

# **Teaching with The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery: A Workshop**

**Handouts and Syllabi Available:**

<http://www.daacs.org/research/workshops/>

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# The Four Key Website Sections for Teaching

<http://www.daacs.org/>

Access these section here...

1. Archaeological Sites
2. Query the Database
3. About the Database
4. Research

And here...

The screenshot shows the DAACS website homepage. At the top, the DAACS logo is on the left, and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery" is on the right. Below the logo is a navigation menu with links: "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". A search bar is located on the right side of the menu. The main content area features a large image of a metal cup with the text "Explore. Analyze. Discover." and a "Learn More >" button. Below this is a "Featured Galleries" section with four gallery items, each with an image and a brief description. At the bottom, there are three columns of text: "Archaeological Sites", "About the Database", and "What's New?".

DAACS  
Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

Archaeological Sites Query the Database About the Database Research About DAACS Sponsors

Search the Site... SEARCH

*Explore. Analyze. Discover.* [Learn More >](#)

Learn more about enslaved Africans and their descendants living in the Chesapeake, Carolinas, and Caribbean during the Colonial and Ante-Bellum Periods. Analyze and compare archaeological assemblages and architectural plans from different sites at unprecedented levels of detail. DAACS is a community resource, conceived and maintained in the Department of Archaeology at Monticello, in collaboration with the research institutions and archaeologists working throughout the Atlantic World.

**Featured Galleries** [View All Galleries >](#)

- New Street, Port Royal**  
Examine items recovered during excavations carried out at New Street Tavern in Port Royal, Jamaica.
- The South Grove Midden**  
Explore objects found in the South Grove Midden, a site at George Washington's Mount Vernon.
- The Triplex**  
View personal items recovered from the Triplex site at Andrew Jackson's the Hermitage.
- Colonoware**  
View exceptional examples of colonoware vessels from sites in Virginia and South Carolina.

**Archaeological Sites**  
Browse summaries of archaeological fieldwork for each Archive site. Explore site plans and stratigraphic diagrams.

**Query the Database**  
Query the DAACS database for information on artifacts and their contexts. Download the results for further analysis.

**About the Database**  
Learn more about the DAACS database and how to make the most of your query.

**Papers & Manuscripts**  
Check out recent conference papers and reports that use DAACS data.

**About DAACS**  
Find out more about the goals and organization of the DAACS project.

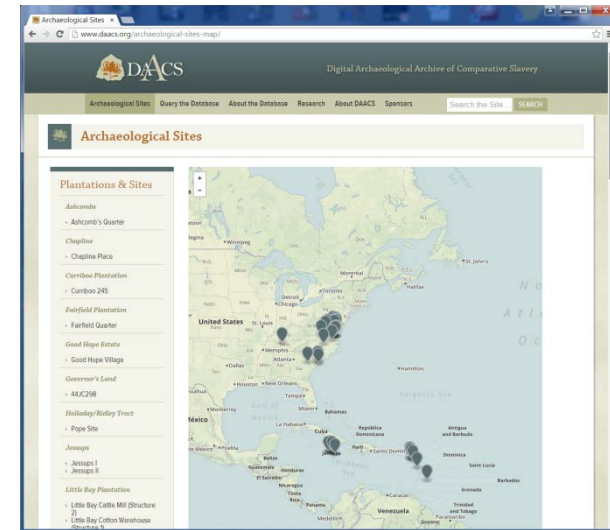
**What's New?**

- ▶ *Apply for a DAACS Fellowship. Deadline: November 1, 2015*
- ▶ *DAACS receives grant from Mellon Foundation for innovative collaborative project known as The DAACS Research Consortium*
- ▶ *The South Carolina Institute for Anthropology and Archaeology and DAACS receive Save America's Treasures Grant*

# How to Find Archaeological Sites and Plantations

1. Use Atlantic Sites Map to locate sites

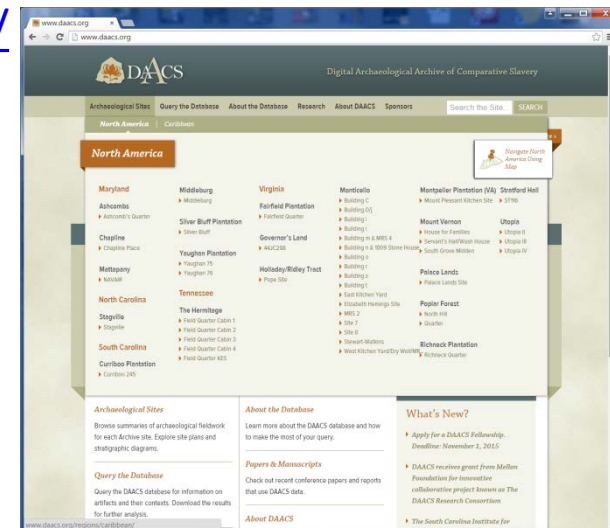
<http://www.daacs.org/archaeological-sites-map/>



2. Use fly-out menu and region maps to select specific sites

North America: <http://www.daacs.org/regions/north-america/>

Caribbean: <http://www.daacs.org/regions/caribbean/>



# Navigable Maps Locate Plantations and Sites

Archaeological Sites

Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

Archaeological Sites Query the Database About the Database Research About DAACS Sponsors

Search the Site... SEARCH

## Archaeological Sites

### Plantations & Sites

- Ashcombs*
  - Ashcomb's Quarter
- Chapline*
  - Chapline Place
- Curriboo Plantation*
  - Curriboo 245
- Fairfield Plantation*
  - Fairfield Quarter
- Good Hope Estate*
  - Good Hope Village
- Governor's Land*
  - 44JC298
- Holladay/Ridley Tract*
  - Pope Site
- Jessups*
  - Jessups I
  - Jessups II
- Little Bay Plantation*
  - Little Bay Cattle Mill (Structure 2)
  - Little Bay Cotton Warehouse (Structure 1)
  - Little Bay Manor House (Structure 5)
  - Little Bay Workers' Village
- Mattapany*

Mapbox © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map

<http://www.daacs.org/archaeological-sites-map/>

# Navigate to Plantations

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [www.daacs.org/regions/caribbean/](http://www.daacs.org/regions/caribbean/). The page features the DAACS logo and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery". A navigation menu includes "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". A search bar is present with the text "Search the Site..." and a "SEARCH" button.

The main content area is titled "Caribbean" and displays a list of "Plantations & Sites". The list includes:

- St. Nicholas Abbey
  - St. Nicholas Abbey Workers' Village
- Sugarloaf
  - Sugarloaf Village
- Good Hope Estate
  - Good Hope Village
- Mona Estate
  - Mona Great House
  - Mona Village
- Montpelier Estate (JA)
  - Montpelier House 14
  - Montpelier House 24
  - Montpelier House 26
  - Montpelier House 37
  - Montpelier Yard Contexts
- Papine Estate
  - Papine Village
- Seville Plantation
  - Seville House 15
  - Seville House 16

A map of the Caribbean Sea is shown, with a pop-up window for "Montpelier Estate (JA)". The pop-up window contains a link to "Montpelier Estate (JA) Home" and a list of links to specific plantation pages. A brown arrow points from the text "Plantation Page Link" to the "Montpelier Estate (JA) Home" link in the pop-up window.

The map shows the Caribbean Sea with various islands and territories labeled, including the Bahamas, Turks and Caicos Islands (UK), Haiti, República Dominicana, Puerto Rico (U.S.), Anguilla (UK), Antigua and Barbuda, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique (Fr.), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Barbados, Grenada, Aruba (Nid.), Curaçao (Nid.), Trinidad and Tobago, and the northern coast of South America (Venezuela).

At the bottom of the page, the URL [www.daacs.org/plantations/montpelier/](http://www.daacs.org/plantations/montpelier/) is displayed.

# Montpelier Estate Plantation Page

Montpelier Estate (JA) x  
www.daacs.org/plantations/montpelier/

DAACS Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

Archaeological Sites Query the Database About the Database Research About DAACS Sponsors Search the Site... SEARCH

## Montpelier Estate (JA)

PLANTATION HOME · BACKGROUND · PLANTATION IMAGES

**Montpelier Estate (JA) Sites**

- Montpelier House 14
- Montpelier House 24
- Montpelier House 26
- Montpelier House 37
- Montpelier Yard Contexts

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<http://www.daacs.org/plantations/montpelier/>

# Navigate to Individual Sites

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address [www.daacs.org/regions/caribbean/](http://www.daacs.org/regions/caribbean/). The page features the DAACS logo and the title "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery". A navigation menu includes "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". A search bar is present with the text "Search the Site..." and a "SEARCH" button.

The main content area is titled "Caribbean" and displays a list of "Plantations & Sites". The "Montpelier Estate (JA)" section is expanded, showing a list of links: "Montpelier House 14", "Montpelier House 24", "Montpelier House 26", "Montpelier House 37", and "Montpelier Yard Contexts". A red arrow points to these links with the text "Individual Site Links".

The background of the page is a map of the Caribbean Sea, showing various islands and territories. A pop-up window titled "Montpelier Estate (JA)" is overlaid on the map, displaying the same list of links. The map includes labels for various locations such as Nassau, Bahamas, Cap-Haitien, Les Gonaives, Port-au-Prince, Les Cayes, Santo Domingo, República Dominicana, Puerto Rico (U.S.), Anguilla (UK), Antigua and Barbuda, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique (Fr.), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Barbados, Grenada, Trinidad and Tobago, Aruba (Nid.), Curaçao (Nid.), Caracas, Cumaná, Maturín, Zaraza, Valencia, Barquisimeto, Acarigua, Machiques, Maracaibo, Santa Marta, Barranquilla, Riohacha, Punto Fijo, and Ciudad de Panamá.

The URL [www.daacs.org/sites/house-37/](http://www.daacs.org/sites/house-37/) is visible in the browser's address bar.

<http://www.daacs.org/regions/caribbean/>

# Montpelier House 37

Montpelier House 37 x  
www.daacs.org/sites/house-37/

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Archaeological Sites Query the Database About the Database Research About DAACS Sponsors

Search the Site... SEARCH

## Montpelier House 37

SITE HOME · BACKGROUND · BEFORE YOU BEGIN · FEATURES · CHRONOLOGY · HARRIS MATRIX · IMAGES · BIBLIOGRAPHY ·

MONTPELIER ESTATE (JA)

The plan shows a rectangular structure with several internal divisions. Features are labeled F01 through F11. A tree is shown in the center. A scale bar indicates 0, 5, and 10 feet. A north arrow is also present.

**Legend:**

- F01 = FEATURE NUMBER
- = PLASTER FLOOR
- ▨ = RAISED PLASTER PLATFORM
- = QUADRAT BOUNDARY
- 🌳 = TREE
- 🏠 = STONE FOUNDATION
- ⬭ = PARTITION, CONJECTURAL
- = FEATURE, APPROXIMATE LOCATION AND SHAPE

|                   |  |
|-------------------|--|
| LOCATION:         | Montpelier, St. James Parish, Jamaica  |
| OCCUPATION DATES: | Last-quarter 18th through second-quarter 19th century. Phasing and mean ceramic dates can be found on the Chronology Page. |
| EXCAVATOR(S):     | Barry Higman with the collaboration of Tony Aarons and Robert Riordan  |
| DATES EXCAVATED:  | 1973-1980  |

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<http://www.daacs.org/sites/house-37/>



# You can also navigate to specific Plantations and Sites using...

The screenshot displays the DAACS website interface. At the top, the DAACS logo and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery" are visible. Below this is a navigation menu with options like "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". A search bar is also present. The main content area is divided into "North America" and "Caribbean" sections. A "North America" fly-out menu is open, listing various states and their associated plantations and sites. A "The left-hand navigation bar" arrow points to a sidebar on the left with categories like "Ashcombs", "Chapline", "Curriboo Plantation", etc. A "The fly-out menu" arrow points to the "North America" dropdown. At the bottom, a map of the Caribbean region is shown with several locations marked.

Archaeological Sites

Query the Database About the Database Research About DAACS Sponsors

Search the Site... SEARCH

North America Caribbean

Archaeological Sites

North America

Plantations & Sites

- Ashcombs
  - Ashcomb's Quarter
- Chapline
  - Chapline Place
- Curriboo Plantation
  - Curriboo 245
- Fairfield Plantation
  - Fairfield Quarter
- Good Hope Estate
  - Good Hope Village
- Governor's Land
  - 44JC298
- Holladay/Ridley Tract
  - Pope Site
- Jessups
  - Jessups I
  - Jessups II
- Little Bay Plantation
  - Little Bay Cattle Mill (Structure 2)
  - Little Bay Cotton Warehouse (Structure 1)
  - Little Bay Manor House (Structure 5)
  - Little Bay Workers' Village

Maryland

- Ashcombs
  - Ashcomb's Quarter
- Chapline
  - Chapline Place
- Mattapany
  - NAVAIR
- North Carolina
  - Stagville
    - Stagville
- South Carolina
  - Curriboo Plantation
    - Curriboo 245

Middleburg

- Middleburg

Silver Bluff Plantation

- Silver Bluff

Yaughan Plantation

- Yaughan 75
- Yaughan 76

Tennessee

- The Hermitage
  - Field Quarter Cabin 1
  - Field Quarter Cabin 2
  - Field Quarter Cabin 3
  - Field Quarter Cabin 4
  - Field Quarter KES

Virginia

- Fairfield Plantation
  - Fairfield Quarter
- Governor's Land
  - 44JC298
- Holladay/Ridley Tract
  - Pope Site

Monticello

- Building C
- Building D/J
- Building I
- Building m & MRS 4
- Building n & 1809 Stone House
- Building o
- Building r
- Building s
- Building t
- East Kitchen Yard
- Elizabeth Hemings Site
- MRS 2
- Site 7
- Site 8
- Stewart-Watkins
- West Kitchen Yard/Dry Well/MRS

Montpelier Plantation (VA)

- Mount Pleasant Kitchen Site

Stratford

- STRA

Mount Vernon

- House for Families
- Servant's Hall/Wash House
- South Grove Midden

Utopia

- Utopia II
- Utopia III
- Utopia IV

Palace Lands

- Palace Lands Site

Poplar Forest

- North Hill
- Quarter

Richneck Plantation

- Richneck Quarter

Mexico

- Monterrey
- Mazatlán
- Guadalajara
- Ciudad de México
- Puebla
- Belize
- Guatemala
- Honduras
- El Salvador
- Nicaragua
- Costa Rica
- Panama
- Medellín
- Cali

Caribbean

- Tampa
- Miami
- Bahamas
- La Habana
- Cuba
- Jamaica
- República Dominicana
- Haiti
- Santo Domingo
- Antigua and Barbuda
- Dominica
- Saint Lucia
- Grenada
- Barbados
- Trinidad and Tobago
- Paramaribo
- Guyana
- Suriname
- Venezuela
- Caracas

Mapbox © Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map

www.daacs.org/sites/building-c/

# Archaeological Sites Pages

The first place to start researching an archaeological site.

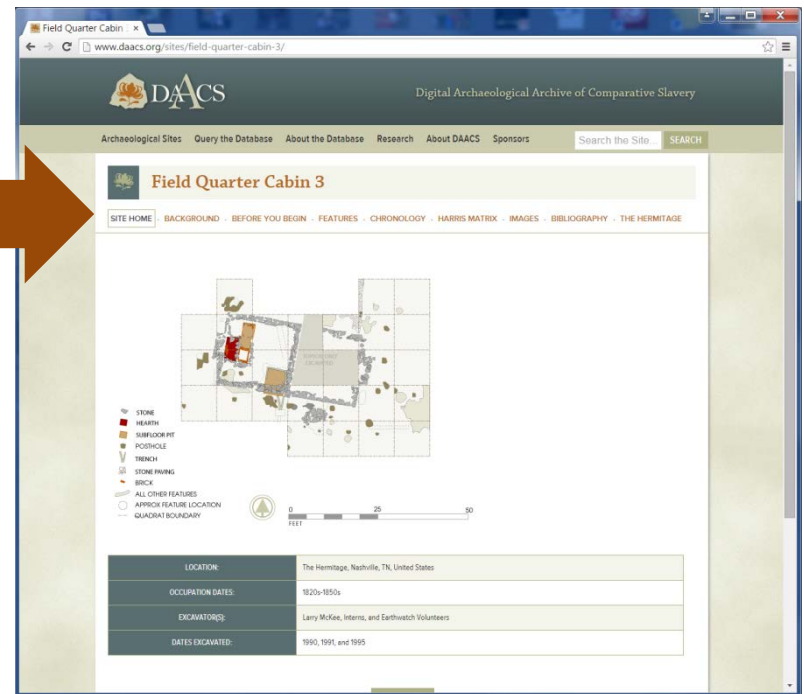
**Every** archaeological site in DAACS has a suite of seven related content pages that provide a researcher with a site report, chronology, Harris matrix, downloadable maps and images, as well as critical information that with aid in the analysis of data from each site.

Students and their professors need to spend time with these pages prior to accessing the site's context and artifact data.

