



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18BC64

Site Name: Old St. Paul's Rectory

Prehistoric

Other name(s)

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

late 18th century brick residence/church rectory

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 14

SCS soil & sediment code Ub

Latitude 39.2915

Longitude -76.6084

Physiographic province Eastern Piedmont

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation 31 m

Site slope 0-5%

Ethnobotany profile available

Maritime site

Site setting

-Site Setting restricted

-Lat/Long accurate to within 1 sq. mile, user may need to make slight adjustments in mapping to account for sites near state/county lines or streams

### Topography

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

### Ownership

- Private
- Federal
- State of MD
- Regional/county/city
- Unknown

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Jones Falls

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Minimum distance to water is 732 m

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

## Temporal & Ethnic Contextual Data:

Paleoindian site

Woodland site

Archaic site

MD Adena

Early archaic

Early woodland

Middle archaic

Mid. woodland

Late archaic

Late woodland

Unknown prehistoric context

Contact period site

ca. 1820 - 1860

ca. 1630 - 1675

ca. 1860 - 1900

ca. 1675 - 1720

ca. 1900 - 1930

ca. 1720 - 1780

Post 1930

ca. 1780 - 1820

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

### Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American

Other

Hispanic

Y=Confirmed, P=Possible

## Site Function Contextual Data:

### Prehistoric

Multi-component

Misc. ceremonial

Village

Rock art

Hamlet

Shell midden

Base camp

STU/lithic scatter

Rockshelter/cave

Quarry/extraction

Earthen mound

Fish weir

Cairn

Production area

Burial area

Unknown

Other context

### Historic

Urban/Rural? Urban

#### Domestic

Homestead

Farmstead

Mansion

Plantation

Row/townhome

Cellar

Privy

#### Industrial

Mining-related

Quarry-related

Mill

Black/metalsmith

Furnace/forge

Other

#### Transportation

Canal-related

Road/railroad

Wharf/landing

Maritime-related

Bridge

Ford

#### Educational

Commercial

Trading post

Store

Tavern/inn

#### Military

Battlefield

Fortification

Encampment

#### Townsite

Religious

Church/mtg house

Ch support bldg

#### Burial area

Cemetery

Sepulchre

Isolated burial

#### Bldg or foundation

Possible Structure

Post-in-ground

Frame-built

Masonry

Other structure

#### Slave related

Non-domestic agri

Recreational

Midden/dump

Artifact scatter

Spring or well

Unknown

Other context

church rectory

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken



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## Diagnostic Artifact Data:

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

### Prehistoric Sherd Types

Marcey Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Popes Creek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shepard	<input type="checkbox"/>	Keyser	<input type="checkbox"/>
Dames Qtr	<input type="checkbox"/>	Coulbourn	<input type="checkbox"/>	Townsend	<input type="checkbox"/>	Yeocomico	<input type="checkbox"/>
Selden Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Watson	<input type="checkbox"/>	Minguannan	<input type="checkbox"/>	Monongahela	<input type="checkbox"/>
Accokeek	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mockley	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sullivan Cove	<input type="checkbox"/>	Susquehannock	<input type="checkbox"/>
Wolfe Neck	<input type="checkbox"/>	Clemson Island	<input type="checkbox"/>	Shenks Ferry	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Vinette	<input type="checkbox"/>	Page	<input type="checkbox"/>	Moyaone	<input type="checkbox"/>		
				Potomac Crk	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Historic Sherd Types

<b>Earthenware</b>		Ironstone	<input type="checkbox"/>	Staffordshire	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	38	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	62	Pearlware	89			Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Other Artifact & Feature Types:

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

### Prehistoric Features

Mound(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Storage/trash pit	<input type="checkbox"/>
Midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Shell midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Ossuary	<input type="checkbox"/>
Postholes/molds	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
House pattern(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Palisade(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Lithic reduc area	<input type="checkbox"/>		

### Lithic Material

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

Dated features present at site

Numerous historic features containing diagnostic artifacts

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related	
Pottery (all)	443	Activity item(s)	52
Glass (all)	1117	Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	1566	Faunal material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>	Misc. kitchen	830
Arms	2	Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	12	Misc.	499
Personal items	10	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>

### Historic Features

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

All quantities exact or estimated minimal counts

## Radiocarbon Data:

Sample 1:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 2:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 3:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 4:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 5:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 6:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Sample 7:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 8:  +/-  years BP Reliability  Sample 9:  +/-  years BP Reliability

Additional radiocarbon results available



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Brief

Description:

late 18th century brick residence/church rectory

Unknown

## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

Old St. Paul's Rectory (18BC64) consists of the archeological remains associated with a late 18th century brick residence that served as a church rectory for St. Paul's Episcopal Church in downtown Baltimore, Maryland. The site is bounded on the south by Saratoga Street, on the west by Cathedral Street, on the east by a parking lot, and on the north by West Pleasant Street. The surrounding landscape is heavily developed as part of Baltimore's urban core and the soils are intensely modified from their native state.

