

**Doing Research and Teaching
with the
Digital Archaeological Archive of
Comparative Slavery:
A Workshop**

Handouts and Datasets available at:
<http://www.daacs.org/research/workshops/>

Jillian E. Galle, Fraser Neiman,
Lynsey Bates, Elizabeth Bollwerk, Leslie Cooper

Society for Historical Archaeology Annual Meeting
January 6, 2016

The Four Key Website Sections for Research

<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 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.

Learn More >

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.

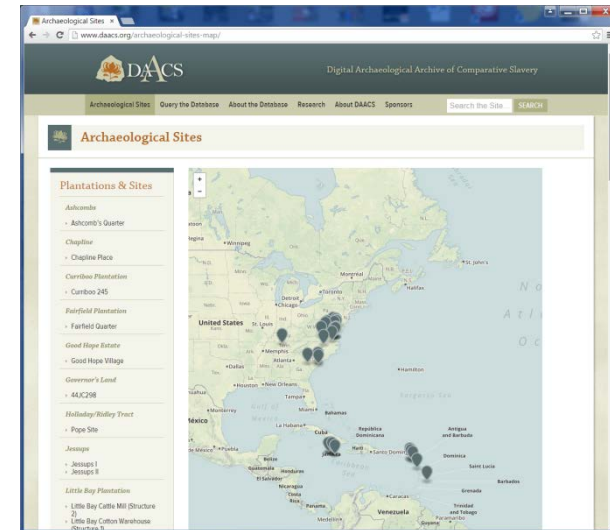
What's New?

- ▶ *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

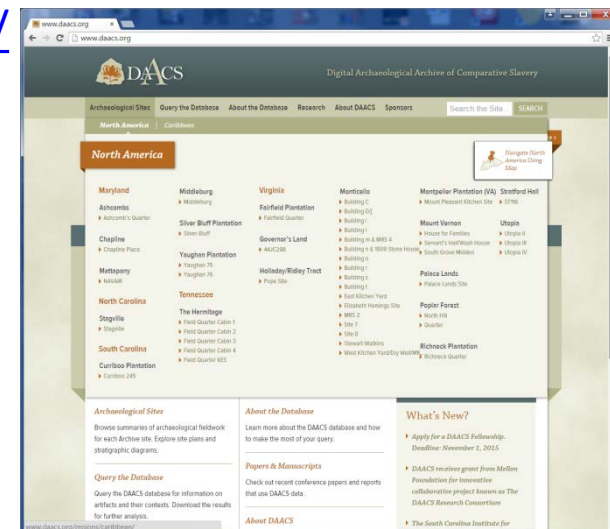
<http://www.daacs.org/archaeological-sites-map/>



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 x

www.daacs.org/archaeological-sites-map/

DAACS 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
- Mattapan

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/. 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 displayed, showing various islands and territories. A callout box for "Montpelier Estate (JA)" is overlaid on the map, pointing to the location of the plantation in Jamaica. The callout box contains the following text:

Montpelier Estate (JA)
[Montpelier Estate \(JA\) Home](#)
* [Montpelier House 14](#)
* [Montpelier House 24](#)
* [Montpelier House 26](#)
* [Montpelier House 37](#)
* [Montpelier Yard Contexts](#)

An arrow labeled "Plantation Page Link" points to the "Montpelier Estate (JA) Home" link in the callout box.

The browser's address bar shows the URL www.daacs.org/plantations/montpelier/.

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 URL 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 highlighted, showing a list of individual site 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".

A map of the Caribbean Sea is shown, with a pop-up window for "Montpelier Estate (JA)" overlaid on the map. The map includes labels for various Caribbean islands and regions, such as the Bahamas, Haiti, República Dominicana, Puerto Rico (U.S.), Virgin Islands (U.S.), Anguilla (UK), Barbados, Grenada, Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Martinique (Fr.), Saint Lucia, and Trinidad and Tobago. The map also shows the Caribbean Sea and the Atlantic Ocean.

The URL www.daacs.org/sites/house-37/ is visible at the bottom of the browser window.

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

Montpelier House 37

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

DAACS
Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

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)

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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humanities

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

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

The screenshot shows 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 titled "Archaeological Sites" and features a "North America" fly-out menu. This menu lists various states and regions, including Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, and South Carolina, each with a list of specific plantations and sites. A left-hand navigation bar is also visible, listing various plantations and sites such as "Ashcombs", "Chapline", "Curriboo Plantation", "Fairfield Plantation", "Good Hope Estate", "Governor's Land", "Holladay/Ridley Tract", "Jessups", and "Little Bay Plantation". A map of the Caribbean region is shown at the bottom of the page, with several locations marked. Two callout boxes with arrows point to the fly-out menu and the left-hand navigation bar, with the text "The fly-out menu" and "The left-hand navigation bar" respectively.

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

- Ashcombs'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
 - Ashcombs's Quarter
- Chapline
 - Chapline Place
- Mattapani
 - 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 l
- 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

- ST

Mount Vernon

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

Palace Lands

- Palace Lands Site

Poplar Forest

- North Hill
- Quarter

Richneck Plantation

- Richneck Quarter

Utopia

- Utopia II
- Utopia III
- Utopia IV

North America Using Map

The fly-out menu

The left-hand navigation bar

Mapbox

© Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map

Archaeological Sites Pages

The first place to start researching an archaeological site.

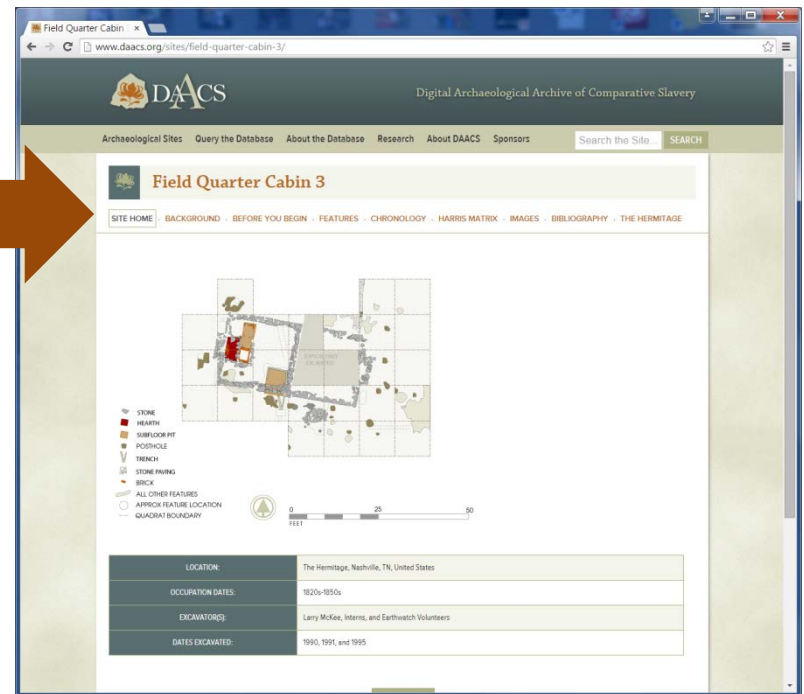
Every archaeological site in DAACS has a suite of seven related content pages that provide a researcher with a site report, chronology, Harris matrix, downloadable maps and images, as well as critical information that with aid in the analysis of data from each site.

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

The seven content pages are:

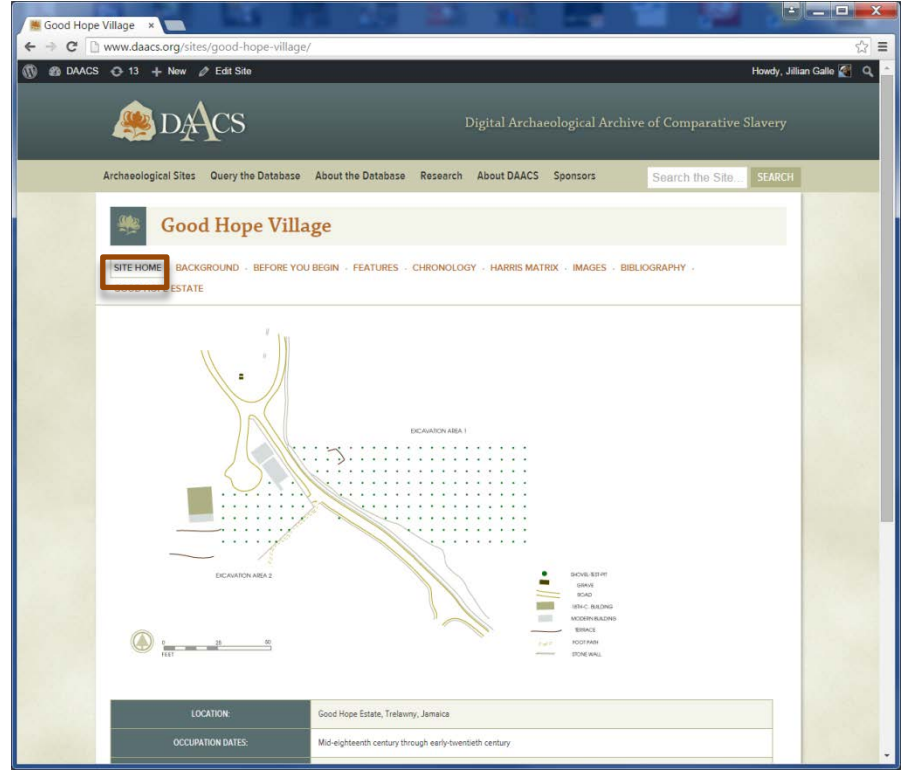
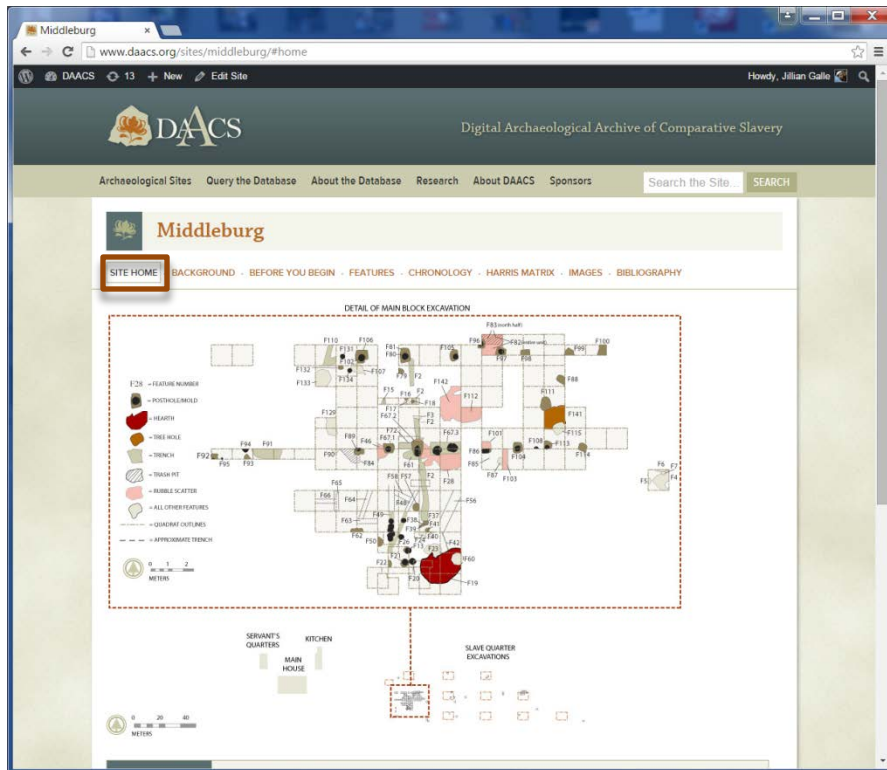
1. Site Home
2. Background
3. Before You Begin
4. Features
5. Chronology
6. Harris Matrix
7. Images

Links are here



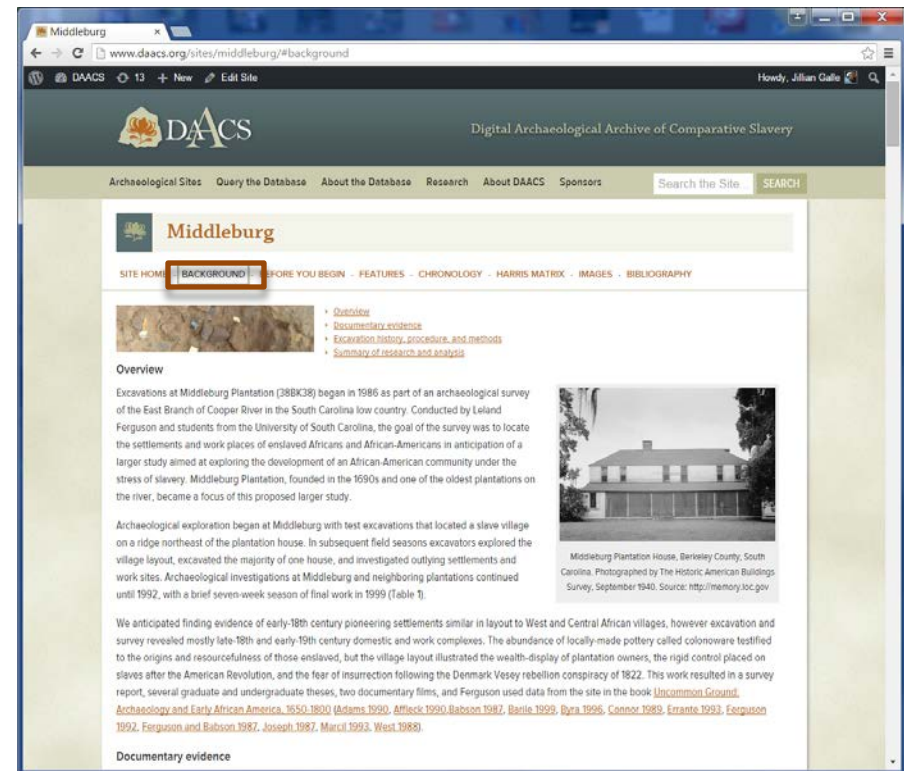
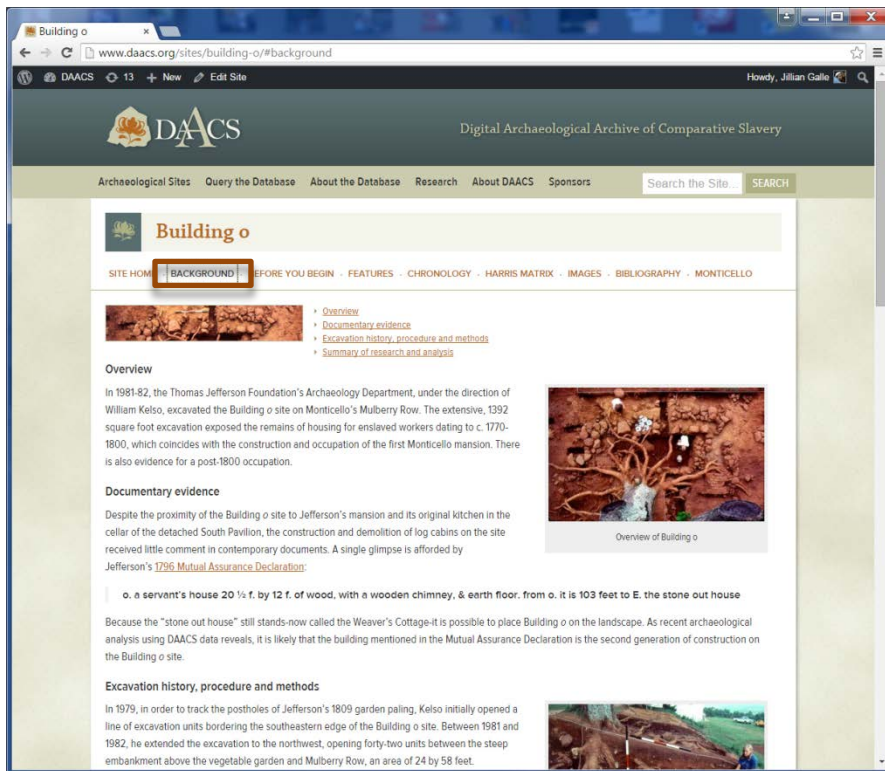
Site Home Page

1. Provides a map detailing the full extent of the site's excavation. Downloadable maps available through the Site Images page.
2. Provides an at-a-glance summary of the site's location, when it was excavated, and by whom.



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!

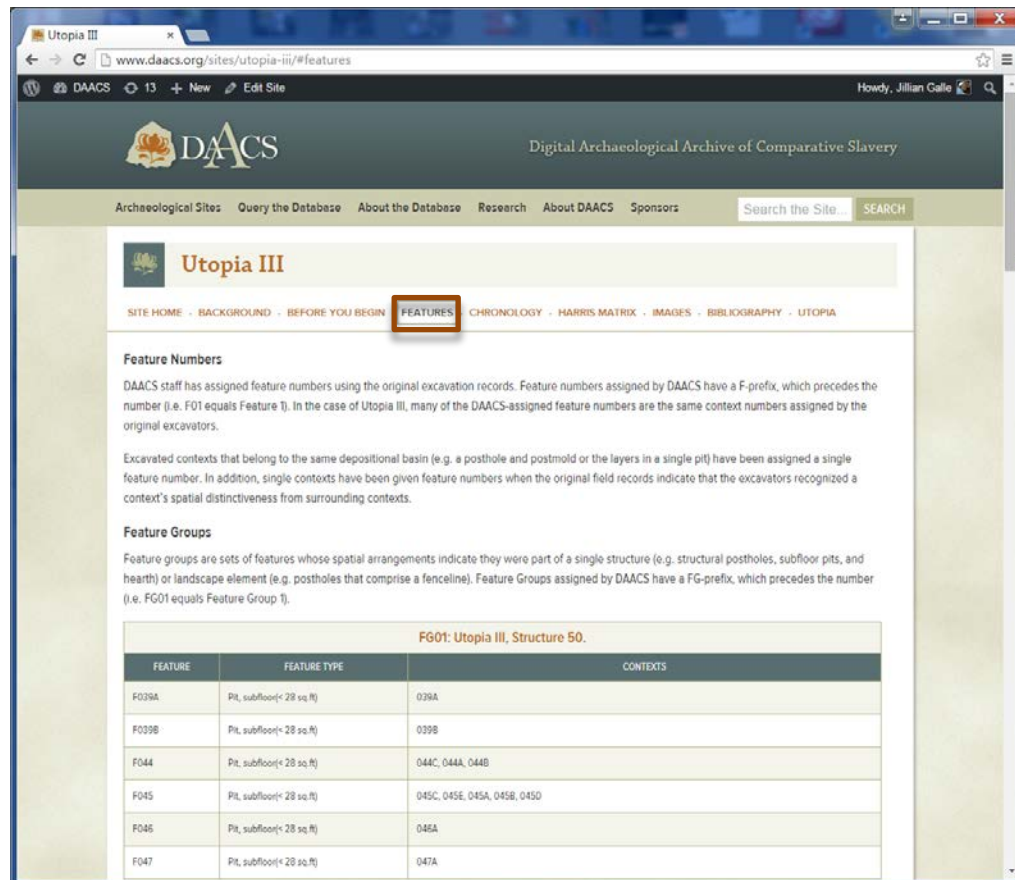
1. Provides a list of things a researcher needs to know before using the data from the site.
2. Provides a quick view of excavation methods, as well as any parts of the collection that may be digitally translated, cataloged with different protocols, or that are missing.

The screenshot shows the DAACS website 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 "SITE HOME", "BACKGROUND", "BEFORE YOU BEGIN" (highlighted with a red box), "FEATURES", "CHRONOLOGY", "HARRIS MATRIX", "IMAGES", and "BIBLIOGRAPHY". Below this, the heading "Things you need to know about Middleburg excavations before you use the data:" is followed by a list of bullet points detailing excavation methods, such as screening through 1/4 inch mesh, the use of Field Specimen Numbers (FS#), and the Oakenfield corer. A section titled "Middleburg Site Maps" provides information about grid coordinates and site maps. The footer includes the URL www.daacs.org/sites/middleburg/#features.

The screenshot shows the DAACS website 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 "SITE HOME", "BACKGROUND", "BEFORE YOU BEGIN" (highlighted with a red box), "FEATURES", "CHRONOLOGY", "HARRIS MATRIX", "IMAGES", and "BIBLIOGRAPHY". Below this, the heading "GOOD HOPE ESTATE" is followed by a list of bullet points detailing excavation methods, such as the use of Project "1236", the excavation of 182 shovel-test-pits, and the use of a systematic shovel-test-pit (STP) survey. A section titled "SPONSORS" is located at the bottom of the page, featuring logos for the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation and the William and Mary Center for the Humanities. The footer includes the URL www.daacs.org/sites/good-hope-village/#features.

Site Features

1. Summarizes how features were identified and excavated at the site. The page provides readers with an overview of the features.
2. If features were excavated at the site, provides summary tables that group features Feature Groups and provides quick identifying information. The Context Queries in the Query the Database section provide many more details on individual features.



The screenshot shows the DAACS website interface. The main navigation bar includes links for 'Archaeological Sites', 'Query the Database', 'About the Database', 'Research', 'About DAACS', and 'Sponsors'. A search bar is located on the right. The page title is 'Utopia III'. Below the title, a navigation menu includes 'SITE HOME', 'BACKGROUND', 'BEFORE YOU BEGIN', 'FEATURES' (highlighted with a red box), 'CHRONOLOGY', 'HARRIS MATRIX', 'IMAGES', 'BIBLIOGRAPHY', and 'UTOPIA'. The 'FEATURES' section contains text explaining feature numbering and feature groups. Below the text is a table titled 'FG01: Utopia III, Structure 50.' with the following data:

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.

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** SERIES 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 Neuman, Galles, and Wheeler 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 (Bilenko, Neuman and Purse 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.

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	1793.2	1790.1	1820	1775	1775	107
P02	1806.3	1800	1830	1820	1820	447
P03	1827.3	1810.7	1840	1820	1820	374
P04	1859.7	1822.8	1840	1820	1820	180

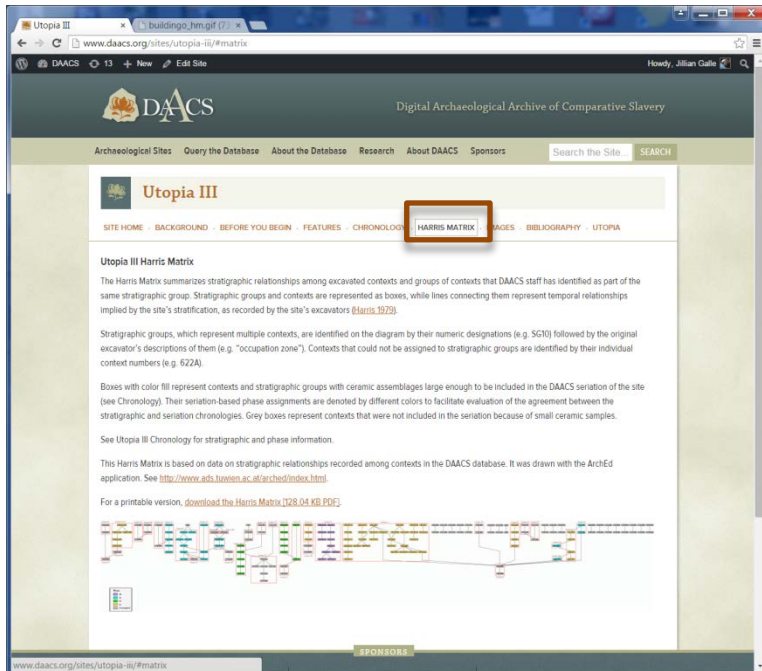
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Harris Matrix

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.



