

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

NR Eligible: yes   
no

Property Name: Perry Point Veterans Administration (VA) Medical Center Inventory Number: CE-1544  
 Address: Avenue G/Eight Street (north), Avenue F (east), Avenue A (south), Sixth Street (west) City: Perry Point Zip Code: 21902  
 County: Cecil USGS Topographic Map: Havre de Grace  
 Owner: VA Maryland Health Care System Is the property being evaluated a district?  yes  
 Tax Parcel Number: N/A Tax Map Number: N/A Tax Account ID Number: N/A  
 Project: N/A Agency: N/A  
 Site visit by MHT Staff:  no  yes Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Is the property located within a historic district?  yes  no

*If the property is within a district* District Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_  
 NR-listed district  yes Eligible district  yes District Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
 Preparer's Recommendation: Contributing resource  yes  no Non-contributing but eligible in another context

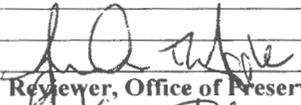
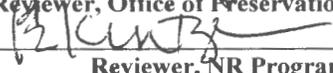
*If the property is not within a district (or the property is a district)*  
 Preparer's Recommendation: Eligible  yes  no

Criteria:  A  B  C  D Considerations:  A  B  C  D  E  F  G  None  
 Documentation on the property/district is presented in: The Perry Point VA Medical Center was determined eligible by the Keeper of the National Register on 14 July 1989 under Criteria A and C. The current DOE is being prepared for purposes of expanding upon the initial one-paragraph form, identifying contributing and non-contributing resources, and documenting landscape characteristics and campus evolution.

Description of Property and Eligibility Determination: *(Use continuation sheet if necessary and attach map and photo)*

**Setting and Landscape Description**

The Perry Point Veterans Administration (VA) Medical Center is located in the vicinity of Perryville, Cecil County, Maryland. The property currently occupies approximately 365 acres at the confluence of the Susquehanna River and the Chesapeake Bay (Stinnett n.d.:11) (Figure 1). Established in 1919, the facility evolved as a second-generation veterans' hospital for neuropsychiatric patients. The primary period of hospital evolution occurred between 1919 and 1948. The medical center currently serves as a comprehensive mental health-care facility for veterans.

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Eligibility recommended <input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Eligibility not recommended <input type="checkbox"/>
Criteria: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D	Considerations: <input type="checkbox"/> A <input type="checkbox"/> B <input type="checkbox"/> C <input type="checkbox"/> D <input type="checkbox"/> E <input type="checkbox"/> F <input type="checkbox"/> G <input type="checkbox"/> None
Comments: _____	
 Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services	<u>12/14/11</u> Date
 Reviewer, NR Program	<u>12/14/11</u> Date

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The campus contains 160 built resources arranged mainly by function. The 27 primary hospital buildings occupy the eastern half of the campus. The 46 support buildings and structures, which include resources constructed during World War I for the former Perry Point Ammonium Nitrate Plant (CE-1552 Addendum), are located in the western half of the campus. The housing area, which comprises 81 extant workers' houses from the Perry Point Village (CE-1552), occupies the northwest corner of the campus. The eighteenth-century Perry Point Mansion House (CE-146), two associated buildings, and the Perry Point Mill (CE-244) are located within the medical center boundaries; these resources are located east of the housing area and north of the Susquehanna River.

Most of the primary hospital buildings face south towards the bay. These masonry buildings were designed in the Colonial Revival style and evolved during two construction periods associated with second-generation veterans' hospitals. The landscape of the Perry Point VA Medical Center reflects traits from both periods. Characteristics from the first period of construction (1919 to mid-1920s) include two-story, modified H-shaped buildings featuring minimal Colonial Revival ornamentation; the buildings are formally arranged around two courtyards—one circular and one oblong. These courtyards are located in the western portion of the primary hospital area. The second period of construction (late 1920s to 1948) resulted in an expanded campus characterized by a naturalistic, sprawling layout of buildings in the eastern portion of the primary hospital area. Although most of these buildings are two stories in height, they are larger, generally occupy full H-shaped footprints, and feature more extensive Colonial Revival ornamentation than those of the first construction period. The monumental, multi-story, Building 23H constructed in 1942 provides the focal point of the hospital campus.

The two grassy courtyards in the primary hospital area are ornamented by trees. The circular courtyard occupies the northwestern portion of the primary hospital complex and is surrounded by the first permanent hospital buildings (Buildings 1H-6H), which were constructed during the early 1920s. These early buildings are located northeast of Building 23H. The next oldest hospital buildings, constructed during the mid-1920s, stand southeast of the circular courtyard. These buildings were sited facing an oblong courtyard, which has been reduced in size during later campus development. Hospital buildings constructed during the 1930s and 1940s extend eastward from the oblong courtyard. Additional hospital buildings constructed during the 1930s are located west of Building 23H. The density of the primary hospital buildings decreases from northwest to southeast. The early buildings stand relatively close together around the circular courtyard, while the buildings constructed later are sited farther apart from one another. A system of above-ground, pedestrian corridors connects most of the primary hospital buildings.

The topography of the medical center campus primarily is flat. Open areas feature grass and varieties of mature deciduous trees and evergreens. Planted trees also line the roadways within the medical center. Forests border the northern side of the campus. Perryville Community Park, established on land once part of the medical center, lies east of the current property boundary. The south shore of the campus contains a large parcel of grassland that formerly was a golf course laid out along the Chesapeake Bay. The scenic landscape of the hospital campus was intended to provide a therapeutic atmosphere for patients.

Access to the Perry Point VA Medical Center is through a main gate located in the northwestern corner of the property. A gate house stands along First Street, which runs west to east; a picnic area established during recent decades is located on the north side of the road. First Street provides access on its southern side to Avenues D and A. Avenue D runs northwest to southeast and provides the major route to the primary hospital complex and its main building (Building 23H). Before reaching Building 23H, Avenue D passes by the site of the former ammonium nitrate plant and its accompanying village of workers' housing, which were constructed in 1918 during the latter months of World War I. Avenue A runs parallel, and south of, Avenue D and follows the shores of the Susquehanna River and the Chesapeake Bay. Avenue A offers a scenic, but narrower, route to the primary hospital complex; portions of the road currently are used as a pedestrian walking trail and are not open to vehicular traffic.

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A network of paved, curving roads provides vehicular access to the medical center buildings, and paved parking lots are interspersed throughout the property. Modern concrete sidewalks and curbs are laid adjacent to the roads. An early asphalt sidewalk survives near the fire house (Building 26). An early concrete curb survives in the village housing area.

Modern signage and benches are located throughout the medical center property. Street signs may date to earlier decades, but their exact ages are unknown. Several early, metal lamp posts survive. The oldest lamp posts, which display painted numbers on their bases, are located along Eighth Street and Avenue G. Four lamp posts erected in front of Building 23H appear to be original to the building's construction in 1942. Most lamp posts on the campus are replacements. Numerous modern bus shelters and mail-order gazebos originally used as smoking pavilions are located throughout the property. Landscape features of the mansion house grounds include two early trees—a magnolia and a sycamore. The mansion house grounds also feature early boxwoods and an early stone retaining wall.

### Architectural Descriptions

159

The ~~160~~ built resources at the Perry Point VA Medical Center were surveyed in February, March, and July 2011. The buildings are categorized by four functional associations: primary hospital buildings, support buildings and structures, housing, and the mansion house/mill property. The building descriptions below are organized by functional association. The historic district boundary and the identification of contributing and non-contributing resources are discussed in the Evaluation section of this DOE.

#### Primary Hospital Buildings

The primary hospital area occupies the eastern half of the Perry Point VA Medical Center. The 27 primary hospital buildings are listed in Table 1 and are described below.

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**Table 1. Primary Hospital Buildings located at Perry Point VA Medical Center**

<b>Building</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Year(s) Renovated</b>
1H	Patient Ward Building	Domiciliary	1921	1986, 1998
2H	Patient Ward Building	Domiciliary	1921	1986, 1998
3H	Patient Ward Building	Administration	1921	1986, 2000
4H	Patient Ward Building	IRMS	1921	1993, 2000
5H	Patient Ward Building	Directors Office	1921	1991, 1994, 2011
6H	Administration	Voluntary Service	1922	1986, 2000
9H	Diagnostic Building	NCCC/Americorps	1924	1972, 2009
11H	Continued Treatment	HRMS	1924	1999, 2010
13H	Continued Treatment	Psychiatric Units	1935	1968
14H	Continued Treatment	NHCU	1935	1968, 2001
15H	Continued Treatment	Rehabilitation	1924	1992
17H	Mess and Kitchen	Dietetics	1926	1975
18H	Tuberculosis Building	Maintenance Shop	1924	
19H	Convalescent Building	Medical Wards	1931	2009, 2010
20H	Occupational Therapy Shop	MED/MEDIA, IRMS	1940	1986, 1992
22H	Female Patient Building	Substance Abuse/Detox	1942	
23H	Main Building	Geropsych Nursing Unit	1942	1999, 2000
24H	Rehabilitation Building	Mental Health Nursing Unit	1947	1976
25H	Acute Building	Mental Health Nursing Unit	1947	1976, 2009
80	Attendants' Quarters	Mental Health Clinic	1932	1990, 1995
82	Nurses' Quarters	Education/Research	1932	1990
314A	Theater	Theater	1969	
314B	Recreation	Recreation	1969	
314C	Chapel	Chapel	1969	
361	Clinical Addition	Clinical Addition	1992	
364	Mental Health Nursing Unit	Mental Health Nursing Unit	1999	
366	Day Treatment	Day Treatment	2003	

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**Buildings 1H through 5H** are sited in a U-shaped pattern and surround a circular courtyard. These patient ward buildings, which were constructed in 1921, overlook an open park-like setting that faces south along Eighth Street. The uses of the buildings have changed over the years as the VA complex services have been updated. Buildings 1H and 2H currently serve as domiciliaries, Building 3H is an administrative building, Building 4H is assigned to the Information Resource Management Service (IRMS), and Building 5H houses the director's office.

The two-story, modified H-shaped, hipped-roof buildings have two-story, projecting bays on each side of the central doors. The decorative Colonial Revival front entrances feature wood surrounds and hipped-roof porticos supported by classical wood columns. Concrete walkways and steps lead to the metal-frame, paired glass doors with single-light transoms. The buildings' roofs are clad with asphalt shingles. The buildings rest on concrete foundations and are clad with Exterior Insulation and Finishing System (EIFS) material. All buildings contain double-hung sash, replacement windows. The front corners of the buildings feature former one-story porches that have been enclosed or patios surrounded by low stucco walls. Although the porches have been filled in, they retain their original wood columns.

**Building 6H**, constructed in 1922 as an administrative building for patient wards 1H through 5H, currently functions as a voluntary service building. Building 6H faces south along Eighth Street. This one-story, hipped-roof, rectangular building rests on a raised concrete foundation and is topped with an asphalt-shingle roof. Concrete steps with metal railings lead to the centered front entrance, which comprises metal-frame, paired glass doors with a single-light transom. A handicapped-accessible entrance with a concrete ramp and metal railings is located on the west elevation. Exterior walls are clad with EIFS siding. Windows on all elevations are one-over-one-light, double-hung sash, replacement units. A plaque inserted into the raised foundation on the front (south) elevation of the building is inscribed as follows:

A. W. Mellon  
Secretary of the Treasury  
Edward Clifford  
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury  
James A. Wetmore  
Acting Supervising Architect  
1922

**Building 9H**, constructed in 1924 as the diagnostic building, currently houses the National Civilian Community Corps (NCCC)/Americorps. Building 9H faces southwest along Avenue D at the intersection of Avenue D and Ninth Street. The two-story, U-shaped building has two ells on the rear (northeast) elevation. The building rests on a raised concrete foundation and is clad with EIFS siding on all elevations except for the front entrance portion, which retains its original stucco finish. The hipped roof is topped with asphalt shingles. A two-story, projecting entrance bay is centered along the front (southwest) elevation. Two-story, square wood columns support a flat-roof portico that protects the entrance. The entrance features metal-frame, paired glass doors with a decorative wood surround and a five-light transom. The central bay is flanked by projecting gable-front bays that contain five-light, metal-frame awning windows; similar window units are located on all elevations of the building. The gables each contain one small louvered vent. The building has been updated for handicapped access. The front elevation features a concrete ramp with metal railings; the ramp spans the elevation and terminates at the main door.

**Building 11H**, constructed in 1924 as a continued treatment building, currently houses Human Resources Management Services (HRMS). The two-story, modified H-shaped building faces northeast along Avenue D. The building rests on a raised concrete foundation, is clad with EIFS siding, and is topped with a hipped roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. The front (northeast) elevation features centered, metal-frame, paired glass doors with a single-

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light transom. A metal shed roof supported by metal posts shelters the entrance, which is flanked by two-story, projecting hipped-roof bays. Windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash, replacement units. Two bays project from the rear (southwest) elevation.

**Buildings 13H and 14H** were constructed in 1935 as continued treatment buildings. Building 13H currently houses psychiatric units, and Building 14H is a Nursing Home Care Unit (NHCU). These two-story, H-shaped, side-gabled buildings face south along Avenue F. The buildings rest on raised concrete foundations, are clad with EIFS siding, and are topped with asphalt-shingle roofs. On each front (south) elevation, concrete steps lead to a two-story, projecting entrance bay with a pediment containing a round louvered vent. This bay contains metal-frame, paired glass doors with a single-light transom; the entrance features a Colonial Revival wood surround ornamented with pilasters and an arched hood molding. The front entrance on each building is flanked by two-story, projecting hipped-roof bays. The buildings have single-light replacement windows on all elevations. The arched openings of former porches on the ends of the front bays have been enclosed. In addition to the two hipped-roof, rear ells that complete the H-shape, a central two-story bay with a pediment projects from the rear (north) elevation of Building 14H. The rear elevation of Building 13H has a two-story projecting entrance bay similar to the one on its front elevation.

**Building 15H**, constructed in 1924 as a continued treatment building, currently serves as the base for the vocational rehabilitation program. The building faces southwest along Avenue F. Building 15H is a two-story, modified H-shaped, hipped-roof building. The building rests on a raised concrete foundation and is clad with EIFS siding on all elevations. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The front entrance comprises metal-frame, paired glass doors with a single-light transom; the doors are sheltered by a metal shed roof supported by metal posts. The entrance is flanked by two-story, projecting hipped-roof bays. Nine-over-nine-light, double-hung sash, replacement windows are located on all elevations. A partially enclosed, shed-roof addition is tucked into the south corner of the front (southwest) elevation.

**Building 17H**, constructed in 1926 as the mess and kitchen, retains its original function. Building 17H is located at the north end of Avenue F. The one-story, flat-roof building clad with EIFS siding rests on a raised concrete foundation. The main entrance, which is located on the southeast elevation, is accessed by a concrete handicap ramp with metal railings. The recessed main entrance is highlighted by three arches that lead to paired glass doors. Stucco finish surrounds the entrance. A staff pedestrian door is located south of the main entrance and is accessed by concrete steps and protected by a flat-roof concrete porch. Nine-over-nine-light, double-hung sash, replacement windows are visible on all elevations with the exception of the basement level where the windows have been enclosed. The south elevation contains a concrete loading dock accessed by concrete steps and protected by a flat-roof porch supported by metal posts.

**Building 18H**, constructed in 1924 as the tuberculosis building, currently houses the maintenance shops for Perry Point. Building 18H is located along Avenue G and faces south. This one-story, side-gabled building features an expanded central bay that is highlighted by a flat-roof portico supported by square wood columns. Located on the east and west ends of the front (south) elevation are two slightly projecting, gable-front bays. The gables contain lunette louvered vents. The building is clad with its original stucco finish and is topped with an asphalt-shingle roof. Metal-frame windows, which may be original to the building's construction, are visible on all elevations.

**Building 19H**, constructed in 1931 as the convalescent building, currently houses medical wards. Sited facing south along Avenue D, the two-story, H-shaped building rests on a raised concrete foundation. The building is clad with EIFS siding, and the side-gable roof is topped with asphalt shingles. The front (south) elevation is highlighted by a central two-story, projecting hipped-roof bay topped by a parapet. A two-story entrance bay with a pediment projects from the hipped-roof bay. A round louvered vent with a decorative surround pierces the pediment. The

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entrance features metal-frame, paired glass doors with a single-light transom. A decorative wood surround ornaments the doors. A canopy supported by metal poles shelters the entrance. A concrete handicap ramp with metal railings winds to the concrete porch and the central entrance. The front entrance is flanked by two-story, projecting hipped-roof bays. Most windows are single-light replacement units. The arched openings of former porches on the ends of the front bays have been enclosed with multi-light windows. Two-story enclosed elevator shafts have been appended to the ends of the front wings. In addition to the two hipped-roof, rear ells that complete the H-shape, a central two-story bay with a pediment projects from the rear (north) elevation. The pediment contains a square louvered vent. A one-story, flat-roof addition connects this central bay to the northeastern rear ell.

**Building 20H**, constructed in 1940 as the occupational therapy shop, currently houses medical media services. Building 20H faces east along Service Drive. This one-story, side-gabled building occupies a rectangular footprint and is topped with an asphalt-single roof. Exterior walls are clad with stucco. The front (east) elevation features a central projecting entrance bay with a pediment. A louvered lunette pierces the pediment. The entrance bay contains a centered, metal-frame, full-glass door that is protected by a metal canopy. Two metal-frame, nine-light windows are located on each side of the door. Metal pedestrian doors, some with half lights, are located on the front and rear (west) elevations of the building, along with two-light windows that are protected by metal screens.

**Building 22H**, constructed in 1942 as the female patient building, currently serves as a substance abuse residential rehabilitation treatment center. Building 22H faces south along Avenue A overlooking the Chesapeake Bay. The two-story, H-shaped, hipped-roof building rests on a raised concrete foundation and is clad with EIFS siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building features two-story, hipped-roof bays. Two of these bays project from the front (south) elevation, and three project from the rear (north) elevation. The front elevation is highlighted by a central two-story, projecting flat-roof bay ornamented with a faux penthouse and faux balustrades. A two-story entrance bay with a pediment projects from the flat-roof bay. A multi-light round window with a decorative surround pierces the pediment. The entrance contains a metal-frame, full-light door with a single-light transom covered by plywood. The door features an arched Colonial Revival, masonry surround with ornate ornamentation, including pilasters that resemble Corinthian columns and a swag design over the door. Concrete steps with metal railings lead to the entrance. Single-light replacement windows are located on all elevations. Pedimented dormers with louvered vents project from the roof.

**Building 23H**, constructed in 1942 as the main building/medicine and surgery facility, currently houses geropsychiatric nursing units. Building 23H faces south along Avenue D overlooking the Chesapeake Bay. The building is the largest at Perry Point, rising four stories in height. The central bay is five stories and is topped by a one-story, front-gable penthouse. The penthouse is enclosed by a parapet ornamented with faux balusters. Windows on the front (south) elevation of the penthouse feature arched surrounds with keystones.

Building 23H rests on a concrete foundation, terminates in a flat roof, and is clad with EIFS siding on most elevations. The central bay retains its original stucco finish. Decorative EIFS quoins ornament the front corners of the building. Most of the building's windows are fifteen-over-fifteen-light, double-hung sash, replacement units. Windows on the upper story of the central bay are highlighted by decorative lintels, some with keystones. Access to the building is via a grand, double staircase of stucco-clad masonry. The staircase has granite steps and landings and is ornamented with decorative, masonry balusters. The front entrance comprises metal-frame, paired glass doors with a single-light transom. The doors are set in a masonry surround with pilasters. The window above the entrance features a decorative masonry surround that includes a pediment supported by brackets. Building 361 (described below) is connected to the rear (north) elevation of Building 23H.

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**Buildings 24H and 25H** were constructed in 1947. Building 24H originally was the rehabilitation building, and Building 25H served as the acute building. Both buildings currently are mental health nursing facilities. These two-story, H-shaped, side-gabled buildings face southeast (24H) and east (25H) along Avenue F. The buildings rest on raised concrete foundations, are clad with EIFS siding, and are topped with asphalt-shingle roofs. Each front elevation is highlighted by a central two-story, projecting hipped-roof bay topped by a parapet. A two-story entrance bay with a pediment projects from the hipped-roof bay. A rectangular louvered vent pierces the pediment. The entrance contains metal-frame, paired glass doors with a single-light transom. A decorative Colonial Revival wood surround with pilasters ornaments the doors. The front door surround on Building 24H also is ornamented by a pediment. This building has masonry front steps with a central metal railing; an elevator shaft was added east of the front entrance. The Building 25H front entrance features a prefabricated awning supported by metal posts; a concrete handicap ramp with metal railings provides access to the doors. The buildings have one-over-one-light replacement windows on all elevations.

The front entrance of each building is flanked by two-story, projecting hipped-roof bays. The arched openings of former porches on the ends of the front bays have been enclosed. A metal fence encloses the front courtyard of each building. Two hipped-roof ells complete the H-shape on the corners of the rear elevations. A smaller, central ell with a pediment also projects from the rear elevation of each building.

**Building 80**, constructed in 1932 as the attendants' quarters, currently serves a mental health outpatient clinic. Building 80 faces north along Boiler House Road. This two-story, hipped-roof building occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on a raised concrete foundation, and is clad with EIFS siding. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building contains six-over-six-light, double-hung sash, replacement windows. Three two-story bays with pediments project from the front (north) and rear (south) elevations. The central bay on the front elevation contains the main entrance into the building. The entrance contains metal-frame, paired glass doors with a single-light transom and is protected by a flat-roof portico supported by classical wood columns. A window grouping is centered above the front door. This grouping comprises paired six-over-six-light, double-hung sash, replacement windows with four-light sidelights. The pediment of the central bay contains an elaborate fanlight with an arched surround highlighted by a keystone. The pediments of the other projecting bays feature arched louvered vents with decorative surrounds. Lintels with keystones ornament the windows on the second stories of all projecting bays. Gable-front dormers with arched louvered vents pierce the roof slopes between the projecting bays as well as the slopes on the east and west elevations.

The east and west elevations of Building 80 are highlighted by one-story, flat-roof porticos supported by paired and triplet classical wood columns and surrounded by decorative metal railings. Concrete steps lead to the central wood doors of nine lights over two panels; the doors feature sidelights and six-light transoms. A gable-front dormer with an arched louvered vent is located on the east and west roof slopes above the porticos. The rear elevation of Building 80 is similar in design to the front elevation. A corridor off the rear elevation connects to Building 366 (described below).

**Building 82**, constructed in 1932 as the nurses' quarters, currently serves as an education/research building. Building 82 faces south along Avenue A overlooking the Chesapeake Bay. This two-story building occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a raised concrete foundation. The hipped roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The building contains twelve-over-twelve-light, double-hung sash, replacement windows. The front (south) elevation features a central two-story, projecting entrance bay with a pediment. A two-story, projecting hipped-roof bay is located at each end of the front elevation. The building is clad with EIFS siding on most elevations; however, the central entrance bay retains its original stucco finish. The entrance comprises a one-story, raised portico that is accessed by concrete steps with decorative metal railings. The flat-roof portico is supported by paired and triplet classical wood columns; the portico is topped with a balustrade. The wood door of nine lights

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over two panels features a transom and sidelights. A multi-light round window highlights the pediment of the entrance bay. Four gable-front dormers with arched windows project from the roof slopes of the front and rear (north) elevations. The dormer windows are ornamented with fanlights and decorative surrounds.

A two-story, projecting gable-front bay is centered along the east and west elevations; each gable is highlighted by a multi-light round window with a decorative surround. Each of the bays contains a wood door of nine lights over two panels; the doors have transoms and sidelights. Attached to the north elevation is a two-story, hipped-roof addition that rests on a raised concrete foundation, is clad with EIFS siding, and is topped with an asphalt-shingle roof. A one-story, hipped-roof addition of similar materials is appended to the rear elevation of the two-story addition. Both additions contain eight-over-eight-light and/or twelve-over-twelve-light, double-hung sash, windows of modern materials.

**Building 314** faces southeast along Ninth Street, west of the intersection of Ninth Street and Avenue F. The complex, which was constructed in 1969, is comprised of three sections: 314A, 314B, and 314C.

Section **314A** is the theater. Section 314A is attached to the rear (northwest) elevation of Section 314B. Section 314A occupies a rectangular footprint and has a flat roof with a plain, concrete cornice. Exterior walls are constructed of common-bond beige brick resting on a concrete foundation. Section 314A comprises two portions. The two-story main block has a small, one-story block attached to its northeast elevation. The one-story block contains paired one-over-one-light, double-hung sash, metal-frame windows. Rectangular louvered vents pierce the two-story block. Bays of the two-story block are delineated by vertical steel posts. Metal-frame, paired glass doors provide access to Section 314A along the northeast elevation.

Section **314B** is the recreation building, which accommodates a gymnasium and a swimming pool. Section 314B is connected to the southeast elevation of Section 314A. Section 314B occupies a rectangular footprint, rises two stories in height, and terminates in a flat roof with a plain, concrete cornice. Exterior walls are constructed of common-bond beige brick resting on a concrete foundation. Bays are delineated by vertical steel posts. Section 314B is eight bays long and four bays wide. Metal-frame, ribbon windows pierce the northern four bays of the eight-bay front (southeast) elevation. Two single, metal doors located below the ribbon windows provide access to Section 314B. The doors are sheltered by cantilevered, flat-roof, metal canopies.

