

Surgeon's Journal of Her Majesty's Irish Female Convict Ship Midlothian  
 Mr David Thomas, Surgeon  
 From 30<sup>th</sup> October 1852 to the 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1853  
 Adm. 101 252 A

**Copy of the sick list of the Midlothian Female Convict Ship**

When Put On Sick List	Name	Age	Quality	Disease or Hurt		When Put Off Sick List	No of days on Sick List
1852							
Nov <sup>r</sup> 1	Thomas Allen	4m.	Convicts child	Longford	Abscess	Nov <sup>r</sup> 28th	27
6	Mary Hogan	30	Convict	Westmeath	Bronchitis	Nov <sup>r</sup> 12th	6
"	Margaret Kenna	40	d <sup>o</sup>	Tipperary	Bronchitis	Nov <sup>r</sup> 12th	6
7	Jane Venables	36	d <sup>o</sup>	Dublin City	Itch	Nov <sup>r</sup> 14th	7
8	Margaret Gray	22	d <sup>o</sup>	Antrim County	Catarrh	Nov <sup>r</sup> 11th	3
10	Mary Walsh	21	d <sup>o</sup>	Kilkenny	Hæmoptysis	Nov <sup>r</sup> 15th	5
11	Jade English	28	d <sup>o</sup>	Kerry Coy	Dyspepsia	Nov <sup>r</sup> 16th	5
12	Catherine Hamilton	39	d <sup>o</sup>	Tyrone	Dyspepsia	Nov <sup>r</sup> 16th	4
13	Ann Jordan	30	d <sup>o</sup>	Westmeath	Vertigo	Nov <sup>r</sup> 16th	3
14	Ann Vicars	18	d <sup>o</sup>	Dublin City	Constipation	Nov <sup>r</sup> 19th	5
16	Mary A. McArthur	25	d <sup>o</sup>	Wicklow	Bronchitis Hysteria Paralysis	February 28 <sup>th</sup> 1853 Hospital	104
"	Mary Walsh	21	d <sup>o</sup>	Kilkenny	Hæmoptysis	Dec <sup>r</sup> 1st	15
24	Mary Downy	40	d <sup>o</sup>	Cavan	Dyspepsia	March 1st	97
"	Lucy Gorman	21	d <sup>o</sup>	Roscommon	Pneumonia	December 10 <sup>th</sup> Died at Sea	17
26	Mary Rowe	28	d <sup>o</sup>	Waterford	Dyspepsia	Nov <sup>r</sup> 28 <sup>th</sup>	2
"	Mary Eason	23	d <sup>o</sup>	Cork City	Dyspepsia	Nov <sup>r</sup> 29 <sup>th</sup>	3
"	Ann McEnroe	28	d <sup>o</sup>	Cavan	Dyspepsia	March 1 <sup>st</sup>	95
Nov <sup>r</sup> 28	Mary Kelly	17	Convict	Tyrone	Contused arm	Nov <sup>r</sup> 29 <sup>th</sup>	1
"	Margaret Ryan	18	d <sup>o</sup>	Tipperary	Constipation	Nov <sup>r</sup> 29 <sup>th</sup>	1
29	Margaret Fleming	23	d <sup>o</sup>	Waterford	Constipation	Dec <sup>r</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup>	3
"	Rose Dalton	21	d <sup>o</sup>	Dublin City	Constipation	Dec <sup>r</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup>	5
"	Nancy Hogan	25	d <sup>o</sup>	Tipperary	Ganglion	Dec <sup>r</sup> 8 <sup>th</sup>	9
30	Jade English	28	d <sup>o</sup>	Kerry	Dyspepsia	Jany 1st	32
Dec <sup>r</sup> 1	Margaret Moody	21	d <sup>o</sup>	Tyrone	Constipation	Dec <sup>r</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup>	1
2	Sarah O'Brien	18	d <sup>o</sup>	Clare	Constipation	Dec <sup>r</sup> 5 <sup>th</sup>	3
"	Bridget Maher	20	d <sup>o</sup>	Cork City	Constipation	Dec <sup>r</sup> 5 <sup>th</sup>	3
"	Mary Hall	20	d <sup>o</sup>	Tipperary	Catarrh	Dec <sup>r</sup> 5 <sup>th</sup>	3
5	Margaret Smith	20	d <sup>o</sup>	Derry	Diarrhoea	Dec <sup>r</sup> 8 <sup>th</sup>	3
8	Mary Walsh	21	d <sup>o</sup>	Kilkenny	Paralysis	Feb <sup>y</sup> 28 <sup>th</sup> 1853 Hospital	32
10	Catherine Connor	21	d <sup>o</sup>	Louth	Diarrhoea	Dec <sup>r</sup> 14 <sup>th</sup>	4
"	Anne Clery	38	d <sup>o</sup>	Dublin	Inflamed leg	Dec <sup>r</sup> 14 <sup>th</sup>	4
11	Alice Ford	18	d <sup>o</sup>	Cork	Condyloma	Dec <sup>r</sup> 30 <sup>th</sup>	19
"	Ann Donovan	24	d <sup>o</sup>	Cork	Gonorrhœa	Dec <sup>r</sup> 30 <sup>th</sup>	14
12	Alice Brien	29	d <sup>o</sup>	Waterford	Hysteria	Dec <sup>r</sup> 18 <sup>th</sup>	6
14	Mary McCabe	23	d <sup>o</sup>	Monaghan	Diarrhoea	Dec <sup>r</sup> 18 <sup>th</sup>	4
15	Bridget Moran	20	d <sup>o</sup>	Westmeath	Hysteria	Dec <sup>r</sup> 18 <sup>th</sup>	3
16	Bridget Maher	10m	Convicts child	Cork	Impetigo	Dec <sup>r</sup> 30 <sup>th</sup>	14

