

262 Forty two Square Mast M
 261 One hundred and forty one hand Mast M
 262 Two hundred and sixty two Pieces of Square Fir Timber M
 2-1-15 Three hundred and fifteen Deals four ten } 3 Pouch
 under twenty feet in length

Section H

A SELECT GLOSSARY

262 Four hundred and twenty six Deal Ends
 four four and under eight feet in length

A SELECT GLOSSARY

Able Seaman	An experienced seaman.
Adze	A traditional boat-building tool, for dubbing flat and for circular work.
After End	That part of a vessel abaft the beam, nearest the stern.
Aldis Lamp	A portable electric signalling lamp.
Aloft	Above the deck, usually meaning high up in the rigging.
Amidships	The middle section of a ship, in a fore and aft line or athwartships.
Anchor Chain	The chain used to anchor a vessel, usually called cable.
Anchor Crane	Usually mounted up forward in a vessel, for hoisting the anchor aboard.
Angle Irons	Iron or steel plates of angular cross section used in shipbuilding as stiffeners.
Anti-Fouling	Any specially prepared composition used for coating the bottom of a vessel to prevent marine growth.
Apron	Timber situated behind stem to create a landing for plank ends.
As Designed Drawings	Set of drawings from which a vessel is built.
As Fitted Drawings	Set of drawings compiled incorporating all modifications built into a vessel during construction.
Backstays	Wire ropes fitted as standing rigging to support mast against forces acting in an oblique direction: they are led from a mast to a point just abaft it at the ship's side.
Ballast Tanks	Compartments holding water, or other liquid that can be pumped from one tank to another for purposes of trimming a vessel.
Barquentine	A three or more masted sailing vessel having square sails on the foremast only.
Beam	A transverse timber or steel bar to withstand the stresses at the ship's side and used to support a deck.
Beam Shelf	A large version of a gunwale but used in a decked vessel below decks to support the deck beams.
Beam Trawl	A trawl net whose mouth is kept extended by a beam.
Beating	Sailing close to the wind with all sails taut.
Belay	To make fast a rope round a cleat or belaying pin.
Belaying Pin	A wood or metal pin that is fitted through the pin rail or fife rail and around which ropes are belayed.
Bermuda Rig	A <i>Fore and aft Sail</i> triangular in shape. The top comes to a point at the masthead. In vogue from the early 20th century as racing boats found they could sail to windward more efficiently than with the <i>Gaff Rig</i> , since the upper sail area can be pointed closer to the wind direction than with a heavy gaff.
Bilge	The rounded part of a hull where the sides and bottom meet.

Bilge Keels	Projecting fin-like plates fastened outside the hull at the bilges to steady the ship at sea.
Bilge Keelson	A stringer placed fore and aft across the frames at the bilge.
Binnacle	The stand or case in which the ship's compass is housed, located close to the steering position.
Bitts	Heavy timbers in the deck to secure ropes to.
Block	A pulley with one or more grooved sheaves, used as a tackle to gain a mechanical advantage or to lead a rope in any direction required.
Boat Davits	Curved metal arms used in pairs with a purchase on each to hoist and lower boats from the mother ship.
Boathook	A long stave with a hook attached at one end, used for fending off or holding a boat alongside or for recovering purposes.
Bobstay	The wire from the cutwater to the bowsprit to counteract the upward pull of the forestays.
Body Plan	A sectional diagram showing the curves of the frame, forward and aft in a vessel's construction.
Bollard	A stout circular iron post fitted in any required position to receive ship's securing ropes. Usually mounted in pairs. A vertical timber in a wooden boat.
Bolt Rope	The rope sewn to the edges of sails to prevent fraying or tearing.
Boom	A spar used to extend the foot of a sail.
Boot Topping	Special protective composition applied to the Boot Top, located between light and load waterline.
Boss Plates	The structural shell plates through which the propeller shaft emerges.
Bottlescrew	A screw threaded casting which turns on two opposite threaded bars, each equipped with an eye. Used for setting up rigging.
Bottom	The keel of a ship, though the term is commonly applied to all that exterior part below the waterline.
Bottom Boards	Wooden boards fitted inside the bottom of pulling boats.
Bow	The front of a vessel.
Bowsprit	A spar projecting from the bow of a sailing vessel to which the head stays are secured, supporting the foremast.
Brace	Running rigging – ropes or tackles controlling the ends of a yard so that it can be pulled round to the desired angle. The heaviest brace in the ship controlled the mainyard, hence splicing, i.e. mending, the mainbrace was a huge task, which called for refreshment all round when completed.
Break of Deck	Where a deck is divided by a vertical thwartship bulkhead.
Breast Hook	A selected crook of wood or metal shaped as a knee and fitted to hold the gunwales or beam shelves to the stem.
Bridge	The raised platform with a clear view all round, from which the officers control the ship.
Brig	A two masted sailing vessel having square sails on both masts, and a

