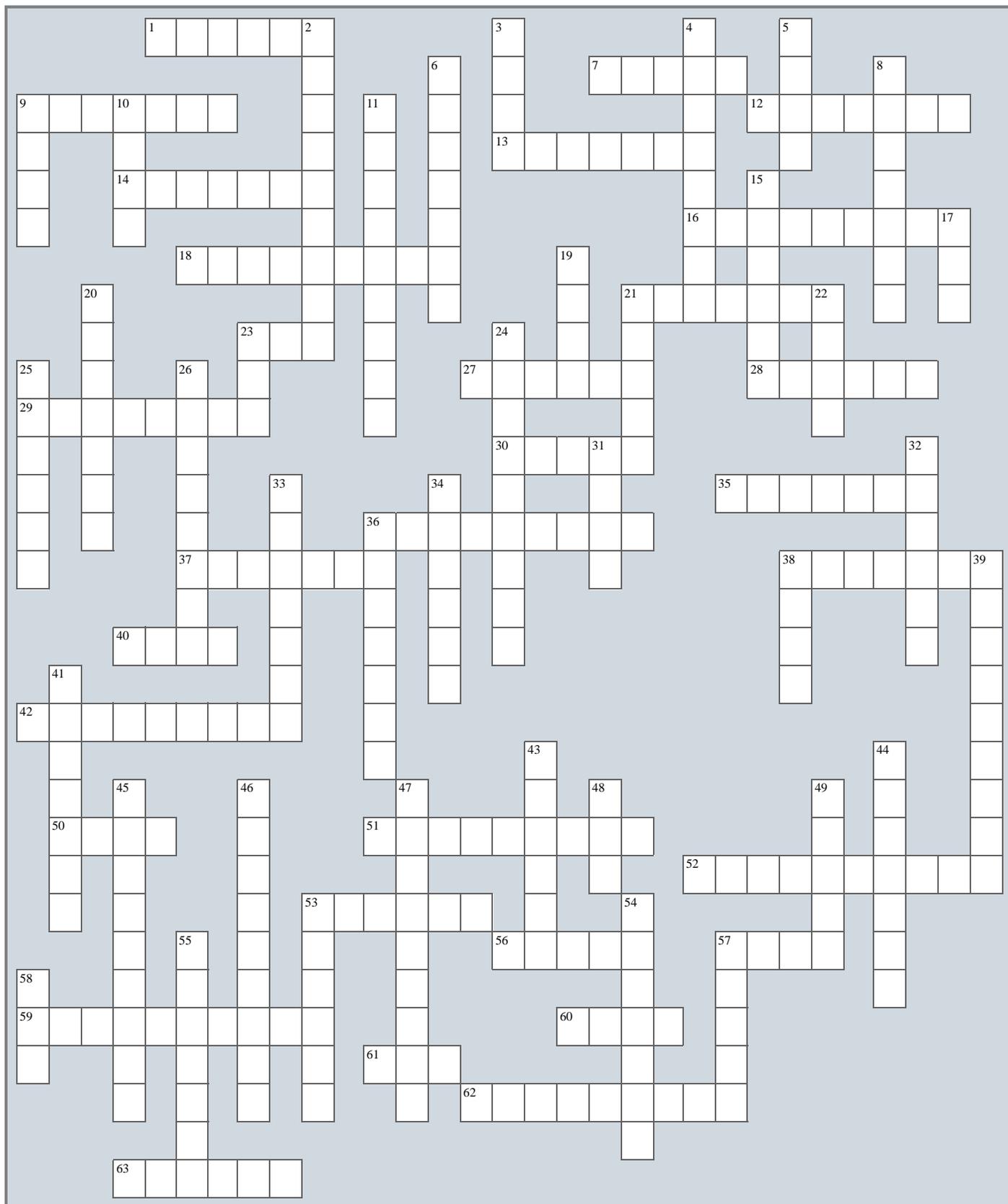


An Universal Dictionary of the Marine



Across

1. The situation of a ship which is left aground on the height of a spring-tide, so that she cannot be floated off till the return of the next spring.
7. To burn off the filth, such as grass, ooze, shells, or sea-weed, from a ship's bottom, that has gathered to it in a voyage, or by lying long in a harbour.
9. A certain portion of stone, iron, gravel, or such like materials, deposited in a ship's hold, when she has either no cargo, or too little to bring her sufficiently low in the water.
12. Across the line of the course.
13. The weight or measure of any species of merchandize that a ship will carry when fit for sea.
14. To sink at sea, as being rendered, by the violence and continuation of a storm, and the excess of the leaks, unable to keep the ship afloat above the water.
16. The operation of heaving the ship down on one side, by the application of a strong purchase to her masts, which are properly supported for the occasion, to prevent them from breaking with so great a strain.
18. A name given to certain piratical rovers of various European nations, who formerly infested the Spanish coasts in America, and, under pretence of traffic with the inhabitants, frequently seized their treasure, plundered their houses, and committed many other depredations.
21. The appearance of a collection of black and tempestuous clouds arising gradually from a particular part of the hemisphere, as the fore-runner of a storm.
23. An epithet used by seamen to distinguish that part of the hemisphere to which the wind is directed, from the other part whence it arises; which latter is accordingly called to windward.
27. A ship commissioned in time of war to exchange the prisoners of any two hostile powers; also to carry any particular request or proposal from one to another: for this reason the officer who commands her is particularly ordered to carry no cargo, ammunition, or implements of war, except a single gun for the purpose of firing signals.
28. A single sweep of the oars in rowing.

Down

2. An allowance given to the commander of a trading ship by the merchants, for having detained him longer in port than the time previously appointed for his departure.
3. A sort of wooden pillar, whose lower end, being let down through a ship's decks, rests upon a socket like the capstern; and having in its upper-end three or four holes, at different heights, thro' the middle of it, above one another, into which long bars are thrust, whose length is nearly equal to the breadth of the deck. It is employed to wind in the cable, or to purchase any other weighty matter which requires a great mechanical power.
4. A species of shell-fish, often found sticking to the bottoms of ships, rocks, &c.
5. A particular sort of bed-frame, suspended from the beams of a ship, for the officers to sleep in between the decks. This contrivance is much more convenient at sea than either the hammocks or fixed cabins, being a large piece of canvas sewed into the form of a chest, about six feet long, one foot deep, and from two to three feet wide: it is extended by a square wooden frame with a canvas bottom, equal to its length and breadth, to retain it in an horizontal position.
6. A point or conspicuous place distinguished at sea.
8. As a sea-phrase, denotes the act of turning any thing about.
9. A sort of close cask, or block of wood, fastened by a rope to the anchor, to determine the place where the anchor is situated, that the ship may not come too near it, to entangle her cable about the stock, or the flukes of it.
10. The order from the pilot to the steersman to put the helm towards the lee-side of the ship, in order to make the ship sail nearer the direction of the wind.
11. The act of turning her round in a light breeze of wind when she is close-hauled, so as that she will lie the same way she did before. This is commonly occasioned by the negligence of the steersman, or by a sudden change of the wind.
15. A general name given to all the ropes which are employed to haul up, or

29. The movement by which a ship is carried precipitately before a tempest.
