

### SMALL-BOAT SAILING

17 A sailor is born, not made. And by "sailor" is meant, not the average efficient and hopeless  
34 creature who is found to-day in the forecastle of deepwater ships, but the man who will take  
52 a fabric compounded of wood and iron and rope and canvas and compel it to obey his will  
69 on the surface of the sea. Barring captains and mates of big ships, the small-boat sailor is  
87 the real sailor. He knows--he must know--how to make the wind carry his craft from one  
104 given point to another given point. He must know about tides and rips and eddies, bar and  
119 channel markings, and day and night signals; he must be wise in weather-lore; and he  
133 must be sympathetically familiar with the peculiar qualities of his boat which differentiate it  
150 from every other boat that was ever built and rigged. He must know how to gentle her  
168 about, as one instance of a myriad, and to fill her on the other tack without deadening her  
177 way or allowing her to fall off too far.

193 The deepwater sailor of to-day needs know none of these things. And he doesn't. He pulls  
208 and hauls as he is ordered, swabs decks, washes paint, and chips iron-rust. He knows  
227 nothing, and cares less. Put him in a small boat and he is helpless. He will cut an even  
242 better figure on the hurricane deck of a horse. I shall never forget my child-astonishment  
258 when I first encountered one of these strange beings. He was a runaway English sailor. I  
273 was a lad of twelve, with a decked-over, fourteen-foot, centre-board skiff which I had taught  
294 myself to sail. I sat at his feet as at the feet of a god, while he discoursed of strange lands  
310 and peoples, deeds of violence, and hair-raising gales at sea. Then, one day, I took him  
328 for a sail. With all the trepidation of the veriest little amateur, I hoisted sail and got under  
345 way. Here was a man, looking on critically, I was sure, who knew more in one second  
362 about boats and the water than I could ever know. After an interval, in which I exceeded  
378 myself, he took the tiller and the sheet. I sat on the little thwart amidships, open-mouthed,  
395 prepared to learn what real sailing was. My mouth remained open, for I learned what a real  
412 sailor was in a small boat. He couldn't trim the sheet to save himself, he nearly capsized  
428 several times in squalls, and, once again, by blunderingly jibing over; he didn't know what a  
447 centre-board was for, nor did he know that in running a boat before the wind one must sit in  
466 the middle instead of on the side; and finally, when we came back to the wharf, he ran the  
483 skiff in full tilt, shattering her nose and carrying away the mast-step. And yet he was a  
491 really truly sailor fresh from the vasty deep.

510 Which points my moral. A man can sail in the forecastles of big ships all his life and never  
529 know what real sailing is. From the time I was twelve, I listened to the lure of the sea.  
547 When I was fifteen I was captain and owner of an oyster-pirate sloop. By the time I was  
561 sixteen I was sailing in scow-schooners, fishing salmon with the Greeks up the Sacramento  
580 River, and serving as sailor on the Fish Patrol. And I was a good sailor, too, though all my  
598 cruising had been on San Francisco Bay and the rivers tributary to it. I had never been on  
603 the ocean in my life.

621 Then, the month I was seventeen, I signed before the mast as an able seaman on a three-  
634 top-mast schooner bound on a seven-months' cruise across the Pacific and back again. As  
651 my shipmates promptly informed me, I had had my nerve with me to sign on as able  
667 seaman. Yet behold, I WAS an able seaman. I had graduated from the right school. It  
685 took no more than minutes to learn the names and uses of the few new ropes. It was  
703 simple. I did not do things blindly. As a small-boat sailor I had learned to reason out and  
722 know the WHY of everything. It is true, I had to learn how to steer by compass, which took  
737 maybe half a minute; but when it came to steering "full-and-by" and "close-and-by," I could  
753 beat the average of my shipmates, because that was the very way I had always sailed.  
769 Inside fifteen minutes I could box the compass around and back again. And there was little  
782 else to learn during that seven-months' cruise, except fancy rope-sailorising, such as the  
796 more complicated lanyard knots and the making of various kinds of sennit and rope-mats.  
817 The point of all of which is that it is by means of small-boat sailing that the real sailor is best  
818 schooled.

