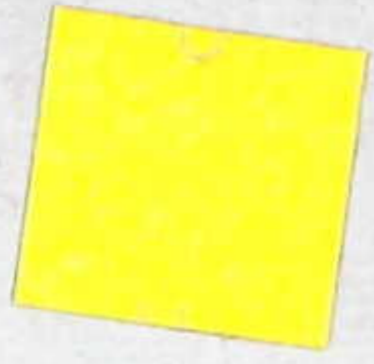


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29th September 1837

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With Synopsis and List of Books



W. G. W. W.

FRIGATES.

Journal of His Majesty's
Frigate *Convict Ship Earl Grey*
William Evans Surgeon.

Between { the *Fifteenth July 1836*
 and *the Thirty first December 1836*

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MEDICAL and SURGICAL JOURNAL of His Majesty's Convict Ship Earl Grey

...ring which
...Southwards

Disease or Hurt.

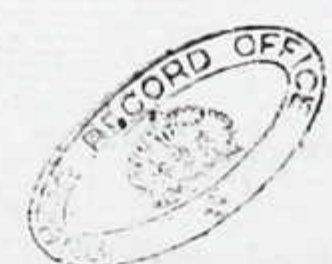


A copy of the Sick Book kept on board
the "Earl Grey" male Convict Ship between the 25th
day of July 1836 and 31st of January 1837 by
William Board Surgeon Superintendent.

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MEDICAL and SURGICAL JOURNAL of His Majesty's Convict Ship Earl Grey
 between the Fifteenth of July 1836 and the Fifth of January 1837 during which
 time the said Ship has been employed in conveying convicts to Sydney New South Wales

| Nature of Disease. | No. of Case. | Men's Names, Ages, Qualities, Time when and where taken ill, and how disposed of. | The History, Symptoms, Treatment, and Daily Progress of the Disease or Hurt. |
|--------------------|--------------|---|---|
| Pneumonia | 1 | John Coates aged 24. Private Soldier July 30. 1836 | <p>This man by his own account and that of his Commanding Officer had been recently discharged to duty from the Military Hospital at Chatham where he had been under Medical care labouring under Pulmonary Affection —</p> <p>He applied to me this morning though he had been ailing for some days — Complaints of acute pain below the left Breast and during the night he experienced alternations of Cold and Heat — Cough troublesome — Pulse frequent and full; Skin hot and dry — digestive functions somewhat deranged — Bleeding to sixteen ounces was immediately had recourse to and in the evening another bleeding to Ten ounces: An aperient draught exhibited with Decoct. Hordei: for common drink, Low diet and slops. The Blood drawn at the two different periods were very unlike in appearance. That abstracted in the forenoon exhibited a clot floating amidst a quantity of serum and covered with thick buffy coat.</p> <p>The blood taken away in the evening was on the contrary formed by a large clot without the buffy coat and without any serum. 31st July Passed the night tolerably easy, but towards mid-day</p> |



| Nature of Disease. | No. of Case. | Men's Names, Ages, Qualities, Time when and where taken ill, and how disposed of. | The History, Symptoms, Treatment, and Daily Progress of the Disease or Hurt. |
|----------------------|-----------------|---|---|
| | | | <p>the symptoms became worse — breathing hurried — Sputa of a reddish colour — Pulse frequent and hard. Bleeding to Eighteen ounces was instantly adopted. When Syncope was induced — Hydrag: Submuri: Pulv: Antim: gr. iij exhibited every four hours. Decoct: Horde: ad Libitum. In the Evening a Blister was applied to the Sternum.</p> <p>1st August — very copious perspiration all night and the state of the patient is wonderfully improved — Respiration very little embarrassed: expectoration free and of a Catarrhal nature. Pulse scarcely febrile. The Calomel Pulv: Antim omitted and small doses of Nitrate of Potass substituted with Stops.</p> <p>2nd August Pulse has retained a little frequency without the Skin being hot — The Sweats had ceased for the last several hours — In two days he was a Convalescent and in a fortnight he was discharged to duty as usual.</p> <p>16 August Discharged</p> |
| Dysentery Trachealis | 2 nd | John Reed aged six years Soldier's son 30 July 1836 on passage to Ireland. | <p>Was seized yesterday evening with hoarseness Pyrexia and a ringing dry cough; for which an aperient draught was administered followed by some antimonial wine and plenty of diluents — To day there is much Fever, flushed countenance, and a constant, hard, and ringing cough with Sibilous noise on expiration. Pulse frequent and hard; Skin harsh and dry; great restlessness; dyspnoea with hoarseness and other symptoms and characteristic breathing of Croup. Blood was immediately taken from the arm and allowed to flow in full stream till approaching Syncope was</p> |