Section **314C** is the chapel, which is connected to the west corner of Section 314B by a flat-roof hyphen. The one-story chapel occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a front-gable roof. A wood and metal steeple rises from the roof ridge. Exterior walls are constructed of common-bond beige brick resting on a concrete foundation. Corners are ornamented by masonry quoins. The entrance to the chapel comprises paired, paneled doors with six-light sidelights. The wood surround features pilasters and a pediment. The entrance is flanked by nine-light windows. A multi-light round window occupies the gable on the front (southeast) elevation.

**Building 361**, constructed in 1992 as a clinical addition, is appended to the rear (north) elevation of Building 23H. Building 361 occupies a rectangular footprint. The two-story, common-bond beige brick building terminates in a flat roof and is ornamented with concrete trim. This trim includes quoins, window surrounds and sills, a water table, and a cornice line. Front-gable entrance bays comprised of glass and metal project from the west elevation of the building.

**Building 364** faces north along Avenue D, near its intersection with Eighth Street. The large, one-story building was constructed in 1999 as a mental health nursing facility. Building 364 occupies a modified H-shaped footprint and comprises a hipped-roof main block with projecting hipped-roof sections along the front (north) and rear (south) elevations. Two sets of paired brick chimneys rise from the roof ridge where the sections attach to the main

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block. The roof, which is sheathed in asphalt shingles, is pierced by skylights. The roof ridge of the main block features a centrally located, octagonal cupola surrounded by a balustrade. The upper portions of the exterior walls are clad with EIFS siding, and the lower portions are sided with common-bond red brick. The building contains metal-frame windows and doors. Most windows are one-by-one-light units. A front-gable porch supported by metal columns shelters the front entrance. A scalloped-roof projection on the center of the rear elevation features large windows that overlook a landscaped courtyard.

**Building 366**, constructed in 2003 as a day treatment facility, is connected to the rear (south) elevation of Building 80 via a one-story corridor. The corridor rests on a raised brick foundation, is clad with EIFS siding, and terminates in a shallow gable roof sheathed in V-groove metal. Building 366 is a one-story, side-gabled, rectangular-shaped building that rests on a raised brick foundation, is clad with EIFS siding, and is topped with an asphalt-shingle roof. Decorative quoins highlight the corners of the building. The front (south) elevation features a central projecting gable-front bay. The main entrance is located east of the projecting bay and is accessed by concrete steps with metal railings. The paneled door has four lights on the upper half. The projecting bay is highlighted by a centered, 32-light window topped by a fanlight; this window is flanked by 12-light units with keystone lintels. A similar window grouping occurs on each gable elevation. The front elevation contains six additional 12-light windows. All gables contain round louvered vents. Two gable-front dormers with arched louvered vents project from the front roof slope.

#### Support Buildings and Structures

The 46 support buildings and structures at the Perry Point VA Medical Center are listed in Table 2. Although the support area occupies the western half of the campus, many support resources also are sited within the primary hospital area. Descriptions are provided for all support resources located within the primary hospital area. Support buildings older than 50 years of age and sited in the support area on the western half of the campus also are described. Support resources at the Perry Point VA Medical Center include buildings constructed in 1918 for the former ammonium nitrate plant. The ten extant plant buildings are documented in the Determination of Eligibility (DOE) form for the Perry Point Ammonium Nitrate Plant (CE-1552). These industrial masonry buildings are **Building 4, Building 5, Building 8A, Building 11, Building 13, Building 14, Building 15, Building 24, Building 32,** and **Building 33.**

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**Table 2. Support Buildings and Structures located at Perry Point VA Medical Center**

<b>Building</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Year(s) Renovated</b>
4	Soda Purification House	Research	1918	1987
5	Dissolver House	Public Health Service	1918	1993
8A	Pre-cooler Rooms	Engineering Storage	1918	
11	Finished Products House	Warehouse	1918	
13	Refined Wash House	Public Health Service	1918	1993
14	Refined Wash House	Public Health Service	1918	1993
15	Warehouse	Administration	1918	1975
20	Water Pumping Station	Water Pumping Station	1918	1992, 1995
22	Filter Plant	Filter Plant	1942	1989, 1999
24	Supply Storage	Supply Storage	1918	
26	Fire House	Fire House	1918	1985
27H	Clothing Room	Biomed Shop	1960	
32	Valve House	Valve House	1918	
33	Tool House	Outleased CSPCC	1918	
41	Greenhouse	Greenhouse	1925	
59	Unknown	Police Service	1918	2010
64	Unknown	U.S. Post Office	1921	2009
97	Gate House	Gate House	1937	2010
97A	Guard Booth	Guard Booth	1975	
101	Laundry	Administration	1946	1990, 1993
102	Filter Plant	Filter Plant	1918	1989, 1999
311	Sewage Pump Station	Sewage Pump Station	1994	
312	Picnic Pavilion	Picnic Pavilion	1952	Date Unknown
315	Boiler Plant	Boiler Plant	1969	2010
317	Patient Restrooms	Patient Restrooms	1969	
321	Chiller Plant	Chiller Plant	1980	2009
324	Generator Building	Generator Building	1965	
325	Generator Building	Generator Building	1965	
326	Generator Building	Generator Building	1965	
327	Generator Building	Generator Building	1965	
329	Generator Building	Generator Building	1965	
333	Generator Building	Generator Building	1965	
340	Sports Hut	Sports Hut	Post 1948	Date Unknown
344	Generator	Generator	1969	
360	Laundry	Warehouse	1988	2010

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<b>Building</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Year(s) Renovated</b>
365	Generator	Generator	1998	
367	GIF Warehouse/Store Room	GIF Warehouse/Store Room	2004	
368	Corridor System	Corridor System	1965	
523	Pavilion	Pavilion	1974	
528	Flag Pole	Flag Pole	1930	
C400	Connecting Corridors	Connecting Corridors	1973	
CC	Connecting Corridors	Connecting Corridors	1935	
CU	Credit Union	Credit Union	1993	
N/A	Water Tank	Water Tank	1998	
N/A	Baseball Field (2)	Baseball Field	Post 1948	
N/A	Tennis Court (2)	Tennis Court	Post 1948	

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**Building 20** is a water pumping station constructed in 1918. The station, which is sited between Avenue A and the Susquehanna River, stands west of the housing area. The masonry building occupies a rectangular footprint. The one-story main block has a one-story extension of lower height along the southwest elevation. The building has a flat roof and a plain concrete cornice with parapets. An interior chimney rises from the north corner. The northwest and southeast elevations feature blind rectangular insets. The building is accented by metal louvered vents. Two metal pedestrian doors and one metal roll-up door provide access to the building on the northwest elevation.

**Building 22**, constructed in 1942, is the eastern half of the filter plant. Building 22, which is attached to the east elevation of Building 102, is located along Avenue E near the intersection of Avenue E and Fourth Street. Building 22 comprises two rectangular gable-roof sections that have stuccoed exterior walls and asphalt-shingle roofs. The one-story eastern section has single and paired one-over-one-light, metal-frame replacement windows; a clerestory of four-light windows is located along the roof ridge. Paired metal-frame doors sheltered by a gabled canopy are located on the east elevation. The two-story western section of the building has six-over-six-light, metal-frame replacement windows. Two sets of paired metal doors are located on the first story of the north elevation. The north elevation also contains a single metal door on the second story, which is accessed by a metal staircase covered by an asphalt-shingle roof. Building 22 appears to have been modified substantially.

**Building 26** is a fire house constructed in 1918. The building faces south along Avenue E at the intersection of Avenue E and Fourth Street. The one-story building occupies a T-shaped footprint. The original, hipped-roof fire house has been obscured by a large gable-roof addition along the front (south) elevation. The roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Exterior walls are clad with vinyl siding. Windows are one-by-one-light, metal-frame units. The front elevation features four metal roll-up doors and a metal pedestrian door.

**Building 27H**, constructed in 1960 as the clothing room, currently functions as a biomedical shop. Building 27H is located north of Building 3H in the primary hospital area. The building is incorporated into the brick corridor system that was constructed around the circular courtyard in 1965. Building 27H is a one-story, rectangular-shaped, common-bond brick building that has been painted white. The building terminates in a flat roof. Windows are metal-frame, three-light units. An entrance is located along the north elevation.

**Building 41**, the greenhouse, is located east of Sixth Street near the intersection of Sixth Street and Avenue A. The building is sited northeast of the Perry Point Mill. The greenhouse was constructed in 1925 and is comprised of three sections. The one-story building has a T-shaped configuration that consists of an enclosed, masonry main block and two attached greenhouses. The main block has a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles, and stucco covers the exterior walls and foundation. Most windows are eight-over-eight-light, double-hung sash, metal-frame replacement units; however, some wood-frame examples survive on the southwest elevation. The northwest gable features a fanlight. Paired metal doors are located on the northeast elevation, and a half-glass, metal door is located on the southwest elevation. A greenhouse extends from the southwest elevation at a gable peak in the roof slope that appears to be the location of a former entrance. An additional greenhouse extends from the southeast elevation of the main block. The glass greenhouses are supported by metal frames resting on concrete foundations. Gable-end metal doors provide exterior access. The greenhouses were covered in plastic tarps at the time of field investigation. Outdoor gardening beds are sited around Building 41. Two modern greenhouses are located southeast of the building.

**Building 59**, constructed in 1918, faces west along Fourth Street, south of the intersection of Fourth Street and Avenue E. Although the building currently is occupied by the police service, its original function is unknown. Prior to its conversion to the police station, the building housed the post office for several decades (Stinnett n.d.).

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2010:196). Building 59 was renovated substantially during the recent conversion. The one-story building occupies an irregular footprint. The hipped roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Exterior walls are clad with stucco. Windows are one-over-one-light, double-hung sash, metal-frame units. The front (west) elevation features an off-center metal door sheltered by a flat-roof canopy.

**Building 64**, constructed in 1921, faces southwest at the intersection of Sixth Street and Avenue D. Although the building currently serves as the post office, its original function is unknown. The building housed engineering shops prior to its conversion to the post office. During previous decades, Building 64 served as a physical, medical, and rehabilitation facility (Stinnett n.d. 2010:196). The one-story, rectangular-shaped building features exterior walls clad with stucco; a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles; and large, single-light replacement windows. A metal-frame, glass front door is located on the front (southwest) elevation. Although the original walls and roof form remain, Building 64 was renovated substantially to accommodate the post office. Most original building materials have been replaced, and original window configurations have been altered.

**Building 97**, the gate house, is located at the entrance to the campus at the intersection of Avenue A and First Street. The gate house was constructed in 1937. The one-story building faces north and occupies a T-shaped footprint. The building is constructed of cut field stone. The hipped roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles and has metal gutters. The roof is pierced by an interior stone chimney. The main entrance is protected by a front-gable canopy supported by curved wood brackets. The paneled wood door has nine lights on the top half. Two-over-two-light, double-hung sash, wood-frame, narrow windows flank the door. Additional windows are six-over-six-light, double-hung sash, wood-frame units. A nine-light replacement door is located on the east end of the front (north) elevation.

**Building 101**, constructed in 1946 as a laundry facility, is located east of the intersection of Boiler House Road and Sixth Street. The building currently houses administrative offices. The one-story, masonry building occupies a rectangular footprint, rests on a concrete foundation, and terminates in a gable roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Exterior walls are clad with stucco. Most windows are metal-frame units with one-over-one-light, double-hung sash in single or paired configurations; however, some three-over-three-light, metal-frame units are located on the northwest elevation. A metal door accessed by a concrete porch and steps provides access on the northwest elevation. Flat-roof additions extend from the northwest and southeast elevations of the building. A full-glass, metal-frame door provides access to the building on the southwest elevation of the building. The entrance is sheltered by a flat-roof, metal-frame, glass vestibule. Multiple modular units have been added to the southeast elevation of the building.

**Building 102**, constructed in 1918, is the western half of the filter plant. Building 102, which is attached to the west elevation of Building 22, is located along Avenue E near the intersection of Avenue E and Fourth Street. Building 102 comprises two rectangular sections that have stuccoed exterior walls and asphalt-shingle roofs. The one-story, gable-roof western section features a ribbon of single-light windows. The west elevation of this section is connected by a hyphen to a small, two-story, hipped-roof section that has a one-story, hipped-roof extension on the west elevation. Building 102 appears to have been modified substantially.

**Building 311** is a sewage pump station constructed in 1994. The building is located along Avenue A, just north of the Chesapeake Bay. The building is sited in the primary hospital area. The one-story building occupies a rectangular footprint and rests on a concrete foundation. The textured exterior walls are constructed with a combination of vertically slotted and split-faced concrete block. The gable-on-hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The utilitarian building is windowless and is accessed by metal doors.

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**Building 312**, a picnic pavilion constructed in 1952, is located north of Building 13H along Avenue G in the primary hospital area. The pavilion appears to have been renovated substantially. The one-story, wood-frame, rectangular structure is open on three sides and has a poured-concrete floor. Square wood posts support the gable roof, which is sheathed in asphalt shingles. Gables are clad with vertical wood siding.

**Building 315** is a boiler plant constructed in 1969. The building is located along Boiler House Road, south of the Laundry Drive intersection. Building 315 comprises several flat-roof sections of various heights; vent pipes rise from the roof. The building is constructed with a metal frame on a concrete foundation and is sheathed with corrugated metal siding. Metal vents pierce the exterior walls. Paired doors sheltered by a shed roof provide access on the northwest elevation.

**Building 321** is a chiller plant constructed in 1980. The building is located on the west side of Boiler House Road and is connected to the southeast elevation of Building 315, the boiler plant. Building 321 rests on a concrete foundation and occupies a rectangular footprint. Exterior walls of the one-story, flat-roof building are clad with corrugated metal siding. The northeast elevation features metal-frame, ribbon windows over a recessed wall.

**Buildings 324, 325, 326, 327, and 329** are generator buildings that were constructed in 1965 in various locations in the primary hospital area. The one-story buildings occupy rectangular footprints and rest on concrete foundations. The textured exterior walls are constructed with a combination of vertically slotted and split-faced concrete block. The gable-on-hip roofs are sheathed in asphalt shingles; the gables contain vents. The utilitarian buildings are windowless and are accessed by paired metal doors. Representative photographs were taken of Buildings 324 and 329.

**Building 340** is a sports hut located west of the intersection of Avenue D and Tenth Street and northeast of the tennis court. The building is sited in the primary hospital area. The sports hut is a converted pavilion that formerly was used to store golf carts and clubs (John Rosenkrans electronic communication 15 June 2011). Although the pavilion was enclosed in recent decades, the exact date of modification is unknown. The pavilion originally was constructed post-1948. The one-story, wood-frame building rests on a concrete foundation and occupies a rectangular footprint. The low-pitched, gable roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles. The gables are clad with vertical wood siding. One small, single-light awning window pierces each gable end. Exterior walls are clad with horizontal siding. A wood pedestrian door is located on the northeast elevation.

**Building 344** is a generator building that was constructed in 1969 along Eighth Street, northwest of the Building 314 complex. The building is sited in the primary hospital area. The one-story building rests on a concrete foundation and occupies a rectangular footprint. The gable-on-hip roof is sheathed in asphalt shingles; the gables contain vents. The textured exterior walls are constructed with vertically slotted concrete block. Paired metal doors are located on the northwest elevation. The utilitarian building has no windows.

**Building 368** is the assigned number for the brick corridor system constructed in 1965 (Perry Point Engineer Records; Stinnett n.d.:62-81). These corridors, which are located in the primary hospital area, surround the circular courtyard and also connect Buildings 13H, 24H, and 25H. The corridors are one-story, flat-roof structures. Exterior walls are constructed of common-bond brick that is painted white. The corridors are pierced by metal-frame, one-over-one-light, double-hung sash windows.

**Building 528** is the assigned number for the flag pole, which is located south of Avenue D and across from Building 23H in the primary hospital area. Aerial photographs and the real property inventory suggest that the flag pole originally was erected in 1930 in front of the former Administration Building on the site of present-day Building 23H (Stinnett n.d.:64, 67). The flag pole most likely was moved across the street when Building 23H was

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constructed in 1942. The metal flag pole, which is painted white, is accessed by a red-brick walkway with poured-concrete borders. The brick is laid in a circular pattern at the base of the flag pole.

**Building C400** is the assigned number for the concrete-block corridor system constructed in 1973 in the primary hospital area. These corridors connect the Building 314 complex to Buildings 9H, 17H, and 23H and also connect Buildings 13H and 22H. The corridors are one-story, flat-roof structures. The exterior concrete-block walls are painted white. The corridors are pierced by metal-frame, double-hung sash windows with two horizontal lights over two horizontal lights. The corridor between Building 314C and Building 23H features a square gateway opening at Eighth Street.

**Building CC** is the assigned designation for the corridor system constructed in 1935 in the primary hospital area when Buildings 13H and 14H were erected. These one-story, flat-roof structures connect Buildings 13H, 14H, 15H, and 17H. The corridors are constructed of common-bond red brick and are painted white. Metal-frame windows in two-light and three-light configurations pierce the corridors.

**The baseball field and the tennis court** in the primary hospital area are located north of Avenue A and west of Tenth Street. These recreational facilities were constructed post-1948 in the same locations as the original facilities, which were built in 1924 (Stinnett n.d.:267). The baseball field features wire fencing at home plate; the fencing is flanked by bleachers mounted on metal supports. The rectangular tennis court, which is located north of the baseball field, is surrounded by wire fencing. The asphalt court features a single net. An additional baseball field and tennis court, also constructed post-1948, are located at the intersection of Avenue A and First Street, near the entrance of the hospital campus.

#### Housing

The housing area is located in the northwest corner of the Perry Point VA Medical Center and comprises the village houses constructed for the former ammonium nitrate plant. The 81 extant houses are listed in Table 3. The wood-frame, single-family houses comprise the former Perry Point Village, which is eligible for listing in the National Register of Historic Places. The village includes ten different models of houses constructed in the Colonial Revival style in 1918. The houses are documented in the DOE form for the Perry Point Village (CE-1552). Forty-three of the dwellings currently are vacant. Most of the other dwellings currently serve as inpatient transitional housing, are used for outpatient educational programs, or are leased to NCCC/Americorps (Rosenkrans n.d.). The campus museum occupies Building 1167.

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**Table 3. Housing located at Perry Point VA Medical Center**

<b>Building</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Year(s) Renovated</b>
1062	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1063	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1065	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1066	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1067	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918	
1068	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1069	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1070	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1071	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1073	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918	
1074	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1075	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1077	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918	
1078	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1079	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918	
1080	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1082	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1083	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918	
1084	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1085	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918	1993
1086	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918	
1087	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1088	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	

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<b>Building</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Year(s) Renovated</b>
1089	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918	
1091	Village Housing	Swing House for CWT	1918	2010
1093	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1095	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1103	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918	
1104	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1105	Village Housing	Intern Housing	1918	2009
1106	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1107	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918	
1108	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1110	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918	
1111	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918	
1112	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918	
1113	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918	
1117	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1118	Village Housing	CWT/Transitional House	1918	
1119	Village Housing	CWT/Transitional House	1918	
1121	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918	
1125	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1127	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	2000
1128	Village Housing	Intern Housing	1918	2000
1129	Village Housing	Intern Housing	1918	2000
1130	Village Housing	Guest House	1918	1999
1131	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1132	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	

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<b>Building</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Year(s) Renovated</b>
1138	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1139	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1141	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918	
1143	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1146	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1147	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1148	Village Housing	Conference Center	1918	
1150	Village Housing	Conference Center	1918	
1152	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1154	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1155	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1156	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1159	Village Housing	CWT/Transitional House	1918	
1160	Village Housing	CWT/Transitional House	1918	
1162	Village Housing	CWT/Transitional House	1918	
1163	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1164	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1165	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1166	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1167	Village Housing	Museum	1918	
1168	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1169	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1170	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	
1172	Village Housing	CHEP Transitional House	1918	
1173	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	

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<b>Building</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Year(s) Renovated</b>
1174	Village Housing	CHEP Transitional House	1918	
1175	Village Housing	CHEP Transitional House	1918	
1176	Village Housing	CHEP Transitional House	1918	
1181	Village Housing	CHEP Transitional House	1918	
1183	Village Housing	CHEP Transitional House	1918	
1184	Village Housing	CHEP Transitional House	1918	
1185	Village Housing	CHEP Transitional House	1918	
1186	Village Housing	CHEP Transitional House	1918	

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Mansion House/Mill Property

The eighteenth-century mansion house and grist mill are sited north of the Susquehanna River and east of the housing area at the Perry Point VA Medical Center. Resources associated with these properties are listed in Table 4. The two-story, hipped-roof, masonry mansion house (**Building 501**) was constructed ca. 1750 in the Georgian style. The dwelling is listed in the National Register of Historic Places and is documented in the National Register nomination form (Perry Point Mansion House, CE-146). Two buildings associated with the mansion house were not included in the National Register nomination. These buildings, the garage (**Building 86**) and the well house (**Building 91**), are described below. The two-story, gable-roof, stone grist mill (**Building 504**) was constructed ca. 1735 and also is listed in the National Register of Historic Places. The mill is documented in the National Register nomination form (Perry Point Mill, CE-244).

**Table 4. Mansion House/Mill Property located at Perry Point VA Medical Center**

<b>Building</b>	<b>Original Use</b>	<b>Current Use</b>	<b>Year Built</b>	<b>Year(s) Renovated</b>
86	Garage (Mansion)	Garage (Mansion)	1918	
91	Well House (Mansion)	Well House (Mansion)	1750	
501	Historic Mansion	Historic Mansion	1750	
504	Old Mill	Old Mill	1735	

**Building 86** is a garage constructed in 1918 on the mansion house property. The one-story garage is sited northeast of the house. Building 86 occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a pyramidal roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Exterior walls are constructed of concrete block and are clad with stucco. Two vinyl roll-up doors are located on the southwest elevation. The southeast elevation contains a wood door with nine lights over two panels and a six-over-six-light, wood-frame window.

**Building 91** is a well house. The building is listed in the Perry Point VA Medical Center real property inventory with a construction date of ca. 1750, the year in which the mansion house was built. The one-story building is sited southwest of the house. Building 91 occupies a rectangular footprint and terminates in a pyramidal roof sheathed in asphalt shingles. Exterior walls are clad with stucco. A wood louvered door is located on the northeast elevation.

**Property History and General Historic Context**

The Perry Point Veterans Administration (VA) Medical Center originated on the former property of the John Stump family. In 1800, the Stump family purchased an 1,800-acre estate at Perry Point and farmed the property until the early twentieth century. In 1918, the U.S. Government acquired 516 acres of the Stump estate, which included an eighteenth-century dwelling (Perry Point Mansion House, CE-146) and grist mill (Perry Point Mill, CE-244). The U.S. Government subsequently turned over the property to the U.S. Army Ordnance Department for the construction of an ammonium nitrate plant. Ammonium nitrate was used for the manufacture of explosives to support combat activities during World War I. A newly constructed village of workers' housing accompanied the Perry Point plant. After the war ended, the property was transferred on 3 March 1919 to the U.S. Public Health Service (PHS) to provide hospitalization for War Risk beneficiaries. The facility was designated Hospital No. 42 and officially opened on 20 September 1919. A depot for the storage of surplus hospital supplies for the PHS

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hospital system also was established at Perry Point. The existing village at Perry Point was converted to housing for hospital employees; this use continued until the mid-1990s. The eighteenth-century dwelling located on the Perry Point property became the quarters for the hospital director. Hospital patients renovated the grist mill as a means of occupational therapy. In addition, the mill housed the hospital music department during the 1930s (Stinnett n.d.:6-7, 15-16, 196; Leslie n.d.:2; VA Maryland Health Care System n.d.a:1-2; Spurlock et al. 2010:111; Farnham 2007:4; Huntington 1922:1069).

The PHS hospital at Perry Point initially functioned as a general health-care facility. The hospital underwent its first major expansion in 1920, when the closing of the PHS hospital in Cape May, New Jersey, necessitated the transfer of patients to Perry Point. At that time, the Perry Point hospital began to specialize in neuropsychiatric care. Construction began on the first permanent hospital buildings in 1921. This group of five patient ward buildings sited around a central circle was the core of the hospital complex. The new ward buildings were separate from, and approximately three-quarters of a mile east of, the earlier hospital buildings located in the village area at Perry Point. Upon their completion in 1922, the new ward buildings (Buildings 1H through 5H) were used primarily for the treatment of psychiatric patients; a smaller building (Building 6H) was constructed to house administrative offices. Stewardship of the Perry Point property changed on 29 April 1922, when the hospital and the supply depot were transferred from the PHS to the newly established U.S. Veterans Bureau. The following month, the hospital was noted as containing 430 patient beds (Stinnett n.d.:7-8, 183; Leslie n.d.:2; VA Maryland Health Care System n.d.a:1-2; Spurlock et al. 2010:23-24, 111; Huntington 1922:1069).

