

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

For NPS use only

**National Register of Historic Places
Inventory—Nomination Form**

received

date entered

See instructions in *How to Complete National Register Forms*
Type all entries—complete applicable sections

1. Name

historic USS Toršk (SS-423)

and/or common

2. Location

street & number Pier IV Pratt Street not for publication

city, town Baltimore vicinity of

state Maryland code 24 county Independent City code 510

3. Classification

Category	Ownership	Status	Present Use
<input type="checkbox"/> district	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> public	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> occupied	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture
<input type="checkbox"/> building(s)	<input type="checkbox"/> private	<input type="checkbox"/> unoccupied	<input type="checkbox"/> commercial
<input type="checkbox"/> structure	<input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> work in progress	<input type="checkbox"/> educational
<input type="checkbox"/> site	Public Acquisition	Accessible	<input type="checkbox"/> entertainment
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> in process	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> yes: restricted	<input type="checkbox"/> government
	<input type="checkbox"/> being considered	<input type="checkbox"/> yes: unrestricted	<input type="checkbox"/> industrial
		<input type="checkbox"/> no	<input type="checkbox"/> military
			<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> museum
			<input type="checkbox"/> park
			<input type="checkbox"/> private residence
			<input type="checkbox"/> religious
			<input type="checkbox"/> scientific
			<input type="checkbox"/> transportation
			<input type="checkbox"/> other:

4. Owner of Property

name Baltimore Maritime Museum

street & number Pier IV Pratt Street

city, town Baltimore vicinity of state Maryland

5. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Department of the Navy

street & number Naval Sea Systems Command

city, town Washington state DC 20362

6. Representation in Existing Surveys

title None has this property been determined eligible? yes no

date federal state county local

depository for survey records

city, town state

7. Description

Condition		Check one	Check one
<input type="checkbox"/> excellent	<input type="checkbox"/> deteriorated	<input type="checkbox"/> unaltered	N/A original site
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> good	<input type="checkbox"/> ruins	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> altered	<input type="checkbox"/> moved date _____
<input type="checkbox"/> fair	<input type="checkbox"/> unexposed		

Describe the present and original (if known) physical appearance

USS Torsk (SS-423) was built by the U.S. Navy at Portsmouth, New Hampshire. She was launched on September 6, 1944, and was placed in commission on December 16, 1944.

USS Torsk is a fleet-type submarine of the Tench class. The Tench class were virtual copies of the Gato and Balao classes; however, they were more strongly built than the Gato/Balao classes and had a better internal layout, which increased their displacement by about 35-40 tons. The deck of the boat is made of teakwood, and the exterior is painted black.

Specific ship data concerning USS Torsk is:

Length: 311 feet Displacement: 1,800 tons surface / 2,500 tons submerged

Beam: 27 feet Draft: 17 feet

Speed: 20 knots surface / 9 knots submerged

Design Depth: 400 feet Crew: 8 Officers 74 Enlisted

Armament: Ten torpedo tubes, 6 forward and 4 aft, with 14 reloads, total 24 torpedos, various combinations of antiaircraft guns

USS Torsk was a pre-snorkel submarine operating underwater on batteries, and powered by a diesel electric system. In 1951 USS Torsk was converted to a snorkel-equipped Guppy submarine that allowed the boat to operate her diesel engines underwater. During this conversion all the boat's exterior guns were removed and the conning tower was enclosed by a new sail casing designed to reduce underwater water resistance.

USS Torsk is in good condition, and aside from the addition of the snorkel and the exterior changes, retains much of her World War II integrity.

8. Significance

Period	Areas of Significance—Check and justify below			
prehistoric	archeology-prehistoric	community planning	landscape architecture	religion
1400-1499	archeology-historic	conservation	law	science
1500-1599	agriculture	economics	literature	sculpture
1600-1699	architecture	education	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> military	social
1700-1799	art	engineering	music	humanitarian
1800-1899	commerce	exploration settlement	philosophy	theater
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 1900-	communications	industry	politics government	transportation
		invention		other (specify)

Specific dates 1944-1945 Builder Architect Portsmouth Naval Shipyard

Statement of Significance (in one paragraph)