	Bridget Fye	9m	Convicts child	Limerick	Impetigo	Dec <sup>r</sup> 30 <sup>th</sup>	14
19	Margaret Kean	20	Convict	Tipperary	Constipation	Dec <sup>r</sup> 21 <sup>st</sup>	2
Dec <sup>r</sup> 19	Margaret Smith	20	d <sup>o</sup>	Derry	Diarrhoea	Dec <sup>r</sup> 21 <sup>st</sup>	2
20	Nancy Hogan	25	d <sup>o</sup>	Tipperary	Phlegmon	Dec <sup>r</sup> 25 <sup>th</sup>	5
21	Ann Ryan	10m.	C. child	Carlow	Diarrhoea	Dec <sup>r</sup> 25 <sup>th</sup>	4
22	Elizabeth Cahy	27	Convict	Louth	Phlegmon	Dec <sup>r</sup> 30 <sup>th</sup>	8
23	Mary Duffy	26	d <sup>o</sup>	Tyrone	Diarrhoea	Dec <sup>r</sup> 25 <sup>th</sup>	2
24	Barbara Lee	28	d <sup>o</sup>	Galway	Phlegmon	Jan <sup>y</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup>	8
25	Catherine Sheelon	28	d <sup>o</sup>	Fermanagh	Constipation	Jan <sup>y</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup>	7
1853							
Jan <sup>y</sup> 4	John Gannon	1 ½	C. child	Down	Diarrhoea	Jan <sup>y</sup> 10 <sup>th</sup>	6
5	Margaret Lonergan	38	Convict	Waterford	Diarrhoea	Jan <sup>y</sup> 7 <sup>th</sup>	2
“	Margaret Moody	21	d <sup>o</sup>	Tyrone	Diarrhoea	Jan <sup>y</sup> 7 <sup>th</sup>	2
“	Ann Jordan	30	d <sup>o</sup>	Westmeath	Diarrhoea	Jan <sup>y</sup> 7 <sup>th</sup>	2
“	Ellen Patterson	30	d <sup>o</sup>	Down	Constipation	Jan <sup>y</sup> 7 <sup>th</sup>	2
“	Catherine Shea	19	d <sup>o</sup>	Tipperary	Constipation	Jan <sup>y</sup> 7 <sup>th</sup>	2
6	John Brien	4	C. child	Waterford	Impetigo	Jan <sup>y</sup> 15 <sup>th</sup>	9
10	Mary Hogan	20	Convict	Tipperary	Constipation	Jan <sup>y</sup> 12 <sup>th</sup>	2
11	Mary Mahon	30	d <sup>o</sup>	Wicklow	Diarrhoea	Jan <sup>y</sup> 15 <sup>th</sup>	4
12	Mary Porter	20	d <sup>o</sup>	Antrim	Diarrhoea	Jan <sup>y</sup> 24 <sup>th</sup>	17
13	Mary Maher	25	d <sup>o</sup>	Cork	Diarrhoea	Jan <sup>y</sup> 16 <sup>th</sup>	3
“	Frances Code	38	d <sup>o</sup>	Dublin	Constipation	Jan <sup>y</sup> 16 <sup>th</sup>	3
14	Alice Salter	22	d <sup>o</sup>	Westmeath	Catarrh	Jan <sup>y</sup> 19 <sup>th</sup>	5
‘	Charlot Beecher	34	d <sup>o</sup>	Dublin	Constipation	Jan <sup>y</sup> 16 <sup>th</sup>	2
‘	Ann Neven	22	d <sup>o</sup>	Derry	Constipation	Jan <sup>y</sup> 16 <sup>th</sup>	2
Jan <sup>y</sup> 17	Catherine Duggan	20	Convict	Wexford	Diarrhoea	Feb <sup>y</sup> 6 <sup>th</sup>	20
19	Anastasia McGrath	21	d <sup>o</sup>	Wexford	Hysteria	March 1 <sup>st</sup>	41
20	Catherine Cantillen	17		Kerry	Colic	Jan <sup>y</sup> 23 <sup>rd</sup>	3
“	Mary Carr	10m.	C. Child	Galway	Diarrhoea	Jan <sup>y</sup> 23 <sup>rd</sup>	3
“	Patrick Nowlan	2 1/3	d <sup>o</sup>	Kilkenny	Diarrhoea	Jan <sup>y</sup> 23 <sup>rd</sup>	3
“	John Brennan	3	d <sup>o</sup>	Kerry	Diarrhoea	Jan <sup>y</sup> 23 <sup>rd</sup>	8
“	Anne Sheridan	24	Convict	Tyrone	Ophthalmia	Jan <sup>y</sup> 28 <sup>th</sup>	2
25	Jane Tate	35	d <sup>o</sup>	Down	Colic	Jan <sup>y</sup> 27 <sup>th</sup>	6
26	Ann Ryan	10m.	C. Child	Carlow	Diarrhoea	Feb <sup>y</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup>	2
“	Bridget Moran	20	Convict	Westmeath	Fever	Jan <sup>y</sup> 28 <sup>th</sup>	2
“	Margaret Kelly	18	d <sup>o</sup>	Galway	Abscess	Feb <sup>y</sup> 1 <sup>st</sup>	6
31	Catherine Sheelon	20	d <sup>o</sup>	Fermanagh	Constipation	Feb <sup>y</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup>	2
“	Catherine Kelly	20	d <sup>o</sup>	Carlow	Constipation	Feb <sup>y</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup>	2
“	Mary Moylan	20	d <sup>o</sup>	Clare	Colic	Feb <sup>y</sup> 2 <sup>nd</sup>	2
Feb <sup>y</sup> 3	Patrick Shea	1 1/2	C. Child	Tipperary	Abscess	Feb <sup>y</sup> 11 <sup>th</sup>	8
“	Mary Hogan	20	Convict	Tipperary	Constipation	Feb <sup>y</sup> 6 <sup>th</sup>	3
7	Mary Kelly	17	d <sup>o</sup>	Tyrone	Pneumonia Hæmorrhage	February 28 <sup>th</sup> Hospital	21
8	Bridget Maher	20	d <sup>o</sup>	Cork	Diarrhoea	Feb <sup>y</sup> 10 <sup>th</sup>	2
“	Margaret Lonegan	38	d <sup>o</sup>	Waterford	Diarrhoea	Feb <sup>y</sup> 10 <sup>th</sup>	2
Feb <sup>y</sup> 8 <sup>th</sup>	Margaret McNamara	36	Convict	Clare	Diarrhoea	Feb <sup>y</sup> 10 <sup>th</sup>	2
13	Catherine Duggan	20	d <sup>o</sup>	Wexford	Delirium	Feb <sup>y</sup> 25 <sup>th</sup>	12
14	Catherine Ryan	20	d <sup>o</sup>	Tipperary	Colic	Feb <sup>y</sup> 17 <sup>th</sup>	3
17	Mary Hall	20	d <sup>o</sup>	Tipperary	Colic	Feb <sup>y</sup> 23 <sup>rd</sup>	6
18	Mary Rally	22	d <sup>o</sup>	Longford	Menorrhagia	Feb <sup>y</sup> 23 <sup>rd</sup>	5
“	Mary Murphy	36	d <sup>o</sup>	Cork	Diarrhoea	February 28 <sup>th</sup> Hospital	10
19	Catherine Foley	17	d <sup>o</sup>	Wexford	Hæmoptysis	Feb <sup>y</sup> 23 <sup>rd</sup>	4
“	Margaret Gray	22	d <sup>o</sup>	Antrim	Phlegmon	Feb <sup>y</sup> 25 <sup>th</sup> d	6