The acquisition of the Perry Point hospital by the Veterans Bureau was part of a larger federal program to provide medical care to veterans returning from World War I. Between 1921 and 1948, the Veterans Bureau (and after 1930, the Veterans Administration) constructed 125 second-generation veterans' hospitals, which accommodated over 100,000 patient beds (Spurlock et al. 2010:1). Unlike earlier veterans' homes, which served as long-term domiciles for Civil War veterans, the second-generation hospitals were built to provide rehabilitation for injured veterans with the hope of returning them to productive civilian lives. To achieve this mission, the hospitals made use of a myriad of surgical, therapeutic, and medical techniques. The second-generation veterans' hospitals comprised three sub-types: neuropsychiatric, tuberculosis, and general medical and surgical hospitals (Spurlock et al. 2010:1).

The passage of the Sweet Act in 1921 established the Veterans Bureau as the primary health-care provider for American veterans by combining the duties of the PHS and the Bureau of War Risk Insurance. As part of this legislation, the Veterans Bureau took direct control over 57 existing PHS facilities, including the hospital at Perry Point (Spurlock et al. 2010:5-6). The Sweet Act soon was followed by the World War Veterans Act, which extended medical care to any World War I veteran even if injuries or illnesses were not related to military service. Of particular interest to the Veterans Bureau was the rehabilitation of over 40,000 patients suffering from neuropsychiatric conditions (Spurlock et al. 2010:9-10). The horrors of the Western Front had left American hospitals unprepared to treat so many "shell-shocked" soldiers. Lacking effective drugs to treat these conditions, the growing number of Veterans Bureau hospitals responded with recreational and vocational therapy. Sites for second-generation neuropsychiatric hospitals were chosen with these requirements in mind; the hospitals typically were erected in rural areas to take advantage of picturesque locations and open ground for recreation. Perry Point was considered an especially desirable location for neuropsychiatric treatment due to its natural setting along the shores of the Chesapeake Bay (VA Maryland Health Care System n.d.b:4).

Under the administration of the Veterans Bureau, the hospital at Perry Point grew. Construction began on a number of new buildings in 1924, including a large recreation hall (Building 10H, now demolished) (Leslie n.d.:2). The recreation hall—which included a swimming pool, bowling alleys, a theater, and a gymnasium—played a

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prominent role in the therapeutic treatment of the patients. A clinical director described the attributes of the Perry Point recreation program in 1929:

The Recreation Department at Perry Point, under the direction of our Physical Director, is by far the most active, wide awake activity of the Hospital. From 500 to 600 patients are reached daily. New admissions to the Hospital are immediately contacted, and every effort is made to sell physical exercise as a way to recover new vigor and spirits, and as practiced here physical exercise does do that very thing . . . This is the spirit wanted in every department and in every employee of the Hospital: a booster for the ex-service man, until he is in condition, until he is one of us, until he is ready and willing to return to his former occupation and responsibilities (Stinnett n.d.:276).

The Perry Point campus featured numerous outdoor recreation venues that provided activities beyond the recreation hall. These venues included athletic fields, a golf course, and a "swimming beach" (Stinnett n.d.:84, 405).

In addition to recreational therapy, the hospital at Perry Point also promoted treatment through occupational therapy. The landscape gardening department provided one means for occupational therapy. Patients tended the campus grounds, including lawns, trees, shrubs, and flower beds. Patients also cultivated shrubs and flowers in the greenhouse (Building 41), which was built in 1925 (Stinnett n.d.:170; VA Maryland Health Care System n.d.a:10). The occupational therapy department offered opportunities for patients to engage in a number of activities, ranging from shoe making and weaving to basketry and toy making. Some patients helped to maintain the hospital campus through painting, carpentry, and metal work, while others worked in printing, where they published *The Perry Point Bulletin* newsletter (Stinnett n.d.:218-222).

The agricultural section of the occupational therapy department was one of the most extensive patient programs at the Perry Point hospital. Patients kept approximately 150 acres of land under cultivation, producing hundreds of bushels of corn and other vegetables while simultaneously raising thousands of chickens and hundreds of hogs (Stinnett n.d.:142-147). This produce supplemented the hospital's dietetic department, providing fresh meat and vegetables to patients in the hospital mess hall. As with recreational activities, farming was viewed as having therapeutic value to the psychological patients, as advocated in a 1936 hospital publication:

Tasks widely varied in character invest farming with special interest for those who prefer out-of-doors occupations . . . Varied activities necessitate corresponding changes in mental attitudes and thus hasten the adjustment of those whose mental equilibrium has been disturbed. Nature, too, has marvelous healing powers and projects which bring the patients into close touch with her are of special therapeutic power (Stinnett n.d.:149).

The hospital at Perry Point expanded rapidly through the 1920s, when the patient population more than tripled as World War I veterans were admitted for treatment and other hospitals closed down (VA Maryland Health Care System n.d.a:2). Operations were divided among four departments—hospitalization, supplies, utilities, and rehabilitation—to better facilitate hospital activities (Stinnett n.d.:8). A new diagnostic building (Building 9H) was constructed in the vicinity of the patient ward buildings in 1924, along with continued treatment buildings (Buildings 11H and 15H) and a tuberculosis treatment facility (Building 18H) (Stinnett n.d.:8). The increasing number of patients also necessitated the construction of a new mess hall (Building 17H) to replace one built in 1921. The new mess hall, completed in 1926, had the capacity to accommodate 1,000 patients in a single sitting (Leslie n.d.:3). During this period, the hospital was briefly renamed. To acknowledge the government ownership of the property, the hospital complex adopted the name "Federal Park" in 1923. The change would prove to be short-lived, however, as local residents objected on the grounds that the original name had historical significance. The name was changed back to Perry Point in June of the following year (Stinnett n.d.:8).

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Administration for veterans' hospitals underwent significant changes in 1930 with the creation of the United States Veterans Administration. Formed by merging the Veterans Bureau, the National Home for Disabled Volunteer Soldiers, and the Bureau of Pensions, the Veterans Administration was created to streamline veterans' care under the guidance of a single organization that would cover veterans from all conflicts (Spurlock et al. 2010:26-27). The expansion of facilities at Perry Point continued under this new leadership. A new 146-bed convalescent building (Building 19H) was dedicated in October 1931 (Stinnett n.d.:405). The following year, new quarters were constructed for both nurses (Building 82) and attendants (Building 80). In 1937, a new gate house was erected at the campus entrance (Building 97). The growing patient population led to the construction of two continued treatment facilities (Buildings 13H and 14H) in 1935 and a new occupational therapy shop (Building 20H) in 1940 (Stinnett n.d.:9).

American involvement in World War II, beginning in 1941, further increased the need for veterans' care throughout the nation. In 1942, Perry Point responded to this increased demand by constructing a medicine and surgery facility (Building 23H), which became the main campus building, and a unit for housing female patients (Building 22H) (Stinnett n.d.:9). As the war progressed, the number of veterans seeking medical care would come to overwhelm the existing Veterans Administration facilities, leading to the foundation of the third-generation hospital construction program that would begin during the late 1940s (Spurlock et al. 2010:63-64). Three new buildings were constructed at the Perry Point hospital soon after the war ended. A laundry facility (Building 101) was added to the campus in 1946. A rehabilitation building (Building 24H) and a building for acute patients (Building 25H) were constructed the following year (Stinnett n.d.:9; VA Office of Facilities Management 2009).

In 1960, a clothing room (Building 27) was built behind the circle's original patient ward buildings. Between 1969 and 2004, two major hospital buildings (Buildings 314 and 364) were added to the Perry Point campus, and two existing buildings (Buildings 23H and 80) gained notable additions (Buildings 361 and 366, respectively) to their rear elevations (Stinnett n.d.:10-11; Perry Point VA Medical Center n.d.). The Perry Point VA Medical Center became part of the VA Maryland Health Care System in 1995, along with two additional veterans' medical facilities in the Baltimore region (Farnham 2007:4; Stinnett n.d.:10). The Perry Point campus currently occupies approximately 365 acres (Stinnett n.d.:11). Land originally used by the hospital for agricultural purposes was transferred to the Town of Perryville for the creation of the Perryville Community Park (John Rosenkrans personal communication 18 March 2011). At the present time, the hospital at Perry Point continues to function as a comprehensive mental health care facility and accommodates 497 patient beds. Specialized services include inpatient programs to treat alcohol and drug abuse and to rehabilitate homeless veterans. The hospital also offers outpatient medical care to veterans (United States Department of Veterans Affairs 2010; VA Maryland Health Care System n.d.a:3). The supply depot currently is designated as the Health and Human Services Supply Service Center (HHS SSC) (United States Department of Health and Human Services n.d.).

### **Evolution of Campus and Landscape**

#### Campus and Landscape Evolution at Second-Generation Veterans' Hospitals for Neuropsychiatric Patients

##### *Introduction*

Second-generation veterans' hospitals were constructed and utilized between 1919 and 1948 primarily as health-care facilities for World War I veterans. By 1948, these hospitals were located in 46 states. The facilities comprised three specific sub-types: neuropsychiatric, tuberculosis, and general medical and surgical hospitals (Spurlock et al. 2010:1, 84, 86). Construction of the hospitals occurred in two distinct phases: Period I (1919 to the

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mid-1920s) and Period II (the late 1920s to 1948). Each of the two periods is characterized by distinguishing traits. Most veterans' hospitals established during Period I were neuropsychiatric hospitals, such as the one at Perry Point.

Although some Period I neuropsychiatric hospitals were constructed on new campuses, many were established on former World War I cantonments or on existing United States Public Health Service campuses, and extant buildings were renovated to suit the needs of the hospitals. The passage of the first Langley Bill in March 1921 provided funds for new construction and alteration of existing buildings for veterans' hospitals. The United States Treasury Department administered the funds and oversaw construction projects. The Secretary of the Treasury established a committee, the Consultants on Hospitalization, to guide the process. Using recommendations from the Consultants on Hospitalization, the Office of the Supervising Architect designed standardized plans for various buildings according to function (Spurlock et al. 2010:42-44). In May 1922, the second Langley Bill appropriated additional funds, which were administered by the United States Veterans Bureau established nine months earlier. The Construction Division of the Veterans Bureau subsequently oversaw new construction projects (Spurlock et al. 2010:23-24).

*General Characteristics*

Of the three sub-types of second-generation veterans' hospitals, the neuropsychiatric hospitals required the largest acreage due to their specialized functions. Recreational and occupational therapy, especially the pursuit of agricultural operations such as raising crops and livestock, played a major role in patient treatment (Spurlock et al. 2010:54, 66, 69). Athletic fields and golf courses were popular features at neuropsychiatric hospitals. Pleasant surroundings were created with the intent of facilitating the recovery of patients. Open spaces, changing vistas, and scenic paths were important elements of hospital campuses. Siting on large tracts of land resulted in privacy and seclusion for patients and also allowed for future expansion (Spurlock et al. 2010:82-83, 90).

Campus and landscape design, which evolved throughout Periods I and II, was influenced by the topography of the site. Formal designs during Period I gradually gave way to more naturalistic designs that followed the contours of the land during Period II. Common characteristics of both periods included an intentionally designed campus featuring gentle slopes, mature vegetation, sidewalks along both curving and straight drives, and a monumental main/administration building constructed on land elevated above the remainder of the campus. This building served as the focal point of the campus. A flag pole typically was erected in front of the main/administration building and frequently was mounted in a large, octagonal base of poured concrete. A ceremonial drive to the building often was created by Period II. The hospital's authority was conveyed by its contained campus setting and restricted entrances, which sometimes were guarded by gate houses (Spurlock et al. 2010:55, 80-86).

Buildings generally were arranged in three groups according to associated functions: (1) the central core group, which included the main/administration building, the recreation building, the kitchen/dining facility, and the patient ward/treatment buildings; (2) residential quarters for staff; and, (3) maintenance and utility buildings. However, the locations of buildings in one group sometimes overlapped with those of another group. Exterior corridors typically connected the campus buildings of the central core group; these corridors often were built after the initial phase of campus development. Campus buildings generally were constructed with fireproof materials. Exterior walls typically were constructed with brick or stucco materials. Bars or ornamental grilles often covered windows, which sometimes contained shatter-resistant glass in wards for disturbed patients (Spurlock et al. 2010:49, 54, 56, 58, 77-78, 86, 88).

The use of standardized plans resulted in the presence of similar buildings on neuropsychiatric hospital campuses nationwide. For example, the main/administrative building evolved to house both administrative and clinical offices. By the 1930s, the building generally was massive in size, often rising four or five stories in height; surgical

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facilities typically occupied the top floor. Patient ward/treatment buildings included acute buildings for severely disturbed patients, infirmaries for patients with physical ailments, and continued treatment buildings for patients able to engage in occupational therapy. Over time, the forms of these facilities evolved from a modified H-shape to a full H-shape. The exception was the tuberculosis building, a one-story facility that occupied a long and narrow footprint. The recreation building generally accommodated a first-floor auditorium. The kitchen/dining facility, which served both the employees and the patients, often was constructed to the rear of the main/administrative building (Spurlock et al. 2010:54, 56-59).

The residential quarters for unmarried nurses and attendants were rectangular dormitories that rose two or three stories. As topography and space allowed, residential quarters preferably were arranged in a group sited away from the patient ward/treatment buildings and the administrative buildings. The manager/director typically resided in a separate single-family dwelling. Maintenance and utility buildings such as the warehouses, boiler house, fire station, laundry, greenhouse, and workshops also generally were separated from the other campus buildings (Spurlock et al. 2010:54, 56-59). By 1939, the term "architectural set of hospital designs" was used to refer to the standardized grouping of hospital buildings constructed at new campuses ("The Architectural Set of Hospital Designs").

Despite local building traditions, campus buildings were constructed in the nationally prominent Colonial Revival architectural style in accordance with a hierarchy, and the buildings became more monumental and decorative over time. As the largest and most commanding public building, the main/administration building exhibited the most Colonial Revival ornamentation. The recreation building had the next highest level of decoration, followed by residential quarters for staff and then patient ward/treatment buildings. Hospitals in the eastern portion of the nation utilized the Georgian Revival style, while the Spanish Colonial Revival/Mission Colonial Revival style was used in the nation's southwest and far southern areas (Spurlock et al. 2010:50-51, 55, 67, 74, 78, 86, 88).

*Characteristics Specific to Period I (1919 to mid-1920s)*

During the early phase of Period I, the Consultants on Hospitalization chose the sites for the neuropsychiatric hospitals, whether newly constructed campuses or former facilities of the military or the PHS (Spurlock et al. 2010:43-44). Site selection was based upon a number of factors: "acreage that can be utilized for agricultural purposes as a therapeutic treatment for patients, a location near population centers and existing medical facilities (if possible) to take advantage of nearby specialists, and availability of municipal services, such as water, sewage, and fire protection" (Spurlock et al. 2010:43). Plans for initial construction often accounted for future expansion as well, and the locations and functions of anticipated new buildings were chosen at the outset to reduce later expenses (Spurlock et al. 2010:56).

Period I campuses frequently reflected landscape trends similar to those followed by Army posts. For example, Period I campuses often were "formally designed around circular, radial, or grid formations," as were those of the Army (Spurlock et al. 2010:39). Hospital buildings of Period I typically were grouped in close proximity to one another and arranged around courtyards or quadrangles that provided outdoor spaces for patients. When the buildings were linked by exterior corridors, the enclosed land served as a safe and secure environment for patient activities (Spurlock et al. 2010:54-55, 81).

During the early years of Period I, buildings constructed under the Consultants on Hospitalization typically rose two stories, occupied modified H-shaped footprints, featured porches along wings, and had minimal Colonial Revival ornamentation often limited to the entrances and cornices. Colonial Revival characteristics also included gable or hipped roofs, brick or stucco exterior materials, and symmetrical fenestration (Spurlock et al. 2010:52, 55, 66, 72). As Period I progressed, the design of the hospital buildings entered a transitional phase during which the

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facilities were larger and decorated with more Colonial Revival elements, including “façade central projecting pavilions with pediments filled with oculus windows; large porches with columns supporting entablatures; and prominent entry surrounds” (Spurlock et al. 2010:52). These transitional designs evolved into the fully executed Colonial Revival buildings typical of Period II (Spurlock et al. 2010:52).

*Characteristics Specific to Period II (late 1920s to 1948)*

Period II campuses for neuropsychiatric hospitals reflected new design trends in both landscape and architecture. These designs incorporated concepts from two nationwide movements popular during the early twentieth century—the City Beautiful movement with its monumental buildings and planned gardens and the Garden City movement with its planned open spaces and naturalistic landscapes (Spurlock et al. 2010:39). The landscape evolved from the use of formally arranged courtyards and quadrangles towards a more naturalistic expression “incorporating curving drives and sidewalks, the existing topography, designed vegetation plantings to accentuate planned vistas or obscure certain views, and the formal entry drive, allowing the visitor/patient to travel through the landscape from the public highway to the façade of the imposing main building” (Spurlock et al. 2010:39). The layout, buildings, and grounds of Period II hospitals resembled those of collegiate campuses. Furthermore, the hospital campuses continued to provide a means of physical and occupational therapy for patients (Spurlock et al. 2010:68, 83).

Period II buildings often were sited outside the original courtyard and quadrangle arrangements (Spurlock et al. 2010:69). Campus buildings became larger and monumental, with more extensive Colonial Revival ornamentation than utilized during Period I. By the 1930s, the modified H-shaped buildings of Period I evolved into full H-shaped facilities with raised basements (Spurlock et al. 2010:52, 55, 67, 85). Colonial Revival elements included “pilasters, large columns supporting entry porticos, pediments filled with lunettes or medallions, wide cornices with modillions and dentils, decorative brickwork above window openings and along the raised basements, quoins, and fanlights over main entrances” (Spurlock et al. 2010:73). Terra cotta, stone, and concrete also were used for decorative details. The main/administrative building often featured a cupola that emphasized the building’s stature (Spurlock et al. 2010:67, 73).

Campus and Landscape Evolution at Perry Point VA Medical Center

*Introduction*

The campus and landscape at the Perry Point neuropsychiatric hospital evolved notably between 1919 and 1948, the decades during which second-generation veterans’ hospitals were constructed. The Perry Point campus contains characteristics of both of the construction phases (Periods I and II) described above. The formally arranged Period I campus expanded throughout Period II into a more naturalistic layout. The Perry Point hospital complex featured the standard building types constructed for second-generation veterans’ hospitals for neuropsychiatric patients. Building forms were modified H shapes or full H shapes with gable or hipped roofs and symmetrical fenestration. Materials included slate roofs and stucco exterior walls with wood or stone trim. Buildings became larger and included more extensive Colonial Revival ornamentation over time.

*Period I (1919 to mid-1920s)*

The Perry Point hospital was established at Perryville, Maryland, on the property of a former Army nitrate plant and village that was acquired by the PHS in 1919. The original 516-acre campus was ideally suited for a neuropsychiatric hospital, as it met the requirements sought by the Consultants on Hospitalization. The large tract could be farmed, it was located near a population center, and municipal services were available (Stinnett n.d.:7;

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Spurlock et al. 2010:43). Furthermore, the tranquil setting by the Susquehanna River and Chesapeake Bay offered benefits to neuropsychiatric patients. An early account of the campus extolled the attributes of such a setting:

The natural advantages of Perry Point are apparent to anyone who visits the reservation. The altitude is 15 feet above sea level; the climate is equable and during the summer months close proximity to the water insures a breeze at night which never renders it uncomfortable in the hospital (Leslie n.d.:2).

The first construction campaign by the PHS resulted in the buildings that are arranged formally around the circular courtyard in close proximity to one another, a common trait of Period I. These patients ward buildings (extant Buildings 1H through 5H) and their accompanying administration building (extant Building 6H) were constructed in 1921 under the direction of the Consultants on Hospitalization for the Treasury Department (Spurlock et al. 2010:45; Stinnett n.d.:183). An inscription on the front elevation of Building 6H, which is located at the entrance to the courtyard, marks the completion of that building in 1922. The Treasury Department inscription indicates that James A. Wetmore served as Acting Supervising Architect. The patient ward buildings featured typical Period I characteristics, including a two-story height, a modified H-shaped footprint, and symmetrical fenestration. Architectural drawings prepared by the Treasury Department specified exterior walls of stucco and hipped roofs sheathed in "mottled green and purple" slate (Perry Point Engineer Records). Decoration was limited to the Colonial Revival front entrances.

In accordance with the typical design trends, hospital buildings constructed at Perry Point during the later transitional phase of Period I (extant Buildings 9H, 11H, 15H, and 18H) were larger in size and featured more Colonial Revival elements and decorative ornamentation than the early buildings. For example, architectural drawings prepared by the U.S. Veterans Bureau for the main diagnostic building (Building 9H), specified prominent, two-story porticos on both the north and south elevations of the building; the porticos featured wood columns and railings (Perry Point Engineer Records). Stucco was applied to the building's hollow tile exterior walls, and the hipped roof was sheathed in slate. Drawings indicate that even the one-story tuberculosis building (Building 18H) originally was designed with a prominent Colonial Revival front portico, which was topped by a wood balustrade (Perry Point Engineer Records). The mess hall (extant Building 17H) constructed during this phase also had a notable central entrance accented with columns; the three front doors were set inside recessed archways (Perry Point Engineer Records). All of the buildings from the transitional period featured decorative wood cornices. With the exception of the tuberculosis building, these transitional buildings were arranged around a large, oblong courtyard.

A ca. 1928 aerial photograph depicts the architectural and landscape features from Period I (Figure 2). The circular and oblong courtyards, which are delineated by roads, dominated the landscape. Few trees and shrubs ornamented the hospital campus. Forests covered the land to the north, and an apple and peach orchard was planted to the southeast. A "chicken farm" and a piggery occupied the clearing in the woods north of the circular courtyard; patients raised approximately 3,000 chickens and 200 hogs on this site for hospital use (Stinnett n.d.:193). The photograph shows four buildings that subsequently were demolished. As depicted clockwise, these buildings are the recreation hall (Building 10H) at the bottom; an administration building on the left; an unidentified building in the center of the circular courtyard; and a patient care building (Building 16H) southeast of the mess hall (Building 17H) (John Rosenkrans electronic communication 25 March 2011). Tennis courts and a baseball field were constructed in 1924 near the recreation hall (Stinnett n.d.:267). Although not within the scope of the photograph, the greenhouse (Building 41) constructed in 1925 was sited west of the primary hospital complex and along the river, and the main entrance to the hospital was located at the west end of Avenue D—the road that led to the administration building (Stinnett n.d.:139).

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The development of architectural design during Periods I and II is shown by the evolution of the hospital's main/administration buildings. Building 6H, completed on the circular courtyard in 1922, originally housed the administrative offices (Stinnett n.d.:183). The modest building reflected the typical early Period I design with Colonial Revival ornamentation limited to the front entrance. Building 6H was converted to a library in 1932 (Figure 3). By that time, a new administration building had been constructed southwest of the circular courtyard. As depicted on an undated post card, this one-story building was larger than Building 6H and featured a Colonial Revival door surround at the front entrance, which was flanked by slightly projecting gable-front bays (Figure 4). During Period II, the building was replaced in 1942 by a monumental, multi-story, Colonial Revival-style main building (23H), also shown in an undated post card (Figure 5). Building 23H combined clinical (medicine and surgery) and administrative space. Prior to the construction of Building 23H, the 1924 diagnostic building (9H) discussed previously appeared to have served as the main medical/clinical facility. A flag pole with a four-sided, poured-concrete base originally was mounted in front of Building 9H at the time of its construction; this flag pole has been removed (Stinnett n.d.:373).

*Period II (late 1920s to 1948)*

As was the case throughout Period I, the desirable setting of the Perry Point hospital continued to evoke praise during Period II. A description in 1931 applauded the campus:

Situated, as it is, facing the Susquehanna River, at its juncture with the Chesapeake Bay, with its miles of shore line blending into the horizon, we find a picture to which the best artist could scarcely do justice (Stinnett n.d.:195).

Primary landscape characteristics utilized at Perry Point during Period II included a naturalistic design following the contours of the land; numerous curving drives and sidewalks; and a formal, ceremonial entry road leading to the main/administration building. An increase in building size and in the amount of Colonial Revival ornamentation also occurred. All of these traits commonly were incorporated into second-generation neuropsychiatric veterans' hospitals during Period II.

An aerial photograph taken on 17 May 1933 depicts the hospital's architectural and landscape features during the early part of Period II (Figure 6). Avenue D, the primary route to the administration building, was lined by trees on both sides. A flag pole rose in the center of the circular drive in front of the administration building. As noted in November 1929: "The concrete road leading to the Administration Building has been doubled in width, and a curb and flower bed put around the flag pole" (Stinnett n.d.:164). Trees also followed Avenue A along the shoreline. The agricultural fields depicted at the bottom of the photograph occupy a substantial amount of acreage. The golf course sited between the shoreline and Avenue D was "newly laid out" as of October 1931 (Stinnett n.d.:405). In 1936, the campus was described as "an attractive hospital site, with ornamental shrubs, flower beds, and many avenues of shade trees" (Stinnett n.d.:166).