	gaff main sail.
Brigantine	A two masted sailing vessel with square sails on the fore mast only, being fore & aft rigged on the main mast.
Brightwork	Varnished timber about the decks of a vessel.
Bulkheads	Any transverse or longitudinal vertical partition maintaining rigidity of construction and sometimes dividing a vessel into watertight compartments.
Bulwarks	The sides of the ship that are above the upper deck, they form a protection from the sea.
Bumpkin	A spar fitted over the stern of a vessel to anchor the mizzen sheets.
Buoy	A floating container anchored to the sea bed which may be used for mooring vessels or indicating a wrecksite, or a channel.
Burton	A type of purchase.
Buttock Lines	Lines used in ship and boatbuilding plans to represent fore and aft vertical sections equidistant from the hull centre line.
Cable	The chain or rope to which the anchor is shackled.
Cape Horn Fever	Malingering practised in cold rough weather.
Capstan	A revolving metal bollard supplying power for lifting anchors and working cables.
Carlins	Fore and aft timbers between beams.
Cat Head	A strong beam or metal support fitted to project from the bow, to take the large tackle used when catting the anchor.
Caulking	Driving oakum into the seams of planking or decks to make them watertight, before 'paying' them with pitch.
Ceiling Planking	In wooden cargo vessels the planking on the inner surfaces of the frames forming the hold.
Centreboard	A wooden board lowered from a sailing boat through a slot in the middle of her keel, its purpose being to give lateral stability.
Chain Locker	Space below chain or naval pipe where anchor cable is stowed.
Chain Plate	Anchorage for the shrouds at side of vessel.
Chain Riveting	Also called Double Riveting. Rivets placed two abreast in close parallel lines.
Chart House	Compartment on or near the bridge for the stowage of navigational equipment.
Cheeks	Sometimes located either side of stem and stern post to accommodate rollers.
Cleat	A wood or metal fitting with two arms, or horns to which a rope may be belayed.
Clench	To fasten or rivet a nail, by beating and then burring its end over a rove (conical copper washer), with a hammer.
Clench Built	Also called Clinker or Lapstrake. Overlapping strakes in a wooden boat or metal plated ship.
Clipper	A fast sailing ship with fine lines, raked masts and sharp bows.