In the conflict against Japan in World War II, the role and importance of the submarine forces of the United States cannot be overestimated. American submarines sank more than 600,000 tons of enemy warships and more than 5,000,000 tons of merchant shipping, thus destroying much of Japan's ocean commerce. This was accomplished by a force that never numbered more than two percent of naval personnel engaged in the war. The American submarine war against Japan created a blockade that denied her the oil, iron ore, food, and other raw materials she needed to continue to fight. By 1945 this submarine war made it all but impossible for Japanese ships to sail the ocean. Without this commerce and the raw materials it supplied to her war effort, Japan found it impossible to continue the war outside of the homeland.¹

USS Torsk represents U.S. Submarine forces that fought against Japan in World War II for the following reasons:

1. USS Torsk is a World War II Tench class submarine. The Tench class was a late World War II submarine design that represented the continued attempt by the U.S. Navy to improve on the previously successful Gato/Balao classes. Only ten Tench class submarines, including USS Torsk, were commissioned in time to see service in the Pacific during World War II.
2. USS Torsk conducted two war patrols and sank 3 Japanese ships totaling 2,473 tons. USS Torsk was awarded two battle stars for her World War II service.
3. USS Torsk is credited with firing the last torpedoes and sinking the last Japanese combatant ships of World War II, when on August 14, 1945, she sank the Japanese Coast Defense Vessel No. 13 and Coast Defense Vessel No. 47. With the sinking of these two vessels the U.S. Navy completed its mission, begun on December 7, 1941, to sweep the oceans of Japanese merchant shipping and warships.
4. USS Torsk is in good condition and, although altered as a Guppy submarine, retains much of her World War II integrity.

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Continuation sheet

Item number 9

Page 1

FOOTNOTES

¹Drew Middleton, Submarine--The Ultimate Navy Weapon-Its Past, Present, and Future (Chicago, Illinois: Playboy Press, 1976), pp. 109-12.

Edwin P. Hoyt, Submarine at War--The History of the American Silent Service (New York: Stein and Day, 1983), pp. 297-98.

Richard H. O'Kane, Clear the Bridge (New York: Bzantam Books, 1981), pp. 465-67.

BIBLIOGRAPHY

Alden, John A. The Fleet Submarine in the U.S. Navy--A Design and Construction History. Annapolis, Maryland: Naval Institute Press, 1979.

Blair, Clay, Jr. Silent Victory--The U.S. Submarine War Against Japan. Philadelphia, Pennsylvania: J. B. Lippincott Company, 1975.

