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## APPENDIXES

### 1. Synopsis of the Novel *In the Heart of the Sea*

For Thomas Nickerson, who was still very young at that time, sailing together the *Essex* was a moment he could not forget in his life. Because it was his first sailing experience, he was placed in the lowest position on the ship as a cabin boy.

In July 1819, almost all of America experienced an economic crisis, but not Nantucket. Nantucket has managed to maintain regional economic balance due to high oil prices. This oil comes from whales.

As a native of Nantucket, Nickerson was required to become a sailor. Followed by his friends, namely Barzillai Ray, Owen Coffin, and Charles Ramsdell. But Coffin became the crew of the *Essex* because his uncle is the captain of *Essex* the new one, namely Captain George Pollard.

Talking about Nantucket is a small island discovered by the British in 1659, and then has its native inhabitants. Initially, things did not go well, Nantucket was not suitable for farming, but eventually, the residents realized that there was a better opportunity than farming, namely catching whales. They chose the right whale to hunt, this whale is relatively small so they often swim near the port of Nantucket.

Nantucket began whaling in the early 18th century, these hunting missions were always led by white Nantucket, but Nantucket ship-owners also often employed Native Americans through a system of debt slavery. In 1712, Captain Hussey experienced great success after he managed to catch and kill a sperm whale

and more oil than other types of whales. Several centuries later, the whalers wiped out the entire local whale population, which meant they



had to sail further across America and South America to meet the increasing oil demand, which meant their voyage times were longer, namely around two to three years.

Apart from whaling, Nantucket is also full of Quakerism. It started with a woman named Mary Coffin Starbuck who was moved to the point of crying because of a Quaker Pastor. As we know, a close-knit community has side effects from its harmony. For example, Nickerson is considered a foreign resident because his father was not born on Nantucket.

Despite all that, every Nantucket resident was required to be educated to become a whaler from the moment they were born. We can find mothers and their children learning about the maritime world from when they were little to instill in them a love of the water world. Whaling activities also influenced wedding traditions on Nantucket. The women were encouraged to become independent when their husbands sailed.

Nickerson lost his fascination with whaling while he was preparing the ship for sailing. Money is the main factor in this matter. Nickerson could earn about \$150 in two years on the job. Although most of the crew comes from Nantucket, there are also some from outside Nantucket. These Nantucket outsiders were often held in suspicion by Nantucket residents.

The Nantucket whaling industry also employed African Americans as cheap labor. Of course, this is closely related to slavery. There were seven black men

1 on board the Essex. Finally, on August 11, 1819, the ship Essex began  
y. Just getting out of port was a difficult task for the Essex, especially



since Captain Pollard and most of his crew were inexperienced. Lucky or unlucky, depending on who you talk to, First Officer Owen Chase is as tough as John Wayne.

The first night, the crew was given their first assignment on the whale ship, Nickerson got a position on Chase's ship, while the rest of his friends were with Captain Pollard on his ship. The second mate, William Joy, was trapped with a ship full of crew outside the island. The inequality was very pronounced on the Essex ship, it could be seen how the upper class occupied luxurious rooms, the other crew occupied smaller rooms, and while the black crew had to accept being in the rear cabin. The Essex ship's itinerary was to head to the Atlantic Ocean, around the horn of South America, relax for a while in the Pacific, then finally return home.

It's been three days of travel and everything is going well, the Essex is sailing at high-speed thanks to Captain Pollard who ordered the installation of prop sails, which increase the ship's speed but reduce the ability to maneuver. Unfortunately, the crew could see a storm approaching, which would normally require the sails to be let go, but Pollard postponed this so the ship could continue at high speed. Of course, it was a bad decision, the storm hit the ship and made it impossible for the crew to lower the sails. Captain Pollard decided to turn upwind to relieve pressure, but once again, Pollard made the wrong decision.

The wind hit the ship and turned it 90 degrees. That was terrible, but the bright side was that the crew no longer had to worry about rain. Pollard wants to return to Nantucket but Chase and Joy convince Pollard to continue the journey even though



two of their five whaling ships left. The ship Essex stopped briefly on a and to pick up a whale ship but when they got there, it turned out that the

ship was very small, not according to their expectations. They didn't see whales until they crossed the equator, it took them three months to see whales again.

