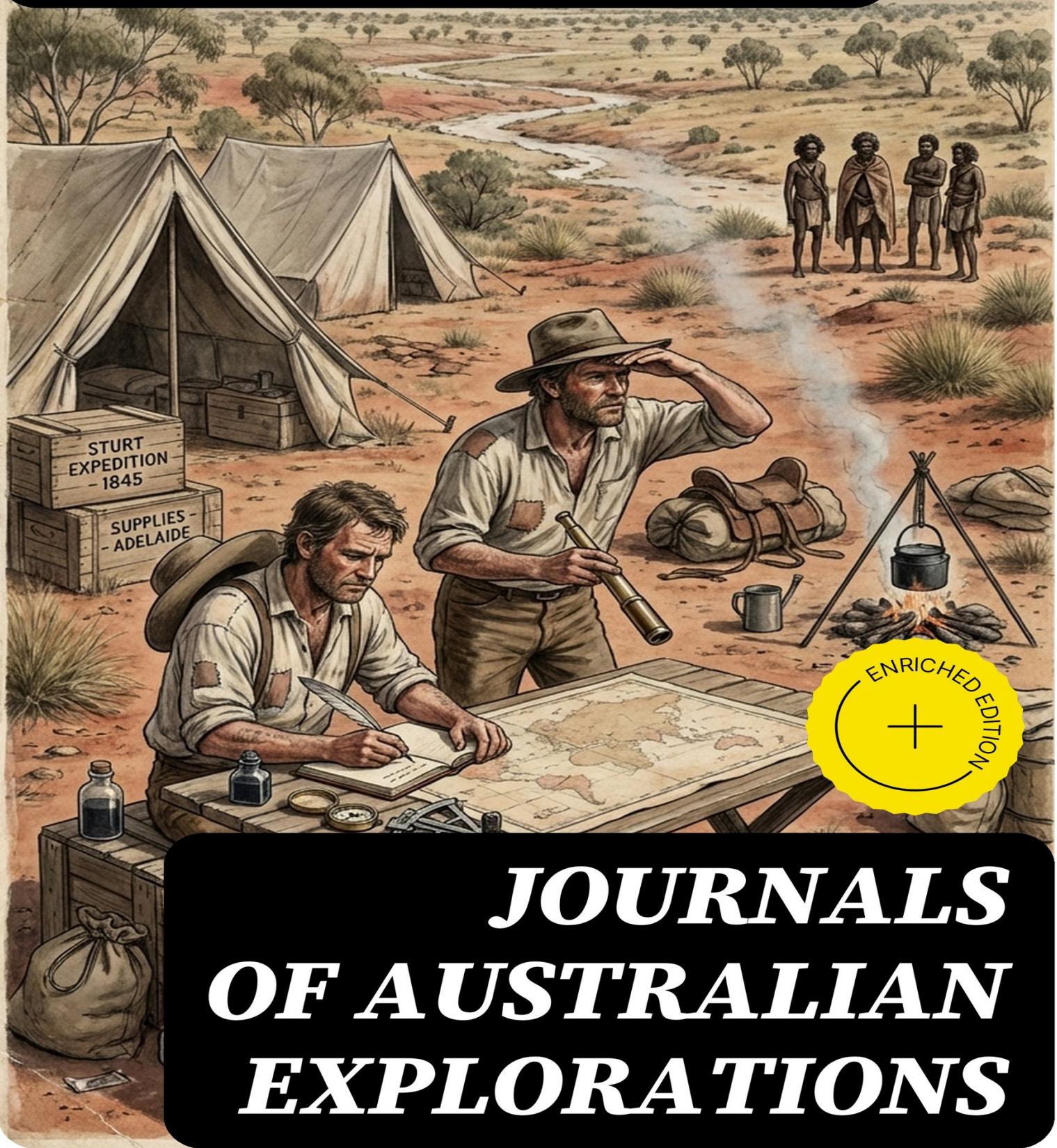
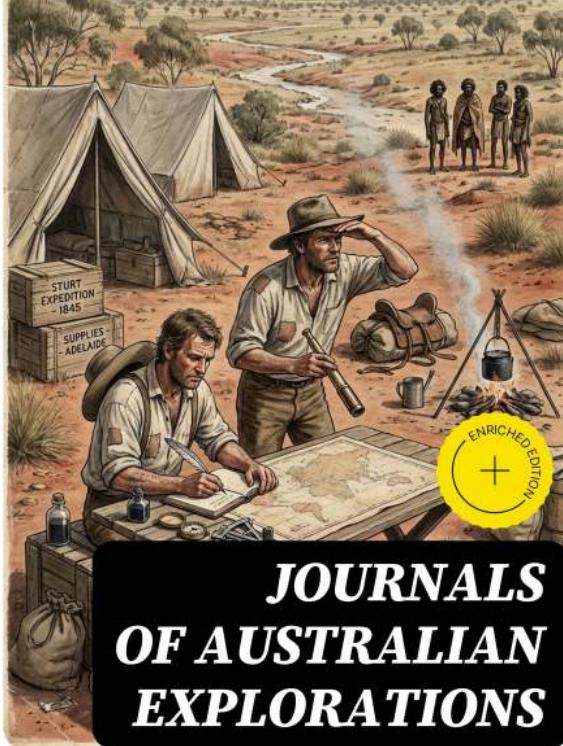