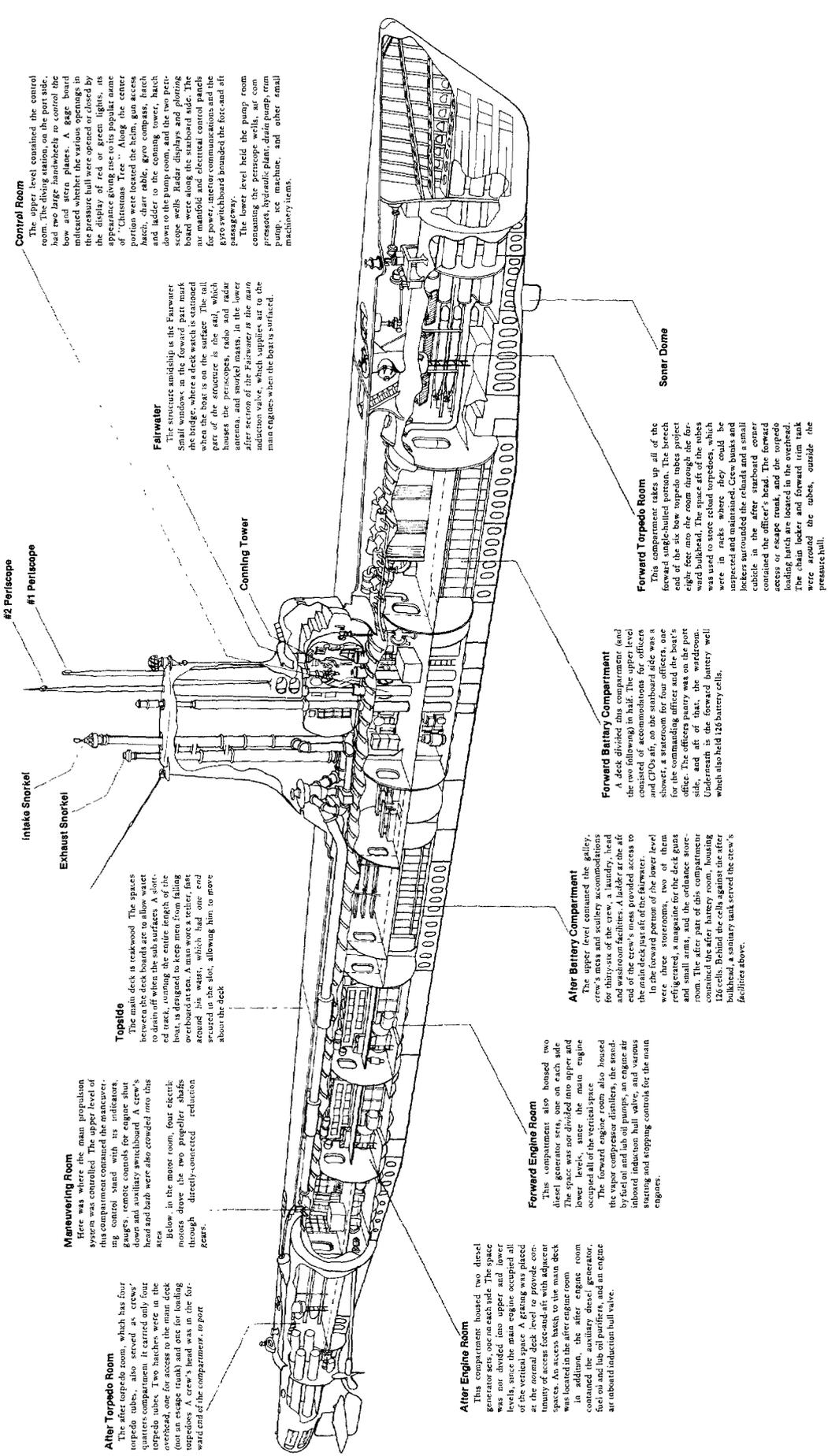
Hoyt, Edwin P. Submarine at War--The History of the American Silent Service. New York: Stein and Day, 1983.

Middleton, Drew. Submarine--The Ultimate Naval Weapon--Its Past, Present, and Future. Chicago, Illinois: Playboy Press, 1976.

O'Kane, Richard. Clear the Bridge. New York: Bantam Books, 1981.

Roscoe, Theodore. United States Submarine Operations in World War II. Annapolis, Maryland: United States Naval Institute, 1965.

Tench Class Fleet Submarine—USS TORSK (SS423)



Control Room

The upper level contained the control room, which was the nerve center of the submarine. It had two large handwheels to control the bow and stern planes. A gauge board indicated whether the various openings in the pressure hull were opened or closed by the display of red or green lights, its appearance giving rise to its popular name of "Christmas Tree." Along the center of the room, a large console held the bow and stern tables, and the two petcock down to the pump room, and the two petcock wells. Radar displays and plotting board were along the starboard side. The air manifold and electrical control panels for power, interior communications and the gyrocompass were mounted on the forward bulkhead. The lower level held the pump room containing the periscope wells, air compressors, hydraulic plant, drain pump, trim pump, ice machine, and other small machinery items.

Fairwater

The fairwater, which is the Fairwater, small windows on the forward part of the bridge, where a deck watch is stationed when the boat is on the surface. The main part of the structure is the sail, which houses the periscopes, radio and radar antenna, and smoke masts, in the lower after section of the Fairwater is the main midsection water, which supports up to the main engines when the boat's surfaced.

Comming Tower

#2 Periscope

#1 Periscope

Intake Snorkel

Exhaust Snorkel

Topside

The topside, which is the deck, is the part of the boat between the deck boards and the water to drain off when the sub surfaces. A short track, running the entire length of the boat, is designed to keep men from falling overboard at sea. A man wore a vest, fast around his waist, which had one end secured in the slot, allowing him to move about the deck.

Maneuvering Room

Here was where the main propulsion system was controlled. The upper level of this compartment contained the maneuvering control stand with its indicators, gauges, remote controls for engine shut down and auxiliary switchboard. A crew's head and bath were also crowded into this area. Below, in the lower room, four electric motors drove the two propeller shafts through directly-connected reduction gears.