The screenshot shows the DAACS website for Utopia III. The navigation menu includes 'Archaeological Sites', 'Query the Database', 'About the Database', 'Research', 'About DAACS', and 'Sponsors'. The 'HARRIS MATRIX' link is highlighted with a red box. The main content area is titled 'Utopia III Harris Matrix' and contains the following text:

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. Stratigraphic groups and contexts are represented as boxes, while lines connecting them represent temporal relationships implied by the site's stratification, as recorded by the site's excavators (Harris 1979).

Stratigraphic groups, which represent multiple contexts, are identified on the diagram by their numeric designations (e.g. SG10) followed by the original excavator's descriptors of them (e.g. "occupation zone"). Contexts that could not be assigned to stratigraphic groups are identified by their individual context numbers (e.g. 622A).

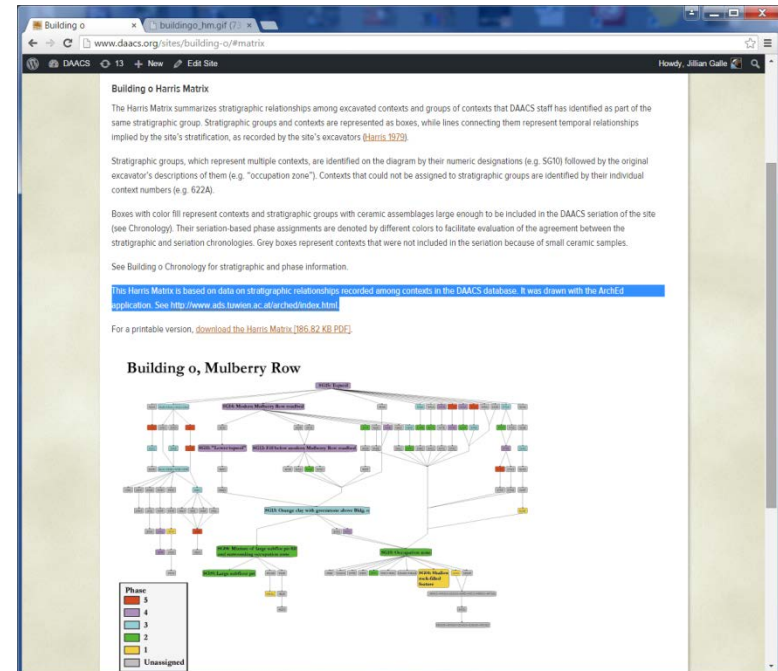
Boxes with color fill represent contexts and stratigraphic groups with ceramic assemblages large enough to be included in the DAACS seriation of the site (see Chronology). Their seriation-based phase assignments are denoted by different colors to facilitate evaluation of the agreement between the stratigraphic and seriation chronologies. Grey boxes represent contexts that were not included in the seriation because of small ceramic samples.

See Utopia III Chronology for stratigraphic and phase information.

This Harris Matrix is based on data on stratigraphic relationships recorded among contexts in the DAACS database. It was drawn with the ArchEd application. See <http://www.ads.tuwien.ac.at/arched/index.html>

For a printable version, [download the Harris Matrix \(128.04 KB PDF\)](#)

The Harris Matrix diagram is visible at the bottom of the page, showing a complex network of colored boxes and connecting lines.



The screenshot shows the DAACS website for Building o, Mulberry Row. The page is titled 'Building o Harris Matrix' and contains the following text:

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. Stratigraphic groups and contexts are represented as boxes, while lines connecting them represent temporal relationships implied by the site's stratification, as recorded by the site's excavators (Harris 1979).

Stratigraphic groups, which represent multiple contexts, are identified on the diagram by their numeric designations (e.g. SG10) followed by the original excavator's descriptors of them (e.g. "occupation zone"). Contexts that could not be assigned to stratigraphic groups are identified by their individual context numbers (e.g. 622A).

Boxes with color fill represent contexts and stratigraphic groups with ceramic assemblages large enough to be included in the DAACS seriation of the site (see Chronology). Their seriation-based phase assignments are denoted by different colors to facilitate evaluation of the agreement between the stratigraphic and seriation chronologies. Grey boxes represent contexts that were not included in the seriation because of small ceramic samples.

See Building o Chronology for stratigraphic and phase information.

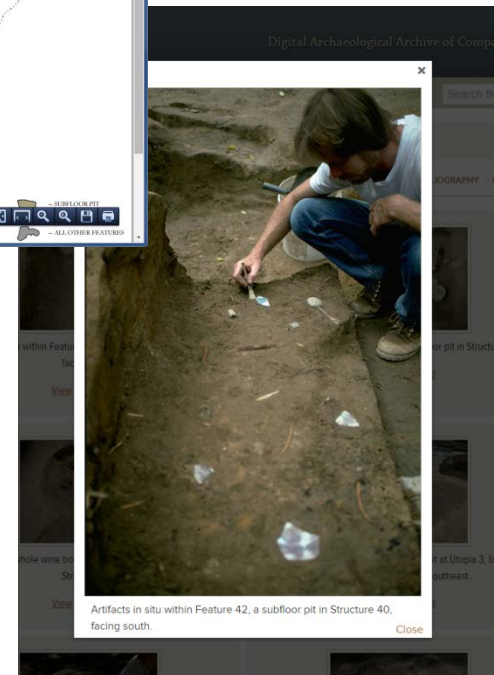
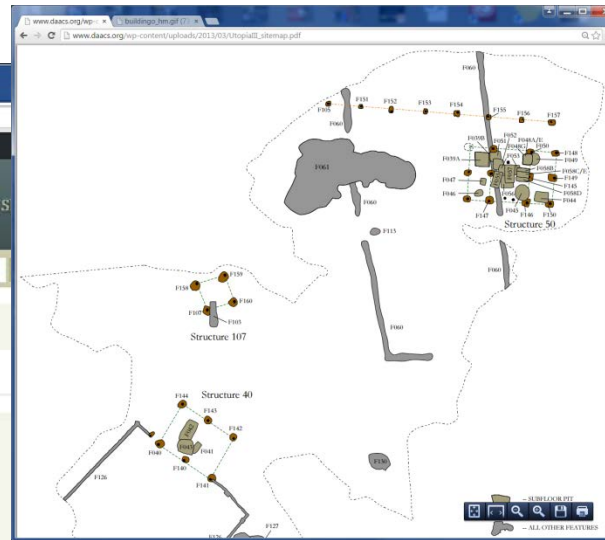
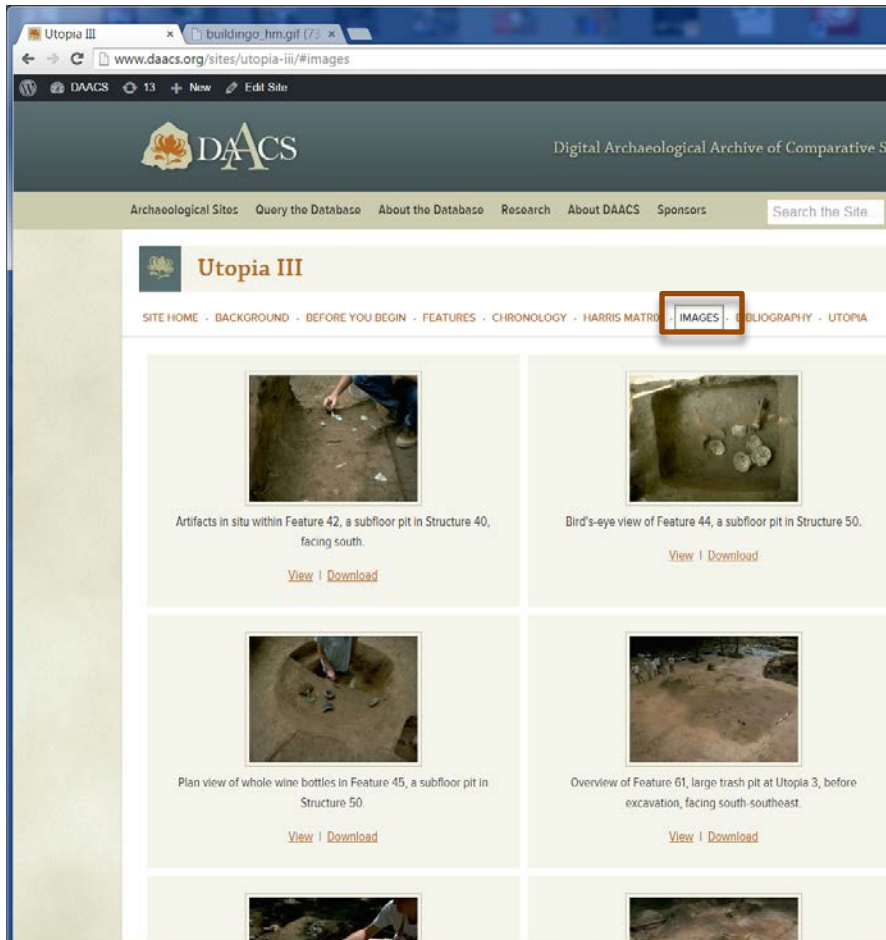
This Harris Matrix is based on data on stratigraphic relationships recorded among contexts in the DAACS database. It was drawn with the ArchEd application. See <http://www.ads.tuwien.ac.at/arched/index.html>

For a printable version, [download the Harris Matrix \(186.82 KB PDF\)](#)

The Harris Matrix diagram is visible at the bottom of the page, showing a complex network of colored boxes and connecting lines. A legend at the bottom left indicates the phases: 5 (red), 4 (purple), 3 (blue), 2 (green), 1 (yellow), and Unassigned (grey).

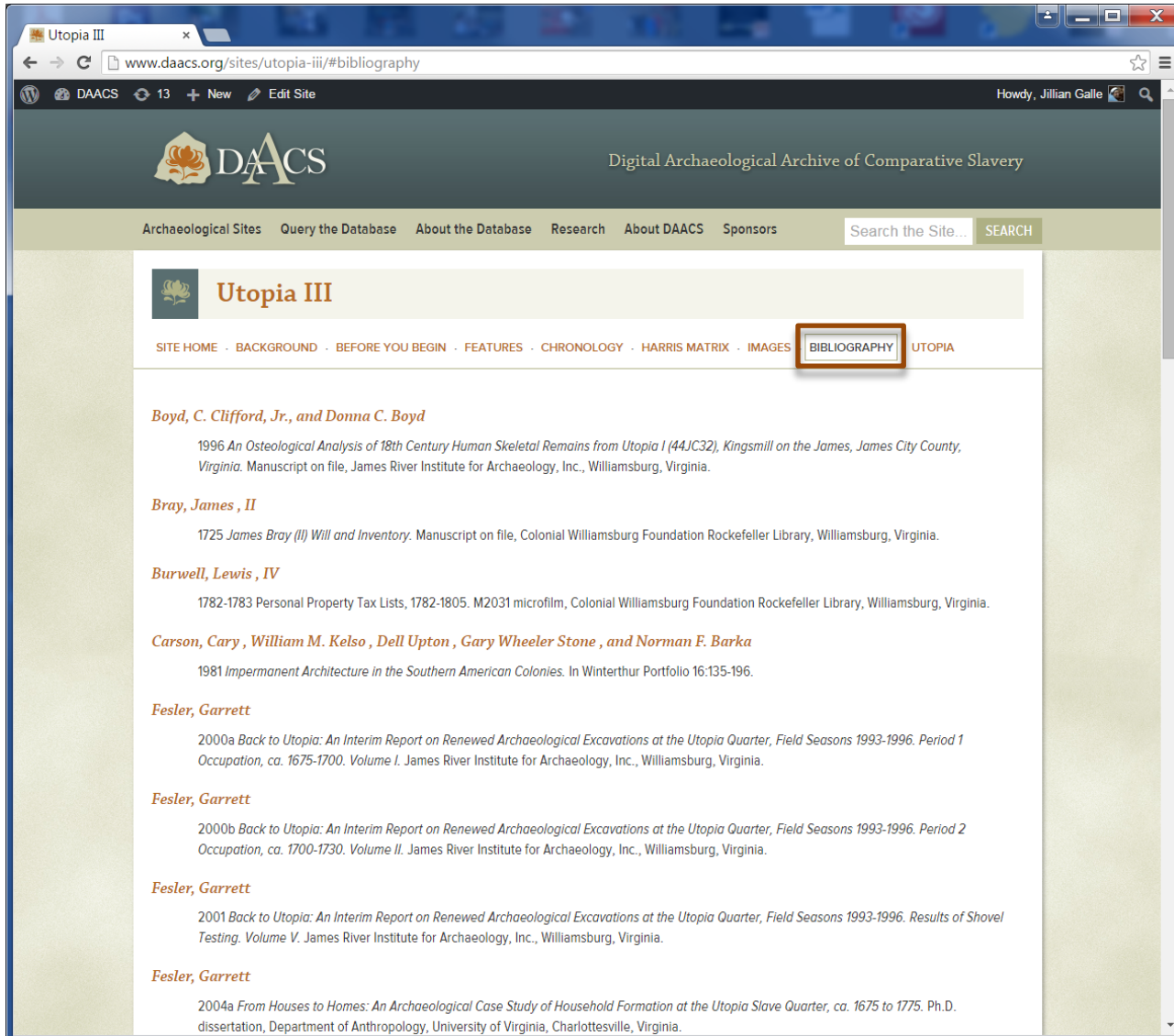
Images

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.

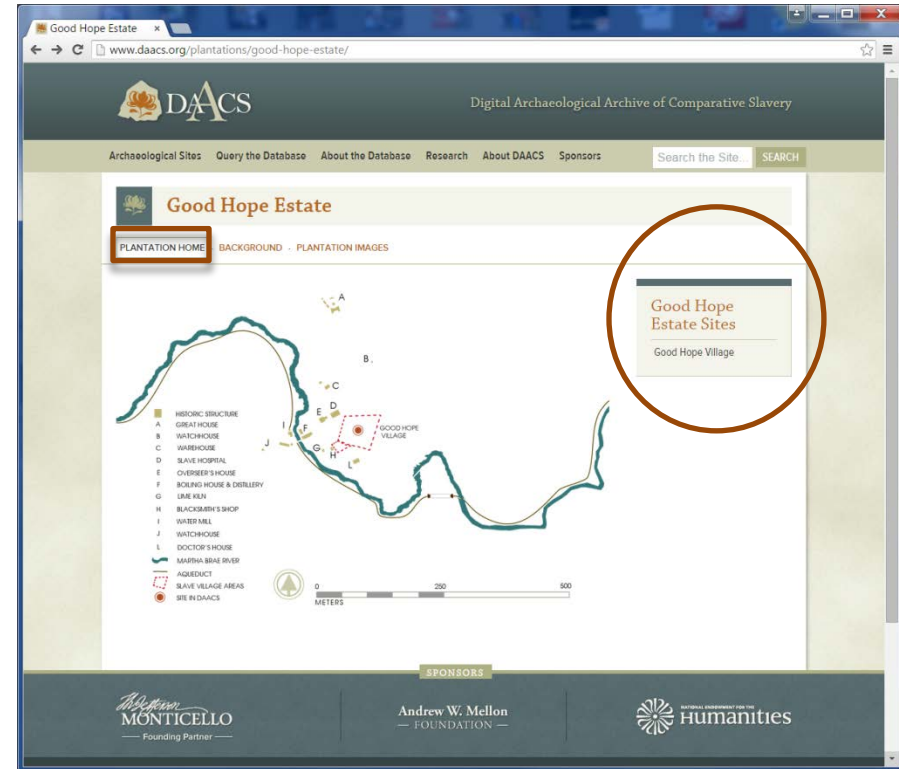
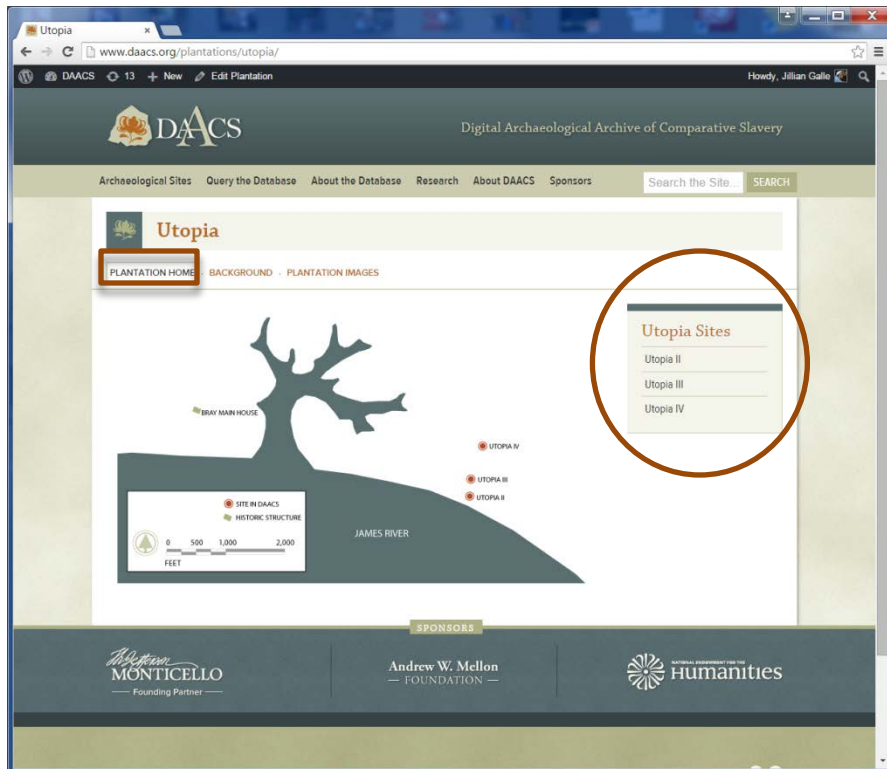


The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the DAACS website. The address bar shows the URL www.daacs.org/sites/utopia-iii/#bibliography. The page header includes the DAACS logo and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery". A navigation menu contains links for "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors", along with a search bar. The main content area is titled "Utopia III" and features a navigation bar with links for "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.

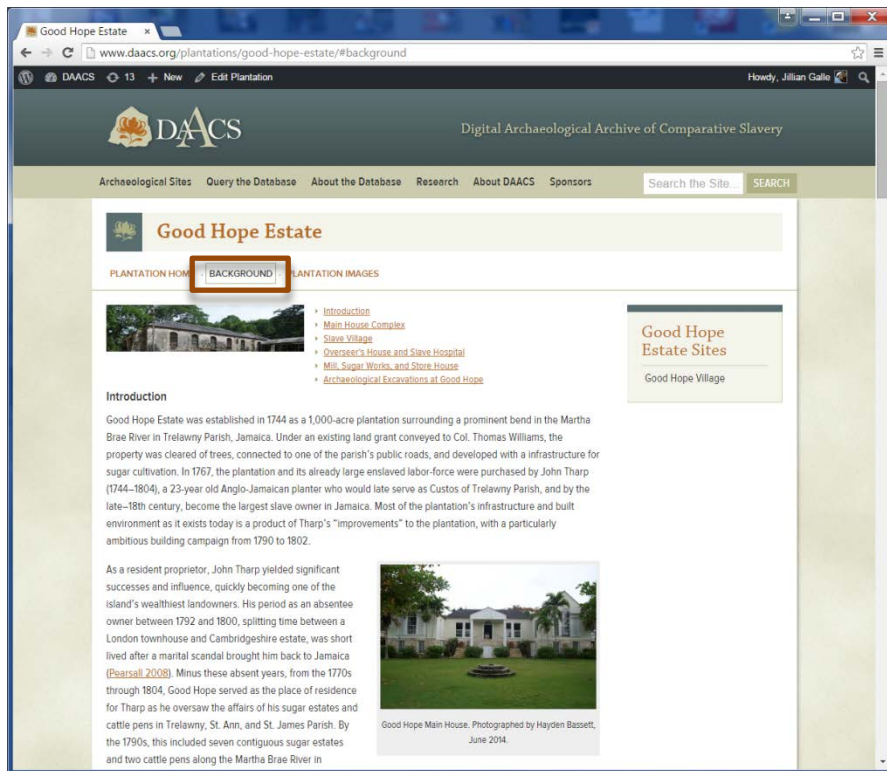
Plantation Home Page

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

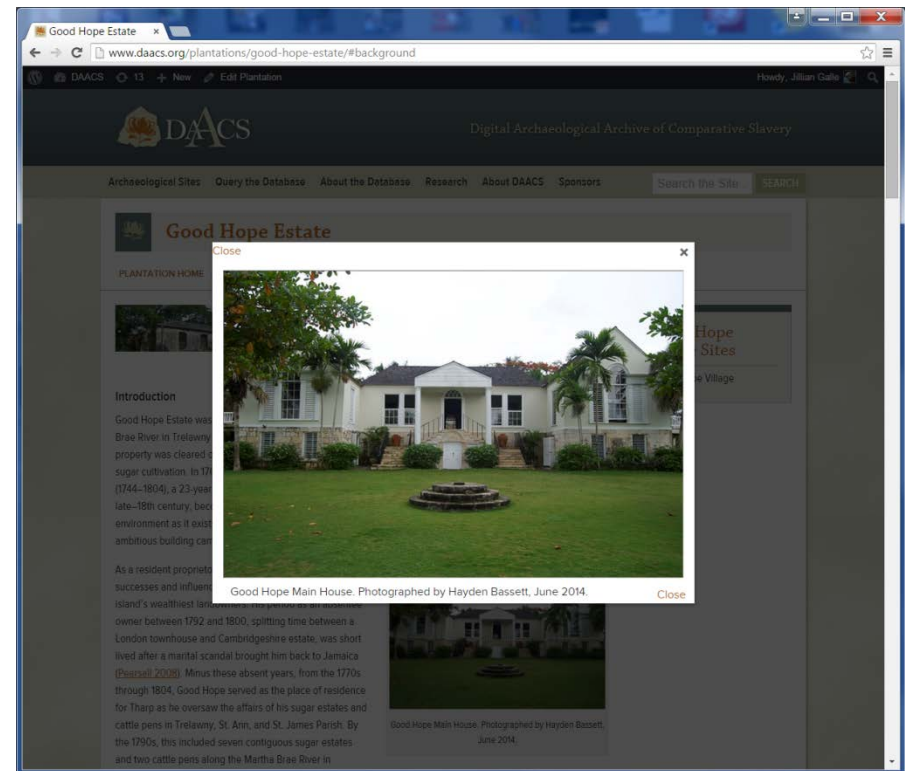


Plantation Background

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 for Good Hope Estate. The navigation menu includes 'PLANTATION HOME', 'BACKGROUND', and 'PLANTATION IMAGES'. The 'BACKGROUND' tab is highlighted with a red box. Below the navigation, 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. The main content area features an 'Introduction' section with text about the plantation's history and a small image of the main house.



The screenshot shows the same DAACS website for Good Hope Estate, but with a large image of the Good Hope Main House displayed. The image is framed by a white border with 'Close' buttons in the top-left and bottom-right corners. Below the image, the caption reads: 'Good Hope Main House. Photographed by Hayden Bassett, June 2014.' The background content 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 browser's address bar shows the URL www.daacs.org/plantations/good-hope-estate/#images. The website header features the DAACS logo and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery". A navigation menu includes 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 header.