David Thomas Surgeon Superintendent

**Medical and Surgical Journal of Her Majesty's Irish Female Convict Ship the  
Midlothian between the 30<sup>th</sup> October 1852 and the 3<sup>rd</sup> March 1853 during which time  
the said ship has been employed in conveying Convicts from Kingstown Ireland to  
Hobart Town, Van Diemen's Land**

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>Pneumonia</p> <p>PB010459.JPG</p> <p>PB010460.JPG</p>	1	Lucy Gorman aged 21 Roscommon Ireland at sea Nov <sup>r</sup> 24th	<p>Came under my care on this day being a few days after our leaving Milford Haven complaining of severe sea sickness which she stated that she had also suffered from whilst on our passage from Kingstown to Milford on the 17<sup>th</sup> and 18<sup>th</sup> Instant. On my first seeing her she had a good deal of irritation about the stomach attended with some tenderness of the epigastrium on pressure, the matter vomited being principally a thin watery mucous with a small quantity of bile for which I prescribed Effervescing draughts and applied Mustard Poultice to the region of the stomach by which means the irritation was much relieved and apparently she as doing well until the 28<sup>th</sup> when she complained of much sickness and said that the bowels had not been acted on for three weeks.</p> <p>At first I gave her some Effervescing draughts to allay the vomiting and subsequently prescribed Calomel and the Compound Extract of Colocynth followed by a Mixture of Salts and the Infusion of Senna which did not produce any effect then I gave her Castor Oil in doses of two drops every six hours for three times that is until she had taken six drops which Medicine also had no effect as the bowels were obstinately constipated when I administered an injection of thin Gruel with Castor Oil and the Oil of Turpentine which was repeated four times only that I substituted the Extract of Colocynth for the Turpentine in the two last and on the morning of the 2<sup>nd</sup> December she passed copious hardened feculent stools of a dark colour and very offensive. Dec<sup>r</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> Expresses herself much relieved but feels excessively weak not having taken any food or rather retained any on the stomach since the 24<sup>th</sup> November. Was ordered Arrow Root with Port Wine also to take the concentrated soup which articles of diet she retained on her stomach and apparently was doing well until the 6<sup>th</sup> Instant when she had an attack of Parotitis of the right gland which was treated by gently relieving the bowels by laxatives giving diaphoretics and applying poultices and fomentations to the effected part.</p> <p>On the morning of the 9<sup>th</sup> the swelling of the gland had somewhat subsided and the patient got up and expressed herself improving. She was merely ordered to continue the fomentations and poultices as before and the diet to be the same as she had taken since the 2<sup>nd</sup> namely Arrow Root with Port Wine and the Concentrated Soup.</p> <p>At 9 o'clock P.M. when visiting the sick in the Hospital this patient complained of much difficulty of breathing and the swelling of the Parotid had nearly disappeared there was a sense of great weight about the heart and a frequent tendency to syncope. The pulse was</p>

<p><i>PB010461.JPG</i></p>			<p>small frequent and irregular. On examining the chest I found small crepitation over the greater part of the posterior regions of both lungs. The sounds of the heart were natural but only feeble and distant. There was much dullness over the precordial region on percussion. I immediately applied a large Mustard Poultice to the region of the Heart followed by a Blister and administered Calomel in five grains doses and occasionally a small quantity of Opium. As the powers of life were very low I at once gave her Wine in doses of two ounces every two hours but withall this patient got rapidly worse the breathing became very laborious attended with frequent syncope and the pulse extremely quick and feeble, never having rallied from the first and she expired at 3 o'clock P.M. on the 10<sup>th</sup> of December.</p> <p>From the general despondency produced by this unforeseen termination I did not think it advisable to examine the body but have no doubt that it was a case of Metastasis to the Heart and Lungs</p>
<p>Paralysis</p> <p><i>PB010462.JPG</i></p>	<p>2</p>	<p>Mary A. McArthur aged 25 Wicklow Ireland Nov<sup>r</sup> 16<sup>th</sup> Kingstown.</p>	<p>About 9 o'clock on this day my attention was drawn to this patient on account of severe spasms about the stomach and abdomen which were relieved by first giving a few grains of opium in combination with Calomel followed by Castor Oil and the Oil of Turpentine and applying warm water by means of bottles to the abdomen.</p> <p>17<sup>th</sup> On visiting this patient this morning she was entirely free from spasmodic pain about the abdomen but complained of much difficulty of breathing accompanied by heat of skin and thirst. The pulse slightly increased in frequency and feeble and she stated that she had been a long time under treatment at Grange Gorman prison Dublin for a Bronchial affection and at present her health seems much impaired apparently from a former disease.</p> <p>On examining the chest I found sibilis and mucous - ronchus over various parts of the chest more particularly behind the mammary region the expectoration is thin and mucous.</p> <p>Ordered half a grain of Tartar Emetic and a few drops of the Tincture of Opium every two hours which was continued for two days.</p> <p>19<sup>th</sup>. The breathing was much relieved and the heat of skin and thirst diminished. Applied a large Blister to the front of the chest and gave the Tartar Emetic and Opium every four hours.</p> <p>21<sup>st</sup> Had only slight difficulty of breathing the heat of the skin and thirst had disappeared the expectoration was muco- purulent and according to her own statement was very much like what she had expectorated for some months.</p> <p>On examining the chest with my ear I only found mucous-ronchus and that only about the Mammary region. Was ordered to take the Tartar-etic and opium every six hours.</p> <p>24<sup>th</sup>. Complains of cough and expectorates a muco-purulent matter.</p> <p>The sounds of the chest denote only a mucous ronchus. To take a grain of Ipecacuanha in the form of pill every four hours and a drachm of the Compound</p>

