rentiam non ſatis attendiſſe videtur Doctiſſimus *Jurinius*, à vero multum aberraſſe mihi videtur. Si igitur ſepoſitâ ſuâ, de Vaſorum ictu, hypotheſi, & vi preſſuræ, quâ Natura utitur, pro Principio adhibitâ, alia Theoremata de Cordis & Sanguinis motu & viribus, elegante ſuâ demonſtrationis methodo, conſtruere dignabitur, ſeſe dignum, mihi certe gratum, nec eruditis inutile præſtiterit. Tu, qui Rei Medicæ principatum tenes, Vir Ampliſſime, diſſentientium diſputationes tuâ prudentiâ ita moderari digneris, ne Indoctis ludibrio, ſed ut Doctis emolumento eſſe poſſint. Dabam *Northamptoniæ* 23. die *Junii* 1719.

III. *An account of ſome Experiments relating to the Specifick Gravity of Human Blood.* By James Jurin, M. D. *and* F. R. S.

IT is well known from the Obſervations of Mr. *Leeuwenhoek* and others, that Human Blood conſiſts of red globular Particles, ſwimming in a pellucid *Lympha*, or *Serum*. Which two different Subſtances, tho' of unequal Specifick Gravities, yet ſo long as they continue to circulate in the Veins and Arteries, are prevented from ſeparating by their Motion and Warmth. But when the Blood comes to ſtagnate and cool in a Porringer, the globular Particles uniting together by their attractive Power, and ſinking by their Weight, which is greater than that of the *Serum*, form the *Coagulum*, or *Craſſamentum*, at the bottom of the Porringer, the *Serum* ſwimming above it.

Things always happen in this manner, when the *Craſſamentum* is at liberty to ſubſide: but it often falls out, that, either by its adheſion to the ſides of the Veſſel, or by the bubbles of Air, which the Blood

gathers upon falling into the Perringer, and which ſtick to it's Surface, the *Craſſamentum* is kept from ſinking, and ſeems to float upon the top of the *Serum*.

Theſe Accidents ſeem to have given the firſt occaſion to that Opinion, which, I think, has been generally entertain'd by thoſe who have writ upon this Subject, namely, that the globular part of the Blood is ſpecifically lighter than the *Serum*, in which it ſwims.

But that which has ſo fully eſtabliſht this perſuaſion, is the Authority of the late excellent Mr. *Boyle*, who, among the many valuable and curious Experiments he has given us in his Natural Hiſtory of Human Blood, has left the following ones upon this Subject.

The ſpecifick Gravity of *Serum* of Human Blood was found by weighing a piece of Sealing Wax firſt in *Serum*, and afterwards in Water, to be to the ſpecifick Gravity of Water, as 1024 to 1000.

In a ſecond Experiment, which for greater accuracy was made with an Inſtrument contriv'd on purpoſe, the ſpecifick Gravity of *Serum* was found to be to that of Water, as 1194, to 1000.

In a third Experiment made by the ſame Inſtrument, and with *Serum* from the Blood of another Perſon, it's ſpecifick Gravity appear'd to be 1186.

The Medium between theſe two laſt Experiments is 1190, which has ſince been univerſally receiv'd for the ſpecifick Gravity of *Serum* of Human Blood, the firſt Experiment being declar'd by Mr. *Boyle* himſelf to be leſs exactly made than the other.

The ſpecifick Gravity of Human Blood was found by Mr. *Boyle*, to be to that of Water, as 1040 to 1000; though on account of difficulties by him mention'd, he was far from being ſatisfy'd with this Experiment, and recommended the thing to farther tryals.

Theſe

Theſe Experiments however having hitherto paſt uncontroverted, and it appearing from them, that the ſpecifick Gravity of *Serum* was greater than that of Blood in the proportion of 1190 to 1040. or of 8 to 7 nearly; it was a neceſſary conſequence of this, that the Blood Globules were ſpecifically lighter than the *Serum*, and that in a very great degree, conſidering the ſmall proportion that the bulk of the *Craſſamentum* was found to bear to that of the *Serum*, from other Experiments.

