T-534

Skipjack LORRAINE ROSE

Architectural Survey File

This is the architectural survey file for this MIHP record. The survey file is organized reverse-chronological (that is, with the latest material on top). It contains all MIHP inventory forms, National Register nomination forms, determinations of eligibility (DOE) forms, and accompanying documentation such as photographs and maps.

Users should be aware that additional undigitized material about this property may be found in on-site architectural reports, copies of HABS/HAER or other documentation, drawings, and the "vertical files" at the MHT Library in Crownsville. The vertical files may include newspaper clippings, field notes, draft versions of forms and architectural reports, photographs, maps, and drawings. Researchers who need a thorough understanding of this property should plan to visit the MHT Library as part of their research project; look at the MHT web site (mht.maryland.gov) for details about how to make an appointment.

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Last Updated: 04-05-2004

T-534 LORRAINE ROSE (skipjack) Tilghman, Maryland

LORRAINE ROSE is a 44.3' long two-sail bateau, or V-bottomed deadrise type of centerboard sloop, commonly referred to as a skipjack. She has a beam of 15.4', a depth of 1.8', and a gross registered tonnage of 10. She carries a typical skipjack rig of jib-headed mainsail and a single large jib with a club on its foot. Built in 1949 in Reedville, Virginia following traditional Bay design and construction methods, LORRAINE ROSE is significant as being one of the 35 surviving traditional Chesapeake Bay skipjacks and a member of the last commercial sailing fleet in the United States. LORRAINE ROSE is of special interest for having been built during the post World War II revival of skipjack building for the working oyster fleet.

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No.

DOE yes X no

CHESAPEAKE BAY SKIPJACK FLEET THEMATIC GROUP

1.	Nam	e (indicate pre	eferred name)		
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	Loca	ation				
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city, t	own Tilg	ghma n		n/a_vicinity of	congressional distr	ict First
state	Mary	land	024	county	Talbot 041	
3.	Clas	sific	ation			
t	gory district ouilding(s) structure site object	in pi bein	lic ate	Status occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible x yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainmen government industrial military	museum park private residence t religious scientific X transportation other:
4.	Own	er of	Prope	'ty (give names a	and mailing addre	sses of <u>all</u> owners)
name	Bu	ıck Garv	in	·		
street	t & number			•	telephon	e no.:
city, t	own Ti	ilghman		state	and zip code M	aryland 2 ¹⁶⁷¹
5.	Loca	ation	of Lega	al Descripti	on	
court	house, regi	stry of dee	eds, etc. n/a	1		liber
street	t & number					folio
city, t	own		,		sta	ate
6.		resei	ntation	in Existing	Historical S	urveys
title	······································			aditional Chesapeak	e Bay Craft	
date	1983-1	1984			federal X	state county loca
	sitory for s	urvey reco	Mary]	and Historical Tru		
city, t			polis		sta	MD 21401

7. Description

Survey No. T-534

Condition excellent good fair	deteriorated ruins unexposed	Check one unalteredXaltered	Check one n/a original site moved date of move	n/a

Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

This vessel is a 44.3-foot long two sail bateau, or V-bottomed deadrise centerboard sloop, commonly referred to as a "skipjack." She was built in 1949 in Reedville, Virginia for the oyster-dredging fleet. The has a beam of 15.4' and a depth of 1.8', with a gross registered tonnage of 10 tons. She carries a typical skipjack rig, with a jib-headed mainsail laced to the boom and carried on wood hoops at the mast, and a single large jib with a club on its foot. The vessel is painted white and is sheathed with metal at the waterline.

In overall shape the vessel has a straight stem with little rake and a modified longhead bow. The transom stern is almost square with little rake and very little tuck at the corners above the waterline; the transom meets the chine below the waterline. Overall, the vessel presents a rather chunky appearance. The rudder is mounted outboard on pintles on the transom and skeg.

The deck is flush with several deck structures. From the stern forward these include: a box over the steering gear; a tall plywood trunk cabin; a small deck hatch; a box over the winders; and a raised main hatch. Fittings include: a low pinrail all around the deck, except where open at the dredge rollers amidships; pipe davits over the stern for carrying the pushboat; and a "jig" for the pushboat mounted on the transom. Oyster-dredging equipment is added during the dredging season.

The single mast is raked slightly aft, about 10°, and mast partners extend about four feet above the deck. The mast is set up with two shrouds on the port side, but three to starboard—according to local people, she's just "been that way." There are also a forestay, jibstay, topping lift, and lazyjacks, furled close to the mast while the boom is off the vessel. When the boom is rigged, it is jawed to the mast. The bowsprit is squared off and flat on top; it is painted white with its end left bright. The bowsprit is set up with bobstays and bowsprit shrouds.

The vessel is marked with her name painted in black letters on the sheer near the bow. At the time this survey was made the trailboards had been removed.

