

Downhauler,
Tack,
Sheet,

} as the main-stay-sail.

The Mizzen-stay-sail being ready, is bent as the main-stay-sail.

REEVING THE GEAR AND BENDING THE MIZEN-TOP- MAST-STAY-SAIL. (Pl. 11, fig. 9.)

Halliards reeve through a block at the mizen-top-mast-head; one end bends to the head of the sail, and the other end leads down upon deck abaft the mast.

Downhauler leads through a block in the main-top, then through the hanks, and bends to the head of the sail; the other end leads down abaft the main-mast.

Tack and *Sheet* as main-top-mast-stay-sail.

The Mizzen-top-mast-stay-sail being ready, trice it up in the main-top, and bend it as the main top-mast-stay-sail.

NOTE.—Very few ships carry any other kind of stay-sails than the fore, main, and mizen-stay-sails, which are used in bad weather.

REEVING THE GEAR AND BENDING THE LOWER STUD- DING-SAILS. (Pl. 12, figs. 13 & 14.)

Outer-Halliards reeve through a span-block, from the top-mast-head, and through a block at the top-mast-studding-sail boom-end, then bend to the studding-sail-yard; the hauling-part leads upon deck.

Inner-Halliards bend to the upper inner-cringles of the sail, then reeve through a block made fast to the lower cap, or under the top, and lead on deck.

Tacks bend to the outer clue or tack on the foot of the sail, and reeve through a block at the outer part of the boom; they are carried aft, and lead through a block in the waist, and belay there.

Sheets are double; the bight is put over and the ends through the inner clue on the foot of the sail: one leads forward, and the other aft.

Tripping-Line is rove through a block under the top, then through an eyelet-hole in the centre of the sail, then bends to the tack. The hauling-part leads on the forecastle.

The Lower studding-sail being bent to the yard with nettles, bend the outer and inner halliards and tack, and reeve the tripping-line, when it is ready for setting.

The Lower studding-sail-booms rig as follows, viz.:—The gooseneck in the inner end of booms, hooks to an eye-bolt in the ship's side, abreast the mast, with a fore-lock to keep it in its place; an iron strap goes over its outer end, and secures a few feet in, with eyes for the guys and martingale, all of which are spliced in, and lead to their respective places; a single block is strapped close to the outer end, for the tack.

NOTE.—Lower studding-sails are set flying occasionally, when the foot of the sail spreads on a yard that rigs with a span, clinched round each yard-arm. A guy is bent to an eye that is crossed in the middle of the span, and leads aft through a sheave-hole in the waist; the sail thus rigged has no tack.

REEVING THE GEAR AND BENDING THE TOP-MAST-STUDDING-SAILS. (Pl. 12, figs. 15 & 16.)

Halliards reeve through a block in the span over the top-mast-cap, and through the jewel-block, (Pl. 7, fig. 5) that is strapped with a thimble through an eye-bolt in the extremities of the top-sail-yards, and bend to the top-mast-studding-sail-yards; the other end leads down upon deck.

Downhauler reeves through a block lashed to the tack of the sail, and through a thimble on the outer leech: it is then made fast to the top-mast-studding-sail-yard, just within the earing, and leads on deck.

Tacks bend to the tack of the sail: they reeve through a block lashed to the outer end of the boom, and then aft through a block in the main rigging, and belays to a cleat.

Sheets, double.—The bight is put through the lower inner clue, and the ends through the bight. The long sheets of the fore-top-mast-studding-sail leads in upon the forecastle, the main leads in the gangways; the short sheets make fast to the lower yards.

The Top-mast studding-sail being bent to the yard, bend the halliards and tack; see the downhaul and sheets clear. The foot is spread upon the boom that slides out from the extremities of the lower yard.

The Booms are run out by tackles. The strap of one block makes fast to the heel of the boom, and the outer block to the boom-iron, and the fall leads along the yard. They are run in by the same tackles, reversing the outer block to the slings of the yard.

REEVING THE GEAR AND BENDING THE TOP-GALLANT-STUDDING-SAIL. (Pl. 12, figs. 17 & 18.)

Halliards reeve through a span-block at the head of the top-gallant-mast, then through a jewel-block, (Pl. 7, fig. 6) strapped with a thimble through an eye-bolt at the extremity of the top-gallant-yard, and bend to the top-gallant-studding-sail-yard; the other end leads down the mast into the top, or deck.

Downhauler makes fast to the outer yard-arm within the earing, or to the tack, with a block, to the inner yard-arm, and leads into the top.

Tack bends to the tack of the sail, and reeves through a block at the outer end of the boom, and leads aft; the tack of the fore-top-gallant-studding-sail to the main-chains; the main to the quarter-piece. Sometimes they are led into the tops.

Sheets, double.—The bight is put through the lower inner clue of the sail, and the end passed through the bight; one end makes fast to the quarter of the top-sail-yard, and the other end leads into the top, and belays there.

The Top-gallant studding-sail being bent to the yard, bend the halliards and tack, and see the downhauler and sheets clear.

FITTING AND SPREADING THE AWNING.

Awnings are fitted with middle ridge-ropes, to which they are generally sewed; the after-end of the ridge-ropes are secured, and the fore-end is led through rollers, fitted to the hoop of the mast, for that purpose, to which a tackle is hooked to set them up. The sides of the awning have stops fitted, to set up to the side or ridge-ropes, which go fore and aft outside the rigging; being secured astern, are set up tight forward by a luff-tackle. The ends of the awning are laced together by lacings, through eyelet-holes made for that purpose. Large awnings have a crow-foot in the middle, to keep them up. (See AWNING, Part I.)