



SB-MH-001-2007

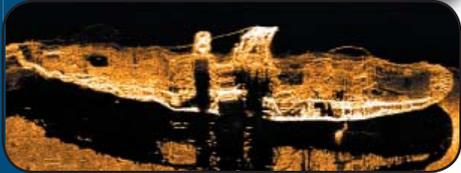
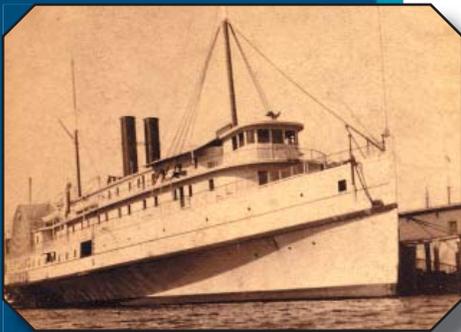
Key Shipwrecks

Portland: Paddle wheel steamship; foundered with all hands in 1898

Paul Palmer: Five-masted schooner; unlucky ship set sail on Friday 13th in 1913 caught fire and sank

Frank A. Palmer: At 274-feet, longest four-masted schooner ever built

Louise B. Crary: Five-masted schooner; collided with *Frank A. Palmer* in 1902



Photograph of the coastal steamship *Portland* at its dock, circa 1891 and side scan sonar image of the shipwreck on the sanctuary seafloor. Historic photo courtesy of LARC; Sonar image courtesy of L3-Klein Associates



Maritime Heritage Resources

Located at the mouth of Massachusetts Bay, Stellwagen Bank National Marine Sanctuary sits astride historic shipping routes and fishing grounds for many of Massachusetts' oldest ports. During the past 400 years, a variety of maritime activities have taken place in and around the sanctuary, including whaling and transatlantic commerce, naval warfare and rum running. Historical research has identified hundreds of vessels lost in the sanctuary's vicinity due to storms, collisions, and other maritime calamities. To date, sanctuary archaeologists have located over a dozen shipwrecks, ranging from wooden sailing vessels to modern trawlers.

The sanctuary is required by the National Marine Sanctuaries Act and the National Historic Preservation Act to locate, assess, protect, manage, and interpret its maritime heritage resources. In the Stellwagen Bank sanctuary, shipwrecks constitute the primary heritage resource, and serve as virtual time capsules on the sea floor, each capturing various aspects of our maritime history. From these gateways to the past, we gain insights into the evolution of shipbuilding, the changing role of waterborne commerce, and the cultural mores of the day. The sanctuary strives to preserve these non-renewable archaeological resources for future generations.

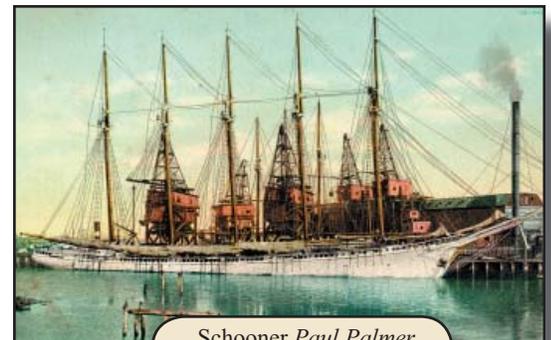
Since the sanctuary's seafloor lies at depths ranging from 65 to 600 feet, sanctuary archaeologists use a variety of tools and techniques to locate and document shipwreck sites. Past archaeological investigations have used SCUBA, side scan sonar, remotely operated vehicles (ROVs), and autonomous underwater vehicles (AUVs).

Through exploration and sound management, the sanctuary attempts to discover and protect its valuable historical resources.

Through interpretation, the sanctuary endeavors to increase public understanding and appreciation of New England's important maritime heritage and to encourage all Americans to become stewards of our shared maritime legacy.



Photographs of the *Frank A. Palmer* and *Louise B. Crary* bracket a sonar image of the collided schooners. Historic photos courtesy of Maine Maritime Museum; Sonar image by NOAA/SBNMS and NURC-UConn



Schooner *Paul Palmer*
courtesy of LARC