Form 10-300 (Rev. 6-72)

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

#### NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

	PCD . 107	4
ENTRY DATE	•	
FOR NPS U	SE ONLY	
Douglas Douglas		
COUNTY:		
Wisconsin		
STATE:		

		s - complete app	licable secti	ons)		SEP 9	1974		
1.	NAME								
	COMMON:	,							
	Whaleback Carrier	METEOR >							
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	The FRANK ROCKEFEL	LEK						30000000	
2.	LOCATION								
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	CITY OR TOWN:	arker 5 151ar	<u> </u>	CONGRESSIO	NAL DISTRICT:				
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<u> </u>	CATEGORY				1	ACC	ESSIBLE		
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	District Building	▼ Public	Public Acquis	tion:	Occupied	Ye	s:		
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	State Historical Sc	ciety of Wis	consin					<b>6</b>	
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7.	DESCRIPTION								
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DESCRIBE THE PRESENT AND ORIGINAL (if known) PHYSICAL APPEARANCE

The METEOR was originally built as the steamer FRANK ROCKEFELLER by the American Steel Barge Company at Superior, Wisconsin, and launched on April 25, 1896. It was the 36th whaleback built in the Duluth-Superior area and had a length of 366.5 feet, beam of 45.0 feet, and depth of 26.0 feet. Its tonnage was 2,759 gross and 2,013 fiet. The ship was built as a cargo vessel to carry iron ore from the Mesabi Range in Minnesota.

The METEOR is typical of the whaleback design, which was invented and patented by a longtime Great Lakes sailor, Captain Alexander McDougall, in the early 1880's. The design took its name from its whale-like appearance. The whaleback had a long, narrow hull made of steel plates. The bottom was flat or sometimes slightly spoon-shaped, but the sides were rounded and tapered very nearly to a point both fore and aft. More than anything the whaleback looked like a floating cigar except that the tapered ends, both fore and aft, were carried upward from the keel so that the sides and bottom converged with the deck above the water line, giving the hull a conoidal snout at either end. This was more pronounced at the bow, however, where a circular flat plate truncated the cone and gave the appearance of a pig's snout. For this reason, whalebacks were also commonly called "pigboats." The stern had essentially the same configuration but it was less pronounced because of a smaller end plate and also because of the rudder and sometimes the propellers.

"Access to the whaleback's hull was through deck mounted turrets...one forward and three aft. The after turrets supported one or two decks [two on the METEOR] carrying the pilot house and whatever accommodations the vessel had. The engine room was directly below and these turrets also contained the exhaust and ventilation stacks as well as access ladders. The forward turret...housed steam winches. There was no interior passageway fore and aft, however, and for a crewman to go forward to man the winches or stand watch on the bow turret, he had to cross the open deck, often a very dangerous task in heavy weather."

In 1925 the ship was remodeled and fitted with hoppers for the sand trade. In 1928 it was renamed the SOUTH PARK and was used to haul grain and, for a time, fitted with deck rigging for hauling automobiles. The ship ran aground near Manistique, Michigan in November, 1942, and the following year, Cleveland Tankers, Inc., purchased it and had it converted into a tanker by the Manitowoc Shipbuilding Company. At this time the name was changed to METEOR. After serving as a tanker from 1943-1969, the METEOR sustained damage and layed up at Manitowoc, Wisconsin. At that time it was the oldest active tanker in the world.

After three years, Cleveland Tankers donated the METEOR to the city of Superior and in 1972 the ship was returned home. It is now permanently beached on Barker's Island in the Superior harbor, only about one mile from where it was built seventy-eight years ago. Under the management of the Head of the Lakes Maritime Society, Ltd., the METEOR is being refurbished and converted to use as a marine museum. The fore part of the vessel has not yet been opened to the public, but the after portion was accessible to visitors during the summer of 1973.

SIGNIFICANCE			
PERIOD (Check One or More as A	Appropriate)		
Pre-Columbian	16th Century	18th Century	20th Century
☐ 15th Century	☐ 17th Century	🔀 19th Century	
SPECIFIC DATE(S) (If Applicable	e and Known)		
AREAS OF SIGNIFICANCE (Che	ck One or More as Appropri	ate)	
Abor iginal	Education	☐ Political	Urban Planning
☐ Prehistoric	Engineering	Religion/Phi-	Other (Specify)
Historic	M Industry	losophy	
Agriculture	🚺 Invention	Science	
Architecture	Landscape	Sculpture	
☐ Art	Architecture	Social/Human-	
Commerce	Literature	itarian	
Communications	☐ Military	☐ Theater	
Conservation	Music		

STATEMENT OF SIGNIFICANCE

As an invention in the direction of modernizing and bringing new efficiency into cargo transport on the Great Lakes, the whaleback carrier developed by Captain Alexander McDougall has considerable significance. The unusual design was not without merit: "The appeal of the whalebacks for bulk shipping of iron ore and grain lay in the rapid loading achieved by standardized hatch spacing on deck and the completely unobstructed cargo hold. The hatch covers were sealed with tallowed rope gaskets and bolted down to the deck. The hull was then supposed to be water tight. Waves could wash right over the vessel with a minimal effect." In addition, the streamlined design effected considerable saving of fuel needed for moving cargo.