As depicted in architectural drawings prepared by the Veterans Administration, building design for the Perry Point hospital during the 1930s followed the typical pattern for Period II (Perry Point Engineer Records). Sited outside the initial courtyard arrangement, the large 1930s buildings boasted Colonial Revival entrances that were the focal points of the facades. Set on raised basements, the two-story buildings featured gable and hipped roofs sheathed in slate, projecting entrance bays with pediments, stucco exteriors, cast-stone trim, and prominent wood cornices. The large patient buildings (Buildings 19H, 13H, and 14H) occupied full H-shaped footprints. Specifications called for decorative grilles over the windows. Porches on the ends of the projecting front bays were sheltered within arched recesses (Figure 7). The quarters for attendants and nurses (Buildings 80 and 82, respectively) were rectangular in shape, following the typical design for these types (Figure 8). Of all the buildings constructed at the Perry Point

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hospital during the 1930s, the attendants' quarters featured the most elaborate Colonial Revival entrances, which included columns, balustrades, and fanlights. A gate house (Building 97) was constructed in 1937 at the new entrance to the hospital along First Street (Stinnett n.d.138-139). This building helped to protect the contained campus and demonstrated the authority of the hospital.

An aerial photograph taken between 1947 and 1952 depicts the campus' architectural and landscape features during the latter part of Period II (Figure 9). The primary hospital buildings are shown at the top of the photograph. By this time, vegetation had matured considerably, and trees obscured Avenue D. This ceremonial drive led to the new main building (Building 23H), which dominated the hospital complex. Construction of facilities expanded into the former agricultural land. As shown at the top of the photograph, the most recent patient buildings were constructed along a curved drive and at a considerable distance from the original building complex, creating a sprawling arrangement.

The collection of buildings constructed at Perry Point during the 1940s (Buildings 22H, 23H, 24H, and 25H) included some of the largest buildings on campus. These buildings represented the culmination of Period II development. While architectural drawings prepared for the Veterans Administration depict a continuance of materials and basic form from the 1930s buildings, those constructed during the second half of Period II were more monumental in size and more distinctive in Colonial Revival ornamentation (Perry Point Engineer Records). As the focal point of the campus, the main building (23H) expressed the fully developed Period II design philosophy. Constructed on a gentle rise, this majestic four-story building with its penthouse towered over the campus. Decoration included swags, keystones, pilasters, and balustrades. Although located on the site of the former administration building, Building 23H occupied significantly more space. While the flag pole originally located in front of the former administration building was moved across Avenue D, the pole remained in front of the new Building 23H and was accessed via a brick walkway. Buildings 24H and 25H, the largest patient buildings on campus, were sited at the end of the sprawling building arrangement begun during the 1930s.

Support buildings, including those constructed for maintenance and utilities, were located west of the primary hospital complex. In general, the hospital utilized support buildings constructed for the former ammonium nitrate plant and village. During Period II, the hospital laundry facility (Building 101) was added near the former plant buildings. Two major utility buildings--a boiler plant (Building 315) and a chiller plant (Building 321) were constructed decades after Period II ended in 1948. These buildings were sited near the laundry facility.

The pedestrian corridor system on the Perry Point campus was constructed as three different projects (Perry Point Engineer Records; Stinnett n.d.:62-81). The initial set of brick corridors was built when Buildings 13H and 14H were constructed in 1935; these corridors comprise those that connect Buildings 13H, 14H, 15H, and 17H. The second phase of corridor construction occurred in 1965. Also brick, these corridors surround the circular courtyard and connect Buildings 13H, 24H, and 25H. The third set of corridors was constructed of concrete block in 1973. The concrete-block corridors connect the Building 314 complex to nearby buildings and also connect Buildings 13H and 22H.

### **Evaluation**

On 14 July 1989, the Keeper of the National Register determined that the Perry Point VA Medical Center was eligible for listing in the National Register under Criterion A "for its association with the growth of the federal government's provision of neuro-psychiatric treatment for military veterans" and under Criterion C for its demonstration of the siting, design, and construction philosophy of the Veterans Bureau and Veterans Administration primarily from the 1920s through the 1940s (Andrus 1989). The current DOE is being prepared for

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purposes of expanding upon the initial DOE, identifying contributing and non-contributing resources, and documenting landscape characteristics and campus evolution.

The Perry Point VA Medical Center property includes additional National Register-listed or National Register-eligible resources. The Perry Point Mansion House (CE-146) and Mill (CE-244) were listed in the National Register of Historic Places in July 1975. The Maryland Historical Trust (MHT) concluded in June 2008 that the Perry Point Village (CE-1552) met the criteria for National Register eligibility.

This historic district evaluation for the Perry Point VA Medical Center is based upon guidance provided in the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form for United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals for the period of significance 1919 to 1948 (Spurlock et al. 2010). The statement of significance presented in the Multiple Property Documentation Form applies to the Perry Point VA Medical Center: "Second Generation Veterans Hospitals are significant as the physical manifestation of the federal government's commitment to providing medical care to veterans of World War I, which resulted in the largest hospital network in the nation" (Spurlock et al. 2010:84). The general characteristics common to second-generation veterans' hospitals that are eligible for listing in the National Register are as follows:

- "A hospital constructed or utilized by the United States government between 1919 and 1948 for the primary purpose of providing health care to World War I veterans;
- A designed campus environment that may include curving and straight drives, sidewalks, and mature vegetation;
- Siting of the main building on terrain elevated above the majority of the hospital's campus and the surrounding environs, if the topography allowed for an elevated building site;
- Buildings grouped together according to function, including groups generally consisting of administration/auditorium/kitchen/dining and patient wards/treatment buildings, residential quarters, and maintenance/utility buildings;
- The presence of buildings serving similar functions on each campus, such as the main/administration building, kitchen/dining, auditorium/recreation building, patient ward/treatment buildings (constructed in an H-shape during Period II), connecting corridors, residential quarters, boiler plant and associated chimney stack, warehouse, laundry, maintenance shops, water tower, and garages;
- The use of various Colonial Revival architectural styles and decorative elements for the buildings constructed during the period of significance, including materials, symmetrical facades, and a hierarchy of decorative elements applied to the prominent public buildings of the campus, ranging from main buildings, auditoriums/recreation buildings, and residences to patient ward/treatment buildings" (Spurlock et al. 2010:86).

As discussed in previous sections of this DOE, the Perry Point VA Medical Center demonstrates the above characteristics with the exception that the residential quarters at Perry Point are not grouped together. Rather, the quarters for attendants and nurses were sited away from the patient buildings but in separate locations. The hospital director resided in the National Register-listed, eighteenth-century Perry Point Mansion House (CE-146).

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In addition to the general characteristics listed above, each of the three sub-types for second generation veterans' hospitals (neuropsychiatric, tuberculosis, and general and medical) display their own distinctive traits. The traits specific to neuropsychiatric hospitals are evident in the Perry Point VA Medical Center. These traits include location "in rural landscapes on the outer fringes of a city or town"; siting on large amounts of acreage, which accommodated agricultural activities, greenhouse operations, and recreational pursuits undertaken for patient therapy; and the presence of numerous buildings, which include large Period II buildings constructed in H-shapes that were designed for certain types of treatment, such as "acute, infirmary, continued treatment, and parole" (Spurlock et al. 2010:69, 83). Typical campus and landscape evolution at neuropsychiatric hospitals followed certain patterns during Periods I and II as discussed in previous sections of this DOE. In general, this evolution is reflected in the transition from formal designs to more naturalistic designs that followed the contours of the land, as well as construction of larger and more decorative Colonial Revival buildings over time.

In order to assign contributing and non-contributing resources to the Perry Point VA Medical Center historic district, the integrity of the resources was assessed. As stated in the National Register of Historic Places Multiple Property Documentation Form for United States Second Generation Veterans Hospitals, second-generation veterans' hospital campuses and buildings usually have undergone modifications after the period of significance (1919-1948) (Spurlock et al. 2010). The following common alterations "do not appreciably impact the historic characteristics of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, and association":

- "Alterations to the interior finishes and features, and reconfiguration of interior space within the hospital buildings;
- Changing from the original function of a building to a different purpose;
- Replacement windows, doors, and roofing materials;
- Replacement cladding of soffits and cornice molding in secondary buildings, such as residential quarters and patient ward/treatment buildings;
- Enclosure of patient porches on patient ward/treatment and main/administration buildings if the original configuration of the porches remains visibly evident;
- Removal or lack of extant farming outbuildings associated with former agricultural operations [at neuropsychiatric hospitals];
- The addition of buildings and structures during the period of significance that share similar functions to existing buildings and similar massing, materials, and architectural design elements with the initial campus buildings;
- The addition of buildings after the period of significance that are compatible in regards to massing, materials, and the spatial relationship within the existing campus;
- Physical recreation facilities, such as golf courses, baseball fields, and gymnasiums, have been introduced to certain campuses as therapeutic forms of exercise both prior to and after the period of significance; in those instances that the recreation facilities were constructed during the period of significance, they may be contributing resources to the eligible historic district" (Spurlock et al. 2010:87).

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Many of the alterations listed above have occurred on the campus and hospital buildings of the Perry Point VA Medical Center. According to the current real property inventory, most major building renovations took place between 1968 and 1999 (VA Office of Facilities Management). These renovations included the replacement of windows and roof sheathing, as well as the installation of synthetic stucco, known as Exterior Insulation Finishing System (EIFS), on some parts of the buildings. In general, the original stucco remains on the central portions of the front elevations. Although many front doors have been replaced, original door surrounds survive on most buildings. In general, porches on patient ward/treatment buildings have been enclosed; however, the original porch configurations remain visible. Buildings added during the period of significance exhibit form (modified H-shape or full H-shape) and style (Colonial Revival) similar to those of earlier buildings. They initially utilized the same materials (stucco exteriors, slate roofs, and wood or stone trim); however, some of these materials have been replaced. Another common modification to buildings at second-generation neuropsychiatric veterans' hospitals is the installation of ramps on front elevations to accommodate patients with disabilities; many buildings on the Perry Point campus have undergone this alteration (Spurlock et al. 2010:91).

The original functions of most buildings at the Perry Point VA Medical Center have changed throughout the decades. The two major hospital buildings added after the period of significance marginally affected the spatial relationships of the campus. The Building 314 complex and its accompanying parking lot interrupted the open space between the circular and oblong courtyards when they were constructed in 1969; however, the majority of the oblong courtyard was preserved. Although Building 364 was constructed in 1999 in a portion of the former golf course, the building was sited near a tennis court and baseball field, thus preserving the majority of the open space. Additions to major buildings (23H and 80) occurred on their rear elevations and did not detract from the original configurations. The new buildings and the additions on the Perry Point campus were designed in materials and styles compatible with the earlier campus buildings. Few original major buildings have been demolished.

Second-generation neuropsychiatric veterans' hospitals typically featured facilities for sports such as tennis, baseball, and golf. Baseball fields were constructed "for therapeutic activities and to allow interaction between patients and the public at special events" (Spurlock et al. 2010:83). Although the current tennis court and baseball field located near the hospital buildings were constructed after the period of significance, they were built in the same locations as the original facilities. The former golf course constructed in 1931 no longer survives; however, the open space remains.

The size of the Perry Point campus has decreased over time, primarily as a result of the transfer of former agricultural land to the Town of Perryville. This was a typical occurrence on campuses of neuropsychiatric hospitals. With the introduction of psychotropic drugs during the 1950s and 1960s, agricultural operations became a less important form of therapy, and the farm land became surplus property (Spurlock et al. 2010:82, 89; John Rosenkrans electronic communication 25 March 2011).

Overall, the Perry Point campus retains its original spatial design and landscape characteristics, which are character-defining features to the historic district. The open vistas to the river and bay have been preserved, as well as the majority of the open lawns. The circular courtyard remains intact, as does most of the oblong courtyard. The curving streets and sidewalks and the original road system survive, including the tree-lined drive (Avenue D) leading to the main building (23H). Character-defining architectural features include the use of Colonial Revival elements, the scale and massing of the buildings, and the original building materials that survive.

The integrity of materials and workmanship for the hospital buildings has been compromised somewhat by the use of modern materials. However, the cohesive campus of the Perry Point VA Medical Center retains integrity of design, setting, feeling, and association as a second-generation veterans' hospital for neuropsychiatric patients constructed between 1919 and 1948.

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The built resources at the Perry Point VA Medical Center were surveyed in February, March, and July 2011. Available drawings (Figures 10 through 32) of the surveyed built resources are attached to this DOE. The attached Resource Sketch Map (Figure 33) depicts the historic district boundary and the locations of the contributing and non-contributing resources, which are listed in Table 5. The historic district boundary follows the property boundary for the Perry Point VA Medical Center. All built resources present during the period of significance (1919 to 1948)—including those associated with the ammonium nitrate plant and village, the mansion house, and the mill—were utilized by the second-generation veterans' neuropsychiatric hospital at Perry Point. These resources are dispersed throughout the campus of the current medical center. Although a few primary hospital buildings were constructed at the Perry Point VA Medical Center following the period of significance, they have not reached 50 years of age.

Table 5. Built Resources located at the Perry Point Medical Center

Building	Original Use	Current Use	Year Built	Year(s) Renovated	Functional Association	Contributing Resource to Perry Point VA Medical Center Historic District?
4	Soda Purification House	Research	1918	1987	Support	Yes
5	Dissolver House	Public Health Service	1918	1993	Support	Yes
8A	Pre-cooler Rooms	Engineering Storage	1918		Support	Yes
11	Finished Products House	Warehouse	1918		Support	Yes
13	Refined Wash House	Public Health Service	1918	1993	Support	Yes
14	Refined Wash House	Public Health Service	1918	1993	Support	Yes
15	Warehouse	Administration	1918	1975	Support	Yes
20	Water Pumping Station	Water Pumping Station	1918	1992, 1995	Support	Yes
22	Filter Plant	Filter Plant	1942	1989, 1999	Support	No
24	Supply Storage	Supply Storage	1918		Support	Yes
26	Fire House	Fire House	1918	1985	Support	No
32	Valve House	Valve House	1918		Support	Yes
33	Tool House	Outleased CSPCC	1918		Support	Yes
41	Greenhouse	Greenhouse	1925		Support	Yes
59	Unknown	Police Service	1918	2010	Support	No
64	Unknown	U.S. Post Office	1921	2009	Support	No
80	Attendants' Quarters	Mental Health Clinic	1932	1990, 1995	Hospital	Yes
82	Nurses' Quarters	Education/Research	1932	1990	Hospital	Yes
86	Garage (Mansion)	Garage (Mansion)	1918		Mansion/Mill	Yes
91	Well House (Mansion)	Well House (Mansion)	1750		Mansion/Mill	Yes
97	Gate House	Gate House	1937	2010	Support	Yes
97A	Guard Booth	Guard Booth	1975		Support	No
101	Laundry	Administration	1946	1990, 1993	Support	Yes
102	Filter Plant	Filter Plant	1918	1989, 1999	Support	No
311	Sewage Pump Station	Sewage Pump Station	1994		Support	No
312	Picnic Pavilion	Picnic Pavilion	1952	Date Unknown	Support	No
314A	Theater	Theater	1969		Hospital	No

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Building	Original Use	Current Use	Year Built	Year(s) Renovated	Functional Association	Contributing Resource to Perry Point VA Medical Center Historic District?
314B	Recreation	Recreation	1969		Hospital	No
314C	Chapel	Chapel	1969		Hospital	No
315	Boiler Plant	Boiler Plant	1969	2010	Support	No
317	Patient Restrooms	Patient Restrooms	1969		Support	No
321	Chiller Plant	Chiller Plant	1980	2009	Support	No
324	Generator Building	Generator Building	1965		Support	No
325	Generator Building	Generator Building	1965		Support	No
326	Generator Building	Generator Building	1965		Support	No
327	Generator Building	Generator Building	1965		Support	No
329	Generator Building	Generator Building	1965		Support	No
333	Generator Building	Generator Building	1965		Support	No
340	Sports Hut	Sports Hut	Post 1948	Date Unknown	Support	No
344	Generator	Generator	1969		Support	No
360	Laundry	Warehouse	1988	2010	Support	No
361	Clinical Addition	Clinical Addition	1992		Hospital	No
364	Mental Health Nursing Unit	Mental Health Nursing Unit	1999		Hospital	No
365	Generator	Generator	1998		Support	No
366	Day Treatment	Day Treatment	2003		Hospital	No
367	GIF Warehouse/Store Room	GIF Warehouse/Store Room	2004		Support	No
368	Corridor System	Corridor System	1965		Support	No
501	Historic Mansion	Historic Mansion	1750		Mansion/Mill	Yes
504	Old Mill	Old Mill	1735		Mansion/Mill	Yes
523	Pavilion	Pavilion	1974		Support	No
528	Flag Pole	Flag Pole	1930		Support	Yes
1062	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1063	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes

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Building	Original Use	Current Use	Year Built	Year(s) Renovated	Functional Association	Contributing Resource to Perry Point VA Medical Center Historic District?
1065	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1066	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1067	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918		Housing	Yes
1068	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1069	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1070	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1071	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1073	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918		Housing	Yes
1074	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1075	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1077	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918		Housing	Yes
1078	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1079	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918		Housing	Yes
1080	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1082	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1083	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918		Housing	Yes
1084	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1085	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918	1993	Housing	Yes
1086	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918		Housing	Yes
1087	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1088	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1089	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918		Housing	Yes
1091	Village Housing	Swing House for CWT	1918	2010	Housing	Yes
1093	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1095	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1103	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918		Housing	Yes
1104	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes

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Building	Original Use	Current Use	Year Built	Year(s) Renovated	Functional Association	Contributing Resource to Perry Point VA Medical Center Historic District?
1105	Village Housing	Intern Housing	1918	2009	Housing	Yes
1106	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1107	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918		Housing	Yes
1108	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1110	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918		Housing	Yes
1111	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918		Housing	Yes
1112	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918		Housing	Yes
1113	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918		Housing	Yes
1117	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1118	Village Housing	CWT/Transitional House	1918		Housing	Yes
1119	Village Housing	CWT/Transitional House	1918		Housing	Yes
1121	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918		Housing	Yes
1125	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1127	Village Housing	Vacant	1918	2000	Housing	Yes
1128	Village Housing	Intern Housing	1918	2000	Housing	Yes
1129	Village Housing	Intern Housing	1918	2000	Housing	Yes
1130	Village Housing	Guest House	1918	1999	Housing	Yes
1131	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1132	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1138	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1139	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1141	Village Housing	NCCC/Americorps	1918		Housing	Yes
1143	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1146	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1147	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1148	Village Housing	Conference Center	1918		Housing	Yes
1150	Village Housing	Conference Center	1918		Housing	Yes

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Building	Original Use	Current Use	Year Built	Year(s) Renovated	Functional Association	Contributing Resource to Perry Point VA Medical Center Historic District?
1152	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1154	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1155	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1156	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1159	Village Housing	CWT/Transitional House	1918		Housing	Yes
1160	Village Housing	CWT/Transitional House	1918		Housing	Yes
1162	Village Housing	CWT/Transitional House	1918		Housing	Yes
1163	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1164	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1165	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1166	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1167	Village Housing	Museum	1918		Housing	Yes
1168	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1169	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1170	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1172	Village Housing	CHEP Transitional House	1918		Housing	Yes
1173	Village Housing	Vacant	1918		Housing	Yes
1174	Village Housing	CHEP Transitional House	1918		Housing	Yes
1175	Village Housing	CHEP Transitional House	1918		Housing	Yes
1176	Village Housing	CHEP Transitional House	1918		Housing	Yes
1181	Village Housing	CHEP Transitional House	1918		Housing	Yes
1183	Village Housing	CHEP Transitional House	1918		Housing	Yes
1184	Village Housing	CHEP Transitional House	1918		Housing	Yes
1185	Village Housing	CHEP Transitional House	1918		Housing	Yes
1186	Village Housing	CHEP Transitional House	1918		Housing	Yes
1H	Patient Ward Building	Domiciliary	1921	1986, 1998	Hospital	Yes
2H	Patient Ward Building	Domiciliary	1921	1986, 1998	Hospital	Yes

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3H	Patient Ward Building	Administration	1921	1986, 2000	Hospital	Yes
4H	Patient Ward Building	IRMS	1921	1993, 2000	Hospital	Yes
5H	Patient Ward Building	Directors Office	1921	1991, 1994, 2011	Hospital	Yes
6H	Administration	Voluntary Service	1922	1986, 2000	Hospital	Yes
9H	Diagnostic Building	NCCC/Americorps	1924	1972, 2009	Hospital	Yes
11H	Continued Treatment	HRMS	1924	1999, 2010	Hospital	Yes
13H	Continued Treatment	Psychiatric Units	1935	1968	Hospital	Yes
14H	Continued Treatment	NHCU	1935	1968, 2001	Hospital	Yes
15H	Continued Treatment	Rehabilitation	1924	1992	Hospital	Yes
17H	Mess and Kitchen	Dietetics	1926	1975	Hospital	Yes
18H	Tuberculosis Building	Maintenance Shop	1924		Hospital	Yes
19H	Convalescent Building	Medical Wards	1931	2009, 2010	Hospital	Yes
20H	Occupational Therapy Shop	MED/MEDIA, IRMS	1940	1986, 1992	Hospital	Yes
22H	Female Patient Building	Substance Abuse/Detox	1942		Hospital	Yes
23H	Main Building	Geropsych Nursing Unit	1942	1999, 2000	Hospital	Yes
24H	Rehabilitation Building	Mental Health Nursing Unit	1947	1976	Hospital	Yes
25H	Acute Building	Mental Health Nursing Unit	1947	1976, 2009	Hospital	Yes
27H	Clothing Room	Biomed Shop	1960		Support	No
C400	Connecting Corridors	Connecting Corridors	1973		Support	No
CC	Connecting Corridors	Connecting Corridors	1935		Support	Yes
CU	Credit Union	Credit Union	1993		Support	No
N/A	Water Tank	Water Tank	1998		Support	No
N/A	Baseball Field (2)	Baseball Field	Post 1948		Support	No
N/A	Tennis Court (2)	Tennis Court	Post 1948		Support	No

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Historic Preservation Specialist;  
and Travis Shaw, Historic  
Preservation Specialist

Prepared by:

Date Prepared: 19 September 2011

CE-1544  
 Perry Point VA Medical Center  
 Perry Point  
 Cecil County, MD  
 RESOURCE SKETCH MAP

Scale 1" = 200'

-  Perry Point VA Medical Center Historic District Boundary
-  Perry Point Village Historic District Boundary
-  Perry Point Ammonium Nitrate Plant
-  Contributing Resources to Perry Point VA Medical Center Historic District

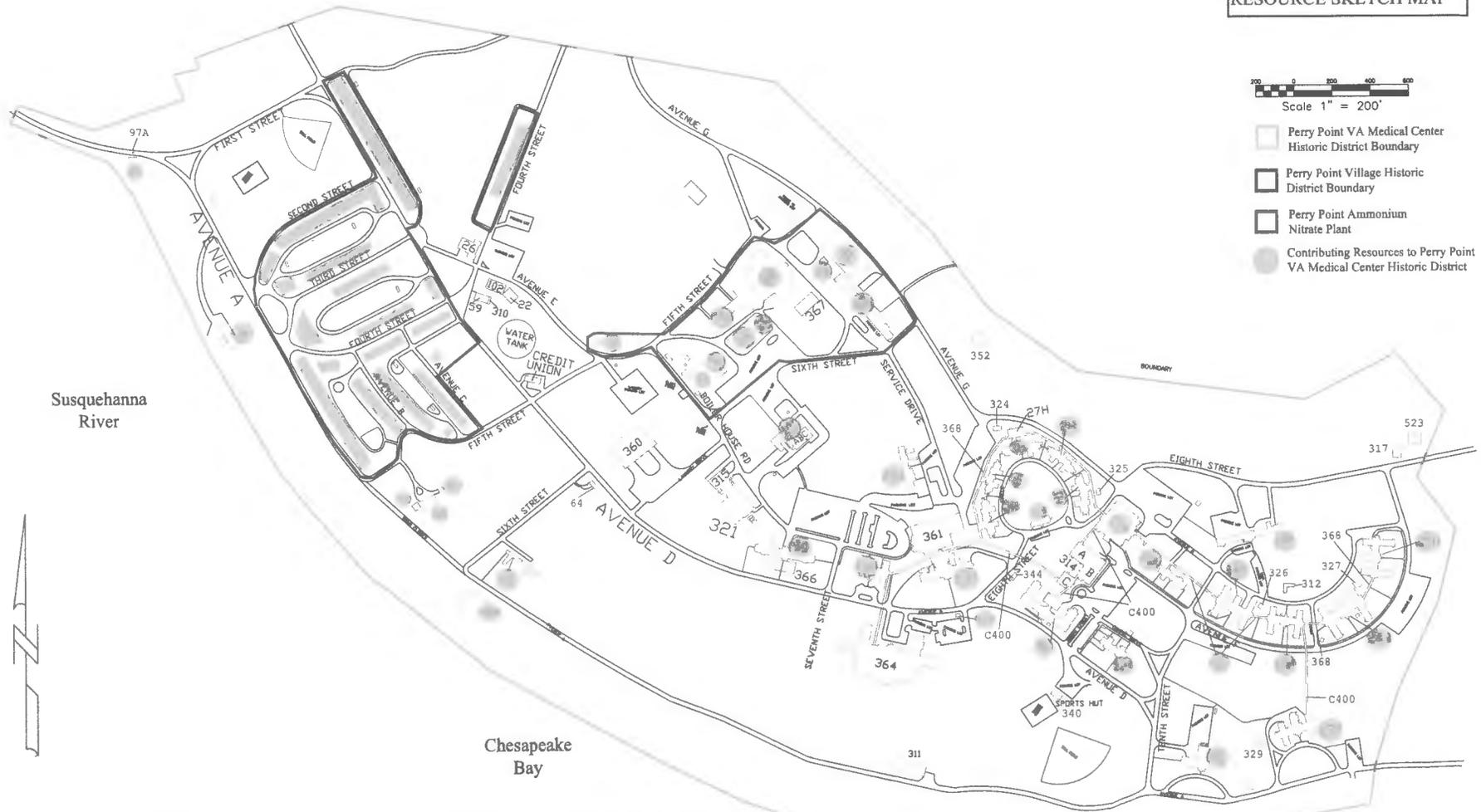


Figure 33. Map depicting the Perry Point VA Medical Center Historic District Boundaries and Built Resources.