The seven content pages are:

1. Site Home
2. Background
3. Before You Begin
4. Features
5. Chronology
6. Harris Matrix
7. Images

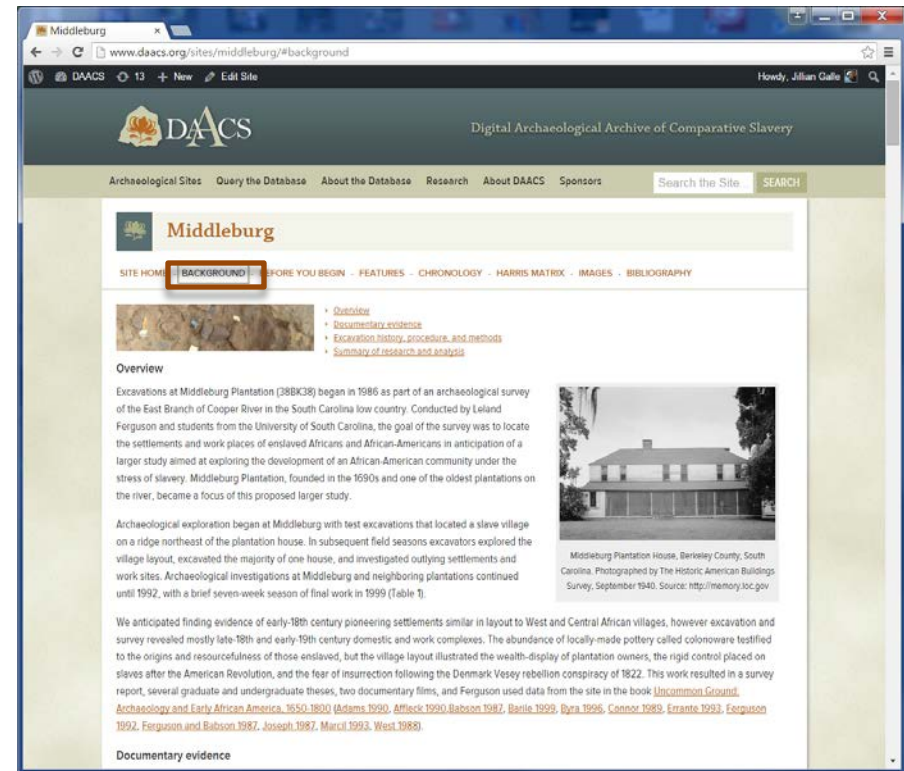
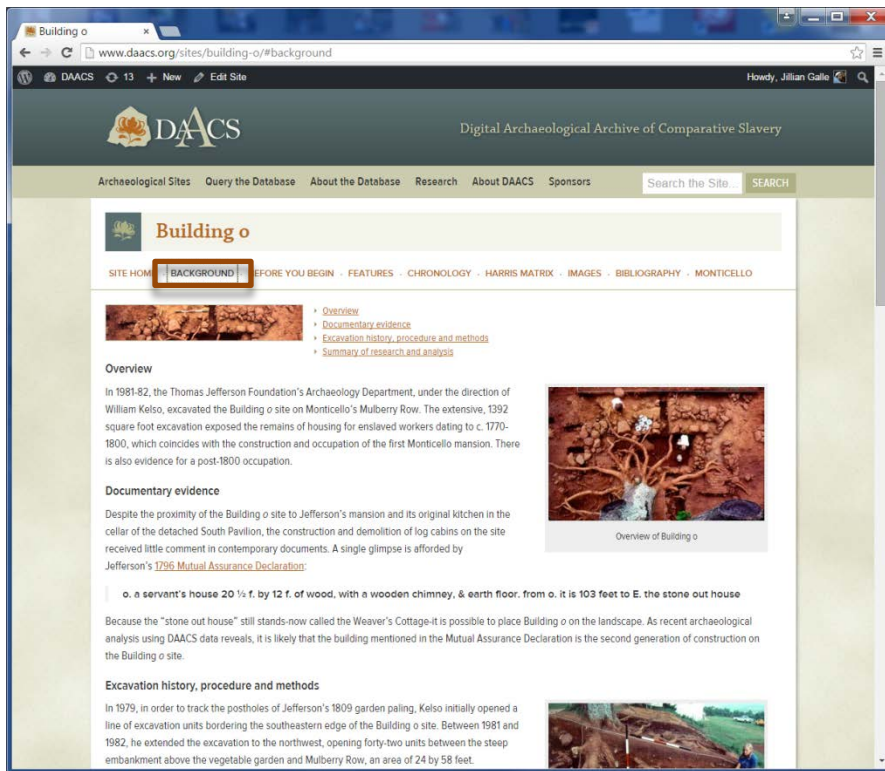
Links are here





# Site Background Page: A must read!

1. Site background pages are most often written by the project's principal investigator.
2. Every site background page has the same four subheadings: *Overview*, *Documentary evidence*, *Excavation history, procedure and methods*, and *Summary of research and analysis*.
3. Site Images are expandable and downloadable.



# Before You Begin Page: A must read!

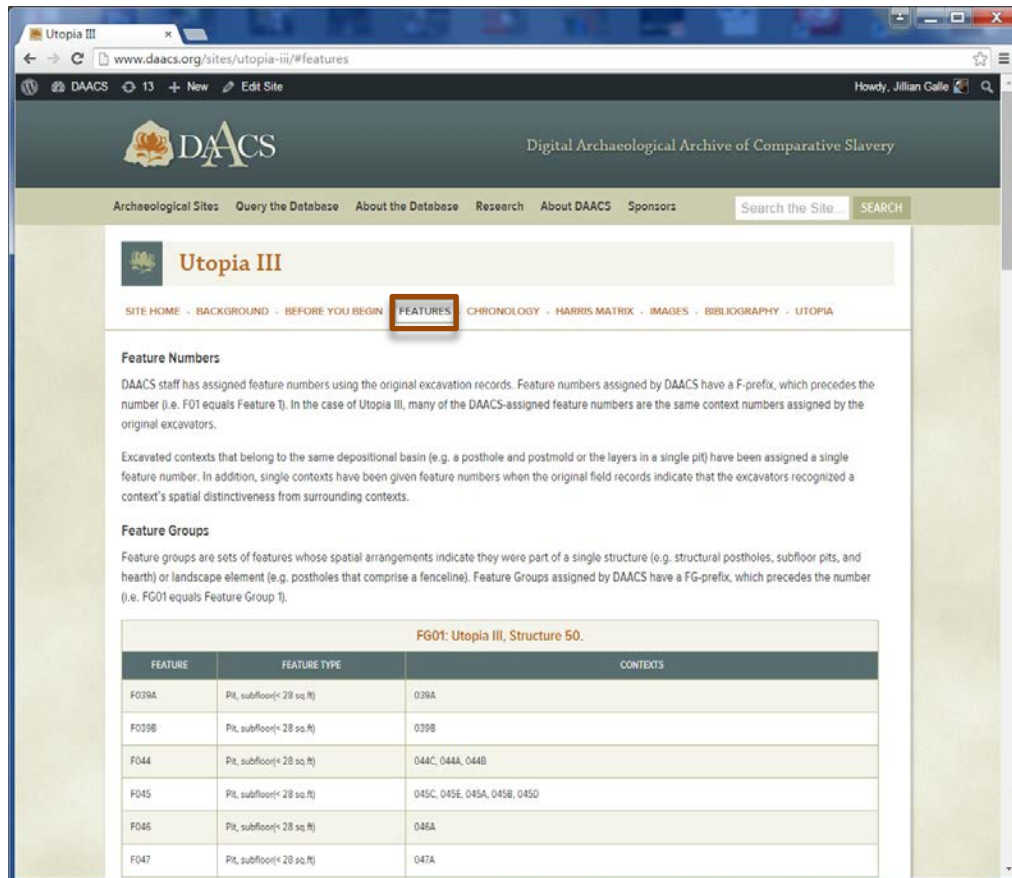
1. Provides a list of things a researcher needs to know before using the data from the site.
2. Provides a quick overview of excavation methods, as well as any parts of the collection that may have been digitally translated, cataloged with different protocols, or that are missing.

The screenshot shows the DAACS website interface for the Middleburg site. The browser address bar displays 'www.daacs.org/sites/middleburg/#before'. The page title is 'Middleburg' and the subtitle is 'Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery'. The navigation menu includes 'Archaeological Sites', 'Query the Database', 'About the Database', 'Research', 'About DAACS', and 'Sponsors'. A search bar is located on the right. The main content area features a navigation bar with links: 'SITE HOME', 'BACKGROUND', 'BEFORE YOU BEGIN' (highlighted with a red box), 'FEATURES', 'CHRONOLOGY', 'HARRIS MATRIX', 'IMAGES', and 'BIBLIOGRAPHY'. Below this, the text reads: 'Things you need to know about Middleburg excavations before you use the data:'. A list of bullet points follows, detailing excavation methods, measurement units, and context numbering. At the bottom, there is a section for 'Middleburg Site Maps' with further details on map creation and usage.

The screenshot shows the DAACS website interface for the Good Hope Village site. The browser address bar displays 'www.daacs.org/sites/good-hope-village/#before'. The page title is 'Good Hope Village' and the subtitle is 'Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery'. The navigation menu is identical to the Middleburg page. The main content area features a navigation bar with links: 'SITE HOME', 'BACKGROUND', 'BEFORE YOU BEGIN' (highlighted with a red box), 'FEATURES', 'CHRONOLOGY', 'HARRIS MATRIX', 'IMAGES', and 'BIBLIOGRAPHY'. Below this, the text reads: 'In the DAACS database, the Good Hope Village site is designated as Project "1236".' A list of bullet points follows, detailing excavation methods, measurement units, and context numbering. At the bottom, there is a 'SPONSOR' section with logos for 'The Andrew W. Mellon Foundation' and 'The Center for the Study of Southern History, University of Virginia'.

# Site Features

1. Summarizes how features were identified and excavated at the site. This page provides readers with an overview of the site's archaeological features.
2. If features were excavated at the site, provides summary tables that group features into feature groups and provides quick identifying information. The Context Queries in the Query the Database section provide much more detail on individual features.



The screenshot shows the DAACS website interface. The browser address bar displays [www.daacs.org/sites/utopia-iii/#features](http://www.daacs.org/sites/utopia-iii/#features). The page header includes the DAACS logo and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery". A navigation menu contains links for "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". A search bar is located on the right side of the menu.

The main content area is titled "Utopia III" and features a navigation bar with the following links: "SITE HOME", "BACKGROUND", "BEFORE YOU BEGIN", "FEATURES" (highlighted with a red box), "CHRONOLOGY", "HARRIS MATRIX", "IMAGES", "BIBLIOGRAPHY", and "UTOPIA".

Below the navigation bar, the "Feature Numbers" section explains that DAACS staff has assigned feature numbers using original excavation records. It notes that feature numbers assigned by DAACS have an F-prefix (e.g., F01 equals Feature 1). In the case of Utopia III, many of the DAACS-assigned feature numbers are the same context numbers assigned by the original excavators.

The "Feature Groups" section explains that feature groups are sets of features whose spatial arrangements indicate they were part of a single structure (e.g., structural postholes, subfloor pits, and hearth) or landscape element (e.g., postholes that comprise a fenceline). Feature Groups assigned by DAACS have an FG-prefix (e.g., FG01 equals Feature Group 1).

A table titled "FG01: Utopia III, Structure 50." is displayed below the text. The table has three columns: "FEATURE", "FEATURE TYPE", and "CONTEXTS".

| FEATURE | FEATURE TYPE              | CONTEXTS                     |
|---------|---------------------------|------------------------------|
| F039A   | Pit, subfloor(± 28 sq ft) | 039A                         |
| F039B   | Pit, subfloor(± 28 sq ft) | 039B                         |
| F044    | Pit, subfloor(± 28 sq ft) | 044C, 044A, 044B             |
| F045    | Pit, subfloor(± 28 sq ft) | 045C, 045E, 045A, 045B, 045D |
| F046    | Pit, subfloor(± 28 sq ft) | 046A                         |
| F047    | Pit, subfloor(± 28 sq ft) | 047A                         |

# Site Chronology

1. DAACS has developed a uniform set of methods to infer intra-site chronologies for all of the sites included in the archive. Each *Chronology* page describes the frequency seriation and correspondence analysis methods used to develop the site chronology.
2. Occupation phases are assigned for each site, and a table provides the accompanying MCD, BLUEMCD, TPQ, TPQ90 and TPQ95. The DAACS Glossary defines these terms.
3. The Query the Database section of the archive provides vanilla Mean Ceramic Dates by Context, Feature Numbers, Feature Types, Feature Groups, Stratigraphic Groups, Phased, and Sites.

Good Hope Village

DAACS Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

Archaeological Sites Query the Database About the Database Research About DAACS Sponsors Search the Site SEARCH

Good Hope Village

SITE HOME BACKGROUND BEFORE YOU BEGIN FEATURES **CHRONOLOGY** LISTS MATRIX IMAGES BIBLIOGRAPHY

GOOD HOPE ESTATE

**Intra-Site Chronologies**

DAACS has developed a uniform set of methods to infer intra-site chronologies for all of the sites included in the archive. These methods, which include frequency-seriation and correspondence analysis, were developed by DAACS (see [Heaman, Gallo, and Whitaker 2012](#) for technical details). The use of common methods for all sites in the archive is designed to increase comparability among temporal phases at different sites. The methods and the phase assignments they produced are summarized below. Archive users may also use the Mean Ceramic Date queries provided on the [Query the Database](#) section of this website to calculate MCDs for individual contexts or features.

**DAACS Seriation Method**

This section summarizes the frequency-seriation based chronology for shovel-test-pits excavated at the Good Hope Village during the 2014 field season. This chronology will be revised as additional excavation data are added to the archive after the 2015 field season. To infer a chronology from the STPs we used correspondence analysis (CA) of ware-type frequencies. We employ CA because with the numbers of STP assemblages in the hundreds, a traditional manual frequency seriation is completely impractical. CA converts a data matrix of ware-type frequencies into a set of scores that estimate the positions of the assemblages on underlying axes or dimensions of variation. MCDs are weighted averages of the historically documented manufacturing dates for each ware type found in an assemblage, where the weights are the relative frequencies of the types. Measuring the correlation between CA axis scores and MCDs offer an indication of whether the CA scores capture time ([Bramm, Neuman and Parise 2009](#)).

DAACS seriated ceramic assemblages from the slave village that contained more than 5 sherds from individual excavated contexts. Seriated contexts were assigned to four phases. Phases are groups of assemblages that have similar correspondence-analysis scores and are therefore inferred to be broadly contemporary. Phases assigned by DAACS have a P-prefix that precedes the phase number (e.g. P01 equals Phase 1). Please note that at the Good Hope Village, ware types, not mean-ceramic-date types, were used in the frequency seriation, correspondence analysis, and in developing the dates for each occupational phase. Please go to see the [About the Database](#) section for more information on the differences between ware types and mean-ceramic-date types.

Plot of Dimension 1 by Dimension 2 scores for STP assemblages from the Good Hope Village.

Good Hope Village Chronology

DAACS seriated ceramic assemblages from the slave village that contained more than 5 sherds from individual excavated contexts. Seriated contexts were assigned to four phases. Phases are groups of assemblages that have similar correspondence-analysis scores and are therefore inferred to be broadly contemporary. Phases assigned by DAACS have a P-prefix that precedes the phase number (e.g. P01 equals Phase 1). Please note that at the Good Hope Village, ware types, not mean-ceramic-date types, were used in the frequency seriation, correspondence analysis, and in developing the dates for each occupational phase. Please go to see the [About the Database](#) section for more information on the differences between ware types and mean-ceramic-date types.

**Good Hope Village Chronology**

The CA for the Good Hope Village resulted in four occupational phases for the survey area. The Good Hope Village dates from the 1770s through the mid-19th century.

The table below includes the site-wide Mean Ceramic Date and the **BLUEMCD**, which gives less influence to ceramic types with long manufacturing spans, point to the occupation's temporal placement the second quarter of the eighteenth century. It also provides three TPQ estimates. The first TPQ estimate is the usual one – the maximum beginning manufacturing date among all the ware-types in the assemblage. The second estimate – **TPQ90** – is the 90th percentile of the beginning manufacturing dates among all the sherds in the assemblage, based on their ware-types. The **TPQ95** provides a robust estimate of the site's TPQ based on the 95th percentile of the beginning manufacturing dates for all the artifacts comprising it. These last two TPQ estimates are more robust against excavation errors and taphonomic processes that might have introduced a few anomalously late sherds into an assemblage.

| PHASE | MCD    | BLUEMCD | TPQ  | TPQ90 | TPQ95 | TOTAL COUNT |
|-------|--------|---------|------|-------|-------|-------------|
| P01   | 1893.2 | 1790.1  | 1820 | 1775  | 1775  | 107         |
| P02   | 1806.3 | 1800    | 1820 | 1820  | 1820  | 447         |
| P03   | 1827.3 | 1810.7  | 1840 | 1820  | 1820  | 374         |
| P04   | 1859.7 | 1822.8  | 1840 | 1820  | 1820  | 180         |

Plot of ware types from Good Hope Village along CA Dimension 1 and 2.

Plot of Blue MCDs by Dimension 1 scores for phased STP assemblages with labels from the Good Hope Village.

