



# Phase II and Phase III Archaeological Database and Inventory

Site Number: 18AP29

Site Name: Jonas Green House

Prehistoric

Other name(s): Green Family Print Shop

Historic

Unknown

Brief Description:

18th century standing town house, print shop

## Site Location and Environmental Data:

Maryland Archaeological Research Unit No. 7

SCS soil & sediment code

Latitude 38.9722

Longitude -76.4800

Physiographic province Western Shore Coastal

Terrestrial site

Underwater site

Elevation m Site slope

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

### Ownership

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

### Nearest Surface Water

Name (if any) Spa Creek

#### Saltwater

Ocean

Estuary/tidal river

Tidewater/marsh

Spring

#### Freshwater

Stream/river

Swamp

Lake or pond

Spring

Minimum distance to water is 0 m

## 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 Y

ca. 1630 - 1675  ca. 1860 - 1900 Y

ca. 1675 - 1720  ca. 1900 - 1930 Y

ca. 1720 - 1780 P Post 1930 Y

ca. 1780 - 1820 Y

Unknown historic context

Unknown context

## Ethnic Associations (historic only)

Native American

Asian American

African American

Unknown

Anglo-American Y

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

printing shop, town home

## Interpretive Sampling Data:

### Prehistoric context samples

Soil samples taken

Flotation samples taken

Other samples taken

### Historic context samples

Soil samples taken N

Flotation samples taken N

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"/>	2	<b>Stoneware</b>	
Astbury	<input type="checkbox"/>	Jackfield	<input type="checkbox"/>	Tin Glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	English Brown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Borderware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mn Mottled	<input type="checkbox"/>	Whiteware	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Eng Dry-bodied	<input type="checkbox"/>
Buckley	<input type="checkbox"/>	North Devon	<input type="checkbox"/>	<b>Porcelain</b>	<input type="checkbox"/>	2	Nottingham	<input type="checkbox"/>
Creamware	<input type="checkbox"/>	Pearlware	<input type="checkbox"/>				Rhenish	<input type="checkbox"/>
	4						Wt Salt-glazed	<input type="checkbox"/>
								2

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 18th and 19th century features associated with diagnostic artifacts

Historic Artifacts		Tobacco related		
Pottery (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>	24	Activity item(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Glass (all)	<input type="checkbox"/>		Human remain(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>
Architectural	<input type="checkbox"/>		Faunal material	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Furniture	<input type="checkbox"/>		Misc. kitchen	<input type="checkbox"/>
Arms	<input type="checkbox"/>		Floral material	<input type="checkbox"/>
Clothing	<input type="checkbox"/>		Misc.	<input type="checkbox"/>
Personal items	<input type="checkbox"/>		Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
				8134

### Historic Features

Const feature	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Privy/outhouse	<input type="checkbox"/>	Depression/mound	<input type="checkbox"/>	Unknown	<input type="checkbox"/>
Foundation	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Well/cistern	<input type="checkbox"/>	Burial(s)	<input type="checkbox"/>	Other	<input type="checkbox"/>
Cellar hole/cellar	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Trash pit/dump	<input type="checkbox"/>	Railroad bed	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Hearth/chimney	<input type="checkbox"/>	Sheet midden	<input type="checkbox"/>	Earthworks	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Postholes/molds	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	Planting feature	<input type="checkbox"/>	Mill raceway	<input type="checkbox"/>		
Paling ditch/fence	<input type="checkbox"/>	Road/walkway	<input type="checkbox"/>	Wheel pit	<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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## External Samples/Data:

Collection curated at University of Maryland - Colege Park

Additional raw data may be available online

## Summary Description:

The Green Family Print Shop, also known as the Jonas Green House (18AP29), is the archeological remains associated with an 18th century standing town house and print shop in downtown Annapolis, Maryland. The site is situated at 124 Charles Street within the National Historic Landmark District of Annapolis near the edge of a hill that descends to Spa Creek and Acton Cove. The topography of the area is characterized by gently rolling uplands, but most of the surrounding landscape is heavily developed as an urban area. Soils at the site are largely Monmouth sandy loams.

The Jonas Green House was erected in the 2nd quarter of the 18th century, originally as a dwelling. Erected in two phases, the original Georgian dwelling presented a hall and double parlor plan, that was enlarged to a central-passage, double-parlor plan. The property at one time included a free-standing print shop, main dwelling house, and kitchen. The brick structure was one of the first buildings erected along Charles Street, and presently stands as the oldest extant dwelling on the street.

