

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

Handouts available at:

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

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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 is 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 on the right. Below the navigation is a featured section with the heading "Explore. Analyze. Discover." and a sub-heading "Learn More >". This section features an image of a metal cup and a paragraph of text. Below this is a "Featured Galleries" section with a "View All Galleries >" link. It contains four gallery items, each with an image and a brief description: "New Street, Port Royal" (a gold leaf fragment), "The South Grove Midden" (a reddish-brown oval object), "The Triplex" (a gold leaf fragment with a star), and "Colonoware" (a dark bowl). At the bottom, there are three columns of text: "Archaeological Sites" (Browse summaries of archaeological fieldwork for each Archive site. Explore site plans and stratigraphic diagrams.), "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.), and "What's New?" (A list of recent news items, including "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", and "The South Carolina Institute for Anthropology and Archaeology and DAACS receive Save America's Treasures Grant").

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

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

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

Featured Galleries [View All Galleries >](#)

New Street, Port Royal
Examine items recovered during excavations carried out at New Street Tavern in Port Royal, Jamaica.

The South Grove Midden
Explore objects found in the South Grove Midden, a site at George Washington's Mount Vernon.

The Triplex
View personal items recovered from the Triplex site at Andrew Jackson's the Hermitage.

Colonoware
View exceptional examples of colonoware vessels from sites in Virginia and South Carolina.

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

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

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

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

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

What's New?

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

How to Find Archaeological Sites and Plantations

1. Use Atlantic Sites Map to locate sites

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



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

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

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



Navigable Maps Locate Plantations and Sites

Archaeological Sites

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
- Mattapanay

<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 header includes the DAACS logo and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery". A navigation bar contains links for "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors", along with a search box. The main content area is titled "Caribbean" and features a sidebar on the left with a "Plantations & Sites" section. This section lists various sites, including "St. Nicholas Abbey", "Sugarloaf", "Good Hope Estate", "Mona Estate", "Montpelier Estate (JA)", "Papine Estate", and "Seville Plantation". The "Montpelier Estate (JA)" entry is highlighted, and a callout box is overlaid on the map to its right. The callout box, titled "Montpelier Estate (JA)", contains a "Plantation Page Link" (indicated by a brown arrow) pointing to "Montpelier Estate (JA) Home", and a list of sub-links: "Montpelier House 14", "Montpelier House 24", "Montpelier House 26", "Montpelier House 37", and "Montpelier Yard Contexts". The map shows the Caribbean Sea with various islands labeled, including the Bahamas, Haiti, República Dominicana, Puerto Rico (U.S.), Virgin Islands (U.S.), Anguilla (UK), Antigua and Barbuda, Guadeloupe, Dominica, Martinique (Fr.), Saint Vincent and the Grenadines, Saint Lucia, Barbados, Grenada, Aruba (Nid.), Curaçao (Nid.), Trinidad and Tobago, and the northern coast of South America.

Caribbean

Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

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

Search the Site... SEARCH

Caribbean

Plantations & Sites

- 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

Montpelier Estate (JA)

Plantation Page Link

- Montpelier Estate (JA) Home
- Montpelier House 14
- Montpelier House 24
- Montpelier House 26
- Montpelier House 37
- Montpelier Yard Contexts

Caribbean Sea

Mapbox © OpenStreetMap Improve this map

www.daacs.org/plantations/montpelier/

Montpelier Estate Plantation Page

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the Montpelier Estate page on the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS) website. The browser's address bar shows the URL www.daacs.org/plantations/montpelier/. The page 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", along with a search bar. The main content area is titled "Montpelier Estate (JA)" and includes a breadcrumb trail: "PLANTATION HOME · BACKGROUND · PLANTATION IMAGES". The central feature is a site map of the plantation, showing various structures and areas. A legend identifies symbols for "SITE IN DAACS" (red circle), "HISTORIC STRUCTURE" (green diamond), "ANCHOVY GULLY" (dashed line), "AQUEDUCT" (orange line), "ROAD" (yellow line), and "STONE WALL" (grey line). A scale bar indicates distances up to 400 feet. To the right of the map is a list of "Montpelier Estate (JA) Sites":

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

The bottom of the page features logos for the Founding Partner, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and the National Endowment for the Humanities.

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

Navigate to Individual Sites

The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the DAACS website. The browser's address bar shows the URL www.daacs.org/regions/caribbean/. 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 also present.

The main content area is titled "Caribbean" and features a sidebar on the left with the heading "Plantations & Sites". This sidebar lists several categories, including "St. Nicholas Abbey", "Sugarloaf", "Good Hope Estate", "Mona Estate", "Montpelier Estate (JA)", "Papine Estate", and "Seville Plantation". Under "Montpelier Estate (JA)", a list of links is provided: "Montpelier House 14", "Montpelier House 24", "Montpelier House 26", "Montpelier House 37", and "Montpelier Yard Contexts".

The central part of the page is a map of the Caribbean Sea. A pop-up window titled "Montpelier Estate (JA)" is overlaid on the map, showing the same list of links as the sidebar. A red arrow points from the text "Individual Site Links" to this pop-up window. The map includes labels for various Caribbean islands and regions, such as the Bahamas, Haiti, República Dominicana, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

At the bottom left of the browser window, the URL www.daacs.org/sites/house-37/ is visible.

<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)

The plan shows a rectangular structure with several internal rooms. Features are labeled F01 through F11. A legend identifies symbols for feature numbers, plaster floors, raised plaster platforms, quadrat boundaries, trees, stone foundations, conjectural partitions, and feature locations/shapes. A scale bar indicates 0, 5, and 10 feet.

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

SPONSORS

Monticello MONTICELLO Founding Partner

Andrew W. Mellon FOUNDATION

NATIONAL ENDOWMENT FOR THE HUMANITIES

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

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



The left-hand navigation bar

The fly-out menu

Archaeological Sites Pages

The first place to start researching an archaeological site.

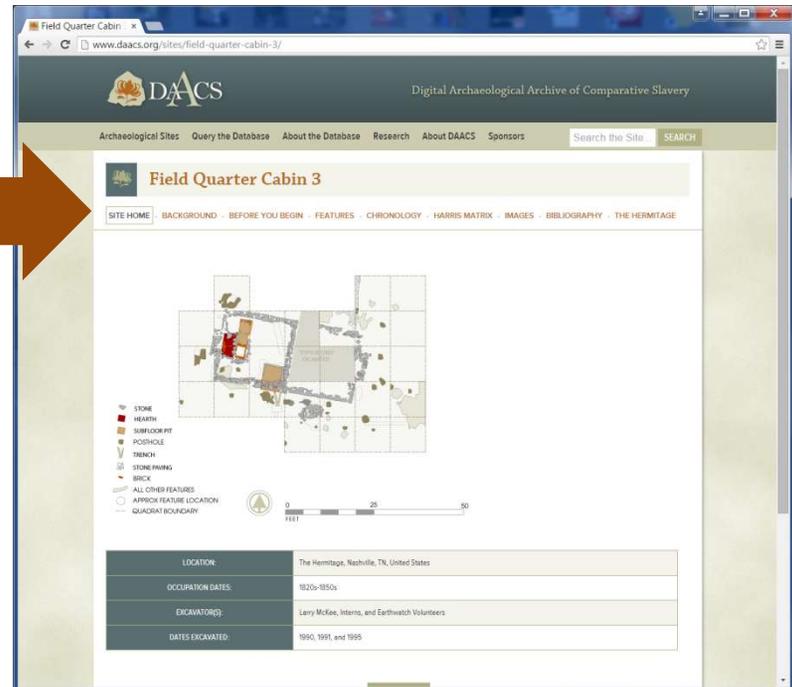
Every archaeological site in DAACS has a suite of seven related content pages that provide a researcher with a site report, chronology, Harris matrix, downloadable maps and images, as well as critical information that with aid in the analysis of data from each site.

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

The seven content pages are:

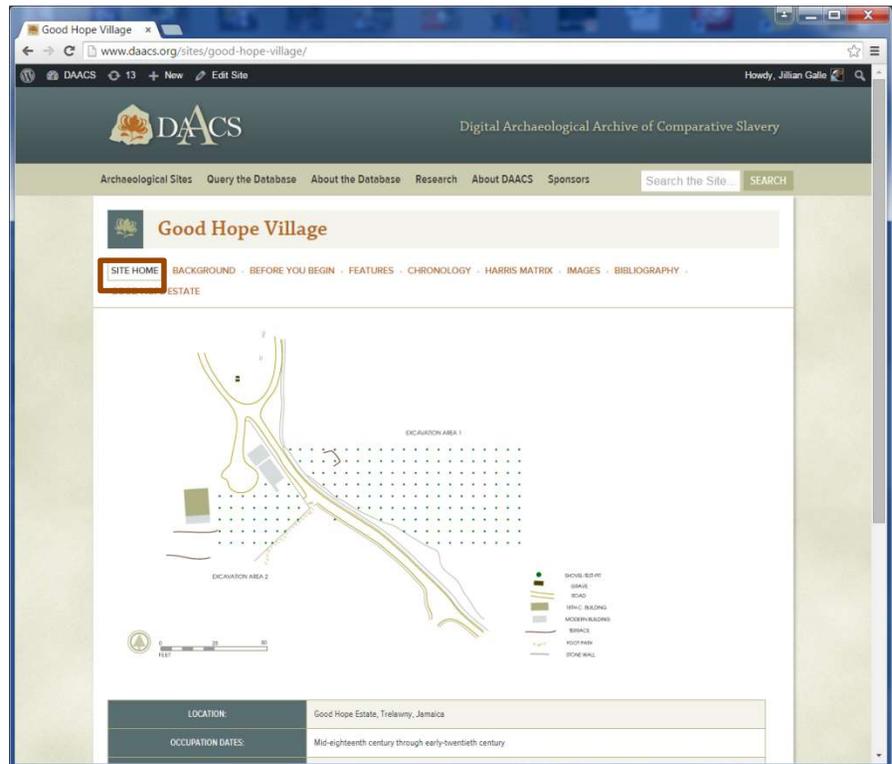
1. Site Home
2. Background
3. Before You Begin
4. Features
5. Chronology
6. Harris Matrix
7. Images

Links are here



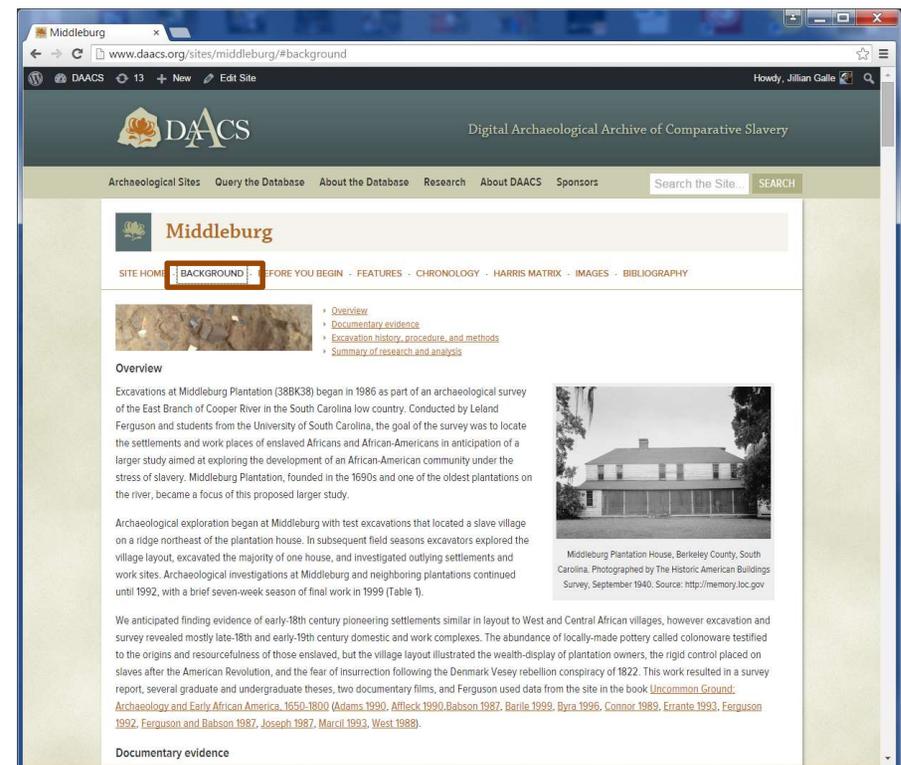
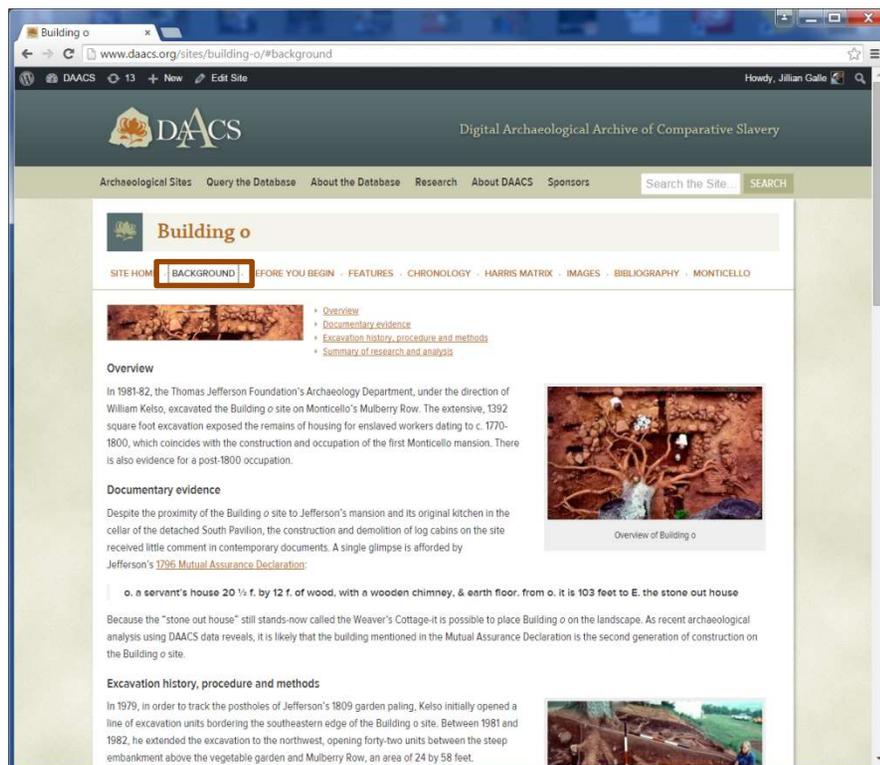
Site Home Page

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.



