Medical and Surgical Journal of His Majesty's Sloop Griper on a Voyage of Discovery from 10 June to November 9, 1826

W. S. Newcomb
Medical and Surgical Journal of His Majesty's
Sloop, British, on a Voyage of Discovery commencing
the tenth of June 1825, and ending the eight of November
in the same year. William Lyon, Capt. Surgeon.

Date &c.  
Remarks

Sunday
June 19, 1825

John Farrell, sailor, is in the only man seriously
ill. He has been for some time past afflicted by
an abscess in the axilla which is now rapidly
coming to maturity, pulse 85, soft, other Pulse
complains of an accretion of pain every evening,
which lasts until next morning. Right hand: Pari-
eteria of continuous Affluence - small at best.
James Barlow, seaman, has been afflicted by small
pox for these ten days past, without local
applications, occasional mild doses of calomel mixture,
and the antiphlogistic regimens have been persisted in.

This day at eleven o'clock we left Delfwade, and were
taken by the best Liverpool steam packet down to
Greenhills, where we arrived this afternoon.

Friday
June 24, 1825

John Farrell, much as yesterday, the chills
produced him relief last night. Cont. pomades.

Poplar Barlow, with several other seamen, came on
board, and have ascended the local suction of the
company, to which they have applied the required counts.

Saturday
June 25, 1825

John Farrell, sailor, is deep sleep, but at one point
indicated the spot where it approaches the surface. His
subcutaneous tendons confined. A calomel 1/16, 1/16
Povpr: 60.25 ministrations 3/4. pink pill, 4 to 5 more
dumonda: cont. met. inst. at here.
Farrall's medicine operates well.

At one o'clock we made sail for the shore, and arrived at over the sea.
**Date 6c**

**Remarks**

**Wednesday**
June 13, 1824

6° n. wind
Evne.

John Farrell - The abscess was opened to day, and Wednesday about an ounce of pus escaped. In last time, fell down with great relief. Cont. hands and arm. 6th of July, Amelia fell.

We weighed this morning, and came to an anchor off Sheerness this afternoon.

**Monday**
June 14, 1824

6° w. wind.

John Farrell is considerably relieved, abscess discharging freely, and he feels some pain. Continued catarrh.

James Beaumont exhibits his ankle is in a state of an expeditious inflammation, general discharge of fluids, joints confined, pulse natural, too for heat. At dinner. Ate 2. 1/2 pounds of meat and fish. Also injected 1/2 pint of salt. His ankle is warmer than before. James Beaumont's medicine has greatly eased, inflamed aspects.

The ship is waiting at Sheerness for the ship's friends company to be paid their advance.

**Tuesday**
June 15, 1824

6° w. wind.

Cloudy.

John Farrell is improving. Appetite good, inflation and the parts is natural. Dr. Dyer's treatment continued. The cone is to be slowly detached with soft dressing and a dressing is still applied.

James Beaumont's ankle is much better, general discharge is still suppressed.

Charles's fever exhibits some superficial rashes on the neck, the joints been, irregular in form, covered a thin crust, and attended by inflammation of the pulse 80. Dr. Hunter gave 1/2 pound, followed by 2/3 of a pint of salt. Station clean and fresh.

Dr. Hunter's medicine has greatly lessens.

The ship is still at Sheerness, and some pieces for the Dock Yard have been employed to day in getting the Dispensary more commodious.
Thursday, June 17, 1824
The 60° scor
Bios N. S. E.

Friday, June 18, 1824
The 58° scor

Saturday, June 19, 1824
The 55° scor
Wind southerly

John Farewell is doing well.
James Brenton's inflammation has entirely subsided,
practical discharge very light, with trifling adherence
more and less.

Charles Dunn's affair略略 inflamed, but the time

The crew were paid their arrears this morning, and after
the usual collection of accounts with Jews, Bankers,
and others, we left the city in the afternoon, and came
to an anchor this evening in the Bosphourus. This
voyage shou shall be too far as in our way down, and

All are doing well.

A contempt. weeds, detains us here to stay, and our
impatience to get away with as few delays, particularly.

John Farewell the discharge is very trifling, a
little lymph only exists, pulse 79. He has no complaint,
but solidity of the adjacent muscles.

Charles Dunn is much better.

The weighed anchor this morning at half past four, and half
an hour after came to an anchor in the Bosphorus.
the tide being against us with very little wind. The
wind having sprung up this evening we are again under

Charles Dunn. The inflammation has disappeared, and the
heels are at the character of syphilis disease,
their surfaces are foul, they are to be touched with the

As half past seven this morning we anchored in Jamaica
roads, and sent our seven pilots ashore, at last a south wind,
came on board, and we again launched our voyage.
Sunday, June 20, 1824

John Farrell is nearly well, muscular soreity in his legs only complained.

James Beattie has an external discharge from the back and the labours under new trifling inconvenience.

Charles Doma's zeros are clearer, and view a dip to heal.

Meas off Scarborough, and the sea is covered with sea-foul which frequents this coast in the breeze season, several longs, (cylindrical vessel) and a sputter [also a vessel] were lost to day.

Monday, June 21, 1824

John Potter, planer aged 38, complains of the fell for some days past, severe decline pain in the shoulders, elbows and knees, considering the great protrusion of strength after it's conclusion, to fall and retain their natural balance from 30 small and comforted bowels confined with a sense of falling-off to observers, the other infirmities of Saltman, age 57, of Peter of Flinch, &c. had small fall, as ill Station deceased.

Potter's medicines had lates effects, and to feel constipation relieved in the bowels - captain born some vices antiscorials & some more, Gij saltatory flatus, in solution.

We are at the coast of Yorkshire, having made little progress to day.

Tuesday, June 22, 1824

James Beattie is said to Dorig.

John Potter, planer, a little in the sickness not relieved, they are at present, as are the fell vessels in a state of rest! Pulse 72 in the usual posture, fell to 118, appetites this afternoon, torrid suspense, the patients doing well.

Having a contrary wind, we are proceeding very slow.
Monday, June 28, 1824

Rain. 54° warm.

Wind variable from Northward and Eastward.

Cloudy.

John Potter: pains all better; pulse 105; bowels regular.

Curt. 11 a.m. Abp. Mary: some pain, irritation at anus: abreast by place; fever; cold.

Lydia L. Potter: slight affection of left eye in late.

Matthews Road: sense of pains in an inflamed state occasioned by gonorrhea. The patient is essentially swollen, and much disturbed; the presence of a quantity and warm fomentations to be applied to the parts, he is to make free use of inflamns.

Some issues were this to day; and on bringing a gauze square, several dark spots (onchocerciasis) were present. The females were all impaired, and on cutting them open, the young with the seed attached to the seedlings were taken out alive, above being thrown into the water were immediately collected by using their natural power. If the seed were detached they soon withered, but two seedlings kept in a vessel of water in their natural state live and appeared in health until next day, when they were placed in vials.

Charles Occam sick.

John Potter's pains relieved; pulse 90, bowels regular; slight temperature is a muscular one, and does not affect at all by an active habit, has the appearance of total health. Continued the precautions.

Friday, June 25, 1824

Rain. 55° warm.

Calm.

Heavy rain.

James O'Brien: accedes to right tincture in a state of inflammation, and much relaxed; he says the joint appeared yesterday; he has had gonorrhea which ceased a day or two ago, and a short time past these affections with bladder tincture, his skin appears to be particularly sympathetic of medicinal irritation; pulse 120, this settle let but avoid - cold statum 8. Lycium 8.

Affl. Sciriopharad Verizon et fomentation Parr dolorum cum aqua calida.
Saturday
June 26, 1824

John Patten is better, feels no constipation. James Chamberlayne's tongue still much enlarged. The scarification yesterday the face, and relieved his suffering. He is in a Morse, ammonia, glycerine, acetic acid and water, applied to his face and part of his body.

We have been detained off Whidbey, and several days past by calm weather and contrary wind, and we have been visited this morning by Lord Bick Janes and family, who were tempted by the prospect of the voyage to trust themselves on board, out to sea in a boat. A gentleman (Mr. Leggatt Parker) and his servants on board as an invitation to the Captain and officers to call with him, and by the same conveyance he sends a present of vegetables.

Sunday
June 27, 1824

John Patten's pulse is 104; feels much better. Have been entirely well, pain of thumbs nearly gone, and no headache, tongue clear, bowels open, cold perspiration. James Chamberlayne's tongue slightly enlarged in size, the swelling last extended to the cord. Continued hot discharges.

We have arrived at the coast of Sitka, and are staying at a fort at Sitka. The weather has relieved the tedium of our long voyage.

