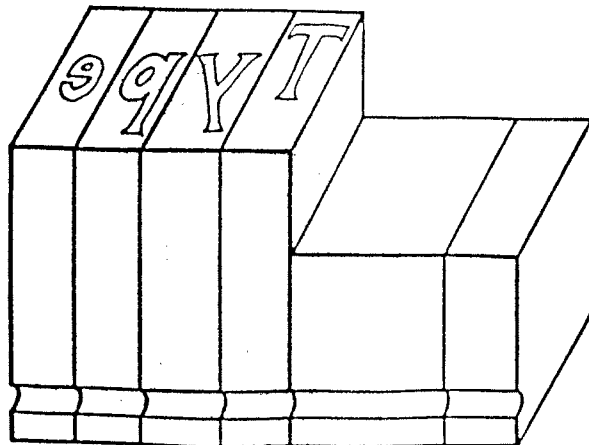


**A Summary of Archaeological Excavations from 1983-1986
at the Green Family Print Shop, 18AP29, Annapolis, Maryland**



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the University of Maryland College Park
and the Historic Annapolis Foundation

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ABSTRACT

18AP29, the Green Family Printshop, also known as the Jonas Green site, was excavated from 1983 to 1986 by Archaeology in Annapolis and Historic Annapolis Foundation. This site is not only the home of a significant figure in colonial Maryland but is also the location of one of the first colonial printing operations in Maryland. This site represents an important pre-industrial business in Annapolis. While this domestic site is complicated and rich, one of the most fascinating aspect of 18AP29 is the discovery of a large quantity of printers' type. Extensive analysis of the printers' type and documentary research on one of the print shop's products, the colonial newspaper, the *Maryland Gazette*, provides insights into the print culture which was developing during the 18th and 19th centuries.

This report summarizes the stratigraphic analysis, minimum vessel counts, and faunal analysis. It provides some description of the printers' type. For more detailed historical background and contextual analysis of the site and its occupants, the reader is directed to the published or readily available material concerning the site, including:

Galke, Laura J.

- 1995 A Quantitative Spatial Analysis of the Green Family Print Shop Site in Annapolis, MD. Masters Thesis, Dept. of Anthropology, Arizona State University.

Leone, Mark P., and Barbara J. Little

- 1990 Seeds of Sediton. *Archaeology* 43(3):36-40.

Little, Barbara J.

- 1987 Ideology and Media: Historical Archaeology of Printing in Eighteenth-century Annapolis, Maryland. Ph.D. Dissertation, Dept. of Anthropology; State University of New York at Buffalo. University Microfilms International, Ann Arbor, Michigan.
- 1988 Craft and Culture Change in the Eighteenth Century Chesapeake; pp. 263-292 in The Recovery of Meaning, edited by M. P. Leone and P. B. Potter, Jr.. Smithsonian Institution Press.
- 1992 Explicit and Implicit Meanings in Material Culture and Print Culture. In Meanings and Uses of Material Culture, edited by B. J. Little and P. A. Shackel. *Historical Archaeology* 26(3): 85-94.
- 1994 "She was...an Example to her Sex": Possibilities for a Feminist Historical Archaeology. In The Historical Archaeology of the Chesapeake, edited by P. A. Shackel and B. J. Little, pp. 189-204. Smithsonian Institution Press, Washington, DC.

Little, Barbara J., and Paul A. Shackel

- 1989 Scales of Historical Anthropology: An Archaeology of Colonial Anglo-America. *Antiquity* 63:495-509.

Data from the Green Family Print Shop site are also used extensively in several articles in the following:

Shackel, P. A., Paul R. Mullins, and Mark S. Warner, Editors
forthcoming

Annapolis's Pasts: Contributions from Archaeology in Annapolis. University of Tennessee

Acknowledgements

The Green Family Printshop site analysis itself has come to have a life of its own within the Archaeology in Annapolis project, particularly since the Printshop site has been the "guinea pig" upon which several changes in strategy, recording, and analysis were tried in both the field and the laboratory. Many of the changes didn't work well, but the project as a whole has improved as a result of the lessons learned from 18AP29. The artifact data base has been through several incarnations, a long process which has delayed meaningful analysis again and again. The data base is now, finally, workable, thanks largely to the recent work of John Buckler but also through the efforts of Marian Creveling, Archaeology Laboratory director at Historic Annapolis Foundation from 1990 to 1992, and to the initial programming done by John Reimer, who computerized the project's artifact catalog system at a time when very few in the Archaeology in Annapolis project were computer literate.

This report is the result of nearly a decade of intermittent analysis following several field seasons of excavation by dedicated and talented fieldschool students, and several site directors and assistants. 1983: Constance Crosby and Donald Creveling; 1984: Constance Crosby and Donald Creveling, assisted by Nancy Chabot; 1985: Constance Crosby and Barbara Little, assisted by Teresa Churchill; 1986: Barbara Little assisted by Teresa Churchill and Stephen Austin.

Barbara Little, who took over direction of the site in the 1985 field season, has not only produced a dissertation on the site and the craft of printing, but has continued to work on the analysis of various aspects of the site. Laura J. Galke, who joined the Archaeology in Annapolis project in 1989, took on the intrasite spatial analysis of the printers' type as part of her Masters Thesis at Arizona State University. For his Senior Honors Thesis, Justin Lev-Tov, who received his B.A. from the University of Maryland at College Park, analyzed faunal material from the fill of the Green family cellar and the Calvert site and compared the two assemblages.

C. Jane Cox compiled data from the site, prepared Autocad drawings, and compiled this report during the spring and fall of 1995. John Buckler corrected and skillfully managed the databases for the site. He formatted, corrected and queried the existing database so that needed information could be extracted from it quickly and easily. This effort was directed by Dr. Mark P. Leone. Dr. Barbara Little provided helpful, patient and understanding guidance throughout the compilation process.

Special Thanks are due to St. Clair Wright, the late President of Historic Annapolis, without whose vision for what Historic Annapolis could be and could contribute, the Archeology in Annapolis project would likely never have been started. Also to be thanked are the numerous, in fact uncounted, lab volunteers who washed, labelled and cataloged the artifacts and provided many hours of data entry. Thanks must also be extended to the owners of the property, Mrs. Eleanor Brown and Commander and Mrs. Randall Brown who so graciously allowed the excavations at 124 Charles Street. Archaeology in Annapolis is a joint project between the University of Maryland at College Park and the Historic Annapolis Foundation. It is directed by Dr. Mark P. Leone.



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INTRODUCTION

This report presents the results of four years of archaeological excavations of the Jonas Green Print Shop and House(18AP29) at 124 Charles Street in Annapolis, Maryland. This site was excavated during the summer field school sessions of Archaeology in Annapolis, sponsored by the University of Maryland at College Park and Historic Annapolis Foundation, from 1983 to 1986.

Project Location and Description

The site is at 124 Charles Street in Annapolis, Maryland (Fig. 1) and is situated on the south side of a quiet residential street in the heart of the Historic District. The house sits at the northern edge of a rectangular 75 by 125 foot lot; the front windows of the house looking directly onto the sidewalk. There is a concrete driveway on the west side of the house which led to a garage (demolished 1984) in the southwest corner of the lot. A brick kitchen wing and a 20th-century shed are attached to the rear of the western third of the house. The site is situated quite near a hill which leads down to Spa Creek and Acton Cove. Due to the relatively unchanged condition and location of the house, it was decided that excavation would concentrate on the east and south portion of the lot. The house itself still stands, relatively unchanged, and remains in the hands of Green's descendants. The lot which contains the Greens' home and shop is shown as Lot 42 on the 1783 Stoddart Plan (Fig. 2) and is known to have been occupied by Green family and descendants from 1738 through at least the mid 1800's.

Excavations occurred over four summer field sessions, with 15 to 20 field school students working the first six weeks of each summer, under the supervision of Archaeology in Annapolis staff. The remainder of each season was run under the auspices of Historic

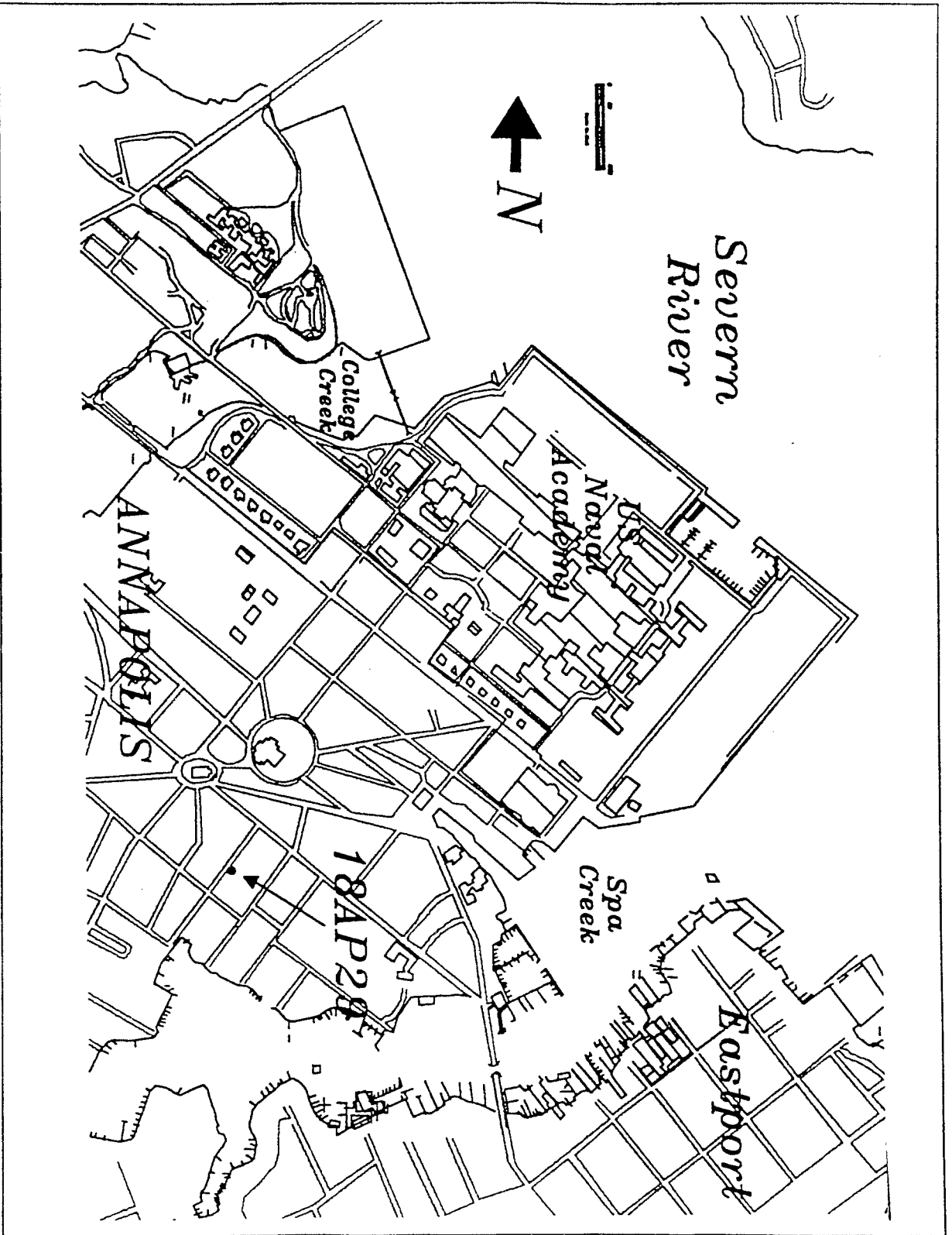


Figure 1 : Location of 18AP29 at 124 Charles Street, Annapolis, MD.

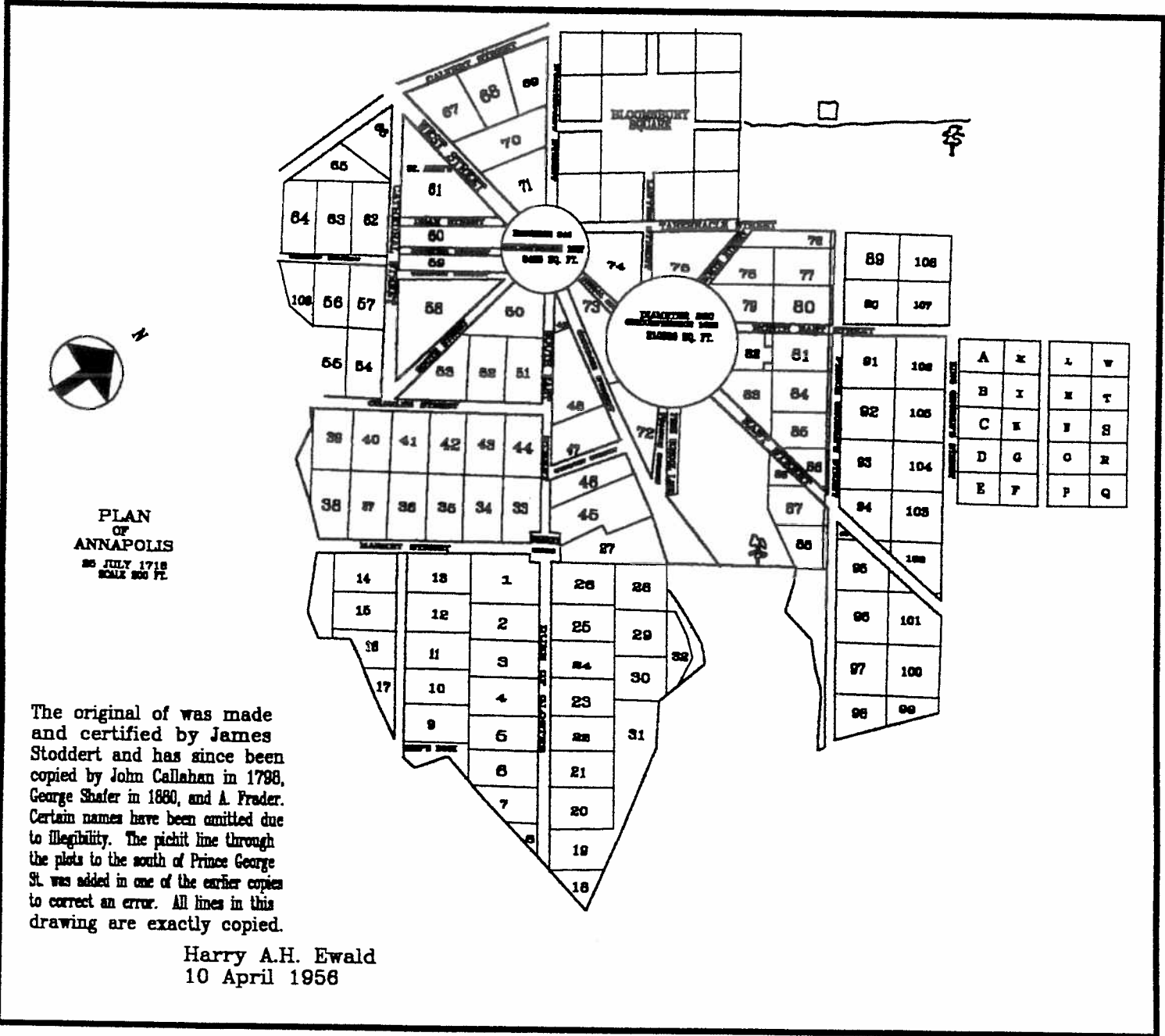


Figure 2: Stoddart Map of Annapolis. This 1783 Map of Annapolis shows the original lotlines of the townplan, including the original extent of Lot 42, the location of the printshop and home of Jonas Green.

Annapolis Foundation with selected field school students hired as crew. The dates of excavation and supervisors were:

- 1983 June 7 - August 15 Constance Crosby and Donald Creveling
- 1984 June 5 - August 14 Constance Crosby and Donald Creveling assisted by Nancy Chabot.
- 1985 June 6 - August 29 Constance Crosby and Barbara Little assisted by Teresa Churchill.
- 1986 June 4 - August 13 Barbara Little assisted by Teresa Churchill and Stephen Austin.

The owner's of the property, Mrs. Eleanor Brown and Commander and Mrs. Randall Brown, were generous in allowing access to their land and facilities for an extended period of time.

Project Objectives

The Jonas Green Print Shop and House were excavated to explore Archaeology in Annapolis research goals. These include understanding the material culture of economic development and reorganization in the 18th century city. The print shop site fits into the study of this economic change as it archaeologically documents the changing conditions of the craft of printing. Furthermore, this site allows analysis of the changes in the activity areas used by the Greens. This report summarizes the results of the four summers of excavation. Data are included on all temporal contexts and materials recovered. The emphasis of the analysis, however, focusses on the recovered collection of 18th and 19th century printers' type and the strata of the site as it relates to the minimum vessel counts. The Jonas Green Print Shop has yielded the best documented archaeological collection of printers' type known in the United States.

Previous Investigations

The excavations described below were the first and only archaeological investigation of the site which have taken place. Architectural analysis was done by Garry Wheeler Stone in 1984, and this information was incorporated into the archaeological analysis discussed below. Limited investigation was done at the site during restoration of the house in 1991, but that work has not yet been fully analyzed, and is not included in this report.



ENVIRONMENTAL SETTING

Physiography and Topography

The Jonas Green Print Shop and House are located within the National Historic Landmark District of Annapolis, which lies within Maryland Archaeological Research unit seven, encompassing the Gunpowder-Middle-Back-Patapsaco-Magothy-Severn-Rhode-West Drainages (Fig. 3). The lot focussed on for this project is located at 124 Charles Street. This site is located quite close to the edge of a hill which descends to Spa Creek and Acton Cove . The topography of the region is characterized by gently rolling uplands. Annapolis lies in a riverine environment at the confluence of the Severn River, Spa Creek, and the Chesapeake Bay. The area that was excavated averages 45 ft above mean sea level.

The soils in the Chesapeake region are formed from unconsolidated deposits of sand, silt, clay and gravel which overlie crystalline bedrock. Although the topographic variation in the region is not substantial, the sediment deposits vary greatly in depth, texture and degree of permeability . Much of the soil in the immediate project area has been disturbed through a variety of human activities and can be characterized as a silty topsoil. The soils which are naturally occurring in the area are of the Monmouth Series, a sandy loam with a 0-2% gradient. It is formed from unconsolidated beds of finely textured sediments. It is deep, strongly acidic, well drained, olive colored and tends to be highly erodible. The soil profile is generally made up of 40-70% glauconite (green sand) .

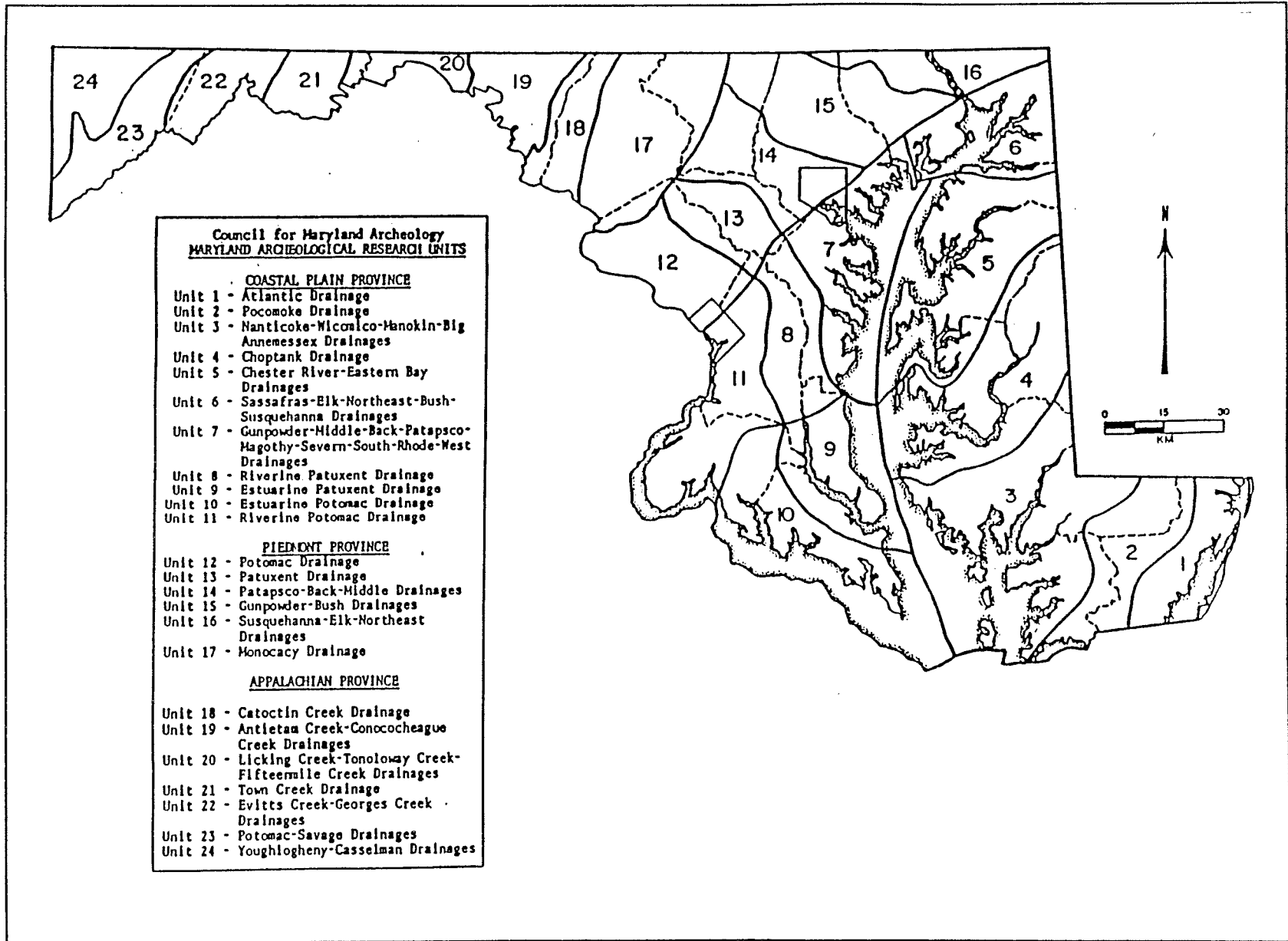


Figure 3: Maryland Archaeological Research Units

The climate of Annapolis and Anne Arundel County is temperate. Rainfall is moderate, but the city's location and the surrounding bodies of water (the Chesapeake Bay and its tributaries) provide humidity. Snowfall in the region is also moderate. The vegetation in the county includes oak, chestnut and hickory forests in the upland areas of the coastal plain and evergreen forests in the lowland coastal plain. Faunal species dominant in the area include deer, small mammals such as rabbit, squirrel and fox and birds such as turkey and water fowl (Shelford 1963).

CULTURAL AND HISTORICAL OVERVIEW

Historic Overview of Annapolis and the Region

This overview has been broken down chronologically into the historic contexts defined by Maryland's Comprehensive Historic Preservation Plan (Weissman 1986). Previous research, here and at other nearby sites, suggested little potential for prehistoric resources on the site.¹ Due to this fact, the historic period will be discussed and the narrative has been divided into the following historic contexts:

- * Settlement Period (1634-1750)
- * Rural Agrarian Intensification & Town Development (1750-1815)
- * Agricultural-Industrial Transition & Economic Adaptation (1815-1870)
- * Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)
- * The Modern Period (1930-Present)

While the generalized trends implied by these context headings are only marginally accurate reflections of Annapolis during some periods, they do provide a means for linking the

¹ For an in depth description of the prehistoric background of the area, please see Warner and Mullins Phase I-II Archaeological Investigations of the Courthouse Site (18AP63):1993.

area's development to change elsewhere in the city and Maryland. The following historic synopsis is compiled from Mark Warner and Paul Mullins, Phase I-II Archaeological Investigations of the Courthouse Site 18AP63 :1993, and the Phase III Investigations of 18AP63 :1995 by John Seidel and Elizabeth Aiello.

Settlement Period (1634-1750)

Maryland was established as a proprietary colony in 1629. The colony was officially settled in 1634 when St. Mary's City was founded and established as the colony's capital. The initial settlement of Maryland and the Chesapeake resulted in a high mortality rate among the first European inhabitants. Therefore, the regional European population did not begin to increase substantially until the late seventeenth century. A Protestant settlement at Providence, on Greenbury Point across the Severn River from Annapolis, was based around relatively small landholdings or "town lots" (Luckenbach, personnel communication, Moss 1976). The settlement of Providence was short-lived. It was settled in 1649 and was abandoned by the late 1670s. (Luckenbach: 1995) Annapolis also was established in 1649 and its designation as the colonial capital was linked to the Protestant dissidents who already lived in the vicinity. The balance of population and power within the colony had shifted north from the original Catholic settlement at St. Mary's City. Settlement began to extend up the rivers of the new western shore county of Anne Arundel (Ridgely 1841), with homesites centering around springheads located off shorelines (Luckenbach 1994).

At least one of these homesites existed on the site of what became Annapolis. In 1670, Thomas Todd laid out 120 acres north of Spa Creek (Moss 1976:550; Ware 1990) and the site came to be known as "Todd's Landing" or "Todd's Harbor". According to Ware (1990:68), Todd set up a boatyard near Acton's Cove, which is virtually adjacent to the project area. Robert Proctor also patented land at the mouth of Spa Creek (Moss 1976:550), and "the Towne land att Proctors" gradually became known as "Anne Arundel Towne" or "Arundelton" (Ware 1990:68).

From 1634 to the 1680s, almost the entire population farmed tobacco for export. This has been argued to have generated very little urban development in an agrarian community for about 50 years (Carr 1974). Most of the tobacco farmers in the colony were generally subsistence-based or produced a rather nominal profit. These farmers relied upon larger plantation owners to process and ship the tobacco. Economically, Maryland became a part of an early export-based economy.

By the mid-seventeenth century, enslaved African labor was relied upon by the Chesapeake's tobacco economy. Initially, the labor force was indentured Anglo laborers who would work for a specific length of time in return for passage to the colony. The importation of Africans increased significantly as more and more Anglo indentures began to survive their labor periods and required land grants and freedom. (Breen 1980). Utilizing an enslaved African work force ensured consistent tobacco production. Racism, which alienated this African work force from underclass Anglos, was legally codified in the region by the third quarter of the 17th century (e.g. Shackel:1994). Maryland was then becoming a central player in the slave trade and the city dock in Annapolis was one of many sites for the sale of enslaved Africans.

Although Annapolis was settled in 1651, it stayed a small port town throughout the seventeenth century. When the town became an official port of entry for the tobacco trade in 1683, it became known as Arundelton. During that same year, the town's Commissioners were authorized to purchase one hundred acres from current land owners. Richard Beard surveyed the city and staked it into one hundred, one acre lots, with streets, alleys and open spaces for a church, chapel, market and other public buildings (Riley 1901:38). Although there is no evidence that more than a few houses had been erected there, in 1683 Arundelton became an official port of entry, and a Commission was authorized to lay out a town and purchase one hundred acres from current land owners. Development gathered momentum when the new Royal Governor, Sir Francis Nicholson, oversaw the relocation of the colony's capital from St. Mary's City to Arundelton in 1694. The city was surveyed by Richard Beard and staked into one hundred one-acre lots, with provision for streets, alleys, and open spaces for a church, chapel, market, and

other public buildings (Riley 1901:38). Nancy Baker's (1986:192) analysis of the 1683 Beard survey indicated that the first extensive late seventeenth century settlement of Arundelton as a town was concentrated along the shoreline, in the area of present-day Shipwright and Market Streets, rather than on the higher ground overlooking the harbor. Experience on a variety of mid-century sites near Annapolis (Luckenbach, Personnel Communication), however, suggested that the earliest occupation along Spa Creek was most likely not on the shoreline itself but slightly inland, on higher ground next to spring heads.

Sir Francis Nicholson is given credit for redesigning Beard's city plan, probably imposing his new design onto or wholly replacing a haphazard grid (Baker 1986). Nicholson borrowed from established Baroque design conventions used in many European cities, placing the two major public buildings, the church and the Statehouse, on the two dominant hills. They were surrounded by circles from which avenues and smaller streets radiated out into the town. These radiating streets provided vistas to and from the water (or to and from the public buildings, depending upon a spectators point of view), but also made for the somewhat awkward triangular lots of the city. At what is now the junction of West and Calvert Streets, the Assembly had a set of gates erected in 1696, along with a pair of "triangular" houses for rangers (Ridgley 1841:89; Goodwin 1993:11). Within these gates, Annapolis developed slowly for the first twenty years (Ware 1990:69), and in 1718 a commission was directed to resurvey the city and encourage tradesmen to locate within the town. As a result of this commission, James Stoddert surveyed the town, laying out the original town blocks and dividing off twenty half-acre lots east of the powder-house and reserving ten acres of public pasture to the north.

Stoddert's plan of the city provides the first map showing the layout of the streets and lots, as Beard's survey was destroyed in the burning of the State House in 1704. Stoddert's plan was copied in 1783 by John Callahan at the behest of the city (Papenfuse and Coale 1982). Callahan's copy, with the names of both the original lot owners and the 1783 owners, is reproduced in part as Figure 2 above. On this map, the lot discussed here is noted as Lot 43. This map is commonly and perhaps incorrectly referred to as the "Stoddert plan," a convention which will be followed

throughout this report. Like most towns in the Tidewater, the dispersed settlement pattern and deep water access by ships to plantations robbed early Annapolis of many of the traditional economic functions of a city. The earliest attraction to the town was primarily political and, to a lesser extent, religious. But gradually the town established a more viable commercial and industrial base. From the 1730s on, Annapolis developed a significant shipbuilding industry, with rope walks and ship chandleries supporting this maritime base (Middleton 1953, 1981; Papenfuse 1975). It is about this same time that Jonas Green moved to Annapolis in response to the colony's request for an official printer and by 1737, he was printing from his house on Charles Street (Little:1987). The single tanning yard operating in 1708 had been joined by three more by 1763 (Goodwin 1993:11). Philip Syng, an important Philadelphia watchmaker, moved to Annapolis in 1730, and he was later joined by a growing variety of clock, furniture, and cabinet makers (John Shaw, Gamaliel Butler, John Anderson), silver and goldsmiths (Syng, John Inch, William Faris), jewelers and portrait painters.

The growing class of artisans and craftsmen in Annapolis was supported by a professional and landed group which clustered around the colony's political center. The permanent population of the town, excluding visitors drawn to legislative or court sessions, almost doubled between 1715 and 1740, growing from 405 residents to 832 (Papenfuse 1975: 14). The primary land route into the city during this period was West Street. Not surprisingly, that entrance drew commercial activity, with the *Maryland Gazette* advertising the presence near the city gate of a whip maker, a chimney sweep, a saddler, a hatter and a rope walk (Green 1989: 19,66,71,91,192,261; noted in Goodwin 1993: 12). The craft of printing as evidenced by the *Maryland Gazette* advertising noted above, was located only two blocks from this entry point to the city.

Rural Agrarian Intensification and Town Development (1750-1815)

Between 1745 and 1754, free white males began to find employment in the colony's growing civil service bureaucracy (Baker 1986:204). People were practicing their original craft, while at the same time expanding into other businesses such as dry goods importing (Papenfuse 1975:15; Baker 1986:202). All of this led to an increase in the city's economic vitality. There

was, however, a brief decline of the economy in Annapolis from 1754 through 1763 when this period of growth was interrupted by the French and Indian War. The diversion of resources to the war effort, combined with stresses on mercantile networks through privateering and naval warfare, dampened the economy during that period.

By mid-century the port of Annapolis was becoming increasingly busy and recorded annual growth in shipping during the decade before the American Revolution (Middleton 1953;). A large portion of this shipping involved tobacco; Maryland's exports increased from about thirty million pounds in the 1720s to one hundred million pounds by the 1770s. Agricultural diversification, increased shipments of wheat and a growing trade in indentured servants and slaves combined with tobacco profits, to encourage the development of a merchant class. Annapolis grew apace. Fourteen major townhouses were constructed in the town between 1764 and 1774, accompanying gardens increased in number, and construction on a new State House was begun in 1772 (Papenfuse 1975:16; Ridgley 1841:144-146).

Annapolis was fast becoming one of the cultural centers of the colonies. The period between 1763 and 1774 is referred to as Annapolis' "Golden Age". This period was characterized by a decline in small industry, such as tanning and shipbuilding. At the same time, however, obvious consumption among wealthy Annapolitans increased, turning Annapolis into one of the centers of elite style in colonial America (Papenfuse 1975:6).

This age of affluence was halted by the conclusion of the Revolutionary War. Annapolis suffered its share of hardships at the end of the eighteenth century. A depression had a serious effect on the town's fortunes in 1785-1786, and this was followed by a collapse in the tobacco market in 1793 (Papenfuse 1975). With the emergence of Baltimore as the preeminent port in this part of the Chesapeake, Annapolis' sole strength seemed to lie in its role as the state capital. As the town's fortunes declined, so too did the number of landed gentry and merchants within the city. Government officials, tradesmen, shopkeepers and professionals made up the bulk of the city's population.

Agricultural-Industrial Transition and Economic Adaptation (1815-1870)

Annapolis began a slow economic decline, and by 1820, was no longer the leading mercantile center of Maryland. Annapolis began to lose shipping business to Baltimore as early as the mid-eighteenth century and this trend resulted in Baltimore's emergence as Maryland's leading port.

After 28 years of pushing for itself as the best home for the Naval Academy, the city achieved that aim in 1845 when the Academy opened in Annapolis (Riley 1987:254,264-265). The Academy quickly became one of the city's largest and most stable employers. Before and after the Civil War, positions as housekeepers, cooks and barbers at the Academy were the domain of free African-Americans. Many of these positions continued to be held by African-American Annapolitans after Emancipation.

Annapolis and southern Maryland were dominated by tobacco production and slave labor until after the Civil War and the economic changes of the later 19th and early 20th century. Consequently, Annapolis, as well as southern Maryland, was sympathetic to the Confederate cause. The high percentage of free African-Americans in Maryland was, however, unique among southern states. There were nearly as many free African-Americans living in Maryland by the start of the Civil War as were enslaved (Fields 1985:2). By 1810, Maryland had the largest population of free African-Americans of any of the slave holding states. By 1850, 43 percent of the state's African-American population (nearly 75,000 individuals) were free (Fields 1985:1-2).

The ambiguous loyalty of Maryland to the Union, combined with its geographic proximity to the Confederacy, resulted in a virtual occupation by Union Troops for most of the war. In Annapolis, the Naval Academy was moved to Rhode Island and the Severn facility was transformed into a hospital and troop center. Many Annapolitan merchants benefitted from the Civil War by selling supplies to the troops quartered in the city (Riley 1887:320). There was, however, a short economic decline after the war. After the Civil War, commerce depended upon the spending of government officials. Annapolis began a revival in the late 1870s and building

increased. New houses and shops were built along Maryland Avenue, Market, Conduit, Prince George and King George Streets on large residential lots which had formerly been held by single owners (Baker 1986:197). The state government and the Naval Academy, however, remained the city's major industries.

Industrial/Urban Dominance (1870-1930)

With the late nineteenth century came the growth of water-based industry. The coming of steam and the construction of adequate wharves had an important impact on Annapolis. The speed and dependability of steam power made it possible to transport perishable goods more readily than with sail. Oystering and other water-based pursuits were important. A large number of oyster houses appeared along local rivers. The Bay was the major transportation route for important everyday goods. Tobacco was still shipped out, along with fruits, vegetables, wheat and corn, fish, crabs, oysters, and even poultry and cattle. Through the 1950s, growth occurred in the seafood and vegetable canning industries, along with poultry farming.

The Modern Period (1930-present)

The constrained economy of the depression eventually gave way to shifts associated with World War II and the post-war period. Training programs were intensified at the Naval Academy during the war, and both its population of students and resident employees grew (Sweetman 1979). Some portions of Annapolis suffered severe dislocations; residents of the Hell Point area, between Prince George and King George Streets, for example, had their homes appropriated by the Naval Academy for eventual expansion. Several of these residents were the focus of a Oral history project carried out by Hannah Jopling. Joplings work has developed the picture of the effects this dislocation had on residents and their families. (Bodor, et al. Legacy Resource Management Program, Archaeological Reconnaissance Survey:1993)

The post-war boom and increased mobility of the population resulted in heavy suburban growth in outlying areas such as Parole. The shifts of population and the growth of shopping areas

and malls had an inevitable impact upon the social and economic structure of older communities within the city. This was compounded in areas west of Church Circle by land appropriations similar to the Navy's Hell Point acquisition.

Like many American cities during the 1950s, the downtown commercial area suffered an economic decline. Fortunately, under the influence of historic preservationists, Annapolis escaped wholesale urban renewal. Instead, many of the city's remaining early buildings were restored and preserved. Annapolis' image as a quiet colonial town has become a profitable advantage, attracting a large number of tourists. Many of the surviving eighteenth and nineteenth century buildings are today used as museums and stores which cater to the successful tourist trade in Annapolis.

Lot History

Material for the chain of title for the site was compiled under the direction of Jean Russo, Research Director for Historic Annapolis Foundation. The historical research on the Green Family and on printing in Annapolis was carried out by Barbara J. Little. For a more thorough discussion of the historical and family background see Little (1987).

The house and print shop associated with the Greens, were rented, but never owned by Jonas Green. His widow, Anne Catherine bought the lot, which included several buildings in 1770, three years after Jonas' death. Their son, Frederick, owned four lots on Charles Street: 40,41,42, and 54 as per the Stoddart map cited above in Figure 2. He put an advertisement in the *Gazette* in 1782 to try to sell lot 42 with all 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 did rent the property. Unfortunately, there is no record of who rented the property, who lived in the house, or where Frederick and his family were residing.

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 Fredericks son, William. William lost the property to pay for debts. Although we have the names of the owners of the property, we have no record of the actual residents of the building.

After William Green, none of the tenants are known as printers yet printers' type dating to as late as 1890 has been identified, suggesting that some printing or storage for a printer was taking place at the site. While perplexing, there is comfort in the fact that in many other sites excavated in Annapolis which have no known link to printing activities, a few pieces of type have been found.

