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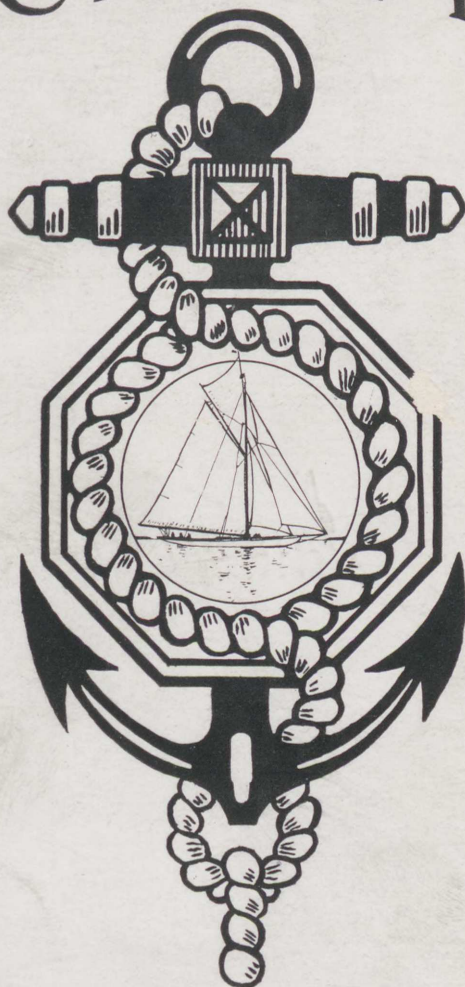
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INFORMATION
FOR
YACHTSMEN



PANAMA - PACIFIC
INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
SAN FRANCISCO 1915



1007 San. Fran. 1915

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San Francisco 1913

Information for Yachtsmen



ISSUED
JANUARY 30, 1914,
BY THE
YACHTING BUREAU
PANAMA-PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION
SAN FRANCISCO 1915



GOLDEN GATE

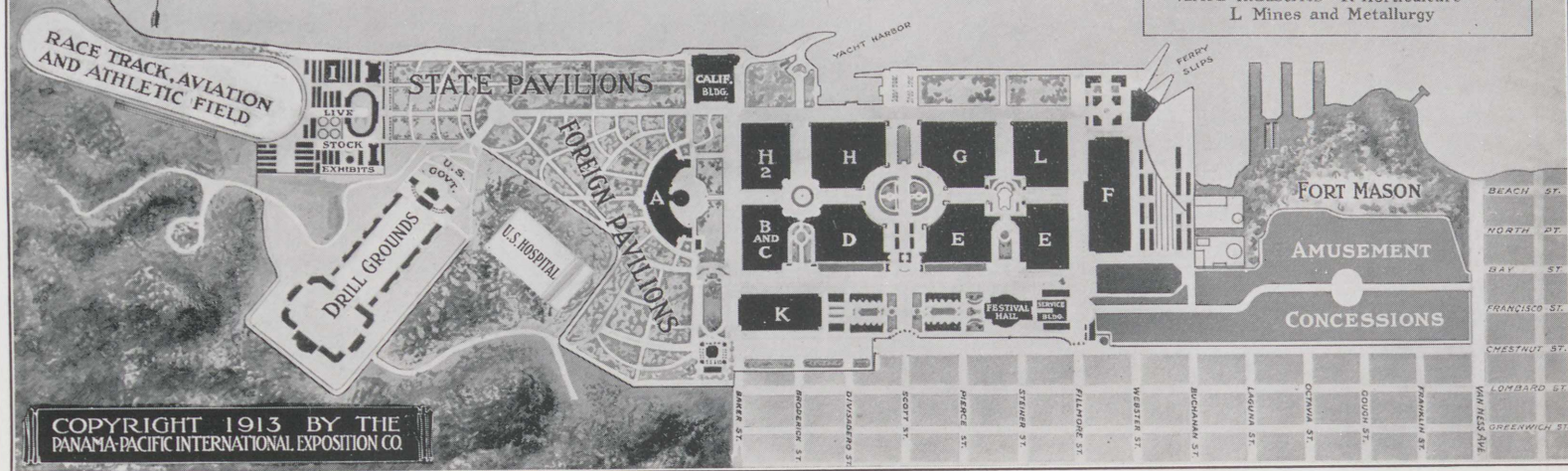


UNIVERSAL EXPOSITION GROUND PLAN SAN FRANCISCO 1915

SAN FRANCISCO BAY

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Information for Yachtsmen

THE EXPOSITION

The Panama-Pacific International Exposition, celebrating as it does the completion of the Panama Canal, an achievement that means so much to seafaring men, it is peculiarly appropriate that a regatta should form one of the most prominent features and the site of the Exposition on the shores of San Francisco Bay lends itself in a marked degree to the success of this enterprise.