Monday
June 28, 1824

John Patten's pulse 104; fairer color, bowels open. James Chamberlayne: Complains of thirst, pulse up. Other symptoms: tongue slightly coated, bowels copious, discharges have all yet subsided. Warm body. Some scalding on the visceras, hot discharges. Affected bowels.

Napoleon: Chamberlayne's purgative has operated well, and he feels greatly relieved.
Tuesday
June 29, 1834
36° 35’
Commended
Dusk .

Remarcks

Saw Patna’s bark 106, bounds often, twice, clean sand, no sandbags. The swelling tendency present in our gourdeaux.

Yesterday morning, running along the coast of Patna with a fine favorable breeze, Captain Hooper and the Vapor’s crew accompanied us to the Hudson’s Strait, on the straits, with Mr. Maine our first landfall in us that we could perceive with their steady fine on our account. In the afternoon, if back we took a pull for the Patna’s Strait, or head, and were making rapid progress, when a tuck for came on shore which we had no wind the Strait being too dangerous to navigate in thick weather. About two o’clock of that night, through the ignorance of the Pilot, and the width of the time, we were nearly foul of shore on Hoop Head. The Pilot detected our situation, and fortunately the ship was anchored. This morning at daylight we found the ship of Captain Trumbull coming over us, and the Rebel anchored at a very short distance from the shore.

Wednesday
June 30, 1834
28° 30’
Commended
Fine.

John Patna’s main 120

The weather earlier yesterday at noon, and made for the Patna’s Strait with a fine breeze, but owing to the capacity of the currents did not come into stream until about 12th hour. The wind was great; Captain Hooper and crew hearing about six miles out of the town or the borders of a saltwater lake for the purpose of collecting specimens of birds arrived on the island. We were only able to procure little (Bastis, cavies, chickens, sheep, ducks, geese, a land sail, Patna’s crabs, a rabbit, a gull, a barn swal) at the same time we visited a cementary, which consisted of large stones arranged in a perfect circle, the diameter of which might be 100 yards, and the whole space was
surronded by a ditch. Only a few of the stumps were cast down. There was another but small body of water about half a mile from it. More stones, which required considerable mechanical power for their transportation, were evident, perhaps close by. Here extensive bodies of the same sub stance compose the bed of the lake, and probably substantiates of the soil.

John Patten notes 196, in the cool position, 71. 36° S.

James Chamberlayne - still improving.

Thursday July 1st, 1826

This 36° seen

John Patten notes 196

Matthew Readle - went to Vale.

James Chamberlayne - still improving.

Friday July 2nd, 1826

This 36° seen

B. Readle, and myself set off yesterday early to compare with the previous charts of the coast, and with some bear quantities of the birds which built in the bays or on these coasts, or on the cliff. This morning at three o'clock, a dense fog came in and obliged the view beyond twenty miles. The see, 52° 30' of the sea south, which were close to us, though only over our heads, was astounding; and the puffins which were here in profuse quantities, was continually flying in our faces but owing to the obscurity we could not without shooting many. All the birds which we saw were a few puffins, [winter arctic] storm (cygnet) crow, (Anna coroni) a tern, (Sterna bonina) [chosen parcisedal cards], whaling, (whales on land), and some green plants, (Cyanidius planarius). On our way back a couple of doves (Cyprius guiflet) were seen.
Saturday, July 6, 1824
Then 53° noon.
Dr. B. and Dr. C. were both here.

Sunday, July 7, 1824
Then 53° noon.

Monday, July 8, 1824
Then 53° noon.

Tuesday, July 9, 1824
Then 53° noon.

Wednesday, July 10, 1824
Then 53° noon.

Thursday, July 11, 1824
Then 53° noon.

Remarks

John Patten's pulse 110.

On Saturday, the last day, B. and C. was at half past two, and all without notice, and was referred to the physicians and whose personal attentions towards the inhabitants of the town.

John Patten's pulse 110, pain entirely gone except in the left elbow, tissues clean, skin temperate and moist. Continuation of treatment.

John Farrell, end of duty.

John Patten: Pulse 100.

James Chamberlayne: Tastebis, noticed to be retching, vomited, blood, and vomited, retching materials and coffee, under paroxysm affection.

Several hours, and stammering speech, incontinent, slight shivering, and some tenderness (Palpation). Seen getting a few miles to the southwestern,

John Patten's pulse 108, it has just been exercised himself briskly, so placing him in the recumbent posture, the pulse immediately fell to 98, the pain in the elbow has nearly ceased.

There has been a cutting stammering about.

John Patten's pulse 110, and 96 no accident, nausea, clean, bowels often, skin temperate and moist, affections good.

Mal. Dr. D. T. and Dr. E. examined. Dr. D. T. and Dr. E. examined.

Dr. E. has ordered a cup of coffee, and some milk, and some coffee, and some milk, was prepared by these at home.

Continuation of dietetic sulphate nigrum.

A tea has been seen flying about the ship.
Thursday
July 8, 1824
Rev. 38°, 30 min. PMd. S.E.
mark rain

John Patten's pulse 180, count 104.

Several Cape Lend Tussela in Suffins.

Friday
July 9, 1824
Rev. 38°, 30 min. PMd. S.E.

John Patten's pulse 136.

Last night about 10 o'clock a luminous appearance in the west, its center elevated about twenty degrees above the horizon, its color cerulean blue. It had been raining hard all day, with the wind southerly and the clouds above and below the luminous appearance preserved their darkness with well-defined edges; it remained attential for about five minutes, and then gradually wore off; about afterwards the wind changed several points to the southward, and the weather became clear.

Saturday
July 10, 1824
Rev. 33°, 30 min. North west.
Mark rain

John Patten's pulse 130, he feels quite well.

Two Tettawakes (white egrets) and some Cape hens have been hovering about the wharf, and a school of porpoises were seen swimming.

Sunday
July 11, 1824
Rev. 52°, 30 min. PMd. N.W.
Cloudy

John Patten's pulse 120.

James Brown, seaman aged 23, of a share, was attacked about four o'clock yesterday with chills and shivers, succeeded by hoarseness; the forehead extremely to the teeth, a great stiffness, being hardly able to express to hold his head up. Pain of the loins. July 10, and calves of the legs. Pulse 106 full and clear. 30th thirsty. Tongue tormenting the throat.
handed in the middle, white at the corner; teeth covered with a brown coating; pain in bowels below the umbilicus, and bowels confined - I saw him at ten o'clock, when he was immediately taken to the infirmary.

The infant died of consumption, composing 8" X 5" (the height of the window), 9. R. first self as R. 1st station

He slept well in the night, and this morning his pulse is 101. After 30 min. he was - in the jaws, teeth, dents, bowels - headache much relieved, and pain in abdomen gone. He breakfasted, but 1st station seen: He cannot account for this case of fever in any other way, than from neglect of himself.

We did not change his clothes in the late rain, added to the comparatively coldness of the weather, the thermometer having fallen 8°, in two days. A premonitory of inflammation may have been brought on by the sudden change from improper diet, to the full feeding of a man of beer, as his appearance on entering indicated.

Abide. Thomas's medicine has operated well, the head of cough considerably reduced, and he feels himself better in every respect.

Before. Thomas's hectic action greatly abated, pulse 80. soft, skin moist and transparent; bowels well passed, headache; the case - of Klein's antimonial 3X, mixed with R. 1st station seen:

He feels better. Few vomits remained.

John stood this night by the side of malarial, insomniac motion from the bed to the table. Pulse 112. Skin temperate. Bowels still well moistened. No headache at all - no pain of loci,

Monday, July 15th 1819

35° new - dry and cloudy.
and limbs, except the infamous part which proper steps will procure. The Petula continues off duty from a slight inflammation of the leg - continuation to be decided -  

James Heaver.  Aged 25, on leaving the ship, had seen on the back of the above name a small circular mark, and they quickly healed by frequent washing. On the side of the others there is an elevated hard spot, and the face and the upper part of his head are red and warm - bumps being large patches and covered to be painful. These are elevated, irregularly defined, of a black and crimson color, chiefly confined to the same area as the head is red and warm - bumps.

Wednesday, July 14, 1824

Th' 35° mean. Wind N. by W.  No fog. 3 rain.

Several Mahlemucks were seen today.

Several Mahlemucks and two Toras seen.  

John Patten's pulse 130, in the usual position, on Thursday, July 15, 1824, 120 amenable, after being taken two or three minutes 20 -

James Heaver - Convalescent, off duty. June 15, 1824.

Several,Mahlemucks.
Remarks

John Potter's pulse 100 very quick, 88 considerable.
James Rigg. Pulse 88

Several hallucinations and fear of being shot.

