

# THE VIKING'S SHIP.

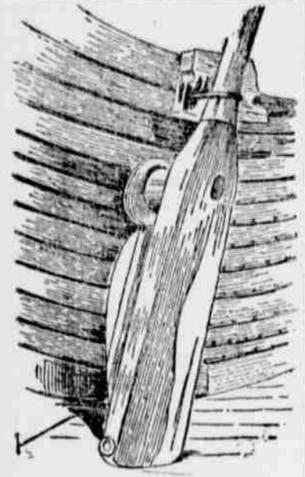
**A CRAFT A THOUSAND YEARS OLD IS UNEARTHED.**

For Centuries It Rested in a Norwegian Tumulus—A Reproduction Coming to the World's Fair.

A SMALL vessel, the exact similitude of the oldest surviving relic of the greatest seamen of the Middle Ages, will soon journey from New York by water through the Erie Canal and the lakes to Chicago, where will be exhibited this relic of the past. The vessel of which this is an exact reproduction, made by order of the Norwegian Government, is no rude affair, although it is 1000 years old. In its fine lines, careful construction and exact finish we find much that the best art of the shipbuilder has failed to improve.

This craft herself may have visited under her owner's command the whole north of Scotland, Ireland, and even England. One just like her must have been sailed by Leif Erikson when he landed upon the coast of Vinland, prefiguring the remarkable voyage now made by the duplicate of the ancient ship.

As to this particular ship, however, its age is not ascertainable with any degree of accuracy, nor to whom it belonged. All that we do know is that she was placed where she was found somewhere during the Ninth or Tenth Century. She doubtless belonged to some Viking who made his piratical cruises from the great Sanderjord, as she



THE RUDDER ON THE SIDE.

was disinterred from Gokstad, a mound on that sound, in 1880. The fact that the mound, which was about 150 feet in circumference, was made of blue clay, accounts for the preservation of this wonderful relic.

Such interments and such discoveries of them have been made in other parts of Scandinavia as well as elsewhere, but this is the largest and most perfect vessel yet found. Professor Engelhardt found one in 1863 at Ny Saur, in Schleswig, forty-five feet long, and another was found in 1867 at Tune forty-two feet long. This one is seventy-seven feet eleven inches long, sixteen feet seven inches beam, and five feet nine inches in depth from keel to gunwale amidships, drawing some four feet of water.

The tumulus, where she was buried, is now a mile from the sea, but geological changes show that the water once washed its base. The boat was evidently drawn out of the water on a bed of hurdles and moss. The sides were then covered with clay, the hold filled with earth and sand, and the mound built up over it. The prow was turned toward the sea, as was always the case in these mounds, so that the chief should, at the last day, launch his bark upon the wave. Such mound burials were common, and Du Chaillet describes many ship-shaped and boat-shaped mounds, rocks disposed to form a ship, graves dug in the shape of a boat, and numerous other remains in popular ship form in burial.

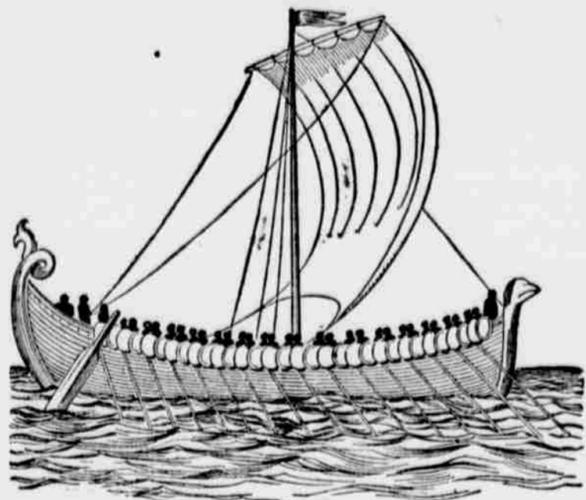
This was then a sepulchral ship—the coffin of some great Viking of the Tenth Century awaiting the summons of the cock, which will crow at Ragnarok.