AUGUSTUS CHARLES GREGORY, FRANCIS THOMAS GREGORY



JOURNALS OF AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATIONS

**AUGUSTUS CHARLES
GREGORY, FRANCIS
THOMAS GREGORY**



**JOURNALS
OF AUSTRALIAN
EXPLORATIONS**

**Francis Thomas Gregory, Augustus Charles
Gregory**

Journals of Australian Explorations

Enriched edition.

Introduction, Studies and Commentaries by Evan Fairchild

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Introduction

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Journals of Australian Explorations assembles the principal first-hand records of Augustus Charles Gregory and Francis Thomas Gregory, presenting a coherent body of work that charts key journeys across Western and Northern Australia in the mid-nineteenth century. The collection encompasses formal preface and contents, detailed accounts of expeditions from the Swan River region, narratives focused on the Murchison and Gascoyne districts, observations from the North-West Coast, the North Australian Expedition, and documents relating to the proposed and executed searches for Dr. Leichhardt, concluded by an appendix. Its purpose is to preserve authoritative field testimony and official reporting that shaped contemporary understanding of vast, sparsely mapped regions.

The texts represented here are not imaginative literature but the documentary genres of exploration: field journals, route reports, official dispatches, and associated summaries that compile observations of terrain and travel. They record conditions on the march, logistical decisions, and the outcomes of reconnaissance. The writing favors economy and clarity, with attention to distances, directions, water, soil, and the practical character of country traversed. The appendix format underscores the compilers' concern for reference and verification, drawing together data that support the main narratives without diluting their directness or their immediate record of movement and discovery.

Across the collection, the unifying signatures are method, restraint, and a surveyor's eye. The Gregorys write to be used: their pages privilege route-finding, resource appraisal, and topographical continuity, translating the uncertainties of new ground into reproducible sequences of bearings and stages. Thematically, the journals track the demands of reconnaissance undertaken within official frameworks, the testing of hypotheses about inland rivers and coasts, and the practicalities of sustaining parties in unfamiliar conditions. The prose avoids ornament, yet it accumulates authority through consistency and measured judgment, qualities that have preserved its utility for historical, geographical, and environmental inquiry.

The Western Australian sections—expeditions east and north of the Swan River, the settlers' northward journey from Perth under Assistant-Surveyor A. C. Gregory, the expedition with His Excellency Governor Charles Fitzgerald to the Geraldine lead mine, and the accounts headed Murchison River, Gascoyne River, and North-West Coast—present a sustained effort to connect coastal settlements with interior watercourses and workable routes. They juxtapose official purpose and local initiative, showing how reconnaissance forges links between administrative aims and the realities encountered in the field. Each segment adds a piece to the developing geographical outline of a broad and varied region.