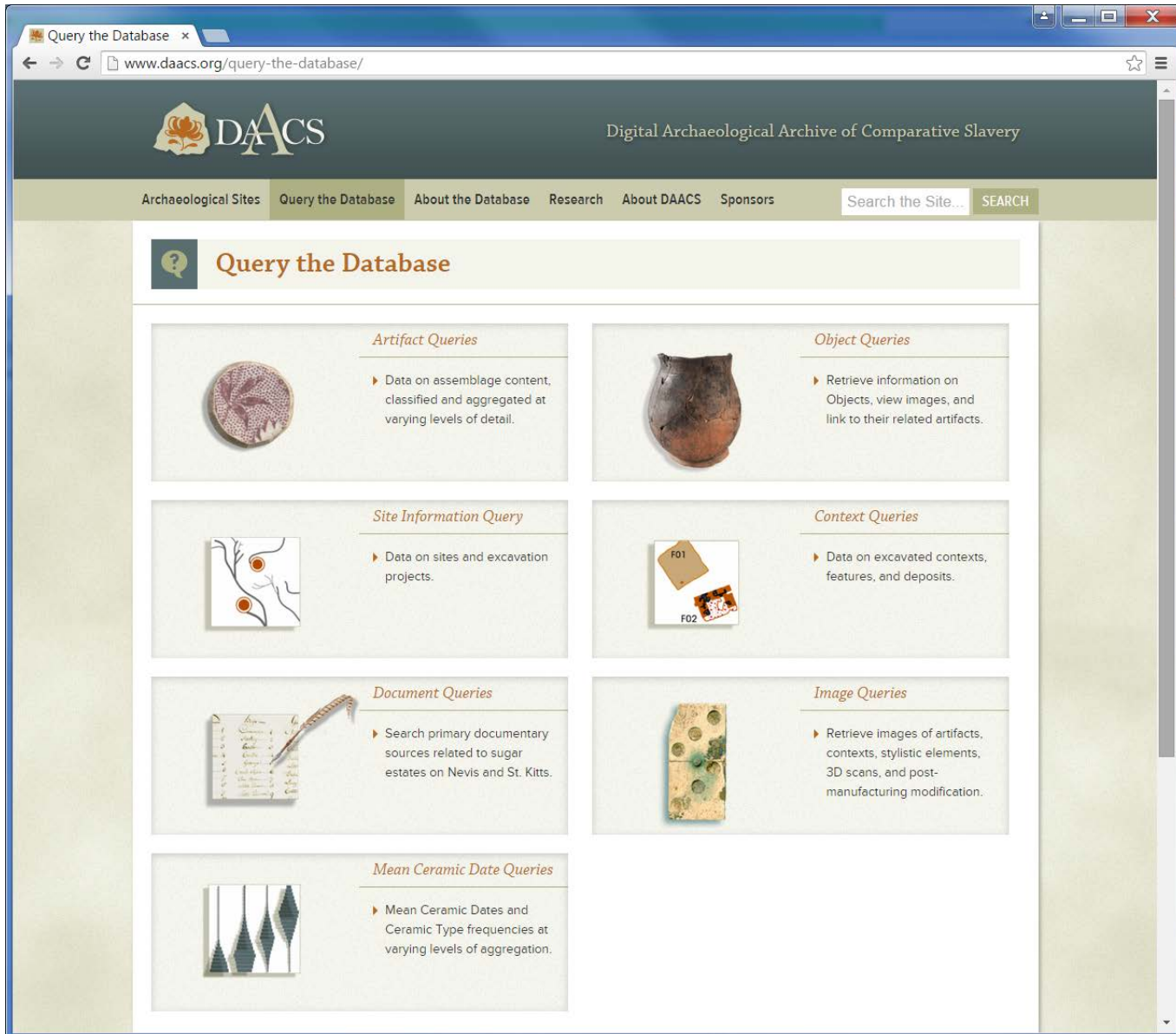
The main content area is titled "Good Hope Estate" and has a sub-navigation menu with "PLANTATION HOME", "BACKGROUND", and "PLANTATION IMAGES" (which is highlighted with a red box). Below this menu is a grid of four image cards:

- Good Hope Main House:** Photographed by Hayden Bassett, June 2014. Includes "View" and "Download" links.
- Good Hope Great House Interior:** Photographed by Jillian Galle, May 2005. Includes "View" and "Download" links.
- Good Hope Store House:** Photographed by Hayden Bassett, June 2014. Includes "View" and "Download" links.
- Good Hope Carriage House:** Photographed by Hayden Bassett, June 2014. Includes "View" and "Download" links.

On the right side of the page, there is a sidebar titled "Good Hope Estate Sites" with a link to "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

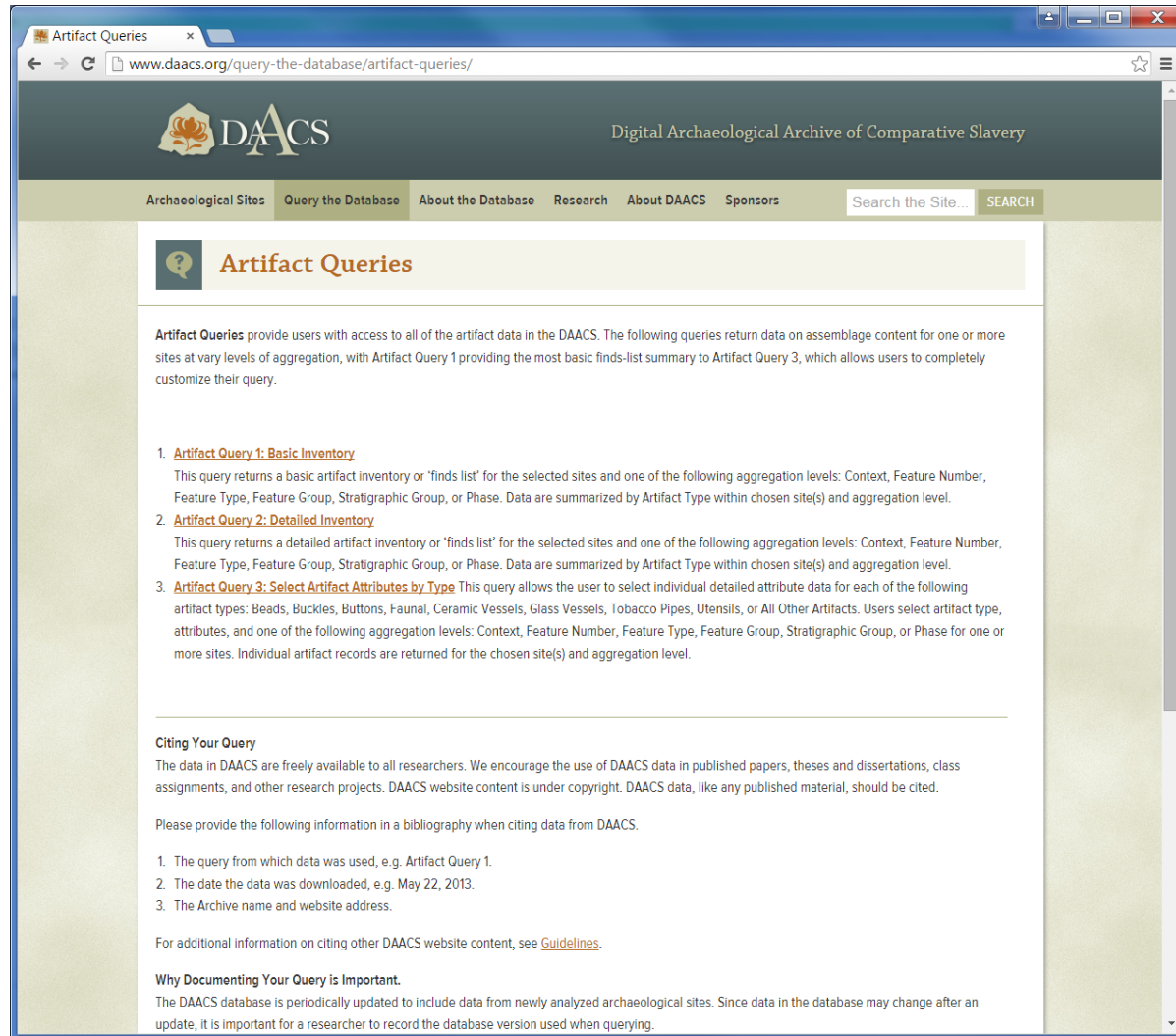
Search the Site... SEARCH

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

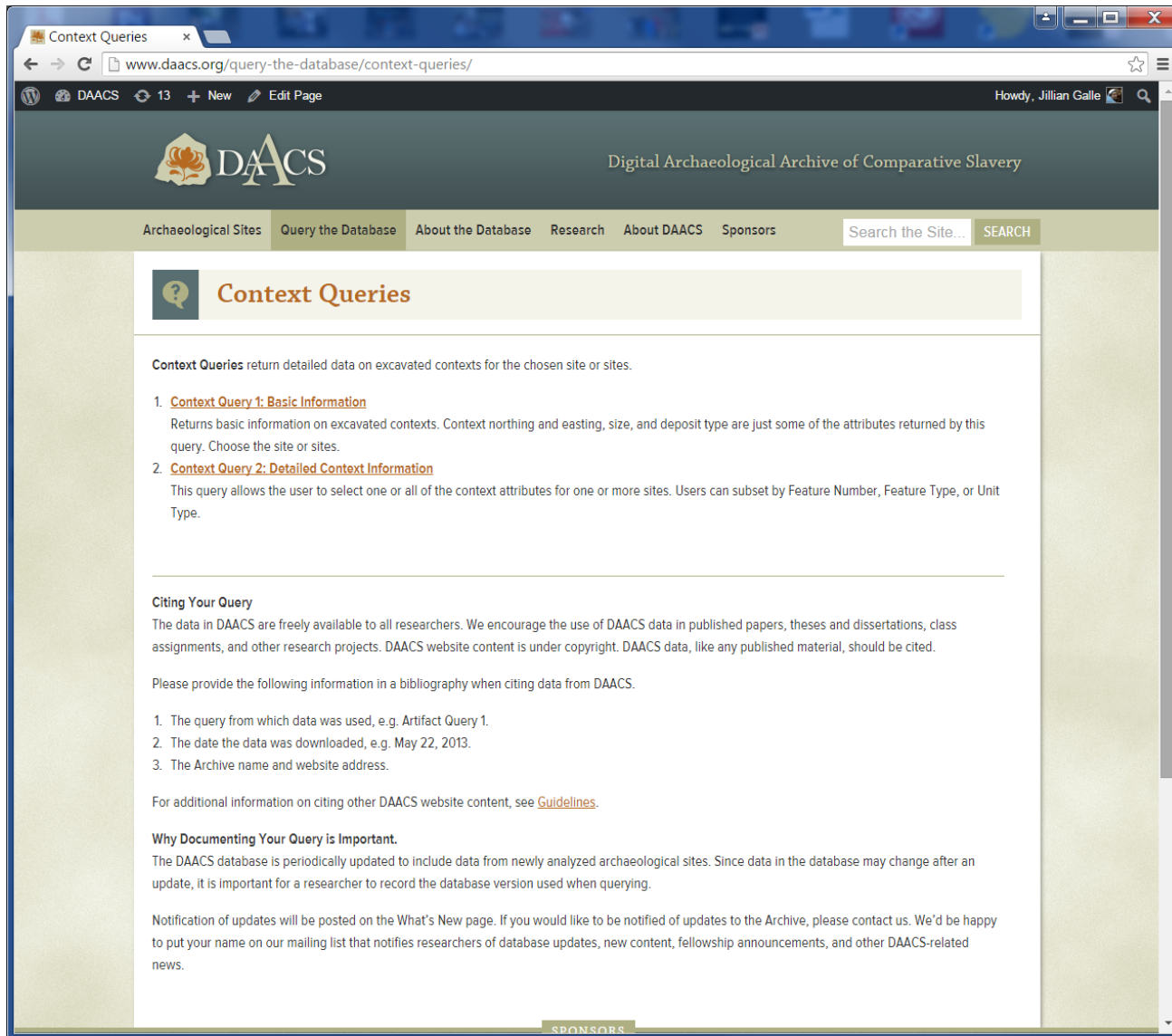
Artifact Queries provide users with access to all of the artifact data in the DAACS. The queries return data on assemblage content for one or more sites at varying levels of details and aggregation.

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 website header features the DAACS logo and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery". Below the header is 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 menu. The main content area is titled "Artifact Queries" and contains a paragraph explaining that these queries provide access to all artifact data in the DAACS. It lists three queries: 1. "Artifact Query 1: Basic Inventory", 2. "Artifact Query 2: Detailed Inventory", and 3. "Artifact Query 3: Select Artifact Attributes by Type". Each query is followed by a brief description of its function. Below the queries, there is a section titled "Citing Your Query" which provides instructions on how to cite data from DAACS in a bibliography. It lists three pieces of information to provide: the query used, the date of download, and the archive name and website address. A link to "Guidelines" is provided for more information. The final section is titled "Why Documenting Your Query is Important" and explains that the DAACS database is periodically updated, so 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/. 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. The main content area is titled "Context Queries" and contains the following text:

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

- [Context Query 1: Basic Information](#)
Returns basic information on excavated contexts. Context northing and easting, size, and deposit type are just some of the attributes returned by this query. Choose the site or sites.
- [Context Query 2: Detailed Context Information](#)
This query allows the user to select one or all of the context attributes for one or more sites. Users can subset by Feature Number, Feature Type, or Unit Type.

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](#).

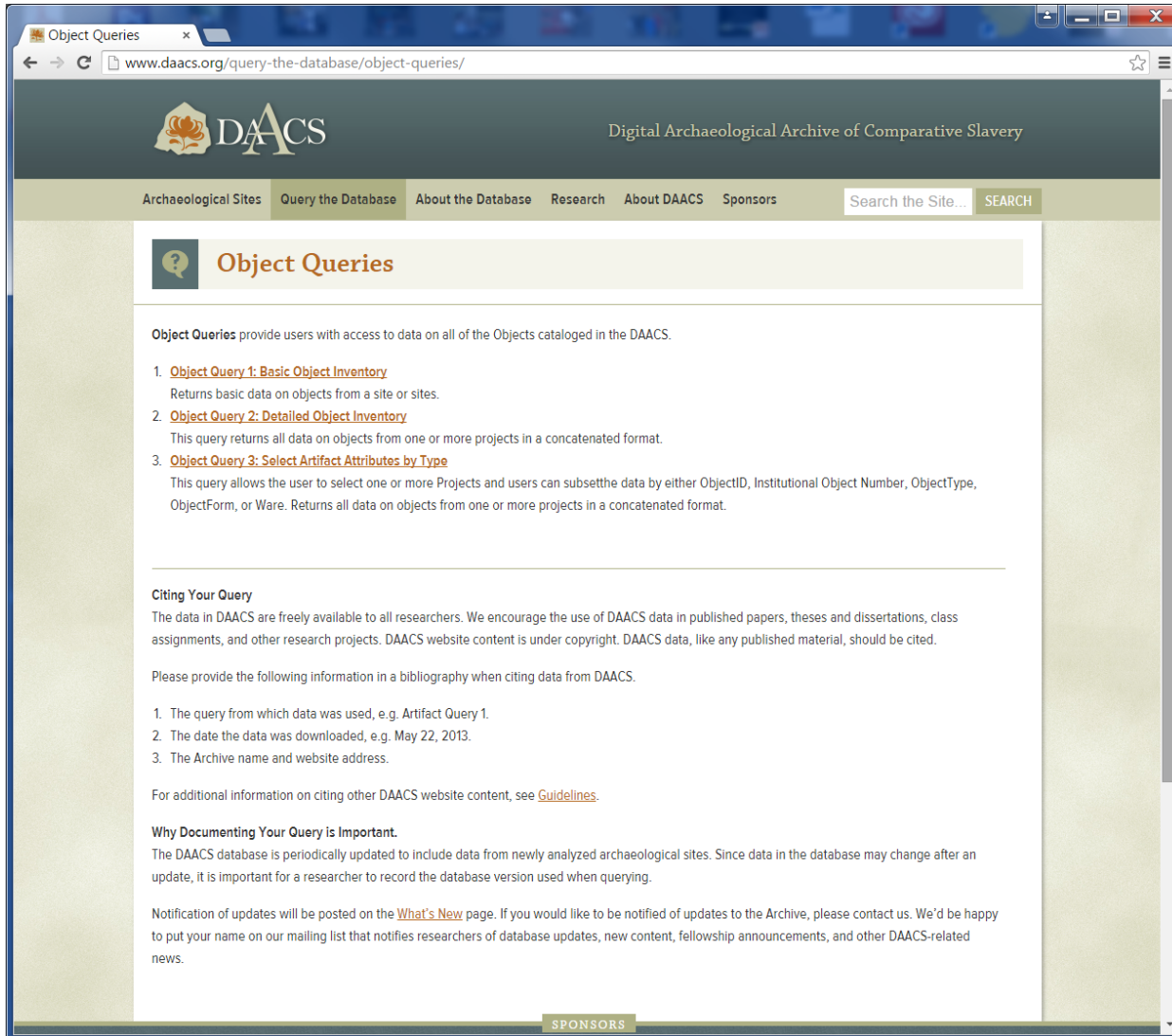
Why Documenting Your Query is Important.
The DAACS database is periodically updated to include data from newly analyzed archaeological sites. Since data in the database may change after an update, it is important for a researcher to record the database version used when querying.

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.

<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. The main content area is titled "Object Queries" and contains a list of three queries: "Object Query 1: Basic Object Inventory", "Object Query 2: Detailed Object Inventory", and "Object Query 3: Select Artifact Attributes by Type". Below the list, there are sections for "Citing Your Query" and "Why Documenting Your Query is Important".

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

- [Object Query 1: Basic Object Inventory](#)
Returns basic data on objects from a site or sites.
- [Object Query 2: Detailed Object Inventory](#)
This query returns all data on objects from one or more projects in a concatenated format.
- [Object Query 3: Select Artifact Attributes by Type](#)
This query allows the user to select one or more Projects and users can subset the data by either ObjectID, Institutional Object Number, ObjectType, ObjectForm, or Ware. Returns all data on objects from one or more projects in a concatenated format.

Citing Your Query
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- 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.

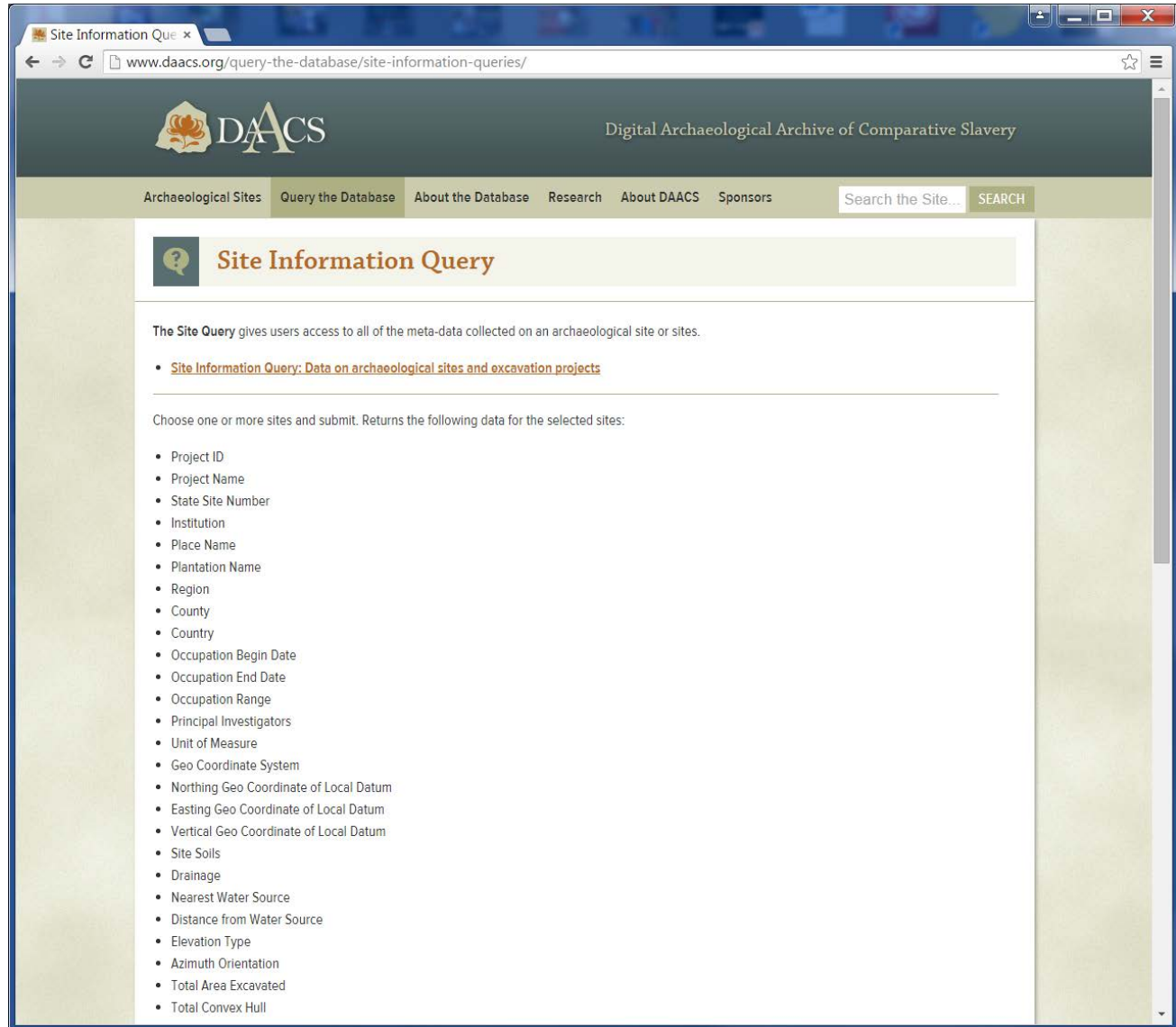
Notification of updates will be posted on the [What's New](#) page. If you would like to be notified of updates to the Archive, please contact us. We'd be happy to put your name on our mailing list that notifies researchers of database updates, new content, fellowship announcements, and other DAACS-related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

SPONSORS

<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/. 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/. 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.

The main content area is titled "Image Queries" and contains the following text:

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.

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- The Archive name and website address.