From this it was not improbably conjectured, that theſe Globules were thin Veſicles fill'd with an Aereal ſubſtance: and this Opinion ſeem'd to receive a great confirmation, upon it's being obſerv'd, in viewing the Circulation by a Microſcope, that a Blood Globule, in paſſing through a very narrow Veſſel, would change its ſhape from a Globular to an Oval Form, and would recover it's former Figure, as ſoon as it was got thro' the narrow Paſſage; which appearance ſeem'd to be naturally accounted for from the Elaſticity of the included *Aura*.

Upon this conjecture have been built a great many Solutions of the Phænomena obſervable in the Animal Oeconomy, and the diſorders of it; particularly a late ingenious account of Muſcular Motion. It it not my buſineſs at preſent to examine any of theſe, nor is it my deſign to caſt any reflection upon their Authors, who were led into this miſtake by the natural conſequence of a matter of Fact, for the truth of which they had ſo great an Authority, as that of the excellent Perſon above-mentioned. But I hope, I ſhall eaſily be pardon'd for enquiring into the ſoundneſs of the Foundation, when the Superſtructure erected thereupon is ſo conſiderable; and the following Experiments, however trivial in themſelves, will not appear unworthy

the

the conſideration of the *Royal Society*, if it be found, that they may prevent us from running into Errors of the greateſt conſequence.

Exp. I. I have ſeveral times cut off a ſmall part of the *Craſſamentum*, when by its adheſion to the ſides of the Porringer it has ſeem'd to ſwim upon the Surface of the *Serum*, and have put it into another Veſſel fill'd with *Serum*: upon which it has immediately ſunk to the Bottom.

Exp. II. When the *Coagulum* has been buoyd up in the *Serum* by the bubbles of Air adhering to its Surface, I have ſeparated a ſmall part of it, where thoſe Bubbles have been thickeſt, and put it into a Glaſs of *Serum*, in which it has ſwom, as before. Then ſetting the Glaſs upon the Air-Pump, thoſe Bubbles burſt after one another, as the Receiver was exhauſting, and the Air being again let into the Receiver, the lump of *Craſſamentum* ſunk to the bottom of the Glaſs.

Exp. III. I have often placed a drop of *Serum* upon a clean Glaſs before a Microſcope, in which I had diſſolv'd a very ſmall quantity of Blood, and obſerv'd, that when the Glaſs was held in a perpendicular Poſture, the Blood-Globules ſubſided to the bottom of the Drop; and inverting the Glaſs, the Globules again deſcended thro' the *Serum* to the Bottom. I had the ſame ſucceſs with a ſmall quantity of *Serum* and Blood in a Capillary Tube. And the ſame thing has been long ſince obſerv'd by the famous Mr. *Leeuwenhoek*.

Theſe Experiments undeniably demonſtrate, that the *Craſſamentum*, or globular part of the Blood, is ſpecifically heavier than the *Serum*; and conſequently it is by no means probable, that the Blood Globules are Veſicles fill'd with Air, or any other Fluid lighter than *Serum*. And that they are not fill'd with any ſort of

Elaſtick Fluid, will appear from the following Experiment.

Exp. IV. In a ſmall quantity of *Serum* of Human Blood, I diſſolv'd ſo much Blood, as that the Globules might not lye too thick together, to hinder their being ſeen diſtinctly. Then having lodged a ſmall drop of this Liquor on the inſide of a thin Glaſs Tube, I fitted the Tube on to the Air-Pump, and placed a Microſcope by it, ſo that I could ſee the Blood-Globules through the Tube. This being done, I caus'd the Tube to be exhauſted, keeping my Eye upon the Globules all the time, in order to obſerve whether they dilated themſelves, as the Air was withdrawn; but could not perceive the leaſt alteration, they appearing exactly of the ſame bigneſs in the *Vacuum*, as they had done before. Whereas if they had been fill'd with an Elaſtick Fluid, they would either have burſt, or have been dilated to at leaſt 70 or 80 times their former Magnitude. The Stop-cock being afterwards turn'd, and the Air ſuffer'd to re-enter the Tube, the Blood-Globules ſtill retain'd the ſame bigneſs, as in *Vacuo*.