When the time came, the crew divided into three whaleboats and prepared to hunt whales. The way they work is that the first ship is tasked with tracking the whale's tracks, and the second ship is tasked with aiming with a harpoon, when the whale has been hit by the harpoon, the hunter waits until the whale loses strength and dies. Chase's harpoon holder Benjamin Lawrence lost his aim when another whale suddenly appeared between them and capsized the ship, leaving the crew floating at sea, being carried by another ship back to the mother ship. A few days later they had another opportunity to hunt whales and this time they succeeded in catching them. After killing the whale, now it's time for the disgusting part of getting into the whale's stomach and drowning in its oil. This process is very disgusting and takes at least three days to complete.

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Apart from that, the crew faced unpleasant treatment, they protested to Pollard

he top officers were getting better food than them, they confronted Pollard

ey got was disappointment which resulted in the crew's food rations





being reduced to even less. The Essex was preparing to head for Cape Horn, the lower part of South America. Although Nantucket sailors had been around this part since 1791, this area was known as part of a dangerous route. the journey to pass Cape Horn took a month, it was now January 1820.

It seemed that the Goddess of Fortune was on the side of the Essex, when they reached the Peruvian coast, Pollard and the crew managed to boil 450 barrels of oil, the equivalent of eleven whales. In May, they accidentally encountered the Aurora ship which was captained by Daniel Russell, former captain of the Essex. Russell brought good news, he announced that a new shipping route had been found in the middle of the Pacific, Offshore Ground. If the rumors are true, this is the mother of whales. Pollard decided to head towards the area, stopping briefly to prepare supplies. While stopping, a crew member named Hendry De Witt, an African American, decided to stay in port.

In October, the Essex passed the Galapagos Islands, and they were forced to stop to make some repairs, but all was well with the delicious taste of the Galapagos tortoise allowing the crew to load up on loads of these endangered animals. Before leaving the island, a crew member named Thomas Chappel played a game of burning "Charles Island" where he burned an island before leaving it which threatened the existence of the animal population there. In November. The Essex had sailed over a thousand miles to the West of the Galapagos, they were in a remote ocean now. For some time, the crew had not caught any whales, so bad was the

that Chase had to step in to take over the harpoon. But this new



arrangement did not produce good results, not long after that a whale passed under Chase's ship and damaged it.

Four days later, a whale was seen approaching the ship again. Chase took command of his ship and let Lawrence take over the Essex. But once again, the Goddess Fortuna was not on their side, Chase failed to catch the whale. They returned to the mother ship and left Chase in a panic to repair the whaleship. Meanwhile, Nickerson took over the helm of the Essex. Nickerson saw the whale that had previously attacked them. Without warning, with its 85-foot-long body, the whale swam straight towards the Essex. The crew went into shock when the whale crashed into the Essex. Chase had the opportunity to throw a spear, but he thought better of it because it would damage the ship.

The whale then swam away several yards in front of the ship, then accelerated at greater speed and once again hit the Essex. The second attack caused very serious damage, the Essex experienced a leak and water filled the hull, and the Essex sank. When panic occurred, a crew member named William Bond decided to enter the room and take the navigation equipment. The rest of the crew rushed to evacuate to the whale ship, while the other whale ships just realized what had happened to their mother ship, the Essex. The situation became very tense.

In the book, it is explained that the whale's first attack could have been because when Chase was hammering to repair his boat, the male whale caught it as a signal to mate. Although the first attack can be assumed to be accidental, the

attack can certainly be intentional. The crew began securing important  
hat needed to be moved, and then at night, they tied the boats together so



they wouldn't get separated. The next day, they continued to retrieve supplies on the slowly sinking Essex. They made sails for the three boats from the remains of the Essex's sails and raised each side of the ship half a foot to keep saltwater out of the ship to protect the crew and food supplies. Seeing that the Essex was almost completely submerged, Captain Pollard decided to sail west to the Society Islands, which took 30 days.

The crew was divided into three small boats. Chase's ship contained six people, while the other two ships contained seven people. Nickerson was on Chase's boat. Pollard got most of the Nantucketer crew on board his ship. Joy gets a lower-class crew and an African-American crew. And with everything divided, their journey begins. As the day's pass, they decide to stay together to feel safe and share navigation tools. After eating very small portions, they all went to sleep except Chase, he was obsessed with the situation when the ship sank. Chase writes in his journal to keep his sanity. The crew each has their way of maintaining their sanity, for example, Lawrence weaving thread.

Checking the navigation equipment, they were on the right course heading south, but somehow Pollard ignored all the correct calculations. The boat was hit by several storms. Even though they escaped safely, their bread was soaked in salt water and that was certainly not good. Another problem comes, Chase's boat sinks. Luckily Chase and Pollard managed to patch the hole in the boat so it wouldn't sink any deeper. That night Chase was awakened by screams from another boat. Pollard

that his boat was attacked by whales.



