Survey No. T 498

## Maryland Historical Trust State Historic Sites Inventory Form

Magi No. 2104985733

DOE \_\_yes X\_no

CHESAPEAKE	BAY SAILING LOG CA	ANOE FLEET THEMATIC G	ROUP	<b>AUG</b> - 5 1985
				SFP   8   1985
1. Nam	e (indicate p	referred name)		
historic	BILLIE P. HALL			
and/or common	log canoe			
2. Loca	ation			
street & number	RFD 1, Box 8	5, Evergreen Road	ŋ	/a not for publication
city, town <sup>Oxfor</sup>	rd	X_ vicinity of	congressional district	First
state Mary]		county	Talbot 041	
3. Clas	sification			
Category district building(s) structure site x object	Ownership public X private both Public Acquisition in process being considered x_ not_applicable	Status  X occupied  unoccupied  work in progress  Accessible  X yes: restricted  yes: unrestricted  no	Present Use agriculture commercial educational entertainment government industrial military	museum park private residence religious scientific transportation other:
4. Own	er of Prope	erty (give names a	and mailing addresse	es of <u>all</u> owners)
name Just	tin T. Callahan, M	.D.		
street & number	RFD 1, Box 85		telephone n	o.: 226-5475
city, town	Oxford	state	and zip code Mary	land 21654
5. Loca	ation of Leg	gal Descripti	on	
courthouse, regi	stry of deeds, etc.	n/a		, liber
street & number				folio
city, town			state	
6. Rep	resentation	n in Existing	Historical Surv	veys .
titie	Maryland Histori	cal Trust Historic S	ites Inventory	
date	1984		federal <u>X</u> sta	te local
depository for su	urvey records 21 S	tate Circle		
city, town	Anna	polis	state	Maryland 21401

<b>7.</b>	De	-	i	4:4	-
<i>I</i> -	ue	SC			n

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Condition  X excellent deteriorated		Check one unaltered	Check one original site				
good fair	ruins unexposed	x altered	M/A_moved	date of move			

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

BILLIE P. HALL is a 34'2" sailing log canoe with two masts and a racing rig. She was built "to beat the MAGIC" in 1903 by Charles Tarr of St. Michaels. Converted to power and used for tonging oysters, she was returned to sailing rig in 1963 and has been racing as No. 5 since then. She is double-ended, with a longhead bow and a sharp raking stern, on which a rudder is hung. Log-built with carvel-fitted rising planks, she has a beam of 7' 1-1/4". Her hull has been fiberglassed over and is finished white with green bottom paint offset by a black strip and light green washboards. The canoe is privately owned.

The boat has typical Tilghman-style log construction, with carvel-fitted rising planks and flat washboards, supported by hanging knees, overhanging the sides to form a rubrail at the sheer. In shape, she has an S-shaped sheer rising to a long, curving, squared-off bowsprit, forming a modified clipper bow. The sharp stern is steeply raking. A frame outrigger, or bumpkin, with wooden grips and a metal frame backrest, overhanging ther stern. Seated here a crew member can handle the mainsail. The bowsprit is set up with heavy standing rigging—two wire bowsprit shrouds, a wire bobstay, and a forestay and jibstay leading to the top of the foremast. Like most of the Tilghman canoes, she is built of 5 logs.

The sailing rig consists of two masts with adjustable rake, set into square steps in the thwarts fore and aft. The 47' foremast is stayed with two foremast shrouds, spreaders, forestay, and jibstay, but the 38' high mainmast is unstayed. The boat has a racing rig consisting of main and foresail with clubs and sprits, a large jib, and light sails depending on weather, notably a bright green kite with a gold harp on it. Cleat rails are set atop the washboards.

Lacking auxiliary power, the boat sails or is towed to and from races. Racing gear, in addition to assorted sails, includes springboards for balance. The peapod-shaped interior is open except for narrow, flat washboards (painted light green) lined with a white cockpit coaming, two thwarts, and a large centerboard trunk. The hull is painted white with light green trim. The name BILLIE P. HALL is painted in large black script letters on the hull. The longhead is finished plain white with wooden beading. There are no trailboards.