To this it will perhaps be objected, that a learned Member of this Society, in a Book lately publiſh'd, has aſſerted the direct contrary to what I here affirm, and has aſſur'd us, that the Blood-Globules in an exhauſted Receiver, inſtantly ſwell, and dilate themſelves ſo, as to become incredibly large. But as that Gentleman does not tell us, upon what Experiment this aſſertion is grounded, it may not be unreaſonable to ſuppoſe, that he was miſled by the common Hypotheſis, which he there maintains, of the Blood-Globules being fill'd with Air, and by what he has heard or ſeen of the bubbles of Air, which ariſe from Blood in the Air-Pump in the ſame manner as from other Liquors, and which not eaſily breaking out from ſo viſcid a Fluid, occaſion the

the appearance he mentions. However this may be to prevent any diſpute, and avoid the coming to *Utri creditis, Quirites*? I ſhall offer a Teſtimony, that every body will be ſatisfy'd with, namely that of the learned and ingenious Mr. *Machin*, Profeſſor of *Aſtronomy* in *Greſham Colledge*, and one of our Secretaries, who having honour'd me with his Company at a repetition of this Experiment, in order to be witneſs to the Event, was fully ſatisfied upon repeated tryals, that there was no perceivable difference between the Magnitude of the Blood Globules in the Air, and in *Vacuo*. Upon this occaſion the two firſt Experiments were likewiſe repeated in his preſence, with the ſame Succeſs, as above related.

Though what has been already ſaid is a ſufficient proof of the Opinion above-mention'd, yet however to prevent the Objections, which may ariſe for want of Experiments made in the ſame manner with Mr. *Boyle*'s, as well as for the ſatisfaction of the Curious, who may be deſirous to know the true Specifick Gravities of *Serum* and Blood, I ſhall proceed to demonſtrate the ſame thing by Hydroſtatical Experiments.

Exp. V. *Novemb.* 13. 1713. Having ſuffer'd a quantity of my own Blood to ſtand about 24 Hours in the Porringer, and then drawing off the *Serum* carefully with a ſmall *Siphon* into a convenient Glaſs, I found by the Hydroſtatical Balance it's Specifick Gravity to be to that of Water, as 1029,8 to 1000.

Exp. VI. *Feb.* 21. 1716-7. I examin'd the *Serum* from the Blood of another Perſon in the ſame manner and found it's Specifick Gravity to be 1028, 6.

Exp. VII. VIII. and IX. *April* 8th, 1717. I obtain'd three ſeveral quantities of *Serum* from the Blood of different Perſons. The firſt of theſe was of a deep

Colour, inclining ſomething to red, and a little Turbid. It's Specifick Gravity was 1029, 7.

The ſecond was likewiſe a little Turbid, and of a pale whitiſh Colour. The Specifick Gravity of this was 1030, 2.

The third quantity of *Serum* was perfectly clear, and of the colour of Canary. It's Specifick Gravity was found to be 1030.

Though theſe five ſeveral Experiments were all carefully made, and with a Balance whoſe accuracy I was well aſſur'd of, yet for farther Evidence, I thought it proper to make that which follows, after another manner.

Exp. X. *Jan.* 15th. 1718-9. I drew off all the *Serum* from five or ſix ſeveral Porringers, containing the Blood of different Perſons. This I found to be a little tinged with Blood, which was occaſion'd by my being oblig'd to draw it off pretty near to the bottom of the Porringers, in order to obtain a quantity ſufficient for my purpoſe. For this reaſon I ſuffer'd it to ſtand about two Days, in which time the Globular part of the Blood was entirely precipitated to the Bottom, and the *Serum* was become perfectly fine and tranſparent. I then drew it off with a *Siphon* into a Glaſs Vial with a narrow Neck, which I fill'd to a certain mark made in the Neck for that purpoſe. This done, I plac'd my Vial in a nice pair of Scales, in which I had a counterpoiſe for the weight of the Vial, and found that quantity of *Serum* to weigh 2284½ Grains.

Then pouring out the *Serum*, I fill'd the Vial with common Water to the ſame mark, and found the weight of the Water to be 2219 Grains.

From which it follows, that the Specifick Gravity of this *Serum* was 1029, 4.

Exp.

Exp. XI. *July* 14. 1719. I procur'd a quantity of Blood taken from the temporal Artery, from which I drew off the *Serum* the next Day, and weighing it in the ſame manner found it's Specifick Gravity to be 1028, 8.

Theſe Experiments agree ſo nearly together, that the little difference between them may very well be attributed to that which is between the *Serum* of different Perſons; or to the variations occaſion'd by heat and cold in the ſeveral Seaſons of the Year, in which they were made. So that from them we may ſafely determine the Specifick Gravity of *Serum* of Human Blood at a Medium to be 1029, 5, or in a round number 1030. From which the greateſt Variation in any of theſe Experiments is little more than one in 1000; whereas the difference between Mr. *Boyle*'s Experiments and mine amounts to 160 in 1000.

