



# MOBY-DICK

BY HERMAN MELVILLE

# Table of Contents

## Moby-Dick

Herman Melville

ETYMOLOGY (Supplied by a Late Consumptive Usher to a Grammar School).

EXTRACTS (Supplied by a Sub-Sub-Librarian).

Chapter 1 Loomings

Chapter 2 The Carpet-Bag

Chapter 3 The Spouter-Inn

Chapter 4 The Counterpane

Chapter 5 Breakfast

Chapter 6 The Street

Chapter 7 The Chapel

Chapter 8 The Pulpit

Chapter 9 The Sermon

Chapter 10 A Bosom Friend

Chapter 11 Nightgown

Chapter 12 Biographical

Chapter 13 Wheelbarrow

Chapter 14 Nantucket

Chapter 15 Chowder

Chapter 16 The Ship

Chapter 17 The Ramadan

Chapter 18 His Mark

Chapter 19 The Prophet

Chapter 20 All Astir

Chapter 21 Going Aboard

Chapter 22 Merry Christmas

Chapter 23 The Lee Shore

Chapter 24 The Advocate

Chapter 25 Postscript

Chapter 26 Knights and Squires

Chapter 27 Knights and Squires

[Chapter 28 Ahab](#)  
[Chapter 29 Enter Ahab; to Him, Stubb](#)  
[Chapter 30 The Pipe](#)  
[Chapter 31 Queen Mab](#)  
[Chapter 32 Cetology](#)  
[Chapter 33 The Specksynder](#)  
[Chapter 34 The Cabin-Table](#)  
[Chapter 35 The Mast-Head](#)  
[Chapter 36 The Quarter-Deck](#)  
[Chapter 37 Sunset](#)  
[Chapter 38 Dusk](#)  
[Chapter 39 First Night Watch](#)  
[Chapter 40 Midnight, Forecastle](#)  
[Chapter 41 Moby Dick](#)  
[Chapter 42 The Whiteness of The Whale](#)  
[Chapter 43 Hark!](#)  
[Chapter 44 The Chart](#)  
[Chapter 45 The Affidavit](#)  
[Chapter 46 Surmises](#)  
[Chapter 47 The Mat-Maker](#)  
[Chapter 48 The First Lowering](#)  
[Chapter 49 The Hyena](#)  
[Chapter 50 Ahab's Boat and Crew. Fedallah](#)  
[Chapter 51 The Spirit-Spout](#)  
[Chapter 52 The Albatross](#)  
[Chapter 53 The Gam](#)  
[Chapter 54 The Town-Ho's Story](#)  
[Chapter 55 Of the Monstrous Pictures of Whales](#)  
[Chapter 56 Of the Less Erroneous Pictures of Whales  
and the True Pictures of Whaling Scenes](#)  
[Chapter 57 Of Whales in Paint; in Teeth; in Wood; in  
Sheet-Iron; in Stone; in Mountains; in Stars](#)  
[Chapter 58 Brit](#)  
[Chapter 59 Squid](#)  
[Chapter 60 The Line](#)  
[Chapter 61 Stubb Kills a Whale](#)

[Chapter 62 The Dart](#)  
[Chapter 63 The Crotch](#)  
[Chapter 64 Stubb's Supper](#)  
[Chapter 65 The Whale as a Dish](#)  
[Chapter 66 The Shark Massacre](#)  
[Chapter 67 Cutting In](#)  
[Chapter 68 The Blanket](#)  
[Chapter 69 The Funeral](#)  
[Chapter 70 The Sphynx](#)  
[Chapter 71 The Jeroboam's Story](#)  
[Chapter 72 The Monkey-Rope](#)  
[Chapter 73 Stubb and Flask Kill a Right Whale; and Then Have a Talk Over Him](#)  
[Chapter 74 The Sperm Whale's Head — Contrasted View](#)  
[Chapter 75 The Right Whale's Head — Contrasted View](#)  
[Chapter 76 The Battering-Ram](#)  
[Chapter 77 The Great Heidelburgh Tun](#)  
[Chapter 78 Cistern and Buckets](#)  
[Chapter 79 The Prairie](#)  
[Chapter 80 The Nut](#)  
[Chapter 81 The Pequod Meets The Virgin](#)  
[Chapter 82 The Honor and Glory of Whaling](#)  
[Chapter 83 Jonah Historically Regarded](#)  
[Chapter 84 Pitchpoling](#)  
[Chapter 85 The Fountain](#)  
[Chapter 86 The Tail](#)  
[Chapter 87 The Great Armada](#)  
[Chapter 88 Schools and Schoolmasters](#)  
[Chapter 89 Fast-Fish and Loose-Fish](#)  
[Chapter 90 Heads or Tails](#)  
[Chapter 91 The Pequod Meets the Rose-Bud](#)  
[Chapter 92 Ambergris](#)  
[Chapter 93 The Castaway](#)  
[Chapter 94 A Squeeze of the Hand](#)  
[Chapter 95 The Cassock](#)  
[Chapter 96 The Try-Works](#)