Clipper Bow	A bow where the stem is concave from the stem head to the waterline.
Cloth	Narrow length of canvas to be sewn together to form a sail.
Close hauled	Wind coming from forward of the beam, sails adjusted to allow forward progress.
Coaming	A vertical housing erected around hatches etc. or a raised wooden rail around a well or cockpit.
Cockpit	The after well in sailing boats where the helmsman sits.
Collision Bulkheads	Situated up forward in ships, to stop the inrush of water after suffering bow damage.
Companion Hatch	A timber structure over a deck opening giving access to the accommodation below.
Composite Vessel	A vessel constructed with a metal frame, but with planking of wood.
Copper Fastened	Said of a vessel whose plank fastenings are made of copper rather than iron.
Cordage	General term for ropes made from vegetable fibres.
Counter	A projecting stern, or the underside of the overhang of a stern.
Course	The square sail bent to a lower yard, the main sail thus being the main course.
Cove Line	A decorative narrow concave band around a hull.
Coxswain	One who steers a boat or one in charge of a boat and her crew.
Cranse Iron	A circular boom iron fitted to a bowsprit to take the stays.
Cringles	Metal thimbles fitted into the bolt ropes of sails at the corners.
Cross Jack	Lowest yard on the mizzen mast or the sail it supports.
Cross Trees	Timbers laid across the upper end of a mast supported by the cheeks, a foundation for the top.
Cutter	A sailing vessel with one mast, gaff mainsail and two headsails, jib and staysail.
Cutwater	The fore part or curved portion of a ship's stem.
Datum Waterline	A base line at waterline level used in lines plans.
Deadeye	A round flat faced wooden block with three holes, through which shroud lanyards are rove to tension the standing rigging.
Dead Rise	The amount of rise of a ship's bottom above the base line, as measured at maximum beam at the turn of the bilge.
Deadwood	Blocks of timber attached inside and onto the keel fore and aft, where the hull is narrow and the angle of the timbers at its most acute. The deadwood extends from the stem and stern post and forms a solid upwards extension of the keel to which the timbers can be fastened.
Decklight	Any strong glass prism fitted into a deck to permit access of light to the accommodation below.
Diagonal Planking	Built with the side planking at an angle of 45° with a second layer set cross-wise at right angles to the first –
Dipping Lugsail	A lugsail that has to be lowered a short way down the mast when going about, so that the yard and tack may be passed round the mast, and

	then re-hoisted for the new tack.
Displacement	The weight of the volume of water displaced by a ship.
Dolly Winch	Used for the discharge of cargo.
Donkey Engine & Boiler	Any small boiler, often portable, used to operate machinery or provide steam.
Double Bottoms	The spaces between the inner and outer bottom plating of the hull.
Doublings	That part of a built-up mast where the top of one and foot of the other above it overlap.
Downhaul	Any rope specifically fitted to pull anything down from aloft.
Draught	The depth from the underside of keel to the waterline.
Drogue	A bucket or canvas bag used forward as a sea anchor, or over the stern to check a boat's way.
Drop Keel	A centreplate or centreboard.
Fairlead	A metal fitting having two guards or arms, through which hawsers are led outboard. Sometimes fitted with a central bollard.
Fathom	A nautical measuring unit equalling six feet, applied to ropes for their length, and to depths of water.
Fid	The iron or wooden pin used to keep the heel of a topmast or bowsprit securely in place, and also a tool to aid splicing and rigging work.
Fiddle Head	An ornamental scroll on the bows in place of a figurehead.
Fife Rail	An iron or teak rail fitted near a mast a few feet above the deck, carrying belaying pins to which running rigging is secured.
First Mate	The deck officer next in rank to the Master.
Fisherman's Anchor	The oldest type of anchor, with the stock fixed at right angles to the shank.
Flare	The curve of the freeboard from the bows, upward and outward, providing extra lift to overcome waves.
Flush Plating	System of plating where plates are fitted edge to edge using butt straps inside.
Flywheel Pump	A cranked shaft attached to pistons connected to the bilge pump with two flywheels.
Following Sea	When a sea runs along with the ship.
Foot Rope	The rope on which seamen on square-rigged vessels stand when working on the yards taking in sail.
Fore and aft Sail/Rig	Any sail or system of sails where the sail is hoisted with the leading edge against a mast. The sail is controlled by a sheet which keeps it out at the optimum angle on either side of the mast. See also <i>Gaff Rig</i> , <i>Bermuda Rig</i> .
Fore Peak	Right forward part of a vessel inside the hull.
Forestay	A wire rope located between the mast and the fore end of a vessel supporting the mast.
Frame	Structural rib taking up the shape of the hull of a vessel and fabricated in wood, iron or steel.