8. Sign	ificance		Survey No.	T-534
Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 1900–	Areas of Significance—C archeology-prehistoric archeology-historic agriculture architecture art commerce communications	heck and justify belowcommunity planningconservationeconomicseducationengineeringexploration/settlemeindustryinvention	landscape arcrlawliteraturemilitarymusic	religionsciencesculpturesocial/ humanitariantheaterx transportationother (specify)
Specific dates	1948	Builder/Architect	Unknown	
a	and/or	BCD	_EF <u>x </u> G	

Prepare both a summary paragraph of significance and a general statement of history and support.

Level of Significance: X national

This vessel is significant as being one of the 35 surviving traditional Chesapeake Bay skipjacks and a member of the last commercial sailing fleet in the United States. Out of a fleet of hundreds of skipjacks that worked Bay waters in the early years of this century, today only this small number remain to carry on the tradition of working sail.

The skipjack evolved as a distinct type of Bay vessel in the 1890's as a cheaper-to-construct alternative to the earlier bugeyes and other traditional framed craft, in a period when shipbuilding costs were rising and the oyster catch was diminishing. The type was devised by enlarging (to 25 to 60 feet) the hull of the ordinary, unframed, square-sterned Bay crabbing skiff, and giving it a deadrise bottom, a-deck, a cabin, and a sloop rig. The result--with its unframed, hard chine, cross-planked, V-bottom-proved inexpensive to build, easy to repair, and could be constructed by a competent house carpenter. Skipjacks were specifically designed as oyster dredge boats, with wide beams and low freeboard lending stability and providing a large working space on deck. The single masted rig, with sharp-headed mainsail and large jib, was easy to handle, powerful in light winds, and handy in coming about quickly for another pass over the oyster beds.

The Maryland oyster season begins November 1 and ends March 15. Skipjacks must dredge under sail on all days except Mondays and Tuesdays, when they are allowed to use their motorized pushboat for dredging. The pushboat, normally carried on davits at the stern, is lowered into the water and literally "pushes" the skipjack along from behind, the nose of the pushboat resting against a "jig" on the stern of the skipjack. The pushboat can also legally be used to get the skipjack to and from the oyster beds each day. Each skipjack's crew is made up of the captain, who is often also the owner, and five crew members.

LORRAINE ROSE is of interest as having been built during the post World War II revival of skipjack building for the working oyster fleet. She was built in 1948 in Reedville, Virginia following traditional Bay design and construction methods. She was commissioned by Captain Clyde Evans and worked by him in the oyster dredge fleet until 1979 when she sunk at Annapolis, incurring much damage. Capt. Evans pulled the vessel to Buck Garvin's dock at Tilghman and sold her to Garvin who repaired her and returned her to the working fleet. The vessel was one of 10 skipjacks built after World War II during a boom in the oyster business. It is of great interest that although these vessels were built over 50 years after the peak skipjack-building years, their design and construction methods closely followed turn-of-the-century prototypes.

11. Form Prepared By

state n/a

state

name/title	Anne Witty/ M. E. Hayward		
organization	Radcliffe Maritime Museum Maryland Historical Society	date May, 1984	
street & number	er 201 West Monument Street	telephone (301) 685-3750	
city or town	Baltimore	state Maryland 21201	

county

county

The Maryland Historic Sites Inventory was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
Shaw House
21 State Circle
Anneralis, Maryland 21401
(30. 269-2438

code

code

code

Survey No. T-534

Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No. 2105345833

DOE __yes __no

1. Name (indicat	e preferred name)		
historic LORRAINE ROSE	3		
and/or common skipjack			
2. Location			
street & number Knapps Narrow	v <u>5 </u>		not for publication
city, town Tilghman	vicinity of	congressional district	
state Maryland	county	Talbot	
3. Classification	1		
Category districtpublicstructuresitexobjectin processbeing conside _x not applica	X_ yes: restricted ered yes: unrestricted	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific X transportation other:
4. Owner of Pro	perty (give names a	nd mailing addresse	s of <u>all</u> owners)
name Buck Garvin			
street & number		telephone n	o.:
city, town Tilghman	state	and zip code Mary	land 2 ¹⁶⁷¹
5. Location of L	egal Descripti	on	
courthouse, registry of deeds, etc.			liber
street & number			folio
city, town		state	
6. Representati	on in Existing	Historical Surv	reys
title			
date	:	federal sta	te county loca
pository for survey records		* *	
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7. Description

Survey No. T-534

Condition excellent deteriorated _X_ good ruins fair unexposed	Check one unalteredXaltered	Check one original site moved date	e of move	
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Prepare both a summary paragraph and a general description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

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Survey No. T-534

Period prehisto 1400–14 1500–15 1600–16 1700–17 1800–18 1900–	oric arch 199 arch 599 agric 599 arch 799 art 399 com	Areas of Significance—C — archeology-prehistoric — agriculture — architecture — art _ x commerce _ communications					9 ent	landscape architectur law literature military music philosophy politics/government			re religion science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater transportation other (specify)	
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support.

This vessel is significant as being one of the 36 surviving traditional Chesapeake Bay skipjacks and a member of the last commercial sailing fleet in the United States. Out of a fleet of hundreds of skipjacks that worked Bay waters in the early years of this century, today only this small number remain to carry on the tradition of working sail.

