



McLagan & Cumming, Edin^g

VIEW OF THE ACROPOLIS FROM THE BANKS OF THE ILYSSUS.
SEPT 1824.

Frontispiece. See page 154.

NARRATIVE OF CRUISES
IN THE
MEDITERRANEAN

In H.M.S. "Euryalus" and "Chanticleer"

DURING THE
GREEK WAR OF INDEPENDENCE
(1822-1826)

BY
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WITH AN APPENDIX ON THE CLIMATE, AND METEOROLOGICAL AND
NOSOLOGICAL TABLES

TWO COLOURED AND EIGHTEEN HALF-TONE ILLUSTRATIONS

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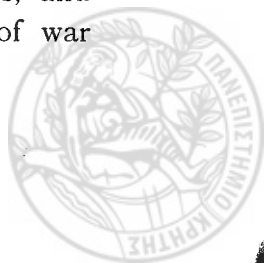
PREFACE

THE late Turko-Greek War about the Independence of Crete drew my attention to a record of the visits of the ships of the British Fleet to various ports in the Egean, Adriatic, and Mediterranean Seas, kept by my Uncle, William Black, L.R.C.S.E., when serving in H.M.S. *Euryalus* and *Chanticleer*. The manuscript was found amongst family papers in store at home, and as it was written fully out, the suggestion to place it in print was originated by the above events.

A collection of sketches also came to hand, executed by the same officer on the spot, and some were selected for illustrations to render the narrative more acceptable and life-like.

These afford views of the older fortifications of ports and the old form of ships of our squadrons, before the period of shell guns and armour-clads.

The narrative seems descriptive of official visits of British ships to various ports and harbours, and scenes of the Turkish and Greek operations of war



precedent to the grand crisis of the naval battle of Navarino in the Morea.

A sketch of the climate of the Mediterranean Seas during the years 1824-27 is appended, giving the results of meteorological observations taken on board ship at sea and in ports, and nosological register.

THE EDITOR,
W. G. BLACK, F.R.C.S.E.

EDINBURGH, *June* 1899.



APPENDIX

CLIMATE AND METEOROLOGY OF THE MEDITERRANEAN SEAS, 1822-1827

*Being the result of Five Years Observations by the
late W. BLACK, Surgeon, H.M.S. 'Chanticleer,'
R.N.*

I. GENERAL

THE great basin of the Mediterranean Sea, lying between countries, differing so remarkably in their several localities, atmospheres, and productions, naturally impresses on its general climate a mixed character, which is as interesting to study as it is important to analyse. Though the average of the climate for twelve months may confirm the character for equality which it gets in England, yet there is perhaps no similar extent of sea and coast where climatorial vicissitudes to the same extent are affected by difference of situation and changes of winds.

The father of Meteorology (Hippocrates) as well as Physic, in his treatise on Air, Water, and Localities, has faithfully remarked the influence of winds, and situation on the constitution of the atmosphere.



From every observation which I have been enabled to make, it appears, amid the wrecks and changes, which the face of every country on the shores of this sea have experienced, that the same characteristic climate, general and particular, exists as it did upwards of twenty-two centuries ago. The observations of Hippocrates may yet be considered the best guide in this part of its meteorological characteristics. Equable as the general climate is, yet if one period is compared with another, or one part even with another of the same day, the atmospheric vicissitude is very considerable, and as particularly as respects the humidity of the air.

Such changes are most sensibly felt on the coasts of Europe, and on the south shores of Greece and Turkey in Asia ; and it is on a line equally distant from Africa and Europe that such varying states of the atmosphere become least perceptibly observed.

Malta is therefore thought to be a residence the most out of the sphere of this vicissitude, though a great change of wind at this place is attended with sensible changes in the constitution of the atmosphere ; and it is by no means that desirable place for an invalid which it is thought to be.

A moist or damp atmosphere is certainly to be avoided ; and that of England is so much blamed in this respect, as to be accounted one of the chief causes of the great proportion of pulmonary complaints prevalent in the kingdom. The moisture of the English



atmosphere, under the influence of some localities, is perhaps less than it is at Malta; and we know that Humboldt has proved, by hydrometrical observations, the superior humidity of the tropical or southern latitudes. People who generally resort to Malta and Italy are of relaxed fibre of body; and one argument against the salubrity of the last-mentioned place for such persons is that, in removing from England, they avoid little, if any, atmospherical humidity,—added to which objection, they remove to an increased temperature, which must still further increase the relaxing effect derived from humidity.

In corroboration of this, we see every day people, who by chronic disease have been reduced to an enfeebled and relaxed state of body, sent from the Mediterranean to England with the happiest effects; while it is an established rule in the fleet to remove every one from the climate immediately on their betraying any symptoms of phthisis.

I have also seen cases of chronic and syphilitic rheumatism particularly reaping the greatest benefit from a return to England from the Mediterranean.

Though the extensive surface of this midland sea, lying between the 45° and 31° of N. latitude, and embracing 40° of longitude, has an average climate, constituted of the regular succession of seasons, like all other geographical surfaces which have a marked summer and winter, yet the several places in, and bordering on, its ample circuit have each a climate peculiar to themselves.



The peculiarities are compounded of the general constitution of the Mediterranean climate at any given season of the year, and also of the collateral influences of the winds prevailing at the time, or for the season. The nature of the land which surrounds the place, and over which these winds blow, and whether the sea, and what extent of it lies in the course of the winds, and also whether the place is situated on the north or south shore of the mainland or island must be considered.

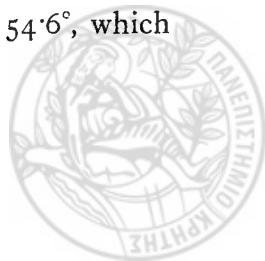
Before, however, noticing the particular topography of the climate, I shall consider first its general constitution under the four great modifying, if not elementary, principles of heat or temperature, humidity, electricity and the winds.

2. HEAT OR TEMPERATURE.

It will be seen from the table annexed that the average temperature of the year at noon is considerably above that of the warmest parts of England, being for three years very near 67° , and from the thermometer being registered always on board in any situation, it may be justly inferred that the average temperature on land is some few degrees higher.

Equable and mild as this annual heat is, yet the changes from day to day, or from morning to night, are sometimes equal to any range of the thermometer, which takes place in England in the same time.

The average heat for the summers of three years never exceeded 81° nor fell below 74° for the season, nor in the winter months descended below $54^{\circ}6'$, which



is 2° above the mean annual temperature at Gosport, as observed by D. Burney.

Even this lowness of temperature in February 1824 was greatly attributed to the strong northerly winds prevailing for ten days at Smyrna, and the average for the two other years in the same season is nearly 2° higher, which I should take to be near the average temperature of the two other years, wherein my daily register was not kept.

The highest degree observed at noon was 86° , which was off Algiers in the month of August 1824, and the lowest was 41° at Smyrna, at 8. P.M., in January 1827.

The range of the temperature of the summer months never exceeded 11° , while that of the other months often was as much as 25° on board ship.

For three months after the summer solstice the heat on board was generally steady above 76° ; and when the winds at this season are scanty, the heat is sometimes above 90° on shore; after the winter solstice, when the snow falls, the thermometer falls much, but the weather is very seldom clear and settled; as the temperature is still not so low as to part with its constituent humidity.

