

## Глоссарий морской лексики и терминологии (английский язык)

<http://glossary-of-terms.ru/?do=g&v=399>

### Английский

**abaka**

A fine vegetable fibre, with which the white manila rope, so much used on the india station, is made. this rope floats in water, and is not subject to rot, nor does it require tarring. a frigate on the china station in 1805 had nearly the whole of her running rigging of this cordage.

**abandonment of a vessel**

Deserting and abandoning her by reason of unseaworthiness or danger of remaining in her, also when grounded and cannot be

**abatis**

An obstruction used in temporary fortification, composed of felled trees deprived of their smaller branches, and secured to the ground side by side with their tops towards the enemy; applicable to the front of posts, works, or positions, and occasionally to the bars of rivers.

**abblast**

Cross-bow; hence,

**abblaster**

Cross-bow man.

**abbrochyn**

The old term for beginning or broaching a barrel, cask, or any "vesselle of drynke."

**aber**

An ancient british word for the mouth of a river—as aber-brothick, aber-avon, aber-ystwith, and aber-conway, &c. it also means the confluence of two or more streams.

**abited**

A provincial term for mildewed.

**abord**

An anglo-saxon term, meaning across, from shore to shore, of a port or river.

**abox**

1. A word used in veering for aback, alluding to the situation of the head-yards in paying off. (see brace aback.)— lay the head-yards abox—in former times, and even at present, many good seamen prefer to lay the head-yards square, or abox, to heave-to. it brings the vessel more under command for sudden evolution, wearing, or staying.

2. Said of square-rig yards that have been laid square to the foremast in order to heave-to.

**abrid**

A pintle-plate.

**abroach**

On tap, in use; spoken of barrels of beer or other liquors.

**absciss**

A part either of the diameter or the transverse axis of a conic section, intercepted between the vertex or any other fixed point and a semi-ordinate.—abscission of a planet, its being outstripped by another, which joins a third one before it.

**absquatulate**

See squatter.

**abyme**

Places supposed to be the site of constant whirlpools, such as charybdis, the maelstrom, and others. it means generally an abyss.

**academite**

An old term for an officer brought up at the royal navy academy at portsmouth, afterwards named the royal naval college.

**acast**

The old word for lost or cast-away. in weighing anchor the head-yards are generally braced acast, to cause the vessel to cast in the direction. "does she take acast?" is frequently the question of the officer abaft.

**acater**

An old word for purveyor of victuals, whence caterer, or superintendent and provider of a mess. thus in ben jonson's "the devil is an ass"—

**acates**

Victuals; provisions purchased; delicious food; dainties.

<b>acatium</b> A word used in roman naval affairs for a small boat, and also the main-mast of a ship.
<b>accolad</b> [ad and collum, lat.] the ceremony of dubbing a knight, and the consequent embrace formerly customary on the occasion.
<b>accoutrement</b> An old term for an habiliment, or part of the trappings and furniture of a soldier or knight; now generally used for the belts, pouches, and equipments of soldiers or marines.
<b>accul</b> A word used by old voyagers for the end of a deep bay; it is corrupted from cul de sac.
<b>achatour</b> The old word for caterer of a mess.
<b>achernar</b> A star of the first magnitude in the constellation eridanus, called by navigators the "spring of the river." it is invisible in our latitude. ({a} eridani.) properly should be acher nahr.
<b>achronical</b> An ancient term, signifying the rising of the heavenly bodies at sunset, or setting at sunrise.
<b>acker</b> See eagre or aigre. also, an eddying ripple on the surface of flooded waters. a tide swelling above another tide, as in the severn. (see bore.)
<b>acquittance</b> A commercial term, more generally called quittance (which see).
<b>across the tide</b> A ship riding across tide, with the wind in the direction of the tide, would tend to leeward of her anchor; but with a weather tide, or that running against the wind, if the tide be strong, would tend to windward. a ship under sail should prefer the tack that stems the tide, with the wind across the stream, when the anchor is let go.
<b>acrostolium</b> 1. A buckler, helmet, or other symbolical ornament on the prow of ancient ships; the origin of the modern figure-head. 2. A symbolical ornament on the prows of ancient vessels; precursor of the modern figurehead.
<b>act and intention</b> Must be united in admiralty law.
<b>act of court</b> The decision of the court or judge on the verdict, or the overruling of the court on a point of law.
<b>act of grace</b> An act of parliament for a general and free pardon to deserters from the service and others.
<b>acte</b> A peninsula; the term was particularly applied by the ancients to the sea-coast around mount athos.
<b>acting commission</b> When a commissioned officer is invalidated, his vacancy is filled up pending the pleasure of the admiralty by an acting order. but when an officer dies on a station, where the admiralty delegates the power to the admiral commanding in chief, the vacancy is filled by an acting commission. thus also rear-admirals now act on acting commissions as vice-admirals during command on their station, but return to their proper position on the navy list when it ceases.
<b>active service</b> 1. Duty against an enemy; operations in his presence. or in the present day it denotes serving on full-pay, on the active list, in contradistinction to those who are virtually retired, and placed on separate lists. 2. Rn term for assignment to a combat zone.
<b>acumba</b> Oakum. the anglo-saxon term for the hards, or the coarse part, of flax or unplucked wool.
<b>adamas</b> The moon in nautic horoscopes.
<b>adarris</b> A word which howell explains as the flower of sea-water.
<b>addice</b> An adze. also the addled eggs of gulls and other sea-fowl.
<b>addlings</b> Accumulated pay or wages.

