Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

All information contained within the individual site database and inventory sheets is solely the work of the researchers and authors noted below. The data provided has been culled from the original site reports noted below and in many cases has been lifted directly from them with little or no editing. The database and inventory sheets are meant to serve as a synopsis of the report findings and a finding aid and are not intended to replace or republish the research of the authors noted below.

REPORT INFORMATION:


Library ID No: 00000284  Catalog/Shelving ID: CV 64

Sites examined:
18CV414  18PR226  Others
NRHP Eligible: Y  Justification

Project Details:

Project Justification:

This publication provides a concise overview of the history of the Chesapeake Flotilla during the War of 1812, and the excavation of one shipwreck site in the Patuxent River thought to be associated those events.

Project Objectives:

- Provide historical background related to the Chesapeake Flotilla.
- Describe excavation at 18CV226.

Research Potential:

See below for remaining research questions at 18CV414.

REPORT INFORMATION:

1998  Shomette, D.G.
The Chesapeake Flotilla Project: Final Report, Phase I and Phase II Research.
Submitted to the University of Baltimore and the Maryland Historical Trust

Library ID No: CHESFLOT  Catalog/Shelving ID: LangleyOfc

Sites examined:
18CV414  18CV416  18PR226  Others
NRHP Eligible: Y  Justification

Project Details:

Phase I  X
Project Justification:

The 1996-1997 field operations of the Chesapeake Flotilla Project were conducted to locate the remains of the United States Chesapeake Flotilla, a fleet of U.S. Navy vessels lost as a result of military action in the Patuxent River, Maryland, during the War of 1812. Also sought was a fleet of merchant vessels which had been destroyed along with the flotilla. Preliminary Phase I remote sensing work was initiated in early 1996 and continued sporadically until the summer of 1997. The work was principally funded by MHT.

Project Objectives:

- Conduct an aerial photographic reconnaissance of survey areas HBT (the Hills Bridge Transect) and SLCT (the St. Leonard's Creek Transect).
- Conduct an aerial remote sensing survey of over 800 acres of wetlands formed since 1899 along a portion of the HBT.
- Conduct a waterborne remote sensing survey of riverine areas within the HBT and SLCT.
- Perform hydroprobing and ground truthing of all targets in the HBT and select targets within the SLCT.
- Undertake a terrestrial survey of wetlands in the HBT if the aerial survey reveals any significant anomalies.
- Undertake a visual waterborne and hands-on survey of one mile of river in the Queen Anne's Bridge area.
- Ground truth representative targets.
- Phase II
- Archeologically test select shipwreck sites in an effort to make preliminary identifications and designate locales for future
Archaeological Investigation of the Workboat Widgeon: A possible Chesapeake Bay Schooner.
Submitted to the Faculty of the Department of History, East Carolina University

Library ID No: 97000495 Catalog/Shelving ID: CV 82

The purpose of this thesis is to document the remains of a shipwreck found in Grover's Creek Cove, St. Leonard's Creek, Calvert County, Maryland. When originally identified as part of the Chesapeake Flotilla Project of the mid-1990s, it was thought to be a Jeffersonian gunboat. However, this impression changed, and it was later classified as a Chesapeake Bay workboat. This report confirms the identity of the Grover's Creek Cove vessel as the Chesapeake Bay centerboard schooner Widgeon.

MAC Accession: 2002.008.001

Project Justification:
The purpose of this thesis is to document the remains of a shipwreck found in Grover's Creek Cove, St. Leonard's Creek, Calvert County, Maryland. When originally identified as part of the Chesapeake Flotilla Project of the mid-1990s, it was thought to be a Jeffersonian gunboat. However, this impression changed, and it was later classified as a Chesapeake Bay workboat. This report confirms the identity of the Grover's Creek Cove vessel as the Chesapeake Bay centerboard schooner Widgeon.

Research Potential:
The Phase II excavations at 18CV416 exposed the remnants of the late 19th century workboat schooner Widgeon and revealed some basic details of its construction. The artifact sample provides some limited information about the everyday shipboard material culture of a workboat in the 1930s (when the vessel was abandoned), however, the wreck has likely yielded up whatever useful information it can provide. It should no longer be considered a significant historical resource.

Research Firm/Institution:
East Carolina University Program in Maritime History & Nautical Archaeology
Greenville, NC 27858

REPORT INFORMATION:

18CV414

Phase I
- Record enough information to identify Vessel D1 by type and approximate date.
- Document the design and construction of the vessel.

Phase II
- Determine if the Grover’s Creek Cove vessel is a Jeffersonian gunboat.
- Document the construction details of the vessel and determine its approximate date of construction and function if it is not a Jeffersonian gunboat.

Phase III

 Sites examined:
18CV416
18CV414

Nautical Archaeological Investigations of Jeffersonian Gunboat Number 138 (Maryland Site

Research Potential:
See below for remaining research questions at 18CV414.
In the summer of 1998, a wreck, designated Maryland archeological site 18CV414 Vessel D1, was investigated. Through nautical archeology and historical research, this wreck was identified as one of two scuttled American gunboats during the War of 1812. During the 1998 investigation, a second wreck site (18CV414 Vessel D2) was discovered adjacent to Vessel D1. The 1999 field operation reported in this work focused on Vessel D2 to determine if it was the second of the two 19th century gunboats historically documented to have been scuttled in the area during the War of 1812. Ultimately, the vessel was identified as Jeffersonian gunboat Number 138.

The underwater archeology program at 18CV414 revealed the presence of two Jeffersonian gunboats that were part of the Chesapeake Flotilla during the War of 1812. They are a rare and important piece of American and Maryland history. Phase III-level examination of the remains is warranted. Very little is known about the Jeffersonian gunboats and comparative analyses of these two and other known examples could be vitally important. The shipwreck site should be considered a significant maritime archeological resource, capable of addressing research question related to Maryland and American history.