'And then the sea began to rise, and the wind did stronger blow' (W. Delf, Poem in memory of seafarers lost in the gales of 1889)

ODES TO THE SEAFARING LIFE

Told in a Coble

50

LOST WITH ALL HANDS.

" I OST, with all hands at sea." The Christmas sun shines down On the headlands that frown o'er the harbour wide, On the cottages, thick on the long quay side, On the roofs of the busy town.

"Lost, with all hands at sea." The dread words sound like a wail, The song of the waits, and the clash of the bells, Ring like death-bed dirges, or funeral knells, In the pauses of the gale.

Never a home so poor But it brightens for good Yule Tide, Never a heart too sad or too lone, But the Holy Christmas mirth 'twill own, And his welcome will provide.

Where the sea-coal fire leaps, On the fisherman's quiet hearth, The Yule log lies, for his hand to heave, When he hastes to his bride on Christmas Eve, In the flush of his strength and mirth.

High on the little shelf The tall Yule candle stands, For the ship is due, ere the Christmas night, And it waits to be duly set alight By the coming father's hands.

Long has the widow spared Her pittance for warmth and bread, That her sailor boy, when he home returns, May joy, that her fire so brightly burns, Her board is so amply spread.

The sharp reef moans and moans, The foam on the sand lies hoar; The "sea-dog" flickers across the sky, The north wind whistles shrill and high 'Mid the breakers' ominous roar.

Out on the great pier-head The grey-haired sailors stand, While the black clouds pile away in the west, And the spray flies free from the billows' crest, Ere they dash on the hollow sand.

Never a sail to be seen, On the long grim tossing swell; Only drifting wreckage of canvas and spar, That sweep with the waves o'er the harbour bar, Their terrible tale to tell.

Did a vision of Christmas pass Before the drowning eyes, When 'mid rent of rigging and crash of mast, The brave ship, smote by the mighty blast, Went down 'neath the pitiless skies?

No Christmas joy I ween On the rock-bound coast may be. Put token and custom of Yule away, While widows and orphans weep and pray For the "hands lost out at sea."

And other Poems.

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Trawler crew on board vesse

early 20th cent. [C DIYK/1]

Fact: The winter months were the most dangerous time for trawlers to be at sea, with December being the month in which the most disasters occurred on average (in the period 1835-1987)



Nowadays it can be hard to imagine the experiences of those who relied on the sea to survive in a time before modern technology and employment rights made seafaring relatively safe.

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IN MEMORIAM	ETON (S) JOHN W	INTRINGHAM	IN THE
OF THE	SEA SEA		DREADFUL GALE
	NY C	I). ROBERTS WORKMAN	FROM
Poor Fishermen	KITTEN		GRIMSBY AND HULL,
WHO LOST THEIR	HAROLD	URE (Hull)	N.
Lives		RANCH (Hull)	Feb. 8 & 9, 1889.
	12		
6	家业不必不必	なっているのである	6
Methinks I see some little crafts As down the Humber they did ern sea; Methinks I see on each small so brave, Going to earn their daily brea Methinks I see them as they I Casting the lead into the deep t Methinks I see them on the de To shoot their net into the de Methinks I see them shoot th day night, And saw the watch upon the right; Methinks I see them yet again All hands working with a will Methinks I see the net on boa gay, And all were busily engaged of Methinks I see them put awa And then the sea began to stronger blow. Methinks I heard the skipp shorten sail,	glide bound to the North- craft a crew with hearts ad upon the restless wave eft the land all far behind heir fishing grounds to find eck working with a will, eep either for good or ill. eir trawl upon the Thurs deck, and everything was when daylight did appear l getting off their gear. and and fish so fresh and clearing them away; y into the ice below. rise, and the wind did	Methinks I see then right, With sails close ree Methinks I see then passed, Their little craft wa Methinks I heard th be brave, We'll trust in Him Methinks I read th called awa They were thinking Thinking of a wife an Who no more will below. Great God, Thou s in distress Thou knows the I Comfort and cheer Thy hand	who rules the deep, in Him who he thoughts of them who now are y, [away; of their loved ones dear many miles hd children dear, and aged parents too see them here again in this world ees each sorrowing heart, the widow [fatherless; ittle children dear, who now are them here below, and lead them by
ETON (Steamer)KITTC. Dickinson, SC. BrewnW. BettsR. JohnseW. GrimmerB. FreemF. HaighBalderW. KempJ. InwardA. FaulknerJ. InwardF. SparksH. Forrester	A, S TRINGHAM R. Hall, S an H. Carter F. Bellamy	T. WORKMAN. E. G. Smith, S R. Norms J. Roberts C. W. Thickett	OLIVE BRANCH. J. Stephenson, S G. Wildes F. Barrett J. Cawes J. Kelley J. Kelley ADVENTURE. Thomas Owen, S M. Westmorland J. Hawkins T. Maulkinson W. Jones W. Agnes H. Briggs T. Spenceley
Sol	d by the Author. W.	DELF, Fisherman	Grimsby

DESCRIPTION OF THE STORM.

The waves were foaming, loud the billows roar, And dash tremendous on the trembling shore. All hands were call'd, quick on the deck they run, We scarce could muster ere the gale begun; Then all employ'd, each to their station go, Most up aloft, but some must stay below To pay out cable, and to keep it clear, Likewise to mind she did not break her shear; To hand main-topsail then we made a shift, But found, when we came down, the ship adrift: When veering out, too rash the captain spoke, To bring her up, and then the cable broke; Although we let another anchor go, We drove on board another ship we saw, Which struck our quarter, stove in all abaft, Likewise companion broke, main boom and gaff. How to get clear it all our art defies, We heard the women's dreadful shrieks and cries. We hail'd the other ship, they could not hear, Their captain tried to get his vessel clear; He veer'd out cable, this was death to him. It tore him round the windlass limb from limb : O what confusion, terror and dismay! Then we got clear, and sheer'd the other way; Our anchor held, and we brought up again, But 'twas not long that there we could remain. I went below the passengers to cheer, And just had told them that they need not fear, I heard them cry on deck, "Now save us Lord! "Another ship is coming straight on board."