The Green Family History

For most of the period of this study, 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.

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 three 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.

The Greens relied on government support for their livelihood to a certain degree, as is evidenced by the imprints of governments documents which remains. He 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, his wife was beginning a long career of childbearing. Their first son, John, 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. Upon her husband's death in 1767, she, with the help of her son William, 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.

William Green died in 1770, leaving his mother to be partners with her son Frederick Green. The newspaper was printed under the name Anne Catherine Green and Son. Obviously, Frederick had been an apprentice of his parents and knew the trade. Anne Catherine's death in 1775 left Frederick with the family business. He became partners with his brother Samuel and they ran the printing of the *Gazette* until their deaths in 1811. During the ownership of Frederick and Samuel, the printshop operations were moved several times. In 1786, the printing of the newspaper was moved to Francis Street. In 1800, it was moved a second time to Church Street (now Main Street). Fredericks' 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 1830's, both he and his brother, William, a county clerk, had fallen deeper and deeper into debt. In the early 1830's, 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*.

METHODS AND RESEARCH DESIGN

Field Methods

Excavation of 18AP29 took place over four years (1983-1986) with three different site directors. Beginning in 1983, a 5x5 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 (n0s0e0w0), which was set in concrete. Beginning in 1984, to facilitate computer use and increase provenience control, the units on the same grid were numbered consecutively 1 through 341, beginning with 1 in the far northeastern corner of the lot and working south (Fig. 4).

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 1/4" mesh swinging screens. In most instances, 5x5 units were divided into quadrants for tight artifact provenience. Soils were excavated in natural levels within each unit, and samples of soil were taken from each level. Tighter artifact control was attempted in the field during the 1985 and 1986 field seasons by dividing each 5x5 units into four quadrants. Misdirected laboratory procedures prevented the proper recording of quadrant provenience, though the soils were excavated according to quadrants.

Vertical location was controlled by the use of transit and stadia rod. At the open and close of each level, transit elevations were taken at the center and each corner (NSEW) of the level. Artifact provenience was determined by the level and unit in which artifacts were found.

For each level or feature encountered, the respective descriptive form was filled out as part of the record keeping process. These standardized forms included excavator's name, appropriate elevations, Munsell readings, drawings, related bag numbers, brief interpretive notes, and a list

of diagnostic artifacts. The data on these forms was supplemented by detailed notes taken daily by all excavators. These notes include further descriptions of work as well as interpretations and impressions. 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.

Several different excavation techniques were employed in the initial stages of the work at the Jonas Green site. In 1983, the goals were simple: to locate the printshop and identify printing-related activity at the site. The following methods were used to facilitate attaining the goals. First, a north/south trench was excavated to gain information about site stratigraphy and to locate features. This trench consisted of eight 2 1/2 x 5 foot test units. Second, three east/west trenches were excavated with the same goal of gaining insight to the overall site stratigraphy and feature location. After initial location of features, a steel probe was used to locate and further identify architectural features. This probe led to the third technique of excavating to expose the brick features initially discovered. Fourth, excavation focussed on the east sideyard area. Starting in 1984, units were opened within the printshop foundation. In addition, units were opened behind the kitchen, to explore that area for features, potentially a kitchen midden. The sixth step involved further excavations by the southeast corner of the porch and house. Finally, test units were excavated along the back property line of the lot. These exploratory measures helped to define the activity areas on this site.

The 1984 strategy was two-fold: to continue exposing printshop features and to locate a midden or yard features which might relate to the printshop occupation. An area to the south of the kitchen was opened and evidence of a kitchen midden characterized by a concentration of oyster shell was found. This second year of excavation was still very exploratory in nature. Since the whole site was occupied through the 1960's and was very shallow (average of 1 to 2 feet below the surface), distinct dating of strictly eighteenth century strata was difficult. This helped to define the research strategies in 1985 and 1986.

The final two years of work focussed on further excavation of the features identified in the initial two years of testing. Research questions became more pointed and focussed, allowing for the extraction of valuable information from the Jonas Green site. In order to develop a better sense of the stratigraphic connections over the site, 1985 excavations focussed on the large features which had been discovered in 1983 and 1984. Excavation of the cellar, discovered in 1984, was a primary focus of attention. The cellar fill was excavated and the areas immediately adjacent to the structure were excavated. In addition, units to explore the yard areas to the north and south of the shop were further explored. In the 1985 field season, a procedure was introduced to recover more accurately the small finds in and around the print shop. All soil previously had been screened in the typical 1/4 inch mesh screens. A certain portion of the excavated soils from this more sensitive area was screened through a window screen of a finer mesh. It was decided that due to time constraints, only every fifth bucket of soil would be screened in the double screening method. Due to the possibility of increased artifact density, these finds were bagged separately. This provided a 20% sample of window screened material from the cellar. Sometimes, due to soggy condition of the site, the soil was wet screened.

The 1986 season allowed for further investigation of the shop and related features. Further sampling in the yard areas to the east and south of the shop and house allowed for a better interpretation of the temporal occupation of the site. Many research questions have been answered, yet many more remain.

In the summer of 1991, the Jonas Green house underwent extensive architectural renovations. Provisions were made to monitor the construction and several units were excavated during this construction. Three test units explored the inside of the house, in the kitchen, an area previously unexplored. Artifacts recovered from these units still need to be entered into the larger database and further analysis of these units should be done.

Archival Methods

For a thorough discussion of the results of archival research and a historical background based on both primary and secondary sources, see Little (1987), from which many of the following observations are taken.

Archival research was conducted to provide an historical context for the archaeological fieldwork, as well as to inform the artifact recovery and analysis. Research focussed on the history of the Green family and the activities undertaken by them. The Green family history was compiled from primary records at the Maryland Hall of Records in Annapolis. These sources include probate records and testamentary bonds, land records, militia rolls, tax assessments, and court records such as levy books, judgments and certificates of freedom. Secondary sources were useful as well, especially for providing details about printing and the general history of Annapolis. The design of the historical research was to find every available reference to the Green's in the Hall of Records index and in the printed Archives of Maryland, which is a reprinting of Maryland Assembly proceedings and Acts, and then to compile these into portraits which would reveal something about Green's social roles, wealth, lifestyle and business decisions.

The Maryland Gazette newspaper, which was printed by the Green's for most of the 18th and 19th century, provide helpful insight into the activities on the site, such as the 1780 fire which destroyed the printshop. Microfilm copies of the Gazette are available at several repositories, but the newspaper morgue itself is kept at the Maryland State Law Library. Additional research focussed on specific aspects of the site, such as the font type recovered, and general printing practices in the 18th and 19th centuries (see Little 1987).

Laboratory Methods

Artifacts from the Jonas Green Site were transferred daily to the Historic Annapolis Foundation/Archaeology in Annapolis Laboratory located at the Victualling Warehouse (now the

Maritime Museum) at 77 Main Street in Annapolis, Maryland. Bags were checked in at the end of each day to assure that each was labelled with a bag number and appropriate provenience.

Both field school students and Historic Annapolis volunteers cleaned, labelled, and catalogued the artifacts. Ceramics, glass, bone and other stable artifacts were washed. Metals, such as nails, and other fragile objects were dry brushed. Materials in need of conservation were also identified.

Once cleaned, artifacts were placed on drying racks. After they were dry, artifacts were removed from the racks, sorted by material type, and placed in reclosable plastic bags. Each bag was labelled with provenience information and corresponding bag number. Provenience information is comprised of the site (18AP29), followed by the unit number and level designation. If the artifacts were from a feature, the feature number and level followed the unit designation.

The same information which was printed on the bags was also printed on the ceramics, glass, bone and other diagnostic artifacts. Tags with the same provenience information printed on them were attached to items which, either due to size or shape could not be directly written on. Over 208,600 artifacts were catalogued for entry into Annapolis' database, ADAM, which is based on dBase III Plus. During identification, each artifact was described according to type, decoration, and/or manufacturing technique, and then was given a six digit mastercode. See Appendix I for the mastercode list. This coding system ensures that the same terminology was used throughout to identify an artifact. The computer quickly translates this code into written description which is included on all printouts. Other attributes such as form, quantity, and color were also recorded on the catalogue sheets. Data was entered into the computer and printed out to be proofed against the original sheets. Although tedious, this step ensured the integrity of the data.

Once all the artifacts were entered into the system, and double checked, a printout of the database was produced. Due to the length of this database, a digital copy, instead of a paper copy,

is provided. This master printout allowed for the determination of Terminus Post Quem (TPQ's) for each level within each unit.

As of September 1995, several employees of Archaeology in Annapolis were undertaking the task of reorganizing all artifacts to place them in long term storage. As of December 1995, all artifacts were rebagged and placed in acid-free Hollinger boxes and placed in the Historic Annapolis Foundation storage facility in Crownsville, Maryland. All original field records, fieldnotes, and drawings are in storage at the University of Maryland archaeology laboratory, (Woods Hall) in College Park, Maryland. Copies of the same are at the Historic Annapolis Foundation Archaeology Lab in Annapolis, Maryland.

Other analyses done included Minimum Vessel Counts (MVC), faunal analysis, and print type analysis. The faunal analysis was done by Justin Lev-Tov. A summary of his findings and his methodology can be found below in section VII. The methodology for print type analysis, as done by Barbara Little is included below in section VI. Glass analysis was not done on this site due to the condition of much of the glass recovered. Much of it was in such small fragments that any mending would be futile.

MVC Methodology

The MVC was done by Paul Mullins, Lynn Jones and Carey O'Reilly. Minimum vessel counts for the Jonas Green site were done for both feature 77 and the Yard Area. Feature 77, included units 123, 124, 103 and 104. The ceramics were pulled for each unit, separated by type of ware and form, and then mended. Any piece which did not mend, but appeared to be part of the same vessel were listed along with the vessel as unmended sherds. Each mended vessel was then measured along a variety of categories. These included categories of ware, type, and decoration. If maker or owner's marks were present, these too were noted. Finally, each mended vessel was assigned both a vessel number and a context assignment, which then placed it within a

temporal and spatial context.² All of the above information were first placed on 3x5 index cards for recording purposes, This information was transferred to a standardized form, an example of which is included in the *Appendix A*. This information was then placed in Dbase format for archival storage, where they were corrected for typographical and context errors. A summary of vessels as it informed and defined each of the contexts can be found within the discussion of each temporal context below.

Public Interpretation

The public interest in this site was high throughout the four years of excavation. This site provided a great deal of publicity for the Archaeology in Annapolis project. Several newspaper articles were written over the four years of excavation and are included in Appendix II. The interest from the Annapolis newspaper The Evening Capital was high. This newspaper claims direct descent from the original paper printed by Jonas Green.

No on-site public program was held at the site because the residential setting was not conducive to the number of visitors who would be attracted to the site. Occasional tours of the site were given to visitors and reporters.

² This site was analyzed by defining 9 temporal **contexts**, 9 being the earliest deposits on the site, and 1 being the modern deposits on the site. See page 28 for more information.

SUMMARY OVERVIEW OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS

The Green Family Printshop site is representative of a successful artisan household in the 18th and early 19th century. Of the total 110 units tested on the current lot at 18AP29, 49 units (15% of the site) were excavated to subsoil, while 56 units were stopped in progress. 5 units had only the sod, or level A removed. The boundaries of the lot as it is today are substantially smaller than the original lot occupied by the Greens in the 18th century. The eastern edge of lot as shown in Figure 5 is the original lot line, with the northern edge street being the same as when Jonas Green first came to Annapolis. See Figure 2: the Stoddart Map of Annapolis for the original lot boundary.

Preliminary analysis of stratigraphy from the 1983 field season was done by Constance Crosby in the summer of 1986. Stephen Austin performed preliminary linking of the 1984, 1985 and 1986 information. Barbara Little and Laura Galke performed the bulk of the basic site analysis (without benefit of a working computer data base) and Barbara Little collected, edited and reanalyzed the site stratigraphy during the summer of 1991, still without the benefit of a working data base but with the data provided by the Minimum Vessel Counts for the site. The stratigraphic analysis was not finalized until the data base was made fully functional in the spring of 1995. At that time tentative contexts were verified or corrected by extensive queries of the nearly quarter million artifacts. The linking and assignment of temporal contexts tends to be conservative, erring upwards in the strata.

The analysis presented here (MVC, stratigraphic and architectural) was done according to nine temporal contexts. These temporal contexts were based on stratigraphic analysis and linkage of layers across the site (see Appendix C for examples), on artifact TPQs, and on crossmends from the minimum vessel count. Three contexts are split by stratigraphy only, as the artifacts are similar. The analysis of Contexts 3, 2, and 1 is minimal. For example, there was no attempt to analyze transfer-print patterns to refine the dating of whiteware.

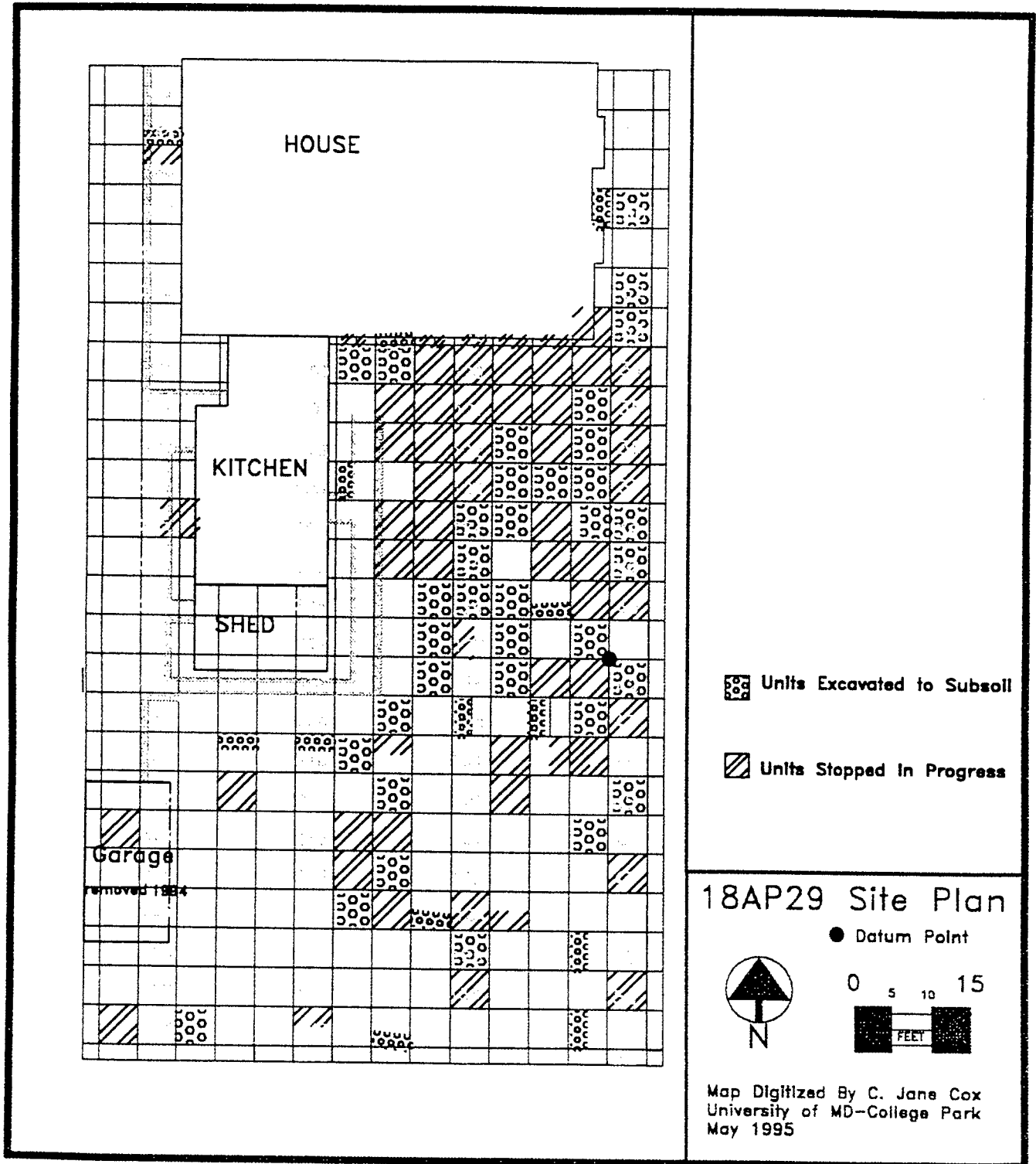


Figure 5: Units Excavated at 18AP29. Note that some units were excavated to subsoil, while others, as indicated in the key, were stopped in progress.

The nine contexts are as follows.

- Context 9: Early 18th century, probably around the time of the Greens arrival at the site in 1738.
- Context 8: Mid 18th century, probably until the death of Jonas Green in 1767.
- Context 7: Late 18th century, the earlier portion of a creamware-TPQ occupation. This is the context during which the widow Anne Catherine Green was head of household. It is possible that her occupation extends into context 6 as well.
- Context 6: Late 18th century, the later portion of a creamware-TPQ occupation. During this context it is likely that Frederick Green inherited his parents' printing business.
- Context 5: Late 18th - early 19th century, the earlier portion of a pearlware TPQ occupation. The printshop burned in 1780, during this context.
- Context 4: Late 18th - early 19th century, the later portion of a pearlware TPQ occupation. The printshop was rebuilt with a brick foundation during this context.
- Context 3: Mid to late 19th century, the earlier portion of a Whiteware TPQ occupation. The distribution of artifacts in the yard indicates that the printshop has been removed. The dates are not precise.
- Context 2: Mid to late 19th century, the later portion of a Whiteware TPQ occupation. The distribution of artifacts in the yard indicates that the printshop has been removed. The dates are not precise.
- Context 1: 20th century. This context received very little analysis.

All significant features and levels were placed in the appropriate context or strata in order to graphically represent the development of this site over time in this report. In order to see the development of the site over time, it is imperative to begin with the earliest context 9, and recreate the conditions of the site over time, as they were discovered archaeologically. Although the contexts are not tightly dated to a set range of years, the following discussion and maps will show the distinct development of the site over the past three centuries.

Context 9

Context 9 is the earliest context identified archaeologically at the Green family printshop. Stratigraphic location and the presence of early ceramics such as tin-glazed earthenwares, Staffordshire and early stonewares and earthenwares defined this context. Very few early deposits were intact largely because it was probably very brief (it could not have been long before the Green household acquired and broke common ceramics like White Saltglazed stoneware) and because later occupation extensively disturbed early deposits.

Soils in context 9 ranged from a 10YR3/6 to a 10YR3/4 sandy loam with depths approximately 1 to 1.8 feet below datum. Fig. 6 shows all of the units which contained deposits dating to context 9, including both significant features and levels within units. There were no vessels from the MVC analysis related to this context. While sherds of white salt-glazed stoneware (4), tin-glazed earthenware (5) and Chinese Porcelain (2), were recovered from the levels and features associated with context 9, the condition and size of the sherds did not allow for vessel identification.

The architectural aspects of this context (the two structures and the cellar), are shown with the archaeological features. Architectural analysis by Gary Wheeler Stone during the summer of 1983 suggests that two structures stood on this site during context 9. Divided by a 10 feet wide alley, these two small buildings were the first structures to be built here. It is probable that there was a cellar directly behind the structure labelled *shop* in Figure 6. In 1991 testing along the walls of a utility trench under the house revealed a midden in the alley way between the two buildings.

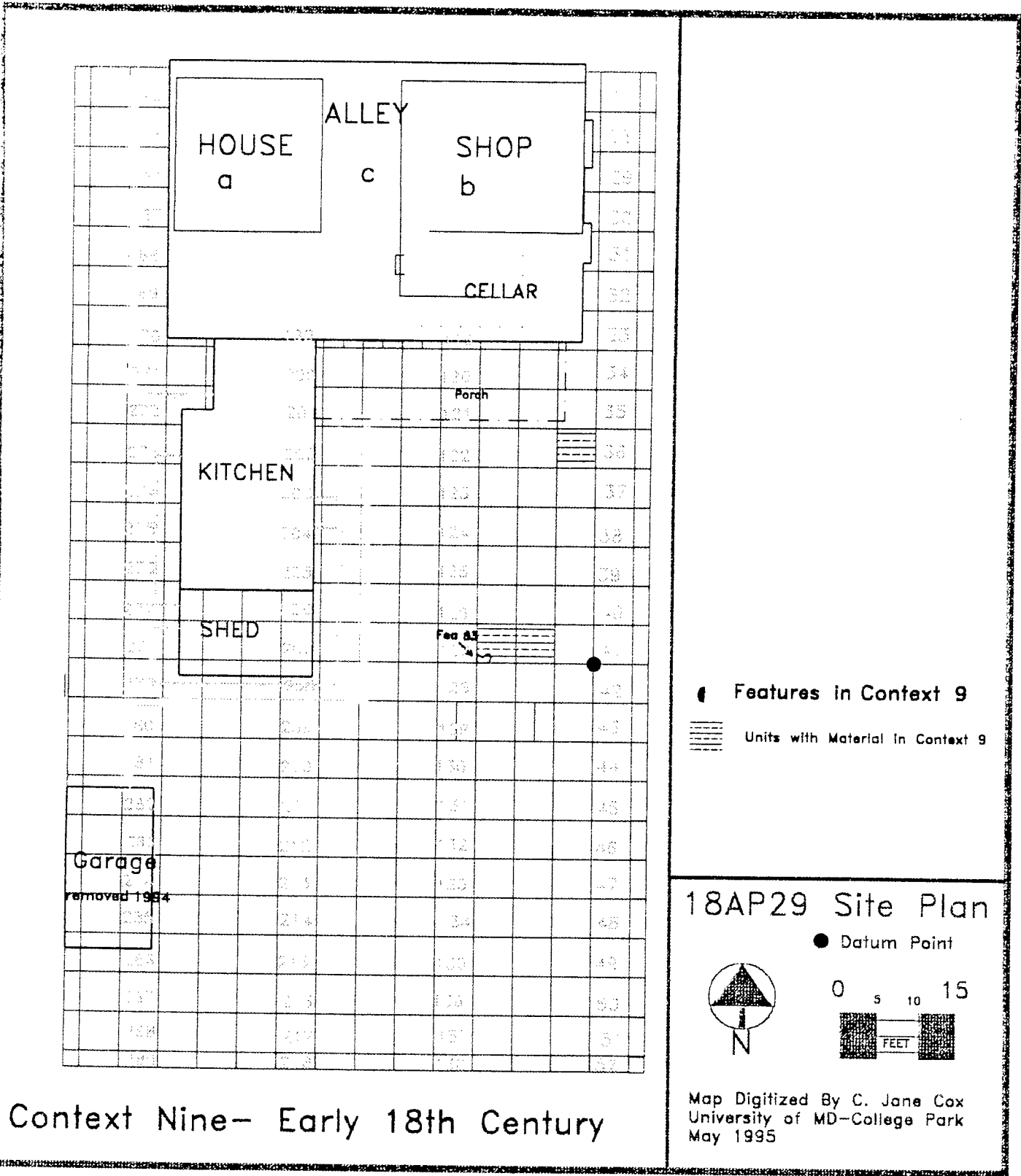


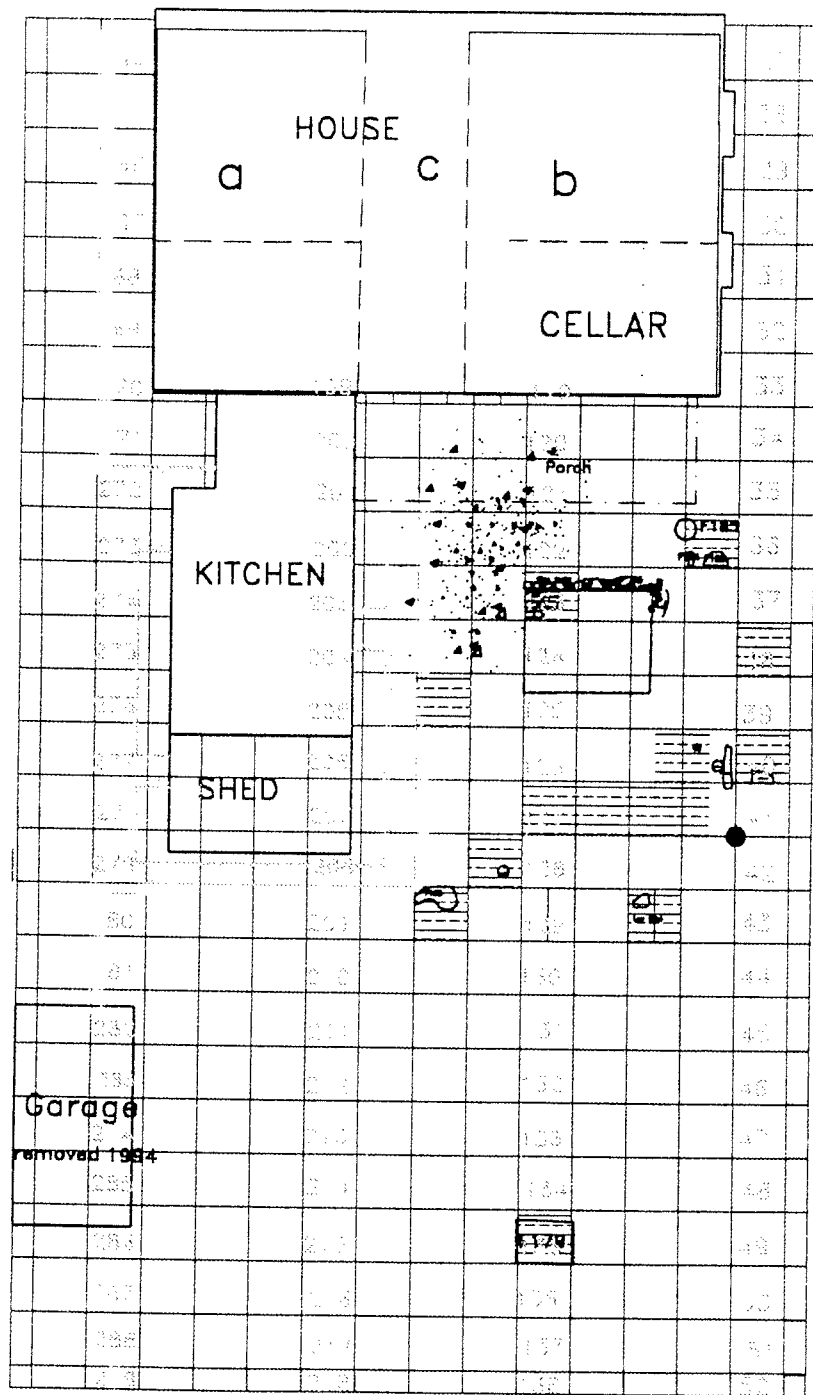
Figure 6: Features and Deposits in Context 9. Features attributed to context 9 are shown in blue, while units which had material dating to context 9 are shown in light blue.

Context 8

Context 8 is marked by the presence of White Salt-Glazed Stoneware. While a few more deposits were attributed to this context than to 9, there are few intact remains from the mid-eighteenth century.

Soils in context 8 ranged from 10YR3/6 to 10YR 5/6 with depths from 1.5 to 3.0 feet below datum. Fig 7 shows all of the units which contained deposits dating to context 8, including both significant features and levels within units. The MVC analysis yielded two vessels from the yard; a Whieldon-Wedgewood vessel and a white salt-glazed vessel. The area referred to as the shop yard most likely had a shell paving although the extent of this paving was difficult to ascertain. In light blue, the units which had deposits attributed to context 8 can be seen. These deposits follow similar patterns as the features by outlining where the brick printshop foundation would be built after 1780. This distribution suggests that a wooden precursor to the printshop was used to house the printshop.

The architectural aspects of this context are shown with the archaeological features (Fig 7). The house, by this time has been extended to the south, with the alley remaining. The house labelled "b" probably has been extended to cover the cellar. In addition, archaeology revealed that this is when the cellar in the back yard was dug. This cellar was about five feet deep and had wooden floorboards as evidenced by feature 121 and 122, which were soil stains with wood flecks in the ghost outline of boards. The stone wall profile seen in Fig. 8 provided the north wall of the cellar foundation.



- Features In Context 8
- ▨ Units with Material in Context 8
- ▩ Conjectural Extent of Paving

18AP29 Site Plan

- Datum Point

Map Digitized By C. Jana Cox
 University of MD-College Park
 May 1995

Context Eight— Mid 18th Century

Figure 7: Features and Deposits in Context 8. Features attributed to context 8 are shown in blue, while units which had material dating to context 8 are shown in light blue.

18AP29
North Wall Profile
Unit 103

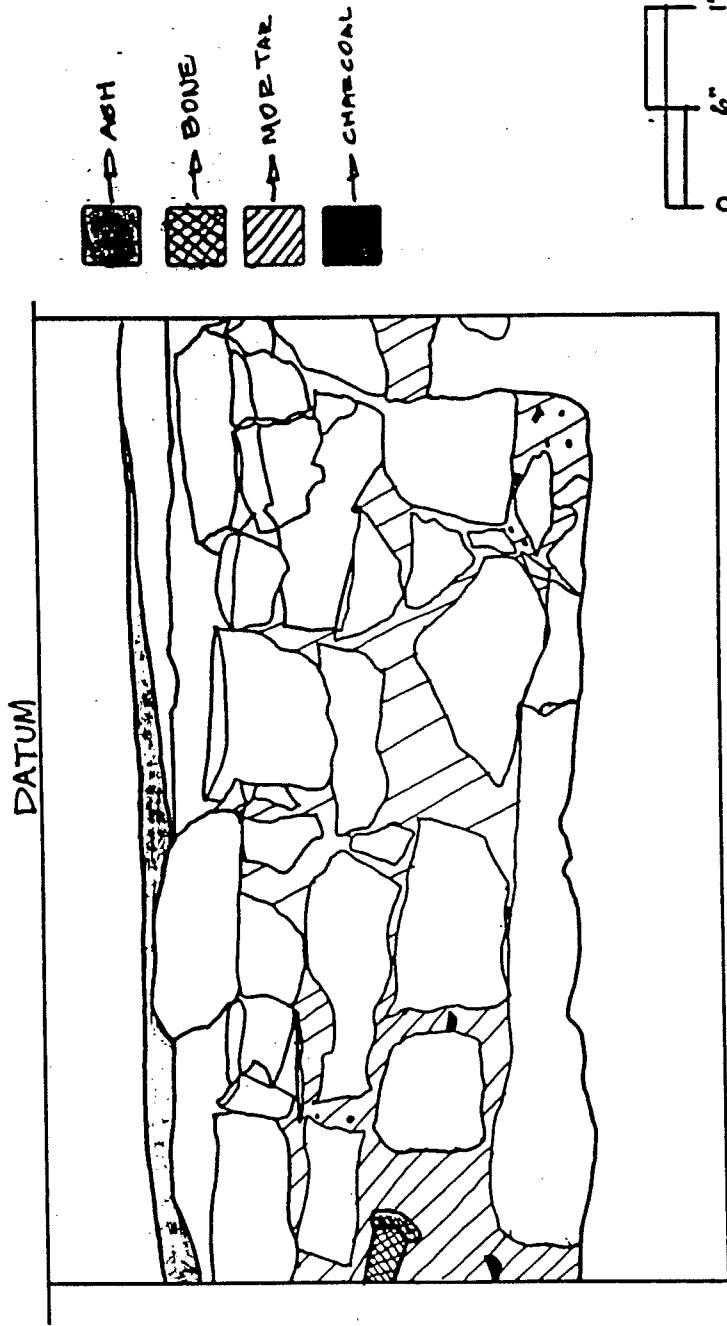


Figure 8: Profile of the North Wall of the Cellar (Feature 77) in Unit 103, showing the Stone Wall.

Context 7

Context 7 was the next identified archaeologically at the Green family printshop. Creamwares were the defining ceramic in this context. Soils in context 7 ranged from 10YR3/4 to 10YR5/4. Depths averaged 1.0 to 2.5 feet below datum. Fig. 9 shows all of the units which contained remains dating to context 7. This includes both significant features and levels within units. Due to the similarities between this context and context 6, no MVC vessels were attributed to this context. In most cases, sherds were dated to this context, but due to complicated and conservative stratigraphy, they were reassigned to context 6.

Only one builder's trench, feature 53, on the west wall of the conjectured wooden printshop was associated with context 7. The bulkhead or stairs, into the cellar were attributed to context 7 as well. This may be related to feature 53, the builder's trench mentioned above, which lay to the south of the bulkhead. Additional paving and brick features to the northeast of the printshop indicated where activity and traffic was going. The brick feature at the northeast corner of the cellarhole was probably the base for a Rumford chimney.

The architectural developments which can be attributed to this context are shown with the archaeological features (Fig 9). The houses were connected covering the alley way. A kitchen was also extended to the back of the house. The location of the bulkhead entrance to the cellar would support the idea that the structure to the southwest of the house was a kitchen, with easy access to the adjacent cellar storage area. Stone foundations for a hyphen which connects the house and shop are also attributed to this context (See Little 1994).

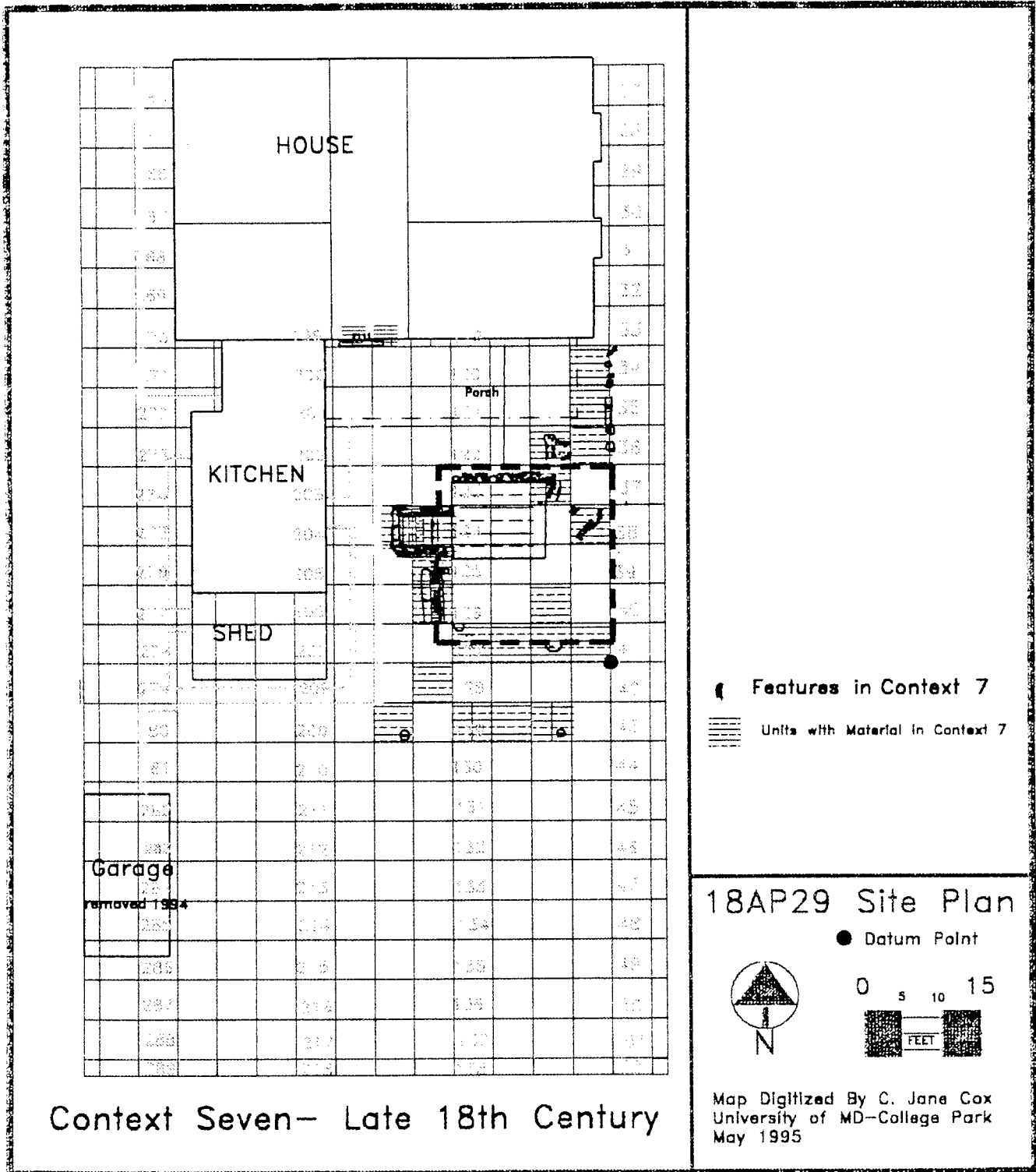


Figure 9: Features and Deposits in Context 7. Features attributed to context 7 are shown in blue, while units which had material dating to context 7 are shown in light blue.

Context 6

Context 6 was defined by the presence of creamwares. Soil types ranged from 10YR3/4 to 10YR 4/4 sandy loam, with depths ranging from 0.5 to 2.3 below datum. The soil and depth differences helped to differentiate between context 7 and 6. Within this context, vessels were identified in the MVC of the yard area. Eleven vessels were attributed to context 6. A planview showing location of features and deposits is shown in Fig. 10.

Significant features in this context include two piers or supports in units 126 and 106. The even spacing and proximity to the cellar could indicate that these were supports for a structure related to the cellar. There is evidence for brick paving between the printshop, 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. Numerous small deposits in the south yard further emphasize the increased usage of the area.

The vessels included in the MVC analysis were from the yard area and included Chinese porcelain, creamware, and white saltglazed stoneware. Vessels from feature 147 were also attributed to this context. Feature 147 is the remains of a storage outbuilding which burned.