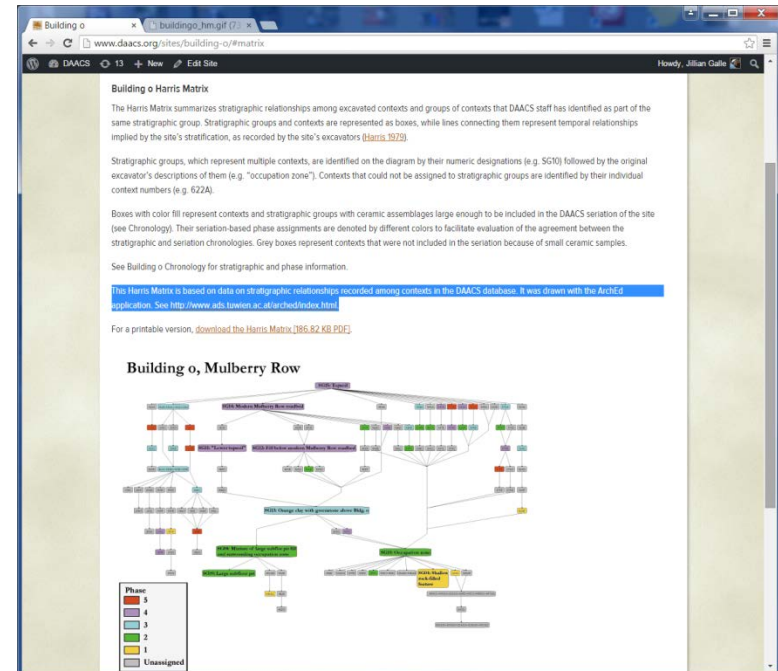
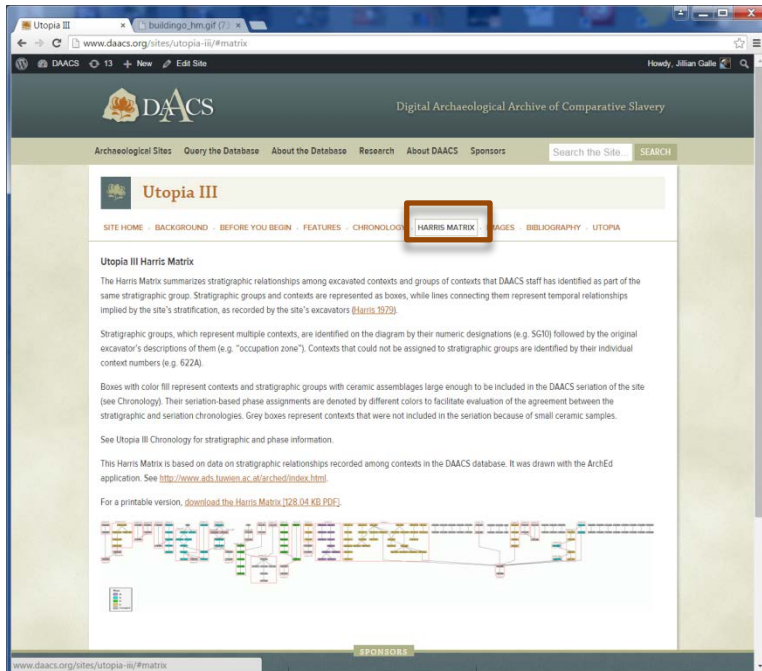
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# Harris Matrix

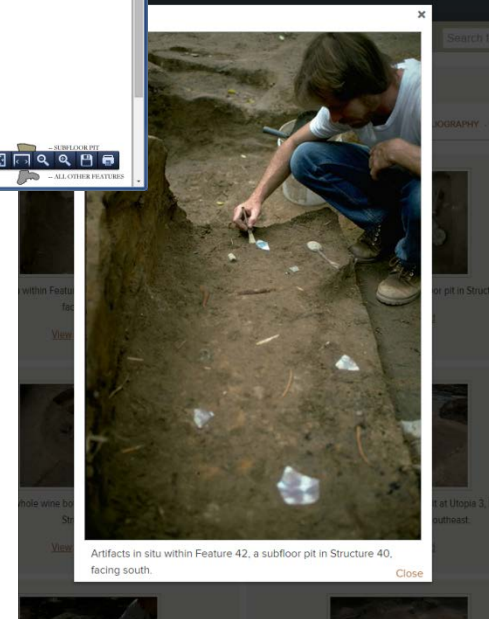
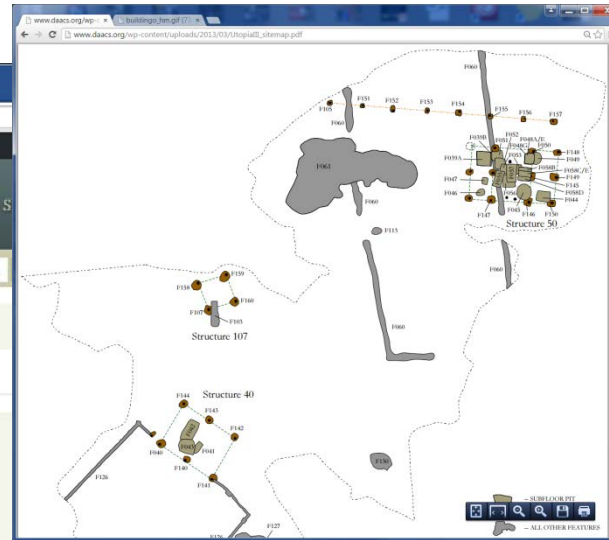
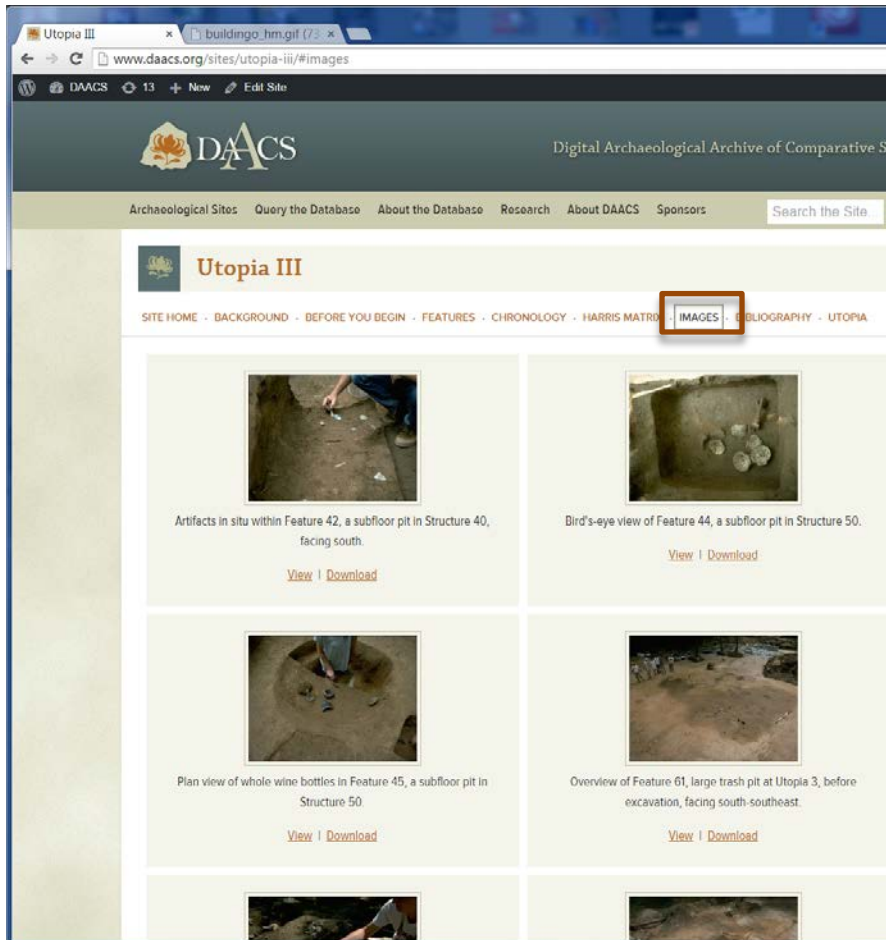
1. The Harris Matrix summarizes stratigraphic relationships among excavated contexts and groups of contexts that DAACS staff has identified as part of the same stratigraphic group.
2. DAACS staff create the Harris Matrix based on data on stratigraphic relationships recorded among contexts in the DAACS database. It also includes color codes contexts, features, and stratigraphic groups by phase.
3. The Harris Matrix is drawn with the ArchEd application (<http://www.ads.tuwien.ac.at/arched/index.html>) and are downloadable.





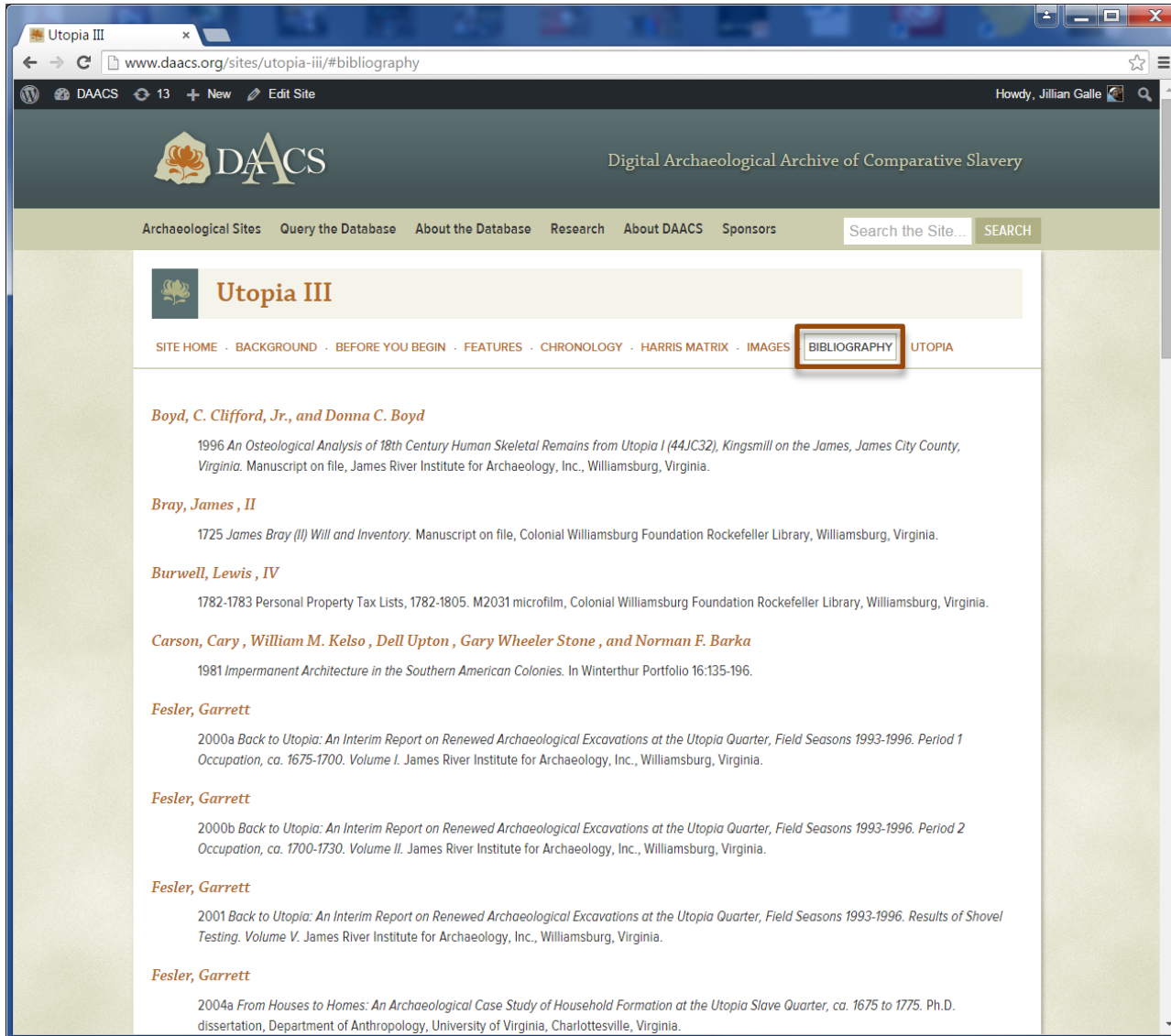
# Images

1. The Image Page provides expandable and downloadable photographs of the site and some of the recovered artifacts. All images related to the site can be found using an Image Query in the Query the Database section of the website.
2. Site maps, in .pdf, .dgn, and .dxf formats, are also available for download and use through the Images page.



# Bibliography

1. Provides a detailed bibliography of published and presented papers relating to the site.

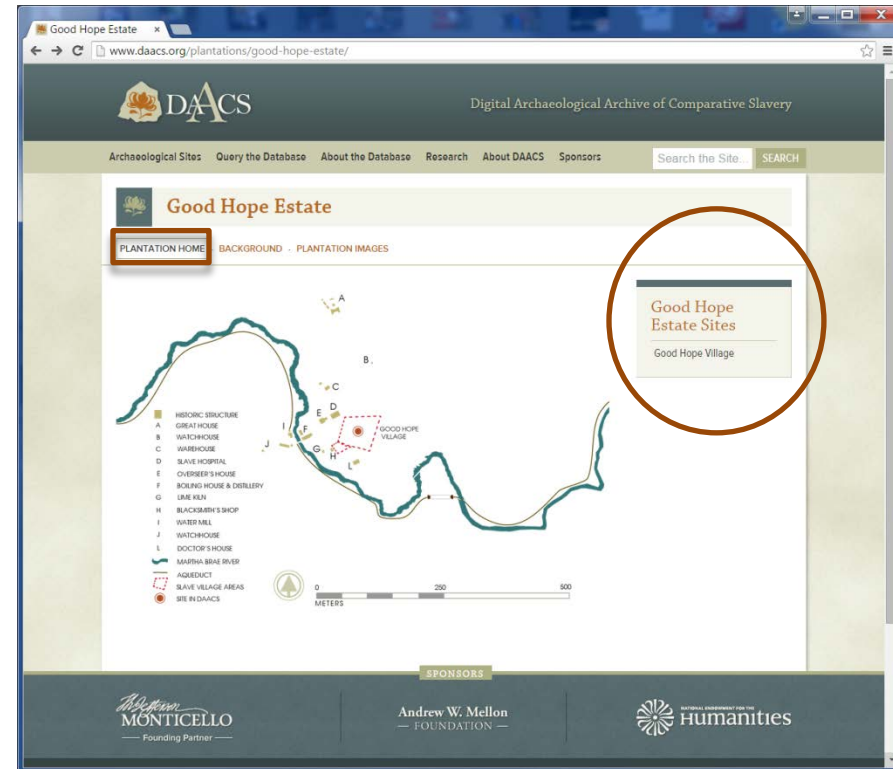
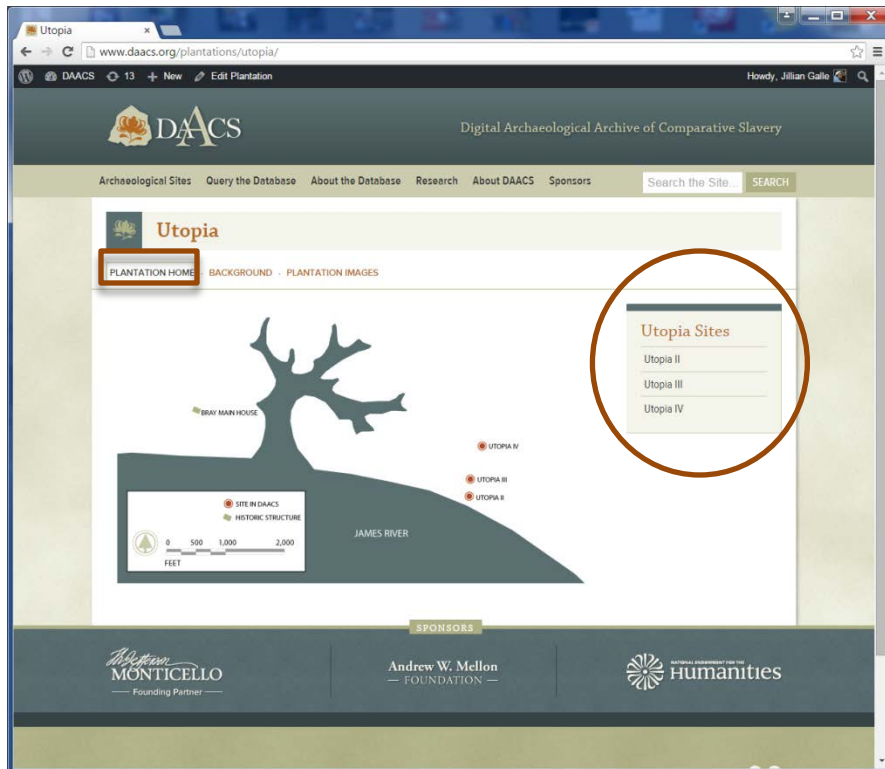


The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the DAACS website. The address bar shows the URL [www.daacs.org/sites/utopia-iii/#bibliography](http://www.daacs.org/sites/utopia-iii/#bibliography). The page header includes the DAACS logo and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery". A navigation menu contains links for "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors", along with a search box. The main content area is titled "Utopia III" and features a navigation bar with links: "SITE HOME", "BACKGROUND", "BEFORE YOU BEGIN", "FEATURES", "CHRONOLOGY", "HARRIS MATRIX", "IMAGES", "BIBLIOGRAPHY" (highlighted with a red box), and "UTOPIA". The bibliography lists several entries:

- Boyd, C. Clifford, Jr., and Donna C. Boyd**  
1996 *An Osteological Analysis of 18th Century Human Skeletal Remains from Utopia I (44JC32), Kingsmill on the James, James City County, Virginia*. Manuscript on file, James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.
- Bray, James, II**  
1725 *James Bray (II) Will and Inventory*. Manuscript on file, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Rockefeller Library, Williamsburg, Virginia.
- Burwell, Lewis, IV**  
1782-1783 Personal Property Tax Lists, 1782-1805. M2031 microfilm, Colonial Williamsburg Foundation Rockefeller Library, Williamsburg, Virginia.
- Carson, Cary, William M. Kelso, Dell Upton, Gary Wheeler Stone, and Norman F. Barka**  
1981 *Impermanent Architecture in the Southern American Colonies*. In *Winterthur Portfolio* 16:135-196.
- Fesler, Garrett**  
2000a *Back to Utopia: An Interim Report on Renewed Archaeological Excavations at the Utopia Quarter, Field Seasons 1993-1996. Period 1 Occupation, ca. 1675-1700. Volume I*. James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.
- Fesler, Garrett**  
2000b *Back to Utopia: An Interim Report on Renewed Archaeological Excavations at the Utopia Quarter, Field Seasons 1993-1996. Period 2 Occupation, ca. 1700-1730. Volume II*. James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.
- Fesler, Garrett**  
2001 *Back to Utopia: An Interim Report on Renewed Archaeological Excavations at the Utopia Quarter, Field Seasons 1993-1996. Results of Shovel Testing. Volume V*. James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.
- Fesler, Garrett**  
2004a *From Houses to Homes: An Archaeological Case Study of Household Formation at the Utopia Slave Quarter, ca. 1675 to 1775*. Ph.D. dissertation, Department of Anthropology, University of Virginia, Charlottesville, Virginia.