REGATTAS

A regatta for sailing yachts will be held under the auspices of the Exposition during the three weeks' period covered by April 5 to 24, 1915, inclusive. The regatta for motor boats will be held in October, 1915.

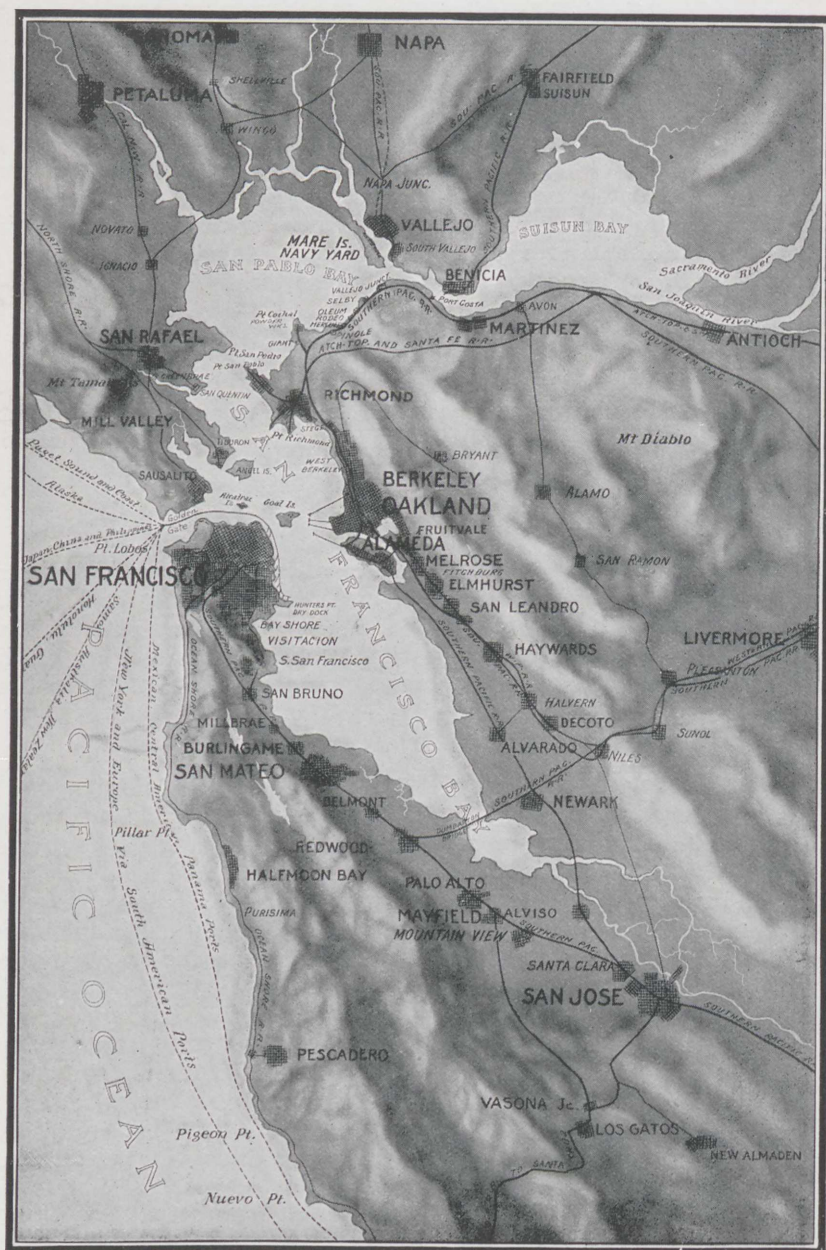
SAILING REGATTA

The sailing regatta will be open to all yachts owned by members of any recognized yacht club, and separate races will be arranged for under both the international and the universal rules. There will be no entry fee for yachts desiring to enter any of the races. A nominal fee will be charged by the official measurer for measuring the yachts entered.

INTERNATIONAL RACES

It is believed by the Exposition management that a 12-meter boat built under the international rule furnishes one of the best types of vessel for the principal event of the international races. A yacht of this size can easily be shipped to San Francisco on the deck of a steamer and is well adapted to the weather conditions which prevail in San Francisco Bay. Already one entry for the race has been obtained from Great Britain, and a boat is being built by a syndicate in San Francisco. This type is, therefore, recommended to yachtsmen who contemplate building for the regatta. Another type which commends itself is that which is known as the "Sonder class." These vessels are built under rules which require that the length on the water line, plus the extreme beam, plus the extreme draft, must not exceed 32 feet (9.75 meters); the limit of cost for each boat (including two suits of sails) is fixed at \$2400.00, and the total number of persons on board is three.