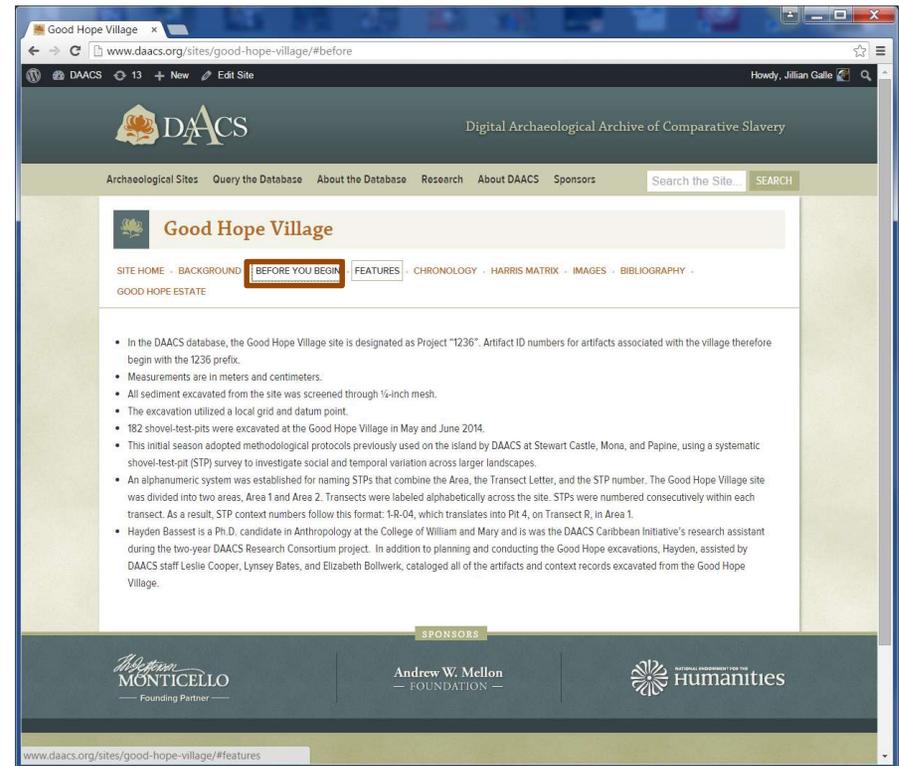
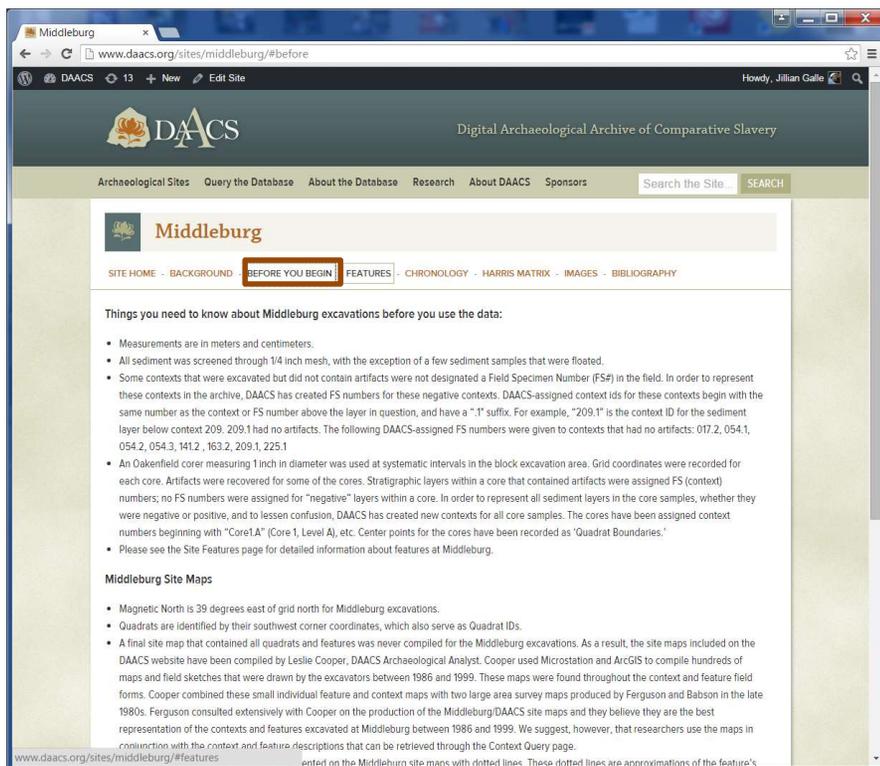
Site Background Page: A must read!

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.



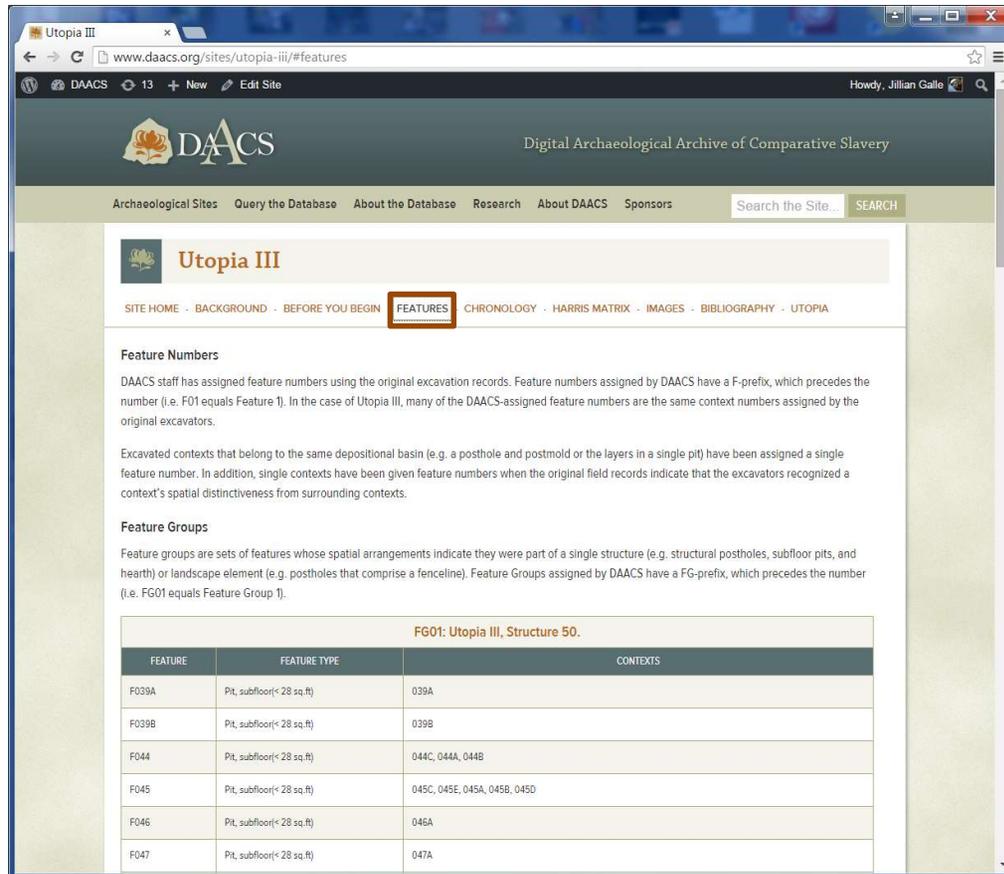
Before You Begin Page: A must read!

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.



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 for Utopia III. The page title is "Utopia III" and the URL is "www.daacs.org/sites/utopia-iii/#features". The navigation menu includes "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". The "FEATURES" link in the navigation menu is highlighted with a red box. The page content includes a section for "Feature Numbers" and a section for "Feature Groups". The "Feature Groups" section includes a table for "FG01: Utopia III, Structure 50.".

FG01: Utopia III, Structure 50.		
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 [Howley, Gallo, and Whittall 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 ([Diamondsky, Neuman and Pierce 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.

Plot of Blue MCDs by Dimension 1 scores for phased STP assemblages with labels 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 TPO estimates. The first TPO 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 TPO based on the 95th percentile of the beginning manufacturing dates for all the artifacts comprising it. These last two TPO 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	TPO	TPQ90	TPQ95	TOTAL COUNT
P01	1783.2	1790.1	1820	1775	1775	107
P02	1806.3	1800	1820	1820	1820	447
P03	1821.3	1810.7	1840	1820	1820	374
P04	1859.7	1822.8	1840	1820	1820	180

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

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

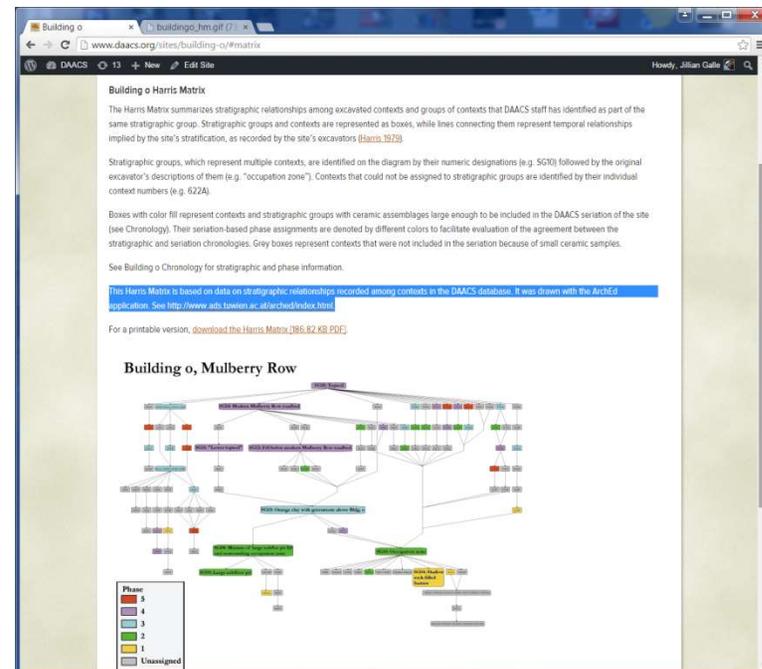
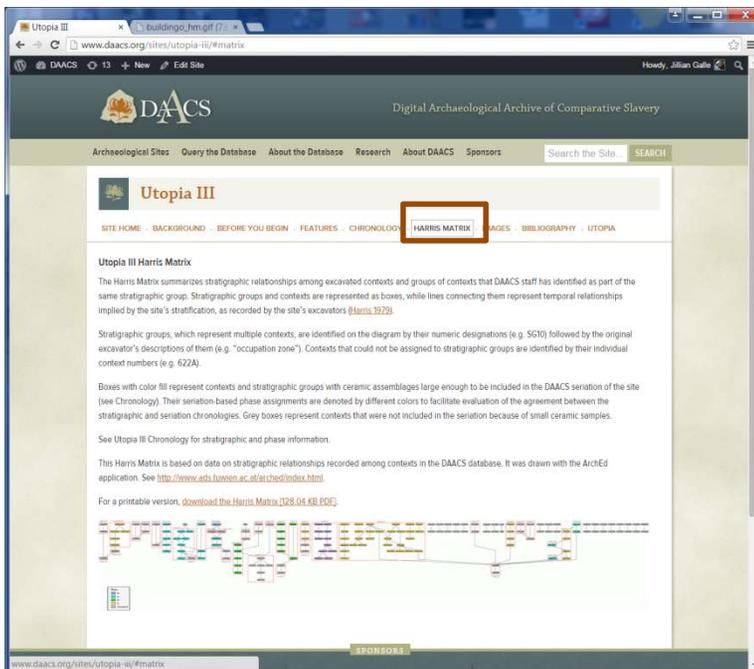
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Humanities

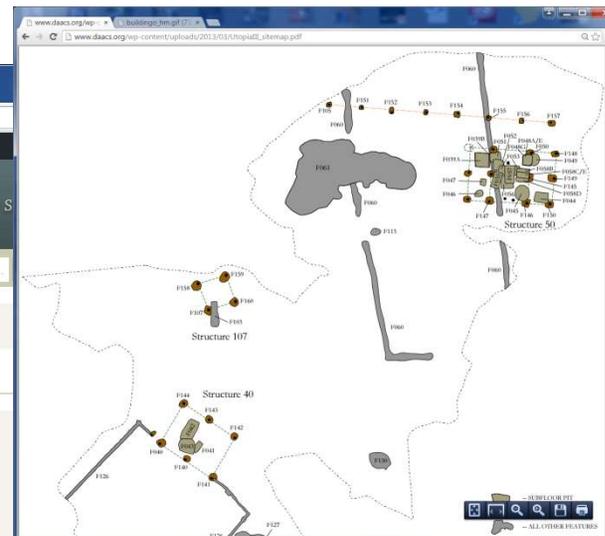
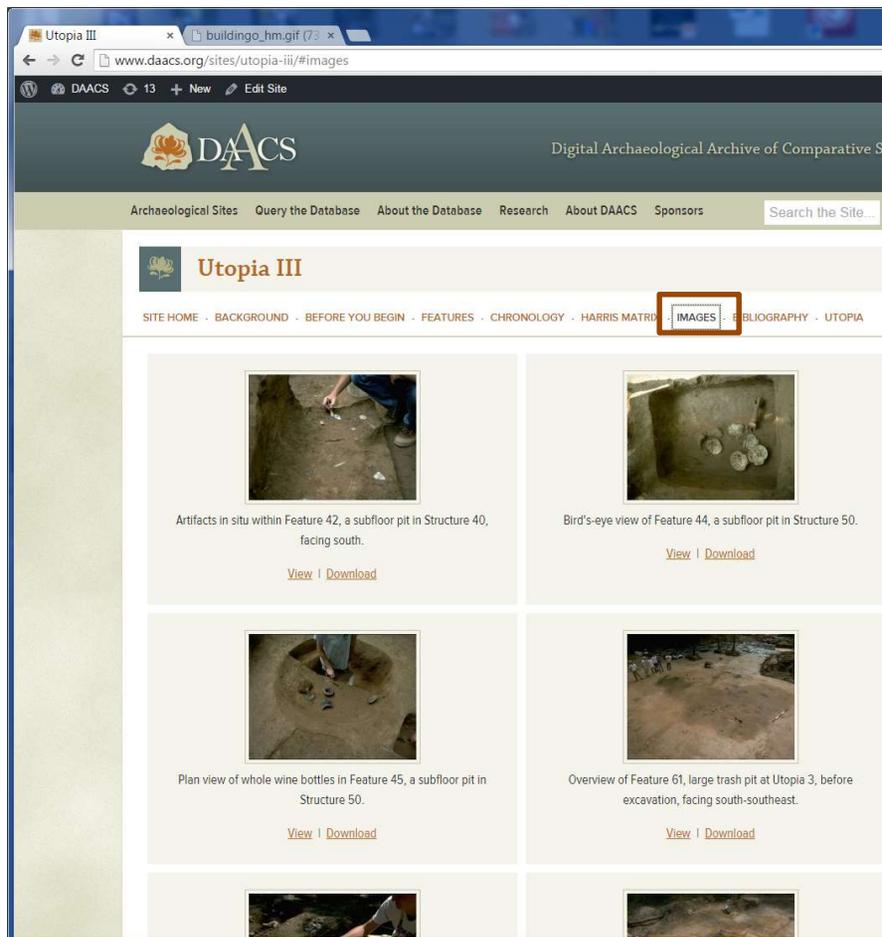
Harris Matrix