<p><b>adelantado</b> A lieutenant of the king of spain, but used by old english writers for “admiral.”</p>
<p><b>adjustment of the compass</b> Swinging a ship to every point of bearing, to note the variation or error of the needle upon each rhumb, due to the local attraction of the iron, or the mass, on each separate compass bearing. thus, in lat. 76° n. it was found to be +22° 30` with the head w.s.w., and—56° 30` on the opposite bearing, or e.n.e.</p>
<p><b>adjutant</b> [from lat. adjuvo, to help.] a military assistant to field-officers. the term has been applied to an assistant captain of a fleet. it is indeed the duty performed by first lieutenants.</p>
<p><b>admiralt</b> Black-book. see black-book.</p>
<p><b>admiralty court</b> 1. The constitution of this court relatively to the legislative power of the king in council, is analogous to that of the courts of common law relatively to the parliament of the kingdom.— high court of admiralty, a supreme court of law, in which the authority of the lord high-admiral is ostensibly exercised in his judicial capacity for the trial of maritime causes of a civil nature. although termed the high court of admiralty, more properly this is the court of vice-admiralty, and relates solely to civil and military matters of the sea, and sea boundaries, prizes, collisions, vessels or goods cast on the shore where the vice-admirals have civil jurisdiction, but no naval power, as the lord-lieutenants of counties are named in their patents “vice-admirals of the same;” in like manner all governors of colonies. all cases in connection are tried by the admiralty court in london, or by our “courts of vice-admiralty and prize jurisdictions abroad.” admirable as some of the decisions of this expensive tribunal have been, it has all the powers of the inquisition in its practice, and has thereby been an instrument of persecution to some innocent navigators, while it has befriended notorious villains. besides this we have the admiralty court of oyer and terminer, for the trial of all murders, piracies, or criminal acts which occur within the limits of the country, on the coast-lines, at sea, or wherever the admiralty jurisdiction extends—the deck of a british ship included. 2. A tribunal administering maritime or admiralty law, including matters pertaining to shipping, collision, piracy, disposition of prizes, etc. admiralty law: a uniform, supranational, comprehensive body of maritime jurisprudence progressively codified over millennia. see laws &amp; conventions of the sea, maritime law and united nations convention on the law of the sea.</p>
<p><b>admiralty midshipman</b> 1. Formerly one who, having served the appointed time, and passed his examination for lieutenant, was appointed to a ship by the admiralty, and thus named in contradistinction to those who used to be rated by the captain; he generally had precedence for promotion to “acting orders.” 2. Formerly one who, having served his time and passed the lieutenant’s examination, was appointed to a ship by the admiralty, in contradistinction to those who were rated by the captain.</p>
<p><b>adornings</b> The carved work on the quarter and stern-galleries of men-of-war.</p>
<p><b>adown</b> The bawl of privateersmen for the crew of a captured vessel to go below. saxon, adoun.</p>
<p><b>adreamt</b> Dozing; the sensation so often combatted with towards the end of a first or a middle watch, it being the state, as an old author has it, “between sleeping and waking.”</p>
<p><b>adscripts</b> Sometimes used for the tangents of arcs.</p>
<p><b>advance money</b> In men-of-war and most merchant ships the advance of two months` wages is given to the crew, previous to going to sea; the clearing off of which is called working up the dead horse.</p>
<p><b>advanced post</b> A spot of ground seized by a party to secure their front. a piquet or outpost.</p>
<p><b>advanced squadron</b> One on the look-out.—advance, or vanguard, that division of a force which is next the enemy, or which marches before a body.—advance fosse, a ditch of water round the esplanade or glacis of a fortification. —advance! the order to marines and small-arm men to move forward.</p>
<p><b>advocate general</b> An officer of the high court of admiralty, whose duty it is to appear for the lord high-admiral in that court, the court of delegates, or any other wherein his rights are concerned.— judge-advocate of the navy, a law officer appointed to watch over and direct proceedings connected with courts-martial.—deputy judge-advocate, an appointment made by the sudden selection of some secretary, or captain`s clerk, to perform the duty at a court-martial (where no legal person is empowered), utterly ignorant of the law or the customs of the naval service.</p>

<b>aerolites</b>
One of the many names given to those solid masses or stones which occasionally fall from the atmosphere to the surface of the earth. the assumption of their periodicity cannot, as yet, be considered as confirmed.
<b>aerology</b>
The rational doctrine or science of the air and its phenomena.
<b>aeromancy</b>
Formerly the art of divining by the air, but now used for foretelling the changes in the weather, either by experience or by instruments.
<b>aerometry</b>
The science of measuring the air, its powers, pressure, and properties.
<b>afeard</b>
This is a very common expression for afraid, and though thought low, is a true archaism of our language, as seen in chaucer, shakspeare, and ben jonson. major moor terms it an old and good word.
<b>afer</b>
The south-west wind of the latins, and used by some of the early voyagers.
<b>affectionate friends</b>
1. An official inconsistent subscription, even to letters of reproof and imprest, used by the former board of commissioners of the navy to such officers as were not of noble families or bore titles; the only british board that ever made 2. According to an anecdote related by admiral william henry smyth in his 1867 sailor's word book, the former board of commissioners of the (royal) navy was the only government organization snobbish enough to have a special form of address for "officers who were not of noble families (n)or bore titles" calling them with tongue in cheek "affectionate friends." however, when a distinguished naval captain, himself a knight, closed a letter to the board with that salutation the commissioners were offended and ordered him to "discontinue such expression." the captain acknowledged, but ended with "i am, gentlemen, no longer your affectionate friend." smyth recounts that the practice then ended abruptly.
<b>afforciament</b>
An old term for a fortress or stronghold.
<b>afore the mast</b>
See before the mast.
<b>afoundrit</b>
An archaism of sunk or foundered.
<b>aftermost</b>
1. The last objects in a ship, reckoned from forwards; as, the aftermost mast, aftermost guns, &c. 2. Nearest the stern.
<b>aftmost</b>
The same as aftermost.
<b>aftward</b>
In the direction of the stern.
<b>against the sun</b>
1. Coiling a rope in the direction from the right hand towards the left—the contrary of with the sun. this term applies to a position north of the sun; south of the sun it would be reversed. 2. [1] a counter-clockwise horizontal circular motion. [2] said of rope laid-up lefthanded. cf. with the sun. a-gang: usn slang for engineering department personnel responsible for auxiliary equipment such as air-conditioning, water distillation, etc.
<b>agents t</b>
Lloyd`s. see lloyd`s agents.
<b>agistment</b>
An embankment against the sea or rivers, or one thrown up to fence out a stream.
<b>agon</b>
A chinese kind of metal cymbal. (see gong.) it is singular that gower, circa 1395, using this old word for gone, thus metallicizes—
<b>aguglia</b>
A common name for sharp-pointed rocks. from the italian for needle; written agulha in spanish and portuguese charts.
<b>ahold</b>
A term of our early navigators, for bringing a ship close to the wind, so as to hold or keep to it.
<b>aigre</b>
The sudden flowing of the sea, called in the fens of lincolnshire, acker. (see bore.)

<b>aiguad</b> [fr.] aguada [sp.] water as provision for ships.
<b>aiguades</b> Watering-places on french coasts.
<b>aiguill</b> Aimantee, magnetic needle. —de carene, out-rigger. — d`inclinaison, dipping needle. —de tre, or a ralingue, a bolt-rope needle.
<b>aiguilles</b> The peculiar small fishing-boats in the garonne and other rivers of guienne.
<b>aigulet</b> [fr. aiguillettes]. tagged points or cords worn across the breast in some uniforms of generals, staff-officers, and special mounted corps.
<b>ailettes</b> Small plates of steel placed on the shoulders in medi?val armour.
<b>airy</b> Breezy.
<b>akedown</b> A form of the term acton, as a defensive dress.
<b>alablaster</b> An arbalist or cross-bow man; also the corruption of alabaster.
<b>alamak</b> The name given in nautical astronomy to that beautiful double star anak al ard of the arabians, or {g} andromed?.
<b>alamottie</b> 1. The procellaria pelagica, or storm-finch; mother cary`s chicken, or stormy petrel. 2. Another mariner`s name for the stormy petrel.
<b>albany beef</b> 1. A name for the sturgeon of the hudson river, where it is taken in quantity for commerce. 2. British seamen`s slang for sturgeon caught in the hudson river and served to royal navy ships during the american war of independence. the term caught on and was used until the late 19th century.
<b>alcaid</b> A governor, or officer of justice, amongst the moors, spaniards, and portuguese.
<b>alcatraz</b> The pelican. alcatraz island is situated in the mouth of the river san
<b>aldebaran</b> The lucida of taurus, the well-known nautical star, popularly called bull`s-eye.
<b>alemayne</b> The early name for germany.
<b>alewife</b> The clupea alosa, a fish of the herring kind, which appears in the philosophical transactions for 1678, as the aloofe; the corruption therefore was a ready one.
<b>alexiacus</b> The appellation under which neptune was implored to protect the nets of the tunny fisheries from the sword-fish.
<b>alfondiza</b> The custom-house at lisbon.
<b>alga</b> A species of millepora.
<b>algenib</b> A principal star ({g}) in pegasus.
<b>algere</b> A spear used by fishermen in olden times.
<b>alger duty</b> An imposition laid on merchants` goods by the long parliament, for the redemption of captives in the mediterranean.
<b>algology</b> Scientific researches into the nature of sea-plants.