Besides the characteristic temperature of the season, the heat at any place, moreover, greatly is affected by the winds at the time; thus, the westerly will not disturb the regular increase or decrease for the season, and the east but little, while the winds from the north before the melting of the snows on the Apennine Range and the chain of Pindus



Mountains in May and June will lower the temperature of the air many degrees.

On the south coasts of Italy, and of the Morea, the S. and S.E. winds will on the other hand elevate the temperature remarkably, especially if they have blown steadily for a few days, and not over a greatly intervening extent of sea, which would tend to reduce the heat that might have been in the winds previously. The effect of warm winds succeeding immediately on those from the north, or a cold quarter, has often been observed to be productive of severe catarrhs; and to elicit these effects it seems necessary that the warm and moist winds should be preceded by the cold ones.

This is somewhat analogous to the circumstance of individuals catching cold or catarrh, not from being exposed to cold alone, but from coming into a warm room immediately after exposure to cold air, for the higher the temperature the greater the capacity of the air for moisture; and were it not that the great heats of summer exhaust the sources of humidity, the atmosphere would be felt the moister by having the greater heat.

We should also have the heaviest dews at night, but the reverberation from the heated surface of the land often keeps the vapour suspended through the night, though clouds may be accreted in the higher regions of the atmosphere.

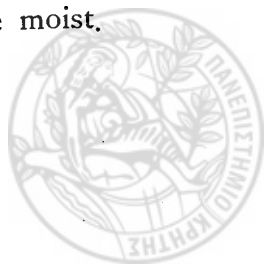
3. HUMIDITY

The hygrometrical condition of the atmosphere



is an important object of attention in any climate, and it exerts a great modifying influence on that of the Mediterranean. This state of the air is affected very much by the different directions of the winds, as well as by the temperature at the time. It also observes nearly the corresponding variation with the temperature being generally in its sensible quality drier, as the air is warmer, and moister, as it is cooler. There is one exception, however, to this concomitancy, that as long as the current of air is over an extent of sea, it is moist whether in summer or winter; though, it must also be added, that the Sirocco, if felt moist at first, on the northern shores of the Mediterranean, becomes drier if it continues for some days, and will sometimes arrive there in all that arid state, which is experienced on the coasts of Barbary and Egypt. Winds off the land, if it is not marshy, are dry in summer, and they are what are called moist, and steadily so, if they blow from snowy surfaces in the advanced part of the cold season. They, therefore, are moist from moist places in winter, under many changes of the wind, and vary very little in their sensible hygrometrical conditions, though the capacity for moisture must vary, *cateris paribus*, with every change of temperature.

Thus at Modon, in the south of the Morea, the humidity is much influenced in summer by the prevailing winds; after the snow has melted on Mounts Pindus, Olympus, and the nearer Taygetus, the land winds are dry, and the S. winds are moist.



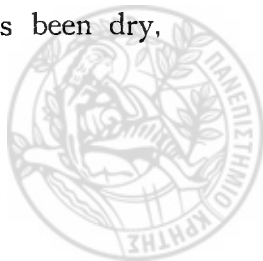
If they have blown for a length of time, they become drier, especially if they are of the Sirocco, and even if they have blown long over the surface of the sea in any direction, for it appears that the longer winds blow over the sea, if it does not get agitated, the evaporation becomes less. It is much greater after rains or heavy dews, which seem to form a thin stratum of fresh water on the surface, ready to be evaporated on the first increase of the hygrometrical capacity.

At Lepanto and Patrasso the variations in the humidity of the atmosphere are very trifling, from the winds sweeping overland in most directions, which influences the proximate effect of their previous moisture.

Many other examples illustrate the effect that surfaces, over which the winds blew, leave on the humidity of the atmosphere. Thus I have found in coasting round the Morea in summer, when the wind was from a great extent of sea, that the air was always damp. Off Lavarino it was extremely so, when it blew from any other point but over the land of the Morea.

In the course of a voyage the same winds will be felt changing their hygrometrical condition as the localities change over which they travel. Off Lavarino a N.W. wind will be moist, while under the lee of Zante it will be found dry.

In running north from Cape Angelo or Malea to the D'Oro passage, a northerly wind has been dry,



with all the arid and bare Cyclades to windward, while after getting through the passage the same wind has been found excessively damp, and continued so until the Gulf of Smyrna has been made, when it again becomes dry from blowing over Mitylene before reaching the place, after having traversed previously an unknown extent of *terra firma*. Temperature depends not so much on surrounding localities as on the season, while humidity depends more on the surface over which wind blows than on the season.

Even in the latter part of summer, when the land becomes a great reverberator of heat, especially after the decay of its verdant vegetation, the temperature suffers no great change from a change of wind, yet its aqueous condition will be much influenced.

In calculating, then, on the dryness or moisture of the air, the point of the compass is not so much to be considered as the surface, land or sea, over which the wind blows, and the extent of that surface with its intervening localities, if any exist.

At Malta I have observed the hygrometer to stand the highest with the wind from the N. in August and July, and the lowest with a wind ranging from S. to E. ; the superior hygrometrical state of the former resulting from the winds previously blowing over high land and a great extent of water ; the decrease in those of the south easterly winds, from their arriving from the dry and parched surface of Africa.

From the Meteorological Table, it will be seen that



the proportion of fair weather is much greater than it is in Britain, and that the rainy and showery days, which were registered rainy when rain fell even for a few hours, and showery if one shower happened in the twenty-four hours, do not amount to six weeks annually in the average of three years.

It must be added, however, that the rains when they do fall are generally very heavy, and that the dews in fine, unclouded weather are very copious.

4. WINDS.

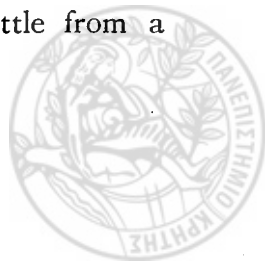
The prevailing winds from the observations of five years are from the northward, and particularly when the weather assumes a steady constitution, and the summer season fairly sets in.

In the winter the winds do not appear to blow generally from any one quarter of the compass; but veer very much between the N.E. and S.

In the fair weather of summer variable and light winds most prevail, and in winter they are less frequent.

Often when the country in Greece is covered with snow, if the winds blow from any direction more than another, it is from the S. and S.E. in the beginning of the cold season; but when the snow is again dissolving in the spring, the vicissitudes of both wind and heat are very great.

The Sirocco at this period, though it seldom blows long at a time, is not so warm as in the beginning of winter, and differs very little from a



moderate breeze from any other point; in consequence of its blowing long enough to bring along with it the milder temperature of the south, and therefore is moist, cold, and relaxing.

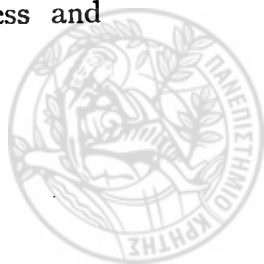
The greatest number of cases of fever which I have witnessed in the fleet followed the prevalence of S., S.E., or light variable winds, in May and June, at Corfu; while in October of the same year, when diarrhœa prevailed at Malta, the winds were northerly.

At Napoli di Romania I found cynanche and other affections of the mucous membranes particularly appear after keen northerly winds, with a clear sky, and preceded by occasional light Sirocco winds.