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



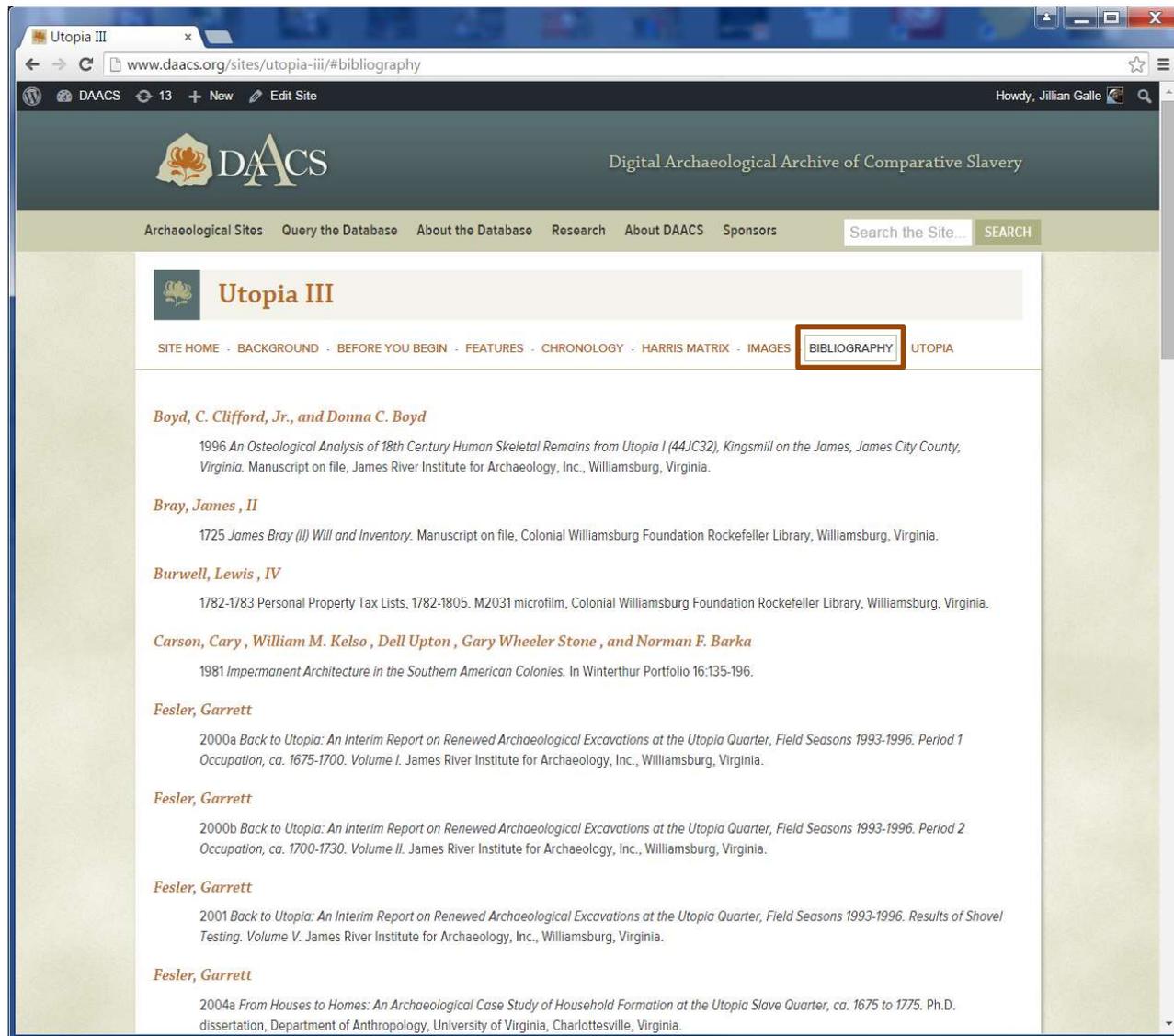
Images

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



Bibliography

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



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the DAACS website. The address bar shows the URL www.daacs.org/sites/utopia-iii/#bibliography. The website header includes the DAACS logo and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery". A navigation menu contains links for "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". A search bar is located on the right side of the menu. The main content area is titled "Utopia III" and features a navigation bar with links for "SITE HOME", "BACKGROUND", "BEFORE YOU BEGIN", "FEATURES", "CHRONOLOGY", "HARRIS MATRIX", "IMAGES", "BIBLIOGRAPHY", and "UTOPIA". The "BIBLIOGRAPHY" link is highlighted with a red box. Below the navigation bar, the page lists several bibliographic entries, each with the author's name and a brief description of the work.

Utopia III

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

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.

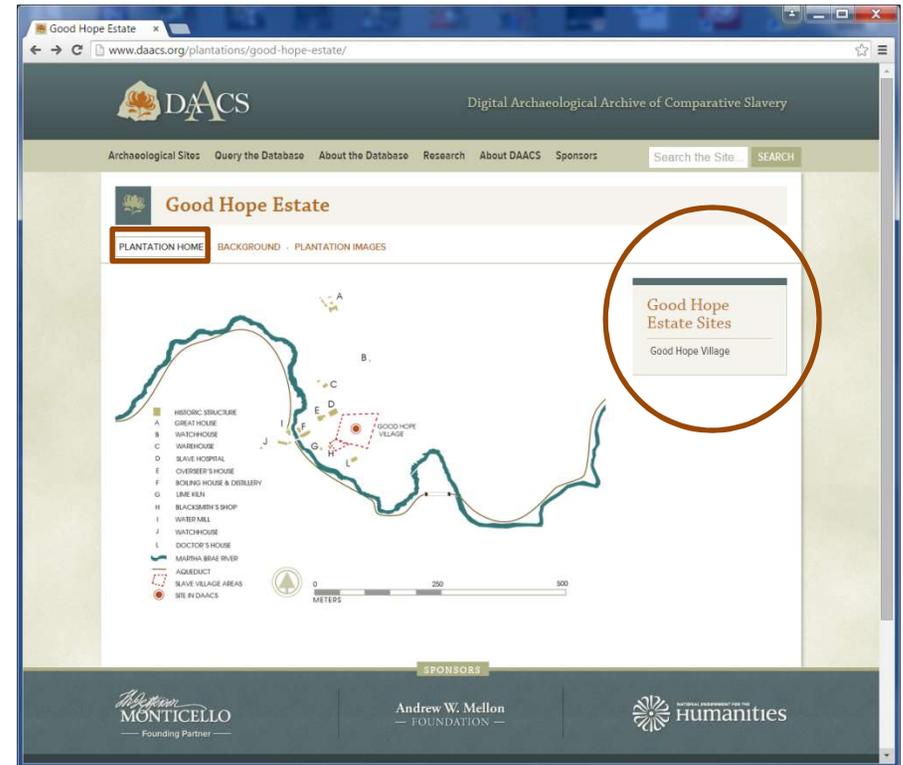
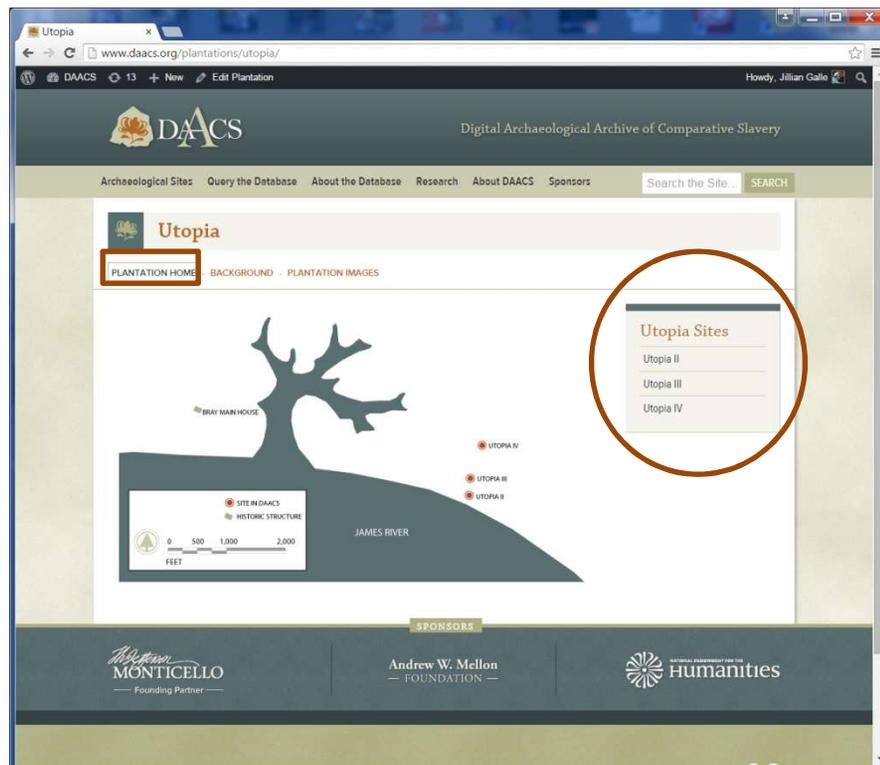
Fesler, Garrett
2000b *Back to Utopia: An Interim Report on Renewed Archaeological Excavations at the Utopia Quarter, Field Seasons 1993-1996. Period 2 Occupation, ca. 1700-1730. Volume II*. James River Institute for Archaeology, Inc., Williamsburg, Virginia.

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.

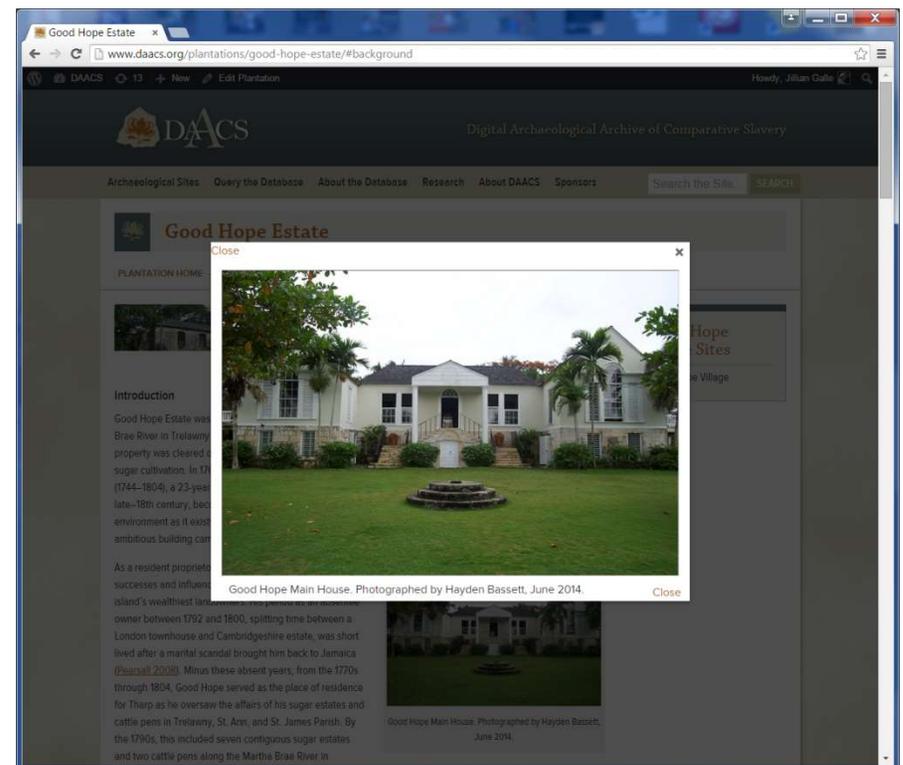
Plantation Home Page

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



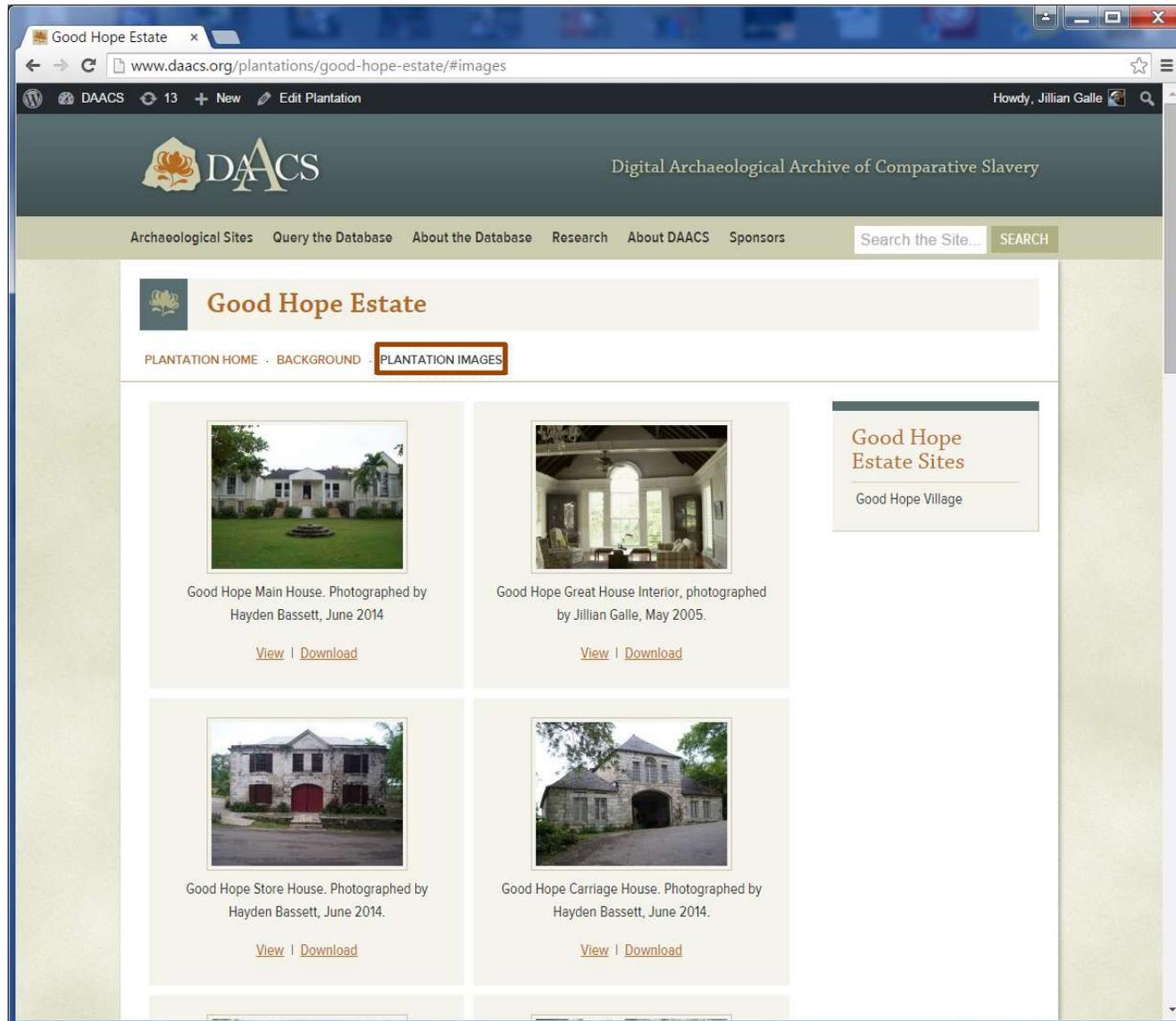
Plantation Background

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..