The land where Old St. Paul's Rectory is situated was originally owned by Edward Lunn of Anne Arundel County. The tract, consisting of two hundred acres, was patented in 1673 as Lunn's Lot. Lunn deeded the land tract to George Eager in 1688 who paid £5,000 of tobacco for it. At this time the area was part of Baltimore County and was still a vast wilderness.

The site of Baltimore on the Chesapeake Bay was a prime region for development, however, no town was established here until 1730. The first land patents in Baltimore County were issued during the 1650s and 1660s. The good land was acquired in vast quantities. Baltimore Town was established in 1730 as sixty acres of land on the high ground above the waterfront. Its location on the fall line at the head of navigation and its commodious harbor would allow it to become a premier port town later in its development. Two years later, in 1732, ten acres east of the Jones Falls were laid out as Jones Town (also known as Old Town). The two were separated by the Falls and the swampy areas surrounding Baltimore Town. Very few people lived here and no ties bound the two towns until 1745.

As the hinterland around Baltimore Town became prosperous through the wheat growing and milling of the Piedmont region, new roads were constructed leading to trading centers and ports, such as Baltimore and Georgetown. By 1750, Baltimore Town was no longer a small village but had grown to a town of 500 people. As the population increased, the town expanded into the surrounding plantations. By 1765, the town had reached Lunn's Lot which was then owned by George Eager's great-grandson, John Eager Howard.

Baltimore Town grew and prospered during the Revolutionary War, with the population increasing to 6,700 by 1776. After the war, Baltimore benefited from the renewed shipping and trading with foreign ports. By 1780, the city had outgrown its old boundaries, with a population of almost 13,000. In 1782, John Eager Howard, along with many other major landholders on the edges of town, petitioned 135 acres of his land to be laid out into new lots and streets for Baltimore Town. The land that would become Old St. Paul's Rectory was located just north of this area.

Following the Revolutionary War, the Church of England was disestablished. This prompted the Episcopal Church to lose much of its clergy and all of its financial and government support. Many influential men left the church for other denominations. As Catholicism and Methodism rapidly increased their respective communities, the Episcopal Church was left struggling. At this time, St. Paul's Parish began construction of a new larger church.

St. Paul's Parish built their new church near Lexington Street in 1784. The new structure was a two storey, brick church, that although impressive, did not satisfy the populace. Thus, when the Vestry considered building a new rectory, the aim was to prove that the Episcopal Church was still a vital force in the city. The new rectory would provide a larger and more distinguished residence for their rector. John Eager Howard provided the perfect location for the rectory when he donated slightly more than 1/2 an acre of his land. This was located a few blocks from the church, at the head of Liberty Street. The architect used the location to its utmost by designing the house so its center front door looked down the middle of Liberty Street. The lot was the highest elevation in Baltimore and looked down on the harbor and the city below. The house was a combination of Colonial Georgian and early Federal styles. The main parsonage house was completed in 1790 with the entire structure completed in 1791. The latter included the parsonage, a two storey east pavilion, a small one storey deep center structure, and a western annex. Howard deeded another parcel to the rectory in 1791. This was located on the west end of the rectory, perhaps to balance out the symmetry of the house in relation to yard spaces.

Baltimore was incorporated as a city in 1796 and included all of Baltimore Town, Jones Town, Fell's Point and some surrounding areas. The new rectory constituted the northern boundary line, but as considered inside the city limits. This new city was already an important port and major trading center. New construction and growth were taking place throughout the city.

At the beginning of the 19th century, Baltimore's population continued to increase dramatically and new lots and streets were surveyed. The Vestry returned some of its unneeded property to Howard in order to widen the back alley and thereby expand the city limits. As the city grew, Old St. Paul's was drawn further into the downtown area. The land around the rectory increased in value as 'good' land was difficult to purchase. In 1827, the Vestry sold the eastern portion of the land, resulting in the destruction of the kitchen wing. The western edge of the property was also sold, although not until 1833. This did not affect the existing house as the original west annex already had been demolished and the newer one was not yet constructed.

Each decade of the 19th century brought different ideals, epidemics, problems, and industries to the city. Like all new industrial cities in the United States, Baltimore strived for dominance in the market and new inventions. The B&O Railroad opened up inland transportation from Baltimore. The shipping industry benefited significantly from the advent of the Baltimore Clipper ship, which increased trade around the world. Through the clippers, Baltimore had become a major chipping center for the nation and the largest market for both flour and tobacco in the Union. It was also the third largest city in the country. Improvement continued inside Baltimore, changing the face of the downtown area.

St. Paul's Church and Rectory remained a constant monument to the Episcopal community. Although Catholicism and Methodism prevailed in Baltimore, the Episcopal Church still represented the older denomination of affluence. A new St. Paul's Church was built in 1844 and then again in 1856 (the first was destroyed by fire). The church grew as five new congregations emerged throughout the neighborhood.

Several changes and additions to the rectory were completed during the first half of the 19th century. The second storey extension of the hyphen and an addition on the east side of the octagonal bay were both added between 1827-1829. Between 1833 and 1836, the west annex was built. In 1883, a portion of the land sold on the western edge of the property was returned to the property when Cathedral Street was cut through. This was the last property change and the boundaries of the rectory remain the same at present. A neighborhood fire caused damage to the roof of the structure in 1873. There was also water damage in the house as firefighters struggled to keep the four block blaze under control.