To show how much localities affect the temperature of the winds in opposition to the regular effect of the seasons, I have found the N. wind off the coast of Calabria to be hot and dry in the latter end of September, while the wind next day from the S.E., S., and S.W. was exceptionally damp, and accompanied with a cloudy sky.

This anomaly arose from the small quantity of rain which had yet fallen in Italy not being sufficient to cool the surface of the land, or rob it of that heat which it had acquired in the summer, while on the other hand this usually hot and dry wind had acquired much humidity from the sea before it was repelled by the succeeding southerly currents.

The Sirocco or S.E. wind is an important one in any part of the Mediterranean, and different opinions have been stated as to its dryness and



moisture. The fact is, that these qualities are entirely governed by the surfaces over which it blows before reaching the place of observation.

Thus it is moist and warm as felt on the coasts of Greece and Italy, because its exalted temperature imbibes much vapour from the sea after it leaves the northern shores of Africa, where it is hot and dry.

Nowhere can such a wind be felt in the interior of Europe or to the northward; for, as the wind is always modified by the surface over which it passes, nowhere is there in Europe such a country as the Lybian and Arabian deserts, so flat, so dry, and so little capable of imparting to its winds anything like the electric condition of the earth and the atmosphere of other places.

5. ELECTRICITY

This is a modifying element in the constitution of every climate, and though less appreciated than heat and humidity, it no doubt performs a most important part in all atmospheric changes; if it is not an essential agent, or co-efficient in every modification of cloud, dew, and vapour.

The influences of heat and humidity are much more easily defined than that of electricity; and though the operation of the latter may be, and is, continued, yet it is only from its great and palpable phenomena, that we are yet enabled to draw any satisfactory induction.

Evaporation was long ago thought to be a fertile



source of electricity, and Pouillet lately proved the opinion of Volta to be well founded; as well as chemical, and vegetable change is accompanied with electrical disturbance.

Of the grand phenomena of this subtle yet mighty agent, the Mediterranean every year exhibits many conspicuous examples; but it is principally when the summer constitution of the weather breaks up, that these are most influential and observable.

During the winter and spring months thunder and lightning do not often occur, but I have never observed the season to change where the decrement of temperature is beginning to take place, without more or less of electrical phenomena, and often to a frequent and great extent.

In the months of August or September, when the temperature begins to fall, and the winds have blown from the W., or from any great extent of sea, for some days previously the atmosphere to leeward becomes obscured with irregularly formed clouds, the wind abates or changes, and during the evening and night successive evolutions of electricity are then seen on the upper part of the newly deposited clouds, which are precipitated one after another from the muddled and misty atmosphere above.

Rains next succeed without thunder, and in twenty-four hours the wind will change to the northward, with a clear sky, fine weather, and a permanent fall of the thermometer.

If these phenomena are witnessed on the coasts of



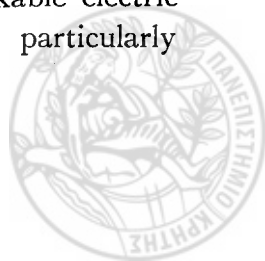
Italy or Greece, the deposition of clouds takes place over the high lands, and the electrical transition is accompanied with thunder and the forked lightning—often exhibiting the sublimest instance of elemental commotion.

Cumuli of clouds, aggregated in this manner over the direction of the land, led me to infer that the vapours of the atmosphere, being then supplied with the electric or gravitating fluid from the high land or hills, assume in consequence the visible form of clouds, and remain suspended, and receiving fresh accumulations.

I always remarked the development of electric light from the upper outline of such cumuli; where the invisible humidity of the atmosphere becomes embodied into clouds, which successively impart to the stratum of humid air immediately above a fresh charge of electric light, and accompanied with much evolution of caloric from the vapour becoming condensed, and so parting with its latent or constituent heat.

The preliminary conditions for such phenomena is a wind from the sea, or from the South. Such winds as the Sirocco are attended with imperfectly formed clouds, or a hazy atmosphere; and, in consequence, I have often seen a change of wind to the S. and E. from the northward completely dissolve the regular clouds and render the sky muddled and hazy.

These S.E. or S. winds are generally found to blow for some time before these remarkable electric disturbances take place, which more particularly



happen if such winds have been preceded by northerly winds, or winds from off the land. The reason of such phenomena not occurring at once on a change to the southward seems, because the first of the southerly wind is not in a negative state of electricity, or in an opposite condition to that of the atmosphere to which it arrives. It was only that body of the air, which had been lately blown from the opposite or northerly quarter, and which must precede the true current of the south with its characteristic warmth. It is for this reason that we often find a cold southerly or southeasterly wind at sea, when no localities could have immediately influenced the temperature, such as off Malta or Cape Spartivento.

If this southerly blows long it ought to get dry, which it actually does.

On the same principle, also, the longer a Sirocco prevails the drier it becomes; and in the vicinity of such elevated lands as the Albanian ridge of mountains, this partial change to warmth with moisture in the Sirocco or S. wind may be looked on as indicative of a thunder-storm, the lesser electric phenomena and refall of rain with change of winds. Besides the humidity and heat, which form the great difference between winds proceeding from the opposite points of N. and S., there is something else connected with the air and superficies, over which its currents traverse, that affects the animal system in that remarkable manner witnessed during a Sirocco, or southerly wind.



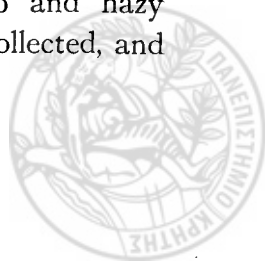
On a change taking place to this direction, the inhabitants of a place, and those people who have lived for a short time in it, sensibly experience a relaxation and languor of both the physical and mental energies, while diseases depending on laxity of fibre or emunctory become then aggravated. Thus, dyspeptic complaints, chronic catarrh, and cynanche make no progress towards recovery ; and if the Sirocco blows immediately succeeding a cool northerly breeze, it often proves the cause of developing such diseases.

What this depressing something is, it may at present be premature to dogmatise about ; there is an era, however, to which Medical Science is fast hastening, when this will no doubt be accounted for, and much to the advantage of humanity, since the progress which all the auxiliary sciences are making point out such a consummation to us.

As far back as 1770 it was conjectured by Brydon, the tourist, that what has since been called the nervous energy must be analogous to the electric fluid, and that the nerves seemed suited for the conduction of both ; illustrating his theory by the effects produced on the system by the Sirocco, or winds either partially or wholly deficient of their natural electricity.

By the researches of Abernethy, Phillips, Le Gallois, and Bichat of our times, this conjecture has been much supported, so far as the analogy between the nervous energy and the galvanic fluid is concerned.

It is well ascertained, that in damp and hazy weather none of the electric fluid can be collected, and



that the air of the Sirocco must be very deficient in electrical impregnation from sweeping over a dry and flat desert, while the moisture which it acquires in its passage over the sea must give it a strong absorbing conducting power for electricity.

The consequence is that this wind coming in contact with bodies possessed of more electricity, will rob them of part of their electric fluid, until equilibrium is effected between the earth and the air, which is the grand final cause of all electrical phenomena.