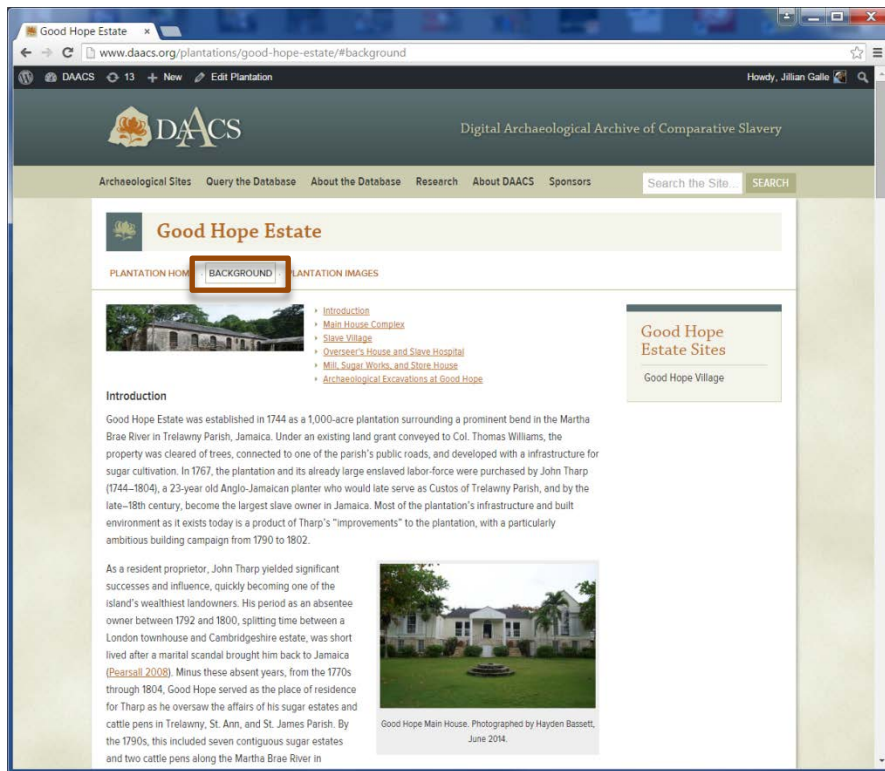
# Plantation Home Page

1. Provides schematic map of plantation, with archaeological sites that are in DAACS located by orange “bulls-eyes”.
2. Provides links to the archaeological sites from the plantation currently in DAACS

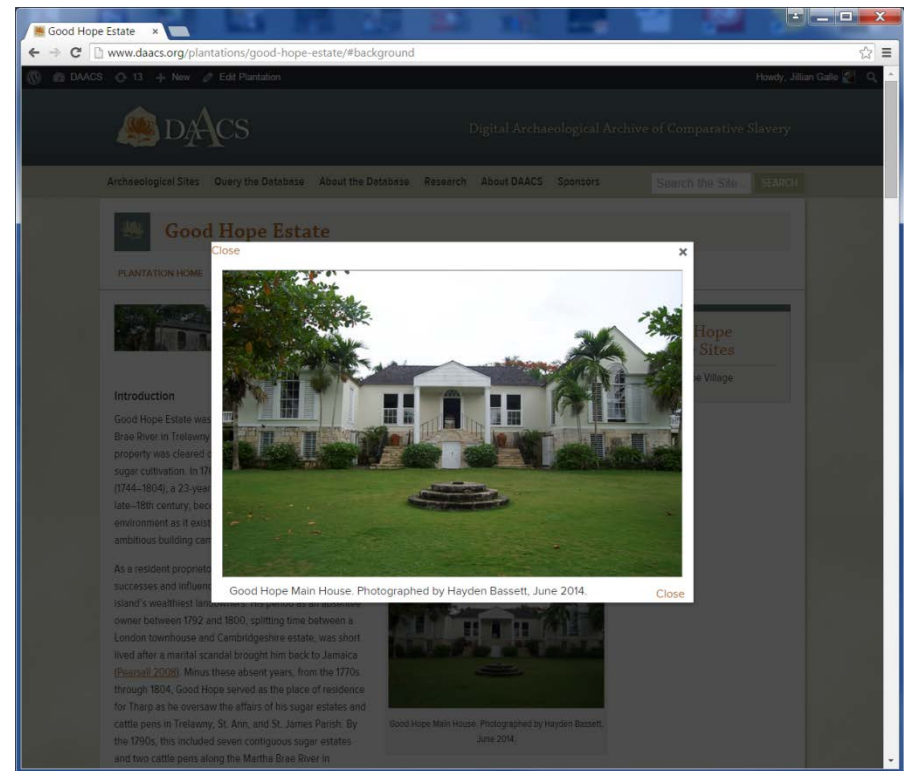


# Plantation Background

1. Provides detailed background information, including summaries about what is known about the plantation from documentary and archaeological sources.
2. Provides links to expandable and downloadable images.



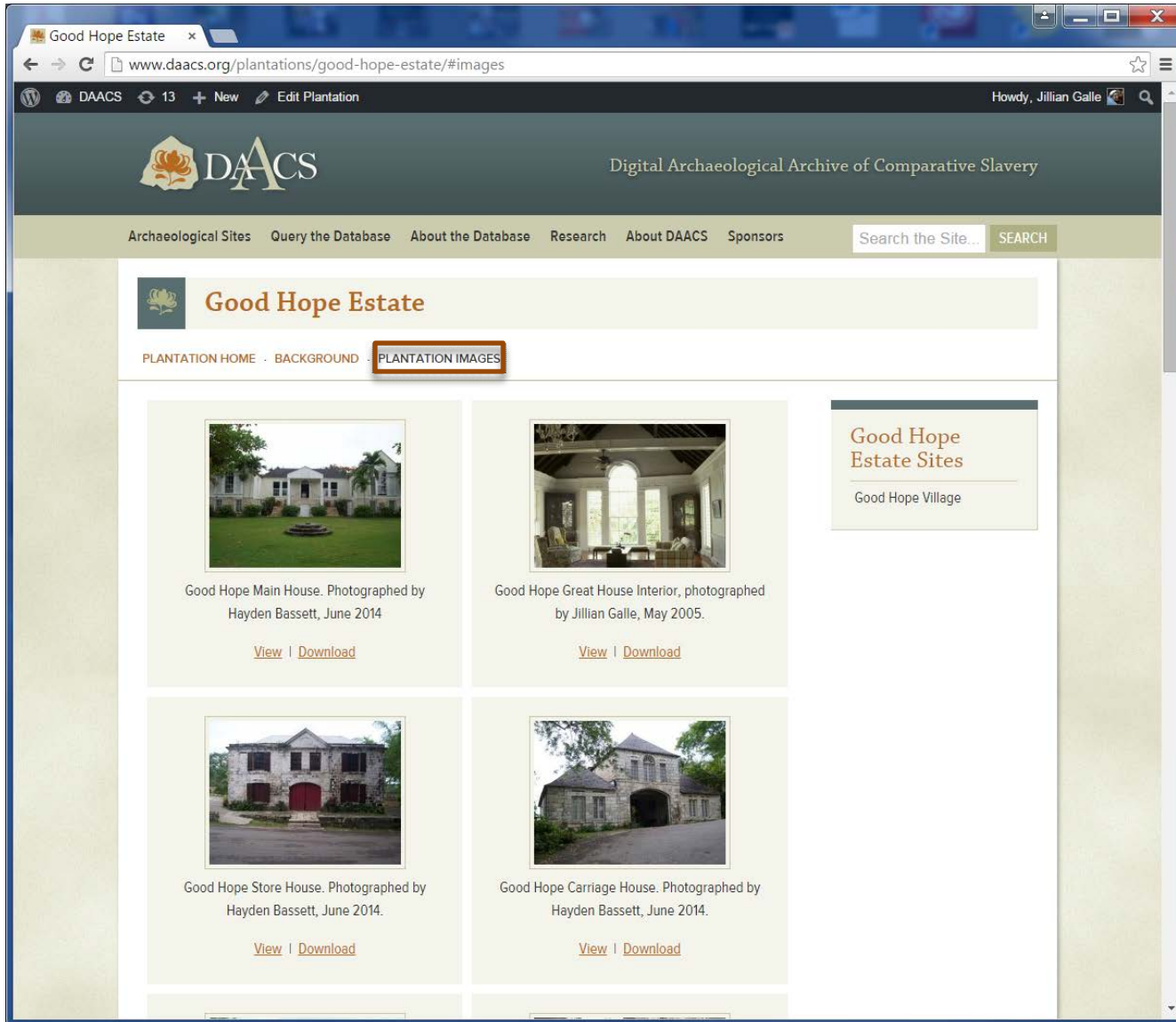
The screenshot shows the DAACS website interface. The browser address bar displays [www.daacs.org/plantations/good-hope-estate/#background](http://www.daacs.org/plantations/good-hope-estate/#background). The page title is "Good Hope Estate". A navigation menu includes "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". A search bar is present. The main content area features a tabbed interface with "PLANTATION HOME", "BACKGROUND" (highlighted with a red box), and "PLANTATION IMAGES". Under the "BACKGROUND" tab, there is a list of links: "Introduction", "Main House Complex", "Slave Village", "Overseer's House and Slave Hospital", "Mill, Sugar Works, and Store House", and "Archaeological Excavations at Good Hope". An "Introduction" section begins with the text: "Good Hope Estate was established in 1744 as a 1,000-acre plantation surrounding a prominent bend in the Martha Brae River in Trelawny Parish, Jamaica. Under an existing land grant conveyed to Col. Thomas Williams, the property was cleared of trees, connected to one of the parish's public roads, and developed with a infrastructure for sugar cultivation. In 1767, the plantation and its already large enslaved labor-force were purchased by John Tharp (1744–1804), a 23-year old Anglo-Jamaican planter who would later serve as Custos of Trelawny Parish, and by the late-18th century, become the largest slave owner in Jamaica. Most of the plantation's infrastructure and built environment as it exists today is a product of Tharp's 'improvements' to the plantation, with a particularly ambitious building campaign from 1790 to 1802." Below this text is a photograph of the Good Hope Main House, with a caption: "Good Hope Main House. Photographed by Hayden Bassett, June 2014."



This screenshot shows the same DAACS website page, but with a modal window open. The modal window displays a large, high-resolution photograph of the Good Hope Main House, a two-story white building with a central portico and a large lawn. The caption below the image reads: "Good Hope Main House. Photographed by Hayden Bassett, June 2014." The modal window has "Close" buttons in the top right and bottom right corners. The background content of the page is dimmed.

# Plantation Images

1. Provides downloadable images and maps of the plantation.



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the DAACS website. The address bar shows the URL [www.daacs.org/plantations/good-hope-estate/#images](http://www.daacs.org/plantations/good-hope-estate/#images). The page features the DAACS logo and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery". A navigation menu includes "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". A search bar is present with the text "Search the Site..." and a "SEARCH" button. The main content area is titled "Good Hope Estate" and has a sub-menu with "PLANTATION HOME", "BACKGROUND", and "PLANTATION IMAGES" (the latter is highlighted with a red box). Below the sub-menu is a grid of four image thumbnails, each with a caption and "View | Download" links. The thumbnails show: 1) Good Hope Main House, 2) Good Hope Great House Interior, 3) Good Hope Store House, and 4) Good Hope Carriage House. A sidebar on the right contains the text "Good Hope Estate Sites" and "Good Hope Village".

Good Hope Estate

PLANTATION HOME · BACKGROUND · **PLANTATION IMAGES**

Good Hope Main House. Photographed by Hayden Bassett, June 2014  
[View](#) | [Download](#)

Good Hope Great House Interior, photographed by Jillian Galle, May 2005.  
[View](#) | [Download](#)

Good Hope Store House. Photographed by Hayden Bassett, June 2014.  
[View](#) | [Download](#)

Good Hope Carriage House. Photographed by Hayden Bassett, June 2014.  
[View](#) | [Download](#)

Good Hope Estate Sites  
Good Hope Village

# Query the Database

<http://www.daacs.org/query-the-database/>

Query the Database x







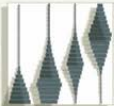
www.daacs.org/query-the-database/

DAACS Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

Archaeological Sites Query the Database About the Database Research About DAACS Sponsors

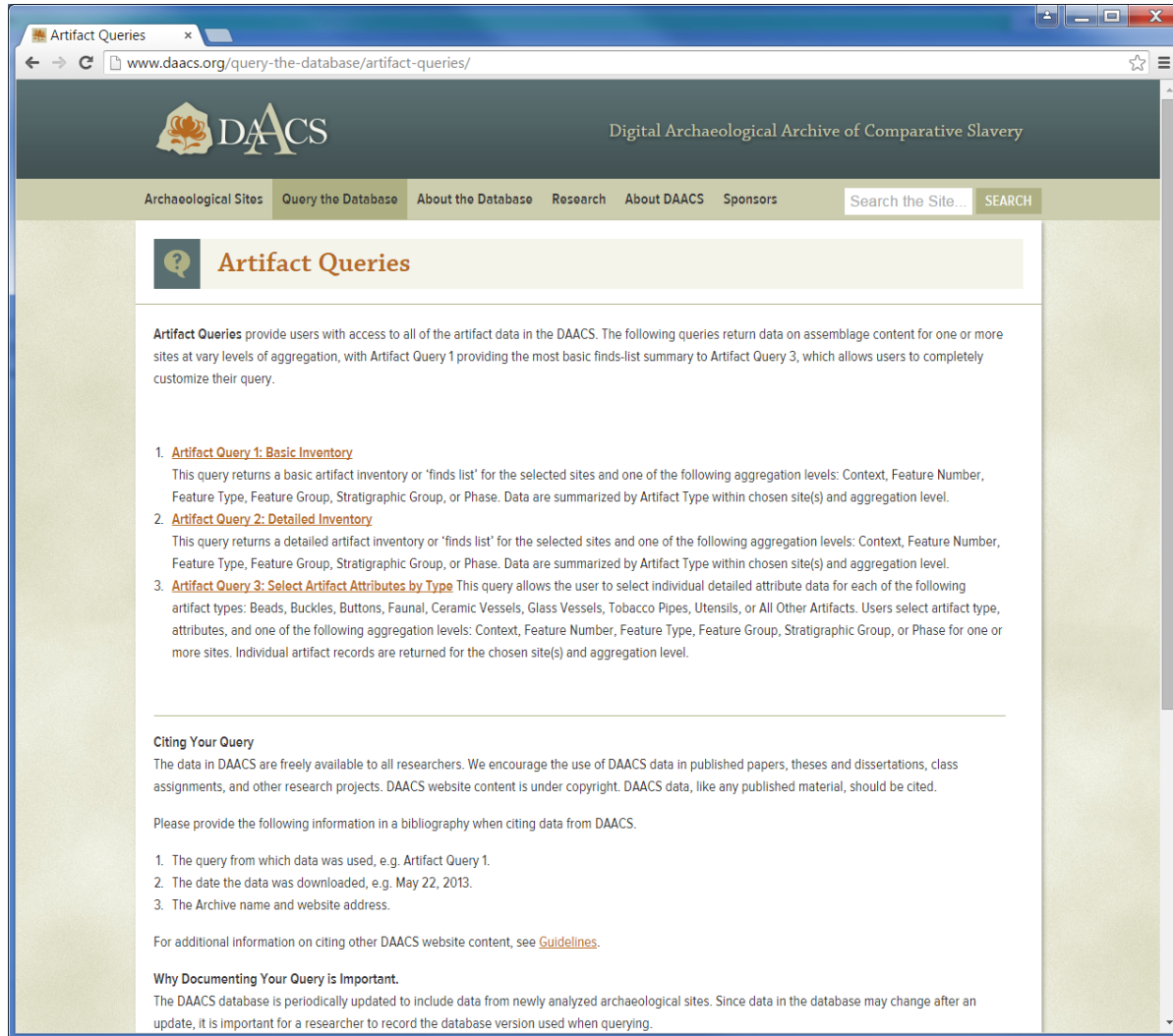
Search the Site... SEARCH

## Query the Database

- Artifact Queries**  

  - ▶ Data on assemblage content, classified and aggregated at varying levels of detail.
- Object Queries**  

  - ▶ Retrieve information on Objects, view images, and link to their related artifacts.
- Site Information Query**  

  - ▶ Data on sites and excavation projects.
- Context Queries**  

  - ▶ Data on excavated contexts, features, and deposits.
- Document Queries**  

  - ▶ Search primary documentary sources related to sugar estates on Nevis and St. Kitts.
- Image Queries**  

  - ▶ Retrieve images of artifacts, contexts, stylistic elements, 3D scans, and post-manufacturing modification.
- Mean Ceramic Date Queries**  

  - ▶ Mean Ceramic Dates and Ceramic Type frequencies at varying levels of aggregation.