While the above types are mentioned as being popular classes, it is not the intention of the Regatta Committee to limit the number of races to be sailed, and entries under all classes of both the international and universal rules will be welcomed.



PANAMA - PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

CUPS

Valuable cups will be offered as prizes for the winners of all races and the Exposition will furnish souvenirs to all competing yachts.

The President of the United States has offered a cup for the winner of the 12-meter international race, to be known as the President Wilson Cup.

BAY OF SAN FRANCISCO

The bay, including its northern extension, San Pablo Bay, has an area of 420 square miles, and the length of the shore line is approximately 100 miles. The depth of the water varies from 2 to 69 fathoms. The eastern boundary of the bay, known as the Contra Costa and Alameda shores, is for the most part low lying, the land rising gradually for a distance of a mile or more and then abruptly forming the Berkeley hills. Farther east Mount Diablo rises to a height of 3,849 feet, the summit of which can be plainly seen from the hills of the city, although distant 32 miles.

In the bay there are several islands, the most prominent being Angel Island, Yerba Buena and Alcatraz.

The northern shore line is rugged and the land rises abruptly from the water. The Sausalito hills have an average elevation of 110 meters (360 feet), and back of these Mount Tamalpais, 14 miles distant from the city in an air line, reaches an elevation of 792 meters (2,596 feet).

TEMPERATURE

San Francisco has a comparatively small range of temperature. The annual mean, based upon records covering a period of 40 years, 1871 to 1911, and obtained from the mean of the daily maximum and minimum readings, is 13° C. (56° F.). A truer value determined from the 24-hourly readings for a period of 20 years, 1891 to 1910, is 12.6° C. (54.6° F.).

The departures from the mean are comparatively small in all months. The warmest month is September, with a mean of 15° C. (59.1° F.), and the coldest month, January, 9.6° C. (49.2° F.). The warmest month has practically the same departure above the mean as the coldest month has below. The annual amplitude is 5.5° C. (9.9° F.).

The monthly mean temperature determined from hourly readings, 1891 to 1910, are:

Month	Degrees Centigrade	Degrees Fahrenheit	Month	Degrees Centigrade	Degrees Fahrenheit
January.....	9.6	49.2	July.....	13.6	56.4
February.....	10.7	51.3	August.....	13.9	57.0
March.....	11.1	52.1	September.....	15.0	59.1
April.....	12.1	53.8	October.....	14.7	58.5
May.....	13.1	55.7	November.....	12.9	55.2
June.....	13.5	56.3	December.....	10.1	50.2

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR YACHTSMEN

The coldest month was January, 1890, when the mean temperature was 7.8° C. (46° F.), and the warmest month, September, 1889, when the mean was 18.3° C. (65° F.).

In an average year there are approximately 1,311 hours when the temperature is above 15.6° C. (60° F.); 4,111 hours when the temperature is above 12.8° C. (55° F.); and 7,625 hours, or about 87 per cent of the entire year, when the temperature exceeds 10° C. (50° F.).

Differences between day and night temperatures are small. The warmest hour, 2 p. m., has a mean temperature of 15.1° C. (59.2° F.). The coolest hour, 6 a. m., has a mean temperature of 10.5° C. (50.9° F.).

The highest temperature ever recorded in San Francisco is 38.3° C. (101° F.). This occurred September 8, 1904, during a prolonged period of warm weather. For 4 consecutive days maximum temperatures exceeded 32.2° C. (90° F.). This was the warmest spell of which there is record in San Francisco. In the past 20 years there have been 27 days on which the temperature exceeded 32.2° C. (90° F.); but with the exception noted above there has been no period of 3 consecutive days when this temperature has been exceeded.

The lowest temperature recorded since 1871 is -1.7° C. (29° F.), which occurred January 15, 1888. In the last 20 years the temperature has not fallen below 0° C. (32° F.).

The following tables gives the monthly and annual extremes of temperature, from 1871 to 1911, inclusive:

	Maximum		Lowest Maximum		Minimum		Highest Minimum	
	°C.	°F.	°C.	°F.	°C.	°F.	°C.	°F.
January.....	26	78	14	58	-1.7	29	8	46
February.....	27	80	16	60	.6	33	8	47
March.....	27	80	17	62	.6	33	10	50
April.....	31	88	17	63	2.0	36	9	49
May.....	36	97	21	70	6.0	42	10	50
June.....	33	100	19	67	8.0	46	12	53
July.....	37	98	19	66	8.0	47	12	54
August.....	33	92	20	69	8.0	46	12	54
September.....	38	101	20	69	8.0	47	12	53
October.....	34	94	22	72	7.0	45	12	53
November.....	28	83	18	64	3.0	38	19	50
December.....	22	72	15	59	1.0	34	7	44
All years.....	38	101	14	58	-1.7	29	12	54

The absolute range of temperature from 1871 to 1911 is 40° C. or 72° F.