[Chapter 97 The Lamp](#)  
[Chapter 98 Stowing Down and Clearing Up](#)  
[Chapter 99 The Doubloon](#)  
[Chapter 100 Leg and Arm](#)  
[Chapter 101 The Decanter](#)  
[Chapter 102 A Bower in the Arsacides](#)  
[Chapter 103 Measurement of The Whale's Skeleton](#)  
[Chapter 104 The Fossil Whale](#)  
[Chapter 105 Does the Whale's Magnitude Diminish? — Will He Perish?](#)  
[Chapter 106 Ahab's Leg](#)  
[Chapter 107 The Carpenter](#)  
[Chapter 108 Ahab and the Carpenter](#)  
[Chapter 109 Ahab and Starbuck in the Cabin](#)  
[Chapter 110 Queequeg in His Coffin](#)  
[Chapter 111 The Pacific](#)  
[Chapter 112 The Blacksmith](#)  
[Chapter 113 The Forge](#)  
[Chapter 114 The Gilder](#)  
[Chapter 115 The Pequod Meets The Bachelor](#)  
[Chapter 116 The Dying Whale](#)  
[Chapter 117 The Whale Watch](#)  
[Chapter 118 The Quadrant](#)  
[Chapter 119 The Candles](#)  
[Chapter 120 The Deck Toward the End of the First Night Watch](#)  
[Chapter 121 Midnight — The Forecastle Bulwarks](#)  
[Chapter 122 Midnight Aloft.—Thunder and Lightning](#)  
[Chapter 123 The Musket](#)  
[Chapter 124 The Needle](#)  
[Chapter 125 The Log and Line](#)  
[Chapter 126 The Life-Buoy](#)  
[Chapter 127 The Deck](#)  
[Chapter 128 The Pequod Meets the Rachel](#)  
[Chapter 129 The Cabin](#)  
[Chapter 130 The Hat](#)

[Chapter 131 The Pequod Meets The Delight](#)

[Chapter 132 The Symphony.](#)

[Chapter 133 The Chase — First Day.](#)

[Chapter 134 The Chase — Second Day.](#)

[Chapter 135 The Chase — Third Day.](#)

[Epilogue](#)

[AudioBook](#)

# **Moby-Dick**

**Herman Melville**

**Published:** 1851

**Categorie(s):** Fiction, Action & Adventure



## **ETYMOLOGY (Supplied by a Late Consumptive Usher to a Grammar School)**

The pale Usher—threadbare in coat, heart, body, and brain; I see him now. He was ever dusting his old lexicons and grammars, with a queer handkerchief, mockingly embellished with all the gay flags of all the known nations of the world. He loved to dust his old grammars; it somehow mildly reminded him of his mortality.

“While you take in hand to school others, and to teach them by

what name a whale-fish is to be called in our tongue leaving out, through ignorance, the letter H, which almost alone maketh the signification of the word, you deliver that which is not true.”

—HACKLUYT

“WHALE... . Sw. and Dan. hval. This animal is named from roundness

or rolling; for in Dan. hvalt is arched or vaulted.”

—WEBSTER’S DICTIONARY

“WHALE... . It is more immediately from the Dut. and Ger. Wallen; A.S. Walw-ian, to roll, to wallow.”

—RICHARDSON’S DICTIONARY

KETOS, Greek.

CETUS, Latin.

WHOEL, Anglo-Saxon.

HVALT, Danish.

WAL, Dutch.

HWAL, Swedish.

WHALE, Icelandic.

WHALE, English.

BALEINE, French.

BALLENA, Spanish.

PEKEE-NUEE-NUEE, Fegee.



PEKEE-NUEE-NUEE, Erromangoan.

## **EXTRACTS (Supplied by a Sub-Sub-Librarian).**

It will be seen that this mere painstaking burrower and grub-worm of a poor devil of a Sub-Sub appears to have gone through the long Vaticans and street-stalls of the earth, picking up whatever random allusions to whales he could anyways find in any book whatsoever, sacred or profane. therefore you must not, in every case at least, take the higgledy-piggledy whale statements, however authentic, in these extracts, for veritable gospel cetology. Far from it. As touching the ancient authors generally, as well as the poets here appearing, these extracts are solely valuable or entertaining, as affording a glancing bird's eye view of what has been promiscuously said, thought, fancied, and sung of Leviathan, by many nations and generations, including our own.

So fare thee well, poor devil of a Sub-Sub, whose commentator I am. Thou belongest to that hopeless, sallow tribe which no wine of this world will ever warm; and for whom even Pale Sherry would be too rosy-strong; but with whom one sometimes loves to sit, and feel poor-devilish, too; and grow convivial upon tears; and say to them bluntly, with full eyes and empty glasses, and in not altogether unpleasant sadness— Give it up, Sub-Subs! For by how much more pains ye take to please the world, by so much the more shall ye for ever go thankless! Would that I could clear out Hampton Court and the Tuileries for ye! But gulp down your tears and hie aloft to the royal-mast with your hearts; for your friends who have gone before are clearing out the seven-storied heavens, and making refugees of long pampered Gabriel, Michael, and Raphael, against your coming. Here ye strike but splintered hearts together— there, ye shall strike unsplinterable glasses!