The house and print shop at 124 Charles Street was rented, but never owned, by one Jonas Green. Jonas Green was born into a long line of New England printers in 1712. He served an apprenticeship with his father, Deacon Timothy Green, who was a printer to the Government and Company in New London, Connecticut. During his younger years, he worked not only with his brothers in a printing partnership, but after a move to Philadelphia in 1735, he worked with such notables as Andrew Bradford and Benjamin Franklin. He apparently stayed in Philadelphia for 3 years. In April of 1738, he married Anne Catherine Hoof, a woman of Dutch descent. By May of the same year, the newly wedded couple were living in Annapolis. The Greens moved to Annapolis apparently to fill a need for a government printer. Jonas is believed to have built the structure at 124 Charles Street around this time on property he was, at that time, only a tenant on.

The Greens relied on government support for their livelihoods to a certain degree. Jonas Green also gained income from work done by private clients and from 1745, he published the Maryland Gazette, paid for by subscriptions and independent of government sponsorship. Records of continued government support remain as the Assembly of Maryland would vote from time to time to pay Jonas Green for various services. Much of this work involved the printing of laws, votes and proceedings for the government. By 1756, records show that Jonas Green was employed to print and stamp Maryland bills of credit.

During these early years in which Jonas Green was becoming an established printer in Annapolis, he and his wife were also starting a family. Their first son John's birth was recorded in October of 1738. Anne Catherine bore a total of 14 children, eight of whom died early in their lives. While it is apparent that Anne Catherine was involved in the full-time occupation of homemaking, it is also apparent that she was also involved in the family printing business.

Anne Catherine bought the lot, which included several buildings in 1770, three years after Jonas' death. With the help of her son, William, she took over the printing of the Gazette, completed government contracts left by Jonas, and received new government contracts, including the printing of bills of credit. To be able to fall into the work as quickly as she did, with the full support of the provincial government, it is obvious that Anne Catherine was an accomplished printer in her own right before her husband's death. After Jonas' death, the government extended her the same terms of payment as they had her husband.

The newspaper was printed under the name Anne Catherine Green and Son. Anne Catherine's death in 1775 left her son Frederick in charge of the family business. Frederick, had been an apprentice of his parents and knew the trade. He became partners with his brother Samuel and they ran the printing of the Gazette until their deaths in 1811. A notice in the February 11th, 1780 edition of the Maryland Gazette explains that no edition of the paper was printed on the morning of February 4th because the printing office was consumed by fire, but owing to the interventions of local residents, the Green family dwelling was preserved. A new print house is believed to have been built later that year. Frederick Green, owned four lots on Charles Street and put an advertisement in the Maryland Gazette in 1782 to try to sell one of these lots (Lot 42) with all of its buildings, possibly to help settle Anne Catherine's estate. He was unsuccessful and the title is established in his name in 1783. In 1786, Frederick again tried to sell or rent the lot. He did not succeed in selling but he probably rented the property as the printing of the newspaper was moved to Francis Street in that year. Unfortunately, there is no record of who rented the property, who lived in the house, or where Frederick and his family were residing. In 1800, the printing operation was moved again to Church Street (now Main Street).

Frederick finally sold Lot 42 and three nearby lots in 1810 to Richard Harwood, who in turn sold them back a few years later to Frederick's son William. William lost the property to pay for debts. Although the names of subsequent property owners are known, there is no known record of the actual residents of the building and certainly none are documented to have been printers. Frederick's son, Jonas, was the third generation to run the Green family printing business. It is during his ownership that the Maryland Gazette went out of business. Although there is record of continued government contracts and support for Jonas Green, by the 1830s, both he and his brother William (a county clerk) had fallen deeper and deeper into debt. In the early 1830s, Farmer's Bank brought a suit against the Green's, pushing them into insolvency and forcing the sale of their belongings. The Gazette continued to be printed until 1839. Both Jonas, who died in 1845, and William, who died in 1847, left behind debts and the legacy of the Maryland Gazette.

For most of the late 18th century and 19th century, the Greens held a monopoly on printing in the City of Annapolis. Members of three generations of the family and their employees printed for a century, during most of which time, a Green family member was designated the "official" government printer.

The first archeological excavations at 18AP29 were undertaken from 1983 to 1986 and were extensive. It was excavated as part of the summer field school sessions of Archaeology in Annapolis (AIA), sponsored by the University of Maryland at College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation. The AIA consortium's work is largely publically funded both through state funds (the University of Maryland) and grants from the City of Annapolis.

