



## Glossary of Terms

Below are new words for our Glossary of Terms based on AB Barlow's activities the last couple of weeks. To see all the terms from AB Barlow's past activities, please scroll down to page 2.

**Battle of Lake Erie** – an important naval battle in the war of 1812, in which American commodore Oliver Hazard Perry defeated a British squadron

**Careening** – intentionally grounding a ship so that work can be done on the hull. Used especially when dry docks are not accessible

**Copper** – a type of metal used to protect the hulls of ships from marine growth

**Dry Dock** – a basin for working on the hulls of ships. The dry dock is filled with water and the ship floated in. Then the water is pumped out, giving access to the hull below the waterline

**Galley** – a type of ship propelled mainly by oars (although galleys may carry sails as well). Also, a ship's kitchen

**Georgetown** – the city in Maryland where *Providence* was hauled out for maintenance

**Hull** – the structure of a ship, including bottom, sides, and deck

**Mizzen** – the aftmost mast on a ship with three or more masts

**Perry** – an alcoholic beverage made of fermented pears. Also, the commander of the American forces at the Battle of Lake Erie

**Pitch** – a sticky substance used to caulk the seams of ships

**Portsmouth** – an English city known for its naval yard and as a shipping port. Currently the home of HMS *Victory*

**Rudder** – a flat, hinged protuberance near the stern of a ship that allows it to steer

**Surgeon** – warrant officer in charge of providing medical care to naval sailors

**Travel Lift** – a type of mobile crane that can lift a ship out of the water and move it to a secure location for maintenance

**Warrant Officer** – an officer who does not hold a commission, but is a specialized professional (gunner, purser, chaplain, etc.)

**Watch** – both the work groups a ship's sailors are divided into, and the length of time that each group works

**Whale Oil** – a substance obtained by boiling whale blubber. Useful for a variety of applications, including as lamp oil and as a protective coating for ships

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## Words from Previous Glossary of Terms

**Aft** – near the stern; toward the rear of the vessel

**Aft Cabin** – often called the captain’s cabin, a large cabin at the stern of the vessel

**Anchor** – the device by which, when dropped to the bottom, the vessel is held fast

**Battle of Trafalgar** – a major naval victory for the British over the combined forces of the French and Spanish during the Napoleonic wars

**Belay** – to make fast or tie off a line

**Belaying Pin** – a wooden or metal pin to which lines are secured aboard ship

**Binnacle** – a box near the helm containing the compass

**Boarding Pike** – a long-handled spear-like weapon used for repelling an enemy boarding party

**Boatswain/Bosun** – officer in charge of a ship’s deck department. Supervises the hands working on deck and sees to some aspects of ship maintenance

**Boom** – a spar used to extend the foot of a fore-and-aft sail or studding sail

**Bow** – the front of the ship, the rounded part of a vessel forward

**Bowsprit** – a large and strong spar, standing from the bow of a vessel

**Cask** – a barrel used for storing provisions aboard ship

**Chafing Gear** – pads, mats, ropes and other materials tied around pieces of rigging to protect them from rubbing on spars and other parts of the rig

**Cleat** – a piece of hardware with a ‘horn’ at either end, often affixed to a ship’s deck, rail, or to a dock, to which line can be made fast

**Coiling** – the act of placing a line or rope into a series of loops for ease of storage

**Cordage** – a general term for line or rope

**Deck prism** – a prism of glass fitted into the deck to allow light into the compartment below

**Dirk** – a very short sword, traditionally carried by midshipmen in the Royal Navy

**Docking** – the act of poking holes in biscuits prior to baking to prevent them from rising and to allow the moisture to escape

**Dunderfunk** – a foodstuff made of pounded biscuit, molasses, beef fat and water mixed together and baked brown in a pan

**Figure Eight** – twisting line into the shape of the number ‘8.’ Also, a type of knot often used as a stopper knot

**Fore** – toward the front of the vessel, used to distinguish the forward part of a vessel or things in that direction



**Foxes** – pieces of scrap line made by twisting together several strands or yarns

**Gantline** – a line rove through a single block on a mast used for raising sailors, tools, pieces or rigging, or other necessary items aloft

