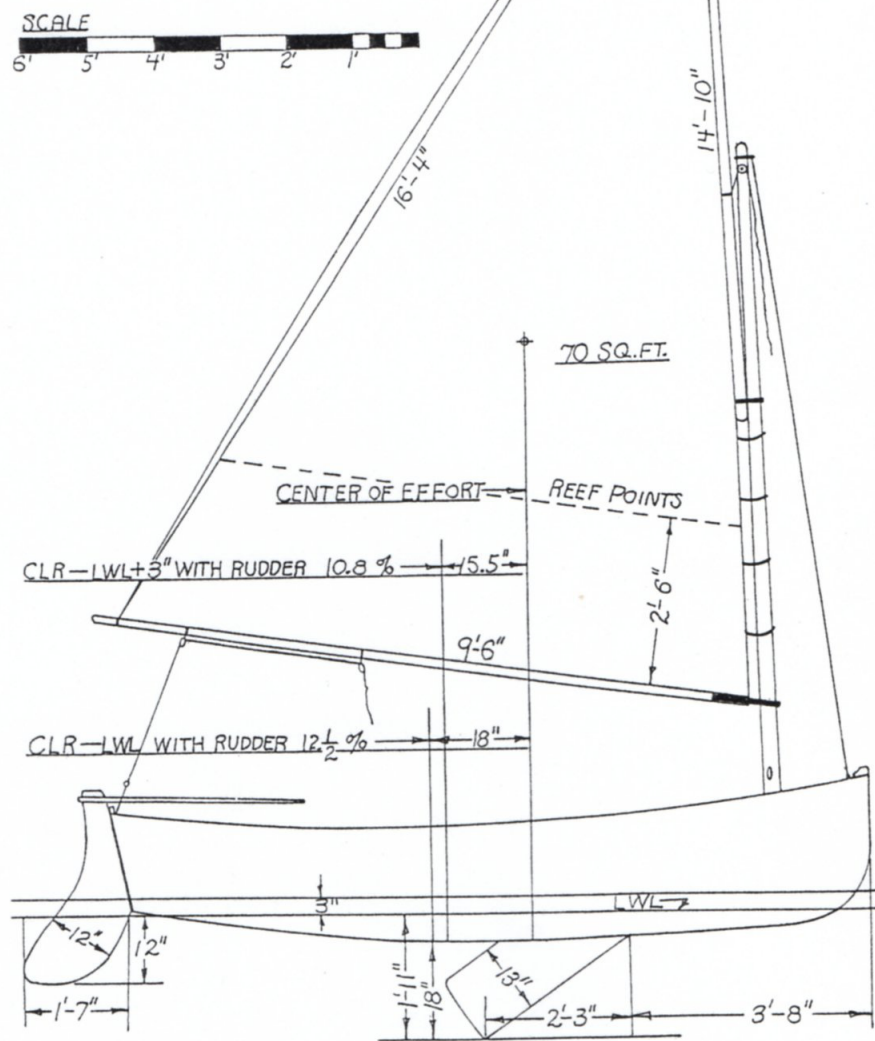


A CHAMBERLAIN DORY SKIFF

Philip H. Kendrick's 12'2" x 4'5" version of the classic Chamberlain Marblehead dory skiff, which he converted to sail in 1990, is a good example of what can be done with a small rowboat. Kendrick has sailed the boat to ascertain something of her characteristics, and reports that so far he is much pleased with her performance. By cutting the length down to 12', using 4-mm plywood for planking, and making several other like changes, he lightened up the boat considerably—enough so she loads and offloads easily from his car. Seventy-four square feet is quite a lot of sail for a 12' rowboat, even though Kendrick has increased the beam of the original skiff by 5". The deep daggerboard also helps stability somewhat.

RIVERSIDE DINGHY—FENWICK C. WILLIAMS—RUDDER 1934

LOA 11'-5" BEAM 4'-5" DEPTH 1'-8" SAIL 70 SQ. FT.