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

Continuation Sheet No. 46



IMAGE SOURCE: 2009 IM AERIAL ORTHOPHOTO MOSAIC (1-CUBED NATIONWIDE PRIME/USDA FSA NAIP/ESRI)

 Approximate Historic District Boundary



SCALE 1:12,000

0 400 800 1,600 Feet

0 200 400 800 Meters

CE-1544  
Perry Point VA Medical Center  
Perry Point  
Cecil County, MD

B. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.

241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

DATE: 27 JULY 2010

PREPARED BY: KFM

CE-1544  
Perry Point VA Medical Center  
Perry Point  
Cecil County, MD

Figure 1. Aerial photograph of Perry Point VA Medical Center, 2009 (Source: Google Earth)

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Figure 2. Perry Point hospital campus, ca. 1928 (Source: Susan Stinnett, Pictorial History of Perry Point, p. 62.)

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Figure 3. Building 6H constructed in 1922; photograph dated 1932 (Source: Susan Stinnett, *Pictorial History of Perry Point*, p. 182.)



Figure 4. Administration Building constructed by ca. 1928; undated postcard (Source: Susan Stinnett, *Pictorial History of Perry Point*, p. 355.)

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Figure 5. Building 23H constructed in 1942; undated postcard (Source: Susan Stinnett, Pictorial History of Perry Point, p. 415.)

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Figure 6. Perry Point hospital campus, 17 May 1933 (Source: Susan Stinnett, Pictorial History of Perry Point, p. 65.)

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Figure 7. Building 19H constructed in 1931; photograph dated October 1935 (Source: Susan Stinnett, Pictorial History of Perry Point, p. 406.)



Figure 8. Building 82 (nurses' quarters) constructed in 1932; photograph dated October 1935 (Source: Susan Stinnett, Pictorial History of Perry Point, p. 428.)

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Figure 9. Perry Point hospital campus, 1947-1952 (Source: Susan Stinnett, *Pictorial History of Perry Point*, p. 68.)

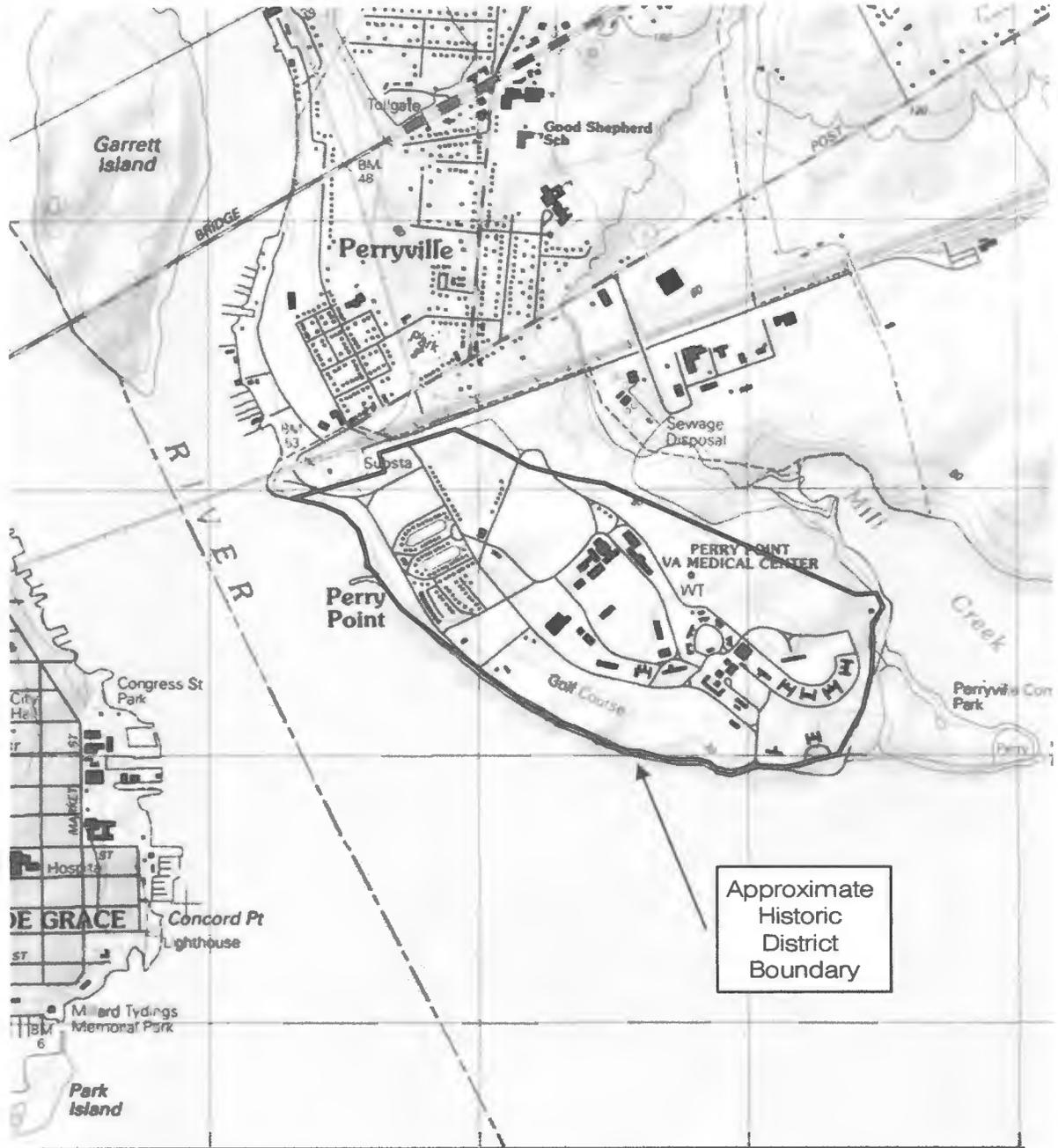
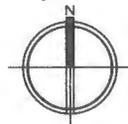
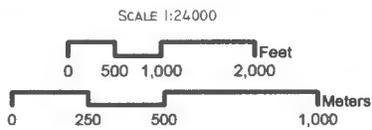


IMAGE SOURCE: USGS 7.5 MINUTE SERIES QUADRANGLE MAP; HAVRE DE GRACE MD 1998

 Approximate Historic District Boundary



**CE-1544**  
**Perry Point VA Medical Center**  
**Perry Point**  
**Cecil County, MD**

**R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.**  
 241 East Fourth Street, Suite 100 Frederick, MD 21701

DATE: 14 JULY 2011

PREPARED BY: NSW

MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
NR-ELIBILITY REVIEW FORM

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**Photography Log**

The following information is the same for each photograph:

1. MIHP # CE-1544
2. Perry Point Veterans Administration (VA) Medical Center
3. Cecil County, Maryland
4. Benjamin Riggle and Roger Ciuffo, R. Christopher Goodwin & Associates, Inc.
5. February, March, and July 2011
6. MD SHPO
7. Photo paper and ink: HP Viverra ink 97 Tri-Color cartridge, 101 Blue Photo cartridge, and 102 Gray Photo cartridge on HP Premium Photo Paper (high gloss)
8. Verbatim Ultralife Gold Archival Grade CD-R, Phthalocyanine Dye

**Primary Hospital Buildings**

CE-1544_2011-02-14_01.tif	Building 1H, northwest corner, view SE
CE-1544_2011-02-14_02.tif	Building 2H, west elevation, view E
CE-1544_2011-02-14_03.tif	Building 3H, south elevation, view N
CE-1544_2011-02-14_04.tif	Building 4H, east elevation, view W
CE-1544_2011-02-14_05.tif	Building 4H, porch detail, east elevation, view W
CE-1544_2011-02-14_06.tif	Building 5H, east elevation, view W
CE-1544_2011-02-14_07.tif	Building 5H, entrance detail, east elevation, view W
CE-1544_2011-02-14_08.tif	Building 6H, southwest corner, view NE
CE-1544_2011-02-14_09.tif	Building 9H, west corner, view E
CE-1544_2011-02-14_10.tif	Building 9H, east corner, view W
CE-1544_2011-02-14_11.tif	Building 9H, entrance detail, southwest elevation, view NE
CE-1544_2011-03-18_12.tif	Building 11H, southwest elevation, view NE
CE-1544_2011-03-18_13.tif	Building 11H, northeast elevation, view SW
CE-1544_2011-03-18_14.tif	Building 13H, south elevation, view N
CE-1544_2011-03-18_15.tif	Building 13H, north elevation, view S
CE-1544_2011-07-22_16.tif	Building 14H, south elevation, view N
CE-1544_2011-03-18_17.tif	Building 14H, north elevation, view S
CE-1544_2011-02-14_18.tif	Building 15H, southwest elevation, view NE
CE-1544_2011-02-14_19.tif	Building 15H, southeast elevation, view NW
CE-1544_2011-03-18_20.tif	Building 17H, south corner, view N
CE-1544_2011-02-14_21.tif	Building 18H, south elevation, view N
CE-1544_2011-02-14_22.tif	Building 18H, entrance detail, south elevation, view N
CE-1544_2011-02-14_23.tif	Building 18H, north elevation, view S
CE-1544_2011-03-18_24.tif	Building 19H, south elevation, view N
CE-1544_2011-03-18_25.tif	Building 19H, northwest corner, view SE
CE-1544_2011-03-18_26.tif	Building 20H, southeast corner, view NW
CE-1544_2011-03-18_27.tif	Building 20H, southwest corner, view NE
CE-1544_2011-03-18_28.tif	Building 22H, south elevation, view N
CE-1544_2011-03-18_29.tif	Building 22H, entrance detail, south elevation, view N
CE-1544_2011-03-18_30.tif	Building 22H, southeast corner, view NW
CE-1544_2011-02-14_31.tif	Building 23H, southwest corner, view NE

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CE-1544_2011-02-14_32.tif	Building 23H, front (south) elevation detail, view N
CE-1544_2011-02-14_33.tif	Building 23H, entrance detail, south elevation, view N
CE-1544_2011-03-18_34.tif	Building 24H, southeast elevation, view NW
CE-1544_2011-03-18_35.tif	Building 24H, northwest elevation, view SE
CE-1544_2011-03-18_36.tif	Building 25H, east elevation, view W
CE-1544_2011-03-18_37.tif	Building 25H, west elevation, view E
CE-1544_2011-02-14_38.tif	Building 80, north elevation, view SE
CE-1544_2011-02-14_39.tif	Building 80, northeast corner, view SW
CE-1544_2011-02-14_40.tif	Building 80, southeast corner, view NW
CE-1544_2011-03-18_41.tif	Building 82, south elevation, view N
CE-1544_2011-03-18_42.tif	Building 82, northwest corner, view SE
CE-1544_2011-02-14_43.tif	Building 314A (Theater), northeast elevation, view SW
CE-1544_2011-03-18_44.tif	Building 314B (Recreation Building), northeast corner, view SW
CE-1544_2011-03-18_45.tif	Buildings 314B (Recreation Building) and Building 314C (Chapel), view NW
CE-1544_2011-03-18_46.tif	Building 361, northwest corner, view SE
CE-1544_2011-03-18_47.tif	Building 364, south elevation, view N
CE-1544_2011-02-14_48.tif	Building 364, north elevation, view SW
CE-1544_2011-02-14_49.tif	Building 366, south elevation, view N
CE-1544_2011-02-14_50.tif	Building 366, southwest corner, view NE
<u>Support Buildings and Structures</u>	
CE-1544_2011-07-22_51.tif	Former Ammonium Nitrate Plant (in background), view NW from Building 23H
CE-1544_2011-07-22_52.tif	Building 20, west corner, view E
CE-1544_2011-07-22_53.tif	Building 22, northeast corner, view E
CE-1544_2011-07-22_54.tif	Building 26, southeast elevation, view NW
CE-1544_2011-03-18_55.tif	Building 41, north corner, view S
CE-1544_2011-07-22_56.tif	Building 59, southwest corner, view NE
CE-1544_2011-03-18_57.tif	Building 64, southwest elevation, view NE
CE-1544_2011-03-18_58.tif	Building 97, north elevation, view S
CE-1544_2011-02-14_59.tif	Building 101, west corner, view E
CE-1544_2011-02-14_60.tif	Building 101, south corner, view N
CE-1544_2011-07-22_61.tif	Building 102, northwest corner, view SE
CE-1544_2011-03-18_62.tif	Building 311, northeast corner, view SW
CE-1544_2011-03-18_63.tif	Building 312, northeast corner, view SW
CE-1544_2011-02-14_64.tif	Building 315, northwest elevation, view SE
CE-1544_2011-02-14_65.tif	Building 321, northeast elevation, view SW
CE-1544_2011-02-14_66.tif	Building 324 and Building 27H, northwest corner, view S
CE-1544_2011-03-18_67.tif	Building 329, southwest corner, view NE
CE-1544_2011-03-18_68.tif	Building 340, north corner, view S
CE-1544_2011-02-14_69.tif	Building 344, north corner, view S
CE-1544_2011-03-18_70.tif	Building 368, corridor connecting Buildings 24H and 25H, view W
CE-1544_2011-03-18_71.tif	Building 528, flag pole, view E
CE-1544_2011-03-18_72.tif	Building 528, flag pole, walkway, and base, view S
CE-1544_2011-02-14_73.tif	Building C400, corridor and gateway over Eighth Street, view N

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CE-1544\_2011-02-14\_74.tif Building CC, brick corridor northeast of Building 15H, view NW  
CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_75.tif Baseball Field and Tennis Court, view SW

Housing

CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_76.tif Village Housing, Avenue A, view W  
CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_77.tif Village Housing, Second Street, view N  
CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_78.tif Village Housing and Street Sign, Avenue D and Fifth Street, view SW  
CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_79.tif Village Housing, Avenue D, view E

Mansion House/Mill Property

CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_80.tif Building 86, southeast corner, view NW  
CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_81.tif Building 91, southeast corner, view NW  
CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_82.tif Building 501, west corner, view E  
CE-1544\_2011-03-18\_83.tif Building 504, north corner, view S

Context and Landscape

CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_84.tif Context, entrance to Perry Point VA Medical Center, view E  
CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_85.tif Context, primary hospital area, view E from Building 23H  
CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_86.tif Context, support area, view NW from Building 23H  
CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_87.tif Landscape, circular courtyard, view NE  
CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_88.tif Landscape, circular courtyard, view NE from Building 23H  
CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_89.tif Landscape, oblong courtyard, view W  
CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_90.tif Landscape, curved arrangement of Buildings 13H to 25H, view NE  
CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_91.tif Landscape, lawn and forest behind Building 25H, view NW  
CE-1544\_2011-03-18\_92.tif Landscape, Tenth Street and Avenue D, view N  
CE-1544\_2011-03-18\_93.tif Landscape, Tenth Street and Avenue D, view S  
CE-1544\_2011-03-18\_94.tif Landscape, Tenth Street and Avenue D, view W  
CE-1544\_2011-03-18\_95.tif Landscape, view southwest from Building 9H  
CE-1544\_2011-03-18\_96.tif Landscape, Avenue A, view E  
CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_97.tif Landscape, Avenue A and shore, view SE  
CE-1544\_2011-03-18\_98.tif Landscape, Avenue D, view E  
CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_99.tif Landscape, early sidewalk near Building 26, view E  
CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_100.tif Landscape, early curb in village housing area along Avenue A, view NE  
CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_101.tif Landscape, early lamp post along Eighth Street, view N  
CE-1544\_2011-07-22\_102.tif Landscape, 1940s lamp posts in front of Building 23H, view NE

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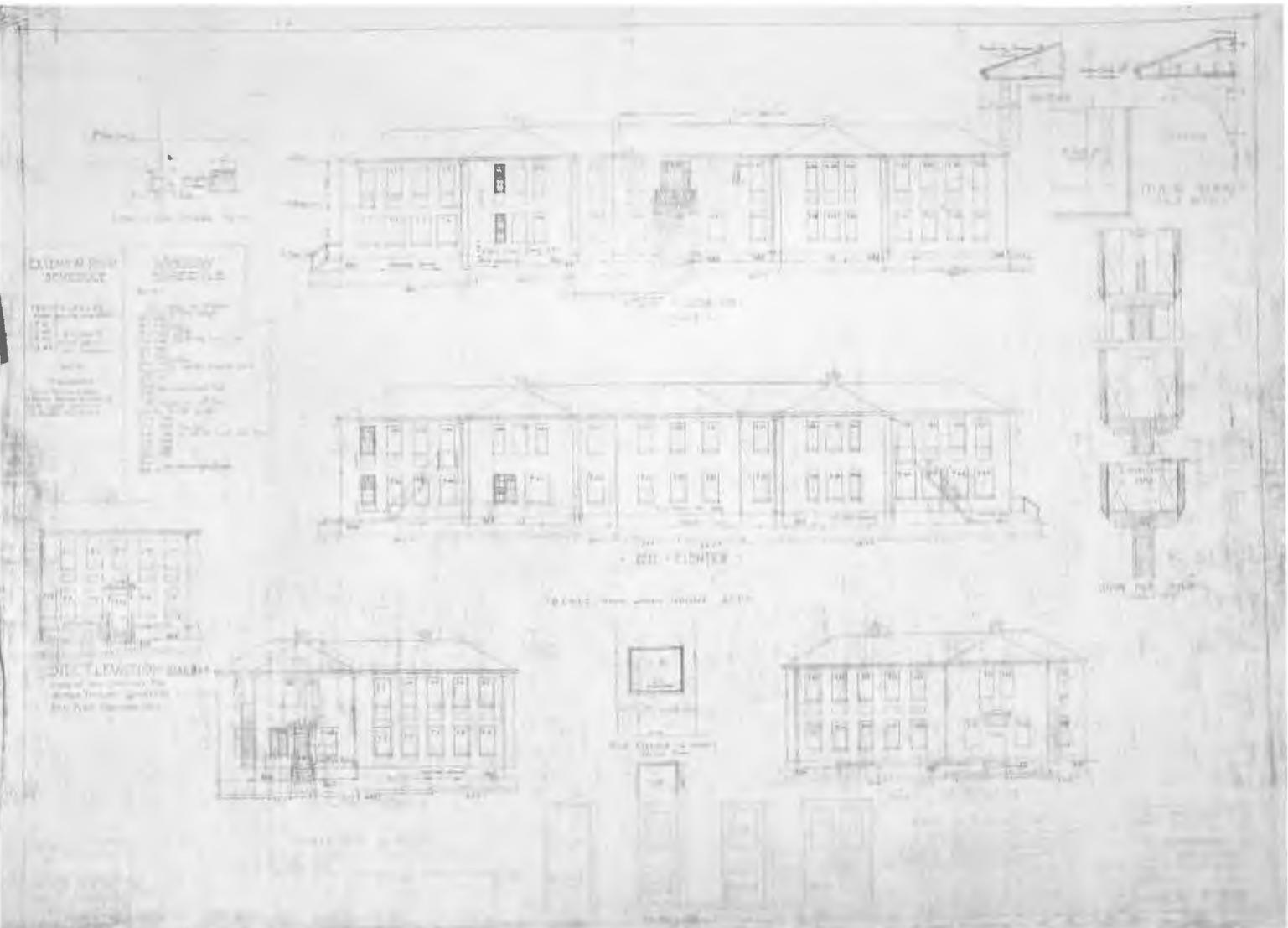


Figure 10. Buildings IH-SH, Elevations and Details, dated 1921 (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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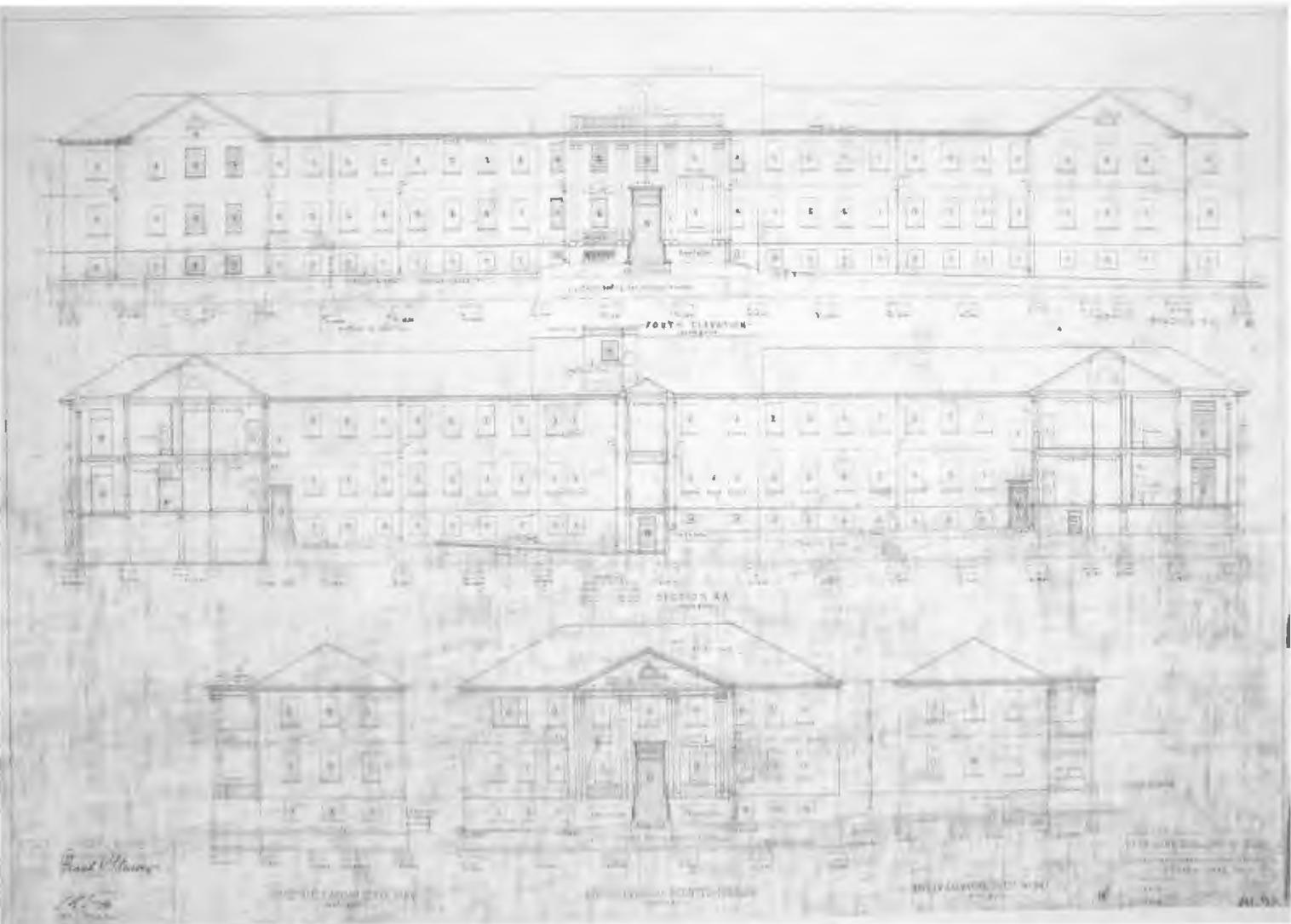