| Nature of Disease. | No. of Case. | Men's Names, Ages, Qualities, Time when and where taken ill, and how disposed of. | The History, Symptoms, Treatment, and Daily Progress of the Disease or Hurt. |
|--------------------|--------------|---|--|
| | | | <p>indicated when nearly six ounces being abstracted; and the following powders were directed to be taken every twelve Minutes till full vomiting is induced and afterwards to be exhibited every four hours: Rj. Hydrag: Submuri: gr. xij antim: Pulv: gr. iij Specae: Pulv: gr. iij misce bene et divide in Pulv: ix.</p> <p>July 30th Three powders produced full vomiting, and one taken at day light this morning — The sense of Suffocation had greatly subsided after the vomiting.</p> <p>The substance ejected contained much soft, thick, mucus with membranous shreds of coagulated Lymph floating in it — The cough and croupy symptoms has nearly disappeared; voice pretty clear, respiration easy; but the Child at present complains of distressing sickness, with frequent vomiting and purging: Stools first bilious, offensive, copious and foeculent; but they have now become watery. The pulse extremely frequent — countenance pale and sunken; Skin cold and moist — Symptoms of sinking of the powers of life manifest — The powders were discontinued and the following mixture directed</p> <p>Rj. Mist: Camph: ʒij Spt Ether: Nitricæ ʒj Tinct Opii ʒi. Syrup: Scilla ʒij misce — Two tea spoonful to be taken every fifteen minutes —</p> <p>After four or five doses the Stools and sickness were restrained and the child fell into an easy and sound sleep — A Blister was now applied to the Sternum and removed at the end of Five Hours and Bread and water practice applied — Three grains of Calomel</p> |

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| | | | <p>with one of Pulv: antimoniatic to be taken at night with the Mixture occasionally, Barley water Sugared for common drink.</p> <p>1st August. All the Symptoms of Croup has disappeared, but there is still some cough and fever, with occasional paroxysms of difficult breathing — Bowels free — The Camphorated mixture to be continued with the addition of a little viâ: antoni.</p> <p>2nd August. He appears better in every respect — From this time he continued to receive: diaphoretics, aperients, demulcents and the Slipper Bath being employed untill convalescence was complete.</p> <p>12th August Discharged</p> |
| Hemoptysis | 3 rd | John Stevens Convict Aged 37. Septemb: 2 nd | <p>This man it appears has been tormented for the last eighteen months with constant cough, but he never spat Blood. A few days after he Embarked he complained to me of his respiration being short and pulse somewhat accelerated.</p> <p>The digestive functions presented nothing remarkable. An Aperient draught was administered and at bed time some Colomal and antimoniatic Powder with Decoct: Hordei.</p> <p>3rd September. Medicines Operated well but he has derived no relief, though as he remarks that his breathing is habitually short, and put out of breath by the least exertion.</p> <p>4th September. This morning for the first time he spat up a considerable quantity of red blood — Sixteen ounces of</p> |