“And God created great whales.”

—GENESIS.

“Leviathan maketh a path to shine after him;  
One would think the deep to be hoary.”

—JOB.

“Now the Lord had prepared a great fish to swallow up  
Jonah.”

—JONAH.

“There go the ships; there is that Leviathan whom thou  
hast made  
to play therein.”

—PSALMS.

“In that day, the Lord with his sore, and great, and strong  
sword,

shall punish Leviathan the piercing serpent, even  
Leviathan that crooked serpent; and he shall slay the  
dragon that is in the sea.”

—ISAIAH

“And what thing soever besides cometh within the chaos  
of this

monster’s mouth, be it beast, boat, or stone, down it goes  
all incontinently that foul great swallow of his, and perisheth  
in the bottomless gulf of his paunch.”

—HOLLAND’S PLUTARCH’S MORALS.

“The Indian Sea breedeth the most and the biggest fishes  
that are:

among which the Whales and Whirlpooles called Balaene,  
take up as much in length as four acres or arpens of land.”

—HOLLAND’S PLINY.

“Scarcely had we proceeded two days on the sea, when  
about sunrise a

great many Whales and other monsters of the sea,  
appeared. Among the former, one was of a most monstrous  
size... . This came towards us, open-mouthed, raising the  
waves on all sides, and beating the sea before him into a  
foam.”

—TOOKE’S LUCIAN. “THE TRUE HISTORY.”

“He visited this country also with a view of catching

horse-whales, which had bones of very great value for their teeth, of which he brought some to the king... . The best whales were caught in his own country, of which some were forty-eight, some fifty yards long. He said that he was one of six who had killed sixty in two days.”

—OTHER OR OCTHER’S VERBAL NARRATIVE TAKEN DOWN FROM

HIS MOUTH BY KING ALFRED, A.D. 890.

“And whereas all the other things, whether beast or vessel, that

enter into the dreadful gulf of this monster’s (whale’s) mouth, are immediately lost and swallowed up, the sea-gudgeon retires into it in great security, and there sleeps.”

—MONTAIGNE. — APOLOGY FOR RAIMOND SEBOND.

“Let us fly, let us fly! Old Nick take me if is not Leviathan described by the noble prophet Moses in the life of patient Job.”

—RABELAIS.

“This whale’s liver was two cartloads.”

—STOWE’S ANNALS.

“The great Leviathan that maketh the seas to seethe like boiling pan.”

—LORD BACON’S VERSION OF THE PSALMS.

“Touching that monstrous bulk of the whale or ork we have received

nothing certain. They grow exceeding fat, insomuch that an incredible quantity of oil will be extracted out of one whale.”

—IBID. “HISTORY OF LIFE AND DEATH.”

“The sovereignest thing on earth is parmacetti for an inward bruise.”

—KING HENRY.

“Very like a whale.”

—HAMLET.

“Which to secure, no skill of leach’s art  
Mote him availle, but to returne againe  
To his wound’s worker, that with lowly dart,  
Dinting his breast, had bred his restless paine,  
Like as the wounded whale to shore flies thro’ the maine.”  
—THE FAERIE QUEEN.

“Immense as whales, the motion of whose vast bodies can  
in a  
peaceful calm trouble the ocean til it boil.”

—SIR WILLIAM DAVENANT. PREFACE TO GONDIBERT.

“What spermacetti is, men might justly doubt, since the  
learned

Hosmannus in his work of thirty years, saith plainly,  
Nescio quid sit.”

—SIR T. BROWNE. OF SPERMA CETI AND THE SPERMA CETI  
WHALE. VIDE HIS V. E.

“Like Spencer’s Talus with his modern flail  
He threatens ruin with his ponderous tail.

...

Their fixed jav’lins in his side he wears,  
And on his back a grove of pikes appears.”

—WALLER’S BATTLE OF THE SUMMER ISLANDS.

“By art is created that great Leviathan, called a  
Commonwealth or

State—(in Latin, Civitas) which is but an artificial man.”

—OPENING SENTENCE OF HOBBS’S LEVIATHAN.

“Silly Mansoul swallowed it without chewing, as if it had  
been a  
sprat in the mouth of a whale.”

—PILGRIM’S PROGRESS.

“That sea beast  
Leviathan, which God of all his works  
Created hugest that swim the ocean stream.”

—PARADISE LOST.

“There Leviathan,  
Hugest of living creatures, in the deep

Stretched like a promontory sleeps or swims,  
And seems a moving land; and at his gills  
Draws in, and at his breath spouts out a sea.”

—IBID.