MONTHLY RAINFALL—APRIL

The mean rainfall is 1.64 inches. The month of heaviest rainfall was in 1880, when 10.06 inches was measured. There have been 6 Aprils out of the past 63 in which the rainfall equaled or exceeded 5 inches. There have been 27 in which the amount of rain did not exceed 1 inch. No rain fell in April, 1857, and there was only a trace of rain during April, 1909. The largest number of consecutive rainy days occurred in 1880, when it rained for 11 days. The average number of rainy days in April is 6. The greatest 24-hour rainfall was 2.43 inches on April 24, 1896.

STORM FREQUENCY

Compared with other portions of the United States, the San Francisco Bay section has comparatively few storms. This is because most of the recognizable disturbances pass far north of this section. Except in winter very few low pressure areas move from the ocean across California, as nearly all the storms that enter the United States from the west pass far north of Central California. Since 1850 there have been during the months of June, July and August but 13 storms of the character mentioned above. During September, 14 such disturbances have been noted in the period of 63 years, and of these the most important was the storm of September 22-26, 1904. This storm is worthy of special mention as it stands unparalleled in the history of summer and early fall disturbances. In 4 days 5 inches of rain fell, whereas the normal rainfall for the whole month of September is 0.30 of an inch. The relative frequency of storms increases with the advent of winter. During October there have been 40 disturbances; during November 60; and during December, January and February, about 200 per month for the total period of 63 years. Occasionally there will be a winter month without a single disturbance, as was the case in December, 1876, and February, 1864. March is a month of moderate frequency, April a month of occasional storms, and May of few storms.

THE WINDS

The prevailing drift of the surface air along the California coast is from west to east. The charts of wind direction issued each month for the North Pacific show in detail the relative strength and frequency of the surface winds on the California coast. Briefly, the summer winds may be grouped as follows: west to northwest, 75 per cent; north to northeast, 4 per cent; east to southeast, 3 per cent; south to southwest, 3 per cent; and calms, 15 per cent. The winter winds show a greater percentage of motion from the south. Southerly gales are not infrequent, and there is a common belief that southeast is the prevalent direction in winter months. This, however, is not true. West to northwest winds have a frequency of 30 per cent; north to northeast, 18 per cent; east to southeast, 17 per cent; south to southwest, 22 per cent; and calms, 13 per cent.

It is plain from the above figures that northwest is the predominant direction along the coast in the vicinity of San Francisco. Owing to the topography there are certain deflections and changes in the direction of the wind, especially through the Golden Gate from northwest to west or even west to south.

During certain portions of the year, especially May and June, the northwest wind attains a remarkably high velocity. In May, 1902, and May, 1903, memorable northwest gales occurred. The following table gives wind data as recorded at Point Reyes Light, California:

GENERAL INFORMATION FOR YACHTSMEN

AVERAGE HOURLY WIND VELOCITY IN MILES.

(Period, 1891-1910)