This boat is marvelously well pre-

hollow bones of a peacock, probably the trophy of some marauding cruise to the southward, and the remains of the skeleton of a little dog, with some fishhooks and some bronze ornaments for belts and harness. Near by were other interesting articles. There were the bones of nine or ten horses and dogs which had probably been slaughtered upon the grave of the ship's captain. There was also a pile of oaken chips and a neatly shaped

of these natural growths of timber carefully selected, are joined with withes of tree roots, elastic and durable.

The planks are of sound, well-seasoned hewed oak about an inch and a half thick. They are worked in clinker-fashion—that is, overlapping each other, and they have both their inside and their outside edges molded. Great labor and care must have been taken in selecting the timber and in cutting and

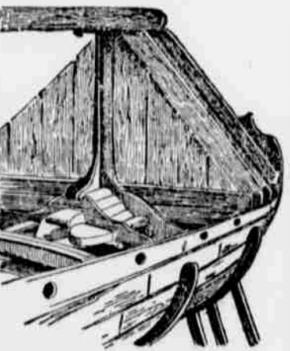


RESTORATION OF THE VIKING SHIP.

batchet, and a piece of wood with a hole into which the shank of an anchor had been inserted, with a few bits of iron remaining near by. The remains of two or three small oaken canoes were also found, with some oars belonging to the vessel and to the canoes. The ship's oars were from eighteen to twenty feet long. There were also found in the mound a large solid copper caldron, some low bedsteads like those still in use in Norway, some drinking cups, so-called tubs, and several pieces of carved and painted wood.

Some of the beams were carved to represent dragons' heads, and many large round shields of thin wood were also found, all these having like the walls of the ship traces of black and yellow paint on them. These shields were undoubtedly placed overlapping each other along the sides of the vessel for ornament and to protect the rowers from the spray. There was also a landing plank twenty-four feet long, ten inches broad and 2 1/2 inches thick, roughened on its upper surface to prevent slipping. A few pieces of rope and some woven rags, part of the sail, were also found.

The chamber in the ship in which the unburned body was deposited was a tent-like apartment made of logs placed side by side sloping to a ridge pole running parallel to the keel.



THE SEPULCHRAL CHAMBER.

Those who have seen this vessel assure us that her model embodies all that is requisite for speed, strength, and beauty. She is no rude craft of primeval days, but a deftly fashioned structure, whose graceful lines would do honor to a sailing craft of to-day. She is a complex structure, and must have required the labor of several men—united and harmonious. She is especially seaworthy, and her broad bows distinguish her from the smoother water galleys of the south. Boats of a similar kind are seen in Norway to-day. Bow and stern are alike, pointed, and rise some distance out of the water. This is the form given to

curving these plank with hatchets and axes. They are riveted on with iron rivets, which are clinched on both sides, and there are a few oaken bolts here and there. She has no deck, and the seat for the rowers are gone—probably having been removed when the boat was placed in the tomb. A floor made by notching the sides and lower planks and putting loose boards therein, covers the bottom of the boat, leaving bidgeways beneath. There are sixteen oar holes or row ports on either side, each about four inches in diameter. These row ports are so constructed that the oars can only be thrust outwards, toward the stern, and are covered by pieces of wood on the inside when the oars are unshipped.

The size of these row ports and the absence of seats would indicate that the short, quick, standing stroke was used and not the long, man-of-war, sweeping stroke.

The rudder of this vessel was in excellent preservation and it is interesting from many points of view. It is on the starboard (steer board) side of the vessel, and this, the governing side, is that still sacred to official use in all ships.

This rudder is a sort of broad, thick paddle, with a very short handle. It pivots on a conical piece of wood projecting a foot from the vessel's side and through which a rope passed confining the rudder. A tiller, fastened to the upper end of this oar, enabled it to be turned readily by changing the angle of the blade in the water.

The galley was fitted with one movable mast, which stepped in a socket sunk in a beam at the bottom of the vessel. At the partners the mast passed through a lozenge shaped hole in a fish shaped piece of wood, where it was confined by wedges.