Now as the human body parts with, and receives electricity, and as an object in contact with the earth, at least must be a good point of transmission for the fluid, it cannot be supposed to be exempt from the general influences of such electrical changes when such winds prevail and must lose a part of its constituent fluid—which exit is followed by all those symptoms of depressed energy already noticed.

By the atmosphere, then, the body may be deprived in a series of degrees, of that energy, which, if it is not the product of the living functions, is at least the natural position of electricity which the body possesses in common with surrounding objects at the time. And life may even be extinguished from the highest operation of this cause, as happens during a thunder-storm, when no marks of physical injury can be detected.

On the other hand, when the atmosphere of any place is in minus state of constituent fluid, of which deficiency the surface of every animal therein situated



must participate, a revival of every faculty is observed to follow the change to a cool northern breeze, which, sweeping over the high lands of the continent, must receive from them an equable charge of electrical impregnation.

The different electric states of the different winds are pretty well ascertained by stationary electrometers ; and though I had none regularly in my possession, I found natural phenomena themselves to afford both excellent and beautiful proofs of this quality of the several winds.

The summer of 1825 offered very satisfactory illustrations of the important part that this subtle fluid plays in meteorologic phenomena, specially where the constitution of the cloudless summer sky began to be deranged.

As this change obtained on the coast of Albania and Greece, it commenced by N.E. winds getting stronger and varying more about from one point to another, with corresponding variations of temperature.

6. THUNDER-STORMS

A calm with faint breezes succeeded, which, while dying away, was followed by a thick atmosphere at sunset, lightning over the Morea, and rain, after which it cleared up and a N.W. wind prevailed.

A few days afterwards, while off the Bay of Pévesa the wind fell, the atmosphere thickened, and the wind again sprung up from the S.E., light at first, but freshened through the night.



About sunrise, being inside the Corfu Channel, one of the most terrific thunder-storms commenced that can be imagined, which, after floods of rain lasting at intervals for several hours, terminated by a sudden change of wind to the northward, and soon afterwards a clean, cool atmosphere succeeded for some days with the wind from the N.W.

Though more or less varied, the seasons, as I have said before, always break up in the above manner, and subside into a cooler temperature.

The changes of wind may be occasioned, either by the surface of the land at this season losing its verdure, or the dropping of the foliage becoming a greater reverberator of the solar heat, and so rarefying greatly the superincumbent stratum of air, by which the cooler current from the sea is elicited.

It is pretty evident that the phenomena described as attending such change, result proximately from the collision of clouds or strata of vapour differently electrified as to each other; or from the electric constitution of the clouds exhibited by a relative minus or plus state as respects the subjacent land and mountains.

For the better understanding of what takes place during such electric collision, it is necessary to consider which respective body of clouds, or whether it is the bright land, or the atmospheric stratum impinged against it by the Sirocco or S. wind, that gives or receives electricity during the restoration of the equilibrium which ensues.



The experiments which have proved the negative electric state of the Sirocco are highly corroborated by the following consideration.

In the first place, the earth is the centre and source of electricity as well as of gravitation, and over which the former fluid must be nearly equally distributed as the other.

It is not probable that any of the prominent parts of the earth can ever be long in a minus state compared with the incumbent atmosphere, if it is not in much motion.

Although remaining in its natural electric state, the earth may present in certain places points of attraction for the discharge of any clouds or vapour passing over them, and loaded positively with electric fluid.

The winds from the sea and the southward seem, however, not to contain sufficient electric fluid for to balance that of the land which they meet in with in the north shores of the Mediterranean, or that of those winds which blow from an extent of hilly land to the northward. For these S. winds travel over a surface of water, from which they can derive little electric impregnation; while they become charged with much humidity, that renders them still more susceptible of receiving electricity, wherever it is presented a comparatively positive condition.

In tracing these winds to the S. and S.E., they are found traversing boundless plains, hot, sandy and arid, from which no electric fluid can be extracted by



them; nor can they be held to contain more than keeps their constituent gases together, for the less moisture in the air or any non-conducting body, the less is it qualified to be a conductor.

In traversing the intermediate sea, these dry southerly currents become charged with humidity, which from want of electric fluid never gets embodied into regular clouds; but the atmosphere looks thick, hazy, and muddled, the sudden appearance of which during a northerly breeze is always a sure indication of a change in a short time to the southward, arriving at the coasts of Italy and Greece. Their coming in contact there with the elevated mountains, these currents of vapour assume the form of embodied clouds, and, collecting, exhibit the transmission of electric fluid to the succeeding currents of humid air.

These suddenly condensing often into rain, rapidly increase the south easterly influx towards the same points, and create such a mass of negative atmosphere around them, that all the grander phenomena of thunder, lightning, and torrents of rain, are developed.

Besides this illustrative proof of the relative electric charge of the two opposite winds above mentioned, analogous phenomena are sometimes observed at sea, and out of the influence of the land, where I have often remarked the development of electric phenomena to be followed or accompanied with a change of wind from the southward to northward.



A wind, therefore, blowing from the northern shores of the Mediterranean may be in perfect equilibrium with the land it leaves, yet when it encounters the southerly current at sea, will be in relatively a positive state.

The consequence of this collision will be a transference of electric fluid from the northerly to the southerly current, and according to the difference of extent of the electric between them will be the extent of the above resulting phenomena. From the observations of five years, those changes nearly exhibit the same appearance; and I have always found that when electric phenomena appeared, a change of wind from the N. to the S., or from opposite points near to them, invariably occurred.

One difference may be noticed in the character of these phenomena, that when they were developed in the vicinity of high land, thunder accompanied them; but when at sea it seldom or never was present.

The transfer of electric fluid in this last situation appearing to take place in a more gradual and less violent manner than where the peaks of land facilitate a more intense transmission of the fluid.

As a general observation in the meteorology of the Mediterranean, it may be stated that winds or currents of vapour of some duration from an extent of sea, southerly, are negatively charged with electricity, and those from the land, northerly, and especially from hilly countries, are relatively in a positive state.



7. LOCALITIES

During the period in which observations have been made in the Archipelago and among the Ionian Islands, abundance of opportunities have presented themselves of witnessing the effects of localities on the temperature and humidity of the winds, even when continuing to blow from the same quarter of the horizon, as well as of observing how particular localities are affected by the nature and direction of the winds, and the atmospherical impregnations which prevail at the time.

These opportunities have resulted from being often one day to the north of land, and next day to the south of it; at another day with a great scope of sea, and the following one with an extent of land in the direction of the wind; while frequent visits to different places and anchorages in different seasons of the years have enabled me to form some personal observations on their particular climates.

I shall therefore conclude this sketch by climatorial notices of such places as may be more particularly visited by the traveller, or to commanders of vessels of war or commerce, reserving to a future opportunity a fuller detail of this department of topography.

8. ZANTE

Of all the anchorages in the Ionian Seas, that of Zante Roads seems to be the most eligible, as the moisture and relaxing qualities of the Sirocco are there



greatly qualified by the wind first passing the east end of the island.

There is also no great extent of land or sea in the immediate contiguity of the port, from which circumstance the shifting of the wind from one point to another is not attended with any sensible changes of heat or moisture, and except in the calms prevalent at night, which they seldom are, there is very little humidity or dew precipitated.