The North Australian Expedition occupies a central place, representing a coordinated attempt to examine the northern approaches and interior corridors in a systematic manner. Its documents highlight the organization of camps and depots, the testing of lines of travel, and the collation of observations relevant to navigation and settlement. The emphasis remains on verifiable particulars—progress made, country seen, and practical inferences—rather than

conjecture. Read together, these papers reveal how disciplined procedure, maintained over long distances and shifting conditions, produces knowledge that later cartographers, administrators, and scholars could integrate with growing national maps.

The materials concerning Dr. Leichhardt—the proposal for a search and the subsequent report on proceedings—place the Gregorys' work within a larger network of nineteenth-century expeditions. They record not only movement overland but also the planning and reporting that framed such missions in official correspondence. While motivated by the practical question of a missing party, the documents also consolidate information along the examined routes, adding to the shared store of observations. They demonstrate how investigative aims could overlap with broader reconnaissance, ensuring that even targeted journeys contributed enduring geographic and logistical insights.

Beyond their immediate historical context, these journals retain continuing significance as models of field reportage and as primary sources for the environmental and administrative history of Australia. They illuminate how knowledge was gathered, ordered, and communicated within government and settler frameworks, and they do so while traversing lands long inhabited by Aboriginal peoples—a reality modern readers should keep in view when assessing the record. The present collection offers the texts in their documentary integrity, allowing the clarity of their methods and the steadiness of their judgments to remain at the forefront of interpretation.

Historical Context

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In the mid-nineteenth century, exploration in Western and northern Australia accelerated as colonial administrations sought arable land, minerals, and routes linking coasts to the interior. Augustus Charles Gregory, appointed to Western Australia's Survey Department in the 1840s, and his brother Francis Thomas Gregory became central figures in this phase. Their journals, spanning the 1846–1861 period and later compiled for official and public use, document reconnaissance from the Swan River hinterland to the North-West Coast and the far north. The collection reflects a governmental mandate to convert sketchy coastal knowledge into mapped corridors for settlement, mining ventures, and intercolonial communication.

Beginning in 1846, Augustus led small mounted parties east and north of the Swan River colony, testing reports of pasture and water in a region punctuated by salt lakes and granite rises. A settlers' subscription expedition followed, organized from Perth with official backing yet financed by local pastoral interests eager to expand beyond the coastal plain. These ventures relied on careful astronomical fixes, barometric readings, and chained traverses to reduce uncertainty on poorly known frontiers. The resulting maps and notes guided stock routes and lease selections, even as recurring drought underscored the fragility of agricultural prospects in the interior.

Mineral discovery soon sharpened administrative interest. In 1848, reports of galena on the Murchison River prompted

His Excellency Governor Charles FitzGerald to personally visit the site with Augustus Gregory. The party was attacked near the river mouth; the Governor was seriously speared and one member killed, crystallizing the risks attendant on resource-led expansion. Nevertheless, the Geraldine lead mine was established, and a port at Champion Bay—later Geraldton—grew to service it. These events, echoed in the journals, reveal how geological observation translated into mining leases and maritime infrastructure, entwining exploration with frontier conflict and with the colony's earliest metalliferous industry.

Francis Thomas Gregory's leadership in the late 1850s shifted attention to the Gascoyne basin and adjoining ranges. In 1858 he traversed country north of the Murchison, recording permanent pools, forage grasses, and the striking inselberg he named Mount Augustus. His assessments foregrounded water reliability and stock capacity, criteria that directly informed pastoral tendering in remote districts. The journals from this campaign connect inland reconnaissance with subsequent voyages along the North-West Coast, where access by small schooners could shorten supply lines. Together, they oriented Western Australian expansion toward riverine oases separated by wide tracts of spinifex and stony desert.