The discovery of this galley was of importance to scholars, as well as to artists and seamen. Its construction illustrates many points in art, literature and history affecting the ship. This finely modeled craft was probably a Snekar, or a Drakar, whose carved prow and stern, riding far above the wave, made her resemble the fancied sea-serpent or dragon, so much feared by the sailors of the age.

It would indeed be a great deed if the veritable remains of the vessel, whose lord may have at least ventured to Britain in her, should be brought half way round the globe to the inland lake by the newest city of the western world, probably first made known by an adventurous comrade to the old Viking. As we cannot possess the original, we are fortunate, through the kindness of the Norwegian Government, to be able to have its exact fac simile, and to compare her lines with the typical schooners of the great fresh-water fleet, and with the graceful yachts from abroad.—Chicago Times.

## A New Coiffure.

They are wearing their hair in Paris in a new fashion. It is shown in the illustration, and is only meant for evening costume. The hair is waved and drawn



up quite high on the head, where it is arranged in a succession of puffs. At the left side a portion of the hair is twisted into the new Leutheric knot. A coil of ribbon to match the costume encircles the puffs, and when it reaches the knot is arranged in standing loops. The hair is brushed back from the forehead in pompadour style, with just a suggestion of a bang.

The statement is made that Victor Hugo left 400,000 unpublished manuscripts, long and short.

# SOLDIERS' COLUMN

## OUR LAST BATTLE.

Address of Col. Lee on the Anniversary of the Fight at Bentonville.



THE 18th anniversary of the battle of Bentonville, N. C., was celebrated on March 19, at Monticello, Ill., by the survivors living at that place. Articles were read and addresses delivered by Comrade Saint, 10th Inf. battery; E. F. Lee, 1st Ill. Dr. J. W. Coleman, Surgeon, 13th Iowa; W. E. Smith, 94th Ohio; A. H. Windman, Battery I, 2d Ill. L. A. This was the last battle fought by the armies of Generals Sherman and Johnston. The following address was delivered by E. T. Lee, Gen. Sherman's triumphant army had marched from Atlanta to the sea, and was on its way to the Eastern army under the command of Gen. Grant. Gen. Johnston, commander-in-Chief, Sherman's army had passed through South Carolina, and was moving through North Carolina to meet the commands of General Schofield, from Wilmington and Gen. Terry, from New Bern. When it reached Fayetteville, N. C., there was a short halt ordered, and a boat came up the Cape Fear River to bring supplies and to communicate with Gen. Sherman, who sent the Secretary of War a dispatch, saying: "Wade's and Wade Hampton's cavalry have been in my front through the Carolinas, but have kept at a respectful distance."

There was one more move to make, and if this should be a successful one, the war must close. Gen. Sherman's army, consisting of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, commanded by Gen. O. O. Howard, and the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, commanded by Gen. H. W. Slocum, was permitted to form a junction with Gen. Schofield and Terry, at Goldsboro, there would be at least 100,000 men, who could move up to Richmond and unite with the army of the Potomac under Grant and Meade, and there was no power in the Confederacy to meet such an army and contend against it.

To keep the Union Generals from uniting their armies was the object of Gen. Lee and Johnston, and for this purpose Gen. Johnston was restored to command and Gen. Beauregard was sent up from Charleston to take command of all of the available forces that could be concentrated in North Carolina, to stop the army under Gen. Sherman, from making the junction with Schofield and Terry, and, if possible, to whip it in detail before the arrival of the other corps.

The corps to which we belonged (the Seventeenth) was a part of the right wing, which was moving towards Avery's ford, near Fayetteville, when Kilpatrick's cavalry and Jackson's and Ward's divisions of the Twentieth Corps, found a force under Gen. Hardee and drove them back, capturing a battery and some 200 prisoners, with a loss of 500 in killed and wounded.

The march was again resumed towards Goldsboro, and on the 19th of March, 1865, we could hear the roar of the guns of Gen. Johnston and the other divisions of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps, as they were being assailed by the combined forces of Joseph E. Johnston, Hardee, Brazeal and Beauregard. We realized that the eventful hour had come, and that if we succeeded in our last grand move on the chess board of war, we must fight it. We had unbounded faith in the ability and bravery of the Fourteenth and Twentieth Corps to hold the enemy in check until we of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps could arrive, but as night approached the troops of the sun on the left, we plainly saw that a desperate struggle was going on, and we knew that the critical hour had come and was at hand and when we of the right wing must take a part.