The breeze from the northward and north eastward is very frequent and refreshing: generally sets in early during the forenoon as the sea breeze, and subsides at night through the warm season of the year

9. ST MAURA

The next anchorage to that of the roads of Zante in point of healthiness in the hot season of the year is the south anchorage of this island, which, from being bounded by the high land of the island on the west, and by that of the Acarnanian hills to the eastward, has the wind from these opposite quarters dry; while the currents in the direction of the Meganisi channel, whether northward or southward, are more moist.

Even when the wind blows from the S. or S.E. it is moderate, and from the lands and islands, which lock in the anchorage, and are devoid of woods and sources of humidity, it is never very damp, nor by night is it pernicious.



The winds, however, more seldom blow from these last directions, than from the opposite points, whence they are cool, dry, and refreshing in the hot months.

In the direction of N. and N.E., there is much low land and even stagnant water, but such an extent of sea and dry land intervenes, that their influence is not much to be dreaded.

10. CEPHALONIA

Judging from the situation of the extensive harbour of this island, I should think it to be rather an unhealthy anchorage. The great height and extent of sunburnt surface on the one side, from which the wind in that direction comes as if from an oven. The low and short extent of land, over which the Sirocco has only to pass before reaching the port, and the great scope of sea over which the southerly winds immediately travel, constitute, however, some demerits worthy of consideration, and over-balance the other presumable advantages.

The stagnant head of the harbour beyond the long bridge must prove, besides, a source of effluvia, and of miasmatic air to the crews of those smaller classes of vessels which refit there, and carreen.

I have seen the first onset of the Sirocco on the harbour of Zante raise the thermometer 10° from pre-existing temperature.

The S.E. wind in passing over these islands of Zante or Cephalonia, is much increased in temperature



and dryness in the summer season ; and in the winter it is rendered colder, if not more moist.

These relaxing warmer S.E. winds very often produce severe catarrhs, especially if colder winds have previously prevailed.

II. CORFU

This is an anchorage where a good deal of fever occurs in the hot months ; and I have there witnessed its prevalence for several years in summer.

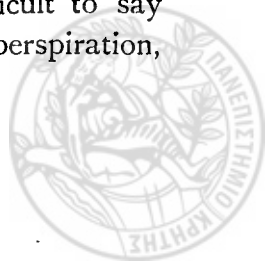
In this season of the year, the winds are either light, or calms prevail ; and at night the dews are generally very heavy.

When the winds do blow, it may easily be observed, that from the nature of the surrounding localities they will imbibe febrific miasmata.

To the north-west, and in the line of the greatest extent of the island, there is a great deal of wood, many ponds of stagnant water, and marshes, the emanations from which in hot weather must give a deleterious influence to the winds passing over them.

This is also the direction from which the land breeze in the night reaches the anchorage ; and I have often perceived the same fetid smell accompanying the first of the evening breezes, which I have experienced in Fort Royal harbour at Messina, and off the Italian *fumaras*.

As to the *modus operandi* of these land breezes, impregnated with marsh vapour, it is difficult to say whether they act by suddenly checking the perspiration,



from their being charged with humidity, of a low temperature, or by depressing or impairing the nervous energies, in the same manner, as the Sirocco.

It is, however, well known that fever is most often developed in the night time, or in the evening, when the energies of the body are most exhausted from labour and fatigue, and the excitement of a hot day. Its invasion, I have particularly remarked in this climate, is always declared by symptoms of exhaustion and depression, such as syncope, sudden failure of muscular strength, and disturbance of the reparative functions, in the expulsion upwards or downwards from the *primæ viæ*, of what the organs cannot digest or assimilate.

The adynamic state of the moving powers is observed in the pallor of the surface and the depressed state of the pulse.

During the summer, in which I have seen fever prevalent at this anchorage, by day light southerly and south-easterly winds occurred, and at night it was either calm with heavy dews, or else it was a land breeze possessed of the qualities above mentioned.

The other localities of Corfu, if not so unfavourable, possesses no entire exceptions from the unhealthy impregnations, which they impart to the winds arriving at the anchorage of the Capital.

From the eastward there cannot be any cool sea breeze by day in the summer months, as the expanse is only seven miles between the island and the bare and parched land of Albania, while the greatest extent



of marine surface is down the channel of Kalamos, which lies in a south-east and southerly direction, where the breezes are warm, moist, and relaxing.

The change of the season, however, changes the influence of localities on the winds of the place, as it does on those of other places.

For six months in the year the snow on the gigantic mountains of Albania is a fruitful source of cold and moisture to the winds sweeping over them; so, in the early part of summer (in April and May) a change of wind from the S., S.E., or S.W. to the direction of these mountains is attended with a sudden and great decrement of temperature; while the contrary effect as remarkably obtains on a reverse of the phenomena. The chief resulting complaints are catarrhal and mucous affections, which are quite endemic in such seasons. When the snow melts, the breeze from the mountains would be not only warm but dry, but as seven miles of water intervenes, it always gains some degrees of humidity before it arrives at the anchorage of the city.

These easterly winds are, however, not frequent during the hot months; during which, in the evening, a haze is generally settling down on the top and shoulders of these mountains; occasioned by the reverberation from their heated surfaces preventing the deposition of dew from the humid strata of the super-incumbent atmosphere.



12. ITHACA

Is also a good anchorage in the hot season ; though it is sterile it is dry, and possesses few or no sources of hurtful miasma.

13. MALTA

Is perhaps as free as any situation in the Mediterranean from every terrestrial source of unhealthiness ; and Valetta a happy immunity from the disturbing or injurious effects resulting from changes of wind, being situated in the north and having its Sirocco winds, ameliorated by their first traversing the surface of the island.

Considerable febrile sickness, however, has at times obtained in Malta harbour, and in the summer of 1823, the ship's company of H.M.S. *Euryalus* suffered a good deal from these complaints, which I attributed in a great degree from their sleeping on shore exposed to the foul effluvia emanating from the upper end of the creek, where lies stagnant water, and the vegetable market.

In May of this year, the day sun was strong, while the nights were very cold when the wind was from the southward, which it frequently was.

Thus congestions were easily induced in those systems, replete from drinking fluids, and were assisted greatly by their expansion during the heat of the day.

In winter the northerly winds are always rendered more temperate by their passage over the intervening sea after they leave the cold surface of Europe ; while



along the southward of Greece these winds are felt in all their original frigidity.

The opposite results obtain in late summer : the northerly winds are cool at Malta, and hot and dry on the south shores of Greece.

I have seen in March a fall of hailstones lie about an inch in depth, and at this time of the year the winds sometimes from their great and frequent changes lose their distinctive characters. Thus I have seen the S.E. or Sirocco cloudy, cold, and wet, and the W. and S.W. neither mild nor warm, arising from the frequent changes tossing back and forwards the mass of clouds and atmospheric strata.

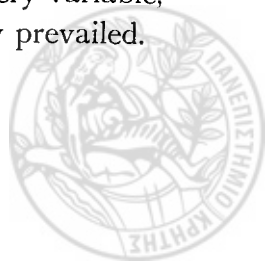
14. SICILY

The south and south-easterly shores of Sicily are liable to great vicissitudes of weather, and the Sirocco there is much complained of by all travellers.