Figure 11. Building 9H, Front and Rear Elevations, date illegible (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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Figure 12. Building 9H, Side Elevations, date illegible (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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Figure 13. Building 10H, Elevations and Details, date illegible (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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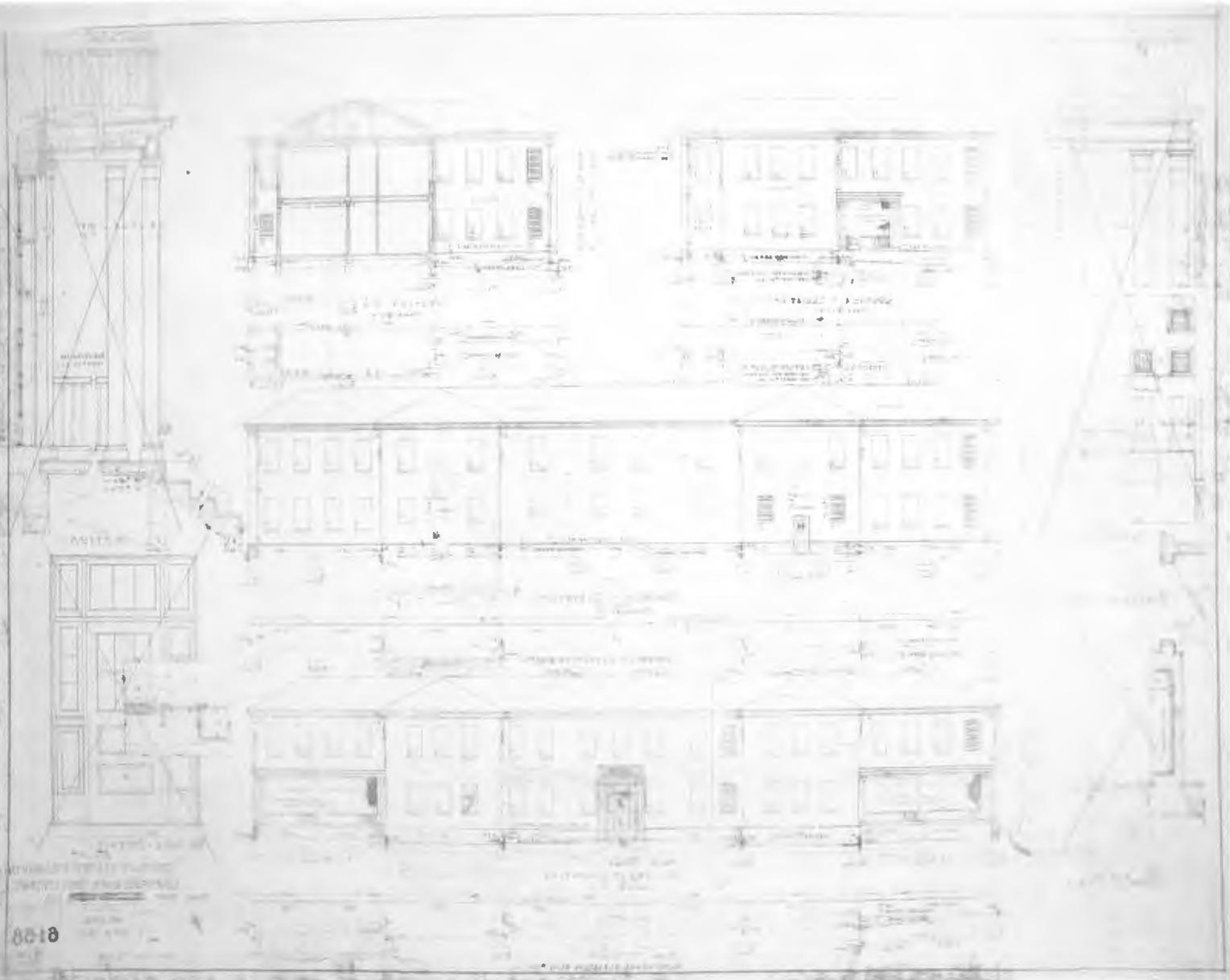


Figure 14. Buildings 11H and 15H, Elevations and Details, date illegible (original mirrored) (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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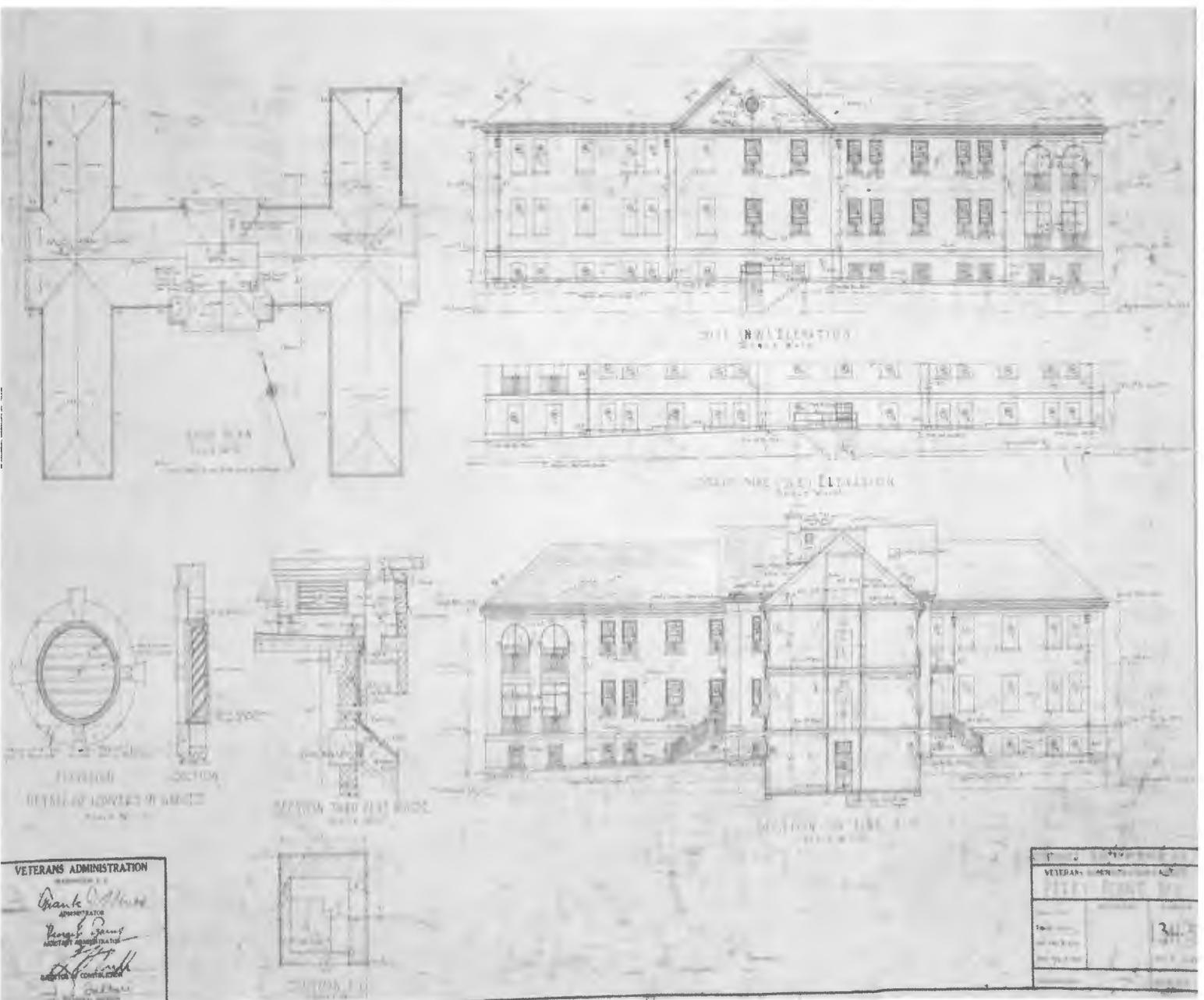


Figure 15. Building 13H, Elevations, Roof Plan, and Details, dated 1935 (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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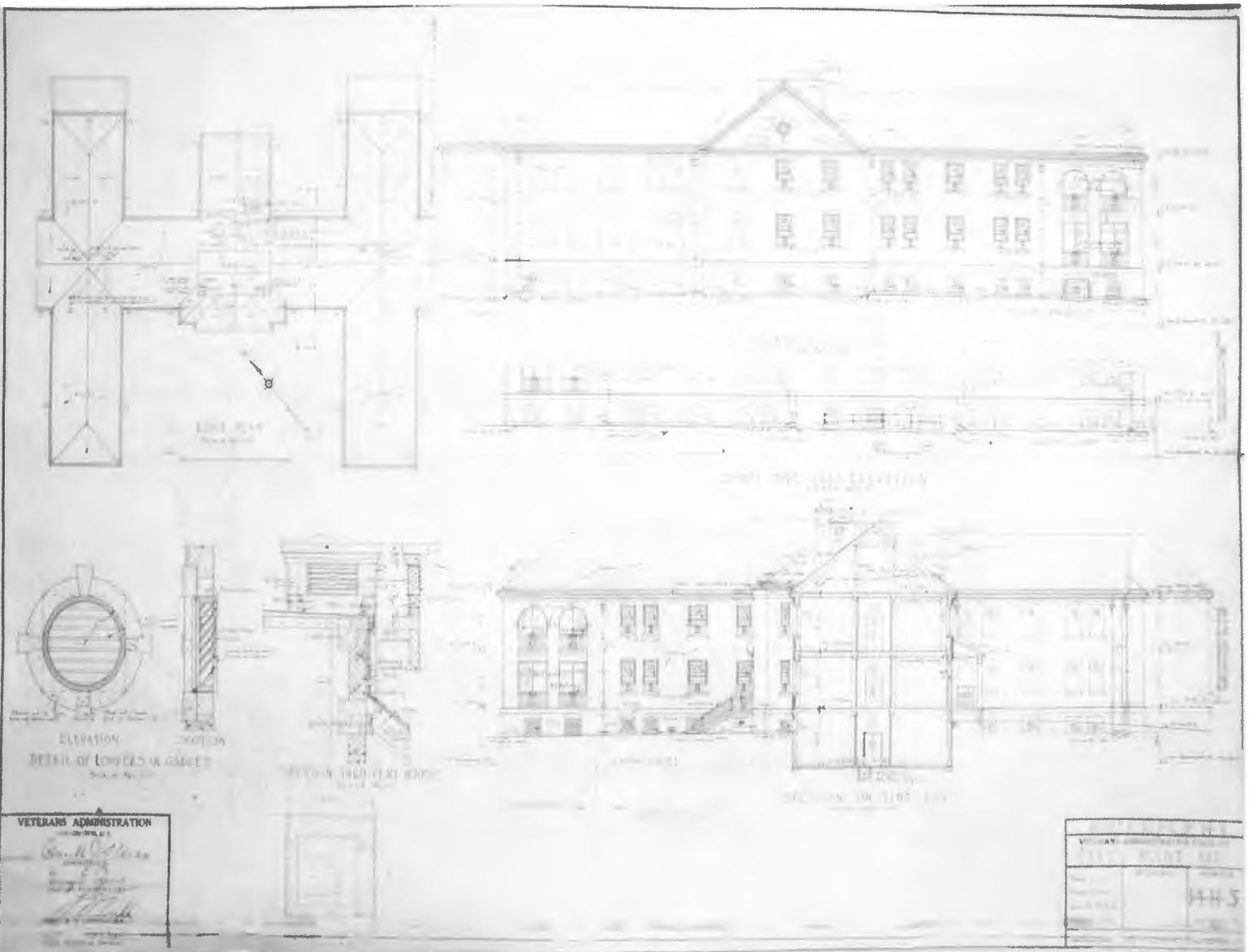


Figure 16. Building 14H, Elevations, Roof Plan, and Details, dated 1935 (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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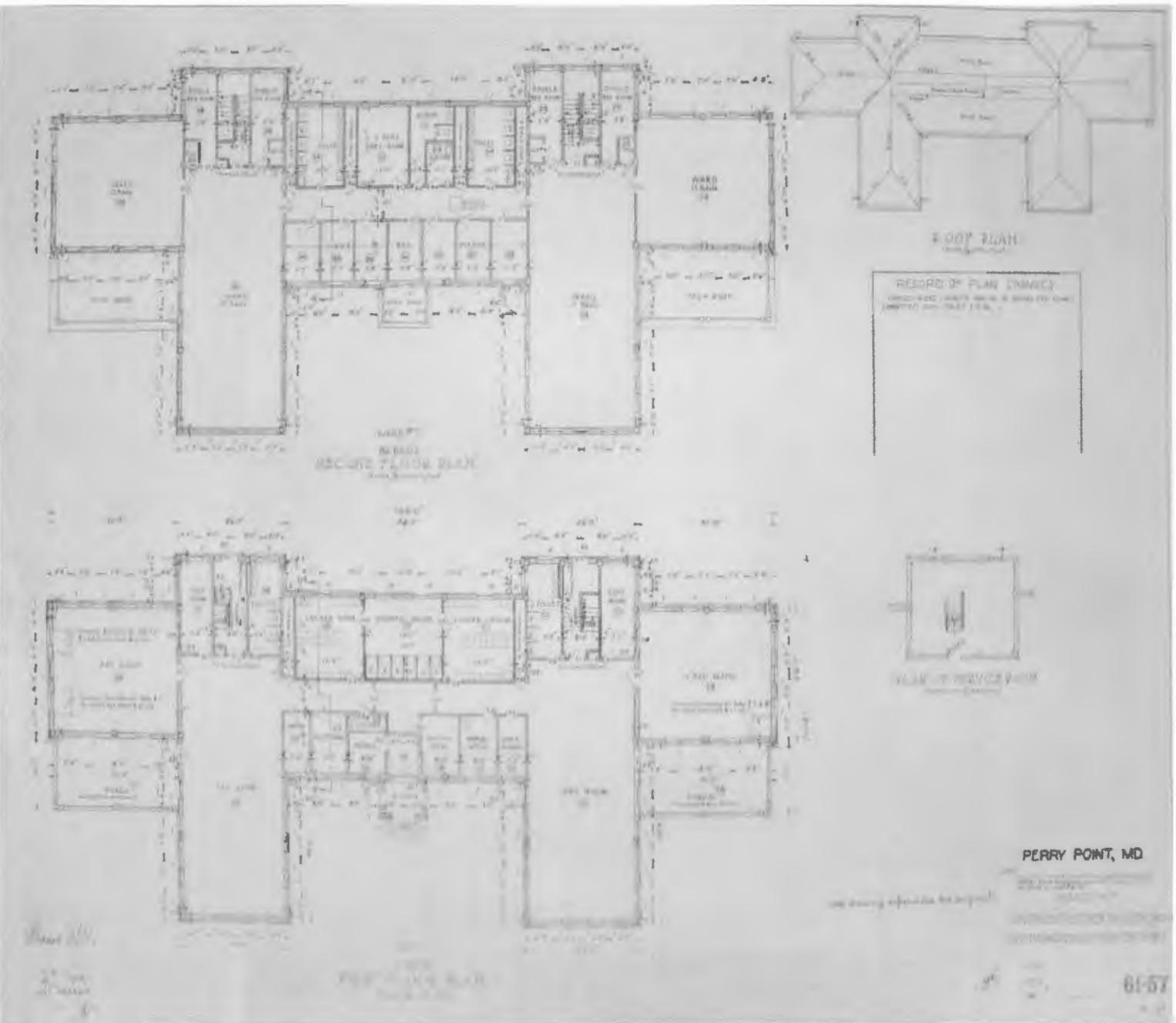


Figure 17. Building 15H, Floor Plan and Roof Plan, date illegible (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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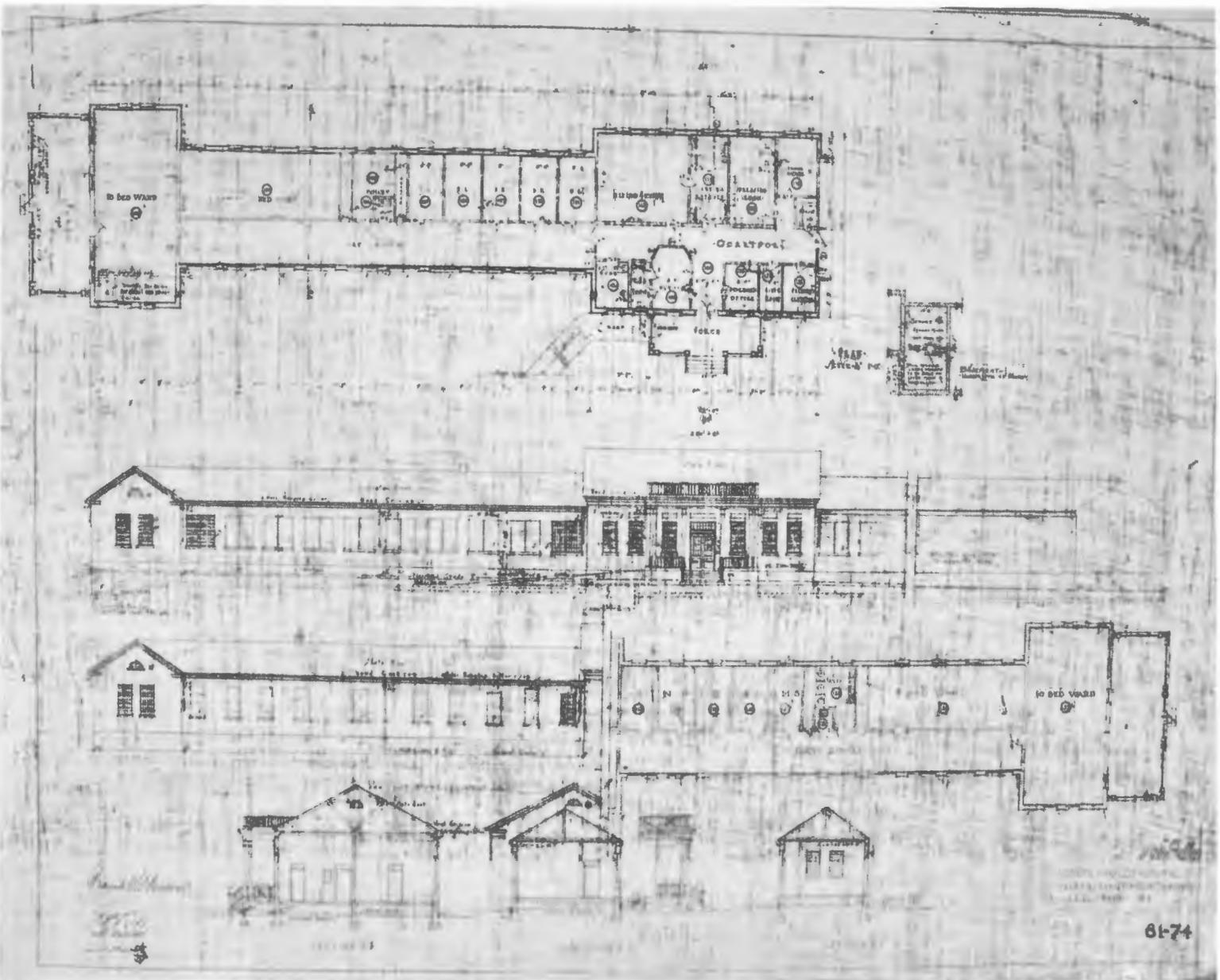


Figure 18. Building 18H, Elevations and Floor Plan, date illegible (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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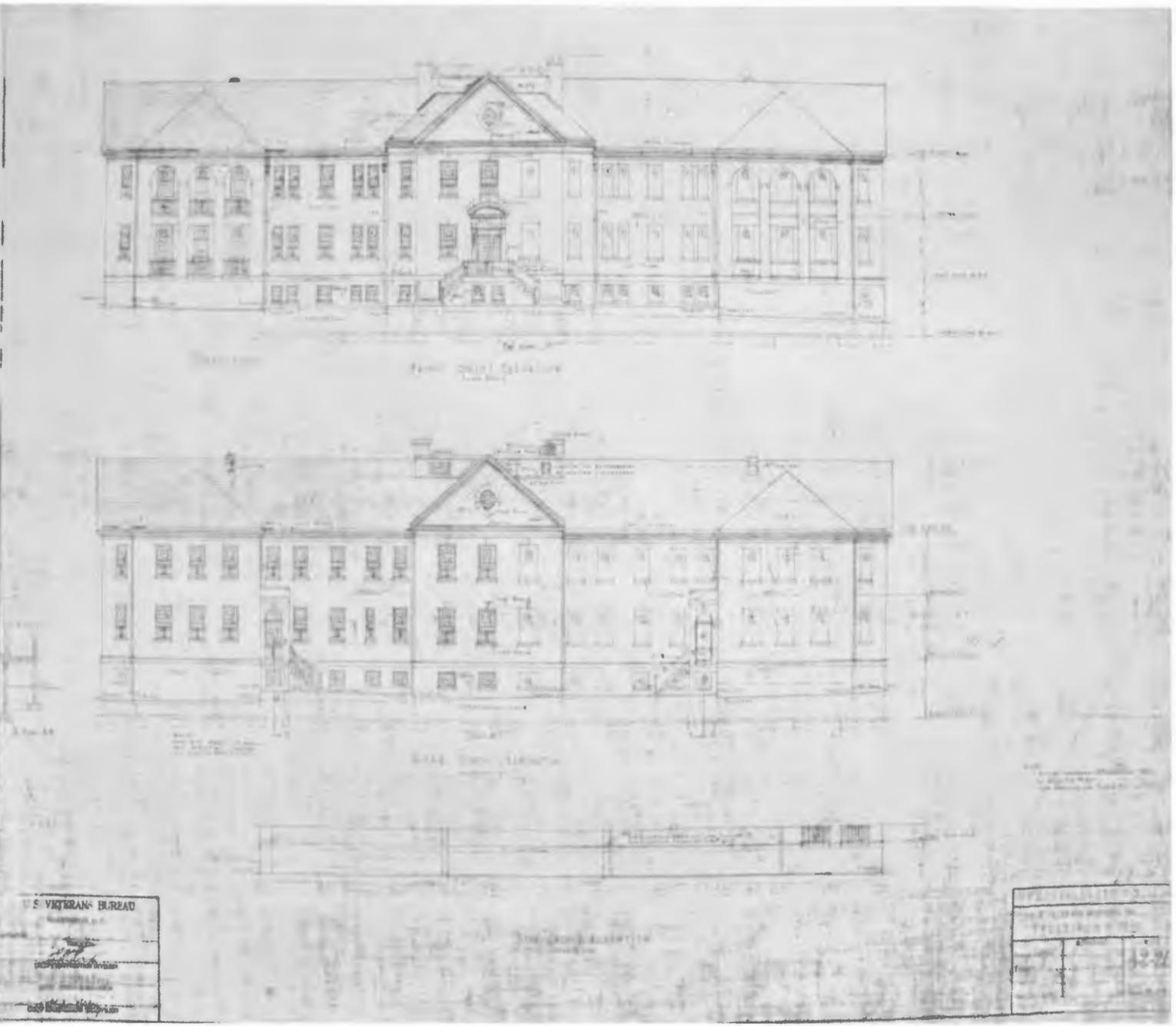


Figure 19. Building 19H, Elevations and Details, dated 1931 (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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Cecil County, MD

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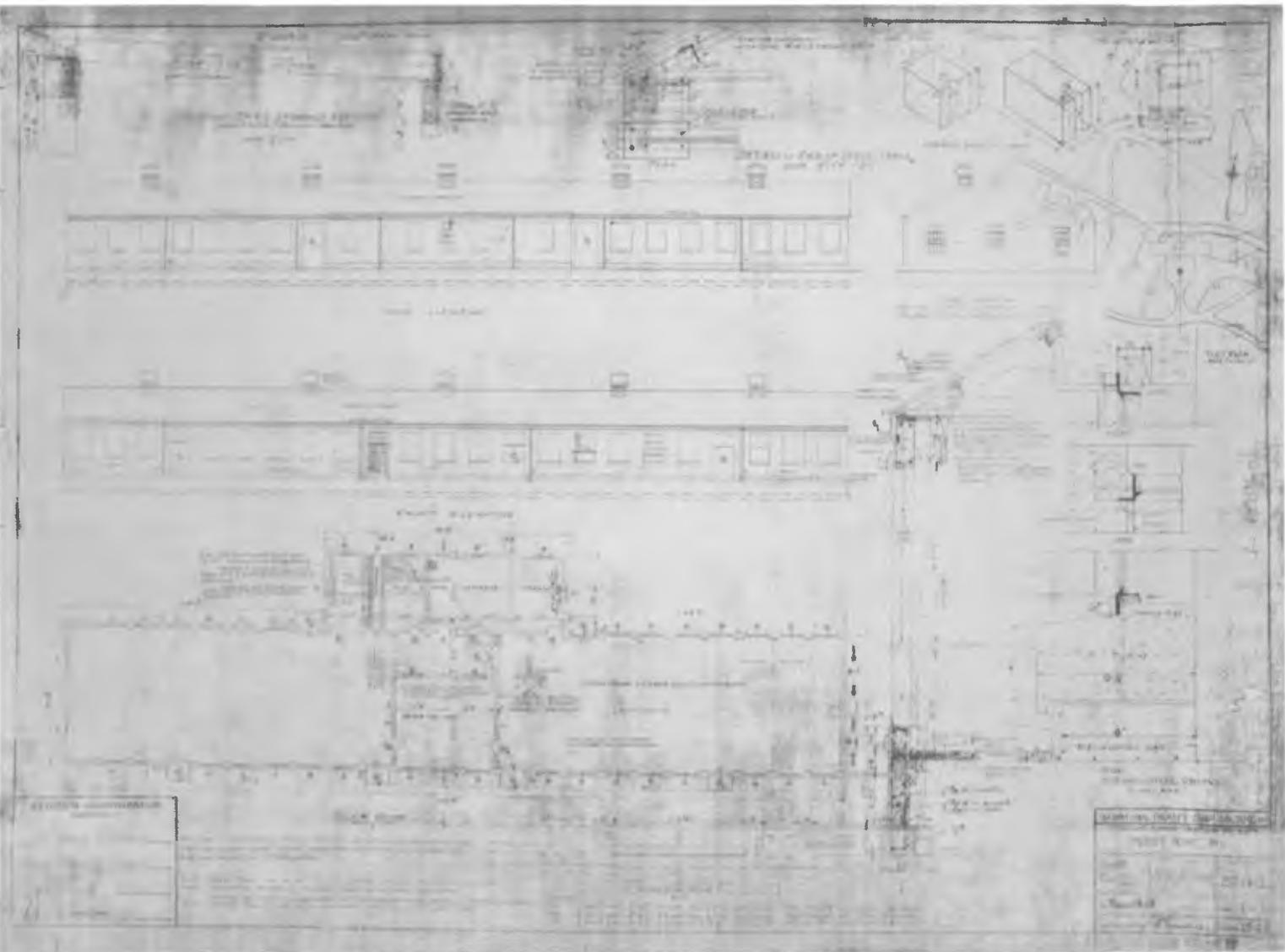


