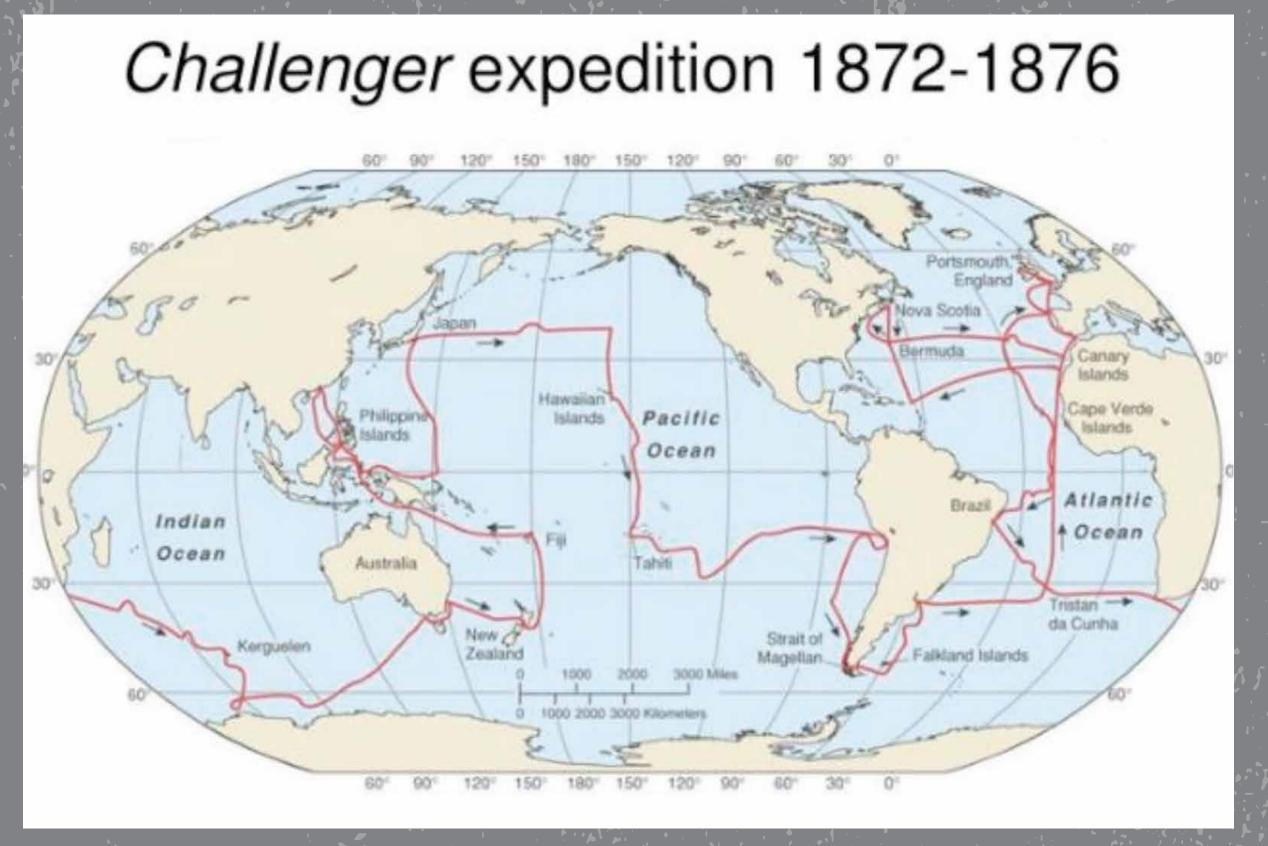
JOHN MURRAY AND HMS CHALLENGER

John's medical studies combined with his research experience on the whaler meant that he was an ideal candidate to assist in preparations for **the world's very first "oceanographic" expedition.** It was specifically designed to gather data on the oceans, including temperature, chemistry, currents, marine life, and the geology of the seafloor.

HMS Challenger began life as a smaller-sized warship, a 200 foot long corvette equipped with 17 guns. In the makeover 15 of the guns were removed, making room for laboratories, cabins for the scientists and storage cupboards.



Map - from Peggy Musto presentation "Challenger Expedition 1872-1876"

But it was between these spots, in the uncharted expanses of ocean, that the expedition's real work was done.

