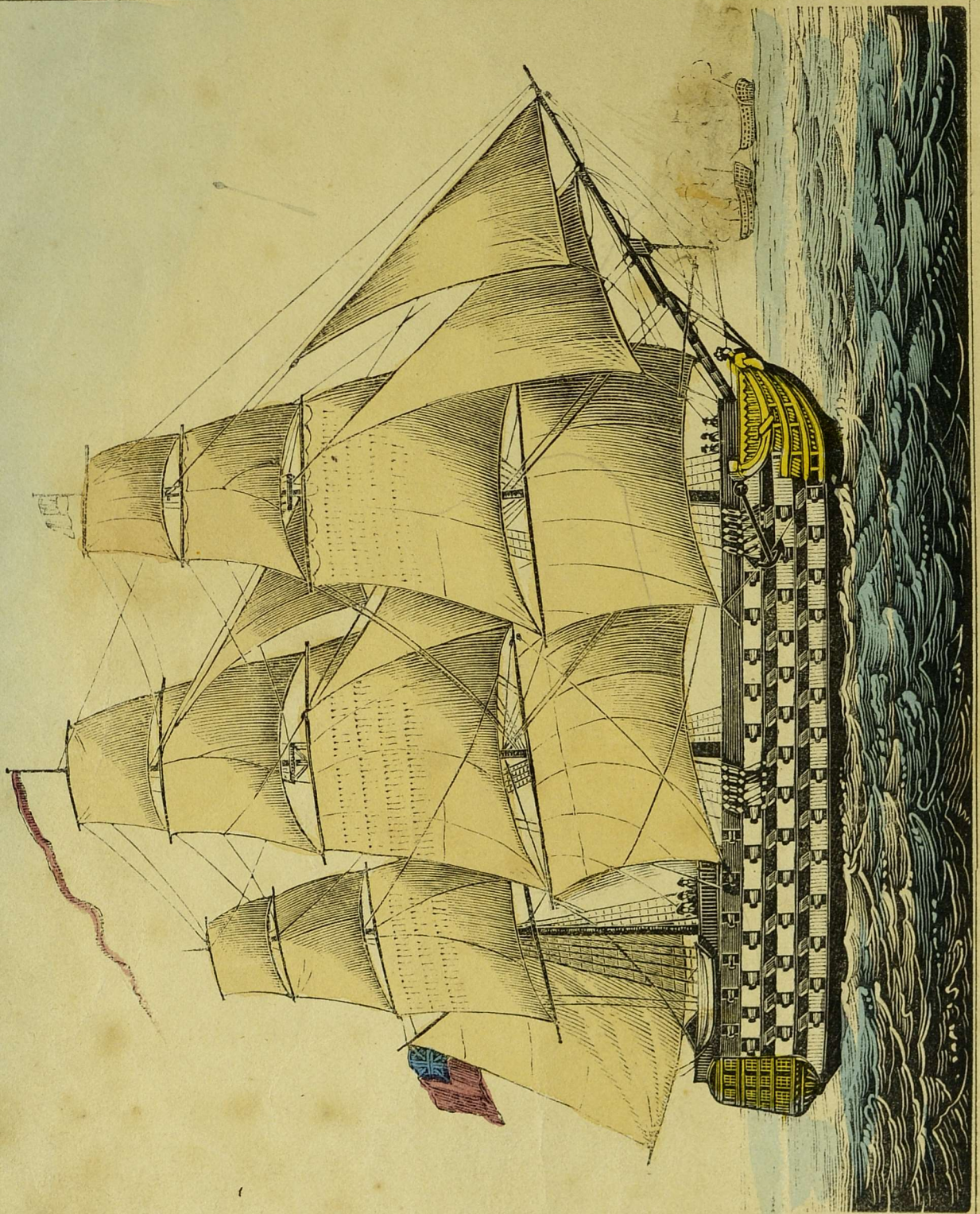


George Schuyler Cartered Notman
from his dear Maama

1867



STORIES ABOUT SHIPS.

MAN-OF-WAR.

England's chief boast is her wooden walls, this name is given to our ships of war, one of which is here represented. They are different in size, some being very large, and some smaller. A first-rate line-of-battle ship, which is represented in the picture, is like a little town; and carries eight or nine hundred persons, with food enough to supply them for several months, as well as water, coals, and a number of other stores.

Besides all this, there are sometimes one hundred and twenty guns, which may be seen peeping through the port-holes in the sides of the vessel.