<p><i>PB010463.JPG</i></p>			<p>Tincture of Camphor with ten drops of the Tincture of Squills when the cough is troublesome.  Dec<sup>r</sup>. 1<sup>st</sup>. The expectoration has nearly ceased and there is little or no cough the sounds of the chest are normal, the general health is much impaired and very feeble.  To take Sulphate of Quinine two grains once a day and to have four ounces of wine daily the diet to consist of Potatoes and Preserved Meat for dinner. The other meals as the patient may desire. 10<sup>th</sup> Is much improved the cough and expectorations having ceased.  Continue medicine and Diet as before. 15<sup>th</sup> This morning complained of pain under the left mamma confined to a small space and not increased by a deep inspiration also tenderness of the abdomen which was increased on very slight pressure but instantly relieved by [firm?] pressure, the stomach was irritable rejecting everything taken; pulse natural skin cool bowels constipated. To take fifteen grains of the Compound Pill of Aloes which acted freely on the bowels afterwards took the Compound Tincture of Lavender in half drachm doses three times a day. 25 Was relieved for some days of her Hysterical attack but within this five days has had repeated attacks of the same disease sometimes attended with euphoria and sometimes being in a semi-comatose state. The stomach occasionally irritable bowels confined and the menstrual discharge always regular.</p>
<p><i>PB010464.JPG</i></p>			<p>To take occasionally the Compound Pill of Aloes and the Muriated Tincture of Iron in the Infusion of Quassia twice a day. Jan<sup>y</sup> 3<sup>rd</sup> This patient complained of loss of sensation and motion in the left side extending down the thigh and leg and on examining her spine I could not detect? any tenderness in that locality. She had also other Hysterical symptoms such as tenderness of the abdomen partial loss of voice difficult deglutition and a tympanitic state of the abdomen the bowels being regular and she complained of inability to pass her urine but there was no fullness of the Hypogastric-region denoting any accumulation in the bladder. Applied a large Mustard Poultice to the abdomen and along the spine and was ordered to take the Compound Pill of Aloes and the Tincture of Iron as before. February 28<sup>th</sup> For this last two months has continued very much in the same state sometimes apparently well and at other times suffering from various Hysterical symptoms such as Delirium. Abdominal pains vomiting and pains over every portion of the body as well as Paralysis of the left side. Having arrived at Hobart Town she was sent to the Colonial Hospital this morning and on my examining her previous to her leaving the ship she admitted that she had pains in her spine and that she had been afraid to say so on former occasions from the fear of being blistered.</p>
<p><i>PB010465.JPG</i></p>		<p>Hospital</p>	<p>The principal treatment has been paying attention to the general health giving her tonics and a generous diet with daily allowance of Port Wine and any of the Medical Comforts that she at any time desired.</p>

<p>Dyspepsia</p> <p><i>PB010466.JPG</i></p> <p><i>PB010467.JPG</i></p>	<p>3</p>	<p>Mary Downy aged 40 Cavan Ireland Nov<sup>r</sup> 24<sup>th</sup> at Sea</p>	<p>A few days after leaving Milford this patient applied to me suffering from Dyspepsia caused by sea-sickness for which I administered effervescing draughts made with the Carbonate of Potash and Lemon Juice also I acted on the bowels by the means of a few grains of Calomel and the Compound Extract of Colocynth which treatment apparently subdued the Dyspepsia but only for a while as throughout the whole voyage whenever suffering any motion in the Vessel she always complained of Anorexia; a feeling of weight and fulness(sic) at the epigastrium with occasionally slight tenderness on pressure, nausea and eructations which often brought up bitter and acid fluids with which there were often conjoined pain in the limbs dull headache confusion of thoughts and despondency. The tongue was generally white and coated with a thick fur. The treatment pursued was to allay the irritation of the stomach by means of effervescing draughts keeping the bowels regular with occasionally a Blue Pill followed by Rhubarb and the Sulphate of Magnesia combined with the Infusion of Gentian, and applying to the epigastrium when there was tenderness a Mustard Plaster and generally giving Tonics of the Infusion of Gentian combined sometimes with an Acid and sometimes with an Alkali.</p> <p>The diet throughout was supplied by whatever the Medical Comforts of the Ship would allow also Port Wine when necessary.</p> <p>After our arrival at Port for a few days she expressed herself perfectly well and attributed her sickness entirely to the motion of the Ship whilst at sea and on the 1<sup>st</sup> of March being a few days before the Prisoners were sent on shore she was discharged off my Sick-List as I considered with the change of her position she would be able to do the ordinary duties of a servant.</p>
<p>Dyspepsia</p> <p><i>PB010468.JPG</i></p>	<p>4</p>	<p>Ann McEnroe aged 20 Cavan Ireland Nov<sup>r</sup> 26<sup>th</sup> at sea</p>	<p>On our going out to sea on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of December this patient complained of severe sea-sickness which continued for about seven days and which was not relieved by any treatment that I had resource to such as Effervescing draughts Mustard Poultices to the epigastrium and occasionally giving Kreosote and keeping the bowels regular by means of small doses of Calomel combined with the Compound Extract of Colocynth. About the 2<sup>nd</sup> of December the sea-sickness had nearly abated but there were symptoms of Dyspepsia such as tenderness of the epigastrium on pressure thirst loss of appetite dirty foul tongue anorexia nausea and eructations of acid and bitter fluids which principally occurred after taking the usual meals and they continued throughout the whole Voyage except occasionally when there was only very little motion in the Vessel then she as apparently free from all uneasiness about the stomach but which again returned on any uneasy motion from even moderate weather.</p> <p>I treated the case according to circumstances regulating the bowels when required by small doses of Blue Pill and the Compound Extract of Colocynth applying occasionally Mustard Poultrice to the</p>