# Artifact Queries

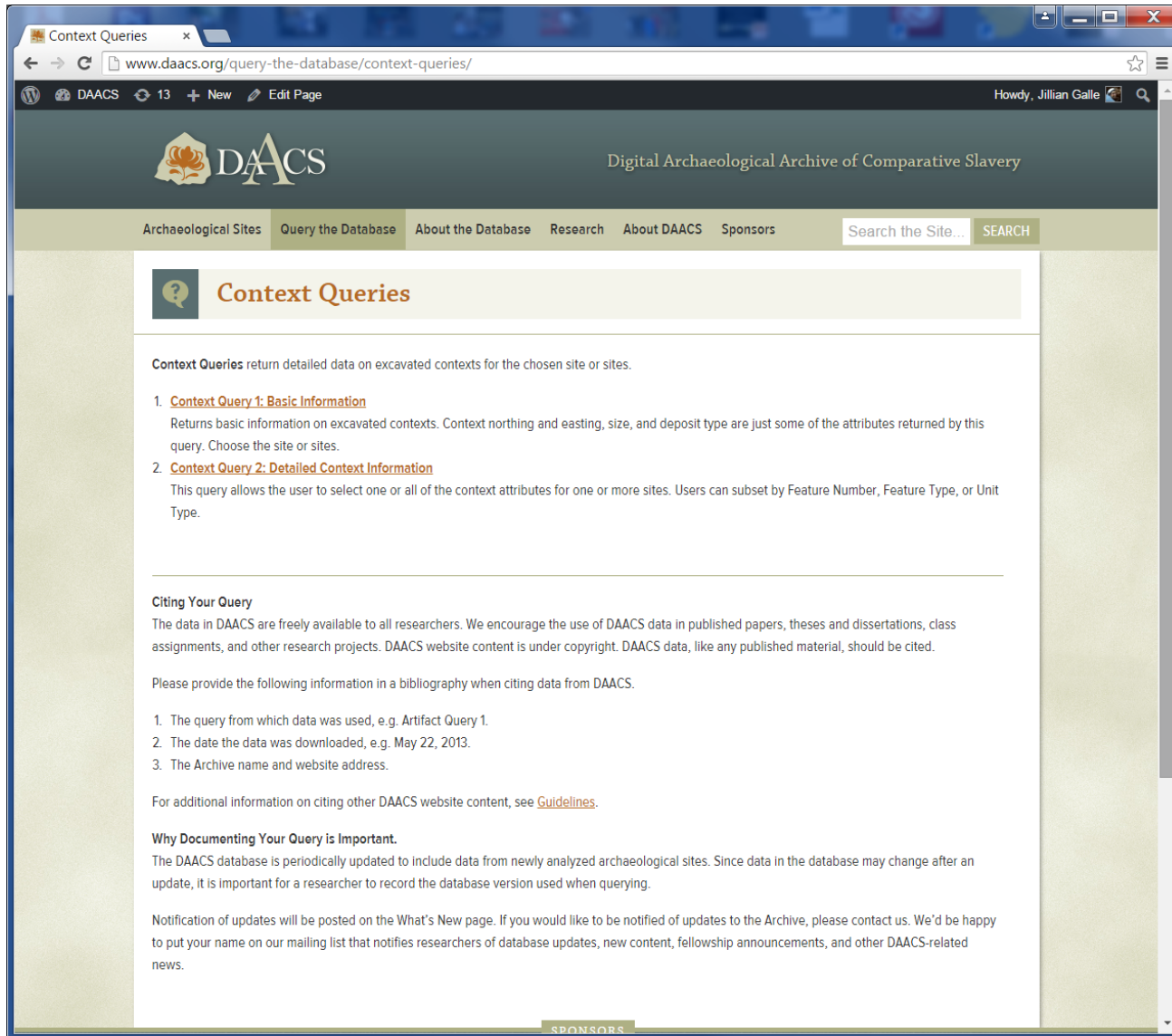
**Artifact Queries** provide users with access to all of the artifact data in the DAACS. The queries return data on assemblage content for one or more sites at varying levels of details and aggregation.

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the DAACS (Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery) website. The browser's address bar shows the URL: www.daacs.org/query-the-database/artifact-queries/. The page features a navigation menu with links for 'Archaeological Sites', 'Query the Database', 'About the Database', 'Research', 'About DAACS', and 'Sponsors'. A search bar is located on the right side of the navigation menu. The main content area is titled 'Artifact Queries' and contains an introductory paragraph explaining that these queries provide access to all artifact data in the DAACS. Below this, there are three numbered sections: 'Artifact Query 1: Basic Inventory', 'Artifact Query 2: Detailed Inventory', and 'Artifact Query 3: Select Artifact Attributes by Type'. Each section describes the type of data returned and the aggregation levels available. At the bottom of the page, there is a section titled 'Citing Your Query' which provides instructions on how to cite data from DAACS in a bibliography, including a list of three required pieces of information: the query used, the date of download, and the archive name and address. A link to 'Guidelines' is also provided for more information on citing website content. The final section, 'Why Documenting Your Query is Important', explains that the DAACS database is periodically updated and that it is important for researchers to record the database version used when querying.

<http://www.daacs.org/query-the-database/artifact-queries/>

# Context Queries

**Context Queries** return detailed data on excavated contexts for the chosen site or sites..



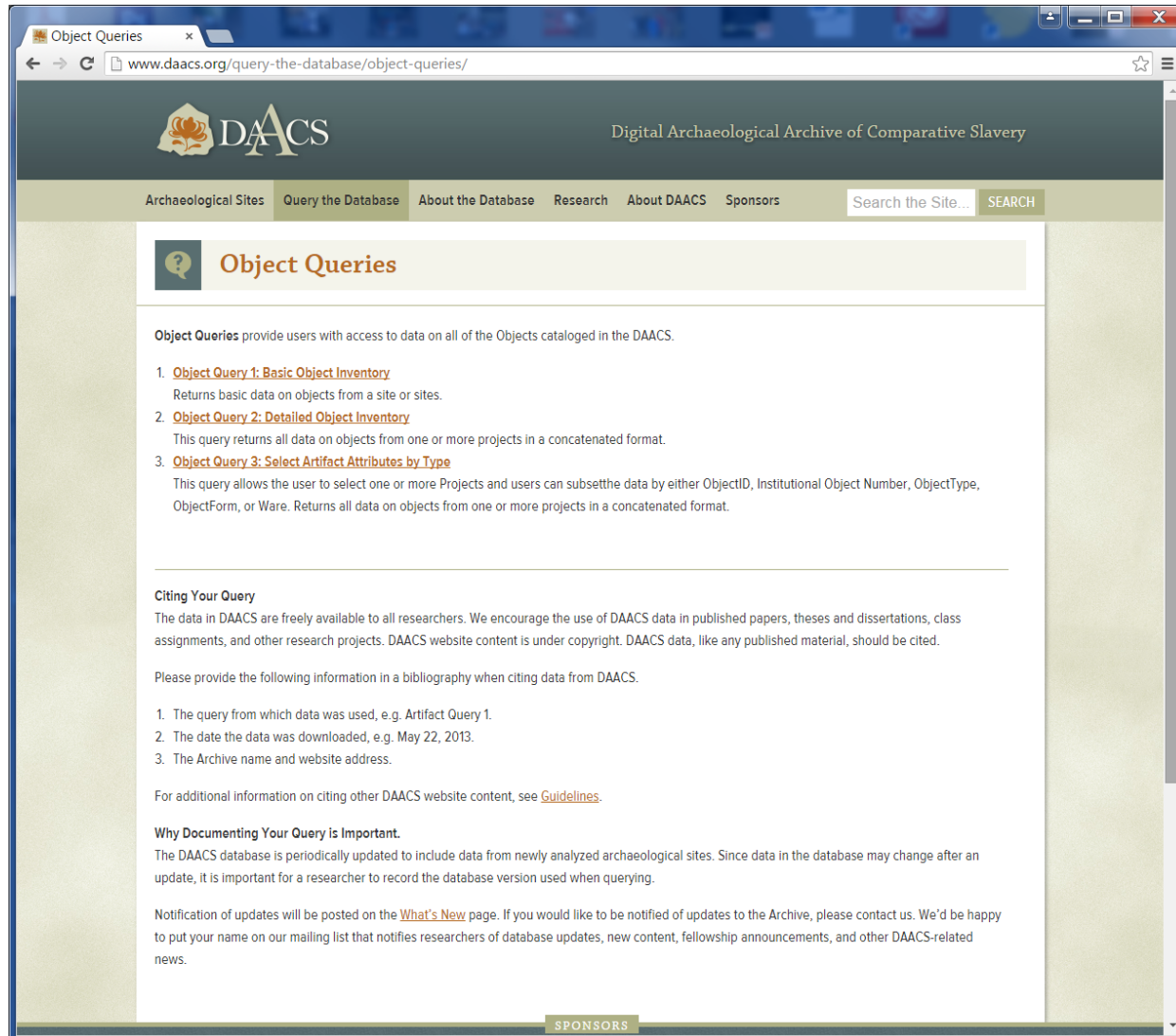
The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the DAACS website. The browser's address bar shows the URL [www.daacs.org/query-the-database/context-queries/](http://www.daacs.org/query-the-database/context-queries/). The website header includes the DAACS logo and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery". A navigation menu contains links for "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". A search bar is located on the right side of the menu. The main content area features a section titled "Context Queries" with a question mark icon. Below this title, there is a paragraph explaining that context queries return detailed data on excavated contexts. Two numbered links are provided: "1. [Context Query 1: Basic Information](#)" and "2. [Context Query 2: Detailed Context Information](#)". The "Citing Your Query" section follows, explaining that DAACS data is freely available but should be cited. It lists three pieces of information to include in a bibliography: the query used, the date of download, and the archive name and address. A link to "Guidelines" is provided for more information. The "Why Documenting Your Query is Important" section states that the DAACS database is updated periodically and that researchers should record the database version used. Finally, a note mentions that updates will be posted on the "What's New" page and that users can sign up for a mailing list.

<http://www.daacs.org/query-the-database/context-queries/>



# Object Queries

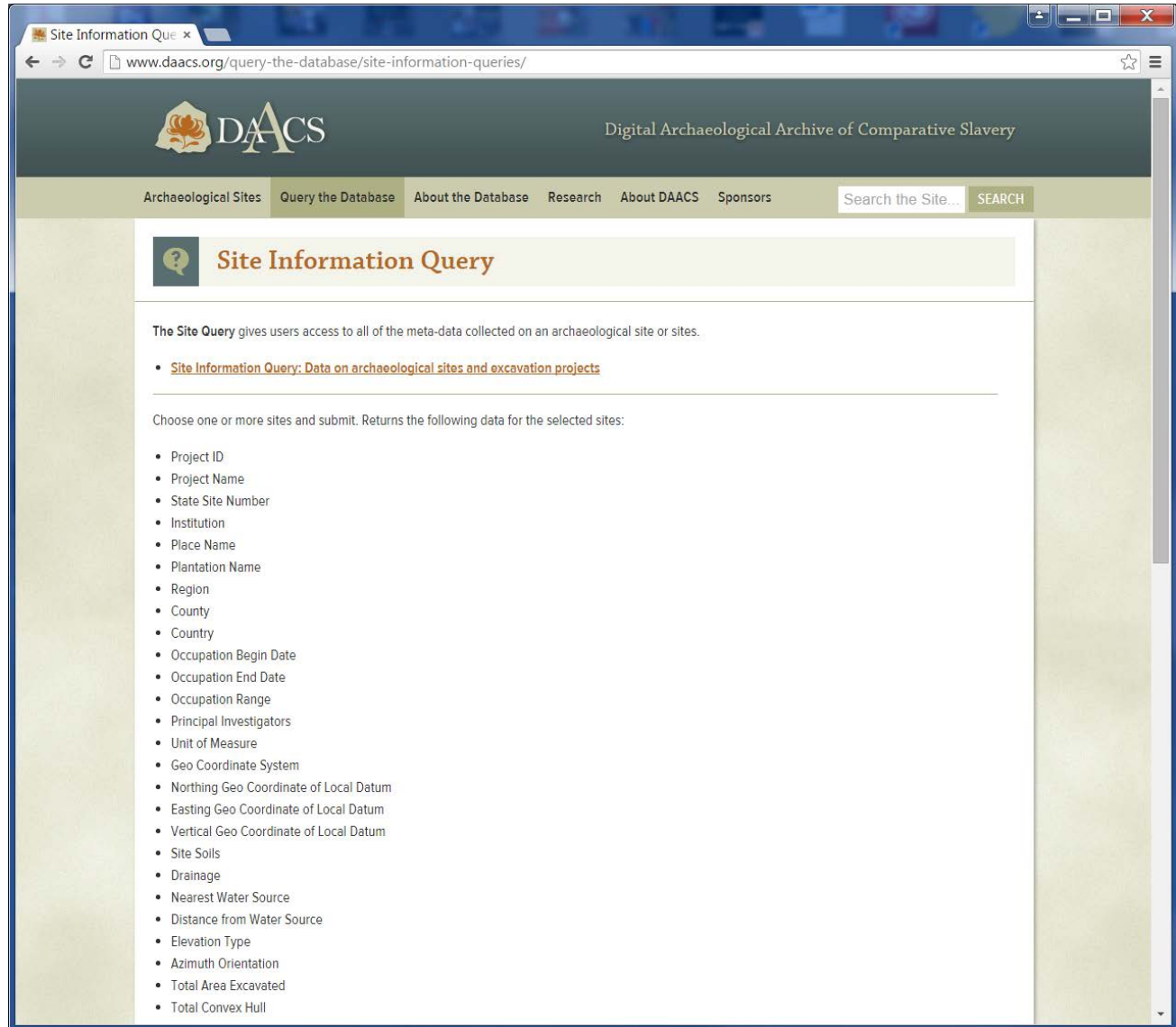
**Object Queries** provide users with access to data on all of the Objects cataloged in the DAACS.

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the DAACS Object Queries page. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'www.daacs.org/query-the-database/object-queries/'. The page features the DAACS logo and the text 'Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery'. A navigation menu includes 'Archaeological Sites', 'Query the Database', 'About the Database', 'Research', 'About DAACS', and 'Sponsors'. A search bar is located on the right side of the menu. The main content area is titled 'Object Queries' and contains a description of the service, followed by three numbered links: 'Object Query 1: Basic Object Inventory', 'Object Query 2: Detailed Object Inventory', and 'Object Query 3: Select Artifact Attributes by Type'. Below this, there is a section titled 'Citing Your Query' with a paragraph of text and a list of three items to include in a bibliography. Further down, there is a section titled 'Why Documenting Your Query is Important' with a paragraph of text and a final paragraph about mailing list notifications. A 'SPONSORS' link is visible at the bottom of the page.

<http://www.daacs.org/query-the-database/object-queries/>

# Site Information Query

The **Site Query** gives users access to all of the meta-data collected on an archaeological site or sites.



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL [www.daacs.org/query-the-database/site-information-queries/](http://www.daacs.org/query-the-database/site-information-queries/). The page features the DAACS logo and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery". A navigation menu includes "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". A search bar is located in the top right corner. The main content area is titled "Site Information Query" and contains the following text:

The **Site Query** gives users access to all of the meta-data collected on an archaeological site or sites.

- [Site Information Query: Data on archaeological sites and excavation projects](#)

Choose one or more sites and submit. Returns the following data for the selected sites:

- Project ID
- Project Name
- State Site Number
- Institution
- Place Name
- Plantation Name
- Region
- County
- Country
- Occupation Begin Date
- Occupation End Date
- Occupation Range
- Principal Investigators
- Unit of Measure
- Geo Coordinate System
- Northing Geo Coordinate of Local Datum
- Easting Geo Coordinate of Local Datum
- Vertical Geo Coordinate of Local Datum
- Site Soils
- Drainage
- Nearest Water Source
- Distance from Water Source
- Elevation Type
- Azimuth Orientation
- Total Area Excavated
- Total Convex Hull

<http://www.daacs.org/query-the-database/site-information-queries/>

# Image Queries

Image Queries return image data for chosen sites.