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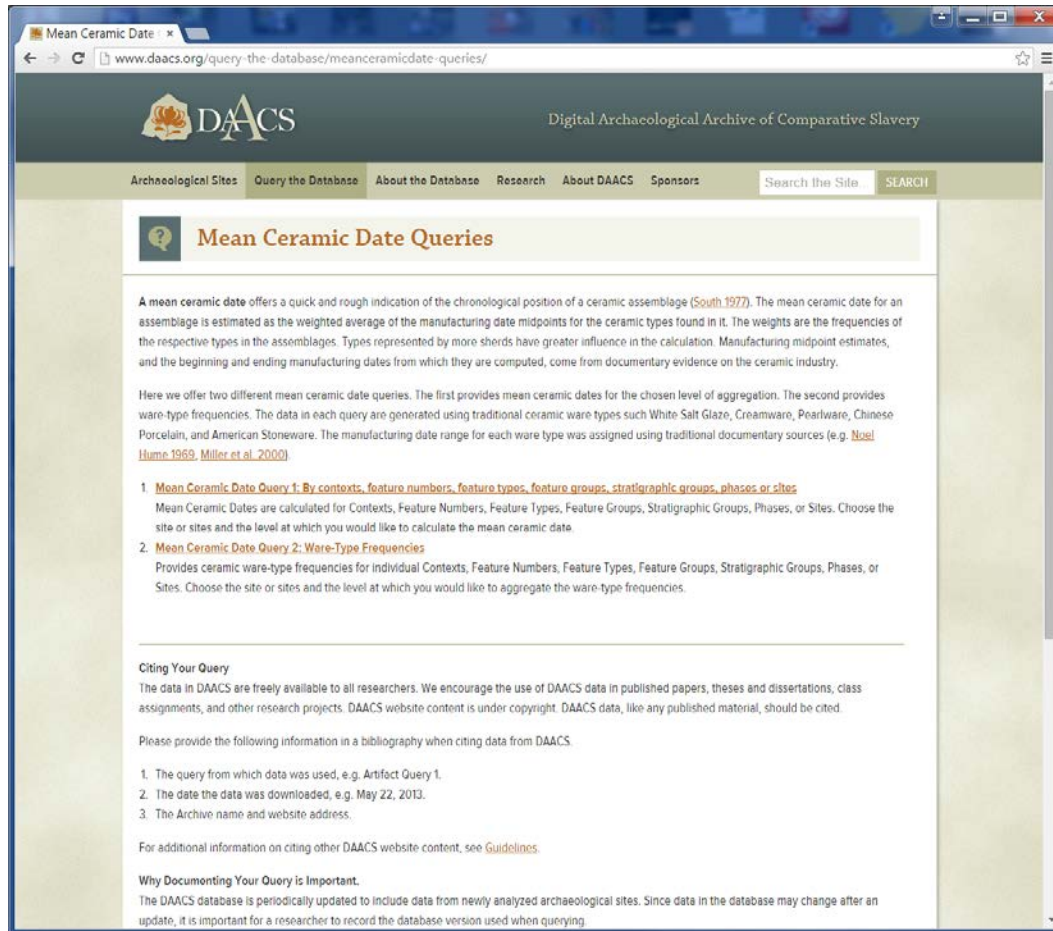
Notification of updates will be posted on the What's New page. If you would like to be notified of updates to the Archive, please contact us. We'd be happy to put your name on our mailing list that notifies researchers of database updates, new content, fellowship announcements, and other DAACS-related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

The footer of the page includes a "SPONSORS" section with logos for Monticello and the National Endowment for the Humanities, along with the name Andrew W. Mellon.

<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 browser's address bar shows the URL: www.daacs.org/query-the-database/meanceramicdate-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 header.

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.

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- 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.

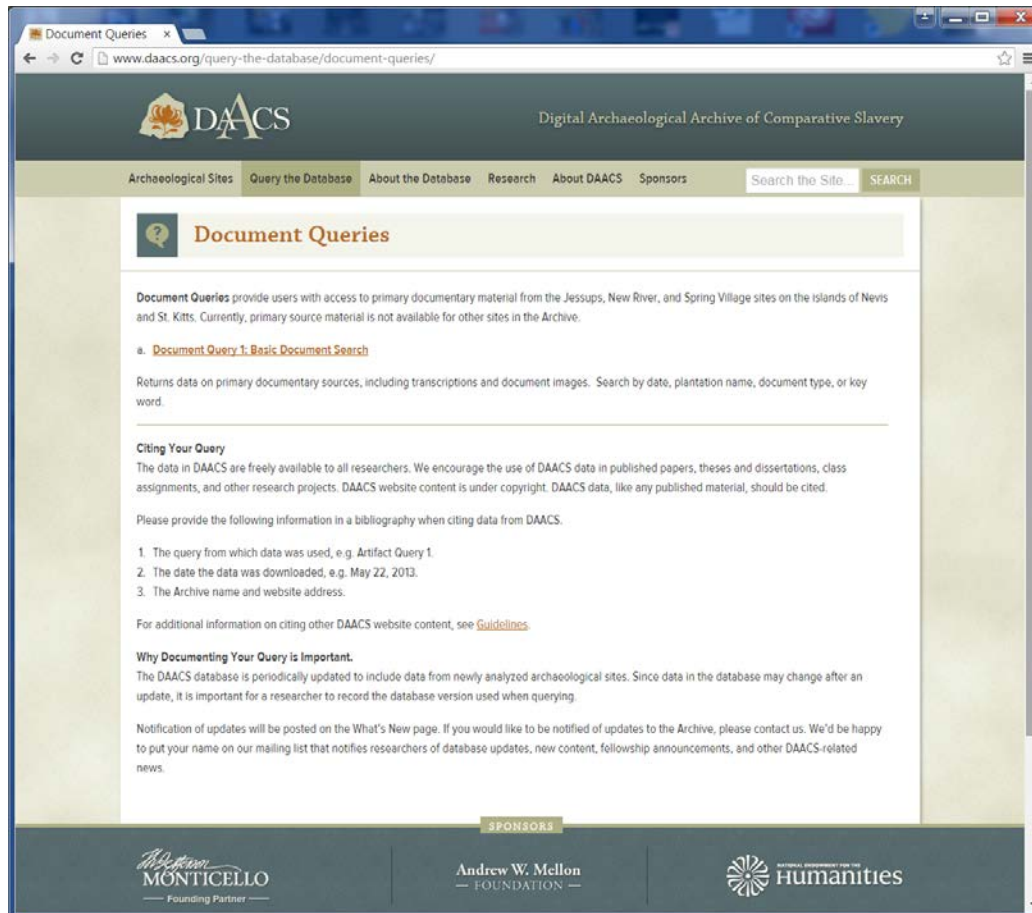
The DAACS database is periodically updated to include data from newly analyzed archaeological sites. Since data in the database may change after an update, it is important for a researcher to record the database version used when querying.

<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/>

How Queries Work: an example

Before You Begin

Each query is different, offering a range of options for summarizing and aggregating the data.

The first query of any given query type provides the most basic data (the fewest fields) and few aggregation options.

Subsequent queries within a query type offer more options for getting the data you want.

All query results can be downloaded for use in the stats package of your choice (or excel).

How Queries Work: an example

Query the Database BACK TO QUERIES PAGE

Artifact Query 1: Basic Inventory by Category WHAT DOES THIS QUERY DO?

STEP 1 STEP 2

STEP 1: AGGREGATE AND SUBSET DATA ?

- CONTEXT ?
- FEATURE GROUP ?
- FEATURE NUMBER ?
- FEATURE TYPE ?
- PHASE** ?

Write In one phase per line. You may use the wildcard character *.

For Example:

- P01
- P02
- P1*

- STRATIGRAPHIC GROUP ?
- SITE ?

Step 1: Aggregate/Subset Data

Here we chose Phase

Specify Phase or leave blank and get data for all Phases

Query the Database

[BACK TO QUERIES PAGE](#)

Artifact Query 1: Basic Inventory by Category WHAT DOES THIS QUERY DO?

STEP 1 **STEP 2**

Step 2: Choose Site or Sites

STEP 2: CHOOSE ONE OR MORE SITES

CARIBBEAN **NORTH AMERICA** Select All

Select All in Region

MARYLAND

Ashcomb

Ashcomb's Quarter

Chapline

Chapline Place

Muttons

Muttony 1B5T738

NAVAIR

NORTH CAROLINA

Stagville Plantation

Stagville Slave Cabin

Drayton Hall Plantation

Drayton Hall South Parlor

Middleburg Plantation

Middleburg Village

Silver Bluff Plantation

Silver Bluff

Youghan Plantation

388K75

388K76

TENNESSEE

The Hermitage Plantation

Field Quarter Cabin 1

Field Quarter Cabin 2

Field Quarter Cabin 3

Field Quarter Cabin 4

Field Quarter KES

Field Quarter STP Survey

First Hermitage South Cabin

First Hermitage Survey 1997

Mansion Backyard STP Survey

Triplex

Yard Cabin

VIRGINIA

Fairfield Plantation

Fairfield Quarter

Gwynne's Land

44JC298

Holladay/Widley Tract

Pope Site

Monticello Plantation

Building C (Joiner's Shop)

Building D (Smith/Navers Shop)

Building J (Carpenter's Shop)

Building I

Building m (Smoke House/Dairy) & MRS 4

Building n (Wash House) & 1809 Stone House

Building o

Building j

Building s

Building t

East Kitchen Yard

Elizabeth Hemings Site

Home Farm Quarter Site 7

Home Farm Quarter Site 8

MRS 2

Stewart-Wadkins

West Kitchen Yard, Dry Well, & MRS 1

Montauker Plantation (VA)

Mount Pleasant Kitchen

Mount Vernon Plantation

House for Families

Servants Hall/Wash House

South Grove

Palace Lands Plantation

Palace Lands Site

Poplar Forest Plantation

North Hill

Quarter

Wings

Swatford Hall Plantation

ST16

Utopia

Utopia II

Utopia III

Utopia IV

Selected Building o

Query Selections

Step 1: Subset Data By

Phase: P01

Step 2: Sites

Building o

[Reset](#)

SUBMIT

Phase:
P01

Artifact Count:
852

Sites:
Building 0

QUERY OPTIONS

[New Query](#)

[Modify Query](#)

[Download Data](#)

Query Results

Artifact Query 1: Basic Inventory by Category

Phase:
P01

Artifact Count:
852

Sites:
Building 0

QUERY OPTIONS

BACK TO QUERIES PAGE

67 items found

1 2 3 Next » Last »

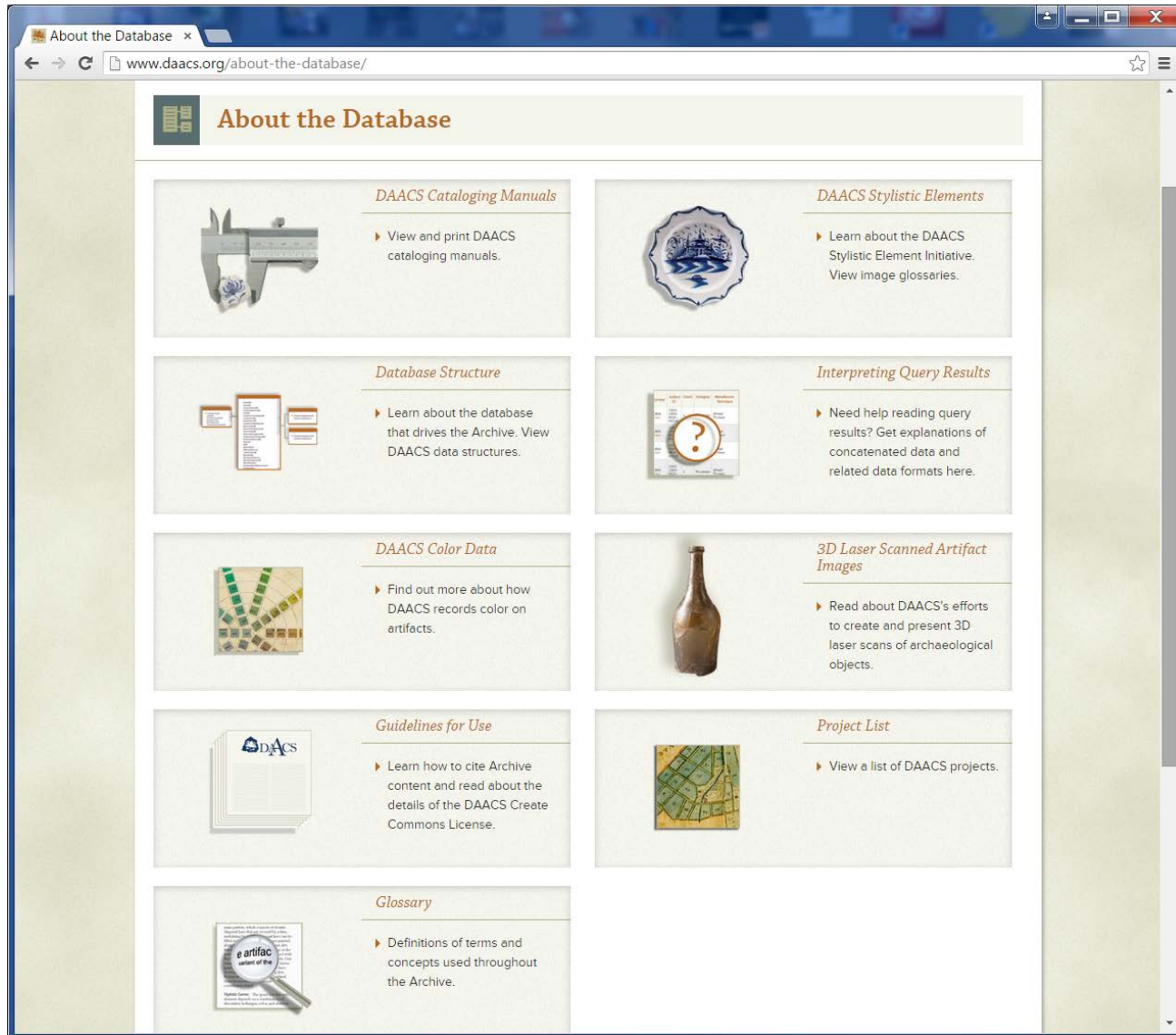
Results per Page

25

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT ID	DAACS PHASE	TOTAL COUNT	ARTIFACT TYPE	ARTIFACT CATEGORY
Building 0	1000	P01	1	Buckle, Shoe	Buckle
Building 0	1000	P01	1	Button, 2 Piece	Button
Building 0	1000	P01	1	Button, Flat Disc	Button
Building 0	1000	P01	3	American Stoneware	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	2	British Stoneware	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	5	Coarse Earthenware, unidentified	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	65	Creamware	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	26	Delftware, Dutch/British	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	1	Jackfield Type	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	1	Pearlware	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	31	Porcelain, Chinese	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	3	Redware	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	2	Refined Earthenware, identifiable	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	1	Sipware, North Midlands/Staffordshire	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	1	Staffordshire Brown Stoneware	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	2	Stoneware, identifiable	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	2	Westerwald/Rhenish	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	3	Whitton-type Ware	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	10	White Salt Glaze	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	9	Bird	Faunal
Building 0	1000	P01	5	Chicken	Faunal
Building 0	1000	P01	8	Domestic Cow	Faunal
Building 0	1000	P01	1	Domestic Cow, Calf	Faunal
Building 0	1000	P01	35	Domestic Pig	Faunal
Building 0	1000	P01	5	Domestic Sheep or Goat	Faunal

1 2 3 Next » Last »

About the Database



The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying 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.

- 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: question mark icon)
- 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.

The screenshot shows the DAACS Cataloging Manuals website. The header includes the DAACS logo and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery". Navigation tabs include "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". A search bar is present. The main content area is titled "DAACS Cataloging Manuals" and has a sub-header "ABOUT THE DATABASE · DAACS CATALOGING MANUALS". On the left, there is a sidebar with "About the Database" and "DAACS Cataloging Manuals" sections. The main text area contains the goal of the manual: "The goal of the DAACS Cataloging Manual is twofold: 1) to ensure data consistency between catalogers through the duration of the project by explicating cataloging protocols, and 2) to provide researchers using DAACS data with a comprehensive manual describing how those data were created. The manual integrates basic background information about particular types of artifacts with the protocols used to record essential artifact data. The manual consists of eleven separate sections: a section for each of the nine main artifact tables in the database (Beads, Buckles, Buttons, Ceramics, Faunal, General Artifacts, Glass Vessels, Tobacco Pipes, and Utensils), one section into which protocols for the Project, Context, and Feature tables are combined, and a section that describes how DAACS records Objects, unique artifacts or mended artifacts that have been identified as objects by their curating institution." Below this is a list of authors: "Jillian Galle and DAACS Staff, Leslie Cooper, Lynsey Bates, Jesse Sawyer, and Beatrix Arendt led the development of cataloging protocols. In addition to current DAACS staff and steering committee members, Monticello current and former Archaeology Department staff, Fraser Neiman, Jennifer Aultman, Sara Bon-Harper, Derek Wheeler, Donald Gaylord, Karen Smith, Nick Bon-Harper, and Elizabeth Bollwerk also contributed to the development of cataloging protocols. Jennifer Aultman and Kate Grillo produced the initial versions of these DAACS manuals in 2003. They have been substantially revised by Galle, Cooper, and Bates in the intervening years."

Manual Links

DAACS Cataloging Manual

- [Project-Context-Feature Manual](#)
- [Bead Manual](#)
- [Buckle Manual](#)
- [Button 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](#)



DAACS Cataloging Manual: Projects, Contexts, and Features

by Jennifer Aultman and Jesse Sawyer

The cover features the DAACS logo and several images of archaeological artifacts, including a red ceramic plate and a blue and white ceramic fragment. Text on the cover includes "10 BELZONI", "Manufacturer: Finch Wood & Sons", "Manufacturer Date Range: 1838-1846", "Manufacturer Location: Burnham, Staffordshire", and "Notes: *Central scenes vary".

DAACS Cataloging Manual: Ceramics

MAY 2015

The cover features the DAACS logo and several images of archaeological artifacts, including a red ceramic plate and a blue and white ceramic fragment. Text on the cover includes "1. TOBACCO PIPE MATERIAL TABLE" and "1.01 ARTIFACT COUNT".

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 where 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:	"Machine"
Mended:	"No"
Decoration:	"No"
Glass Type:	"No Glass"
Glass 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:	"Undifferentiable" (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"

1.2.4 STICK

The stick was a short that wrapped around the neck and was buckled in the two buckles were made from a variety of materials including silver and painted copper alloys. They were often elaborately decorated, including designs set with gemstones. The frame is usually rectangular or oblong, with the pin attached between shorter sides of the frame. The chain usually has a hook with three or four studs, and its tongue usually has three or four prongs.

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.

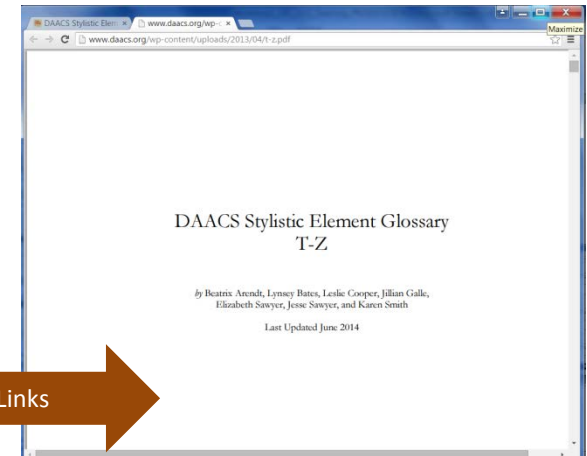
DAACS Stylistic Element Initiative

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

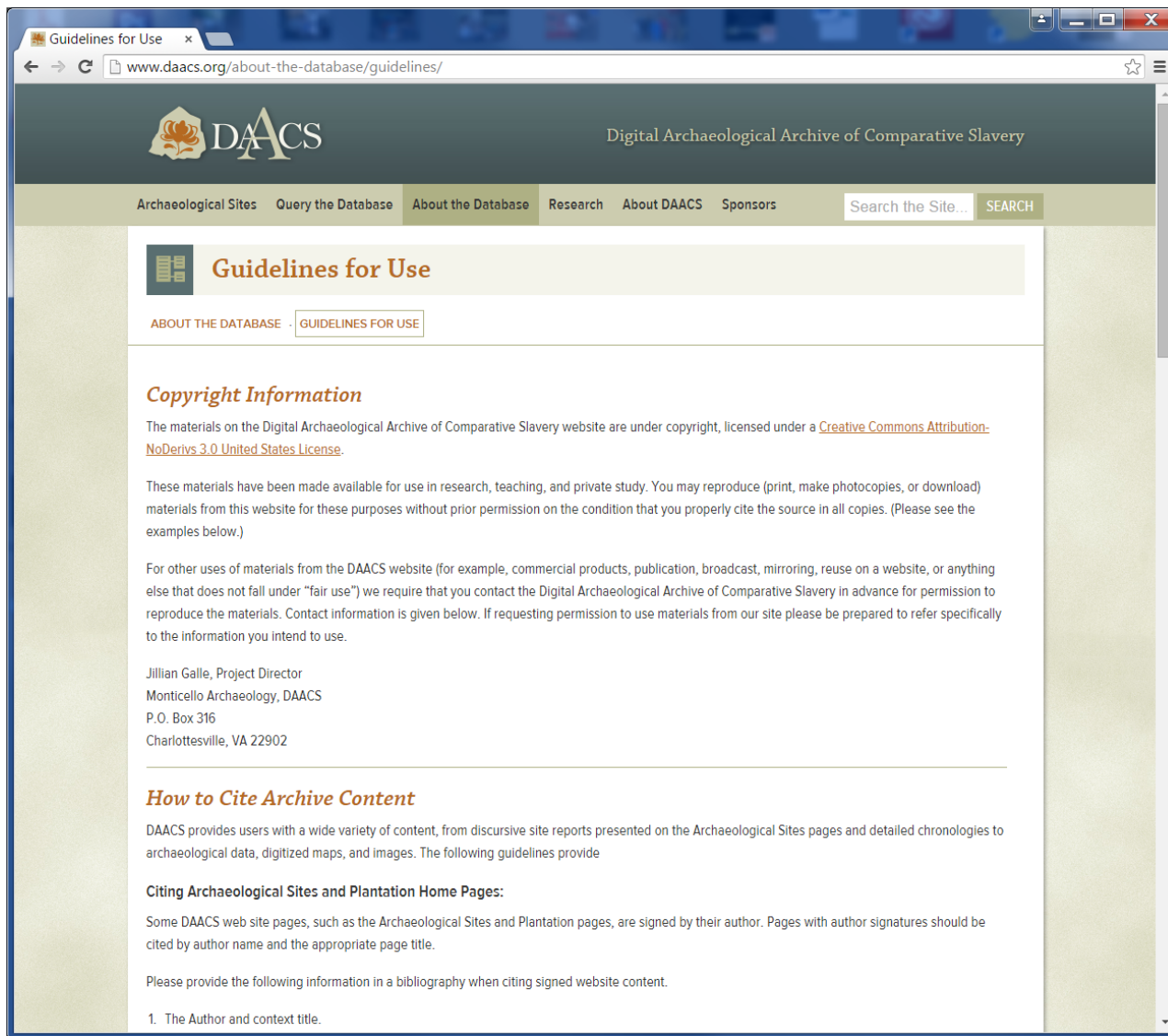
- [Stylistic Element Glossary A-C \(4 MB\)](#)
- [Stylistic Element Glossary D-G \(1.386 KB\)](#)
- [Stylistic Element Glossary H-Q \(895 KB\)](#)
- [Stylistic Element Glossary R-S \(1.088 KB\)](#)
- [Stylistic Element Glossary T-Z \(952 KB\)](#)

Glossary Links



DecTech	Color	Sty. Element	Motif
Painted under, free hand	Purple-Blue, Intense: Dark	Trellis Band 33	Individual
Painted under, free hand	Purple-Blue, Intense: Dark	Trellis Band 34	Individual
Painted under, free hand	Purple-Blue, Intense: Dark	Trellis Band 35	Individual

About the Database: Guidelines for Use Copyright and Citation Information

A screenshot of a web browser displaying 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 and white 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 is titled "Guidelines for Use" and includes a sub-menu with "ABOUT THE DATABASE" and "GUIDELINES FOR USE". The page is divided into sections: "Copyright Information", "How to Cite Archive Content", and "Citing Archaeological Sites and Plantation Home Pages:". 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 and contact information for Jillian Galle, Project Director. The "How to Cite Archive Content" section provides guidelines for citing various types of content. The "Citing Archaeological Sites and Plantation Home Pages:" section provides instructions on how to cite signed website content, including a list of required information: "1. The Author and context title."