			<p>epigastrium and giving effervescing draughts of Kreosote to allay the vomiting and during the intervals of ease administered mild Tonics such as the Infusion of Gentian with occasionally an alkali or Acid as circumstances might dictate.</p> <p>The diet throughout was such was afforded by the Medical Comforts of the Ship such as Potatoes Preserved Meats Sago Arrow Root Fresh Bread and Port Wine varying them as the state of the patient required.</p> <p>After our arrival at Hobart Town the patient got apparently well at any rate her Dyspepsia symptoms completely disappeared and she was discharged off the Sick List on the 1<sup>st</sup> March.</p>
<p>Paralysis</p> <p><i>PB010469.JPG</i></p> <p><i>PB010470.JPG</i></p>	5	<p>Mary Walsh aged 21 Kilkenny Ireland Nov<sup>r</sup> 10<sup>th</sup> at Kingstown</p>	<p>On applying to me this morning she complained of having coughed some blood during the night and the early part of the morning and said that it was attended with a tickling in the throat and some slight difficulty of breathing also she stated that she had been for a long time under treatment for the same disease at Grange Gorman Prison Dublin and that she had only been discharged from the Hospital of the prison a few days before I examined her prior to her being embarked on board the "Midlothian" for Van Diemen's Land.</p> <p>At present her health seems a good deal impaired has slight difficulty of breathing and a little cough her pulse is about 80 and feeble there is no heat of skin or thirst tongue clean bowels regular and she has had her usual menstrual periods. To take twenty drops of Dilute Sulphuric Acid ten drops of the Tincture of Digitalis and a drachm of the Sulphate of Magnesia in Water three times a day. 11<sup>th</sup> Has only coughed up blood once since yesterday morning and that only in a small quantity the pulse is about 75 the bowels are kept moderately acted on by the Sulphate of Magnesia.</p> <p>To continue as before.</p> <p>13<sup>th</sup> There has been no Hæmorrhage since the 11<sup>th</sup> nor is there any cough or any uneasy sensation about the chest. To discontinue all Medicine. 15<sup>th</sup> Having had no Hæmorrhage and being apparently free from any Pectoral disease she was this day discharged off my Sick-List.</p> <p>16<sup>th</sup> This patient applied to me again this morning although only discharged yesterday complaining of having coughed up some blood which was preceded by slight difficulty of breathing and some uneasiness about the chest there was no excitement about the pulse nor were there any febrile symptoms.</p> <p>I examined the chest with my ear and could not detect any disease about the upper lobes, nor any portion of the lungs. The sounds on percussion were clear and the respiratory murmurs natural had no expectoration beyond the coughing occasionally of a small quantity of blood which from the symptoms appeared to me to proceed from the trachea. Ordered a grain of the Acetate of Lead half a drachm of Dilute Acetus Acid and five drops of the Tincture of Opium in Water three times a day. 18<sup>th</sup> Has coughed up small quantities of blood three times during the two last days. To take the Acetate of Lead Mixture twice a day. 20<sup>th</sup> There has</p>

<p><i>PB010471.JPG</i></p> <p><i>PB010472.JPG</i></p> <p><i>PB010473.JPG</i></p>		<p>Hospital</p>	<p>been no return of the Hæmorrhage nor is there any uneasy sensation about the chest. The pulse is about 75 and soft. Bowels are regular and has no cough. Discontinue the Lead Mixture and take twenty drops of the Dilute Sulphuric Acid twice a day in Water.</p> <p>Dec<sup>r</sup> 1<sup>st</sup>. Has continued to this period free from the symptoms of Hæmorrhage from the Thoracic Viscera. She was this day again discharged off my Sick-List.</p> <p>8<sup>th</sup> My attention was drawn to this patient by some of her Mess-mates who stated that she had had repeated attacks of Hysteria during the night and at the period of my visiting the sick this morning I found her suffering from an attack of Hysteria for which I administered a small quantity of Ammonia and the Compound Tincture of Lavender and as the bowels were torpid I prescribed the Compound Pill of Aloes to be taken occasionally which treatment in a few days apparently restored her to health which was only of a short duration as throughout the voyage she had repeated attacks of irregular Hysteria complicated with Delirium Abdominal pains occasional vomiting and suffered a good deal from Muscular and Periosteal pains also tenderness about the ribs and within the last two months complained of loss of sensation and motion in the left leg with little or no power to move the limb there was no tenderness of the Spine on pressure except such pains as very much corresponded with the periosteal pains about the Chest. Within this last fortnight she has much improved and is able to walk about with a little assistance and in a few days after our arrival at Hobart Town that is on the 28<sup>th</sup> of February 1853 she was sent on shore to the Colonial Hospital. The principal treatment pursued during this long period that is from the 8<sup>th</sup> of December 1852 to the 28<sup>th</sup> February 1853 has been principally paying attention to the general health and the secretions occasionally giving the Compound Pill of Aloes as an Aperient; administering tonics in the form of Iron and the Infusion of Gentian and treating the periosteal pains with the Iodide of Potassium which I was obliged occasionally to discontinue on account of its producing Diarrhoea otherwise it nearly removed all the pains and tenderness about the chest and spine and was of decided advantage to the Paralysis which I am satisfied was subsiding under its use.</p>
<p>Diarrhoea</p>	<p>6</p>	<p>Mary Porter aged 20 Antrim Ireland January 12<sup>th</sup> 1853 at Sea</p>	<p>When this patient came to me this morning she stated that she had suffered from a relaxed bowels for the last three days and that the motions had been copious and feculent but that at present they were bloody and mucous.</p> <p>Upon requesting her to take the bed pan and show me the first evacuation which she did in about an hour after my having first seen her when there appeared a moderate feculent stool mixed here and there with a small quantity of mucous and slight traces of blood the evacuation was accompanied with a little tormina and tenesmus there was no tenderness or heat of the abdomen the tongue was slightly red and complained of thirst the skin was natural pulse about 90 and soft.</p>