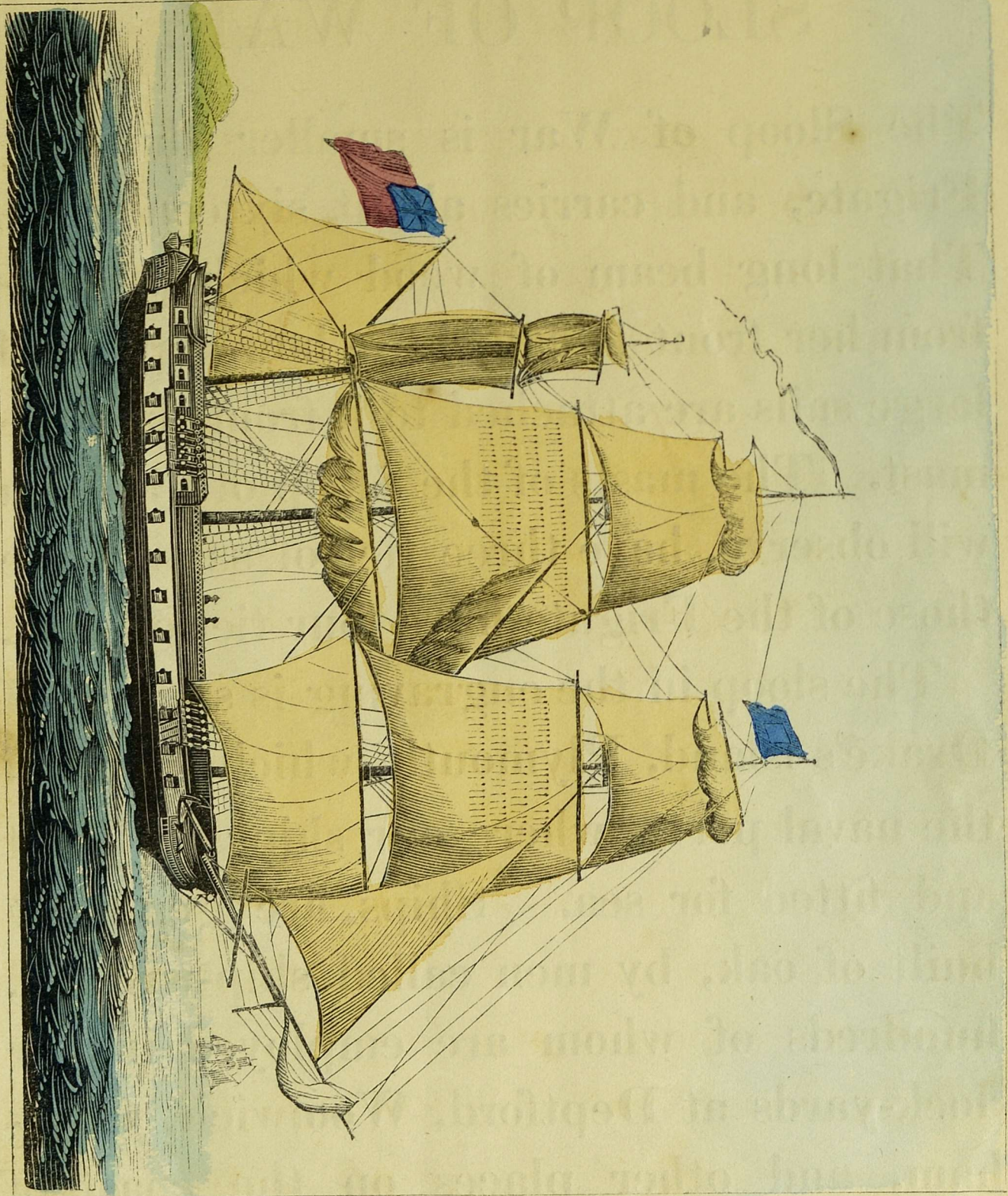
A FRIGATE.

A Frigate is much smaller than the first-rate line-of-battle ship, and seldom carries more than forty guns, but it is built for the purpose of sailing quickly, and on that account is very often used for chasing an enemy's ship in the time of war.

You will observe that it has three masts, but that its decks and rigging are different to those of the first-rate line-of-battle ship. The Frigate in the plate appears to be in full chase after an enemy's ship.

Frigates are also used to cruize about our coast, in time of war, and to guard our foreign possessions.