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

Research

The screenshot shows a web browser window with the address bar displaying www.daacs.org/research/. 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 located in the top right corner.

The main content area is titled "Research" and contains six sections:

- White Ball Clay Mole**: Includes a list of items with details like "Manufacture", "Date", and "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." Includes entries for Noel Hume (1970) and Samford, P. (1999).

The footer section, labeled "SPONSORS", includes logos for Monticello (Founding Partner), Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

<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/. The website header features the DAACS logo (Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery) and 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 header.

The main content area is titled 'Papers & Manuscripts' and includes a sub-menu with 'RESEARCH' and 'PAPERS & MANUSCRIPTS'. A left sidebar contains a 'Research' section with links to 'Galleries', 'Papers & Manuscripts', 'Theses and Dissertations', and 'Bibliography'.

The main content area lists 'PAPERS, SCIENTIFIC POSTERS, AND MANUSCRIPTS:' and is organized 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 www.daacs.org/research/galleries/. 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 located in the top right corner.

The main content area is titled "Galleries" and displays six 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.)

At the bottom of the page, a "SPONSORS" section lists three organizations: *Monticello* (Founding Partner), Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and National Endowment for the Humanities.

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

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 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>

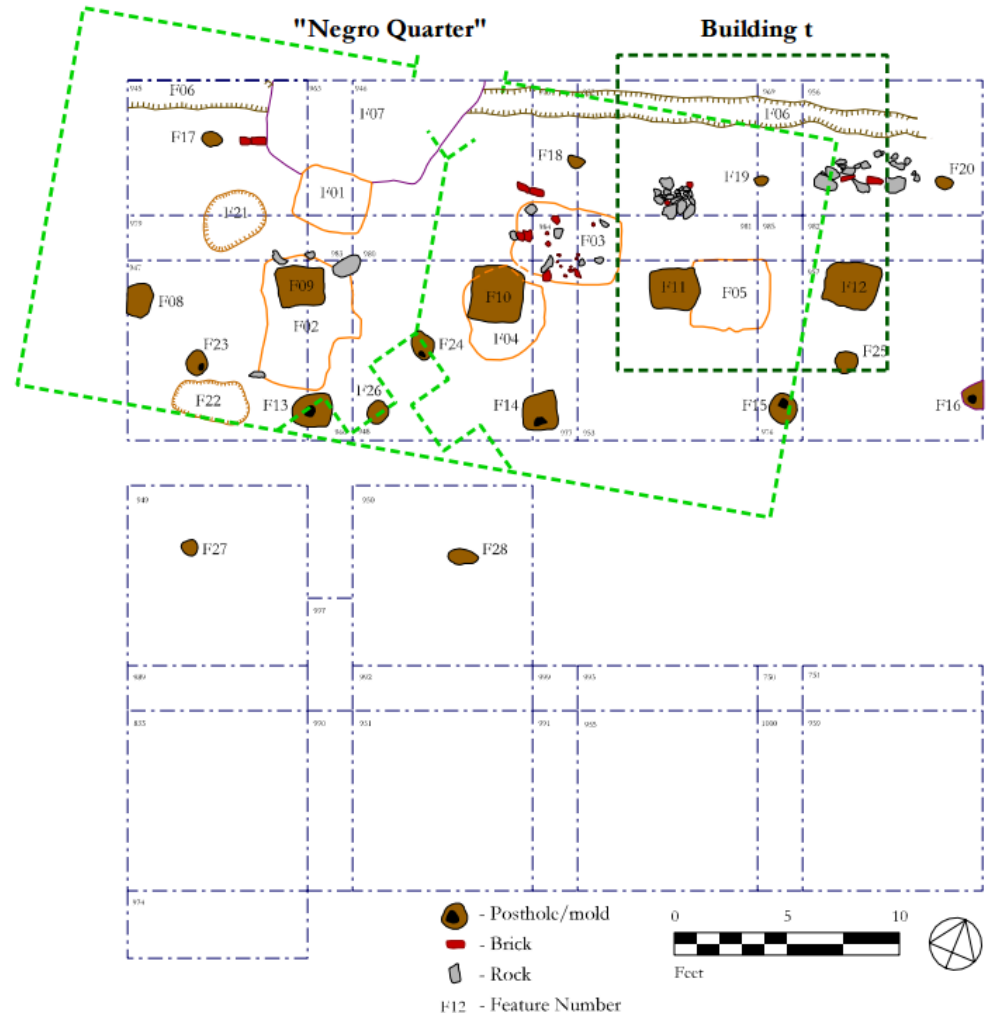
Qualitative historical data but quantitative data could be gleaned

- Two Plantations (companion to Richard Dunn's 2015 book, A Tale of Two Plantations): www.twoplantations.com
- Slave Revolt in Jamaica, 1760-1761: A Cartographic Narrative: <http://revolt.axismaps.com/>

Working with DAACS Data

Working with data is an iterative process!

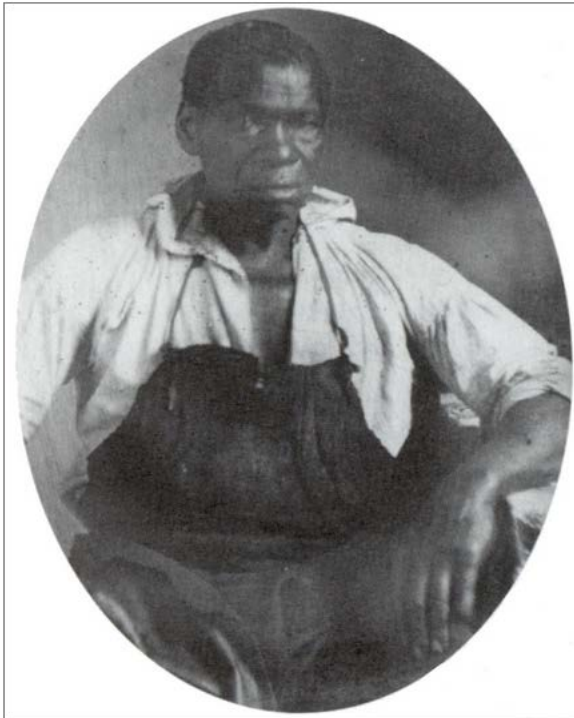
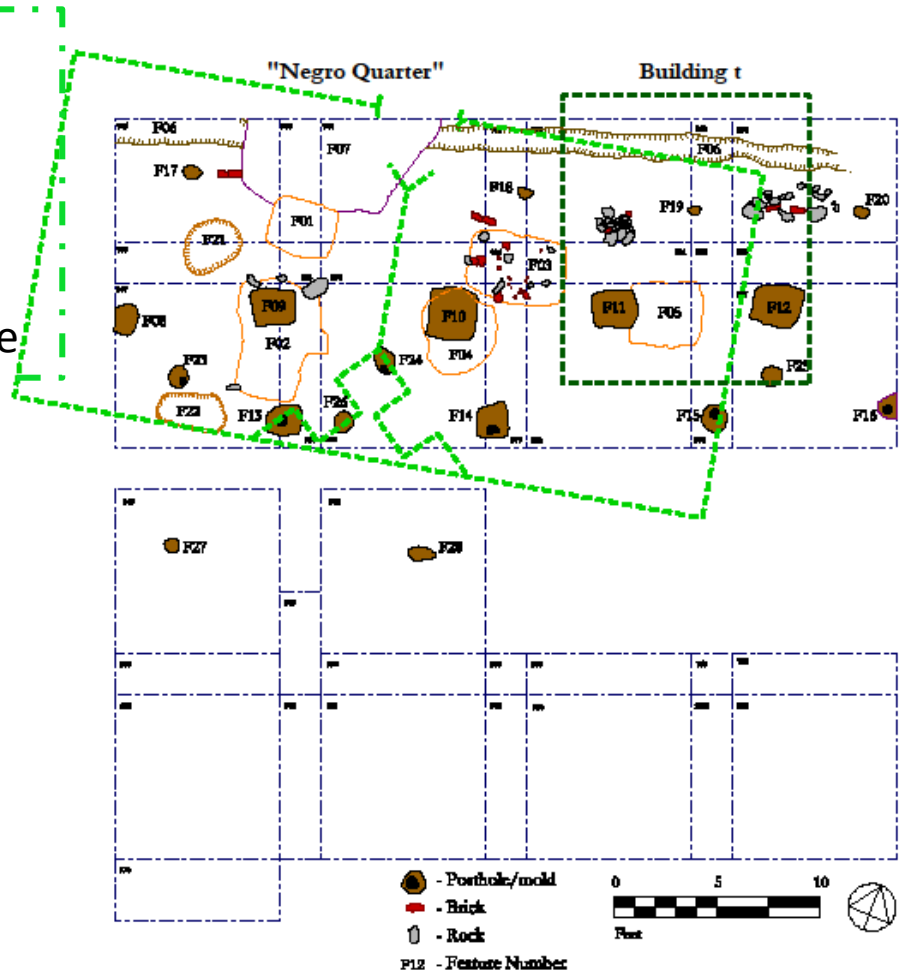
An example from MCD Queries



Monticello's *Building t* and the "Negro Quarter"

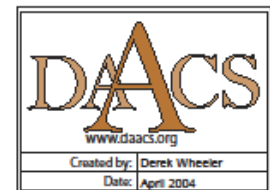
Negro Quarter:

- Occupied 1770s-1790s.
- Log house with four rooms, each with their own subfloor
- Pit (F01-F04)..
- Possibly home to Issac Jefferson and his parents, Ursala and Great George

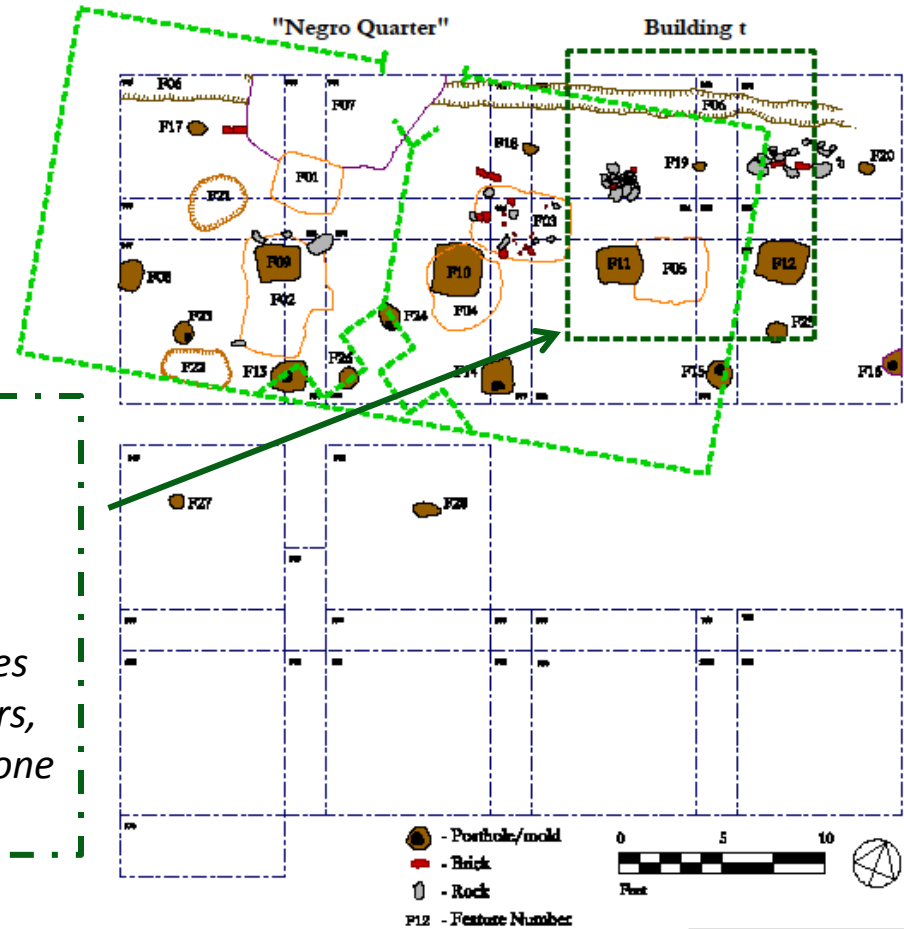


Isaac Jefferson (1775-c.1850), c.1847 (courtesy of the University of Virginia Library)

Close

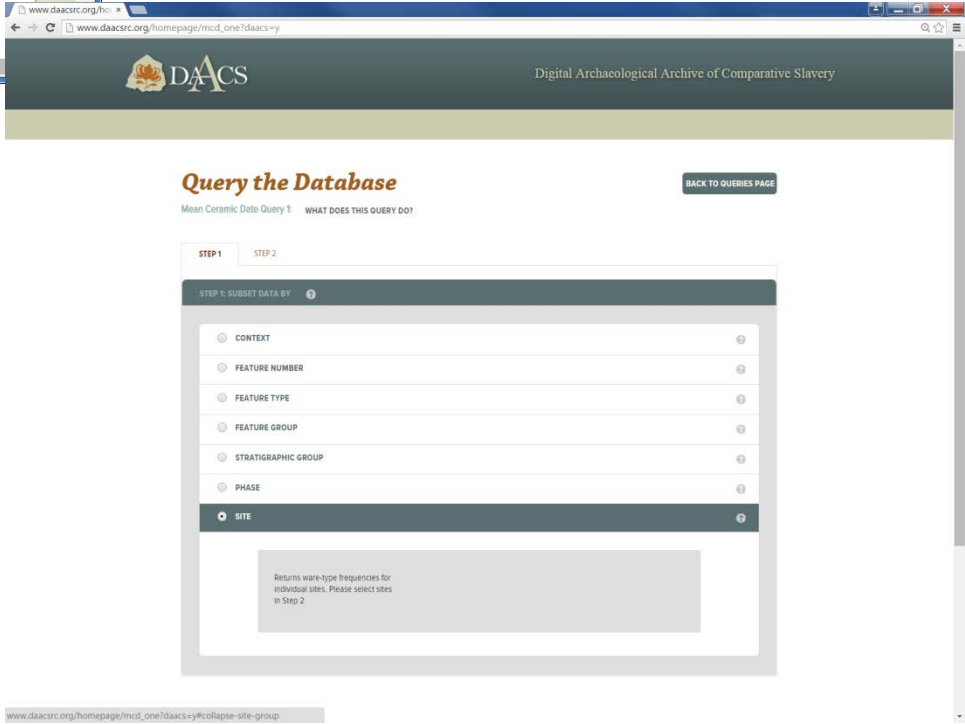


Building t:



--Constructed between 1793 and 1795.
--One subfloor pit (F05)
--Described by Jefferson on his 1796 Mutual assurance plat
r. which as well as s. and t. are servants houses of wood with wooden chimneys, & earth floors, 12. by 14. feet, each and 27. feet apart from one another. from t. it is 85 feet to F. the stable .

Mean Ceramic Date Query 1



The DAACS Mean Ceramic Date Query 1

calculates two types of Mean Ceramic Dates

Regular MCDs: Are calculated using established beginning and ending manufacturing dates for ceramic ware types.

BLUE MCDs (BLUE stands for Best Linear Unbiased Estimator): Uses the same beginning and ending manufacturing dates but gives less emphasis to ceramic ware with long manufacturing spans.

$$MCD_{blue} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^t m_i p_i \left(\frac{1}{s_i/6}\right)^2}{\sum_{i=1}^t p_i \left(\frac{1}{s_i/6}\right)^2}$$

Where m_i is the manufacturing midpoint for the i 'th ceramic type, p_i is its relative frequency, and s_i is its manufacturing span.

Mean Ceramic Date Query 1: Aggregate by site.

PROJECT NAME	MCD	BLUE MCD	TOTAL COUNT
Building t	1800.0	1796.0	3320

Mean Ceramic Date Query 1: Aggregate by Feature Group.

PROJECT NAME	FEATURE GROUP	FEATURE GROUP INTERPRETATION	MCD	BLUE MCD	TOTAL COUNT
Building t	FG01	Negro Quarter subfloor pits.	1800.0	1785.0	102
Building t	FG02	East-West fenceline running through both the Negro Quarter and Building t.	1796.0	1791.0	26
Building t	FG03	East-West fenceline located along the south wall of Building t.	1788.0	1791.0	12
Building t	FG04	East-West fenceline running along the north edge of the site and passing through the Negro Quarter and Building t.	1760.0	1760.0	1

Mean Ceramic Date Query 1: Aggregate by Feature Number.

PROJECT NAME	FEATURE NUMBER	FEATURE GROUP	FEATURE GROUP INTERPRETATION	MCD	BLUE MCD	TOTAL COUNT
Building t	F01	FG01	Negro Quarter subfloor pits.	1823.0	1815.0	60
Building t	F02	FG01	Negro Quarter subfloor pits.	1789.0	1774.0	16
Building t	F03	FG01	Negro Quarter subfloor pits.	1737.0	1759.0	15
Building t	F04	FG01	Negro Quarter subfloor pits.	1778.0	1783.0	11
Building t	F05			1781.0	1794.0	13

MCDQ2: Ware Type Frequencies

--Step 1: Select Feature 01

--Step 2: Select Building t.

PROJECT NAME	FEATURE NUMBER	FEATURE TYPE	FEATURE GROUP	FEATURE GROUP INTERPRETATION	WARE TYPES	COUNT	WEIGHT
Building t	F01	Pit, subfloor(< 28 sq.ft)	FG01	Negro Quarter subfloor pits.	American Stoneware	49	436.6993
Building t	F01	Pit, subfloor(< 28 sq.ft)	FG01	Negro Quarter subfloor pits.	Creamware	2	25.0
Building t	F01	Pit, subfloor(< 28 sq.ft)	FG01	Negro Quarter subfloor pits.	Delftware, Dutch/British	2	2.3
Building t	F01	Pit, subfloor(< 28 sq.ft)	FG01	Negro Quarter subfloor pits.	Porcelain, Chinese	2	4.1
Building t	F01	Pit, subfloor(< 28 sq.ft)	FG01	Negro Quarter subfloor pits.	Redware	4	5.9
Building t	F01	Pit, subfloor(< 28 sq.ft)	FG01	Negro Quarter subfloor pits.	White Salt Glaze	1	0.3

What do we know about American Stoneware?

--Long manufacturing span!

-- Begin 1750, end 1820 (DAACS dates).

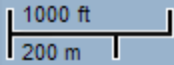
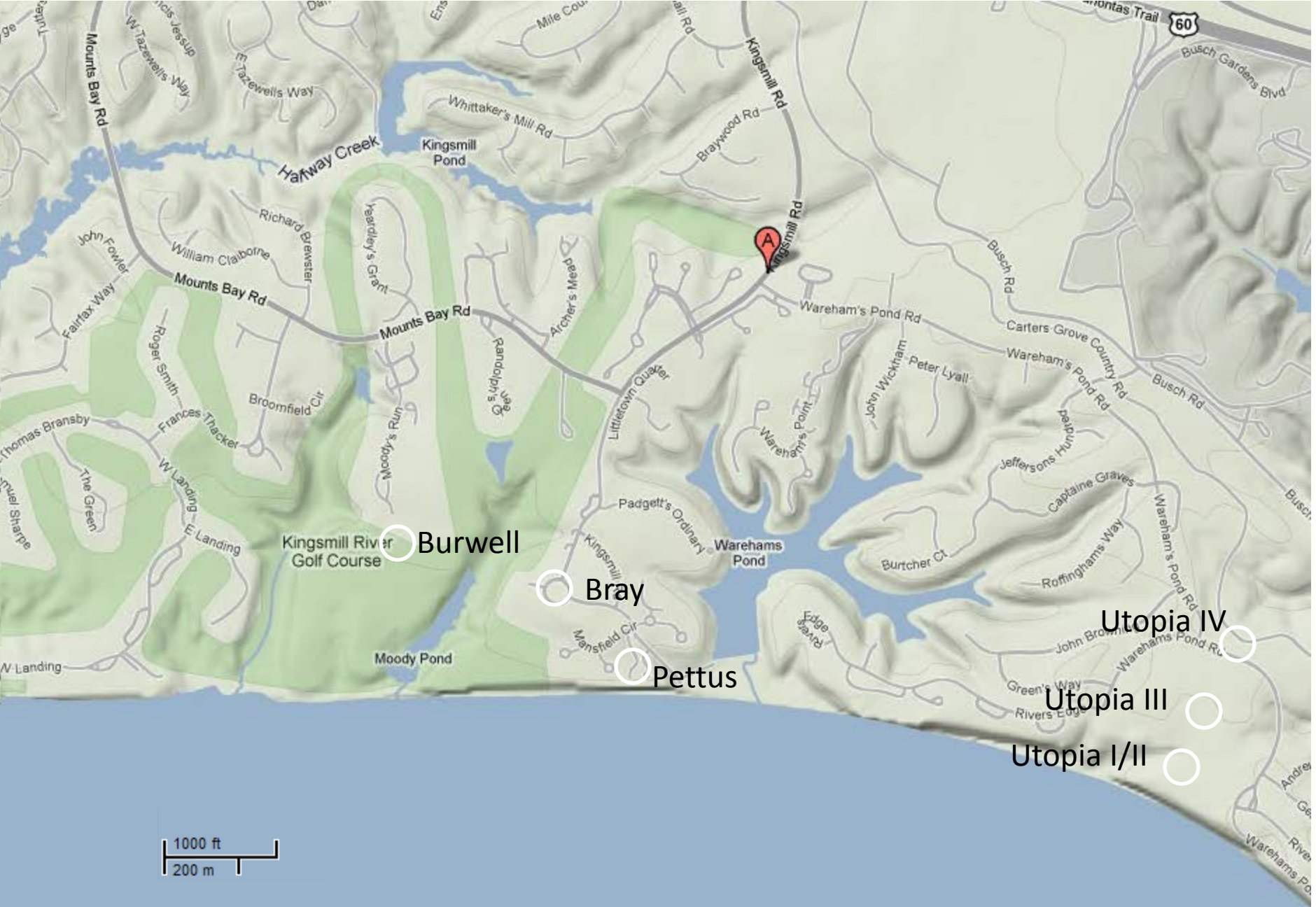
Next step, recalculate MCD without Stoneware

Backend view of tblCeramicWare in the DAACS database

WareID	Ware	ObjectTypeID	BeginDate	EndDate	CeramicMaterialID
97	Agate, refined (Whieldon-type)	4	1740	1775	1
118	Albisola	4	(Null)	(Null)	8
52	American Stoneware	4	1750	1920	3
31	Astbury Type	4	1725	1775	1
33	Bennington/Rockingham	4	1830	1900	1
122	Biot	4	(Null)	(Null)	8
61	Black Basalt	4	1750	1820	3
115	Bristol Glaze Stoneware	4	(Null)	(Null)	3
53	British Stoneware	4	1671	1800	3
5	Buckley	4	1720	1775	8
56	Burslem	4	1700	1725	2
88	Canary Ware	4	1780	1835	1
103	Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, hand built	4	(Null)	(Null)	8
117	Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, unid.	4	(Null)	(Null)	8
116	Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, wheel thrown	4	(Null)	(Null)	8
99	Cauliflower ware	4	1760	1780	1
1	Coarse Earthenware, unidentified	4	(Null)	(Null)	8
16	Colonoware	4	(Null)	(Null)	8
23	Creamware	4	1762	1820	1
106	Creamware, Carolina	4	1765	1775	1
36	Delftware, Dutch/British	4	1600	1802	1
95	Derbyshire	4	1750	1800	8
35	Faience	4	1700	1800	1