883 And if a man is a born sailor, and has gone to the school of the sea, never in all his life can  
the sea will call to him until he dies. Of late years, I have found easier ways of earning a living.  
921 I have quit the fore-castle for keeps, but always I come back to the sea. In my case it is  
usually San Francisco Bay, than which no lustier, tougher, sheet of water can be found for  
small-boat sailing.

978 It really blows on San Francisco Bay. During the winter, which is the best cruising season,  
we have southeasters, southwesterers, and occasional howling northerers. Throughout the  
summer we have what we call the "sea-breeze," an unfailing wind off the Pacific that on  
1038 most afternoons in the week blows what the Atlantic Coast yachtsmen would name a gale.  
They are always surprised by the small spread of canvas our yachts carry. Some of them,  
with schooners they have sailed around the Horn, have looked proudly at their own lofty  
sticks and huge spreads, then patronisingly and even pityingly at ours. Then, perchance,  
1099 they have joined in a club cruise from San Francisco to Mare Island. They found the  
morning run up the Bay delightful. In the afternoon, when the brave west wind ramped  
across San Pablo Bay and they faced it on the long beat home, things were somewhat  
1135 different. One by one, like a flight of swallows, our more meagrely sparred and canvassed  
yachts went by, leaving them wallowing and dead and shortening down in what they called  
a gale but which we called a dandy sailing breeze. The next time they came out, we would  
notice their sticks cut down, their booms shortened, and their after- leeches nearer the luffs  
by whole cloths.

1187 As for excitement, there is all the difference in the world between a ship in trouble at sea,  
and a small boat in trouble on land-locked water. Yet for genuine excitement and thrill, give  
me the small boat. Things happen so quickly, and there are always so few to do the work--  
and hard work, too, as the small-boat sailor knows. I have toiled all night, both watches on  
1241 deck, in a typhoon off the coast of Japan, and been less exhausted than by two hours' work  
at reefing down a thirty-foot sloop and heaving up two anchors on a lee shore in a  
screaming south-easter.

1305 Hard work and excitement? Let the wind baffle and drop in a heavy tide-way just as you  
are sailing your little sloop through a narrow draw-bridge. Behold your sails, upon which  
you are depending, flap with sudden emptiness, and then see the impish wind, with a haul  
of eight points, fill your jib aback with a gusty puff. Around she goes, and sweeps, not  
1367 through the open draw, but broadside on against the solid piles. Hear the roar of the tide,  
sucking through the trestle. And hear and see your pretty, fresh-painted boat crash against  
the piles. Feel her stout little hull give to the impact. See the rail actually pinch in. Hear  
your canvas tearing, and see the black, square-ended timbers thrusting holes through it.  
Smash! There goes your topmast stay, and the topmast reels over drunkenly above you.  
1437 There is a ripping and crunching. If it continues, your starboard shrouds will be torn out.  
Grab a rope--any rope--and take a turn around a pile. But the free end of the rope is too  
short. You can't make it fast, and you hold on and wildly yell for your one companion to get  
a turn with another and longer rope. Hold on! You hold on till you are purple in the face, till  
1508 it seems your arms are dragging out of their sockets, till the blood bursts from the ends of  
your fingers. But you hold, and your partner gets the longer rope and makes it fast. You  
straighten up and look at your hands. They are ruined. You can scarcely relax the crooks  
1556 of the fingers. The pain is sickening. But there is no time. The skiff, which is always  
perverse, is pounding against the barnacles on the piles which threaten to scrape its  
gunwale off. It's drop the peak! Down jib! Then you run lines, and pull and haul and  
1599 heave, and exchange unpleasant remarks with the bridge-tender who is always willing to  
meet you more than half way in such repartee. And finally, at the end of an hour, with  
aching back, sweat-soaked shirt, and slaughtered hands, you are through and swinging  
1632 along on the placid, beneficent tide between narrow banks where the cattle stand knee-  
deep and gaze wonderingly at you. Excitement! Work! Can you beat it in a calm day on  
the deep sea?