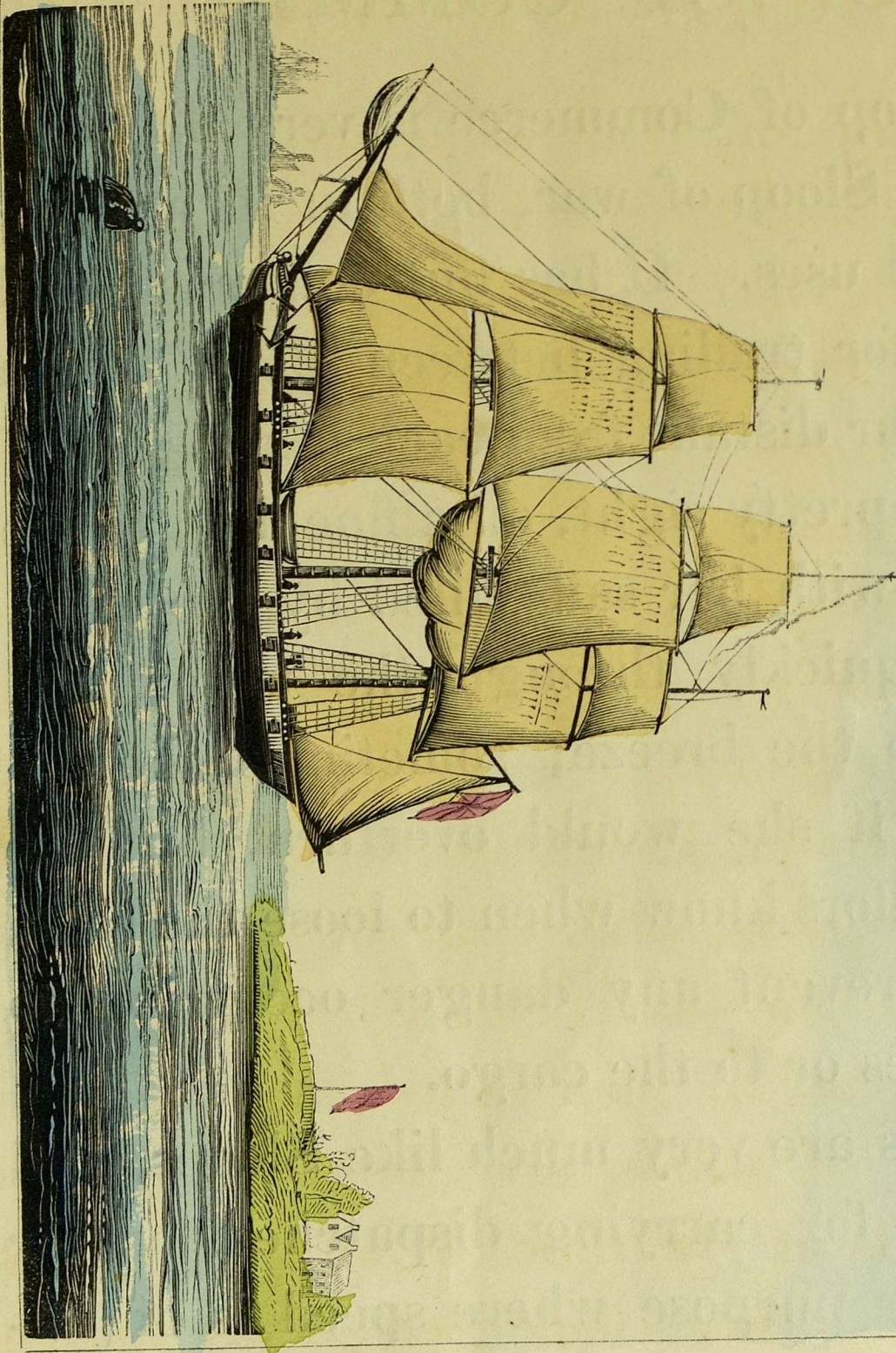
“Hearts of oak stir the ship,” says the old song; and sailors are not unfrequently termed hearts of oak.



SLOOP OF WAR.

The Sloop of War is smaller than the Frigate, and carries about sixteen guns. That long beam of wood which projects from her front is called the bow-sprit, and large sails are attached to it from the foremast. The masts of the Sloop of war, you will observe, have three tier of sails, while those of the Frigate have four tier of sails.

The sloop in the engraving is sailing off Drake's island, Plymouth, which is one of the naval ports, where our ships are built and fitted for sea. Ships are generally built of oak, by men called ship-wrights, hundreds of whom are employed in our dock-yards at Deptford, Woolwich, Chatham, and other places on the coast of England.