Case Study: Pipes from Utopia II and III

Chronology and Social Dynamics

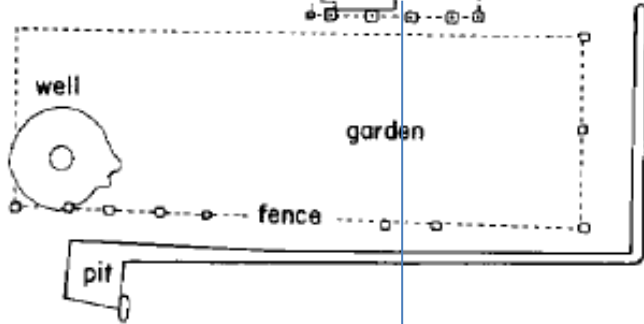




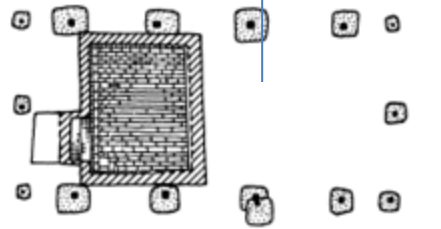
outbuilding



dwelling



pit



UTOPIA LEASEHOLD

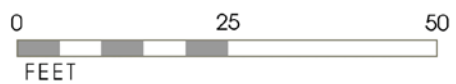


Utopia I



- = Subfloor Pit
- = Posthole/Mold
- = Misc. Feature
- = Building Outline
- = Fence Outline
- = Limits of Excavation
- = Brick
- = Hearth
- F12 = Feature Number
- (F30C) = Hidden Feature

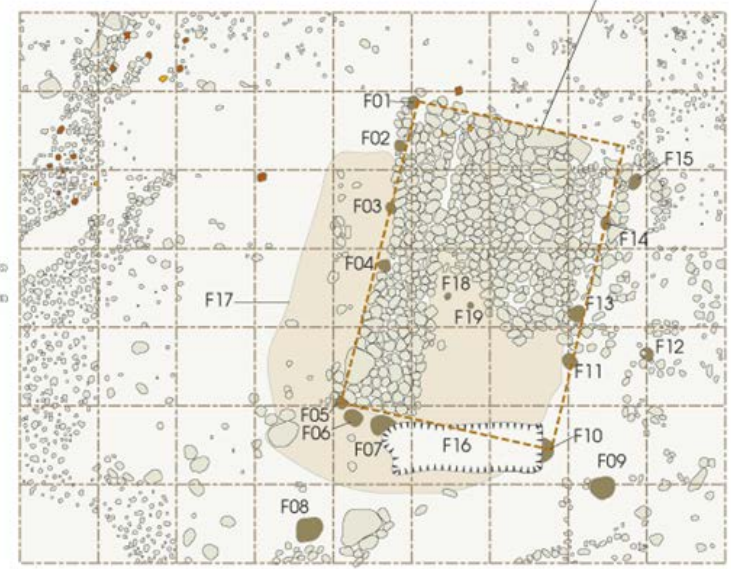
Utopia II



- SUBFLOOR PIT
- POSTHOLE/MOLD
- OTHER FEATURES
- BRICK
- HEARTH
- BUILDING OUTLINE
- FENCE OUTLINE
- LIMITS OF EXCAVATION

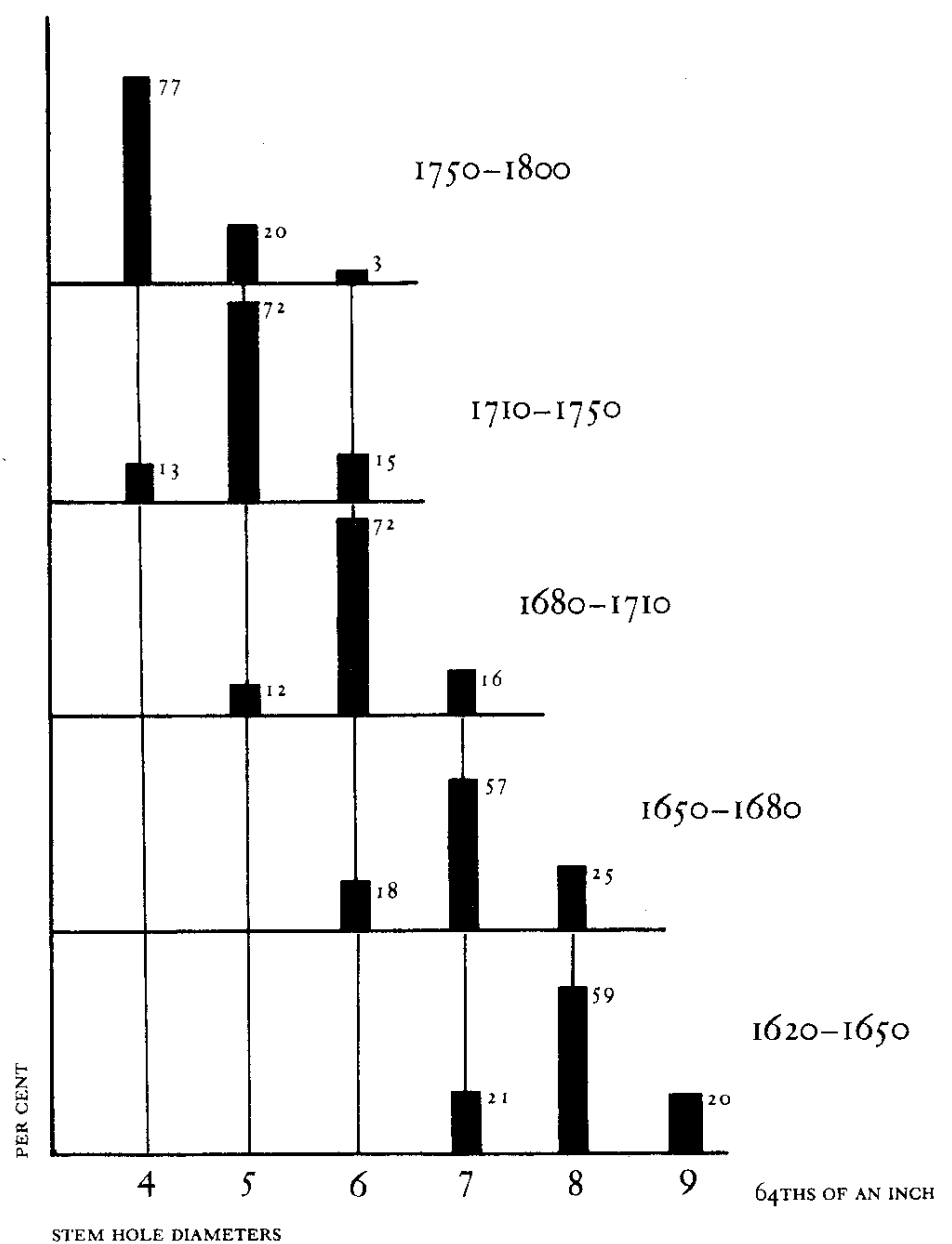
Sub-Floor Pit Hypotheses

- Africanisms
- “Hidey holes”
- Winter root-crop storage
- Safe-deposit boxes



Chronology

Harrington Histograms



Source:

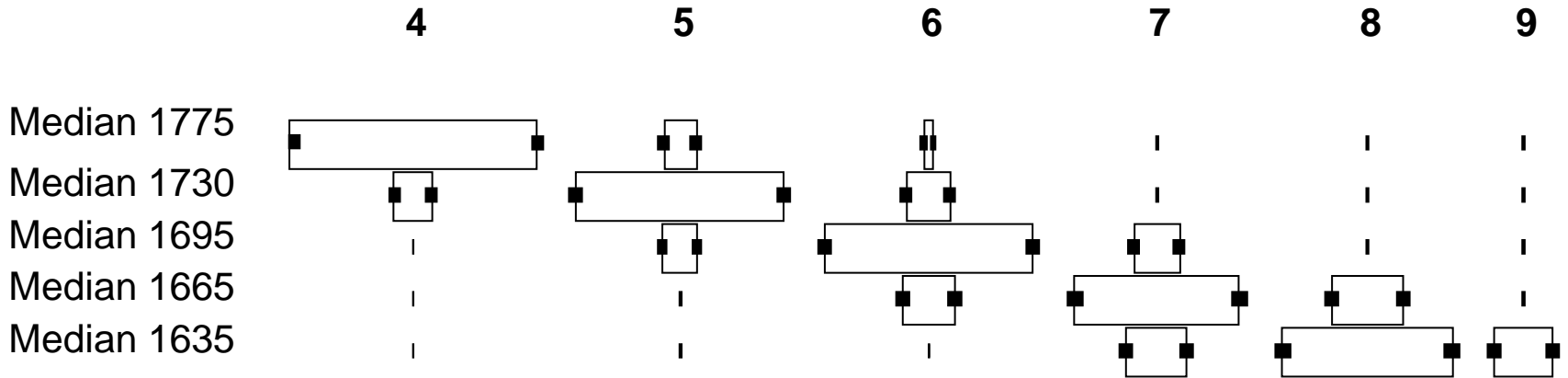
Harrington, JC

1954 Dating stem fragments of 17th and 18th century tobacco pipes. *Quarterly Bulletin of the Archaeological Society of Virginia*

Chronology

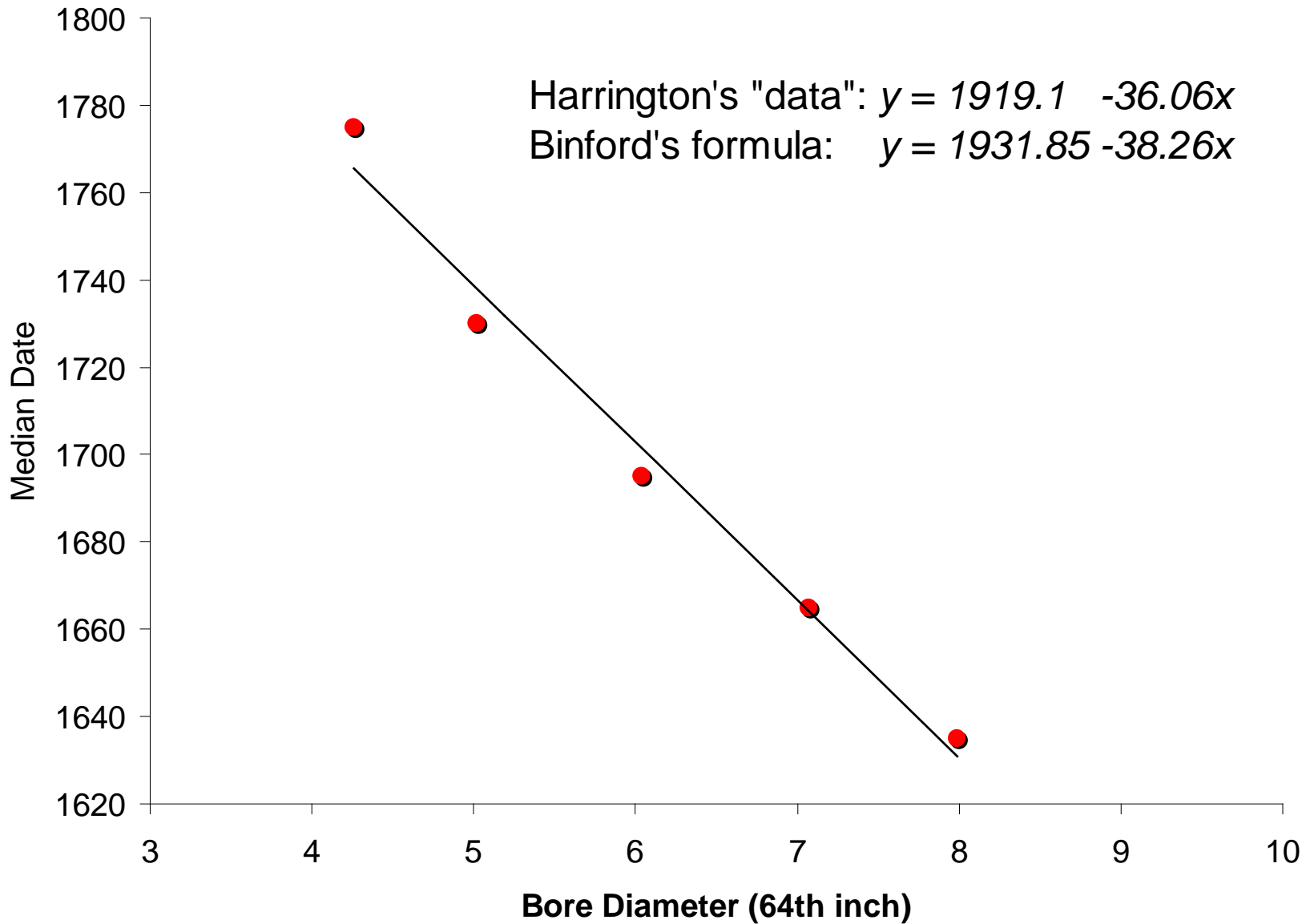
Harrington Histograms

- A form of frequency seriation



Chronology

Binford's Regression Approach



Pipes as Signals

- Bore diameter decrease is driven by the demand for longer thinner stems, in costly signaling arms race in the 17th and early 18th centuries

- Three measurements are sensitive to this process:

- Bore diameter

- *mm*

- *64th-inch*

- Exterior stem diameter

- Stem length for *whole* pipes

- A complication:

- Local vs. Imported pipes

- DAACS field: *Material*



Plate XXXVI. Vol. 2, p. 312



Estimating Pipe Length in Assemblages

$$\text{Pipestem Index} = \frac{\# \text{ Stem Fragments}}{\# \text{ Stem Fragments} + \# \text{ Bowl Fragments}}$$

DAACS Field: Tobacco Pipe Completeness

Base, Bowl

Base, Bowl, Rim

Bowl Fragment

Bowl, Rim

Mouthpiece, Stem

Stem

Stem, Base

Stem, Base, Bowl

Stem, Bowl

Stem, Bowl, Rim

Unidentified

Estimating Pipe Length in Assemblages

$$\textit{Pipestem Index} = \frac{\# \textit{ Stem Fragments}}{\# \textit{ Stem Fragments} + \# \textit{ Bowl Fragments}}$$

Bowl Fragments =

Base, Bowl +

Base, Bowl, Rim +

Bowl Fragment +

Bowl, Rim

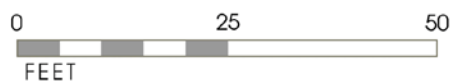
Stem Fragments =

Mouthpiece, Stem +

Stem +

Stem, Base



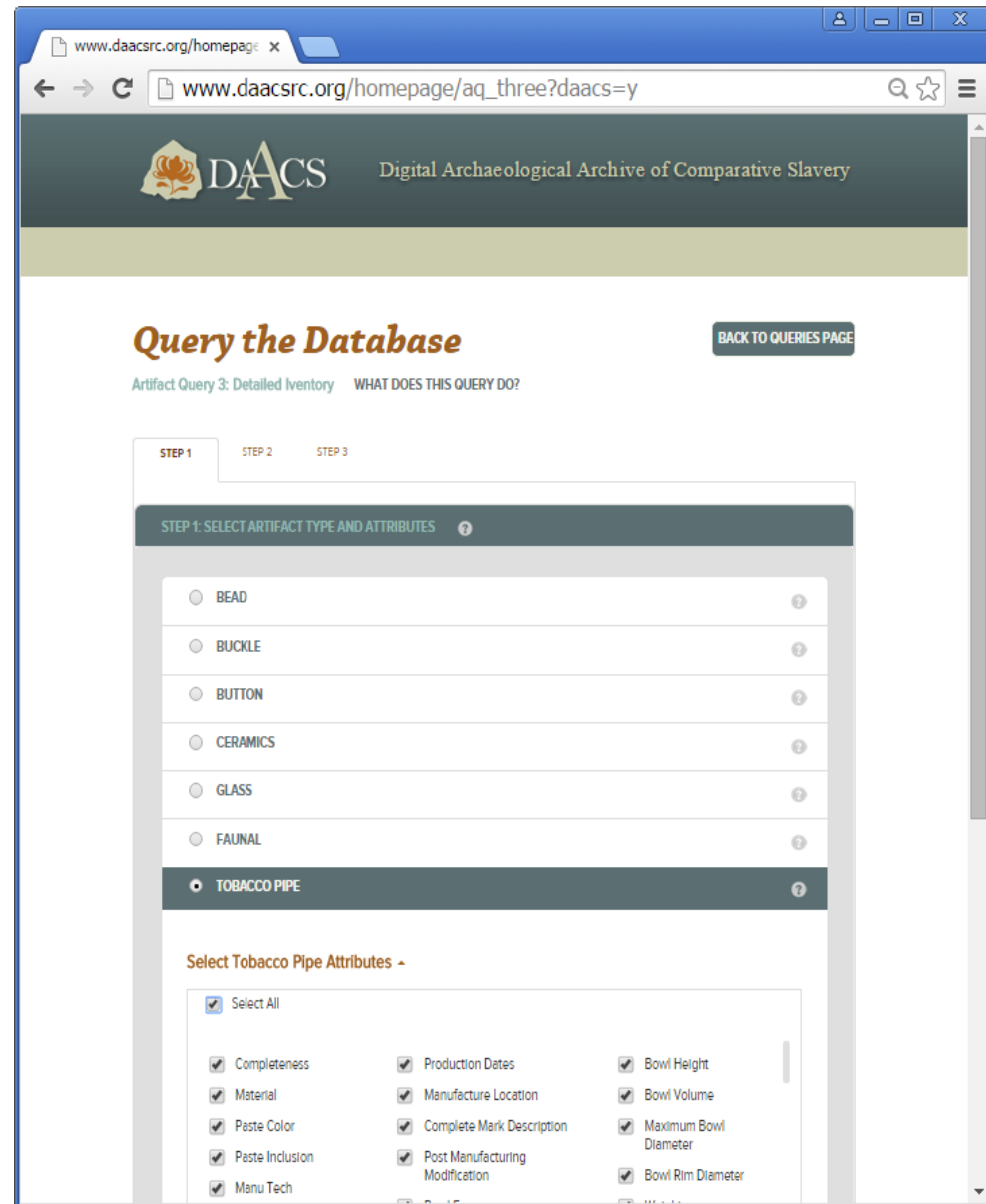


-  SUBFLOOR PIT
-  POSTHOLE/MOLD
-  OTHER FEATURES
-  BRICK
-  HEARTH
-  BUILDING OUTLINE
-  FENCE OUTLINE
- LIMITS OF EXCAVATION



Data Analysis Plan

- Artifact Query 3
- "Select All" attributes
- Download the .xls
- Excel: Pivot Table
- Select ("filter") imported pipes only
- Compute **mean metric bore diameters** for Feature Groups
- Convert to 64th inches and estimate dates. ($64\text{th inches} = .03937\text{mm} * 64$)
- Check order against **proportion local pipes**
- Compute **mean exterior stem diameters** for Feature Groups
- Compute **pipe stem index** for Feature Groups



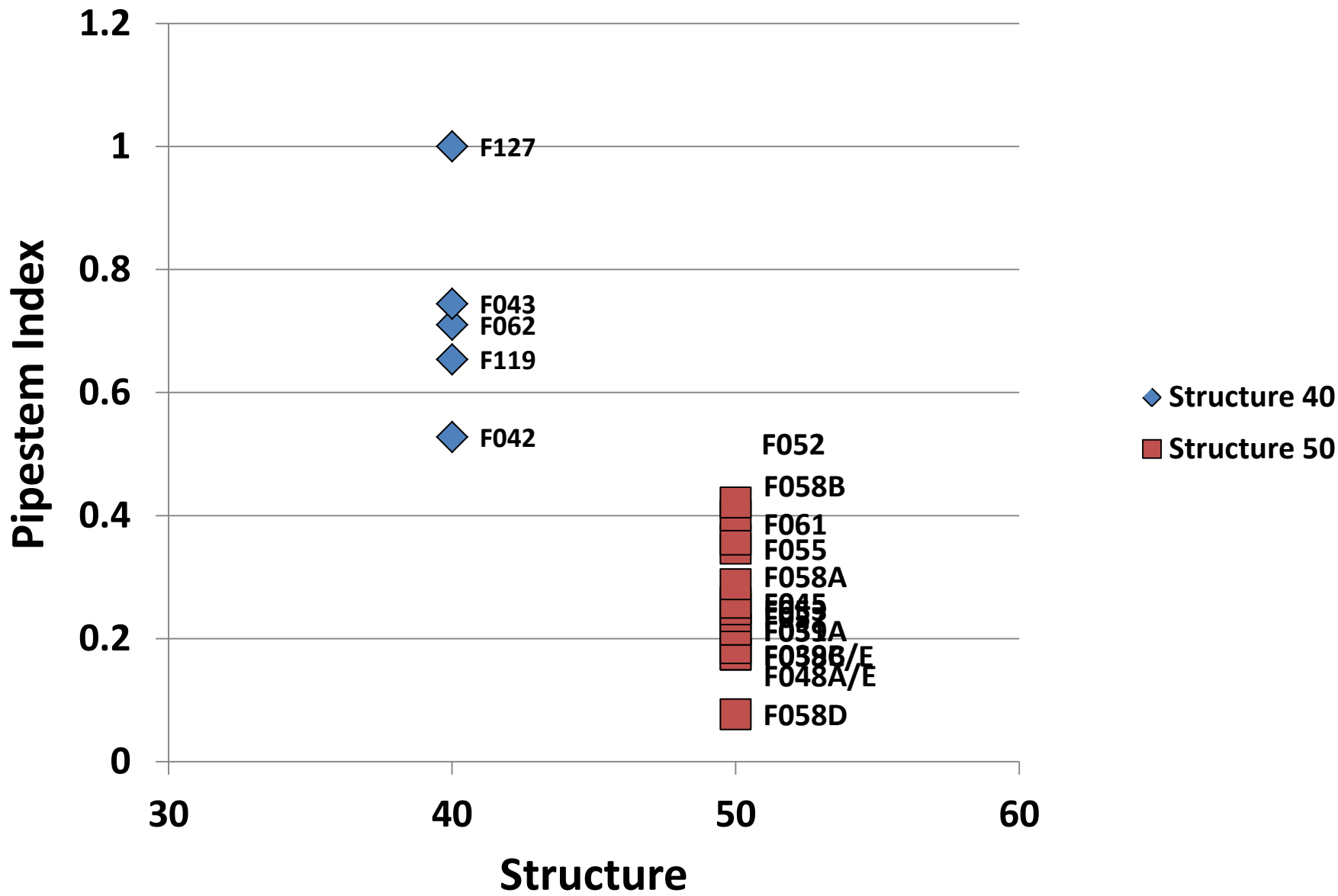
Utopia III, your turn! Calculate the Pipestem Index for Structures 40 and 50.

