



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18ST365

Site Name: Big Numbers

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

Early and Late Woodland short-term camp, possible 17th century brick barn site

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 10

SCS soil & sediment code MtB2

Latitude 38.1424

Longitude -76.4400

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 4 m

Site slope 2-5%

Ethnobotany profile available Maritime site

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Langley Hollow

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 80 m

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

Topography

Floodplain

Hilltop/bluff

Interior flat

Upland flat

Ridgetop

Terrace

Low terrace

High terrace

Rockshelter/cave

Hillslope

Unknown

Other

Ownership

Private

Federal

State of MD

Regional/county/city

Unknown

Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1900 - 1930

Post 1930

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1720 - 1780

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

African American

Anglo-American

Hispanic

Asian American

Unknown

Other

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

Site Function Contextual Data:

Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

Historic

Urban/Rural? Rural

Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

brick barn?

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

Other samples taken



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Diagnostic Artifact Data:

Projectile Point Types			
Clovis	<input type="checkbox"/>	Koens-Crispin	<input type="checkbox"/>
Hardaway-Dalton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Perkiomen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palmer	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehana	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Vernon	<input type="checkbox"/>
Kirk (stem)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Piscataway	<input type="checkbox"/>
Le Croy	<input type="checkbox"/>	Calvert	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Morrow Mntn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Selby Bay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Guilford	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (notch)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Brewerton	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jacks Rf (pent)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Levanna	<input type="checkbox"/> 1

Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	Porcelain	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts			
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 18	Other fired clay	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Lithic Material

Jasper	<input type="checkbox"/>	Fer quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sil sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Chert	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Chalcedony	<input type="checkbox"/>	European flint	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Basalt	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
		Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>		

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts			
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Tobacco related	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 2	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 50	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

Historic Features

Const feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<input type="checkbox"/>		

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 2: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 3: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 4: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 5: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 6: +/- years BP Reliability

Sample 7: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 8: +/- years BP Reliability Sample 9: +/- years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at MAC

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Big Numbers Site (18ST365) is the apparent archeological remains of a demolished 19th century brick barn onboard the Webster Field Annex of Naval Air Station Patuxent River in St. Mary's County. A scatter of Woodland period artifacts is also present. The site is situated in an old agricultural field on an interior flat north of Langley Hollow on the east bank of the St. Mary's River. The surrounding landscape is developed as a military airfield. Soils at the site are primarily Mattapex fine sandy loam and Sassafra sandy loams.

The site is situated on a tract known historically as St. Inigoes Manor or Priest's Point. That tract has been rural and agricultural for most of its long history. Indian habitation of the general area is well documented both archeologically (46 prehistoric sites on the Webster Field property) and historically. According to John Smith's map, the Piscataway/Conoy village of Monanauk was located nearby on the western side of the St. Mary's River. St. Inigoes neck was likely used seasonally by the Monanauk villagers.

During the historic era, St. Inigoes Manor was managed by the Society of Jesus (the Jesuits) as an agricultural plantation similar to those of its neighbors, to make money for the order. The Jesuits, one of the larger landowners in the earlier years of the Maryland Colony, were quite influential. European habitation at St. Inigoes Manor began in 1634 with Thomas Gerrard, one of the first settlers in the Maryland Colony. It is not known how much land clearing and planting he conducted in his one year of residence. But starting in 1637, with the sale of the land to the Jesuits, the manor became an active plantation. It was reported to be some of the finest agricultural land in the colony. Early crops included tobacco and grain. The early organization of the landscape probably involved a cluster of solidly built structures on Priests Point with the main residence located off St. Inigoes Branch. A fort was erected at Fort Point possibly as early as 1637, and soldiers from the fort fought the neighboring Indians in the late 1640s.

There were probably more impermanent houses for tenant farmers, which were dispersed across the estate. Tenant farms were present at St. Inigoes Manor by 1639, although little is known about them prior to circa 1870. An account book from 1765 indicates that there were 9 tenants (probably 9 tenant families) at St. Inigoes at that time. The tenant farmers provided additional income to the Jesuits and also provided a ready source of short-term labor when needed.

The Jesuits depended on three types of farm labor over the history of St. Inigoes: indentured servants, slave labor, and free wage labor. For much of the 17th century the Jesuits relied on indentured servants, as was typical for Maryland and Virginia at that time. Some of the servants at St. Inigoes lived in communal "gang houses", and one such house is mentioned as burning in 1651. Slaves began replacing indentured servants in the late 17th century, and St. Inigoes had an inventory of 15 slaves in 1717, including 9 working in the fields and 3 serving the manor house. The number of slaves at St. Inigoes grew to 20 slaves in 1765, and 34 in 1768. However, by 1836 the Jesuits had sold their slave holdings. It is not clear where the slaves were housed at St. Inigoes and if they were housed in group quarters.