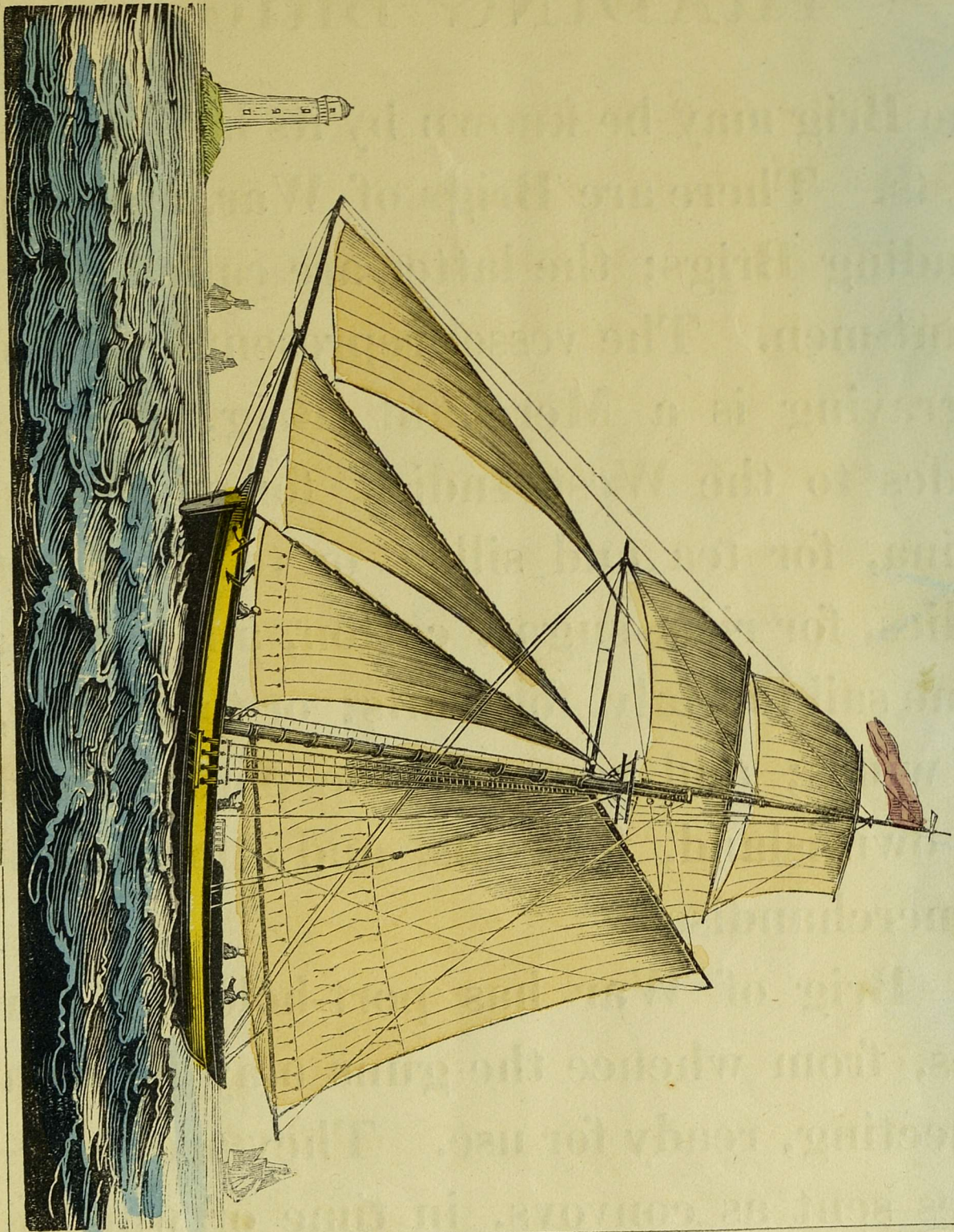


SLOOP OF COMMERCE.

The Sloop of Commerce is very different from the Sloop of war, both in its appearance and uses. It has but one mast, and is used for trading between places which are not far distant from each other.

It is a pretty sight, on a fine day, to see a Sloop, with her sails filled by the wind, passing quickly through the water, and laying to the breeze; sometimes she appears as if she would overturn, but the skilful sailors know when to loose the sails, and so prevent any danger occurring to themselves or to the cargo.