 30. A vessel or boat of state, furnished with elegant apartments, canopies, and cushions; equipped with a band of rowers, and decorated with flags and streamers: they are generally used for processions on the water, by noblemen, officers of state, or magistrates of great cities.
 35. The whole crew of any ship, including her officers.
 36. A rope used to secure the cannon of a ship of war, and prevent them from recoiling too much in the time of battle.
 37. The accidents and misfortunes which happen to ships and their cargoes.
 38. The art of directing the steersman to guide the ship in her proper course: the officer who performs this duty is either the pilot or quarter-master.
 40. The state of rest which appears in the air and sea when there is no wind stirring.
 42. A peculiar method of endeavouring to stop a leak in the bottom of a ship while she is afloat, either under sail or at anchor. It is usually performed in the following manner: a basket is filled with ashes, cinders, and chopped rope-yarns, and loosely covered with a piece of canvas; to this is fastened a long pole, by which it is plunged repeatedly in the water, as close as possible to the place where the leak is conjectured to lie. The oakum, or chopped rope-yarns, being thus gradually shaken through the twigs, or over the top of the basket, are frequently sucked into the hole along with the water, so that the leak becomes immediately choked, and the future entrance of the water is thereby prevented.
 50. The highest and aftmost deck of a ship.
 51. A sort of wooden porch placed over the entrance or stair case of the master's cabin in a merchant-ship.
 52. The state of the persons who are restrained within the limits of a ship, or otherwise prevented from having a free communication with the inhabitants of any country, till the expiration of an appointed time, during which they are repeatedly examined with regard to their health.
 53. A short boom or bar of timber, projecting from each bow of a ship, to extend the lower-edge of the fore-sail to windward.
- collect to their yards, the bottoms, lower corners, and skirts of the other great sails, for the more ready furling them whenever it is necessary.
 17. A rope used to steady any weighty body whilst it is hoisting or lowering, particularly when the ship is shaken by a tempestuous sea.
 19. The end of any plank in a ship's side which unites with the end of another, continuing its length: when a plank is loosened at the end by the ship's weakness or labouring, she is said to have started or sprung a ____.
 20. The depth of a body of water necessary to float a ship; hence a ship is said to draw so many feet of water, when she is borne up by a column of water of that particular depth. Thus, if it requires a body of water whose depth is equal to twelve feet, to float or buoy up a ship on its surface, she is said to draw twelve feet water.
 21. That part of the floor of a ship, on either side of the keel, which approaches nearer to an horizontal than to a perpendicular direction, and on which the ship would rest if laid on the ground.
 22. The situation of a ship which is moored so strait by her cables, extending from the hause to two distant anchors, as to be prevented from swinging or turning about, according to any change of the wind or tide, to the current of which her head would otherwise be directed.
 23. A machine used to measure the ship's head-way, or the rate of her velocity as she advances through the sea.
 24. A contrivance used by sailors to lower a cask or bale from any height, as the top of a wharf or key, into a boat or lighter, which lies along-side, being chiefly employed where there is no crane or tackle.
 25. Any distance behind a ship.
 26. A sort of wide tube or funnel of canvas, employed to convey a stream of fresh air downward into the lower apartments of a ship.
 31. A select number of a ship's crew appointed on any particular service, and commanded by an officer suitable to the occasion.
 32. The act of shifting any boom-sail from one side of the mast to the other.
 33. The operation of wrapping or rolling a sail close up to the yard, stay, or mast to which it belongs, and winding a