Beginning in 1983, a 1.524 X 1.524 m (5 X 5 ft) grid was placed over the entire lot at 124 Charles Street. In 1983, each unit was identified as a north/south, east/west coordinate, in relation to a datum point one the property set into concrete. Excavation was carried out mainly by field school students and volunteers under the direction of site supervisors. Students were taught to use trowels and shovels, the most common tools on the site. All excavated soils were screened through hardware mesh. In most instances, 1.524 m test squares were sub-divided into four quadrants. Misdirected laboratory procedures prevented the proper recording of quadrant provenience, though the soils were excavated according to quadrants. For each level or feature encountered, a standardized form was filled out and daily notes were taken by all excavators. Plan drawings were done of each level and/or feature and profiles were done of at least two walls at the close of each respective unit. Photographs, both color and black/white, were systematically taken at the close of significant levels and to document site activity and special finds.



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Historic

Brief

Description:

18th century standing town house, print shop

Unknown

Several different excavation techniques were employed during the field project. Initial exploration entailed the excavation of 76.2 cm (2.5 ft) wide trenches excavated along north/south and east/west axes across the site to look for buried features. These trenches were subdivided into 76.2 cm by 1.524 m units during excavation. Many of these units were subsequently expanded into full 1.524 X 1.524 m units to explore identified features and deposits further. Subsequent work mostly entailed the excavation of the larger units. All told, 110 test units (24 of which were the smaller unit size). Forty-nine of these units were excavated all the way to sterile subsoil, 56 units were halted in progress, and 5 units only had the sod or A horizon removed before termination.

Numerous features were identified during the course of the excavations, including posthole and molds, brick foundation remnants (the remains of the former print shop building), an small outbuilding with a stone foundation, a filled cellar, trashpits, builder's trenches, utility trenches, and planting features. Soil stratigraphy from the site was divided into 9 different "contexts". Numerous examples of printer's type were found in contexts 9-3 at the site, clearly attesting to the historical uses of the property.

Context 9 is the earliest of the recognized deposits. Early ceramics such as tin-glazed earthenwares (5 sherds), White salt-glazed stoneware (4), and Chinese Porcelain (2) were recognized from this context. These deposits were concentrated in the east-central portion of the backyard area and extended to a depth of 55 cm (1.8 ft) below datum. An unidentified stain containing brick fragments, mortar and charcoal was identified.

Context 8 is marked by the presence of White Salt-glazed Stoneware and dates to the mid 18th century. While a few more deposits (again mostly concentrated in the east-central portion of the backyard) were attributed to this context than to 9, few intact remains were identified. Soils in context 8 ranged from 46-91 cm (1.5-3 ft) below datum. A wood-lined cellar is the most significant feature associated with this context. In addition, a (possibly shell-paved) work area appears to have been present around what may have been a wooden precursor of the stone print shop which would be built around 1780. This would be the structure that documentary sources record burning down in February of 1780 (see above).

Context 7 was defined primarily by the presence of creamwares and dates to the late 18th century. Soil depths for Context 7 averaged 30.5-76.2 cm (1-2.5 ft) below datum. A builder's trench is associated with this context. It is situated along the west wall of the conjectured wooden print shop from Context 8. A bulkhead or stairs into the cellar are also associated with this context, possibly related to the builder's trench (just to the south of the bulkhead). Additional paving and brick features were situated to the northeast of the print shop, indicating where activity and traffic will be going. A brick feature at the northeast corner of the cellarhole is probably a base for a Rumford chimney. Stone foundations for a hyphen to connect the Jonas Green House kitchen and the print shop are also associated with Context 7.

Context 6 was also defined by the presence of creamwares in sandy loams ranging in depth from 15.2-70 cm (.5 to 2.3 ft) below datum. It also dates to the late 18th century and other vessel types included Chinese porcelain and white salt-glazed stoneware. The soil and depth differences helped to differentiate between Contexts 6 and 7. Significant features from this context include two piers or supports for a structure related to the cellar. The remains of a storage outbuilding were also encountered. There is evidence for brick paving between the print shop, the house, and the kitchen. This area would have been used heavily for work-related tasks and would have been a corridor of movement between areas of the site. Shell paving was discovered further to the south of the print shop and indicates extension of the work areas (see above). Numerous small deposits in the south yard further emphasize the increased usage of the area.

Context 5 is the era with which destruction of the wood print shop in 1780 is associated. Context 5 was distinguished by the presence of pearlware in a sandy loam strata ranging in depth from 15.2-85 cm (.5 to 2.8 feet below datum). Filling of the aforementioned cellar and its bulkhead began in this period, with the initial fill materials being debris from the fire itself. The fire fill was considered a separate feature from the cellar itself and included porcelain sherds in the bulkhead area, tin glazed earthenware, white salt-glazed stoneware and creamware. Sherds in the yard area included several pearlware vessels, Rhenish blue and gray, coarse earthenwares, Chinese porcelain, and creamware. More evidence for paving of brick or tile was found in the kitchen/shop yard. Immediately outside the kitchen door were six, evenly-spaced tiles. Brick patterning was also found near the northwest corner of the print shop. It is possible, due to overlap in the dating of context 5 and 4 (both were defined as late 18th to early 19th century because of the presence of pearlware), that the brick foundation for the print shop could have been begun fairly soon after the fire (see below).