15. NAPLES

It is needless to speak of the beautiful and breezy Bay of Naples ; the refreshing salubrity of it is proverbial ; but remarkable vicissitudes occur nevertheless in the climate on a change of wind, from off the sea or the land ; modified materially again by the Apennine ridge being covered with snow, or reverberating the heat of an autumnal sun.

In November 1822 the weather was very variable, cold and wet, and bowel complaints greatly prevailed.



In November 1823, on the change of the dry wind from the northward to the moist and warm Sirocco, a multitude of catarrhs made their appearance on board ship, and though severe, and many required bleeding, yet they as quickly disappeared on wind returning to the north. The corresponding ranges of temperature were witnessed as much as 20° of Fahrenheit from hot to cold.

16. ALGIERS

Though the plague at times rages at this place, yet its natural situation keeps it free from any endemial causes of sickness, and it may be reckoned a healthy place, owing to the high land to the southward tempering the heat and dryness of the winds of the desert. All winds here from E. through N. to W. are damp or foggy in the summer season.

In August 1824, an interesting coincidence of the appearances of nineteen cases of febrile commotion with a sudden change of wind took place off Bona, Algeria, in H.M.S. *Euryalus*.

The previous winds for some days had been moist, when they were interrupted for two hours by a strong Sirocco, accompanied by a great rise of temperature, and so arid was the wind that anything moist or damp dried in it as quickly as if it had been exposed to the fire.

The marked attacks of fever were simultaneous and disappeared in a short time, from gentle depletion, and the quickly succeeding change of weather.



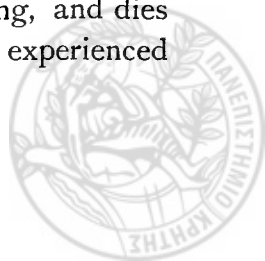
Towards the extreme of the northern coast of Africa, the sand from the desert often reaches the Mediterranean and gives a light yellowish hazy tint to the atmosphere.

At Alexandria, with the breeze at S.W. by S. warm and dry, I have seen the finely pulverulent sand create a complete haze and partially obscure the sun. I first thought that the haze arose from the humidity evaporated from the sea; but finding portions of yellowish sand collected in several exposed places on board, soon convinced me of the true nature of the phenomena. A change of wind at this place in February, from N.E. to S.W. by S., produced an increase of temperature from 56° to 76° , being 20° in a day.

17. GULF OF NAPOLI DI ROMANIA

On arriving in this gulf from Malta in the winter and spring season, with a northerly wind, a great depression of temperature is felt; for the anchorage is completely surrounded with snowy mountains. The winds passing over there in the day-time become saturated with humidity, and from being at that temperature at which the range from the point of saturation to the dew point is very limited, viz., between 45° and 55° , this humidity is easily precipitated.

In the Gulf of Kolokythia during the summer, the breeze sets up the gulf in the morning, and dies away towards night; and I have never experienced



the effects of any malarious winds at night, even when they regularly set in from the land in the months of August and September.

One of our sloops of war, however, experienced a good deal of fever in this gulf in the autumn of 1825.

The inhabitants in the neighbouring parts of Laconia are subject to boils and ulcers at this season of the year, and they generally looked unhealthy.

18. MILO

There are many sources of febrific miasmata in this island, but when the winds blow from the northward, they only traverse the promontory of high and dry land, which forms the east shore of the harbour.

To the southward, however, of the anchorage, there is a good deal of low and marshy land, over which a fog generally rests morning and evening in calm weather; and the breeze from which must arrive changed, and with much exhalation. In the same southerly direction, there are some hot sulphurous springs, which, whatever their influence really may be, are carefully avoided, as hot beds of sickness, by the inhabitants. It is well known that sickness has raged at times severely in this island; and the ancients seem to have been aware of the insalubrity of part mentioned, for all the ruins are found in the northward or more elevated land.



In the autumn of 1824, a fever broke out, and carried off a great many inhabitants. It was said to be brought from Candia by some Greek refugees, who principally fell a sacrifice to it. I was told by a Miliote—for they have no medical man on the island—that those whose sickness was followed by an ague generally recovered.

19. CERIGO

Though a high lying island and well exposed to the wind in all directions, I have found fevers prevail in August 1825, but the disease was principally among the Greek soldiers. The inhabitants, in the absence of all malarious ground, attribute their attacks of fever among them to the change of wind from the northward to the southward.

In Port St Nicolo the temperature was 85° , and the breeze followed the course of the sun in the middle of this month; though at sea the winds were more defined.

Remittents and agues continued to prevail here in the latter part of the above year, even towards the interior of the island.

The sickness was more remarkable as there is no observable source of miasma; the surface being dry and free from wood.

The above changes of the wind, from one opposite point to another, being the only concomitant and phenomenon known to obtain.



The season broke up rather early this year by thunderstorms.

20. CLIMATE OF SMYRNA

The winters here are generally temperate, and the lowest point of the thermometer which I have observed during one season, 1826-1827, in the open air on board ship by night as well as by day, was not below 41° , between which and the highest 72° there was, however, many vicissitudes, both as to humidity and temperature. The transitions of weather were not so suddenly marked, as among the Ionian Islands, or on the coast of Greece. The influence of locality is at this place remarkable, the S.E. wind having not much the character of the Sirocco, the atmosphere not being hazy at the time, nor was it accompanied by those sensations which distinguished a Sirocco on the coast of Italy and Greece.

There being little or no snow in that direction, the wind was temperate, and not humid; and rains were always preceded by a change of wind from S.E. to S.W. or S., but they are never of long continuance at one time, though severe. And as a general observation on this season of the year, there is less variation in the temperature and hygrometry of the air than in Italy or southern Greece.

The wet points are S.W. and W. and the difference of temperature between S.E. and N. is very considerable.

Catarrhal complaints at the greatest depression of



temperature prevailed greatly on shore, as well as on board ship, and were attended in many cases with much fever.

The winds were then N.E. and E., in which direction the land in the distance was covered with snow. In the month of October, 1824, while visiting the coast of Asia Minor, and being off the Troad, some intermittents made their appearance among our seamen, and I was led to attribute their appearance to local influence.

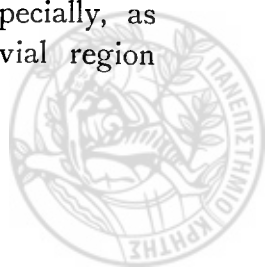
The plains of Old Ilium are low and extensive, and at a short distance from the beach is the marshy delta of the Simois River. In its vicinity, and more to the interior, is the more extensive and paludal course of the Simois River.

Independent of every miasmata which the winds blowing over these very probable sources brought, it was evident at least that they were very moist, and much reduced in temperature from the warmth of the day.

The average temperature in this month in this part was 69° on the main deck of the ship, and the general weather has been pleasant.

21. ACARNANIA

The whole coast about Missolonghi, and the mouth of the Ancient Achelous River is very unhealthy during the autumnal months especially, as the marshy and low lands in this diluvial region



are an extensive bed for the production of azootic exhalations, and I would recommend no vessels to anchor by night near this coast in that season of the year.

In May 1826 a good deal of fever made its appearance on this coast, which was declared to be of the typhoid variety, and it was communicated to one of our vessels of war.

Whether it was solely to be attributed to the marsh exhalations, or partly to the destitution and privation which were spread over the neighbourhood after the fall of Missolonghi, I have not been able to determine.