Framing	A combination of frames making up the entire shape of a hull prior to planking or plating.
Freeboard	The distance on a ship's topsides between water level and deck.
Freeing Port	Apertures cut in the bulwarks of a vessel to relieve her of sea water on deck.
Full Rigged Ship	A three, four or five masted vessel square-rigged on each mast.
Futtocks	The middle sections of a built-up wooden frame.
Gaff Rig/Sail	A sail or system of <i>Fore and aft Sails</i> where the main lower sail is quadrilateral in shape. The lower edge may have a boom to stretch it flat, or it may be loose-footed, and the top edge is stretched by a gaff. A gaff-rigged mast would usually have a topsail, quadrilateral or triangular in shape, set in the angle between the gaff and the upper mast.
Gaff	The spar at the head of a four sided mainsail to which the sail is bent.
Gaff Topsail	A three sided sail hoisted above a gaff rigged sail.
Garboard	The strake of planking or plating each side of a vessel immediately adjacent to the keel.
Gig	A lightly constructed open boat capable of being rowed or sailed, carried aboard some vessels to complement the lifeboats.
Gooseneck	A fitting connecting the boom to the mast which has multi-directional movement.
Grapnel	A small anchor with three or more flukes, used for recovering objects from the sea bottom, etc.
Grating	A slatted timber framework used to cover hatches or as bottom boards.
Gun Tackle	A block and tackle purchase used horizontally.
Gunwale	In a boat the thick length of fore and aft timber located inside the sheer strake to stiffen the structure. Formerly upon which a gun could be mounted.
Half Tide	Level or time halfway between low and high water, a constant factor.
Halliard	Ropes used to raise and lower sails, spars and flags aboard ship.
Handspikes	Wooden spar with square section end used as a lever.
Hanks	Metal rings used to secure a sail to a stay.
Hatch Wedges	Used in the hatch cleats to secure the tarpaulin hatch covers.
Hawse Pipes	Iron castings located at the bow, and occasionally the stern, of a vessel with hawse holes through which the cables run and where the anchor is secured.
Head Rails	Timberwork outside the hull of a vessel at the bow to support the structure, and used by the crew to answer the call of nature outside the vessel, hence the term 'heads' for a marine WC.
Heaving Lines	A line used as a messenger in advance of hauling a heavy warp across a distance.
Heave To	Trimming the sails to keep a vessel stationary in mid-ocean
Heel	The location where the keel and stern post meet.

Hog	A fore and aft piece of timber similar to a keelson, but placed directly on top of a keel in a small boat. Also a vessel that has drooped at each end of the keel is said to be 'hogged'.
Horn Timber	The section of timber joining the stern post/keel to the transom or counter.
Horse	A transverse metal rail on a sailing vessel which anchors the lower blocks of the mainsheets to the deck, and along which the blocks can slide
Hounds	Shoulders of timber or metal located at the mast head to create a foundation for the shrouds and trestle trees.
Hull	The name applied to the entire structure of the body of a ship.
In Ballast	When a vessel is not carrying cargo
Jack Stay	A metal bar attached to the top of a square yard on the forward edge to which the square sail is bent.
Jack Yard	Spar supporting a four sided top sail set above a gaff main sail.
Jaws	The arms attached to the end of a gaff to engage the mast.
Jib Boom	A spar that extends the bowsprit and is located on top of it, though they could be run in when in port.
Jigger Mast	The after mast in a four masted vessel, or a mast set right in the stern of a boat behind the tiller.
Joggled Plating	Allowing both in and out strakes of plating in a metal hull to rest on the frames, the out strakes being joggled over the inner and riveted.
Keelson	An additional inner keel located across the top of the floor timbers above the keel.
King Plank	The centre plank of a laid deck.
Knees	In a wooden vessel, wood or metal reinforcement brackets to tie the ends of beams and thwarts into the hull structure.
Knight Heads	Heavy timbers located either side of the bow to give additional strength to the bowsprit.
Larboard	Former term for 'port', now obsolete.
Lateen Sail	A narrow triangular sail set below a long gently-sloping yard. It was common in ancient ships and up to the 16th century, but since then mainly confined to the Mediterranean and Arabian Seas.
Launching Ways	Greased timbers down which to launch a vessel in a cradle.
Lay Up	To take a vessel out of service.
Laying Off	The drawing out of a vessel's hull shape on the mould loft floor
Lazarette	A small provision store, sometimes on deck aft, to contain fresh food.
Lee Shore	A shoreline with the wind blowing towards it, thus more dangerous, especially for sailing ships.
Legs	Wooden spars located vertically either side of a vessel to support her when she dries out on a beach or shallow harbour.
Lignum Vitae	A very hard timber, used for the construction of dead eye's, block sheaves and rigging fids.