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 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 "Good Hope Estate" and has a sub-menu with "PLANTATION HOME", "BACKGROUND", and "PLANTATION IMAGES" (the latter is highlighted with a red box). Below the sub-menu is a grid of four image cards, each with a photograph, a caption, and "View | Download" links. A sidebar on the right is titled "Good Hope Estate Sites" and lists "Good Hope Village".

Good Hope Estate

PLANTATION HOME · BACKGROUND · **PLANTATION IMAGES**


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


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


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


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

Good Hope Estate Sites
Good Hope Village

Query the Database

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

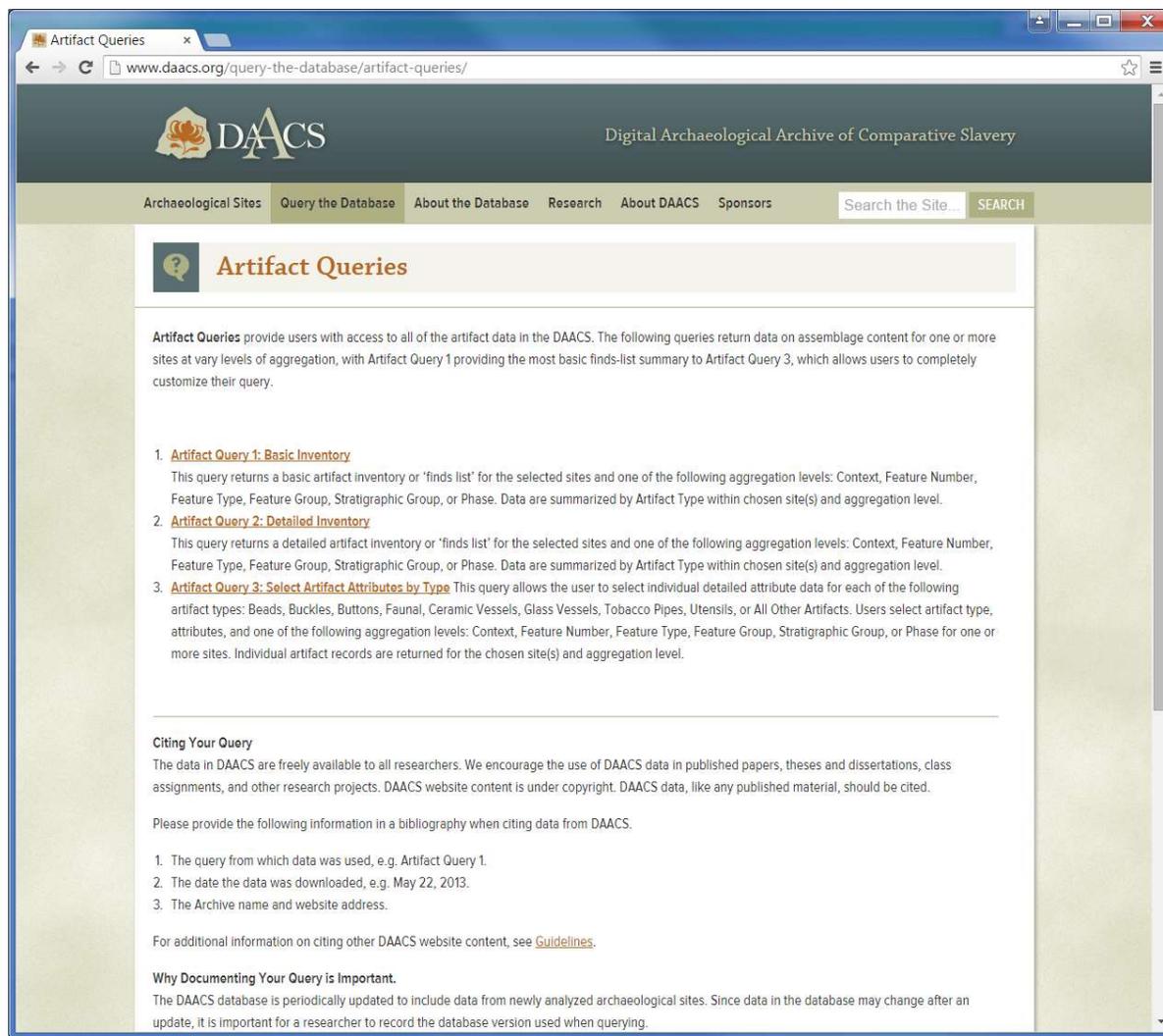
The screenshot shows a web browser window with the URL www.daacs.org/query-the-database/. The page features the DAACS logo (Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery) and a navigation menu with links: Archaeological Sites, Query the Database, About the Database, Research, About DAACS, and Sponsors. A search bar is located in the top right corner.

The main content area is titled "Query the Database" and contains seven query categories, each with an icon and a brief description:

- Artifact Queries**: Data on assemblage content, classified and aggregated at varying levels of detail. (Icon: A circular artifact with a floral pattern.)
- Object Queries**: Retrieve information on Objects, view images, and link to their related artifacts. (Icon: A dark, rounded ceramic vessel.)
- Site Information Query**: Data on sites and excavation projects. (Icon: A map showing excavation sites.)
- Context Queries**: Data on excavated contexts, features, and deposits. (Icon: Two small photographs of artifacts labeled F01 and F02.)
- Document Queries**: Search primary documentary sources related to sugar estates on Nevis and St. Kitts. (Icon: A handwritten document with a quill pen.)
- Image Queries**: Retrieve images of artifacts, contexts, stylistic elements, 3D scans, and post-manufacturing modification. (Icon: A rectangular artifact with circular patterns.)
- Mean Ceramic Date Queries**: Mean Ceramic Dates and Ceramic Type frequencies at varying levels of aggregation. (Icon: A bar chart showing data trends.)

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 includes the DAACS logo and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery". A navigation menu contains links for "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". A search bar is located on the right side of the menu. The main content area is titled "Artifact Queries" and contains an introductory paragraph, three numbered queries with descriptions, a "Citing Your Query" section with instructions and a list of required information, and a "Why Documenting Your Query is Important" section.

Artifact Queries provide users with access to all of the artifact data in the DAACS. The following queries return data on assemblage content for one or more sites at vary levels of aggregation, with Artifact Query 1 providing the most basic finds-list summary to Artifact Query 3, which allows users to completely customize their query.

- Artifact Query 1: Basic Inventory**
This query returns a basic artifact inventory or 'finds list' for the selected sites and one of the following aggregation levels: Context, Feature Number, Feature Type, Feature Group, Stratigraphic Group, or Phase. Data are summarized by Artifact Type within chosen site(s) and aggregation level.
- Artifact Query 2: Detailed Inventory**
This query returns a detailed artifact inventory or 'finds list' for the selected sites and one of the following aggregation levels: Context, Feature Number, Feature Type, Feature Group, Stratigraphic Group, or Phase. Data are summarized by Artifact Type within chosen site(s) and aggregation level.
- Artifact Query 3: Select Artifact Attributes by Type** This query allows the user to select individual detailed attribute data for each of the following artifact types: Beads, Buckles, Buttons, Faunal, Ceramic Vessels, Glass Vessels, Tobacco Pipes, Utensils, or All Other Artifacts. Users select artifact type, attributes, and one of the following aggregation levels: Context, Feature Number, Feature Type, Feature Group, Stratigraphic Group, or Phase for one or more sites. Individual artifact records are returned for the chosen site(s) and aggregation level.

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

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

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

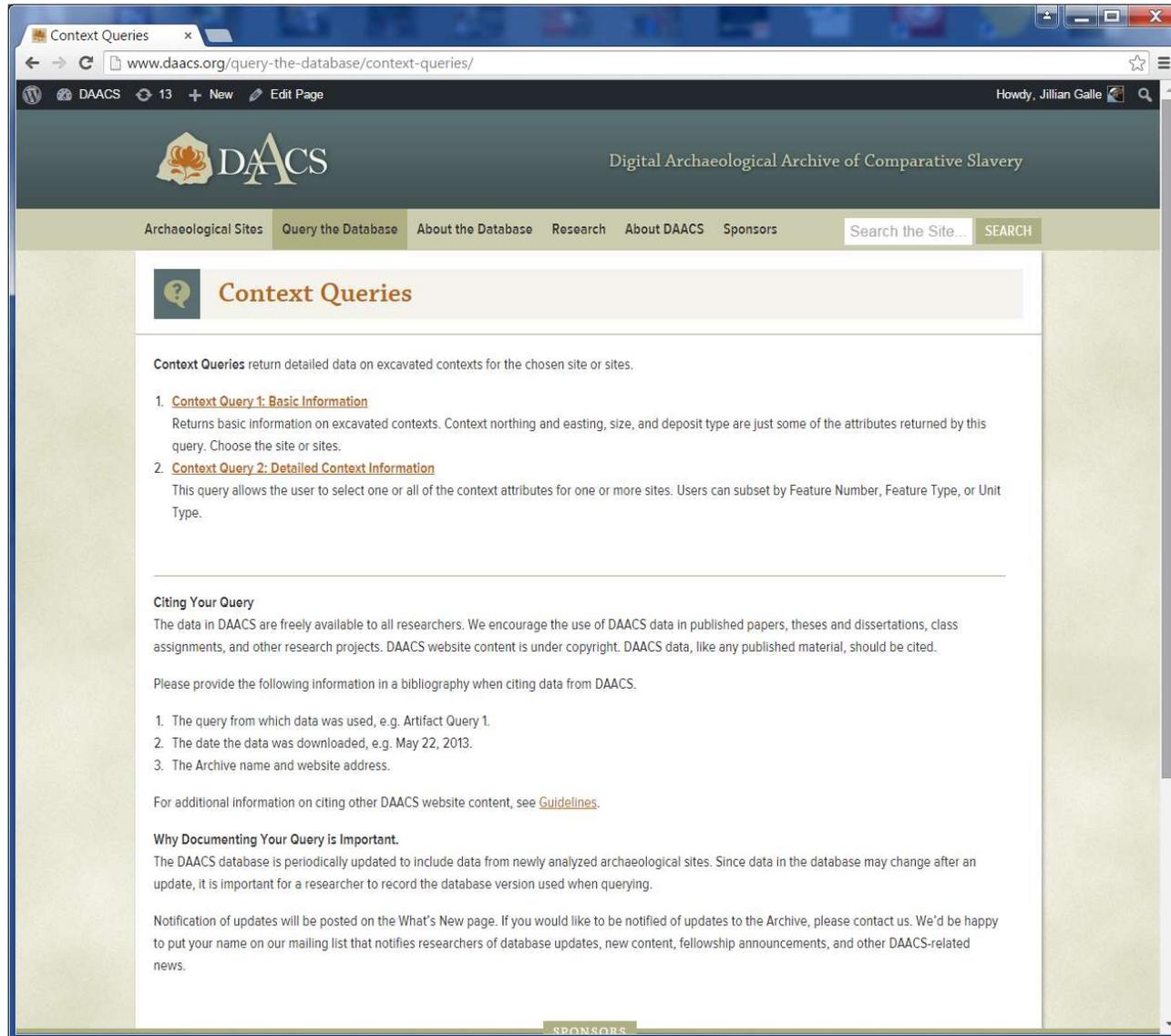
For additional information on citing other DAACS website content, see [Guidelines](#).

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

<http://www.daacs.org/query-the-database/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 includes the DAACS logo and the text "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery". A navigation menu contains links for "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". A search bar is located on the right side of the menu. The main content area features a section titled "Context Queries" with a question mark icon. Below this title, there is a paragraph explaining that context queries return detailed data on excavated contexts. Two numbered links are provided: "1. Context Query 1: Basic Information" and "2. Context Query 2: Detailed Context Information". The "Citing Your Query" section follows, providing instructions on how to cite DAACS data in publications and a list of required information. The "Why Documenting Your Query is Important" section explains the importance of recording the database version used. The page concludes with a note about updates and a mailing list sign-up.

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

1. [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.
2. [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.