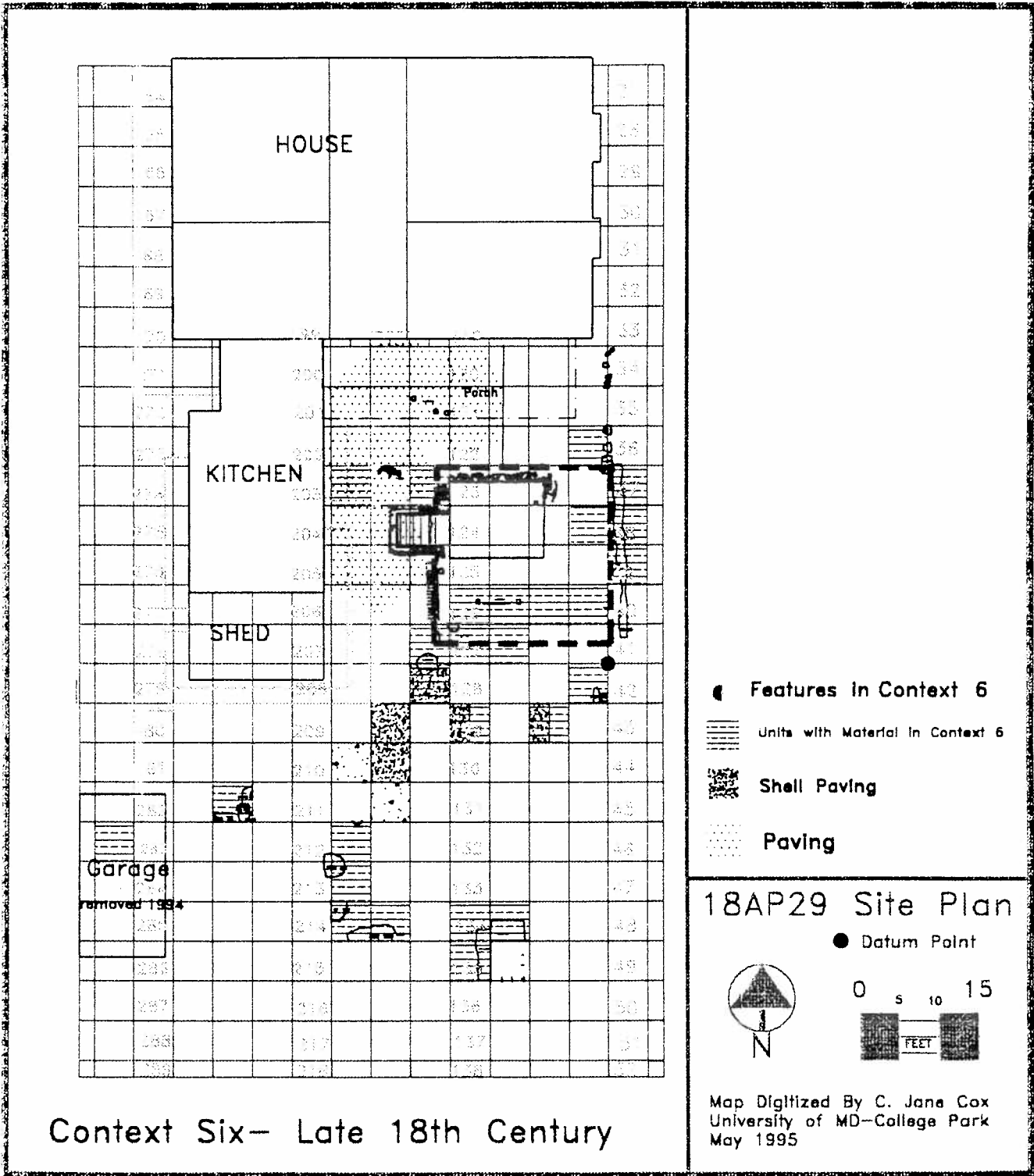


Figure 10: Features and Deposits in Context 6. Features attributed to context 6 are shown in blue, while units which had material dating to context 6 are shown in light blue.

Context 5

On Friday, February 11, 1780, the following was printed in the *Maryland Gazette*:

Owing to the destruction of the printing-office by fire, on the morning of the 4th instant, the printers were prevented from publishing a paper on that day. They return their sincere thanks to their fell-citizens for their assistance on that unhappy occasion, and in a particular manner to those, whose exertions preserved their goods and rescued their dwelling house from the flames.

It was in context 5 that the fire which destroyed the printshop occurred. Context 5 (shown in Fig. 11) was distinguished by the presence of pearlware in the strata. Soils ranged from 10YR4/4 and 4/6 to 10YR 5/6 and 5/8 sandy loam. The depths of this context were 0.5 to 2.8 feet below datum. The MVC analysis revealed vessels in this context from the yard area, feature 77, the cellar fill and feature 90, the bulkhead stairs fill.

It was during this context that the filling of the cellar begins. After the fire the cellar was used to deposit the debris created. This fill was feature 77 and the levels of this feature attributed to context 5 include g, o, and p. Vessels in this fill that were considered in the MVC include a porcelain vessel from the bulkhead (feature 90), and tin glazed earthenware, white saltglaze stoneware and creamware in feature 77. The yard vessels 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 to the northwestern corner of the printshop. It is possible due to the overlap of dating between context 5 and 4, (both are defined as late 18th to early 19th century indicated by the presence of pearlware), that the brick foundation for the printshop could have been begun fairly soon after the fire. The foundation, therefore, has been included in the context 5 map.

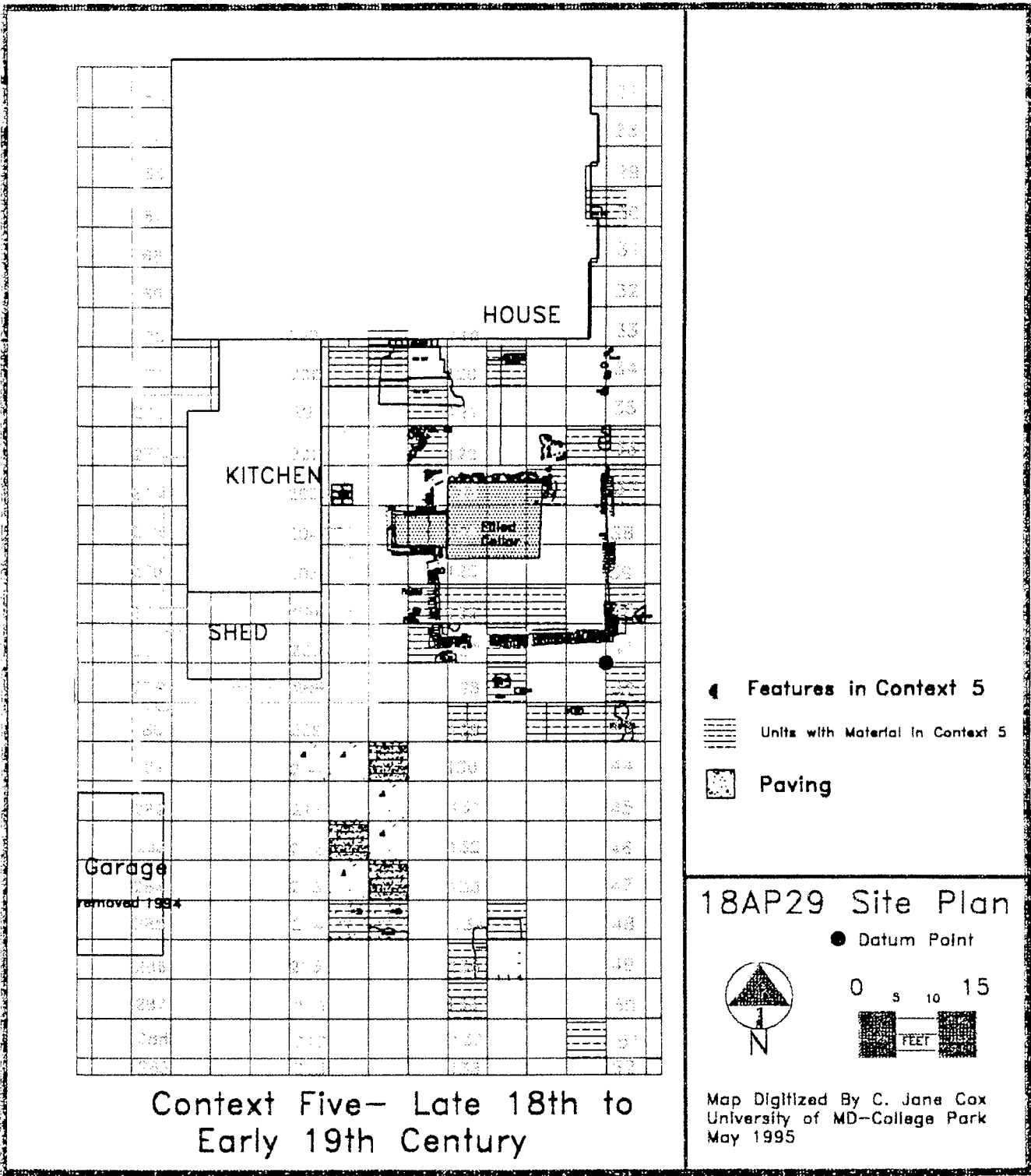


Figure 11: Features and Deposits in Context 5. Features attributed to context 5 are shown in blue, while units which had material dating to context 5 are shown in light blue.

Context 4

Context 4 was identified by the presence of pearlware in the strata. This context, (as shown in Fig. 12) included the completed brick foundation for the printshop, with a circular brick pattern on the east wall of the shop. Figure 13 shows the detail of the this brickwork and the related builder's trenches around the printshop (features 78,148 and 153). The depths of this context were 0.8 to 2.8 feet below datum. Soils were generally 10YR4/4 sandy loam.

Context 4 is when the bulk of the filling of the cellar was done. The MVC identified vessels from feature 77 and the yard area. Feature 77 (the printshop cellar) had 118 vessels, ranging from Chinese porcelain, white salt glazed stoneware and tin glazed earthenware to brownbodied stoneware, and creamware. The yard showed similar variety but much smaller quantities. This context represents the major filling of the cellar and the time that the printshop was rebuilt with a brick foundation. The foundation of the post-fire structure was dated by the associated builder's trenches of the brick foundation. As seen in Figure 13, the trenches were on the interior and exterior of the south wall foundation and the exterior of the east wall of the foundation. Pearlware was recovered from these builder's trenches which were flecked with charcoal as well. Paving bricks, features 105 and 106 were also uncovered. Oyster refuse, (possibly paving) is indicative of continued activity towards the back of the lot.

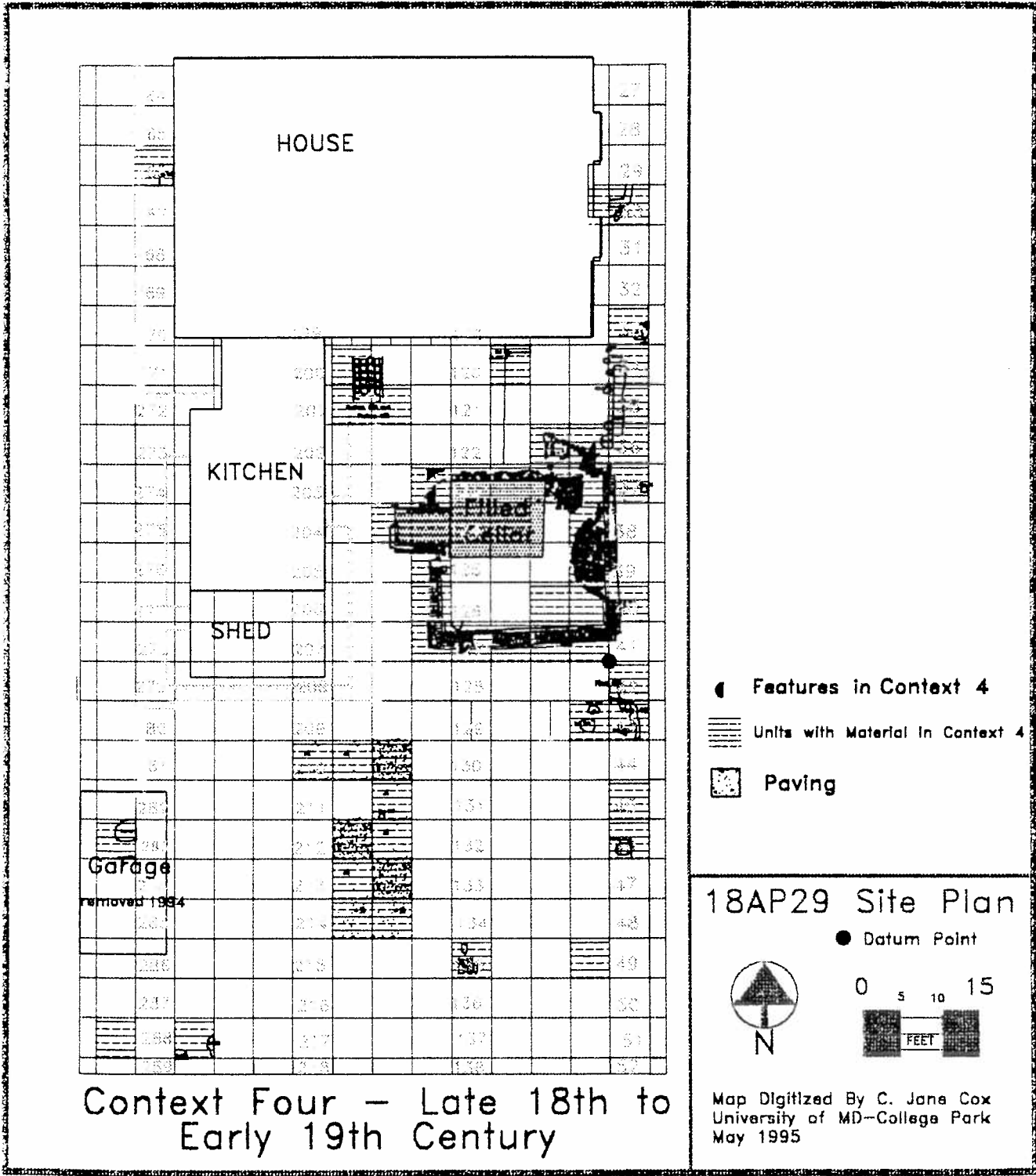


Figure 12: Features and Deposits in Context 4. Features attributed to context 4 are shown in blue, while units which had material dating to context 4 are shown in light blue.

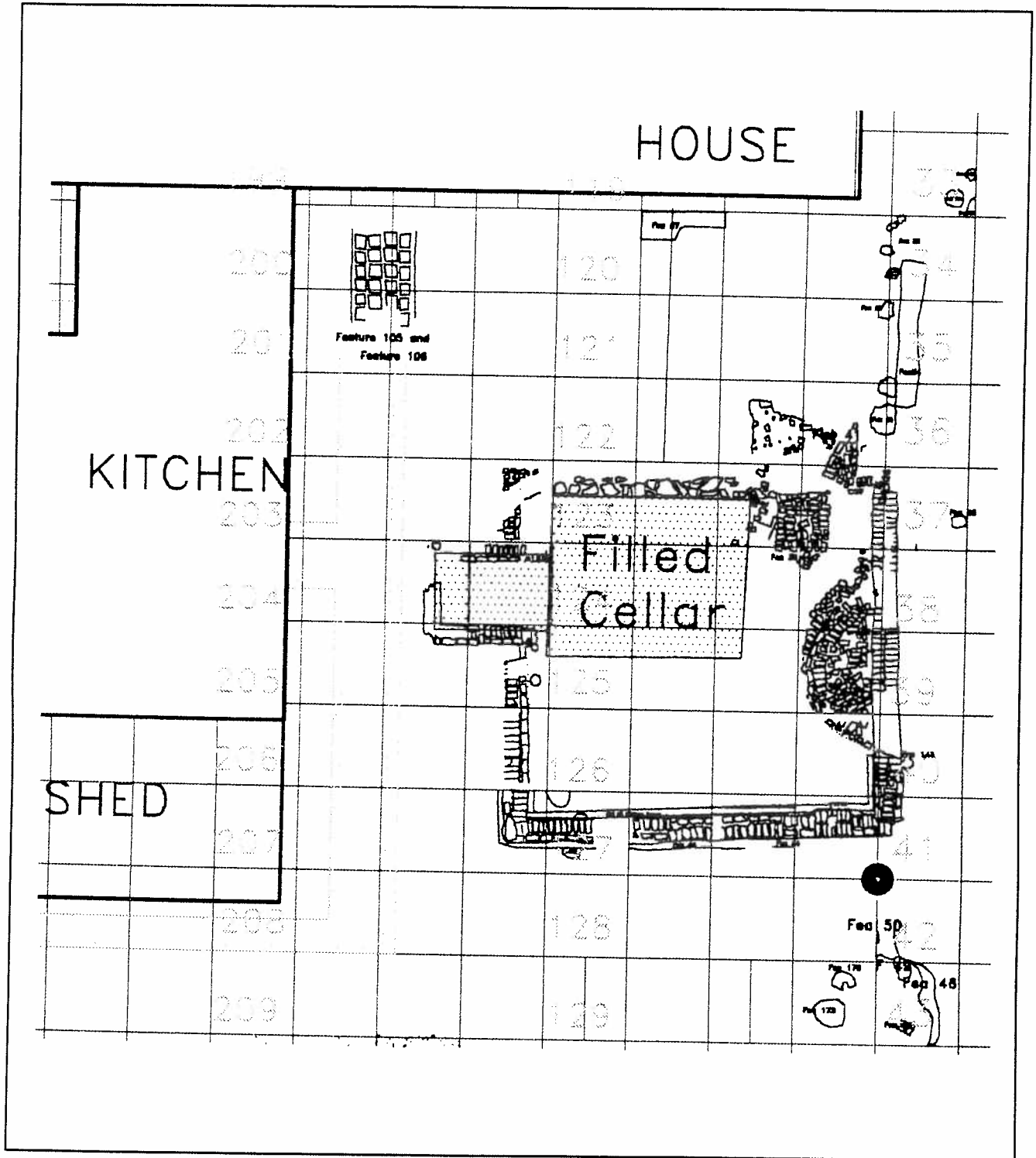


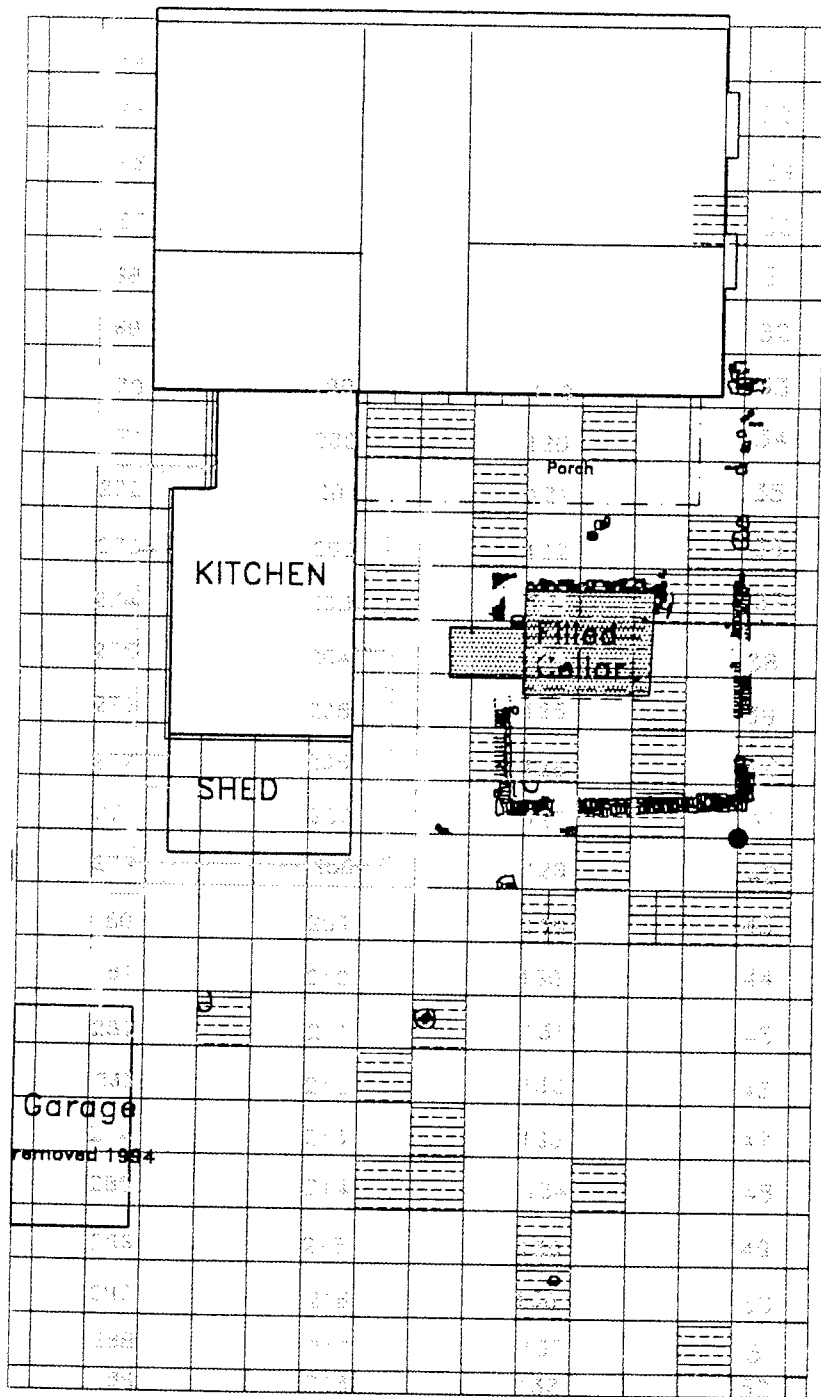
Figure 13: Detail of the Print Shop Foundation and Related Features.

Context 3

Context 3 was identified through the presence of whiteware in the levels and features. There was extensive variation in soil color and elevations. Soils varied from 10YR3/3, 4/3, 4/4 to several instances of 7.5YR 3/4 and 4/6 sandy loam . Elevations within this context varied. As they ranged from 0.3 feet above datum to 2.5 feet below datum, the elevations revealed a great deal of undulation in the topography of the site during this context.. Context 3 had vessels from the MVC analysis associated with the yard and feature 77.

The distribution of features and deposits is shown in Fig. 14. A few postholes were discovered in the south yard. The filled cellar and the printshop is shown on the map of context 3 but as can be seen from the distribution of units with material dating to the mid to late 18th century, the occupation of the site is much less focussed on the area of the printshop and tends to be more scattered than previously.

The same can be said when considering the MVC for context 3. When looking at the fill for the cellar in context 3, it is apparent that this area continued to be used extensively as a dumping area, with 86 vessels found. The yard had 152 vessels attributed to context 3 in the MVC. The nature of the scattered vessels and the increased amount of scattered, trash deposits in the backyard would indicate that the printshop was no longer a locus of activity, but that the backyard was being used in a different way than it was in context 4. The printshop had, indeed, been moved to another location by this time and the house was occupied by tenants who presumably were not printing on the site.



Context Three— Mid to Late 19th Century

◆ Features in Context 3
 Units with Material in Context 3

18AP29 Site Plan

● Datum Point



0 5 10 15



Map Digitized By C. Jane Cox
 University of MD—College Park
 May 1995

Figure 14: Features and Deposits in Context 3. Features attributed to context 3 are shown in blue, while units which had material dating to context 3 are shown in light blue.

Context 2

Context 2 was also identified by the presence of whiteware, along with more modern ceramics such as yellowware. The soils in context 2 ranged in color from a 10YR3/3 to a 10YR 4/4 sandy loam. Elevations averaged from 0.5 to 2.5 below datum. This era represented the mid to late 19th century. The disuse of the printshop is apparent in the archaeological record as a robber's trench (shown in Fig. 15) was discovered on the east wall of the printshop foundation. Feature 22 revealed a hole dug and several missing bricks from that portion of the foundation. Features and deposits attributed to context 2 are shown in Figure 16.

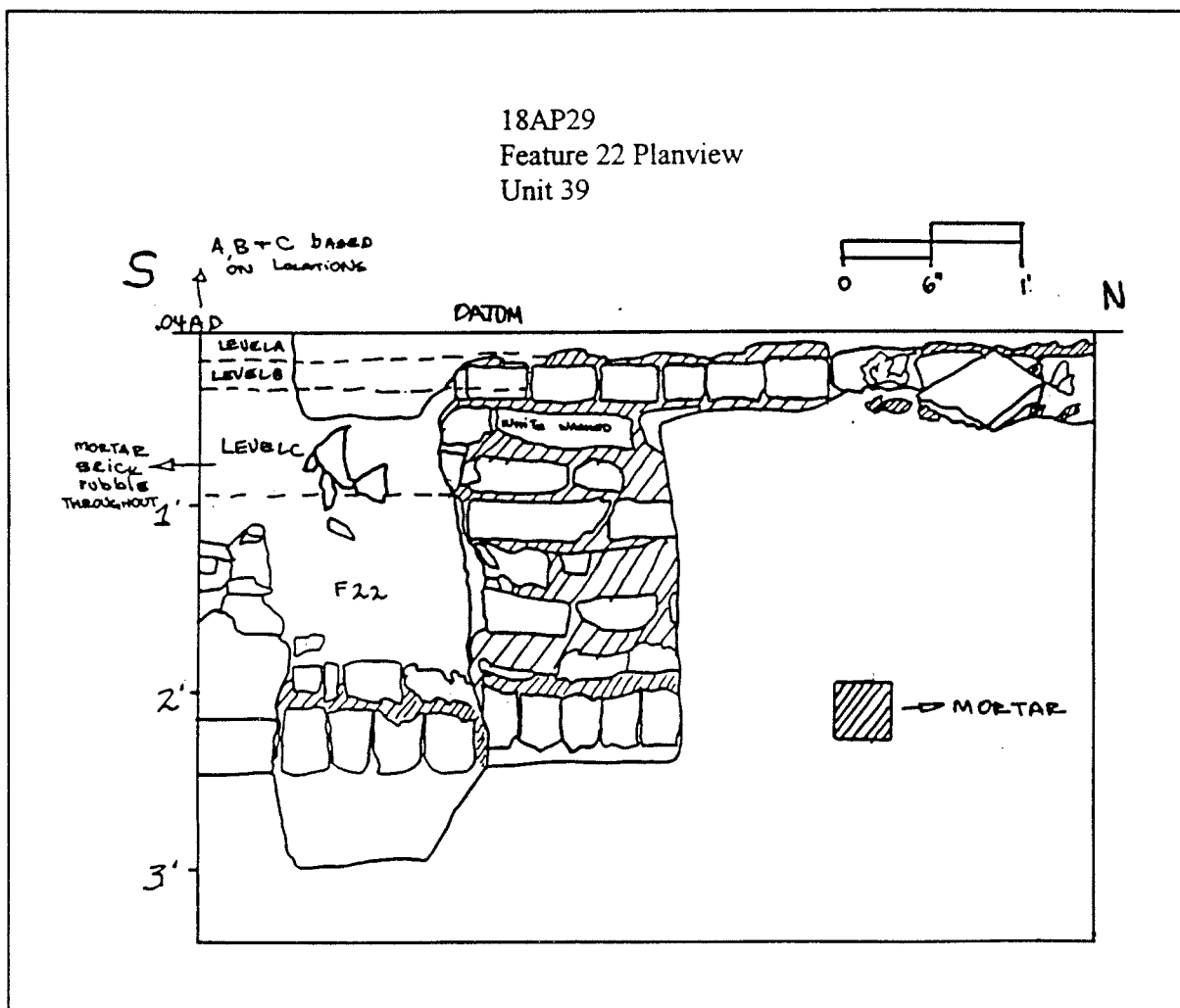


Figure 15: Planview of Feature 22 in Unit 39 showing a robber's trench

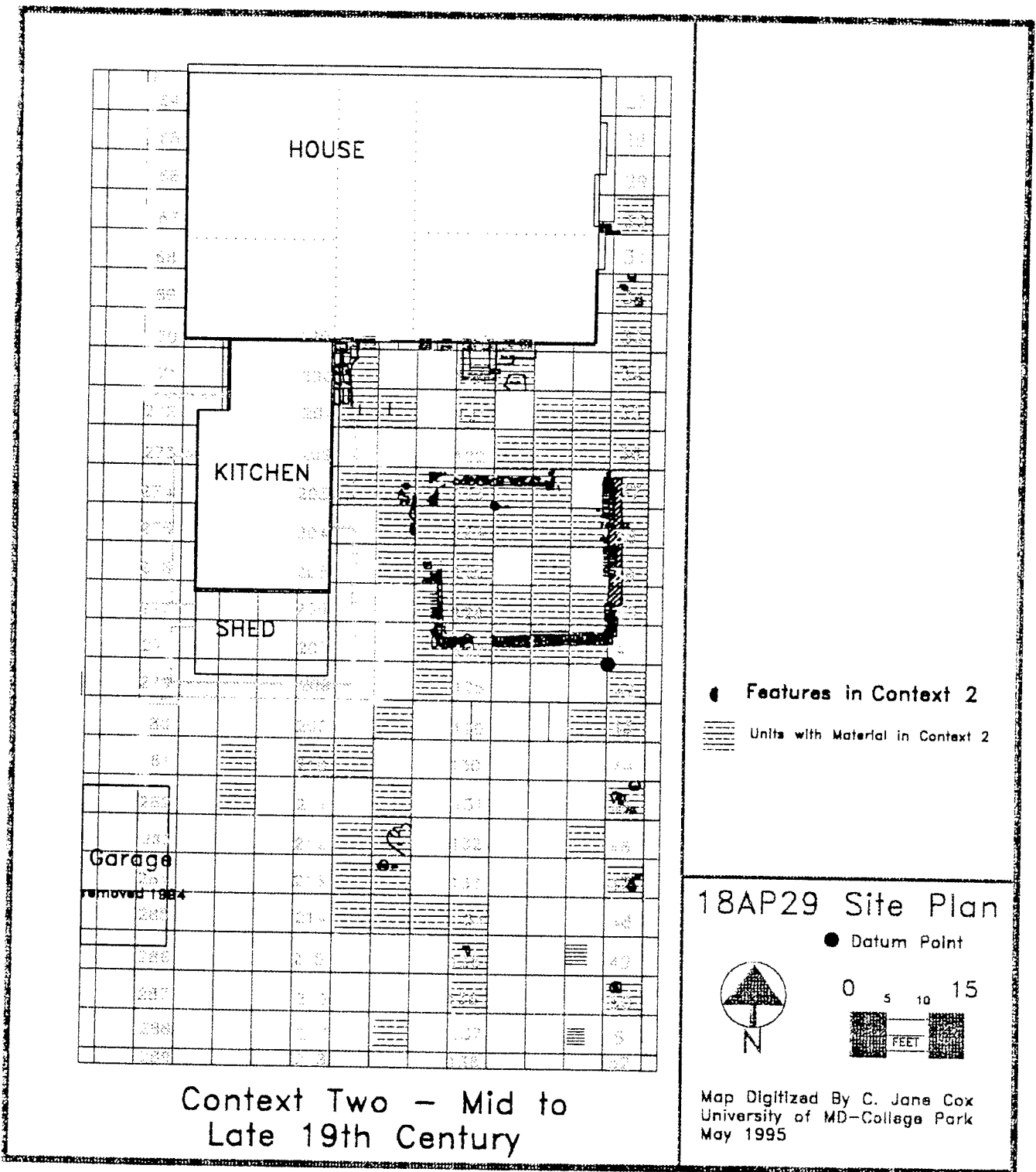


Figure 16: Features and Deposits in Context 2. Features attributed to context 2 are shown in blue, while units which had material dating to context 2 are shown in light blue.

Context 1

Context 1 represents the modern period of the site from the turn of the century to the present. This context was informed by the presence of modern ceramics, plastic, and other modern artifacts. Especially helpful in identifying context 1 was the presence of 22 caliber bullets. The current owners of the site reveal that they used the backyard for practicing marksmanship, thus accounting for the shells. The soils of this context were generally 10YR 3/3, 4/4, and 5/3. Most was sandy loam, with several instances of a silty loam consistency. Elevations averaged from 1.2 feet above datum to 1.95 feet below datum.

Evidence for the modernization of the house can be seen in the form of pipes and associated trenches, anomalous deposits and planting holes (see Fig. 17). Developments such as these did surprisingly little damage to the earlier archaeological deposits. The printshop foundations had been completely covered with soil by this point and was probably all but forgotten about until excavations by the University of Maryland began in 1983.

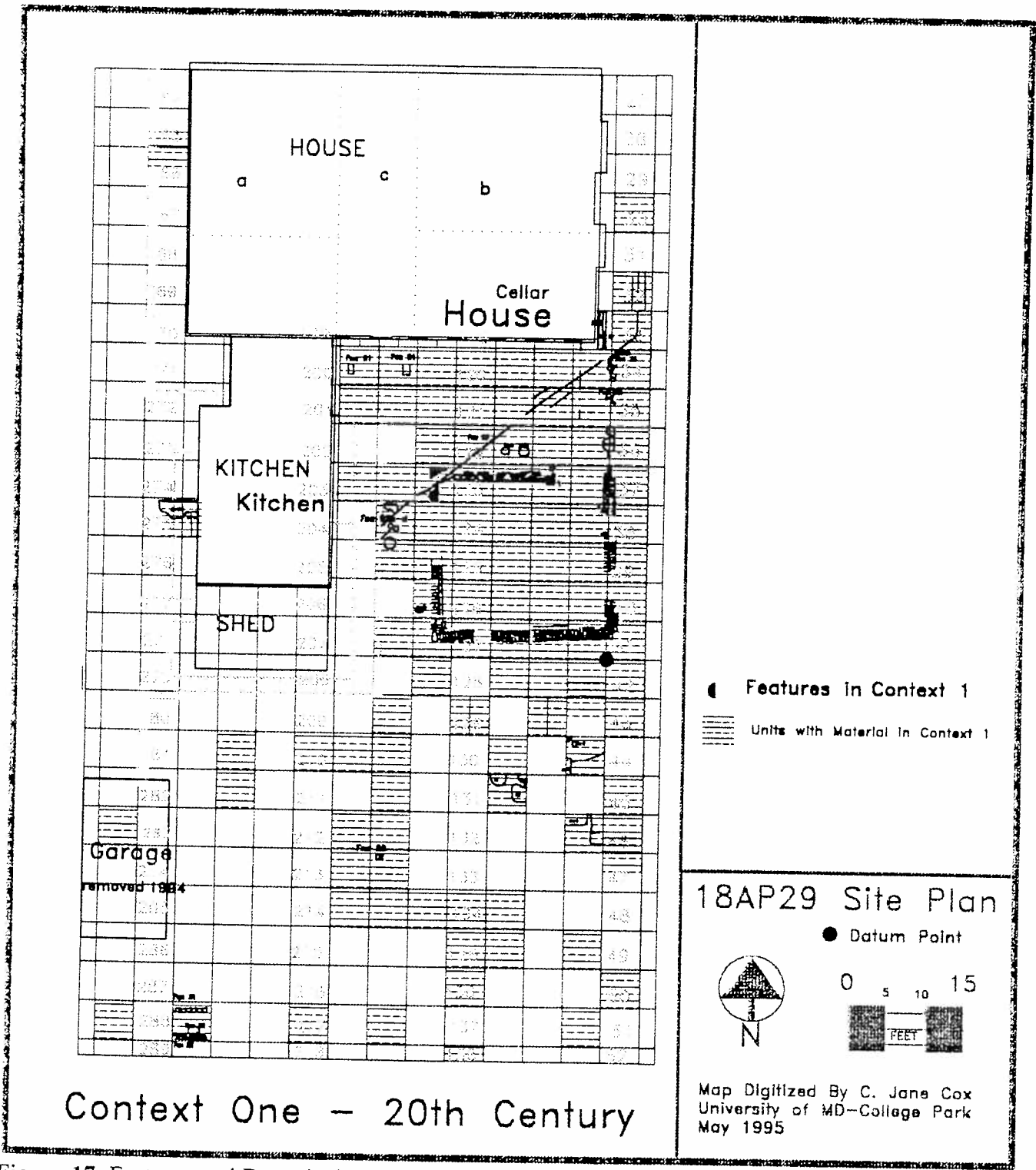


Figure 17: Features and Deposits in Context 1. Features attributed to context 1 are shown in blue, while units which had material dating to context 1 are shown in light blue.

1

2

3

4

5

PRINTERS' TYPE

With the exception of recent analysis of type density, the following discussion of printers' type is taken from Little (1987). See also Little (1992) for a more recent discussion of the type, including a summary of the chemical composition. The density of type across the site through different temporal contexts was mapped by Jane Cox after the data base was operational and ready for meaningful queries (in the spring of 1995).

The size of the collection of printers' type recovered at the site is unique. Although printing has produced many valuable references for the historian and the historical archaeologist, and although the local printshop in colonial America was a familiar center of information and activity, printers' type is a relatively unfamiliar artifact to the historical archaeologist. This chapter provides a general discussion of printers' type, as well as a discussion of the type recovered at 18AP29.

The Elements of Printer's Type

There are four moveable elements which produce the printed page in a hand operated printing press. These are the type itself which prints the character, other image-producing pieces, such as brass rules that create lines, spaces of various widths that produce blanks within a line, and spaces which separate lines. All of these are represented in the material recovered from excavations, but those that have been most useful for analysis are the pieces made of type metal. The type itself and most of the spaces that are set within lines are cast in an alloy of lead, tin and antimony. The specimens of type metal are by far more numerous than those of brass and softer lead.

Figure 18a identifies the parts of a piece of printing type. Reed (1887:26) illustrates the parts of a piece of printing type that has neither nicks nor feet. Nearly all of the type from the

18th century was cast with both attributes (nicks and feet), but there are a few pieces from the site in Annapolis that do not have nicks. This is an insufficient attribute on which to date them, however. English, Dutch and German type have the nicks positioned as shown on the front of the body. French and Belgian type have the nicks in the back of the body, according to Legros and Grant (1916:14). It is not clear if this 20th century national characteristic was also true of earlier type. The only visible difference between machine made type and hand-cast type is the pin mark on the body. This pin mark is created by a piece in a type casting machine. Early pin marks are simply round marks. Later ones may have a company symbol clearly marked or may note the point size of the body.