<b>algorab</b> A star taking rank as the {a} of corvus, but its brightness of late is rivalled by {b} corvi.
<b>alhidade</b> An arabic name for the index or fiducial of an astronomical or geometrical instrument, carrying sight or telescope; used by early navigators. a rule on the back of a common astrolabe, to measure heights, &c.
<b>aliquot part</b> That which will exactly divide a number, leaving no remainder.
<b>alliciency</b> The attractive power of the magnet.
<b>alligato</b> [from the spanish lagarto]. the crocodile of america. the head of this voracious animal is flat and imbricate; several of the under teeth enter into and pass through the upper jaw; the nape is naked; on the tail are two rough lateral lines.
<b>alligator water</b> The brackish water inside the mouths of tropical rivers, with white and muddy surface running into the sea.
<b>allocution</b> The harangue anciently made by the roman generals to exhort their forces.
<b>allotting</b> Persons agreeing to buy a ship`s cargo appoint a disinterested person to allot a share to each by affixing their respective names.
<b>alluvion</b> An accretion formed along sea-shores and the banks of rivers by the deposition of the various substances held in solution or washed by the waters. sea alluvions differ from those of rivers, in that they form a slope towards the land.
<b>almacantars</b> Circles parallel to the horizon, and supposed to pass through every degree of the meridian. an arabic term, synonymous with parallels of latitude.
<b>almacantars staff</b> An instrument formerly used at sea for observing the sun`s amplitude, formed of an arc of about 15 degrees.
<b>almadia</b> A small african canoe, made of the bark of trees. some of the larger square-sterned negro-boats are also thus designated.
<b>alfafadas</b> Large dunnage cut on the coast of portugal.
<b>almat</b> [hamal]. the star in aries whence the first mansion of the moon takes its name. the frankeleine in chaucer says:—
<b>almirante</b> A great sea-officer or high-admiral in spain.
<b>almirantesa</b> The wife of an admiral.
<b>almury</b> The upright part of an astrolabe.
<b>alvus caver</b> Transport-ships of the early english, so called from the wood of which they were constructed.
<b>alof</b> [anglo-saxon, alofte, on high]. above; overhead; on high. synonymous with up above the tops, at the mast-head, or anywhere about the higher yards, masts, and rigging of ships.—aloft there! the hailing of people in the tops.—away aloft! the command to the people in the rigging to climb to their stations. also, heaven: “poor tom is gone aloft.”
<b>alonde</b> An old english word for ashore, on land.
<b>alongst</b> In the middle of a stream; moored head and stern.
<b>aloof</b> 1. The old word for “keep your luff,” in the act of sailing to the wind. (see luff.)—keep aloof, at a distance. 2. Obsolete sailing ship term for lying at a distance off to windward, now in general use to signify distant or unsympathetic.

<p><b>aloofe</b> See alewife.</p>
<p><b>alow</b> 1. Synonymous with below; as alow and aloft, though more properly low and aloft. carrying all sail alow and aloft is when the reefs are shaken out, and all the studding-sails set. 2. Obsolete old english term for on or near the deck. the converse of aloft.</p>
<p><b>alphabetical list</b> This is a list which accompanies the ship`s books; it contains the names and number of every person in the pay-book.</p>
<p><b>altemetrie</b> The old term for trigonometry among navigators.</p>
<p><b>alternating winds</b> Peculiar winds blowing at stated times one way, and then, from a sudden alteration in the temperature of the elements, setting in the contrary direction. a remarkable instance is that of the gulf of arta in the ionian sea, where the effect is promoted by local causes. all land and sea breezes are strictly alternating winds. these however are mostly intertropical; the solar heat causing the sea-breeze to blow on the land by day, and condensation and greater heat of the sea causing a reaction when the land has cooled to a lower temperature.</p>
<p><b>alternation or permutation of quantities</b> Is the varying or changing their order, and is easily found by a continual multiplication of all numbers.</p>
<p><b>altimetry</b> Trigonometry; the art of measuring heights or depressions of land, whether accessible or not.</p>
<p><b>altniklec</b> A silver turkish coin of 60 paras, or 2_s. 9-1/2_d. sterling.</p>
<p><b>alure</b> An old term for the gutter or drain along a battlement or parapet wall.</p>
<p><b>amai</b> [saxon a, and m?gn, force, strength]. this was the old word to an enemy for "yield," and was written amayne and almayne. its literal signification is, with force or vigour, all at once, suddenly; and it is generally used to anything which is moved by a tackle-fall, as "lower amain!" let run at once. when we used to demand the salute in the narrow seas, the lowering of the top-sail was called striking amain (see strike), and it was demanded by the wave amain (see waving), or brandishing a bright sword to and fro.</p>
<p><b>amaliphitan code</b> The oldest code of modern sea-laws, compiled, during the first crusade, by the people of amalfi in italy, who then possessed considerable commerce and maritime power.</p>
<p><b>amaye</b> Sea-marks on the french coast.</p>
<p><b>ambi</b> Of a geometrical figure is the perimeter, or the line, or sum or all the lines, by which it is bounded.</p>
<p><b>ambien</b> [from ambio, lat., to go round]. surrounding, or investing; whence the atmosphere is designated ambient, because it encompasses the earth.</p>
<p><b>ambigenal</b> One of the triple hyperboles of the second order.</p>
<p><b>ambitio</b> Is usually denominated a virtue or a vice according to its direction; but assuredly more of the former, as it is a grand stimulus to officers to avoid reproach, and aspire to eminence and honour.</p>
<p><b>amblygon</b> Obtuse angular.</p>
<p><b>ambry</b> See aumbrey.</p>
<p><b>ambuscad</b> [span. emboscada]. a body of men lying in wait to surprise an enemy, or cut off his supplies; also the site where they lurk. this, as well as ambush, obviously arose from woods having afforded hiding-places.</p>
<p><b>ambush</b> Signifies an attempt to lie in concealment for the purpose of surprising the enemy without his perceiving the intention until he is attacked.</p>
<p><b>amicable number</b> Are such as are mutually equal to the sum of each other`s aliquot parts.</p>