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the DAACS website. The browser's address bar shows the URL [www.daacs.org/query-the-database/image-queries/](http://www.daacs.org/query-the-database/image-queries/). The website header features the DAACS logo and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery". A navigation menu includes "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". A search bar is located on the right side of the menu.

## Image Queries

Image Queries return image data for chosen sites.

- [Image Query 1: Image Inventory](#)  
This query returns all images for the selected site or sites and includes basic artifact data associated with the image.
- [Image Query 2: Image Type](#)  
This query returns images and detailed information about the images for the selected site or sites. User may subset Images by Type or Subtype.

### Citing Your Query

The data in DAACS are freely available to all researchers. We encourage the use of DAACS data in published papers, theses and dissertations, class assignments, and other research projects. DAACS website content is under copyright. DAACS data, like any published material, should be cited.

Please provide the following information in a bibliography when citing data from DAACS.

- The query from which data was used, e.g. Artifact Query 1.
- The date the data was downloaded, e.g. May 22, 2013.
- The Archive name and website address.

For additional information on citing other DAACS website content, see [Guidelines](#).

### Why Documenting Your Query is Important.

The DAACS database is periodically updated to include data from newly analyzed archaeological sites. Since data in the database may change after an update, it is important for a researcher to record the database version used when querying.

Notification of updates will be posted on the What's New page. If you would like to be notified of updates to the Archive, please contact us. We'd be happy to put your name on our mailing list that notifies researchers of database updates, new content, fellowship announcements, and other DAACS-related news.

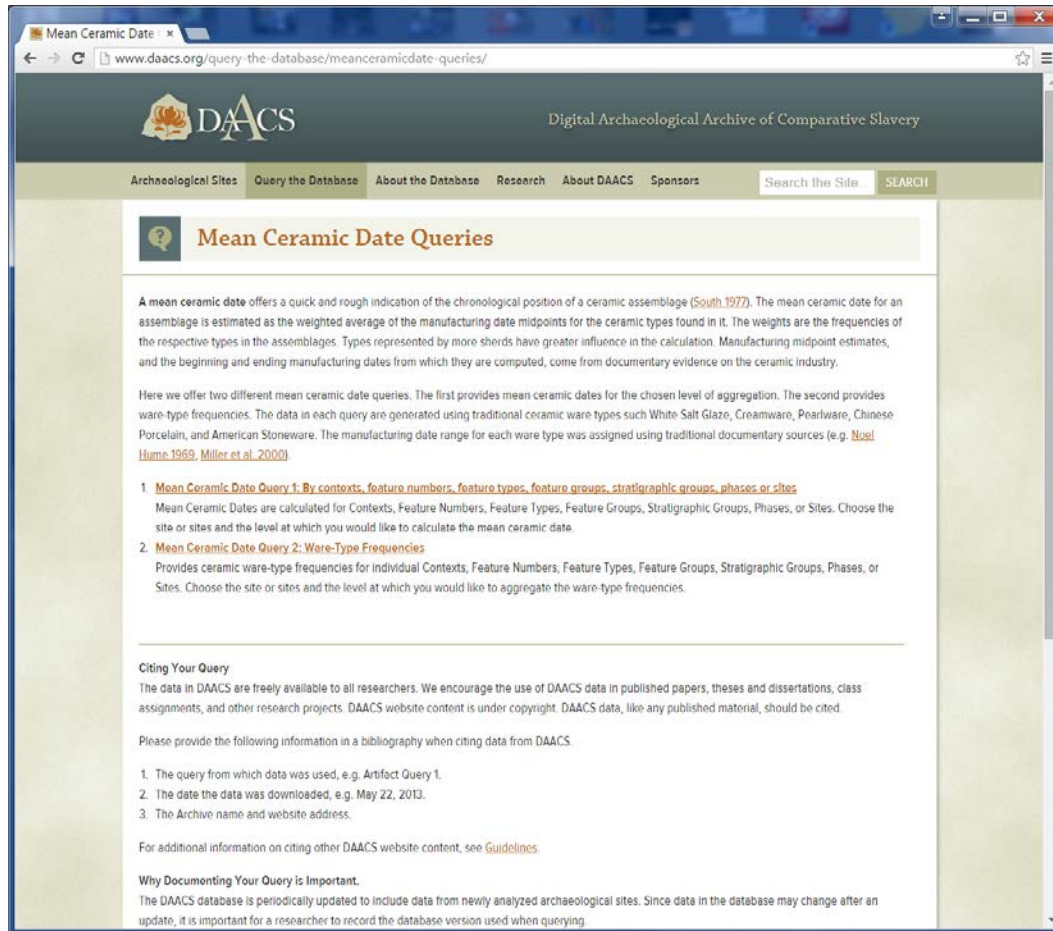
SPONSORS

The Monticello logo is on the left, Andrew W. Mellon is in the center, and the National Endowment for the Humanities logo is on the right.

<http://www.daacs.org/query-the-database/image-queries/>

# Mean Ceramic Date Queries

A **mean ceramic date** offers a quick and rough indication of the chronological position of a ceramic assemblage. DAACS offers two different mean ceramic date queries. The first provides mean ceramic dates for the chosen level of aggregation. The second provides ware-type frequencies.



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the DAACS website. The page title is "Mean Ceramic Date Queries". The DAACS logo is visible in the top left, and the full name "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery" is in the top right. A navigation menu includes "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". A search bar is located on the right side of the menu.

**Mean Ceramic Date Queries**

A mean ceramic date offers a quick and rough indication of the chronological position of a ceramic assemblage (South 1977). The mean ceramic date for an assemblage is estimated as the weighted average of the manufacturing date midpoints for the ceramic types found in it. The weights are the frequencies of the respective types in the assemblages. Types represented by more sherds have greater influence in the calculation. Manufacturing midpoint estimates, and the beginning and ending manufacturing dates from which they are computed, come from documentary evidence on the ceramic industry.

Here we offer two different mean ceramic date queries. The first provides mean ceramic dates for the chosen level of aggregation. The second provides ware-type frequencies. The data in each query are generated using traditional ceramic ware types such as White Salt Glaze, Creamware, Pearlware, Chinese Porcelain, and American Stoneware. The manufacturing date range for each ware type was assigned using traditional documentary sources (e.g. [Neal Hume 1969](#), [Miller et al. 2000](#)).

- Mean Ceramic Date Query 1: By contexts, feature numbers, feature types, feature groups, stratigraphic groups, phases or sites**  
Mean Ceramic Dates are calculated for Contexts, Feature Numbers, Feature Types, Feature Groups, Stratigraphic Groups, Phases, or Sites. Choose the site or sites and the level at which you would like to calculate the mean ceramic date.
- Mean Ceramic Date Query 2: Ware-Type Frequencies**  
Provides ceramic ware-type frequencies for individual Contexts, Feature Numbers, Feature Types, Feature Groups, Stratigraphic Groups, Phases, or Sites. Choose the site or sites and the level at which you would like to aggregate the ware-type frequencies.

**Citing Your Query**  
The data in DAACS are freely available to all researchers. We encourage the use of DAACS data in published papers, theses and dissertations, class assignments, and other research projects. DAACS website content is under copyright. DAACS data, like any published material, should be cited.

Please provide the following information in a bibliography when citing data from DAACS.

- The query from which data was used, e.g. Artifact Query 1.
- The date the data was downloaded, e.g. May 22, 2013.
- The Archive name and website address.

For additional information on citing other DAACS website content, see [Guidelines](#).

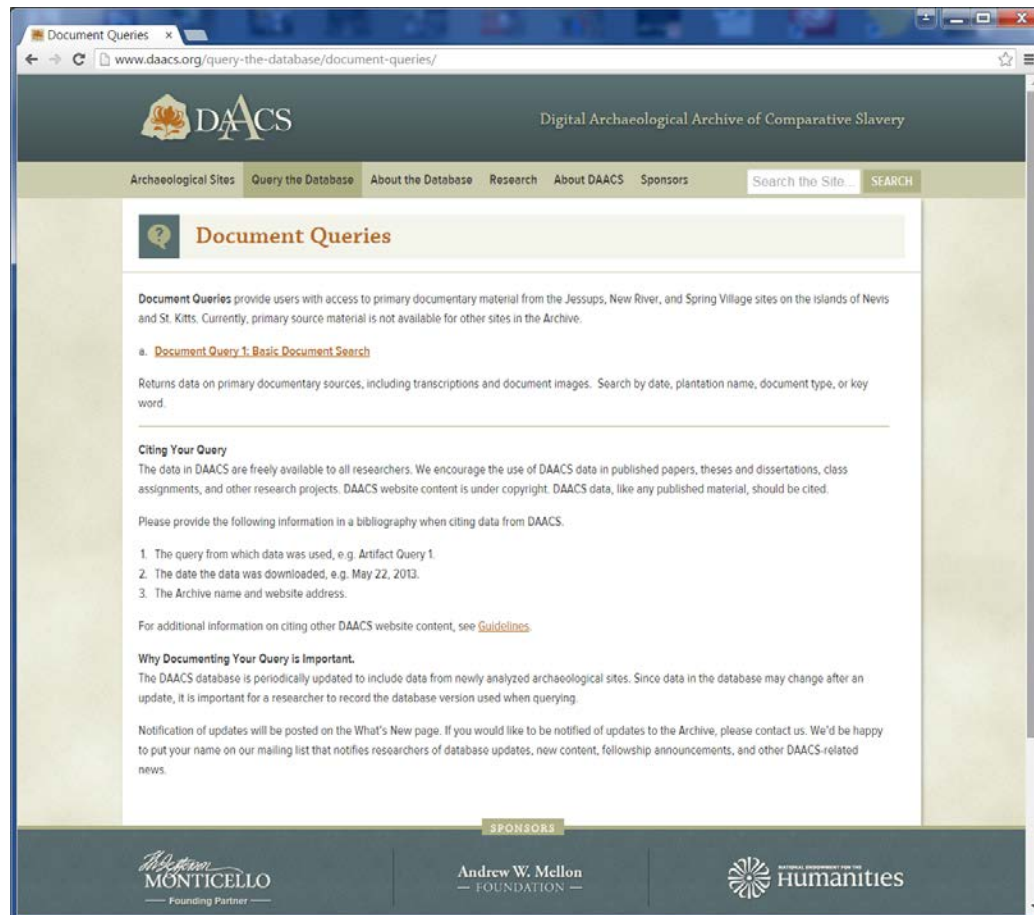
**Why Documenting Your Query is Important.**  
The DAACS database is periodically updated to include data from newly analyzed archaeological sites. Since data in the database may change after an update, it is important for a researcher to record the database version used when querying.

<http://www.daacs.org/query-the-database/meanceramicdate-queries/>

# Document Queries

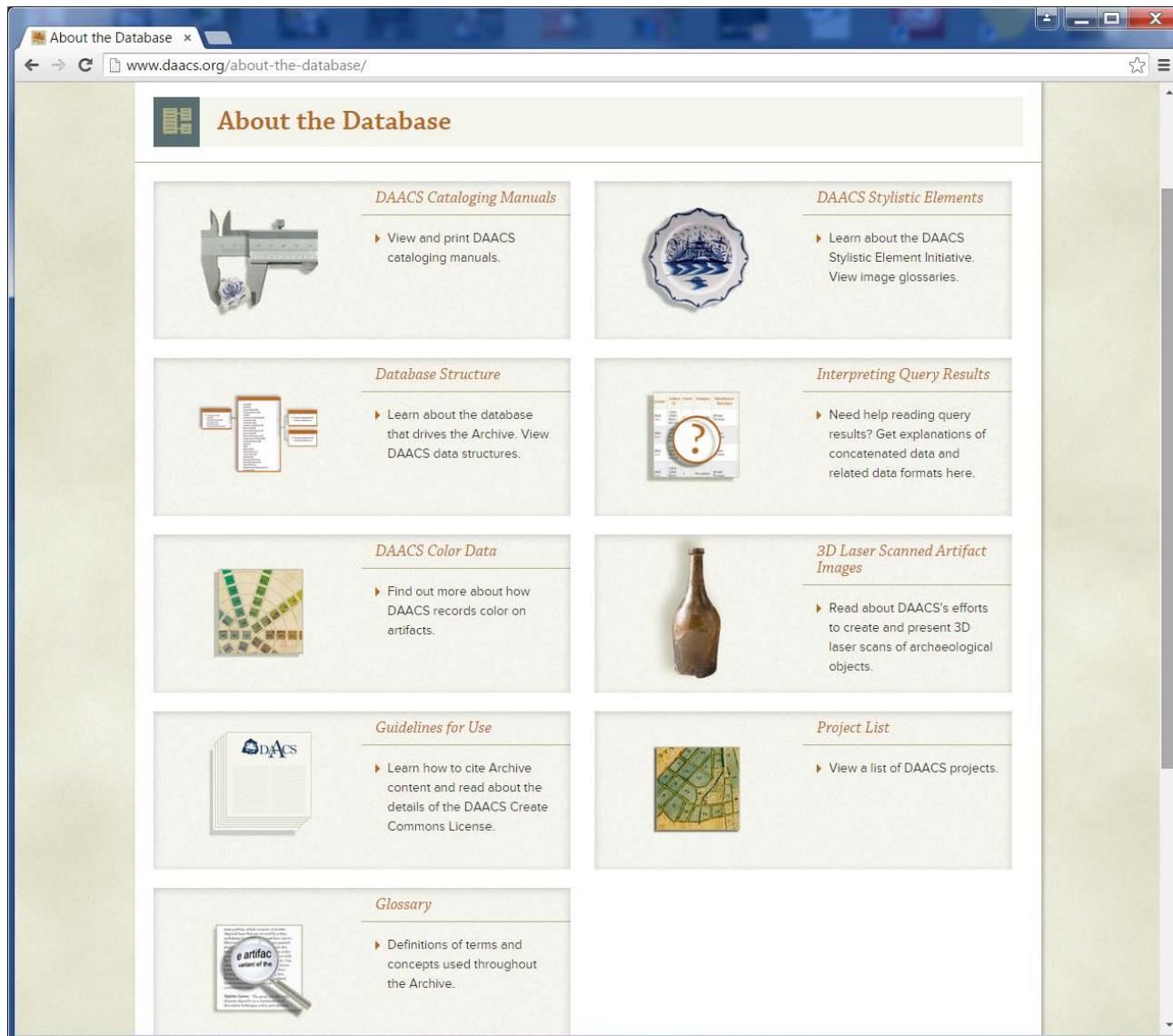
(only for Nevis and St. Kitts sites)

**Document Queries** provide users with access to primary documentary material from the Jessups, New River, and Spring Village sites on the islands of Nevis and St. Kitts. Currently, primary source material is not available for other sites in the Archive.



<http://www.daacs.org/query-the-database/document-queries/>

# About the Database



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying [www.daacs.org/about-the-database/](http://www.daacs.org/about-the-database/). The page title is "About the Database". The content is organized into a grid of ten cards, each with a title, an image, and a list of links or descriptions.

- DAACS Cataloging Manuals**: View and print DAACS cataloging manuals. (Image: calipers)
- DAACS Stylistic Elements**: Learn about the DAACS Stylistic Element Initiative. View image glossaries. (Image: decorative plate)
- Database Structure**: Learn about the database that drives the Archive. View DAACS data structures. (Image: database diagram)
- Interpreting Query Results**: Need help reading query results? Get explanations of concatenated data and related data formats here. (Image: query results screen)
- DAACS Color Data**: Find out more about how DAACS records color on artifacts. (Image: color calibration chart)
- 3D Laser Scanned Artifact Images**: Read about DAACS's efforts to create and present 3D laser scans of archaeological objects. (Image: 3D scan of a bottle)
- Guidelines for Use**: Learn how to cite Archive content and read about the details of the DAACS Creative Commons License. (Image: DAACS logo)
- Project List**: View a list of DAACS projects. (Image: map)
- Glossary**: Definitions of terms and concepts used throughout the Archive. (Image: magnifying glass over text)

<http://www.daacs.org/about-the-database/>

# About the Database: Cataloging Manuals

The DAACS Cataloging Manuals provide researchers using DAACS data with a comprehensive manual describing how those data were created and insure data consistency between catalogers through the duration of the project by explicating cataloging protocols.

DAACS Cataloging Manual

- Project-Context-Feature Manual
- Bead Manual
- Buckle Manual
- Burton Manual
- Ceramic Manual
- Ceramic Genre Appendix
- Ceramic Pattern Appendix
- Faunal Manual
- Glass Vessel Manual
- Tobacco Pipe Manual
- Utensil Manual
- All Other Artifacts Manual
- Object Manual
- Images Manual

Manual Links

DAACS Cataloging Manual: Projects, Contexts, and Features

by Jennifer Aultman and Jesse Sawyer

OCTOBER 2003  
UPDATED MAY 2014

Object Length Measurement

Object Width Measurement

1.2.3.3 **Stem**  
Stem buckles (sometimes referred to as 17<sup>th</sup>-century belt buckles) usually have double-looped, trapezoidal frames, although occasionally one sees rectangular or D-shaped frames. Stem buckles are sometimes decorated with elaborate engravings or floral patterns, and often have hook attachments for spurs.