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|--------------------|-----------------|---|--|
| | | | <p>Blood was abstracted and a saline Aperient with Sulphuric Acid administered.</p> <p>5th September. The Hemoptysis has ceased — A refrigerant Mixture ordered and he continued better till the 7th when the Hemoptysis reappeared in greater quantity and accompanied with Syncope — Breathing short, high, and frequent: with profuse expectoration of Sputa which consisted of Mucus and pure frothy blood — Eighteen ounces of blood taken from him — A Blister applied to the Sternum — The Sulphuric Acid administered three times a day.</p> <p>9th September. Cough troublesome — but has had no return of Hemoptysis — Blister rose well — bowels free — To continue Sulphuric Acid with sage and rice for his diet.</p> <p>12th September. He is decidedly getting better and as we are now getting into very warm and I may say oppressive weather: The functions of the Liver and Skin have greatly increased and the Lungs have been considerably relieved by this change of climate — As we approached the Equator his breathing became very free nor has he had any return of Hemoptysis.</p> <p>On the 4th of October he was discharged from the Sick list though retained on the Hospital diet list to the end of the month.</p> <p>4th October Discharged</p> |
| Enteritis. | 4 th | Herence Riley Convict Aged 30. 30 th August | <p>This man who is of a robust habit of body was taken ill very suddenly with acute pain about the Umbilical</p> |

| Nature of Disease. | No. of Case. | Men's Names, Ages, Qualities, Time when and where taken ill, and how disposed of. | The History, Symptoms, Treatment, and Daily Progress of the Disease or Hurt. |
|--------------------|--------------|---|--|
| | | | <p>Region, increased on pressure, Bowels bound, tension and twisting of the abdomen and stomach; constant disposition to retch, and what comes up is of a Bilious Nature</p> <p>Pulse hard and contracted Tongue white and somewhat furred Great prostration of strength; countenance anxious.</p> <p>Twenty ounces of blood was taken away from the arm when Syncope was induced.</p> <p>Warm fomentations applied to the abdomen - R℞: Ricina ʒij et ol: Terdiuth: ʒij administered, this however was soon rejected</p> <p>Towards the afternoon the symptoms became more alarming Thirteen ounces more blood was abstracted from the arm and the Warm Bath had recourse to and an Enema introduced gradually with Reeds patent syringe, an Opierint draught again administered with little Ginger Tea 4 P.M. no apparent remission at 8 P.M.</p> <p>The Enema was soon rejected but the draught was retained a large volume of Liquid (Decoct: Stord:) with Magnes: sulph: was thrown up by Reeds Syringe which gave him great pain though injected very gradually It soon however returned and with it an immense quantity of harden feces which gave immediate relief.</p> <p>I may remark that the Pulse rose considerably immediately after the</p> |

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|--------------------|--------------|---|--|
| | | | <p>Second bleeding The castor oil was repeated combined with Tint: Opii ʒij Barley water and thin Sage only allowed. 31st August. Passed the night tolerably well indeed there is great remission of all the alarming symptoms and free evacuation of the bowels have taken place several times</p> <p>An Opiate at bed time Sage and Barley water continued.</p> <p>1st September. Feels better in every respect Anodyne and diet as yesterday.</p> <p>2nd September. Bowels have not acted since the day before yesterday and he feels a little pain about the sigmoid flexure of the Colon R℞: Hyd: submur: ʒi. v. Statim Sumendus and followed by the Compound Infusion of Senna.</p> <p>3rd September. Feels much better this morning; the medicines operated several times and motions now quite natural and healthy in appearance</p> <p>An Anodyne administered at bed time.</p> <p>4th September. Convalescent more generous diet allowed him</p> <p>From this till the 12th nothing remarkable took place</p> <p>12th September. On this day he was discharged cured.</p> |

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19

A NOSOLOGICAL SYNOPSIS of the Sick Book kept during the Period of this Journal, in conformity with the 30th Article of the Surgeons' Instructions.