The two crucial sizes are *body size* and *height-to-paper*. Figure 18b shows print type with the various points of measurement labelled. *Body size* absolutely cannot vary within a line without destroying the alignment of the rest of the page. If the *height-to-paper* varies within a page, then printing will be erratic. Some sorts will not print as the paper is kept above them by their taller neighbors.

Until machine-made type was introduced in the 1830's, all type was hand cast in molds. During the casting of an entire font of type, the mold would not be altered and therefore neither the crucial sizes nor the arrangement of nicks would vary among the members of a font³. Figure 18c shows how, when lined up for printing, the nicks in the type and space bodies match when the pieces are from the same font. This nick alignment is an aid to the typesetter in checking that all the type fontset is from the correct font and is all facing in the same direction. It should be clear that these nicks, which are mainly by products of the casting operation, are indispensable in distinguishing the members of various fonts, both for the printer and the archaeologists.

³ A font is a set of type which is cast as a set, to be used together. Further discussion of fonts is offered below.

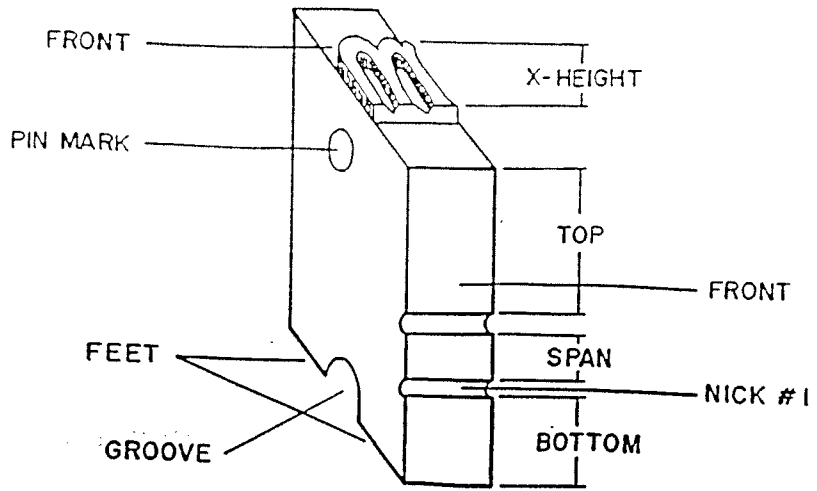


Figure 18a: Parts of a Piece of Printing Type.

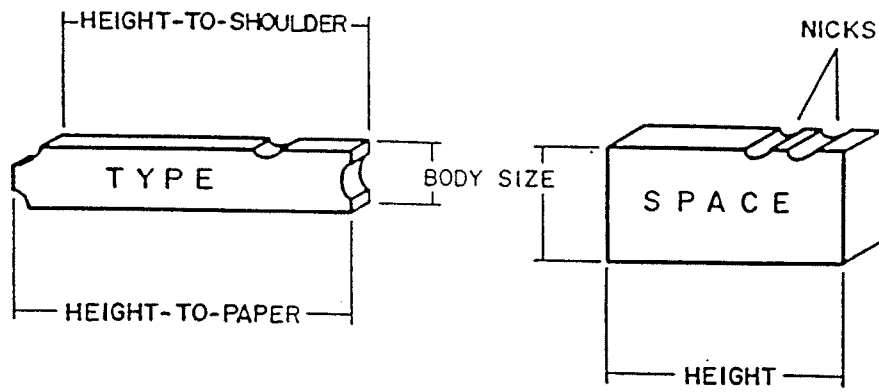


Figure 18b: Pieces of Print Type Showing Nomenclature for Measurement.

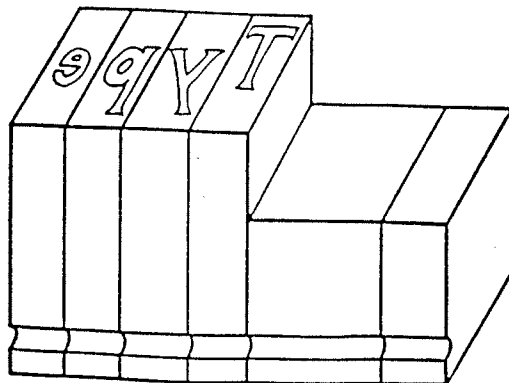


Figure 18c: Print Type and Space Shown Lined Up for Printing.

Figure 18a, b, and c: Illustration of Print Type.

Nick wires are placed in the mold to aid in the identification of the fonts. There may be moved, added, or deleted within a mold as necessary. Easily confused sorts such as a small capital I, might have a extra nick to sort it more easily from the numeral 1. Bastard body sizes, i.e those very close to well used bodies like Brevier and Long Primer⁴, might have an extra nick to distinguish these sizes (Nelson: Personal Communication).

A font is a set of type cast together to be used together. It is " a group of type-cast alphabets and other symbols such as points and figures all of one body and design...each variety (or sort) of type being supplied in approximate proportion to its frequency of use" (Gaskell 1972:10). The font may include both roman and italic face and will include spaces. A "perfect Fount," according to Moxon (1962 [1683]:170), includes "Spaces Thick and Thin, n Quadrats, mQuadrats and Quadrats." Moxon's thick space is described as one quarter the size of the body at one point of his account (1962 [1683]:103). At another point, Davis and Carter interpret Moxon's calculations to suggest that a thick space is one-sixth of an em. The word *em* refers to the body of a piece of type. In his dictionary, Moxon writes that a thin space "ought by a strict orderly and methodical measure to be made of the Thickness of the seventh part of the Body, though Founders make them indifferently Thicker or Thinner" (1962 [1683]:353).

Because molds do not have to be changed between castings, it is possible for different fonts to have different nick arrangements. This may result in the same or different body sizes since type molds are adjustable to fit a limited range of matrix sizes and therefore may be used for more than one body size. Identical nick arrangements are likely if the second font is cast soon after the first. The foundry will be careful to note the mold and matrices used for a particular customer, attempting to match it precisely to a previous order. While this possibility creates some ambiguity for the archaeologist attempting to separate fonts, it does not pose too much of a problem. It is at least certain that different body sizes and nick arrangements signal different fonts.

⁴ Brevier and Long Primer are two font types which are commonly seen.

Davis and Carter (1962:103) refer to the then current system of indeterminate age that uses three sizes of spaces smaller than the em-space⁵. Thick spaces are one-third em, middle spaces are one-quarter em and thin spaces are one-fifth em, Legros and Grant (1916) add a fourth size, the hair space, which is one-eighth em. Pieces of brass and copper cut to the correct body size may also be used as spacing. Moxon does not refer specifically to these materials but does mention using paper for spacing, if necessary (Moxon 1962 [1683]:232).

Spaces are not cast with matrices as are letters, but are cast with stops in the mold to make them shorter than letters. These stops can vary in sizes, causing spaces of various sizes to differ in height.

One of the obligations of the master printer was to provide equipment, including fonts of type of necessary sizes. Moxon reports that "... most Printing-Houses have all except the two first, viz. Pearl, Nonparel, Brevier, Long-Primer, Pica, English, Great-Primmer, Double-Pica, Two-Lin'd English, Great- Cannon" (ibid:19) These are listed in increasing size. He also mentions a Small Pica, which he does not recommend. It is not clear if Moxon is referring to England when he writes that most printers have ten sizes of type. There seem to be only 11 sizes available. Davis and Carter (1962:10) think that the names and scales of the earlier type bodies were fixed in the 1500's and became accepted in the Low Countries, France and England, suggesting some sort of rudimentary early standardization.

Wroth (1922:91) points out a dramatic increase in the number of type sizes available to the colonial and English printer. Luckombe, an historian of printing, in 1770 was interested in comparing the range of sizes available in Moxon's time with that available in his own. He lists 17 sizes which correspond to those in a list compiled over a century later by Reed. Reed suggests that those additional sizes are added within fifty years after Moxon (Reed 1887:30). The only addition by 1887 is the very small Diamond Size.

⁵ The word *em* refers to the body size.

The point size⁶ equivalences are only approximations. The point system did not become widely used in this country until late in the 19th century. Reed's understanding of points might not quite match ours today but his chart is useful for matching named body sizes.

Problems in printing caused by variations in body size were noticed at least by the 1820's and probably earlier. Johnson wrote the following in his 1824 *Typographica, or the Printer's Instructor*:

Though all founders agree in the point of casting letters to certain Bodies, yet in the article of casting each body always to one and the same size, they differ; insomuch that not only founders of different places, but of the same residence, and even each in particular, often vary in height and depth.

(quoted in Hopkins 1976:3)

Proposals for standardizing type sizes in Great Britain and the United States began to be published in the 1820's as well. Pierre Simon Fournier had developed a point system for standardizing type which he developed in the 1740's and had elaborated by 1764 (Hopkins 1976:8). Eventually a form of the point system of sizes called the "American System of Interchangeable Type Bodies" was completed by 1877 and was adopted by the Type Founders Association of the United States in 1886 (ibid:40). A point today measure 1/72 of an inch.

According to Gaskell (1972:9) height to paper varied in the 1500's from font to font. Standardization gradually took place. National standards in type height were attempted at times, especially in France, during the 18th century. Type height was regulated by degree in Paris as early as 1723, but body size was subject to no such standard.

Fonts were ordered by weight in Moxon's time and in the 18th century. Moxon remarks that the amount ordered would be suitable for the work the type is intended for. Necessary

⁶ Point size, as discussed below, is a standardized convention to identify the height of type.

weights vary according to body size as well. For example, since long-primer, pica and english are most often used, a printer will own large fonts of these. Moxon (ibid:25) suggests the following as common amounts: Long-Primer - 500 Pounds, of which 150 are italic; Pica - 800 to 1000 Pounds; English - 800 to 1000 Pounds; other sizes - 300 to 400 Pounds, and Cannon and Great Cannon for titles - 100 Pounds.

It is hard to get an idea of the number of each sort in a particular weight of a font. As Davis and Carter suggest (1962:19), there must have been conventional assortments, especially within a type-foundry. They refer to records of the assortments ordered by Plantin but confirm that there are no printed schemes as early as the 16th century. It is unclear whether or not this can be considered a standard of any kind or whether there was significant variation within and between foundries or in what printer's specified.

Judging from Moxon (ibid:25), symbols, signs and flowers are needed in the most common body size but they are not necessarily provided with the main font of a type. Brass rules are used for printing lines. These are made by the type founder but also do not come with a font. Leading, that is, strips, strips of space-high lead used for spacing between lines, is not mentioned specifically by Moxon, but he does suggest using scabbord, a kind of cardboard.

Printers ordered type from type foundries, whose operation Moxon described. He described the metal used for casting letters as lead hardened with iron. Antimony was used, he says, to make the iron flow (ibid:165). Davis and Carter point out that his metal was really *lead* and antimony since the iron he used served to purify the crude antimony and came off as dross from the metal (Davis and Carter 1962:379). Moxon also says that tin is needed to make the type metal thinner and flow better, especially in the thin letters of larger body sizes. A much more in depth discussion of the chemical composition of printers' type can be found in Little (1992).

Lead, tin and animony have been ingredients of type metal since the 16th century. Davis and Carter refer to a 1540 account of printers' metal composition as "three parts refined tin, half a

part calcined lead, and half a part regulus of antimony" (1962:380). They also report a 1764 specification from Fournier's manual referring to a mixture of lead with refined antimony. Reed reported that many metals were tried but that tin and lead were the staple elements with iron, bismuth or antimony used as hardeners (1887:15).

Judging by the variety of recipes for metal, clearly there is no reference for a standard mixture of the elements in the type metal alloy. Lead, tin and antimony seem to be the most common and predictable elements. There is not necessarily one standard alloy even in the 20th century. Fry's Metal Foundries list the following impurities in contemporary type metal: copper, zinc, aluminum and iron (1956:55ff). Proportions in the alloy are expected to vary with body size. Case type, i.e. hand set type, is expected to be of a hard metal with up to 27% antimony and up to 14% tin (Fry 1956:9), even though metal this hard has a very high melting temperature and therefore is difficult to cast (Stanley Nelson, Personnel Communication).

Lead is assumed to be the bulk of the type alloy. Antimony is added for hardness and to reduce shrinkage while cooling; tin is added for ductibility. A 12% antimony content with a 4% tin and the balance of lead forms a uniform structure with precise melting and freezing points. More than 12% antimony will separate out and form hard crystals. The wear-resistance is more effective if there is enough tin to combine with the antimony. Half as much tin as antimony, for example 20% antimony and 10% tin, will form a metal structure that has wear-resistant crystals that are hard without being too brittle (Fry 1956).

Given the metallurgical requirements of type metal, one would expect that there would be a range of acceptable alloys within which standardization might increase through time. As will be seen shortly, the chemical composition of type does not behave quite as expected.

Effects on Printing Type

The characteristics of the printing type found at a site after their use might be thought of as resulting from the two related processes of type founding and printing from the two related processes of type founding and printing. The processes of type founding, and all of its contingencies such as printer's demand, determine various measurements of the type, including body size, height-to-paper, space height, number and placement of nicks, and the chemical composition of the alloys used. The processes of printing that affect type range from the ordering habits of the printer to the treatment of the type by workers. For example, we know that Anne Catherine Green ordered spaces a few pounds at a time, resulting in fonts so small that we are not likely to recover more than a few pieces (if any) of each. From her probate inventory, we can see that only four sizes of type are specified: English, Small Pica, Long Primer, and Bourgeois. Therefore we might expect to find more of those sizes than of others.

Moxon makes no mention of what one does with worn or broken type except to say that it is kept in a waste box. According to other printers (Nelson, personnel communication; Conrigan 1953), waste type is sent back to the foundry to be melted down and credited to the printers' account. We might expect to find relatively small samples of a carefully curated resource.

Some operators in a printing house damage type intentionally or not. A compositor may damage type when correcting a form by inserting a bodkin, or needle, into the type face to remove it (Moxon 1962 [1683]:234). If a letter is not quite high enough, or it is worn badly and there are not enough of the sort, a press operator might "knock up" the letter, smashing the bottom to raise it up to type height (ibid:345).

Type may be removed purposely from the site of the print shop. Sending it back to the

foundry is one way it was removed. Journeymen playing at quadrats⁷ at the local tavern instead of in the shop also remove type. For at least one set of imprints, some type had to be legally removed from the site. The Colonial Assembly took precautions when ordering the printing of money. The Act for Emitting Bills of Credit passed in 1769, and other analogous acts, specified that the bills be printing with like devices and marks as the last issue and that the printing of the bills should take place in a locked room to which the keys are held by specified commissioners. The stamps and flowers used in printing the bills had to be delivered by the printer to the Commissioners (Archives of Maryland 62:135). It is never specified how long the material was to be held or if it was eventually to be returned.

It is a curious sidelight that one of the pieces of type found at the site is an engraved capital "T" that is very similar but not identical to the imprinted "T" on two issues of Maryland money. Proofs were taken and measurements made of both the type and issues of the money and the two do not quite match. It is possible that bills were not printed one at a time but in sheets and that, therefore, the hand-engraved pieces vary somewhat within the legitimate money issue. It is also possible that the "T" was engraved to counterfeit bills, although the masterprinter and employees were required to take an oath vowing that they would do no such thing. The master printer was subject to a 500 pound fine and servants and apprentices were subject to the fine plus corporal punishment (Archives of Maryland 52:482).

Having described the physical characteristics and varieties of type and having pointed out some of the determinants of the characteristics of type left behind at a printshop site, it is now time to turn to the excavated artifacts themselves. The rest of the section is devoted to the type found at the Jonas Green Print Shop site. The type found, the methods used for analysis, and the results are discussed.

⁷ A quadrat is a piece of type metal of less height than the letters used for spacing of the printed line. These spaces were used for gambling, like dice.

Analysis of Printer's Type found at 18AP29

Sorting and Naming Fonts

In the sorting of thousands of pieces of type, the goal was to categorize all of the type and spaces into fonts. Unit and level bags containing the most pieces of type were pulled as these would logically provide the largest selection and assortment of font types. These artifacts were then sorted by body size, then by number of nicks, then by the position of those nicks. Each of these three criteria must match perfectly within a font. Variation of any sort indicates a different font classification.

The first representative of a font type was set aside as a "font master". Were it not confusing in this instance, the archaeological term "type pieces" would have been used. Pieces of type from the subsequent bags were compared to these masters to assign them to a correct font.

A typology was needed which was meaningful and practical. Fonts have been named with a three category system to correspond to the three criteria of a font. A font is named first by its body size, indicated by a capital letter "A, B, C etc"; the number of nicks on a font piece is identified by the number of nicks "1,2 etc."; the third criteria of nick position is identified by a lowercase letter indicating the location found in order of their discovery, "a" would be the first location discovered, "e" would be the fifth. A font will therefore be identified as C2a or B1a. This naming system is expandable in all categories. For example, an addition body size which was larger than an "F" and smaller than an "G" simply became body size "FG". The next different position of a single nick on a body size "G" will be G1h. In a few cases, body size and nicks matched but height-to- paper varied. These similar fonts were given additional numbers to signify a height-to-paper. For example, B1a.1 and B1a.2 are separate fonts. Most of the machine made fonts are not specifically marked as such; G1a.mm is an exception.

Sorting and dating the fonts so that dating and analysis could proceed was essential to any interpretation of the type. The site yielded at least 160 different fonts of 23 discernable sizes

increasing from "A" to "W". These 23 sizes are shown in the chart below. Eleven of these fonts are machine made. In modern times, the range is from about 4 1/2 points to 51 1/2 points. There are only 17 named sizes available in the colonies in the 18th century. This discrepancy is explained partially by the lack of standardization in the type body sizes. Approximate body size in points and the named sizes are given in the chart below. Named sizes are assigned by reference to Reed's table reproduced above and by reference to Caslon foundry specimen sheets at the St. Brides' Library in London.

Eighteenth century printers had to contend with type bodies of the same name coming in different sizes. They must have faced the same difficulties as expressed in this letter from a printer in 1885:

In the little country office in which I bear the empty title of foreman, there are four sizes of Great Primer, two of Small Pica, two of Long Primer, two of Brevier, and two of non-Pariel. "From different foundries," says some type founder. Yes and no, I answer. In Brevier body-type, all from one foundry, (name no matter) the em quads are too small, making it almost impossible to lift a moderate handful. In Non-pareil, from the same foundry, bought at different times, but carefully ordered from same numbers, and by the additional precaution of sending sample letters, there are two thicknesses of periods and commas, and a variation in the body that makes a beautiful mess when a table is set using the old figures and the new letters.

(quoted in Hopkins 1976:15)

A summary of the different classifications of fonts identified at 18AP29 is provided in Table 1 below. The letter designation as assigned by Barbara Little (indicating the body size) is shown with the comparable point size, as well as the comparable font name as described by Reed and Calson. This provides reference points to standard, accepted font descriptions in order to better understand the type recovered at the site.

| Font | Approx. Point Size | Named Size (Re: Reed 1887) | Named Size (Re: Caslon Type Faces ¹) |
|------|--------------------|----------------------------|--|
| A | 4 1/2-5 | Diamond | |
| AB | 5 | Pearl | |
| ABB | 7 | Minion | |
| B | 8 | Brevier | Brevier |
| C | 9 | Bourgeois | Bourgeois |
| D | 10 | Long Primer | Long Primer |
| E | 11 | Small Pica | Small Pica |
| EF | 12 | Pica | |
| F | 14 | English | English |
| FFG | 15 | English | |
| FG | 16 | Great Primer | Great Primer |
| FGG | 17 | Great Primer | |
| G | 17 | Great Primer | Great Primer |
| GH | 19 | Paragon | 2-Line Long Primer |
| H | 21 | Double Pica | Double Pica |
| K | 25 | 2-Line Pica | |
| M | 27 | 2-Line English | 2-Line English |
| N | 29 | 2-Line English | |
| P | 34 | 2-Line Great Primer | 2-Line Great Primer |
| R | 37 | 2-Line Great Primer | |
| T | 42 | 2-Line Double Pica | |
| V | 48 | French Canon | 2-Line Great Primer |
| W | 51 | French Canon | |

Table 1: 23 Fonts Identified at 18AP29 with Related Point Sizes and Names. The letter designation in the far right column indicates the font category as it was identified by Barbara Little. The number in column two indicates the related point size of each font designation. The named sizes as defined by Reed and Caslon (columns three and four) are shown as they relate to the point size and font designation. (Adapted from Little:1987.)

It may seem surprising to find what intuitively seems like a large number of pieces of type as well as a large number of different fonts from one print shop. Very little archaeological data from any comparable print shop that might indicate if these numbers are to be expected. If a shop

with two presses has five to ten fonts on hand at any time (Anne Catherine's probate indicate five and Frederick's nine or ten) and a font lasts roughly five years before it needs replacement (depending on many factors), then we can expect a print operation that lasted from 1738 to at least 1786 to have used between 50 and 100 different fonts.

Of the 149 hand cast fonts, there are 54 which have type and spaces. The other 94 fonts consist of spaces only. 54 fonts within 48 years does not seem unreasonable. What is surprising is that there are so many fonts of spaces only.

According to Stowers count of sorts, a full bill of Pica weighing 800 pounds should have nearly 200,000 pieces of roman face and spaces. Even if a printer owned smaller amounts of type, as Anne Catherine Green did, fifty years of printing or fifty fonts would mean five million or more separate pieces of type passing through the print shop. Our sample of approximately 11000 is a very small percentage of that.

Distribution and Density of Printers' Type at 18AP29

Analysis of the artifact database as it is informed by the contexts discussed above provides the data for a graph below which reveals the density of print type by context. This analysis was done by Jane Cox. The following chart shows the average number of type pieces recovered from each context, based on the number of excavation units. The total number of pieces of type attributed to the context was divided by the total number of units in the context in which type was recovered from show that there are significant differences in the amount of type being discarded over time. The information provided below was made possible by the skillful management of the database done by John Buckler.

This analysis allows us to make several observations. Though significantly fewer units had deposits attributed to the earliest context 9 (only 4 units in context 9 compared to 33 units in context 5), the density of type in context 9 deposits indicates that the site was very active in printing in its earliest stages. If one was to consider only the number of units in which type was

recovered, it would appear as though the site was not an active locus for printing in context 9 with only 4 units represented. The density of the type in these units, however, indicates the exact opposite. This chart also reveals that in context 7, there is a significantly lower density of type being discarded on the site. Even though there were 12 excavation units with print type in them, the density was very sparse. This is an anomaly that should be considered and explained.

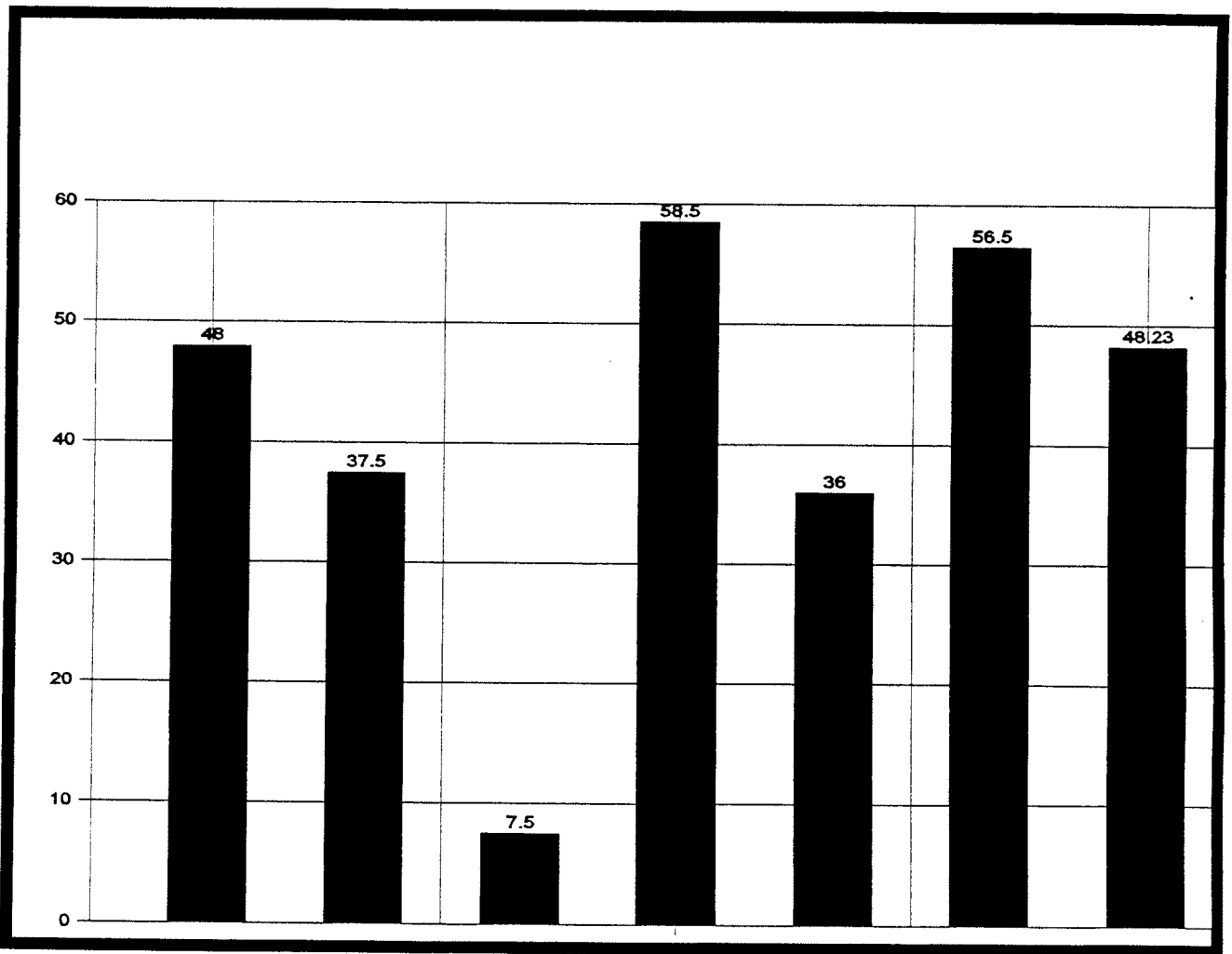


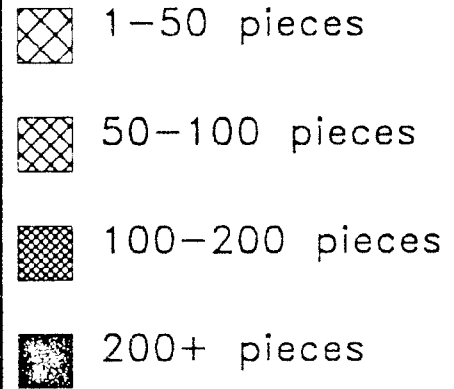
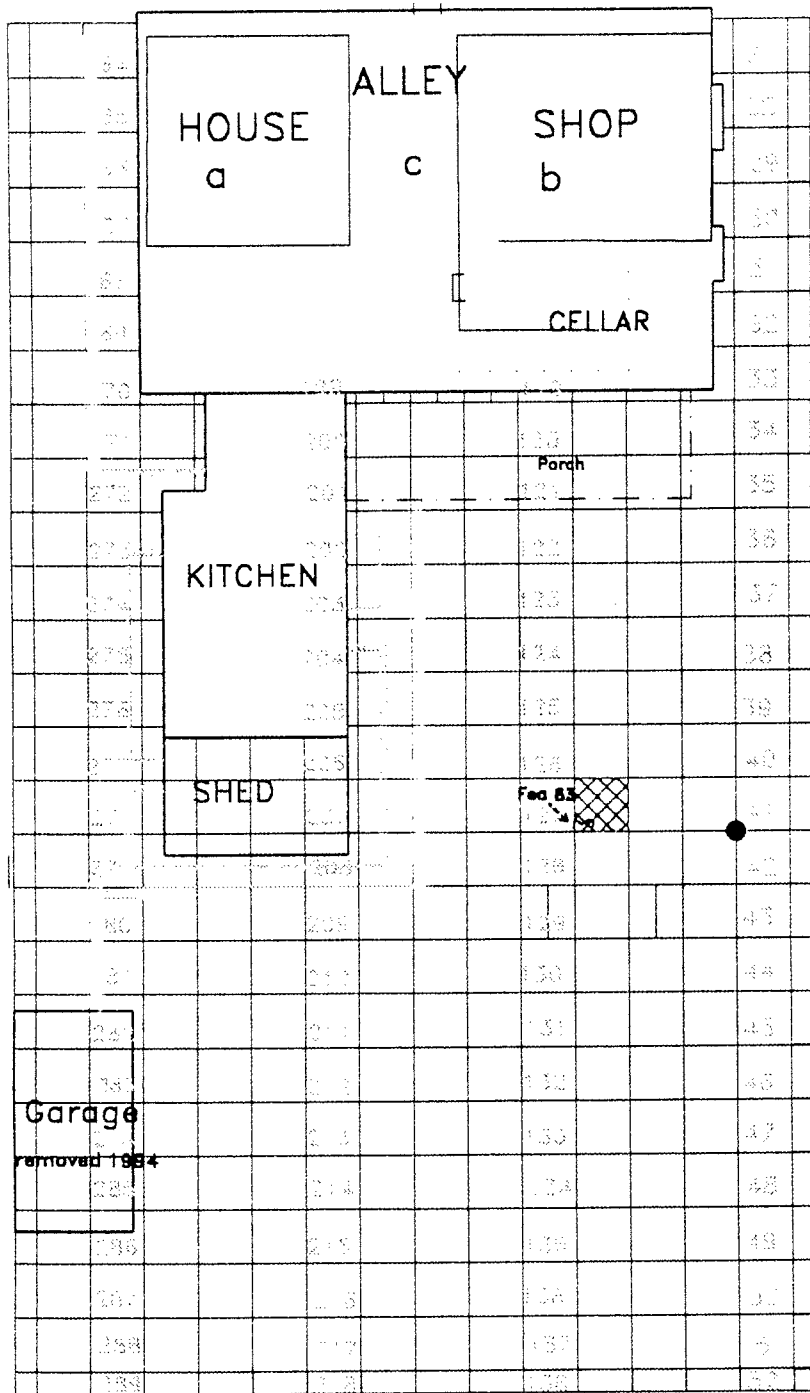
Figure 19: Density of Type in Context 9 through 3 at 18AP29. The small number at the top of each bar represents the average number of type pieces recovered per unit in each context.

A map showing the distribution of the type on the site by each contexts follows. A map for each context shows this distribution by unit location. This analysis considers not only the presence of type in a unit, but its density as well. The density of discarded type can indicate how the site was used with regard to work areas. The distribution was determined simply by the presence of print type in a unit. Density was determined by counting the number of pieces of type deposited in a given unit during a temporal context. This calculation was done using the database with the assistance of John Buckler. The following scale explains the graphical representation of the print type density. Density was plotted as 1-50 pieces, 50-100 pieces, 100-200 pieces and more than 200 pieces in a unit per temporal context. If there were 1 to 50 pieces of type recovered from unit X in context Y, for example, then then the unit was filled in with the lightest hatching patter. If there were more than 200 pieces recovered from a unit, the thickest hatching was used on that unit. This convention allows us to see which areas were used to discard type.

Context 3 through 9 were analyzed in this way. During contexts 3, 2 and 1, the late 19th and 20th century, printing was not going on at this site, therefore analysis of these contexts would not reveal any information about printing. These contexts are predominantly redeposited soils and artifacts. Context 3, however, is included in order to demonstrate the difference in type distribution when printing ceased. As would be expected, much of the dense font deposits are found immediately around the print shop foundation. There is only one unit which contained type which was attributed to context 9 (Fig. 20). Context 8 (Fig. 21) reveals type distributed to the south of the cellar. While there is a good deal of early type on site, used during the occupation of these two contexts, it is scattered vertically due to both mixing and, possibly, curation and longterm reuse. While we know that the brick print shop foundation was not put in till at least context 4, possibly 5, the concentration of print type in the units 169 and 89 archaeological proves that a wooden print shop was operating on the same spot as the later brick foundation shop. In context 7 (Fig. 22), a dotted line shows the position of this wooden print shop . Here again, the distribution of print type reveals that the precursor to the brick foundation shop housed the Green's printing business.

Context 6 (Fig. 23) reveals a dense deposit off the southwest corner of the shop could indicate a window. It is most likely that an outdoor work area was used for composing, washing and redistributing type to the cases. This map reveals another area of activity in the printshop yard as well. Towards the back of the present-day yard, we see a concentration of print deposition which could indicate another area of work activity. It could have been an area to wash print, away from the immediate shop or could have simply been an area to discard used print. Context 5 (Fig. 24) mimics the scattering seen in context 6. There is a deposition in the south yard and even more intense density of type in the southwest corner of the shop.

Comparing the patterns of deposition of the type in the pre-fire structure of contexts 6 and 5 to the post-fire structure as seen in context 4 indicates that there may have been a redesign of the structure and the work areas of the yard after the shop was rebuilt after the fire. Increased density of type to the east of those in contexts 6 and 5 suggest this interpretation. Type continued to be deposited in the back yard of the property. In addition, context 4 (Fig. 25) shows increased deposits in the area where a hyphen previously connected the shop to the house. Context 3 (Fig. 26) shows a much more evenly distributed pattern of type. It is likely that by this time there was no printing at the site and that the shop had been removed. The artifact distribution indicated horizontal disturbance of the yard due to gardening and other domestic activities.