Hours	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Year
1 a. m.	6.4	6.3	7.2	7.4	8.6	9.5	10.0	9.5	7.6	6.5	5.6	5.9	7.5
2 a. m.	6.4	6.1	6.9	7.1	8.0	9.0	9.5	9.0	7.1	5.6	5.6	6.0	7.2
3 a. m.	6.4	5.8	6.8	6.7	7.4	8.3	8.8	8.2	6.7	5.4	5.6	6.0	6.8
4 a. m.	6.4	5.9	6.6	6.3	7.1	7.7	8.4	8.0	6.2	5.3	5.5	6.1	6.6
5 a. m.	6.5	5.9	6.6	6.3	7.0	7.4	8.0	7.7	6.0	5.1	5.5	6.2	6.5
6 a. m.	6.5	5.8	6.5	6.1	6.8	7.1	7.8	7.3	5.8	5.0	5.5	6.4	6.4
7 a. m.	6.7	5.9	6.4	7.3	6.8	7.0	7.8	7.2	5.8	5.0	5.5	6.5	6.5
8 a. m.	6.9	6.2	6.8	6.9	7.3	7.6	8.1	7.5	6.0	5.3	5.7	6.6	6.7
9 a. m.	7.2	6.7	7.3	7.6	7.8	8.1	8.4	7.8	6.5	5.6	5.9	6.9	7.2
10 a. m.	7.6	7.2	7.9	8.2	8.7	9.3	9.3	8.8	7.1	6.1	6.3	7.2	7.8
11 a. m.	7.8	7.4	8.4	9.2	10.4	11.4	11.2	10.5	8.3	6.5	6.5	7.3	8.8
12 noon	7.9	7.6	9.2	10.3	12.7	14.4	14.2	12.9	10.5	7.6	6.8	7.4	10.1
1 p. m.	8.2	8.3	10.6	13.2	15.0	16.9	16.9	15.7	12.9	9.5	7.3	7.7	11.8
2 p. m.	8.6	9.3	12.0	14.8	16.4	18.9	19.1	18.0	15.3	11.2	8.2	7.7	13.3
3 p. m.	8.5	10.1	13.2	15.7	17.5	20.0	20.6	19.6	13.7	12.6	8.9	7.7	14.3
4 p. m.	8.4	10.4	13.9	16.5	18.1	20.6	21.5	20.3	17.6	13.2	9.3	7.6	14.8
5 p. m.	8.1	10.4	13.6	16.6	18.1	20.8	21.8	20.5	17.8	13.7	9.6	7.2	14.8
6 p. m.	7.8	9.9	13.0	16.0	17.7	20.2	21.1	19.8	17.2	13.0	9.1	7.1	14.3
7 p. m.	7.6	9.3	11.9	14.6	16.1	18.7	19.5	18.2	15.2	11.2	8.2	6.5	13.1
8 p. m.	7.2	8.7	10.7	12.8	14.4	16.8	17.4	16.3	13.2	9.6	7.6	6.3	11.8
9 p. m.	7.0	7.8	9.4	11.0	12.7	14.7	15.3	14.3	11.5	8.5	6.9	6.2	10.4
10 p. m.	6.6	7.4	8.4	10.1	11.2	12.7	13.7	12.5	10.3	7.6	6.4	6.2	9.4
11 p. m.	6.3	6.9	7.9	9.1	10.1	11.4	12.2	11.3	9.1	6.8	6.1	6.1	8.6
12 midnight	6.3	6.4	7.4	8.1	9.2	10.2	11.0	10.2	8.2	6.3	5.8	6.0	7.9
Average	7.2	7.6	9.1	10.3	11.5	12.9	13.4	12.5	10.3	8.0	6.8	6.7	9.7

The average hourly wind velocity in San Francisco is nearly 10 miles and the prevailing direction west. The wind attains its greatest velocity about 4.30 p. m. and its least about 6 a. m. The average movement during the 12 hours from 7 a. m. to 6 p. m. is approximately 11 miles per hour and from 7 p. m. to 6 a. m., 9 miles per hour.

PREVAILING HOURLY WIND DIRECTION.

Hours	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Annual
1 a. m.	s.	nw.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.-sw.	w.	w.	w.	n.-nw.	w.
2 a. m.	s.	nw.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.-sw.	sw.	w.	w.	w.	n.-se.	w.
3 a. m.	s.	s.	w.	w.	w.	w.-sw.	sw.	sw.	w.	w.	w.	ne.	w.
4 a. m.	s.	s.	w.	w.	w.	sw.	sw.	sw.	w.	w.	w.	s.	w.
5 a. m.	s.	ne.	w.	w.	w.	sw.	sw.	sw.	w.	w.	n.-nw.	ne.	w.
6 a. m.	s.	s.	w.	w.	w.	sw.	sw.	sw.	w.	w.	s.-sw.	n.-ne.	w.
7 a. m.	s.	s.	sw.	w.	w.	sw.	w.	sw.	w.	w.	s.-n.	s.-n.	w.
8 a. m.	s.	s.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	sw.	w.	w.	s.-n.	ne.	w.
9 a. m.	s.	ne.-s.	s.	w.	w.	w.	w.	sw.	w.	w.	s.	ne.	w.
10 a. m.	s.	ne.-s.	ne.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	ne.	s.	w.
11 a. m.	s.	ne.	ne.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	ne.	ne.	ne.	w.
Noon	s.	ne.	ne.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	ne.	ne.	w.
1 p. m.	ne.	nw.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	nw.	ne.	w.
2 p. m.	ne.	nw.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	nw.	{n.w.- n.e.}	w.
3 p. m.	ne.-nw	nw.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	ne.	w.
4 p. m.	nw.	nw.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	sw.-w.	w.	w.	w.	nw.	w.
5 p. m.	nw.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	nw.	w.
6 p. m.	nw.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	nw.	w.
7 p. m.	nw.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	nw.	w.
8 p. m.	nw.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	nw.	w.
9 p. m.	nw.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	nw.	w.
10 p. m.	s.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	nw.	w.
11 p. m.	nw.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	nw.	w.
Midnight	s.	w.-nw.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.-sw.	w.	w.	w.	nw.	w.
Mean	s.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	w.	nw.	w.

