



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CE258

Site Name: Perry Point I-7

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

Mid-19th to early 20th century house site, prehistoric lithic scatter, possible contact glass flake

Unknown

Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 6

SCS soil & sediment code BuB,Up

Latitude 39.5547

Longitude -76.0792

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation

Site slope 0-5%

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

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

Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Susquehanna River

Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 108 m

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. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

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

Interpretive Sampling Data:

Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

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Unknown

Brief Description:

Diagnostic Artifact Data:

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

Prehistoric Sherd Types

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

Historic Sherd Types

Earthenware		Ironstone		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="text"/>	Jackfield	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="text" value="1"/>	English Brown	<input type="text" value="1"/>
Borderware	<input type="text"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="text"/>	Whiteware	<input type="text" value="509"/>	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="text"/>
Buckley	<input type="text"/>	North Devon	<input type="text"/>	Porcelain	<input type="text" value="10"/>	Nottingham	<input type="text"/>
Creamware	<input type="text" value="4"/>	Pearlware	<input type="text" value="20"/>			Rhenish	<input type="text"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="text"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="text" value="41"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="text"/>
Ground stone	<input type="text"/>	Modified faunal	<input type="text"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="text"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="text"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="text"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="text"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="text"/>	Floral material	<input type="text"/>
Ceramics (all)	<input type="text"/>	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="text"/>
Rimsherds	<input type="text"/>	Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> flaked glass	<input type="text"/>

Prehistoric Features

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

Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="text" value="726"/>	Activity item(s)	<input type="text" value="4"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="text" value="352"/>	Human remain(s)	<input type="text"/>
Architectural	<input type="text" value="367"/>	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="text" value="1"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="text" value="32"/>
Arms	<input type="text"/>	Floral material	<input type="text"/>
Clothing	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Misc.	<input type="text" value="56"/>
Personal items	<input type="text" value="3"/>	Other <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> coal	<input type="text"/>

Historic Features

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

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

Additional raw data may be available online

Summary Description:

The Perry Point I-7 Site (18CE258) consists of a 19th century house site and a prehistoric scatter of unknown date. The site is on the Veterans Administration Medical Center property at Perry Point in Cecil County. It is situated on a southwest-facing interfluvial ridge overlooking the Susquehanna River in the location of a historic farmstead. The farmstead is comprised of a house and outbuilding. Archival research indicated that at least one structure was located in the site area from the 1880s but was gone by 1899. The majority of the site is located on the ridgetop next to a power substation. In all likelihood, portions of the site were removed during construction of the substation. A housing unit occupied the eastern portion of the site at one time. Soils in the area are predominately Butlertown silt loam (0-5% slope). The site measures approximately 100 m east-west by 60 m north-south.

Phase I and Phase II archeological testing was conducted on the 478 acre property of the Veterans Administration Medical Center (VAMC), which is located on the Perry Point Peninsula. The VAMC property includes developed and undeveloped areas, a historic district, and 104.5 wooded acres excessed to the General Services Administration (GSA). The project was undertaken to assist in compliance with the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, and its implementing regulations, 36 CFR 800. Specifically, the Act requires that each federal agency establish a program to locate, inventory, and nominate to the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP) all properties under its ownership or control. Additionally, Section 110 requires that the significant values of cultural resources be preserved or enhanced when they are transferred. This applies to the land excessed to the GSA who was going to deed the 104.5 acre parcel to the town of Perryville for recreational use. The goals identified for the Phase I/II project were to locate and identify all cultural resources within the project area and to determine their eligibility for the NRHP, to assess the probable effects of any future undertakings at the VAMC or the excessed property on those resources, and to prepare plans and their estimated cost to mitigate those effects likely to be adverse. Prehistoric research themes that guided the archeological investigations included settlement patterns, trade networks, and resource exploitation. Historic research focused on structure locations, the exploitation of bay versus interior resources, and yard activity areas.

In the spring of 1987, the Phase I archeological survey identified 17 sites, 10 isolated prehistoric artifact locations, 12 isolated historic artifact locations, and 2 isolated prehistoric/historic artifact locations within the project area. Field investigations included a pedestrian survey of exposed shoreline and banks and shovel test pit (STP) excavations. No testing was undertaken in areas too disturbed by development to contain intact sites or too swampy to contain evidence of previous occupation. Intensive survey units were defined as those with a high probability of containing archeological remains. Those areas were shovel tested at 30 m intervals along transects set 30 m apart. Light survey units, those with a moderate to low probability of containing archeological remains, were shovel tested at 60 m intervals. Shovel tests around the grounds of the manor house were placed at 15 m intervals along parallel transects placed 30 m apart. Radial STPs were excavated at 7.5, 15, or 30 m intervals depending on the intensity designated for a particular unit (eg. intensive survey or light survey area). Based on the Phase I fieldwork, 9 sites were recommended for further Phase II work.