In 1861, Francis extended this program to the North-West Coast, working from anchorages such as Nickol Bay to examine the Ashburton and Fortescue districts. His reports emphasized tidal flats, mangrove-lined estuaries, and inland basalt plains with seasonal watercourses, advocating pastoral occupation while noting maritime hazards. Within a few years, pearlshelling and pastoral leases converged to create fledgling coastal settlements that drew directly on his mapping. The North-West section of the collection thus captures a transition from reconnaissance to exploitation,

showing how coastal logistics, cyclone risk, and sparse freshwater shaped the tempo and pattern of colonization in the Pilbara region.

Concurrently, Augustus directed the North Australian Expedition of 1855–56, a major venture funded by the colonial government. Transported by chartered vessel to the Victoria River in the far north, his party established a depot and probed inland along the river's basaltic tablelands and limestone gorges. Seasonal constraints forced a strategic pivot: the expedition then traversed east and south through the interior toward the Gulf country and ultimately returned overland to the east coast in 1856. These journals consolidated knowledge of northern drainage and grasslands, linking coastal surveys to interior routes and demonstrating long-range logistics for future intercolonial exploration.

The fate of Dr. Ludwig Leichhardt, missing since 1848 on an attempted east–west crossing, remained a powerful catalyst. Gregory's proposed and then executed search in 1858 departed from the Queensland interior, moving through the Dawson–Nogoa headwaters toward the Barcoo and adjacent channels. Although the party found no conclusive trace, it charted rivers, passes, and feed that opened new pastoral districts. When Queensland separated in 1859, these results acquired renewed administrative value: they underpinned cadastral surveys, informed mail-route planning, and bolstered the case for investment in inland depots. The journals document both humanitarian motive and pragmatic territorial outcomes.

Compiled from official dispatches, field books, and legislative papers, the collected journals circulated widely in colonial newspapers and government printings before consolidation later in the century. Their empirical tone—

astronomical fixes, geology, vegetation, water—reflects Augustus's later service as Queensland's Surveyor-General and Francis's career within Western Australia's survey apparatus. Contemporary readers valued them for opening lands to leases and mines; later audiences have read them for insights into frontier encounters, including cooperation and violent conflict with Aboriginal communities whose tracks, wells, and knowledge the parties frequently relied upon. The appendices on the North Australian Expedition and Leichhardt searches situate individual journeys within wider colonial projects.

Synopsis (Selection)

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Front Matter (Preface; Table of Contents)

The preface sets out the objectives, methods, and scope of the exploration journals, positioning them as practical records for geography and settlement.

A concise contents map signals the sequence of expeditions and a data-forward, methodical approach.

AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATIONS.

An orienting overview situates the journeys within a broader effort to chart Australia's interior and coasts through observation, measurement, and route-finding.

The tone is sober and systematic, foregrounding terrain, water, and resources as recurring concerns.

Western Australian Expeditions—Swan River, Settlers' Journey from Perth, and Governor Fitzgerald to the Geraldine Lead Mine

Three linked accounts trace reconnaissance from the Swan River east and north, a settlers' push from Perth, and a governor-led visit to a mineral site.

They balance cartographic precision with logistical notes on water, forage, and observations of local landscapes and communities, revealing a pragmatic, resource-focused style.

THE MURCHISON RIVER.

A focused survey follows the Murchison River to gauge water reliability, terrain, and pastoral potential.

The style is terse and empirical, revisiting motifs of scarcity, seasonal hazards, and navigability.

GASCOYNE RIVER.

This account maps the Gascoyne River and adjacent country while assessing soils, vegetation, and access.

The tone remains practical, with repeated attention to river behavior, camp logistics, and viable routes.

NORTH-WEST COAST.

Coastal reconnaissance charts inlets, reefs, and anchorages along the north-west, linking marine hazards to inland access points.