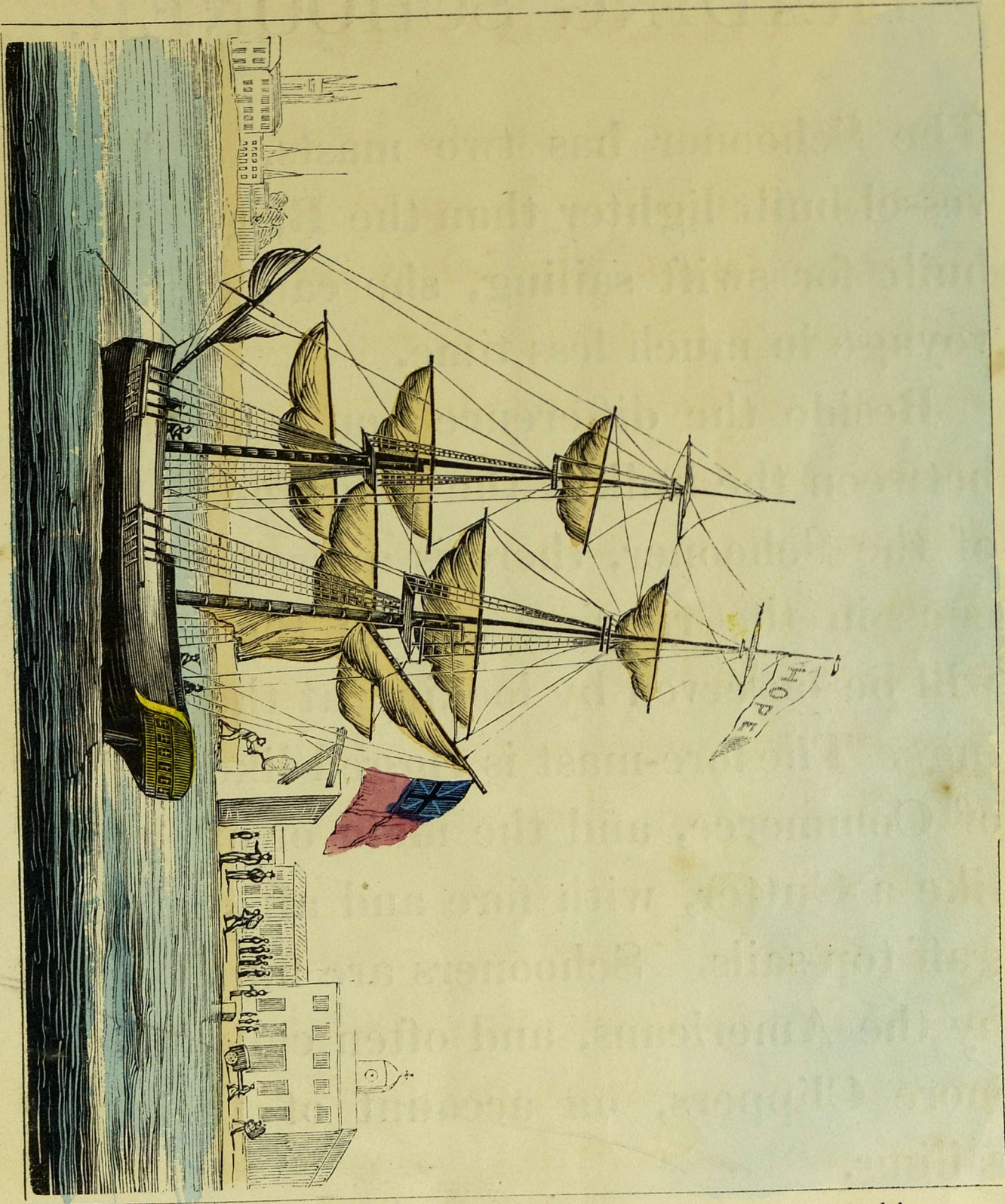
Cutters are very much like Sloops, and are used for carrying dispatches, or for any other purpose where speed is of importance.



TRADING BRIG.

The Brig may be known by its having two masts. There are Brigs of War, and also Trading Brigs; the latter are called Merchant-men. The vessel represented in the engraving is a Merchant Brig, such as trades to the West Indies, for sugar; to China, for tea and silks; or to the East Indies, for rice, sugar, cotton, and drugs: Some sail to Italy, for fruits; or to France, for wines; and some to the ports round our own island, for coals, and other kinds of merchandise.

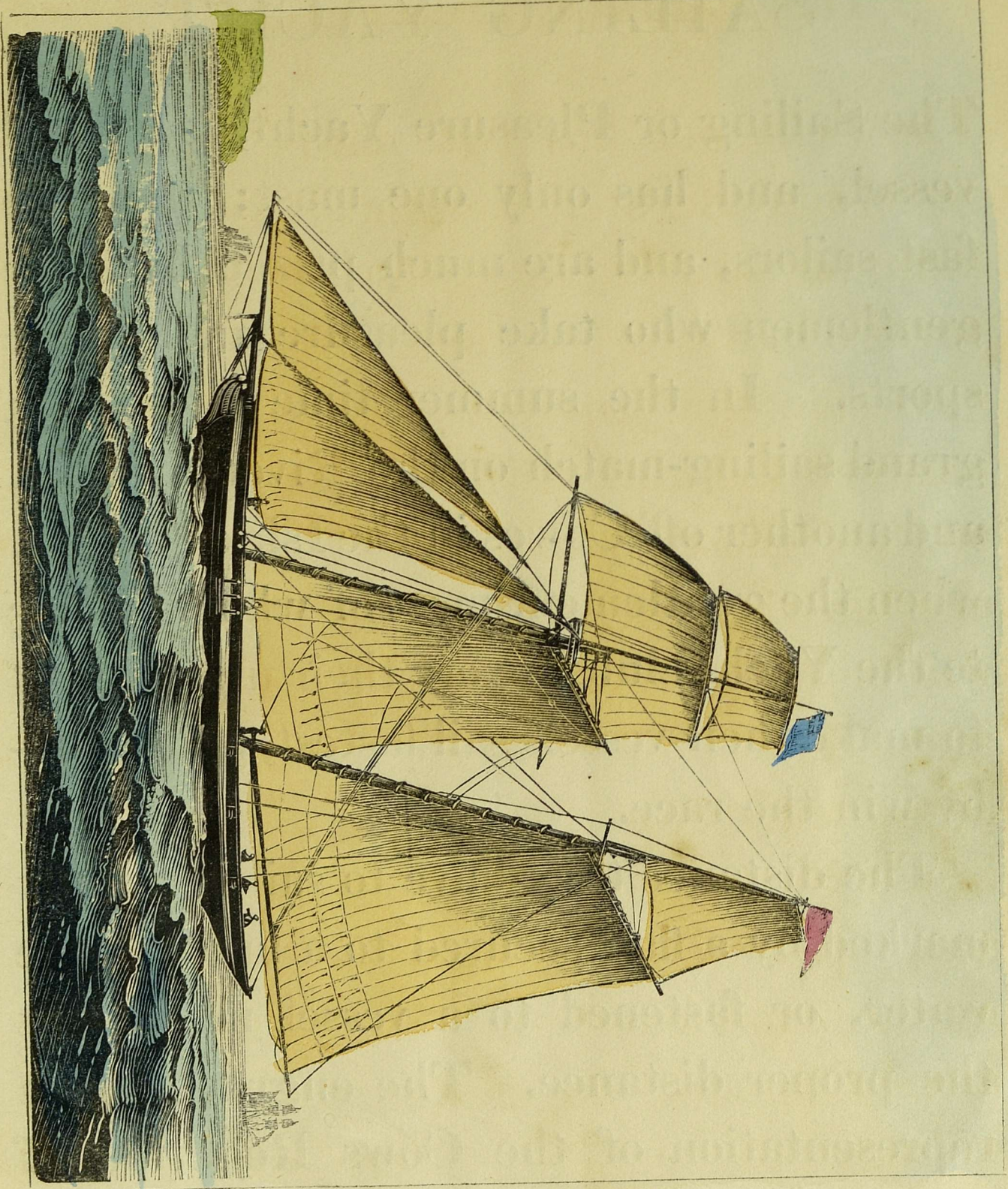
A Brig of War has port-holes in her sides, from whence the guns may be seen projecting, ready for use. They are sometimes sent as convoys, in time of war, to our Merchant-men.