We stopped long enough to eat our supper, which was received that the left wing had been attacked by a force of 35,000 under Johnston, Beauregard and Hardee, and that a desperate battle had been fought with our troops holding the field. We received orders to move immediately in light marching order, leaving the wagon trains and baggage to be on hand early in the morning of the 20th of March, to attack the enemy's left. We marched all night, wading swamps and streams, some of them up to our waists, and by daylight were ready to strike the enemy's left, which we did and drove them steadily all day back to the Neuse River into their works. Here we met Gen. Schofield and Terry coming up from Goldsboro, and siege was immediately begun, the troops closing up to the Confederate works. The skirmish-lines would charge right up to the Confederate works, so determined were they to show fight.

On the next day Gen. Joe Mower obtained permission to charge the works on the right. He sent his first brigade in and they captured the first line of works, and a battery of artillery, but in sending the other troops forward they missed the First Brigade, and for want of proper support they were driven back with a loss of 250 killed and wounded. We engaged the enemy to the left of Gen. Mower and charged them on their line, losing a number of men among them our commanding officer, Lieut. William H. Palmer, who was wounded and had his leg taken off.

There was a short cessation in the firing after Gen. Mower's defeat. It had been raining most of the time and light earth-works had been thrown up to protect the troops in the front. When night came the skirmish-lines renewed the fight, which was kept up until four o'clock a. m., when there was no response from the Confederates, and as soon as day began to dawn we crawled out of our pits and made our way over to the Confederate works, but they were deserted. The enemy had retreated during the night, and fell back to Hatcher's Creek.

This ended our last battle of the war. The army went out to Goldsboro and went into camp, where we received our mail from home and received some clothing and supplies of which we were in great need after our march through the Carolinas, wading swamps, through almost impassable roads and sandy quagmires. Bentonville and Neuse river will always be memorable as being the places where one of the last struggles of the war occurred and where gallant troops, commanded by Gen. Sherman, Slocum and Howard, met the enemies of the Union under Johnston, Beauregard, Hardee and Hampton and defeated them, thus securing the junction of the armies of the East and West and putting an end to the war that threatened the destruction of our Union.—NATIONAL TRIBUNE, Washington, D. C.

It has been decided to keep the World's Fair open to the public until 11 o'clock. To those who, on account of money considerations, are unable to spend much time at Chicago, it will be of the greatest importance that the opportunities for seeing the fair should be as great as they can be made. They will not miss the strain involved by so many hours of sightseeing, for they can rest after they reach home.

"I FEEL better about Hikin' this postage stamp," said the boy who had been sent to mail a letter. "It's nearer my size"—Washington Star.

# Pennsylvania Legislature.

FIFTY-FIFTH DAY.—The following bills passed finally in the senate to-day: To authorize cities to appropriate property for public park purposes, and providing for its condemnation, to provide manner of relieving certain stock of corporations, to authorize burroughs to serve as members of borough councils, to restore to water companies the exclusive right to furnish water. The bill to exempt from payment of mercantile license dealers whose sales are less than \$3,000 a year was defeated. The bill to provide for the election of township trustees was defeated for the second time. The senate then adjourned.

In the House these bills passed on third reading. To require fences to be built and maintained in Crawford county, along railroads at the expense of the owner, amended, to prevent minors under the age of 16 years from gaming or pawning goods or using tobacco, to empower courts of quarter sessions to fix the place of holding general elections.

The act to regulate the employment of railroad telegraph operators, prohibiting the employment of operators under 20 years of age, was discussed for some time and passed finally by 110 yeas to 24 nays.