THE TIDES AT SAN FRANCISCO

There are in each lunar day, of twenty-four hours and fifty minutes, two high and two low waters, which generally are unequal in height and occur at unequal intervals. The low and high waters follow each other thus:

From the lower low water mark ("low water large") the tide rises to the lower of the two high waters ("high water small"), then falls to a low water ("low water small") that is higher than the preceding low one (which fall, however, is sometimes so slight that it is indicated by an apparently long stand), then rises to the higher high water ("high water large"), when it falls again, through a long interval, to the lower low water.

The Corrected Establishment, or mean interval between the moon's transit and the time of high water, off the Exposition, San Francisco Bay, is 12h. 07m. The mean rise and fall of tides is 3.7 feet; of spring tides, 4.5 feet; and neap tides, 2.9 feet. The mean duration of the flood is 6h. 35m.; of the ebb, 5h. 50m.; and of the stand, 34m. The average difference between the Corrected Establishment of the a. m. and p. m. tides of the same day is 1h. 28m. for high water, and of 38m. for low water. These differences when the moon's declination is greatest are 2h. 30m. and 0h. 48m. The average difference in height of these two tides is 1.1 feet for the high waters, and 2.2 feet for the low waters. When the moon's declination is greatest, those differences are 1.5 and 3.7 feet respectively. The average difference of the higher high and lower low waters of the same day is 5.2 feet, and when the moon's declination is greatest, 6.1 feet. The higher high tide in the twenty-four hours occurs about 11h. 22m. after the moon's upper transit (south-ing), when the moon's declination is north and about 1h. 02m. before, when south; the lower of the low waters, about 7h. after the higher high tide.

ANCHORAGES

Safe and snug anchorages in any weather for yachts can be found off Sausalito and Belvedere, both of which are directly opposite the Exposition and easily reached by ferry.

DOCKING AND REPAIRING FACILITIES

The facilities for docking, hauling out and making repairs of any character at San Francisco are ample, vessels of all types being built at the local yards. Many battleships and cruisers for the United States Navy, including the world-famous "Oregon," have been built here.



SAN FRANCISCO YACHT CLUB AT SAUSALITO

YACHT CLUBS

There are seven yacht clubs which have their clubhouses in the immediate vicinity of San Francisco: the San Francisco and Sausalito clubs with clubhouses at Sausalito, the Corinthian at Belvedere, the Encinal and Aeolian with clubhouses at Alameda, the California with clubhouse at Berkeley, and the Vallejo Yachting and Rowing Club with clubhouse at Vallejo.