I've tried it both ways. I remember labouring in a fourteen days' gale off the coast of New Zealand. We were a tramp collier, rusty and battered, with six thousand tons of coal in our hold. Life lines were stretched fore and aft; and on our weather side, attached to  
1695 smokestack guys and rigging, were huge rope-nettings, hung there for the purpose of  
breaking the force of the seas and so saving our mess-room doors. But the doors were  
smashed and the mess-rooms washed out just the same. And yet, out of it all, arose but  
1734 the one feeling, namely, of monotony.

In contrast with the foregoing, about the liveliest eight days of my life were spent in a small boat on the west coast of Korea. Never mind why I was thus voyaging up the Yellow Sea during the month of February in below-zero weather. The point is that I was in an open  
1803 boat, a sampan, on a rocky coast where there were no light-houses and where the tides  
ran from thirty to sixty feet. My crew were Japanese fishermen. We did not speak each  
other's language. Yet there was nothing monotonous about that trip. Never shall I forget  
one particular cold bitter dawn, when, in the thick of driving snow, we took in sail and  
1867 dropped our small anchor. The wind was howling out of the northwest, and we were on a  
lee shore. Ahead and astern, all escape was cut off by rocky headlands, against whose  
bases burst the unbroken seas. To windward a short distance, seen only between the  
snow-squalls, was a low rocky reef. It was this that inadequately protected us from the  
1919 whole Yellow Sea that thundered in upon us.

The Japanese crawled under a communal rice mat and went to sleep. I joined them, and for several hours we dozed fitfully. Then a sea deluged us out with icy water, and we found several inches of snow on top the mat. The reef to windward was disappearing under the  
1984 rising tide, and moment by moment the seas broke more strongly over the rocks. The  
fishermen studied the shore anxiously. So did I, and with a sailor's eye, though I could see  
little chance for a swimmer to gain that surf-hammered line of rocks. I made signs toward  
the headlands on either flank. The Japanese shook their heads. I indicated that dreadful  
2047 lee shore. Still they shook their heads and did nothing. My conclusion was that they were  
paralysed by the hopelessness of the situation. Yet our extremity increased with every  
minute, for the rising tide was robbing us of the reef that served as buffer. It soon became  
a case of swamping at our anchor. Seas were splashing on board in growing volume, and  
we baled constantly. And still my fishermen crew eyed the surf-battered shore and did  
2109 nothing.

At last, after many narrow escapes from complete swamping, the fishermen got into action. All hands tailed on to the anchor and hove it up. For'ard, as the boat's head paid off, we set a patch of sail about the size of a flour-sack. And we headed straight for shore. I  
2175 unlaced my shoes, unbuttoned my great-coat and coat, and was ready to make a quick  
partial strip a minute or so before we struck. But we didn't strike, and, as we rushed in, I  
saw the beauty of the situation. Before us opened a narrow channel, frilled at its mouth  
with breaking seas. Yet, long before, when I had scanned the shore closely, there had  
2240 been no such channel. I HAD FORGOTTEN THE THIRTY-FOOT TIDE. And it was for this  
tide that the Japanese had so precariously waited. We ran the frill of breakers, curved into  
a tiny sheltered bay where the water was scarcely flawed by the gale, and landed on a  
beach where the salt sea of the last tide lay frozen in long curving lines. And this was one  
2310 gale of three in the course of those eight days in the sampan. Would it have been beaten  
on a ship? I fear me the ship would have gone aground on the outlying reef and that its  
2337 people would have been incontinently and monotonously drowned.