Context 4 included a completed brick foundation for the post-1780 print shop, with a circular brick pattern on the east wall of the shop. Context 4 was identified by the presence of pearlware in a (generally) sandy loam strata to a depth of 24.4-85.3 cm (.8-2.8 ft) below datum. Builder's trenches were identified on both the interior and exterior of the south wall of the "new" print shop foundation, and also along the exterior of the east wall. The construction of the brick foundation could be dated by these builder's trenches, which contained mostly pearlware sherds and charcoal flecks. The bulk of the cellar filling occurred within this context. The Context 4 cellar fill contained 118 vessels, ranging from Chinese porcelain, white salt-glazed stoneware, and tin-glazed earthenware to brown-bodied stoneware, and creamware. The yard showed similar variety, but much smaller quantities. Paving bricks and oyster refuse (also possible paving) are indicative of activity towards the back of the lot.

Context 3 was identified through the presence of whiteware in strata and features. It dates to the mid-late 19th century as well, but consists of areas which exhibited extensive variation in soil color extending to a depth of 76 cm (2.5 ft) below datum and as shallow as 9 cm (.3 ft) above datum. The context consists primarily of evidence for scattered vessels and trash deposits in the backyard. There is no centralized locus of activity, suggesting that the printing activities may have moved off site by this time. Documentary evidence shows that the property was occupied by tenants at this time, but it would seem they were not actively using the property for printing-related activities.

Context 2 dates to the mid-late 19th century as well and consisted of sandy loams extending from 15.2 cm (.5 ft) to around 76 cm (2.5 ft) below datum. Context 2 tended to contain whiteware along with more modern ceramics such as yellowware. The disuse of the print shop is apparent in Context 2 as a robber's trench was discovered on the east wall of the print shop foundation and bricks had been removed from this area.

Context 1 dated to the 20th century or modern period of the site. Soils were generally sandy to silty loams extending from 36.6 cm (1.2 ft) above to 60 cm (1.95 ft) below datum. Features tended to be associated with the modernization of the house (i.e. utility trenches, landscaping holes, etc.).

An artifact catalog is provided with the full site report for the 1983-1986 work at 18AP29. Unfortunately, the data is included on a floppy disk that is unreadable using the more modern computers available at MHT. The full site report does contain a table of faunal remains identified at the site. A total of 8,134 animal bones were recovered including both domestic and wild species (5,804 unidentified mammal bones, 1,031 unidentified bird, 737 unidentified fish, 13 reptile, 8 unidentified crustacean, 87 unidentified animal bones, 14 domestic goose, 84 turkey, 43 chicken, 9 mallard duck, 2 duck family, 1 blue-winged teal, 5 ring-necked pheasant, 1 ruffed grouse, 64 cow, 116 pig, 18 sheep, and 97 goat or sheep). A site form completed by AIA included 160 examples of printer's type



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(160 fonts) recovered. These were in 23 discernible sizes, with 11 of the fonts being machine-made and 149 being hand-cast printer's type. The site form also lists tin-glazed earthenware, Whieldonware, creamware, pearlware, Chinese porcelain, whiteware, Staffordshire earthenware, coarse earthenwares, yellowware, white salt-glazed stoneware, Rhenish blue and gray stoneware, and brown-bodied stoneware types as being present. These have been minimally estimated in the tables above at two specimens each.

In the early 1990s the Jonas Green House was extensively renovated for public interpretation. During renovations in 1991 the site was monitored by archeologists and ultimately three additional 1.524 X 1.524 m units were opened up both within the house and in the kitchen area. No final report of these excavations appears to have been produced, so the findings are uncertain.

Site 18AP29 is clearly a significant archeological site. Intact features were identified with strata bearing diagnostic data that could be linked to specific time periods during the site's occupation. Furthermore, the deposits clearly document the specific activities historically documented to have taken place there, namely, printing. It is a site that documents a specific topic of interest that supplements the historic record. The modern boundaries of the Jonas Green House property do not extend all the way to the historic boundaries of the Green family's property. Thus, additional intact deposits may be preserved off site. Site 18AP29 should continue to be considered a significant archeological resource.

## External Reference Codes (Library ID Numbers):

00000166, Site Files