A map of the area in 1823/1824 shows no structures in the general site area, nor do maps of the St. Mary's River in 1859 and 1861. However, these are general maps that would probably not show tenant residences or farm buildings. A plan of the plantation made by Jesuit Brother Moberly after he left the area in 1820 does show a brick barn present in the general vicinity of the site. The barn is also shown on a 1912 USGS map and on an aerial photograph from the 1930s.

With the rural intensification of the late 17th and early 18th centuries, St. Inigoes Manor changes along with the times, with the Jesuits probably prospering from the plantation. Around 1750, the Jesuits erected a substantial manor house on the property, based on Georgian architectural principles. The St. Inigoes Manor House burned in 1872 and its remnants were incorporated into a somewhat more modest dwelling of vernacular design. The Jesuits built a four-storey, frame-built dormitory on the property in 1876 known as "Villa House". By that time the Jesuits had evidently begun to employ the Priest's Point estate as a novitiate and/or center for priests on contemplative retreat. In 1919, the priests' residence was transferred to St. Michael's. Tenant farmers continued to work the fields and the Jesuits continued to run the land as a retreat center until 1942. With the construction of the airfield in 1942-1943, the site area remained an undeveloped portion of the manor. For most of the Navy period of ownership, the area has been in agricultural use.

The site was first identified during a 1981 St. Mary's City archeological field school, run in conjunction with the Southern Maryland Regional Preservation Center (now a part of the Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum). The survey was carried out over 19 agricultural fields at Webster Field. The fields were surveyed through a controlled surface collection and in a few cases subsurface testing.

Site 18ST365 was found in a field planted in young corn, with surface visibility of about 80%. The site was surface collected in transects 5 meters apart, organized into 20 m squares. Both historic and prehistoric artifacts were found. The prehistoric artifacts included debitage and several unfinished bifaces, suggesting the manufacture of stone tools, along with two scrapers, a Calvert point, and a Levanna point. The recovered historic material was dominated by brick, along with some 19th century ceramics and glass. At that time it was suggested that the site might represent the remains of a brick barn erected somewhere in the general vicinity by the Jesuits by the early 19th century.

Because two other archeological sites (18ST364 and 18ST366) are situated in close proximity to 18ST365, a systematic shovel testing program was carried out in 1996, with the aim of better defining the boundaries between the sites. Other than a brick and oyster shell, only a generalized scatter of artifacts was found within 18ST365, mainly quartz debitage and 19th century bottle glass. These items are not included in the tally above.

No additional work at the site is documented until the spring of 2012 when a Phase II examination was carried out at 5 sites on Webster Field Annex property. The overall purpose of the investigations was to determine if the 5 sites meet the criteria for eligibility for listing in the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). There were no immediate plans to develop these sites, but these areas may be impacted by future construction and such evaluations would assist the US Navy in meeting their obligations under Section 110 of the National Historic Preservation Act.

The 2012 Phase II testing focused on the concentration of brick at 18ST365 and whether or not it might be related to the remains of a 19th century brick barn destroyed sometimes during World War II. To locate the brick scatter more precisely, shovel test pits (STPs) were dug in a grid across the site, and the brick fragments were weighed to locate the core of the site. In all, 82 shovel tests were dug, mostly at 7.62 m (25 ft) intervals. The shovel tests were measured to make sure that all were about 38 cm (1.25 ft) in diameter, to standardize the amount of soil screened for calculating the density of brick. The distribution did not have a clear center, and moderate amounts of brick were found on both sides of the small swale in the center of the testing area. The densest



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concentration of brick was noted in three adjacent STPs and extensive probing was done in this area. No foundations were encountered.

The basic stratigraphy across the site consisted of brown sandy loam plowzone over yellowish brown sandy clay loam. However, within the plowzone across the tested area were chunks of mixed soil that appeared to be fill, as if a thin layer of fill had been spread across this area and then plowed. This fill consisted of a mix of the plowzone and subsoil. All of the artifacts were found in plowzone or fill.

Two 91 X 91 cm (3 X 3 ft) test units were excavated in this same area. One test unit intercepted a utility trench while the other unit showed a layer of mixed fill, 9 to 12 cm (.3 to .4 ft) thick, at the bottom of a shallow plowzone. The stratigraphy implies substantial disturbance to the site. This could have taken place at the time the barn was demolished and the runway constructed, or during more recent utility construction. The absence of foundations suggests that the brick in the plowzone here may even have been pushed here from somewhere else.

Other than brick, the only historic artifacts found were three badly rusted nails and an unidentified piece of iron hardware. The prehistoric finds consisted of 6 pieces of quartz debitage.

The excavations at 18ST365 reveal a heavily disturbed site. The most likely interpretation of the brick concentration at the site is that the material is the remnant of the 19th century brick barn built by the Jesuits, which has been bulldozed down the slope from a more level site closer to the modern taxiway (or even underneath the taxiway) at the Naval airfield. The remains of the brick barn lack the integrity to be eligible for listing in the National Register. Regarding the prehistoric component (which was not the focus of the Phase II work) it should be noted that in 82 shovel tests, only 6 pieces of debitage were recovered. The site has minimal information potential and cannot be considered a significant archeological resource.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

95001934