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

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

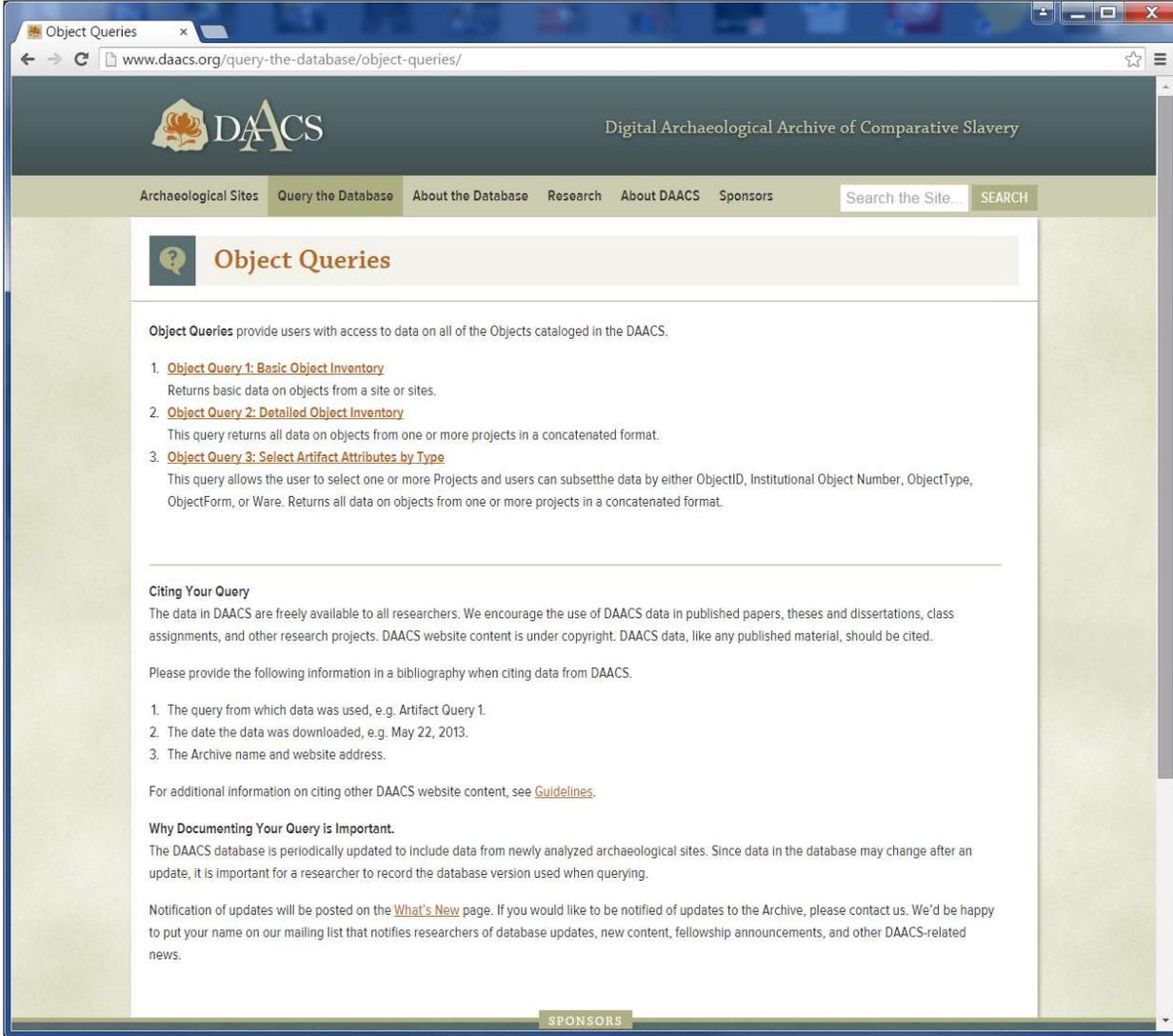
Why Documenting Your Query is Important.
The DAACS database is periodically updated to include data from newly analyzed archaeological sites. Since data in the database may change after an update, it is important for a researcher to record the database version used when querying.

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

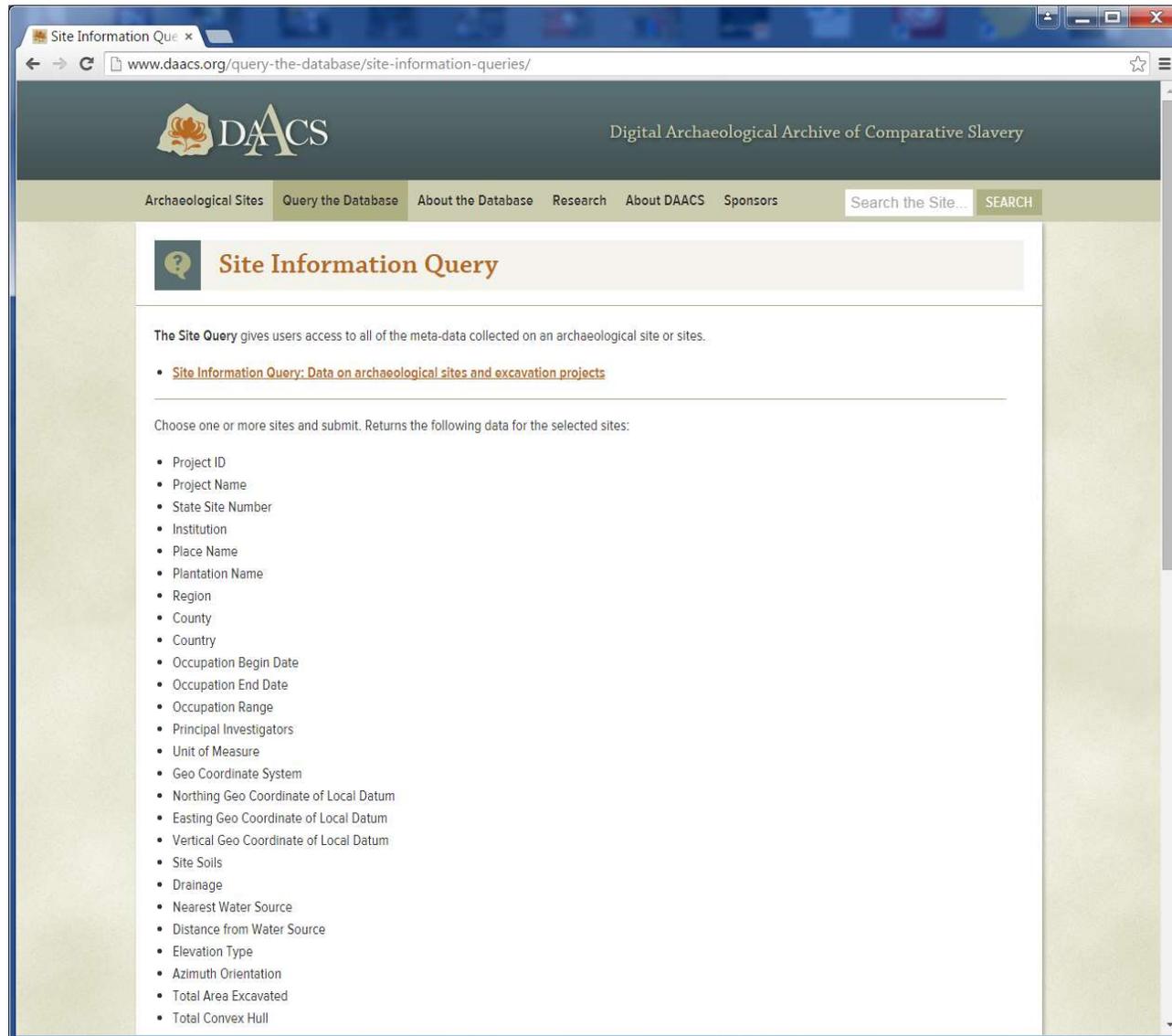
Object Queries provide users with access to data on all of the Objects cataloged in the DAACS.

A screenshot of a web browser displaying the DAACS (Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery) website. The browser's address bar shows the URL: www.daacs.org/query-the-database/object-queries/. The page features a dark green header with 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 has a light beige background and is titled "Object Queries" with a question mark icon. The text explains that Object Queries provide access to data on all objects cataloged in the DAACS. It lists three queries: 1. Object Query 1: Basic Object Inventory (Returns basic data on objects from a site or sites), 2. Object Query 2: Detailed Object Inventory (This query returns all data on objects from one or more projects in a concatenated format), and 3. 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). Below this, there is a section titled "Citing Your Query" which states that DAACS data is freely available and should be cited. It provides a list of information to include in a bibliography: 1. The query from which data was used, e.g. Artifact Query 1, 2. The date the data was downloaded, e.g. May 22, 2013, and 3. The Archive name and website address. It also mentions that for additional information on citing other DAACS website content, users should see the Guidelines. A section titled "Why Documenting Your Query is Important" explains that the DAACS database is periodically updated and it is important for researchers to record the database version used when querying. Finally, it notes that notification of updates will be posted on the What's New page and that users can contact the archive or join a mailing list for updates, new content, fellowship announcements, and other DAACS-related news. At the bottom of the page, there is a "SPONSORS" link.

<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 displaying the DAACS website. The browser's address bar shows the URL www.daacs.org/query-the-database/site-information-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 "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.

Image Queries

Image Queries return image data for chosen sites.

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

Citing Your Query

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

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

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

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

Why Documenting Your Query is Important.

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

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

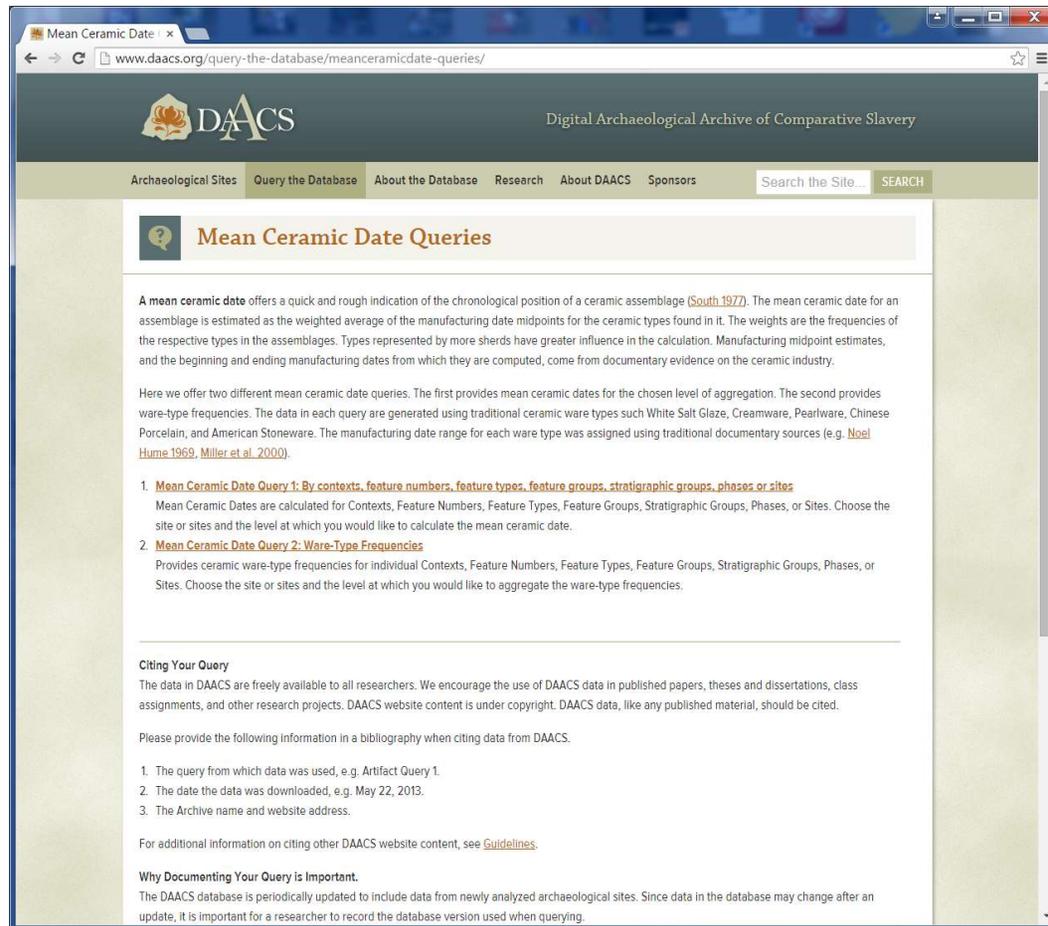
SPONSORS

Monticello Andrew W. Mellon National Endowment for the Humanities

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

Mean Ceramic Date Queries

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



The screenshot shows a web browser window displaying the DAACS website. The page title is "Mean Ceramic Date Queries". The DAACS logo is visible in the top left, and the full name "Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery" is in the top right. A navigation menu includes "Archaeological Sites", "Query the Database", "About the Database", "Research", "About DAACS", and "Sponsors". A search bar is located on the right side of the menu. The main content area features a heading "Mean Ceramic Date Queries" with a question mark icon. Below the heading, there is a paragraph explaining the concept of a mean ceramic date, followed by a paragraph detailing the two types of queries offered. A numbered list provides instructions for each query. At the bottom, there is a section titled "Citing Your Query" with instructions on how to cite the data and a link to "Guidelines".

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. Noel Hume 1969, Miller et al. 2000).

1. **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.
2. **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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2. The date the data was downloaded, e.g. May 22, 2013.
3. The Archive name and website address.

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

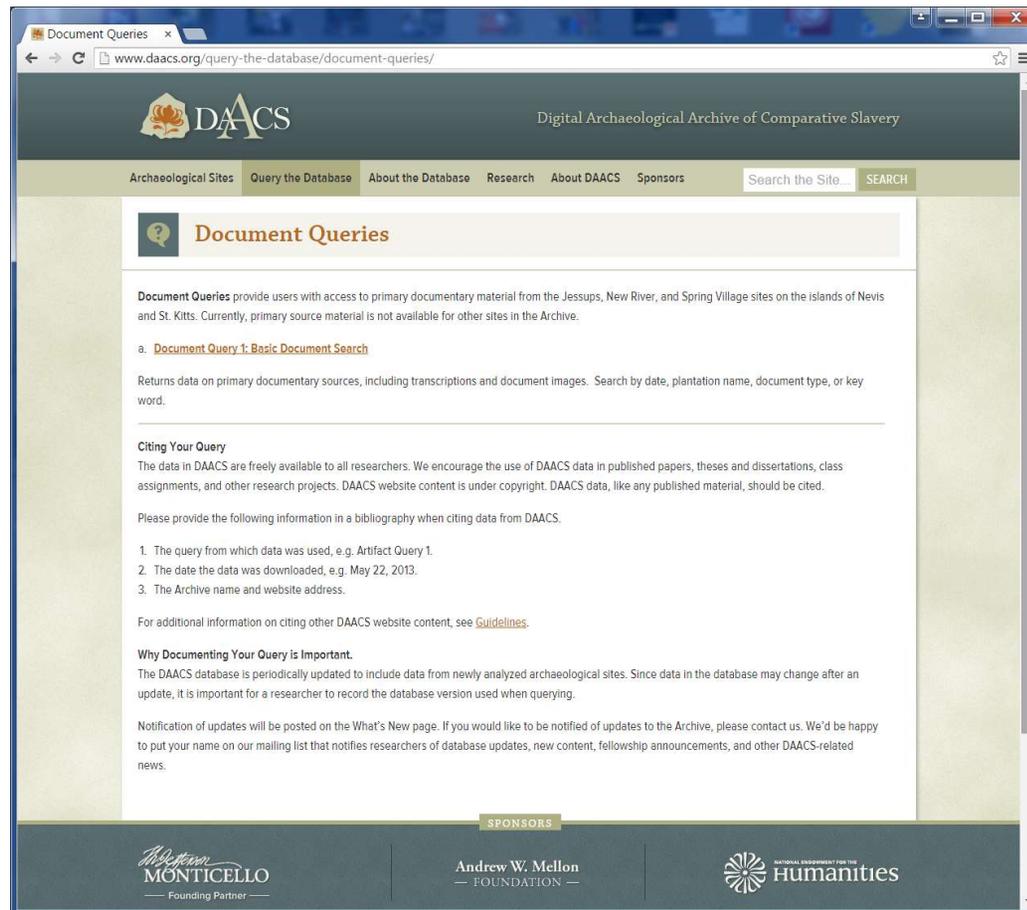
Why Documenting Your Query is Important.
The DAACS database is periodically updated to include data from newly analyzed archaeological sites. Since data in the database may change after an update, it is important for a researcher to record the database version used when querying.