<p><b>amidward</b>  1. Towards the `midship or middle section of the vessel.  2. The 18th century term for amidships.</p>
<p><b>amlagh</b>  A manx or gaelic term denoting to manure with sea-weed.</p>
<p><b>amlee</b>  A manx or gaelic term for sea-weed.</p>
<p><b>amnesty</b>  An act of oblivion, by which, in a professional view, pardon is granted to those who have rebelled or deserted their colours; also to deserters who return to their ships.</p>
<p><b>amok</b>  A term signifying slaughter, but denoting the practice of the malays, when infuriated to madness with bang (a preparation from a species of hemp), of sallying into the streets, or decks, to murder any whom they may chance to meet, until they are either slain or fall from exhaustion.—to run a-muck. to run madly and attack all we meet (pope, dryden). as in the case of mad dogs, certain death awaited them, for if not killed in being taken, torture and impalement followed.</p>
<p><b>amorayle</b>  An archaism of admiral.</p>
<p><b>amorc</b>  [fr.] a word sometimes used to signify priming-powder.</p>
<p><b>amperes</b>  An ancient vessel, in which the rowers used an oar on each side at once.</p>
<p><b>amphibia</b>  A class of animals which, from a peculiar arrangement of breathing organs, can live either in water or on land. [gr. amphibios, having a double manner of life.] hence amphibious.</p>
<p><b>amphiscii</b>  The inhabitants of the torrid zone are thus denominated from their shadow being turned one part of the year to the north and the other to the south.</p>
<p><b>amphoteroplon</b>  See heteroplon.</p>
<p><b>ampotis</b>  The recess or ebb of the tide.</p>
<p><b>amrell</b>  An archaic orthography for admiral.</p>
<p><b>amusette</b>  A kind of gun on a stock, like that of a musket, but mounted as a swivel, carrying a ball from half a pound to two pounds weight.</p>
<p><b>analem</b>  A mathematical instrument for finding the course and elevation of the sun.</p>
<p><b>analemma</b>  1. A projection of the sphere on the plane of the meridian, taken in a lateral point of view, so that the colours become circles, whilst those whose planes pass through the eye become right lines, and the oblique circles ellipses. on globes it is represented by a narrow double-looped formed figure, the length of which is equal to the breadth of the torrid zone, and is divided into months and days, to show approximately the solar declination and the equation of time.  2. The figure eight scale on terrestrial globes showing the declination of the sun and time equation on a daily basis.</p>
<p><b>anan</b>  1. A word going out of use, uttered when an order was not understood, equal to "what do you say, sir?" it is also used by corruption for anon, immediately.  2. An ancient nautical response, no longer in use, signifying "i did not understand your order, sir."</p>
<p><b>ananas</b>  (bromelia). pine-apple.</p>
<p><b>anas</b>  A genus of water-birds of the order natatores. now restricted to the typical ducks.</p>
<p><b>anastrous</b>  See dodecatimoria.</p>
<p><b>anaumachion</b>  1. The crime amongst the ancients of refusing to serve in the fleet—the punishment affixed to which was infamy.</p>

2. The ancient greek punishment of infamy, for the crime of refusing to serve in the fleet.

**anchorable**

Fit for anchorage.

**anchored**

Held by the anchor; also the act of having cast anchor.

**ancon**

A corner or angle of a knee-timber.—ancon [sp.] harbour, bay, or anchorage.

**ancyle**

A kind of dart thrown with a leathern thong.

**andromed**

{a}. (alpheratz.) a star of the first magnitude in the constellation of andromeda.

**andromeda**

A hemispherical medusa found in the indian and red seas. the body is transparent and brownish, with a black cross in the middle, and has foliaceous white arms on the under part.

**anelace**

The early name for a dirk or dagger usually worn at the girdle.

**anemomachia**

A whirlwind or hurricane in old writers.

**anerost**

A coast-word of the western counties for nigh or almost.

**angil**

An old term for a fishing-hook [from the anglo-saxon ongul, for the same]. it means also a red worm used for a bait in angling or fishing.

**angle o**

Lee-way. the difference between the apparent compass-course and the true one—arising from lateral pressure and the effect of sea when close-hauled. it is not applicable to courses when the wind and sea are fair.

**angle of commutation**

The difference between the heliocentric longitudes of the earth and a planet or comet, the latter being reduced to the ecliptic.

**angle of eccentricity**

An astronomical term denoting the angle whose sine is equal to the eccentricity of an orbit.

**angle of elevation**

See elevation.

**angle of position**

A term usually confined to double stars, to distinguish the line of bearing between them when they are apparently very near to each other.

**angle of situation**

This was formerly called the angle of position, and is also termed the parallactic angle (which see).

**angle of the centre**

In fortification, the angle formed at the centre of the polygon by lines drawn from thence to the points of two adjacent bastions.

**angle of the shoulder**

See epaule.

**angle of the vertical**

The difference between the geographical and geocentric latitudes of a place upon the earth's surface.

**angler**

A fisherman, or one who angles for recreation rather than profit. also a species of lophius or toad-fish; from its ugliness and habits called also the sea-devil. it throws out feelers by which small fry are enticed within its power.

**angles of timbers**

See bevelling.

**angling**

The practice of catching fish by means of a rod, line, hook, and bait, which by its mixture of idleness and chance forms recreation; but however simple the art appears, it requires much nicety.

**angon**

A javelin formerly used by the french, the point of which resembled a fleur-de-lis: it is also generally applied to the half-pike or javelin.