The high land of Albania moderates the sultry and oppressive quality of the Sirocco, though, while it blows, the atmosphere by day is hazy, streaked, and disturbed, and by night is clear from the deposition of dew, if it is calm, or is beset with light and regularly formed clouds, which are again converted into haze by the next day's sun.

22. GREECE

It is long in the spring before the high land in northern Greece gets sufficiently heated to make the land breeze feel warm or even temperate; and I have seen in the beginning of June from Corfu the range of Pindus deeply coated with snow. As summer advances, the winds get light and variable, and are accompanied by a warm or sultry sky in the daytime, and followed by heavy dews at night.



When the herbage and foliage begin to fade and wither, the earth becomes better fitted to reverberate the heat as well as to absorb it, and of course the winds traversing the country become inflamed and raised in their temperature.

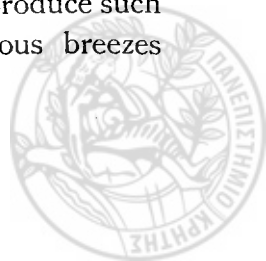
Electric disturbances herald the breaking up of the summer constitution of the atmosphere.

The brig happened again to be on the western side of Greece, when this change commenced, which was before sunrise on the morning of the 9th September 1826, with the development of an astonishing quantity of electric light without much thunder, followed by heavy squalls and floods of rain.

For two or three days after the prevalence of southerly and westerly winds on the south-west coast of the Morea, the wind became scanty and very irregular, and on approaching the channel between Zante and the Morea, the horizon to the northward and north-west, and north-east, was seen supporting towards sunset a long, low dark bank of cloud; along the upper irregular outline of which the lightning could be seen playing.

23. ATHENS

In May 1826 I found a good deal of fever had broken out among the Greek troops; but among themselves there were sufficient causes to produce such distemper without the aid of any malarious breezes



from the marshy Cephissus, or the few swamps in the course of the Ilissus towards the Piræus.

24. CALABRIA

The wind from off that part of Italy was hot and dry, while from the S.E., S. and S.W. it was excessively damp and accompanied by a cloudy sky.

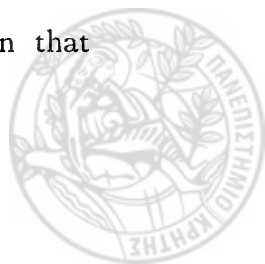
From the quantity of rain yet fallen not having been sufficient to cool the terrestrial superficies or rob it of the heat which through the summer it has imbibed, the changes of wind are not yet remarkable as to temperature.

25. CONCLUSION

To give a complete history and estimate of the climate of the Mediterranean as connected with health and the development of disease, it would be necessary to bring forward an outline of the diseases which affect the various nations inhabiting its shores, as well as those which seafaring people and strangers experience; but this was an extent of inquiry beyond the opportunity of the author.

The preceding sketch proposes to detail simple meteorological phenomena which came under observation. A few indications which he has drawn may seem to illustrate the more obvious connections between health and climate.

Without entering into the observations on that



part of the above undertaking which applies to the health and diseases of seamen on this station, I shall merely close this sketch with the following nosographical table for the year, as synoptical of his undertaking.

January	{ Catarrhal fever.	August	{ Remittent or
February	{ Pneumonic complaints.	September	{ Intermittent.
March	{ Rheumatic pains.		{ Cholera or dry
	{ Catarrhs.		{ belly-ache.
April	{ Cynanches.	October	{ Diarrhœas.
May	{ Ardent fever.	November	{ Catarrhs.
June	{ Continued fever.	December	{
July	{ Spasms.		



WEATHER TABLE

MONTHLY EXTRACT LOG BOOK—H.M. Ship *Chanticleer*—Captain
MAXWELL—Mediterranean Seas, 1825-26-27.

Months.	Average Temperature.	Days at Sea.	Days in Harbour.	Fair Weather.	Prevalent Winds.	Ports and Harbours.
1825.						
February ..	57½	8	20	Fair	Northerly	Malta, Alexandria.
March ..	60½	12	19	"	"	Alexandria, Malta.
April ..	64	8	22	"	Variable	Malta, Cephalonia, Corfu.
May ..	71	23	8	"	Northerly	Malta, Zante.
June ..	71	19	11	"	Southerly	Zante, Adriatic.
July ..	76¼	16	15	"	Variable, Lt.	Corfu.
August ..	79¼	17	14	"	"	Cerigo, Kolokythia. (Thunder and lightning.)
September	74½	20	10	"	N'thly, V'ble	Corfu, Archangela. (Thunder and lightning.)
October ..	67	15	16	"	N.W.	Kolokythia and Malta. (Showery.)
November	66	7	23	"	Variable	Malta.
December	64	20	11	"	Variable, Hy.	Corfu, Tortigga, Zante.
Totals	..	165	169	..	..	..
1826.						
January ..	55	16	15	Fair	V'ble; Gales	Zante, St Maura. (Rainy.)
February ..	..	7	21	O	"	Zante.
March ..	..	16	15	Fair	Northerly	Zante, Napoli, Corfu.
April ..	..	9	21	"	Variable	Zante, Pateta, Missolonghi.
May ..	..	14	17	"	"	Corfu, Athens, Napoli.
June ..	..	6	24	"	Northerly	Zante.
July ..	..	23	8	"	"	Corfu, Zante.
August ..	..	19	12	"	"	Zante.
September	..	15	15	"	Variable	Malta.
October ..	68¼	..	31	"	"	Malta, Milo, Smyrna.
November	63¼	10	20	O	E. and S.E.	Smyrna.
December	53	12	29	O	Variable	Smyrna.
Totals	..	147	218	..	..	..
1827.						
January ..	55½	11	20	O	S. and S.W.	Smyrna and Syra.
February ..	58½	3	25	Fair	Variable	Malta.
March ..	62½	11	20	"	N.W.	Malta, Syra (?), Messina.
April ..	62¼	18	12	"	Variable	Marseilles, Malta.
May ..	65	21	10	"	"	St Nicolo, Corfu.
June ..	72	20	10	"	"	Corfu, Cephalonia, Lossino.
Totals	..	84	97	..	..	..

MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT—Mediterranean Seas, 1824-25.

Weather.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
1824.													
Temperature—													
Noon on Board	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	80	75·75	69·55	58·17	58	..
Winds—Days													
North	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23	9	12	12	6	62
N.E. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	2	4
East ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	6	..	7	7
S.E. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
South	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	5	1	..	..	7
S.W. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	3	4
West ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6	4	2	13	29
N.W. ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	6	1	7	12
Fair and Clear..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	22	13	18	17	20	96
Fair and Cloud..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	15	6	5	6	35
Showery ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	4	6	3	13
Rain ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	3	2	2	9
Thunder and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lightning ..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	7	1	..	..	9
Calms & V'bles.	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4	9	6	8	..	27
1825.													
Temperature—													
Noon on Board	55·55	54·6	59·16	64·66	69·74	70·37	74·65	79·16	74·73	69·04	64·27	60	..
Winds—Days													
North	6	10	9	5	14	13	6	6	19	9	8	11	116
N.E. ..	10	..	..	1	..	..	2	..	..	4	1	2	11
East ..	4	1	..	..	..	..	12	2	1	..	..	3	23
S.E. ..	..	..	4	4	1	..	2	1	..	..	1	..	13
South	1	10	8	1	5	1	..	..	..	8	2	7	43
S.W. ..	..	..	3	1	..	3	..	..	..	2	1	1	11
West ..	10	4	..	8	4	8	4	8	1	2	3	..	52
N.W. ..	1	..	..	5	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	1	9
Fair and Clear..	16	13	15	21	24	18	28	31	25	19	18	16	244
Fair and Cloud..	9	10	10	6	2	7	3	..	3	10	10	10	80
Showery ..	2	..	2	2	Sirocco	4	..	..	..	1	1	3	15
Rain ..	4	6	4	1	Sirocco	1	..	..	2	1	1	2	22
Thunder and	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Lightning ..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	3
Calms & V'bles.	8	4	7	5	7	5	5	14	8	6	13	6	88



MONTHLY METEOROLOGICAL REPORT—Mediterranean Seas, 1826-27.