The skipjack evolved as a distinct type of Bay vessel in the 1890's as a cheaper-to-construct alternative to the earlier bugeyes and other traditional framed craft, in a period when shipbuilding costs were rising and the oyster catch was diminishing. The was devised by enlarging (to 25 to 60 feet) the hull of the ordinary, unframed, juare-sterned Bay crabbing skiff, and giving it a deadrise bottom, a-deck, a cabin, and a sloop rig. The result—with its unframed, hard chine, cross-planked, V-bottom—proved inexpensive to build, easy to repair, and could be constructed by a competent house carpenter. Skipjacks were specifically designed as oyster dredge boats, with wide beams and low freeboard lending stability and providing a large working space on deck. The single masted rig, with sharp-headed mainsail and large jib, was easy to handle, powerful in light winds, and handy in coming about quickly for another pass over the oyster beds.

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9. Major Bibliographical References

Survey No. T-534

Howard I. Chapelle, American Small Sailing Craft (New York: W.W. Norton, 1951)

H.I. Chapelle, Chesapeake Bay Skipjacks (St. Michaels, Md: CBMM, n.d.)

10. Ged	graphical Data					The second secon
Acreage of nomin Quadrangle name UTM References	ated property do NOT complete UTM refer	rences		Q	uadrangle scale	
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List all states a	nd counties for properties over	lapping s	tate or c	ounty bou	ndaries	
state	code	count	ty		code	
state	code	coun	ty		code	
11. For	m Prepared By					
name/title	Anne Witty/ M.E. Haywa	rd	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·			
organization	Maryland Historical Soci	ety	d	ate 5/8	4	
street & number	201 W. Monument St.		te	elephone	685–3750	

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state

Maryland 21201

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return to:

Baltimore

city or town

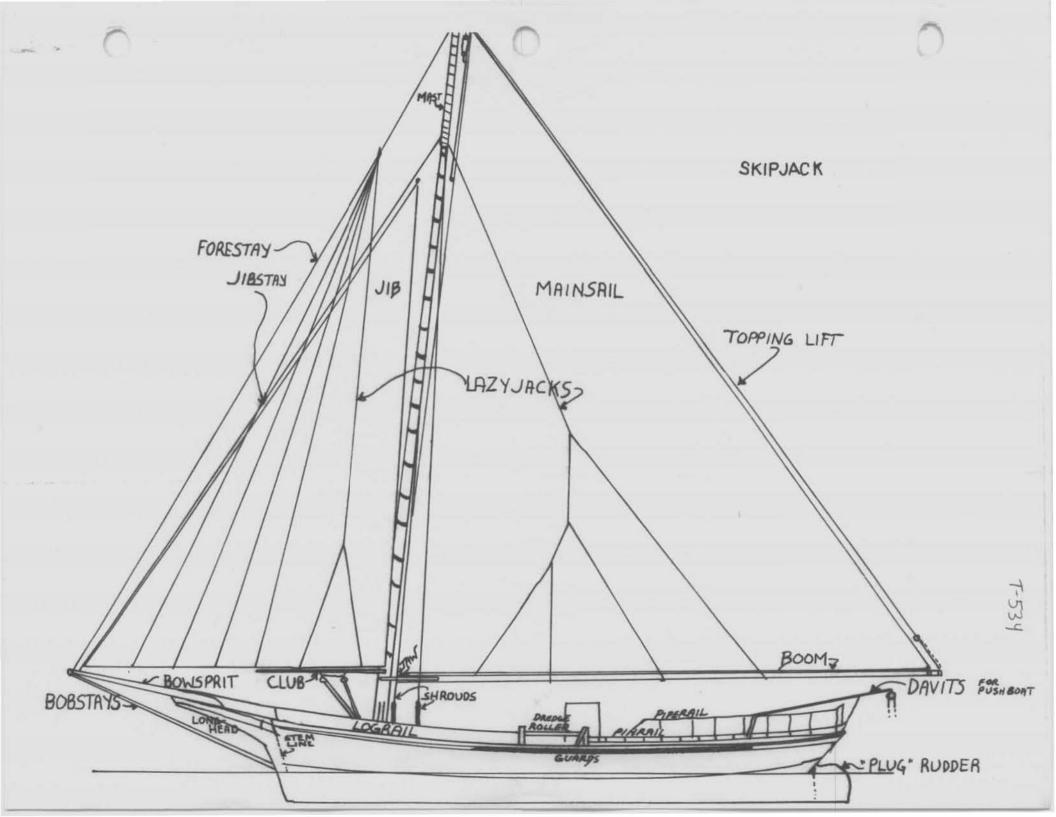
Maryland Historical Trust

Shaw House

21 State Circle

Annapolis, Maryland 21401

(301) 269-2438





T-534

LORRAINE ROSE Tilghman, Md.

Port stern M.C. Wootton 9/84

90%



E2 -5

T-534

LORRAINE ROSE Tilghman, Md.

Port bow M.C. Wootton 9/84



T-534

LORRAINE ROSE Tilghman, Md.

Stern M.C. Wootton 9/84 E2-21