If I were to use this chapter to recount my further experiences as they were written down in my diary, then I would no doubt overly strain my readers' patience. I would then need to tell of nearly continuous suffering, during which only relatively few highlights of life at the so-called "big station" offered me a modicum of pleasure. It should therefore suffice to accentuate these highlights, without completely ignoring the darker

Our menagerie.—An onslaught by driver ants.—My monkey Jack.—Journey to Monrovia and illness there.—Return journey.—Witherspoon Creek.—Jackson takes his leave.—Excursion to Marshall.—A wise judgement.—On malaria and its treatment.—Hot days.—Clark as a leaf doctor.—Return to Hill Town and second stay there.—Clark's headwoman.—The converted uncle.—The medicine man of Hill Town.—The old murryman.—Goodbye.—To Schieffelinsville and Monrovia.
episodes, of which there was an ample number during the period now to be discussed.¹

It had always been one of my most fervent desires to have a menagerie of live animals, and as Schieffelinsville was now to be my headquarters for several weeks, I hoped to use this period to work harder towards this goal than I had been able to do before. Including the animals I had brought down alive from the Du Queah River, I now possessed a Callithrix Monkey (Cercopithecus callitrichus) [C. aethiops sabaeanus] that I had brought from Grand Cape Mount, a nice little Cusimance (Crossarchus obscurus) [Kusimanse, Dwarf mongoose], a Pardine Genet (Genetta pardina), two African Palm Civets (Nandinia binotata), two western Tree Hyraxes (Dendrohyrax dorsalis), a very beautiful and tame Water Chevrotain (Hyaemoschus aquaticus), several tame African Giant Pouched Rats (Cricetomys gambianus) [C. emini] that walked about freely in the house, a magnificent and very rare raptor (Dryotriorchis spectabilis) [Congo Serpent Eagle], a young and almost completely white Akun Eagle Owl (Bubo leucostictus), a young Grey Parrot (Psittacus timneh) [P. erithacus timneh], two hornbills (Buceros elatus [Ceratogyyhma elata, Yellow-casqued Hornbill] and Tockus semifasciatus [T. fasciatus semifasciatus, African Pied Hornbill]), a Woolly-necked Stork (Ciconia episcopus), several Forest Francolins (Francolinus lathami), a young Gaboon Viper (Vipera rhinoceros) [Bitis gabonica rhinoceros], several, and some of them quite large, Forest Hinge-back Tortoises (Cinixys erosa) [Kinixys erosa], two crocodiles (Crocodile vulgaris [Crocodylus niloticus, Nile Crocodile] and C. frontatus [Osteolaemus tetraspis, Dwarf Crocodile]), apart from Bello, a young pointer dog. Up to that time, our menagerie had been a very crude affair. It was a constant coming and going; while new animals were always coming in, many died for want of proper nourishment. Others managed to escape, and only a very small number of those that we kept in Liberia for a longer period of time, have later reached Europe alive. It would be well nigh impossible to list all of the species that we acquired in the course of time, and often at very high prices.

¹ [Philip E. S. Palmer and Maurice Merrick Reeder, “Chapter 46—Fievers,” in Imaging of Tropical Diseases 1 (Berlin, Springer-Verlag, 2001), 749–753. In this chapter, Büttikofer chronicles a host of clinical signs and symptoms over time which are likely to be direct consequences of repeated bouts of malaria. Periods of unconsciousness may be caused by cerebral edema; liver dysfunction may be from the local invasion of malaria parasites into liver cells, and gastrointestinal symptoms may also be malaria related. The numerous ailments may indicate that on occasions he may have been simultaneously suffering from more than one malady at a time.]