● Features in Context 9

18AP29 Site Plan

● Datum Point



0 5 10 15



Map Digitized By C. Jane Cox
University of MD-College Park
May 1995

Context Nine— Early 18th Century

Figure 20: Density and Distribution of Type in Context 9

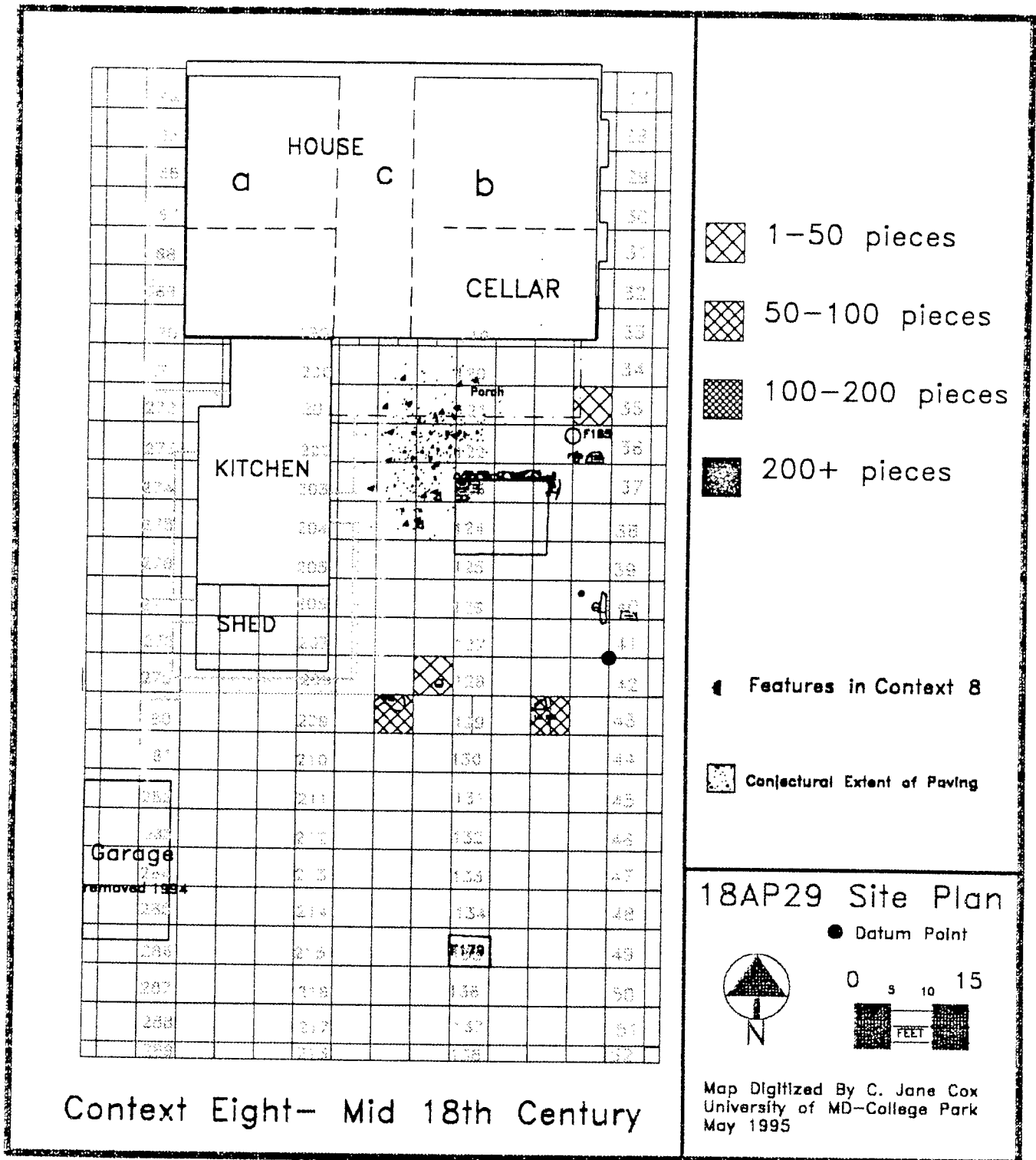


Figure 21: Density and Distribution of Type in Context 8

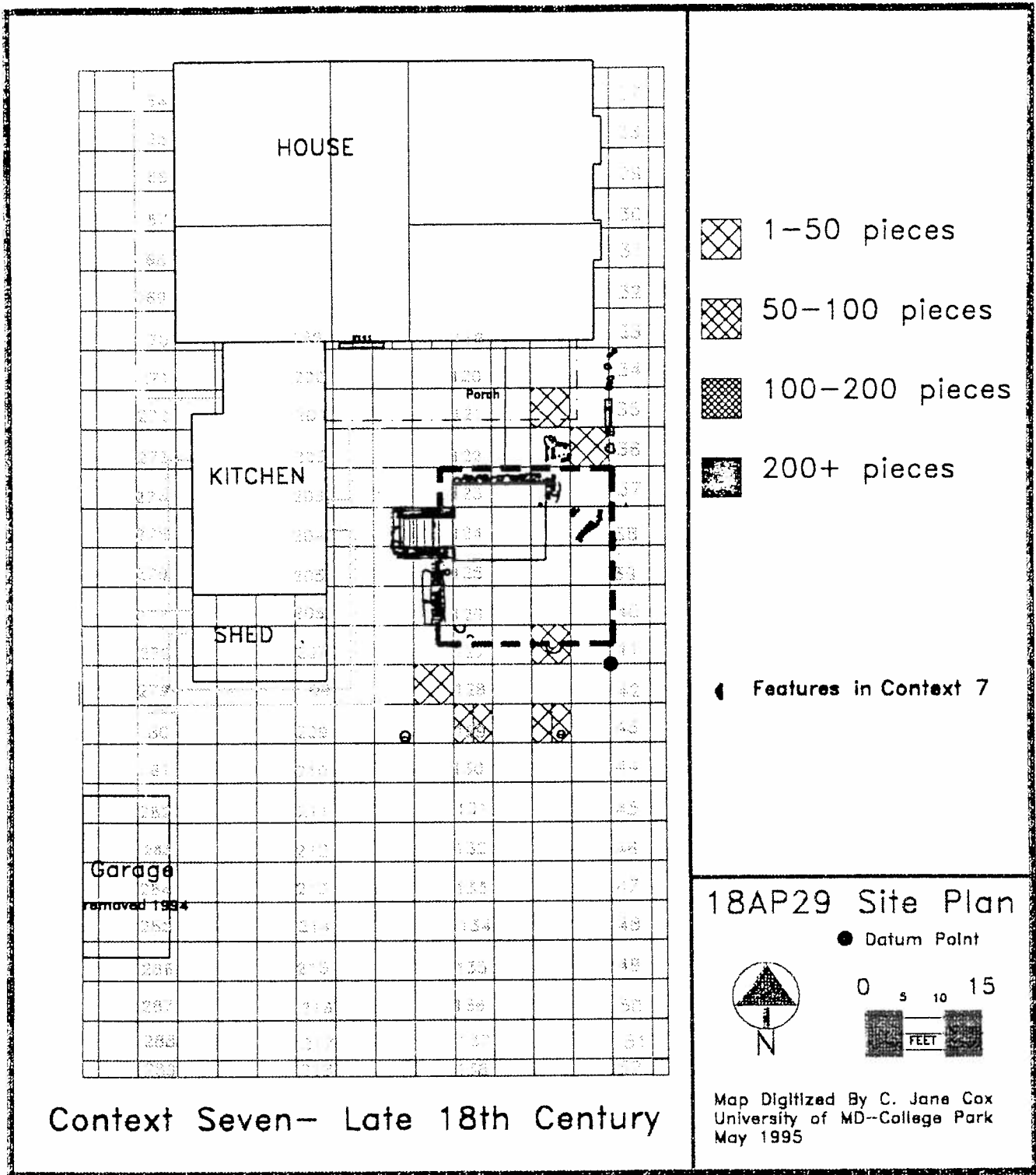


Figure 22: Density and Distribution of Type in Context 7

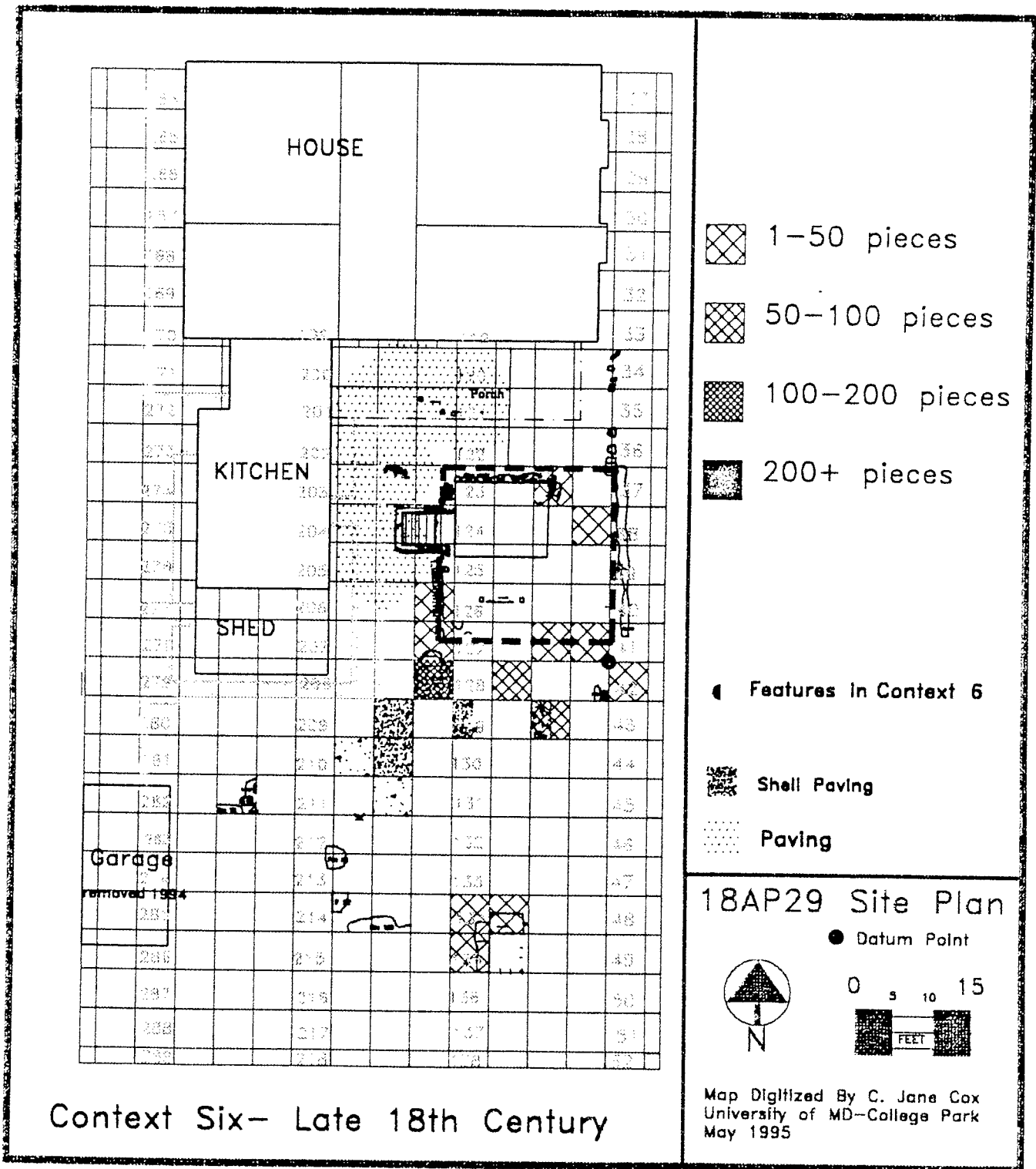


Figure 23: Density and Distribution of Type in Context 6

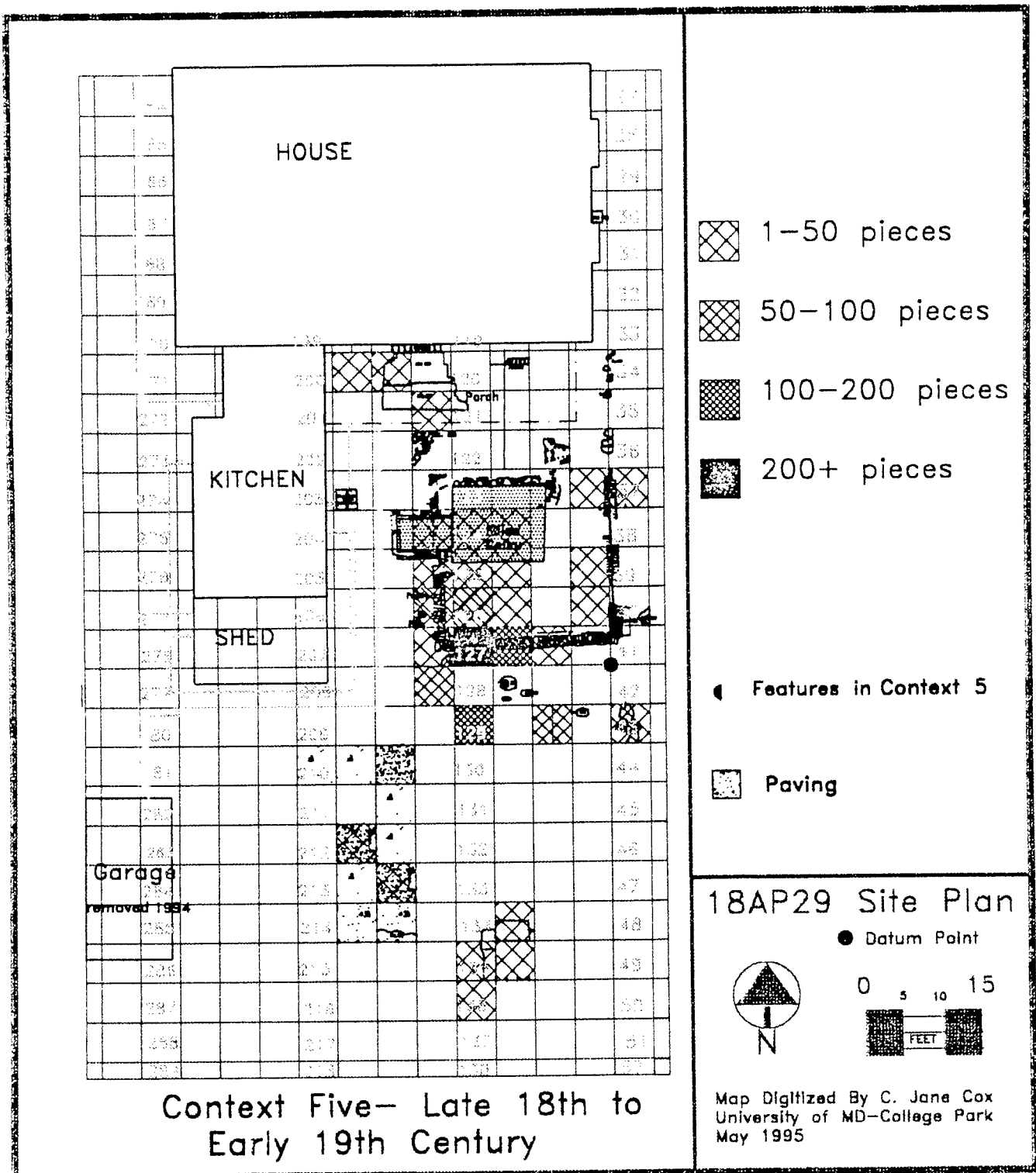


Figure 24: Density and Distribution of Type in Context 5

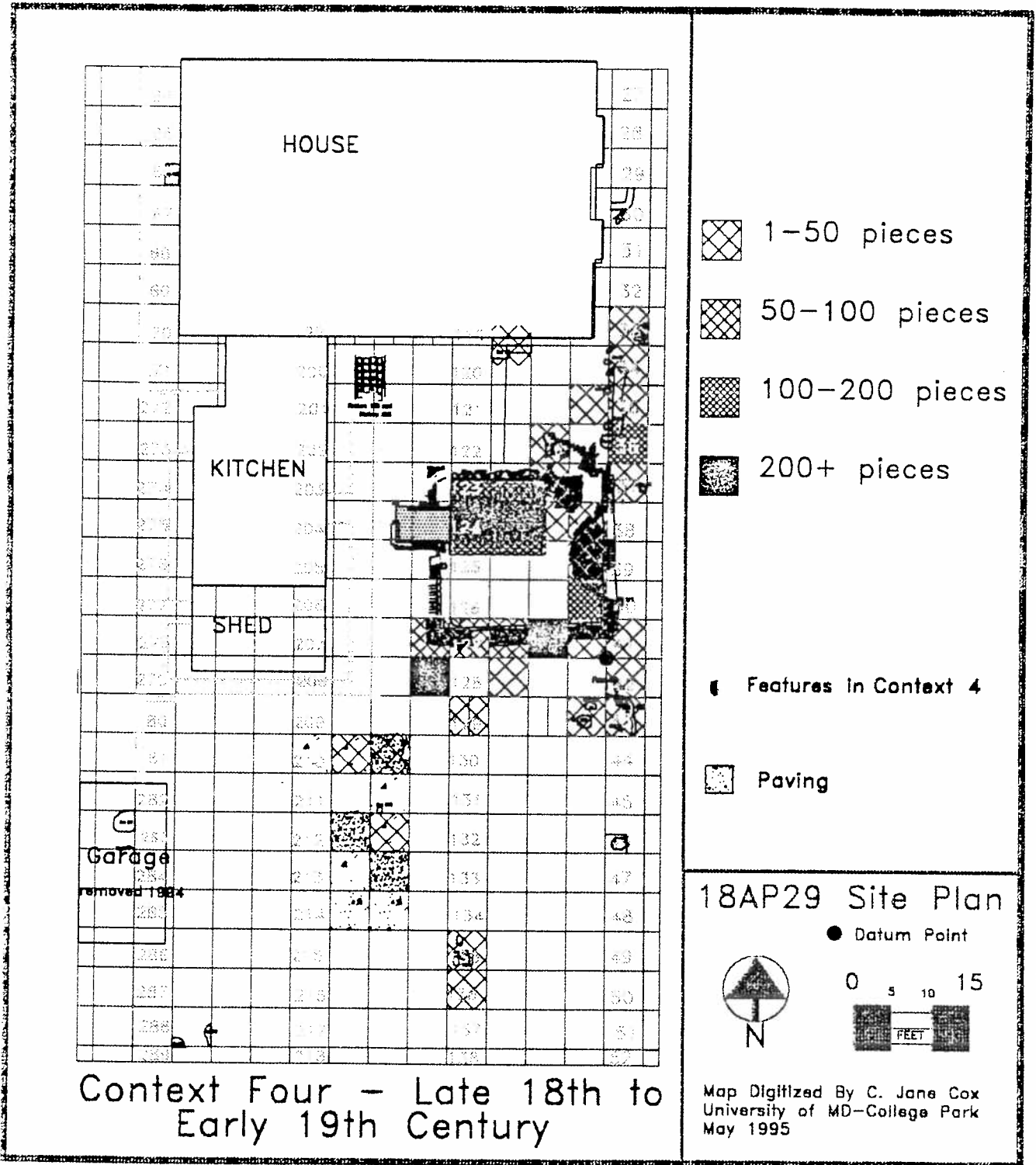


Figure 25: Density and Distribution of Type in Context 4

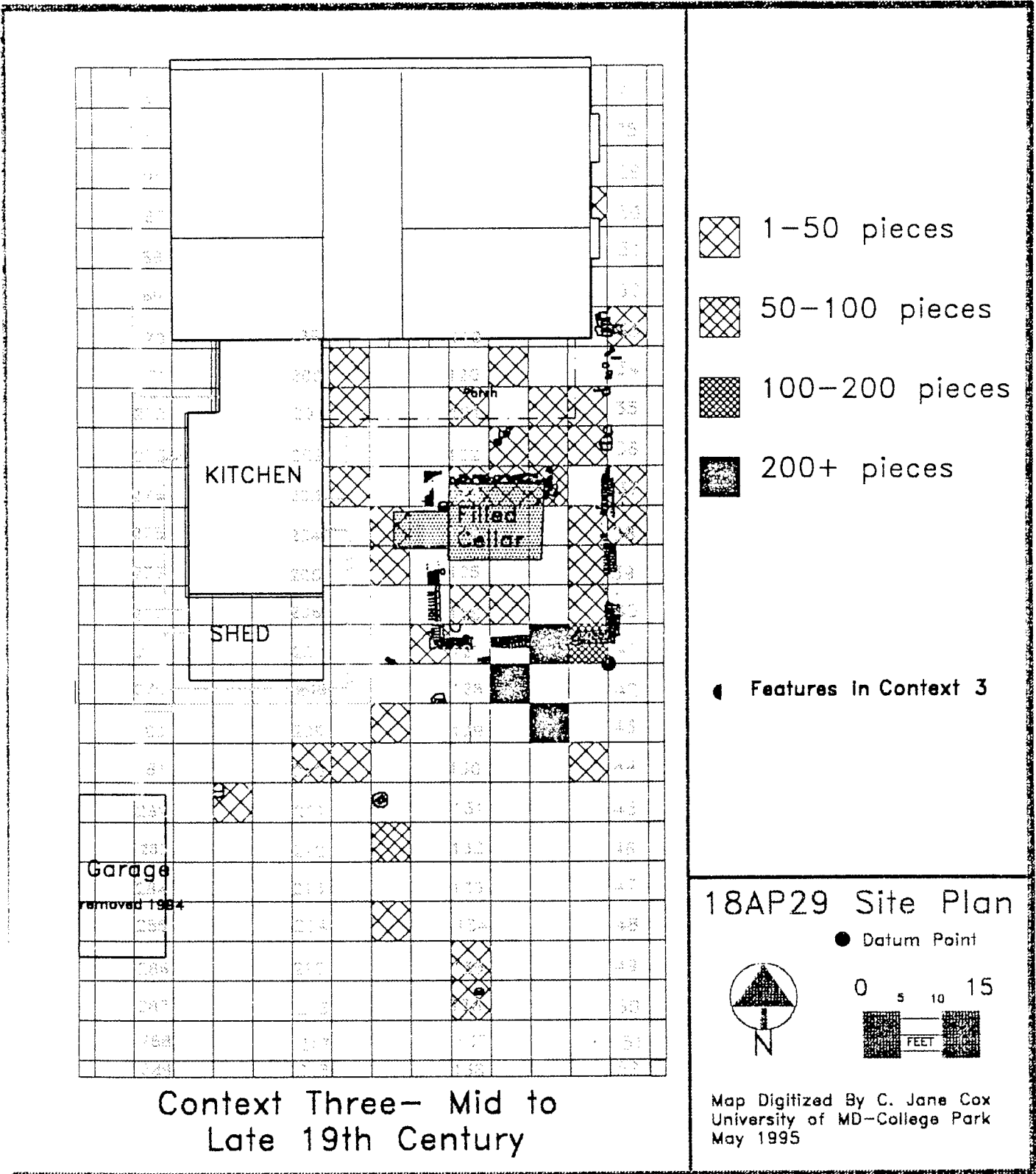


Figure 26: Density and Distribution of Type in Context 3

OTHER ANALYSIS

Minimum Vessel Count

The MVC database is stored at the University of Maryland, College Park Archaeology laboratory. The MVC database has been used by several people in their specific research, lending insight into the lives of the Green's. The analysis which has been done was instrumental in developing the temporal contexts used to define the stratigraphy and discussed throughout this report. Thus far, the MVC data is separated into an analysis of the Yard areas, and a separate analysis of the Cellar (Feature 77). Further analysis of the vessels could support and further our current understanding of the site and its inhabitants.

Faunal Analysis

Justin Lev-Tov did an analysis of the faunal assemblage in feature 77 (the cellar fill) from this site. His analysis used comparative materials from the Monticello storehouse assemblage associated with Thomas Jefferson's slaves and the Calvert house in Annapolis excavated by Anne Yensch. These comparative assemblages are important to the analysis done by Lev-Tov. Below is a summary of several interesting points made in full analysis done by Lev-Tov in 1990. This complete analysis is on file at the university of Maryland Archaeology Lab in Colege Park.

The faunal analysis of the cellar fill at 18AP29 yielded 8,134 bones weighing a total of 15,245 grams. Identified in the collection were five classes of animals representing at least fourteen species. Domestic mammals identified included pig, sheep, cow, and sheep/goat as seen in the chart below. For each of these domestic animals, body part distributions, ages at death and bone modifications were calculated and compared.

| Animal | Count | % | Weight (in grams) | % | MNI | % |
|--|-------------|------------|-------------------|------------|-----------|-------------|
| Unident. Mammal | 3176 | 39 | 5880 | 39 | | |
| Unident. Large Mammal | 998 | 12 | 1158 | 8 | | |
| Unident. Medium Mammal | 1590 | 20 | 1627 | 11 | | |
| Unident. Small Mammal | 40 | 1 | 39 | .3 | | |
| Sheep/Goat (Caprine) | 97 | 1 | 609 | 4 | 8 | 17.7 |
| Sheep (Ovis aries) | 18 | .2 | 190 | 1 | 3 | 6.6 |
| Pig (Sus scrofa) | 116 | 1 | 659 | 4 | 4 | 8.8 |
| Cow (Bos taurus) | 64 | 1 | 4118 | 27 | 6 | 13.3 |
| Unident Bird | 1031 | 13 | 442 | 3 | | |
| Ruffed Grouse (Bonasa umbellus) | 1 | .05 | 1 | .01 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Ring-necked Pheasant (Pasianus colchicus) | 5 | .05 | 5 | .03 | 2 | 4.4 |
| Blue-Winged Teal (Anas discors) | 1 | .1 | 1 | .01 | 1 | 2.2 |
| Duck Family (Anatidae) | 2 | .1 | 2 | .01 | 2 | 4.4 |
| Mallard Duck (Anas platyrhynchos) | 9 | .1 | 12 | .07 | 3 | 6.6 |
| Chicken (Gallus gallus) | 43 | 1 | 85 | .5 | 6 | 13.3 |
| Turkey (Meleagris gallopavo) | 84 | 1 | 237 | 2 | 7 | 15.5 |
| Unident Fish | 737 | 9 | 96 | 1 | | |
| Unident Reptile | 13 | .2 | 6 | .03 | | |
| Unident Crustacean | 8 | .1 | 5 | .03 | | |
| General Unident | 87 | 1 | 28 | .2 | | |
| Domestic Goose (Anser anser) | 14 | .2 | 45 | .2 | 2 | 4.4 |
| TOTALS | 8134 | 101 | 15245 | 101 | 45 | 99.4 |

Table 2: Faunal Species Identified at 18AP 29 (Feature 77, Cellar Fill). (Adapted from Lev-Tov:1990.)

Cow was represented by only 64 bones and made up one percent of the number of identified specimens. However, most of the 998 bones identified only as "Large mammal" are probably cow so this species is most likely underestimated. The butchering unit distributions for cow were concentrated on some of the less meaty sections of the body, such as ribs, which accounted for 55% of the identified cow bones. Additionally, the percentages of bones from meaty sections of the body such as the fore and hind quarters are fairly low. Lev-Tov states that this finding indicates the Green's middle class status. Reitz (1987:9) observed that upper class sites tend to have more bones from the body than lower class sites. Lev-Tov's comparison to the Monticello storehouse and the Calvert House, an upper class family from the same time period, shows the Green assemblage is right in the middle, indicating that the Greens were eating a fairly middle class diet. Part distribution indicates that the Greens were buying pre-butchered meat from a market, rather than raising the animals on-site. This conclusion was derived from the relatively few feet and head bones found. These parts were sometimes eaten but more often seen as butchering waste (Reitz 1982:64).

Age at death for cows showed that the Greens had access to and were dining on veal with the same frequency as the wealthier Calverts. Veal is considered a high status food as the younger animal is not as tough as an older animal. Prime slaughtering age for cattle is two years or younger. While 40% of the cow bones revealed an age under two years, 60% of the bones were aged four years or older, indicating that the dietary emphasis at the Green household was on older, tougher beef.

Sheep/goats were more frequent than cattle, as they were represented by 115 bones, but only one percent of the identifiable bones. These two categories were merged as the two animals have very close morphological attributes. The age of death for sheeps/goats at the site followed a similar pattern as the cow bones. Twenty eight percent of the bones were from lamb, while thirty percent were from mutton aged one or two years.

Pig accounted for only one percent of the identifiable bones with 116 bones. Pork was a staple of this region and both Jonas and Anne Catherine's probates reveal substantial stores of bacon in their possession. Since much of the pork sold in Annapolis would have been cured and preserved, the preservation process often damages the bones so that they would not survive in the archaeological record.

Eight species of bird were also identified in the assemblage. These included ruffed grouse, ring-necked pheasants and blue-winged teal, , mallard duck, one unidentified species of duck, chicken, turkey, and goose. Of these species, the chicken, turkey and goose were considered domestic. The turkey was domesticated by Native Americans and further refined in Europe, only to be brought back to its native land some two centuries later. Geese, presumably domestic, were listed in probate inventories in Annapolis as early as 1709 (Carr, cited in Shakel and Little 1987:4) giving evidence that domestic geese were available in late-eighteenth century Annapolis. Turkey was most numerous with eighty four identified specimens, followed by chickens with forty three bones. The two birds, however, made up a total of only two percent of the collection.

The mallard duck and ring-necked pheasant were somewhat less frequent, represented by nine bones and five bones, respectively. Other birds identified, from one bone each, included a blue-winged teal, a small species of duck favored by gourmets today, but commonly eaten in colonial times, and a ruffed goose, which has long been a favorite game bird. The two birds together accounted for only two-tenths of the assemblage. Also identified were two duck bones which could not be identified to species and over one-thousand bird bones which could not be further identified due to their fragmented condition.

Also present in the faunal assemblage were fish, reptiles, rodents and crustaceans. Although a large number (737) of fish bones was recovered, they were not identified to a specific species due to the lack of available comparative collections. A small amount (13) of what are probably reptile limb bones were found and may be from a turtle or snake, the only reptiles native to the Chesapeake region. Forty small mammal bones were identified, probably belonging to

various species of rat or squirrel. In addition, eighty seven bones were in a condition which prohibited identification.

The faunal analysis allows us to more confidently assert that the Green household was attempting to live up to the appearances of the upper class while technically living within the means of the middle class. Lev-Tov states that wildfowl and the hunting of it can be seen as an indication of wealth since a planter would be in more of a position to spend the time away from chores to enjoy the countryside. The presence of wild fowl such as ring-necked pheasant and ruffed goose should not be seen however, as an indication that the Greens were in the upper class of Annapolis society. The assemblage of the Green site is insignificant compared to that of the Calvert House, which reveals a heartier and more diverse assemblage of wild fowl. Etiquette of the upper class of the time relates that a proper meal should include wild game and much variety. (Paraphrased from Lev-Tov:1990) This smattering of high-status foods in the Green assemblage could be the attempt by Jonas to serve the proper meal at political or social functions, in order to be like the upper class of Annapolis society.

SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATION

This report summarizes the major findings at the Green Family Printshop site, including summaries of temporal contexts, and artifact studies. Additional results of research involving the site appear in published materials. These sources are listed in the bibliography of research done of the Green site.

Analysis of the site allowed several important conclusions.

- Like many parts of Annapolis, the yard of the standing Green family house contains intact archaeological remains.
- The site which was sampled and excavated contains only a portion of the property owned and used by the Greens. Boundaries which correspond to their lot are the eastern edge of the yard and Charles Street to the north.

- During four summers of field school, 110 5ft. by 5ft. units were opened. Less than half were excavated to subsoil; 15% of the identified site was excavated to subsoil.
- Although gardening and other normal household activities affected the stratigraphy of several areas of the current lot, nine temporal contexts were identified. Vertically adjacent layers sharing the same TPQ were distinguished stratigraphically.
- Although a plaque on the house states that the site was occupied in the late 17th century, the earliest archaeological deposits identified date to the early to mid 18th century.
- Excavation revealed the remains of several consecutive building episodes of the print shop. The first shop, rented or built by Jonas Green c. 1738, probably is now incorporated into the house as a front room. A shop was built on piers behind the house by the mid-18th century. This building was connected to the house with a hyphen by Anne Catherine Green after Jonas died. The hyphen was removed by Frederick Green after Anne Catherine's death. After the shop was destroyed by fire in 1780, Frederick rebuilt the shop with a continuous brick foundation. This later shop stood until it was removed rather than demolished in the mid-19th century.
- Over 11,000 pieces of printers' type were recovered from the excavations; 6,000 have been identified by font. This archaeological collection of 18th century printers' type is the largest and best documented in the country.
- The distribution of the type indicates that some composing, washing and redistributing of type back into cases probably took place in the yard behind the shop rather than in the building itself. It is likely that a shed roof extended from the southern wall of the print shop to shelter this printing activity.
- All of the excavated artifacts have been processed and catalogued in the Archaeology in Annapolis database. The collection, which is stored according to State of Maryland curation guidelines, is housed and maintained by Historic Annapolis Foundation. As of this printing, the collection is being processed for more permanent storage at the Maryland state property in Crownsville, Maryland. In addition, the limited 1991 excavation is being analyzed, and artifacts are being integrated into the larger site database. The collection is the property of the Brown family, owners of the Green Family House and Printshop site.

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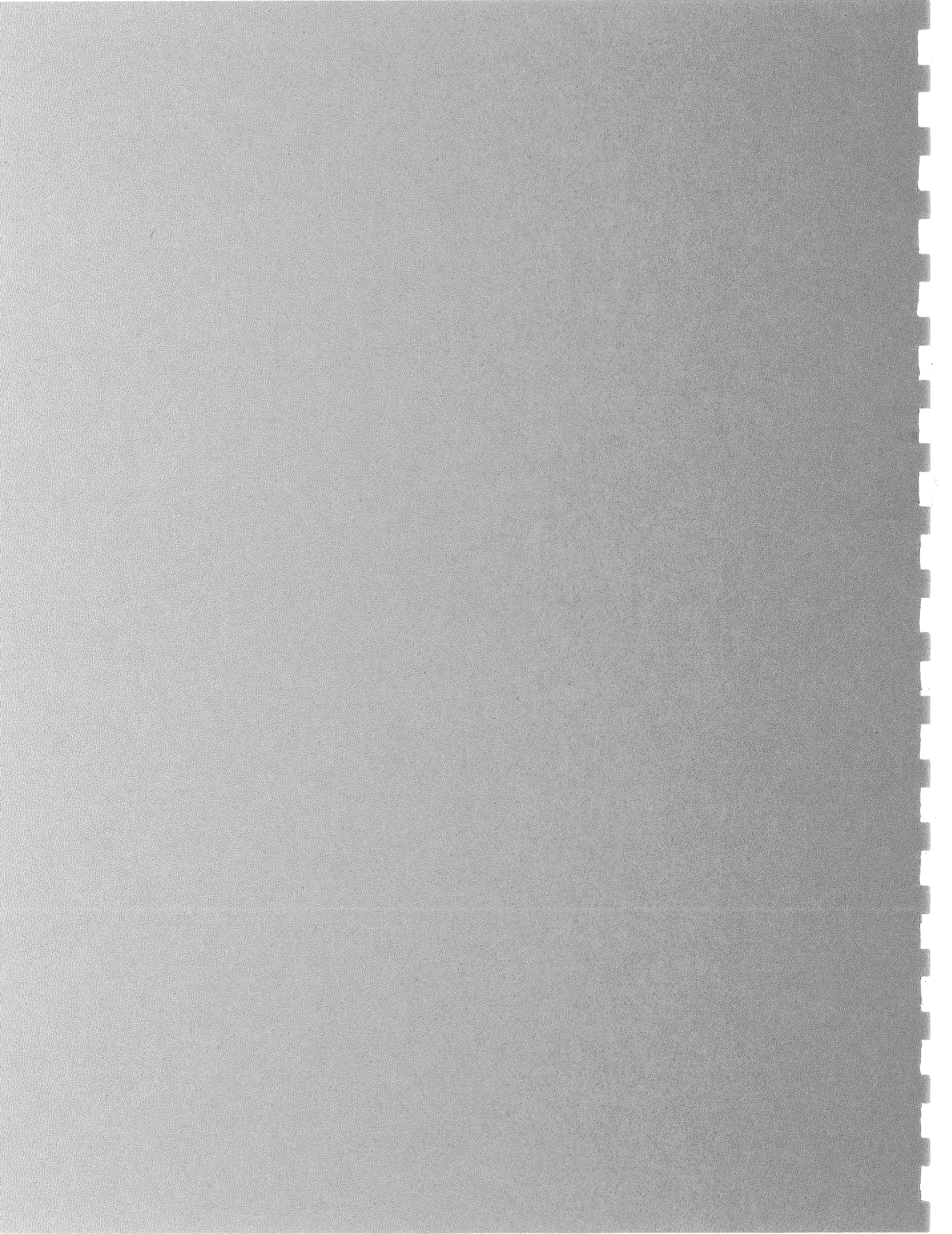
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APPENDIX A

Mega-Strata Assignments for all Units, Levels, and Features



Following is the mega-strata listing for 18AP29. This listing was finalized in the spring of 1995 and is informed by the work previously done by both Barbara Little and Laura Galke. Mega-strata linkages considered artifact TPQ's (terminus post quem), linked profiles, and by crossmends from MVC's(minimum vessel counts). Features 77 and feature 90 (the cellar fill and the cellar bulkhead respectively) are presented at the very end of this chart as their own entries.

Units were numbered sequentially, from 1 in the extreme northeast corner of the site to 341 in the southwest corner. Not all units were excavated therefore, this chart begins with unit 30, and lists them sequentially from there. For example, units 1 through 29 were numbered but never excavated. The context numbers are listed from context 1, the most modern to context 9, the earliest dated levels. Each level (indicated by capital letters) and feature (indicated by a lowercase f followed by a number) attributed to a given context is placed in that column within the respective units. In some cases, a feature which extended throughout more than one unit is listed in each of the units it was found in.

CONTEXT

| UNIT NUMBER | 1 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 5 | 6 | 7 | 8 | 9 |
|----------------|------|------------------------------------|----|------------------------|---|---|---|---|---|
| 30 | A, B | C, D, G, H, I, K, L, f186 | | E, F, f139 | | | | | |
| 32 | A | B, C, D, f116, f117, f118 | | | | | | | |
| 33 | A | B, C | D, | f113, f114, f115 | | | | | |
| 34 | A | B, C | | | | | | | |
| 35 | A | B, | | | | | | | |
| 36 | A | B | | f34ab.1& 2 | C | | | | |
| 37 | A, B | f22 | C | f88 | D | E | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|----|--------------------------------|---|------------|-------------------|------------------|---------|----------|------------------------|---|
| 38 | A | f22, B | C, D | | | E,F,G | | f153 | |
| 39 | A | B, f22 | C,D | | | E,f189 | | | |
| 40 | A | f22, B | | f143 | C, f148, f150 | | (omit E) | f186, f153, D | |
| 42 | A | | | B, f50 | C, D, | | | | |
| 43 | A, B, C | | | f46, f49, f141 | f45ab&c | | | | |
| 45 | A, B, C, | D,E, F,G, H,I, J,M, f130, f146, f158 | | K | | | | | |
| 47 | A, B | C, D, E, F, G, H,I f124, f131, f137 | | | | | | | |
| 50 | A, B | C, D, E, F, G, f142 | | | | | | | |
| 56 | A, B, D | f159 | C | E,G,H, | F, f144 | | | | |
| 58 | A, B, C, F15,F1 6=F57 | | | | | | | | |
| 59 | A, B, C, f57 | D, E, F | f112, f119 | | | | | | |
| 60 | A, B, C, f35 | | | | | | | | |
| 61 | A, B, | C | D,F, | | | | G, f187 | | |
| 62 | A | B | D,E, | F, | H, | H f182a | F f182b | G, f183, f184, f185 | I |
| 63 | A, B | | | f36 | C | | | | |
| 64 | a | b | c | d | | e | | | |
| 65 | A, B | | c | d | | | | | |
| 66 | A | bcdefg | | | | | | f126, f132, f157 | |
| 67 | A, B | de | fgh | f135ab | | | i | j | |
| 68 | A, B | | C | | | D | | | |
| 69 | ab | cdef | | f170f172 | f171 | | | | |
| 70 | A, B, C, | | | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|------------------------|-------------------|------------------------------|--------|------------------------------|-------|---------|----|---|
| 72 | A, B, C, f7, f8 | | | | | | | | |
| 75w | A | B | | C | | | | | |
| 77w | A, B, | | C | | D | | | | |
| 79 | A | | | | | | | | |
| 80 | A | | | | | | | | |
| 81 | A, B, C, D | f97 | | | | | | | |
| 82 | A | B,D, | C | f41 | | | | | |
| 83 | A, D, G, K, | BP | EFLMNO | CQ | PQR f160 | | | | |
| 84 | A, B, C, E | FH | DG | | | | | | |
| 85 | A, B, C | D | GE | | h | | | | |
| 86 | A, B, | C, D, E | fh | i | j | | | | |
| 87 | A, B,C | D,E,F | | f40f54 | G | f53a | H f53bc | | I |
| 88 | A,B,C, | | | | | | | | |
| 89 | A, B, C | | d, | | e | f | g, f163 | hj | |
| 99 | A, B, C, | f87 | | | | | | | |
| 100 | A, | B,C,D f87, f76 | f86 | f87e | E | | | | |
| 101 | A, | | | | | | | | |
| 102 | A, B, f128 | C | D, E, F, G, f151, f152 | | | | | | |
| 103 | A, B, | C,D, | | | | | | | |
| 104 | A, D, | B, | C | | | | | | |
| 105 | A, B, C, | | D, e | | | | | | |
| 106 | A,B,C, D, E, | G, H | if | | k | f161b | | | |
| 107 (1) | A, B, C, D, E, F | | G | f40f54 | H | | | | I |
| 108 | abcde | | | f162a | f, f162b&c, f180, f181 | | | | |
| 110 | A | | C | | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------------------|----------------|-----------------------|----------------|------------------|------------------|--------------------|----------|------------------|-----------|
| 111 | A, B, C, f9 | | | | | | | | |
| 114s | A, B, C | | f23 | | f138 aa, bb | f147, cc,dd,ee | | | |
| 119 | A, B | | C | | | | | | |
| 120 | A, B, | C | D | | | | | | |
| 121 | A, B, | C | D | | | | | | |
| 122 | A, | | | | | | | | |
| 123 | A, | B | C,D,E,F f97 | | | | | | |
| 124 | A, | B, | C,D | | | | | | |
| 125 | A, B, C | D | | | | | | | |
| 126 | abc | de | fghij | | lk | f161a | | | |
| 127 | A, | B,F, f58 | C,D, | f40, f73, f54 | | | | | |
| 129 | abc | | | de | fg | f127 | h | | |
| 134 | A, B, C, | D | E | | F,G, f147 | | | | |
| 135 | A, B, C | D | E, f123 | f145 | F, f138a,b,c, | f147a,b,c ,d,e, | | F138d,e, f179 | |
| 136 | A, B, C, | E,D | F,G, f177 | | H | | | | |
| 139 | A, | B,C | D, f87 | | | | | | |
| 140 | A, B, C, | | D | | | | | | |
| 141 | A, B, C | | D | | f108a, f80a | f120 | | | |
| 142 | A, B, C, D, | | | | f55 | | | | |
| 143 | A, B | f97=f156 | CDF f102 | | | f169 | | | |
| 144 | A, B, | CD,f97 | G | | | | | | |
| 145n ^{3/5} | A, K, | B,C,D,E, F,f43,f44 | M | | | | | | |
| 146 | A, B, f51 | C | D | EFf78 | Gf84f85 | | | | |
| 147 (3) | A, B, f58 | | f93ab | C,D,H,f4 0 | IKJ f93cd | f101 | | | F,G |
| 148 | abc | defh | f133ac | | | f101 | g f133bd | l,f154 | |
| 154 | A, B, | C | | | | | | | |
| 159 | A,B, C | | D | | f104 | f109 | f111 | | f80.88a.b |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|---------|---------------------------|--------------------------|----------|-------------------|-------------------|--------------------|----------|------|--|
| 160 | A, B, C, | | D | | f80ab,22 f107a | | | | |
| 161 | A, B, | C | | D | | | | | |
| 163 | A, B, | CD f92 f95 f96 f97 | | | | | | | |
| 164 | A, f98 | B,C f92 f97 | | | | | | | |
| 165 | A, B, | C,D f92a | ef, f97d | | | | | g | |
| 169 | A B, C | D | EF f167 | | | | hg, f164 | f165 | |
| 170 | A, B | | | C | | | | | |
| 171 | A, | BCD | EFGf125 | f140 | H | I | | | |
| 172 | A, | BCDE | F | | | | | | |
| 173 | A, f26 | Bf28 | | | C | | | | |
| 174 | A, B, | | C | | D f23 | | | | |
| 177 | A, B, C | | | | | | | | |
| 179 | A, | B | C | | | | | | |
| 180 | A, B, C | D f75 | | f105, f106 f54 | f80a-g, f55 | | | | |
| 181 | A,B, C, D | | | | | | | | |
| 183 | abcd | e | f | | f149 | g | | | |
| 190 | A, B | CD | EF | GH | | | | | |
| 192 | A, | B | | | C | D,f29f30 | | | |
| 193 | A, | B | | | | | | | |
| 194 | A, | B | C | | D | Ef27,f18 8 | | | |
| 210 | A, | B | C | | | | | | |
| 217 | A, B, C, D | | | | | | | | |
| 235 | A, | BCDE | | | | | | | |
| 236 | (A), B | CD | E f66 | F | | f69 f70 f71 f72 | | | |
| 249/275 | A, B, f89, f94 | | | | | | | | |
| 262 | A, B, C, D f31, f32 | | | E | | F | | | |
| 265s1/2 | A, B, | | | f178 | | | | | |

| | | | | | | | | | |
|------------|-----------------------|--|------|------------------------------------|-------|-----|---|----|--|
| 266n1/2 | A, B | | | f178 | | | | | |
| 309 | A, B, | | CD | f67 f68 | | | | | |
| 314 | A, B, C, D, f33 | | E | F | | | | | |
| <hr/> | | | | | | | | | |
| Feature 77 | | | a aa | b c d bb c c e f i j m l k n | g o p | q r | s | ee | |
| Feature 90 | | | b | c d e f g h | | | | | |

APPENDIX B

Feature Descriptions

18AP29

Green Family Printshop

Feature Descriptions

In order to make this appendix useful, we have divided up the features first, according to the temporal context attributed to the feature, then subdivided by the type of feature. A brick feature, a soil stain feature, a posthole, or an undefined feature are a few examples. Each is followed by a description. For example, all of the features found in context 1 are listed with subheadings as to the type of feature. Several features, such as brick foundation, existed in several different contexts and are listed more than once.

