



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18CE264

Site Name: Perry Point 13

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Brief Description:

18th-19th century possible structures, Late Archaic-Woodland short-term camp

Unknown

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 6

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 39.5428

Longitude -76.0624

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
- High terrace
- Hilltop/bluff
- Rockshelter/cave
- Interior flat
- Hillslope
- Upland flat
- Unknown
- Ridgetop
- Other
- Terrace
- Low terrace

### 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 20 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
- 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



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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	<input type="checkbox"/>	Madison/Potomac	<input type="checkbox"/>
Otter Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Levana	<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		Staffordshire		Stoneware	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/> 76	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/> 5	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/> 1
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/> 42	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/> 51			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/> 2

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

Prehistoric Artifacts		Other fired clay	
Flaked stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 194	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ground stone	<input type="checkbox"/> 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)	<input type="checkbox"/>	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 type="checkbox"/>	Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>
Rhyolite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Argilite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartz	<input type="checkbox"/>	Steatite	<input type="checkbox"/>
Quartzite	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sandstone	<input type="checkbox"/>

Dated features present at site

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 316	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/> 503	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/> 750	Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/> 308
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/> 4	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/> 3	Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/> 94
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/> 1	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

## Historic Features

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

Perry Point 13 (18CE264) is a multicomponent site comprised of an 18th to 20th century artifact scatter, and Late Archaic or Early Woodland and Late Woodland short-term camp occupations. Cultural features located at the site indicate the possible presence of the remains of a late 18th or early 19th century structure. It is situated at the confluence of the mouth of the Susquehanna River and the Chesapeake Bay. The site is located on the grounds of the Veterans Administration Medical Center at Perry Point in Cecil County. The site is within the National Register boundary of Perry Point Manor and Mill. The refurbished 18th century stone mill (Perry Point Mill), called the "old mill", lies opposite the site along the banks of the river. The site measures approximately 3,000 square meters.

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 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 18CE264 was identified through the excavation of 13 STPs during Phase I and 22 STPs and 8 test units during Phase II. Soil profiles indicated that the western half of the site had been disturbed by recent filling, probably as a result of ground leveling. Artifacts included a few prehistoric and 19th century materials, cinders and clinkers, and modern items. Soils in the eastern portion of the site before it slopes into the swale were comprised of a 30-40 cm thick plowzone above a B1 or B2 horizon. Only a few prehistoric artifacts were recovered along with late 18th, 19th and 20th century artifacts. The eastern side of the site was thought to be where a small structure was possibly located.

No features related to the prehistoric component at the site were identified; however, several historic features were encountered in the southeastern area of the site under recent fill. A unit excavated on the slope of the swale revealed a pipe trench and 2 planting features, one of which cut into the trench. Artifacts recovered from the plowzone as well as the trench fill dated to the mid-19th century. Three features were located in a 1x2 m unit excavated on the edge of the garden area. Feature 1 was a pit measuring about 50 cm in diameter and contained a preserved wooden post as well as rock, brick fragments, and 19th century artifacts. Feature 1 cut into the west side of Feature 3. Feature 2 was an irregularly shaped pit that was tentatively interpreted to be a posthole. No associated postmold was identified. Feature 2 also contained 19th century artifacts. Feature 3 was roughly circular, 80 cm in diameter, with a possible



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posthole identified at its base. Rocks and bricks were piled around the edge of the feature and its fill contained pieces of granite. The various irregular fill strata in the feature contained early 19th century artifacts and animal and fish bone, fish scales, and oyster shell. The high frequency of artifacts from the architectural group indicated that either a structure had stood in the area at one time or it may have received debris from a structure. If representative of a structure, then the limited amounts of domestic materials suggested that this may have been a special purpose structure. The high faunal ratio further suggested that the area may have had a secondary function as a peripheral midden.

Flotation samples collected from all 3 features contained fish and mammal bone, fish scales, turtle bone, and shell (recorded as 8 miscellaneous kitchen items in the table above). Samples from the features and from Layers 4 and 5 in test units N19-20/W109-110 and N21-22/W113-114 respectively also contained fragments of brick, historic ceramics and uncharred seeds, and glass, coal, and charcoal, (recorded as 2 architecture, 2 ceramics and 2 miscellaneous kitchen, and 6 miscellaneous items in the table above).

A total of 1,654 historic artifacts were reported in the artifact inventory, Appendix 2 in the site report. Architectural items (n=748) included 255 bricks and brick fragments, 2 cut nails, 8 wire nails, 149 unidentified nails, 323 pieces of window glass, 5 fragments of mortar, 2 lengths of electrical wire, 1 granite building stone, 1 piece of tar paper, 1 tack, and 1 piece of roofing slate. Three buttons comprise the clothing items (1 brass, 1 bone, 1 plastic). There were 798 kitchen-related items including 170 pieces of bottle glass, 4 fragments of table glass, 4 pieces of milk glass, 314 ceramic sherds (1 Nottingham, 3 buff-bodied earthenware, 7 unidentified earthenware, 42 creamware, 51 pearlware, 5 porcelain, 1 tin-glazed earthenware, 2 white salt-glazed stoneware, 1 brown salt-glazed stoneware, 1 gray salt-glazed stoneware, 1 British brown stoneware, 119 glazed and unglazed redware, 76 whiteware, 4 unidentified), 146 animal bone fragments, 3 fish scales, and 157 oyster shells and shell fragments. There were 88 miscellaneous objects (2 pieces of unidentifiable melted glass, 81 unidentified metal objects, 1 wood sample, 3 pieces of plastic, 1 unidentified brass ring). The 1 personal item retained was a plastic comb fragment. The 12 tobacco-related items were all white clay pipe stem fragments. The 4 arms-related items included 2 pieces of English gunflint, 1 rimfire cartridge, and 1 piece of lead shot.

In all, 195 prehistoric artifacts were reported in the artifact inventory in Appendix 2 in the site report. There were 187 pieces of debitage (139 quartz, 1 rhyolite, 30 chert, 15 quartzite, 2 sandstone). There were 7 chipped stone tools: 2 quartz bifaces, 1 quartz preform, 1 chert scraper, 1 chert unidentified point fragment, 1 quartz Rossville Late Archaic/Early Woodland point, and 1 rhyolite Late Woodland Levanna point. The 1 groundstone object was an ironstone  $\frac{3}{4}$  grooved axe fragment.

Perry Point 13 (18CE264) is a multicomponent site comprised of a late 18th to 20th century artifact scatter, and Late Archaic or Early Woodland and Late Woodland short-term camp occupations. Testing indicated that at least one structure may have been located in the southeast corner of the current garden by the late 18th or early 19th century and filled in a short time thereafter. Mid- to late 19th century fill was later deposited to the east, and in the 20th century, fill was deposited over both areas. Activities in the eastern half of the site may have represented food processing associated with the plantation. The historic component of the site is located within the Perry Point Manor and Mill Historical District and contributes to the significance of that district. The prehistoric component could contribute further data on the settlement patterns, subsistence strategies, and lithic technology of the Perry Point Peninsula. The site was determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005733