

## **Notes on Chad**

### **Publication/Creation**

Late-19th Century

### **Persistent URL**

<https://wellcomecollection.org/works/ms3w5hgk>

### **License and attribution**

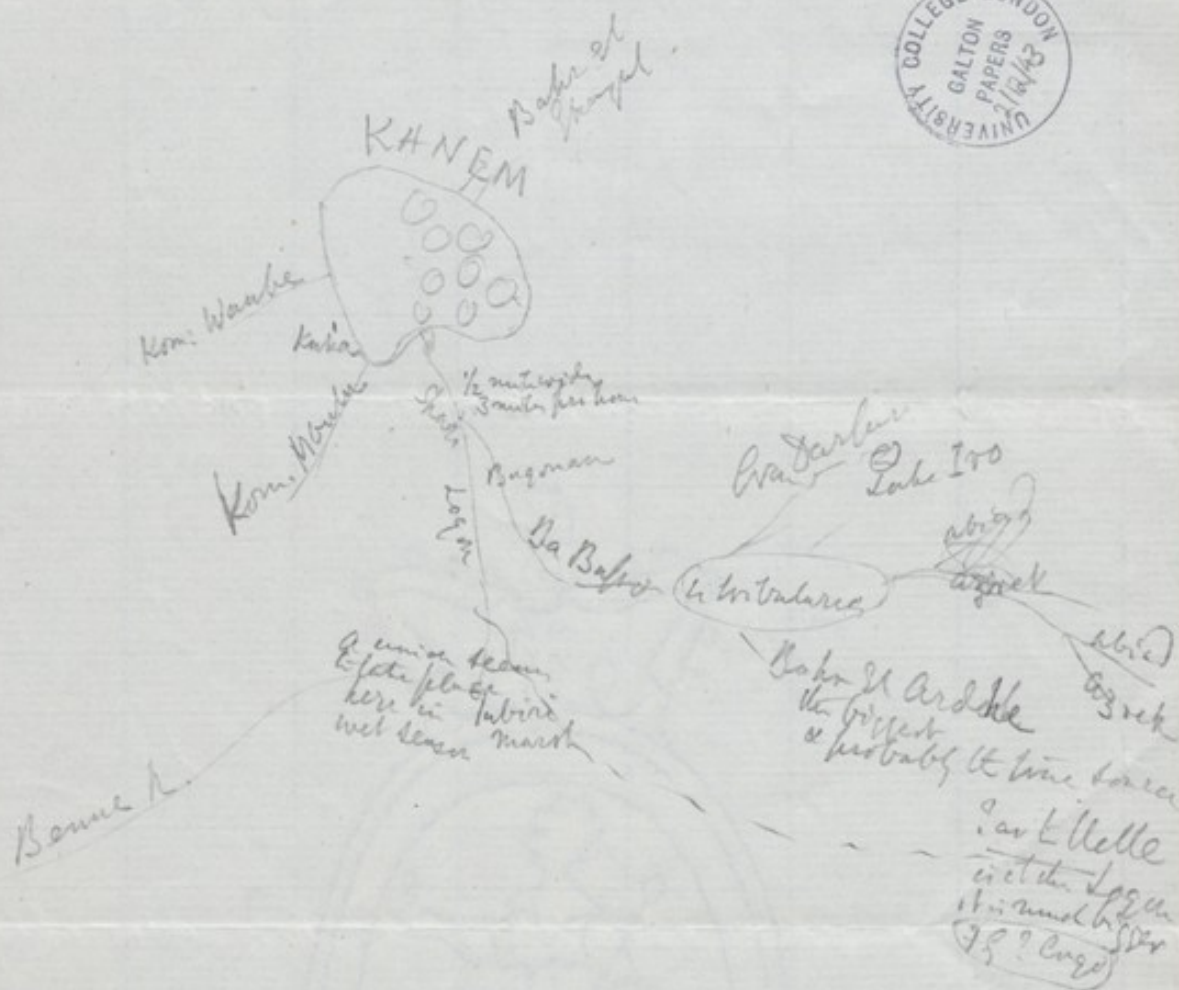
You have permission to make copies of this work under a Creative Commons, Attribution, Non-commercial license.

Non-commercial use includes private study, academic research, teaching, and other activities that are not primarily intended for, or directed towards, commercial advantage or private monetary compensation. See the Legal Code for further information.

Image source should be attributed as specified in the full catalogue record. If no source is given the image should be attributed to Wellcome Collection.

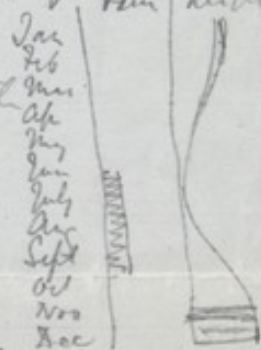


Wellcome Collection  
183 Euston Road  
London NW1 2BE UK  
T +44 (0)20 7611 8722  
E [library@wellcomecollection.org](mailto:library@wellcomecollection.org)  
<https://wellcomecollection.org>



- at least  
p. 14.  $\frac{2}{3}$  of Lake Tsad is land
15. From W of Embouchure of Shari to the north to Mando without being aware that they are crossing a lake at all the branches between the islands in spring & summer being possible by boats of burden
16. Though the water is fresh, natron is obtained at many places on the banks & is exported to the Niger countries
17. The true banks of the Shari are sand soil from the shores of Lake Tsad a view over open water is rarely obtained - either marsh or reeds appear & islands on the horizon
18. Tsad Shari Komadugu & Ba End means river or collection of water (different languages)

19. The Tsad changes its outline continually in lowest in beginning of rains - 23. at end of June there were slowly - last rainfall beginning of October lake is highest end of November. Creeks are fullest March than in Sept. First decrease at end of December - Hence the immediate basin of the Tsad is not its chief source of supply



22. Lake El Ghazal 250 miles to Kodale  
 Certainly slopes away from lake  
 and root of high mountains  
 the grand father of having been sailed down  
 it (?) how far

Plains are covered with fish bones - with pastoral  
 plain - towards Borku, full of springs & water  
 The deepest distinct appearance to be where the Borku El  
 Ghazal loses the last trace of its wady character  
 The whole of this country is then a vast plain of  
 basin like hollows - all scattered with fish bones

36. in 1870 The Tsad rose high - fear at Kuka

37. The lake changes its configuration, by advancing  
 "legs" which form wide bays - some are of such  
 recent date that they have not yet received names  
 there are in the N. Also an extension west.





*Nachtigal*