The 19th century is awash with accounts of sea voyages and poems lamenting a romantically tragic way of life at sea.

Such accounts and poems were published for commercial purposes, to entertain the public, and to raise funds to help the victims of shipwrecks and storms.

These records help us to understand what it must have been like to be from a seafaring family during this dangerous era.

Extract from 'The Sailor, A Poem', by Edward Anderson, 1828 [L.821]

Fact: The 1880s witnessed the biggest recorded losses of trawlers of any decade between the 1830s and the 1900s

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SUFFERINGS OF A SHIP'S CREW.

William Armstrong, the only survivor of the crew of the barque Kitty, of Newcastle, in 1859, and others sailed from Newcastle in the Kitty with a cargo to Hudson's Bay. Mr. Alexander Elles was the commander. The voyage was boisterous. In August, the ship was enveloped in a fog off Cape Resolution, and then she was surrounded by huge icebergs, from which escape seemed to be hopless. Two boats were got out, and as much provision as could be put into them was stowed away; and one under the command of the captain, the other under that of Armstrong (the mate), left the ship's side just as the berg closed upon the ill-fated vessel and crushed her into pieces. She then went down. The boats managed to get out through an opening, but only to find themselves in a "field of ice," consisting of floating masses, the pieces which sailed continually by threatening destruction at every moment. They could not however reach the open sea; and in the meantime, such was the cold, that frost bite began to appear. Such remedies as they had within reach were applied, but they were useless, for the poor sufferers gradually became worse, and dropped off one after another. The survivors performed the sorrowful duty of consigning their comrades to the deep, thinking as they did so that perhaps the next would be one of themselves. The crew worked willingly, and as constantly as their physical infirmities would permit them. Day after day did they work on, hoping that their efforts would be successful, or that some welcome sail would heave in sight and rescue them from their unfortunate situation; but none appeared. At last the boats separated in a fog, and the captain's boat was never heard of again.

Hunger was now added to their other miseries. The survivors were gradually sinking under their privations. Several became raving maniacs. They could not recognise their companions; while scenes which they had witnessed at home in their family circles were repeated over and over again-in their imagination they beheld their sisters, mothers, or wives, as the case might be, and endeavoured to clasp them, and soon died in the most fearful agonies. Two or three besides Armstrong only remained when the welcome cry of "Land!" was raised, and the men strained their eyes and asked one another could it be real? It was at length reached, but too late for some of them. The ecstacy of such a discovery, after being sixty-two days in an open boat and suffering such privations in a polar region, was too much for them, and all, with the exception of Armstrong, as they reached the long wished-for land, sank to the ground exhausted, and died. Thus the whole of the crew, with the exception of one, had died; and it is no wonder that he dropped upon his knees and returned thanks to his God that he had been spared. Having obtained a little rest, he wandered along the shore, and was so fortunate as to fall in with some Esquimaux on a hunting expedition. They conducted him to their huts, and there kept him for a considerable time until he had recruited his strength. They then brought him to a place where some Moravian missionaries were residing who forwarded him to St. John's.

MY FATHER'S AT THE HELM.

A certain vessel being overtaken in a storm, the passengers were all much alarmed, and in great fear of being drowned, except one fine interesting boy,

Extract from 'The Sea and the Sailor', by J. Brumby, 1861 [L.820]

After arriving home from Iceland Saturday morning, I was married at 11AM, Holy Trinity Church, 2 June. My house was all ready, everything in. Well, we had a do at Mother in Laws; tea and a sing song and a drink, a few friends. Finished up at 2AM Sunday morning and leaving home again for sea Monday morning at 6AM. In those times, there were no honeymoons. Extract from an account written by a Hull trawlerman, 1890s [C DIWK/2/4]

Fact: In the period 1835-1987, 900 trawlers registered in Hull were wrecked or lost at sea

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The Orphan's Hymn', by a sailor's daughter, 1900 [C DSSF/1/2/5/33]

PORT OF HULL SOCIETY'S Sailors' Orphan Intsitution.

THE ORPEAN'S HYMN.

Home! home! sweet, sweet home! No more will my father enliven his home. And left me an orphan most destitute here. Home ! home ! sweet, sweet home ! And wrench'd me from all the endearments of home. Home! home! sweet, sweet home! Oh, yes; may I soon find a much-loved home. And stretch out your hands, provide us a home, Lest we should be left o'er the wide world to roam. Home ! home ! sweet, sweet home ! And oh ! may we all find in heaven our home. By a Sailor's Daughter.

The tempest tore from me a father so dear,

WH ! where is the guide of my infantine years ? The father who left me enveloped in tears ; The ocean's false surges induced him to roam, Far away from his child—far, far from his home. Heard you the wild tempest so awfully deep ?... E'en now I imagine I hear it, and weep : Great, God, now behold me with pitying eye, Look on my distress, give ear to my cry; Provide me a home, where I may be taught The way of salvation which Jesus has wrought. There many on Orphan protection shall find, Oh ! you who have children, to us pray be kind,

TUNE—Home, Sweet Home.

FRANCIS OLIVER, PRINTER, DOCK-SF., HULL.