“The mighty whales which swim in a sea of water, and  
have a sea of

oil swimming in them.”

—FULLER’S PROFANE AND HOLY STATE.

“So close behind some promontory lie  
The huge Leviathan to attend their prey,  
And give no chance, but swallow in the fry,  
Which through their gaping jaws mistake the way.”

—DRYDEN’S ANNUS MIRABILIS.

“While the whale is floating at the stern of the ship, they  
cut

off his head, and tow it with a boat as near the shore as it  
will come; but it will be aground in twelve or thirteen feet  
water.”

—THOMAS EDGE’S TEN VOYAGES TO SPITZBERGEN, IN  
PURCHAS.

“In their way they saw many whales sporting in the ocean,  
and in

wantonness fuzzing up the water through their pipes and  
vents, which nature has placed on their shoulders.”

—SIR T. HERBERT’S VOYAGES INTO ASIA AND AFRICA.  
HARRIS COLL.

“Here they saw such huge troops of whales, that they  
were forced

to proceed with a great deal of caution for fear they  
should run their ship upon them.”

—SCHOUTEN’S SIXTH CIRCUMNAVIGATION.

“We set sail from the Elbe, wind N. E. in the ship called  
The

Jonas-in-the-Whale... .

Some say the whale can’t open his mouth, but that is a  
fable... .

They frequently climb up the masts to see whether they can see a

whale, for the first discoverer has a ducat for his pains... .

I was told of a whale taken near Shetland, that had above a barrel

of herrings in his belly... .

One of our harpooneers told me that he caught once a whale in

Spitzbergen that was white all over.”

—A VOYAGE TO GREENLAND, A.D. 1671 HARRIS COLL.

“Several whales have come in upon this coast (Fife) Anno 1652, one

eighty feet in length of the whale-bone kind came in, which (as I was informed), besides a vast quantity of oil, did afford 500 weight of baleen. The jaws of it stand for a gate in the garden of Pitferren.”

—SIBBALD’S FIFE AND KINROSS.

“Myself have agreed to try whether I can master and kill this

Sperma-ceti whale, for I could never hear of any of that sort that was killed by any man, such is his fierceness and swiftness.”

—RICHARD STRAFFORD’S LETTER FROM THE BERMUDAS. PHIL. TRANS. A.D. 1668.

“Whales in the sea

God’s voice obey.”

—N. E. PRIMER.

“We saw also abundance of large whales, there being more in those

southern seas, as I may say, by a hundred to one; than we have to the northward of us.”

—CAPTAIN COWLEY’S VOYAGE ROUND THE GLOBE, A.D. 1729.

“... and the breath of the whale is frequendy attended with



such an insupportable smell, as to bring on a disorder of the brain.”

—ULLOA’S SOUTH AMERICA.

“To fifty chosen sylphs of special note,  
We trust the important charge, the petticoat.  
Oft have we known that seven-fold fence to fail,  
Tho’ stuffed with hoops and armed with ribs of whale.”

—RAPE OF THE LOCK.

“If we compare land animals in respect to magnitude, with those that

take up their abode in the deep, we shall find they will appear contemptible in the comparison. The whale is doubtless the largest animal in creation.”

—GOLDSMITH, NAT. HIST.

“If you should write a fable for little fishes, you would make

them speak like great wales.”

—GOLDSMITH TO JOHNSON.

“In the afternoon we saw what was supposed to be a rock, but it

was found to be a dead whale, which some Asiatics had killed, and were then towing ashore. They seemed to endeavor to conceal themselves behind the whale, in order to avoid being seen by us.”

—COOK’S VOYAGES.

“The larger whales, they seldom venture to attack. They stand in

so great dread of some of them, that when out at sea they are afraid to mention even their names, and carry dung, lime-stone, juniper-wood, and some other articles of the same nature in their boats, in order to terrify and prevent their too near approach.”

—UNO VON TROIL’S LETTERS ON BANKS’S AND SOLANDER’S

VOYAGE TO ICELAND IN 1772.

“The Spermacetti Whale found by the Nantuckois, is an active, fierce animal, and requires vast address and boldness in the fishermen.”

—THOMAS JEFFERSON’S WHALE MEMORIAL TO THE FRENCH MINISTER IN 1778.

“And pray, sir, what in the world is equal to it?”

—EDMUND BURKE’S REFERENCE IN PARLIAMENT TO THE NANTUCKET WHALE-FISHERY.

“Spain—a great whale stranded on the shores of Europe.”

—EDMUND BURKE. (SOMEWHERE.)

“A tenth branch of the king’s ordinary revenue, said to be grounded on the consideration of his guarding and protecting the seas from pirates and robbers, is the right to royal fish, which are whale and sturgeon. And these, when either thrown ashore or caught near the coast, are the property of the king.”

—BLACKSTONE.

“Soon to the sport of death the crews repair:  
Rodmond unerring o’er his head suspends  
The barbed steel, and every turn attends.”

—FALCONER’S SHIPWRECK.

