周期 16 副版

Survey No. S-238

Magi No.

DOE yes <sup>X</sup>no

## Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

CHESAPEAKE BAY SKIPJACK FLEET THEMATIC GROUP

1. Namo	e (indicate pre	ferred name)		
historic <sup>ID</sup>	A MAY			
and/or common				
2. Loca	tion			
street & number	UPPER TH	OROFARE	n_/	a not for publication
city, town Chanc	e	n <u>/a</u> _vicinity of	congressional district	First
state Maryla	and 024	county	Somerset 039	
3. Class	sification			
<pre> district building(s) structure</pre>	Ownership public private both Public Acquisition in process being considered bot applicable	Status <u>X</u> occupied unoccupied work in progress Accessible <u>x</u> yes: restricted yes: unrestricted no	Present Use agriculture X commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
	er of Proper		d mailing addresse	
	hance	state		yland 21816
		al Descriptio	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	, 1010
courthouse, regist		/a		liber
street & number	······			folio
city, town			state	
6. Repr	esentation	in Existing	Historical Surv	eys
title Survey	of Surviving Tradi	tional Chesapeake Ba	ay Craft	· · · <u>· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · </u>
date 1983-	1984		federal stat	e county loca
depository for sur	vey records	Maryland Histor	ical Trust, 21 Stat	
city, town	Annapolis	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	state	MD 21401

## 7. Description

Survey No. S-238

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

This vessel is a 42.2' long two-sail bateau, or V-bottom deadrise type of centerboard sloop, commonly referred to as a skipjack. She was built in 1906 in Urbanna or Deep Creek, Virginia, using typical Bay cross-planked construction methods, and is a member of the working fleet of sailing oyster dredgeboats. She has a beam of 14.4', a depth of 3.3', and a net register tonnage of 7. She carries a typical skipjack rig of jib-headed mainsail and large jib, and has a longhead or clipper bow and a square stern. The wooden hull is painted the traditional white.

IDA MAY has a sharp, slightly raking stem with a longhead mounted beneath the bowsprit. At her stern, the chine meets the transom below the waterline in an unusually low "tuck." The transom is steeply raked with a rudder carried on pintles and mounted on an outboard skeg. There is a chock or jig for the pushboat mounted to starboard of the rudder. Guards are mounted on the sides of the hull to protect it from the bumping of the oyster dredges.

The single mast is raked somewhat aft, set up with double shrouds, forestay, and jibstay. A topping lift leads to the end of the boom, which is jawed to the mast. Lazyjacks are used for furling both mainsail and jib. The mainsail, laced to the boom, is jib-headed; the large jib has a club on its foot. The bowsprit, braced with headrails (flying wooden braces) is rigged with double chain bobstays and chain bowsprit shrouds. In addition to the sail rig, typical of the skipjack, the vessel carries a motorized pushboat suspended over the stern on davits; this can be "chocked" into the stern in order to push the larger boat.

The skipjack is flush-decked. There is a tall trunk cabin aft with a "doghouse" addition with large windows at its forward end, and a companionway slide in the after end. There is also a slant-topped, low cuddy hatch forward, with a slide providing access to the forepeak. The deck is surrounded by a high pinrail around the stern quarters, and a low pinrail atop a lograil at the bows. The vessel carries dredging gear including oyster dredges, rollers mounted on the rails amidships, winders, and a winder engine.

The vessel is painted white and the name, in applied letters on the transom and on the bow, has been painted over in white. The name is also carried on nameboards near the stern. Trailboards mounted on the longhead have the name IDA MAY in gold letters on a lozenge with three flag shields in red, white, and blue, and an eagle/shield/arrows motif on a dark ground. There is a red stripe carried from the longhead back onto the hull below the sheer.

## Significance 8. Survey No. S-238 Areas of Significance-Check and justify below Period prehistoric archeology-prehistoric community planning landscape architecture\_ religion conservation 1400-1499 archeology-historic law science 1500-1599 agriculture economics literature sculpture \_ 1600--1699 architecture education . military social/ \_ 1700-1799 art engineering music humanitarian <u>x</u> commerce 1800-1899 exploration/settlement \_ philosophy theater <u>×</u> 1900– x transportation industry politics/government communications invention \_ other (specify) Specific dates 1906 **Ruilder/Architect** Unknown

apecinic	uales 1900	0	unue	AIGH		01	WOINT			
check:	Applicable Criteria: and/or	<u>x A</u>	B	<u>_x</u> C	D					
	Applicable Exception:	A	<sup>B</sup>	C	D	E	F	G	x none	
	Level of Significance	: <u>x</u> na	atior	nal _	_state	e	local			

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

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-toconstruct 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.

IDA MAY is of interest as being one of the older skipjacks still dredging in the Chesapeake fleet. Sheewas built in 1906 in Deep Creek, Virginia following traditional Bay-area design and construction methods. She has worked in the oyster-dredging fleet since her building and is presently based at Deal Island. The vessel is one of the 21 surviving working skipjacks to have been built previous to 1912, although, like other members of the fleet, she has been much repaired over the years. She has some modern additions, including a "doghouse" built onto her cabin trunk for the comfort of the helmsman.

:

## **Major Bibliographical References** 9.

CHARGE AND TO T

•

See Thematic Group nomination cover form, Continuation Sheets No. 8-13.

	eographic	ai vala	د. مربقه در بر افراد بر ارتشار بر	۳۵ میں اور	and a second
Quadrangle r	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	nd, MD	s soloomy	Duadra	angle scale <u>1:24000</u>
UTM Referen	do NOT comple	ete UTM refe	rences		
	1170140 41Z Isting North	2 4 8 4 0	B	Easting	Northing
c	1 . 1		D	1111111	11.1.1.1.1
E			FLA		
			· L_L_ u t	┙└ <u>└</u>	
GL			HLL	┘└╌┟╌┟╴┟╸┟	
Verhel hour	dary description and	liustification			
A GUNGU DOMU	wary wescription and	Justinoation			
	working vesse	l is usual	ly docked a are coterm	t the locat inous with	ion indicated in the hull.
This Item	working vesse	l is usual boundaries	are coterm	inous with	the hull.
This Item List all state	working vesse 2. Historic	l is usual boundaries	are coterm	inous with	the hull.
This Item List all state state n/a	working vesse 2. Historic	l is usual boundaries properties over	are coterm	inous with	the hull.
This Item List all state state n/a state	working vesse 2. Historic	l is usual boundaries properties over code code	are coterm	inous with	the hull. es code
This Item List all state state n/a state 11. FC	working vesse 2. Historic as and counties for p orm Prepai	l is usual boundaries roperties over code code red By	are coterm	inous with	the hull. es code
This Item List all state state n/a state	working vesse 2. Historic es and counties for p	l is usual boundaries roperties over code code red By	are coterm	inous with	the hull. es code

street & number 201 West Monument Street telephone (301) 685-3750 Baltimore Maryland 21201 city or town state

> 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. .

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