<p>PB010474.JPG</p> <p>PB010475.JPG</p>			<p>Ordered a grain of Opium and five grains of Calomel immediately which was followed by a dose of Castor Oil in four hours by which means three copious feculent motions were passed mixed with a small quantity of mucous and blood.</p> <p>13<sup>th</sup> The bowels have been quiet during the night but she passed a little slimy motion this morning which was unaccompanied with any tormina or tenesmus has slight thirst tongue slightly red there is no heat of skin or tenderness of the abdomen. To take five grains of Dovers powder and five grains of Blue Pill three times a day.</p> <p>15<sup>th</sup> Bowels have been acted on twice daily the motions having little or no slime or blood and unaccompanied with any tormina or tenesmus tongue natural no thirst. To take the pills twice this day and in the morning to have a dose of castor Oil.</p> <p>17<sup>th</sup> The bowels were acted on four times after taking the Castor Oil the motions being natural.</p> <p>21<sup>st</sup> Bowels have been regular until this morning when she again complained of them being relaxed the evacuations being watery and feculent unaccompanied with mucous and blood nor was there any tormina or tenesmus, tongue clean no thirst. To Take the Compound Chalk Powder with the Tincture of Catechu and Opium three times a day by which means the bowels were restored to their natural action by the 23<sup>rd</sup> when she was ordered to take the Infusion of Gentian with a small quantity of the Carbonate of Soda twice a day which she continued until the 29<sup>th</sup> when she was discharged off the Sick List.</p> <p>The diet was principally farinaceous and such as the Medical Comforts of the Ship would allow.</p>
<p>Diarrhoea</p>	<p>7</p>	<p>Mary Maher aged 25 Cork County January 13<sup>th</sup> 1853 at Sea</p>	<p>This patient complained to me this morning that she has been purged very frequently during the night but that the evacuations were scanty accompanied with a good deal of tormina and tenesmus there was no heat of skin or thirst the tongue was slightly coated pulse natural and there was no heat or tenderness of the abdomen. Ordered a grain of Opium and five grains of Calomel immediately and in three hours to take five and twenty grains of Jalap a drachm of the Supertartate of Potash and five grains of Ginger which procured five or six copious feculent evacuations and the bowels gradually returned to their natural action and she was discharged off the Sick List on the 16<sup>th</sup>. The diet throughout was faranacious(sic)</p>
<p>Pneumonia Hæmorrhage</p> <p>PB010476.JPG</p>	<p>8</p>	<p>Mary Kelly aged 17 Tyrone Ireland February 7<sup>th</sup> 1853 at Sea</p>	<p>On visiting the sick this morning my attention was drawn to this patient by one of her Mess-Mates who stated that she had been unwell for the last few days and that she had been delirious during the night also it appeared that she had passed her motions involuntary and in large quantities thereby destroying her bed which I was obliged to have thrown overboard. Upon examining her she stated that she had felt unwell for some days but said that she was not conscious of having passed her motions involuntary but stated that she felt a</p>

PB010477.JPG

lightness in her head. At present there is increased heat of skin a flushed face but no headache tongue is white and furred complains of much thirst and her breathing is somewhat labouring attended with cough and expectorates a small quantity of a rusty kind of matter; pulse frequent feeble and soft. On examining the chest with my ear I could distinctly hear small crepitation over every portion of the lower lobes of both lungs as well as a Bronchial respiration here and there and there is dulness on percussion in the same locality.

I at first prescribed five grains of Calomel and five grains of the Compound Powder of Antimony which as followed in two hours by a drachm of the Compound powder of Jalap which in the course of six hours produced three or four copious evacuations but with no relief to the chest affection when I prescribed half a grain of the Tartarized Antimony and three minims of the Tincture of Opium to be taken every two hours. 8<sup>th</sup> Has had no return of the delirium nor is there any flushing of the face the skin is somewhat hot pulse frequent feeble and soft breathing still laborious cough slight the expectoration being more copious and rusty.

The auscultory symptoms denotes by the increased bronchial breathing and dulness on percussion that the lung is becoming more hepatized. Ordered to take the Tartarized Antimony in grain doses with three minims of the Tincture of Opium every two hours and to take five grains of Calomel three times during the day. 10<sup>th</sup> There is no heat of skin the breathing is much less laborious cough diminished expectoration more copious and muco-purulent with here and there slight traces of rustiness pulse 94 and feeble the gums are slightly affected with mercury.

On examining the chest I find that the small crepitation is only slightly audible also that the bronchial respiration has in some degree diminished the dulness on percussion is about the same.

To continue the Tartar Emetic Mixture with Opium every four hours and to take the Calomel night and morning.

11<sup>th</sup> Complains a good deal of her mouth which is under the influence of Mercury the breathing is nearly natural cough slight expectoration muco-purulent with little or no rustiness pulse 85 and feeble. The auscultory symptoms denote only an hepatized state of the lower lobes of the lungs.

To take the Tartar Emetic Mixture three times a day and to have two grains of Calomel at bedtime. 13<sup>th</sup> Has no difficulty of breathing expectorates only a small quantity of a thick mucus no cough pulse about 80 mouth sore from the effects of Mercury.

On examining the chest I find that there is no crepitation but only a slight dulness on percussion accompanied with a little bronchial respiration about the lower parts of the lobes of the lungs.

Ordered to discontinue all medicine. 16<sup>th</sup> Has continued to improve rapidly there being no general symptoms of any thoracic disease the dulness on percussion as well as the breathing having disappeared, mouth still sore .

<p><i>PB010479.JPG</i></p>		<p>Hospital</p>	<p>To take the Infusion of Gentian once a day. 27<sup>th</sup> Up to this period this patient had gradually improved there being no signs of any pectoral disease; her gums only being slightly and scarcely observably tender and spongy when suddenly there appeared a profuse bleeding from the mouth which on examination I found proceeded from the gums and for which I prescribed various Styptics such as Alum and the Murciated Tincture of Iron to be applied to the bleeding parts and administered instantly the Acetate of Lead with Acetic Acid and Opium which controlled the hæmorrhage for the time but as the Convicts were to be landed in a few days I sent her to Hospital on the 28<sup>th</sup> of February 1853.]</p>
<p>Diarrhoea</p>	<p>9</p>	<p>Mary Murphy aged 36 Cork Ireland February 18<sup>th</sup> 1853 at Sea</p> <p>Hospital</p>	<p>Came under my care this morning complaining of having been purged frequently for the last four days and stated that the evacuations were scanty and watery and slimy but unattended with tormina or temesmus there was no febrile excitement.</p> <p>Ordered four grains of Calomel followed by a Rhubarb draught subsequently ordered the Compound Chalk Powder with Tincture of Catechu and Opium which subdued the Diarrhoea but left the patient weak on which account I sent her to Hospital on the 28<sup>th</sup> February as the Convicts were ordered to land in a few days. Her diet was faranacious(sic) and latterly she was allowed half a Pint of Port Wine daily.</p>