After Torpedo Room

The after torpedo room, which has four torpedo tubes, also served as the crew's quarters. Two bunks were in the overhead, one for access to the main deck (not an escape trunk) and one for handling torpedoes. A crew's head was in the forward end of the compartment, to port.

After Engine Room

This compartment housed two diesel generator sets, one on each side. The space was divided into upper and lower levels, since the main engine occupied all of the vertical space. The forward engine room also housed the vapor compressor distributors, the standpipes, and the oil purifiers, and an engine starting and stopping controls for the main engines.

Forward Engine Room

This compartment also housed two diesel generator sets, one on each side. The space was not divided into upper and lower levels, since the main engine occupied all of the vertical space. The forward engine room also housed the vapor compressor distributors, the standpipes, and the oil purifiers, and an engine starting and stopping controls for the main engines.

After Battery Compartment

The after battery compartment housed the crew's mess and sanitary accommodations for thirty-one of the crew, a laundry, head and washroom facilities. A ladder at the aft end of the crew's mess provided access to the main deck just aft of the fairwater. In the forward portion of the lower level were three storerooms, two of them for general stowage, and one for deck guns. A crew's head and bath were in this compartment. The after part of this compartment contained the after battery room, housing 126 cells. Behind the cells against the after bulkhead, a sanitary tank served the crew's facilities above.

Forward Battery Compartment

A deck divided this compartment (and the two following) in half. The upper level consisted of accommodations for officers and CPO's aft, on the starboard side, and a shower, a stateroom for four officers, one officer, and CPO's aft, on the port side, and aft of that, the wardroom. Underneath is the forward battery well which also held 126 battery cells.

Forward Torpedo Room

This compartment takes up all of the forward single-hulled portion. The breech end of the six bow torpedo tubes project eight feet into the room through the upper bulkhead. The room through the tubes was used to store retinal torpedoes, which were in racks where they could be inspected and maintained. Crew bunks and lockers surrounded the racks and a small cubicle in the after starboard corner contained the officer's head. The forward access or escape room, and the torpedo room, were in the forward portion of the compartment. The main ladder and forward trim tank were around the tubes, outside the pressure hull.

Sonar Dome

9. Major Bibliographical References

SEE CONTINUATION SHEET

10. Geographical Data

Acreeage of nominated property N/A

Quadrangle name Baltimore East

Quadrangle scale 1:24,000

UTM References

A

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Zone Easting Northing

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Zone Easting Northing

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Verbal boundary description and justification

N/A

List all states and counties for properties overlapping state or county boundaries

state code county code

state code county code

11. Form Prepared By

name/title Harry A. Butowsky

organization National Park Service

date May 1985

street & number Division of History

telephone (202) 343-8168

city or town Washington

state DC 20013-7127

12. State Historic Preservation Officer Certification

The evaluated significance of this property within the state is:

national state local

As the designated State Historic Preservation Officer for the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (Public Law 89-665), I hereby nominate this property for inclusion in the National Register and certify that it has been evaluated according to the criteria and procedures set forth by the National Park Service.

