

P P Nyangan[~~...~~]ya big bale a second  
~~Lipondo~~ big bale  
P Mandike bale & mat  
P ~~Nangaladia~~ my bag  
P Nkanaide powder box  
P Pangola - tin box  
P Nkoaia pots & pans  
P Kangkoje big bale

---

She was caught by  
Ali and he seemed  
confident that  
he would get a reward  
and would not  
yield to my entreaty  
to let her go - we  
soon came to her  
village and she had  
to be given up -  
met a perfect figur[e]  
of a woman in the  
sand stream

[0097]

[Drawing of a man's face in profile with his tongue sticking out.]

P Galola big bale 12<sup>th</sup>

P Makwenya coffee & beads

P Ngomire big bale

~~Kayimola my bag & bag beads~~

near Matawatawa

12 May Crucis [Calculation.]

[Series of X's.]

[0098]

P Chirenga 13<sup>th</sup> box mutton &

P Chitete bale

P Likako working things

---

[Calculation.]

Kanañgone at -

Matanatawa a

pleasant looking

lady came forward

while we rested in

her village as our

turning point &

put a bunch of

sweet reed at my

[0099]

feet. Saying "I met

you here,["] pointing to

the spot at the river,

before - Her face

was profusely tattooed

and I remember her

coming and asking

us to wait while

she brought us some

food - gave her a

looking glass and

she went & brought

me her only fowl -

and a dish of cuc-

-cumber seeds and

said it was hunger

with them now  
gave her a cloth  
& parted to come on

[0100]

four miles above  
the cataracts - through  
a dried up country  
full of dwarfish  
thorn - acacias &  
mimosae - carriers  
very useless from  
hunger

---

P Chikungu bale 14<sup>th</sup> May  
P Komota - bale  
P Namoantu bale  
P Bungani box  
P Akarimona wawa powder box  
P Chiwema beads & coffee  
P Nkopike box flour  
P Ngomanya sugar  
P Ntanamarire big bale  
P Ntarika bale & beads  
P Karihonge box P & carpet bag  
P Kamkwanye tea box & beads  
P Suliman box & sail  
P Nkoba big powder box  
P Nahang kaladia my bag  
P Chipangola 2 bales ~~one~~ ½  
P Nkoana 2 bales one ½  
P Lipondwe cooking pot P Ntungata Powder  
P Katemwa [...]

[0101]

Matambwe country  
abounds in elephants  
and the tusks are very  
large shewing a  
moist climate  
The people very black  
but beautiful accg  
to Ali - have liprings

Plenty of gum copal  
also which the Ibo  
people purchase

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Pephela  
millet a grass  
seed collected now  
and made into  
porridge - very  
good -

[0102]  
The claims of the few  
who were born to govern  
the Makonde therefore  
are not wholly bad in  
the mass though individually  
before God desperately  
wicked -

an attention to man's  
happiness & comfort  
and intellectual advance[-]  
ment in this life is  
essential for the promotion  
of his religious life  
This has been learned by  
slow & unwelcome  
experience - We now  
try to improve the condition  
of those on whom society  
presses severely as the  
indispensable pre-  
liminary to improving  
the condition of the sufferers

[0103]

which is not wholly  
bad - with noble aspirations  
for what is good - if light  
were permitted to beam on  
their darkness & a place  
of repentance were given to  
the erring - ~~wa~~Catholicism  
attempted to bind men  
as the Bible does to  
indi[...]-viduals & in their

devotional moments -  
that grew oppressive -  
and in process of time  
it was thrown off -  
no one now believes in  
the doctrine of the worth[-]  
lessness of man in the  
presence of God as  
applicable to the  
worthlessness of the  
mass of mankind  
in compassion with

[0104]

Makonde as he (& we)  
must appear to himself  
in the presence of God  
then there is no truth  
but the one truth that he  
is desperately wicked -  
Every heart capable of  
comprehending the  
nature of holiness will  
pass this sentence on  
itself - The Bible thus  
applies the doctrine of inborn  
sin, not to man in society  
but to the individual in the  
presence of his Maker -  
Possibly the confounding  
what is true of individuals  
and to all individually  
has been the great stumbling  
block to men of intellect for  
in relation to other men  
& the world they are  
conscious of a nature

[0105]

26 April 1866 Take these  
Makonde in their relations  
to each other and to the  
place they occupy on  
the earth there is much  
good in them - It was  
their natural sense of  
justice that permitted  
Ali to go back - seize the



thief in his own village  
and fine him eight  
cubits of calico for  
a shirt & some cartridges  
not worth half that  
amount - He was  
accompanied by  
two Makonde alone  
and they spent most  
of the night in pursuit  
unpaid. It is a  
different matter if  
we look to the individual

[0106]

[The second page of a two-page spread of maps: Map dated 2<sup>May</sup>. The map marks dolomite and syenite rock, the lands of what appear to be various tribes (Makoa, Nyucha, Marukea, Nchori, and Mabiha), Liparu mountain, "streams and lagoons," Matambwe's country, and the village of Nakapuri.]

[0107]

[The first page of a two-page spread of maps: Map of route that marks "brackish water," Mehambwe valley, Nangadi Lakelet, and Urongwe lakelet.]

[0108]

1 - Mesuri Route - 2 Moessii -  
3 Mosinjeive = 4 Nchessi -  
5 Rovingu - 6 Miembe  
7 Chipande - 8 Mangodji  
9 Nyassa = -  
by an  
Ndonde man

---

[Map that includes the points of the compass and Lakelet Urgongwe, which apparently has "saltish water:"]

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Fruit like small orange  
but with large brown

seeds - eatable = dark  
berries - D<sup>o</sup> milole - D<sup>o</sup>

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Euphorbia  
[Drawing of a Euphorbia seed pod.] fruit  
with three seeds  
[Drawing of what appears to be a Euphorbia seed pod.]  
Mandare = potato

[0109]

8<sup>th</sup> April 1866 [Apparently temperature calculations, but partly obscured by conservation insert.]  
[Annotated insert from the Stirling University Conservation Project from 1986.]

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De[...]  
af[...]  
I he[...]  
has [...]

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Ma[...]  
tree [...]  
bon[...]  
frui[...]  
pupls eaten by maggots  
colour of fruit green  
with red on sides

[0110]

II.