| Diseases | Numbers | | | | | | Nos. of such Cases as are detailed in the Journal. | Diseases | Numbers | | | | | | Nos. of such Cases as are detailed in the Journal. |
|--------------------------------|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------|------------|--|----------|---------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------|------------|--|
| | Total. | Discharged to Duty. | Sent to the Hospital. | Died on board. | Invalided. | Remaining. | | | Total. | Discharged to Duty. | Sent to the Hospital. | Died on board. | Invalided. | Remaining. | |
| <i>Nosologically arranged.</i> | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pyrexia. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord. I. Febres. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Intermittentes Quotidiana ... | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Tertiana | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Continua. Synochus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Typhus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord. II. Phlegmasia. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phlogosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Pneumonia | 1 | 1 | " | " | " | 1 | | | | | | | | | |
| Rheumatismus .. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Enteritis | 1 | 1 | " | " | " | 4 | | | | | | | | | |
| Cynancha | 1 | 1 | " | " | " | 2 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord. III. Exanthemata. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Variola | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Rubeola | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Erysipelas | 1 | 1 | " | " | " | 9 | | | | | | | | | |
| Vaccina | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord. IV. Hæmorrhagia. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hæmoptysis | 1 | 1 | " | " | " | 3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Phthisis incipiens. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Phthisis confirmata | 1 | " | " | 1 | " | 11 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord. V. Profluvia. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Catarrhus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dysenteria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Neuroses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord. I. Comata. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Apoplexia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord. II. Adynamia. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Dyspepsia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord. III. Spasmi. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Asthma | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Diarrhæa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Colica | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord. IV. Vesania. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amentia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Mania | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Localis. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Elephantiasis | 1 | " | 1 | " | " | 3.3 | | | | | | | | | |
| Scorbutus | 52 | 51 | " | 1 | " | 8.12 | | | | | | | | | |
| Gonorrhœa | 2 | 2 | " | " | " | 6.32 | | | | | | | | | |
| Localis. | | | | | | 7.8 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord. I. Dysæsthesia. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Amaurosis | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord. II. Dysorexia. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Bulimia | 1 | 1 | " | " | " | 10 | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord. III. Dyscinesia. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord. IV. Apocenos. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Gonorrhœa | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord. V. Epischesis. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ischuria | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Obstipatio | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord. VI. Tumores. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Aneurisma | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord. VII. Ectopia. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Hernia | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Prolapsus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ord. VIII. Dialyses. | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Fulvus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| Ulcus | | | | | | | | | | | | | | | |
| TOTAL carried up.... | 65 | " | 1 | " | " | | GENERAL TOTAL.... | 63 | 59 | 1 | 3 | " | " | | |

NOTE.—Medical Officers are desired particularly to Notice that the Numbers of each Disease and the general Total must not only correspond with the Sick Book, but also with the particulars contained in the several Nosological Returns for the period.

ABSTRACT of the preceding JOURNAL, being a summary of all the Cases contained therein, Nosologically arranged.

| Nature of Disease. | No. of Case. | Men's Names, Ages, Qualities, Time when and where taken ill, and how disposed of. | The History, Symptoms, Treatment, and Daily Progress of the Disease or Hurt. |
|--------------------|--------------|---|--|
| | | | |

| Nature of the Disease or Hurt. | | | Put on the Sick List. | Discharged to Duty. | Sent to the Hospital. | Died on Board. | Invalided. | | Numbers referring to the Cases. |
|--------------------------------|---------------|----------------------------------|-------------------------------------|---------------------|-----------------------|----------------|---------------|----------------|---------------------------------|
| Class | Order | Genera | | | | | Harbour Duty. | Unserviceable. | |
| Pyrexia | Febris | | | | | | | | |
| | | Phlegmasia | Cynanche Anasarcama Enteritis | / | | | | | |
| | Eczematosa | Erysipelas | / | | | | | | |
| | Hæmorrhagia | Hæmoptysis Phtisis Pulmonalis | / | | | | | | |
| | Profluvia | Dysenteria | | | | | | | |
| Nervosa | Comata | | | | | | | | |
| | | Adynamia | | | | | | | |
| | | Spasmi | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| Cachexia | Intumescencia | Anasarca | / | | | | | | |
| | | Impetiginosa | Elephantiasis Scorbutus | / | | | | | |
| | Dysorexia | Bulimia | / | | | | | | |
| Locales | Dialypis | Tinea Capitis | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | | |
| | | | 60 | | | 3 | | | |

FORM of a LIST to be made out of Men who have received Wounds or Hurts,
 between the _____ and the _____

| No. on the Ships' Books. | Persons' Names. | Age. | Quality. | Pension Certificate granted or not. | Date of the Certificate. | Hurts received, with the nature thereof. Time when, and manner how. |
|--------------------------|-----------------|------|----------|-------------------------------------|--------------------------|---|
| | | | | | | |

GENERAL REMARKS.