Figure 3: Spur Buckle

1.2.4 **Stem**  
The stem was a cloth that wrapped around the neck and was fastened to the back. Stem buckles were made from a variety of materials including silver, brass, copper or iron alloys. They were often elaborately decorated, including designs set with gems or stones. The frame is usually rectangular or oblong, with the pin attached between the shorter sides of the frame. The chase usually has a hook with three or four studs, and its tongue usually has three or four prongs.

BELZONI

Manufacturer: Enoch Wood & Sons  
Manufacturer Date Range: 1818-1846  
Manufacturer Location: Burnham, Staffordshire

Notes: \*Central scenes vary

References: Williams and Weber, 1988 (V.7), p. 522; Cogh and Merrywood, 1982 (V.1), p. 46.

Example 1

Example 2 (Hunting deer)

Bowl Mark Ex. 2

DAACS Cataloging Manual: Ceramics

MAY 2015

1. TOBACCO PIPE MATERIAL TABLE

1.01 ARTIFACT COUNT

Do not batch diagnostic tobacco pipe fragments. This includes pipes with decoration, pipes with measurable bore diameters, and fragments with multiple completeness entries (e.g., "Base, bowl"; "Bowl, rim"; "Stem, bowl" etc.)

Please note that new batching rules for all undiagnostic tobacco pipes were implemented on February 8, 2012. Prior to implementation, all undiagnostic pipe fragments that had a maximum sherd measurement greater than 35 mm were individually recorded, measured, and weighed.

The new pipe batching rules are as follows:  
Batch undiagnostic tobacco pipe fragments by completeness and size; undiagnostic fragments include split stems when no measurements other than weight can be recorded.

Here is a batching example for bowl fragments: If you had 5 pipe bowl fragments whose max. sherd size were 35 mm:

|                         |   |
|-------------------------|---|
| Count:                  | 5   |
| Completeness:           | "Bowl Fragment"                                       |
| Material:               | "Earthenware, ball clay"                              |
| Paste Color:            | "Not Applicable"                                      |
| Inclusions:             | "None"  |
| Manufacture:            | "Moulded"   |
| Mended:                 | "No"  |
| Decoration:             | "No"  |
| Glaze Type:             | "No Glaze"  |
| Glaze Color:            | "Not Applicable"                                      |
| Mended:                 | "No"  |
| Decoration:             | "No"  |
| Sherd Weight:           | Enter weight of the batch in grams (Measurements tab) |
| Max. Sherd Measurement: | 35 mm   |
| Bowl Form:              | "Unidentifiable" (Bowl/Mouthpiece tab)                |

Here is a batching example for undiagnostic stems: If you had 3 split stem fragments, each with a max. sherd size of 20 mm:

|               |                          |
|---------------|--------------------------|
| Count:        | 3                        |
| Completeness: | "Stem"                   |
| Material:     | "Earthenware, ball clay" |

# About the Database: Stylistic Elements



Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

Archaeological Sites Query the Database About the Database Research About DAACS Sponsors Search the Site... SEARCH

## DAACS Stylistic Elements

ABOUT THE DATABASE · DAACS STYLISTIC ELEMENTS

### About the Database

DAACS Cataloging Manuals

DAACS Color Data

▶ DAACS Stylistic Elements

Database Structure

Interpreting Query Results

Glossary

Guidelines for Use

DAACS offers two approaches to recording and analyzing decoration on ceramics, the DAACS Stylistic Element Initiative and DAACS Ceramic Genres. The DAACS Stylistic Element Initiative records individual decorative elements on the sherd level, providing researchers with detailed data on decorative elements and motifs. DAACS Ceramic Genres provide a way of understanding decoration on ceramics by using traditional types, based on decorative technique and patterns. Both are described below.

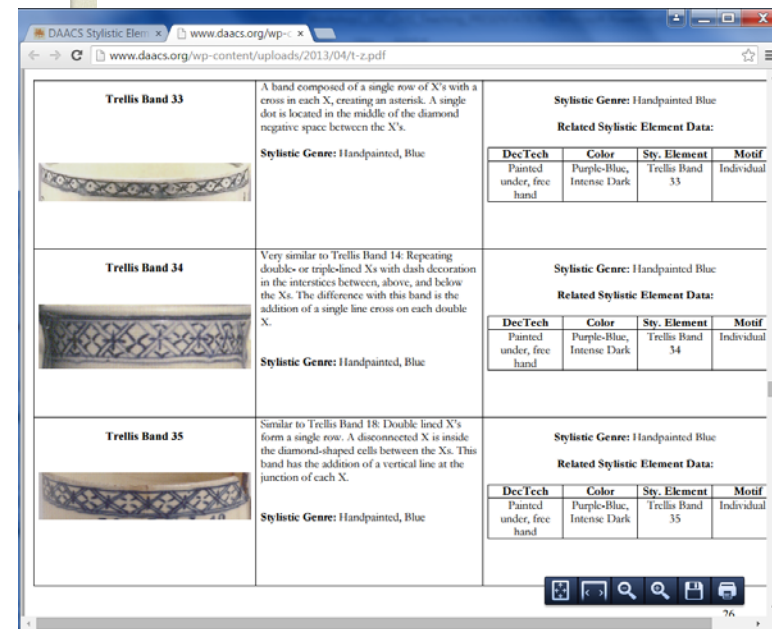
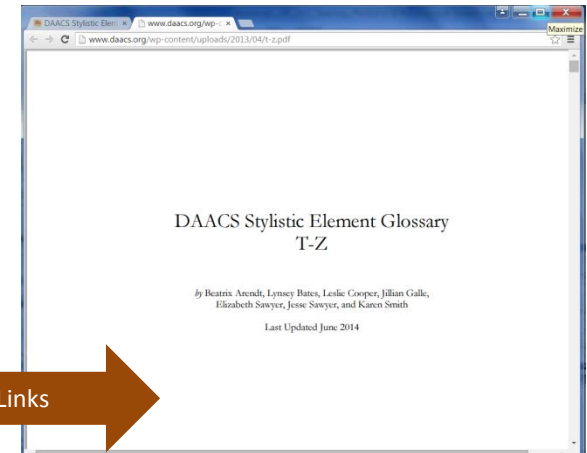
### DAACS Stylistic Element Initiative

The DAACS Stylistic Element Initiative explores an approach to measuring variation in applied decoration on ceramics that is novel in historical archaeology. Traditionally historical archaeologists have measured decorative variation at the level of the sherd or vessel. This means that a single sherd or vessel has to be assigned to a single decorative category or genre. This approach produces useful results (and we have followed it in the DAACS ceramic genre field), but it may obscure decorative variation when there are multiple decorative elements on a single

### DAACS Stylistic Element Glossaries

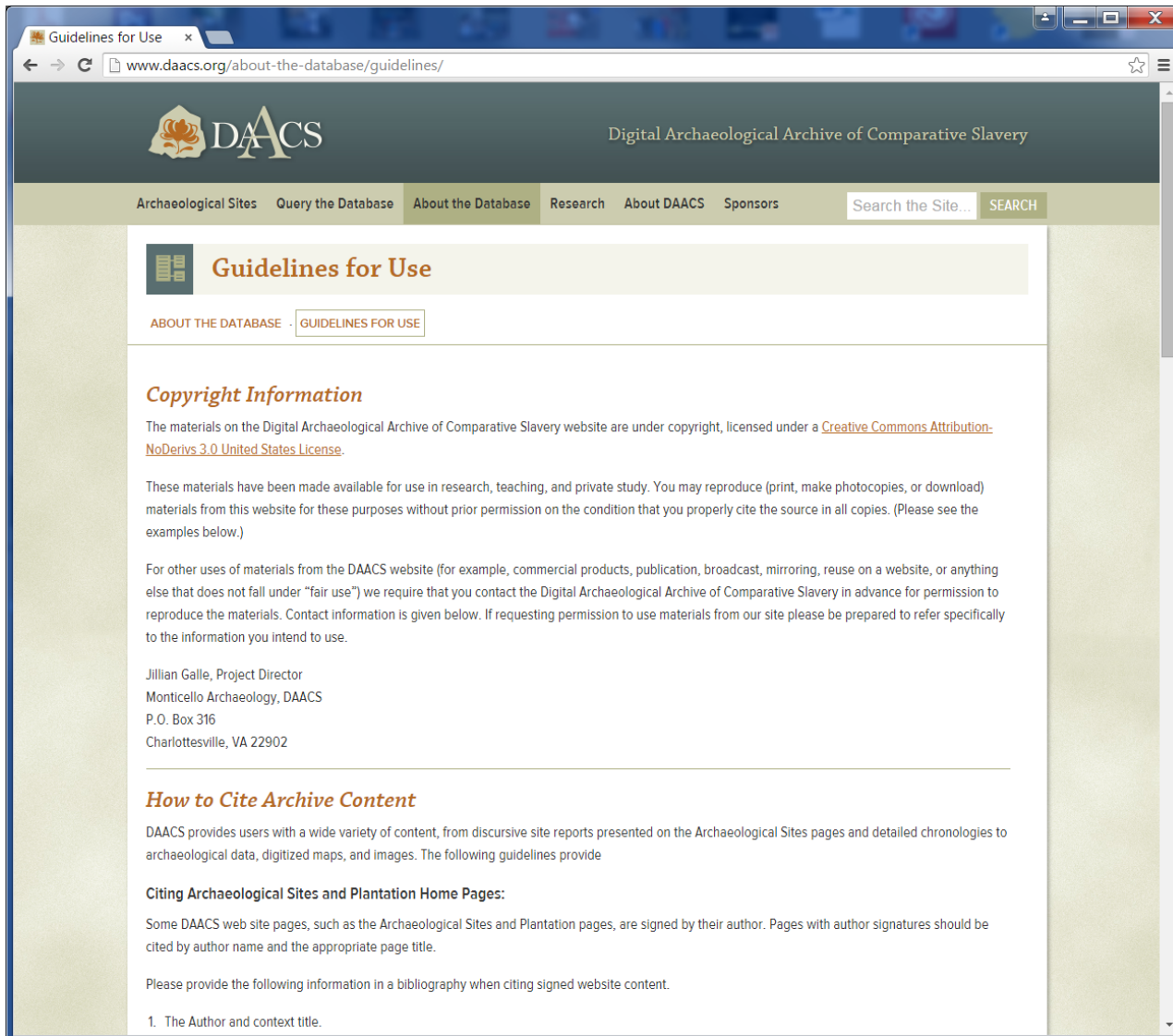
- [Stylistic Element Glossary A-C \(4 MB\)](#)
- [Stylistic Element Glossary D-G \(1.386 KB\)](#)
- [Stylistic Element Glossary H-Q \(895 KB\)](#)
- [Stylistic Element Glossary R-S \(1.088 KB\)](#)
- [Stylistic Element Glossary T-Z \(952 KB\)](#)

Glossary Links





# About the Database: Guidelines for Use Copyright and Citation Information

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the 'Guidelines for Use' page on the DAACS website. The browser's address bar shows the URL 'www.daacs.org/about-the-database/guidelines/'. The website header features the DAACS logo (a stylized orange flower) and the text 'Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery'. A navigation menu includes 'Archaeological Sites', 'Query the Database', 'About the Database', 'Research', 'About DAACS', and 'Sponsors'. A search bar is located on the right side of the menu. The main content area has a sub-header 'Guidelines for Use' and a breadcrumb trail 'ABOUT THE DATABASE > GUIDELINES FOR USE'. The page is divided into two main sections: 'Copyright Information' and 'How to Cite Archive Content'. The 'Copyright Information' section states that materials are under copyright and licensed under a Creative Commons Attribution-NonDerivs 3.0 United States License. It provides details on reproduction for research, teaching, and private study, and requires permission for other uses. Contact information for Jillian Galle, Project Director, is provided. The 'How to Cite Archive Content' section explains that DAACS provides a wide variety of content and lists guidelines for citing archaeological sites and plantation home pages. It specifies that some pages are signed by their author and should be cited accordingly. A list of required information for citations is partially visible at the bottom of the page.

Guidelines for Use

www.daacs.org/about-the-database/guidelines/

DAACS  
Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

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**Guidelines for Use**

ABOUT THE DATABASE · GUIDELINES FOR USE

### Copyright Information

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For other uses of materials from the DAACS website (for example, commercial products, publication, broadcast, mirroring, reuse on a website, or anything else that does not fall under "fair use") we require that you contact the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery in advance for permission to reproduce the materials. Contact information is given below. If requesting permission to use materials from our site please be prepared to refer specifically to the information you intend to use.

Jillian Galle, Project Director  
Monticello Archaeology, DAACS  
P.O. Box 316  
Charlottesville, VA 22902

### How to Cite Archive Content

DAACS provides users with a wide variety of content, from discursive site reports presented on the Archaeological Sites pages and detailed chronologies to archaeological data, digitized maps, and images. The following guidelines provide

#### Citing Archaeological Sites and Plantation Home Pages:

Some DAACS web site pages, such as the Archaeological Sites and Plantation pages, are signed by their author. Pages with author signatures should be cited by author name and the appropriate page title.

Please provide the following information in a bibliography when citing signed website content.

1. The Author and context title.

<http://www.daacs.org/about-the-database/guidelines/>

# Research

Research

www.daacs.org/research/

DAACS Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

Archaeological Sites Query the Database About the Database Research About DAACS Sponsors

Search the Site... SEARCH

## Research

### White Ball Clay Mole

- ▶ Manufacture: ...
- ▶ Date: ...
- ▶ Location: ...

### Galleries

- ▶ Browse knock-out objects and read project highlights from DAACS sites.

### Papers & Manuscripts

- ▶ Links to and citations for papers and manuscripts that use DAACS data.

### Theses and Dissertations

- ▶ Citations and links to Ph.D. dissertations, and MA and BA theses that use DAACS data.

### Workshops and Handouts

- ▶ Links to handouts and data files presented during DAACS workshops.

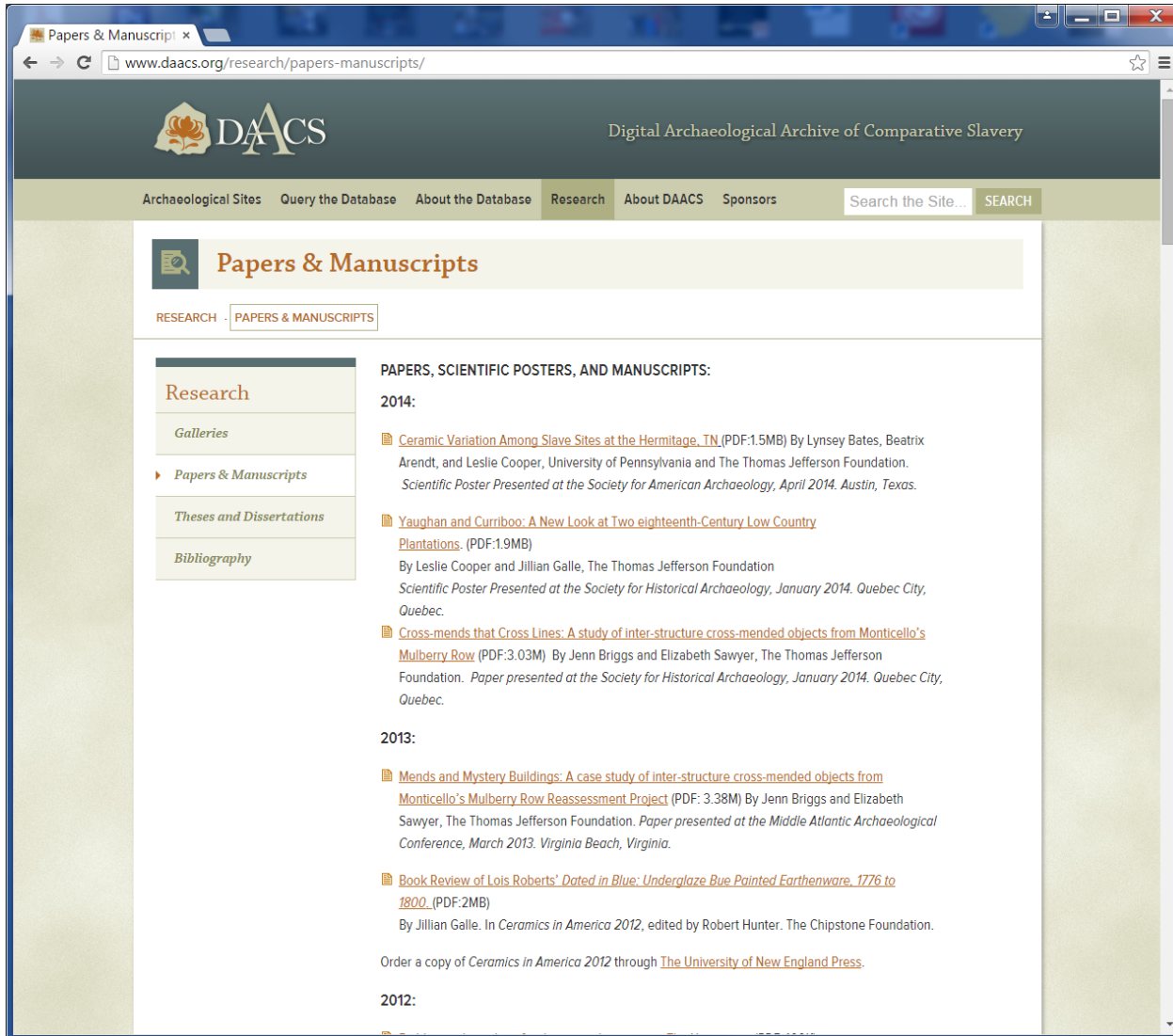
### Bibliography

- ▶ Bibliography of all works referenced throughout the DAACS website.