It's a killer whale. The crew spent the night full of tension. And in the morning they repaired Pollard's boat. Due to a lack of food, the crew starts to feel hungry, Chase eats his first turtle. Even though these three boats were separated several times, they still managed to get together again. They were already too far south, even though if they headed east, it would only take them a week to reach the Society Islands.

On December 9, Pollard's ship became separated from the group, they tried to search but to no avail. Luckily, the next morning they were all able to gather together. Chase became paranoid, he kept all his supplies in his chest. Luckily the other crew members were able to catch some flying fish for consumption. In the past few days, the wind had been very unfavorable, so they were no longer sailing according to plan. This is a difficult time; they need clean water after consuming biscuits mixed with salt water. On December 15, Pollard realized that his boat was damaged. Courageously, Lawrence dived in and repaired the damage himself. Pollard motivates the crew to continue rowing, but one by one they start to collapse. With bad winds, the crew begins to lose hope of survival until one of them spots an island.

Although they initially thought it was a mirage, they quickly realized that it was reality. Afraid of non-white people, Chase and two other crew members went to check the situation on the island. They did some reconnaissance and realized that the island was completely made of coral, in other words, the chance of getting clean

is very small. But they found a small spring, so they finally decided to stay

on it. The rest of the crew finally came down to the island. They held a small



party to eat birds and small crabs and then relaxed later. December 22 they found a small water source from a flat rock, they gathered as much water as they could before it closed again.

On Christmas Eve, the crew has exhausted every bird on the island. Even the birds no longer want to come to the island. The crew decides to leave the island on Christmas Day. However, the three crew members Thomas Chappel, Seth Weeks, and William Wright decided to stay on the island. It was an emotional goodbye. The next few days will be very difficult. The crew realized that after 44 days they were not even halfway to Chile. Suddenly, Matthew Joy makes an unusual request, he wants to be transferred to Chase's ship. It turned out that Joy had been sick for several days and was nearing death. Hendricks takes command of Joy's boat.

When Hendricks had taken command, he realized that on this ship supplies were not being handled well. In other words, they will soon run out of food. The next night, a storm hit. Chase's boat got separated from the other two boats, but this time they didn't find each other again. Chase sailed by himself. Pollard and Hendricks are still together, but this is probably a good thing. Hendricks had run out of food supplies, which meant Pollard had to give his meager supplies to Hendricks.

Chase, on his boat expertly rations food. But the crew was still on the verge of starvation. Richard Peterson, one of the crew on Chase's boat, tried to steal a loaf of bread but was caught red-handed. Chase planned to execute him, but he thought

it. January 20, Pollard and Hendricks almost ran out of food when one of an-American crew on Hendrick's boat Lawson Thomas died of starvation.



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January 20, Pollard and Hendricks almost ran out of food when one of the African-American crew on Hendrick's boat Lawson Thomas died of starvation. Cannibal practices cannot be avoided. They eat Lawson to survive. Two days later, another African-American crew member named Charles Shorter died and was eaten. Meanwhile, on Chase's boat, they were very desperate but Chase's leadership abilities gave those on the same boat with him a glimmer of hope for survival.

Back to Pollard and Hendricks. An African-American crew member named Isaiah Sheppard died and was eaten by the rest of the crew. Can you start to see a pattern here? On January 28, a crew member named Samuel Reed died and was eaten. You can tell right away that he is also an African-American member of the crew. The next night Pollard lost Hendricks' boat but no longer had the strength to search for it. In these circumstances, the crew on Pollard's boat was left with him, Coffin, Ramsdell, and Ray.

The next night Pollard lost Hendricks' boat but no longer had the strength to search for it. In these circumstances, the crew on Pollard's boat was left with him, Coffin, Ramsdell, and Ray. Then, on February 6, a serious decision was made. 16-year-old Ramsdell proposes to draw lots on who will be eaten next so that the rest of the crew can survive. Even though it was difficult, Pollard agreed with

's suggestion. Coffin was also chosen. No one received the lottery results, n had already ended his life.



Meanwhile, on Chase's boat, they still had a two-week supply of bread - more exciting than having to practice cannibalism. Still they starve to death. On February 8, Isaac Cole died. Initially, they plan to make it a sea burial, but Chase says that their only hope for life is to eat the dead crew. So they did. Not long after, Barzillai Ray died. You can guess for yourself what happened to him. Luckily, the dead crew gave Chase and his crew strength. They were only five days away from Juan Fernandez, a small island off the coast of Chile.