Exp. XII. *April* 6. 1717. In order to find the Specifick Gravity of Human Blood, which, by reaſon of it's tenacity, and ſudden alterations upon ſtanding, cannot be determin'd by the Hydroſtatical Balance; I took a narrow-neck'd Vial, and fill'd it to a Mark, with Blood pour'd immediately out of the Porringer, as ſoon as the Perſon was blooded. This I weigh'd, as I had done the *Serum* before, and found it's Specifick Gravity to be 1051.

Exp. XIII. *Aug.* 5th. 1717. Having fill'd the ſame Vial with the Blood of another Perſon, running immediately out of the Vein through a Funnel, it's Specifick Gravity was determin'd at 1053.

Suffering this to ſtand till it was cold, I found the Blood was ſunk a ſmall matter below the Mark in the neck of the Vial. This being fill'd up with the Water, which in ſo ſmall a quantity could make no ſenſible

ble difference from Blood, I found the Specifick Gravity of cold Blood to be 1055.

Exp. XIV. *Aug.* 6*th.* 1718. The laſt Experiment being repeated in the ſame manner as the Year before, the Specifick Gravity of cold Blood was again found to 1055.

Exp. XV. *July* 14th. 1719. The Arterial Blood, from which the *Serum* was afterwards drawn off for the 11th Experiment, being weigh'd in the ſame manner, it's Specifick Gravity was 1052, 5.

As this Arterial Blood and it's *Serum*, differ no more in Specifick Gravity from Venal Blood and *Serum*, than the ſeveral Portions of theſe do from one another, it's plain, that the difference in this reſpect between Arterial and Venal Blood is wholly inconſiderable. The Animal Oeconomy indeed teaches us, that the *Serous* Liquor is perpetually drawing off from the Arterial Blood by the ſeveral Secretions, but as the quantity ſeparated in one Circulation is very ſmall, the Blood muſt arrive in the Veins nearly of the ſame denſity, as when it runs through the Arteries.

In the 13th Experiment we obſerv'd, that the Blood alter'd it's Specifick Gravity upon cooling from 1053 to 1055; from which we may infer, that if the Blood made uſe of in the 12th Experiment had been ſuffered to ſtand till it was cold, it's Specifick Gravity would have been 1053; wherefore, taking a Medium between the four laſt Experiments, we may allow the Specifick Gravity of cold Human Blood to be 1054.

The difference of 14 Parts in a 1000, between this and the Specifick Gravity determined by Mr. *Boyle*, is eaſily accounted for, if we conſider, that that Gentleman did not make uſe of a Veſſel with a narrow Neck, as plainly appears from the circumſtances men-

tioned in his Experiment; and conſequently a ſmall error in the height of the Liquor would make a conſiderable alteration in the Specifick Gravity.

Since therefore the Specifick Gravity of Human Blood is 1054, and that of its *Serum* 1030, it is plain, that Blood is heavier than *Serum* by about one part in 43. From which it manifeſtly follows, that the Globular part of the Blood is ſpecifically heavier than the *Serum*, ſince the Globular part being ſeparated from the Blood leaves the remainder, or the *Serum*, ſpecifically lighter than the intire Maſs.

But in order to determine the exact Specifick Gravity of the Blood Globules, it is firſt neceſſary to know the Proportion, which the whole quantity of the *Craſſamentum* contained in Blood bears to the *Serum*. To this end Mr. *Boyle* has given us two ſeveral Obſervations of the weights of the *Craſſamentum* and *Serum*, after they have ſeparated one from another in the Porringer. But beſides the difficulty of making this Experiment with any tolerable exactneſs, it is to be conſider'd, that there is a great deal of *Serum* contain'd in the interſtices of the Globules, that compoſe the *Craſſamentum*.

This difficulty however is in ſome meaſure anſwer'd by two other Experiments, which Mr. *Boyle* made for this purpoſe, after the following manner. He put a quantity of the *Craſſamentum* already ſeparated from the *Serum*, into an Alembick, and diſtill'd off the remaining *Serum* to dryneſs, but without drawing off the Oil, or Volatile Salt; after which he weigh'd the diſtill'd Liquor, and the dry Maſs left behind.