“Bright shone the roofs, the domes, the spires,  
And rockets blew self driven,  
To hang their momentary fire  
Around the vault of heaven.

“So fire with water to compare,  
The ocean serves on high,  
Up-spouted by a whale in air,  
To express unwieldy joy.”

—COWPER, ON THE QUEEN’S VISIT TO LONDON.

“Ten or fifteen gallons of blood are thrown out of the heart at a stroke, with immense velocity.”

—JOHN HUNTER’S ACCOUNT OF THE DISSECTION OF A WHALE. (A SMALL SIZED ONE.)

“The aorta of a whale is larger in the bore than the main pipe of

the water-works at London Bridge, and the water roaring in its passage through that pipe is inferior in impetus and velocity to the blood gushing from the whale’s heart.”

—PALEY’S THEOLOGY.

“The whale is a mammiferous animal without hind feet.”

—BARON CUVIER.

“In 40 degrees south, we saw Spermacetti Whales, but did not take

any till the first of May, the sea being then covered with them.”

—COLNETT’S VOYAGE FOR THE PURPOSE OF EXTENDING THE SPERMACETI

WHALE FISHERY.

“In the free element beneath me swam,  
Floundered and dived, in play, in chace, in battle,  
Fishes of every color, form, and kind;  
Which language cannot paint, and mariner  
Had never seen; from dread Leviathan  
To insect millions peopling every wave:  
Gather’d in shoals immense, like floating islands,  
Led by mysterious instincts through that waste  
And trackless region, though on every side  
Assaulted by voracious enemies,  
Whales, sharks, and monsters, arm’d in front or jaw,  
With swords, saws, spiral horns, or hooked fangs.”

—MONTGOMERY’S WORLD BEFORE THE FLOOD.

“Io! Paeon! Io! sing.

To the finny people’s king.

Not a mightier whale than this

In the vast Atlantic is;

Not a fatter fish than he,

Flounders round the Polar Sea.”

—CHARLES LAMB’S TRIUMPH OF THE WHALE.

“In the year 1690 some persons were on a high hill observing the

whales spouting and sporting with each other, when one observed: there—pointing to the sea—is a green pasture where our children’s grand-children will go for bread.”

—OBED MACY’S HISTORY OF NANTUCKET.

“I built a cottage for Susan and myself and made a gateway in the

form of a Gothic Arch, by setting up a whale’s jaw bones.”

—HAWTHORNE’S TWICE TOLD TALES.

“She came to bespeak a monument for her first love, who had been

killed by a whale in the Pacific ocean, no less than forty years ago.”

—IBID.

“No, Sir, ’tis a Right Whale,” answered Tom; “I saw his sprout; he

threw up a pair of as pretty rainbows as a Christian would wish to look at. He’s a raal oil-butt, that fellow!”

—COOPER’S PILOT.

“The papers were brought in, and we saw in the Berlin Gazette that

whales had been introduced on the stage there.”

—ECKERMANN’S CONVERSATIONS WITH GOETHE.

“My God! Mr. Chace, what is the matter?” I answered, “we have been

stove by a whale.”

—“NARRATIVE OF THE SHIPWRECK OF THE WHALE SHIP ESSEX OF

NANTUCKET, WHICH WAS ATTACKED AND FINALLY DESTROYED BY

A LARGE SPERM WHALE IN THE PACIFIC OCEAN.” BY OWEN

CHACE OF NANTUCKET, FIRST MATE OF SAID VESSEL. NEW

YORK, 1821.

“A mariner sat in the shrouds one night,  
The wind was piping free;  
Now bright, now dimmed, was the moonlight pale,  
And the phosphor gleamed in the wake of the whale,  
As it floundered in the sea.”

—ELIZABETH OAKES SMITH.

“The quantity of line withdrawn from the boats engaged in the capture of this one whale, amounted altogether to 10,440 yards or nearly six English miles... .

“Sometimes the whale shakes its tremendous tail in the air, which,

cracking like a whip, resounds to the distance of three or four miles.”

—SCORESBY.

“Mad with the agonies he endures from these fresh attacks, the

infuriated Sperm Whale rolls over and over; he rears his enormous head, and with wide expanded jaws snaps at everything around him; he rushes at the boats with his head; they are propelled before him with vast swiftness, and sometimes utterly destroyed.

... It is a matter of great astonishment that the consideration of

the habits of so interesting, and, in a commercial point of view, so important an animal (as the Sperm Whale) should have been so entirely neglected, or should have excited so little curiosity among the numerous, and many of them competent observers, that of late years, must have possessed the most abundant and the most convenient opportunities of witnessing their habitudes.”

—THOMAS BEALE’S HISTORY OF THE SPERM WHALE, 1839.

“The Cachalot” (Sperm Whale) “is not only better armed than the True

Whale” (Greenland or Right Whale) “in possessing a formidable weapon at either extremity of its body, but also

more frequently displays a disposition to employ these weapons offensively and in manner at once so artful, bold, and mischievous, as to lead to its being regarded as the most dangerous to attack of all the known species of the whale tribe.”