Numerous features were not assigned contexts. Features with no context are listed last under the heading *Megafeatures and Undated Features*. Those include the *megafeatures*, which consist of larger areas over many units, such as feature 1, which is defined as the entire brick and stone foundation of the printshop with all associated brick work. Megafeatures were excavated according to units, levels, and natural stratigraphy. These feature descriptions can be found at the end of this appendix. In addition, many of the features recorded early in the excavation were not adequately described in fieldnotes, therefore details such as soil type, or dimensions may be absent from certain descriptions. All of the 191 features identified at 18AP29 are listed below.

CONTEXT 1

Brick Foundation /Features

Feature 33

Feature 33 was found in the southern half of unit 314. Two rows of brick were found running east to west across the southern half of the unit. The bricks were overlain by level C. Window glass, wood fragments, and roofing tar appeared associated with the top of the feature. Level D was found in the same strata as feature 33 and underlying level B.

Stone Foundation /Features

Feature 35

Feature 35 extended through units 59, 60, 33, and 34. Two lines of stone were found running north-south and east-west, north of feature 34 and possibly associated with it.

Postholes/Postmolds

Feature 3

Feature 3 was a possible posthole in unit 70. It was a 10yr3/3 dark brown loam and was located in the northwest quadrant of the unit. The posthole was not excavated.

Feature 26

Feature 26 was located in the north west quadrant of unit 173. Feature 26a is a posthole, while feature 26b is a post mold. The feature was bisected north to south. The eastern half was excavated first. The post mold was square in shape and 4 large bolts were found at the same level, one on each side indicating that the post rotted in place. Feature 26 is intrusive thru feature 28 immediately to the north.

Trashpit/deposits

Feature 9

Feature 9 was located unit 111. The feature was a twentieth century trash deposit originating at end level A. Soil was 10yr3/2 very dark greyish brown loam with slight mottling.

Feature 10

Feature 10 was located in unit 111. Feature 10 was also a twentieth century trash deposit originating at the end level A. Soil was 10yr3/2 very dark greyish brown loam with slight mottling and charcoal.

Feature 11

Feature 11 was also located in unit 111. This twentieth century trash deposit originating at end level A was not excavated. The soil was 10yr3/2 very dark greyish brown loam with slight mottling and grey clay.

Pipe Trench

Feature 15

Feature 15 was located in unit 58. It was a trench for a 20th century iron sewer pipe. Soil was 10yr3/3 dark brown loam.

Feature 16

Feature 16 was located in unit 57. Initially, no description was given. The feature was later redefined as an extension of feature 57, a pipe trench.

Feature 57

Found in units 58 and 59, feature 57 was a modern pipe trench along the edge of the house.

Feature 89

Feature 89 in unit 249 was at first identified as a builders trench on the west wall of the standing kitchen. After excavation, this feature proved to be a later intrusion as evidenced by a modern pipe intruding through the unit in the north.

Feature 94

Feature 94 was in units 249 and 275. This feature consisted of a modern pipe trench defined at end of level B.

Shovel Divots/ Planting related Features

Feature 98

Feature 98 was found in unit 164 and consisted of several planting holes which intruded into feature 97. Four plant holes were labelled feature 97 a, b, c, and d.

Feature 128

Feature 128 was in unit 102 in the top of level C and consisted of 2 flowerpot bases in the southeast and southwest quadrants. Both bases were 0.4 by 0.4 inches. The surrounding soil was a 10YR7/3 silty loam.

Feature 8

Feature 8 was located in unit 72. The southwest half was excavated. The feature was a fish pond in the south yard, built late in the 19th/20th century. It was completely filled in with soil and bricks.

Unidentified Stains / Undefined Features

Feature 2

Feature 2 was found in the southern part of unit 70 and extended into the adjacent units to the east, south, and west. The soil in the feature was a 10yr3/2 very dark grayish brown loam with inclusions of oyster shell, brick, mortar and charcoal.

Feature 4

Feature 4 was also in unit 70 in the extreme northwest corner, extending into adjacent units. This circular feature was a 10yr3/3 dark brown loam with inclusions of brick and mortar fragments.

Feature 5

Feature 5 was a marked depression located in the south west corner of unit 70. Previously, pieces of a plastic green planter were found in the south west corner of unit 70 during excavation of upper strata. Feature 5 is intrusive through feature 2. Soil was 10yr3/2 very dark greyish brown loam.

Feature 6

Feature 6 in unit 72, located in the north east corner, was a large rectangular feature extending north and east into adjacent units. This feature was not excavated.

Feature 7

Feature 7 was located in the center off the north wall balk in unit 72. The circular feature extended north into unit 71. Feature 7 was partially excavated in the west 1/2 of 59. Soil was 10yr4/3 brown to dark brown loam.

Feature 79 a, b & c

Feature 79 was the south yard of the print shop. The area south of the print shop appeared to be a disposal area for the shop. This was indicated by a larger number of type recovered in the units excavated in 1983 and 1984. The northern boundary of the feature was formed by the southern wall of the print shop (brick foundation). To the east, was the current property line. The original 18th century lot lines forms another boundary. The southern and western boundaries are as yet undetermined, primarily due to a lack of excavated units in the 15-25 foot range from the south wall of shop. The units included in feature 79 were excavated according to the natural stratigraphy, level by level, however, quadrants were used to maintain a tighter horizontal control over artifact distribution which kept material separate from other levels. Those units included are: southern half of 67, 87, 107, 127, 147, all of 41 (except NW quad.), 42, 68, 88, 108, 128, 148, 43, 69, 89, 109, 129, and 149.

CONTEXT 2

Paving, surfaces, and building related features

Feature 75

Feature 75 of units 179, 180, 181, 199, 200, and 201 went under the porch east of the house wall. Feature 75 is made up of brick and cut stone which indicate paving. Perhaps feature 75 was some sort of drainage along the wall or this, plus paving. This feature was redefined as highest brick paving in the west and northwest area of porch.

(note: other brick paving features include features 103-108)

Builders Trench/Robbers Trench

Feature 22

Feature 22 was located in units 37, 38, 39, 40, and 41. This feature was a robber's trench associated with the east foundation of the print shop and extended along the whole wall.

Feature 87a-d

Feature 87 was in units 100 and 99 and consisted of brick and mortar rubble in a 10YR3/6 sandy loam soil in the northern half of these units. This feature was a builder's trench for the brick and stone footing at the south of the house.

Postholes/Postmolds

Feature 28

Feature 28 was located in units 173 and 172. With an oval-rectangular shape, the feature appeared at the top of level D, and may have been cut through by feature 26. Feature 28 extends north into unit 172 about .2 feet. The feature was completely excavated. Although no post mold was visible, the feature was probably a post hole. The feature was excavated in two sections and cross section was done. The north half excavated as 28a, and the south half as 28b.

Feature 56

Feature 56 was a post sticking vertically into the balk in unit 103 initially, but extended into units 104, 123, and 124. There were nails in the post near level A and the balk as well as nails associated with it.

Feature 116

Feature 116 was a postmold in the base of level C/top of D in unit 32. The soil was a 10YR4/6 sandy loam, with brick and mortar inclusions.

Feature 117 and 118

Feature 117 and 118 in unit 32 were also postmolds. Both had a soil of 10YR3/6 with mortar flecks.

Feature 130

Feature 130 was a postmold found in unit 45 in the base of level F and was possibly related to a post identified below as Feature 158. The mold was a semi-circular 7.5YR3/4 Sandy Clay stain with brick and coal inclusions. The feature was 1 by 1.3 inches and from .38 to .62 deep.

Feature 131

Feature 131 was a posthole which was 0.7 by 0.7 and was 0.74 deep. This feature, a 10yr3/4, was found in unit 47 at the base of level G and the TPQ for this feature was determined by the presence of creamware.

Feature 142

Feature 142 in unit 50 was a posthole and mold. The soil of the mold was a 10yr4/6 sandy loam.

Feature 158

Feature 158 was a postmold with a Munsell of 10YR3/3 sandy loam. This feature was one foot south of feature 130 and was identified at the base level I in unit 45. Excavation revealed a pewter button and creamware.

Pipe Trench

Feature 97

Feature 97, in units 164 and 143 was a modern pipe trench running northeast to southwest through both units. The soil was a 10YR3/6 sandy loam. This feature disturbed the brick foundation walls in unit 143 and the bulkhead or feature 90 in unit 164.

Feature 156

Feature 156 was a pipe trench which runs across the site from southwest to northeast and turning north in unit 33. This feature is the same

as feature 97. This pipe trench was modern and was found in units 185, 164, 143, 122, 102, 81, 60, 33, and 32.

Shovel Divots/ Planting related Features

Feature 43

Feature 43, in unit 145, was a terra cotta flower pot and was found *in situ*. It was intrusive through levels A and B. The fill inside the flowerpot was excavated as part of the feature.

Feature 92

Feature 92 was found in units 163, 164, and 165. This was described as 10YR3/3 sandy loam soil stains representing shovel divots. This feature was divided into feature levels a, b, and c, respective to the above units. All were excavated.

Feature 95

Feature 95 in unit 163 was a mottled orange and brown stain (10YR3/3 to a 10YR5/6) in the middle of a coal and ash filled level C. This may be the remnants of a rose bush as it was centered between two existing bushes.

Feature 96

Feature 96 was defined in level C of unit 163 and appeared to be a planting/root stain (10YR3/4) from another rosebush. A rotting stump was sticking up from the center.

Rodent Holes

Feature 146

Feature 146 was a circular stain with a root sticking out of the middle. It was surrounded by a ring of distinctly lighter soil. It was located in the southern end of unit 45. It appears to be associated with the same context as level H. This circular 10YR3/4 sandy loam stain is a rodent hole.

Unidentified Stains/ Undefined Features

Feature 44

Feature 44 was a circular shaped feature found in units 145 and 146. It was intrusive through levels B and D. The feature did not intrude into level E. The feature was excavated in unit 145 to facilitate the removal of balk over foundation wall. This feature of recent date was given its origin in level B.

Feature 52

Feature 52 was an irregular shaped feature of unit 172 and 171 with undefinable dimensions. Dimensions of feature 52 eluded definition in level E of unit 172 for the majority of the excavation. Part of this feature was removed with level E of unit 172.

Feature 58

Feature 58 was an oval shaped 10YR3/2 sandy loam with coal ash deposit south of the brick foundation. It was found in level B of both units 127 and 147.

Feature 76

Feature 76, of unit 100, was a coal ash deposit located at the base of level B.

Feature 124

Feature 124 was an unexplained oblong stain approximately 0.7 by 0.7 and was a 10YR5/4 Sand. The feature was in the eastern half of unit 47 at the base of level C.

Feature 137

Feature 137 was also identified at the base of level H in unit 47 and was a circular dark stain with a Munsell of 7.5Yr3/4 loam. The feature was west of feature 131 and was excavated in layers a and b.

Feature 159

Feature 159 was a triangular area (10YR4/4) on the outside corner of the east wall of the standing house. This feature was identified in unit 56 under level B.

CONTEXT 3

Stone Foundation /Features

Feature 112

Feature 112 was in unit 59 and 33. This was a stone and mortar foundation east of the foundation under the south wall of the house. (see also F 35, and 113 through 119.)

Paving, surfaces, and building/destruction related features

Feature 82 f&h

Feature 82 is the print shop interior south of the cellar. The units south and southeast of the cellar were treated as a feature. Units included: east 1/2 of 146, 145; north 1/2 of 127, 107, 87, 67; portions of 85, 84, 65, 64, 63 and were excavated in natural stratigraphic levels. Artifacts were kept separate by gradient within a level.

Feature 77a, aa

Feature 77 was the cellarhole and the cellar fill of the print shop.

Feature 90b

Feature 90 was the bulkhead entrance to the printshop cellar and was found in units 144,164,145,165. The bulkhead was intruded upon by feature 97, a modern pipe trench, and feature 98 a, c, and d: planting holes.

Feature 79 d

Feature 79 was the south yard of the print shop. The area south of the print shop appeared to be a disposal area for the shop. This was indicated by a larger number of type recovered in the units excavated in 1983 and 1984. The northern boundary of the feature was formed by the southern wall of the print shop (brick foundation) To the east, was the current property line. The original 18th century lot lines forms another boundary. The southern and western boundaries are as yet undetermined, primarily due to a lack of excavated units in the 15-25 foot range from the south wall of shop. The units included in feature 79 were excavated according to the natural stratigraphy, level by level, however, quadrants were used to maintain a tighter horizontal control over artifact distribution which kept material separate from other levels. Those units included are: southern half of 67, 87, 107, 127, 147, all of 41 (except NW quad.), 42, 68, 88, 108, 128, 148, 43, 69, 89, 109, 129, and 149.

Postholes/Postmolds

Feature 123

Feature 123 was a posthole and postmold found in unit 135. The feature was found in the eastern half of the base of level D. The post had wood fibers intact with a nail through the center and measured 0.35 by 0.4 inches. The mold was a semi-circle with a soil color of 10YR3/2 and measured 0.45 by 0.3 and was 0.52 deep.

Feature 133a and c

Feature 133 was found at the base of level F in unit 148 and consisted of a dark stain in the southeast quadrant of the unit. It appeared to be a round postmold in a square post hole. Four layers; a through d were defined. Level a was 10YR4/4 sandy loam with oyster shell inclusions. Level b was a 10YR3/3 sandy loam. Level c was 10YR5/6 sandy loam Level d was 10YR3/4 sandy loam .

Feature 151

Feature 151 at the base of level F in unit 102 was a postmold just to the southwest of a stone. The feature dates to the 19th century and was a 10yr2/2 sandy loam.

Feature 152

Feature 152 was immediately to the southwest of feature 151 in unit 102 and was a postmold with a Munsell of 10YR2/2.

Feature 177

Feature 177 was a round posthole in unit 136 in the northeast. This posthole was a 10YR3/4 sandy loam.

Pipe Trench

Feature 97d

Feature 97 was in units 164 and 143 and was a modern pipe trench running northeast to southwest through both units. The soil was a 10YR3/6 sandy loam. This feature disturbed the brick foundation walls in unit 143 and the bulkhead or feature 90 in unit 164.

Shovel Divots/ Planting related Features

Feature 125

Feature 125 was found in unit 171 at the top of level F. This dark, oblong stain was 0.7 deep and consisted of a 10YR3/3 and 3/4 sandy loam. The feature was 2.5 by 3.3 inches. The stain was encircled by 2 cut nails with a large rock in the center.

Rodent Holes

Feature 167

Feature 167 was a dark stain (10YR4/4) in the south wall of the unit. This feature showed up in the profile of the southwall and reveals that the feature began above level G. It was probably a rodent hole.

Unidentified Stains/ Undefined Features

Feature 66

Feature 66 was a 10YR3/3 sandy loam, soil stain in the northwest corner of unit 236.

Feature 102

Feature 102 in Unit 143 was a disturbed area to the west side of the printshop cellar brick wall and bulkhead entrance. No Munsell description was noted.

Feature 119

Feature 119 was an ameoid feature in the north half of unit 159, butting up to feature 112. The feature was evidenced by a darker red-brown soil stain. No Munsell description was noted.

CONTEXT 4

Brick Foundation /Features

Feature 41

This feature was found in units 62 and 63 and consisted of a brick and mortar chimney base and hearth. The feature was badly broken up and disturbed. Feature 41 ran from east to west with the hearth facing north toward the house and shed

Feature 86

Feature 86 in unit 100 was an east-west line of bricks in the north east quadrant. This was possibly related to feature 87 described below

Feature 190

Feature 190 was a brick and mortar semi-circle of brick abutting the interior east wall of the printshop.

Feature 191

Feature 191 was two rows of dried brick running diagonally on the interior of the shop between feature 90 and feature 36. This feature was cut through by feature 36 and was overlain by feature 190.

Paving, surfaces, and building/destruction related features

Feature 36

Feature 36 extended through units 83, 84, 63, and 64. A brick platform was found adjacent to the north-east corner of the cellar. Most of the platform was uncovered during the 1983 season. Its purpose and date of construction are as yet undetermined. Feature 36 may have cut through the south side of feature 41, a fireplace, located north-east of feature 36.

Feature 77b,c,d,bb,cc,e,f,i,j,m,l,k,n

Feature 77 was the cellarhole and cellar fill of the print shop.

Feature 82 i

Feature 82 is the print shop interior south of the cellar. The units south and southeast of the cellar were treated as a feature. Units included: east 1/2 of 146, 145; north 1/2 of 127, 107, 87, 67; portions of 85, 84, 65, 64, 63 and were excavated in natural stratigraphic levels. Artifacts were kept separate by gradient within a level.

Feature 90c,d,e,f,g,h

Feature 90 was the bulkhead entrance to the printshop cellar and was found in units 144,164,145,165. The bulkhead was intruded upon by Feature 97, a modern pipe trench, and Feature 98 a,c,and,d, planting holes.

Feature 103

Feature 103 was brick paving blocks in units 201 and 181 abutting feature 75, a drip line made of brick.

Feature 105

Feature 105 was a brick surface in units 180 and 181 east of the high bricks and probably underlying them. This was west of the bordered walkway of paving blocks

Feature 106

Feature 106 was a walkway of brick paving blocks including bordered bricks in units 181, 182, 160, and 161.

Builders Trench/Robbers Trench

Feature 87e

Feature 87 was in units 100 and 99 and consisted of brick and mortar rubble in a 10YR3/6 soil in the northern half of these units. It appears as if this feature was a builders trench for the brick and stone footing at the south of the house.

Feature 135ab

Feature 135 was found in unit 67 and appears to be the builders trench for the interior corner of the southeast shop foundation. It was very narrow and was excavated in layers a through f.

Feature 178

Feature 178 was found in units 265 and 266 at the base of B. This was .3 to .6 wide and consisted of brick and mortar rubble next to standing house on the east side. This was from building, rebuilding or repointing. It was separated from the building of the driveway construction debris by clean soil.

Postholes/Postmolds

Feature 113

Feature 113 was a 10YR4/6 sandy loam postmold to the west of the foundation stones of feature 112.

Feature 114

Feature 114 was a postmold in the southwest corner of unit 33 extending into unit 34 and unit 7. No Munsell was noted.

Feature 162a

Feature 162 was a postmold and posthole found at the base of F in the northwest quadrant of unit 108. The feature was divided in three levels, a,b, and c. Level a, a 10YR 3/4 was the mold, b, a 10YR4/6 was the hole and c, a 10YR3/4, was a stain beneath the mold which represents a replacement.

Shovel Divots/ Planting related Features

Feature 88

Feature 88 was identified in unit 37 and consists of flower pot fragments and associated brick and mortar fragments.

Feature 115

Feature 115 was also in unit 33 and 7 and was a planting stain with flower pot fragments.
No Munsell was noted.

Feature 139

Feature 139 was found in the southwest of unit 30 at the base of level F. This feature was a dark oblong stain, a 10YR3/6 sandy loam and had inclusions of bone and mortar. This feature was interpreted as a shovel divot.

Feature 141

Feature 141 was found in feature 45 in the southwest of unit 43. This feature consisted of three shovel divots into Feature 45.a and had a soil color and consistency of 10YR4/6 sandy loam.

Feature 143

Feature 143 in unit 40 at the top of level B was a flower pot stain of 10YR4/4 sandy loam.

Feature 145

Feature 145 was found in unit 135 at the base of feature 138b. These 6 shovel divots were in the west 1/2 of the unit and had a Munsell of 10YR4/4 sandy loam with brick and mortar inclusions.

Rodent Holes

Feature 170

Feature 170 was a 10YR3/6 nearly circular stain in unit 69 and intruded into sterile soil. It was a rodent burrow.

Unidentified Stains/ Undefined Features

Feature 46

Feature 46 was found in units 43 and 44. It was an irregular shaped soil stain (10YR4/4 to a 4/3 sandy loam), east of feature 45 and roughly following its contour in plan view. Feature 46 may be related to feature 45. Feature 50 is similar in appearance to feature 46, but is separated by feature 49.

Feature 49

Feature 49 was an irregular shaped deposit of clayish soil with small water-smoothed pebbles and oyster shell, which appeared intrusive thru level C in the NW quadrant of unit 43. Feature 49 is at the juncture between feature 45 to the west and feature 46 to the southeast, and feature 50 to the north. No soil description was available.

Feature 50

Feature 50 was an irregular shaped soil stain of 7.5YR3/4, which was defined in unit 42 and probably extended into unit 68. The western extent of the feature has been removed by excavation of the southeast quadrant in unit 68 to the subsoil level D.

Feature 67

Feature 67 was a dark circular stain in unit 309 extending north and east into adjacent units. No Munsell was noted.

Feature 68

Feature 68 was also located in unit 309 and extended south into the adjacent unit. Brick, bone and oyster shell protrude from feature fill.

Feature 73

Feature 73, which also appears in level D, is part of unit 127. This feature contained brick and free-blown wine bottle fragments. Feature 73 also undercut a foundation, thus making feature 73 earlier. Soil coloration was darker in feature 73. A narrow builder's trench (F40) ran thru feature 73. No Munsell was noted.

Feature 140

~~Feature 140 was identified in the base of level g in the southeast of unit 171. The soil stain, a 10YR3/6 sandy loam, was south of feature 125.~~

Feature 172

Feature 172 was a 10YR3/6 soil deposit with inclusions of coal, charcoal, and shell identified at the top of G in unit 69.

CONTEXT 5

Brick Foundation /Features

Feature 107a

Feature 107 was brick laid perpendicular and parallel to the house, south of the drip line feature of feature 104. It was identified in units 160, 140, and 120.

Feature 108a

Feature 108 was brick laid diagonally to the house and bricks in feature 107. This feature was present in units 160, 161, 140, 141, 120, 121, 142, and 163.

Feature 150

Feature 150 in the south half of unit 40 was a brick feature and therefore was not excavated or removed. It appears that these mortared bricks were discarded when the wall and building were robbed out and moved

Feature 160

Feature 160 was found in the base of level P in unit 83 and extended into 63. It consisted of brick and mortar north of the stone wall of the cellar and may be a brick wall, rubble or remains of pillars or an earlier foundation.

Stone Foundation /Features

Feature 34

Feature 34 extended through units 61, 62, 35, and 36. A possible wall line was found extending north from the brick wall of the print shop. The wall line was represented by three large stones in line with the brick wall, and an area of brick rubble, mortar, oyster shell, and concentrations of artifacts extending approximately 1.5 - 2 ft. to the east and west of these stones. The area east and west of the stone wall were arbitrarily defined, since no obvious soil color change was discernable. Large quantities of type have been recovered in squares 35, 36, and 61 adjacent to the stones, but not in other areas of the squares. To control for its distribution we included it in this feature.

Paving, surfaces, and building/destruction related features

Feature 55

Feature 55 was in unit 142 and consisted of a brick paving extending north and west into adjacent units. Both paving bricks and standard bricks were identified.

Feature 77g.o.p

Feature 77 was the cellarhole and cellar fill of the print shop

Feature 79 f

Feature 79 was the south yard of the print shop. The area south of the print shop appeared to be a disposal area for the shop. This was indicated by a larger number of type recovered in the units excavated in 1983 and 1984. The northern boundary of the feature was formed by the southern wall of the print shop (brick foundation) To the east, was the current property line. The original 18th century lot lines forms another boundary. The southern and western boundaries are as yet undetermined, primarily due to a lack of excavated units in the 15-25 foot range from the south wall of shop. The units included in feature 79 were excavated according to the natural stratigraphy, level by level. however, quadrants were used to maintain a tighter horizontal control over artifact distribution which kept material separate from other levels. Those units included are: southern half of 67, 87, 107, 127, 147, all of 41 (except NW quad.), 42, 68, 88, 108, 128, 148, 43, 69, 89, 109, 129, and 149.

Feature 80a,b,c,d,e,f,g,

Feature 80 was the kitchen-print shop yard. It separated the kitchen from the shop and was a passage way continuation of the central hall of the house. This area is believed to have received heavy foot traffic and might have been partially paved. The area was rectangular shaped and bounded by structures on three sides: The main house to the north, the kitchen to the west and the printshop to the east. The area served primarily as a transportation route between the structures. Compared to feature 79, very little type has been recovered. Units in this feature include the west 1/2 of 147, 146, 145, 143. Units 107, 187, 166, 186, 165, 186, 165, 185, 164, 184, 163, 183, 162, 182, 161, 181, 160, 180, 142, 141, 140. North 1/2 of 143, 123 and all of the units of 122. These units were excavated in natural stratigraphic levels with material from each gradient within the unit kept separate to obtain tighter horizontal control.

Feature 82 jk

Feature 82 is the print shop interior south of the cellar. The units south and southeast of the cellar were treated as a feature. Units included: east 1/2 of 146, 145; north 1/2 of 127, 107, 87, 67; portions of 85, 84, 65, 64, 63 and were excavated in natural stratigraphic levels. Artifacts were kept separate by gradient within a level.

Feature 104

Feature 104 was brick paving in units 159 and 139 abutting the south wall of the house.

Feature 149

Feature 149 was crushed up paving bricks found next to the east wall of the kitchen. In unit 183 and 203, this feature dates to the mid to late 18th century.

Builders Trench/Robbers Trench**Feature 144**

Feature 144 was found in unit 56. This feature was small with large chunks of brick adjacent to the east chimney of the existing house. It is possible that this feature was a repointing trench or possibly just building debris. This feature was excavated in three levels; a, b, and

c. Level a was a 10YR3/4; level b was a 10YR3/6; level c was a 10YR4/6.

Postholes/Postmolds**Feature 162b,c**

Feature 162 was a postmold and posthole found at the base of F in the northwest quadrant of unit 108. The feature was divided in three levels, a,b, and c. Level a(10YR3/4) was the mold, b (10YR4/6)was the hole and c(10YR3/4) was a stain beneath the mold which represents a replacement.

Feature 180

Feature 180 was a 10YR3/6 sandy loam posthole in unit 180. There were no associated artifacts.

Feature 181

Feature 181 was a rectangular 10YR3/6 sandy loam soil stain extending into the east wall of the unit. There was a posthole in the center. This feature was found in the southwest of unit 108 at the base of F.

Feature 182a

Feature 182 was a posthole in the corner of unit 62,63,36, and 37. This post (with a soil color of 10YR3/6) would be at the northeast corner of the printshop foundation. The feature was defined by a post a hole and a mold.

Trashpit/deposits**Feature 45abc**

Feature 45 was found in units 42, 43, 68, 44 and 69. It was a large trash filled feature with a 10YR3/3 soil, with bits of brick rubble, mortar, charcoal, and oyster shell. This feature may be related to features 46, 47, 49, and 50. The original northern edge of feature 45 in unit 68 was removed when the SE quadrant of the unit was taken down into level D subsoil. Features 45 and 47 may be part of the same feature.

Rodent Holes**Feature 171**

Feature 171 was a rodent burrow in unit 69 and was a 10YR3/6 with creamware in it.

Unidentified Stains/Undefined Features**Feature 84**

Feature 84 was found in unit 146 and consisted of a rectangular shaped soil stain at the end of level E. This feature extended west into the adjacent unit.

Feature 85

Feature 85 was a small, irregularly shaped feature in the extreme southwest corner of unit 146. This feature extended into the adjacent units and had a fragment on Westerwald and several bricks visible in top of fill.

Feature 138a,b,c, aa, bb

Feature 138 was in units 135 east and 114. It was a large 10YR5/6 sandy loam stain with charcoal and brick fragments and covers most of unit 135 and 1/4 of unit 114. This was identified as feature 23 in 1983 but was never excavated.

CONTEXT 6

Brick Foundation /Features

Feature 169

Feature 169 was found in level 143. It was the brick work east of the printshop foundation and extended from feature 90 brickwork and the stone cellar wall.

Paving, surfaces, and building/destruction related features

Feature 77q,r

Feature 77 was the cellarhole cellar fill of the print shop.

Feature 79 f

Feature 79 was the south yard of the print shop. The area south of the print shop appeared to be a disposal area for the shop. This was indicated by a larger number of type recovered in the units excavated in 1983 and 1984. The northern boundary of the feature was formed by the southern wall of the print shop (brick foundation) To the east, was the current property line. The original 18th century lot lines forms another boundary. The southern and western boundaries are as yet undetermined, primarily due to a lack of excavated units in the 15-25 foot range from the south wall of shop. The units included in feature 79 were excavated according to the natural stratigraphy, level by level, however, quadrants were used to maintain a tighter horizontal control over artifact distribution which kept material separate from other levels. Those units included are: southern half of 67, 87, 107, 127, 147, all of 41 (except NW quad.), 42, 68, 88, 108, 128, 148, 43, 69, 89, 109, 129, and 149.

Feature 147a,b,c,d,e,cc,dd,ee

Feature 147 was an area of intense burning with charcoal and bricks. Found in units 134 and 135 originally, the feature spread into adjacent units 114 and under feature 138. The soil was very reddened with charcoal flecks in it.

Feature 161a,b

Feature 161 in unit 106 and 126 and consisted of pockets of brick rubble inside the shop that may be the remains of small brick piers.

Builders Trench/Robbers Trench

Feature 40

Feature 40 was identified in both units 107 and 87. It was identified as a narrow builder's reconstruction trench just north of a shallow brick foundation. This trench was not defined during the 1983 excavation but upon re-examining the side-walls and adjacent areas, it was apparent that there was a narrow trench indicated by soil of 10YR4/4 color, flecked with brick fragments, oyster shell, mortar, and printer's type.

Feature 53a

Feature 53 was a semi-circular 10YR4/4 sandy loam feature in unit 87 intrusive thru levels E and I which contained brick and oyster shell. Feature 53 is possibly associated with a builder's trench south of the brick foundation (feature 54), or it may be intrusive thru it. Feature 53 did not show up in plan view until level E was completed and level I exposed.

Feature 189

Feature 189 was a soil variation of a 10YR5/6 in the south half of unit 39 next to the brick wall. This was a builders trench for the east wall of the shop and was intruded on by the robbers trench (feature 22.)

Postholes/Postmolds

Feature 29

Feature 29 was located in the north center of unit 192 and 193. It was a posthole extending into unit 193.

Feature 70

On the western wall of unit 236, a faint post hole (10YR4/4) and a very clear post mold (10YR4/3) were discovered. A coin dated 1738 was recovered from the posthole.

Feature 120

Feature 120 was in the northwest quadrant of unit 141 consisted of three small circular dark stain appearing in Feature 80.a.10. These are postholes and molds, with Munsells of 10YR3/6 dark yellow brown..

Feature 182b

Feature 182 was a posthole in the corner of unit 62,63,36, and 37. This post would be at the northeast corner of the printshop foundation. The feature was defined by a post a hole and a mold. 182b was a 10YR 3/4.

Trashpit/deposits**Feature 47**

Feature 47 was a trash feature located in the SW portion of unit 68 and extending south into unit 69. The eastern line of the feature in the southeast quadrant of unit 68, was removed when a quad was taken to subsoil level D in 1983. Three dark lens shaped shovel marks from excavations in 1983 were visible along the eastern edge of the southwest quadrant. The soil was a 10YR3/3 sandy loam.

Feature 101

Feature 101 in units 147 and 148 was defined in level K. It was an oyster midden/deposit in a soil of 10YR3/4, southwest of the brick foundation and continues to the south into unit 148.

Feature 188

Feature 188 was a trash feature in units 194 and 174. This feature intruded in to sterile soil and the elevations in the southern part o the feature varied about a foot.

Rodent Holes**Feature 127**

Feature 127 was a rodent hole in the western half of unit 129 in the base of level G. The soil in the feature was a 10YR3/4 Sandy Loam. This feature measured 0.65 by 0.7 inches and was 0.64 deep.

Unidentified Stains/Undefined features**Feature 27**

Feature 27 was located in the north west quadrant of unit 194 with a circular amoeba shape. The feature extended north and west into adjacent squares. No Munsell was noted.

Feature 30

Feature 30 was located in unit 192 and found to extend into 193, 212, and 213. The feature was circular. Feature 30 was not identified until subsoil layer. When unit 193 was opened, feature 30 appeared at the top of level B in the north west corner. Upon examining the south profile of unit 192, feature 30 can be seen. Therefore, feature 30 material included and contaminating levels B, C, and D in unit 192.

Feature 48

Feature 48 was a posthole located in the SE quadrant of unit 68. It appeared in the floor of level D in progress and the original elevation of the top of the feature has been lost.

Feature 69

Feature 69 was found in the southeast corner of unit 236. It was a 10YR3/4 soil which continued into adjacent units.

Feature 71

Feature 71 was a small unclear partially circular stain of soil color 10YR4/4 extending into east wall. Soil stains of this feature are lighter in the east area compared to the darker semicircular stain, but the lighter soil stain is darker than the soil to the west.

Feature 72

Feature 72 was a 10YR4/4 rectangular soil stain in the SW area of unit 236. Feature 72 extends into other units to the west and south.

Feature 109

Feature 109 in units 199, 179, and 159 was simply dirt (10YR3/3) built up to support a splash guard blocks south of the wall of the house on the west side with in the porch. This feature was originally defined as a builders trench.

CONTEXT 7

Paving, surfaces, and building/destruction related features

Feature 77s

Feature 77 was the cellarhole and cellar fill of the print shop.

Feature 79 g

Feature 79 was the south yard of the print shop. The area south of the print shop appeared to be a disposal area for the shop. This was indicated by a larger number of type recovered in the units excavated in 1983 and 1984. The northern boundary of the feature was formed by the southern wall of the print shop (brick foundation) To the east, was the current property line. The original 18th century lot lines forms another boundary. The southern and western boundaries are as yet undetermined, primarily due to a lack of excavated units in the 15-25 foot range from the south wall of shop. The units included in feature 79 were excavated according to the natural stratigraphy, level by level, however, quadrants were used to maintain a tighter horizontal control over artifact distribution which kept material separate from other levels. Those units included are: southern half of 67, 87, 107, 127, 147, all of 41 (except NW quad.), 42, 68, 88, 108, 128, 148, 43, 69, 89, 109, 129, and 149.