There are enough surprises and mishaps in a three-days' cruise in a small boat to supply a great ship on the ocean for a full year. I remember, once, taking out on her trial trip a little  
2403 thirty-footer I had just bought. In six days we had two stiff blows, and, in addition, one  
proper southwester and one ripsnorting southeaster. The slight intervals between these  
blows were dead calms. Also, in the six days, we were aground three times. Then, too, we

2468 tied up to the bank in the Sacramento River, and, grounding by an accident on the steep  
slope on a falling tide, nearly turned a side somersault down the bank. In a stark calm and  
heavy tide in the Carquinez Straits, where anchors skate on the channel-scoured bottom,  
we were sucked against a big dock and smashed and bumped down a quarter of a mile of  
2542 its length before we could get clear. Two hours afterward, on San Pablo Bay, the wind was  
piping up and we were reefing down. It is no fun to pick up a skiff adrift in a heavy sea and  
gale. That was our next task, for our skiff, swamping, parted both towing painters we had  
bent on. Before we recovered it we had nearly killed ourselves with exhaustion, and we  
2610 certainly had strained the sloop in every part from keelson to truck. And to cap it all,  
coming into our home port, beating up the narrowest part of the San Antonio Estuary, we  
had a shave of inches from collision with a big ship in tow of a tug. I have sailed the ocean  
2629 in far larger craft a year at a time, in which period occurred no such chapter of moving  
incident.

2704 After all, the mishaps are almost the best part of small-boat sailing. Looking back, they  
prove to be punctuations of joy. At the time they try your mettle and your vocabulary, and  
may make you so pessimistic as to believe that God has a grudge against you--but  
afterward, ah, afterward, with what pleasure you remember them and with what gusto do  
you relate them to your brother skippers in the fellowship of small-boat sailing!

2764 A narrow, winding slough; a half tide, exposing mud surfaced with gangrenous slime; the  
water itself filthy and discoloured by the waste from the vats of a near-by tannery; the  
marsh grass on either side mottled with all the shades of a decaying orchid; a crazy,  
ramshackled, ancient wharf; and at the end of the wharf a small, white-painted sloop.  
Nothing romantic about it. No hint of adventure. A splendid pictorial argument against the  
2823 alleged joys of small-boat sailing. Possibly that is what Cloudesley and I thought, that  
sombre, leaden morning as we turned out to cook breakfast and wash decks. The latter  
was my stunt, but one look at the dirty water overside and another at my fresh-painted  
deck, deterred me. After breakfast, we started a game of chess. The tide continued to fall,  
and we felt the sloop begin to list. We played on until the chess men began to fall over.  
2890 The list increased, and we went on deck. Bow-line and stern-line were drawn taut. As we  
looked the boat listed still farther with an abrupt jerk. The lines were now very taut.

2938 "As soon as her belly touches the bottom she will stop," I said. Cloudesley sounded with a  
boat-hook along the outside. "Seven feet of water," he announced. "The bank is almost up  
and down. The first thing that touches will be her mast when she turns bottom up."

3001 An ominous, minute snapping noise came from the stern-line. Even as we looked, we saw  
a strand fray and part. Then we jumped. Scarcely had we bent another line between the  
stern and the wharf, when the original line parted. As we bent another line for'ard, the  
original one there crackled and parted. After that, it was an inferno of work and excitement.

3066 We ran more and more lines, and more and more lines continued to part, and more and  
more the pretty boat went over on her side. We bent all our spare lines; we unrove sheets  
and halyards; we used our two-inch hawser; we fastened lines part way up the mast, half  
way up, and everywhere else. We toiled and sweated and enounced our mutual and  
sincere conviction that God's grudge still held against us. Country yokels came down on  
the wharf and sniggered at us. When Cloudesley let a coil of rope slip down the inclined  
deck into the vile slime and fished it out with seasick countenance, the yokels sniggered  
3132 louder and it was all I could do to prevent him from climbing up on the wharf and  
committing murder.