The writing favors careful coastal description and resource appraisal, extending the land-focused method to littoral settings.

APPENDIX.

Supplementary notes consolidate measurements, lists, and clarifications that underpin the field narratives.

Its utilitarian tone highlights a preference for verifiable data and cross-referenced observations.

NORTH AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITION.

A large-scale venture crosses the northern regions, cataloguing rivers, soils, and flora while coordinating movements of men and stock over long distances.

The scope is broader and more strategic, marking a shift from regional probing to continent-spanning survey work.

Search for Dr. Leichhardt—Proposed Expedition and Report on Proceedings

The proposal outlines routes, provisions, and rationale for a search to determine the fate of a missing explorer.

The subsequent report records methodical efforts and measured conclusions, blending urgency with disciplined procedure and risk management.

Journals of Australian Explorations

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THE SETTLERS' EXPEDITION TO THE NORTHWARD FROM
PERTH, UNDER MR. ASSISTANT-SURVEYOR A.C. GREGORY.

HIS EXCELLENCY GOVERNOR CHARLES FITZGERALD'S
EXPEDITION TO THE GERALDINE LEAD MINE.

THE MURCHISON RIVER.

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APPENDIX.

NORTH AUSTRALIAN EXPEDITION.

DR. LEICHHARDT, PROPOSED EXPEDITION IN SEARCH OF.
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PROCEEDINGS.

PREFACE.

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Numerous inquiries having been made for copies of the Journals of the Explorations by the Messrs. Gregory in the Western, Northern, and Central portions of Australia, and as these journals have hitherto only been partially published in a fragmentary form, and are now out of print, it has been deemed desirable to collect the material into one volume, for convenience of reference, and to place on permanent record some of the earlier attempts to penetrate the terra incognita which then constituted so vast a portion of the Australian Continent.

Although, during the twenty-two years which have elapsed since the last of these expeditions was undertaken, the geographical knowledge of Australia has so far advanced as to fill in most of the details of its physical features and set at rest the speculative opinions and theories of early explorers, it has not been deemed desirable to alter or amend the impressions or views recorded at the time, but simply reproduce the journals as originally compiled.

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C F Gregory



F T Gregory



H C Gregory



T Baines

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AUSTRALIAN EXPLORATIONS.

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MESSRS. GREGORY'S EXPEDITION TO THE EAST AND NORTH OF SWAN RIVER.

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1846.

EARLY CONDITION OF WEST AUSTRALIA.

The colony of Western Australia was established in 1829; but its isolation from the older settlement of New South Wales rendered it necessary to import all the horses, cattle, and sheep by sailing vessels from Tasmania, or other remote sources, while the heavy losses and difficulties attending long sea voyages prevented any large importations of stock--so that, though there was a fair rate of increase, the flocks and herds of the settlers had found sufficient pasturage for the first ten years on the banks of the Swan River and its upper valley, the Avon, together with the coast district southward to the Vasse Inlet; but after 1840 the stock-owners began to feel that all prospect of material increase must be relinquished unless additional pastures could be discovered.

Several public as well as private expeditions were undertaken for the purpose of ascertaining whether in the interior or along the coast on either side of the settlement there existed any available country, but they had only

encountered dense scrubs of acacia and eucalyptus, with salt marshes and scarcity of fresh water in the interior. The coast to the east had been traversed from Adelaide to King George's Sound by Mr. Eyre, and found to be altogether unfit for settlement, while to the north the coast presented a series of sandy plains for more than 200 miles.

It may now appear extraordinary that the earlier explorers in Australia were so frequently unsuccessful in their endeavours to penetrate the interior; but the scarcity of suitable horses, the unsuitable character of the saddlery, cumbersome camp equipment, and deficiency of knowledge regarding the seasons in the interior, all combined to defeat the first explorers in districts which have since been traversed with comparative facility.