TRADING SCHOONER.

The Schooner has two masts, and is a vessel built lighter than the Brig. Being built for swift sailing, she can make her voyage in much less time.

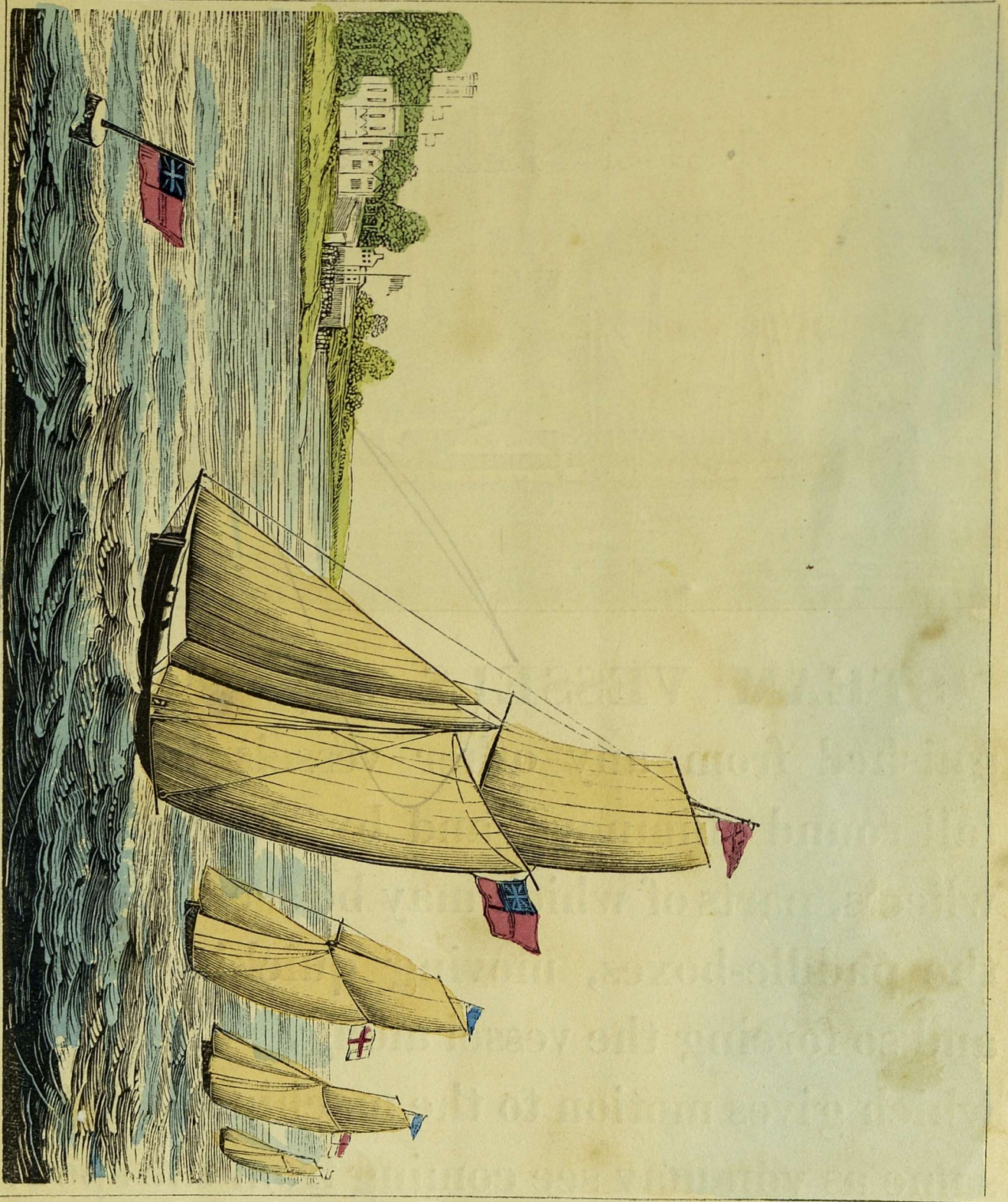
Beside the difference you may observe between the hulk of the Brig and the hulk of the Schooner, there is a greater difference in the rigging and in the sails, as will be observed by looking at the engravings. The fore-mast is rigged like a Sloop of Commerce, and the main or after mast like a Cutter, with fore and aft main and gaff top-sails. Schooners are much prized by the Americans, and often called Baltimore Clippers, on account of their fast sailing.

