

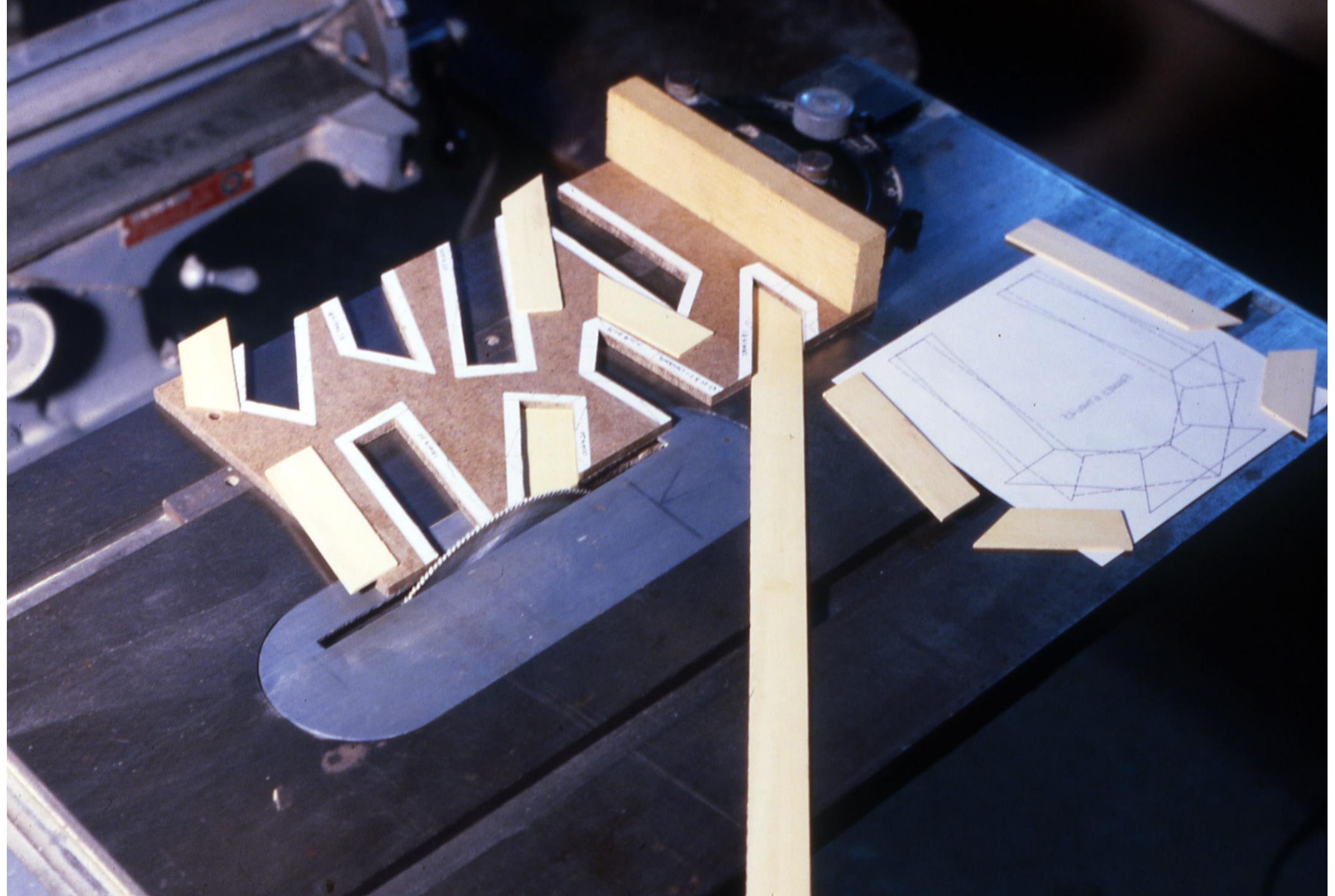
HMS Roebuck

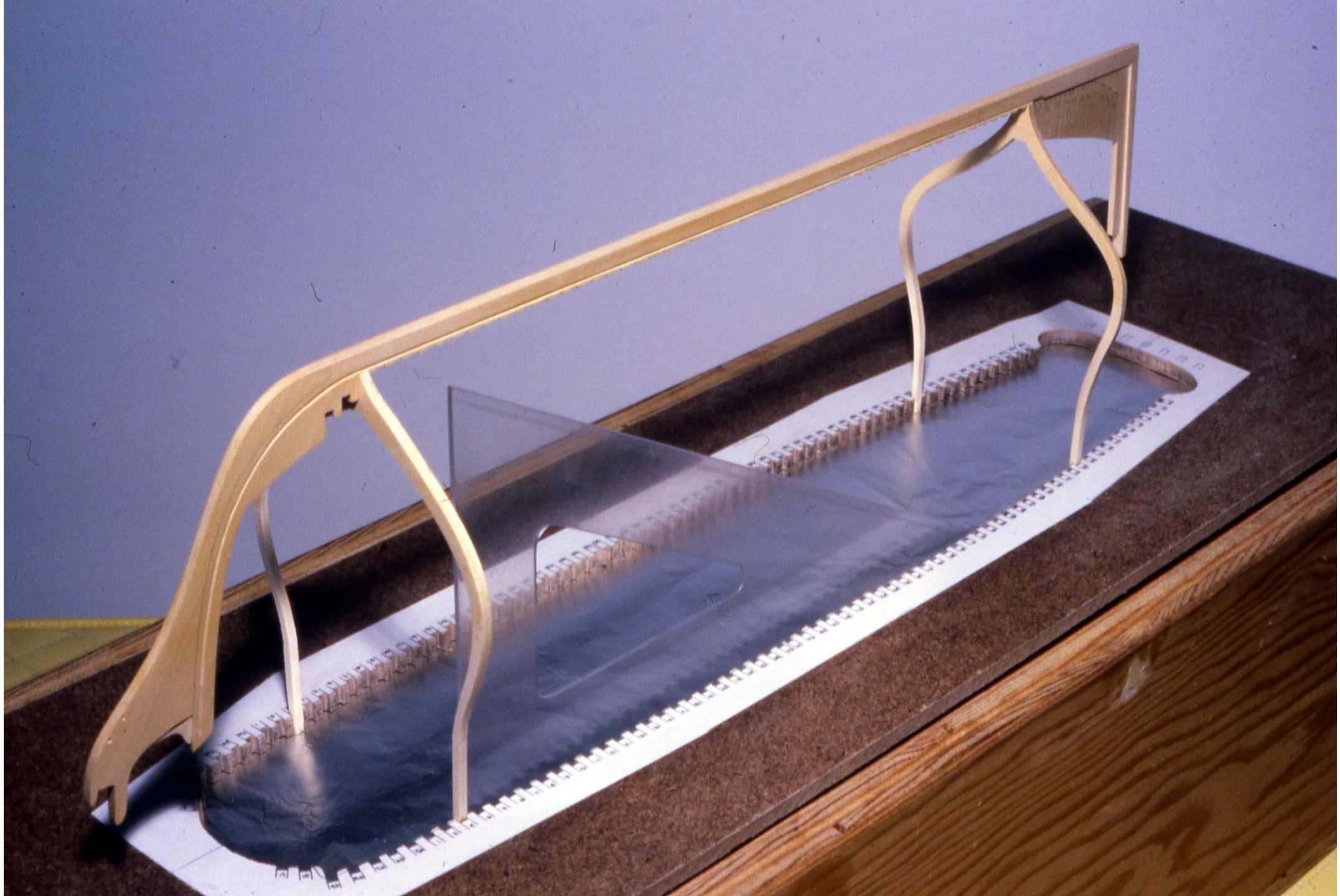
Harold Hahn

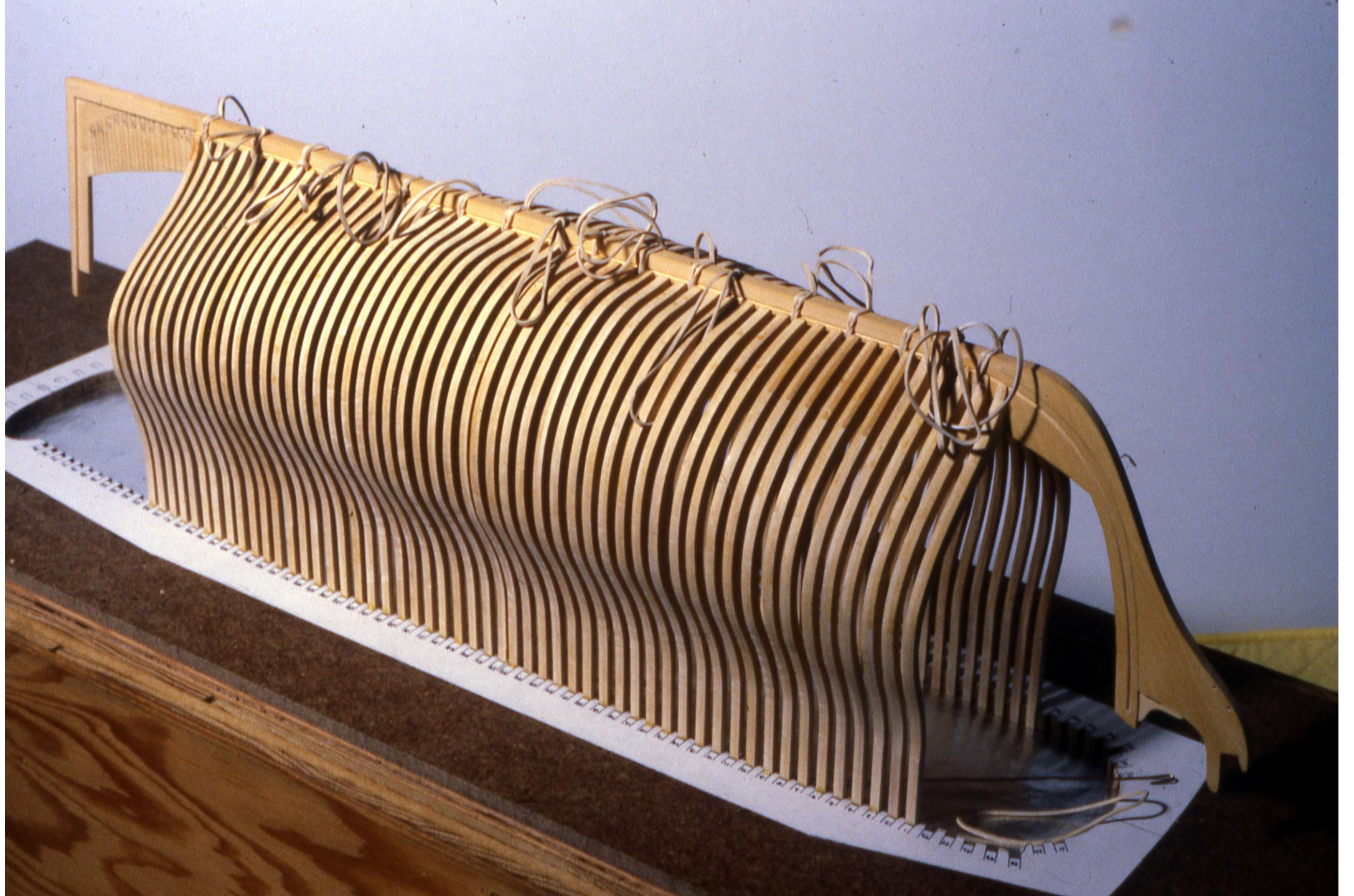
www.modelshipbuilder.com

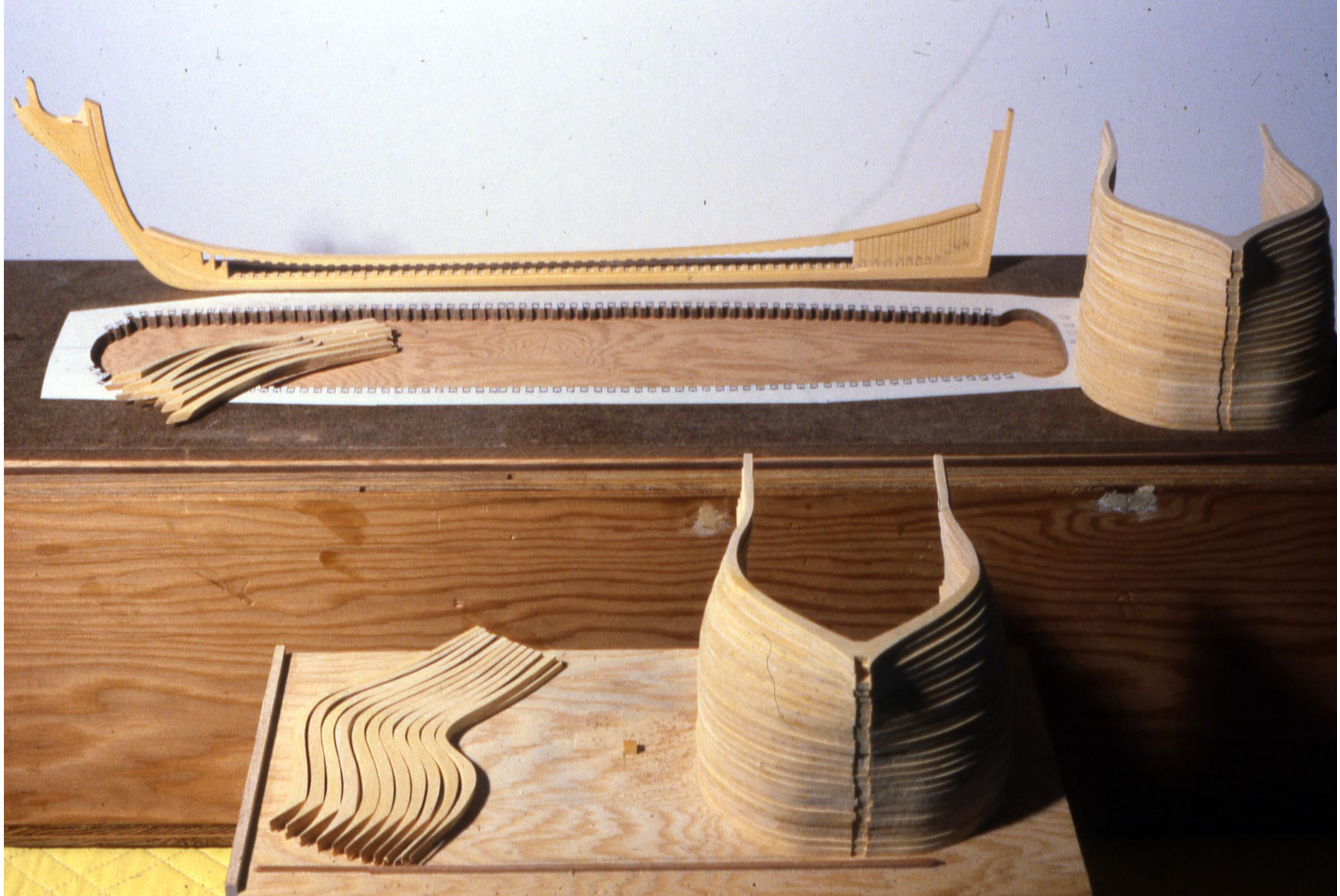


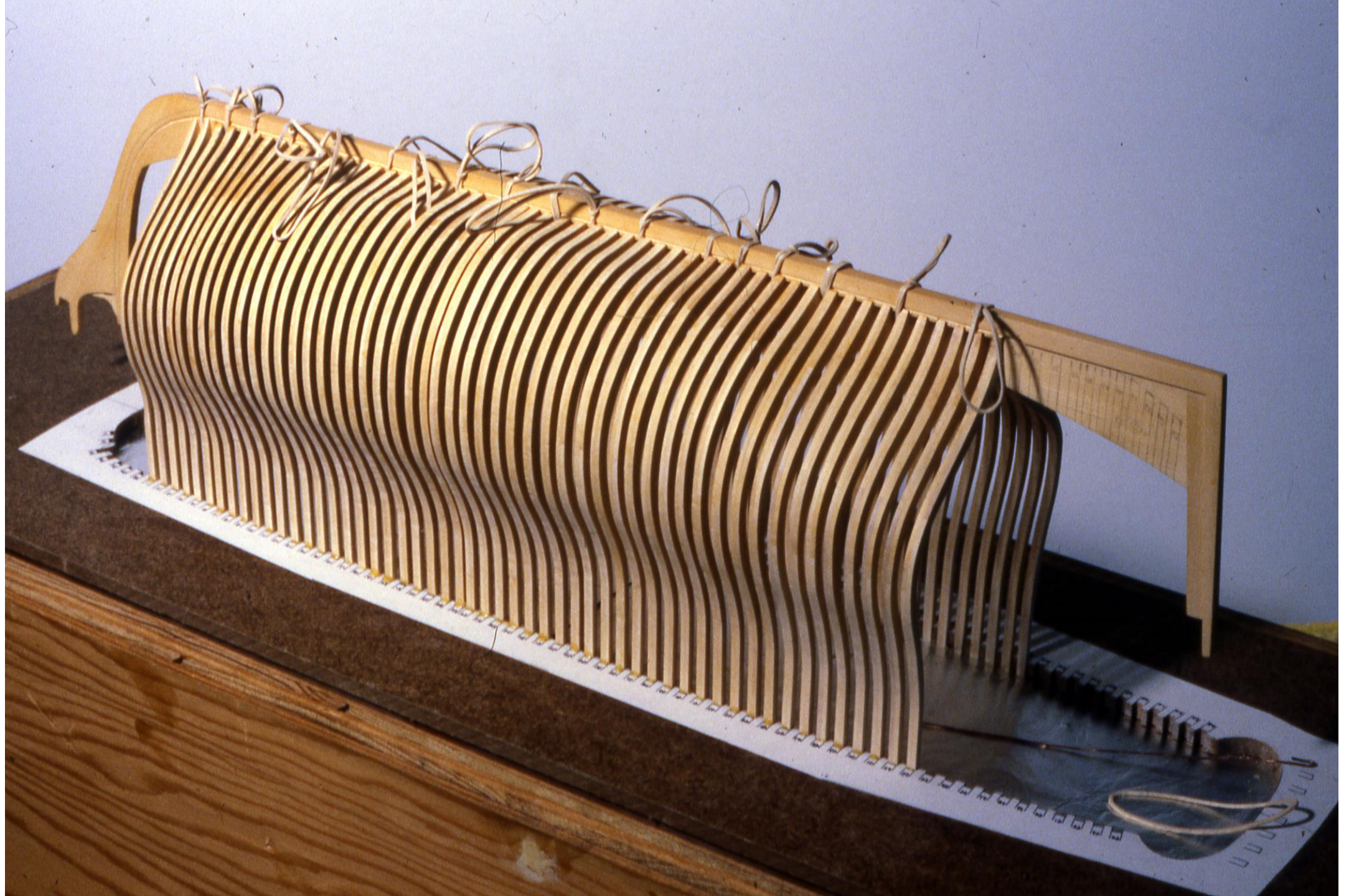


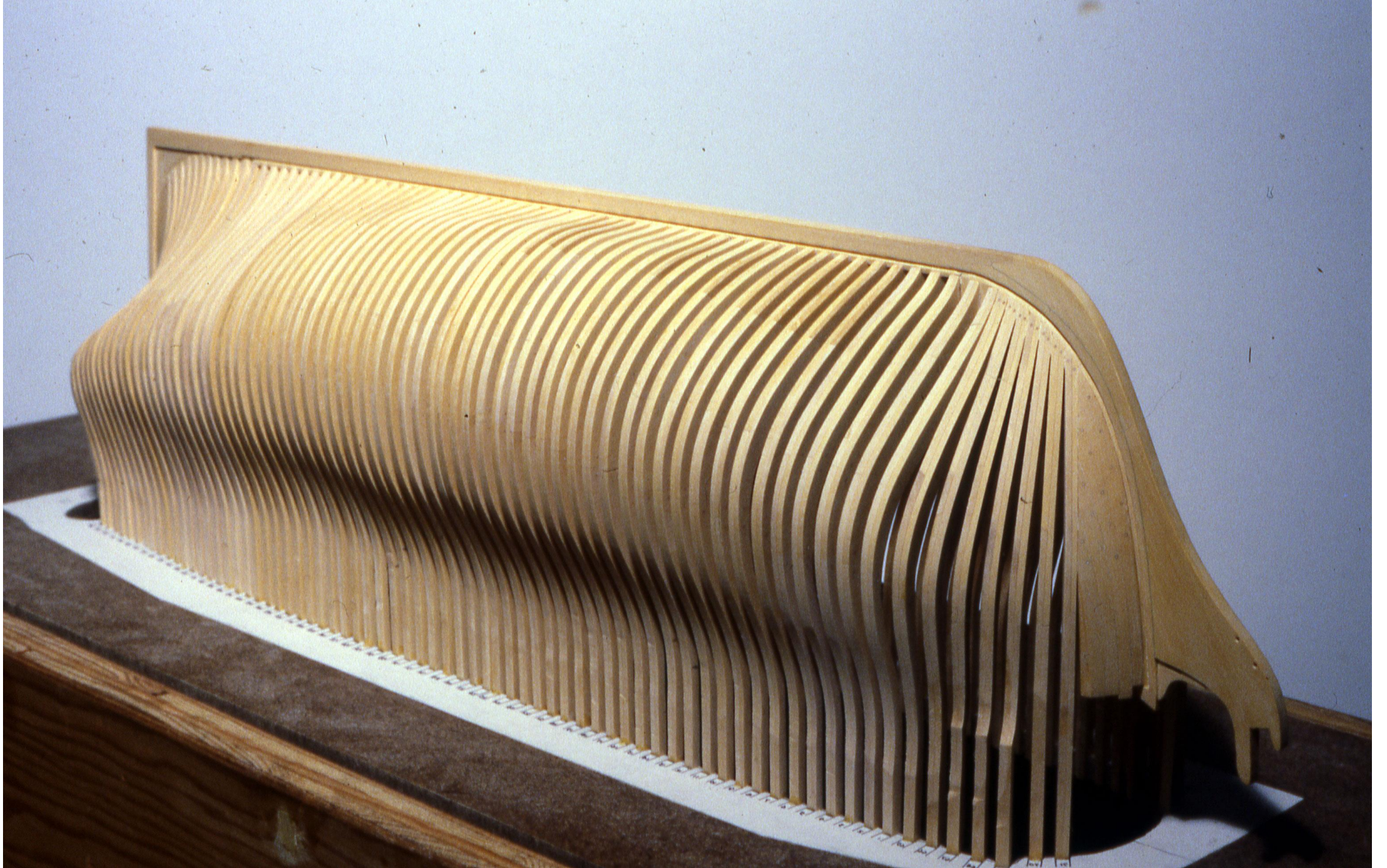