Builders Trench/Robbers Trench

Feature 53bc

Feature 53 was a semi-circular 10YR4/4 sandy loam feature of unit 87 intrusive thru levels E and I which contained brick and oyster shell. Feature 53 is possibly associated with builder's trench south of the brick foundation (feature 54), or it may be intrusive thru it. Feature 53 did not show up in plan view until level E was completed and level I exposed.

Feature 111

Feature 111 was within feature 80 in unit 159. The feature was a builders trench for south wall of the western part of the house. This is a trench was quite narrow, perhaps because the wall was laid up from the inside of the structure.

Feature 148

Feature 148 was found in unit 40 in the south half. It was a very narrow stain on the exterior of the brick foundation wall. This apparent builders trench was a 7.5YR3/4 sand.

Feature 153

Feature 153 was an exterior builders trench for the east wall of the brick foundation of the printshop. Found at the base of level D in unit 40, this stain, which ranged from a 10YR4/6 to a 10YR4/4, extended through units 38 and 37 and dated to the 18th century.

Postholes/Postmolds

Feature 133b & d

Feature 133 was found at the base of level F in unit 148 and consisted of a dark stain in the southeast quadrant of the unit. It appeared to be a round postmold in a square post hole. Four layers; a through d were defined. Level *a* was a 10YR4/4 sandy loam with oyster shell inclusions; level *b* was a 10YR3/3 sandy loam; level *c* was a 10YR5/6 sandy loam; level *d* was a 10YR3/4 sandy loam.

Feature 163

Feature 163 was another postmold which had creamware in it. In the southwest corner of unit 89, the mold was a 10YR5/4 sandy loam.

Feature 164

Feature 164 was found in unit 169 in the southeast corner. This dark circular stain was a postmold of 10YR4/4 sandy loam. The mold extended from level H of the same unit.

CONTEXT 8

Brick Foundation /Features

Feature 183

Feature 183 was a semicircular 10YR4/6 stain north of the brick which was identified as a Rumford Chimney. It maybe from construction. The feature had tin glazed earthenware in it.

Paving, surfaces, and building/destruction related features

Feature 77 ee

Feature 77 was the cellarhole and cellar fill of the print shop.

Feature 79 h,j & i

Feature 79 was the south yard of the print shop. The area south of the print shop appeared to be a disposal area for the shop. This was indicated by a larger number of type recovered in the units excavated in 1983 and 1984. The northern boundary of the feature was formed by the southern wall of the print shop (brick foundation) To the east, was the current property line. The original 18th century lot lines forms another boundary. The southern and western boundaries are as yet undetermined, primarily due to a lack of excavated units in the 15-25 foot range from the south wall of shop. The units included in feature 79 were excavated according to the natural stratigraphy, level by level, however, quadrants were used to maintain a tighter horizontal control over artifact distribution which kept material separate from other levels. Those units included are: southern half of 67, 87, 107, 127, 147, all of 41 (except NW quad.), 42, 68, 88, 108, 128, 148, 43, 69, 89, 109, 129, and 149.

Feature 110

Feature 110 was within feature 77.a.1 and appeared to be the cellar floor under layer r. There was a stain bordering this feature which was probably wood. Inside the feature were fragments of mortar and brick.

Feature 121

Feature 121 was found in the northeast quadrant of Feature 77, the cellar and consisted of a rectangular area of mortar and soil in the northwest corner of the cellar, running east along the edge of the stone foundation.

Feature 122

Feature 122 in the northwest quadrant of the cellar, feature 77 consisted of a rectangular dark stain running east from the west wall of the cellar.

Builders Trench/Robbers Trench

Feature 54

Feature 54 was a narrow feature of unit 87 associated with builders trench on the south (exterior) side of a brick foundation wall, possibly associated with F53. The feature, a 10YR3/3 sandy loam soil, was intrusive through level E but was not picked up in planview until level E was completed and level I exposed. The feature number was assigned to an extension of this exterior builders trench which was in a line of units 147, 127, 107, 87 and 67. The horizontal provenience was controlled by assigning 2 1/2 foot sections of each.

Feature 132

Feature 132 was found in the southeast quadrant of unit 66. This feature, a 7.5YR4/6 Sandy Clay Loam, was an interior builder's trench on the east wall of the print shop . The feature had inclusions of oyster shell, mortar and brick.

Postholes/Postmolds

Feature 154

Feature 154 was a 10YR3/4 sandy loam postmold in unit 148. This oblong stain was .4 x .65 and after excavation, was about .55 deep.

Feature 157

Feature 157 was found in unit 66 and excavated. No artifacts were associated with this feature which was defined as a posthole. The soil was 10YR3/6 with brick flecks in it.

Feature 165

Feature 165 was a lens of soil originally noted as a part of layer I. The soil was a 10YR5/6. It may be the remains a 1 foot square postmold but is indistinct.

Trashpit/deposits

Feature 186

Feature 186 was an artifact rich 10YR5/6 deposit in sterile soil continuing south into unit 41. It seems to be cut through by the wall and was in unit 40.

Rodent Holes

Feature 126

Feature 126 was in the northwest quadrant of unit 66 in the top of level G. This feature was determined to be a collapsed rodent hole which was circular and consisted of a 10YR4/6. The feature consisted of a concentration of artifacts in largely sterile soil and measured 0.5 by 0.6 and was 0.3 deep.

Unidentified Stains/ Undefined Features

Feature 138d&e

Feature 138 was in units 135 east and 114. It was a large 10YR5/8 stain with charcoal and brick fragments and covers most of unit 135 and 1/4 of unit 114. This was identified as feature 23 in 1983 but was never excavated.

Feature 179

Feature 179 was found in unit 135 in the southwest. This squared off stain was a 10YR3/6. This feature was the same as feature 138 level e.

Feature 184

Feature 184 was an oblong 10YR3/6 stain north of the brick in unit 62. No artifacts were recovered.

Feature 185

Feature 185 was also in unit 62. This semi-circular 10YR3/4 stain extended into the west half of unit 62, north of the brick.

CONTEXT 9

Paving, surfaces, and building/destruction related features

Feature 80.88ab

Feature 80 was the kitchen-print shop yard. It separated the kitchen from the shop and was a passage way continuation of the central hall of the house. This area is believed to have received heavy foot traffic and might have been partially paved. The area was rectangular shaped and bounded by structures on three sides: The main house to the north, the kitchen to the west and the printshop to the east. The area served primarily as a transportation route between the structures. Compared to feature 79, very little type has been recovered. Units in this feature include the west 1/2 of 147, 146, 145, 143. Units 107, 187, 166, 186, 165, 186, 165, 185, 164, 184, 163, 183, 162, 182, 161, 181, 160, 180, 142, 141, 140. North 1/2 of 143, 123 and all of the units of 122. These units were excavated in natural stratigraphic levels with material from each gradient within the unit kept separate to obtain tighter horizontal control.

Unidentified Stains/ Undefined Features

Feature 83

Feature 83 was an irregularly shaped feature defined at the end of level I in the Southwest corner of unit 107 and extending west and south. Brick fragments, mortar and charcoal were present.

NO CONTEXT- CORNER BALKS

Feature 59 through 65

These features were identified as such to control the provenience when the corner balks of respective units were removed. In most instances, these balks contained soils from four surrounding units. Feature 59 contained soils from units 123, 124, 143, and 144; feature 60, soils from units 85, 86, 105, and, 106; feature 61, units 104, 105, 124, and 125; feature 62, units 103, 104, 123, 124; feature 63, units 124, 125, 144, 145; feature 64, units 84, 104, and 105; feature 65, units 84, and 104.

Feature 99

Feature 99 was corner balk for units 163, 164, 143, and 144.

Feature 100

Feature 100 was corner balk for units 164, 165, 144, and 145.

Feature 155

Feature 155 was the corner balk for units 62, 63, 36 and 37.

Feature 166

Feature 166 was the corner balk for units 66, 67, 86, and 87.

Feature 168

Feature 168 was corner balk for units 64, 65, 84, and 85

MEGAFEATURES AND UNDATED FEATURES

Feature 1

Feature 1 was assigned to the brick and stone foundation and associated brick work for possible printshop. The area in and around the structure was excavated in regular units and level rather than as a single feature. This feature is present in contexts 1 through 8.

Feature 12

Feature 12 was located in unit 111. The feature may be a post hole. Soil was 10yr3/2 very dark greyish brown loam mottled with grey clay.

Feature 13

Feature 13 was located in unit 111. The feature appeared to be a post hole. The soil is 10yr3/2 very dark greyish brown loam.

Feature 14

Feature 14 was located in the unit 111. The feature appeared to be post hole. Soil was 10yr4/4 dark yellowish brown sandy loam.

Feature 17

Feature 17 was located in unit 185. It was an oval shaped feature extending south into unit 186 - possibly caused by a down spout. Soil was 10yr3/1 very dark grey loam.

Feature 18

Feature 18 was located in unit 185. It was a builder's trench for a sidewalk. The soil was 10yr3/1 very dark greyish loam.

Feature 19

Feature 19 was located in unit 185. The feature was a possible post hole.

Feature 20

Feature 20 was located in unit 185. It was originally thought to be a builder's trench for a kitchen foundation wall, but turned out to be too shallow and is NOT A BUILDER'S TRENCH.

Feature 21

Feature 21 was located in the unit 147. It was a possible builder's trench with brick rubble and oyster shells. Soil was 10yr3/2 very dark brown loam with shell and brick fragments.

Feature 31

Feature 31 was located in the northeast and northwest quadrants of unit 262. This feature, a row of 5 cut stones, extended across the two quadrants in a horizontal fashion, running east to west. There were no artifacts associated with the feature, nor did the feature appear to extend any further in any direction. Photos were taken at several points. Mortar was not found between the stones, and the stones were only one layer deep surrounded by level C. When level C was removed, the feature remained pedestalled. The stones were removed and temporarily saved.

Feature 32

Feature 32 was found in the northern half of unit 262. The soil type was 10yr 3/2. Very dark greyish brown clay loam and moist. An oval shaped stain appeared below feature 31, and intruded through level D. The soil was very moist and organic odors were noticeable. The unit was cross-sectioned from north to south. The western half was removed and labeled 32a. The eastern half of the unit was removed and labeled 32b. The feature did not appear to extend as far north as it was drawn on the plan after excavation.

Feature 37

Feature 37 was found in the north-east corner of unit 262. This circular feature with charcoal flecks, brick fragments and mortar was found extending into adjacent units north and east, and was intrusive through level E. No Munsell was noted.

Feature 38

Feature 38 was found in the north-west corner of unit 262. A circular shaped feature with mottled soil, charcoal flecks, brick, and mortar fragments was found extending west into the adjacent unit and was intrusive through level E. No Munsell was noted.

Feature 39

Feature 39 in unit 262 was initial thought to be a rectilinear feature extending south into an adjacent unit. After the southwest quadrant was removed, however, it became apparent that the soil was simply mottled from the above layer. It was re-identified as an anomaly and not a feature.

Feature 42

This feature was a dark stain which was located in the southeast corner and extended south into the balk and east into the adjacent unit. Notes are unclear and it is unknown where this feature was located.

Feature 51

Feature 51 was a circular feature in the southwest quadrant of unit 146, containing charcoal in a loamy soil. This feature turned out to be merely a concentration of charcoal which in turn stained the surrounding loam darker. The feature was intrusive thru level B. Feature 51 was sectioned with the western half being excavated as F51a and the eastern half as F51b.

Feature 74

Feature 74, of unit 127, was defined at the end of level D. ~~Feature 74 was in the NW corner of the unit extending in the SE direction.~~ Large oyster shell, exposed in this soil, is slightly darker than in the rest of level D. No Munsell was noted.

Feature 78

Feature 78, of unit 146, was an exterior builder's trench on the west wall, of print shop, in the yard. In 1983, unit 147, west of the brick foundation, was excavated but no builders trench was recorded due to its very shallow and ephemeral visibility. In 1985, it was defined a builders trench in unit 146 which was based, in part, on the presence of bricks in the strat close to wall. The builder's trenches was divided into two and a half foot sections based on location in the unit to keep horizontal control over material from trench.

Feature 81

Feature 81 is the print-shop interior north of cellar. The units in this area were between the cellar and the house. The unit are: north 1/2 of 103, 83, 63; east 1/2 of 140, 141; units 62, 82, 102, 122, 61, 81, 102, 122, 61, 81, 101, 121, 60, 80, 100, 120. It was excavated in natural stratigraphic levels, artifacts to be kept separated by gradient within a level.

Feature 91

Feature 91 was identified in units 180 and 160. It consisted of two large stones associated with and early 20th century small porch to the back door.

Feature 93

Feature 93 was identified as a posthole in unit 147. This circular feature was defined at the end of level I, and appeared to extend into the adjacent unit but was not recognized as such. The soil was a 10YR3/3. Level a of the feature overlay 2 bricks and stone, level b underlay a and may be a postmold, while level b and d are the posthole fill.

Feature 129

Feature 129 was a builder's pocket for Feature 190. This was found in unit 66 and consisted of a small amount of bone and mortar next to the lowest course of brick to the south of F190.

Feature 134

Feature 134 was found in unit 148 and was only a faint stain, thus it was dug as part of level G, not as a feature.

Feature 136

Feature 136 was named at the base of level H in unit 47 and was not excavated. It appeared as a egg-shaped dark stain in the north side of the unit and was very faint.

Feature 173, 174, 175, 176

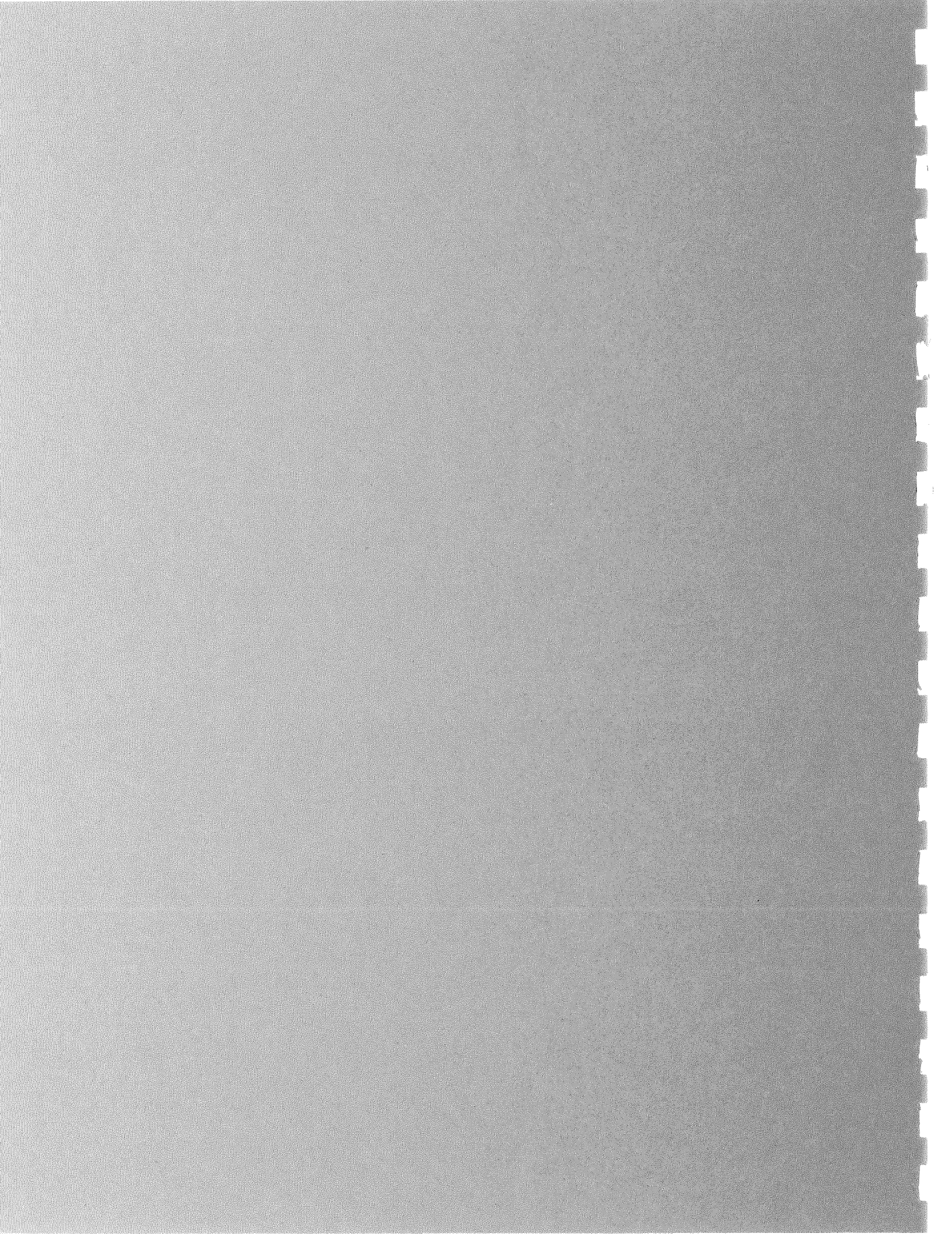
Feature 173, 174, 175 and 176 were dark stains in unit 69 at the top of level g. None of these were excavated and appeared to be rodent burrow trails.

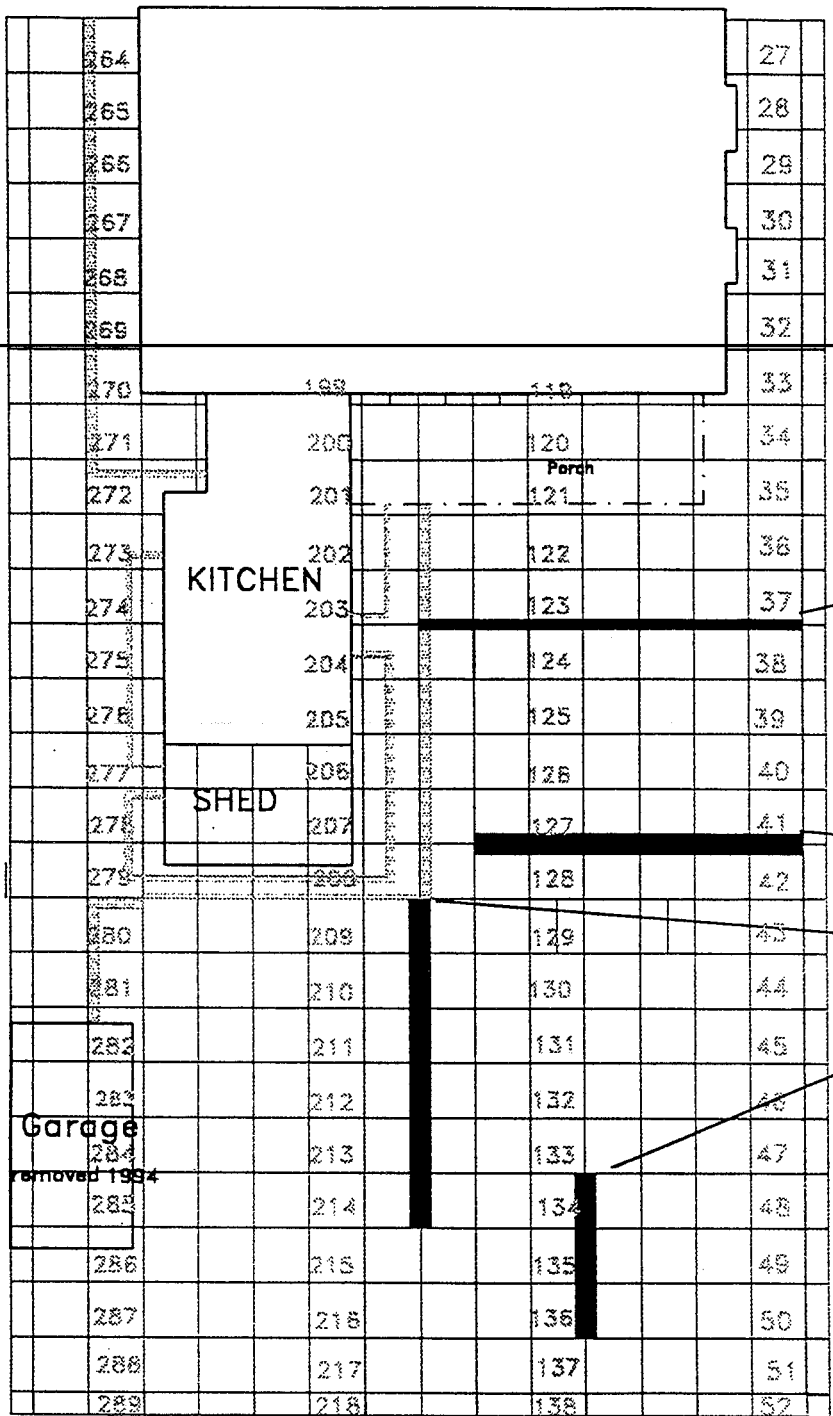
Feature 187

Feature 187 was a builders trench along the eastern wall of unit 61 at the base of H. It probably extends between the stones and had flecks of mortar and brick.

APPENDIX C

Linked Profile Drawings





Profile of South Wall of Feature 77, Printshop Cellar

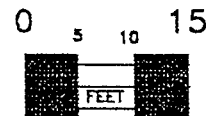
Profile of Units 147s, 127 s, 107 s, 87 s, 67 s, and 42 n.

Profile of Units 169 w, 190 e, 171 w, 192 e, 173 w, and 194 e.

Profile of units 134 e, 135 e, and 136 e.

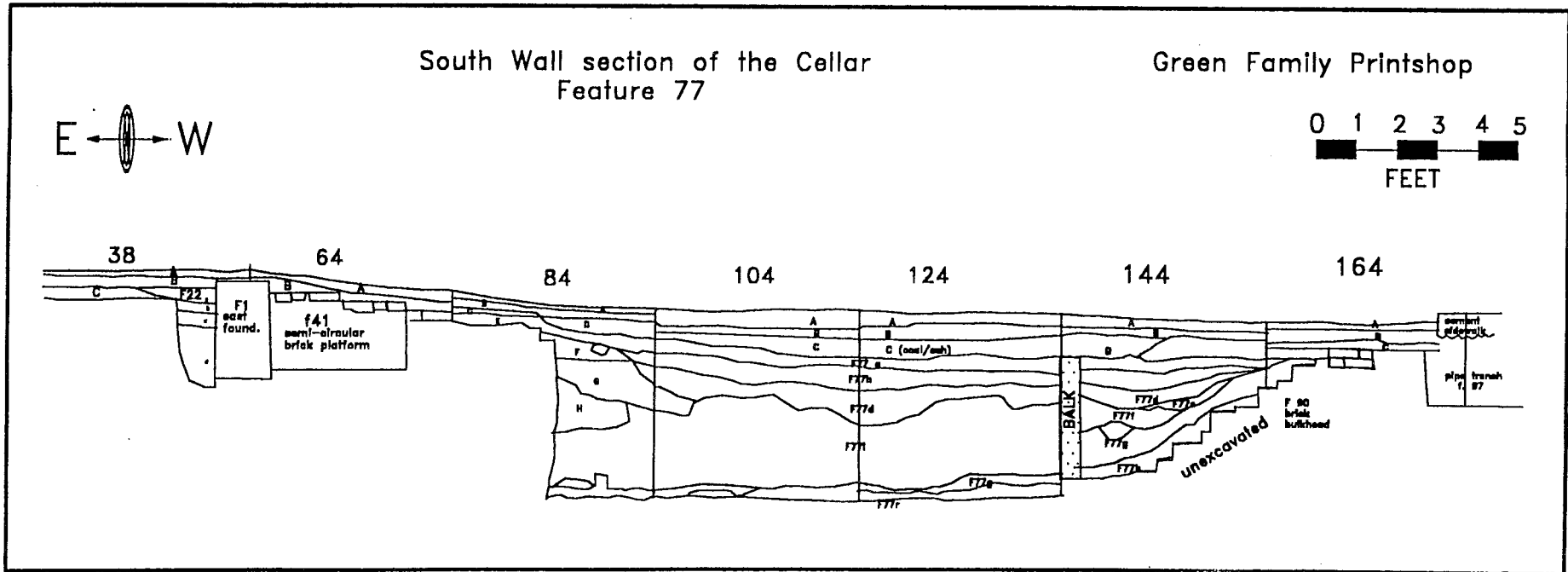
18AP29 Site Plan

● Datum Point



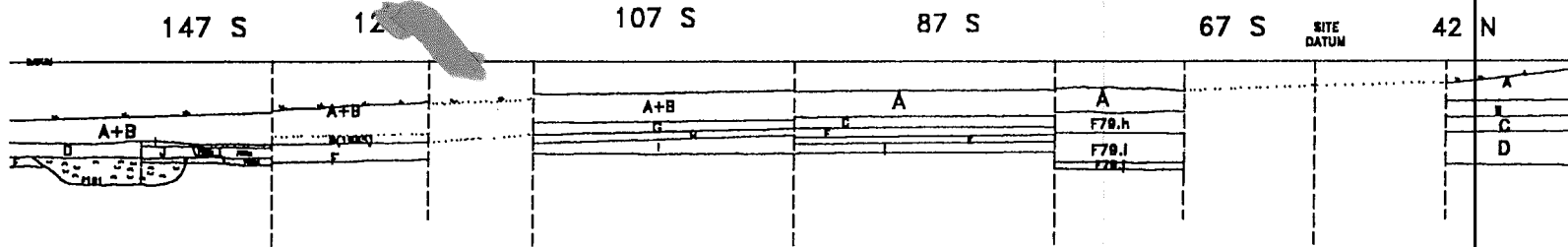
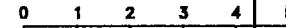
Map Digitized By C. Jane Cox
University of MD-College Park
May 1995

This map is a key for the following four section drawings
The thick lines indicate where the section drawing was
on the site.



Linked Profiles of Units 147, 127, 107, 87, 67, and 42

Green Family Printshop



Linked Profile of Units 169, 190, 171, 192, 173, and 194

Green Family Printshop



UNIT 169

UNIT 190

UNIT 171

UNIT 192

UNIT 173

UNIT 194

WEST WALL

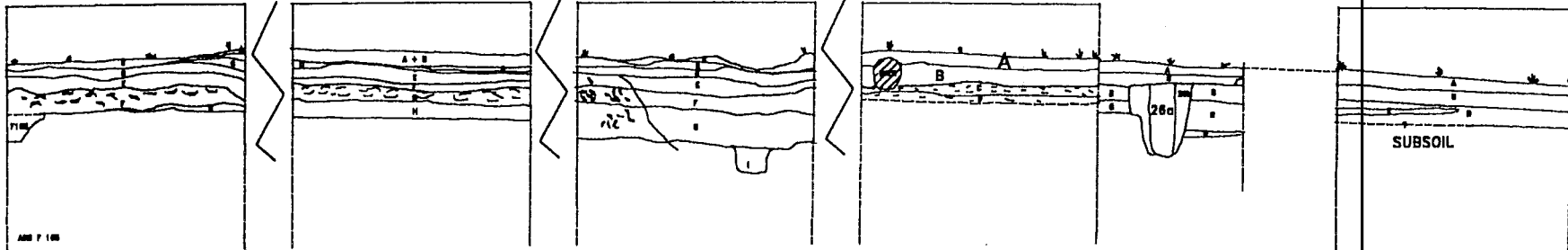
EAST WALL

WEST WALL

EAST WALL

WEST WALL

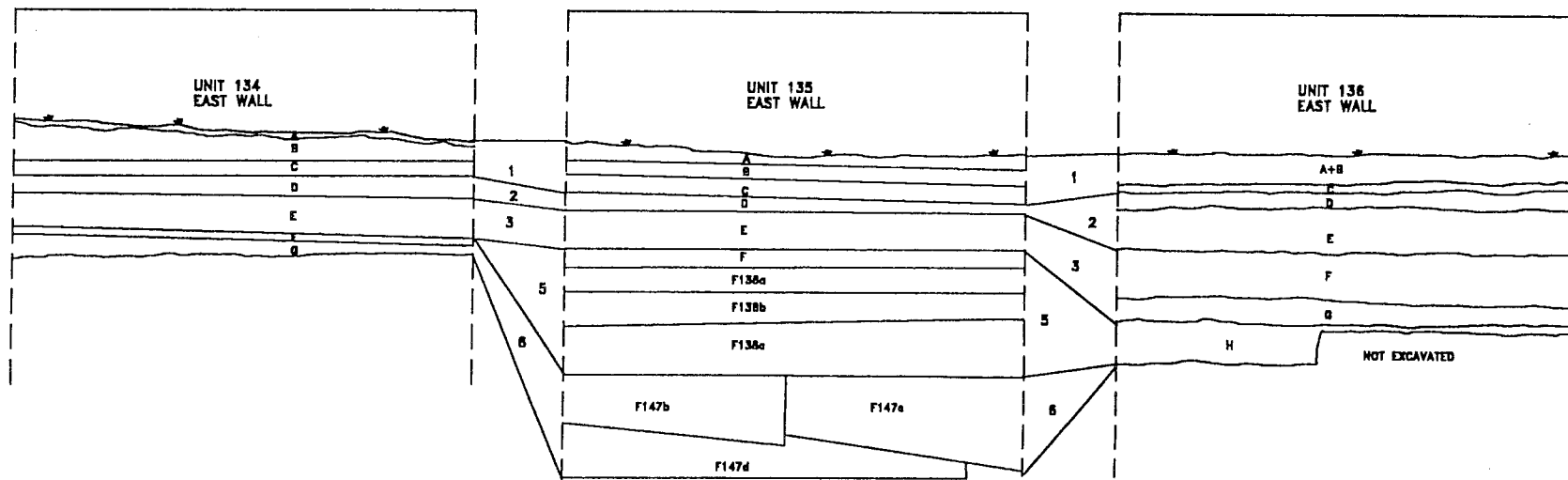
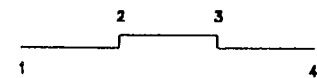
EAST WALL



811

Linked Profile of East Walls, Units 134, 135, and 136

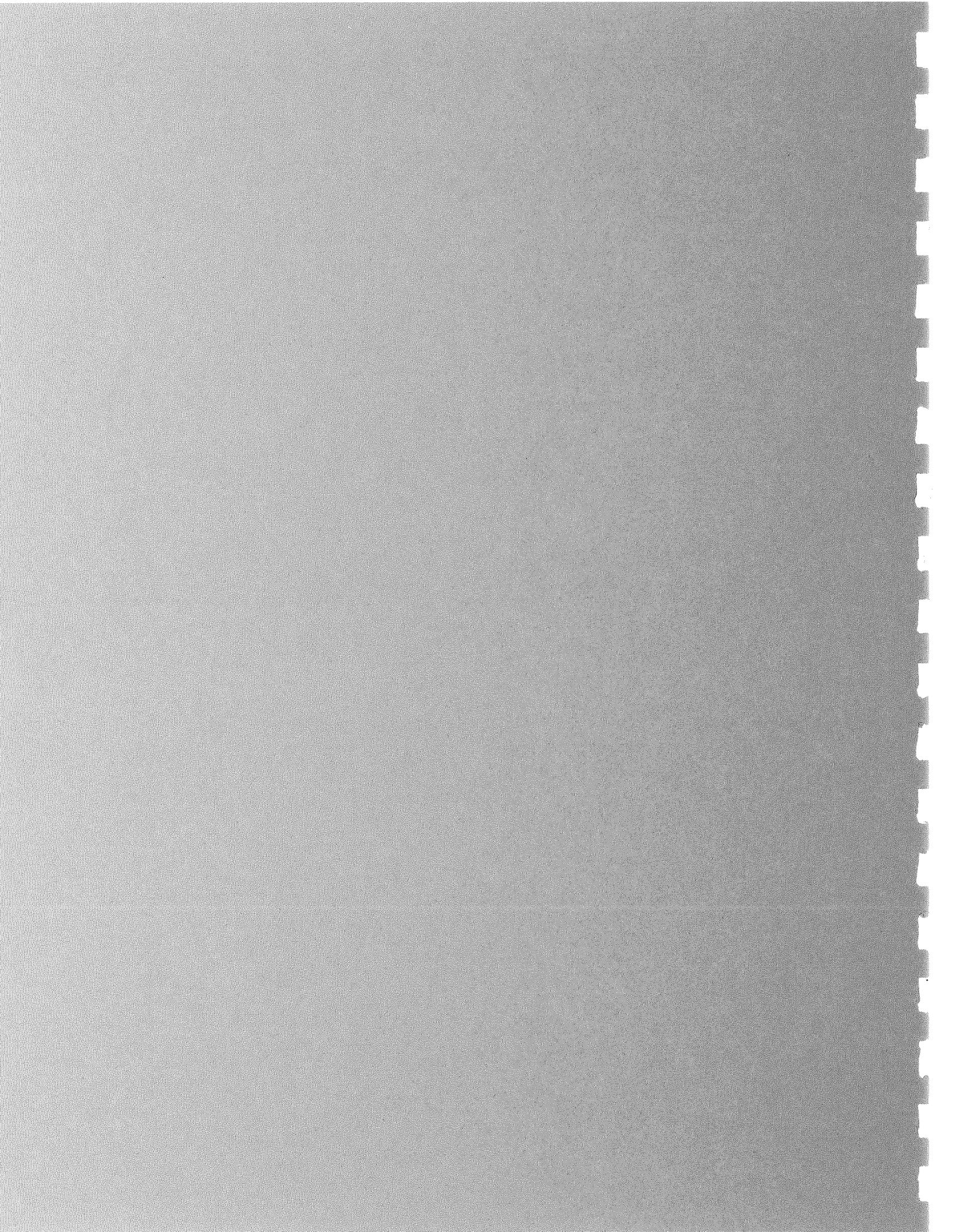
Green Family Printshop



APPENDIX D

Artifact Codesheets

Artifact Inventory on Disks



ARCHAEOLOGY IN ANNAPOLIS
ARTIFACT CATALOG COMPUTER CODES

(Where XX appears, substitute codes from attribute list)

CERAMICS

| | |
|--|--------|
| <u>Earthenware</u> | 100000 |
| <hr/> | |
| Coarse Earthenware | 120000 |
| Unglazed (describe in comments) | 120001 |
| Aboriginal (describe in comments) | 123000 |
| Iberian Storage Jars (1763)c.1745-1780-- ext wash,int clear glaze [p.143]..... | 124000 |
| Interior Lead Glazed (describe in comments) | 120002 |
| Exterior Lead Glazed (describe in comments) | 120003 |
| Int/Ext Lead Glazed (describe in comments) | 120004 |
| Black Glazed Redware (only true black glaze) | 127100 |
| Staffordshire Manganese Mottled (late 17th, early 18thc) buff body streaked brown glaze, very porous..... | 126000 |
| North Devon Gravel Tempered Ware (1713)c.1650-1775--red to gray body, apple green glaze | 121100 |
| Buckley Ware (1746)c.1720-1775--streaked body, black glaze [pp.132-133,135] | 122000 |
| Coarse Agate (1780)c.1750-1810--marbled body--date excludes doorknobs, [p.132] | 129500 |
| Slipwares | 129000 |
| Slip Combed (1733)c.1670-1795 [pp.107,134-135] | 129005 |
| Combed + Dotted (1733)c.1670-1795 [pp.107,134-135] | 129400 |
| Trailed (describe in comments) | 129006 |
| North Devon Sgraffito (1680)c.1650-1710--incised dec [pp.104-105] | 129100 |
| American Brush Trailed (describe in comments) [p.99] ... | 127500 |
| American Brush Trailed w/ copper green dec [p.99] | 127508 |
| Other Coarseware Attributes (describe in comments) | 120009 |
| Refined Earthenwares | 130000 |
| Tin Glazed Earthenware | 112000 |
| White Glazed (1720)c.1640-1800 (may have blue tint) [p.109] | 112011 |
| Blue Dash Chargers (1670)c.1630-1720--rim dec [pp.108-109] | 112012 |
| Identifiable Design Motif (describe in comments) | 112013 |
| Manganese stippling (green or brown stipple dec) | 112016 |
| Blue on White (other) | 112017 |
| Polychrome Palette (describe in comments) | 112018 |
| Other (describe in comments) | 113200 |

CERAMICS (CONT.)

| | |
|---|--------|
| Whieldon-Wedgewood wares | 131099 |
| Agateware (1758)c.1740-1775--thin, clr glz [p.132]..... | 131100 |
| Tortoiseshell (1755)c.1740-1770--brown + white dec [p.123] | 131200 |
| Clouded (1755)c.1740-1770--multi-color dec [p.123] | 131300 |
| Cauliflower (vegetable motifs) | 131400 |
| Other (describe in comments) | 131500 |
| Creamware | 132000 |
| Undecorated (1791)c.1762-1820--comment if deeper yellow [pp.125-128] | 1320XX |
| Annular (1798)c.1780-1815--slip dec [p.131] | 1321XX |
| Handpainted (1788)c.1765-1840 | 1322XX |
| Transfer Printed (1790)c.1765-1815 [p.126-128] | 1324XX |
| Shell edged | 1325XX |
| Featheredge | 132600 |
| Pearlware | 133000 |
| Undecorated (1805)c.1780-1830 [p.128-132] | 1330XX |
| Annular (1805)c.1790-1820--slip dec [pp.131-132] | 1331XX |
| Handpainted | 1332XX |
| underglaze blue (1800)c.1780-1820 [pp.128-129] | 133221 |
| underglaze polychrome (1805)c.1795-1815-- peasant palette [p.129] | 133222 |
| Transfer Printed (1818)c.1795-1840 [pp.128-130] | 1334XX |
| Shell Edged (1805)c.1780-1830 [p.131] | 1335XX |
| Whiteware | 134000 |
| Undecorated (1860)c.1820-1900 [pp.130-31] | 1340XX |
| Annular (slip dec) | 1341XX |
| Handpainted | 1342XX |
| Transfer Printed | 1344XX |
| Shell Edged | 1345XX |
| Fiesta | 1346XX |
| Yellow Ware | 135000 |
| Undecorated | 1350XX |
| Annular (slip dec) | 1351XX |
| Other 19thc. Wares (describe in comments) | 138000 |
| Other 18thc. Wares (describe in comments) | 138500 |

CERAMICS (CONT.)