The bill to establish boards of arbitration to settle all questions of wages and other matters of variance between capital and labor, came up in the house on final passage at this morning's session, and was passed finally by a vote of 150 to 9. The house then went into committee of the whole to consider on third reading the Agnew Local option bill. Mr. Cochran, of Armstrong, offered an amendment, which was adopted, that boroughs as well as cities be permitted to vote on the question of local option. The bill was further amended that elections shall be held on this question every 10 years instead of every three years. The house refused to agree to the report of the committee by a vote of 60 to 90. The bill was then declared lost, and for this session at least is dead. Its friends say they will have it before the law-makers two years hence. The defeat of the bill prohibiting the sale of liquor on Decoration day had much to do with the killing of the Agnew bill, many of the friends of the Decoration bill objecting to the law-makers' accordance with their theory that if the Decoration day measure was defeated they would slaughter all liquor legislation, good, bad and indifferent. The bill to make election day a legal holiday was also defeated on third reading. The House then adjourned.

FIFTY-SIXTH DAY.—The following bills were introduced in the senate to-day: To repeal the registry act of 1881. To require bottles containing porter and beer or ale, to have the quantity in them indicated on the outside. Regulating the organization and management of secret fraternal beneficial societies. To regulate the nomination and election of public officers. Bills to give the municipal or public corporations in the construction or purchase of water works the right of eminent domain in the appropriation of necessary property, and to authorize the governor to appoint trustees of the State normal schools were passed finally. The following bills also passed finally: To prohibit erection of toll houses and toll gates in boroughs, to provide female escorts for female insane patients in transit; to prohibit the state weather service. Senator Logan's Crawford County Feud bill was defeated, which will prevent the consideration of a similar bill passed by the House unless the adverse vote should be reconsidered.

In the house these bills were passed: To extend the powers of notaries public by permitting them to go outside of the county in which they reside to take affidavits. To permit bridge companies maintaining a bridge over 3,000 feet long to make certain improvements when authorized to do so by the courts. These senate bills passed on third reading: To authorize sheriffs to serve writs in any county. To authorize cities to purchase bridges already erected or to erect and maintain bridges over streams and rivers which may separate portions of such cities and providing for the condemnation of necessary property.

FIFTY-SEVENTH DAY.—In the senate to-day the bill introduced a short time ago by Senator Brown of York, making counties responsible for the losses sustained by riots, and the expenses of the riot incident to the calling out of the militia, was negatively reported. Among the bills passed finally were these: To enable towns, boroughs and municipalities to surrender their charters and become subject to the general borough law. To provide for election of township treasurers. To provide for the appointment of game commissioners and to empower them to appoint game wardens. To provide for the establishment of and maintenance of schools for instruction in mechanics, arts and kindred subjects in cities of third class. To authorize the printing and distribution of an extra edition of the Mine Inspectors reports. To provide for the relief of the needy, sick, injured and in case of death, burial of indigent persons whose legal place of settlement is unknown. To authorize the erection of work houses in the several counties. To authorize the incorporation of all companies for the purpose of quarrying limestone, granite, stone or rocks, or for dressing, polishing, working or manufacturing the same, or any of them. To provide for the incorporation of companies for the manufacture and production of silverware, jewelry, works of ornament and art and pictures and the buying and selling of such articles. To provide for the incorporation of real estate companies whose prime object is the encouragement of trade, commerce and manufacture. To authorize the formation of corporations for the purpose of carrying on any wholesale or retail hardware business. To provide for a recount of votes in contested election cases. To provide for the destruction of wildcats, foxes, minks, etc., for protection of game. To prohibit peddling in cities without a license. To provide for the licensing and regulation of peddlers in hospitals. The senate adjourned until Monday night.

In the house Mr. Cessa of Bradford reported the judiciary general committee a bill amending the ballot law by providing for the marking of the names of candidates instead of by groups. No other business of importance was done and the House adjourned.

FIFTY-EIGHTH DAY.—The senate was not in session to-day.

There were many empty seats in the house this morning and the few members present behaved more like madmen than national human beings. Pandemonium reigned for a time and Speaker Protem Tewksbury was compelled to call on the assistant sergeant-at-arms to preserve order, but when that official came valiantly to the front he was attacked at for his pains. Finally chief clerk Voorhees was heard above the din indignantly demanding that order be restored. "This is a deliberative body and not a mob," said Mr. Voorhees. The house felt the rebuke and was soon in order. Afterward the chief clerk took the assistant sergeant-at-arms to task for permitting the disorder.