<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** ?
- STRATIGRAPHIC GROUP ?
- SITE ?

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**
 - Achenside
 - Achenside's Quarter
 - Chapline
 - Chapline Place
 - Muldowne
 - Muldowne 185T38
 - NAQAIR
- NORTH CAROLINA**
 - Stagville Slave Cabin
 - Stagville Slave Cabin
 - Chatham Hall Plantation
 - Chatham Hall Plantation
 - Dryden Hall South Porch
 - Wetlands Plantation
 - Wetlands Village
 - Silver Bluff Plantation
 - Silver Bluff
 - Yanquetan Plantation
 - 388x75
 - 388x76
- 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
 - Mension Backyard STP Survey
 - Trindle
 - Yarrl Cabin
- VIRGINIA**
 - Fairfield Plantation
 - Fairfield Quarter
 - Georgetown's Land
 - 44JC298
 - Hobbs/Widley Tract
 - Pipe Site
 - Monticello Plantation
 - Building C (Joiner's Shop)
 - Building D (Smith-Norris Shop)
 - Building J (Carpenter's Shop)
 - Building J
 - Building m (Smoke House/Dairy) & MRS 4
 - Building n (Wash House) & 1809 Stone House
 - Building o
 - Building r
 - Building s
 - Building t
 - East Kitchen Yard
 - Ekabath Hermitage Site
 - Home Farm Quarter Site 7
 - Home Farm Quarter Site B
 - MRS 2
 - Stewart-Walsham
 - West Kitchen Yard, Dry Well, & MRS 1
 - Montpelier 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
 - Stafford Hall Plantation
 - ST16
 - Utopia
 - Utopia II
 - Utopia III
 - Utopia IV

Selected Building o

Query Selections

Step 1: Subset Data By	Step 2: Sites
Phase: PD1	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

57 items found

1 2 3 Next Last

QUERY OPTIONS

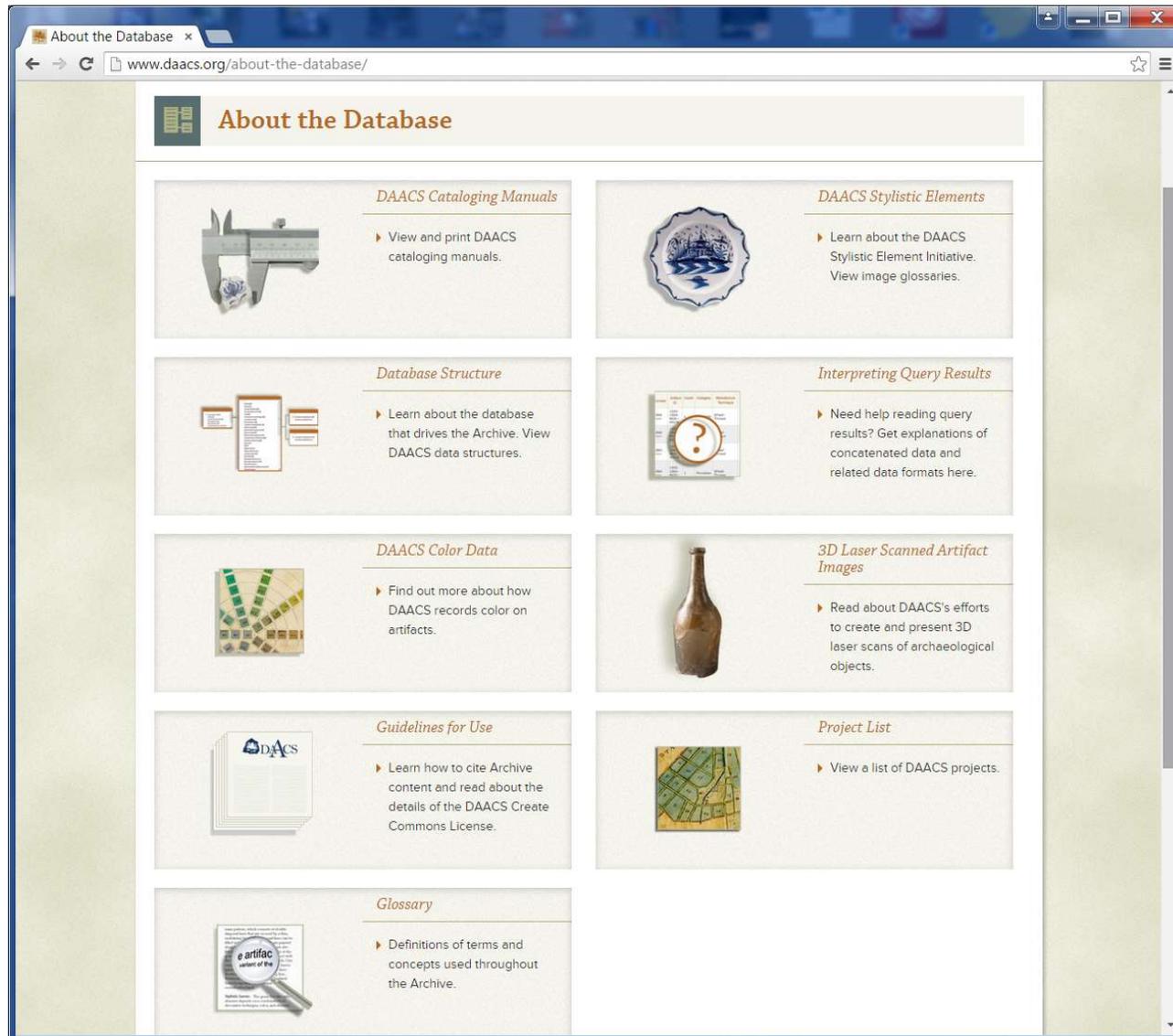
BACK TO QUERIES PAGE

Results per Page: 25

PROJECT NAME	PROJECT ID	DAMCS 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	69	Crotonware	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	26	Delftware, Dutch/Batavia	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, unidentified	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	1	Stoneware, North Midlands/Staffordshire	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	1	Staffordshire Brown Stoneware	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	2	Stoneware, unidentified	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	2	Wodenwold/Rhenish	Ceramic
Building 0	1000	P01	3	Whieldon-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 icon, and a list of links:

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

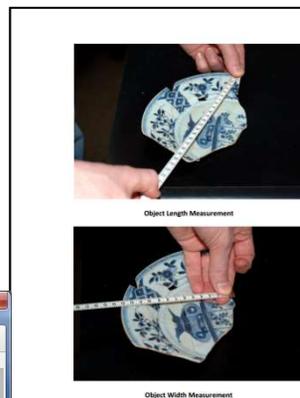
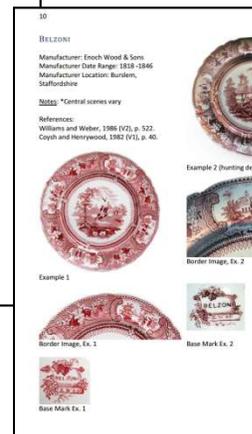
<http://www.daacs.org/about-the-database/>

About the Database: Cataloging Manuals

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

DAACS Cataloging Manual

- Project-Context-Feature Manual
- Bead Manual
- Buckle Manual
- 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
- 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



1.3.4 Sticks
The stick was a cloth that wrapped around the neck and was buckled in the back. Buckles were made from a variety of materials including silver and plated copper alloys. They were often elaborately decorated, including designs set with gemstones. The frame is usually rectangular or oval, with the pin attached between shorter sides of the frame. The chain usually had a hook with three or four studs, and its tongue usually has three or four prongs.

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 (end) measurement greater than 15 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, buff clay"
Pathe Color:	"Not Applicable"
Inclusions:	"None"
Manu Tech:	"Moulded"
Mended?:	"No"
Decoration?:	"No"
Glaze Type:	"No Glaze"
Glaze Color:	"Not Applicable"
Mended?:	"No"
Decorations?:	"No"
Sherd Weight:	Enter weight of the batch in grams (Measurements tab)
Max. Sherd Measurement:	35 mm
Bowl Form:	"Indefinable" (Bowl/Mouthpiece tab)

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

Count:	3
Completeness:	"Stem"
Material:	"Earthenware, buff clay"

About the Database: Stylistic Elements

DAACS 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 \(952 KB\)](#)



DAACS Stylistic Element Glossary T-Z

by Beatrix Arendt, Lynsey Bates, Leslie Cooper, Jillian Galle, Elizabeth Sawyer, Jesse Sawyer, and Karen Smith

Last Updated June 2014

Trellis Band 33

A band composed of a single row of X's with a cross in each X, creating an asterisk. A single dot is located in the middle of the diamond negative space between the X's.

Stylistic Genre: Handpainted, Blue

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

Trellis Band 34

Very similar to Trellis Band 14: Repeating double- or triple-lined Xs with dash decoration in the interstices between, above, and below the Xs. The difference with this band is the addition of a single line cross on each double X.

Stylistic Genre: Handpainted, Blue

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

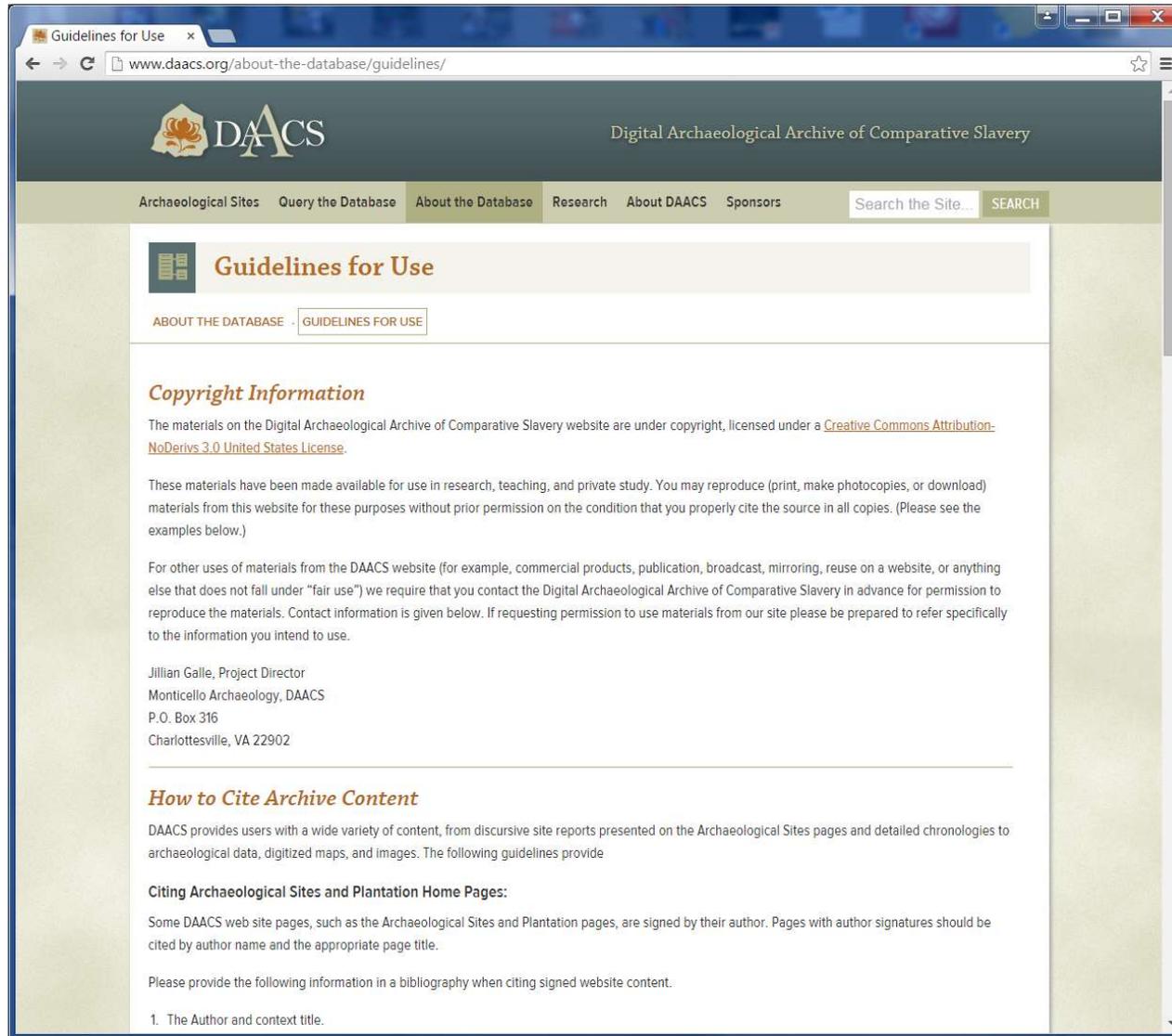
Trellis Band 35

Similar to Trellis Band 18: Double lined X's form a single row. A disconnected X is inside the diamond-shaped cells between the Xs. This band has the addition of a vertical line at the junction of each X.

Stylistic Genre: Handpainted, Blue

DecTech	Color	Sty. Element	Motif
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 emblem) 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 breadcrumb trail: "ABOUT THE DATABASE > 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 contact information for Jillian Galle, Project Director, at Monticello Archaeology, DAACS, P.O. Box 316, Charlottesville, VA 22902. The "How to Cite Archive Content" section explains that DAACS provides various content and lists guidelines for citation. The "Citing Archaeological Sites and Plantation Home Pages:" section notes that some pages are signed by their author and should be cited accordingly. A list of required information for citation is provided, starting with "1. The Author and context title."

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

Research



The image shows a screenshot of a web browser displaying the DAACS Research page. The browser's address bar shows the URL www.daacs.org/research/. The page features a dark header with 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 "Research" and contains five sections: "Galleries", "Papers & Manuscripts", "Theses and Dissertations", "Workshops and Handouts", and "Bibliography". Each section includes a representative image and a brief description of the content. The footer of the page lists sponsors: "Monticello Founding Partner", "Andrew W. Mellon Foundation", and "National Endowment for the Humanities".

Research

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

Research

White Ball Clay Mole

- Manufacture
- Date: 17th - 18th C.
- Location: St. Augustine, Fla.

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.

SPONSORS

Monticello
Founding Partner

Andrew W. Mellon
FOUNDATION

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 text area is titled 'PAPERS, SCIENTIFIC POSTERS, AND MANUSCRIPTS:' and lists items by year:

2014:

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

2013:

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

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

2012:

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

Research: Galleries

The screenshot displays the DAACS (Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery) website's 'Research: Galleries' page. The browser address bar shows the URL www.daacs.org/research/galleries/. The page features a navigation menu with options: Archaeological Sites, Query the Database, About the Database, Research (selected), About DAACS, and Sponsors. A search bar is located on the right side of the navigation menu.

