

Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

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REPORT INFORMATION:

1989 Stevens, J.S., C.D. Cheek and P.W. O'Bannon
 A Phase I and Phase II Archeological Investigation of the Veterans Administration Medical Center at Perry Point, Maryland.
 Submitted to U.S. Veterans Administration

Research Firm/Institution:

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Sites examined:

18CE256	18CE258	18CE260	18CE261	18CE262	18CE263	18CE264
NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input type="checkbox"/>		NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	NRHP Eligible: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Justification				Justification	Justification	Justification

18CE269
 NRHP Eligible:
[Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification:
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<p>In 1987, 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. Additionally, Section 110 required 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.</p>
Phase III		

Project Objectives:
-Locate and identify all cultural resources within the project area
-Determine eligibility of those resources for listing on the National Register of Historic Places
-Assess the probable effects of any future undertakings on those resources
-Prepare plans and their estimated cost to mitigate those effects likely to be adverse

Research Potential:

The Perry Point I-5 Site (18CE256) is a multicomponent site with a Late Archaic occupation, possibly an Early Woodland occupation, and more intensive Middle and Late Woodland period occupations. The historic component is a mill complex with a tightly-dated period of use during the third to fourth quarter of the 18th century. The mill complex consists of a mill pond and mill race, and possibly an associated dwelling as suggested by the artifact assemblage. Both the prehistoric and the historic components of the site were considered to have the potential to address significant research questions about the past at Perry Point. Prehistoric research themes include settlement patterns, trade networks, and resource exploitation. Historic research themes include mid-18th century industry and architecture, economic history, and the exploitation of bay versus interior resources. The site was determined by personnel from the Maryland Historical Trust to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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, 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.

The Perry Point I-9 Site (18CE260) is comprised of a prehistoric short-term resource procurement camp and a 19th century artifact scatter. No diagnostic materials were identified in the prehistoric assemblage and the historic scatter was not associated with any known structures. As all the artifacts were recovered from disturbed contexts, indicating that the site lacks integrity, it was determined to lack research potential. The site was deemed not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Perry Point I-10 Site (18CE261) represents a Late Archaic period short-term base camp and a late 18th to early 20th century historic artifact scatter. The site is situated between two other sites (18CE260 and 18CE267) that contain both 19th century artifact scatters and prehistoric lithic scatters. Site 18CE267, located ca. 65 m to the east of site 18CE261, was identified as the site of a possible 19th century structure. Unfortunately, all of the artifacts from 18CE261 were recovered from construction-, fill-, or plow-disturbed contexts; therefore, the site lacks integrity. The Perry Point I-10 Site (18CE261) was determined not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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.

The Perry Point I-12 Site (18CE263) is a multicomponent site comprised of Late Archaic-Late Woodland short-term camp occupations and an 18th to early 19th century artifact concentration and the possible location of a 19th century structure. Because there are 2 spatially distinct prehistoric components at the

site, further research could address diachronic studies of subsistence and settlement systems and lithic technology. The historic artifact scatter associated with a 19th century structure appears to have been considered a relatively insignificant component of the site. The site was determined eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

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.

Perry Point 18 (18CE269) is comprised of an 18th century wall foundation remnant, remains of an early 20th century bunkhouse, and a prehistoric short-term base camp. The site appears to maintain integrity below the plowzone. Since the artifacts date to a single period, the site could yield information about issues such as the relationship between midden content and building function and artifact deposition. If the site is the location of an 18th century dwelling then it may be one component of the plantation. Therefore, 18CE269 has the potential to yield data reflecting the differences between the occupants of this property and those of the manor house. Although not confirmed, 18th century tax records indicated that only 2 whites lived on the property at that time (both presumably in the manor house) which suggests that the structure at site 18CE269 may have been a slave dwelling. The site was determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.