—FREDERICK DEBELL BENNETT’S WHALING VOYAGE ROUND THE GLOBE, 1840.

October 13. “There she blows,” was sung out from the mast-head.

“Where away?” demanded the captain.

“Three points off the lee bow, sir.”

“Raise up your wheel. Steady!”

“Steady, sir.”

“Mast-head ahoy! Do you see that whale now?”

“Ay ay, sir! A shoal of Sperm Whales! There she blows! There she breaches!”

“Sing out! sing out every time!”

“Ay Ay, sir! There she blows! there—there—thar she blows -bowes

-bo-o-os!”

“How far off?”

“Two miles and a half.”

“Thunder and lightning! so near! Call all hands.”

—J. ROSS BROWNE’S ETCHINGS OF A WHALING CRUIZE. 1846.

“The Whale-ship Globe, on board of which vessel occurred the

horrid transactions we are about to relate, belonged to the island of Nantucket.”

—“NARRATIVE OF THE GLOBE,” BY LAY AND HUSSEY SURVIVORS. A.D. 1828.

Being once pursued by a whale which he had wounded, he parried the

assault for some time with a lance; but the furious monster at length rushed on the boat; himself and

comrades only being preserved by leaping into the water when they saw the onset was inevitable.”

—MISSIONARY JOURNAL OF TYERMAN AND BENNETT.

“Nantucket itself,” said Mr. Webster, “is a very striking and peculiar portion of the National interest. There is a population of eight or nine thousand persons living here in the sea, adding largely every year to the National wealth by the boldest and most persevering industry.”

—REPORT OF DANIEL WEBSTER’S SPEECH IN THE U. S. SENATE,

ON THE APPLICATION FOR THE ERECTION OF A BREAKWATER AT NANTUCKET. 1828.

“The whale fell directly over him, and probably killed him in a moment.”

—“THE WHALE AND HIS CAPTORS, OR THE WHALEMAN’S ADVENTURES AND THE WHALE’S BIOGRAPHY, GATHERED ON THE HOMEWARD CRUISE OF THE COMMODORE PREBLE.” BY REV. HENRY T. CHEEVER.

“If you make the least damn bit of noise,” replied Samuel, “I will send you to hell.”

—LIFE OF SAMUEL COMSTOCK (THE MUTINEER), BY HIS BROTHER, WILLIAM COMSTOCK. ANOTHER VERSION OF THE WHALE-SHIP GLOBE NARRATIVE.

“The voyages of the Dutch and English to the Northern Ocean, in order, if possible, to discover a passage through it to India, though they failed of their main object, laid-open the haunts of the whale.”

—MCCULLOCH’S COMMERCIAL DICTIONARY.

“These things are reciprocal; the ball rebounds, only to bound



forward again; for now in laying open the haunts of the whale, the whalemens seem to have indirectly hit upon new clews to that same mystic North-West Passage.”

—FROM “SOMETHING” UNPUBLISHED.

“It is impossible to meet a whale-ship on the ocean without being

struck by her near appearance. The vessel under short sail, with look-outs at the mast-heads, eagerly scanning the wide expanse around them, has a totally different air from those engaged in regular voyage.”

—CURRENTS AND WHALING. U. S. EX. EX.

“Pedestrians in the vicinity of London and elsewhere may recollect

having seen large curved bones set upright in the earth, either to form arches over gateways, or entrances to alcoves, and they may perhaps have been told that these were the ribs of whales.”

—TALES OF A WHALE VOYAGER TO THE ARCTIC OCEAN.

“It was not till the boats returned from the pursuit of these whales, that the whites saw their ship in bloody possession of the savages enrolled among the crew.”

—NEWSPAPER ACCOUNT OF THE TAKING AND RETAKING OF THE WHALE-SHIP HOBOMACK.

“It is generally well known that out of the crews of Whaling vessels

(American) few ever return in the ships on board of which they departed.”

—CRUISE IN A WHALE BOAT.

“Suddenly a mighty mass emerged from the water, and shot up

perpendicularly into the air. It was the whale.”

—MIRIAM COFFIN OR THE WHALE FISHERMAN.

“The Whale is harpooned to be sure; but bethink you, how you would

manage a powerful unbroken colt, with the mere appliance of a rope tied to the root of his tail.”

—A CHAPTER ON WHALING IN RIBS AND TRUCKS.

“On one occasion I saw two of these monsters (whales) probably

male and female, slowly swimming, one after the other, within less than a stone’s throw of the shore” (Terra Del Fuego), “over which the beech tree extended its branches.”

—DARWIN’S VOYAGE OF A NATURALIST.

“‘Stern all!’ exclaimed the mate, as upon turning his head, he saw

the distended jaws of a large Sperm Whale close to the head of the boat, threatening it with instant destruction;

—‘Stern all, for your lives!’”

—WHARTON THE WHALE KILLER.