Lines Plan	The contours of a hull drawn in three views.
Load Line	Load water line or Plimsoll mark.
Lodging Knee	A horizontally positioned angled bracket in wood or metal built into a vessel's hull structure.
Main Boom	The spar on the lower side of a main sail.
Main Course	The lowest square sail on the main mast.
Mainsail	A three or four sided sail hoisted on the main mast.
Mainsail Haul	The order issued when tacking a square rigged vessel.
Mainsheet	The rope purchase used to trim the mainsail.
Make Fast	To belay a rope.
Mast Bands	Hoops of iron or steel fixed round a mast at intervals to clamp together the timbers forming the mast.
Mast Step	A grounding for the heel of a mast.
Midship Section	The broadest cross section of a hull, a drawing showing a cross sectional view of construction of the hull.
Mizzen Mast	The mast third from the bows, usually the after mast.
Molgogger	Sometimes called Mole Jenny. Portable multi-roller fairlead used with drift nets.
Mould	A temporary series of pieces of timber fastened together to form the shape of one section of a hull, used in the construction of boats.
Mould Loft	Where the moulds for the hull and other parts of a vessel are constructed. Usually close to where the laying off of a vessel is done.
Oakum	Strands of old hemp rope teased tarred, and used for caulking plank seams.
Oilskins	Waterproof overgarments treated or soaked with linseed oil giving weather protection.
Ordinary Seaman	Crew member yet to qualify as an Able Seaman.
Oxter Plate	A complex shaped shell plate situated adjacent to the sternpost immediately below the counter or transom.
Painter	The rope secured to the fore end of a small boat to make it fast to the shore.
Pawl Post	A stout vertical post with the pawl for the windlass attached to it.
Pay	Filling caulked plank or deck seams with molten pitch.
Peak Halyard	A means of hoisting the outer end of a gaff with a series of blocks and span.
Pinrail	A row of <i>Belaying Pins</i> fixed to a rail along the side of the deck either side of each mast, to which the many running rigging ropes were secured. The first thing any sailor had to learn was which rope went on which pin, so he could attend to the right one without delay. There were more or less standard layouts, but some captains had ideas of their own.
Pitch of a Propeller	The angle of the blade of a propeller or the distance one revolution would cause it to move forward.

Poop	The after raised deck in a ship.
Pooping of a Vessel	To be overtaken by a following sea which crashes aboard, doing damage.
Port	The left hand side of a boat when looking forward.
Purchase	A type of block and tackle.
Quarter	That part of a ship between the stern and midships.
Quarter Decks	A low raised deck back aft, not as high as a poop deck.
Rabbet	Groove cut into the keel of a vessel to receive the planking, edges and ends, also used in other locations with ship's joinery.
Rake	The angle at which a mast leans back from the vertical. Masts are rarely quite vertical, and ship captains had their own ideas about what angle would balance up the whole rig and give the best performance.
Ratlines	Small ropes providing steps to climb the shrouds of a vessel, to which they are tied.
Reaching	Wind from the beam or thereabouts the fastest point of sailing
Reefing	A method of reducing sail area as the wind becomes stronger, by folding or rolling up part of the sails.
Reef Points	Lengths of cord worked into sails in lines for tying in a reef.
Reverse Sheer	Convex upper line of hull instead of the more usual concave.
Riding Sail	A small sail, typically a <i>Gaff Sail</i> , also known as a steadying sail, set on a mast at the stern of a motor fishing boat to steady the vessel in choppy conditions, particularly in holding a steady course into the wind or lying at one end of a drift net.
Ringtail	A sail set aft of the spanker in light weather.
Rise of Floor	See deadrise.
Rivet	Small iron or steel rod with a head at one end. They are heated, then pushed through a prepared hole to fasten two or more metal plates together, and hammered over on the other side, creating a head which makes a permanent tight fastening as the hot metal cools.
Rocker	The keel of a vessel that is rounded fore and aft instead of being straight.
Rocker Arm Windlass	Type of windlass operated with a pivoted arm with a crewman at each end.
Roove or Rove	A metal washer over which a nail or rivet is hammered over on the inside of a plank or strake.
Rowlock	A space cut into the washstrake or a metal crutch fitted on top of the gunwale to take an oar.
Rubbing Strake	A plank of thicker dimensions than its surrounding planking to protect the side of a vessel against pier etc.
Rudder Head	The top end of the rudder stock.
Rudder Trunk	Housing in the hull for the rudder stock.
Ruffle Holes	Holes in a keel fore and aft to assist in hauling a vessel up the beach.
Running	Wind <i>abaft</i> (i.e. <i>aft of</i>) the beam round to right astern.

