

Phase II and Phase III Project Cover Sheet

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REPORT INFORMATION:

1987 Crowell, E.A. and M.M. Miller
Archaeological Investigations at Old St. Paul's Rectory, Baltimore, Maryland.
Submitted to Preservation Maryland
Library ID No: 00005620 Catalog/Shelving ID: BC 48

Research Firm/Institution:

Engineering-Science, Inc.
1133 Fifteenth Street, NW
Washington, DC 20005

Sites examined:

18BC64

Project Details:

Phase I

Phase II

Phase III



Project Justification:

This report describes the findings of a mitigation project related to stabilization work at the Old St. Paul's Rectory in Baltimore, Maryland. 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.

Project Objectives:

- Locate any evidence of the 1791 construction methods used in building the structure.
- Locate any evidence related to later construction.
- Locate evidence of any alterations which may have occurred to the structure.
- Locate any evidence of demolition activities.
- Document any associated improvements to the structure, such as the addition of drainage features.
- Locate any undisturbed ground surfaces dating from the 18th and/or 19th centuries.

Research Potential:

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.