<b>angosiade</b> An astronomical falsehood; a term originating from the pretended observations of d'angos at malta.
<b>angr</b> [sp.] bay or inlet.—anra grande, pequena, &c., on the coasts of spanish and portuguese settlements.
<b>anguilliform</b> Applied to fishes having the shape, softness, and appearance of eels.
<b>angular crab</b> An ugly long-armed crustacean—the goneplax angulata—with eyes on remarkably long stalks.
<b>angular distance</b> This term, when applied to celestial bodies, implies that the sun and moon, or moon and stars, are within measuring distance for lunars.
<b>angular motio</b> Is that which describes an angle, or moves circularly round a point, as planets revolving about the sun.
<b>anilla</b> A commercial term for indigo, derived from the plant whence it is prepared. [sp. anil, indigo, indigofera; alnyl, arab.]
<b>animal flowers</b> Actini?, or sea-anemones and similar animals, which project a circle of tentacula resembling flowers. formerly they were all classed under zoophytes.
<b>anker</b> An anker of brandy contains ten gallons. the kegs in which hollands is mostly exported are ankers and half-ankers.
<b>annelids</b> A class of worm-like animals, of which the body is composed of a series of rings.
<b>annet</b> A sea-gull, well known in northumberland and on the northern coasts.
<b>anniversary winds</b> Those which blow constantly at certain seasons of the year, as monsoon, trade, and etesian winds.
<b>annona</b> An ancient tax for the yearly supply of corn or provisions for the army and capital: still in use in italy.
<b>annott</b> (bixa orellana). the plant from the dried pulp of the seed-vessels of which
<b>annual accounts</b> The ship`s books and papers for the year.
<b>annual equation</b> An inequality in the moon`s march, arising from the eccentricity of the earth`s orbit, whereby the diurnal motion is sometimes quicker and at other times slower than her mean motion.
<b>annual parallax</b> See parallax.
<b>annual returns</b> In addition to the general accounts of the year, there are three returns to be transmitted to the admiral or senior officer for the admiralty. they are, a report of the sailing and other qualities of the ship; state of the ship as to men; and progress of the young gentlemen in navigation.
<b>annual variation</b> The change produced in the right ascension or declination of a star by the precession of the equinoxes and proper motion of the star taken together. also, the annual variation of the compass.
<b>annular scupper</b> A contrivance for fitting scuppers so that the whole can be enlarged by a movable concentric ring, in order that a surcharge of water can be freely delivered; invented by captain downes, r.n.
<b>annulus astronomicus</b> A ring of brass used formerly in navigation. in 1575 martin frobisher, when fitting out on his first voyage for the discovery of a north-west passage, was supplied with one which cost thirty shillings.
<b>anomalistic month</b> See anomalistic period.
<b>anomalistic period</b> The time of revolution of a primary or secondary planet in reference to its line of apsides; that is, from one perigee or apogee to another.

<b>anomalistic year</b>
The space of time in which the earth passes through her orbit—distinct from and longer than the tropical year, owing to the precession of the equinoxes.
<b>anon</b>
Quickly, directly, immediately.
<b>anonymous partnerships</b>
Those not carried on under a special name, and the particulars known only to the parties themselves. this is much practised in france, and often occasions trouble in prize-courts.
<b>anserres</b>
Birds of the goose tribe.
<b>answers her helm</b>
When a ship obeys the rudder or steers.
<b>ant islands</b>
Generally found on spanish charts as hormigas.
<b>antarctic circle</b>
One of the lesser circles of the sphere, on the south parallel of the equator, and $23\text{-}1/2^\circ$ from the south pole.
<b>antarctic ocean</b>
That which surrounds the south pole, within the imaginary circle so called.
<b>antarctic pole</b>
The south end of the earth's axis.
<b>antares</b>
A star of the first magnitude, popularly known as the scorpion's heart ( $\alpha$ scorpio): it is one of those called "nautical" stars, used for determining the latitude and longitude at night.
<b>ante lucan</b>
Before daylight.
<b>ante meridian</b>
Before noon.
<b>ante mural</b>
See outworks.
<b>antecedent of a ratio</b>
The first of the two terms.
<b>antecedental method</b>
A branch of general geometrical proportion, or universal comparison of ratios.
<b>antecedentia</b>
A planet's apparent motion to the westward, contrary to the order of the signs.
<b>antecians</b>
Those inhabitants of the earth who live under the same meridian, but in opposite hemispheres. (see antiscii.)
<b>antheion</b>
A mock or spurious sun; a luminous meteor, resembling, but usually larger than, the solar disc.
<b>antichthones</b>
The inhabitants of countries diametrically opposite to each other.
<b>antiparallels</b>
Those lines which make equal angles with two other lines, but contrary ways.
<b>antipathes</b>
A kind of coral having a black horny stem.
<b>antiscii</b>
The people who dwell in opposite hemispheres of the earth, and whose shadows at noon fall in contrary directions.
<b>any port in a stor</b>
Signifies contentment with whatever may betide.
<b>apagoge</b>
A mathematical progress from one proposition to another.
<b>apeek</b>
A ship drawn directly over the anchor is apeek: when the fore-stay and cable form a line, it is short stay apeek; when in a line with the main-stay, long stay apeek. the anchor is apeek when the cable has been sufficiently hove in to bring the ship over it.—yards apeek. when they are topped up by contrary lifts. (see peak.)

<b>aphelion</b>
That point in the orbit of a planet or comet which is most remote from the sun, and at which the angular motion is slowest; being the end of the greater elliptic axis. the opposite of perihelion.
<b>aphellan</b>
The name of the double star {a} geminorum, better known as castor.
<b>aphracti</b>
Ancient vessels with open waists, resembling the present torbay-boats.
<b>aplanatic</b>
That refraction which entirely corrects the aberration and colour of the rays of light.
<b>aplets</b>
Nets for the herring-fishery.
<b>aplustre</b>
A word applied in ancient vessels both to the ornament on the prow and to the streamer or ensign on the stern. here, as in the rudder-head of dutch vessels frequently, the dog-vane was carried to denote the direction of the wind.
<b>apocatastasis</b>
The time in which a planet returns to the same point of the zodiac whence it departed.
<b>apostles</b>
1. The knight-heads or bollard timbers, where hawsers or heavy ropes are belayed. 2. A pair of large bollards found on the main deck of square-rigged sailing vessels.
<b>apotome</b>
The difference of two incommensurable mathematical quantities.
<b>appalto</b>
The commercial term for a monopoly in mediterranean ports.
<b>apparelled</b>
Fully equipped for service.
<b>apparent equinox</b>
The position of the equinox as affected by nutation.
<b>apparent horizon</b>
See horizon.
<b>apparent motion</b>
The motion of celestial bodies as viewed from the earth.
<b>apparent noon</b>
The instant that the sun`s centre is on the meridian of a place.
<b>apparent obliquity</b>
The obliquity of the ecliptic affected with nutation.
<b>apparent place of a star</b>
This is the position for any day which it seems to occupy in the heavens, as affected with aberration and nutation.
<b>apparent time</b>
The time resulting from an observation of the sun—an expression per contractionem for apparent solar time.
<b>applicate</b>
The ordinate, or right line drawn across a curve, so as to be bisected by its diameter.
<b>appointed</b>
Commissioned—named for a special duty.
<b>apporter</b>
A bringer into the realm.
<b>appraisement</b>
A law instrument taken out by the captors of a vessel, who are primarily answerable for the expense.
<b>approaches</b>
The trenches, zig-zags, saps, and other works, by which a besieger makes good his way up to a fortified place. (see trenches.)
<b>appulse</b>
A near approach of one heavenly body to another, so as to form an apparent contact: the term is principally used with reference to stars or planets when the moon passes close to them without causing occultation.
<b>aquage</b>
The old law-term denoting the toll paid for water-carriage.