By comparing theſe Experiments with the two former, it will be found that the entire weight of *Serum* contain'd in Blood is nearly $\frac{13}{15}$ of the whole, and conſequently

conſequently the weight of the dry'd *Craſſamentum* is only two fifteenths of the Blood.

But for farther ſatisfaction, an Analyſis was made at my deſire with a large quantity of Blood, amounting to four Pounds fourteen Ounces, by that ingenious and skilfull Chymiſt, Mr. *John Brown*.

From this was obtain'd, with a very gentle heat, two Pounds, fourteen Ounces, and ſix Drachms of a Phlegmatick Liquor, that had ſcarce any thing of the fœtid Scent, which is uſual in the diſtillation of Animal Subſtances; and its Specifick Gravity was nearly the ſame with that of common Water, being but 1000, 8. This being mixt with a ſtrong ſolution of Alum, ſcarce afforded any *Coagulum*; but exhibited a conſiderable one upon mixture with a ſolution of *Roman* Vitriol.

The diſtillation being continued with the ſame Heat, we had ſeven Ounces more of Phlegm conſiderably impregnated with Volatile Salt, as was manifeſt from the Smell. The Specifick Gravity of this was 1007, and having mix'd it with *Tinctura Martis optima*, Solution of Alum, and of *Roman* Vitriol, a large *Coagulum* was precipitated. In diſtilling theſe there was loſt by Evaporation, two Ounces and two Drachms.

The third portion of Liquor, being rais'd with a ſtronger Fire, amounted to ſeven Ounces ſix Drachms. This was reddiſh, and turbid, and ſo ſtrongly charg'd with Volatile Salts, that it might very well deſerve the name of Spirit. Its Specifick Gravity was 1080, 1.

Beſides theſe we had ſeven Drachms of Volatile Salt, an ounce of Oil, and eight Ounces four Drachms of *Caput Mortuum*, which ſtill retain'd ſome ſmall remainder of the Oil, as was manifeſt from its taking Fire at the flame of a Candle. In this latter part of the Operation was loſt three Ounces, ſeven Drachms.

Upon making due allowance for the difference between the Specifick Gravities of the three firſt Portions of Liquor and that of *Serum*, as likewiſe for what was loſt in the two ſeveral parts of the Operation, which we may reaſonably conclude to have been of a Specifick Gravity nearly the ſame with that of the Liquor drawn off, it will be found, that the quantity of *Serum* contain'd in this Maſs of Blood was about $\frac{15}{17}$ of the whole Weight, and conſequently that the quantity of *Craſſamentum* was $\frac{2}{17}$ of the ſame Weight.

If we calculate therefore upon this Suppoſition, that the weight of the Globular part of the Blood is $\frac{2}{17}$ of the whole, we ſhall find the Specifick Gravity of a Blood Globule to be to that of Water as 1277 to 1000.

If we follow the proportion of $\frac{3}{13}$, which reſults from Mr. *Boyle*'s Experiments, the Specifick Gravity of a Blood Globule will be 1242.

But this computation is in all appearance a great deal too large; for we cannot be aſſur'd, that our whole quantity of aqueous Liquor was rais'd from the *Serum* of the Blood. On the contrary it is more than probable, that a conſiderable part of it was afforded by the Blood Globules themſelves, eſpecially in the latter part of the Operation, when their texture muſt of neceſſity have been broken and diſſolv'd by the ſtrong Fire that was made uſe of. To prove this, we need only conſider the condition of the dry'd *Craſſamentum*, after the Phlegm is drawn off, that being now a hard and brittle ſubſtance: whereas the Globules in their natural State are ſoft and yielding. For which reaſons it may perhaps be more ſatisfactory, if we attempt to find the quantity of the Globular part of the Blood after another manner.

It appears therefore from Mr *Boyle*'s Obſervations, that the quantity of *Serum*, which may be pour'd off

from the *Craſſamentum*, is about one half of the whole Maſs. The remaining *Craſſamentum* conſiſts of the Blood Globules, and a quantity of *Serum* filling up the Interſtices between them; which, if the Globules keep their Spherical Form, may eaſily be found by the principles of common Geometry, to be nearly one half of the bulk of the *Craſſamentum*: but if the Globules by their preſſure againſt one another change their Figure, the quantity of *Serum* will be ſomething leſs.