The main content area is titled 'Galleries' and contains six featured gallery 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 small vessel.)
- The Triplex**: View personal items recovered from the Triplex site at Andrew Jackson's the Hermitage. (Image: A dark, circular object with a star-shaped cutout and a scalloped edge.)
- Colonoware**: View exceptional examples of colonoware vessels from sites in Virginia and South Carolina. (Image: A dark, shallow, 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 and landscape patterns.)

The footer of the page includes a 'SPONSORS' section with logos for Monticello (Founding Partner), Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and the 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 Havisser 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>

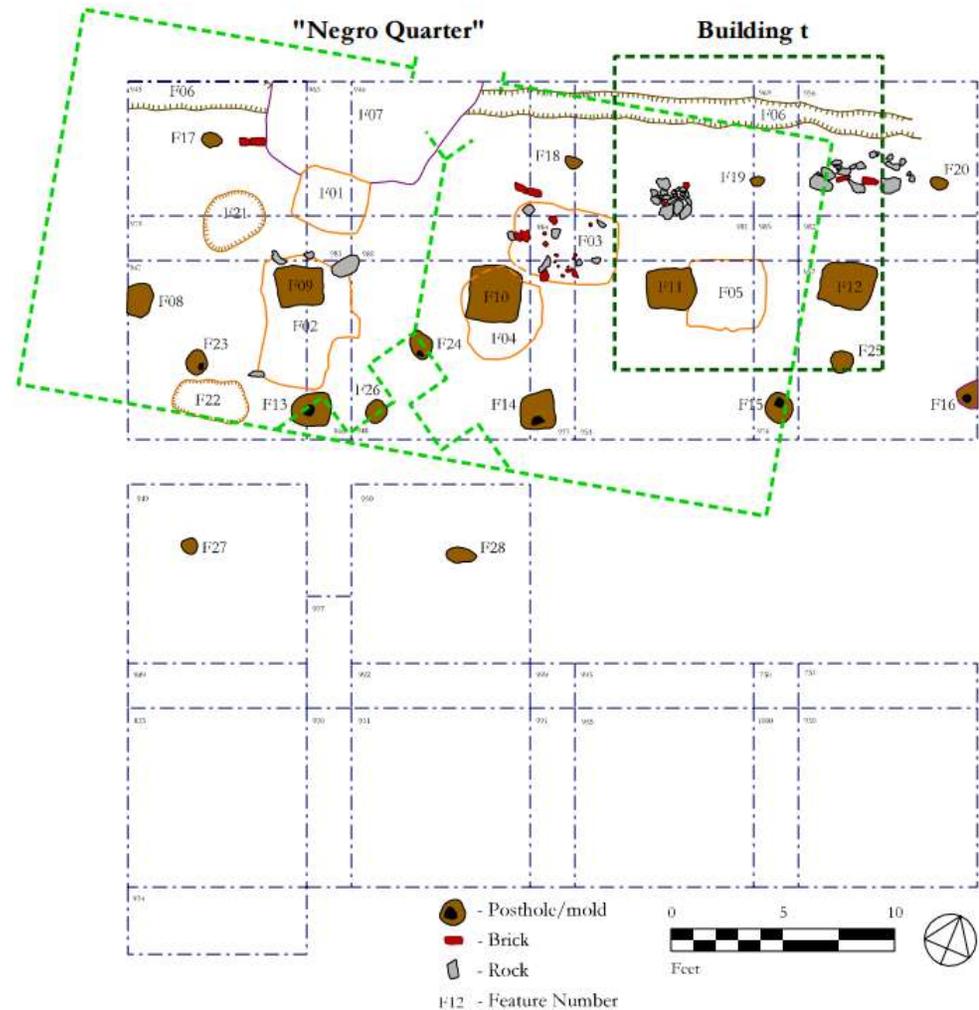
Qualitative historical data but quantitative data could be gleaned

- 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!

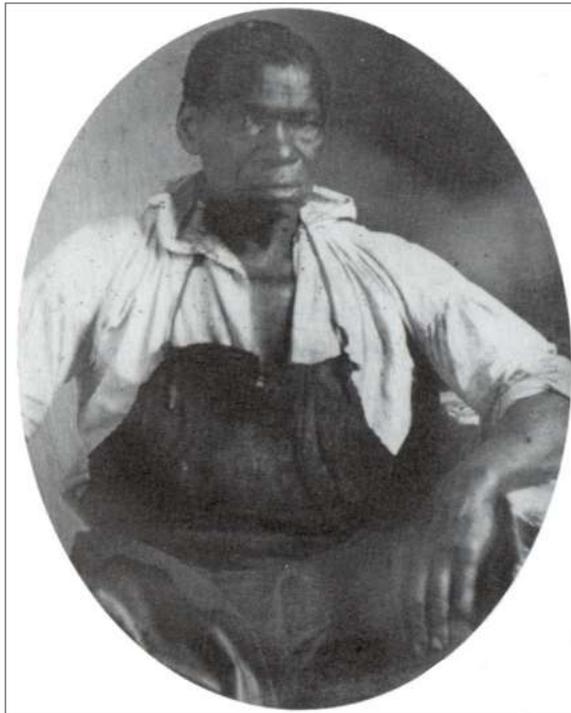
An example from MCD Queries



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

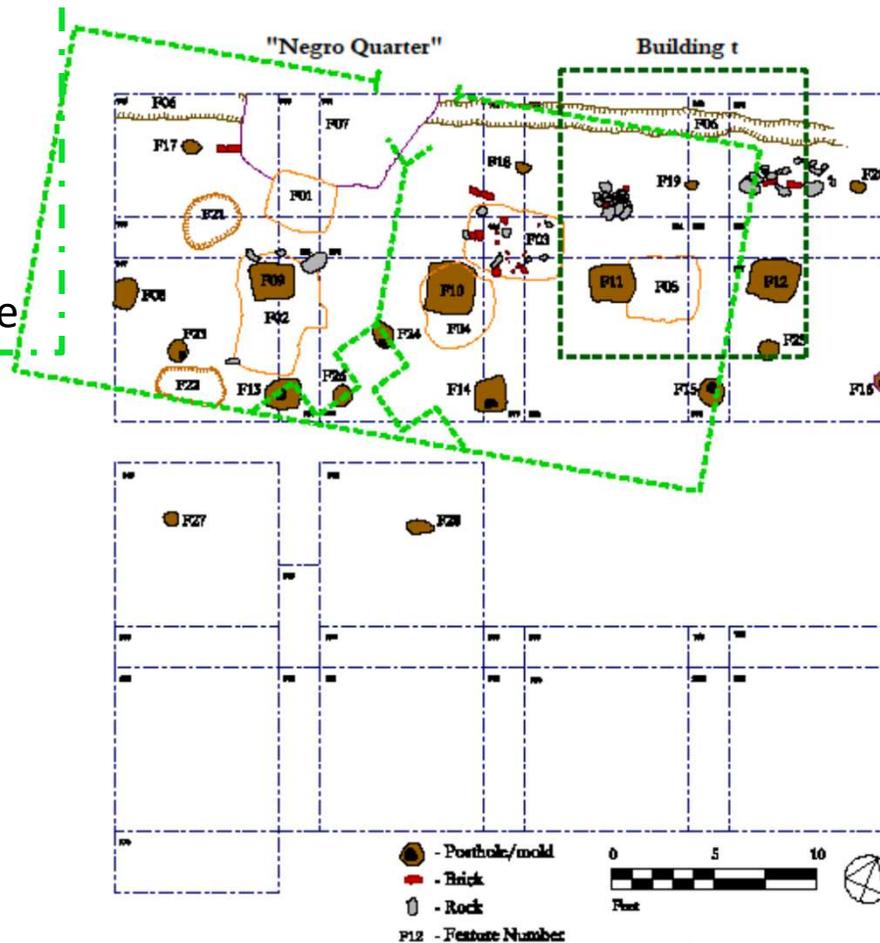
Negro Quarter:

- 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

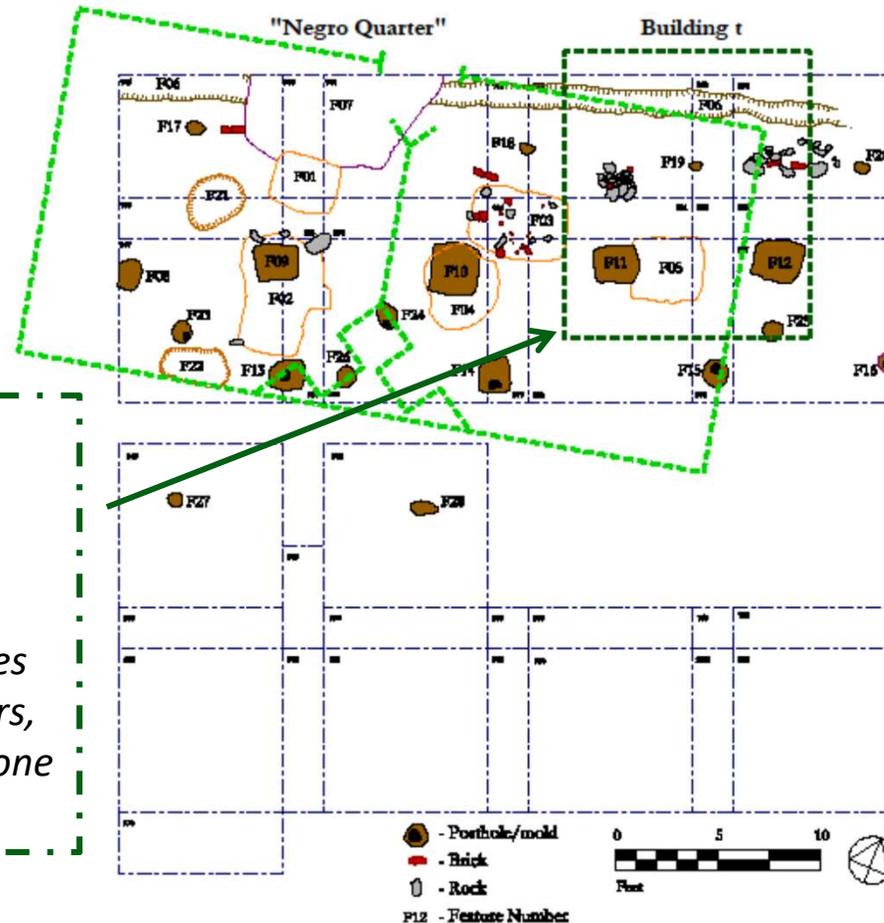


Isaac Jefferson (1775-c.1850), c.1847 (courtesy of the University of Virginia Library)

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

Mean Ceramic Date

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

DAACS Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

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

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. Noel Hume 1969, Miller et al. 2000).

- 1. 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.
- 2. 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.

www.daacs.org/homepage/mcd_one?daacs=y

www.daacs.org/homepage/mcd_one?daacs=y

DAACS Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery

Query the Database

Mean Ceramic Date Query 1 WHAT DOES THIS QUERY DO?

BACK TO QUERIES PAGE

STEP 1 STEP 2

STEP 1: SUBSET DATA BY

- CONTEXT
- FEATURE NUMBER
- FEATURE TYPE
- FEATURE GROUP
- STRATIGRAPHIC GROUP
- PHASE
- SITE**

Returns ware-type frequencies for individual sites. Please select sites in Step 2

www.daacs.org/homepage/mcd_one?daacs=y#collapse-site-group

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).

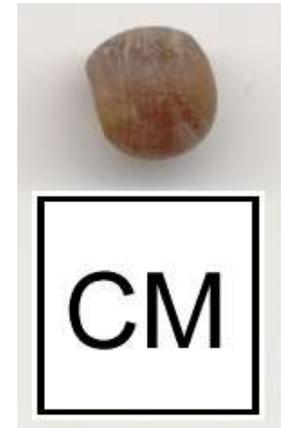
Next step, recalculate MCD without Stoneware

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

DAACS Artifact Query Example 1:

Execute a DAACS Artifact Query

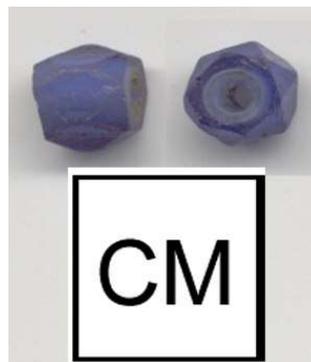
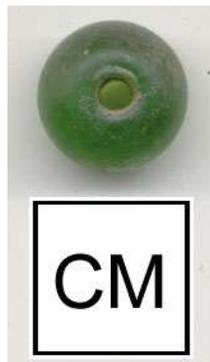


Research Question:

Do bead colors vary at sites and between regions in DAACS?

If so, these differences could be related to variation in market access or consumer preference, or both (additional factors to analyze may include *time*.)

The first step in this analysis is executing a DAACS Artifact Query!



Execute a DAACS Artifact Query

Using Artifact Query 3:

Select Beads as the Artifact Type in Step 1.

Subset Data by Phase in Step 2: Subsetting our data by chronological phase at each site allows us to analyze bead color variation over time.

The image shows a two-step interface for executing a DAACS artifact query. The top part shows Step 1: SELECT ARTIFACT TYPE AND ATTRIBUTES. The 'BEAD' artifact type is selected. A list of attributes is shown, with 'Select All' highlighted. The bottom part shows Step 2: AGGREGATE AND SUBSET DATA. The 'PHASE' feature group is selected. A text input field is shown with the example 'P01', 'P02', 'P03' entered, and 'P1*' listed below it.