A message was received from the governor, saying he had approved the bill making an appropriation of \$825,000 for a new state library and administration building and reports to the hall of the House of representatives, and it is now a law. The governor also approved the following bills: Supplement to the act regulating lateral railroad and changing the methods of assessing damages to land owners in certain cases. Rendering women eligible to the office of notary public. Increasing the maximum punishment for murder in the second degree to 29 years. To provide for the better protection of female insane patient in transit.

The governor also sent a message vetoing the act relating to the uniformity of the laws. He says the act will not secure the end desired, and he sees no reason why stock holders of corporations should not regulate the matter of proxies according to the varying circumstances of each particular case.

The house adjourned until Monday night at 9 o'clock.

# KEYSTONE STATE COLLINGS

## DEDICATION PORTFOLIO.

HARRISBURG.—The Pennsylvania World's Fair Executive Committee has been notified by Executive Commissioner Farquhar of the indefinite postponement of the dedication of the State building at Chicago announced for May 3. Mr. Farquhar suggested that it might be dedicated during the enjoyment of the National Guard of Pennsylvania, later in the year.

## PENNSYLVANIA'S CROP PROSPECTS.

HARRISBURG.—Secretary Edge of the State board of agriculture has received crop reports from correspondents throughout the state which indicate favorable conditions with respect to all the crops this year. It is estimated that about 1,300,000 acres are in wheat and 1,250,000 in oats.

## VICTIM OF A MINE EXPLOSION.

WILKESBARRE.—By an explosion in the Black Diamond mine William George, aged 46, was killed. William Kellington, a laborer, was fatally burned, and three Hungarians whose names are unknown were slightly burned and otherwise injured.

## SALVED IN A SAWMILL.

SEASON.—While working in his sawmill at Hartbigg, this county, Charles Maskrey was struck by a flying board from the saw and the top of his head torn clear off. He was 25 years old.

## A HUNGARIAN HIGHWAYMAN KILLED.

POTTSVILLE.—Lafayette Billig, an insurance agent of this place, while on his way home from a collecting tour, was attacked by four Hungarian highwaymen. Billig shot one of the men and succeeded in making his escape. He had \$500 with him. The worst of the highwaymen died. His name is supposed to be John Shisto. The other highwaymen have disappeared.

## A MONSTROUS BORN AT WILKESBARRE.

WILKESBARRE.—Mrs. L. Minch, a Polish woman gave birth to a monstrosity in the shape of twin boys, whose breasts were grown together and whose legs grew out of his hips. It died, despite the efforts of physicians, who say it was one of the most remarkable cases on record.

## A CHILD HELD FOR RANSOM.

WASHINGTON.—In the matter of the fatal stabbing of Smith Pearson, 14 years old, at Tommy Parks, 11 years old, at Lucyville, the coroner's jury has recommended that the Pearson boy be held on the charge of wilful murder to await the action of the grand jury.

The bodies of Richard Williams and William Trembly were recovered on Saturday from Laurel Hill mine near Hazelton. The body of Thomas Hodgson, the third victim of the flooding of the mine, has not been found.

The defendants in the Morgan fratricide case were sentenced at Waynesburg Saturday evening. Thomas Morgan was given the maximum penalty of 12 years in the penitentiary. Two of the sisters, Rebecca and Caroline, were given 10 years each, and Jennie three years.

ANNA, a little daughter of James Adair, of Erie, while playing Saturday, set fire to her dress with a match and was burned to death.

HARRY HARDING, of Allentown, being rejected by Annie Kurtz, fired four shots at her Saturday afternoon, all of which took effect, and then shot himself. Both are expected to die.

DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT WILLIAM SAMUEL, of the Lehigh Valley Coal Company, entered toleration shaft, near Wilkesbarre, Friday afternoon for the purpose of exploring some worked out chambers. Saturday his remains were found by a rescuing party. The supposition is that his lamp ignited a pocket of gas and his death caused thereby.