Figure 20. Building 20H, Elevations and Details, dated 1933 (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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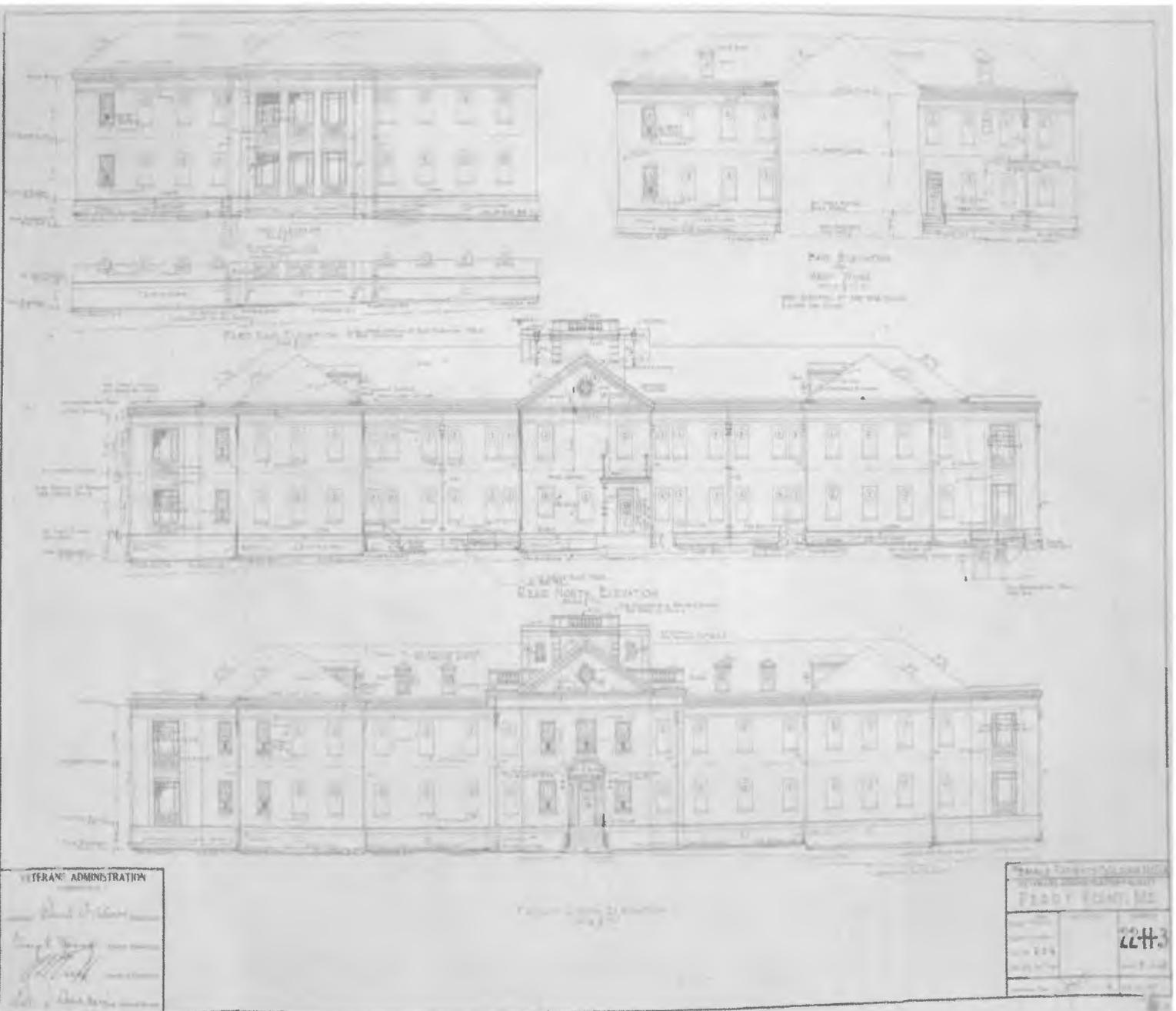


Figure 21. Building 22H, Elevations and Details, dated 1940 (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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Figure 22. Building 23H, Front Elevation, dated 1940 (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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Figure 23. Building 23H, Rear Elevation, dated 1940 (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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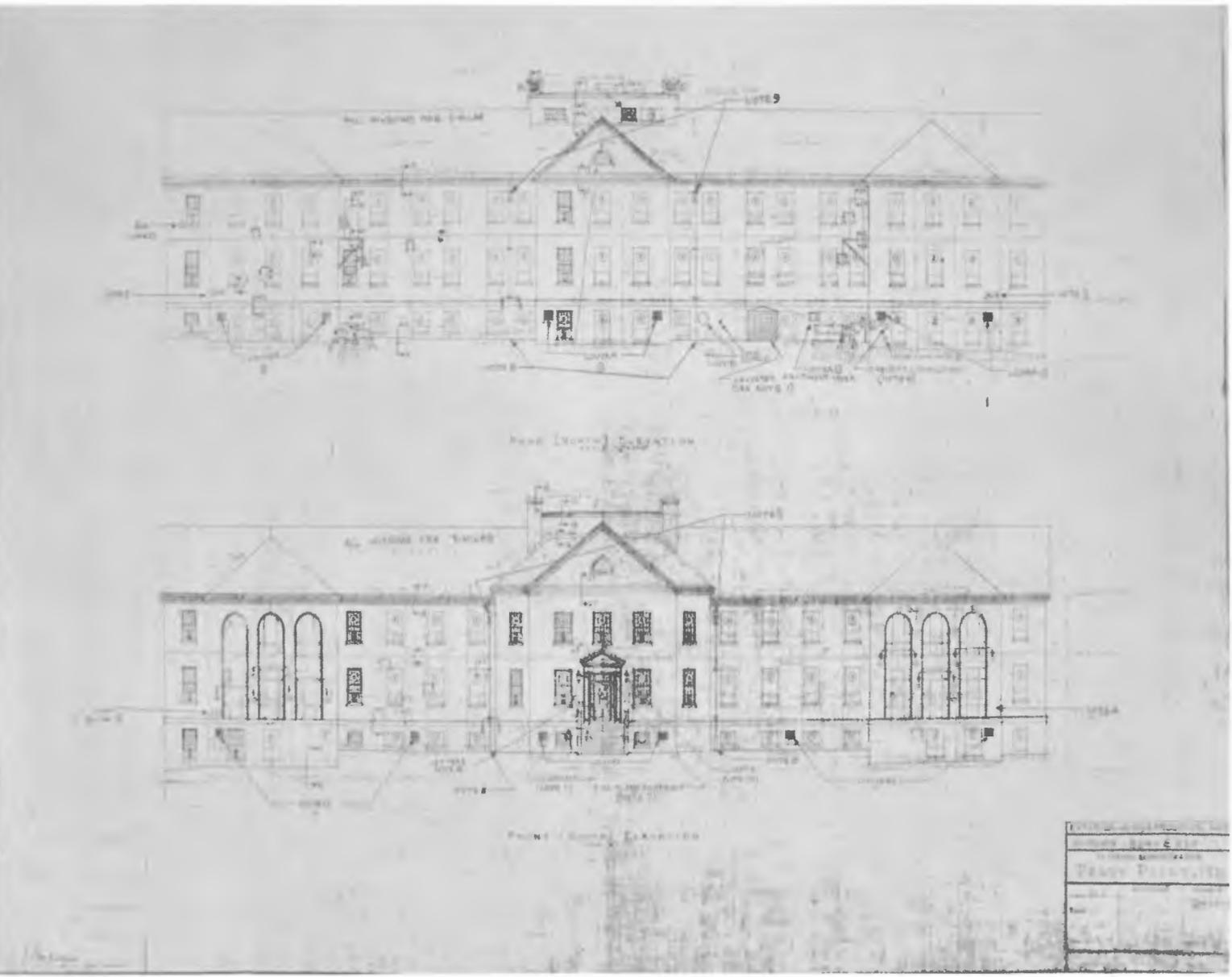


Figure 24. Buildings 24H and 25H, Exterior Waterproofing and Windows, dated 1974 (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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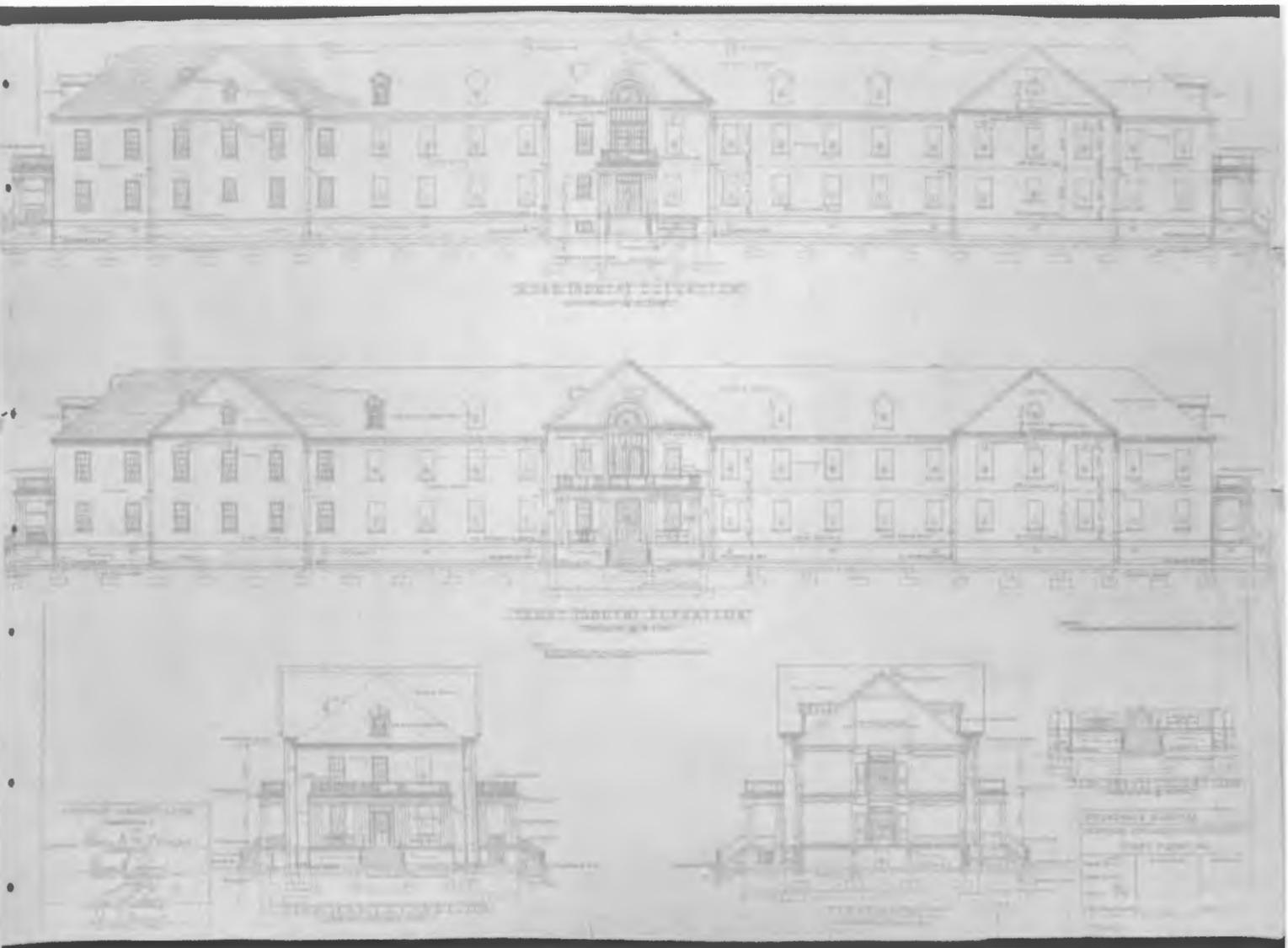


Figure 25. Building 80, Elevations and Details, dated 1932 (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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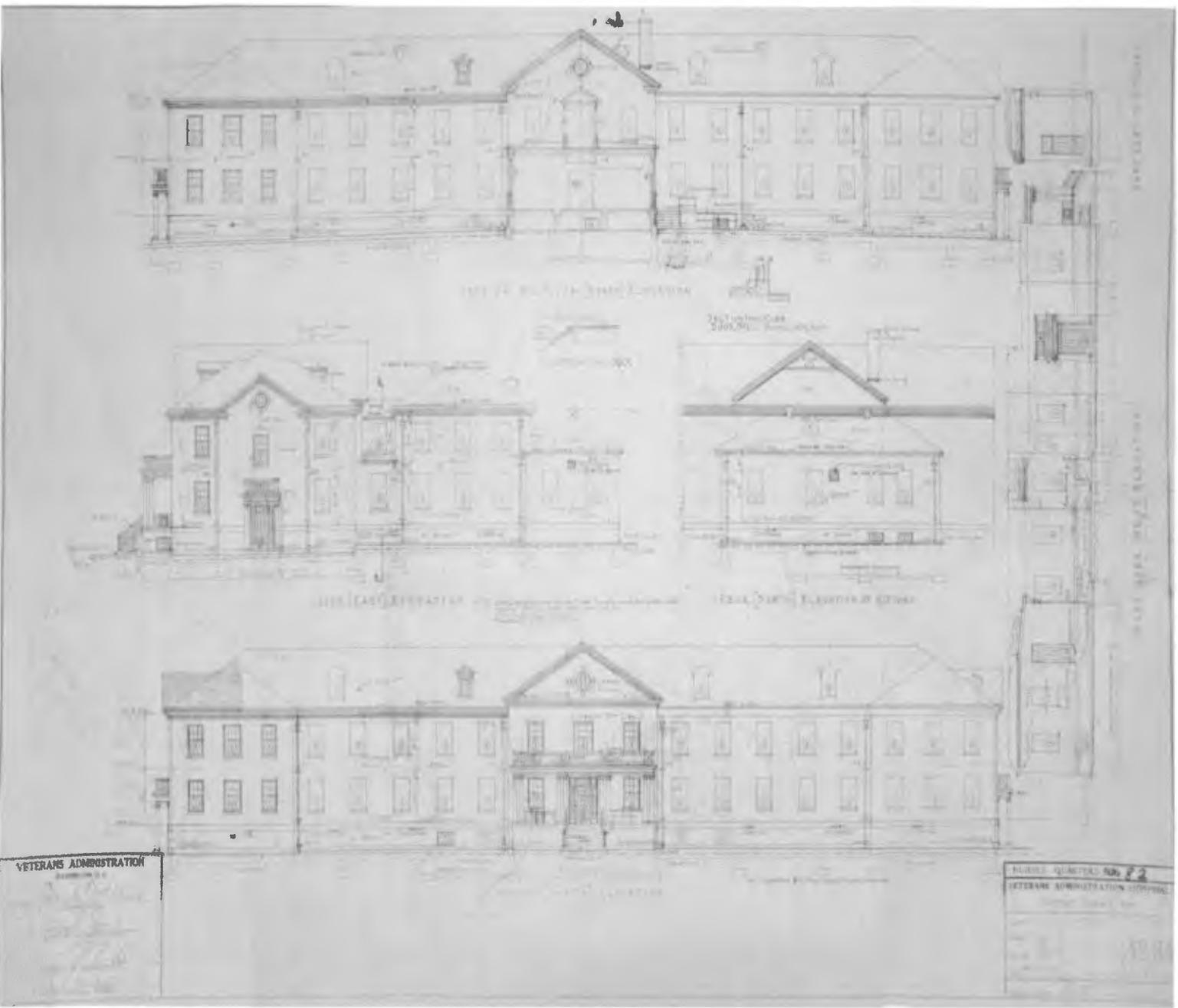


Figure 26. Building 82, Elevations and Details, dated 1932 (Perry Point Engineer Records)



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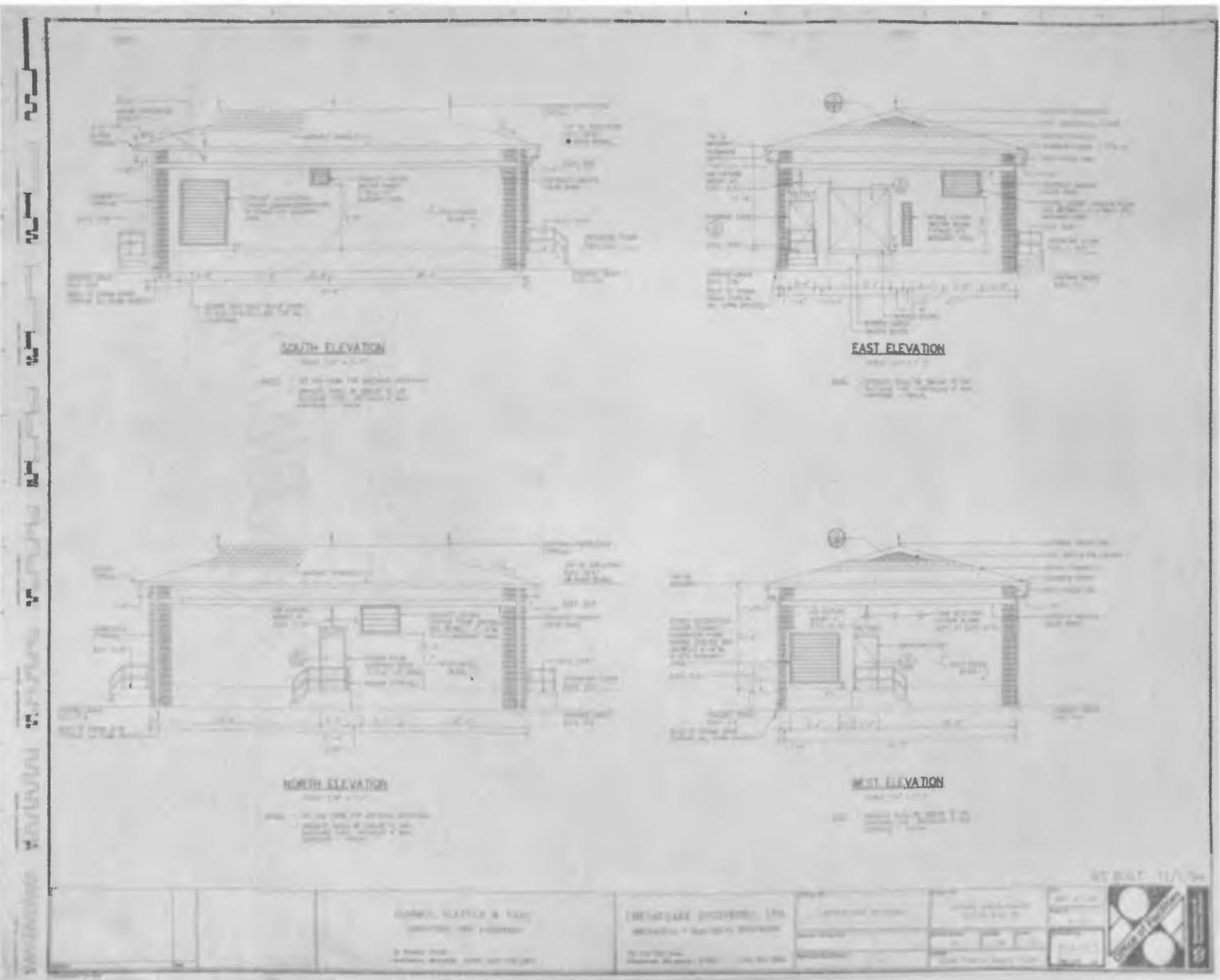


Figure 28. Building 311, Elevations and Details, dated 1992 (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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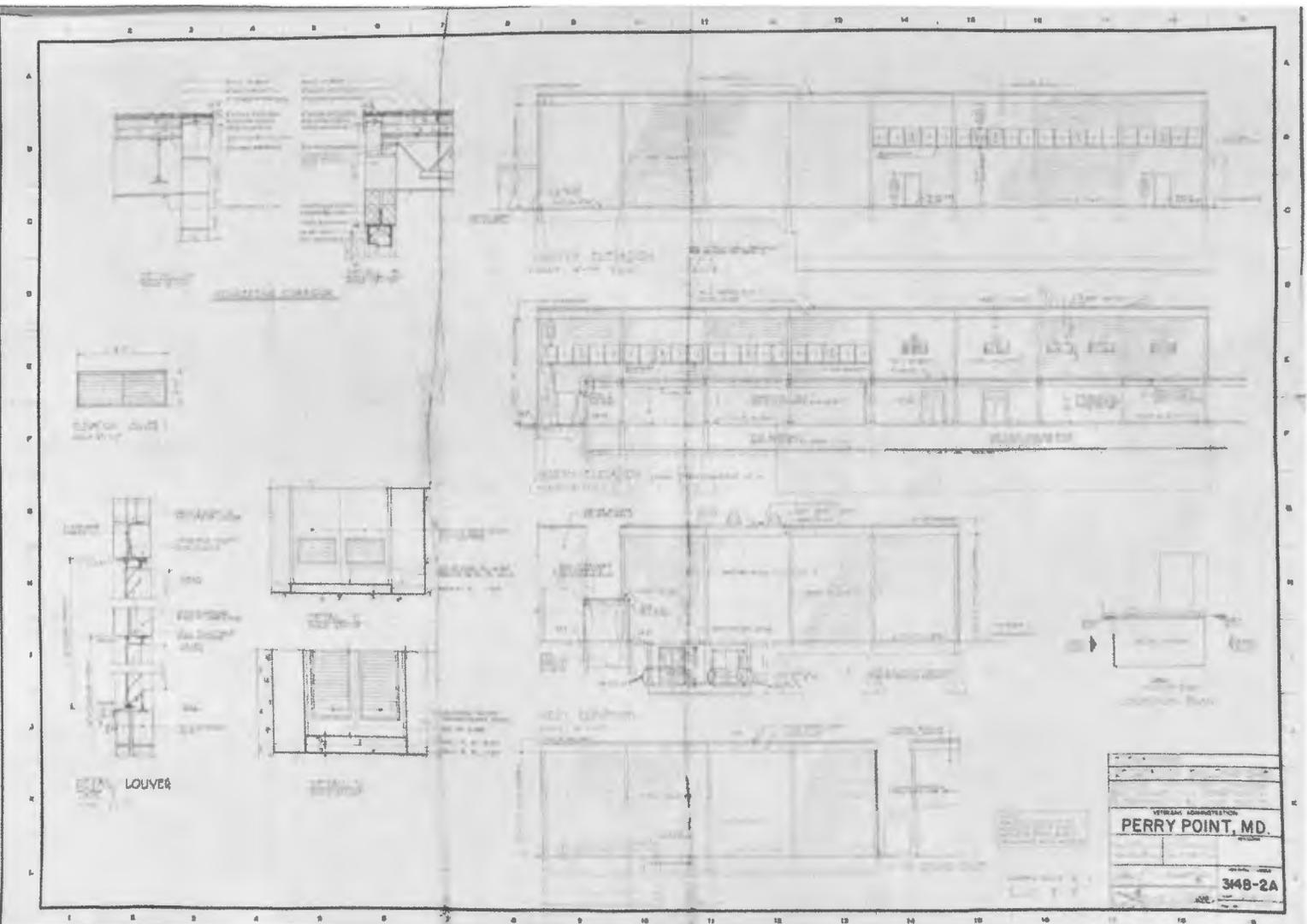


Figure 29. Building 314B, Elevations and Details, dated 1967 (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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Continuation Sheet No. 73