State Historic Preservation Officer signature

title

date

For NPS use only

I hereby certify that this property is included in the National Register

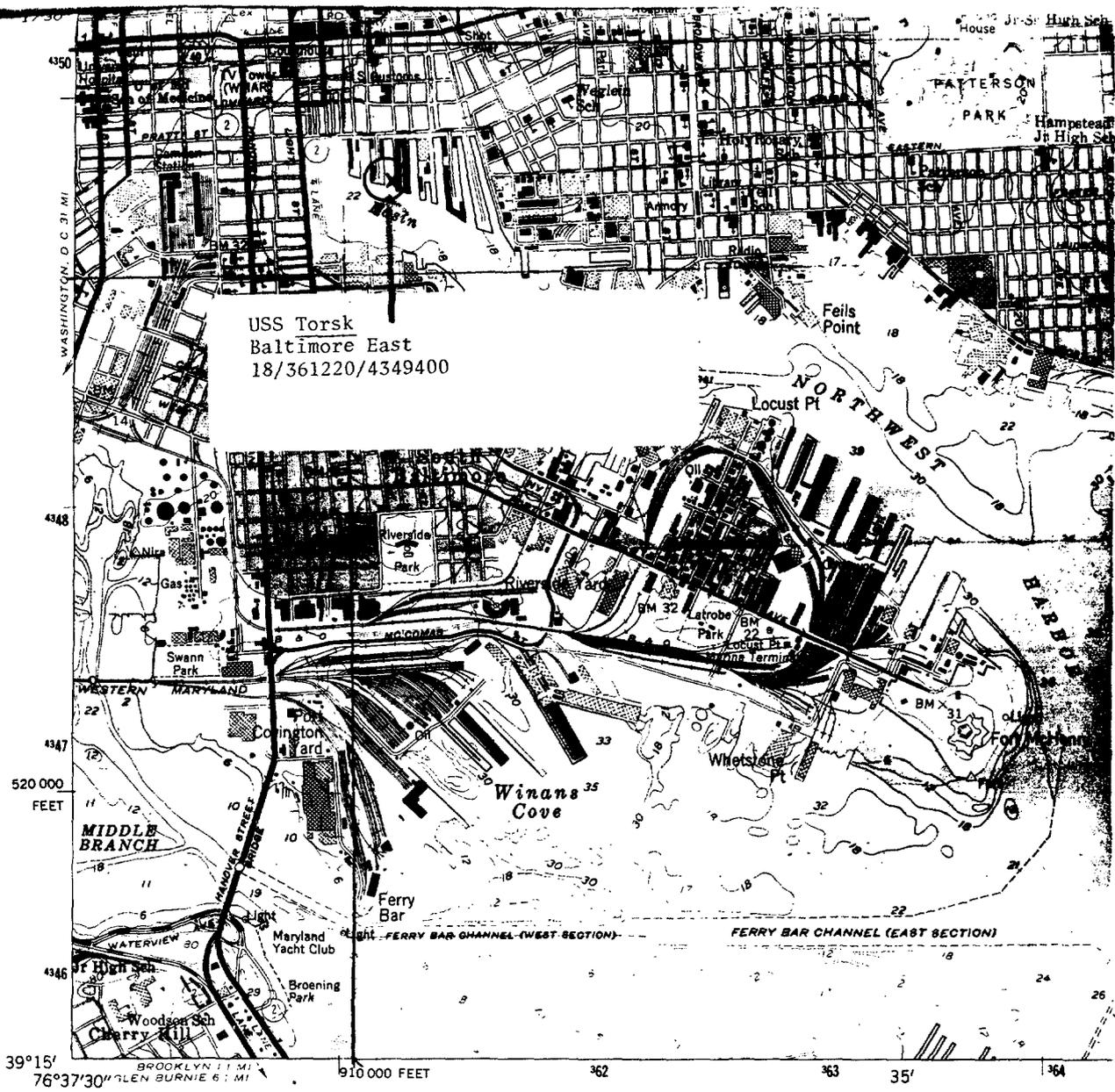
date

Keeper of the National Register

Attest:

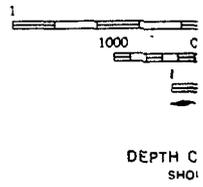
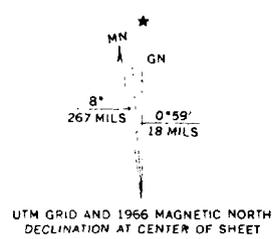
date

Chief of Registration



(RELAY)
5602 T1 NW

Mapped by the Army Map Service
 Edited and published by the Geological Survey
 Control by USGS, USC&GS, USCE, and City of Baltimore
 Topography from aerial photographs by photogrammetric methods. Aerial photographs taken 1943. Field checked 1944
 Culture revised by the Geological Survey 1953
 Hydrography compiled from USC&GS Chart 545 (1951)
 Polyconic projection. 1927 North American datum
 10,000-foot grid based on Maryland coordinate system
 1000-meter Universal Transverse Mercator grid ticks, zone 18, shown in blue
 Red tint indicates areas in which only landmark buildings are shown
 Revisions shown in purple compiled by Geological Survey from aerial photographs taken 1966. This information not field checked
 Purple tint indicates extension of urban areas



THIS
FOR SAL
A FOLDER DESC