# Clipper Sailing Ships Put Into Use When Gold Was Discovered In Calif.

onstruction, known in song and

ansas who carried their light sails the conflict between the states. The driving of those winged ships re-longings and the food and other sup-mired from the masters of them. plies needed to sustain them in a new

The discovery of gold in California A little error in judgment; a few sec-The direct cause of the birth of onds of relaxing the control of the The masterpieces of sailing ship entire vessel, and the whole fabric story as the "Clippers," may go to pieces. In the wink of an before or since eyelid, what was but a moment bethe incentive to fore one of the masterpieces of man's xcell in ship speed creative genius is in an instant's time een so great. Amer- reduced to a mass of tangled wreckan packet ships had age, left to the scant mercy of wind heady set the world and sea, probably lost with all hands, for record sail- down in the wild frozen waste of the and for the desolate waters south of Cape Horn. of our seamen; Courage and skill! Yes, every iota in seamanship, naviga- of them at top pressure every secutter fearlessness in driving ond of every hour for days and weeks and united weeks through any at a time! No wonder the "Flash and every adversity of wind and sea. Packet," and "Clipper" ships pro-These men were truly master maduced a race of super seamen. They these men who knew their ships down to had to be to survive with their ships early was ounce of resistance to the in the mad speed demands of the self list owner, spars, sails, and period between the war of 1812 and

the clipper that haction of speed product In all probabilities the Clipper and control them until they were ship would never have come into behown from the bolt ropes, ripped ing had it not been for the stamthe ribbons by the fury of the winds, pede to the newfound land of gold. to ass cheaper to lose these sails There was no overland means of than it was to lag behind in the race reaching California, so the thousthe Atlantic, or to China, or ands who heeded the lure of the yeland the Horn. It sounds simple low wealth had to go by way of Cape and commonplace on paper, this hang- Hom; a long, tempestuous road. my on to a sail in the face of the Everyone was in a fever heat to get starm until it burst asunder with the their hands into the golden soil as spect of a cannon. One must have quickly as possible. They offered experienced the whole wild scene to high prices for passage in the only saw what real courage and skill ships available. Their personal be-



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Henry Armstrong's arm being raised

With the raising of Henry Armstrong's arm following his bout with Barney Ross, welter champ, in New York, the fast-punching featherweight champion adds another title to his belt in New York's Long island Bowl. Armstrong won the decision over Ross in 15 rounds in the catchweight title scrap before 2 300 persons. first record passage in 1851.

"June 7, 1851 (Three days out of 89 days, 21 hours." from New York): Lost main and mizzen topgallant masts and main topsail. June 7th: Sent up main and mizzen topgallant masts and yards. June 8: Sent up main topsail yard. June 14. Discovered main mast badly and "fished" it. July 11: Very severe thunder and lightning, double topmast staysails. At 1 p. m. disdown royal and topgallant yards and studding sail booms off lower and topsail yards to relieve strain. July 13; 6 p. m. carried away maintopsail whole coast covered with snow. July 31: Latter part strong gales and high Aug. 30: Sent up fore topgallant mast. Night stormy and squally, 6 a. m. made South Farallones bearing northeast half east; took a pilot at 7; anchored in San Francisco har

bor at 11:30 a. m., after a passage

From these scattered extracts of the log book of the "Flying Cloud" one gets an idea of the loss sustained to spars and canvas during the average run around the Horn when speed was required of these clipper ships. sprung about a foot from the hounds They carried a complete set of spare spars to replace those carried away, and the carpenter and sail maker reefed topsails, split fore and main were constantly employed in repairs to damaged equipment. The "Flying covered mainmast had sprung, sent Cloud" stood this driving for many years. She was burned and destroyed at St. John, N. B., in 1874. She was a huge ship for her launching period, being 1783 gross registered tye and band around main mast. tons. Her captain, Josiah Perkins July 23: Cape Horn north 5 miles Creesy, of Marblehead, Mass., was one of the most distinguished clipper ship masters. To him and to others seas running. Ship very wet fore of his type must go the credit of and aft. Distance run this by obgaining for America at least a temposervation is 374 miles. During rary supremacy upon the sca. All of squalls speed to eighteen knots, the clipper captains started to sea Aug. 29; Lost fore topgallant mast, as boys, and most of them rose to command in their early twenties.

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country had to be transported by the same means. This all resulted in the highest bidder getting accommodations, for there were not ships enough to meet the demands suddenly placed upon the transportation facilities. The enormous earning capacity of ships with speed as the first requisite made possible the sacrifice of cargo space for fleetness of passage from port to port. At once shipbuilders began to ex-

periment with entirely new ideas in hull construction. They recognized the necessity for streamlining their vessels, that they might offer the least resistance to the water, yet be of a shape over a part of the ship's body to give stability sufficient to enable them to carry the enormous spread of canvas that gives them speed. The results of the designer's efforts were to put affont ships much longer and much sharper in proportion to their width, than anyone had dared to do before. And upon these radical departures in hull construcerected lofty masts long yards to spread a cloud of canvas the like of which made the old shell-backs along the jwaterfront shake their long grey beads in wonder, prophesying dire calamity to ships with so little width for such a spread of lofty spars and canvas.

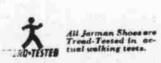
These ships far surpassed the fondest dreams, of even their most ardent advocates. But they drew to the limit upon the courage and seamanship of their commanders, Handdled properly, however, they were found to be much easier in heavy seas, they strained less, and were much easier on their cargoes. They were "wet" ships cutting through the seas with their sharp bows at speeds that were impossible for the old type of full-bodied design. Their lofty canvas allowed them to "ghost" along in light winds, and their sharp lines enabled them to work into the wind when the old type of blunt, low sparred vessels would be standing still. This enabled them to make the long voyage with a regularity almost equal to steam.

During 1950 thirteen new California Clippers were launched, and many more were under construction. Great wealth was in sight for the successful ship owner, and they resolved to take advantage of it. Ships entirely, or almost, paid for themselves in a single voyage. The White Squall" cost, with a year's stores and supplies aboard, about \$90,000. Her frieght on the first voyage to San Francisco broght her owners \$70,000. This, with money received for passengers and mail wiped out her original cost the first year of her service.

During 1851 thirty-one extreme Clippers were launched, including the most famous sailing ships of merchant marine history. The "Flying Cloud" was launched at this period. She was the masterpiece of that master builder, Donald McKay. She was a flying ship, making the all time sailing record around the Horn to Frisco of 89 days. She did it twice. This record was never lowered and but once equaled. The best previous record had been 97 days, made by the 'Sea Witch" in 1850.

No more graphic idea of the driving of these clippers can be given than to quote extracts from the log book of the "Flying Cloud" during her





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