**A Nosological Synopsis of the Sick Book kept during the Period of this Journal, in conformity with the 30<sup>th</sup> Article of the Surgeons' Instructions.**

Diseases Nosologically arranged	Numbers						Nos. of such Cases as are detailed in the Journal
	Total	Discharged to Duty	Sent to the Hospital	Died on board	Invalided	Remaining	
<b>Pyrexiae</b>							
Ord. I. Febres.							
Internulleates Quotutiana Tertiana							
Continua Synochus	1	1	“	“	“	“	“
Typhus							
Ord. II. Phlegmasiae.							
Phlogosis	5	5	“	“	“	“	“
Pneumonia	2	“	1	1	“	“	1. 8
Rheumatismus							
Cynanche							
Bronchitis	2	2	“	“	“	“	“
Ophthalmia							
Ord. III. Exanthemata.							
Variola							
Rubeola							
Erysipelas							
Vaccina							
Ord. IV. Haemorrhagiae							
Haemoptysis	3	3	“	“	“	“	“
Phthisis incipiens							
Phthisis cosfirmata							
<i>Menorrhagia</i>	1	1	“	“	“	“	“
Ord. V. Profluvia.							
Catarrhus	3	3	“	“	“	“	“
Dysenteria							
<b>Neuroses.</b>							
Ord. I. Comata.							
Hysteria	3	3	“	“	“	“	“
<del>Apoplexia</del> <i>Vertigo</i>	1	1	“	“	“	“	“
<i>Paralysis</i>	2	“	2	“	“	“	2. 5
Ord. II. Adynamiae.							
Dyspepsia	7	7	“	“	“	“	3. 4
Ord. III. Spasmi.							
Asthma							
Diarrhoea	22	21	1	“	“	“	6.7.9
Cohea							
Ord. Iv. Vesaniae.							
Amentia							
Mania							
Delirium	1	1	“	“	“	“	“
<b>Cachexiae.</b>							
Ord. I. Marcores.							
Tabes							

Ord. II. Intumescensiae.								
Anasarca								
Ascites								
Hydrothorax								
Ord. III. Impetigines.								
Syphilis								
Scrophula								
Icterus								
Scorbutus								
<b>Locales.</b>								
Ord. I. Dysaethesiae.								
Amaurosis								
<i>Ophthalmia</i>	1	1	“	“	“	“	“	“
Ord. II. Dysorexiae.								
Ord. III. Dyscinesiae.								
Ord. IV. Apocenosae.								
Gonorrhoea	1	1	“	“	“	“	“	“
<i>Candyloma</i>	1	1	“	“	“	“	“	“
Ord. V. Epischeses								
Ischuria								
Obstipatio	18	18	“	“	“	“	“	“
Dysuria								
Ord. VI. Tumores.								
Aneurisma								
Ganglion	1	1	“	“	“	“	“	“
Ord. VII. Ectopiae.								
Hernia								
Prolapsus								
Luxatio								
Ord. VIII. Dialyses.								
<i>Impetigo</i>	3	3	“	“	“	“	“	“
<i>Itch</i>	1	1	“	“	“	“	“	“
<i>Contusion</i>	1	1	“	“	“	“	“	“
Vulnus								
Uleus								
<i>Abscess</i>	3	3	“	“	“	“	“	“
<b>GENERAL TOTAL</b>	<b>88</b>	<b>83</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>1</b>				<b>9</b>

NOTE.—Medical Officers are desired particularly to Notice that the Numbers in 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.

## GENERAL REMARKS

David Thomas  
Surgeon Superintendent

Dated at Hobart Town  
March 1853

Having arrived at Kingstown Ireland on the 16<sup>th</sup> October 1853 and embarked on the 30<sup>th</sup> October and the 2<sup>nd</sup> of November Two Matrons Two Intermediate Passengers Twelve Free Settlers One Hundred and Seventy Convicts and Nineteen Children of Convicts which with myself made 206 but the mean ratio for the whole period was only 204 4/41 out of which number one hundred and three were between the ages of 15 and 25 years. Fifty between the ages of 15 and 35 years. Twenty five between the ages of 35 and 45 years. One between 45 and 55 and Twenty-seven under the age of 15 years.

The prevailing diseases were as follows namely, 1 Case of Synochus between 15 and 25 years which was under treatment for two days which consisted in giving Calomel and Antimony as a purgative followed by the Sulphate of Magnesia subsequently giving the Tartarized Antimony in quarter grain doses every four hours.

Phlogosis 5 Cases namely one between 15 and 25. Three between 25 and 35 and one between 35 and 45 which cases were under treatment for thirty-one days. They all consisted of small boils requiring Alterative and Purgative Medicines internally, incisions for the exit of matter and to relief tension the application of Poultices and simple dressings with occasionally the use of the Nitrate of Silver.

Pneumonia 2 Cases between the ages of 15 and 25 years which were under treatment for 38 days one of whom of the name of Lucy Gorman died on board the ship at Sea on the 10<sup>th</sup> of December an account of which I transmitted to the Director General of the Medical Department of the Navy on the 3<sup>rd</sup> of January 1853 and whose case is detailed in this Journal and marked No 1. The other case who had been convalescent for some time was sent to Hospital at Hobart Town on the 28<sup>th</sup> of February for Hæmorrhage which suddenly appeared on the previous night from the gums and which I was hardly able to stop with various styptics it is described in the Journal and marked No 8. On my visiting her in the Hospital about five days afterwards I was told that livid spots had appeared on various parts of the body there being none observed when first admitted. It appears by the girls statement that she did not always take her Lime Juice although it had been regularly served in the quantity of an ounce daily to every Convict and adult Free Settler since the 10<sup>th</sup> of December and for a great part of the Voyage that is until the 10<sup>th</sup> of January a pound of Fresh Potatoes had been allowed daily to every person on the Books for Rations and ever since she has been under my Medical care a period of three weeks she has had daily two or three times a day a sufficient quantity of the same Vegetable for her Meals it being a favourite diet with the Irish Female Convicts.