8. Significance							Survey No. T-498						
Period prehistoric 1400–1499 1500–1599 1600–1699 1700–1799 1800–1899 _X 1900–		Areas of Significance—C  archeology-prehistoric agriculture architecture artX commerce communications		toric .	• •		g landscape architectu law literature military music			science sculpture social/ humanitarian theater			
Specific	dates	1903			Builde	er/Archit	ect	Char	les	Tarr			
check:	ar	d/or	Criteria: Exception:	<u>x_</u> A A		<u>x</u> C	D D	E	F	G	x	none	

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

Level of Significance: x national state local

This vessel is significant as being one of the last surviving traditional Chesapeake Bay racing log canoes that carry on a tradition of racing on the Eastern Shore of Maryland that has existed since the 1840's. In addition, it is a surviving representative of the oldest indigenous type of boat on the Bay—the working log canoe—which was developed in the 17th century by early European settlers from the aboriginal dugout canoe.

Used for transportation and for harvesting the rich bounty of the Bay, log canoes changed little over the centuries. Constructed of from two to seven logs and ranging in length from 20 to 35 feet, they were rigged with one or two sharp-headed spritsails with or without a jib set on raking, unstayed pole masts. Easily and cheaply constructed, some 6300 existed in Bay waters in the 1880's. The working canoes first began to be raced in 1840 and by the 1870's area boatbuilders were building canoes specifically for racing, with lighter, thinner hulls and sharper lines. As mast heights increased to increase sail area the canoes became inherently unstable, necessitating the use of springboards and human ballast. Also part of the racing rig is the out rigger added for balance and to enable the sail tender to sit beyond the overlarge mainsail.

With the invention of the gasoline engine many log canoes were converted to power for oystering, but were then converted back to sail as interest in racing waxed and waned over the years. After peak years of popularity in the 1880's and 1890's, interest in log canoe racing waned in the first two decades of the 20th century only to be revived again in the 1920's. The popularity of racing, spearheaded by the Miles River Yacht Club, continued unabated until the present day, although the number of vessels active in the fleet has varied considerably.

BILLIE P. HALL is significant as having been built by Charles Tarr in 1903, the builder of the well-known MAGIC of 1894. She was built specifically for racing, "to beat the MAGIC," and raced until 1912. In that year she was converted to power by the Dyott family of St. Michaels and was used for tonging oysters until 1963 when she was purchased by Edward Morris and returned to her racing rig. In her first race in 1965 she placed second and in 1966 proved her ability by winning the Governor's Cup at the Miles River Regatta.

She is thought to have been the sister ship of MARGARET P. HALL, whose lines were published in Marion V. Brewington's Log Canoes (1937).

## 9. Major Bibliographical References

Brewington, Marion V., Chesapeake Bay Log Canoes and Bugeyes (Cambridge, Md.: Cornell Maritime Press, 1963)

10.	Geograp	hical Data			
Acreage Quadran UMT Ref		nty_less than one ac	cre	Quadran	gle scale <u>1:24000</u>
A 18	4 0 <sub>1</sub> 0 8 <sub>1</sub> 1 <sub>1</sub> 0  Easting	4 <sub>1</sub> 2 8 <sub>1</sub> 1 0 <sub>1</sub> 3 <sub>1</sub> 0  Northing	B Zone	Easting	Northing
C E G			D		
The hi	storic boundary	ion and justification of this movable ve the location indica			the hull. The vessel
List all	states and counti	es for properties overla	pping state or o	ounty boundaries	3
state n	√a	code	county		code
state		cod <b>e</b>	county		code
11.	Form Pre	epared By			
name/title	e Anne Witty a	nd Dr. Mary Ellen H	Hayward		
organizat	tion Maryland Hi	storical Society		iate May 1984	
street & r	number 201 West	Monument Street	t	elephone (301) (	685–3750
city or to	wn Baltimore			state Maryland 2	21201

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

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Annapolis, Maryland 21401

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