In actual use, whalebacks had some serious disadvantages, however. The rounded decks meant that all spillage in loading or unloading was lost overboard. The big clamshell buckets used for unloading the vessels could dent a pigboat's deck plates so badly that the hatch covers could no longer be water tight. When carrying a light cargo or running empty, whalebacks could not take on enough water ballast to assure stability in heavy weather. Whether the ship was at sea or in port, the rounded decks were often too slippery for sailors to make their way safely between the fore and after turrets—usually a considerable distance.

Although the whalebacks were generally successful as a type, their greatest limitation lay in their basic design: "Up to 45 feet in beam the arched frames of the hull required no additional support, thus providing clear, unobstructed cargo holds. But with any increase in beam beyond 45 feet, vertical supports were necessary to strengthen the hull." Such supports as would be needed at that point would interfere with loading and unloading. "Also, the fore and aft stringers and rounded decks limited the size of the hatch openings." Because of these structural limitations and the increasing need for greater cargo capacity in bulk carriers involved in Great Lakes commerce, whalebacks eventually lost favor. "They simply couldn't be constructed large enough."

Nonetheless, the building of whaleback carriers was an important industry in Superior for a good decade at the end of the last century. Within a period of approximately twelve years, starting in 1888, forty-odd whaleback vessels--roughly half barges and half steamers--were built. Thirty-nine of these were constructed on the Great Lakes. Of the remainder, three were built in Brooklyn and one at Sunderland, England. (The latter was refused British registry, however, and sailed under the Belgian flag.)

9.	9. MAJOR BIBLIOGRAPHICAL REFERENCES														
	"Data On The Whaleback Carrier Meteor," n.p., n.d., (furnished by Head of The Lakes Maritime Society, Ltd., Superior, Wis., 1973)  Lydecker, Ryck, PigboatThe Story of the Whalebacks, (Duluth, Minn., 1973)														
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	89-665	), I hereby	y nominat	te this	property	y for inc	lusio	n 📗	National Register.						
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	forth by the National Park Service. The recommended						ed	Director, Office of Archeology and Historic Preservation							
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	Title Director, State Historical								March Malina To						
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☆ U.S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1973-729-147/1442 3-1

Form 10-300a (July 1969)

### UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR NATIONAL PARK SERVICE

# NATIONAL REGISTER OF HISTORIC PLACES INVENTORY - NOMINATION FORM

TATE	
Wisconsin	
DUNTY	
Douglas	
FOR NPS USE ONLY	
ENTRY NUMBER	DATE
SEP 9 1974	

С

(Continuation Sheet)

(Number all entries)

#### Whaleback Carrier METEOR

8. Several whalebacks remained in active service for as long as forty or fifty years—a respectable lifetime for any commercial vessel—and a few as long as sixty-five or seventy years. Their eventual disappearance was largely a matter of normal attrition: loss at sea; foundering; ramming; collision; explosion or other accident; and scrapping. The one built in Britain was torpedoed and sunk in the Atlantic in 1917 during World War I.

Finally, by 1969, only the METEOR remained—the last of all the whalebacks. Fortunately the owner was willing to donate the ship so that the only survival of a unique and significant kind of commercial vessel, used mostly on the Great Lakes but on the high seas as well, might be preserved. Fortunately also, an interested and active group in the Duluth-Superior area wanted the METEOR returned home permanently, preserved, and converted to appropriate adaptive use as a museum of marine history.

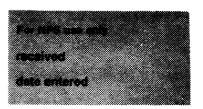
Historically, the whaleback was the forerunner of the modern Great Lakes cargo carrier; the METEOR is the oldest tanker in existence as well.

1. Lydecker, p. 29.



## **United States Department of the Interior**National Park Service

# National Register of Historic Places Inventory—Nomination Form



Continuation sheet	Item number	Page		
PROPERTY NAME <u>Meteor</u>				
7 4 0 0 0 0 8 1	WI	0 3 1		
REFERENCE NUMBER	STATE	COUNTY CODE		

Correct name is METEOR (Whaleback carrier)

John.

2/13/86