In the summer and fall of 1987, Phase II archeological testing was undertaken. Phase II testing consisted of additional STPs excavated at 10 m intervals along transects placed 10 m apart, and the excavation of 1 m² test units, although larger test units were dug when conditions warranted. A grid was established over the sites that were identified for further investigation as a result of the Phase I testing. All excavated soils were screened through ¼" mesh and all pre-20th century materials were retained. Flotation samples (1 liter) were collected per level from one test unit at each site. In addition to fieldwork, archival research was also conducted as part of the Phase II investigations.

Site 18CE258 was identified through the excavation of 16 STPs during Phase I and 48 STPs and 7 test units during Phase II. During the Phase II investigations, no STPs were dug in the disturbed eastern half of the site but series of shovel tests was excavated down the middle of the ridgetop extending westward to the tip of the ridge. All of the STP profiles excavated along the ridgetop displayed disturbed profiles. Although the entire site area measured about 100 m x 60 m, the dense concentration of historic artifacts was confined to an area of approximately 30 m east-west x 60 m north-south located between a picnic area and the fence line surrounding the substation. Very few prehistoric artifacts were recovered during the testing. The historic material appeared to be located mainly in a northwest-southeast trending depression/ditch. The depression was filled with a 15-35 cm thick artifact layer that sat above a sterile fill layer. It was suggested that the artifact-bearing stratum in the depression represented a fill composed of materials scraped from the historic yard that previously existed in the area rather than a large pit. It is likely that the filling occurred when the housing unit was built during the first quarter of the 20th century, or when the substation and the recreation area were constructed.

Besides plowscars, only 1 cultural feature was identified during the testing. Feature 1 was a posthole and mold feature located beyond the center of the depression and visible beneath the artifact layer. The feature was cut into the subsoil. Results from flotation on a soil sample collected from Feature 1, Layer 2 produced burnt animal bone and uncharred seeds (recorded as 4 miscellaneous kitchen items in the table above), and glass, charcoal, and coal (recorded as 6 miscellaneous items in the table above). As no total counts were provided for these items, a minimum estimate of 2 was used.

A total of 1,548 historic artifacts were reported in the Artifact Inventory, Appendix 2 in the site report. There were 4 activity items (1 whetstone fragment, 1 piece of lamp glass, 1 harmonica plate fragment, and 1 railroad spike). Architectural items (n=367) included 17 brick fragments, 138 pieces of window glass, 26 cut/square nails, 30 wire nails, 132 unidentified nails, 2 pieces of mortar, 8 spikes, 1 screw, 3 bolt fragments, 4 hinge fragments, 3 insulator fragments, and 3 square metal plate pieces. The 3 clothing items included 1 milk glass button, 1 piece of shoe leather with eyelets, and 1 shoe eyelet or rivet. The 1 furniture item was a metal furniture leg. There were 1,106 kitchen-related items including 310 pieces of bottle/container glass, 40 fragments of table glass, 2 pieces of milk glass, 726 ceramic sherds (7 buff-bodied earthenware, 1 Jackfield, 4 creamware, 20 pearlware, 10 porcelain, 1 Albany-slipped gray stoneware, 509 whiteware, 81 glazed and unglazed redware, 16 Rockingham, 50 ironstone, 1 tin-glazed earthenware, 1 domestic brown stoneware, 1 British brown stoneware, 7 gray salt-glazed stoneware, 1 Bristol glazed stoneware, 3 unidentified stoneware, 12 yellowware, 1 unidentified sherd), 1 glass jar lid, 9 animal bone fragments, 17 oyster shell and 1 clam shell fragments. There were 50 miscellaneous objects (46 unidentified metal objects, 3 rubber fragments, 1 unspecified cartridge fragment). The 3 personal items included an 1880's coin, 1 porcelain figurine fragment, and 1 metal bell fragment. The 14 tobacco-related items were 10 white clay pipe stem and 4 bowl fragments.

In all, 41 prehistoric artifacts were reported in the artifact inventory in Appendix 2 in the site report. There were 39 pieces of debitage (23 quartz, 1 rhyolite, 6 chert, 8 quartzite, 1 argillite). There were 2 chipped stone tools (1 quartz utilized flake and 1 quartzite scraper).

The Perry Point I-7 Site (18CE258) consists of a 19th century farmstead site and a prehistoric scatter of unknown date. The original 19th century farmstead yard surface appeared to have been used to fill in a ditch during 20th century landscaping. Although 19th century materials were unmixed with later materials,

MARYLAND
HISTORICAL



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Unknown

they have lost all horizontal and vertical integrity. Due to the low density of artifacts and the lack of site integrity, the prehistoric component of the site was not considered significant. The site was determined not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005733