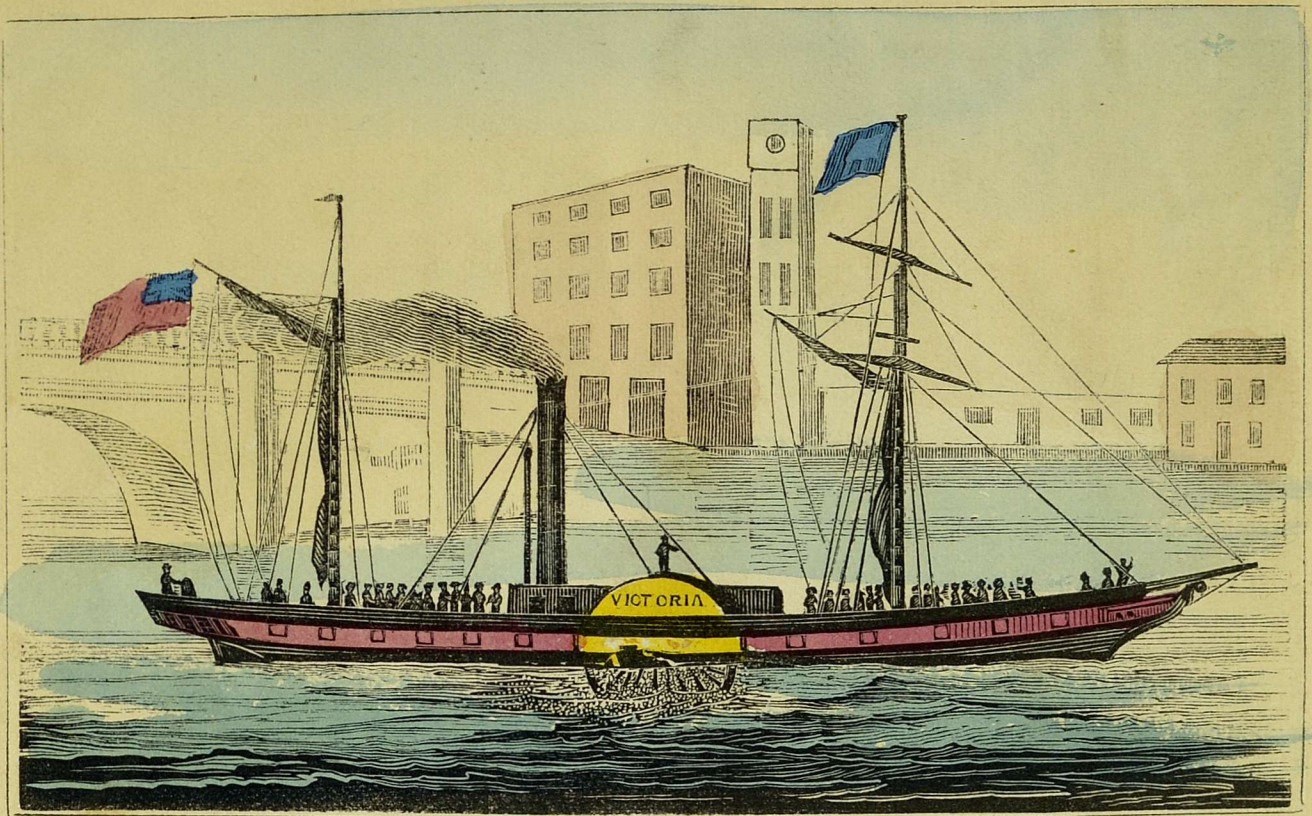


SAILING YACHT.