<b>aquarius</b>
The eleventh sign in the zodiac ({{a} aquarius sadalmelik).
<b>aquatile</b>
An archaism for aquatic; thus howell's lexicon describes the crocodile as "partly aquatil, partly terrestrial."
<b>aquatites</b>
The law-term for everything living in the water.
<b>aque</b>
Wall-sided flat-floored boats, which navigate the rhine.
<b>aquilon</b>
The north-east wind, formerly much dreaded by mariners.
<b>aramech</b>
The arabic name for the star arcturus.
<b>arbalis</b>
[from arcus and balista]. an engine to throw stones, or the cross-bow used for bullets, darts, arrows, &c.; formerly arbalisters formed part of a naval force.
<b>arby</b>
A northern name for the thrift or sea-lavender.
<b>arc diurnal</b>
See diurnal arc.
<b>arc nocturnal</b>
See nocturnal arc.
<b>arc of direction or progression</b>
The arc which a planet appears to describe when its motion is direct or progressive in the order of the signs.
<b>arc of vision</b>
The sun's depth below the horizon when the planets and stars begin to appear.
<b>arch of the cove</b>
An elliptical moulding sprung over the cove of a ship, at the lower part of the taffrail.
<b>arched squall</b>
A violent gust of wind, usually distinguished by the arched form of the clouds near the horizon, whence they rise rapidly towards the zenith, leaving the sky visible through it.
<b>arches</b>
A common term among seamen for the archipelago. (see also galley-arches.)
<b>archimedes</b>
Screw. an ingenious spiral pump for draining docks or raising water to any proposed height,—the invention of that wonderful man. it is also used to remove grain in breweries from a lower to a higher level. the name has been recently applied to the very important introduction in steam navigation—the propelling screw. (see screw-propeller.)
<b>arctic ocean</b>
So called from surrounding the pole within the imaginary circle of that name.
<b>arctic pole</b>
The north pole of the globe.
<b>arcturus</b>
{{a} bootis. a star of the first magnitude, close to the knee of arctophylax, or bootes. one of the nautical stars.
<b>arenal</b>
In meteorology, a cloud of dust, often so thick as to prevent seeing a stone's-throw off. it is common in south america, being raised by the wind from adjoining shores. also off the coast of africa at the termination of the desert of zahara.
<b>arenation</b>
The burying of scorbutic patients up to the neck in holes in a sandy beach, for cure; also spreading hot sand over a diseased person.
<b>argin</b>
An old word for an embankment.
<b>argo navis</b>
The southern constellation of the ship, containing 9 clusters, 3 nebul?, 13 double and 540 single stars, of which about 64 are easily visible. as most of these were invisible to the greeks, the name was probably given by the egyptians.
<b>argol</b>
The tartaric acid or lees adhering to the sides of wine-casks, particularly of port-wine; an article of commerce; supertartrate of potass.

<b>argolet</b> A light horseman of the middle ages.
<b>argonauta</b> The paper-nautilus. the sail which it was supposed to spread to catch the wind, is merely a modified arm which invests the outer surface of the shell.
<b>argonauts</b> A company of forty-four heroes who sailed in the argo to obtain the golden fleece; an expedition which fixes one of the most memorable epochs in history. also a geographical society instituted at venice, to whom we owe the publication of all the charts, maps, and directories of coronelli.
<b>argosy</b> 1. A merchant ship or carrack of burden, principally of the levant; the name is by some derived from ragusa, but by others with more probability from the argo. shakspeare mentions "argosies with portly sail." those of the frescobaldi were the richest and most adventurous of those times. 2. Poetical name for a large merchantman, especially one with rich cargo. originally ragusy after ragusa (now dubrovnik) a wealthy maritime city state from the 14th to 18th centuries. not in nautical use.
<b>argument of latitude</b> The distance of a celestial body from one of the nodes of its orbit, upon which the latitude depends.
<b>aris pieces</b> Those parts of a made mast which are under the hoops.
<b>arloup</b> An archaism for the deck, now called orlop (which see).
<b>armada</b> 1. A spanish term signifying a royal fleet; it comes from the same root as 2. The latin armata (fighting force)—from which is also derived the english term army—is the source of this spanish term for the national navy or a large fleet.
<b>armadilla</b> A squadron of guarda-costas, which formerly cruized on the coasts of south america, to prevent smuggling.
<b>armador</b> A spanish privateer.
<b>armamenta</b> The rigging and tackling of an ancient ship. it included shipmen and all the necessary furniture of war.
<b>armed stem</b> See beak.
<b>armillary sphere</b> An instrument composed of various circles, to assist the student in gaining a knowledge of the arrangement and motions of the heavenly bodies. a brass armilla toloom?i was one of the instruments supplied to martin frobisher in 1576, price ?4, 6_s. 8_d.
<b>armings</b> Red dress cloths which were formerly hung fore and aft, outside the upper works on holidays; still used by foreigners. (see top-armings.) it was also the name of a kind of boarding-net.
<b>armipotent</b> Powerful in war.
<b>armogan</b> An old term for good opportunity or season for navigation, which, if neglected, was liable to costs of demurrage. it is a mediterranean word for fine weather.
<b>armoric</b> The language of brittany, cornwall, and wales: the word in its original signification meant maritime.
<b>armourer</b> In a man-of-war, is a person appointed by warrant to keep the small arms in complete condition for service. as he is also the ship's blacksmith, a mate is allowed to assist at the forge.
<b>arms of a great gun</b> The trunnions.
<b>armstrong gun</b> Invented by sir william armstrong. in its most familiar form, a rifled breech-loading gun of wrought iron, constructed principally of spirally coiled bars, and occasionally having an inner tube or core of steel; ranging in size from the smallest field-piece up to the 100 pounder; rifled with numerous shallow grooves, which are taken by the expansion of the leaden coating of its projectile. late experiments however, connected with iron-plated ships are developing muzzle-loading armstrong guns, constructed on somewhat similar principles, but with simpler rifling, ranging in size up to the 600 pounder weighing 23 tons.