Running Rigging	The rigging of a vessel that moves with the operation of the sails, as compared with the standing rigging, which holds the masts and spars in place.
Sail Plan	A drawing denoting the dimensions of masts and sails of a vessel.
Samson Post	A strong bitt.
Scarf or Scarph	The process of joining timbers together end to end to form a longer piece than otherwise available. Very elaborate interlocking and pinning together is needed to give the finished article the strength of a single piece of timber the same size. Scarfing was often used to mend a broken mast or spar.
Scull	A method of propelling a small boat with one oar.
Scuppers	Holes at deck level cut into bulwarks to allow small quantities of surface water to escape from decks and waterways.
Scuttles	Apertures in the decks for loading coal.
Sea Anchor	(See Drogue.)
Seam	The gap left for caulking in a planked vessel or the overlap of cloths in sailmaking.
Seeking	Term used by pilots of the time they spend at sea looking for ships.
Self Righting	A vessel designed with the ability to recover from a capsized.
Serving	The binding of wire rigging with marlin or other line for rust protection.
Shackle	A U-shaped metal link with a threaded bolt across the jaws, used to connect items of rigging, etc.
Sheathing	Parts of the hulls of wooden vessels could be covered or 'sheathed' with lead or copper plates to prevent their hulls being attacked by marine wood boring animals.
Sheer	The fore and aft curve of a vessel's rail or deck.
Sheer Plan	Drawing showing a vessel's fore and aft layout with thwartship, horizontal and vertical sections.
Sheerstrake	The top line of planking or plating in a vessel's hull.
Sheet	A rope fastened to the clew (the lower downwind corner) of a sail and used to trim the sail angle to the wind.
Shell Plating	The external shell of a vessel made up of metal plates.
Shift of Butts	The staggering of the butt joints employed in the construction of a vessel's hull planking or plating to eliminate weak lines of structure.
Shipwright	A person skilled in the building and repair of ships.
Shroud	Wire or rope employed from the ship's side to masthead to support it, part of the standing rigging.
Skylight	A framework over a deck aperture glazed to admit light below.
Spanker	Gaff rigged fore and aft sail on the mizzen or jigger mast of a square rigged vessel.
Spider Band	A hoop fixed round a mast at waist level above the deck, fitted with any number of <i>Belaying Pins</i> .

Spreaders	Extensions bolted on <i>cross trees</i> to spread the mast rigging, giving a better angle of support.
Square Sail or Rig	A rectangular sail used in conjunction with a yard, to which its top is laced or tied. The yard and sail are in general carried cross-wise or athwartships, but may be hauled round by the <i>braces</i> to an angle either side. The terms are also used to mean a complete rig based mainly on square sails.
Stanchion	A fixed pillar of metal or wood for supporting bulwarks and other deck and hull structures.
Standing Rigging	The parts of the rigging that are fixed and do not move with the operation of sails and spars.
Starboard	The right hand side of a vessel when looking forward.
Stays	The rigging supporting the masts in a fore and aft direction, from the head of the masts downward and forward.
Staysail	A triangular sail hanked to the stays supporting the masts.
Stem	The upright timber or metal to which the planking or plating is attached at the bow of a vessel.
Stern	The after end of a vessel.
Sternpost	The upright post to which the rudder and planking or plating is attached at the stern of the vessel.
Sternsheets	The part of an open boat extending aft from the aftermost thwart.
Stopwater	Softwood plug employed through the keel of a wooden vessel in the rabbet to prevent inflow of water at joints.
Strake	Longitudinal run of planks in a wooden hull, or a belt of plating in a metal ship.
Stretchers	Foot support mounted thwartships in the bottom of pulling boats for the oarsmen.
Stringers	Fore and aft strengthening members laid connecting a vessel's frames.
Storm Sail	Smaller and very heavy-gauge sails which can be set when ordinary sails would be blown out. See also <i>Trysail</i> .
Studding Sails	Often called Stunsails. Extension sail to a square sail at its outward edges when sailing in light winds to increase sail area.
Studlink Chain	Employed for anchor cable, iron bars across links to prevent kinking and for strength.
Stunsail Booms	The extending booms from which stunsails are supported.
Sweep	A long oar.
Tackle	A generic name for a set of running gear, but also specifically an arrangement of rope and pulleys to multiply the force exerted by those pulling on the business end. In this sense it is the same as a <i>Purchase</i> , but there are different usages – a tackle should have two blocks whereas a <i>Purchase</i> may have only one (but can also have two).
Tarpaulin	Canvas weatherproofed with tar-like preparation used for covering hatches and other deck openings, vulnerable in rough weather.