John Potter's pulse 94 very quick.
James Rigg's pulse 84, month of little trouble, taking
place affected, pains of endoscopy and fell.

Initiation inoculation by Dr. Ford.

John Potter's pulse 120
James Rigg. Deal to duty. Paid 120.

Several hallucinations.

John Potter's pulse 120. When the pulse rises to this amount it is commonly after much excitement, when the breathing is also hurried, and with palpitation of the heart. This appearance has an indication of disease.

James Rigg. The red eruption is not in corns, and the particular eruption is drying off in small scales.

John Potter's pulse 120.

John Potter's pulse 120.
Sunday
July 25, 1824.
Thermometer 72°, Mean 69°.
Windy, Westerly, Sporty with rain.

Remarks
John Potter's pulse 130, it has varied since the 14th between this number and 130. He has no complaints, but the labour is an inconvenience to him. The appearance is quite healthy; his appetite is good, the stools are natural, and as he wishes to be discharged from the deck list, he is sent to desk. James Ray's eruption disappears fast. A little of the old colour on his face but not its dense colour, but the baldly remains —

The weather has been fine for three or four days with light winds from the Southwest and there has been a great prevalence of fog which our passengers across the Atlantic apprehend. The seas are not smooth, and the American shore is seen through a smoke, which is a regular flaw of fog. From the decks, from small ships are seen to Bay, and this day one small schooner.

Tuesday
July 27, 1824.
Thermometer 72°.
Windy, W. S. W., Stormy with fog.

James Ray's gums are nearly well, eruption has nearly disappeared, leaving blotches of a dusky color. By Pelorus John: N. 24.5°. W. 57.3°. Pelletier's point divide in Pelletier's 25°. X 44. 

Yesterday, in Latitude 53° 57', Longitude 57° 30', a piece of drift wood, which was offered much decayed —

Saturday
July 31, 1824.
Thermometer 75°.
Windy, Westerly, Worst weather —

James Ray's mouth is slightly affected, it is nearly clear. Contamination is likely by oxygen.

The weather for these few days past has been and still is, and the Thermometer gradually falling to 25°, several storms lately preceded and a shower were seen —
Sunday
August 7, 1826

Dear Sir,

The 50° near

The weather was variable.

A few weeks since, received a hurt to the shoulder joint, by a fall on the land. The arm being greatly extended in a line with the body. The arm contains of deep seated pain in the joint, particularly in raising the arm or stretching to armament, appears no swelling of the surfaces. Oil & castor oil & linseed.

To-day we saw the first sea, in the form of large

barge or large boat. Many of the inhabitants

from the ships, with a Sharing.

Cloud. 18° B. The thermometer in the corner of the room fell from 60° to 59°. The weather and

castles and stones and villages at the sea, indicate

their feeling. In the afternoon we had the last

near Cape Chatham.

Thursday 2nd Sept.

The 60° near

The weather was variable.

A few weeks since, received a hurt to the shoulder joint, by a fall on the land. The arm being greatly extended in a line with the body. The arm contains of deep seated pain in the joint, particularly in raising the arm or stretching to armament, appears no swelling of the surfaces. Oil & castor oil & linseed.

Somes says the mouth is very dry. Fortunes for say.

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It is a fine weather day and several vessels can

be seen at a distance. The vay is a piece of black

to day about eighteen feet long. The are about

thirty miles off the coast of Labrador, and as the

day is half wittin. Its appearance has much

to the ships as seen on deat from

Corfu.
Tuesday  
August 3, 1824  
33° mean  
W. N. E.  
Foggy  

Remarks:

James Chambers, the telescope was much disturbed yesterday evening, but to-day it is much the same. Fine pictures of Jupiter, Saturn, and the fixed stars. We have been observing all day through loose fogs, with the thermometer at 32, and the wind foggy.

S. Martin has derived no benefit from the Augustatches, and the pains and symptoms remain. He takes 39 drops of a decr. acid acetatus and ergot aqueus. J. B. L. is in a good condition, and humanum appl. 

James has been discharged into the sea for a long time—the telescope is greatly reduced in size and nearly free from fogs.

We have this day been sailing through close fogs, and the ship from a fear of her suffering in it, is dispatched for Newfoundland. Owing to a failure in charting, we have been bound on a dangerous service for an indefinite time.

James has exhibited a swelling on the mast portion of the vessel, which is a tender and tenderous muscle, and has the feel of thickness and soreness. The mouth is permanently affected. Reduced appetite. Great desire for a composite dish.

We have been working all day along the coast of Resolution Island, and are about to enter the bay.

The Navigator must have been to have prevented such a forsaking, and from being so stranded, and to have a pilot to accompany the ship in the event of any occasion, either by the exhalations of gelling or by the condensation of y
We are running up through the Strait, with a fine favorable breeze, we passed a number of boats & Bay, which, after the wind to altered very near to them without offering alarm.

Saturday, the 4th August 1835

Very bright.

Samuel Martin, Master, master and better. Capt. L. Day.

At seven yesterday evening the moon appeared curious, distorted by refraction, and seemed to have an orbiting motion for a degree or two. A beautiful effect of refraction has been seen all this forenoon on the smooth surface, producing a double bow, one inverted in the other. We have also seen a few pieces of ice floating on the line, and the little pieces of ice floating on the line are scattered in large sections, their inverted sections forming a bowl between the bow, and other shoots of the waves construction. The sun shines brightly, and after the elevation of a little over one, the whole scene was the most exhilarating that can be imagined. The sun has been past delightful, the chief while in the snow, the white ice, and the surface arcs of remarkable pieces of drift ice, the perfect arclike of which bath description, their surfaces being the finest ever described. The sea is the sea of a brilliant sea, and their sides, which are gradually tending to the head of the sea water, exhibit such a delicate transparency, that it is impossible to give a just idea of it - a great number of boats have been out to day, a smallar wake and a few seals. [Pics are visible] Have been seen, and there are the only objects of animated nature, with the exception of some beautiful whales, which we have not yet met with. On our side of the shoal, the sea is remarkable for this afternoon, we have gone through a quarter of heavy ice, the chief stores some tremendous shocks, but tearing it off like earth before a gale.
Sunday
August 8, 1824
The 41° mean
Wind ESE
Rain

As a little after six this evening I was awaked
a heavy thump against the side of the boat, and which
almost instantly repeated, yet at all resembling to
me a crack in the ice, but breaking in the boat.
Believing that we were at home, and not to shun
that I immediately started out of bed, exhaling
all hands to be called - the heavens gave a great
kick to our, and got up into deep water. Besides
the general belief that the wreck a breakwater
this afternoon we found through a leave about 325
are in seven of the 12 clear water, but those we
ice blocks of our track and we could conduct
ourselves where we are until tomorrow.

Monday
August 9, 1824
The 33° mean
Wind N
Rain

Samuel Martin - the bars of the system took one
and fell principally in the anterior part of the act
when seizing the air - from the treacherous or
affluents, L. angustata, D. pectorale, etc.,
forested for our own good calixa.

The deck has been breached through the ice all
and this evening she is made fast to a large part
of the Upper Passage where - we have been seven
vessels, but they have so saltpeter as not to be affrighted.

Tuesday
August 10, 1824
The 33° mean
Wind N
Rain

Samuel Martin has sent down the barbed wire
in expectation from the calixa - this, however, they,
and all tiers are saturated, but he is of a better
disposition.

Two chances gulls were followed yesterday so
but they were too late, to allow it to come near

Marten points to day on going or deck, I came
there and crack of the occurrence, so he says
rain is the more severe, so is there any all
in his general appearance.
Wednesday, Aug. 29, 1839

The wind began against us, and removed to the eastward about 40º and to the east of south. The sea was quite moderate, with some sea running. The wind has continued to the east of south for about 2 hours. The sky is clear, without any cloud.

Remarks

The wind has continued from the east of south, and the sea has been moderate, with moderate sea running. The wind has continued from the east of south. The sky is clear, without any cloud. The sea has been moderate, with moderate sea running.

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Thursday,
August 23, 1825

Ch. 31st. was

Wind variable.

Foggy.