56. When applied to the wind, generally signifies strong, but not violent or dangerous.
57. The lower corner of a sail.
59. A sort of hawser, or large rope, employed to confine a ship sideways to a wharf or key, or to some other ship.
60. A sort of mop formed of a large bunch of old rope-yarns, and used to clean the decks and cabins of a ship.
61. The foremost sail of a ship, being a large stay-sail extended from the outer end of the bowsprit.
62. A name given by seamen to the cascabel, or hindmost knob of a cannon.
63. The seat or bench of a boat whereon the rowers sit to manage the oars.
- gasket or cord about it to fasten it thereto.
34. A piece of timber, which may be properly defined the interior, or counter-part of the keel.
36. In navigation, the operation of making a progress at sea against the direction of the wind, in a zig-zag line, or traverse, like that in which we ascend a steep hill.
38. To drive a quantity of oakum, or old ropes untwisted and drawn asunder, into the seams of the planks, or into the intervals where the planks are joined to each other in the ship's decks or sides, in order to prevent the entrance of water. After the oakum is driven very hard into these seams, it is covered with hot melted pitch or resin, to keep the water from rotting it.
39. Pronounced gauntlet, a race which a criminal is sentenced to run in a vessel of war, as a punishment for felony, or some other heinous offence.
41. The apartments of the surgeon and his mates of a ship of war, being the place where the wounded men are dressed in the time of battle, or otherwise. It is situated under the lower-deck.
43. A vessel employed in the cod-fishery on the Banks of Newfoundland.
44. A thin woollen stuff, of which the colours and signals of a ship are usually formed.
45. The officer who has the boats, sails, rigging, colours, anchors, and cables committed to his charge.
46. A sort of volatile meteor, or ignis fatuus, often beheld in a dark and tempestuous night about the decks or rigging of a ship, but particularly at the extremities, as the mast-heads, and yard arms: it is most frequent in heavy rain, accompanied with lightning.
47. The officer who manages and steers a boat, and has the command of the boat's crew.
48. A sort of flat scrubbing-broom, serving to scrape off the filth from a ship's bottom, under water.
49. A sort of scaffold or platform, formed of hurdles and supported by stanchions, and used for drying cod-fish in Newfoundland. These _____ are usually placed near the shores of fishing-harbours.
53. A sort of small tackle, formed by two blocks or pullies, till the rope becomes three or four fold, and acquires an additional power in proportion. It is

generally employed to tighten the shrouds of the top-masts, but may be otherways used to move or draw along any weighty body in the hold, or on the deck, as anchors, bales of goods, large casks, &c.

54. A phrase which usually implies heartily, chearfully, or quickly, as row _____ in the boats! lower away _____! i. e. row heartily, lower speedily, &c.
55. A light air of wind perceived at a distance in a calm, by the impression made on the surface of the sea, which it sweeps very lightly, and then decays.
57. A room or apartment in a ship where any of the officers usually reside.
58. The reflux of the tide, or the return of it into the sea after the highest of the flood.