Joined the Earl Grey convict ship on the 15th of July 1836 at Deptford - on the 25th of the same month the Guard embarked comprising the following persons viz. Lieutenants Macdonald 80th - Hill 41st Assistant Surgeons Graydon 50th and Allman, and Quarter Master Pitter of the 14th - One Sergeant and Twenty nine rank and File - Officers wives Mrs Macdonald, Mrs Allman and Mrs Pitter - Five women and seven children - Total fifty - Sailors forty five - The Ship left Deptford on the 27th and reached Kingstown, Ireland, on the 14th of August. during this passage several cases of Catarrhal affection occurred among the Guard owing to the dampness of the Ship, being crew - Fires were in consequence kept burning in the Swing Stoves Fore and Aft between decks and the Barracks and Prison room dry, hot, stoned with hot sand and lime - On the 16th we received Ninety one Convicts from the Essex Hulk (Kingstown) and the following day sailed and reached Cove of Cork on the 21st - On Tuesday the 23rd we received One Hundred and Ninety two Convicts and Five free boys (the sons of Convicts in the Colony) making the Grand Total of persons on board to be Three Hundred and Eighty Four. We left Cove on the 27th and proceeded on the voyage - Between Ireland and the Latitude of Madeira a few slight cases of Ephemeral Pyrexia occurred which I have invariably witnessed soon after the Embarkation of a large body of men, arising from unavoidable moist and vitiated atmosphere created in their crowded dormitory - On passing the Cape de Verde Islands the heat became very oppressive though Fahrenheit's Thermometer only indicated 83 in the shade - We soon entered the rainy regions when above Thirteen Cases of Scurvy became manifest - The prevalence of Scurvy and Scorbutic Dysentery in Convict Ships seems to arise partly from the impurity of the water, so little care is taken in filling at Deptford, sometimes at improper time of the Tide, though Government regulations are imperative on this head - Also from foul stagnant air between decks especially during Calms and sultry weather between the limits of the North East and South East Trades - Together with the high range of the Thermometer and the Atmosphere loaded with moisture and often deluge of rain when the Hatchways are obliged to be covered to prevent the water getting below. The effect of this high range of temperature and moist atmosphere in a crowded Prison room are a diminution of the Changes effected on the blood in respiration; an increase of the secreting and excreting functions of the Liver and Skin, and a decrease of the urinary Secretions - Also molecules of animal matter in a state of decay floating in the vitiated moist heated atmosphere between decks. When we reflect on the Condition of nearly Four Hundred human beings incarcerated in this floating receptacle and laboring under depression of spirits, mental anxiety and "Nostalgia" which last seems to have great effect on the minds of these poor wiles, who are thrown as it were on themselves and the accusing conscience brings to their recollections many painful and poignant feelings - All these causes combined with the very character of sea diet appear to me sufficient to bring on this loathsome malady thus early on the voyage - On reaching high Southern Latitude with deficiency of clothing the cause is reversed - Here torpor, Spasm, and languid Circulation in the external or cuticular tissue goes on arising from cold and moisture - In almost all cases of Severe Scurvy from the Lethargy and Stupor accompanying it the patient makes no effort to expel the urine because he is not conscious of the impression made on the Mucous Membrane of the Bladder - The result of this prolonged retention of a large quantity of urine is (unless drawn off by the Catheter) that a portion of it is absorbed as is evinced by the intolerable urinous smell and fetor which the transpiration by the pores generally acquires - The evacuations are exceedingly offensive, the prostration of strength extreme; the

ammoniacal odour on the surface very remarkable, the earthy yellow cadaverous hue of the skin singularly characterized - The abdomen drawn inwards, Lower extremities hard with livid patches extending to the hams and Ecchymosis, which last is invariably the sequel of anaemia or impoverished state of the blood, in this as well as in Typhoid fevers and the mental depression great, though in this apparently exhausted state should a shout of Land a Head be announced, a Ship in sight, or getting near the destined port it is surprising how they rally for a time, On the contrary should the wind shift and become unfavourable especially after a protracted voyage, they are immediately laid on their Backs in a state of stupor Coma and other adynamic symptoms; and I have little doubt but that the Typhoid Fever so very destructive to former voyages was nothing more than an aggravated form of Scurvy, At least Thirty two years experience in the public Service has induced me to suppose so.