The snake fast to another floe this morning on
the ice ten feet against us, and the ice table close
at half past eight, a section of this came was
paddled towards the ship, and was followed
by half a dozen more, and three women can
which contained from fourteen to eighteen in
the body sat at a distance, with head and
on their animals they displayed much energy
and began to exchange skins, blankets, dresses,
towels, for our knives, needles, beads and almost
these crows which was offered in exchange.
Their cost of contumacy to trade, the freedom of
poor health and circular from tent to tentless,
check lines, the chills, chills, the cars every
seal and seal, the bears, seals and seals, dogs
between the checks, the boats large and long,
the tooth regular and white, and the color from the
of a circle from check to check, the hair is thin
the land waste, and the color of the skin of a
hairy, blisters at the same time; a crack and
Their bones are bone and strong, ground, with
often compared with descendants, the legs are n
and armstrong, covers the appearance of strong
and activity, and the field are made - different
for sexual differences, the women are of the
from aboriginal, and often to be several in preserving
the decency of their sex; one who was unmarried
about fourteen years of age, whom I knew to be
path for her bakery, pulled it off without help
at the same time substituting another, and beard
grown covered from my pike-era clearly, how she
was not so delicate - having leaves from more and
the belly covers three people, with Nature has become
inguably, to them, as Robertson tells it; but
other Americans tribes, I felt curious to ascertain
truth of the report, and Mr. Martin and myself
were enabled to do so, for a tempting present, it
was found on a subject of about forty years.
are that the surface was bare of the usual covering, and the land fell and appeared as smooth and lifeless as any other part of the land. Several of the men happened to see their clothes, and I had an opportunity of seeing their hubre covered; therefore I think it doubtful whether the nudity of the land be attributable to natural formation or to artificial means—Their Society is all to be depended on, as they seldom wear clothes, but lay their hands on—The earth (as from the flood) is preserved, and worked in slow, regular, and the same ways, which are changed with varying dates, and perhaps with great benefit to them. They have a character of indolence, while others in their cause, which exists association, and from the same source. Several of them exhibit signs of great intellectual power—one of the women in particular, was distinctly enough to win the hearts of men, a greater man than I am, and certificates in their little communities, she was the wife of the doctor of the church. They brought up several families for which clothing proved to be all females—

**Samuel Warden—Pain of abdomen greatly abated.**

We have been heating in stone against a chimney all day, and have been nothing of the feathers since last evening.

**James Ray—Non-gentle clear—so is perfectly free from pain, and the swelling is much decreased.**

Iam. Warder appears to be improving.

We have been for these two days past, lying through parts of ice, and this afternoon we got breast, but after considerable exertion the object was cleared, and brought into clear water.
Tuesday
August 17, 1824
Weather: Clear

Leaves: 33.5

Remarks:

Afternoon we approached a stream of ice in about thirty fathoms water, a heavy cloud weir. We perceived lignes after it. The boats were directly to attempt to follow these - on either side of the ice as about thirty quarters in them we fired at them, who threw their inventory below into the water as a heavy cascading motion, and a waveless course. Sighted lead the margquet balls strike them, and I believe they will as well have been gentle markers. A herd of them were adrift in the area, and after firing several shot from each boat, they died, three of them were wounded, one of the boats pursued on into the middle of the ice, and the object that struck his instrument itself into the back of this large one, which instantly followed, turns down into the back on the track, but its efforts were unavailing as it was held at a proper distance by bridle. Debris there, and was soon disturbed, by a curious fire, among firearms, and the debris caused by the horses received. We have cell which slowly attended to

usual, and were in bringing them about the ship, the large one was found to be torn of the cable, a wildly peculiar scene, our poor shovel, by trying the pulpit pole lead of the animal by flambing a thermometer into the end fired across, above the convolutions of the cable half an hour after death, it was found to be a very exactly, the temperature at this precise moment as the finish of this attack, truly noble, and the
thermometer carried by the horses cannot be

precise as our usual. The boats are dashing through the water by the powerful motion of the long paddle wheels, the boiling turbid air driven before her ples. Firearms are in full play as the animals come forward to the breath and when the boats come up with them the harpoon makes his way by a boat and the

flame of his weapon, the enraged beast then makes

attack, its boat, when the greatest distance is
on the part of the crew, to keep her back to a jigger distance, as well as the proper use of every weapon to defeat the attack of the enemy, which should if he prove enough to strike the boat with its tackle, will inevitably kill every person in the swimming; indeed, the attack if the enemy was two hundred men, by a single boat, nearly the land, or some other refuge the crew - those after falling them, we found a load of fifty setting on the beach.

James Hay is sent to Duty on that account, I presume.

Samuel Martin is gradually getting well. There is no active inflammation of the joint, and the pain is very slight, and that slight pain he feels in the arm.

Samuel Martin continues improving.

For these two or three days past we have been beating inshore, on the south coast of Puerto Rico, near Cape Las Agulas; the land is pretty clear of trees, and is flat, bold, and desert, with little or no vegetation to be observed on it. It is intersected at very short distances by deep ravines made by the mountain torrents at the breaking up of the river, and the sides of these ravines are so steep as to be nearly perpendicular, the tops of all the hills appear to be formed of granite, as their summits are all arid, and much rounded.

Samuel Martin complains of having suffered severe pain in the shoulder last night, which induces me to think, that a muscle is acting in going on in the working of the joint, as long rest, and external remedies are to be of some little service. If functioning are relieved, and the general health has not suffered from the injury, will the joint - it is understood - X. 2005, the 9th January 18, 1801, X. 2007.

Please provide the name of the author or the context of the document.
The sea had delightful weather for these 3 days past, with a fine clear air, sometimes with scarce patches of ice. There is a good rise in the thermometer, but the constancy of the air makes it offer to undergo any change by the force of heat and cold. Andrews took, and the man on anchor to south-west, was covered with ice, and to the distance where there have been ice and frost, is found very edible. I believe now of the unfortunate Hudson submitted them for some time. This morning Mr. Nelson the first lieutenant, and myself left the ship in separate boats, to try to help some boats which were left at the ice, at a very short distance from the ice, or coming close to them. Mr. Nelson was first with effect as the anchor was taken in the water and was shortly after harpooned from the ship, and in another boat, to try to help some boats which were left at the ice, at a very short distance from the ice. We were not fortunate in any boat, for after half an hour attempting to harpoon the harpooner to strike one, it was at last done so closely, that having taken the harpoon for half a mile it got loose, and Collier were not sufficient to overtake it, although it was taken from at least three or four harpoons and staked in. We were obliged it succeed by fire of their confederate, one of which I sent at half a boat, overlying the slancakes across it, and always rose with its detested companion and followed close behind them at the boats. The pursuit we alarmed a herd of fifty, which, after crossing on the ice, and on their taking the sea, the wonder was not got in among them and on falling into the crowd, a very large one, strike
it. States at the bow of the boat, and slightly ropes it, without doing any mischief, and the humpback, losing the presence of mind, the animals escape.

Sometimes unsuccessful, and on going on board we found the captains, and it occurred that the greatest damage is done by a humpback lying on the ice, while the sailors are loading it. The damage done to the humpback is considerable, but the damage done to the boat is considerable. As the humpback is a large animal, and is accompanied by a half-grown one, supposed to be a female humpback, these animals are bold and agile on the ice. If the humpback, out of different causes, is supposed to be on their side, and on these occasions make a following, shooting bows, which may be heard at some distance, they are the more and more fierce as they approach, and while on the ice, the crew of the boat, with the extractor and under the belly for that purpose, these fins are so small in proportion to their bodies, that their strength or size in the water is not considerable, so that they are easily driven by a small boat, and a small harpoon, and a fast-hulling boat will annihilate them in a short time. They are, in particular, careful of their young, which stick to their backs when an attack is made, and they are taken down under the press of the weather, and Radical is always under their protection. They are also mindful of each other, as I have already given an example on the account of the morning's chase, and the gunner tells me of an instance which occurred last Captain Kekul's voyage, when a district cruiser was taken to the shore at Nantucket, in spite of the efforts of the boat crew, although the animals came out of the water to execute their harpoon. To attack them is not, says of danger, as they generally turn on the bad, and would if not satisfied by slotting them, or firing at them, while being
with their tacks, or else upon it; a piece of its bank, place in Captain Pen's last voyage, after two boats of the Neela were drove and driven by the same caused animal; and wore it not for a

some distance of the land's head, the crew inevitably have perceived — Two inches of ash and the boat happened to pass, one on our advent, and one on our return to the post after our last mentioned attacks; a kind of about two were discovered on the ice, and on approaching they were perceived, we discovered our feet, and

wound some of them; on their getting into the ice we saw there, and all the increased our from a female, we who came one on the back, the loaded nottle in the taws in the boat, but

Mr. Davis half with both a canoe, after his attacks, she at length managed to come up at the

boat, broadside, and would certainly have up

it by striking her tacks on the glaciers, but

not a hope that been removed under her chin. Mr. Davis at the same time turning into his face the contents of his derringer. The band was much bent in his retreat, and the boat followed

with the pack of her tack or the outside the vessels. She was shortly after killed, and

only a part of very young immediately knocked

doctor is at not an usual practice — the having

them in soundings of the bottom and vessels; and

I think it probable from circumstances, oil

which he was free from all signs taste, that it

in the wood which may be furnished a bottom — their tastes been charters for turning a

vegetable substances from the bottom, and their

had become apparent fitted for valuable materials.