- **Noel Hume**  
1970 *A Guide to the Colonial America*
- **Samford, P**  
1999 *Stong is the i*

<http://www.daacs.org/research/>

# Research: Papers and Manuscripts



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying [www.daacs.org/research/papers-manuscripts/](http://www.daacs.org/research/papers-manuscripts/). The page header features the DAACS logo and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery". A navigation menu includes "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". A search bar is located on the right side of the menu.

The main content area is titled "Papers & Manuscripts" and includes a sub-menu with "RESEARCH" and "PAPERS & MANUSCRIPTS". A sidebar on the left lists "Research" with sub-items: "Galleries", "Papers & Manuscripts" (highlighted), "Theses and Dissertations", and "Bibliography".

The main content area is titled "PAPERS, SCIENTIFIC POSTERS, AND MANUSCRIPTS:" and lists items by year:

**2014:**

- [Ceramic Variation Among Slave Sites at the Hermitage, TN](#) (PDF:1.5MB) By Lynsey Bates, Beatrix Arendt, and Leslie Cooper, University of Pennsylvania and The Thomas Jefferson Foundation. *Scientific Poster Presented at the Society for American Archaeology, April 2014. Austin, Texas.*
- [Yaughan and Curriboo: A New Look at Two eighteenth-Century Low Country Plantations](#). (PDF:1.9MB)  
By Leslie Cooper and Jillian Galle, The Thomas Jefferson Foundation  
*Scientific Poster Presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology, January 2014. Quebec City, Quebec.*
- [Cross-mends that Cross Lines: A study of inter-structure cross-mended objects from Monticello's Mulberry Row](#) (PDF:3.03M) By Jenn Briggs and Elizabeth Sawyer, The Thomas Jefferson Foundation. *Paper presented at the Society for Historical Archaeology, January 2014. Quebec City, Quebec.*

**2013:**

- [Mends and Mystery Buildings: A case study of inter-structure cross-mended objects from Monticello's Mulberry Row Reassessment Project](#) (PDF: 3.38M) By Jenn Briggs and Elizabeth Sawyer, The Thomas Jefferson Foundation. *Paper presented at the Middle Atlantic Archaeological Conference, March 2013. Virginia Beach, Virginia.*
- [Book Review of Lois Roberts' Dated in Blue: Underglaze Blue Painted Earthenware, 1776 to 1800](#) (PDF:2MB)  
By Jillian Galle. In *Ceramics in America 2012*, edited by Robert Hunter. The Chipstone Foundation.

Order a copy of *Ceramics in America 2012* through [The University of New England Press](#).

**2012:**

<http://www.daacs.org/research/papers-manuscripts/>

# Research: Galleries

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying [www.daacs.org/research/galleries/](http://www.daacs.org/research/galleries/). The website header features the DAACS logo and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery". A navigation menu includes "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". A search bar is located on the right side of the header.

The main content area is titled "Galleries" and displays five featured items, each with an image and a brief description:

- New Street, Port Royal**: Examine items recovered during excavations carried out at New Street Tavern in Port Royal, Jamaica. (Image: A fragment of a yellowish-brown ceramic or metal object with a textured surface.)
- The South Grove Midden**: Explore objects found in the South Grove Midden, a site at George Washington's Mount Vernon. (Image: A reddish-brown, oval-shaped object, possibly a coin or a small vessel.)
- The Triplex**: View personal items recovered from the Triplex site at Andrew Jackson's the Hermitage. (Image: A black silhouette of a hand holding a star-shaped object.)
- Colonoware**: View exceptional examples of colonoware vessels from sites in Virginia and South Carolina. (Image: A dark, bowl-shaped ceramic vessel.)
- The Dry Well**: The Dry Well is one of the most artifact-rich archaeological features at Monticello. (Image: A white ceramic bowl with blue floral patterns.)

The footer section is titled "SPONSORS" and includes logos for the *Monticello* FOUNDING PARTNER, the Andrew W. Mellon FOUNDATION, and the NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE Humanities.

<http://www.daacs.org/research/galleries/>



## Colonoware

[Back to Galleries](#)


### Colonoware jar with pedestal base, Curriboo Plantation, South Carolina

- ▶ Manufacturing Techniques: Handbuilt
- ▶ Date: 18th-19th Century
- ▶ Place of Origin: United States
- ▶ Object Dimensions: Height: 174mm; Rim diameter: 120mm

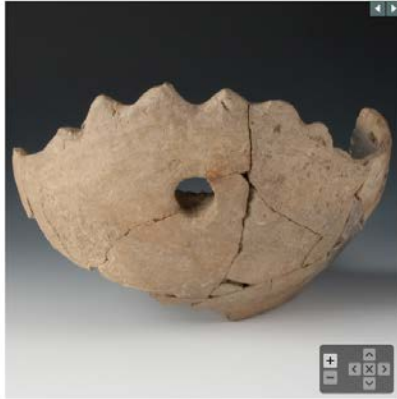
Colonoware is a hand-built, unglazed, low-fired, locally-made coarse earthenware found on many domestic archaeological sites in Virginia, South Carolina, the Caribbean and to a lesser extent in North Carolina and Georgia. As an almost ubiquitous late 17<sup>th</sup> to late 19<sup>th</sup> century ware, colonoware has been used by historians and archaeologists to explore a variety of topics including consumerism and local market participation, household-level craft production, dining styles and diet preferences, retention of folk traditions, and ritual or medicinal practices.

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Chesapeake / Mount Vernon / The South Grove Midden Back to Galleries

Welcome to the South Grove Midden gallery. This gallery presents just a sample of objects excavated by archaeologists from the eighteenth-century South Grove Midden located at Mount Vernon, George Washington's Virginia plantation on the Potomac River. This is the most significant collection excavated to date relating to the domestic worlds of the Washington families and the enslaved individuals living and working around the Mansion. An analysis of the assemblage facilitates research into themes of consumerism, gentility, and plantation labor.

You made read about the site, excavation methods, view chronologies and stratigraphy, and read about current research on the South Grove site page: <http://www.daacs.org>

You can access complete artifact and context data from the site through the DAACS queries. Simply choose the query you would like, select the South Grove site and other search parameters, and hit Submit. Your data will be returned ready for browsing or downloading. Access the

SPONSORS





South Grove Midden Gallery  
Mount Vernon

DAACS Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

Archaeological Sites Query the Database About the Database Research About DAACS Sponsors Search the Site SEARCH

Chesapeake / Monticello / The Dry Well Back to Galleries




**Chinese Porcelain Imari Bowl: Close-up view of exterior scene**

- ▶ Manufacturing Techniques: Wheel Thrown
- ▶ Date: First through third quarters of the 18th century
- ▶ Place of Origin: China
- ▶ Object Dimensions: Rim Diameter: 165mm, Base Diameter: 76mm, Height: 75mm

This image provides a close look at the interior band decoration on the previously described Chinese Porcelain Imari bowl.

SPONSORS





The Dry Well Gallery  
Monticello

# Teaching with Digital Archaeological Data: A Research Archive in the University Classroom

Anna S. Agbe-Davies, Jillian E. Galle, Mark W. Hauser, and Fraser D. Neiman

*Journal of Archaeological Method and Theory*, 2013

Provides concrete examples of how to use digital archaeological data from DAACS to accomplish a range of pedagogical goals in undergraduate and graduate archaeology courses, as well as in general education classes.

Includes a discussion of how archaeologists can use digital data to address ethical and curricular concerns.

Available at: [www.daacs.org/workshop-handouts/AgbeDaviesetal2013.pdf](http://www.daacs.org/workshop-handouts/AgbeDaviesetal2013.pdf)

# Introductory Archaeology Undergraduate Courses

## Common Themes:

1. A commitment to having students work with archaeological data.
  - a. A belief that even beginning students should understand that archaeological research begins with the artifacts and the contexts from which they came.
  
2. A gradual approach to data analysis.
  - a. Often first course assignments involve data tables prepared by instructor.
  
  - a. Later course assignments have students to engage directly with the DAACS website, requiring them to find and aggregate the data they need for their projects.



**J. Cameron Monroe's and Greg O'Malley's**  
**Slavery in the Atlantic World: Historical and Archaeological Research Methods**  
**HIS 158C/ANTH 179**  
**University of California, Santa Cruz**

- Introductory Class on the History of Slavery in the Atlantic World.
- Solidly grounded in archaeological data.
- Has students work with data in nearly all of his project.
- Project difficulty builds gradually.

**Exercise 1:** Data and maps from DAACS are synthesized for undergraduate and history students. Professor Monroe used DAACS queries to get the data he wanted, and the aggregated it for the students. Students are asked to create their own density maps using the aggregated data paper maps

**Exercise 2:** Household Archaeology at Monticello: Faunal and Ceramic Analysis

**Exercise 3:** Students were assigned a site, and required to compare spatial and chronological variation of hollow and flat ceramics. Required to get their data from DAACS directly, organize it.



UC Santa Cruz Slavery in the Atlantic World Final Presentations

**Jillian Galle's**  
**Unearthing the Household: Gender, Class, and Ethnicity in Contemporary**  
**Archaeology (ANTH 284)**  
**University of Virginia**  
**AND**  
**Research Methods and Techniques in Archaeology (H28A)**  
**University of West Indies, Mona**

UVA class taught in 2003, before the DAACS website was launched to the public. Data was provided to the students in excel files.

For UWI class, students used the website but Galle decided to provide excel data sets derived from DAACS for their final projects.

In both classes, the majority of students had never conducted any form of analysis or worked with excel before.

In both classes, the unit of analysis for the class projects was the household, and the students were presented with artifact and architectural data from these eighteenth- and nineteenth-century household sites. In a writing assignment and oral presentation, students were asked to interpret and compare the archaeological data from multiple households using the abundance index.



# Advanced Undergraduate and Graduate Courses

## Common Themes:

1. Prior coursework in archaeology is highly recommended.
2. Assumes some proficiency with statistical methods, and often requires use of a stats package.
3. Students engage with the archaeological data, and DAACS, in a sophisticated manner, using theoretical models and archaeological and historical literature.
4. Students are often required to find and download the data from the DAACS website directly.
5. When dataset is complex, instructor prepares data from DAACS prior to the assignment.

**Anna Agbe-Davies's**  
**The Archaeology of African Diasporas**  
**ANTH 454**  
**University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill**

- Students required to work with both archaeological and documentary data.
- They work first with documentary data from Slave Voyages, The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database: <http://www.slavevoyages.org/tast/index.faces>

**The DAACS Assignment:**

- For the undergraduates only.
- Requires students to develop a hypothesis from their readings, and to test that hypothesis using data from DAACS.
- They are not given prepared data, nor are they taught analytical methods in the class.

# Fraser Neiman's

## Archaeological Approaches to Atlantic Slavery

<http://people.virginia.edu/~fn9r/AnthARH3603.7603/index.html>

### ANTH 3603/7603 and ARC 3603/7603

University of Virginia

**Project 1: Utopia Chronology:** How can we infer reliable, fine-grained archaeological chronologies that are necessary to trace patterns of change in lifeways of enslaved people within a single site and at multiple sites? <http://people.virginia.edu/~fn9r/AnthARH3603.7603/Project1.pdf>

Requires students to seriate pipe stem and ceramic assemblages from the three Utopia sites.

**Project 2: Slave Housing in the Eighteenth Century Chesapeake:** What do patterns of change across the 18th century and regional variation in slave houses and in the abundance and morphology subfloor pits tell us about social dynamics within slave communities?

<http://people.virginia.edu/~fn9r/AnthARH3603.7603/Project2.pdf>

**Project 3: Enslaved Consumers :** Do changing frequencies and shapes of locally made and imported ceramic vessels document changing social identities, economic opportunities, and participation by enslaved people in markets and the 18th-century "consumer revolution"?

<http://people.virginia.edu/~fn9r/AnthARH3603.7603/Project3.pdf>

Requires students to calculate abundance indices for ceramics, leaded glass, and buttons from 7 sites in DAACS.

# Student Responses

- Students were excited by the prospect of analyzing data in novel ways that speak to the historical and anthropological issues raised in the reading and lecture.
- They shared a sense that they were discovering something new and are close to “the cutting edge.”
- They often lamented the lack of engagement with data in other courses.
- One student wrote in a recent anonymous evaluation: “I wish more archaeological courses like this (practical skills, data analysis, etc.) were offered at UVA, and in this manner for that matter, grounding one in both theory and method. The course material has been deeply engrained and I will use its content for years to come.”



**Also check out....**

**Fraser Neiman's  
Historical Archaeology**

<http://people.virginia.edu/~fn9r/arh3604/index.html>

**ANTH 3850/7855 and ARC 3604/7604**

University of Virginia

**AND**

**Quantitative Analysis I**

<http://people.virginia.edu/~fn9r/anth4840.7840/index.html>

**ANTH 4840/7840**

University of Virginia

# General Education Undergraduates

These classes use DAACS and data analysis to emphasize that the conceptual and analytical skills are broadly applicable outside archaeology *AND* outside the university.

Like the introductory archaeology classes, exercises in writing and basic data analysis requires students to develop arguments and learn introductory

Unique challenges of using digital archaeological data in teaching general education classes: archaeological data can be “unruly” requiring iterations of analysis. Learning that research, and data analysis, is iterative is a critical concept, across all course levels.

# Anna Agbe-Davies and Mark Hauser

## The Science of Archaeology (ANT 120)

### DePaul University

The course was to be pitched to a general student audience with no archaeological experience and no intention of further archaeological study. Challenges quickly emerged: first, to fulfill the goals of science curriculum, including instruction in hypothesis development, testing, and interpretation; second to provide a hands-on learning experience with real data; and finally, as best as we could, to mirror field school learning experiences in the classroom.

The Instructors turned to DAACS to provide the raw material with which to accomplish these objectives.

Had two hour weekly laboratory sessions during which students completed exercises that reinforced concepts covered in lecture and readings. Topics included relative and absolute dating methods in archaeology, how sites are mapped, and site formation processes, familiarizing students with the procedures that produced the data they would get from DAACS. In the fifth week of the ten-week term, the instructors began to introduce students to those data. The students calculated dates using pipe-stem bore sizes and ceramic manufacturing dates. Once they had established temporal contexts for analysis, they used ceramics and faunal remains to study food ways using their assemblages.

--Mark Hauser's DePaul Course "Archaeology: Unearthing History", provides students with individual objects from Seville Plantation, and asks them to use library and web resources to write a history of the object, its use, and contexts in which it might be found. He sees this as a precursor to working with tabular data.

# Use of DAACS by Historians

## (that we know about)

Morgan, P. D., and A. J. O'Shaughnessy

2006 Arming Slaves in the American Revolution. In *Arming Slaves: From Classical Times to the Modern Age*, pp. 180-208, edited by Christopher Leslie Brown and Philip D. Morgan. Yale University Press, New Haven.

Bly, Antonio

2008 "Pretends he can read": Runaways and Literacy in Colonial America, 1730-1776"  
Early American Studies 6.2 (Fall 2008): 261-294.

<http://history.appstate.edu/sites/history.appstate.edu/files/Bly,%20Pretends%20he%20can%20read.pdf>

DAACS also figures in historians' reflections on the ways in which archaeological data might advance their understanding of changing slave life ways.

Morgan, Phillip D.

2006 Archaeology and history in the study of African-Americans. *African Re-Genesis: Confronting Social Issues in the Diaspora*, edited by Jay B Haviser and Kevin C MacDonald, pp. 53-61. Left Coast Press, Walnut Creek, CA.

2011 The future of Chesapeake Studies. In *Early Modern Virginia*, edited by Douglas Bradburn and John C. Coombs, pp. 300-333. University of Virginia Press, Charlottesville.

# Other Digital Resources for Teaching Slavery and Archaeology

## Data Rich

- Voyages: The Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade Database: <http://www.slavevoyages.org/tast/index.faces>
- The Digital Archaeological Record (tDar): <http://core.tdar.org/>
- Chaco Research Archive: <http://www.chacoarchive.org/cra/>
- The Comparative Archaeological Study of Colonial Chesapeake Culture: <http://www.chesapeakearchaeology.org/index.cfm>

## Qualitative historical data but quantitative data could be gleaned

- The International Slavery Museum's Archaeology of Slavery website, developed in collaboration with DAACS: <http://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/ism/slavery/archaeology/index.aspx>
- Two Plantations (companion to Richard Dunn's 2015 book, A Tale of Two Plantations): [www.twoplantations.com](http://www.twoplantations.com)
- Slave Revolt in Jamaica, 1760-1761: A Cartographic Narrative: <http://revolt.axismaps.com/>