Bronchitis 2 cases. One between 25 and 35 and one between 35 and 45 which cases were under treatment for twelve days. They came on the Sick-list shortly after being embarked and whilst the Vessel was at Kingstown the weather being at the time cold damp and rainy. The symptoms were mild and denoted in degree only a sub-acute affection giving way to gentle Purgatives the Tartar Emetic in half grain doses every three hours and the application of a Blister in one of the cases.

Hæmoptysis 3 Cases between 15 and 25 two of which are described in connection with a case of Paralysis and are inserted in this Journal and Marked No 5 the other case was merely a slight spitting and coughing of blood unattended with any notable pectoral symptoms nor was there any sponginess of the gums it was under treatment for four days requiring mild Saline Purgatives and the Mucial Acids.

Menorrhagia 1 Case between 15 and 25. It was attended with moderate Febrile symptoms and was under treatment for five days which consisted of giving Saline Purgatives and administering the Nitrate of Potash in small doses every three hours for the first two days afterwards only three times a day.

Catarrh 3 Cases between the ages of 15 and 25 which were under treatment for eleven days and all were attended with slight pectoral symptoms as well as such symptoms as denotes an irritation of the mucous membrane of the upper portion of the air passages. The treatment consisted of giving Saline Purgatives followed at first by the Tarter Emetic and latterly giving Diaphoretics.

Hysteria 3 Cases. Two of which were between 15 and 25 and one between 25 and 35 which cases were under treatment for 48 days. In all three the menstrual discharge was regular but small in quantity and serious?in quality being only slightly tinged with red. I at first gave the Compound Pill of Aloes as a Purgative and during the fits administered the Tincture of Lavender and Ammonia but between the attacks gave Muciated Tincture of Iron in a vegetable [batter?].

Vertigo 1 Case between 25 and 35 depending on a constipated state of the bowels which as relieved by giving two drops of Castor Oil the case being on the Sick-list three days.

Paralysis 2 Cases. One between 15 and 25 and one between 25 and 35 which were under treatment nearly all the passage and are described in this Journal and marked No 2 and 5.

Dyspepsia 7 Cases. One between 15 and 25. Four between 25 and 35 and Two between 35 and 45 they were on the Sick-list for 23.8 days and of which number two were under my care during the greater part of the voyage accompanied or principally caused by constant Sea-Sickness which produced a great deal of debility otherwise their health were good on landing in the Colony. Two of the cases are described in this Journal and marked No 3 and 4.

Diarrhoea 22 Cases. Six were under 15. Eight between 15 and 25. Five between 25 and 35 and Three between 35 and 45 which cases were one hundred and six days on the Sick-list and of which number there are described in this Journal and marked Nos 6.7 and 9. I believe they were caused principally by the moist and foggy weather as well as the temperature being variable the thermometer being sometimes at 45 and at other times at 54. They were treated variously and according to circumstances some requiring a dose of Rhubarb and Magnesia others demanding the administering of Blue Pill and Dovers-powder for a few days to allay irritation and a few requiring after an aperient the use of the Compound-powder of Chalk combined occasionally with Catechu and Opium.

Colic 5 Cases. Four between 15 and 25 and one between 35 and 45 which cases were under treatment for sixteen days. They occurred about the same period and I suppose from the same causes as the cases of Diarrhoea. The treatment consisted on giving Opium and [C...atives] with the application of warm fomentations to allay pains subsequently giving Castor or Croton Oil or both according to circumstances.

Delirium 1 case between 15 and 25 which was under my care for twelve days and was principally connected with Hysteria and derangement of the uterine system.

Ophthalmia 1 Case between 15 and 25 being an affection of the Conjunctiva requiring mild purgatives and the application of a four grain Solution of Nitrate of Silver, it was cured in eight days.

Gonorrhœa 1 case between 15 and 25 which as under my care for nineteen days; she had only a slight discharge which was cured by the use of the Solution of the Sulphate of Zinc.

Condyloma 1 Case between 15 and 25 which was under treatment for 19 days namely the application of Nitrate of Silver.

Constipation 18 Cases. Thirteen between 15 and 25 Four between 25 and 35 and one between 35 and 45 and were all together 48 days on the Sick-list. They occurred about the same time and very probable from the same causes as the Diarrhoea and Colic. Some only required mild aperients others demanded the administration of Castor Oil in the dose of two drops and in some as much as six drops before the intestines were acted on.

Ganglion 1 Case between 25 and 35 which was under treatment for nine days which consisted at first in rupturing the ganglion by a blow which was situated in front of the left wrist subsequently keeping up pressure by a piece of lead and bandage.

Impetigo 3 Cases under 15 years of age which were on the Sick-list for 37 days. This disease was treated by emollient applications and giving alterative and aperient medicines.

Itch 1 Case between 35 and 45. It occurred shortly after the Convicts were embarked and was treated by giving Sulphate internally and applying the Sulphur Ointment externally and was discharged off the List in seven days.

Contusion 1 case between 15 and 25 which was under treatment for one day and requiring only the treatment of Cold Water.

Abscess 3 Cases. One between 15 and 25 and Two under 15 and were altogether 41 days under treatment which consisted in giving exit to matter by incisions applying poultices giving occasionally laxatives and latterly small doses of Quinine.

The number of Salt Meat days were sixty eight and Preserved Meat days twenty two altogether ninety days from the period of being placed under Salt Provisions.

With reference to the cleanliness of the Ship I generally had the decks and berths washed and scrubbed with water and brushes and twice a week in cold weather and every other day in warm weather a quantity of the Chloride of Zinc was put in each bucket of water, by which means the Prison was kept properly clean and at no time could I detect any offensive smell whilst the weather was wet the decks were merely scraped and swept.

Whenever the weather would admit the Convicts were allowed on deck from eight o'clock in the morning until Sun-set.

The Vessel left Kingstown Ireland on the 17<sup>th</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> and arrived at Milford Haven on the following day the 18<sup>th</sup> from adverse Winds and Bad Weather which place we left on the 22<sup>nd</sup> of Nov<sup>r</sup> 1852 and arrived at Hobart Town on the 25<sup>th</sup> of February 1853. During the first portion of this return the thermometer stood at about 53° within the Tropics the thermometer varied between 80° and 86° and during the latter part of the Voyage that is between Tristan de Actuna (Acuña) and Van Diemen's Land the thermometer ranged between 45° and 54° and whilst in the Harbour of Hobart Town at about 64°.

David Thomas Surgeon R.N.