

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

Library ID No: 00005733 Catalog/Shelving ID: CE 26

Research Firm/Institution:

John Milner Associates, Inc.
5252 Cherokee Avenue, Third Floor
Alexandria, VA 22312

Sites examined:

18CE257 18CE259
NRHP Eligible:
[Justification](#)

Project Details:

Phase I	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Project Justification: 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.
Phase II	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	
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
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Research Potential:

The Perry Point I-6 Site (18CE257) represents a single component Late Woodland period occupation. The variety of tools and debitage suggested that the site functioned as a short-term hunting camp where flake tools were produced for immediate use. Unfortunately, stream bank erosion and shoreline migration have likely resulted in the destruction of most of the site. The site was determined not eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.

The Perry Point I-8 Site (18CE259) likely represents a single component Late Woodland short-term resource procurement camp site. The site has not been plowed and retains integrity. The site was smaller and less varied than its adjacent neighbor 18CE256, which suggested that 18CE259 functioned differently or was occupied less intensively than 18CE256. Further archeological investigation at 18CE259 could help in determining site function and contribute to the settlement models for the Late Woodland in the region. The site was determined to be eligible for listing on the National Register of Historic Places.