On the evening of the first of October we crossed the Equator with a fine breeze from S.E. in Longitude 26.57 west. We passed rapidly through the South East trades having reached the Tropic Capricorn in Eleven days from the Line, when Fahrenheit's Thermometer fell from 83 to 67. I anticipated that the General state of health on board would be benefitted by the change; Indeed those who stood the calm and moist heated atmosphere between the limits of the North East and South East Trades did rally, however nearly thirty who had then obscure symptoms of Scurvy became now more seriously afflicted with that disease and Scorbatic Dysentery.

On the 19 October after mature consideration I recommended the Master to proceed to the Cape for refreshments; Experience, to which all Theory is subordinate, convinced me in several former voyages that Lime Juice and Nitrate of Potash are mere Prophylactics and inadequate though very useful in their way, and that a liberal mixed diet of Animal and Vegetable Food are the only sure and permanent means of ensuring Convalescence and health for the remainder of the voyage. And especially us who are thrown entirely upon our own resources and cannot as on Shore gratify the Capricious and depraved Appetites of these poor Outcasts, though the Provisions and Medical comforts are good and ample, yet many of the Sick leathed them, preferring a Roasted Potatoe with little Butter and a Glass of Wine to all other food or delicacies whatever.

From this till we reached the Cape of Good Hope we had great Atmospheric vicissitudes especially cold and rain, which acted as a powerful Sedative in lowering and depressing the general powers of the System more particularly the external Surface. On the 11th of October departed this life Patrick Barry a convict of Anasarca, which supervened on severe Scorbatic affection. This man had been a patient in the Hospital at Cork, for eight months with the same disease, previous to his Embarkation. And on the 14th departed this life Michael Conyle aged 35 of Scorbatic Dysentery.

It may not be amiss for me to state my reasons why Irish convicts do not stand the voyage as well as the English. The fact is the latter are comparatively well fed in the Hulls and having Clothing of their own besides that given by Government, whereas the Irish are so ill fed in the Hulls at Kingstown and Cove that they have no Constitutional Stamina on Embarking to withstand so long and varied a voyage, and as to Clothing, they have none, save that issued by Government. And Here I beg to submit the daily Rations as now Established on Board the Surprise Hulls at Cove and the Essex at Kingstown.

The allowance of oatmeal for each man Breakfast is eight ounces this is made into thick Gruel and with it they get half an ounce of sugar. The Breakfast is served out at half past Eight O'clock. The allowance of Meat for each man is four ounces (including Bones)

They get Superior Cabbage of which they are allowed four ounces (including Stalks and waste leaves) there is also a small portion of Oatmeal added to thicken it. This is made into Broth or Soup, of this each man is allowed a quart, it is served up at Two O'clock and with it a pound of Biscuit, and no more for the day, On Friday the dinner is nothing but thin Gruel.

October 26th This day thirty five convicts are laid up with Scorbatic affection - Besides the varied concomitant Symptoms already enumerated as present in Scurvy in the foregoing Remarks, on inspection this day I could not but observe the following striking Appearance of nearly the whole - The features pinched and sharp, Countenance dark and chilled, with bloodless Lips; Fingers and hands Cold and clammy; Pulse small and weak; and respiration in many somewhat embarrassed which from the decreased heat of Surface throws the onus on the respiratory organs; and Dysuria common to all of them from the want of power in the Sphincter Muscle of the Bladder.