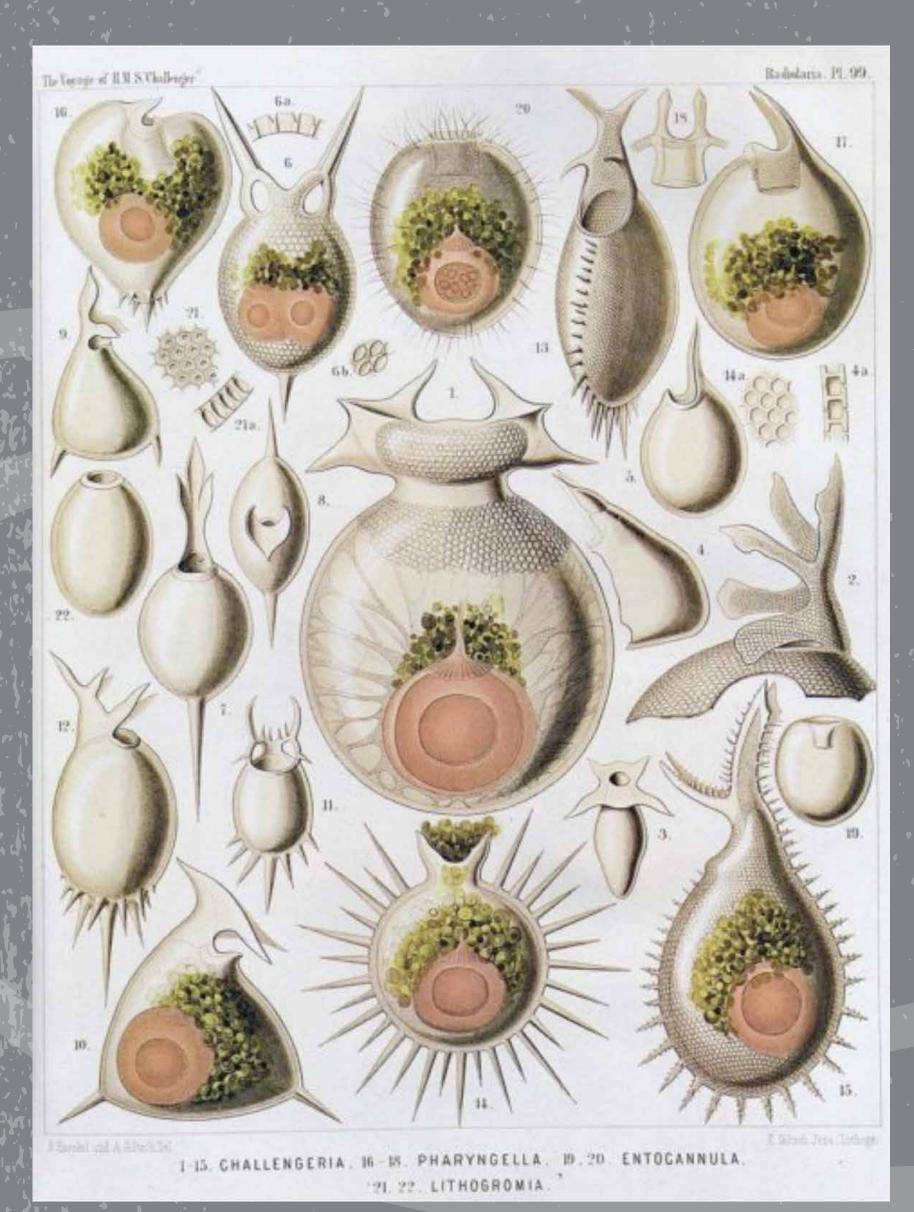
- The 492 deep-sea soundings provided a temperature baseline still used today in research on climate change.
- The current idea that the ocean floor was devoid of life was firmly disproven.
- Darwin's theory of evolution was given a major boost with the discovery around Australia and New Zealand of animals clearly within the evolutionary chain.
- The discovery of the Mid-Atlantic Ridge provided **new understanding about the movement of the ocean floor** and subsequently of tectonic plates.

In all of this and more, John Murray's work and insight played a major part.



When *Challenger* left Portsmouth in 1872 **John, now 31, was on board as a naturalist, a full-fledged member of the team of six "scientifics".**During the next 42 months, the expedition circumnavigated the world.

Along the way *Challenger* made port in such varied countries as: Spain, Canada (Halifax), Brazil, South Africa, New Zealand, Japan, Chile, and exotic islands such as: Tristan da Cunha, the Christmas Islands, the Sandwich Islands and the Kerguelen Islands in the Antarctic Ocean.



Sea Creatures -"Radiolario by Ernst Haeckel