NAVAL FEATURES

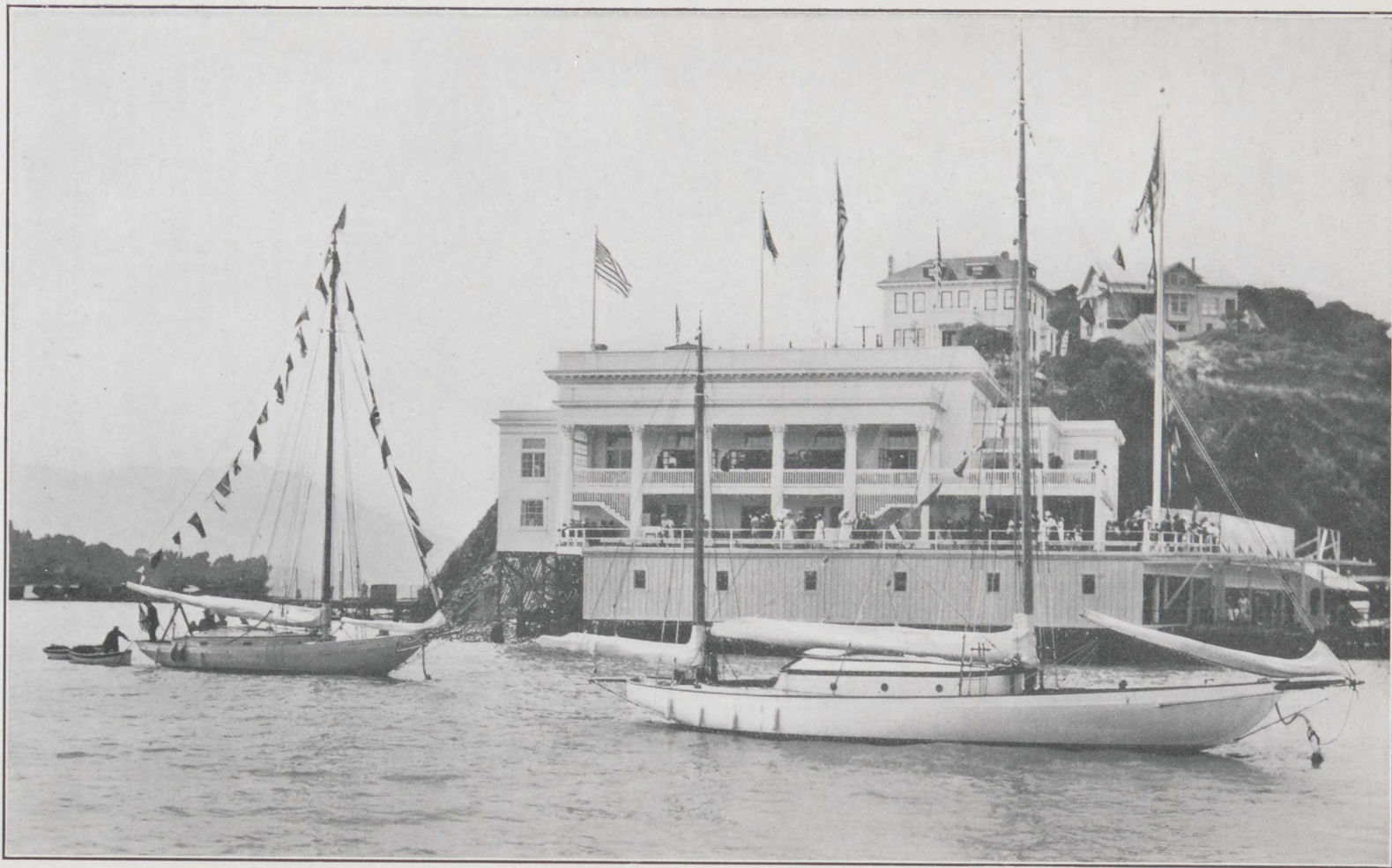
The Exposition grounds, fronting San Francisco Bay and directly adjoining Fort Mason on one side and the Presidio on the other, are ideally located for both military and naval displays and the serious study of all matters pertaining to any branch of those services. Directly east of the grounds are the newly completed Transport Docks, from which sails the Government fleet to the nation's island possessions in the Pacific.

The Exposition, commemorating as it does the completion of the Panama Canal, naturally calls for a fitting representation of the navies of the world. That the United States Government realized the importance of having the Navy adequately represented in 1915 is evidenced by the fact that on March 4, 1911, four years previous to the date set for the opening, a bill was passed requesting the President to invite all maritime nations to send fleets to Hampton Roads in 1915, there to be reviewed by the President before proceeding via the Panama Canal to San Francisco.

An international naval pageant will be one of the most spectacular events of the Exposition. Anchored directly off the Exposition site will be ships flying the flags of all the maritime nations of the world as will be, also, practically the entire United States fleet, together with vessels of historical interest. Ample opportunity will be afforded visitors to the Exposition to visit the men-of-war, an especially constructed yacht harbor having been built in the grounds for the accommodation of those who may wish to go on board the vessels of the great international fleet.

HOTEL ACCOMMODATIONS

San Francisco will provide ample hotel accommodations in 1915, and at reasonable rates. A census just completed by the San Francisco Chamber of Commerce shows 2023 hotels and apartment and rooming houses in the city, an increase of 786 or about 64 per cent in three years. Besides the hotel dining rooms and grills, the Chamber of Commerce census shows 767 restaurants and cafes, an increase of 110, or 17 per cent during the past year. Of the hotels more than 90 per cent are new, with such modern conveniences in every room as the telephone, hot and cold water, steam heat and electric lights. Among the great hotels that rank with the best in New York or London, are the new Palace with 700 rooms, the Fairmont



CORINTHIAN YACHT CLUB AT BELVEDERE

PANAMA - PACIFIC INTERNATIONAL EXPOSITION

with 500 rooms and the St. Francis with 750 rooms. An additional wing now being added to the St. Francis will provide a total of about 1000 rooms by 1915. New York is the only American city with greater accommodations for conventions and visitors. Within a half hour from San Francisco by ferry and electric car are the cities of Oakland, Alameda and Berkeley, where accommodations can be provided for fully 50,000 additional people. The Exposition will organize a hotel bureau that will undertake to place individuals, parties and conventions in touch with rooming accommodations.