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late 18th century brick residence/church rectory

Unknown

In 1904, another more disastrous fire threatened to ruin the downtown district of Baltimore, when over 1,000 buildings were destroyed. Old St. Paul's Rectory remained intact as it was located several blocks beyond the burnt area. The consequential rebuilding of much of the downtown district created a modern atmosphere for Baltimore. However, few buildings remained of the early town. Thus, the rectory is significant as one of the few examples of Georgian architecture in Baltimore, as well as becoming a symbol of the city's integrity.

A mitigation project of archeological excavation was carried out at 18BC64 in 1987. The work was related to stabilization work at the rectory. As part of the restoration of the 1791 brick residence, foundation stabilization and waterproofing work were planned where significant settling of the hyphen had occurred warranting repairs. A 10% sample of potential archeological deposits in the area to be impacted by the restoration work was requested by the Maryland Historical Trust, which holds a historic preservation easement on the property.

Five 91 X 91 cm (3 X 3 ft) test units were excavated adjacent to the structure's foundation to determine if any archeological features or surfaces would be impacted by the proposed construction. Another two units were placed in further removed areas to investigate the potential causes of the settling. Archeological test units were situated where they could provide the most complete coverage of the test area and where they could best intercept predicted archeological resources.

Two units were situated in the front of the house, one to the east and one to the west of the main entrance. In the rear yard, one unit was placed under the extant porch at the intersection of the rear wall and an octagonal bay. A second unit was placed adjacent to the northwest wall of the octagonal bay. The final unit against the foundation was located adjacent to the west wall of the 1827-29 addition. A test unit was situated at the southeastern end of the structure, adjacent to the hyphen. The placement of this unit was chosen with hopes of discovering the reason for settling occurring at that location. A seventh unit was situated above an access tunnel area to investigate the strata above the tunnel.

All test units were excavated according to natural strata. All soils were screened through mesh hardware cloth and complete field notes were recorded for each unit. Profile drawings were made and photographs were taken for each unit. When features were encountered, they were drawn in plan view and photographed.

The two units situated on either side of the entrance demonstrated that much fill had been deposited on the property prior to or during the construction of the house in 1791. A pit feature abutted the foundation in the unit to the east of the entrance. It was not a builder's trench, but related to later activity on the property. No buried historic soil horizons are present in either of these units, however they could have been disturbed by construction activities related with the laying of a sidewalk or the planting of groundcover.

The unit adjacent to the hyphen, at the southern end of the structure revealed that the original stone foundation had been repaired with brick. In addition, remains of the foundation of the kitchen wing (which is no longer standing) were discovered in this unit. However, a lot of disturbance was encountered as well. This disturbance probably related to the demolition of the kitchen wing and the repair to the foundation. A possible mid 19th century buried historic soil horizon was discovered above the trench which was excavated to repair the foundation.

The unit situated over the tunnel suggested that an early to mid 19th century living surface was present above the tunnel. The scope of archeological reconnaissance did not allow for the determination of whether the tunnel was original to the structure, or a later addition. The unit situated at the intersection of the rear wall and the octagonal bay under the porch contained a large proportion of animal bone, suggesting that domestic refuse may have been deposited in this location prior to the addition of the porch in 1827-29. The unit along the northwestern wall of the octagonal bay revealed a trench which was used for the repair of the foundation, which was faced with concrete at this location. Also present in this unit was a possible buried historic soil horizon. The unit located adjacent to the 1827 addition to the east of the octagonal bay contained a probable builder's trench for this structure.

Soil strata differed from unit to unit across the site. This can be explained by the fact that fill was brought in to elevate the ground surface. It is likely that fill was being brought in from different sources by the wagonload, which would explain the difference in soil type.

A total of 3,657 artifacts were found on the site. Of these 1,566 belonged to the architectural group and included mortar (55 pieces), brick (207), window glass (887), and nails (396), as well as plaster and hardware. Kitchen-related artifacts included 230 fragments of bottle glass, 443 ceramic sherds, 545 pieces of bone, 66 pieces of shell, and 219 other kitchen objects. Other artifact types included 52 activity items, 12 buttons, 13 tobacco pipe bowl and stem fragments, 10 personal objects, 2 arms objects, and 499 miscellaneous items. The ceramic sherds in the kitchen assemblage consisted of 62 creamware sherds, 89 pearlware sherds, 38 whiteware sherds, 1 yellowware sherd, and 190 redware sherds. Porcelain was also recovered, but the quantity is not enumerated in the full site report.

Excavation at 18BC64 in 1987 revealed intact deposits and features, some dating to at least the 1791 construction date of the rectory structure. The deposits in the area of proposed construction at that time were properly mitigated, however, additional intact deposits are likely to exist on-site. Further archeological investigations could reveal additional information about construction techniques, additions and improvements to the structure and demolition activities. In addition, the examination of buried intact historic soil horizons and features such as wells, cisterns, and privies, could yield information about the occupants of the structure, changing land use through time, and the place of the rectory in the development of the city of Baltimore. The site should be considered a significant archeological resource.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00005620