In 1846 the known country had become so nearly stocked to the full extent of its capability that the leading question of interest with the settlers was, where new runs could be discovered; and, among many others, the Messrs. Gregory proposed to attempt the further exploration of the interior.

Messrs. A.C. and F.T. Gregory, who were attached to the department of the Surveyor-General, applied for three months' leave of absence for the purpose; but it was eventually arranged that the expedition should be under the auspices of the Government, which provided four horses, and voted 5 pounds for the purchase of equipment, the remainder being supplied at private expense.

The party consisted of A.C. Gregory, F.T. Gregory, and H.C. Gregory, provided with four horses and seven weeks' provisions, the equipment being reduced to the least possible weight. The starting point was Mr. T.N. Yule's station, in the Toodyay district, sixty miles north-east from Perth.

The following is a transcript of the journal:--

DIARY.

EXPLORATION TO EAST OF SWAN RIVER, 1846.

7th August, 1846.

Leaving Mr. Yule's farm at Boyeen Spring, passed Captain Scully's station at Bolgart Spring at 10.15 a.m.; thence steered north 70 degrees east over sandy downs, thinly timbered with eucalyptus; at 12.50 p.m. crossed a small watercourse trending in the direction of our course till 2 p.m., when it turned south; at 3.50 p.m. halted for the night on a small stream flowing to the south-west.

Latitude by observation 31 degrees 12 minutes 10 seconds; longitude 116 degrees 50 minutes.

8th August.

At 7.5 a.m. commenced a course 70 degrees; at 8.0 crossed a granite hill with some grass, after which the country was scrubby till 9.30, when we entered a grassy flat timbered with casuarina; at 10.25 the country was more open, but scrubby; at 12.45 p.m. observed a small lake bearing 10 degrees; steered on that course, and reached it at 2.10 p.m.; halted till 3.15, and then resumed our former course through a swampy country, and at 4.50 camped on the bank of another small shallow lake.

Latitude by observation 31 degrees 4 minutes 24 seconds; longitude 117 degrees 4 minutes.

9th August.

At 7.35 a.m. steered on a course of 95 degrees through a scrubby country with small wooded valleys; at noon observed several large shallow lakes five to ten miles to the north-east; at 3 p.m. altered the course to 45 degrees, and at 3.30 to north; at 4 p.m. reached a large open flat covered with salicornia and other salt plants, and with shallow lakes of salt water. At the edge of the flat found a native well with good water and a patch of grass around it, and bivouacked.

Latitude by observation 31 degrees 2 minutes 22 seconds; longitude 117 degrees 23 minutes 15 seconds.

10th August.

At 7.35 a.m. left the bivouac and steered 95 degrees, passed several small salt lagoons in a thick swampy country; at 9.15 entered a gum forest with close underwood, which rendered travelling slow and difficult, but it gradually became more open; at 1 p.m. observed several lakes to the north and east, six to seven miles distant; we then passed a succession of dense thickets and patches of gum forest till 4.25, when we turned north, and at 5.30 halted in an open patch of grass surrounded by swampy thickets.

Latitude by observation 31 degrees 1 minute 44 seconds; longitude 117 degrees 45 minutes 10 seconds.

11th August.

At 7.25 a.m. steered north-east through gum forest; at 8.30 passed a dry lagoon; at 9.10 changed the course to 95 degrees; the country became more open; at 11.35 ascended an elevated ridge, and saw several bare granite hills to the eastward; steered 75 degrees to the nearest; reached its summit at 1.40 p.m., and halted for the remainder of the day to refresh the horses, there being abundance of water

in the hollows of the rock and some grass around the base of the hill.

Latitude by observation 30 degrees 58 minutes 47 seconds; longitude 117 degrees 59 minutes 47 seconds.

DRY COUNTRY. GRANITE HILLS.

12th August.