The captain and the present voyage returned about five o'clock, after determining by especial

observations the situation of the land, which
Remarks

The course was laid down very accurately, making the corner at the rear point Southallure, which is about forty miles further west than its real situation, and about the same distance further south. The party brought on board red and grey flag-planters, green flowers, teas, show baskets, blue clothes, and a loom; dozens of apples, dwarf willow, hazel, yellow jinny, several baskets and dyes, and various vases, some of which are common in Britain; porcelain, potters, quartz, flint, combustes of bones, fossils, and stone containing iron, several kinds of felt, some of which are furnished with an affluxing or adhering to substances by the exclusion of air from a circular vessel between the particles, and a few which are combustible. Two saw toker, tongs, and wooden blocks, red terrors, divers, and ferny and fallen gulls; the pilots to a man and of a good feel, a bear track, and several aerodromic circles or places of former settlement.

This evening we came to an anchor for the first time since we left the channel. As the tide was low, we ordered to anchor at such a safe rate, that in the course of a very few hours we were more about twenty miles to seawards; and as a back tide may be expected, and the captain cannot make sure of the land, the chart being so uncertain, we have anchored for the night within a few miles of the shore.

The breeze about eight o'clock, the wind being light, the fire being aglow, and the captain wishing to make observations, two boats were lowered and proceeded the party of three or four toward the land, a boat being only 150 yards distant, pointing towards us, its_sentences occasionally screaming andgammering, while half a dozen antelope were
on the beach waiting the result. Our ship was good and closing him to give his vessel constructed with three bows up well, every fact, that he has one on each side of the rod and the middle one adapted for a seat, and he was borne with his people in one hand, salve in the other, and his feet in the sea, greeting us with every demonstration of joy. He stuck a continuation on the bold adventure risks himself to the uncertain and often of the stores of strangers of whose char or intentions it must be double, it appeared as though he had volunteered his service for the good of his community, or in his own or to be friends, he instantly called out to his countryman, who answered his notice by wild and restated screams - he described all this apparent influence to entertain doubt, and a wonder, and with some hesitation, and much apparent pleasure, the captain went into his boat, where he immediately attempted to visit the statesman in pulling his canoe. On receiving some seeds it was greatly pleased, directly placed them and the monumental log of hair which was found over his forehead, with extraordinary good humour confidence recognize the name of the captain, as the clair - it taking in due received by long, a long greeting, and the satisfaction of our canoe was innumerable on receiving present of here, across leads, beside the which captain lay, distributed among them. They deemed proved the inhabitants of Hudson's bay, being bad, but much after the same fashion, with the if so gleeve, for which they made substitute of skin of birds in their animals state, the fea
Now turned to the land—The all were over
The broad fields of grain watered together, and
Twisted into long trails, meandering on their uneven
Avenues like a path; these trails were watered in
A bed by a stream of water, and were doubtless
Considered as little ornamental; or receiving a
Precipitous terreno, nowadays in nature, and
As a little gift, or in theԱisible
custom of the General's suits inhabitants—Before
In deep slumber, which were in great favoring
As wishing to see the country, they once or once,
And found the neighborhood reflects all
Gush water pools, discover their origin from
The meadows there; I procured a few floats in
Flowers and trees in a more or less water
State. The ground was soft and boggy, where
vegetative species, and the slow current from natural
Halls which divides the road and the other parts
From one another. There were bounded lofty
Under foot, which I think must be owing to the
ground being in a proper state beneath; but on
Pullying on to think as I suppose to some shining
Inhabitants, I found the ground was now in
Circular rounds by the frozen water some of which
Was melted, but one part was still entire, and remains
As much by its brilliant appearance, being as I
Suppose in the first being I thought a bed of the
Fused crystals—Near this place I shot two tons;
On leaving down the first, its partner flew at
The least, and visited the wounded companion
Altimately, uttering a shrill note, and continued
down to until the gun was again loaded—A
Great number of green flowers were put with so
I was deceived into the idea of inhabitant being
Near by the land, continued day, like well of the
divers, which was in such plenty, that if time had
Permitted I might have shot a great many—Over
elder ducks and number of said before; it
was ground that we could common to both been
from desolate action was very plentiful, and
of the vegetable productions were fine or
board - I had congratulated much time in the
walks that on my return to the boat for
then ready to go on board, and then lost the
opportunities which the fact offered of seeing the other
in the dwellings of this barbarous people; those who had
then found them were hospitable, and this offer
a present of a deer skin the moment of sale
their tribute; the station which they occupied
a fisher's one on the side of a small stream
the number of salutes were proceeding;
the had stone, together with their fiest for the
winter provision: their weapons were the
common to the colonists, made in drift wood
and shooting arrows or bow they had very little
view among them, and their cameras and arrows
were made of flint; their bows were widely made
being coarse pieces of drift pine backed with thin
vines, as their arrows were made of bows joined
together to the proper length, and feathers in
much manner; the bow is about two feet
rhebeks long, and the arrow, and it were contained
in the same scale their case; their winter set
were stoves along the beach in various kinds
of stone, which were circular, and overlying
beaver a foot or eighteen inches, gives them
appearance if invented came with their especially
or our party leaving the huts a woman
other accompanied them, when I saw, she was
other women if these regions turned up to the
hair her hair was four long enough to form a
above her forehead, she willingly parted and
look for which I gave her a promise of seal,
and I proceed a piece of a man's flatter
at the same rate as - on our leaving the ship, the crew engaged us with apparent regret, and their conduct indicated that we were the first Europeans which they had seen.

Samuel Martin's mouth is becoming horribly affected, and his shoulder has already entirely disappeared.

The Captain, accompanied by the first lieutenant and the assistant Surgeon, went on shore this morning to make observations; there was several recently deserted Aborigine habitations, but from their and other things left behind, it was evident that the owners meant to return: several little presents which was thought would be useful to them were left; as well as provisions, several edible leaves were brought off, and the first lieutenant procured a female Aborigine head from a grave near the place; many vegetable products were brought on board, as well as arrows, among the latter were granite, with inlaid granite feathers, and a sort of gidgee.

Samuel Martin's mouth greatly affected - no Aborigines.

We had rough weather yesterday, as were obliged to keep off the land, and to-day we find ourselves to the southward, that we have sailed over a part of the western island, which on this side is considerably to the westward by a degree. We saw the land at about the same time, and we are now making with the fullest hopes for the return of the Aborigines. The gidgee is such a dull vessel, and laden so very full, that although the monotony of a long voyage his been much broken by variety, we are all excessively anxious to arrive at Botany Bay.
Thursday
September 19, 1824

After the previoius escape from the dangers which threatened us yesterday, our mind is hardly composed enough to give an account of the scene.