3197 By the time the sloop's deck was perpendicular, we had unbent the boom-lift from below,  
made it fast to the wharf, and, with the other end fast nearly to the mast-head, heaved it  
taut with block and tackle. The lift was of steel wire. We were confident that it could stand  
the strain, but we doubted the holding-power of the stays that held the mast.

3241 The tide had two more hours to ebb (and it was the big run-out), which meant that five hours must elapse ere the returning tide would give us a chance to learn whether or not the sloop would rise to it and right herself.

3283 The bank was almost up and down, and at the bottom, directly beneath us, the fast-ebbing tide left a pit of the vilest, illest-smelling, illest-appearing muck to be seen in many a day's ride. Said Cloudesley to me gazing down into it:

3352 "I love you as a brother. I'd fight for you. I'd face roaring lions, and sudden death by field and flood. But just the same, don't you fall into that." He shuddered nauseously. "For if you do, I haven't the grit to pull you out. I simply couldn't. You'd be awful. The best I could do would be to take a boat-hook and shove you down out of sight."

3421 We sat on the upper side-wall of the cabin, dangled our legs down the top of the cabin, leaned our backs against the deck, and played chess until the rising tide and the block and tackle on the boom-lift enabled us to get her on a respectable keel again. Years afterward, down in the South Seas, on the island of Ysabel, I was caught in a similar predicament. In order to clean her copper, I had careened the Snark broadside on to the beach and outward. When the tide rose, she refused to rise. The water crept in through the scuppers, mounted over the rail, and the level of the ocean slowly crawled up the slant of the deck. We battened down the engine-room hatch, and the sea rose to it and over it and climbed perilously near to the cabin companion-way and skylight. We were all sick with fever, but we turned out in the blazing tropic sun and toiled madly for several hours. We carried our heaviest lines ashore from our mast-heads and heaved with our heaviest purchase until everything crackled including ourselves. We would spell off and lie down like dead men, then get up and heave and crackle again. And in the end, our lower rail five feet under water and the wavelets lapping the companion-way combing, the sturdy little craft shivered and shook herself and pointed her masts once more to the zenith.

3661 There is never lack of exercise in small-boat sailing, and the hard work is not only part of the fun of it, but it beats the doctors. San Francisco Bay is no mill pond. It is a large and draughty and variegated piece of water. I remember, one winter evening, trying to enter the mouth of the Sacramento. There was a freshet on the river, the flood tide from the bay had been beaten back into a strong ebb, and the lusty west wind died down with the sun. It was just sunset, and with a fair to middling breeze, dead aft, we stood still in the rapid current. We were squarely in the mouth of the river; but there was no anchorage and we drifted backward, faster and faster, and dropped anchor outside as the last breath of wind left us. The night came on, beautiful and warm and starry. My one companion cooked supper, while on deck I put everything in shape Bristol fashion. When we turned in at nine o'clock the weather-promise was excellent. (If I had carried a barometer I'd have known better.) By two in the morning our shrouds were thrumming in a piping breeze, and I got up and gave her more scope on her hawser. Inside another hour there was no doubt that we were in for a southeaster.

3890 It is not nice to leave a warm bed and get out of a bad anchorage in a black blowy night, but we arose to the occasion, put in two reefs, and started to heave up. The winch was old, and the strain of the jumping head sea was too much for it. With the winch out of commission, it was impossible to heave up by hand. We knew, because we tried it and slaughtered our hands. Now a sailor hates to lose an anchor. It is a matter of pride. Of course, we could have buoyed ours and slipped it. Instead, however, I gave her still more hawser, veered her, and dropped the second anchor.

3932 There was little sleep after that, for first one and then the other of us would be rolled out of our bunks. The increasing size of the seas told us we were dragging, and when we struck the scoured channel we could tell by the feel of it that our two anchors were fairly skating

4019 across. It was a deep channel, the farther edge of it rising steeply like the wall of a canyon,  
and when our anchors started up that wall they hit in and held.