Leaving the bivouac at 7.30 a.m., steered 122 degrees through alternate patches of gum forest, underwood, and grass; at 11.50 reached the summit of a bare granite hill, from which we could see Lake Brown, bearing 93 degrees to 103 degrees, Eaglestone Hill, 100 degrees, also many other remarkable hills and peaks. Leaving this hill at 12.15 p.m., steered 58 degrees over undulating wooded country with several small watercourses trending to the south; at 4.30 bivouacked at a scrubby hill, near a small pool of rainwater, on a granite rock.

Latitude by observation 30 degrees 59 minutes 54 seconds; longitude 118 degrees 17 minutes.

13th August.

Resumed our course 58 degrees through level gum forest, then a spearwood thicket, then dense underwood and patches of gum forest till 1.25 p.m., when we came to a native well among granite rocks; having watered the horses, continued the course through the same description of country till 4.40, when we halted at the foot of a granite hill with plenty of rainwater in the hollows and grass on a narrow strip between the scrub and base of the bare rock.

Latitude by observation 30 degrees 48 minutes 34 seconds; longitude 118 degrees 40 minutes.

14th August.

Started at 10.35 a.m., and steered 41 degrees through a level country, with thickets of underwood, cypress, and gum, with some grassy patches; at 2.20 p.m. reached a bare granite hill, at the foot of which we bivouacked.

15th August.

Leaving the bivouac at 7.15 a.m., steered 50 degrees; at 8.50 crossed a steep ridge of white sandy rocks resting on granite; after this the country was grassy, with little timber, 10.30, when we entered a thick scrub; at 11.0 observed a high granite hill bearing 50 degrees, steered for it, and reached the summit at 12.55 p.m., descending into thick scrub on the other side. Having climbed a tree to get a view, observed a very remarkable peak and range of rugged hills distant about forty miles, the highest point bearing 57 degrees; at 2.30 came to scrubby country with only a few trees, and at 4.15 camped at a small waterhole in a granite rock.

Latitude by observation 30 degrees 31 minutes 43 seconds; longitude 118 degrees 52 minutes.

16th August.

At 7.15 a.m. resumed our march on a bearing 68 degrees, through well-wooded country till 9.35, when we ascended a fine grassy hill of trap-rock. From this hill several of a similar character were visible to the southward, while to the north numerous large dry salt lakes or marshes occupied the valley along the south-eastern declivity of which we had travelled for the last two days; the course was then 56 degrees, through scattered forest, with much underwood and a little grass. At noon struck the shore of one of the lakes, the bank being composed of gypsum and red sand, in

some parts twenty feet high; following the shore of the lake to the east till 1.15 p.m., again resumed a course 56 degrees through dense thickets of wattle (acacia), with patches of gum forest and cypress, the soil a red sandy loam devoid of smaller vegetation; at 5.0 halted for the night.

Latitude by observation 30 degrees 21 minutes 40 seconds; longitude 119 degrees 11 minutes.

WHIRLWINDS. RED SAND.

17th August.

At 6.30 a.m. recommenced our journey 50 degrees; at 6.55 crossed a narrow swampy patch of salicornia trending east and west; altered the course to 63 degrees, and at 7.35 crossed a deep watercourse trending to the south; at 8.15 ascended a trap hill with a few granite rocks at the foot, among which we found a small pool of rainwater, at which we halted for three hours to refresh our horses, and then proceeded 40 degrees till 2.20 p.m., when we arrived at the foot of the highest hill in the range for which we had been steering. Leaving our horses, we ascended the hill, which was composed of trap-rock, and did not exceed 300 feet in height above the general level of the country. From the summit several similar ranges of trap hills were visible, extending from north to east-south-east; to the south-east the country appeared to be a level sandy desert without the least appearance of vegetation, while to the west and north the smokes of many native fires were visible in the distance. The extremely level character of the country between the ranges to the east and north, and the immense columns of red sand or dust which were raised by whirlwinds to a height of 200 to 500 feet, gave but little hope of finding water in that direction. Returning to our horses at 4.20, steered 350

Early journeys east and north of the Swan River assess landscape through the lens of pastoral suitability and water reliability. Entries circle around soakages, claypans, and granite outcrops, with travel paced by the spacing of dependable pools. The Murchison River narrative develops strategies for aridity—testing side gullies, rationing stock, and calibrating loads to distances between water. Vegetation is read primarily as an index of soils and feed. Terrain is parsed into corridors that either sustain movement or threaten stasis, and success is measured by continuity of water-linked route segments.