HIGHLY FIRED REFINED WARES (these types of ceramics are under debate as to whether they are earthenware or stoneware) . 250000

| | |
|---|--------|
| Black Basalt (1785)c.1750-1820--dry, black body [pp.121-122] | 2361XX |
| Rosso Antico (1733)c.1690-1775--dry, red body; sprig molded [pp.121-122] | 236252 |
| Engine Turned (1769)c.1763-1775--dry, red body; incised lines [p.121] | 236251 |
| Jasper (1774 to early 19thc) dry, color tinted; sprig molded | 236352 |
| Lead Glazed Refined Redware | 2365XX |
| Jackfield (1760)c.1740-1780--red to purple body, black glz [p.123] | 2370XX |
| Astbury (1738)c.1725-1750--red body, white sprig molding [p.123] | 238052 |
| Shaw (1741)c.1732-1750--red body, int wht slip [p.118]. | 2390XX |
| Ironstone (1870) c.1840-1900, [p.131] | 1360XX |
| Rockingham (19thc) hard, buff body, mottled br glz | 137500 |

STONEWARE

| | |
|--|---------------|
| Coarse Stonewares | 200000 |
| Gray Bodied | 220000 |
| rhenish blue and gray (1668)c.1650-1725-- w/manganese dec [pp.280-281] | 221047 |
| rhenish blue and gray | 221048 |
| rhenish blue and gray (1713)c.1650-1775--incised [pp.280-81] | 221050 |
| rhenish blue and gray (1738)c.1700-1775-- stamped or geometric designs [pp.284-285] | 221048 |
| American blue and gray (mid 18th-19thc) thick cobalt dec [p.101] | 211000 |
| w/albany slip (int slip--indicates later ware) [p.101]. | 213000 |
| Hohr (1700)c.1690-1710--plain gray, incised or sprig molded [p.284] | 220050 |
| Other gray bodied (describe in comments) | 220009 |
| Frechen (1625)c.1550-1700--Bellarmine Bottles [pp.55-57] | 222000 |
| Brown Bodied | 229999 |
| English Brown (1733)c.1690-1775 [pp.112-14] | 230000 |
| Burslem (1738)c.1700-1775--crouch ware [p.114] | 232000 |
| Fulham (1733)c.1690--1775--mugs and tankards [pp.112-114] | 233000 |
| American Brown (mid 18thc) [p.100] | 212000 |
| Other Brown Bodied (describe in comments) | 230500 |

CERAMICS (CONT.)

Refined Stonewares 240000

Nottingham (1755)c.1700-1810--drab body, luster br glz
[p.114] 231000

White Saltglazed (1763)c.1720-1805--date excludes plates
and molded vessels [pp.115-117] 235000

slip-dipped WSG (1745)c.1715-1775--gray body w/wht
slip [pp.114-115] 235100

scratch brown (1725)c.1720-1730--incised, br dec
[p.117] 235350

scratch blue (1760)c.1744-1775--incised bl dec [p.117] 235450

debased scratch blue (1780)c.1765-1795--incised,
sloppy bl dec [p.118] 235550

handpainted (describe in comments) 2356XX

transfer printed (1760)c.1755-1765 [p.128] 2357XX

molded (1753)c.1740-1765-plates
(describe in comments) [p.115] 235056

PORCELAIN

Porcelain (undistinguished) 300000

Chinese 3100XX

blue on white (1730)c.1660-1800 [p.257] 310021

batavian c.18thc--ext brown glz [p.18]W 310037

imari overglaze enamels (1740)c.1700-1780--red - gold
[pp.258-259] 310038

famille verte (1696)c.1662-1730--translucent enamels
[pp.15-16]W 310040

famille rose 18thc (1730-)--opaque enamels;
intro of wht [pp.16-17]W 310039

encre de chine (1762)c.1730-1795--black ink lines
[pp.17-18]W 310042

blanc de chine (1700)c.1650-1750--molded, all wht,
no sheen [p.45]W 310044

canton (1815)c.1800-1830-diagnostic rim design [p.262] 310041

other Chinese (describe in comments) 310043

English (1770)c.1745-1795--softer paste,
some transfer print [p.137] 3200XX

bone china (c.1794-) very thin, very white paste 321000

Other Porcelain (describe in comments-put semi-pcln here) 340000

HANDPAINTED DECORATIVE ATTRIBUTES

| | |
|-------------------------------------|-----------|
| No further analysis | 00 |
| Undecorated | 20 |
| Blue on White | 21 |
| 18thc. palette (peasantware) | 22 |
| 19thc. palette (reds, etc...) | 23 |
| Stenciled | 24 |
| <hr/> | |
| Sponged | 25 |
| Luster Glazed | 26 |
| Finger-trailed | 27 |
| Mocha | 28 |
| Banded | 29 |
| Overglaze Painting | 30 |
| Gold Gilding | 31 |

TRANSFER PRINTED DECORATIVE ATTRIBUTES

| | |
|-------------------------------------|----|
| No Further Analysis | 00 |
| Overglaze Transfer Print | 32 |
| Underglaze Black | 33 |
| Underglaze Blue | 34 |
| Underglaze-other 18thc colors | 35 |
| Underglaze-19thc colors | 36 |
| Flow Blue | 37 |
| Decalcomania | 38 |
| Underglaze Green | 39 |
| Underglaze Red | 40 |

OTHER DECORATIONS

| | |
|------------------------------------|----|
| Incised/applied design | 50 |
| Engine-turned | 51 |
| Sprig-molded, relief dec | 52 |
| Molded rim (identify design) | 53 |
| Molded | 54 |
| Incised | 55 |
| Applied | 56 |

TOBACCO PIPES

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Pipes general | 500000 |
| Bowls, plain | 510000 |
| Bowls, marked | 511000 |
| Bowls, molded | 512000 |
| Stems, unmeasurable | 520000 |
| Stems, plain 4/64 | 520004 |
| Stems, plain 5/64 | 520005 |
| Stems, plain 6/64 | 520006 |
| Stems, plain 7/64 | 520007 |
| Stems, plain 8/64 | 520008 |
| Stems, plain 9/64 | 520009 |
| Stems, marked 4/64 | 521004 |
| Stems, marked 5/64 | 521005 |
| Stems, marked 6/64 | 521006 |
| Stems, marked 7/64 | 521007 |
| Stems, marked 8/64 | 521008 |
| Stems, marked 9/64 | 521009 |

GLASS

| | |
|---|------------|
| Glass general | 600000 |
| Flatglass | 609999 |
| Window | 610000 |
| Bull's eye | 610001 |
| Mirror | 660000 |
| <hr/> Bottle Glass | 629999 |
| Wine/Liquor Bottle (dk olive green) | 630000 |
| wine/liquor neck | 630001 |
| wine/liquor base | 630002 |
| wine/liquor frag | 630003 |
| Round Bottle (whole) | 630084 |
| round neck | 630081 |
| round base | 630082 |
| round frag | 630083 |
| Case Bottle-square (whole) | 630074 |
| case neck | 630071 |
| case base | 630072 |
| case frag | 630073 |
| Medicinal Phial-18thc. | 621000-16* |
| Medicinal Bottle-19thc. (see Hume, p.73)..... | 620017-21* |
| Blown-in-Mold Bottle (whole)..... | 631000 |
| blown-in-mold neck | 631100 |
| blown-in-mold base | 631200 |
| blown-in-mold frag | 631300 |
| Machine Made Bottle (whole)..... | 632000 |
| machine made neck | 632100 |
| machine made base | 632200 |
| machine made frag | 632400 |
| Drinking Glass | 640000 |
| Wineglass (whole) | 641000 |
| wineglass frag | 641090 |
| wineglass bowl | 641091 |
| wineglass stem | 641050-75* |
| wineglass base | 641085-89* |
| (see Noel Hume, p.190) | |

Drinking Glass (cont)

| | |
|-------------------------------|--------|
| Tumbler (whole) | 642000 |
| base | 642001 |
| rim | 642004 |
| body | 642005 |
| stenciled or etched | 642002 |
| faceted body | 642003 |
| other 18thc. attributes | 643000 |
| other 19thc. attributes | 643200 |
| Serving Glass | 650000 |
| Decanter. | 651000 |
| top | 651005 |
| Urinal Bottle. | 652000 |
| Storage Jar | 653000 |
| canning/mason jar | 653001 |
| Lighting Glass | 654000 |
| Cosmetic Jar | 655000 |

ARCHITECTURAL MATERIALS

| | |
|---|--------|
| Nails General | 710000 |
| Handwrought | 711000 |
| rose head | 711001 |
| L-head | 711002 |
| headless | 711003 |
| Cut | 712000 |
| Modern (wire) | 713000 |
| <hr/> | |
| Plaster | 720000 |
| Shell Tempered | 721000 |
| Shell Tempered, painted | 721001 |
| Shell Tempered, lathe marked | 721002 |
| Horse Hair Tempered | 721003 |
| Modern | 722000 |
| Mortar | 730000 |
| Shell Tempered | 730001 |
| Modern (concrete goes here) | 730002 |
| Stone | |
| Stone, Natural (bog iron goes here) | 750000 |
| architectural or landscape | |
| worked | 752000 |
| paving | 752001 |
| step or landscape | 752002 |
| other building related | 752003 |
| Worked for Flints | 752004 |
| Worked, other | 752005 |
| Prehistoric Materials | 880000 |
| Stone debitage | 752006 |
| Stone Tools (specify) | 752007 |
| Stone Tool Fragment | 752008 |
| Brick | |
| Brick General | 760000 |
| wall brick | 760001 |
| well brick (curved) | 760002 |
| coping brick | 760003 |
| marked | 760004 |
| paving brick | 760005 |
| fire brick | 760006 |

Tile

| | |
|---------------------------|--------|
| Tile General | 770000 |
| roofing | 770001 |
| paving | 770002 |
| flooring | 770003 |
| drain (terra cotta) | 770004 |
| Sewer Pipe | 780000 |
| Fire Place Tile | 1150XX |

Organic Materials (egg shell goes here) 800000

| | |
|-----------------------|--------|
| Bone, Fragments | 810000 |
| mammal | 810001 |
| bird | 810002 |
| bird/rodent | 810005 |
| rodent | 810006 |
| fish | 810003 |
| teeth | 810004 |

| | |
|------------------------|--------|
| Shell, Fragments | 820000 |
| oyster | 820001 |
| clam | 820002 |
| blue crab | 820003 |
| mussel | 820004 |

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Wood, building related | 840000 |
| worked, other | 840001 |
| natural | 840003 |
| form identifiable | 840004 |
| unidentifiable | 840099 |

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Leather | 850000 |
| form identifiable | 850001 |

| | |
|-------------------------|--------|
| Textile | 860000 |
| form identifiable | 860001 |

| | |
|----------------|--------|
| Paper | 855000 |
| Charcoal | 840002 |

| | |
|--------------------------------|--------|
| Plant Remains | 870000 |
| leaves | 870001 |
| seeds and nuts (specify) | 870002 |
| pollen samples | 870003 |

| | |
|--------------------|--------|
| Soil Samples | 870500 |
|--------------------|--------|

| | |
|------------------------------|--------|
| Worked or Shaped Shell | 881000 |
| form identifiable | 881001 |

Organic Materials (cont)

| | |
|--|--------|
| Worked or Shaped Bone | 881500 |
| form identifiable | 881501 |
| Worked or Shaped Horn | 882000 |
| form identifiable | 882001 |
| <hr/> | |
| Coal/Clinker | 870004 |
| Coal | 870005 |
| Clinker | 870006 |
| Bog Iron (same code as stone, natural) | 750000 |

Metal Materials 900000

| | |
|--|--------|
| Iron | 910000 |
| form identifiable (other than nails) | 910001 |
| Brass | 920000 |
| form identifiable | 920001 |
| Pewter | 930000 |
| form identifiable | 930001 |
| Lead | 940000 |
| form identifiable | 940001 |
| debitage-puddles | 940002 |
| printing type | 943000 |
| Copper | 960000 |
| form identifiable | 960001 |
| Silver | 970000 |
| form identifiable | 970001 |
| Other Metal | 950000 |
| form identifiable | 950001 |

Synthetic/Recent Materials 980000

Synthetic/Recent Samples 981000

Forms Key

0000-1000 = General Ceramic Attributes

5000-5999 = Glass General/Table Glass

6000-6999 = Storage Vessels

7000-7999 = Cooking

8000-8999 = Misc. Ceramics and Glass

9000 = Misc Artifacts

9100-9199 = Architectural/Hardware

9200-9299 = Kitchen

9300-9399 = Clothing

9400-9499 = Personal

9500-9599 = Tools

9600-9699 = Weapons

9700-9799 = Harness

9800-9899 = Decorative

9900-9999 = (unassigned)

Form codes below may be grouped by material rather than numerically
i.e. Flower Pot appears under ceramic.

FORMS

Identifiable Ceramic Fragment Attributes

| | |
|------------------------|------|
| Spout | 0030 |
| Handle | 0031 |
| Rim | 0032 |
| Hollow Body Frag | 0033 |
| Flat Body Frag | 0034 |
| <hr/> | |
| Base | 0035 |
| Lid | 0036 |
| Cup | 0037 |
| Plate | 0038 |
| Bowl | 0039 |
| Figurine | 9801 |
| Flowerpot | 8500 |

Identifiable Glass Fragment Attributes

| | |
|-----------------------|------|
| Hollowware | 5998 |
| Flatware | 5999 |
| Bottle | 6200 |
| Bottle finish | 6201 |
| Carboy | 6970 |
| Perfume | 9416 |
| Patent medicine | 6960 |
| Jar | 6300 |
| Canning Jar | 6951 |
| Jar lid liner | 6952 |
| Lamp Globe | 8761 |
| Lamp Base | 8762 |
| Lamp Chimney | 8762 |
| Candle sticks | 8760 |

Identifiable Attributes

| | |
|-------------------------------------|------|
| Window Came | 9110 |
| Hinges general or type unknown..... | 9125 |
| door | 9126 |
| furniture | 9127 |
| other | 9129 |
| Locks general..... | 9135 |
| door | 9136 |
| Keyhole | 9146 |
| Upholstery Tacks (brass) | 9176 |
| Wire | 9180 |
| Insulator | 9181 |
| Drain/Sewer Pipe | 9102 |
| Cutlery | 9201 |
| Buckles | 9305 |
| shoes | 9306 |
| other | 9308 |

Identifiable Attributes

| | |
|--------------------------|------|
| Buttons | 9310 |
| 1-piece | 9311 |
| 2-piece | 9312 |
| Collar button | 9426 |
| | |
| Pins | 9320 |
| handwrought | 9321 |
| machine made | 9322 |
| Safety | 9323 |
| | |
| Scissors | 9335 |
| Thimbles | 9340 |
| Wig Curlers | 9345 |
| Coins | 9410 |
| Combs | 9415 |
| Jewelry | 9420 |
| Keys | 9430 |
| Dolls/Doll Parts | 9441 |
| Marbles | 9442 |
| Game Pieces | 9443 |
| Slate Pencils | 9445 |
| Writing Implement | 9460 |
| Toothbrushes | 9406 |
| Bead | 9401 |
| | |
| Weapon Related | |
| Gunflints | 9640 |
| | |
| Shell Casing | 9660 |
| Shot, Ball, Bullet | 9661 |
| | |
| Harness Related | |
| Horse shoe | 9726 |

Cataloguing Abbreviations
for use in "Comments" section

COLORS

Amber -- Amb
Aqua -- Aq
Black -- Blk
Blue -- Bl
Brown -- Br
Clear -- Clr
Cobalt -- Cob
Dark -- Dk
Gold -- Gld
Gray -- Gy
Green -- Gn
Light -- Lt
Manganese -- Mang
Olive -- Ol
Orange -- Or
Pink -- Pk
Purple -- Pp
Red -- Rd
Silver -- Slv
Turquoise -- Trq
White -- Wht
Yellow -- Yw

BODY TYPES

Brown Bodied -- Brbod
Buff Bodied -- Bfbod
Dry Bodied -- Drybod
Gray Bodied -- Gybod
Hard Bodied -- Hrbod
Pink Bodied -- Pkbod
Red Bodied -- Rdbod
Salmon Bodied -- Smnbod
Soft Bodied -- Sftbod
White Bodied -- Whtbod
Yellow Bodied -- Ywbod

ABBREVIATIONS CONTINUED

METALS

Aluminum -- Al
Copper -- Cu
Gold -- Au
Iron -- Fe
Lead -- Pb
Magnesium -- Mg
Silver -- Ag
Tin -- Sn

SPECIFIC PATTERNS/EDGE DECORATIONS

Barley Pattern -- Brlypttrn
Basketweave -- Bsktwve
Bead and Reel -- B&R
Beaded -- Bead
Diamond -- Dimnd
Dot, Diaper, and Basket -- D.D.B
Feather Edged -- Fthredg
Fluted -- Flut
Queen's Shape -- Qshp
Royal Pattern -- Rylpttrn
Scalloped -- Scld
Shell Edged -- Shledg
Spearhead -- Sprhd
Wheat Pattern -- Wheat

PLACE CODES

Removed for Conservation -- RFC (02)
Removed for Exhibit -- RFE (03)
Removed for Study -- RFS (04)
Removed for Crossmending -- RFM (06)

GENERAL DESCRIPTIVE ATTRIBUTES

| | |
|----------------------------|------------------------------|
| American -- Amn | Hardware -- Hdwr |
| Annular -- Anlr | Incised -- Incsd |
| Applied -- Appld | Interior -- Int |
| Assorted -- Asst | Ironstone -- Irnstn |
| Banded -- Bnd | Jewelry -- Jwlry |
| Base -- Bse | Knife -- Knf |
| Body -- Bod | Large -- Lge |
| Bottle -- Btl | Long -- Lng |
| Bottom -- Bttm | Lead Glaze -- Pbglz |
| Bowl -- Bwl | Maker's Mark -- MM |
| Buckle -- Bckl | Mammal -- Mml |
| Burned -- Brnd | Material -- Matl |
| Button -- Bttn | Modern -- Mdrn |
| Century -- C | Mold -- Mld |
| Chamber Pot -- Chmbrp | Mottled -- Mttld |
| Chinese -- Chn | Neck -- Nck |
| Clothing -- Clthg | Overglaze -- Overglz |
| Coarse -- Crs | Pattern -- Ptrn |
| Combed -- Cmbd | Pearlware -- Plwr |
| Corroded -- Corrd | Plastic -- Plstc |
| Creamware -- Cmwr | Plate -- Plt |
| Crossmend -- Crsmend | Platter -- Pltr |
| Curved -- Crvd | Porcelain -- Pcln |
| Cutlery -- Ctlry | Round -- Rnd |
| Decorated -- Dec | Salt -- Slt |
| Diameter -- Dia | Serving -- Srvng |
| Drinking -- Drnkg | Slip -- Slp |
| Dutch -- Dtch | Slipware -- Slpwr |
| Earthenware -- Erthnwr | Small -- Sm |
| Edge -- Edg | Spanish -- Spn |
| Embossed -- Emb | Sponge -- Spng |
| Enamel -- Enml | Spoon -- Spn |
| Engine Turned -- Engtrnd | Spout -- Spt |
| English -- Engl | Stamped -- Stmpd |
| Exterior -- Ext | Stencilled -- Stncld |
| Flat -- Flt | Stoneware -- Stnwr |
| Fork -- Frk | Square -- Sq |
| Fragment -- Frag | Tempered -- Tmprd |
| French -- Fren | Thick -- Thk |
| Frosted -- Frstd | Thin -- Thn |
| German -- Germ | Trailed -- Trld |
| Glass -- GlS | Transfer Printed -- Trnsfrpr |
| Glaze -- Glz | Undecorated -- Undec |
| Glaze Chip -- Glzchp | Underglaze -- Undrglz |
| Gravel Tempered -- Gvltmpd | Unglazed -- Unglz |
| Handle -- Hndl | Unidentifiable -- Unident |
| Handpainted -- Hndptd | Ware -- Wr |

Whole -- Whl
Window -- Wndw
With -- W/
Whiteware -- Whtwr

APPENDIX E

Newspaper Articles

The past lives at Jonas Green house

He published Maryland Gazette in 18th century

By FRANCES JAQUES
Staff Writer

Nearly everyone in 18th century Annapolis read the *Maryland Gazette*.

The weekly tabloid was the great communication link among the Colonial capital's few hundred residents and the rest of the world.

Today, more than 2½ centuries after its inception in 1727, the *Gazette* still lives as a newspaper publication. It's a thread linked to the beginnings of Annapolis, to the foundations of Maryland and to the very birth of the nation.

Now, after four summers of archaeological diggings, the *Gazette's* early remains have been unearthed. One can touch the same type and newsprint that publisher Jonas Green and his family used for nearly 100 years.

"I can't tell you how exciting it is to find a seal or a piece of type that you can identify in a copy of Green's *Gazette*," said Barbara Little, site supervisor for three summers of excavations.

In 1983, the first year of the diggings in the yard behind Jonas Green's house, student archaeologists found the metal death stamp, a drawing of a skull and crossbones that Green printed in his paper to protest the passage of the Stamp Act of 1765 by the English Parliament.

Refusing to pay the taxes, he published the following headline in the *Gazette*: "The *Maryland Gazette* Expiring: In Uncertain Hopes of a Resurrection to Life Again." In the bottom right-hand corner of the page, where the royal stamp should have been placed, there appeared instead a skull and crossbones.

Green was soon convinced of the value of a courageous press in a struggle against tyranny, and he later resumed publication under the headline: "An Apparition of the late *Maryland Gazette*, which is not dead, but only sleepeth."

There have been relatively few such interruptions in the *Gazette's* history.

Another stamp found by diggers was of a crown. Its use was traced by Ms. Little to an ad for a tavern, probably named Sign of the Crown, which appeared in a 1750 issue of the *Gazette*.

One of her most interesting personal finds was that of Green's bottle seal. Imprinted in glass is the name "Green, Printer, 1739."

This seal was stamped into the bottom of a wine bottle as it was being made and while the glass was still soft. It was a status symbol of the time to have your own personal seal on your bottles.

In the four summers, 1983 to 1986, that University of Maryland students dug on the Green property, they found more than 10,000 pieces of type. These bits and pieces, along with other artifacts, have been put into 2,300 sandwich-size brown bags currently stored in the Department of Anthropology at the University.

"For every hour of digging, it takes three hours of laboratory work," said Diana Kehne, assistant laboratory supervisor.

The archaeologists who worked at the Jonas Green site estimate they have a half-million artifacts to identify, label and catalog. The work may take up to three years to complete.

The items were found in 5-by-5-foot units that are plotted out before the digging begins. The first layer taken from a unit is put into a bag, then the archaeologist goes to the next layer, and so on.

Willard Mumford, an Anne Arundel Community College teacher and amateur archaeologist, remembers the summer day he was digging at the Jonas Green site. He was encouraged to keep on although at 19 inches from the surface he was convinced he was into the Indian

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Archaeologists find treasure at Green home

(Continued from Page B8)

level.

And with the next dig of the trowel, his suspicions were confirmed as he turned up an Indian arrowhead. These are the thrills that make the miserable hours spent stooped over piles of dirt with sweat dripping from your body seem worth the misery.

The majority of the diggers at the Jonas Green dig or any other archaeological projects in Annapolis are graduate students at the University of Maryland. Most are working for class credit.

Mumford is one of the few volunteers, if not the only one, who worked regularly through four summers at the Green site.

"I've been fascinated with archaeology since I was a kid," said the Annapolis resident, "and I've always been interested in Jonas Green and his printing business."

Green's print shop was one of the early discoveries made when the dig first began. Behind the house, under an inch of dirt, the team of archaeologists discovered the stone and brick foundation of what was determined to be Green's shop.

Green took over the *Maryland Gazette* sometime between 1737 and 1745. Historians date his shop from 1745. William Parks, who started the *Gazette* in 1727, moved in 1734 to Williamsburg, Va., where his prospects as a printer looked brighter.

On Green's early *Gazette* mastheads is the following statement:

"Annapolis, Printed by Jonas Green at his Printing Office in Charles Street; where all persons may be supplied with this *Gazette* at 12 shillings, 6 pence a year, and Advertisements of moderate length are inserted for 5 shillings the First Week and 1 shilling each time after; and long ones in proportion."

From 1745 to 1839 the *Gazette* was printed by the Green family. After Jonas Green's death in 1767, his wife, Anna Catherine, published the paper until she died in 1775. Her son, Frederick, continued the publication until 1811, followed by his son, Jonas

II, who was the publisher until 1839, when he lost the paper because of financial problems.

Jonas Green was born near Boston to a family that was among the early settlers in New England. He learned his trade from Benjamin Franklin in Philadelphia and came to Annapolis around 1735. He continued to receive much of his supply of paper and type from Franklin.

From the archaeological work done behind his home, a clearer picture of his print shop and house has evolved. Once thought to date from the 17th century, Green's residence is now considered to date from the early 1700s, and it was likely two small houses, one room deep.

Green was lured to Annapolis because "Maryland desperately needed someone to print government documents," said Ms. Little.

In addition to printing all the legal documents and laws for the colony as well as its paper money, Green found time to write and publish the *Gazette*. Considered quite a wit, he was a member of the gentlemen's Tuesday Social Club and was secretary of the Masonic Chapter.

"He was one of six master printers in the colonies," said St. Clair Wright of Historic Annapolis Inc.

The entire foundation of his print shop was unearthed during the summer digs, including the charred steps confirming a fire in the building in 1780. The fire caused a short interruption in the paper's publication, but the Green family soon began publishing from another shop, probably on Francis Street.

The print shop was rebuilt and production began again in the Greens' back yard around 1800. After the Revolutionary War, more and more printers set up shop in Annapolis, providing competition to the Green family's operation.

The Green excavations are at one of nine sites in Annapolis where archaeological digs have been done between 1982 and 1986. Funding for this work has come from the city of Annapolis, Historic Annapolis Inc.,

the University of Maryland, the Maryland Humanities Council, a Smithsonian Fellowship, Paul Pearson of Historic Inns of Annapolis, and several private grants.

"Annapolis is probably the best place on the East Coast to do archaeological studies," said Ms. Little who is working on a doctorate and doing her dissertation on Jonas Green.

"Annapolis never went through the building and commercial boom like Philadelphia and Boston, which destroyed most of their archaeological heritage. Even Williamsburg was ruined when they decided to rebuild the Colonial city."

Because it is a gold mine for the archaeological historian, the diggings here have attracted many students, graduate and undergraduate.

Steve Austin of Laurel is majoring in anthropology as a second career. He is researching Maryland newspapers to see the changes that have occurred over the years.

The excavations in Green's back yard have been completed and the ground returned to its pre-dig condition. Owners Randolph and Dede Brown of Alexandria, Va., hope to eventually restore the house.

Even though the Greens stopped printing the *Gazette* in 1839, the family retained ownership of the house. The present owner is a direct descendant of Jonas Green.

The *Maryland Gazette*, too, continues its unbroken heritage as it heads for its third century.

The newspaper now has a new printing home, located off Moreland Parkway, as different from Green's press as Colonial Annapolis was from the city today.

Plans are in the works to display a few of the relics found in Jonas Green's back yard in the lobby of the building when it is opened. These treasures, plucked from the ground where they had lain for nearly 300 years, bear out to Shakespeare's famous words, "What's past is prologue."

CAPITAL HAD ROOTS IN GREEN'S GAZETTE

The *Capital*, Annapolis' daily newspaper, has its roots in the original *Maryland Gazette*.

Capital-Gazette Newspapers has been publishing in the Annapolis area since 1727 when the *Maryland Gazette* began as a weekly publication. In 1884, the *Evening Capital* was founded as a daily newspaper and the two newspapers merged shortly before World War I. The publishing company has had eight different locations in the Annapolis area before moving to its present location at 2000 Capital Drive, near Route 2 and West Street.

Until 1955, the *Gazette* was a weekly publication covering all of Anne Arundel County, with the *Evening Capital* serving as Annapolis' daily newspaper. Since then, the *Maryland Gazette*, now twice weekly, has covered northern Anne Arundel County and *The Capital* has covered central and southern Anne Arundel County. The *Eve-*

ning Capital become *The Capital* several years ago because the newspaper publishes in the morning on weekends.

The first publisher of the *Maryland Gazette* was William Parks. Jonas Green took over as publisher between 1737 and 1745 after Parks moved to Williamsburg, Va. The Green family continued publishing the *Gazette* until 1839.

The paper continued under a series of different owners until the Civil War period when Thomas Wilson, an ardent Union sympathizer, became publisher.

Since 1968 Philip Merrill has been publisher of Capital-Gazette Newspapers Inc., the oldest publishing firm in the country. Capital-Gazette Newspapers also publishes the *Bowie Blade-News*, the *Crofton News-Crier* and the *Brooklyn News*, all weekly publications, and the *Washingtonian* and *Baltimore* magazines.



Photo by J. Henson

JONAS GREEN'S personal bottle stamp was a status symbol of the 18th century.



Photo by J. Henson

BARBARA LITTLE, supervisor for three summers of excavation at the site, inspects retrieved artifacts.

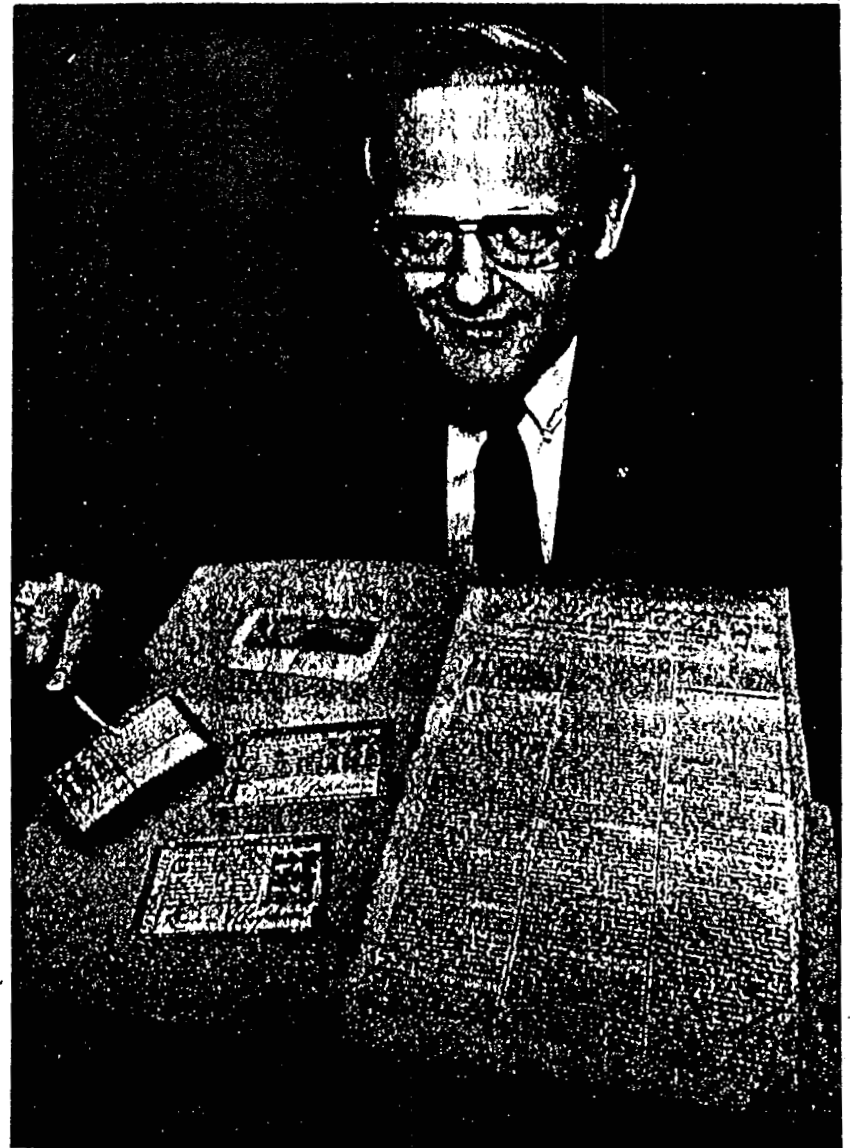


Photo by Bob Gilbert

WILL MUMFORD displays copy of *Maryland Gazette* from Feb. 12, 1761, and some money printed by Jonas Green.



Photo by J. Henson

DIANA KEHNE, assistant lab supervisor, catalogs objects from the dig.



Photo by J. Henson

THIS STAMP of a crown was used in an ad that appeared in the *Maryland Gazette* in 1750.



Photo by J. Hanson

CONNIE CROSBY, on ladder, photographs an open section during the digging while Don Creveling steadies her perch.



Photo by J. Henson

GRAD STUDENT Samuel Brainerd, left, and undergraduate Stephen Austin discuss articles found at the site near where Jonas Green's

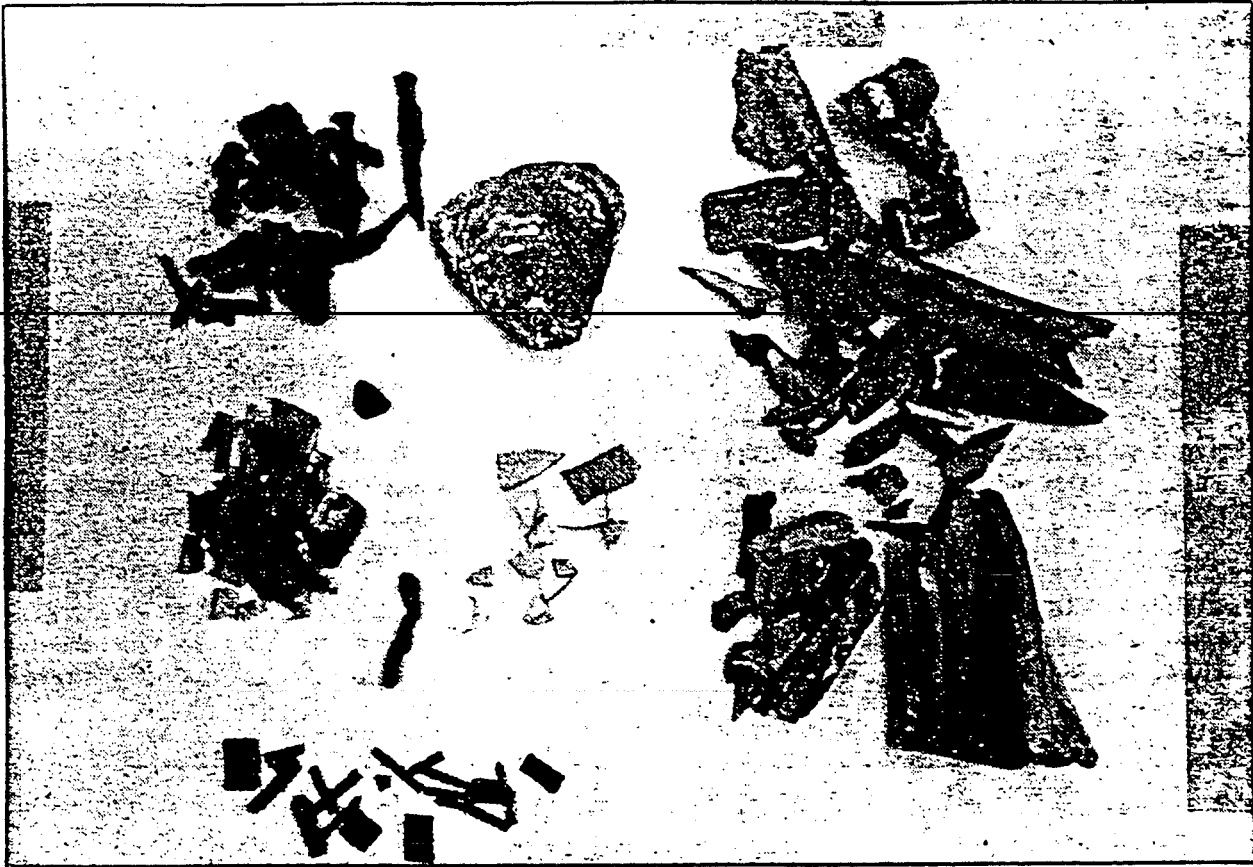


Photo by J. Henson

ARTIFACTS FOUND at the site include, clockwise from top left, nails, oyster shell, bone fragments, ceramic pieces, lead type and glass.



Photo by J. Henson

SUE WALKER, left, of Burtonsville, and Dave Herbst of Bedford, N.Y., during the digging at the Jonas



BETTE MEHALKO, left, lifts silt screen of Joan Chase in 1982 work at the excavation site near where Jonas Green's home used to be.
Capital file photo

APPENDIX F

Site Survey Form

MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGICAL SITE SURVEY

29

18 AP 36

Name of site Jonas Green

Number

Other designations

County Anne Arundel

Type of site

Cultural affiliation Historic

How to reach site 18th century domestic site containing printer's shop

124 Charles St., Annapolis, Md.

Landmarks to aid in finding site

Position of site with respect to surrounding terrain

Latitude " north. Longitude " west.
(or distance from printed edge of map: bottom edge ; right edge)

Map used (name, producer, scale, date) Russell Wright map of historic district

Owner/tenant of site, address and attitude toward investigation

Randal Brown

Alexandria, Va.

Has given permission for excavation

Description of site (size, depth, soil, features, test pits)

This site is located at 124 Charles St. but probably extends to the lots on either side of the present dwelling. There are also features reported from Basil Green's yard at 123 Conduit St which are believed to be associated with this site. Test excavations this summer will determine the extent of the site.

Present use and condition of site, erosion

Abandoned, unused house slated for restoration
Reports or evidence of disturbance by excavation, construction or pothunting

None reported

Nature, direction and distance of natural water supply (fresh or salt)

Natural fauna and flora

Specimens collected (specify kinds and quantities of artifacts and materials)

Specimens observed, owner, address

Specimens reported, owner, address

Other records (notes, photos, maps, bibliography)

Recommendations for further investigations To be filed after test excavation

Informant Address Date

Site visited by Date

Recorded by Address Dept. Anthropology Date 20 May 1982

Anne Yentsch

Univ. Maryland

(Use reverse side of sheet and additional pages for sketches of site and artifacts)

Send completed form to: State Archeologist, Maryland Geological Survey
The Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md. 21218