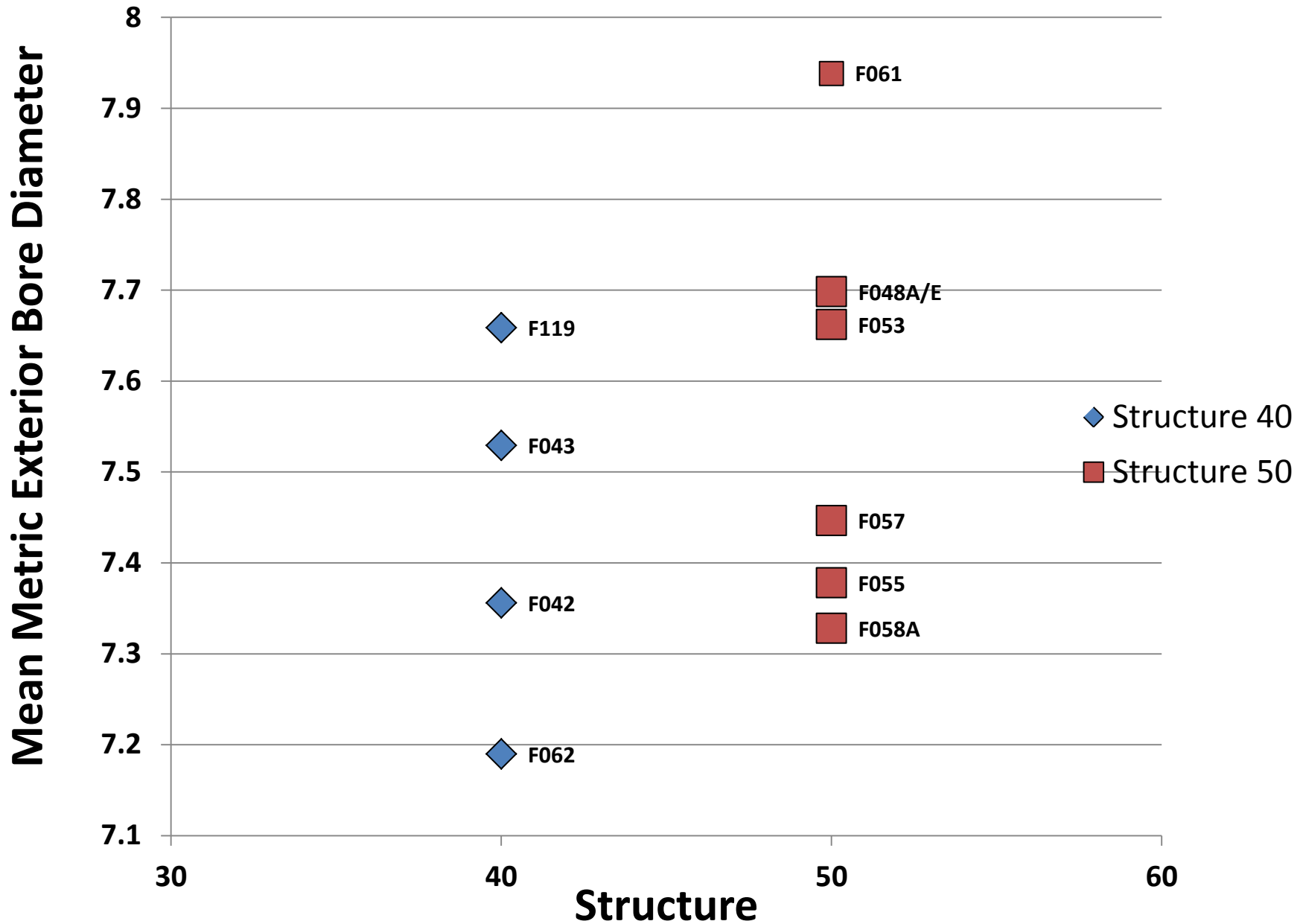
1. First, check out the Utopia III site map. Find it in the Archaeological Sites Pages, Images.
2. Check out the differences between Structure 40 and Structure 50.
3. Then go to Artifact Query 3. Select Tobacco Pipes, Feature Numbers, Utopia III.
4. Run, download data. Open Data in Excel
5. Insert Pivot Table. Rows = Feature Number, Columns = Completeness, Values= Count
4. Filter on the following features:F039A, F039B, F042, F043, F045, F048A/E, F051, F052, F053, F055, F057, F058A, F058B, F058C/E, F058D, F061, F062, F119, F127.
5. Filter on all Bowl Completeness. Copy Feature Row and Bowl Grand Total Row to create a new table below the pivot table. Use paste special values.
6. Revise pivot table. Filter on All Stem Completeness. Copy Stem Grand Total Row into the table below the pivot table. Use paste special values.
7. Now you have a new table with three columns: Feature Number, Bowl Count, and Stem Count.
8. Now calculate the Pipestem Index in the Column to the right of Stem Count. Your Formula will look like $\text{Pipestem Index} = \text{Pipestems}/(\text{Pipestems}+\text{Bowls})$. Calculate for each Feature.
9. Insert Scatter Plot.
10. Create two series. Series 1: Structure 40. X Axis = Structure, Y Axis = Index Value. Series 2: Structure 50, X Axis = Structure, Y Axis = Index Value.
11. Add Labels. <http://people.virginia.edu/~fn9r/arh3604/XYChartLabeler.xlam> Make it look nice. Ta-Da!

Utopia III, your turn!

Calculate the Mean Exterior Pipe Bore Diameter and Plot it For Structures 40 and 50.

1. In the same excel workbook you calculated the index, return to the data page.
2. Insert Pivot Table. This new pivot table will appear in a different worksheet. Rows = Feature Number, Columns = None,
3. Add Exterior Stem Diameter to the Values field. Left click: Value Field Setting “Count”
4. Drag a second Exterior Stem Diameter to the Values Field. Left Click: Value Field “Average”
4. Filter on the same features:F039A, F039B, F042, F043, F045, F048A/E, F051, F052, F053, F055, F057, F058A, F058B, F058C/E, F058D, F061, F062, F119, F127.
5. Copy fields and paste special into a new table below the Pivot Table.
6. Delete all features with a less than 15.
7. Insert Scatter Plot.
8. Create two series. Series 1: Structure 40. X Axis = Structure, Y Axis = Average. Series 2: Structure 50, X Axis = Structure, Y Axis = Average.
9. Add Labels. <http://people.virginia.edu/~fn9r/arh3604/XYChartLabeler.xlam> Make it look nice. Ta-Da!





Estimating a Confidence Interval

Sample from a Gaussian distribution (e.g. a mean bore diameter)

$$\bar{x} = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n x_i}{n}$$

The mean

$$s^2 = \frac{\sum_{i=1}^n (x_i - \bar{x})^2}{n-1}$$

The variance
(standard deviation squared)

$$se = \frac{s}{\sqrt{n}}$$

Standard error

$$\bar{x} \pm se \times t.inv\left(1 - \frac{\alpha}{2}, df\right)$$

The confidence interval

where $\alpha = .05$

$df = (n-1)$

Estimating an Confidence Interval

Sample from a binomial distribution (e.g. a proportion)

$$\hat{p} = \# \text{ successes} / N$$

$$p' = (\# \text{ successes} + 2) / (N + 4)$$

$$se = \frac{p'(1 - p')}{\sqrt{(N + 4)}}$$

$$p' \pm se \times 1.96$$

Introduction to the Sites for Abundance Index Exercise

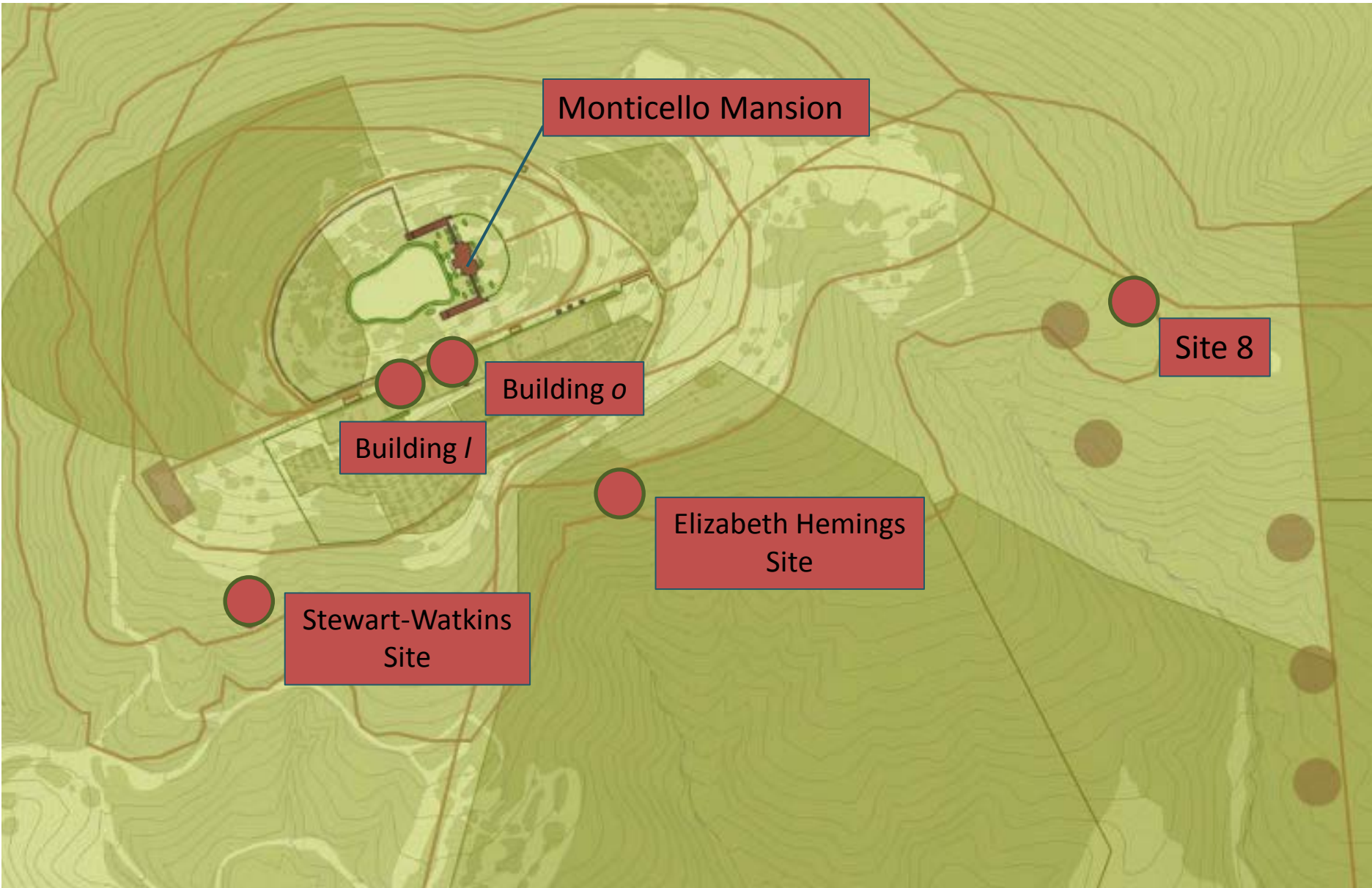
Monticello

- Virginia Piedmont: One of four adjacent farms in the Charlottesville area owned by Jefferson, nearly 5000 acres in total
- “Mountaintop”: mansion, dependencies, path lined with slave workshops and dwellings known as Mulberry Row
 - Also a number of agricultural fields, domestic quarters, and outbuildings
- Two phases of mansion construction after the mountain was cleared: Monticello I (1770 – 1796) and Monticello II (1796 – the present)
 - This transition also marks Jefferson’s reorganization of the Monticello landscape, including enslaved domestic dwellings and field boundaries, with wheat cultivation

Monticello Archaeology

- Active in archaeological research of the mountaintop and surrounding areas since 1979
- Since the late 1990s: Research focus on chronology of sites across the landscape and the impact of Jefferson's transition from tobacco to wheat in the 1790s on enslaved people

Monticello: Five Sites for Comparison



Building /

- Domestic and industrial structure on Mulberry Row inhabited by enslaved laborers
- Storehouse; brick forge and anvil base
- Later two room slave quarter and nailery
- Possible previous structure before storehouse

Building o

- Domestic slave quarter site on Mulberry Row, near Monticello mansion
- Two distinct construction episodes
 - Log cabin constructed c. 1770s (Monticello I)
 - Second wood-frame house built early 1790s (Monticello II); contained one sub-floor pit (Neiman 1997)
- First excavated by William Kelso 1981; part of reassessment initiated by DAACS in 2000

Elizabeth (Betty) Hemings Site

- Enslaved matriarch of Hemings family at Monticello
- Her final residence, constructed c. 1795, for approximately ten years until her death in 1807
- Lack of subfloor pits suggests that residents had greater control over visitors

Home Farm Quarter: Site 8

- Enslaved laborer Quarter site dating from c. 1770 to c. 1800, downslope from the Mansion
 - Four structures identified
- Houses with more than two subfloor pits, also brick-lined cellar and borrow pit; maintained yard space between houses
- Buildings demolished for wheat cultivation
- Plowzone site discovered through shovel test pit survey

Stewart-Watkins

- White skilled laborers hired by Jefferson: William Stewart (blacksmith) until c. 1808; Elisha Watkins (carpenter) less than 2 years in residence
- Two building episodes: Core structure during first phase, eastern addition in second phase; dismantled c. 1810
- Unvaried and worn ceramics, quantity of salvaged industrial materials and tools (Heath 1999)

The Consumer Revolution and Ceramics

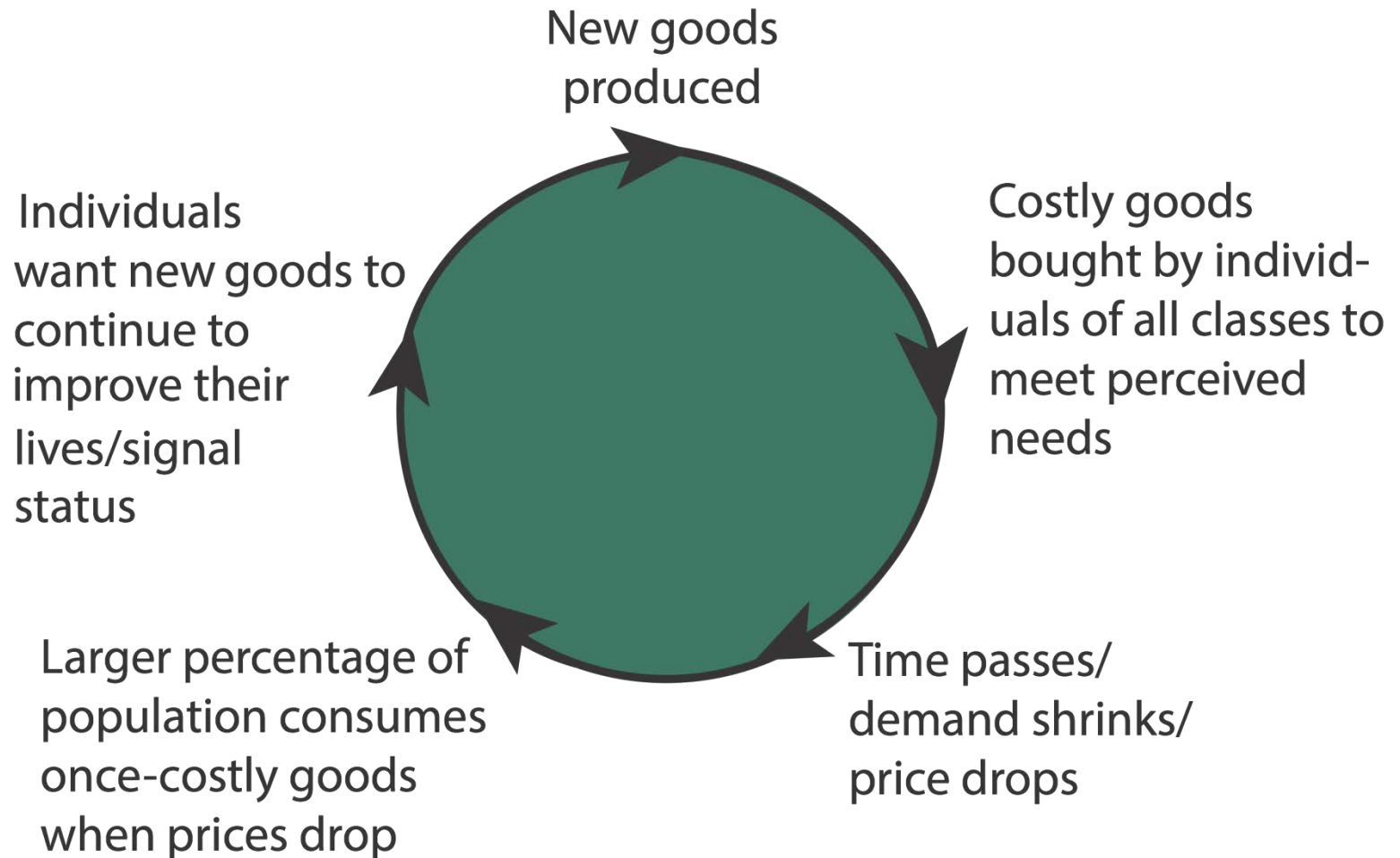
17th - 18th Century Consumer Trends

- A Consumer Revolution started in Europe in the late-17th century
- A proliferation of both tangible goods (ceramics, silver, linens, houses) and comestibles (tea, sugar, coffee, chocolate, spices).
- Emphasis on consumption and display
- Consumer goods = status markers
- The name of the game was **differential access to not only costly goods, but also the specialized knowledge required to use them in culturally and socially appropriate settings.**

Consumer Revolution

- Quickly expanded out of Europe and into the colonies in the New World. The “revolution” was in full force in the British colonies by the beginning of the 18th-century.
- A never-ending stream of newcomers, growing populations, and quickly changing demographics reinforced elite’s need for inexpensive, movable, and fashionable objects.
- People at all economic scales, including enslaved individuals, were actively participating and making their own consumer choices

Consumer Revolution



Consumer Revolution and Archaeology

The Upsides:

- The increase in variety and abundance of materials is great for archaeologists!
- Ceramics are ideal artifacts to study consumption patterns, as styles and ware types change quickly in response to consumer demand. They provide insight into consumption patterns and enslaved individuals' differential access to markets. Also great for archaeologists!

The Downsides:

- Many materials were organic and did not survive in the archaeological record. Luckily, ceramic vessel form can often tell us about many of the foods and drinks consumed, or at least aspirations for consumption.
- Archaeological sites contain thousands of artifacts! Archaeologists have an obligation to develop the methodological (analytical, statistical) skills for effectively analyzing all data from a site, not a handful of artifacts. It is only through the analysis of complete assemblages that statistically significant results are produced.



Chinese Porcelain



Delft/Tin-glazed Earthenware



Plate/Charger



Punch bowl¹



Ointment jar²

¹www.chipstone.org

²www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/ColonialCeramics/Colonial-LargeImages/Tin%20Glazed/TG_PR175_2336.htm

White Salt Glaze



Chocolate/Coffee Mug



Plate¹



Coffee Pot²



Platter³



Teabowl

¹www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/ColonialCeramics/Colonial-LargeImages/White%20Salt%20Glazed/18AN39-1-2-1.htm, ²www.chipstone.org, ³<http://www.seekersantiques.com/blog?p=6>

Creamware



From left to right: ovular platters, fruit basket, plates, tureen lid



Close up of fruit basket and tureen lid



Chamberpot

Pearlware



Platter



Mug



Dinner service



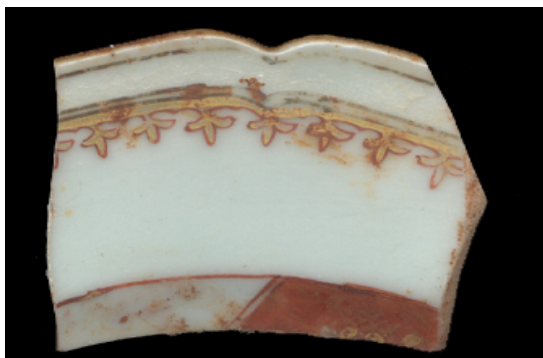
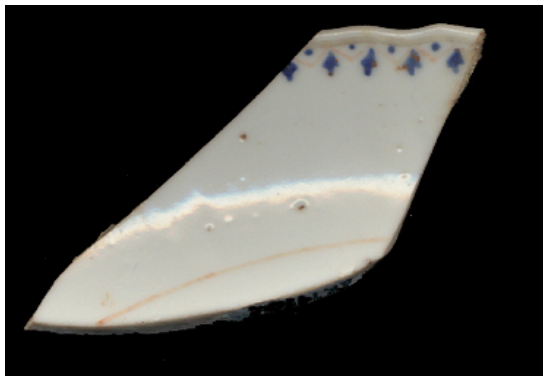
Pitcher¹



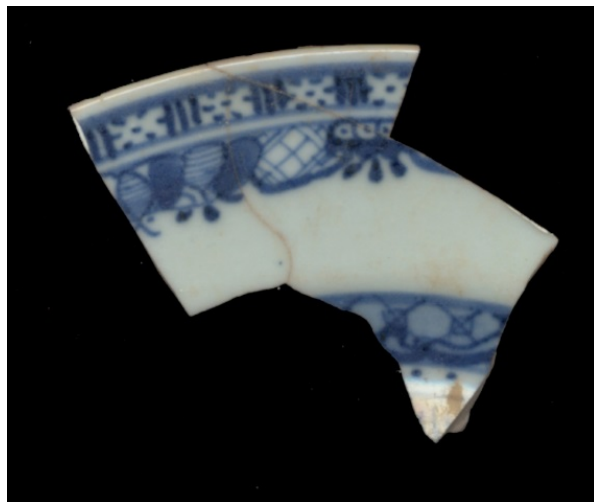
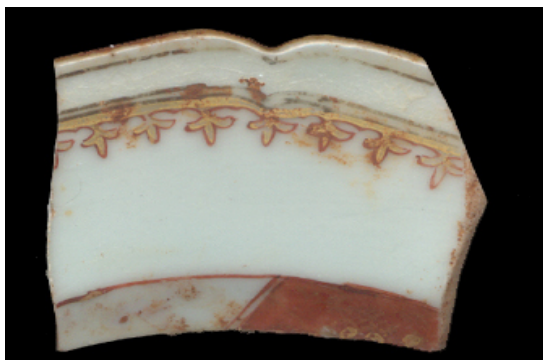
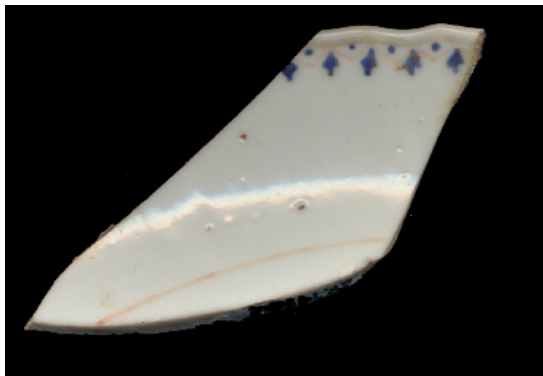
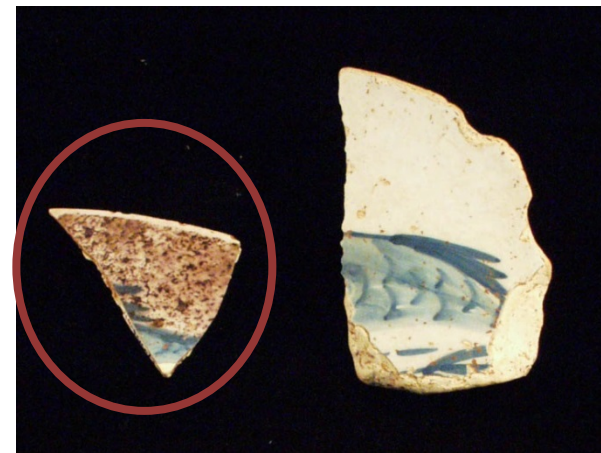
Teabowl

¹www.chipstone.org/images.php/9/Ceramics-in-America-2001/Slip-Decoration-in-the-Age-of-Industrialization

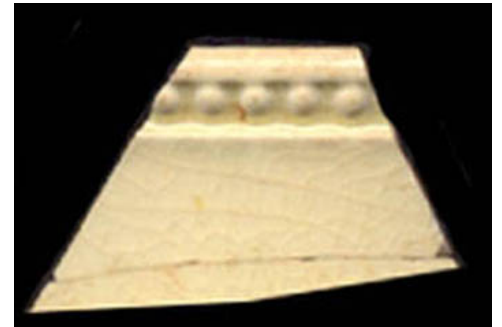
Handpainted



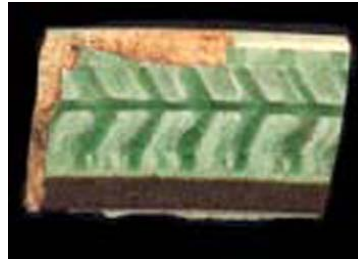
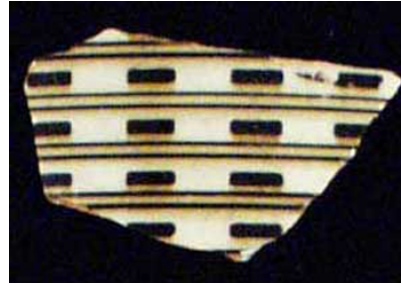
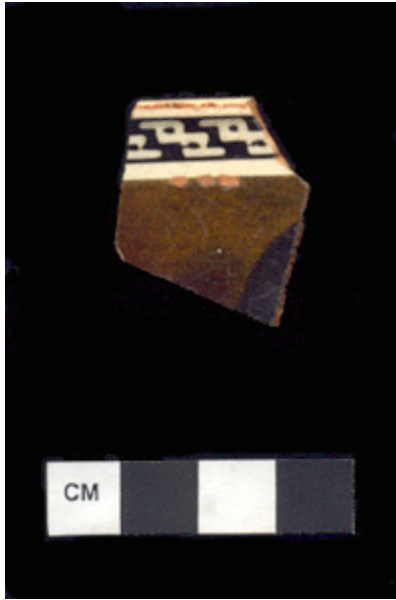
Handpainted



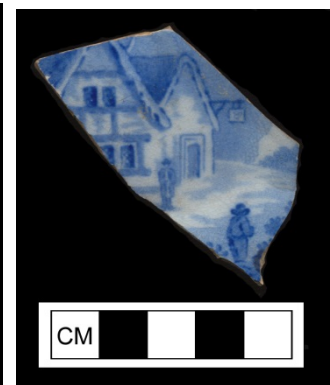
Molded Edge



Factory Made Slip



Handpainted and Transfer Printed



The Abundance Index

How to compare sites dug by different people, using different methods?