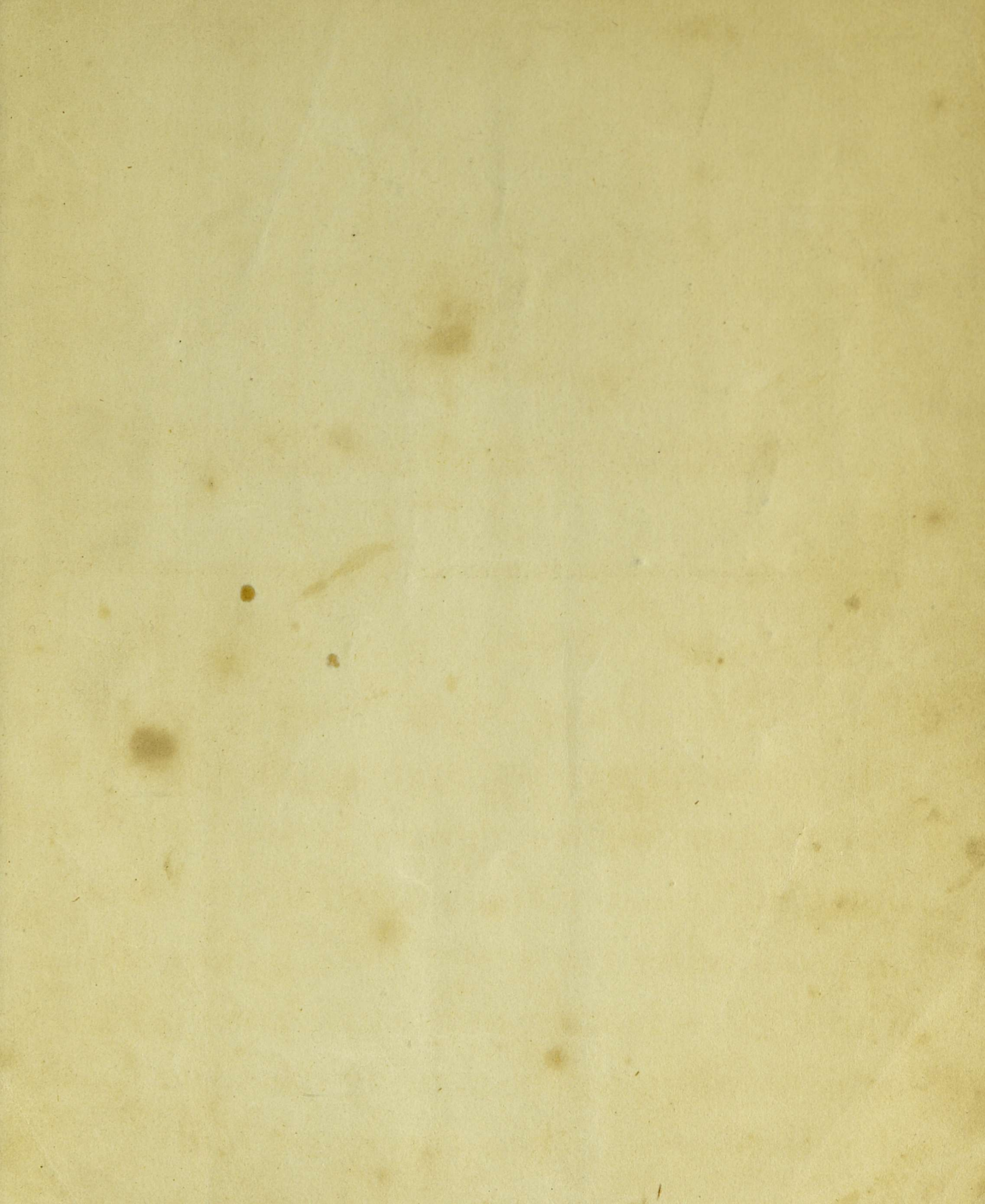
The Sailing or Pleasure Yacht, is a small vessel, and has only one mast; they are fast sailors, and are much prized by those gentlemen who take pleasure in aquatic sports. In the summer time there is a grand sailing-match on the River-Thames, and another off Cowes in the Isle of Wight, when the gentlemen, most of whom belong to the Yacht clubs, exert their utmost skill to make their vessels sail fastest, and thereby win the race.

The distance they have to sail is usually marked by a flag secured to a buoy in the water, or fastened to a vessel moored at the proper distance. The engraving is a representation of the Cows Regatta, off the Isle of Wight.





STEAM VESSELS may be distinguished from any other vessels by their tall round chimneys, and by their paddle-wheels, parts of which may be seen beneath the paddle-boxes, moving quickly round, and so forcing the vessel along. The steam which gives motion to the machinery, is the same as you may see coming from the spout of a tea-kettle, when the water boils.



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