By midnight on the 31st of August, the wind had become very strong and steady, and the barometer was constantly at the deep sea lead was kept going, every quarter of an hour, and at three o'clock, Peter saw Heighin the water had shoaled to fifteen fathoms; the latter was turned up, but after remaining on deck until daybreak, one watch was stood below. The sounder had given us twenty-five fathoms; at five o'clock the water shoaled to seventeen fathoms, when the hands were again turned up; these quantities if we were some distance away and we thought ourselves in imminent danger of taking the ground; the wind at this time was from a south east, and the atmosphere was warm, dark. At a half past five we were broad ahead in the stage, which the supposed course steered, we believed, to be Trinidac on the American side of the Horn. We hauled down the larboard and we hauled down the lee, the ship shied. After this, we supposed ourselves, from the apparent loss of the wind, our compass being useless; we sounded fifteen fathoms and finding it did decrease, at eleven, it was attempted to anchor the ship; the best anchor which was let go was two fathoms, and was after carried away; the sea was now running high, and it was blowing a good gale; sail was set again on bow, and we stood further to the right, so as to find the water deeper; we were disappointed, and came into seven fathoms; we attempted to anchor the course, and came into deep and a half, with a strong southerly gale blowing, and a wave breaking on the bow. Three anchors were let go, and the stream was let go, and brought the ship to, pitching deeply; we were. We believe by former accounts, that the size of the sea was over five fathoms, and we expected it to lie to the expedition, if not certain destruction.
ourselves the intent that the ship should take the point, it was not probable that the anchors could hold the vessel in such a sea as was running, and a little before noon the starboard anchor was carried away, the launch was got out, and made astern with pricking, so her, and all the other boats were not ready to lower them in case of necessity, but were drawn by the officers for the different boats, a measure of constant use to prevent confusion on the moment of separation from the ship's boats arrive, and the usualQuery was necessary for their reception over - the ship was secured by every means in the power of human beings to adopt, and after that was done the Captain read prayers, and each man then waited solely the issue of the disaster; in the afternoon the sky cleared a little, and we saw the land under our lee, with the tremendous surf breaking on it, that the hope of reaching the shore through it was entailed by fear; about three o'clock, the tide had fallen sufficiently to allow the ship to strike, which she did violently, and the crew of the boat was ordered to attempt to Board her, she continued to strike at intervals until five o'clock when the signal loader broke off by a concussion of the sudden load, and this was the last violent shock which we received, the tide was now as low as a quarter of an hour after, at seven o'clock the wind abated, and raised her which it continued to do for several hours, but the sea was not charged for thebetter, at nine the wind had veered slightly towards the northwest, and the tide had risen to its fullest at which it continued, the morning at four o'clock the scene was altered, the wind was now placid as though as one hour over blew, and a gentle breeze of the land promising us the absence of danger, every slighted was used to get out of our dangerous position, and about eight o'clock we were once more under sail, and gradually deepening our water; at ten we had the good fortune to see the buoy of the anchors.
which we left yesterday, and arrived both. In the evening the wind being very light, and the vessel being taken in hand, we came to an anchor at half past six o'clock, to water, and at seven o'clock we spread our sails to the northeast for the most favorable situation. During the whole of our distress, the anchor with which commissary was obeyed, was considered by the crew as being fortuitous, with which danger was conducted.

Samuel Martin, Esq., on the 3rd of September, brought on by operation on the first of the month. The main point of view was.

At four o'clock this morning we weighed and hove all day been standing to the northeast, our progress being much impeded by the depth of the sound; until evening it came on to blow hard, and as might have been expected without any prospect of its subsiding. From this time we saw nothing left us to think of for our safety. We saw the land; the compass cannot be depended on; for we were ship's trim, the objects had by cannot found to be within your points of wind it was before the wind.

Samuel Martin. The men have been more sauntered than the day fell for some time; there is so small the precipitation, heat, as is there are indications of the joint. By its best: By its best: the men's first indication for further, his in the action.

Since the evening of the third, we have been in a constant gale of wind, with thick weather, the vessel sensible confused merely with the effort of the wind. When clear, with more shallow over the gullies, the ascertainment by a celestial body, the direction of the wind. With the lead constant, the vessel constant handled, and the drift constant, it is surprising that we have not an increase of
Deck hot, more especially as the temperature is now so low; the crew appears all healthy, and to my frequent enquiries I have the happiest of favourable answers. The same as an anchor this evening near Cape Hatteras, and the first lieutenant, and a boat, were sent, to pull a boat or cask in search of water, of which we are very short, but the wind was too strong to get a boat.

Wednesday, September 8th, 1824. 36° mean wind N W. Clear.

Friday, September 10th, 1824. 35° mean wind N W. Clear.

A has blown very strong all day, but this evening it is moderate, and the first lieutenant and two boats are once or twice for water, and we are now anxiously expecting their return.

Samuel Masters, the principal hus induced a little emotion over the lecture which he gave us on shore for hours, and now from pain of attention.

The wind continued in a gale now, and at night it blew a gale from the southeast, and as in the morning, the seaman laboured to pump the water from twenty nine to twenty first, it was considered hazardous to run in thick weather, where there was much danger of meeting shoals, and we were obliged to reduce ourselves to standing still, and forwards and backwards. The seaman under the wheel, at night, when the gale suddenly became by an event which was about eight, and quickly cleared the whole atmosphere, leaving after the storm such a brilliant sky, that it awakened our feelings to the
**Monday, September 12, 1834**

The 77th week.

Wind: South.

Remarks:

The most pleasing sensation; indeed since the thirty-first August our lives have been in constant danger, but the wind has become a change to the state of the weather it is no wonder therefore that the sensation of a good and the appearance of fine weather should be one of the most heartfelt delight. The wind did not blow against us blowing fresh, but the weather is clear, and this afternoon it has rained consider...
Before noon of the twelfth, our situation had become
very critical; we were on the right of the channel,
and on the succeeding course drawn by a strong
tide to which we supposed the mouth of the Baker,
and that moving on a lee shore, we had the
satisfaction before the dark weather came on to
receive that a weather-tide was carrying the
skeletal chain of the threatened danger; about ten
o'clock the wind blew a strong gale, with a heavy sea,
and thick fog of snow, so that generally we could
not see one hundred yards from the ship; the
thermometer was below the freezing point, and the
prompt allogether was as dismal as can be well
imagined; near one o'clock the ship ran awash
and the sea broke in through the stern and water, and
not a moment was to be lost; every thing was ready for
navigating, the sail was instantly taken off the
rigging, the ship was bound to the wind, and three
deckers were let go as quickly as possible, when
fortunately the vessel was brought on, and gave us
momentary hopes of safety; the water was at
every dead bread in over the forecastle, and
drilled the upper decks, until the deck and back
of the bulwark were cut away to allow it a free
passage: the draw-bridge likewise fell, and
in this state of things with their clothes wet
and freezing upon them, did the crew with amazing
activity and perseverance, in less than half an
hour, strike lower garboards, and spars, and make
the ship as soon as possible to withstand the
effects of the sea; a few times per hour recurring the
sea was breaking satisfactorily and every time the
cables were doubtless, we expected something
must go; in this anxious state we passed the
afternoon, when to increase our apprehension,
at about six o'clock a pack of ice was seen
driving down towards us ahead; this was the first
which we had seen since the twenty-fifth of August, it had the appearance of being heavy and great from time to time, alarming for the safety of the vessel and of the convoy; it proved lighter than was expected, and the only damage the vessel sustained by it, was the loss of one of the sails. The waves from all day, and all the succeeding night, without intermission, and was occasionally cleared by the deck of the vessel; the thermometer was at 23° and the sky presented a sight of snow and ice; about four o'clock next morning it blew a violent gale, and about five the starboard cable broke; the sea was then making clean breaches over her forecastle, and head strongly after a time. Durand saw her take her on the starboard bow, when the remaining two anchors were carried away and a heavy surge, which dealt the forecastle, and nearly every one of her mast, in this dense and appalling moment, caused inevitable destruction. Some passengers before us, not an opportunist, feared her loss, but with the fortitude of men who know that the chance of safety depends on action, the orders of the surgeon were instantly obeyed, and the two tending were sent on the ship. I who had seen the first dawn of hope after mental torture had preceded the idea of escape from calamity, can sympathize with the case of the ship; when their friends that she was drawing out into deep water - It was light with the vessel passing the almost level sand after passing the southern line of rocks, which are the northern point of the prevailing circlines of the ship. At such a time, as the wind being fresh was strong, and the point in our favour, do we attribute this condition escape from the wreck, which if it had taken place, would have unquestionably have the destruction of every man on board; it wasrowing laid at the time.
it was blowing a hurricane and the这是我们colts alone independent of the edge of the sea, was sufficiently to terminate life in a few minutes. At low ebb in the afternoon the blowing a hurricane, and a sea swimming which had already carried away one of our quarter-boat, the weather cleared up and showed as the situation of the ship, and added to our joy on the occasion was finding that the wind which until now we thought had been blowing on shore was favorable for running out of the danger which we had been in; our situation was still very dangerous, we were about three thousand miles from land, in a narrow, unbroken, shallow sea, without an anchor line which the ship could be trusted to, and the clock of weather which had taken place in the last fortnight too plainly indicated that we had yet to expect -

It blew from all points, but to reach its loudest wind, and we have been returning our steps to the southward in search of some deep water, for the winter -

Considering the intermittent weather which the ships company have hitherto experienced in this and rigorous weather, I feel surprised that no case of sickness have yet occurred as a consequence. Slight complaints are the only diseases I can detect, and they are not confined to two or three, severe enough to require medical treatment. I have distributed some tea among the ship's company when I have thought such a comfort beneficial to them, and every thing has been attended to in a most kind and paragon manner which our outward circumstances has permitted.