“So be cheery, my lads, let your hearts never fail,  
While the bold harpooneer is striking the whale!”

—NANTUCKET SONG.

“Oh, the rare old Whale, mid storm and gale

In his ocean home will be

A giant in might, where might is right,

And King of the boundless sea.”

—WHALE SONG.

# Chapter 1

## Loomings

Call me Ishmael. Some years ago—never mind how long precisely—having little or no money in my purse, and nothing particular to interest me on shore, I thought I would sail about a little and see the watery part of the world. It is a way I have of driving off the spleen and regulating the circulation. Whenever I find myself growing grim about the mouth; whenever it is a damp, drizzly November in my soul; whenever I find myself involuntarily pausing before coffin warehouses, and bringing up the rear of every funeral I meet; and especially whenever my hypos get such an upper hand of me, that it requires a strong moral principle to prevent me from deliberately stepping into the street, and methodically knocking people's hats off—then, I account it high time to get to sea as soon as I can. This is my substitute for pistol and ball. With a philosophical flourish Cato throws himself upon his sword; I quietly take to the ship. There is nothing surprising in this. If they but knew it, almost all men in their degree, some time or other, cherish very nearly the same feelings towards the ocean with me.

There now is your insular city of the Manhattoes, belted round by wharves as Indian isles by coral reefs—commerce surrounds it with her surf. Right and left, the streets take you waterward. Its extreme downtown is the battery, where that noble mole is washed by waves, and cooled by breezes, which a few hours previous were out of sight of land. Look at the crowds of water-gazers there.

Circumambulate the city of a dreamy Sabbath afternoon. Go from Corlears Hook to Coenties Slip, and from thence, by Whitehall, northward. What do you see?—Posted like silent sentinels all around the town, stand thousands upon thousands of mortal men fixed in ocean reveries. Some leaning against the spiles; some seated upon the pier-heads; some looking over the bulwarks glasses! of ships from China; some high aloft in the rigging, as if striving to get a still better seaward peep. But these are all landsmen; of week days pent up in lath and plaster— tied to counters, nailed to benches, clinched to desks. How then is this? Are the green fields gone? What do they here?

But look! here come more crowds, pacing straight for the water, and seemingly bound for a dive. Strange! Nothing will content them but the extremest limit of the land; loitering under the shady lee of yonder warehouses will not suffice. No. They must get just as nigh the water as they possibly can without falling in. And there they stand—miles of them—leagues. Inlanders all, they come from lanes and alleys, streets and avenues,— north, east, south, and west. Yet here they all unite. Tell me, does the magnetic virtue of the needles of the compasses of all those ships attract them thither?

Once more. Say you are in the country; in some high land of lakes. Take almost any path you please, and ten to one it carries you down in a dale, and leaves you there by a pool in the stream. There is magic in it. Let the most absent-minded of men be plunged in his deepest reveries—stand that man on his legs, set his feet a-going, and he will infallibly lead you to water, if water there be in all that region. Should you ever be athirst in the great American desert, try this experiment, if your caravan happen to be supplied with a metaphysical professor. Yes, as every one knows, meditation and water are wedded for ever.

But here is an artist. He desires to paint you the dreamiest, shadiest, quietest, most enchanting bit of

romantic landscape in all the valley of the Saco. What is the chief element he employs? There stand his trees, each with a hollow trunk, as if a hermit and a crucifix were within; and here sleeps his meadow, and there sleep his cattle; and up from yonder cottage goes a sleepy smoke. Deep into distant woodlands winds a mazy way, reaching to overlapping spurs of mountains bathed in their hill-side blue. But though the picture lies thus tranced, and though this pine-tree shakes down its sighs like leaves upon this shepherd's head, yet all were vain, unless the shepherd's eye were fixed upon the magic stream before him. Go visit the Prairies in June, when for scores on scores of miles you wade knee-deep among Tiger-lilies—what is the one charm wanting?— Water - there is not a drop of water there! Were Niagara but a cataract of sand, would you travel your thousand miles to see it? Why did the poor poet of Tennessee, upon suddenly receiving two handfuls of silver, deliberate whether to buy him a coat, which he sadly needed, or invest his money in a pedestrian trip to Rockaway Beach? Why is almost every robust healthy boy with a robust healthy soul in him, at some time or other crazy to go to sea? Why upon your first voyage as a passenger, did you yourself feel such a mystical vibration, when first told that you and your ship were now out of sight of land? Why did the old Persians hold the sea holy? Why did the Greeks give it a separate deity, and own brother of Jove? Surely all this is not without meaning. And still deeper the meaning of that story of Narcissus, who because he could not grasp the tormenting, mild image he saw in the fountain, plunged into it and was drowned. But that same image, we ourselves see in all rivers and oceans. It is the image of the ungraspable phantom of life; and this is the key to it all.