November 5th This afternoon at 5 O'clock The Earl Grey came to an Anchor in Simons Bay, Cape of Good Hope, and I immediately reported our arrival to Rear Admiral Sir Patrick Campbell. During our stay in Simons Bay (eight days) we received Fresh Beef, Mutton and Vegetables for the Guard and convicts - Rear Admiral Sir Patrick Campbell rendered every assistance with the Crew of H.M.S. Pelican, in watering the Ship and ordering the Agent Victualler to supply the Earl Grey with Five line Flour and Sixty Sheep, with the necessary proportions of Vegetables, and it was surprizing to witness the beneficial effects resulting from this timely change of diet on the health and spirits of the Scorbatic Patients as well as the best of the convicts. - Indeed in less than a fortnight upwards of thirty who were before bed-ridden, were in a forward state of Convalescence and continued to improve, though the weather proved cold, wet, and boisterous while running down the Longitude between the Cape of Good Hope and Van Diemens Land. These are circumstances peculiar to the lower class of Irish, with respect to diet, communicated to me by an intelligent Medical Officer.

Dr. Hoffman of the 4th of Berge Law, - That when the Potatoe crop fails in Ireland the Irish poor generally become prevalent among the lower class, Potatoes and Salted Mutton or Haddings being as it were their natural food, and if any other Ration were substituted they would almost starve, even among plenty, and thereby become emaciated and with their ragged, scanty, filthy Clothing and dirty Habits, predispose them to the prevailing Epidemic - Many of the convicts on board this Ship have a great distaste to Soup and Tapioca though excellent - having never been accustomed to such food, others cannot even bear the sight of Cocoa, and to many on the Sick list, I was obliged to order Oatmeal in lieu.

In the year 1822 Typhus fever raged to an appalling degree in the west of Ireland, and large Subscriptions were raised in England - during that year the Potatoe crop failed and they were said to have recourse to the Sea weed, which has since turned out to be the Carageen Lichen or Guai which makes an Excellent Salammunge.

On the 11th of December at 1.30 P.M. departed this life Charles M. Carthy of Pathetic Pulmonitis - The cold moist weather which we have experienced of late hastened his dissolution.

On the 20 December we desailed Cape Henry and soon

after the North end of King's Island; The following day we passed through
Bass Straits with fine breeze from the westward - We afterwards experienced
light variable winds which rendered our passage to Port Jackson rather te-
-dious. We reached Sydney Cove on the 31 December after a passage
of Eighteen weeks from the Cove of Cork - The Ship was reported to the proper
authorities at Sydney. The weather proved remarkably fine, and unusually
dry while running up to Sydney (Ther 70) and it had as it were, a magic
influence over the health and spirits of the sick and convalescents and by
the time they were disembarked we had not an individual but what could walk
up to the Convict Barracks to be Inspected by His Excellency the Governor -
The Number landed were Two Hundred and Eighty eight.



William Evans
Surgeon Superintendent

MEDICAL and SURGICAL JOURNAL of His Majesty's *Convict Ship Earl Grey*
between the *Fifteenth of July 1836* and the *Fifth of January 1837* during which
time the said *Ship* has been employed in conveying convicts to *Sydney, New South Wales.*

Case Histories

*Case 2: Cynarische Trachealis, John Reed aged six years. Soldier's son 30 July 1836 on
passage to Ireland*

*Was seized yesterday evening with hoarseness Pyrexia and a ringing dry cough for which an
(xxxxx) draught was administered followed by (obscured...) and plenty of dilli (tants) -----
Today there is much Fever, flushed countenance, and a constant, hard and ringing cough with
Libituous Noise on respiration. Pulse frequent and hard; Skin harsh and dry; great restlessness;
dyspnoea with hoarseness and other symptoms and characteristic breathing of croup. Blood was
immediately taken from the arm and allowed to flow in full stream till approaching Syncope
was indicated when nearly six ounces being (xxxxxated); and the following powders were directed
to be taken every twelve Minutes till full vomiting is induced and afterwards to be exhibited
every four hours: *℞ Hydrarg: xxxv murius gr. ℞ ij antion: salt: gr iß Speiac: Pulv: gr iij*
*mince xxxv it divide in Pulv: iß**

*July 30th Three powders produced full vomiting and one taken at day light this morning --
The sense of suffocation has greatly subsided after the vomiting --*

