



DAVID LIVINGSTONE

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THE ZAMBEZI EXPEDITION

OF
DAVID LIVINGSTONE

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after their settlement in the country. Nyassa goes by the name of Chibébe too. Zandia is a clever old man and possesses a large tract of country.

Our people are drying their meat over fires to be lighter for the journey in front. We had a foot roasted in the ground, native fashion. A hole is dug and a large fire made in it. When the ground is thoroughly heated the foot is placed in it and covered up with the hot soil and coals. Then a fire is made over that and kept up all night. In the morning it is ready. It is the cushion which is eaten. The hind foot is the best, the forefoot being hardened by digging roots and bulbs.

3 June, 1860. Zandia came with three pots of beer as a present and 2 for sale. Explained that this was a present for the attendants only, as we did not drink it. He ought to bring some sweet potatoes or rice for us. We gave 2 fathoms, one for himself and one for his beer. He said that the 2 pots were not his and he would not divide our present. I offered to cut it, but no, he would [?not] have what had been given by his friend divided and, the 2 pots not being his own, we must give another fathom. To avoid appearing to cheat him I had to submit to be cheated. He seemed to feel that he had a perfect right to one tusk and half the meat of the elephant, and probably believed that we ought to be obliged to him. He was a little boy when Undu reigned all over the countries West of Shiré to Zumbo. A chief called Zombue reigned East of Shiré at that time.

Fine tree called Mowawa grows here. Stream is named Chiringa. Ringa means to love one's family only, and any living here would do so.

4th June, 1860. Marched $1\frac{1}{2}$ hour to a piece of water near where we slept on our former march last year called Pakapimbe. Pakapimbe $1\frac{1}{4}$ to well Westward. Guides pretend that there is no water in front. All our people raise a noise like a parcel of slaves. They are worse than those brought out of Egypt by Moses. Past Westward down a deep ravine called Paguruguru, covered with granite blocks. 1 hour down this brought us to another water which they pretended they had not previously known.

Tsetse here called Mphezue; is known to be associated with buffaloes and elephants. Has bitten the donkies to-day. Sleep under a Mokuchong tree in fruit. Up country Batoka call it Moshoma—here Chenje.

5 June. March down same defile with high mountains of great beauty all around. We went up a hill last night and viewed mountain upon mountain everywhere, all clad with trees to their

summits and the various tints of green, yellow and copper colour were very pleasant to behold. Zebra and Rhinoceros foot prints abundant; shew water somewhere near. Singing birds, a more certain indication still, were not wanting. When you hear the songs of birds, you know that water is quite at hand, but the turtle dove may be met with in very dry spots, as it can fly far.

Abundance of *Lignum vitae* and ebony everywhere, also Buaze. Tsetse. An[eroid] Bar[ometer] 29.35 at Tette. Western entrance to Kebrabasa 29.57, or about 160 feet of difference.

At Pajodzi, which we reached to-day, bearing down river 158° , Up 270° .

Went to Western base of Murumbua and looked down stream: all smooth, but narrow, and rocks jut out, but not such as would impede a powerful steamer.

6th June, 1860. Min. 57° . T[emperature] at 7, 64° . March for hill of Pamarisa, $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours, then $1\frac{3}{4}$ to ford Mavuzi and 25 m[inutes] to sleeping place where buffaloes seem to feed much: = $3\frac{1}{2}$ hours.

When breakfasting, a small chief called Motumba came and sat down at a distance. After a deal of talk and clapping of hands by his attendants, he sent a message to us, saying 'that he would not object to our passing but had come to clothe himself, as the charge for our passing through his country'. As he offered nothing but this impudent message, the Makololo denominated it 'stealing'; 'as he did not shew the usual hospitality to strangers by presenting food' and we had 'simply walked on God's land', 'had not eaten his country', we should give nothing. When he found that the dignified way of sitting at a distance with three or four people would not do, he came to where we had finished breakfast and paid our guides, sat down and commenced an oration to one of his own people. Without noticing this, we rose and began our march, greatly to his disgust. These small headmen demand and receive tribute from all Portuguese.

Mavuzi is the most common ford for avoiding the rocks of Murumbua. River narrow, from 50 to 100 yards. Rocks all black, as if polished with shoe blacking, for about 30 feet from low water mark. River rises at least 50 feet at times.

Measure off 100 feet on bank at the most rapid part we came to; sent Masakasa—who wishes to be named Kebrabasa—up stream to throw in pieces of reed and wood, and noted the time they required to pass between the stakes: 15s, 20s, 23s, 17s, 16s—Mean 18s, which gives a current of $3\frac{1}{2}$ Knots per hour, or taking 14s, this gives $4\frac{1}{2}$ Knots per hour.