If this quantity of *Serum* lying between the Blood Globules be added to that pour'd off, it appears, that the *Serum* contain'd in Blood is about $\frac{3}{4}$ of the whole bulk, and conſequently that the Blood Globules make about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the whole. From which we ſhall find the Specifick Gravity of the Blood Globules to be to that of Water as 1126 to 1000.

If we ſuppoſe the Blood Globules to make $\frac{1}{6}$, $\frac{1}{5}$, $\frac{1}{3}$, or $\frac{1}{2}$ of the whole bulk, their Specifick Gravity will be reſpectively 1174, 1150, 1102, or 1078. So that upon any of theſe Suppoſitions, the Specifick Gravity of the Blood Globules will be conſiderably greater than that of the *Serum*, and conſequently they cannot be ſuppos'd to be Veſicles fill'd with an Aereal Subſtance.

It will therefore perhaps be askt, What do they really conſiſt of?

In order to come to a Solution of this Queſtion, it may be proper to take notice,

That Blood is compos'd of Phlegm, Oil, Volatile and fixt Salts, and Earth. For as to the Spirit, we look upon it with Mr. *Boyle*, to conſiſt of the Phlegm and Volatile Salt united together.

That the *Serum*, upon a Chymical Analyſis, exhibits a great deal of the firſt of theſe, and the others in a very ſmall quantity.

That

That on the contrary the *Craſſamentum* yields much leſs Phlegm, but the other Principles much more copiouſly than the *Serum*.

From which *Data*, I think, we may ſafely conclude, that the *Craſſamentum*, or Globular part of the Blood, conſiſts of ſome Phlegm united with the Oil and Salts, and a ſmall quantity of Earth.

But what is the exact proportion of theſe ſeveral Principles to one another; what alterations are produced in the Body by a change of this proportion; how, and in what part theſe Globules are form'd; by what means they preſerve their Figure, without diſſolving in the *Serum*, or uniting with one another; what variations are made in their Specifick Gravities by Heat and Cold; and what are the effects of thoſe Variations, are Queſtions not very eaſy to be ſolv'd, and yet of ſo much importance to the Animal Oeconomy, that it were greatly to be wiſht, we had a number of *Data* ſufficient to determine them.

P. S. Since this Paper was ſent to the Preſs, I made the following Experiments, which ſerving to confirm the Method laſt made uſe of, for finding the Specifick Gravity of the Blood Globules, it may not be improper to relate them.

Auguſt 6. 1719. I took a lump of the *Craſſamentum*, and waſh'd it gently in fair Water, to free it from the looſe Globules, which precipitating out of the *Serum*, after the *Coagulum* is form'd, do not unite into one Body with it. This done, I laid it on a ſpungy brown Paper, in order to drain off the ſuperfluous Moiſture. After which, weighing it firſt in Air, and then in Water, I found its Specifick Gravity to be 1083½.

Another lump of the ſame *Craſſamentum* being weigh'd in the ſame manner, its Specifick Gravity was 1082,9.

Sept. 18. 1719. I found the Specifick Gravity of another piece of *Craſſamentum* to be 1082,1.

A ſecond piece from the Blood of a different Perſon gave me 1086,1.

A third from the ſame Perſon gave 1086,6.

From this it follows that the Specifick Gravity of the Blood Globules is at leaſt 1084, which is the *Medium* between theſe five Experiments.

But if we allow one half of the bulk of the *Craſſamentum* to conſiſt of *Serum*, filling up the Spaces between the Blood Globules, we ſhall find their Specifick Gravity to be 1138.

From this we muſt make a ſmall abatement, becauſe ſome part of the *Serum* muſt have been ſquees'd out from between the Globules, by their yielding to one anothers Preſſure, when the lump of *Craſſamentum* lay upon the Paper: and this will reduce their Specifick Gravity ſufficiently near to 1126, as we had before determin'd it.

IV. *An Acconnt of the* Sunk *Iſland in* Humber, *ſome Years ſince recover'd from the Sea. Being an Extract of a Letter Communicated to the* Royal Society *by* John Chamberlayne, *Eſq*; R. S. S.

THis Iſland goes by the name of the *Sunk Iſland*, ſo called I ſuppoſe from the ſinking Marſh Ground about it. As for its Original one may make pretty ſure Conjectures of that I believe, becauſe 'tis yet within