HEAVY rains have quenched the mountain fires. In Somerset county the loss will be \$100,000. In Blair the burned area is fully 35 square miles. Six farm houses with their outbuildings in Morrison Cove, 35 head of cattle and vast quantities of grain were destroyed in that section alone. The greatest individual loss thus far reported is that of John Yengling, which is given at \$6,000. In Cambria, Fayette, Washington and Westmoreland the losses are widely scattered and the reports cannot be given definitely.

JOHN MOFFET, aged less than 17 years, is in jail at Huntington, charged with stealing two horses and \$35 in money.

THE Danville Insane Asylum is only large enough to accommodate 700 people, yet there are 1,200 patients incarcerated for there. Many of them are confined to attend to the floors and undergo other hardships.

AT Ebersburg Thursday the court revoked the license of W. J. Cannon of Conemaugh because it had been shown that Cannon had given his three-year-old son whisky to drink.

A FIRE at North Clarion, destroyed the opera house, a boarding house and a store. Loss \$10,000. This town was completely burned out three years ago.

AN explosion took place Monday morning in Black Diamond mine, Luzerne. William George was instantly killed and William Wellington was fatally burned.

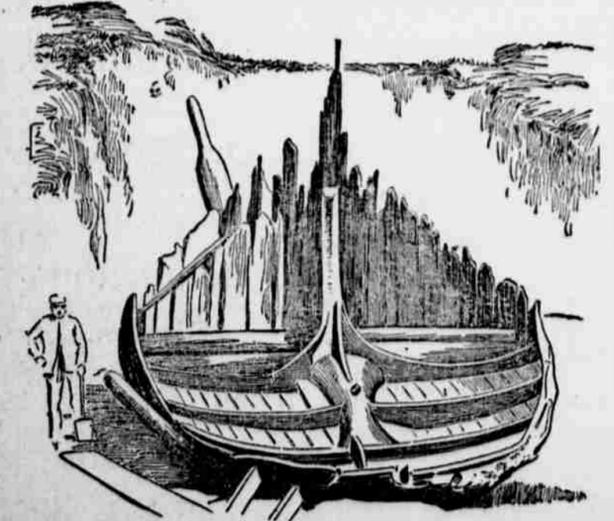
About 40 tailors went on strike at Franklin for an increase of 19 per cent. in wages. Among them are a dozen women who did not want to go out. The employers refuse to pay any increase.

THREE sons of Bernard Rupert, a farmer near Beaver Falls, took eggs from under a setting hen, ate them and nearly died from the dose.

## THE ART OF POISONING.

Toxicology seems to be becoming an important branch of public education at the close of this century, whose chief glory has been the wide distribution of useful knowledge. The art of poisoning without leaving traces may soon be included with the accomplishments taught at the lycées for young ladies. To those, however, who read the papers diligently no further instruction on this head is needed. All that eminent chemists know about poisons has lately been told to the crowd of interviewing journalists who have waited upon them, and the papers have published columns upon columns of toxicology.

Everybody now knows that there are animal alkaloids arising from decomposition which are deadly poisons, but whose traces in a corpse are no proof of suicide or murder, because a body itself produces exactly the same alkaloids soon after death. M. Naquet, who, after being fascinated by toxicology, turned naturally to politics, tells us that this subtle poison can be manufactured with the greatest ease by those who understand it. Inquiring people who have a taste for murder combined with chemistry will doubtless master the process as the anarchists have already mastered that of manufacturing explosives.—Paris Correspondence London Truth.



THE OLD VIKING SHIP AS SHE WAS FOUND.

served. The blue clay became a hermetic case, preventing the entrance of water and air. Unfortunately the mound had been entered centuries before and no weapons or treasure were left, only a few of the bones of the lord of the ship. Strangely enough, with these were the

best ships' boats in use—the whale boats, as they are called, and to life-boats and proper surf boats.

The Viking's ship is built of well-seasoned oak. The keel is very deep and is made of great oak beams. To this the best timbers are fastened. The joints