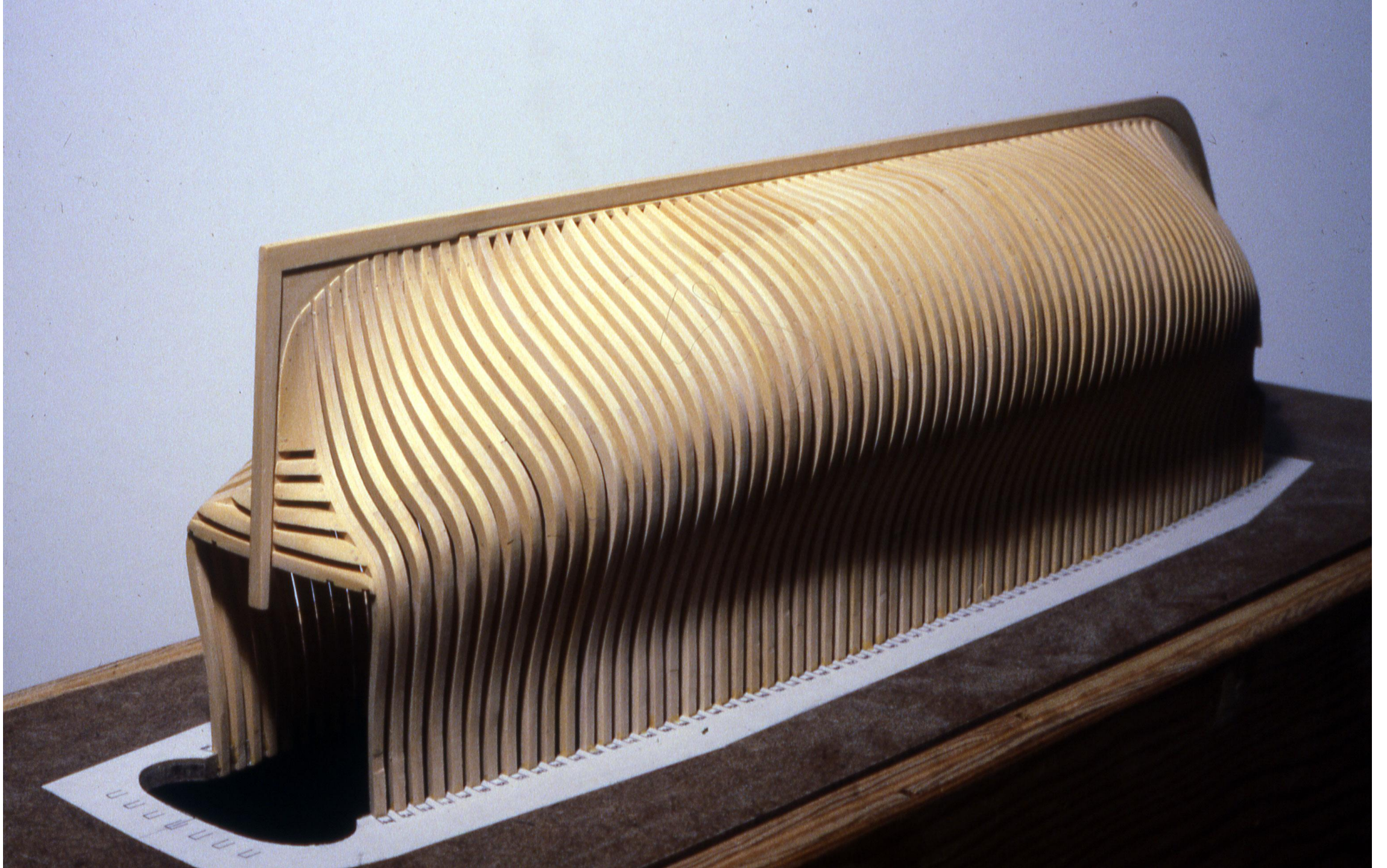


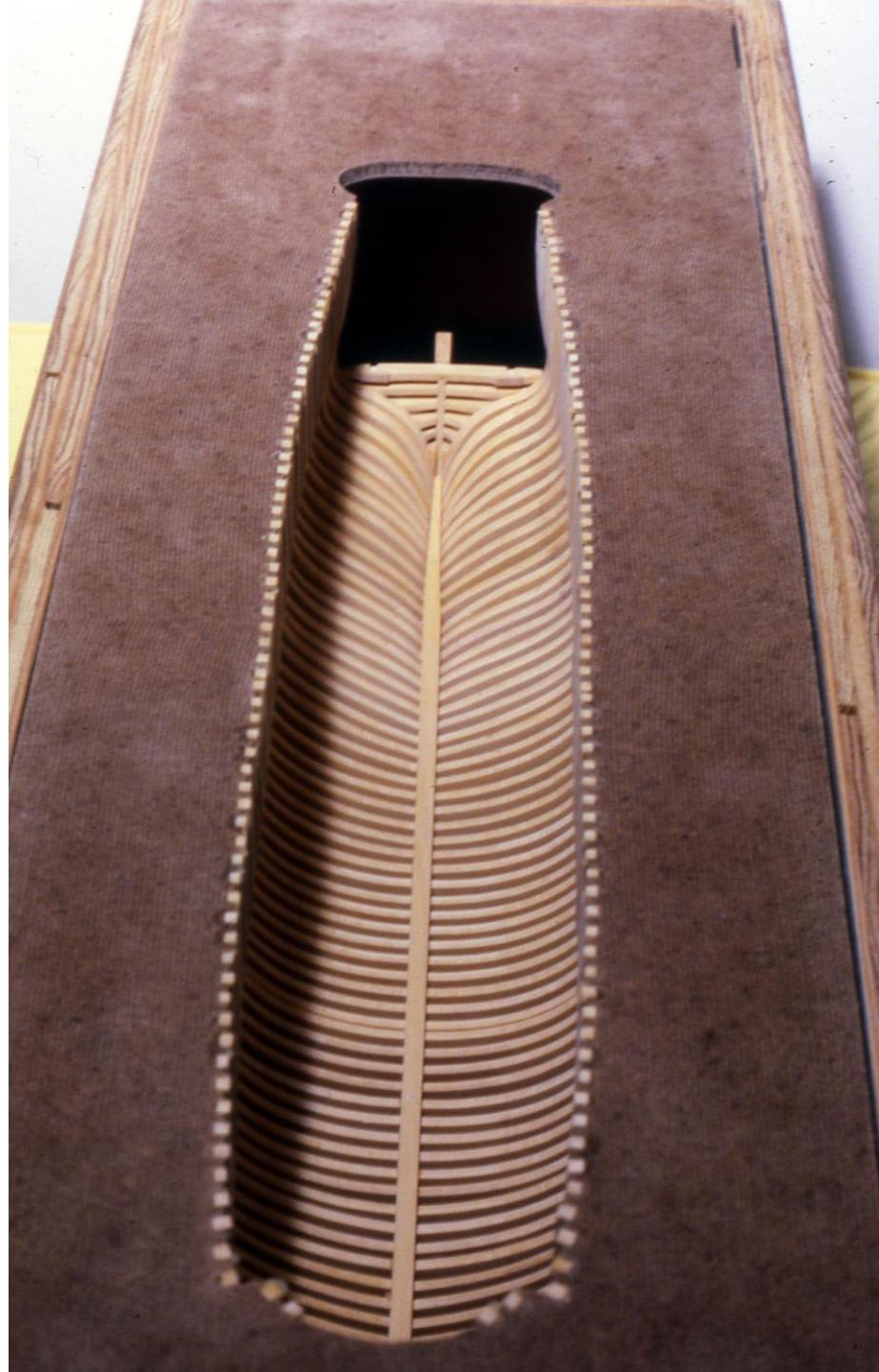




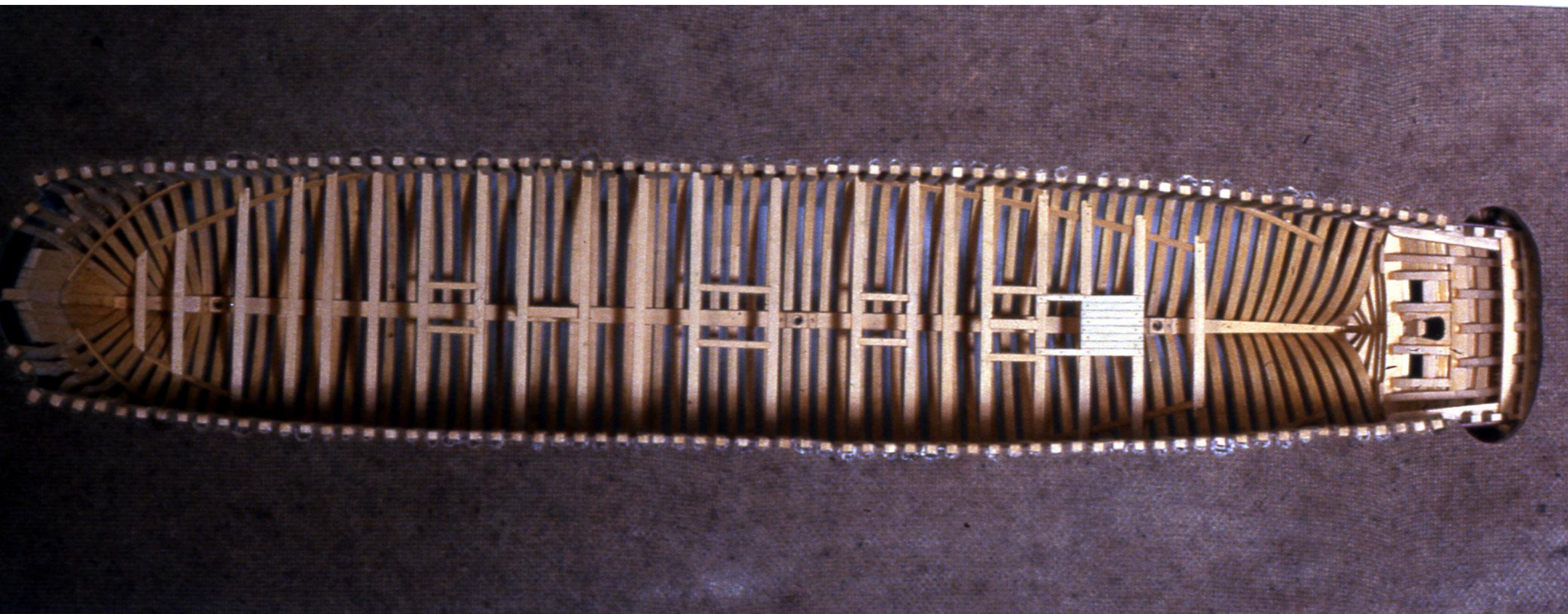


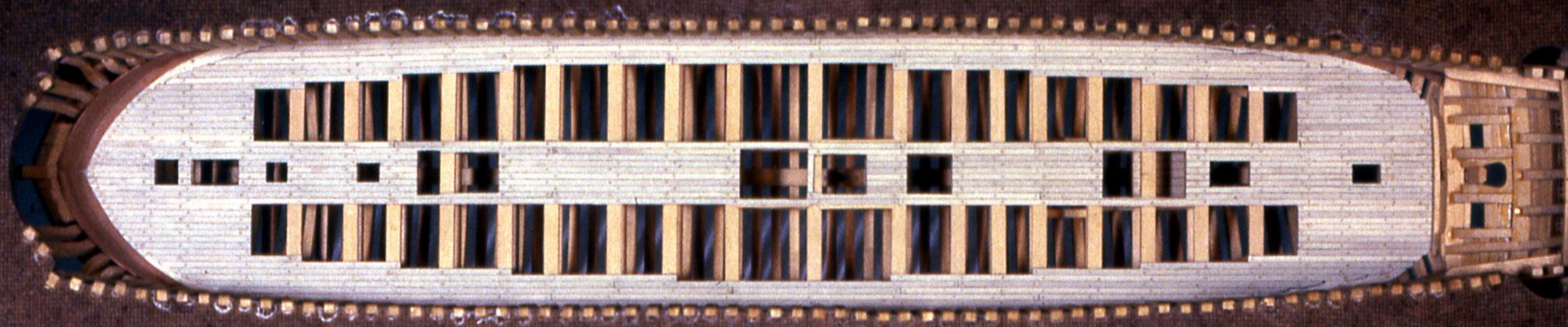


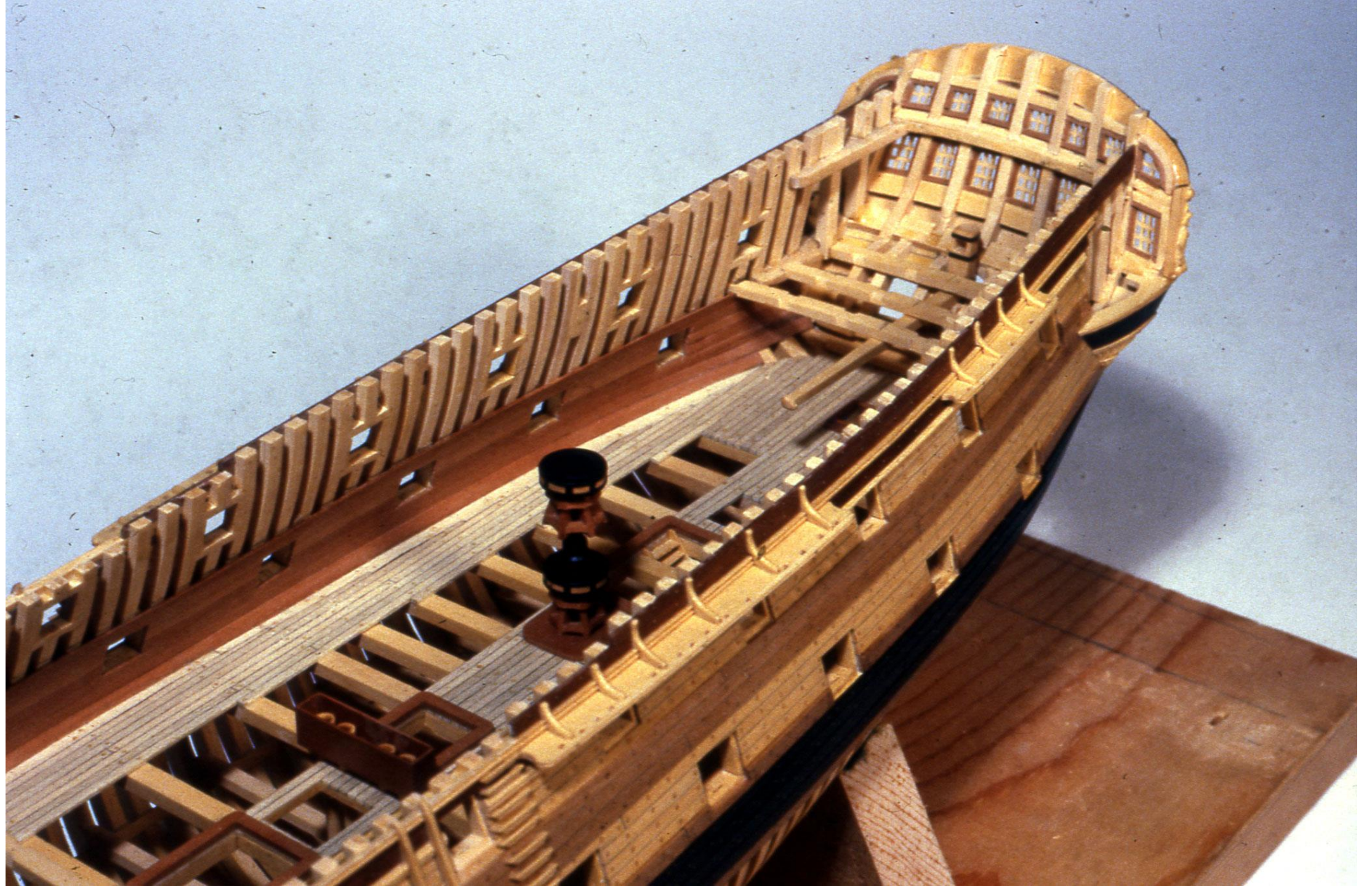














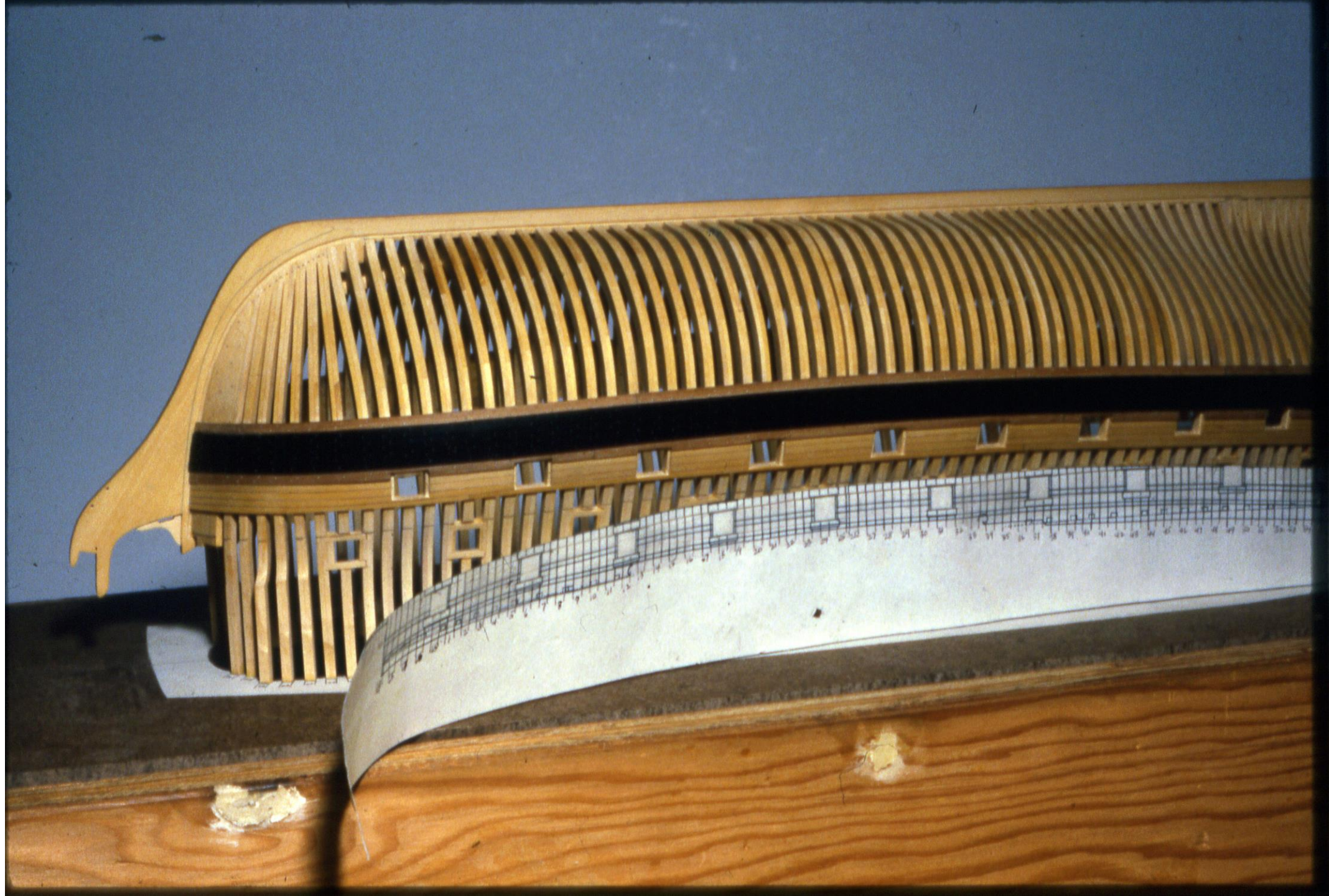


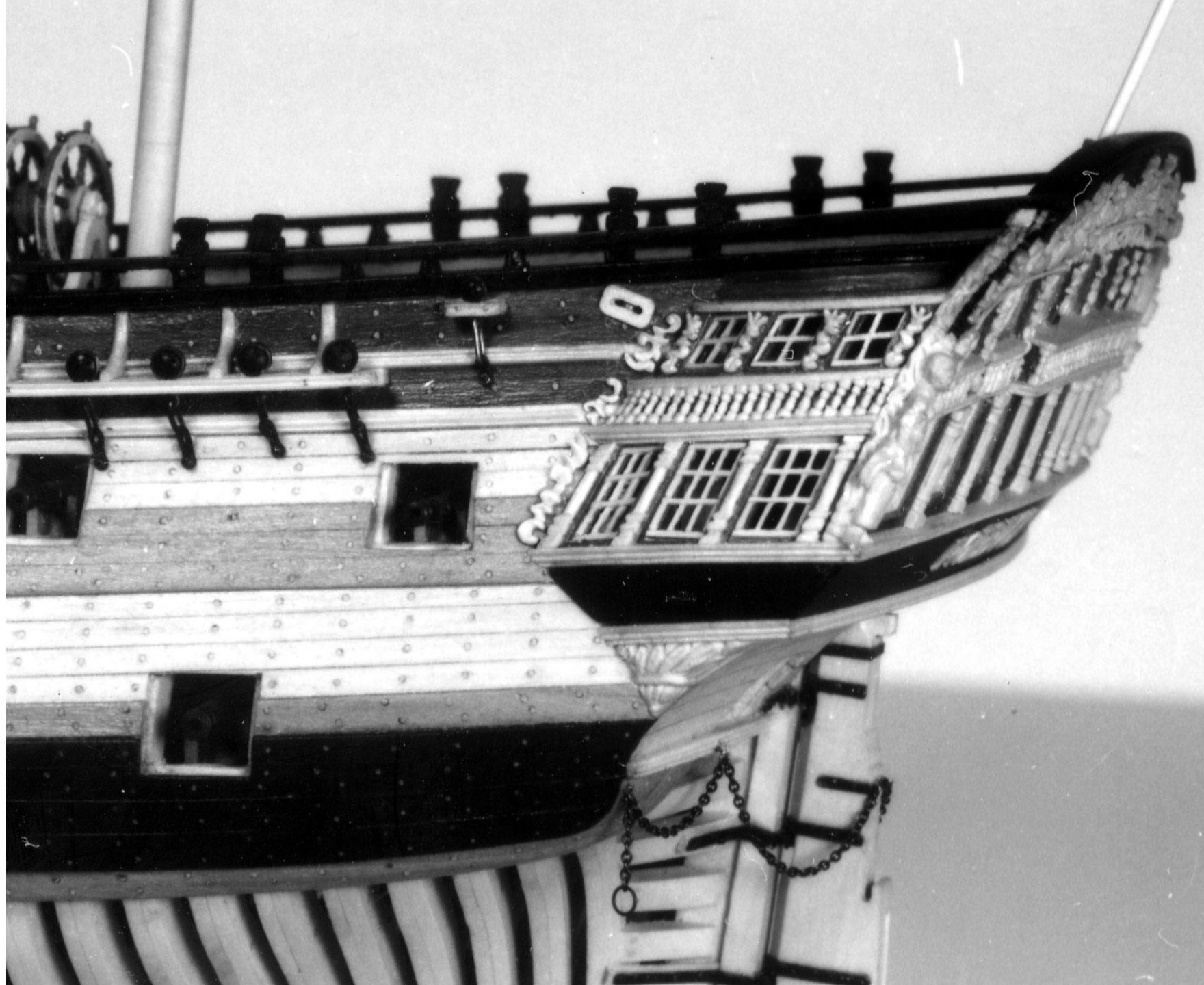