<b>armye</b> A early term for a naval armament.
<b>arnot</b> A northern name for the shrimp.
<b>arondel</b> A light and swift tartan: probably a corruption of hirondelle (swallow).
<b>arpent</b> A french measure of land, equal to 100 square rods or perches, each of 18 feet. it is about 1/7th less than the english acre.
<b>arquebuss</b> A word sometimes used for carbine, but formerly meant a garrison-piece, carrying a ball of 3-1/2 ounces; it was generally placed in loop-holes. (see hagbut.)
<b>arrack</b> An indian term for all ardent liquors, but that which we designate thus is obtained by the fermentation of toddy (a juice procured from palm-trees), of rice, and of
<b>arraier</b> The officer who formerly had the care of the men`s armour, and whose business it was to see them duly accoutred.
<b>arriba</b> [sp. pronounced arriva]. aloft, quickly.—agir contre son gre, montar arriba, to mount aloft, which has passed into seamen`s lingo as areevo, up, aloft, quickly:—mount areevo, or go on deck.
<b>arroba</b> A portuguese commercial weight of 32 lbs. also, a spanish general wine measure of 4-1/4 english gallons. the lesser arroba, used for oil, is only 3-1/3 english gallons. a spanish weight of 25 lbs. avoirdupois; one-fourth of a quintal. also, a rough country cart in southern russia.
<b>arsheen</b> A russian measure of 2 feet 4 in. = 2.333—also chinese, four of which make 3 yards english.
<b>artemon</b> The main-sail of ancient ships.
<b>arthur</b> A well-known sea game, alluded to by grose, smollet, and other writers.
<b>articles</b> 1. The express stipulations to which seamen bind themselves by signature, on joining a merchant ship. 2. [1] the employment contract between a merchantman`s master and its crew, specifying rates of pay, hours of work, scale of rations, etc. [2] formerly, an agreement between members of a pirate ships` company, outlining the terms and conditions of service, including the election or deposition of officers, rules for handling the ship, terms of engagement in combat, division of booty, compensation for injuries, punishment of crimes, and the like. piratical articles were almost invariably far more democratic than would have been found in contemporary civil or military society. [3] articles of war.
<b>artificer</b> 1. One who works by hand in wood or metal; generally termed an idler on board, from his not keeping night-watch, and only appearing on deck duty when the hands are turned up. 2. The generic naval rate for a skilled mechanic, engineering technician, artisan, or other craftsperson. many specialties include air engineering, carpentry, marine engineering, ordnance, radio and radar, etc.
<b>artificial eye</b> An eye worked in the end of rope, which is neater but not so strong as a spliced eye.
<b>artificial lines</b> The ingenious contrivances for representing logarithmic sines and tangents, so useful in navigation, on a scale.
<b>artiller</b> Was formerly synonymous with archery, but now comprehends every description of ordnance, guns, mortars, fire-arms, and all their appurtenances. the term is also applied to the noble corps destined to that service: as also to the theory and practice of the science of projectiles: it was moreover given to all kinds of missile weapons, and the translators of the bible make jonathan give his “artillery unto his lad.”
<b>artizan</b> A mechanic or operative workman. (see artificer.)
<b>as deaf as th</b> Main-mast. said of one who does not readily catch an order given. thus at sea the main-mast is synonymous with the door-post on shore.
<b>ascending node</b> See nodes.

<b>ascending signs</b>
Those in which the sun appears to ascend towards the north pole, or in which his motion in declination is towards the north.
<b>ascension oblique</b>
See oblique ascension.
<b>ascension right</b>
See right ascension.
<b>ascensional difference</b>
The equinoctial arc intercepted between the right and oblique ascensions (which see).
<b>ashlar</b>
Blocks of stone masonry fronting docks, piers, and other erections; this term is applied to common or freestone as they come of various lengths, breadths, and thicknesses from the quarry.
<b>asient</b>
[sp.] a sitting, contract, or convention; such as that between spain and other powers in relation to the supply of stores for south america.
<b>askew</b>
Awry, crooked, oblique.
<b>aslant</b>
Formed or placed in an oblique line, as with dagger-knees, &c.—to sail aslant, turning to windward.
<b>asper</b>
A minute turkish coin in accounts, of which three go to a para.
<b>aspic</b>
An ancient 12-pounder piece of ordnance, about 11 feet long.
<b>aspirant de marine</b>
Midshipman in the french navy.
<b>asportation</b>
The carrying of a vessel or goods illegally.
<b>assegai</b>
The spear used by the kaffirs in south africa; it is frequently feather-bent to revolve in its flight.
<b>asseguay</b>
The knife-dagger used in the levant.
<b>assignable</b>
Any finite geometrical ratio, or magnitude that can be marked out or denoted.
<b>assilag</b>
The name given in the hebrides to a small sea-bird with a black bill. the stormy petrel.
<b>assortment</b>
The arrangement of goods, tools, &c., in a series.
<b>assurgent</b>
A heraldic term for a man or beast rising out of the sea.
<b>assuror</b>
He who makes out the policy of assurance for a ship: he is not answerable for the neglect of the master or seamen.
<b>astellabre</b>
The same as astrolabe.
<b>asteroids</b>
The name by which the minor planets between the orbits of jupiter and mars were proposed to be distinguished by sir w. herschel. they are very small bodies,
<b>astral</b>
Sidereal, relating to the stars.
<b>astronomical clock</b>
A capital bit of horology, the pendulum of which is usually compensated to sidereal time, for astronomical purposes. ( see sidereal time.)
<b>astronomical hours</b>
Those which are reckoned from noon or midnight of one natural day, to noon or midnight of another.
<b>astronomical observations</b>
There have been occasional slight records of celestial phenomena from the remotest times, but the most useful ones are those collected and preserved by ptolemy. since 1672, science has been enriched with a continued series of astronomical observations of accuracy and value never dreamed of by the ancients.

<b>astronomical place of a star or planet</b> Its longitude or place in the ecliptic, reckoned from the first point of aries, according to the natural order of the signs.
<b>astronomical tables</b> Tables for facilitating the calculation of the apparent places of the sun, moon, and planets.
<b>astronomicals</b> The sexagesimal fractions.
<b>astroscopia</b> Skill in examining the nature and properties of stars with a telescope.
<b>aswim</b> Afloat, borne on the waters.
<b>asymptotes</b> Lines which continually approximate each other, but can never meet.
<b>atabal</b> A moorish kettle-drum.
<b>ataghan</b> See yataghan.
<b>ategar</b> 1. The old english hand-dart, named from the saxon aeton, to fling, and gar, a weapon. 2. A hand-thrown dart used in saxon naval combat. from the saxon aeton = fling + gar = weapon.
<b>atherine</b> A silvery fish used in the manufacture of artificial pearls; it is 4 or 5 inches long, inhabits various seas, but is taken in great numbers in the mediterranean. it is also called argentine.
<b>athilleda</b> The rule and sights of an astrolabe.
<b>athwart</b> The transverse direction; anything extending or across the line of a ship`s course.—athwart hawse, a vessel, boat, or floating lumber accidentally drifted across the stem of a ship, the transverse position of the drift being understood.—athwart the fore-foot, just before the stem; ships fire a shot in this direction to arrest a stranger, and make her bring-to.—athwart ships, in the direction of the beam; from side to side: in opposition to fore-and-aft.
<b>athwart the tide</b> See across the tide.
<b>atlantides</b> The daughters of atlas; a name of the pleiades.
<b>atmospheric o</b> Single-action steam-engine. a condensing machine, in which the downward stroke of the piston is performed by the pressure of the atmosphere acting against a vacuum.
<b>atmospherical tides</b> The motions generated by the joint influence of the sun and moon; and by the rotatory and orbital course of the earth,—as developed in trade-winds, equinoctial gales, &c.
<b>atolls</b> An indian name for those singular coral formations known as lagoon-islands, such as the maldive cluster, those in the pacific, and in other parts within the tropics, where the apparently insignificant reef-building zoophytes reside.
<b>atrie</b> To bring the ship to in a gale.
<b>attendant master</b> A dockyard official. (see master-attendant.)
<b>atterrage</b> The land-fall, or making the land. usually marked on french charts and plans to show the landing-place.
<b>attested</b> Legally certified; proved by evidence.
<b>attile</b> An old law term for the rigging or furniture of a ship.
<b>auditors of the imprest</b> Officers who had the charge of the great accounts of the royal customs, naval and military expenses, &c.; they are now superseded by the commissioners for auditing the public accounts.