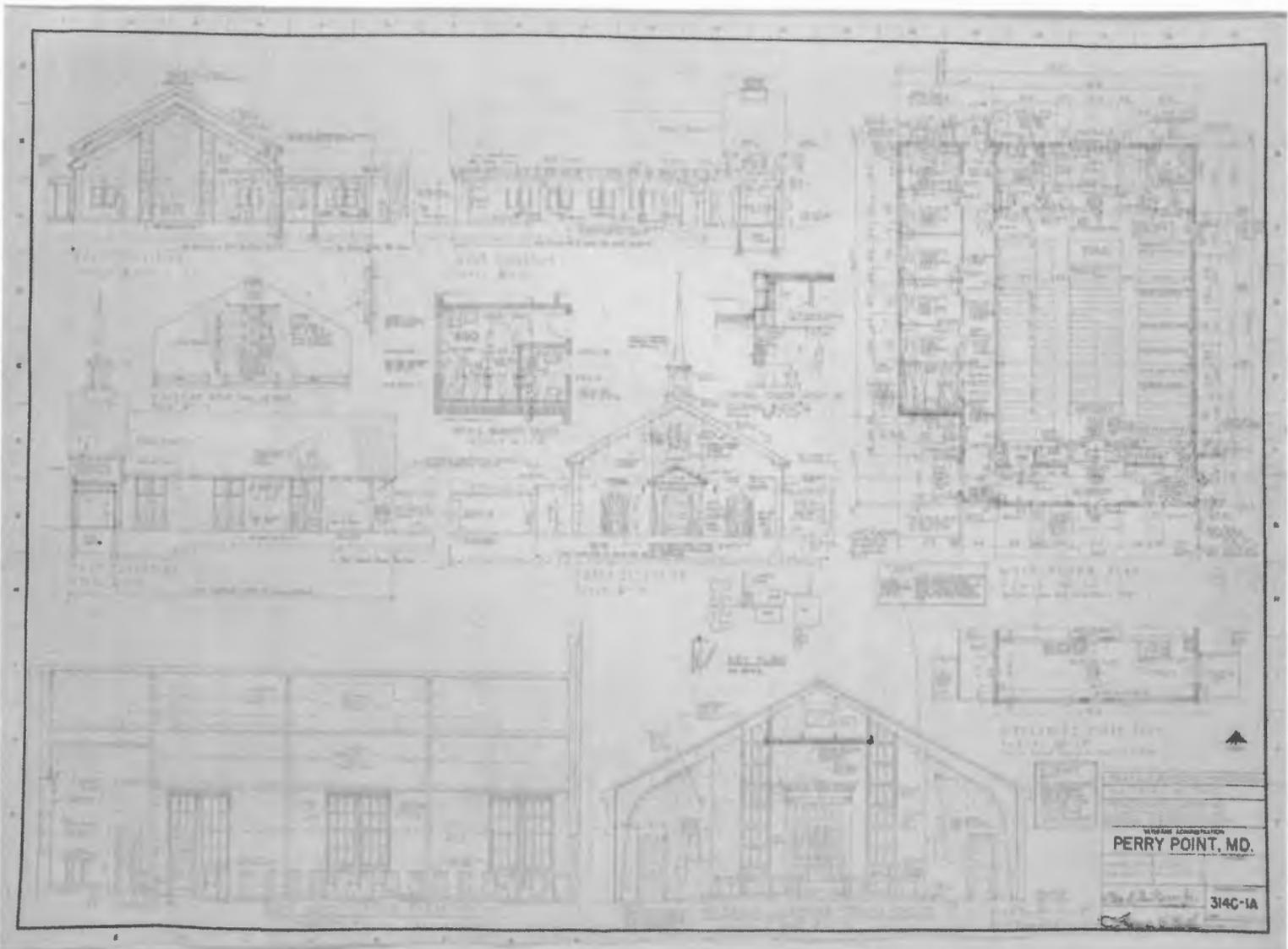


Figure 30. Building 314C, Elevations and Details, dated 1967 (Perry Point Engineer Records)

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Continuation Sheet No. 74

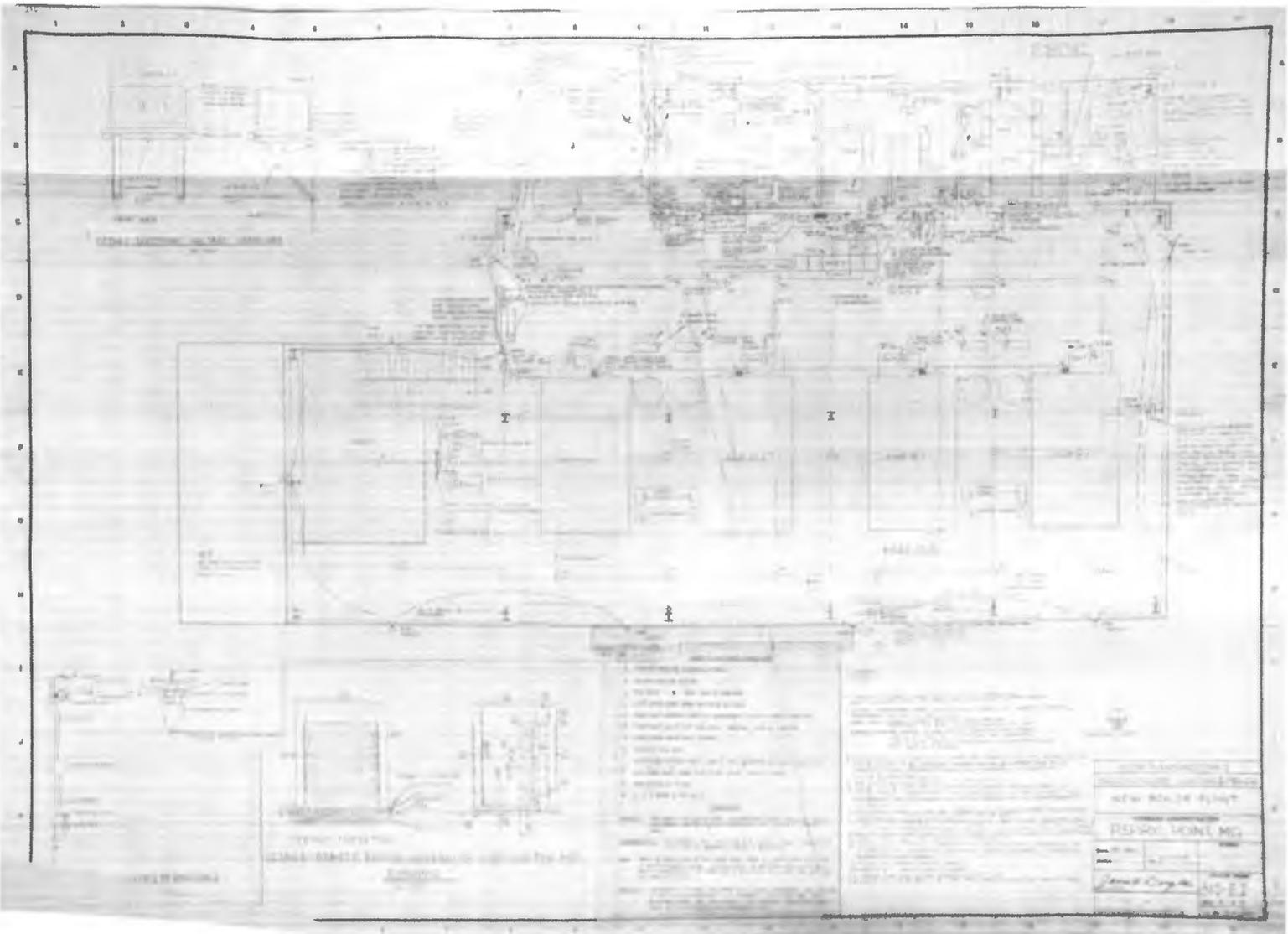


Figure 31. Building 315, Floor Plan and Details, dated 1967 (Perry Point Engineer Records)





CE-1544

Building 1H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SMPO

Northwest corner, view SE

Photo 1 of 102





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Building 2H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H. D.  
Cecil Co, MD  
Benjamin M. Riggle  
2/14/2011  
MD SHPO  
West elevation, view E  
Photo 2 of 102



CE-1544

Building 3H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MO SHPO

South elevation, view N

Photo 3 of 102



CE-1544

Building 4H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

East elevation, view W

Photo 4 of 102



CE-1544

Building 4H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Porch detail, east elevation, new W

Photo 5 of 702





CE-1544

Building 5H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

East elevation, view W

Photo 6 of 702





5H



CE-1544  
Building 5H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Entrance detail, east elevation, view W

Photo 7 of 762





CE-1544

Building 6H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co, MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Southwest corner, view NE

Photo 8 of 102





CE-1544

Building 9H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SMPD

West corner, view E

Photo 9 of 102





CE-1544

Building 9H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MO SHPO

East corner, view W view SW

Photo 10 of 102



CE-1544

Building 9H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Entrance detail, southwest elevation, view NE

Photo 11 of 702





CE-1544

Building 11H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

Southwest elevation, view NE

Photo 12 of 702







CE-1544

Building 11H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

Northeast elevation, view SW

Photo 13 of 702







CE-1544

Building 13M, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

South elevation, view N

Photo 14 of 702







CE-1544

Building 13H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffa

3/18/2011

MD SMPO

North elevation, view S

Photo 15 of 102





CE-1544

Building 14H, PERRY POINT VA Medical Center H.D.  
Cecil County, MD.

ROGER CLIFFO

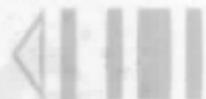
3/18/2011

MD SHPO

South Elevation, view D

Photo 16 of 102





CE-1544

Building 14H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H. D.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

North elevation, view S

Photo 17 of 102





CE-1544

Building 15H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPD

Southwest elevation, view NE

Photo 18 of 102





CE-1544

Building 15M, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Southeast corner, view NW

Photo 19 of 102



CANTRETT  
METETICS

174



CE-1544

Building 17H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

South Corner, view N

Photo 20 of 102







CE-1544

Building 18H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H. O.

Cecil Co., MD

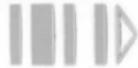
Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

South elevation, view N

Photo 21 of 102





189





CE-1544

Building 18H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Detail of entry, south elevation, view N

Photo 22 of 102







CE-1544

Building 18H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

North elevation, view S

Photo 23 of 102







CE-1544

Building 19H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

South elevation, view NE

Photo 24 of 102







CE-1544

Building 194, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

Northwest corner, view SE

Photo 25 of 102







CE-1544

Building 20H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

Southeast corner, view NW

Photo 26 of 102







CE-1544

Building 20H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

Southwest corner, view NE

Photo 27 of 102







CE-1544  
Building Z2M, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.  
Cecil Co., MD  
Roger Ciuffo  
3/18/2011  
MD SHPO  
South elevation, view N  
Photo 28 of 102





22H



CE-1544

Building 22H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

Detail of entry, south elevation, view N

Photo 29 of 102







CE-1544

Building ZZH, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

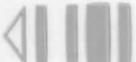
MD SHPO

Southeast corner, view NW

Photo 30 of 102







CE-1544

Building 23H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

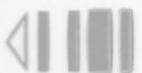
MD SHPO

Southwest corner, view NE

Photo 31 of 102







CE-1544

Building 23H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Detail of south elevation, view N

Photo 32 of 102





23H

CE-1544

Building 23H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Entrance detail, south elevation, view N

Photo 33 of 102





CE-1544

Building 24H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

Southeast elevation, view NW

Photo 34 of 102





CE-1544

Building 24H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil County, Md.

Roger Cuffo

3/18/2011

MD5HE0

Northwest elevation, view SE

photo 35 of 102





CE-1544

Building 25H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co, MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

East elevation, view W

Photo 36 of 102







CE-1544

Building 25H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

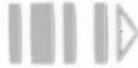
Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

West elevation, view E

Photo 37 of 102





CAUTION  
PATIENT  
AREA  
→

35

CE-1544

Building 80H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

North elevation, view SE

Photo 38 of 102



CE-1544

Building 80H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SMPD

Northeast corner, view SW

Photo 39 of 102





CE-1544

Building 8DH, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SMPO

Southeast corner, view NW

Photo 40 of 102





82



CE-1544

Building 82H, Perry Point VA Medical Center M.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

South elevation, view N

Photo 41 of 702





CE-1544

Building 82H, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.Q.

Cecil Co, MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

Northwest corner, view SE

Photo 42 of 102



← Entrance  
← Recreation  
Service  
← Theater

CE-1544

Building 314A, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPD

Northeast elevation of theater, view SW

Photo 43 of 102

RECREATION





CE-1544

Building 314 B, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SMPD

Northeast corner of gym, view SW

Photo 44 of 102





CE-1544  
Buildings 314B and 314C, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD  
Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SMPD

Southeast corner of gym, east elevation of chapel, view NW

Photo 45 of 102



UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN



CE-1544

Building 361, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

Northwest corner, view E

Photo 46 of 102







CE-1544

Building 364, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

South elevation, view N

Photo 47 of 102







CE-1544

Building 364, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

North elevation, view SW

Photo 48 of 102







CE-1544

Building 366, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

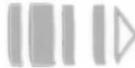
Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

South elevation, view N

Photo 49 of 102







CE-1544

Building 366, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Southwest corner, view NE

Photo 50 of 102





CE-1544

Context, Former Antine plant, Perry Point medical center, H. D.

Cecil County, MD

Benjamin Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SHED

View North West from Building 2314

Photo 51 of 102



CE-1544

Building 20, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil County, md

Benjamin M. Biggie

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

west corner, view EAST

photo 52 of 102



CE-1544

Building 22, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil County, MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

Northeast corner, view EAST

Photo 53 of 102



CE-1544

Building 26, Perry Point VA Medical Center, H. D.

Cecil County, MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

Southeast elevation, view NW

Photo 54 of 102





CE-1544

Building 41, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil County, MD

Benjamin M. Riggie

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

North Corner, View South

Photo 55 of 102





POLICE SERVICE

POLICE

POLICE

CE-1544

Building 59, Perry Point VA Medical Center, U.A.

Cecil County, MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

Southwest corner, view NE

photo 56 of 102



CE-1544

Building 64, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil County, MD

Benjamin M. Riggie

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

Southwest elevation, view NE

photo 57 of 102



Welcome  
Center

By Order  
Open

CE-1544

Building 97, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.,  
Cecil County, MD  
Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SHED

North elevation, view S  
photo 58 of 102



CE-1544

Building 101, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SMPD

Southwest corner, view NE

Photo 39 of 102





CE-1544

Building 101, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SMPD

Southeast corner, view NW

Photo 60 of 102





CE-1544

Building 102, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.,

Cecil County, MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

Northwest corner, view SE

photo 61 of 102





CE-1544

Building 311, Perry Point VA Hospital Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPD

Northeast corner, view W

Photo 62 of 102





CE-1544

Building 312, PERRY POINT VA Medical Center H.D.,  
Cecil County, MD  
Benjamin M. Riggs

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

Northwest corner, view SW  
photo 63 of 102





CE-1544

Building 315, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

North elevation, view S

Photo 64 of 102







CE-1544

Building 321, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co, MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SMPD

North elevation, view SW

Photo 1165 of 102





↑  
CHEP  
No Holes,  
Oil  
&  
Gasoline

324



CE-1544

Building 324, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

North elevation, views

Photo 46 of 102







CE-1544

Building 328, Perry Point VA Medical Center H. D.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

Southwest corner, view NE

Photo 47 of 102





SPORTS HUT



CE-1544

Building 340, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

Northeast corner, view SW

Photo 68 of 102





CE-1544

Building 344, Perry Point VA Medical Center H. O.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Northwest corner, view SE

Photo 09 of 102





CE-1544

Covered walkway, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

Covered brick walkway between Bldgs 25H and 24H, view NW

Photo 70 of 102





CE-1544

Flag pole, Perry Point VA Medical Center, H.D.

Cecil County, MD.

Roger Cluff

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

Flag pole in front of Building 528, view E

photo 71 of 102



CE-1544

Brick walkway to flag pole, Perry Point VA Medical Center H/D,

Cecil County, MD

Roger Cuffe

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

Brick walkway to flag pole, view S

photo 72 of 102

11'6"

MAX. CLEAR. 12'1"



BUILDING  
RESERVATION

CE-1544

Covered walkway, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SHPO

Opening in covered concrete-block walkway east of Bldg Z3H, view N

Photo 73 of 102



CE-1544

Covered walkway, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.O.

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

2/14/2011

MD SMP0

Covered brick walkway behind Bldg 15H, view W

Photo 74 of 102



15

CE-1544

Baseball Field & tennis court, Perry Point VA medical center HD

Cecil county, md

Roger ciuffo

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

Baseball Field & tennis court, view SW

photo 75 of 102



CE-1544

Village Housing, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.  
Cecil County, Md.

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SH80

Village Housing, Avenue A, view w  
photo 76 of 102



CE-1544

village housing, Perry Point VA medical center H.D.

Cecil County, Md

Benjamin M. Riggie

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

village housing, Second street, new D

photo 77 of 102



5TH ST  
5TH ST

5TH ST  
↑

CE-1544

village housing & sign, Percy Point VA Medical Center th.D.  
Cecil County, Md.

Benjamin M. Riggie

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

village housing, Avenue D & 5<sup>th</sup> street, view SW  
photo 78 of 102



CE-1544

village housing, Perry Point VA Medical Center AD

Cecil County, MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

village housing, Avenue D, view E

photo 79 of 102



CE-1544

Building 84, Perry Point VA Medical Center H-D

Cecil County, Md

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

Southeast corner, view NW

Photo 80 of 102



CE-1544

Building 91, Perry Point VA Medical Center Hill,  
Cecil County, Md.

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SITE

South east corner, view NW  
photo 81 of 102



CE-1544

Building 501, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil County, Md.

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD 5400

West corner, view E

photo B2 of 102



CE-1544

Building 504, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil County, MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD 5140

North corner, view S

photo 83 of 102



Department of Veterans Affairs  
VA Maryland  
Health Care System  
Perry Point

CE-1544

Context, Entrance, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil County, Md

Benjamin M. Riggie

7/22/2011

MD SHD

Entrance to medical center, view E

photo 84 of 102



CE-1544

CONTEXT, PERRY POINT VA MEDICAL CENTER HD

Cecil County, MD

BENJAMIN M. BIGGIE

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

CONTEXT, HOSPITAL AREA, VIEW NW FROM 23H

PHOTO 85 OF 102



CE-1544

Context, Perry Point VA Medical Center HD

Cecil County, Md.

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

Context, Support Area, view NW from Building 23H

photo 86 of 102



CE-1544

landscape, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.,  
Ceel County, Md.

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SHOO

landscape, Circulike County Ad (Buldar 114-6H), View NE  
photo 37 of 102



CE-1544

landscape, Perry Point VA Medical Center H.D.

Cecil County, Md.

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

Landscape circular driveway, view NE from Building 231H

photo 88 of 102



CE-1544

landscape, Perry Point VA Medical Center HD  
Cecil County, Md.

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SHED

Landscape, Oblong County, Md, view w  
photo 89 of 102





CE-1544

Landscape, Perry Point VA Medical Center HD

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

Landscape, curved arrangement of Buildings 13H to 25H, view NE

Photo 90 of 102





CE-1544

Landscape, Perry Point VA Medical Center MD

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SMPD

Landscape, lawn and forest behind Building 25H, view NW

Photo 91 of 102





CE-1544

Landscape, Perry Point VA Medical Center HD

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

Landscape, Tenth Street and Avenue D, view N

Photo 92 of 102







CE-1544

Landscape, Perry Point VA Medical Center HD

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

Landscape, Tenth Street and Avenue D, views

Photo 93 of 102





TENTH ST

CE-1544

Landscape, Perry Point VA Medical Center MD

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MDSHPO

Landscape, Tenth Street and Avenue D, view W

Photo 94 of 102



CE-1544

Landscape, Perry Point VA Medical Center MD

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

Landscape, view southwest from Building 9H

Photo 95 of 102



CE-1544

Landscape, Perry Point VA Medical Center MD

Cecil Co, MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

Landscape, Avenue A, view E

Photo 96 of 102



CE-1544

Landscape, Perry Point VA Medical Center HD

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

Landscape, Avenue A and shore, view SE

Photo 97 of 102





CE-1544

Landscape, Perry Point VA Medical Center HD

Cecil Co., MD

Roger Ciuffo

3/18/2011

MD SHPO

Landscape, Avenue D, view E

Photo 98 of 102





CE-1544

Landscape, Perry Point VA Medical Center MD

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MO SHPO

Landscape, early sidewalk near Building 26, view E

Photo 99 of 102



CE-1544

Landscape, Perry Point VA Medical Center HD

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SHPD

Landscape, early curb in village housing area along

Avenue A, view NE

Photo 100 of 102



R-85



CE-1544

Landscape, Perry Point VA Medical Center MD

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

Landscape, early lamp post along Eighth Street, view N

Photo 101 of 102







CE-1544

Landscape, Perry Point VA Medical Center HD

Cecil Co., MD

Benjamin M. Riggle

7/22/2011

MD SHPO

Landscape, 1940s lamp posts in front of Building 23H, view NE

Photo 102 of 102



**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST  
DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY FORM**

Property Name: Perry Point Veterans Administration Medical Center Inventory Number: CE-1544

Address: VA Medical Center, Perry Point Historic district: X yes no

City: \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_ County: Cecil

USGS Quadrangle(s): \_\_\_\_\_

Property Owner: \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Account ID Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Tax Map Parcel Number(s): \_\_\_\_\_ Tax Map Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Project: \_\_\_\_\_ Agency: \_\_\_\_\_

Agency Prepared By: \_\_\_\_\_

Preparer's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date Prepared: \_\_\_\_\_

Documentation is presented in: Federal Files

Preparer's Eligibility Recommendation: X Eligibility recommended Eligibility not recommended

Criteria: X A B X C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

*Complete if the property is a contributing or non-contributing resource to a NR district/property:*

Name of the District/Property: \_\_\_\_\_

Inventory Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Eligible: yes Listed: yes

Site visit by MHT Staff yes X no Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Description of Property and Justification: *(Please attach map and photo)*

The Veterans Administration Medical Center at Perry Point, Maryland is eligible for the National Register for its historical and architectural significance. Primarily developed in the 1920's through the 1940's, the Perry Point facility is historically significant for its association with the growth of the federal government's provision of neuro-psychiatric treatment for military veterans. This architecturally significant collection of buildings reflects the design and construction philosophy developed by the Veterans Administration (and its predecessor, the U.S. Veterans Bureau) in the agency's Architectural Set concept. This concept sought to blend the site plan with the local landscape and to design the new buildings in an architectural style compatible with the area's history. With their Colonial Revival detailing, the major buildings at Perry Point reflect the preferred architectural style for V.A. hospitals in the east. Sited on a low plain, the hospital site plan is designed to take advantage of the dramatic view of the Chesapeake Bay.

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL TRUST REVIEW**

Eligibility recommended X Eligibility not recommended \_\_\_\_\_

Criteria: X A B X C D Considerations: A B C D E F G

MHT Comments: Federal DOE

\_\_\_\_\_  
Reviewer, Office of Preservation Services

\_\_\_\_\_  
Date

P. Andrus, for keeper of NR

Friday, July 14, 1989

Reviewer, National Register Program

Date

CE-1544

**DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION**

NATIONAL PARK SERVICE  
National Register of Historic Places  
Interagency Resources Division

V.A. Medical Center, Perry Point  
Cecil County, Maryland

The Veterans Administration Medical Center at Perry Point, Maryland is eligible for the National Register for its historical and architectural significance. Primarily developed in the 1920s through the 1940s, the Perry Point facility is historically significant for its association with the growth of the Federal government's provision of neuro-psychiatric treatment for military veterans. This architecturally significant collection of medical buildings reflects the design and construction philosophy developed by the Veterans Administration (and its predecessor, the U.S. Veterans Bureau) in the agencies Architectural Set concept. This concept sought to blend the site plan with the local landscape and to design the new buildings in an architectural style compatible with the area's history. With their Colonial Revival detailing, the major buildings at Perry Point reflect the preferred architectural style for V.A. hospitals in the East. Sited on a low plain, the hospital site plan is designed to take advantage of the dramatic view of the Chesapeake Bay.

Patrick Andrus, Historian  
National Register of Historic Places  
7/14/89

**EO. 11593**

CE-1544

**DETERMINATION OF ELIGIBILITY NOTIFICATION**

**National Register of Historic Places  
National Park Service**

**Name of property:** VA Medical Center--Perry Point

**Location:** Cecil

**State:** MARYLAND

**Request submitted by:** VA/Robert L. Neary, Jr.

**Date received:** 5/30/89

**Additional information received:**

**Opinion of the State Historic Preservation Officer:**

**Eligible**                       **Not Eligible**                       **No Response**

**Comments:**

**The Secretary of the Interior has determined that this property is:**

**Eligible**      **Applicable criteria:** A,C                       **Not Eligible**

**Comments:**

See attached comment.

**RECEIVED**

JUL 19 1989

**MARYLAND HISTORICAL  
TRUST**

**Documentation insufficient**  
(Please see accompanying sheet explaining additional materials required)

for Patrick Andrews  
Keeper of the National Register

Date: 7/14/89