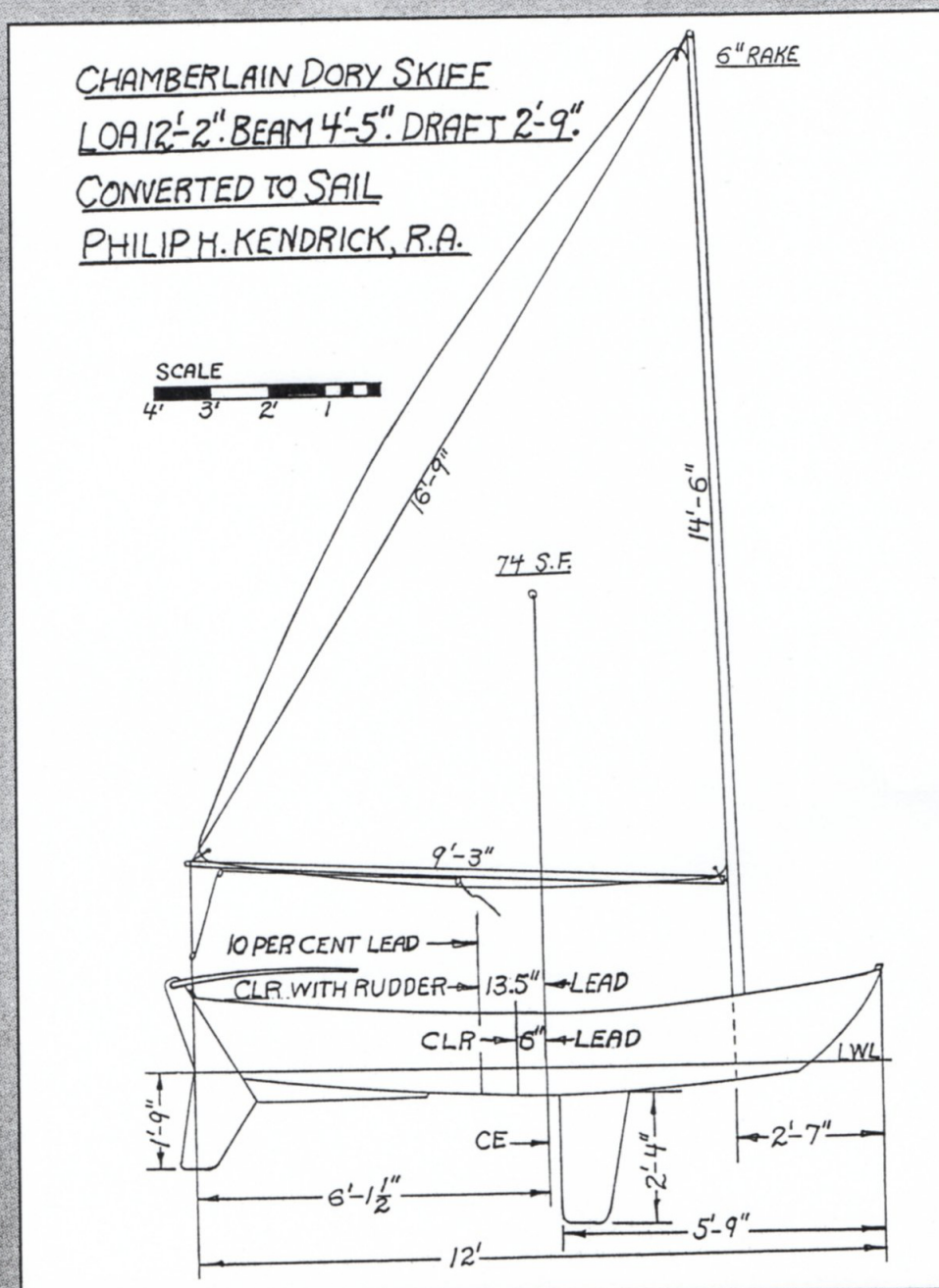
Many designers do not include the rudder as part of the waterline length when describing lead. When using the above drawings for comparisons with other designs, one should be aware of the method employed.

—J.G.

The construction is of the typical dory type, light but strong and substantial, and economical to build. A leg-o'-mutton mainsail and loose-footed jib of moderate area are ample to drive the easily driven form at excellent speed."

This, of course, is the boat that is shown in profile here. Her designer, Samuel H. Brown, or Sam Brown as everyone called him, was a gifted naval architect with a number of fine yachts to his credit.

making several other like changes, he lightened up the boat considerably—enough so she loads and offloads easily from his car. Seventy-four square feet is quite a lot of sail for a 12' rowboat, even Kendrick has increased the the original skiff by 5". The daggerboard also helps stabilize what.



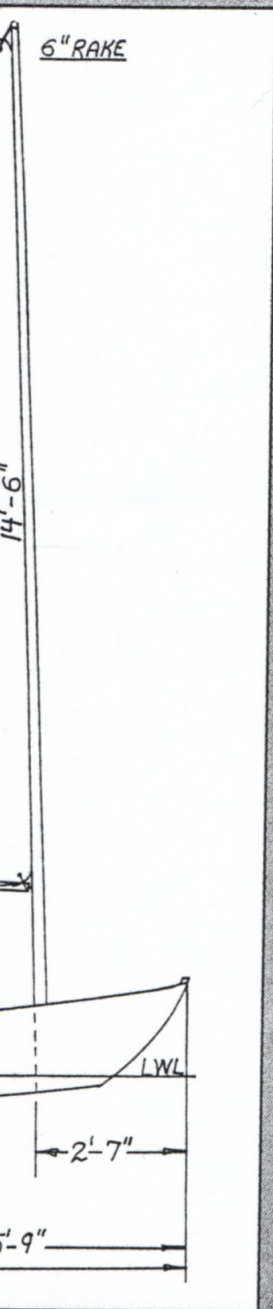
S. BROWN, SWAMPSCOTT
SAIL AREA 131 SQ. FT.
CENTER BOARD EXPO.
RUDDER AREA BELOW
LEAD, CE 6" FORWARD
LEAD INCLUDING RUDDER

COMPUTATION COMBI
DISTANCE FROM A
 $X = \text{DISTANCE FROM}$
 $112X = 19(90 - X)$
 $131X = 1710$
 $X = 13$

cal. Seventy-four square feet is quite a lot of sail for a 12' rowboat, even though Kendrick has increased the beam of the original skiff by 5". The deep daggerboard also helps stability somewhat.

—J.G.

Many designers do not include the rudder as part of the waterline length when describing lead. When using the above drawings for comparisons with other designs, one should be aware of the method employed.



S. BROWN, SWAMPSCOTT DORY. LOA 18'. BEAM 5'-7". DEPTH 22".
SAIL AREA 131 SQ. FT. MAIN 112 SQ. FT. JIB 19 SQ. FT.
CENTER BOARD EXPOSED AREA 4 SQ. FT. DEPTH 27".
RUDDER AREA BELOW LWL 1.7 SQ. FT. DEPTH BELOW LWL 19".
LEAD, CE 6" FORWARD OF CLR.
LEAD INCLUDING RUDDER CE 20" FORWARD OF CLR.

COMPUTATION COMBINED CE.
DISTANCE FROM A TO B = 90"
X = DISTANCE FROM A TO CE.
 $112X = 19(90 - X)$
 $131X = 1710$
 $X = 13'$