When Dr Kirk comes down into the lower lands he feels cold, though the temperature may be 25° higher. On the heights he feels comfortable at lower temperatures. He has intermittents frequently.

7 June, 1860. March $\frac{3}{4}$ and wait for people $\frac{1}{2}$ an hour. When told to start they sat still at the fires and now, when desired to march, remained laughing. They seem to believe that we are dependent on them and we must do as they please. I threatened them with my stick but they only laughed, until I applied it to two of their posteriors. They came on, but threaten to return to Tette. It looks as if Masakasa were playing false, for it is his party that is most rebellious and talk most loudly of returning. $2\frac{1}{2}$ then $3\frac{1}{2}$ to breakfast = $4\frac{1}{2}$ hours. This led us out of hills into plain of Chicova.

8 June, 1860. T. Min. 55° . $1\frac{1}{2}$ to bend south of river. It is quite sudden and to the South. Chicova is a flat on both sides of the river, very fertile, but deserted at present on the North bank. Passed the ruins of two villages; corn-stalks shewed last year's cultivation. Marks of Rhinoceros abundant. He deposits at stated places, scattering about the old and sometimes the new. He is of the black variety: dung full of bits of sticks and leaves; foot prints have more of the hoof appearance than the Hippopotamus, whose toes seldom break the ground. R. breaks the ground with the broad hoof-like nails. Zebras, one eiland² and one Kudu: many buffalo foot-prints.

On passing a large Tamarind tree people ran to it and made obscene gestures to it. This is done by the Portuguese too, who, on coming, generally adopt the superstitions of the country.

Passed a chief's grave planted with trees and having a little hut at the root of each for the Bazimo. Chizaka, in ravaging the country, would not touch these, and indeed a church is a sanctuary all over the country. $1\frac{1}{2}$ hours we passed a rivulet running to the Zambezi; $\frac{1}{2}$ to a village of Sekuangila or Nyalobilo.³ River about same as between Tette and Lupata. Tsetse abound. = $3\frac{1}{4}$.

9th June, 1860. Min. 47° . $2\frac{3}{4}$ to Zambezi with uplifted hills on opposite bank. First villagers ordered us off as the Basimilongue returning with the English. Mopane plains; low scrubby acacia bush and many marks of buffalo and Rhinoceros.

People very obstinate since we left Tette and my brother keeping up his sulks ever since we left Tette. Boundary of Chicova Westward is a rivulet called Nyamatarara opposite the hills called Manyerere or $1\frac{1}{4}$ hour to rivulet Nasinjere. Uplifting agent of

¹ So in the original.

² I.e., eland.

³ Headman's name Chitoro, addition marked to come in here.

rocks here is Porphyritic trap. Rivulet contains plenty of good coal. It burns freely, like English domestic coal.

11th June, 1860. A large male Hippopotamus shot by Mbia measured as follows: Height to withers, 55 inches; $\frac{1}{2}$ circumference of chest, 51; entire length to end of snout, 11 ft 9 in.; circumference forefoot, 29 in.; from ear to end of snout, 30; $\frac{1}{2}$ circum. of Head between eyes and ears, 39 $\frac{1}{2}$ in.

Went back four miles to measure it: body covered with scars from contests with his compeers. Gave foreleg to headman of village as he was civil and gave us nuts, maize, etc., but he tried to get $\frac{1}{2}$, yet was silent when told that this was the law only in case of elephants.

From Nyamatarara to Murumbua $108.30'$ or only $30'S$ of East, the bar. being $18^{\circ} W.$ ¹

Journal A.4

Monday 3d Decr 1860. Left Tette, taking Pinnace in tow of Launch, both being in an extremely shaky condition. We took both in case of one sinking. Water began to rise a few days before and, though now quite a foot below the former zero of the tide gauge, we came easily to our wooding place below the Padre's farm.

4th. Tuesday. Slept near Lupata the Western entrance; have during dinner time been taken on to a shoal; pump filled with sand.

5th Decr. Came through Lupata and passed night at our wooding place below Bandari.

6th Decr, 1860. Passed down along North bank about three miles with great difficulty. Pinnace, being water-logged, dragged Launch on every bank. She filled half full of water every night from holes in her bottom made by Teredoës.² The finger may be thrust through the planks with ease; is of no use and never can be made available for any service whatever. Decided to break her up and take what parts of her are capable of being used as firewood. Outer planking all eaten with Teredo and inner near the bottom all rotten; can be bruised between fingers with ease.

DAVID LIVINGSTONE

¹ The ensuing twenty-nine pages of the diary are blank. Livingstone resumes his record with his Dispatch No. 9 to Lord Russell, for which see below, pp. 387 ff.

² Ship-worm.