INSIDE INN

The Inside Inn will be commodious, and its operation will be kept to the standard of first class city hotels. It will be in a beautiful setting, centrally located near San Francisco Bay and in close proximity to the Exposition palaces. Every convenience to be found in the great hotels of the country will be provided. Those desiring rooms with private baths may have reservations of the same. A laundry, drug store, haberdashery, buffet, news stand, cigar stand, candy and flower booths, public stenographers, telegraph and cable offices, are among the many conveniences provided for guests.

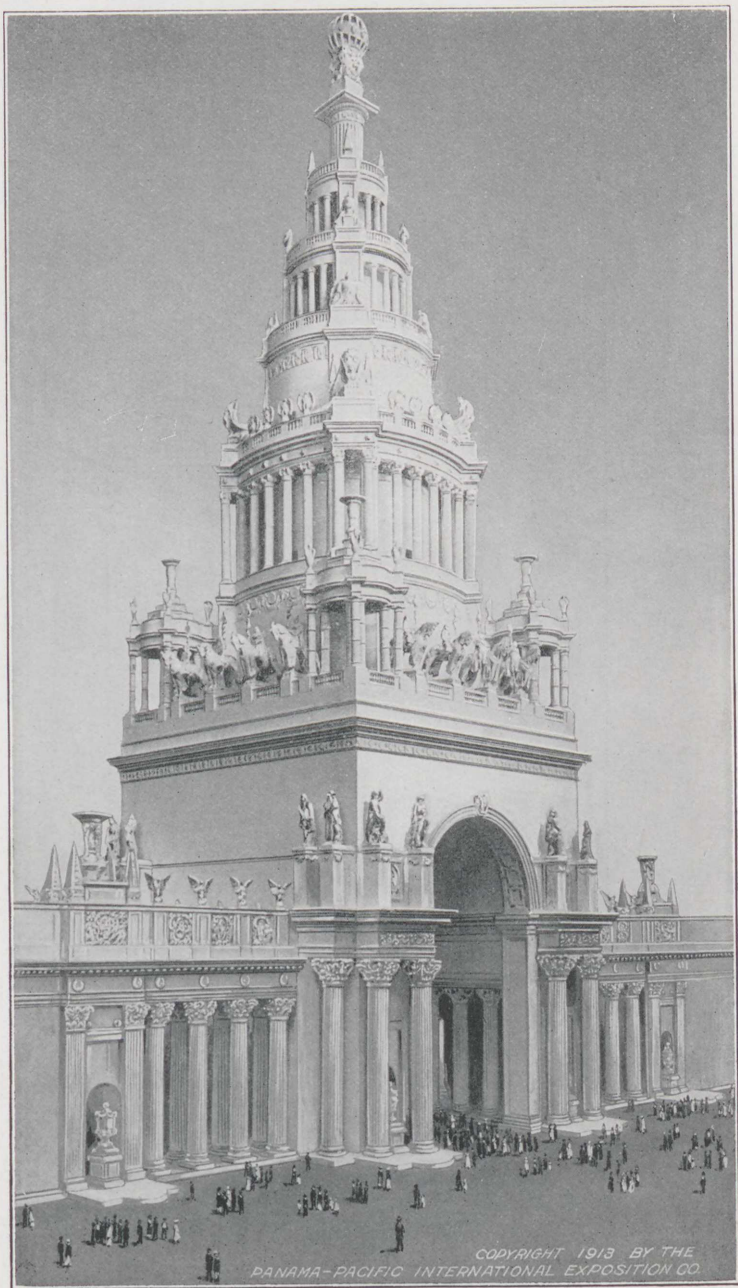
The rates per day for each person will be from \$1.00 to \$10.00 (European plan), according to size and location of rooms. Parties, either of women or of men, may be accommodated at very reasonable rates in rooms containing several beds. In addition to the charge for rooms, a charge of 50 cents will be made for each adult guest, and 25 cents for each child between the ages of 5 and 12 years, for daily admission to the grounds.

The dining service and cuisine will be of the highest character. Single meals will be served as follows: Breakfast, 50 cents; luncheon, 50 cents; dinner, \$1.00. Meals will also be served a la carte. In addition to the regular dining rooms, there will be a ladies' grill, a gentlemen's cafe, a lunch room, and private dining rooms.

The Inside Inn, being within the Exposition grounds, will be subject to the rules and regulations of the Exposition, and no abuses overcharges, nor anything offensive to the moral sense or good taste, will be permitted.



GRAND ESPLANADE AND "MARINA" ALONG FRONT OF EXPOSITION PALACES



MAIN ENTRANCE TOWER OR TOWER OF JEWELS
Height, 426 Feet