A miracle happens: Chase sees an island. Nickerson had lost hope, but Chase managed to give him strength. Then the other crew also saw a ship approaching. The ship is the Indian led by Captain William Crozier. Captain Crozier took Chase and his friends aboard. The ordeal is still ongoing for Pollard's boat. However, only

Pollard and Ramsdell are left now, they have become depressed due to all these events. They were then discovered by a ship the Dauphin. Then on their way, they met another ship, the Diana, the three Captains gathered to discuss the fate of Essex.

On February 25, Chase, Lawrence, and Nickerson arrived in Chile. They were like celebrities after the ordeal they went through. Temporarily the Dauphin and the Diana meet the ship the Two Brothers. Pollard and Ramsdell were transferred to the Two Brothers, which goes to Chile.

Finally, all five of the crew of Essex gather. Afterward, all but Pollard returned to Nantucket to sail with the ship the Eagle. Pollard's health was not yet fully recovered for the voyage.



three crew who stayed on Henderson Island, Chapple, Weeks, and were picked up by the ship the constellation. And regarding the Hendricks

crew, a ship finds a whaleboat adrift with four human skulls inside. The Eagle arrived at Nantucket on 11 June. There Chase learned that he had a 14-month-old daughter.

For two months, Pollard had not yet arrived on land. During this time, no one said anything when he set foot on land. Pollard has business to attend to, so he speaks to Nancy Coffin. Chase begins writing a book about the disaster Essex, he writes that it is intended for new browsers.

Naturally, Chase made himself as good as he could. This made him ostracized by the Nantucket community. On the other hand, Pollard was highly respected and even became Captain the Two Brothers three months later with Nickerson and Ramsdell as his crew.

In February 1823, disaster struck the Two Brothers while sailing on a coral reef. It was a bad incident. Pollard and his crew abandoned the ship and were picked up by another whale ship, the Martha. Pollard gave up sailing again, he became Nantucket's night watchman. Even though it was a lower position, it suited his personality perfectly.

Chase succeeded in becoming a Captain. Sadly, his personal life was less fortunate. His wife died during childbirth. Then he married Nancy Joy, the widow of Matthew Joy, unfortunately, she also died during childbirth. Then he married again to Eunice Chadwick. After returning from his final voyage, he discovered that his wife was cheating on him. Nickerson, Lawrence, and Ramsdell remained in the

business. Ramsdell and Lawrence became Captains of a whaleboat, while n joined the Merchant Service before moving to Brooklyn.





Even so, the incident that happened to the Essex it's a taboo thing to talk about on Nantucket. Even though this incident inspired the creation of the book by Moby Dick. Moby Dick was a big seller when it was first released. Then, the Gold Rush put the final nail in Nantucket's coffin. With its shipping business taken over by another port, Nantucket was just a memory.

In the 1870s, after Chase and Pollard had died, Nickerson decided to write down his memories of the Disaster-Essex. Lawrence died in 1879. Before her death, she donated to the Nantucket Heritage Association a thread she had woven during the disaster.

## **2. Biography of Nathaniel Philbrick**

Nathaniel Philbrick was born on June 11, 1956, in Boston, Massachusetts, and grew up in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Dan has lived in Nantucket, Massachusetts since 1986. Philbrick is married to Melissa Douthart Philbrick, former Executive Director of Remain Nantucket. They have two children, Jennie and Ethan. He is one of the leading authorities in the history of Nantucket Island.

Philbrick attended Linden Elementary School and graduated from Taylor Allderdice High School in Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. She earned a BA in English from Brown University and an MA in American literature from Duke University. Philbrick was Brown University's first Intercollegiate All-American sailor in 1978, the same year he won the Sunfish North Americans in Barrington, Rhode Island.



n American historical writer, winner of the National Book Award, and a  
or the Pulitzer Prize. His maritime history book, *In the Heart of the Sea*:

The Tragedy of the Whaleship Essex, which tells the true story that inspired Melville's Moby–Dick, won the 2000 National Book Award for Nonfiction and was adapted as a film in 2015.

After graduating from school, Philbrick worked for four years as an editor at Sailing World magazine. She then worked as a freelancer for several years, during which time she was the primary caregiver for her two children while writing and editing several books about sailing, including The Passionate Sailor, Second Wind, and Yachting: A Parody.

In 1986, Philbrick moved to Nantucket with his wife Melissa and their two children. In 1994, he published his first book on the island's history, Away Off Shore, followed in 1998 by a study of Nantucket's native heritage, Abram's Eyes. He was the founding director of the Egan Nantucket Maritime Institute and was a fellow at the Nantucket Historical Association.