Weather.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
1826.													
Temperature—													
Noon on Board	56°70	58°86	60°66	64°26	71°13	71°87	77°23	81°0	75°36	70°54	64°5	56°16	..
Winds—Days													
North	17	13	12	8	6	4	9	20	7	8	7	1	112
N.E.	9	9	4	5	1	1	..	..	..	..	1	4	34
East	1	..	..	2	4	..	2	..	2	..	5	9	25
S.E. .. ..	..	1	4	2	..	2	..	..	..	1	2	2	14
South .. ..	..	..	1	3	3	12	5	..	..	1	6	5	36
S.W. .. ..	..	2	3	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	9
West	3	2	2	4	3	1	..	..	2	7	1	3	28
N.W.	1	1	2	2	7	2	2	2	2	4	3	..	28
Fair and Clear..	21	16	17	23	19	16	23	30	24	5	8	10	212
Fair and Cloud..	9	2	6	6	12	10	4	..	9	17	12	14	101
Showery .. ..	..	7	4	1	..	3	4	1	1	3	6	2	32
Rain	1	3	4	..	..	1	..	..	..	6	4	5	24
Thunder and													
Lightning ..	..	1	..	..	2	..	2	1	5	6	1	2	20
Calms & V'bles.	..	..	3	4	6	8	13	9	17	10	3	8	81
1827.													
Temperature—													
Noon on Board	57°45	59°35	62°0	62°71	69°13	74°0	78°0	..	..	..	..	..	..
Winds—Days													
North	4	5	3	5	4	3	4	..	..	..	..	..	28
N.E.	3	3	1	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
East	1	1	2	1	2	..	8	..	..	..	..	..	15
S.E.	2	4	..	6	3	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
South	8	1	1	1	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	15
S.W.	9	2	2	2	..	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	17
West	2	5	2	3	6	7	14	..	..	..	..	..	39
N.W. .. ..	..	5	14	4	1	4	2	..	..	..	..	..	30
Fair and Clear..	14	18	21	22	18	19	26	..	..	..	..	..	188
Fair and Cloud..	12	7	10	6	11	10	5	..	..	..	..	..	61
Showery	3	3	..	2	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Rain	2	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Thunder and													
Lightning ..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Calms & V'bles.	2	2	8	7	9	7	3	..	..	..	..	..	38

WILLIAM BLACK,
Surgeon, H.M.S. Chanticleer.



MONTHLY NOSOLOGICAL REPORT—Mediterranean Seas. 1825-26.

Diseases.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
1825.													
Fever—													
Idiopathic	2	..	2	1	..	..	2	3	..	..	..	..	10
Nasal	1	..	4	..	1	..	3	..	4	..	..	5	18
Fauces .. .. .	..	..	..	6	5	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	12
Lungs .. .. .	..	..	2	1	1	..	..	1	..	2	1	..	8
Gastrodynia } .. .. .	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Enteralgia } .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	2	2	1	..	..	7
Colica	1	6	3	2	2	..	1	7	6	..	..	..	28
Diarrhœa .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	2
Dysentery .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	3
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	1	..	..	..	3
Vertigo } .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Cardialgia } .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Rheumat. Chr.	3	2	5	3	..	..	..	..	1	..	1	..	15
Hæmorrhage .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	2	..	1	..	4
Eruptions .. .. .	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Spasm }	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Convulsion } .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Ophthalmia .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dyspepsia .. .. .	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	1
Hyæarthus .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	6
Venereal .. .. .	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	1	..	4
Wounds	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	1	1	1	..	..	10
Contusion	3	..	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	1	..	..	2
Fractura .. .. .	..	1	..	2	1	5	7	6	2	2	4	..	30
Phlogosis .. .. .	..	..	1	2	1	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Dysœcœa .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Died .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	none
Totals	10	14	20	20	14	12	17	21	20	9	16	173	
1826.													
Fever—													
Idiopathic	1	..	..	3	2	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	9
Nasal	6	..	1	..	2	1	1	1	3	..	..	..	15
Fauces	2	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	2	1	..	..	7
Lungs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gastrodynia } .. .. .	..	2	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Enteralgia } .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	2
Colica .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Diarrhœa .. .. .	..	..	..	4	4	..	2	6	3	1	21	..	1
Cholera .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	1
Vertigo }	1	..	..	..	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	3
Cardialgia } .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Rheumat. Chr.	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	5	..	2
Hæmorrhage	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Eruptions .. .. .	..	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	..	..	3	..	2
Ophthalmia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	2
Eneuresis .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	1
Hemeralopia .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	2
Jaundice	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	3	4	1	10	7
Venereal	1	1	..	1	1	1	..	..	1	1	1	..	7
Wounds	2	1	..	1	2	..	3	3	2	2	16	..	51
Contusion	5	3	2	1	6	7	10	5	4	3	5	..	none
Phlogosis .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Totals	9	13	10	4	5	18	18	14	21	22	10	163	

MONTHLY NOSOLOGICAL REPORT—Mediterranean Seas. 1827.

Diseases.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Totals.
1827.													
Fever—					1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Idiopathic	16	..	4	3	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	24
Nasal .. .. .	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Fauces .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Lungs .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	..	..	..	3
Liver .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Gastrodynia } .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Enteralgia } .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Diarrhoea .. .. .	..	1	..	1	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	8
Vertigo }	4	..	3	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Cardialgia } .. .. .	..	..	..	..	3	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Rheumat. Chr.	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Hæmorrhage .. .. .	..	1	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Eruptions .. .. .	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Ischuria } .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Eneuresis } .. .. .	..	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Dyspepsia .. .. .	..	..	1	3	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	4
Venereal	1	..	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Wounds .. .. .	..	1	3	2	2	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	20
Contusion .. .. .	..	..	3	3	5	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	2
Phlogosis .. .. .	..	..	1	..	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	1
Dysœcœa	1	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	none
Anasarca .. .. .	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Died	96
Totals	27	6	19	17	16	13	96

WILLIAM BLACK, L.R.C.S.E.,
Surgeon, H.M.S. Chanticleer.



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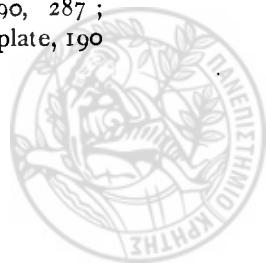
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