Wednesday, September 15, 1824

The 28th near Wind South Clear
**Date: [Date]**

**Remarks**

The captain soon got her into deep water and viewed that we had not cut off into the broad part of the channel without interruption. The head of his intention was made for one large for marble island in search of a secure place until the Cassine returned, but on second consideration after seeing that the winds begin to blow, he had determined to bear up for England, and he is borne out in this determination. The personal opinion of his officers, we have therefore no way done, and on the contrary, our hopes, and it seems that he is suffering from which we all promise ourselves many gratifying results, should within ten miles of our destination be so astonishingly fantastic.

**Friday, September 17, 1814**

**Temper:** 30° nearVisible low wind flowers.

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Samuel Martin's shoulder getting better, the purser is driving gal, and he can now move it without much pain.

About half past seven this morning, land was seen east of us, it was seen low, and we must have been between it and Southampton island in our way up the channel; the captain heard it. On island he the officers came back the watch when it was first seen. The confederate have express from various places in our progress and the channel to induce Captain Boyd to make very particular observations on their irregularities, and he has found that the same changes take place in our action, which arrive at the several stages where his first observations were made, which tends to prove that however strange the action may become, its motions are governed by some particular law. It will all pertain to reason the subject, as the result of these observations and the probable cause of influence will not likely be made public from the higher quarters.
is still responsible, the people worked hard, the lead being constantly going with lead galls and scum or slack, or else thick weather preventing the hoisting of sails, the ship with certainty.

Samuel Martin complains of an attack of pain in the shoulder - the particular complaint is well. Ref. Martin.

He had a fair wind until two days ago and have as much use of it as presence would permit us; for these two days past we have had a heavy sea of wind, with a thick fall of snow without knowing which way the ship was drifting until yesterday evening, when the weather became clear and we found that we had been going to the southward. It is a matter of wonder how the health of the crew continues so unimpaired under such a accumulation of causes which may be supposed to create disease; such are, constant anxiety and labour, constant cold and wet on decks, constant damp and want of comfort below, as the hatches are always on to keep the lower decks from being offshed and the evaporation from the boilers and clothes. As keeps every thing between decks in a continued state of humidity and exposed to this deflating condition we are on a guard of water a day a day.

Samuel Martin - The lieutenant has already caused an emulsion as before, and he feels the joint easier.

John Farrell, seaman, aged 28, complaining of headache, with a sense of fulness about the eyes and constipation, boils and flux - 80. Head of surface above natural, 2 stl high and flush.

Mr. Smith: 9 1/2 pulse, palp: 7, very small, G.I. and round palp: 6 1/2 stiff.

Mr. Smith's symptoms -

Robert Johnson, seaman, aged 28, complaining of slight cough, with headache, nose stuffy, fluent, 5/10, thin above natural, bowels regular, 8y, abdomen, 3y, 6y palp: palp: 7, very small, G.I. and round palp: 6, 1/2 stiff.

Farrell's and Johnson's medicines operated well.
Saturday
September 24, 1824
The 32\textsuperscript{nd} Mane
Wind southerly
Fine

Date

Remarks

Four tuns of American wine by ship 
Ships
One hundred and sixty-three 
By Agnus C. J.

As half past three this afternoon we made Digger
islands on the south side of Toss's straits, and
the relief produced by being near the deep water
with a bold shore, gave an additional shine to the
spirit of the crew, which had lost much of their
elasticity by the very monotony of their late anchor
duty.

John Farrell and Robert Johnson are both taller
they are each to take a dose of cold wine of carthusian
and the acorn wine at night.

Spareen, stand in the bow of the ship, in the
night, we
found this morning that a powerful tide had set
us under Salisbury and Nottingham islands, where we
fell in with a most pleasant stream of ice and our
boats were sent directly to procure a supply for the
crew, while the boats were thus employed, about eight
nails, their course came alongside the ship, accompanied
to their usual manner, and a traffic immediately commenced.

They let every their even the jacket of their rocks, and
having extinguished their stock of merchandize they chartered
half a dozen for the shore, efficiently well pleased.

The tide is so strong off these islands that in the
open sea it forms chutes and riffles, alternates with
a noise resembling the ripples of the sea on the shore
in calm weather. After having passed three or four
tons of ice, we were obliged from a fear of being caught
in shore by this, the wind being light to make them
all sail to shelter. The wind continues light to night,
clear, and the tide is setting the wave short-handed.

Monday
September 27, 1824
The 37\textsuperscript{nd} Mane
Fine and variable

Samuel Martin, water, pair of shovel jointed
optical surface inflated - Earth's horizon -

Peter Farrell is sent to Duty

Robert Johnson's lands confined the above Samuel King
Robert Johnson is sent to Duty

James Ross (served aged 23) has been kept

sitting in bed with ether and

mucilage, as discomfort has generally

proved to be of no effect, as he was

sent to motion. He is kept to the

pillow and sheet, but he did not wish to be put on the

bed and to remain there. He was given half a

tablet of aniseed.

Robert Johnson is sent to Duty

James Ross (served aged 23) has been kept

sitting in bed with ether and

mucilage, as discomfort has generally

proved to be of no effect, as he was

sent to motion. He is kept to the

pillow and sheet, but he did not wish to be put on the

bed and to remain there. He was given half a

tablet of aniseed.

Vanasse Master continues free from pain.

James Ross - was brought to the tent last night at

half past ten. He complained of severe pain about

the middle of the sternum. Pulse 80, no general

discomfort, but he seemed to suffer excessively.

I gave him 1 tablet of 6X 6 by 4g in aqua universi. I help

past through the pain containing smoke, I gave him

2 tablets of 6 6, 6 in aqua 6 g - this

morning he felt free from pain. He kept a great

plate of in die binecda, total of his 97.

James Ross complained last night or before, seemed
due to take a pain of opium every three hours while

the pain lasted. The morning he feels little or nothing of

its, and very little of opium is used at all -

John Atkinson (served aged 23 complaints of

heaviness with severe cough, but no pain of chest

other than to the breathing. His pulse 80, took
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<tr>
<td>Tuesday, October 1, 1824</td>
<td>Samuel Martin is desired to take gentle exercise for his aches. James Bayley feels a better night than usual. Catherine's pupil's eye: at 9pm, John Atherton's cough has been very severe all night, slight headache, pulse 84 full. He is in his usual condition. A narrow in his throat. RJ 3, 30, 31. SXW - Gabriel Solution 1/2 rest 1/2 leek. Atherton feels much better; the cough is not nearly so troublesome. RJ 3, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saturday, October 2, 1824</td>
<td>James Bayley. Nocturnal pains not so sever; the treatment continued. John Atherton continues improving; but headache. This evening we clear New York's Martel. On our way down we saw several birds in their winter plumage, and flocks of geese have been observed off the straits.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
| Sunday, October 3, 1824 | James Bayley; his pains are becoming a little less, and the aches are leaving him; continue medicamenta. We have fallen in to day with a piece of ice, so have procured a sufficient quantity of water by our locks, enabling us to increase our allowance from a quart to half a gallon, a man a day.
Monday, October 7, 1824
39° mean.

Samuel Martin's shoulder is getting quite well. James Hayes: his mouth is scarce open; fits stop. John Atkinson: cough much better, medicine taken.

Thursday, October 7, 1824
39° mean.

James Hayes: mouth continues open, and the delirium persists. Bowels confined. Patient has 4 pounds of salt.cloudy, phlegmy nose. John Atkinson is improving daily, the cough is scarcely felt. omitting admissions.

Wednesday, October 7, 1824
41° mean.

James Hayes' mouth not so open, fits disappearing, breath more regular. Patient has a lens in the nostril portion of the larynx claudicating, muscle, and some glands in a cavernous state are feeling in the left side. Eff. 2/2 plus a little of opium. Febr. 1/2.

John Atkinson is fit for duty if the weather permits.

Tuesday, October 7, 1824
41° mean.

James Hayes' mouth nearly closed; emits fit 49°.

The patient, after vomitibility is in convulsions, the liver over which are have not eaten since they were, the has become febrile, 42° in extent.

Friday, October 7, 1824
41° mean.

James Martin is sick in duty.

Samuel Martin's shoulder is affected with a new disease, itch, with much trouble. The duration of the disease, July 6th. They have been relieved, but not confined; no pain of the above trouble. Expectation: 19 and 6 CXX 

The weather has been a great deal worse during

any interruption since the fourth of the month, 22
Saturday
October 18, 1824
38" mean
North South
East and West

Remark

Heavy falls of rain, snow, or sleet, and we know
all that time driving up Davis' stairs. The ship
had been constantly in a very calm state, and it
the continuation of the same, after which the crew have be
opposed, are considered, it is extraordinary that
the ship should present such a steady gale hot.
During the period of the gale, several ballast
were taken by means of a hook and line secured
anchor, and hauled with a lot of labor.