Relative Frequencies: Commonly used. Problematic because they are based on the assumption that the artifact class in the numerator is independent of the denominator. Enslaved households with greater access to costly adornment items, likely had greater access to all goods.

Artifact Densities: Provides a good estimate of per capita discard IF population density and occupation among sites are constant. OR if site formation processes don't impact density.

Abundance Indices: Provides estimates of discard that are relative to a baseline discard rate, with the assumption that the baseline discard does not change, or if it does, it does so in a predictable manner.

**Abundance Index (AI)=
Artifact Group 1/(Artifact Group 1 + Artifact Group 2)**

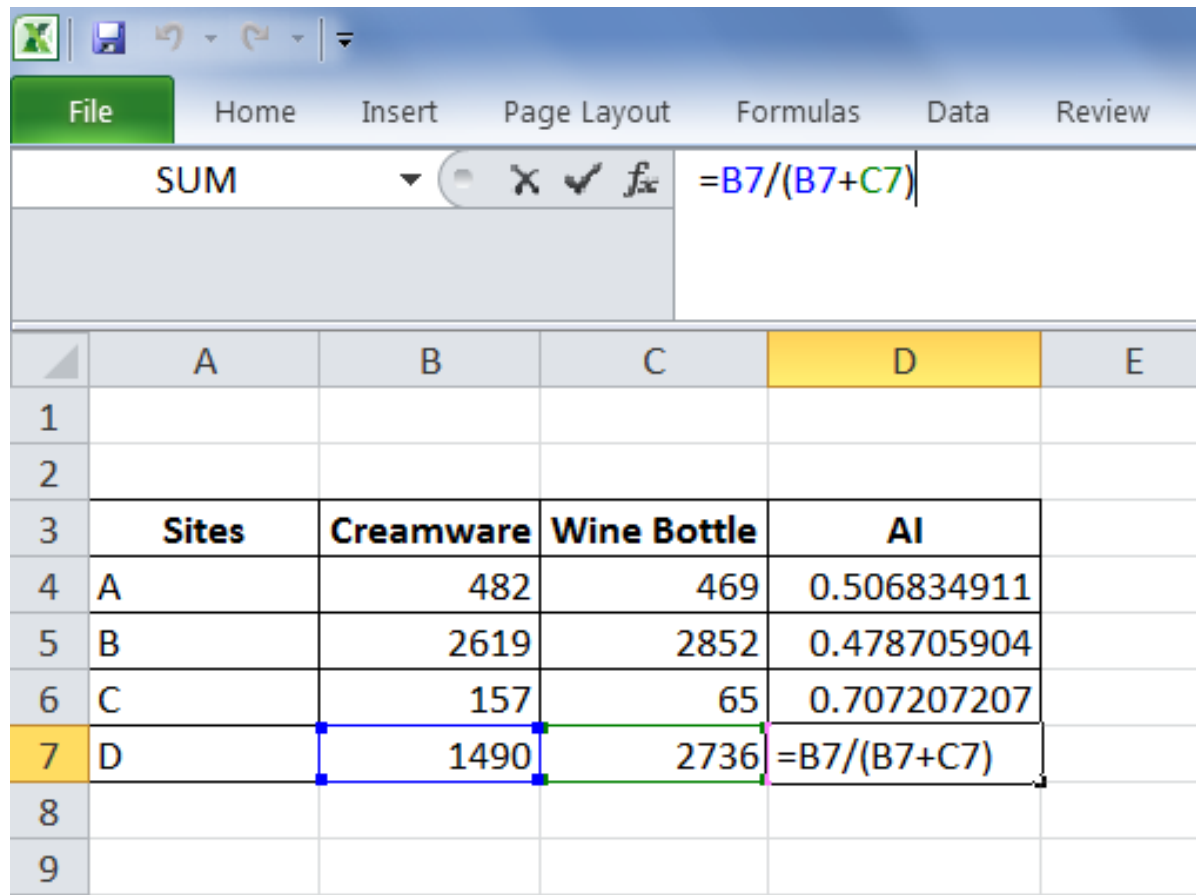
**Artifact Group 1 is the artifact class
whose discard rate you wish to measure.**

**Artifact Group 2 is the baseline artifact class,
whose baseline discard does not change
(or that changes in a predictable manner).**

**Compare this to relative frequencies:
=Artifact Group 1/Artifact Group 2**

Excel Formula

$$=A1/(A1+A2)$$



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface. The ribbon is set to 'Formulas', and the formula bar contains the formula $=B7/(B7+C7)$. Below the ribbon, a table is displayed with columns A through E and rows 1 through 9. The table contains data for 'Sites', 'Creamware', and 'Wine Bottle' in columns B, C, and D respectively. Row 7 is highlighted in yellow, and the formula $=B7/(B7+C7)$ is entered in cell D7. The formula bar also shows the formula $=B7/(B7+C7)$.

	A	B	C	D	E
1					
2					
3	Sites	Creamware	Wine Bottle	AI	
4	A	482	469	0.506834911	
5	B	2619	2852	0.478705904	
6	C	157	65	0.707207207	
7	D	1490	2736	$=B7/(B7+C7)$	
8					
9					

Plot the Abundance Index By Time

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Sites	Creamware	Wine Bottle	AI	MCD
2	A	482	469	0.506834911	1794
3	B	2619	2852	0.478705904	1790
4	C	157	65	0.707207207	1798
5	D	1490	2736	0.352579271	1785
6					

← Add MCD field.

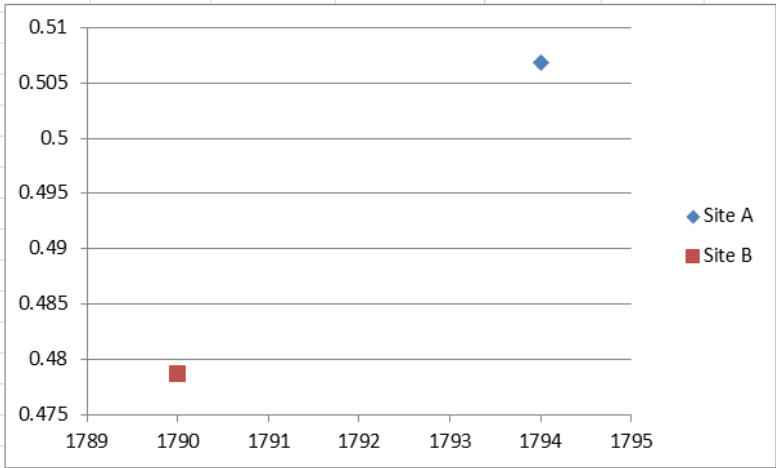
Go to **Insert Tab**, Select **Scatter Plot**

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Excel interface with the 'Insert' tab selected. The 'Charts' group on the ribbon has the 'Scatter' icon highlighted. A tooltip for the 'Scatter' chart is displayed, providing the following information:

Scatter
Insert a Scatter chart, also known as an X Y chart.
This type of chart compares pairs of values.
Use it when the values being charted are not in X-axis order or when they represent separate measurements.

1	Sites	Creamware	Wine Bottle	AI	MCD
2	A	482	469	0.506834911	1794
3	B	2619	2852	0.478705904	1790
4	C	157	65	0.707207207	1798
5	D	1490	2736	0.352579271	1785
6					
7					
8					
9					
10					
11					

	A	B	C	D	E
1	Sites	Creamware	Wine Bottle	AI	MCD
2	A	482	469	0.506834911	1794
3	B	2619	2852	0.478705904	1790
4	C	157	65	0.707207207	1798
5	D	1490	2736	0.352579271	1785



Select Data Source

Chart data range:

The data range is too complex to be displayed. If a new range is selected, it will replace all of the series in the Series panel.

Switch Row/Column

Legend Entries (Series)

Site A
Site B

Horizontal (Category) Axis Labels

1790

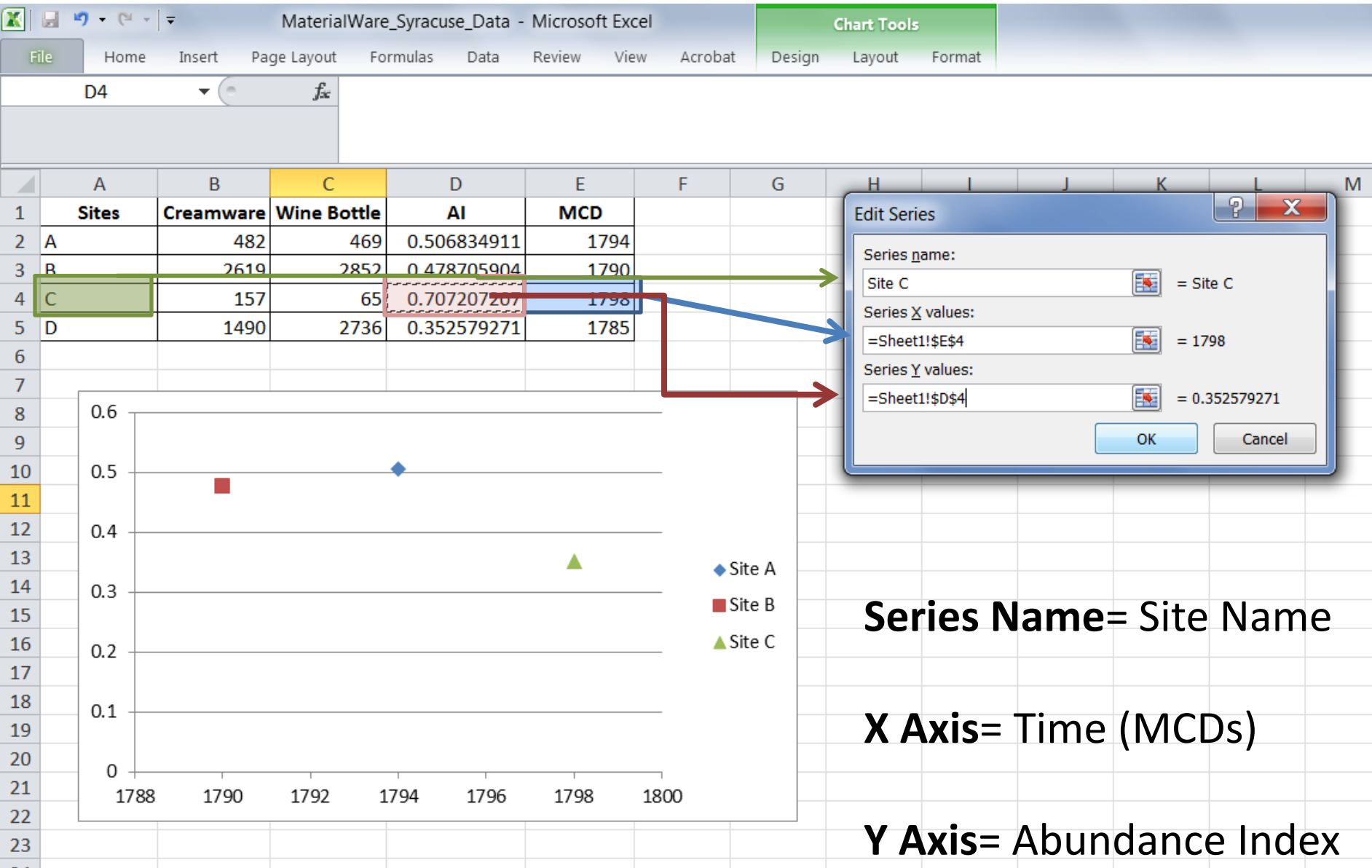
Hidden and Empty Cells

OK Cancel

X Axis = Time (MCDs)

Y Axis = Abundance Index

With Scatterplots, you add sites to the plot one at a time.

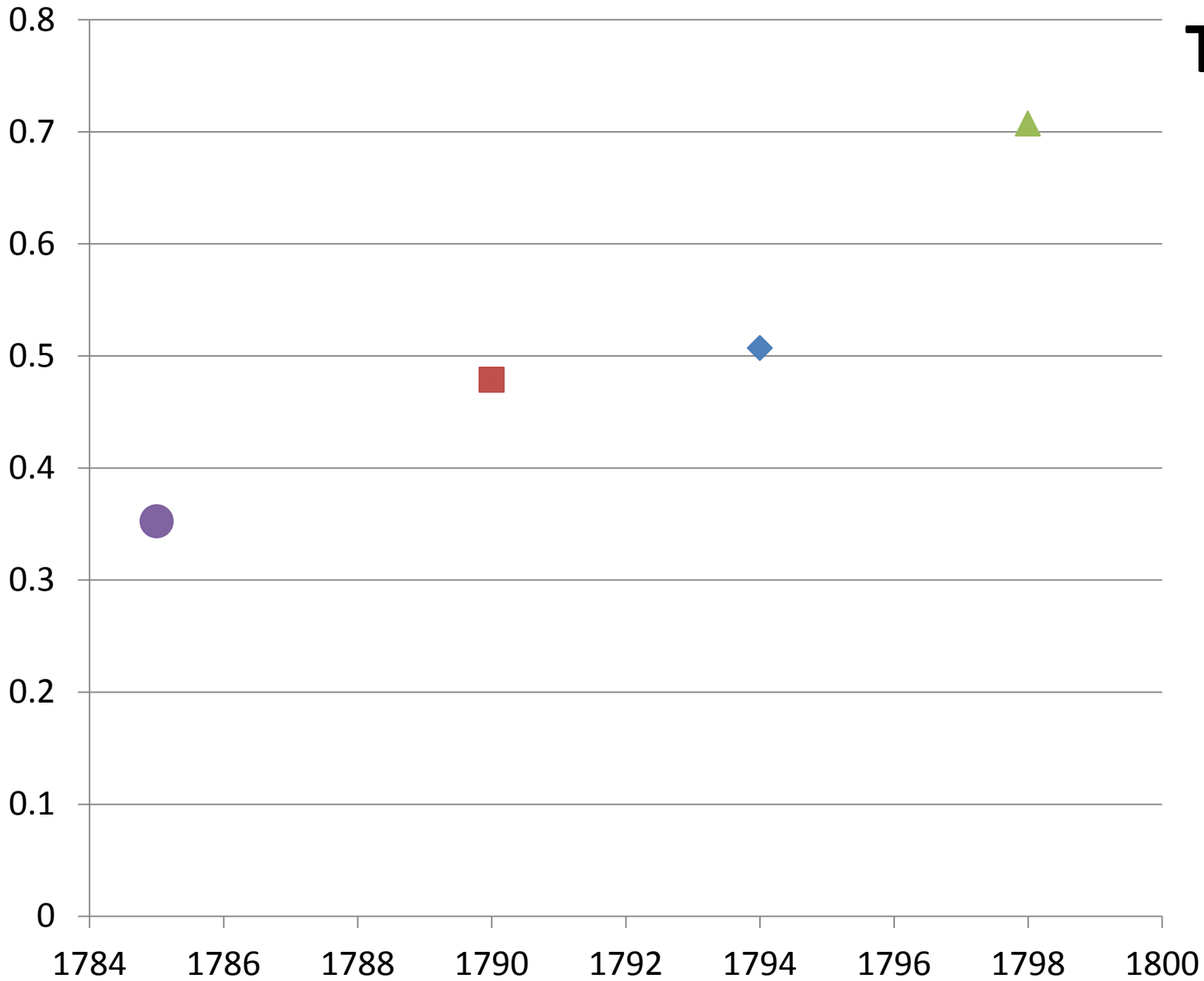


Series Name= Site Name

X Axis= Time (MCDs)

Y Axis= Abundance Index

TA-DA!



Teaching with DAACS

Sample syllabi and projects are available at:
<http://www.daacs.org/research/workshops/>

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

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.

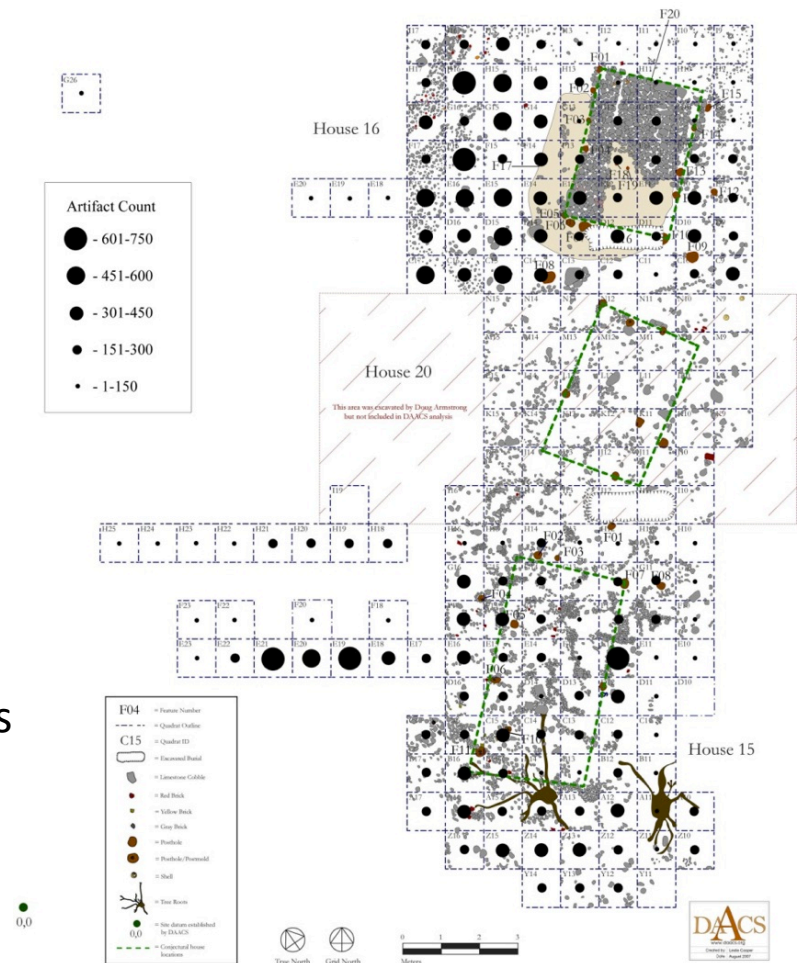
J. Cameron Monroe's and Greg O'Malley's
Slavery in the Atlantic World: Historical and Archaeological Research Methods
HIS 158C/ANTH 179
University of California, Santa Cruz

- Upper Division course on the History of Slavery in the Atlantic World.
- Cross listed in Anthropology and History
- Solidly grounded in archaeological and documentary data analysis.
- Focuses on historical and archaeological research methods
- Organized around 4 major historical themes
 - West Africa and the Atlantic Slave Trade
 - The Plantation Social World
 - The Economics of Slave Life
 - African Culture in the Americas
- Has students work with data in weekly “lab” exercises
- Project difficulty builds gradually towards a final project.

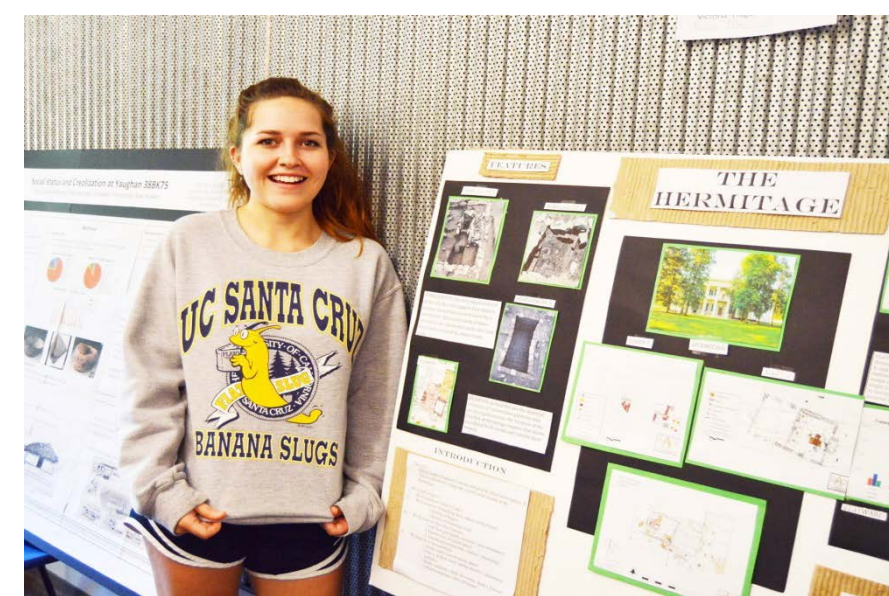
Lab Modules

- *Module 1* –Enslavement in West Africa
- *Module 2* –Trade Goods in Africa
- *Module 3* –Violence on Southern Plantations
- *Module 4* – Domestic life in Slave Quarters***
- *Module 5* – Provisioning Plantations***
- *Module 6* – Cultural Origins of Enslaved Africans
- *Module 7* – Working with DAACS Data***

***DAACS heavy modules



Seville, Yard Space Artifact Distributions



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
- Slave Revolt in Jamaica, 1760-1761: A Cartographic Narrative: <http://revolt.axismaps.com/>