<b>auges</b> An astronomical term, synonymous with apsides.
<b>auget</b> A tube filled with powder for firing a mine.
<b>augmentation of th</b> Moon`s diameter. the increase of her apparent diameter occasioned by an increase of altitude: or that which is due to the difference between her distance from the observer and the centre of the earth.
<b>aulin</b> An arctic gull ( <i>cataractes parasiticus</i> ), given to make other sea-birds mute through fear, and then eat their discharge—whence it is termed dirty aulin by the northern boatmen.
<b>ambrey</b> An old north-country term for a bread and cheese locker.
<b>aune</b> Contraction of ulna. french cloth measure: at rouen it is equal to the english ell—at paris 0.95—at calais 1.52 of that measure.
<b>auriga</b> A northern constellation, and one of the old 48 asterisms; it is popularly known as the waggoner: {a} auriga, capella.
<b>aurora australis or borealis</b> The extraordinary and luminous meteoric phenomenon which by its streaming effulgence cheers the dreary nights of polar regions. it is singular that these beautiful appearances are nowhere mentioned by the ancients. they seem to be governed by electricity, are most frequent in frosty weather, and are
<b>auster</b> The south wind of the ancients, gusts from which quarter are called autan.
<b>austral</b> Relating to the south.—austral signs, those on the south side of the equator, or the last six of the zodiac.
<b>automati</b> Blow-off apparatus. see blow-off-pipe.
<b>autumnal equinox</b> The time when the sun crosses the equator, under a southerly motion, and the days and nights are then everywhere equal in length. (see libra.)
<b>autumnal point</b> That part of the ecliptic whence the sun descends southward.
<b>autumnal signs</b> Libra, scorpio, and sagittarius.
<b>auxiliary screw</b> A vessel in which the screw is used as an auxiliary force. such a vessel is usually fully masted for sailing purposes.
<b>avania</b> The fine or imposition imposed on christians residing under turkish governors, when they break the laws.
<b>avast heaving</b> The cry to arrest the capstan when nippers are jammed, or any other impediment occurs in heaving in the cable, not unfrequently when a hand, foot, or finger, is jammed;—stop!
<b>aventaile</b> The movable part of a helmet.
<b>avist</b> A west-country term for “a fishing.”
<b>avviso</b> An italian advice-boat. [aviso, sp.] despatch-boat or tender.
<b>away aloft</b> The order to the men in the rigging to start up.
<b>away off</b> At a distance, but in sight.
<b>away she goes</b> The order to step out with the tackle fall. the cry when a vessel starts on the ways launching; also when a ship, having stowed her anchor, fills and makes sail.
<b>away there</b> The call for a boat`s crew; as, “away there! barge-men.”

<b>away with it</b> The order to walk along briskly with a tackle fall, as catting the anchor, &c.
<b>awblast</b> The arbalest, or cross-bow.
<b>awblaster</b> The designation of a cross-bowman.
<b>awk</b> See auk.
<b>awkward squad</b> A division formed of those men who are backward in gaining dexterity. (see squad.)
<b>awme</b> A tierce of 39 gallons. a dutch liquid measure.
<b>aylet</b> The sea-swallow.
<b>ayont</b> Beyond.
<b>ayt</b> See eyght.
<b>azimuth circles</b> See vertical circles.
<b>azimuthal error</b> See meridian error.
<b>azogue</b> [sp.] quicksilver.
<b>azogues</b> Spanish ships fitted expressly for carrying quicksilver.
<b>azumbre</b> A spanish wine-measure, eight of which make an arroba.
<b>baard</b> A medi?val transport.
<b>baas</b> An old term for the skipper of a dutch trader.
<b>babbing</b> An east-country method of catching crabs, by enticing them to the surface of the water with baited lines, and then taking them with a landing net.
<b>bac</b> 1. A large flat-bottomed french ferry-boat. in local names it denotes a ferry or place of boating. 2. [1] a french ferry-boat. [2] a punt used by shipwrights for carrying tar, pitch, etc.
<b>bacalla</b> [sp.] a name given to newfoundland and its adjacent islands, whence the epithet is also applied to the cod-fish salted there.
<b>bacchi</b> Two ancient warlike machines; the one resembled a battering-ram, the other cast out fire.
<b>back off all</b> The order when the harpooner has thrown his harpoon into the whale. also, to back off a sudden danger.
<b>backs</b> The outermost boards of a sawn tree.
<b>backsters</b> Flat pieces of wood or cork, strapped on the feet in order to walk over loose beach.
<b>badderlock</b> The fucus esculentus, a kind of eatable sea-weed on our northern shores. also called pursill.
<b>baddock</b> A name from the gaelic for the fry of the gadus carbonarius, or coal-fish.
<b>baessy</b> The old orthography of the gun since called base.
<b>baffling</b> Is said of the wind when it frequently shifts from one point to another.

<b>bag and baggage</b> The whole movable property.
<b>bagala</b> A rude description of high-sterned vessel of various burdens, from 50 to 300 tons, employed at muskat and on the shores of oman: the word signifying mule among the arabs, and therefore indicative of carrying rather than sailing.
<b>baggety</b> The fish otherwise called the lump or sea-owl ( cyclopterus lumpus).
<b>baggonet</b> The old term for bayonet, and not a vulgarism.
<b>bagnio</b> A sort of barrack in mediterranean sea-ports, where the galley-slaves and convicts are confined.
<b>bagpipe</b> 1. To bagpipe the mizen is to lay it aback, by bringing the sheet to the mizen-shrouds. 2. A mizzen is "bagpipied" when it is laid aback by bringing the sheet to the shrouds.
<b>bagrel</b> A minnow or baggie.
<b>baguio</b> A rare but dreadfully violent wind among the philippine isles.
<b>bahar</b> A commercial weight of a quarter of a ton in the molucca islands.
<b>baidar</b> A swift open canoe of the arctic tribes and kurile isles, used in pursuing otters and even whales; a slender frame from 18 to 25 feet long, covered with hides. they are impelled by six or twelve paddles. (see kayak.)
<b>baikie</b> A northern name for the larus marinus, or black-backed gull.
<b>baiky</b> The ballium, or inclosed plot of ground in an ancient fort.
<b>bailo</b> A levantine term for consul.
<b>baiocco</b> An italian copper coin, about equal to our halfpenny. also a generic term for copper money or small coin.
<b>bairlinn</b> A gaelic term for a high rolling billow.
<b>bait</b> 1. The natural or artificial charge of a hook, to allure fish. 2. To entice or deceive an enemy, especially a submarine, into exposing itself to detection.
<b>baitland</b> An old word, formerly used to signify a port where refreshments could be procured.
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