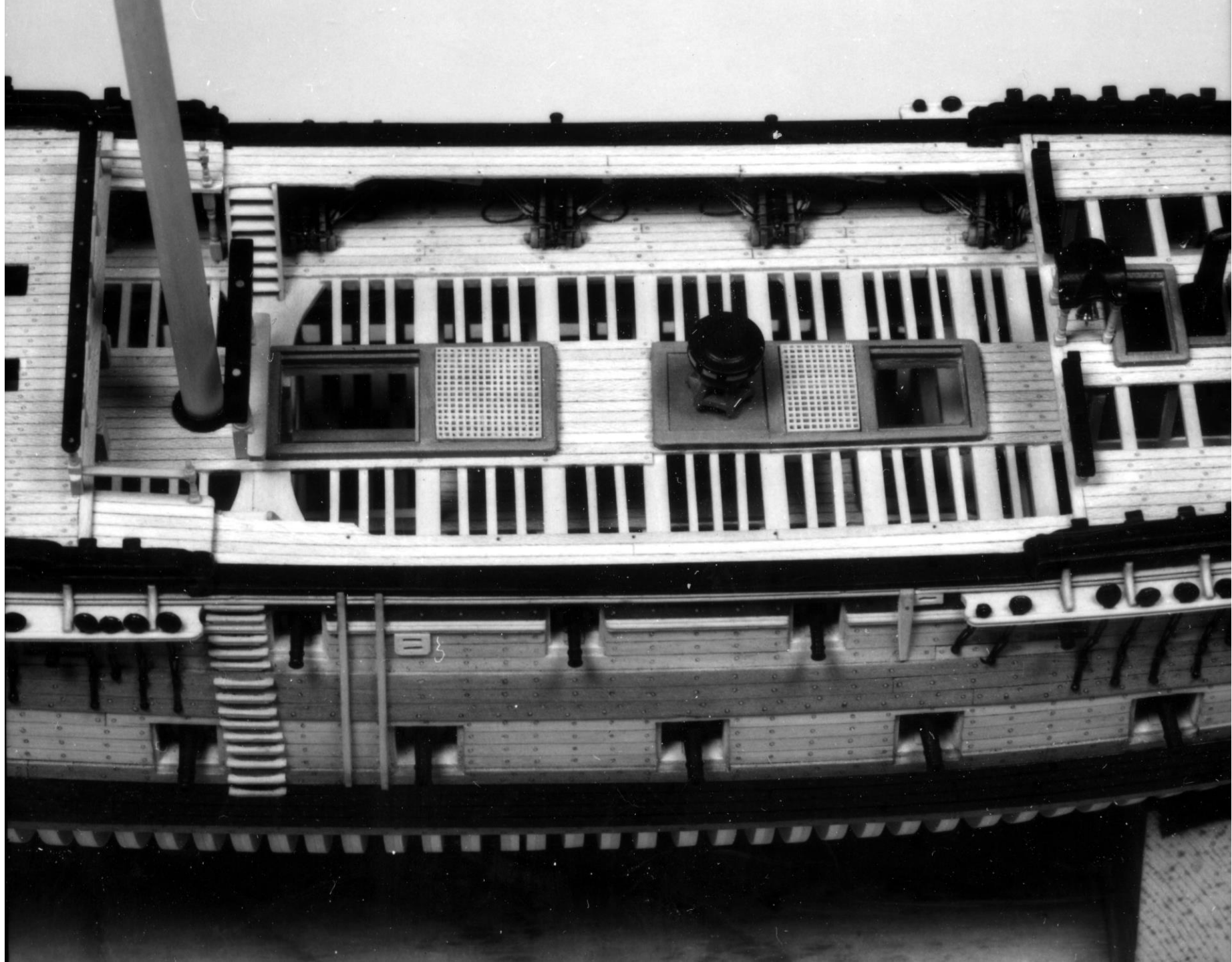


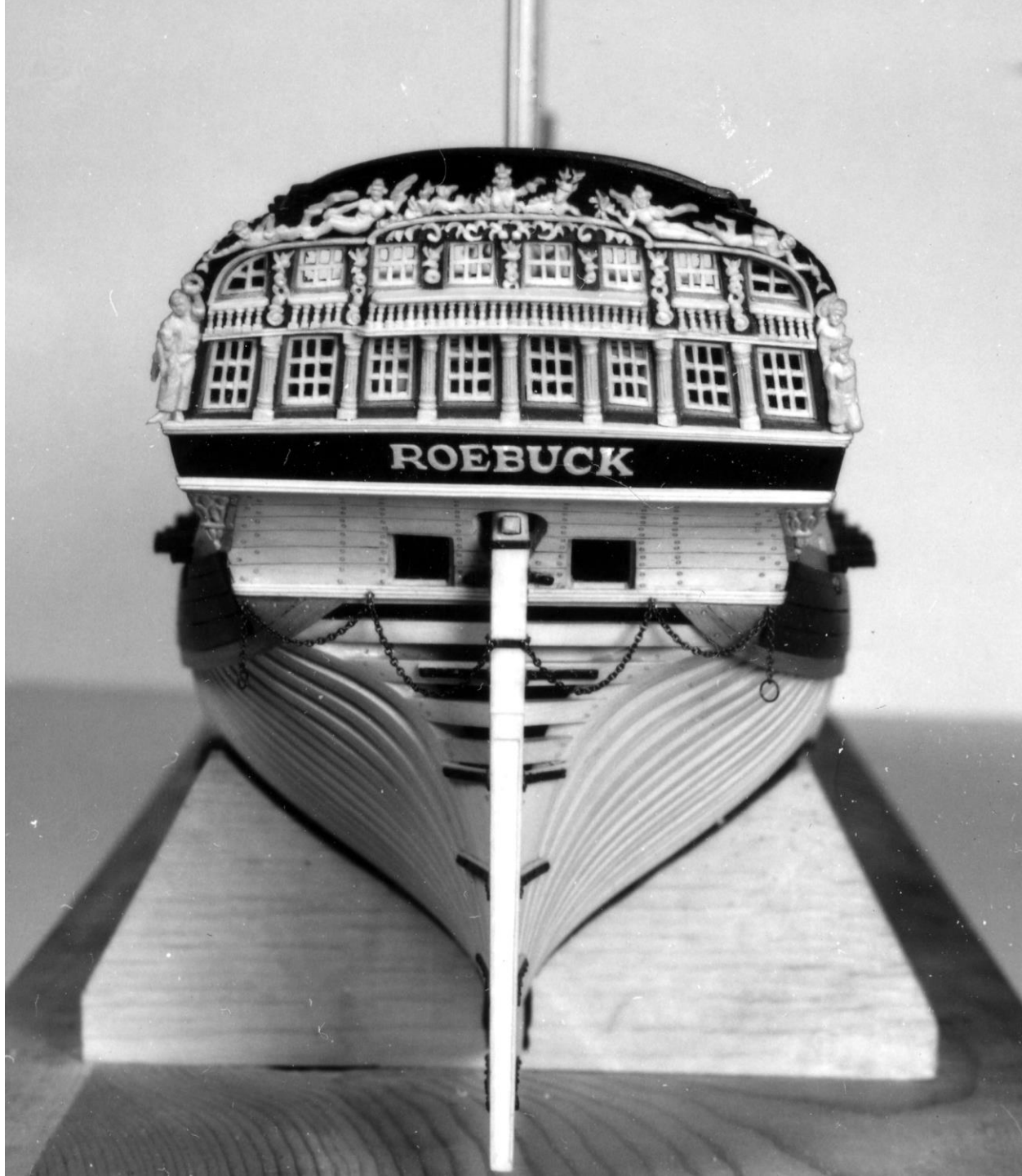


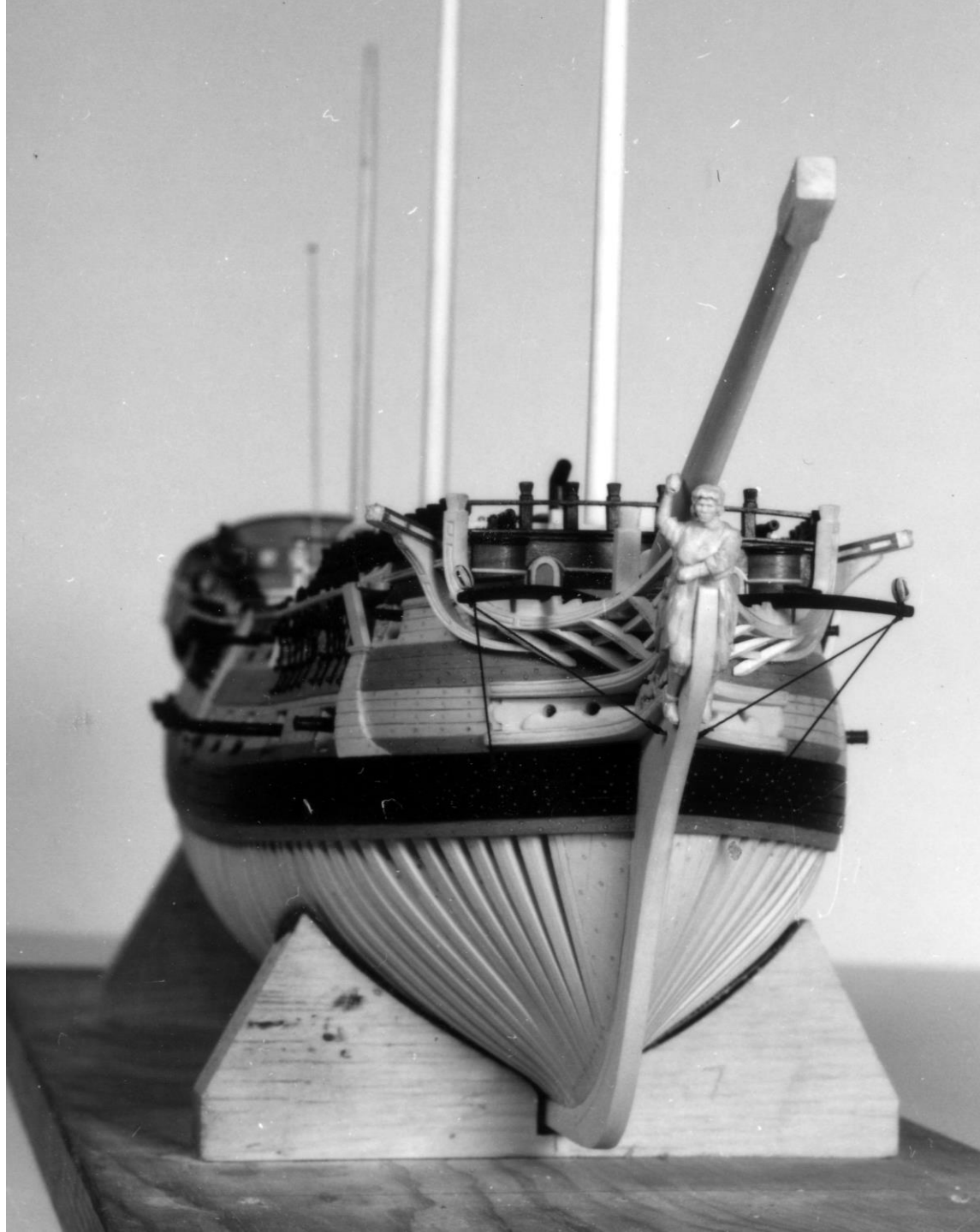


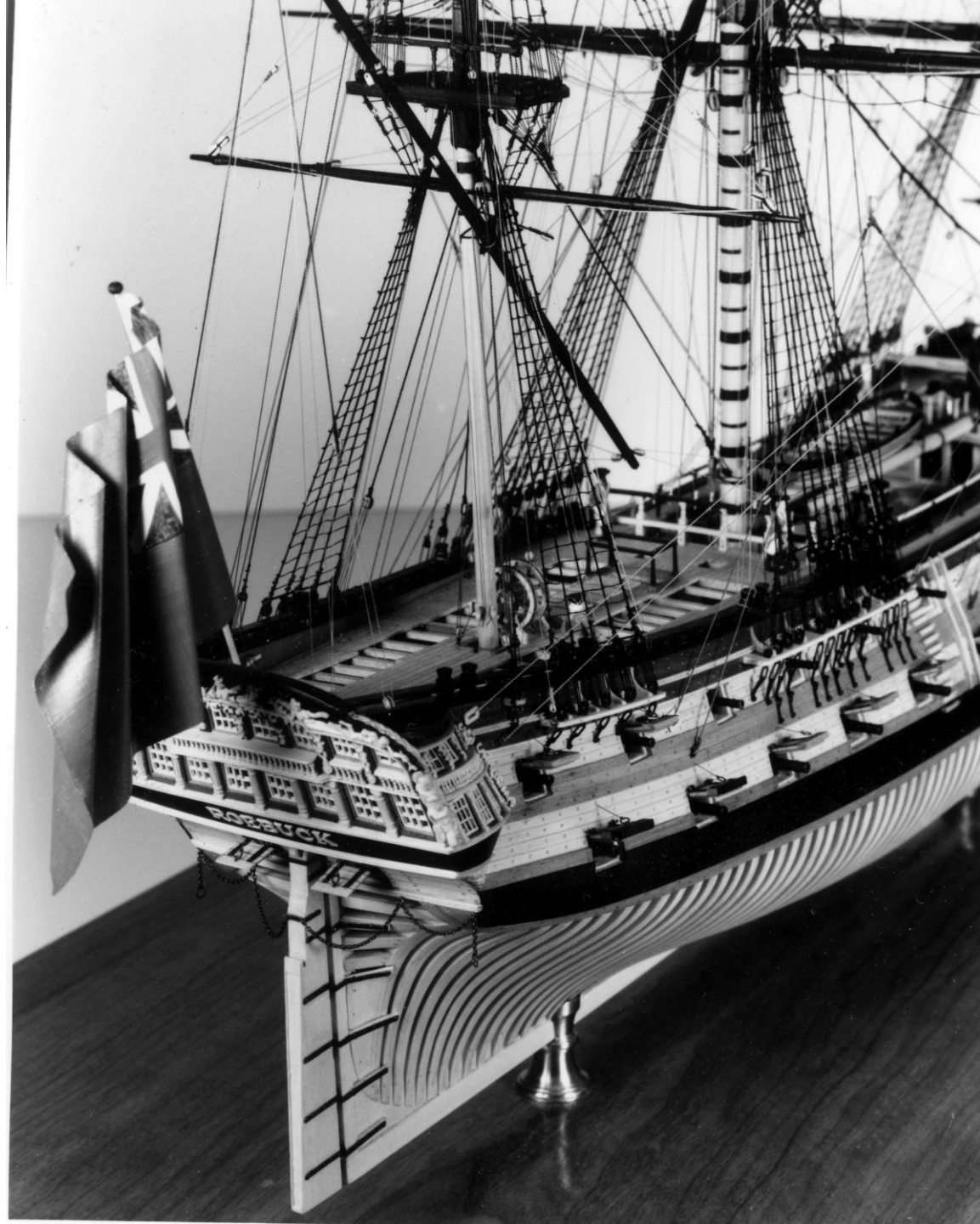


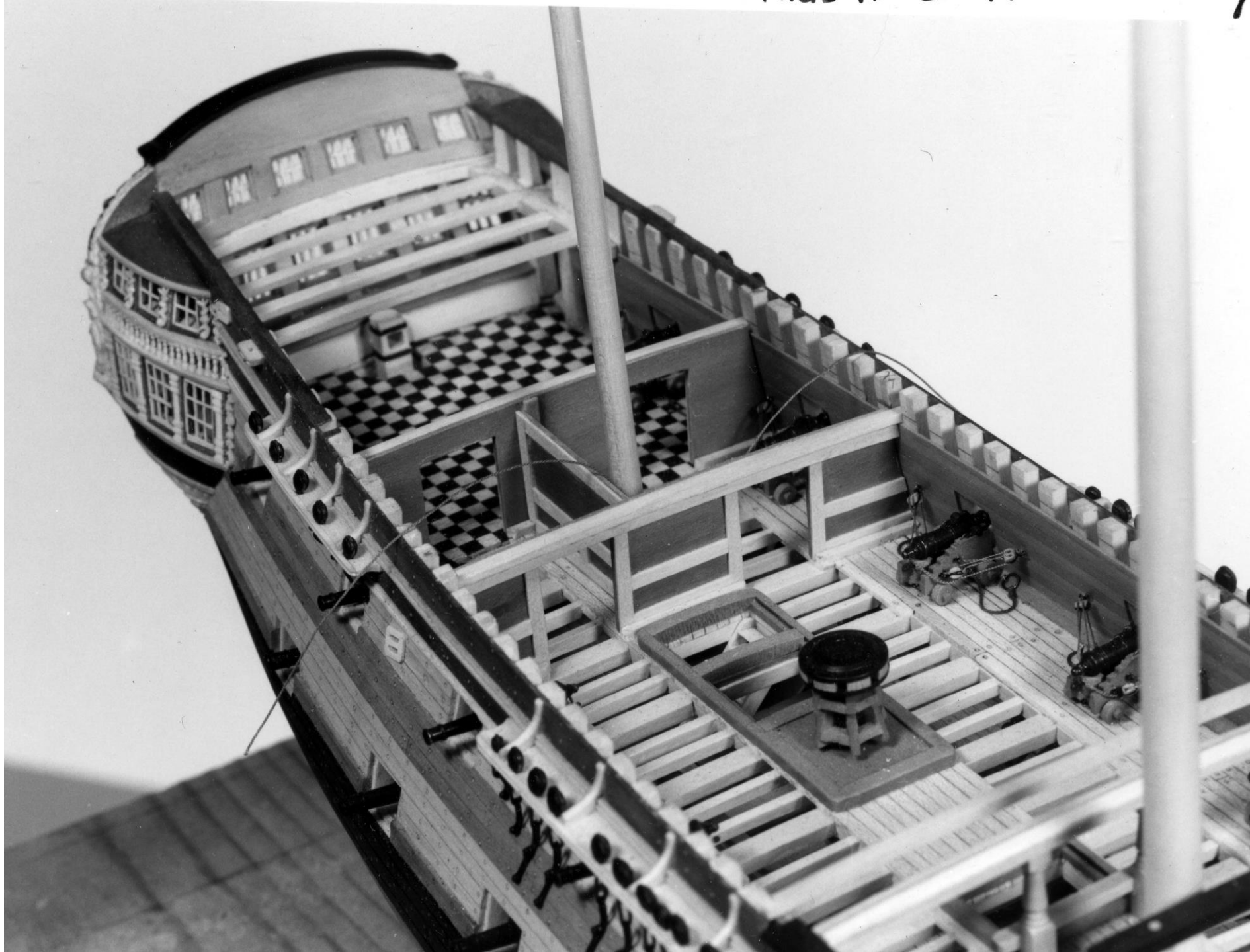


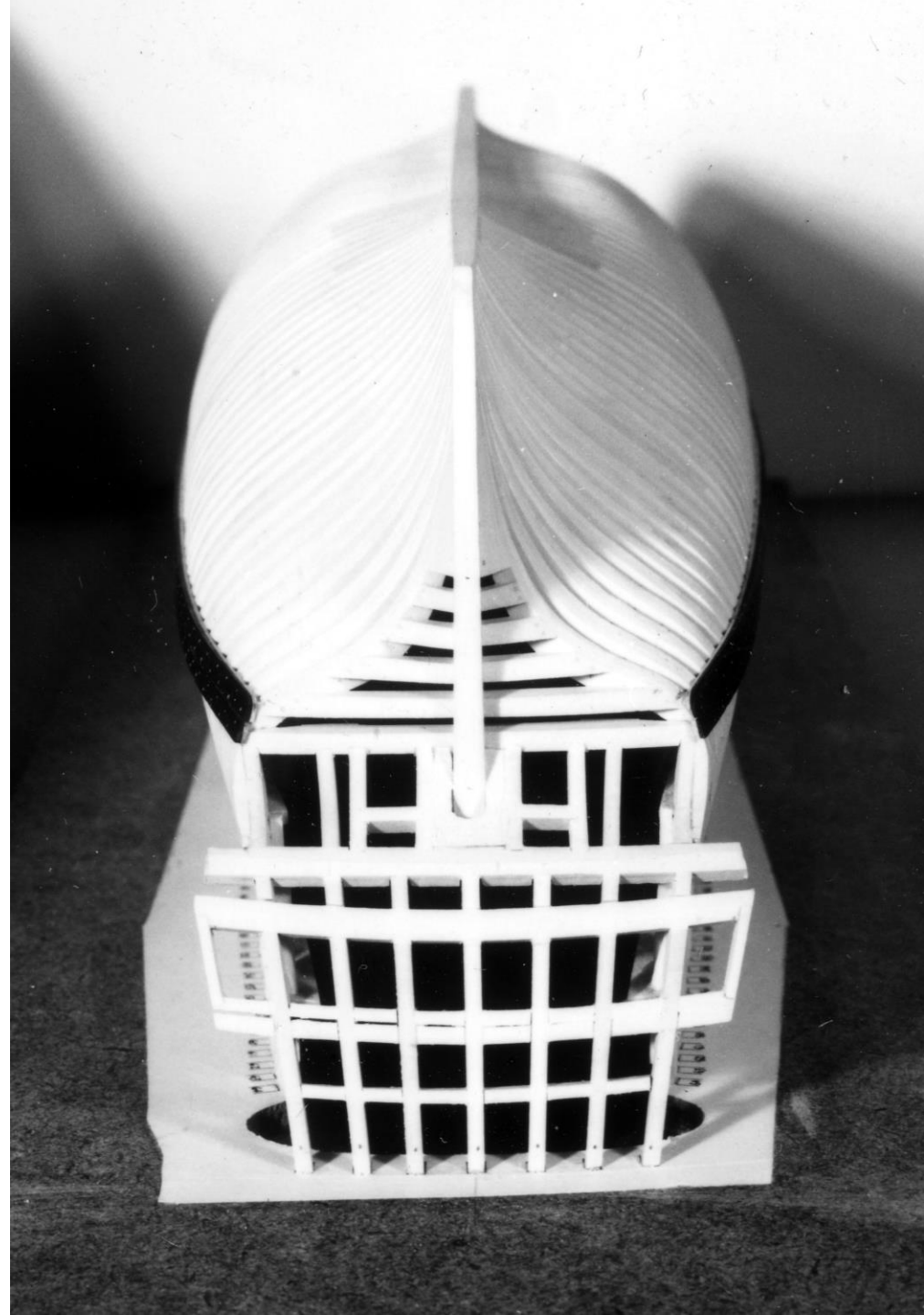


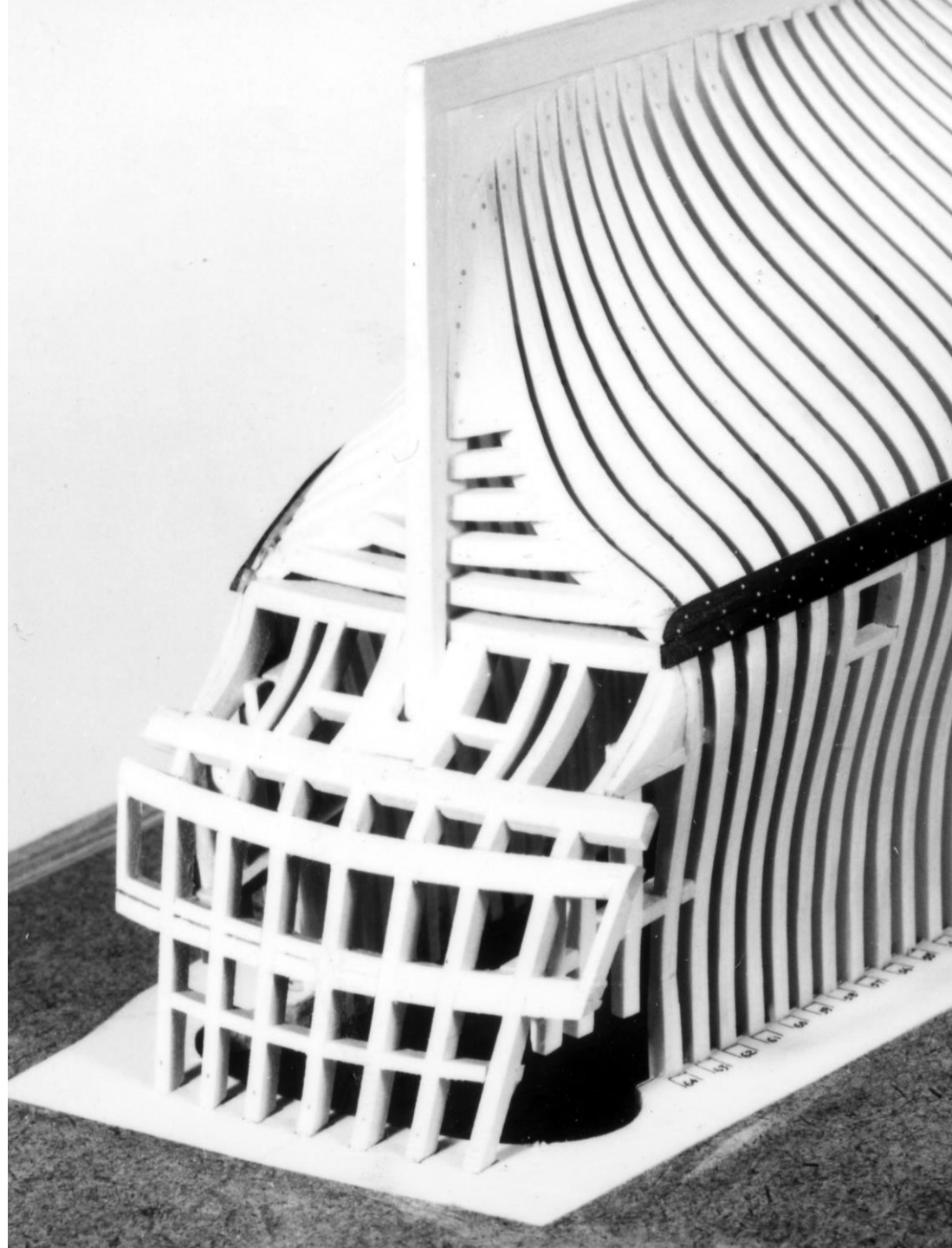


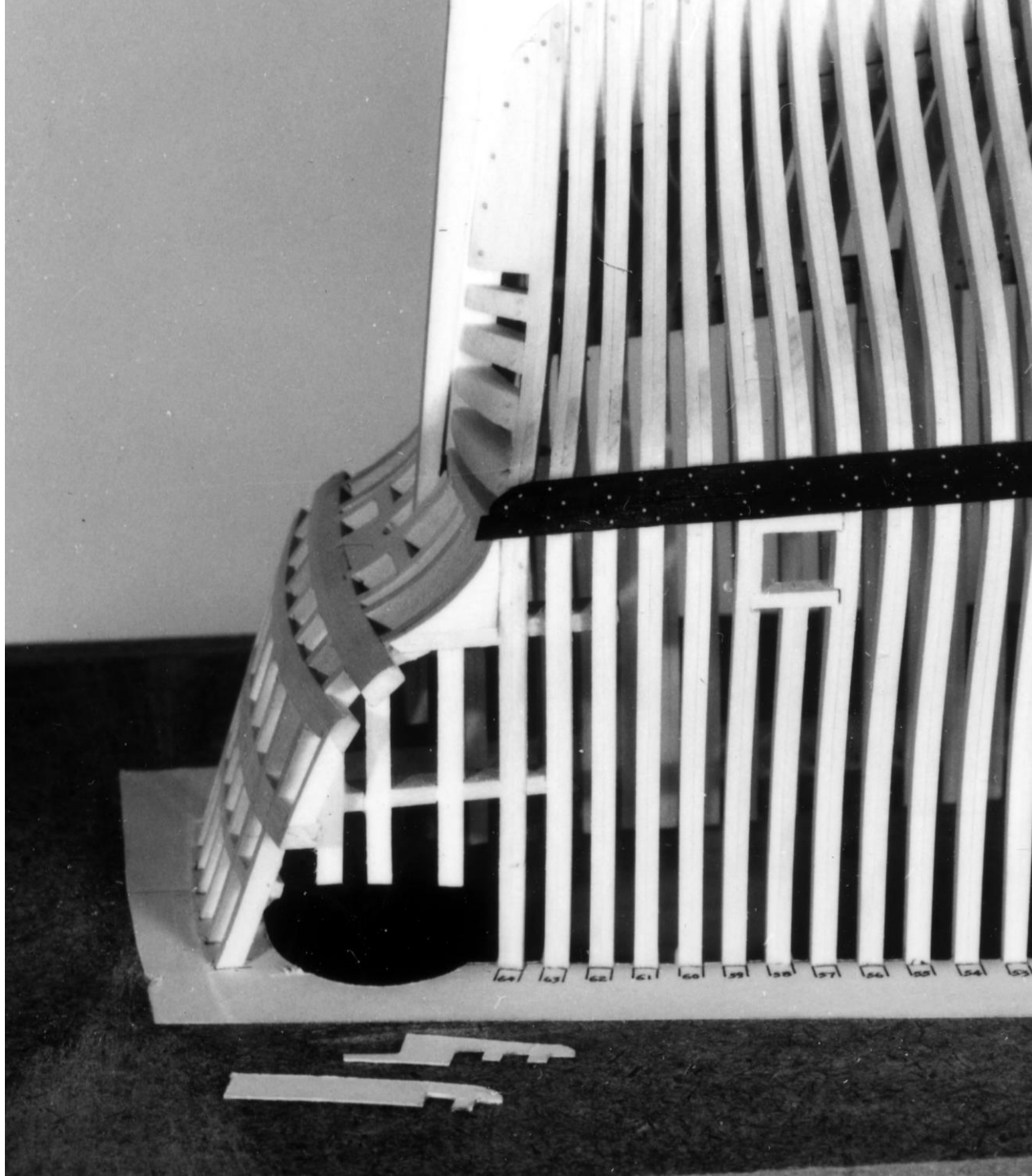