*The substance ejected contained much ropy, thick, mucus with membranous shreds of coagulated
lymph floating in it -- The cough and croupy symptoms has nearly disappeared; voice pretty
clear, respiration easy; but the child at present complains of distressing sickness, with frequent
vomiting and purging; Stools first bilious, offensive, copious and piculant; but they have now
become watery. The pulse extremely frequent. Countenance pale and sunk; Skin cold and
moist. Symptoms of sinking of the powers of life manifest -- The powders were discontinued
and the following mixture directed.*

*℞ Misti: cumph: ℞ ij Spt Ether: Nitrici Sps Tinct Opii ij xv. Syrup: Scilla ℞ ij miser -- Two
tea spoonful to be taken every fifteen minutes --*

*After four or five doses the stools and sickness were restrained and the child fell into an easy
and sound sleep --- A Blister was now applied to the sternum, and removed at the end of Five
Hours and Bread and water poultice applied -- Three grain of cal(℞) el..*

The rest is missing

General Remarks

"Joined the Earl Grey convict ship on the 15th of July 1836 at Deptford on the 25th of the same month the Guard embarked comprising the following personnel viz. Lieutenants MacDonald 80th, Hill 41st, Assistant Surgeons Graydon 50th and Allman and Quarter Master Potter of the 4th. One Sergeant and twenty nine rank and File - Officers wives Mrs MacDonald, Mrs Allman, and Mrs Potter - Five women and seven children - Total fifty - Sailors forty five. The ship left Deptford on the 27th and reached Kingstown Ireland on the 14th of August.

During this passage several cases of catarrhal affection occurred among the Guard owing to the dampness of the Ship, being new - Fires were in consequence kept burning in the swing stoves Fore and Aft between decks and the Barracks and Prison room dry holy stoned with hot sand and lime - On the 16th we received Ninety One convicts from the Essex Hulk (Kingstown) and the following day sailed and reached Cove of Cork on the 21st. On Thursday the 23rd we received One Hundred and Ninety two Convicts and Five free boys (the sons of convicts in the colony) making the Grand Total of persons on board to be Three Hundred and Eighty Four."

The doctor describes the rest of the journey. It is slow and scurvy breaks out. He gives his views in great detail about the root causes of scurvy and its treatment, based on many years experience.

The condition of the sick worsens. *"On the 19 October after (xxxxxx) Consideration I recommended the Master to proceed to the Cape for refreshments. Experience, to which all Theory is Subordinate, convinced me in several former voyages that Lime Juice and Nitrate of Potash etc make Prophylactics and inadequate though very useful in their way and that a liberal mixed diet of animal and vegetable food are the only sure and permanent means of ensuring convalescence and health for the remainder of the voyage. ...*

On the 11th of October departed this life Patrick Bryan a convict... had been a patient in the Hospital at Cork for eight months with the same disease previous to his embarkation. And on the 14th departed this life Michael Coyle aged 35..."

He then goes into his theory of why Irish convicts fare worse on voyages to Sydney than English ones. *"The fact is the latter are Comparatively well fed in Hulks and giving clothing of their own besides that given by Government, whereas the Irish are ill fed in the Hulks at Kingstown and Cove that they have no Constitutional stamina on Embarking to withstand so long and varied a voyage and as to clothing they have none save that Issued by Government."*

He goes on to recommend changes to the rations on the Hulks.

"November 4th. This afternoon at 5 O'Clock The Earl Grey came to an anchor in Simons Bay, Cape of Good Hope, and I immediately reported our arrival to Rear Admiral Sir Patrick Campbell. They stayed 8 days and received considerable quantities of fresh food" and it was surprizing to witness the beneficial effects resulting from this timely change of diet..."

We reached Sydney Cove on the 31 December after a passage of eighteen weeks from the Cove of Cork. ... by the time they were disembarked we had not an individual but what could walk up to the Convict Barracks to be Inspected by His Excellency the Governor. The number landed were Two Hundred and Eighty Eight."

*William Evans
Surgeon Superintendent"*