



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CE262

Site Name: Perry Point I-11

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

18th-19th century plantation, Late Archaic-Woodland short-term resource procurement

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 6

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.5510

Longitude -76.0656

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation -6 m

Site slope

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

Spring

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 75 m

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Contact period site  ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675  ca. 1860 - 1900

Archaic site

MD Adena

ca. 1675 - 1720  ca. 1900 - 1930

Early archaic

Early woodland

ca. 1720 - 1780  Post 1930

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

ca. 1780 - 1820

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown historic context

Unknown prehistoric 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
- Village
- Hamlet
- Base camp
- Rockshelter/cave
- Earthen mound
- Cairn
- Burial area
- Misc. ceremonial
- Rock art
- Shell midden
- STU/lithic scatter
- Quarry/extraction
- Fish weir
- Production 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

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

#### Bldg or foundation

Isolated burial

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



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

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

## 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	1	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	1	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

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	1	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
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	33	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>		Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	59	Pearlware	52		28	Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	2

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	318	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	1	Modified faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Stone bowls	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unmod faunal	<input type="checkbox"/>
Fire-cracked rock	<input type="checkbox"/>	Oyster shell	<input type="checkbox"/>
Other lithics (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ceramics (all)	3	Uncommon Obj.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rimsherds	<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

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

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	294	Activity item(s)	2
Glass (all)	254	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	361	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	91
Arms	1	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	2	Misc.	71
Personal items	1	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" 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 checked="" 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

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Perry Point I-11 Site (18CE262) is comprised of an 18th to 19th century plantation and Late Archaic and Middle/Late Woodland occupations. It is located within the Perry Point Mansion (MIHP# CE-146) and Mill (MIHP# CE-244) property currently listed on the National Register. The prehistoric component represents a short term base camp. The historic component includes archeological resources associated with the manor and plantation. The site is located in the western portion of the Veterans Administration Medical Center at Perry Point in Cecil County. It is situated on a knoll crest on the edge of a terrace overlooking the Susquehanna River with a view of the Chesapeake Bay. An unnamed tributary drainage truncates the terrace. During the prehistoric period, the site would have occupied a prominent southwest trending ridgetop.

Phase I and Phase II archeological testing was conducted on the 478 acre property of the Veterans Administration Medical Center (VAMC) at the Perry Point Peninsula. Site 18CE262 is located on the grounds of the Perry Point Manor House which is listed on the National Register and currently the residence of the administrator of medical center. 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 it's 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 m<sup>2</sup> 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.

Prehistoric occupation of Perry Point began at least as early as the Late Archaic period. Historic occupation on the peninsula began ca. 1659 when a merchant and member of the Maryland General Assembly named John Bateman became the first European owner of the tract of land. In ca. 1664, Captain Richard Perry "possessed" the land for Bateman's orphaned daughter at his death, and at some point Perry took ownership of the land. In 1672, Perry returned to England, leaving his land under the management of representatives. Also in 1672, Jacob Young bought a writ allowing him to establish a water mill on 10 acres of land at Perry Point. It is not clear if Young built his mill, which would have been the first settlement at the point. Philip Thomas purchased the 840 acre Perry lands in 1728. At his death, 570 acres was willed to his son Samuel. The Veterans Administration Medical Center is located on that acreage. Samuel Thomas may have been the first owner to live on the property (his father lived elsewhere). The brick manor house located on the property overlooks the Susquehanna River. It probably dates to the period of Samuel's ownership. Improvements to the land included 2 dwellings, a barn, outbuildings, 3 mills, a wharf, and an orchard. Only the locations of the extant manor house and one mill are known. At the time of his death in 1784, Samuel Thomas held 68 slaves. In 1798, Samuel's son Richard sold the plantation lands with the exception of 4 acres of Perry Point fronting the Susquehanna River and occupied by Mrs. Rogers. Richard Thomas apparently had an interest in a ferry service that ran from Perry Point to Havre de Grace across the Susquehanna.

In 1800, the land came under the ownership of John Stump. The Stump family retained the property for most of the 19th century, renting it to the United States Government from ca. 1861 until 1862 for use as a training station for horses and mules. The manor house served as headquarters for the officers and the government constructed several buildings on the property. In 1918, the government purchased the remnants of the 516 acre Perry Point plantation from the Stump heirs for the development of an ammonium nitrate plant. The company who constructed the facilities for the government management agency built railroads, streets, utilities, factory buildings, and more than 300 houses at the Perry Point site. In 1922, the Veterans Bureau acquired the facility for use as a hospital. The facility remains in use as a medical center but the extant manor house and mill create a link to the property's long history as a plantation and farm.