Thole Pin	Wooden or metal pin in gunwale, in pairs or singly instead of a rowlock or crutch to hold an oar.
Throat Halyard	Rope used to hoist the inboard end of a gaff next to the mast.
Thwarts	The seats upon which oarsmen sit, placed athwartships.
Tidal range	Difference in water level between high and low tide. Varies greatly. <i>Spring tides</i> occur when the pulls of sun and moon reinforce each other. High water level and tidal range are at the maximum, low water level at the minimum. When the two pulls are partly opposed to each other, we get <i>neap tides</i> less extreme in all ways. Tidal range varies from 14 metres or more in a very few places, to practically nothing in the Mediterranean.
Tiller	Metal or wooden bar attached to the rudder head with which to steer a boat.
Top	Platform at masthead to extend the base of the shroud used as a lookout position, or sniper's post, and as a base for working aloft. Other masts had tops named correspondingly.
Topping Lift	A tackle or rope suspending a spar or derrick.
Topsail	A sail set above the main sail.
Topsides	Sides of the hull above the water.
Trailboards	Decorative boards on a ship's side usually at the bows.
Tramp Steamer	A vessel carrying cargo that is not employed on a regular route but calls at different ports as required.
Transom	Area of vessel's hull which extends athwartships across the stern, and supports the hull planking.
Treenail	A bolt made of hardwood, usually oak, used to secure planks to the wooden timbers.
Trestle Trees	Fore and aft supports for the top at masthead height, giving a better purchase for rigging.
Trysail	A sail improvised to give some control when all normal sails have been destroyed, or the mast(s) damaged. See also <i>Storm Sail</i> .
Tumble Home	The inward slope of the topsides as they rise toward the top of the bulwarks.
Ventilators	Usually fitted with cowl tops for the purpose of ventilating the lower regions of a vessel without allowing the inflow of water.
Wale	Thicker strong strakes in a vessel's topsides.
Washstrake	May be the top strake of a boat's planking, sometimes has rowlocks cut into it.
Waterway	A channel along the outer edge of a deck adjacent to the bulwarks down which excess water will run towards the scuppers.
Waves	Waves are usually generated by wind. The stronger the wind, and the greater the distance it blows over water, the higher the waves generated. Waves caused by wind in the immediate area are referred to as a <i>sea</i> . Waves generated by winds far away, different from local winds (if any) are called <i>swell</i> . Waves which roll into a sheltered

	harbour where they may be no wind, are called <i>scend</i> . Some harbours need to include a scending beach deliberately without wall or quayside in order to absorb scend.
Whiskers	Shrouds supporting a bowsprit.
Winds	Measured on the Beaufort scale from Force 1 (<i>very light airs</i>) to 10 (<i>Storm</i>) or 12 (<i>Hurricane</i>). Some notorious winds have special names in certain areas, such as <i>hurricane</i> (Caribbean and surrounding waters), <i>typhoon</i> (South China Sea), <i>mistral</i> , <i>scirocco</i> , <i>meltemi</i> , <i>levanter</i> , etc. (Mediterranean).
Windlass	A geared wooden or metal horizontal barrel winch for hauling up the anchor.
Yoke	A wooden or metal fitting attached to the top of a rudder and having ropes or yoke lines with which to steer instead of a tiller.