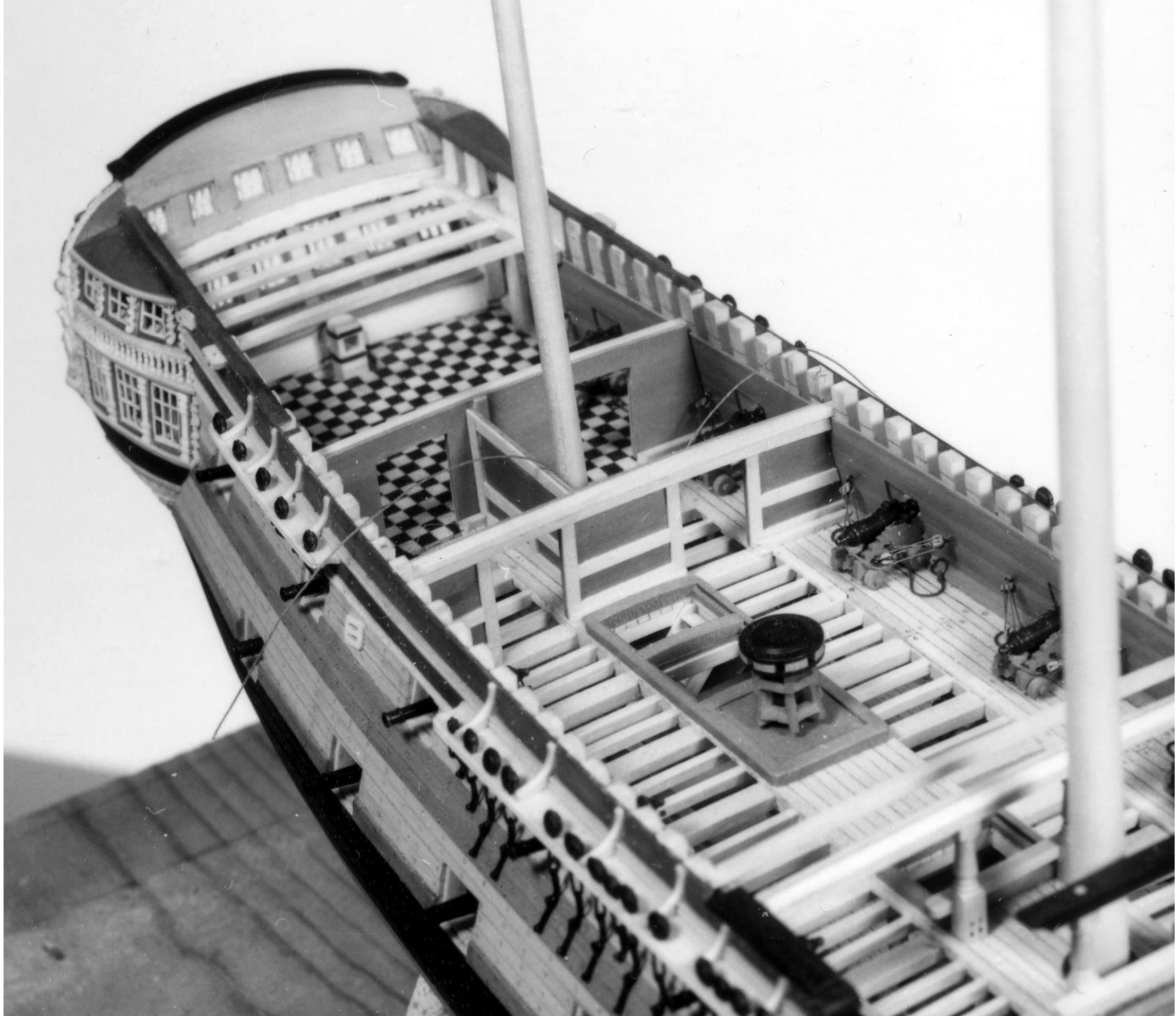


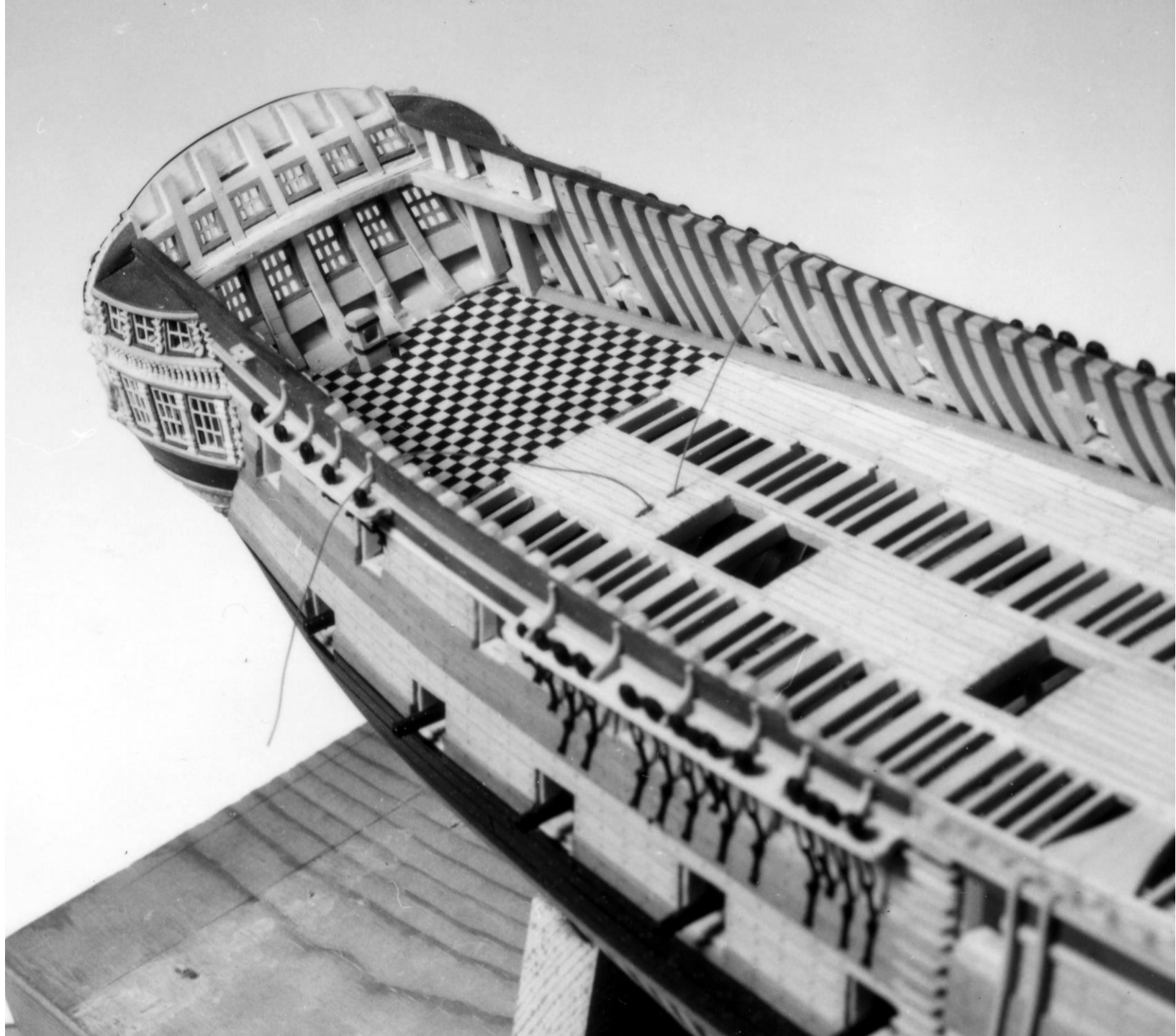




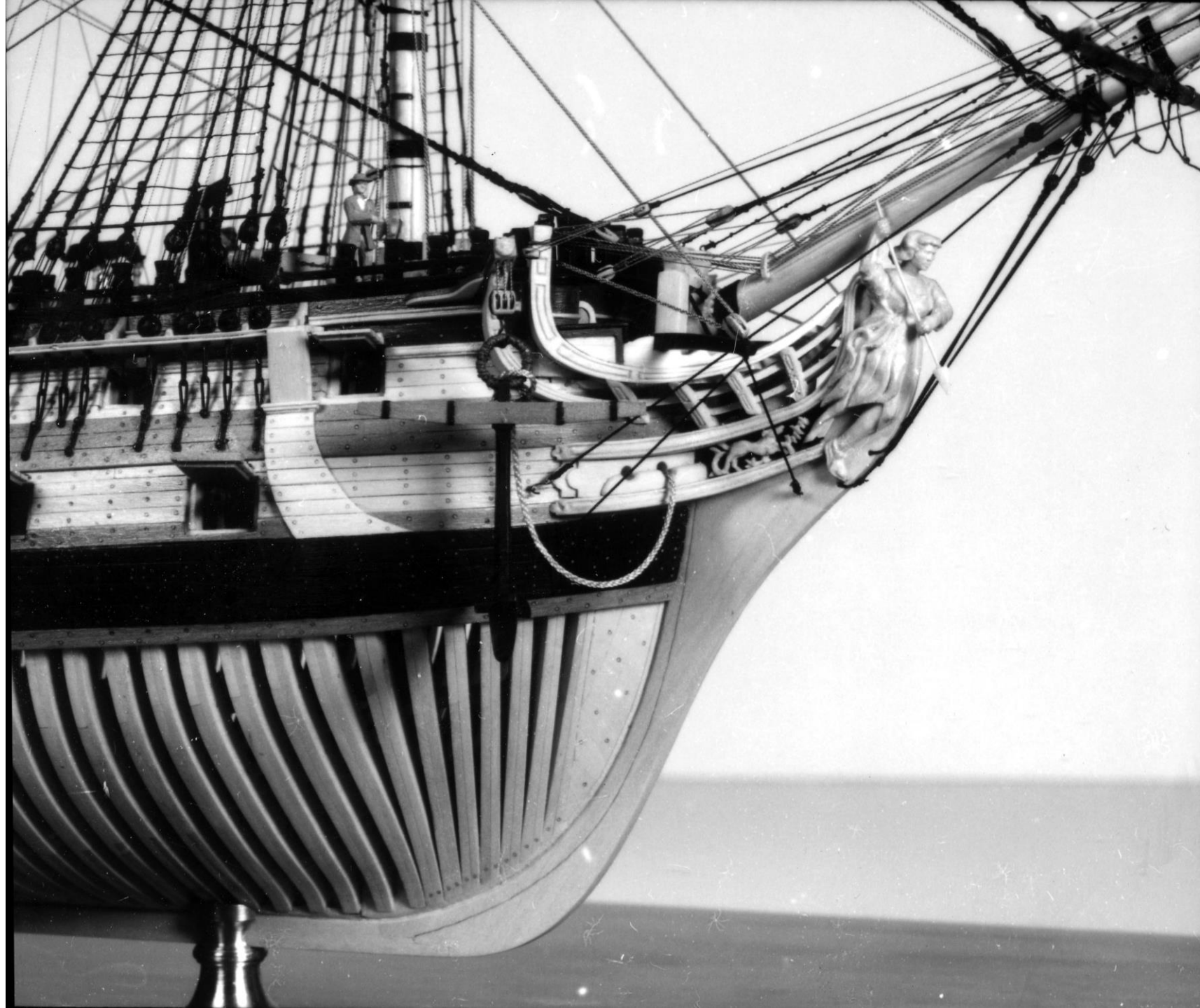


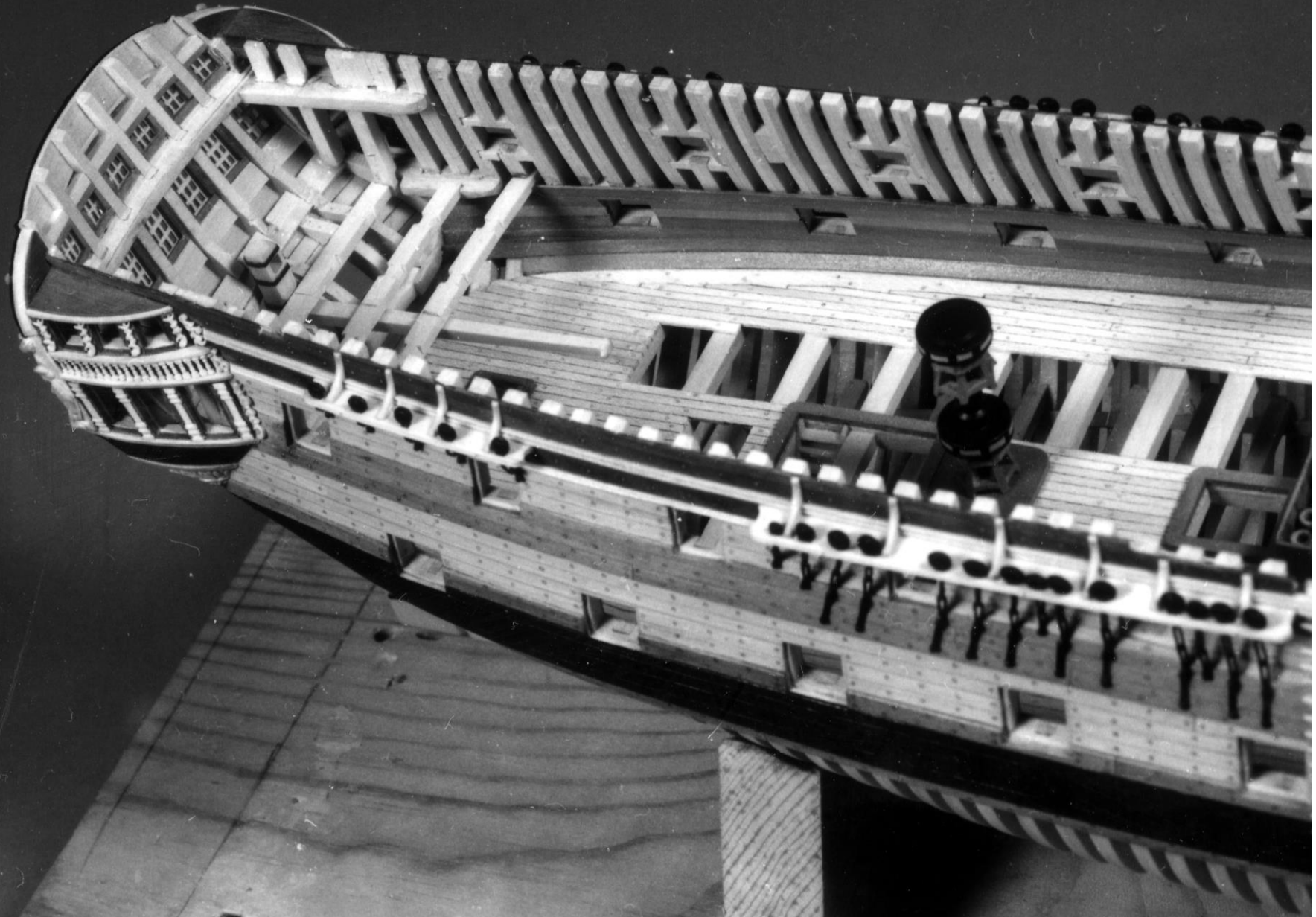




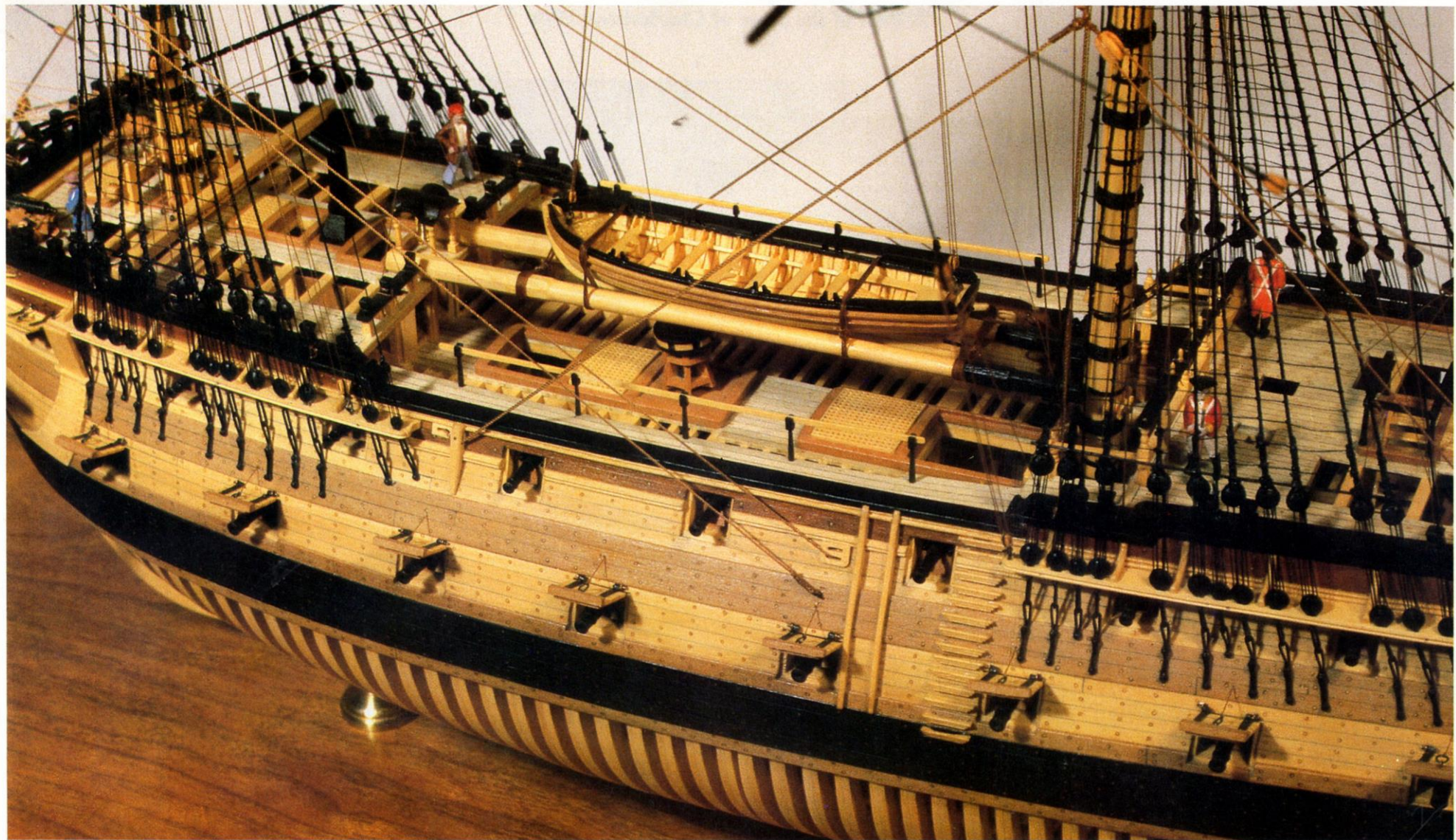












A Masterpiece of the Ship Modeler's Art

HMS *Roebuck*, flagship of Arbuthnot's squadron in the Charlestown Campaign. This stunning Admiralty-style model by Harold Hahn of Lyndhurst, Ohio, shows exquisite detail. Along with HMS *Perseus* and *Russell*, she was copper-bottomed, a rarity during the Revolution. In the spring of 1777 she and *Perseus* captured *Defence* of the South Carolina State Navy. Her sister ship was the famous *Serapis*, which John Paul Jones captured in 1779. They were part of a class of 44-gun fifth-rate ships that rendered yeoman service. Typical of the small two-deckers of the period, the

guns on the lower deck were so close to the water that they were difficult (if not dangerous) to handle in a seaway with waves washing through the open gunports. *Roebuck* and the later American frigate *Constitution*, also rated at 44 guns, exemplify the transition from two to one gun decks as ship lengths increased in the last two decades of the eighteenth century. *Constitution* carried her 24-pounder weapons on a 1,500-ton displacement; *Roebuck* displaced little over half that, even though her guns were mostly 18 pounders. *Roebuck* arrived off the Charlestown bar on February 25, 1780, and remained until June 8, when she departed to escort 100 ships to New York with the bulk of Clinton's troops.