Site 18CE262 was identified through the excavation of 38 STPs during Phase I and 84 STPs and 14 test units during Phase II. Excavations exposed several layers of cultural fill in the yard around the manor house. The west side of the yard appeared to contain undisturbed deposits from the mid-1700s. The rest of the deposits dated from the late 1700s to the mid-1800s, with the exception of the northwestern corner of Features 2 and 3 which contained a few ceramics that dated from the earlier 1700s. Several historic features (Features 2, 3, possibly 6, 7, and 8) and recent features (Features 1, 4, 5, and 9) were encountered. Features 2 and 3 were sections of stone walls that were probably part of the same structure. If so, then the walls represent a building that would have been approximately 11 m long x 4 m wide, with an orientation perpendicular to the long axis of the manor house. Several ceramics dating from the last quarter of the 1700s to the early 1800s along with abundant glass, brick, and mortar fragments were associated with the features. The presence of burnt artifacts, especially glass, suggested that the structure may have burned down. Feature 6 was a pit of unknown function, but was thought to possibly be a associated with a planting feature. Features 7 and 8 were shallow trenches located west of the current driveway and in the rear yard respectively. Only a few artifacts, all historic, were recovered from Feature 7; no artifacts were recovered from Feature 8. Layers overlying the features contained both prehistoric and historic materials.



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Unknown

Prehistoric artifacts were primarily confined to an area at the front of the house. A small number of those artifacts were recovered from an undisturbed context below the fill layers in the yard. Depending on the depth of fill, materials were collected anywhere from 20 cm to 50 cm below the ground surface. Charred seeds were retrieved from the flotation sample taken from the undisturbed prehistoric context. These were recorded as floral material in the table above. No features associated with the prehistoric component were encountered.

In all, 322 prehistoric artifacts were reported in the artifact inventory in Appendix 2 in the site report. There were 309 pieces of debitage (246 quartz, 2 rhyolite, 2 Cecil County black chert and 10 other chert, 41 quartzite, 4 sandstone, 4 argillite). The excavations of 5 test units produced 237 of those flakes from an undisturbed context. There were 9 chipped stone tools: 3 bifaces (2 quartz, 1 quartzite), 2 staged preforms (1 quartz, 1 chert), 1 quartz utilized flake, 1 chalcedony scraper, a sandstone hand axe, and 1 chert Late Archaic Brewerton side-notched point. The single groundstone object was an ironstone grooved axe fragment. Three prehistoric ceramic sherds were recovered including Middle to Late Woodland Mockley sherds, 1 Late Woodland Minguanan, and 1 unidentified ceramic sherd.

A total of 953 historic artifacts were reported in the artifact inventory, Appendix 2 in the site report. There were 2 activity items, a clay marble and a piece of non-electrical lead wire. Architectural items (n=361) included 72 brick fragments, 1 wire nail, 146 unidentified nails, 122 pieces of window glass, 2 pieces of other flat glass, 8 fragments of mortar, 1 spike, 1 screw, 2 pieces of daub, 2 asphalt bits, 1 iron hook, 1 piece of slate roofing tile, and 2 building stone fragments. Two clothing items were retained, a brass button and a buckle. There were 513 kitchen-related items including 118 piece of bottle glass, 10 fragments of table glass, 294 ceramic sherds (4 Delftware, 2 buff-bodied earthenware, 59 creamware, 52 pearlware, 26 porcelain, 2 Chinese porcelain, 3 Rockingham, 1 ironstone, 2 white salt-glazed stoneware, 4 brown salt-glazed stoneware, 12 gray salt-glazed stoneware, 2 unidentified stoneware, 80 glazed and unglazed redware, 33 whiteware, 2 yellowware, 10 unidentified/burnt), 37 animal bone fragments and 54 oyster shell fragments. The animal bones and oyster shells were included with the historic items because they were associated with STPs and units that contained predominately historic artifacts with only small numbers of prehistoric artifacts. There were 71 miscellaneous objects (2 pieces of unidentifiable burnt glass, 16 unidentified metal objects, 3 pieces of leather, and 50 sherds of terra cotta-possibly either activity- or kitchen-related). The only personal item retrieved was a 1917 dime. Two tobacco-related items were also retrieved (white clay pipe fragments). A single shell casing comprised the arms-related group.

The Perry Point I-11 Site (18CE262) is a comprised of an 18th to 19th plantation and Late Archaic and Middle/Late Woodland occupations. The prehistoric component has been interpreted to represent temporary base camps. Further data from the site could provide information on site function, local adaptations, and regional subsistence and settlement patterns. The historic component, which includes the manor house and plantation, contributes to the Historic District in which it lies. This component of the site was located in several areas surrounding the manor house. Data from the historic component can be used to study the use of space at the plantation and house over time and it can be used to compare the Perry Point plantation with other plantations in the southern Chesapeake region. Both components of the site were determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005733