With the Gascoyne and North-West Coast, perception widens to include maritime dynamics and shoreline morphology. Salinity intrudes as a constant determinant, and descriptions weigh brackish sources against inland alternatives. Mangroves, reefs, and sandbars complicate access, pushing reliance on boat work, tidal timing, and anchorage security. The journals index smells, mud textures, and the behavior of birds as cues for fresh water in a littoral environment. Here the challenge is not merely scarcity but the instability of interfaces where ocean and river, dune and flat, repeatedly reconfigure paths.

In the North Australian Expedition and the Leichhardt search, tropical seasonality and biota reshape judgment. Floodplains, pandanus belts, and termite mounds mark new problem-sets: inundation risk, bogging, and disease exposure. The journals adjust pacing to monsoonal rhythms, privileging higher ground and dry-season windows. Animals and gear are evaluated against humidity and heat, not only distance. Landscape perception becomes cinematic, panning from wide savannas to sudden, impassable swamps. The interior is neither empty nor uniform; it is a mosaic whose navigability changes with rains, compelling contingency planning as a narrative constant.

Question 4

How do the journals negotiate authority among officials, settlers, and Indigenous knowledge?

Governor Fitzgerald's expedition to the Geraldine lead mine foregrounds official authority, with objectives and reporting calibrated to administrative priorities. By contrast, the settlers' expedition under A. C. Gregory demonstrates local initiative, improvising routes with leaner resources and wider tolerance for uncertainty. The Swan River surveys mediate between these poles, translating settler observations into formal charts. Across these works, the Preface signals accountability to both government and readers, positioning the journals as instruments of policy and persuasion that validate action through meticulously kept records and recognizable chains of command.

Authority is also negotiated at the level of sources and testimony. The Australian Explorations synthesis notes predecessors and neighboring parties, situating new routes within a growing archive. In the Leichhardt search documents, the editors weigh rumors, relics, and secondhand traces against measured observations, granting provisional status to each. Encounters with local communities provide guidance on water and tracks, though the narrative often filters such contributions through the surveyor's voice. The effect is a layered epistemology where official measurement, settler experience, and Indigenous knowledge coexist, sometimes harmonizing, sometimes competing for narrative primacy.

The Appendix's procedural codes and the North Australian Expedition's planning memos crystallize a didactic voice that standardizes conduct, trade, and conflict avoidance.

Later northern narratives display a tempered approach to cross-cultural contact—gift exchanges, watchfulness, and route choices that reduce friction—reflecting lessons from earlier frays. Yet the journals rarely cede authorship, absorbing guidance into the explorers' decision-making frameworks. Authority thus remains centralized while being pragmatically porous, incorporating external insights when they prove operational. This balance underwrites both expansionary projects and the humanitarian search, aligning ethical posture with the practicalities of safe passage.

Memorable Quotes

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1q "SCARCITY OF WATER"

2q "WATERLESS COUNTRY AND DENSE SCRUB NORTH OF MURCHISON RIVER."

3q "REPULSED FOR WANT OF WATER."

4q "STONY PLAINS."

5q "GASCOYNE RIVER."

6q "a sudden rush of water swept down the valley"

7q "grass being plentiful for our horses"

8q "plenty of green grass and water"

9q "the horses were not looking well"

10q "the beds of the pearl oysters,"

11q "Sandalwood was found in small quantities, very highly scented,"

12q "water being abundant in every hollow"

13q "Abundance of portulaca grew near our halting place"

14q "the country showed effects of long-continued drought"