Now, when I say that I am in the habit of going to sea whenever I begin to grow hazy about the eyes, and begin to be over conscious of my lungs, I do not mean to have it inferred that I ever go to sea as a passenger. For to go as a

passenger you must needs have a purse, and a purse is but a rag unless you have something in it. Besides, passengers get sea-sick—grow quarrelsome—don't sleep of nights—do not enjoy themselves much, as a general thing;—no, I never go as a passenger; nor, though I am something of a salt, do I ever go to sea as a Commodore, or a Captain, or a Cook. I abandon the glory and distinction of such offices to those who like them. For my part, I abominate all honorable respectable toils, trials, and tribulations of every kind whatsoever. It is quite as much as I can do to take care of myself, without taking care of ships, barques, brigs, schooners, and what not. And as for going as cook,—though I confess there is considerable glory in that, a cook being a sort of officer on ship-board—yet, somehow, I never fancied broiling fowls;—though once broiled, judiciously buttered, and judgmatically salted and peppered, there is no one who will speak more respectfully, not to say reverentially, of a broiled fowl than I will. It is out of the idolatrous dotings of the old Egyptians upon broiled ibis and roasted river horse, that you see the mummies of those creatures in their huge bakehouses the pyramids.

No, when I go to sea, I go as a simple sailor, right before the mast, plumb down into the fore-castle, aloft there to the royal mast-head. True, they rather order me about some, and make me jump from spar to spar, like a grasshopper in a May meadow. And at first, this sort of thing is unpleasant enough. It touches one's sense of honor, particularly if you come of an old established family in the land, the Van Rensselaers, or Randolphs, or Hardicanutes. And more than all, if just previous to putting your hand into the tar-pot, you have been lording it as a country schoolmaster, making the tallest boys stand in awe of you. The transition is a keen one, I assure you, from a schoolmaster to a sailor, and requires a strong decoction of Seneca and the Stoics to enable you to grin and bear it. But even this wears off in time.

What of it, if some old hunk of a sea-captain orders me to get a broom and sweep down the decks? What does that indignity amount to, weighed, I mean, in the scales of the New Testament? Do you think the archangel Gabriel thinks anything the less of me, because I promptly and respectfully obey that old hunk in that particular instance? Who ain't a slave? Tell me that. Well, then, however the old sea-captains may order me about—however they may thump and punch me about, I have the satisfaction of knowing that it is all right; that everybody else is one way or other served in much the same way— either in a physical or metaphysical point of view, that is; and so the universal thump is passed round, and all hands should rub each other's shoulder-blades, and be content.

Again, I always go to sea as a sailor, because they make a point of paying me for my trouble, whereas they never pay passengers a single penny that I ever heard of. On the contrary, passengers themselves must pay. And there is all the difference in the world between paying and being paid. The act of paying is perhaps the most uncomfortable infliction that the two orchard thieves entailed upon us. But being paid,— what will compare with it? The urbane activity with which a man receives money is really marvellous, considering that we so earnestly believe money to be the root of all earthly ills, and that on no account can a monied man enter heaven. Ah! how cheerfully we consign ourselves to perdition!

Finally, I always go to sea as a sailor, because of the wholesome exercise and pure air of the fore-castle deck. For as in this world, head winds are far more prevalent than winds from astern (that is, if you never violate the Pythagorean maxim), so for the most part the Commodore on the quarter-deck gets his atmosphere at second hand from the sailors on the fore-castle. He thinks he breathes it first; but not so. In much the same way do the commonalty lead their leaders in many other things, at the same time



that the leaders little suspect it. But wherefore it was that after having repeatedly smelt the sea as a merchant sailor, I should now take it into my head to go on a whaling voyage; this the invisible police officer of the Fates, who has the constant surveillance of me, and secretly dogs me, and influences me in some unaccountable way— he can better answer than any one else. And, doubtless, my going on this whaling voyage, formed part of the grand programme of Providence that was drawn up a long time ago. It came in as a sort of brief interlude and solo between more extensive performances. I take it that this part of the bill must have run something like this:

“Grand Contested Election for the Presidency of the United States.”

“Whaling voyage by one Ishmael.”

“Bloody battle in AFFGHANISTAN.”

Though I cannot tell why it was exactly that those stage managers, the Fates, put me down for this shabby part of a whaling voyage, when others were set down for magnificent parts in high tragedies, and short and easy parts in genteel comedies, and jolly parts in farces— though I cannot tell why this was exactly; yet, now that I recall all the circumstances, I think I can see a little into the springs and motives which being cunningly presented to me under various disguises, induced me to set about performing the part I did, besides cajoling me into the delusion that it was a choice resulting from my own unbiased freewill and discriminating judgment.

Chief among these motives was the overwhelming idea of the great whale himself. Such a portentous and mysterious monster roused all my curiosity. Then the wild and distant seas where he rolled his island bulk; the undeliverable, nameless perils of the whale; these, with all the attending marvels of a thousand Patagonian sights and sounds, helped to sway me to my wish. With other men, perhaps, such things would not have been inducements; but as for me, I