James Bayes; swellage of any time increased
const. chol.

James Byles; cough very troublesome, no fear of
chills, pulse 86 and irregular after the ship's gale;
these same temperature; bowels open. Vom. hot. Cast.
Cly:id 30. mg. Dover. pil. peper. cajus caulis
BY quarta praecipe bona

Shreds of companions have been driven and
ship, and the doors to blow the cabin the
ballast much kept under our lee.

Sunday
October 19, 1824
Prev: W
36° N
Rain

Remark

John Mcleesoe is sent to Duty.
Thomas Bynes is free from fever, cough still
continuos murray mucus diarrhoea.

John Walker (steward age 35) fell off a chair to day.
There great violence, the ship making at the time a
fair boat, at the time a lown October,
he receives a severe conclusion over the quarter and
Mack aux. and the skin is partly abraded. lotte feveous & part.

Monday
October 20, 1824
Prev: 35° N
Wind variable
Show showers.

Remark

James Bayes; mouth nearly well, skin still perfectly
from hot buts though they are very fair; the swelling in the
side is soft and fluctuating. Vom. hot. Cast.
But grisy 4t. Dover. pil. cajus caliph man 16. of 4 tis.

Thomas Bynes; bowels now feels better, but the cough
Date \&

Remarks

John Pattie; his lungs and adjacent parts are very stiff and sore; cold; lots friction. By medicine. 30th S. 1824.

Pulmonary 3 X 100 grt. 1st of next year. 30th S. 1824.

Thomas Tullock, cleaner age 32, was thrown over the wheel last week, and to-day he is affected with a difficulty of breathing with pain of the chest; paler; more acute; skin above the natural temperature, venous bruise; delirium tremens. 90 grt. of op. of histrionic. proportion done alone here yesterday.

Pattie & Tullock’s medicines have operated well.

Tuesday

Oct. 1824

3rd, 3 X 3 4 drach. c. & 1s. 6d. carbo cancell. concert.

Wednesday

Oct. 20, 1824

37th, 3 X 3 4 drach. c. & 1s. 6d. carbo cancell. concert.

Thursday

Oct. 21, 1824

37th, 3 X 3 4 drach. c. & 1s. 6d. carbo cancell. concert.

John Pattie feels a little stiff in the head; no pain except when moving; swelling gone; cold.

Thomas Tullock; bowels open cough troubles expectoration increases but not free; add 4 as.

Thomas Tullock; the pain of the abdomen, but there is a good sense of tenderness in the hepatic region on pressure; the patient has done away ago, ascites would permits to medicinal treatment - Cobb’s fluid. Carboxymin
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<tr>
<td>Saturday</td>
<td>James Hayes' mouth a little tender and swollen, affections; spot on skin, painting; cartilage. Thomas Lyons: could much better.</td>
</tr>
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</table>
James Harper; the glandular swelling is becoming softened and fluctuating, and I fear will not be reliev'd.

Thomas Lyons is making rapid strides towards convalescence. Continuing, most encouraging.

John Potter is recovering slowly from the effects of his fall; he complains of pain in the spine, with slight rigidity of the back. His leg is still a great source of annoyance to him. Thomas Tulloch is not in any way worse, and is feeling some relief from pain than he has felt since his injury, though very easy, continues most uncomfortable.

John Potter; dinner eaten and he continues of moderate except the loins, which is felt particularly after stooping.

Thomas Tulloch can without inconveniences lie on the left side, the limp hath been pain to the situation is going off and the leg is not so tender as it was.

James Harper; the glandular swelling to-day has become painful, and I make a very small puncture in it, and let out about two ounces of cloudy matter, which has directly given relief; his general health appears to be good.

James Harper, much relieved.

Thomas Lyons, convalescent.

John Potter complains of pain at the posterior and of the lower face of the left side of the lower arm. The limb is still affected. Thomas Tulloch is slowly getting better.

The limbs still are seen to bleed, and no demands will be made in the morning for additional dress for all patients kept in this house. I will conclude this with a few observations on some of the following pages.
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<td>Ord. IV. Hemorrhagie.</td>
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<td>Ord. IV. Apocerenoses</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hemoptysis</td>
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<td>Phlébias confirmata</td>
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<td>Ord. III. Spasmi.</td>
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<td>Colica</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ord. IV. Vesania.</td>
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<td>Ord. VIII. Dialysees.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amentia</td>
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<td>Vultur</td>
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<tr>
<td>Maligna</td>
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<td>Onches</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>12</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

Assistant Surgeons
I hence to leave Ireland to be able on my return to produce a journal more worthy of the journal of the before than the one which I now present; but I trust I shall meet their indulgence when it is considered under what circumstances the tenfold remarks herein but the more were made. No people ever left Ireland more enthusiastically devoted to the object of their voyage than the crew of His Majesty's slothe Gispen, and I believe few people of any, even such the obstacles and disasters which they have met with, and returned to the take. They set out with all the generosity of hope, the fever of pursuit, and the following prospect of success; and their return under the description of disappointment, the chances of failure, and the unpleasant recollection of their doubtful success; but they return with a confidence that their exertions, though not productive of the fulfillment of their expectations which were placed on them, will be visited in the impartial scale of justice and that they will merit the consideration of those under whom they have the honor to serve.

In reviewing the journal, I find the amount of cases requiring medical treatment, it has been eighteen, thirteen of which were discharged cured, one was invalided, and four remain on the sick list. The case of dyspnea was characterized by symptoms, and if not of amenable cause, some have appeared as severe, fortunately they were overcome, and the patient turned out as healthy a man as was in the ship.

The cases of headaches were an instance of which proceeds to delirium, and sometimes to the same person, the patient being a very healthy man as was in the ship.

The first case is that of Mr. Martin, whose serious illness appeared from violence done the point, I imagine to have terminated in inflammation of the mouth. The case is perfect. The other case was that of Mr. Ralke, a well marked one of traumatic cuts, who believe him to have been, during our stay at Deptford, either in the labor of quarters himself, or from the injuries of crossing the sea, or from violent of the pulse, and the only constant symptom of disease, and the arterial system appears to have been quite excited, and the arterial pulse appears to have been very slightly excited, and although perfect health has again been established, the pulse for not assume its natural action. The case of headache arises from accident, and is still on the list.
to be places on the sicklist, and during and after the exposure of the crew to the tempestuous weather of the season 1800, there were many complex symptoms arising from rheumatic affections, combined with external cold. I found it my duty to look into, and to advise the officers, although in the circumstances of our distress they could not submit to be placed on the sicklist, as under those circumstances I considered it better not to interfere with their health, or to neglect it in order to avert a consequence which, although it might at first appear to escape our notice, was, in fact, the fatal consequence of our actions having been so unwise in the manner of the sickness in the ship. The sickness was a case of 15 cases, which immediately got well. The three cases of rheumatism, consisting of one case of rheumatism, case and the other two of rheumatism, which afflict the same patient, one aches, he had in the first instance consulted the officer, and

...
was so much a pleasure below, at it was so decked, it being comfortable to procure the teak deck but, by all, and a poor needful to be found in the ship, when all their ordinary cares and distresses on a variety of water, are thrown together, it appears, I think, a matter of great difficulty, that cases of a more active than those which occur in our journal, were not produced by such a combination of fatigue and privations - shall I be bias, that I have mental congestion is the powerful to avoid the appearance of bodily disease, or in other words when the mind is strong but on one subject that almost totally absorbs it, that the body by such influences will be proof against works of perception? I have often been induced to think so, and from what I have closely observed in this voyage, I can form as the conclusion - It was not until after the object had arrived at a place of comparative safety, when the mind was released from the strong bias in which it had been placed by recent occurrences, as the body was freed from the severe labour to which it had, in partial, so far as the few cases which occurred were complained of - It was not until the twelfth of September that Sartre and Sartre's complaint began to take effect; on the twenty-seventh I find he has been perfectly affected, Alberto did not complain until the thirtieth of the same month; nor yours until the sixtieth of October - Although the crew were relieved from anxiety and tedious duties on the twenty-first of September, yet the continuance of weather and the want of natural comfort were felt until the latter end of October, as the continual calls obliged the hatches to be kept open, occasioning great inconvenience below, and preventing that free ventilation which is so highly necessary to healthy and pleasant reflections.

Instead of reading a journal in the usual official form, I have written occasionally to act done after the daily professional events, occurrence which appeared interesting; taking it in the present instance, such a deviation from the ordinary mode, will act well with disaffection; and I beg leave to assure you, that my views are as doing, however it may failure of success, has been, to honestly recommend myself to this favour.

November 6th
1824

[Signature]