

54TH ANNUAL ANTIQUE BOAT SHOW & AUCTION JUDGING GUIDELINES

The Antique Boat Museum follows the judging guidelines as established by the Antique & Classic Boat Society.

JUDGING CLASSES

POWERED CLASSES

Runabout: A boat designed with one or more closed cockpit(s) and the engine(s) under a deck.

Launch: A general purpose open cockpit boat, usually of round bilge design, non-planing hull form.

Utility: A general purpose open cockpit boat, normally with the engine mounted under an engine box.

Racer: An inboard or outboard powered boat of planing or semi-planing hull form, designed and used primarily for racing competition.

Outboard Boat: A boat powered by an outboard motor.

Dispro: A boat designed for and equipped with a “disappearing propeller” propulsion system.

Cruiser: A power vessel having all of the following features: a fully-enclosed cabin containing a minimum of 2 full-sized berths, a head in an enclosed stand-up compartment, and a galley which includes running water, an icebox or refrigerator, and cooking facilities. Normally inboard powered.

Commuter: An inboard powered boat designed for speed; primarily built to transport its owner and guests to and from home, to work, with minimal overnight accommodations, if any, and should have an enclosed cabin.

Yacht Tender: A boat used for carrying supplies and/or passengers to and from a larger vessel.

Steam/Naphtha: A boat with either a steam or naphtha propulsion system.

Sail Boat w/ Aux: A sailing vessel with a permanently mounted auxiliary propulsion engine.

Workboat: A vessel whose primary design and function is commercial operations.

NON-POWERED CLASSES

Sail w/o Aux: A non-canoe vessel designed for and propelled by sails (may have provision for temporary aux. Power).

Sailing Canoe – Decked: A canoe designed primarily for sail propulsion and fully decked fore and aft. Normally used for racing.

Sailing Canoe – Open: A canoe designed primarily for sail propulsion with no or minimal decking. Normally used for cruising.

Paddling Canoe: A canoe designed primarily for paddle propulsion.

Adirondack Guideboat: An open paddling or rowing boat designed to be carried (portaged), with lightweight hull form and design which evolved in the Adirondack region.

Rowing Skiff: A nominally double-ended rowing boat whose design evolved from the canoe.

Sailing Skiff: A nominally double ended sailboat whose design evolved from the canoe.

Scull: A lightweight, special design rowing craft with sliding seats and having very long and narrow hull with minimal freeboard. A scull can also be a dingy type boat propelled by a single sculling oar.

Rowboat – Tender, Dinghy, Sharpie, Pram, Dory, Etc.: A general class encompassing all craft nominally propelled by oars and not elsewhere classified.

BOAT CLASSIFICATIONS

Historic: A boat built up to and including 1918.

Antique: A boat built between 1919 and 1942, inclusive.

Classic: A boat built between 1943 and 1975, inclusive.

Late Classic: A boat built after 1975 through the year 25 years prior to the current year. (In 2018, the Late Classic period ends with boats built in 1993.)

Contemporary: A wooden boat built within the last 25 years.

PRESERVED OR RESTORED

Preserved: ACBS defines preserved boats as those containing at least 60% of their original deck and topsides material and is constructed using the same methods and materials as the original.

Restored: Boats with less than 60% of their original deck and topsides material or restored using non-traditional methods or materials are defined as restored. For a boat to be considered restored, its owner must, at the request of the judges, provide photographic evidence of the existence of the original identifiable boat and of the various stages of the restoration demonstrating that the original boat was always together as a single entity, sufficiently to be clearly recognizable.

Additional information, including specifications on the use of plywood, is available on the Antique and Classic Boat Society's website: www.acbs.org.