**Guns** – armament with a naval carriage; the original *Providence* had 12 four-pound guns and 14 small rail guns

**Gunwale** – the top edge of a ship's hull

**Hand, Reef & Steer** – traditional qualifications of an able seaman, to hand is to take in or furl a sail and to reef is to shorten sail and to steer is to take a turn at the helm

**Hardtack** – one of many names for an unleavened biscuit made of flower and water, and sometimes salt, eaten at sea by Sailors

**Helmsman** – the Sailor stationed at the ship's helm (wheel) in charge of steering and keeping a straight course

**HMS Beagle** – a Royal Navy 10-gun brig-sloop famous for conveying naturalist Charles Darwin around the world

**Idler** – any member of a ship's company not required to stand regular watch. In many navies, this often included warrant officers, such as the surgeon, gunner, and cook

**Jibboom** – the boom rigged out beyond the bowsprit to which the tack of a jib is lashed

**Kink** – an undesirable twist or bend in a line

**Lay** – the way in which a rope's strands are twisted together (for example, a rope that is laid right-handed has its strands twisted together to the right)

**Line** – a piece or rope being employed for a specific task aboard ship (for example, a sheet or halyard)

**Locking Hitch** – a simple knot used for making a line off to a cleat or belaying pin

**Main deck** – the largest deck on a vessel

**Main hold** – cargo hold, also holds provisions, spare parts and sailors

**Marline** – light, two-stranded line; often tarred and used for seizing

**Marlinespike** – a tapered metal spike used to separate strands of rope, untie knots and as a handle for hauling away on seizings, whippings, etc.

**Mast** – a spar set upright from the deck to support rigging, yards and sails

**Merchant Service** – the industry concerned with commercial shipping ventures (i.e., non-military)

**Midshipman** – the most junior commissioned officer rank in many navies

**Pin Rail** – a rail - either free-standing or build into a ship bulwark - that holds belaying pins

**Port** – the left side of a vessel, looking forward, used in place of "larboard"

**Purser** – officer-in-charge of the ship's finances, including purchasing provisions such as biscuits, salt, meat and rum



**Quarter Deck** – raised deck toward the stern where navigation and command of the vessel take place

**Rating** – denotes a Sailor's rank, responsibilities and rate of pay (i.e., able seaman, ordinary seaman, boy, etc.)

**Rigging** – the lines and ropes that hold the masts, spars and sails

**Sail Making** – the work of mending, replacing and sewing sails; the sail maker would often advise on how best to set and trim sails

**Scotch Coffee** – burnt biscuit dissolved in hot water

**Sea Chest** – a large box used by Sailors to hold their worldly possessions; sea chests were much more common in the merchant and whaling services than in the Navy, where space was limited, and Sailors generally used sea bags instead

**Seamanship** – the skills and techniques used in handling a ship at sea

**Seizing** – method of binding two ropes or objects together involving wrapping them tightly with line

**Shrouds** – a set of ropes reaching from the mastheads to the vessel's sides to support the mast

**Spar** – the general term for all masts, yards, booms, gaffs, and other such timbers

**Spike Hitch** – a simple knot for transforming a marlinspike into a handle for pulling line tight

**Splice** – weaving together to strands of separate ropes to form one longer rope

**Starboard** – on the right side of the boat, looking forward

**Stern** – the aft end of a vessel

**Steward** – in navies of the 17<sup>th</sup> – 19<sup>th</sup> centuries, a member of the crew assigned to work as a sort of servant or helper for senior officers

**USS Constitution** – the oldest commissioned naval vessel now afloat; one of six frigates authorized by the Naval Act of 1794; the ship is also known as Old Iron Sides

**Tiller** – a bar of wood or iron put into the head of the rudder, by which the rudder is moved to steer the vessel

**Watches** – division of labor aboard ship; the ship's company is broken into several (usually three) watches, which take turns sailing the ship, standing by and resting

**Weevils** – small beetles known to infest ship's biscuits

**West Indies** – the Caribbean, including the Greater Antilles, Lesser Antilles and the Lucayan Archipelagos

**Whipping** – a type of binding used on the ends of rope to prevent them from fraying or unraveling

**Windlass** – the machine used in merchant vessels to weigh the anchor

**Yards** – long spars affixed horizontally across the masts, which hold up the ship's square sails