4049 Yet, when we fetched up, through the darkness we could hear the seas breaking on the  
solid shore astern, and so near was it that we shortened the skiff's painter.

4118 Daylight showed us that between the stern of the skiff and destruction was no more than a  
score of feet. And how it did blow! There were times, in the gusts, when the wind must  
have approached a velocity of seventy or eighty miles an hour. But the anchors held, and  
so nobly that our final anxiety was that the for'ard bitts would be jerked clean out of the  
boat. All day the sloop alternately ducked her nose under and sat down on her stern; and it  
4185 was not till late afternoon that the storm broke in one last and worst mad gust. For a full  
five minutes an absolute dead calm prevailed, and then, with the suddenness of a  
thunderclap, the wind snorted out of the southwest--a shift of eight points and a boisterous  
gale. Another night of it was too much for us, and we hove up by hand in a cross head-  
sea. It was not stiff work. It was heart-breaking. And I know we were both near to crying  
4255 from the hurt and the exhaustion. And when we did get the first anchor up-and-down we  
couldn't break it out. Between seas we snubbed her nose down to it, took plenty of turns,  
and stood clear as she jumped. Almost everything smashed and parted except the anchor-  
hold. The chocks were jerked out, the rail torn off, and the very covering-board splintered,  
4318 and still the anchor held. At last, hoisting the reefed main-sail and slacking off a few of the  
hard-won feet of the chain, we sailed the anchor out. It was nip and tuck, though, and  
there were times when the boat was knocked down flat. We repeated the manoeuvre with  
4349 the remaining anchor, and in the gathering darkness fled into the shelter of the river's  
mouth.

4422 I was born so long ago that I grew up before the era of gasoline. As a result, I am old-  
fashioned. I prefer a sail-boat to a motor- boat, and it is my belief that boat-sailing is a  
finer, more difficult, and sturdier art than running a motor. Gasoline engines are becoming  
fool-proof, and while it is unfair to say that any fool can run an engine, it is fair to say that  
almost any one can. Not so, when it comes to sailing a boat. More skill, more intelligence,  
4494 and a vast deal more training are necessary. It is the finest training in the world for boy and  
youth and man. If the boy is very small, equip him with a small, comfortable skiff. He will  
do the rest. He won't need to be taught. Shortly he will be setting a tiny leg-of-mutton and  
steering with an oar. Then he will begin to talk keels and centreboards and want to take his  
4519 blankets out and stop aboard all night.

4581 But don't be afraid for him. He is bound to run risks and encounter accidents. Remember,  
there are accidents in the nursery as well as out on the water. More boys have died from  
hot-house culture than have died on boats large and small; and more boys have been  
made into strong and reliant men by boat-sailing than by lawn-croquet and dancing-school.

4653 And once a sailor, always a sailor. The savour of the salt never stales. The sailor never  
grows so old that he does not care to go back for one more wrestling bout with wind and  
wave. I know it of myself. I have turned rancher, and live beyond sight of the sea. Yet I  
can stay away from it only so long. After several months have passed, I begin to grow  
restless. I find myself day-dreaming over incidents of the last cruise, or wondering if the  
4714 striped bass are running on Wingo Slough, or eagerly reading the newspapers for reports  
of the first northern flights of ducks. And then, suddenly, there is a hurried pack of suit-  
cases and overhauling of gear, and we are off for Vallejo where the little Roamer lies,  
waiting, always waiting, for the skiff to come alongside, for the lighting of the fire in the  
galley-stove, for the pulling off of gaskets, the swinging up of the mainsail, and the rat-tat-  
tat of the reef-points, for the heaving short and the breaking out, and for the twirling of the  
4775 wheel as she fills away and heads up Bay or down.  
JACK LONDON, On Board Roamer, Sonoma Creek, April 15, 1911