STEP 1: SELECT ARTIFACT TYPE AND ATTRIBUTES

BEAD

- Select All
- Completeness
- Material
- Manufacturing Technique
- Structure
- Form
- Shape
- DAACS Color Description
- Bead Munsell Color Range
- Number of Facets
- Bead Decoration
- Casing Information
- Diaphaneity

BUCKLE

BUTTON

CERAMICS

STEP 2: AGGREGATE AND SUBSET DATA

PHASE

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

For Example:

P01
P02
P1*

P01
P02
P03

Select the following sites for Step 3: Caribbean Region

CARIBBEAN NORTH AMERICA UNITED KINGDOM

Select All In Region

BARBADOS

St. Nicholas Abbey Estate

St. Nicholas Abbey

Trents Plantation

Trents Enslaved Laborer Settlement (Locus 2)

Trents Early Settlement (Locus 1)

Trents Cave (Locus 3)

DOMINICA

Sugarloaf

Sugarloaf

Bois Colette Estate

Bois Cotlette Estate

Not Associated with a Plantation

Cabrits Garrison Village

Outer Cabrits Soldiers' Barracks

Morne Patate Estate

Morne Patate

JAMAICA

Drax Hall Estate

Drax Hall Feature 01

Drax Hall Feature 15

Drax Hall Feature 52

Drax Hall Village

Mona Estate

Mona Great House

Mona Village

Mona Works/Book Keeper's House

Montpelier Estate (JA)

Montpelier House 14

Montpelier House 24

Montpelier House 26

Montpelier House 37

Montpelier Yard Contexts

Orange Valley Estate

Orange Valley Village

Papine Estate

Papine Cemetery

Papine Village

Seville Estate

House 15

House 16

Seville House 32

Seville House 35

Seville: Old and New Village Survey

Not Associated with a Plantation

New Street Excavations (unpublished)

UWI Mona Study Collection

Stewart Castle Estate

Stewart Castle Main H

Stewart Castle Village

MONTSERRAT

Little Bay Plantation

Little Bay Cattle Mill

Little Bay Structure 1 (

Little Bay Structure 5 (

House)

Little Bay Worker's Vill

NEVIS

Jessups Estate

Jessups Village I

Jessups Village II

New River Estate

New River Village I

New River Village II

Not Associated with a Plantat

Upper Rawlins Estate:

ST. JOHN, USVI

Estate Bellevue

Estate Bellevue

ST.KITTS

The Spring Estate

Select the following sites for Step 3: North America Region

CARIBBEAN NORTH AMERICA UNITED KINGDOM

Select All in Region

BERMUDA

Not Associated with a Plantation

- Southampton Cottage

MARYLAND

Ashcombs

- Ashcomb's Quarter

Chapline

- Chapline Place

King's Reach

- King's Reach Main House
- King's Reach Quarter

Mattapny

- Mattapny 18ST738
- NAVAIR

Not Associated with a Plantation

- Bloch CEW Study: Eden Street Kiln
- Bloch CEW Study: Linton-Perine Pottery

NORTH CAROLINA

Not Associated with a Plantation

- Bloch CEW Study: Henry Loy/Jacob Albright
- Bloch CEW Study: Joseph Loy
- Bloch CEW Study: Solomon Loy
- Bloch CEW Study: William and Thomas Dennis

Stagville Plantation

- Stagville Slave Cabin

PENNSYLVANIA

Not Associated with a Plantation

- Bloch CEW Study: Topham-Miller Pottery

SOUTH CAROLINA

Curriboe Plantation

- 38BK245
- Colono Study: Curriboe

Montpelier Plantation (VA)

- Mount Pleasant Kitchen

Mount Vernon Plantation

- House for Families
- Mount Vernon Slave Cemetery
- Servants Hall/Wash House
- South Grove
- South Lane Fenceline Project

Not Associated with a Plantation

- Bloch CEW Study: Andrew Pitman Pottery
- Bloch CEW Study: Anthony Baecher
- Bloch CEW Study: Emmanuel Suter
- Bloch CEW Study: Fincastle
- Bloch CEW Study: Firebaugh
- Bloch CEW Study: Fisher Pottery
- Bloch CEW Study: Gloucester
- Bloch CEW Study: Heatwole
- Bloch CEW Study: Henry Piercy
- Bloch CEW Study: Lawnes Creek
- Bloch CEW Study: Morgan Jones
- Bloch CEW Study: Morris
- Bloch CEW Study: Plum Pottery
- Bloch CEW Study: Rockbridge Baths
- Bloch CEW Study: Swan-Smith-Milburn
- Bloch CEW Study: Sycolin Road
- Bloch CEW Study: Tildon Easton
- Colono Study: 44FX0223
- Colono Study: 44FX1328
- Colono Study: 44PW1199
- Colono Study: Southall Quarter
- Dabney Site
- Dickenson Site
- Dickenson Site
- Free State
- Moore Site
- Morven Site A
- Morven Site D
- Morven Survey

Palace Lands Plantation

- Palace Lands Site

Poplar Forest Plantation

- North Hill

Middleburg Plantation

- Colono Study: Smoky Hill
- Middleburg Village

Not Associated with a Plantation

- Colono Study: Bonny Shore Slave Row
- Colono Study: Camden Area 1
- Colono Study: Camden Area 2
- Colono Study: Camden Area 3
- Colono Study: Catherine Brown Cowpen
- Colono Study: Colleton River
- Colono Study: Dean Hall
- Colono Study: Halldon Hill
- Colono Study: Hampton Plantation
- Colono Study: Hampton Plantation, SC
- Colono Study: Middleton Place
- Colono Study: Old Dorchester, SC
- Colono Study: Old Dorchester, SC

Silver Bluff Plantation

- Silver Bluff

Yaughan Plantation

- 38BK75
- 38BK76
- Colono Study: Yaughan East
- Colono Study: Yaughan West

TENNESSEE

The Hermitage Plantation

- East Cabin
- 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

Richneck Quarter

Stratford Hall Plantation

- Colono Study: Clifts Plantation
- ST116
- West Yard

Utopia

- Utopia Burials
- Utopia II
- Utopia III
- Utopia IV

N/A

Cannons Point Plantation

- Cannons Point Observation Tower

Highland Plantation

- Highland STP Survey

Indian Camp

- 44PO157
- 44PO158

Monticello Plantation

- Carriage Turnaround
- Cider Room
- Fake 2
- FakeProject1
- FakeProject2
- FakeProject4
- FakeProject5
- FakeProject6
- Fenceline
- Garden Wall
- Mansion Foundations
- Monticello Quarter Farm Monitoring Projects
- Nursery/Vineyard
- Orchard
- Pt Suyner Unprov.

Submit Query and Download in Related Data format.

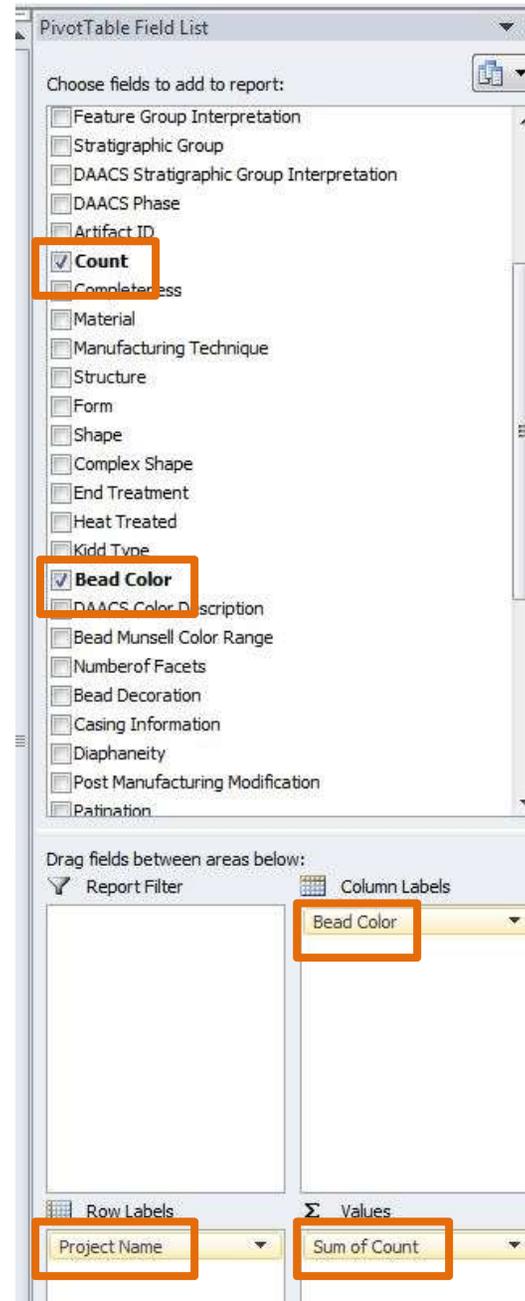
In Excel, create a new column and name it "Region." Assign the region for first 16 rows "SC."

Assign "JA" for the remainder of the rows.

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I
1	Project Name	Region	Project ID	Context	Deposit Type	Unit Type	Feature Type	Feature Number	Feature Name
2	38BK245	SC	1305 245-F62-1	Fill	Feature	Pit, unidentified	F62		
3	38BK75	SC	1304 75B-F29-5	Fill	Feature	Pit, trash	F29		
4	38BK76	SC	1302 76-0-0	Surface Collection	Not Applicable				
5	38BK76	SC	1302 76-0-0	Surface Collection	Not Applicable				
6	38BK76	SC	1302 76A-U18-2	Plowzone	Quadrat/Unit				
7	38BK76	SC	1302 76A-U22-1	Topsoil	Quadrat/Unit				
8	38BK76	SC	1302 76B-U27-1	Topsoil	Quadrat/Unit				
9	38BK76	SC	1302 76B-U30-1	Topsoil	Quadrat/Unit				
10	38BK76	SC	1302 76B-U30-1	Topsoil	Quadrat/Unit				
11	38BK76	SC	1302 76B-U31-1	Topsoil	Quadrat/Unit				
12	38BK76	SC	1302 76-F008-1	Fill	Feature	Pit, unidentified	F008		
13	38BK76	SC	1302 76-F008-1	Fill	Feature	Pit, unidentified	F008		
14	38BK76	SC	1302 76-L010	Surface Collection	Quadrat/Unit				
15	38BK76	SC	1302 76-L010	Surface Collection	Quadrat/Unit				
16	38BK76	SC	1302 76-L010	Surface Collection	Quadrat/Unit				
17	House 15	JA	1205 D14.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
18	House 15	JA	1205 E14.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
19	House 15	JA	1205 E15.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
20	House 15	JA	1205 E15.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
21	House 15	JA	1205 E18.2	Missing Information	Quadrat/Unit				
22	House 15	JA	1205 E19.1	Missing Information	Quadrat/Unit				
23	House 15	JA	1205 E19.3	Missing Information	Quadrat/Unit				
24	House 15	JA	1205 F16.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
25	House 15	JA	1205 G15.2	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
26	House 15	JA	1205 H11.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
27	House 15	JA	1205 H16.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
28	House 16	JA	1206 C14.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
29	House 16	JA	1206 C14.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
30	House 16	JA	1206 D14.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
31	House 16	JA	1206 D14.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
32	House 16	JA	1206 D15.2	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
33	House 16	JA	1206 D9.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
34	House 16	JA	1206 E11.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
35	House 16	JA	1206 E11.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
36	House 16	JA	1206 E11.2	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
37	House 16	JA	1206 E11.2	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
38	House 16	JA	1206 E11.2	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
39	House 16	JA	1206 E13.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
40	House 16	JA	1206 E14.2	Fill	Feature	Floor, marl	F17	FG01	
41	House 16	JA	1206 E16.2	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
42	House 16	JA	1206 E9.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
43	House 16	JA	1206 F10.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
44	House 16	JA	1206 F12.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				
45	House 16	JA	1206 F12.1	Fill	Quadrat/Unit				

Select entire data frame, then Insert Pivot Table.
Create table using the following fields:

- Project Name
- Count
- Bead Color



What does the resulting Pivot Table look like?

Sum of Count	Column Labels														
Row Labels	Aqua/Light Green	Black	Blue	Colorless/Clear	Dark Blue	Gray	Green/Olive Green	Light Blue	Not Applicable	Not Recorded	Purple	Red	Unidentifiable	White	
38BK245														1	
38BK75						1									
38BK76			2		2	3		1				3	1	1	
House 15	1	2				1	1	1				3	1		
House 16		1				2	7	5	1	4		9	2		
Mona Village	1				1	1						1		1	
Papine Village		1	1		1	1		1				1	2		
(blank)															
Grand Total	2	4	3	4	9	8		1	8	1	4	1	18	5	2

Create a new table that sums the counts by Region instead of Project Name.

Region

Count

Bead Color

Sum of Count	Column Labels														
Row Labels	Aqua/Light Green	Black	Blue	Colorless/Clear	Dark Blue	Gray	Green/Olive Green	Light Blue	Not Applicable	Not Recorded	Purple	Red	Unidentifiable	White	
JA	2	4	1	2	5	8		1	7	1	4	1	15	3	1
SC			2	2	4			1				3		2	1
(blank)															
Grand Total	2	4	3	4	9	8		1	8	1	4	1	18	5	2

DAACS Artifact Query Example 2:

Use Artifact Query 3 to examine how Button discard varies at sites and between regions.

Using Artifact Query 3:

Select Buttons as Artifact Type in Step 1.

Select the following Button fields to return:

- Material, Button Type, Button Shape, Diameter

Subset Data by Phase in Step 2: Subsetting our data by chronological phase at each site allows us to analyze differences in button attributes over time.

The image shows two screenshots of the DAACS Artifact Query interface. The left screenshot is titled "STEP 1: SELECT ARTIFACT TYPE AND ATTRIBUTES" and shows the "BUTTON" artifact type selected. Underneath, several fields are checked: "Material", "Button Type", and "Button Shape". The right screenshot is titled "STEP 1: AGGREGATE AND SUBSET DATA" and shows the "PHASE" option selected. Below this, there is a text input field with the instruction "Write in one phase per line. You may use the wildcard character *." and an example list: "P01", "P02", "P03".

Select the following sites for Step 3: Caribbean Region

CARIBBEAN NORTH AMERICA UNITED KINGDOM

Select All In Region

BARBADOS

St. Nicholas Abbey Estate

St. Nicholas Abbey

Trents Plantation

Trents Enslaved Laborer Settlement (Locus 2)

Trents Early Settlement (Locus 1)

Trents Cave (Locus 3)

DOMINICA

Sugarloaf

Sugarloaf

Bois Colette Estate

Bois Cotlette Estate

Not Associated with a Plantation

Cabrits Garrison Village

Outer Cabrits Soldiers' Barracks

Morne Patate Estate

Morne Patate

JAMAICA

Drax Hall Estate

Drax Hall Feature 01

Drax Hall Feature 15

Drax Hall Feature 52

Drax Hall Village

Mona Estate

Mona Great House

Mona Village

Mona Works/Book Keeper's House

Montpelier Estate (JA)

Montpelier House 14

Montpelier House 24

Montpelier House 26

Montpelier House 37

Montpelier Yard Contexts

Orange Valley Estate

Orange Valley Village

Papine Estate

Papine Cemetery

Papine Village

Seville Estate

House 15

House 16

Seville House 32

Seville House 35

Seville: Old and New Village Survey

Not Associated with a Plantation

New Street Excavations (unpublished)

UWI Mona Study Collection

Stewart Castle Estate

Stewart Castle Main H

Stewart Castle Village

MONTSERRAT

Little Bay Plantation

Little Bay Cattle Mill

Little Bay Structure 1 (

Little Bay Structure 5 (

House)

Little Bay Worker's Vill

NEVIS

Jessups Estate

Jessups Village I

Jessups Village II

New River Estate

New River Village I

New River Village II

Not Associated with a Plantat

Upper Rawlins Estate:

ST. JOHN, USVI

Estate Bellevue

Estate Bellevue

ST.KITTS

The Spring Estate

Select the following sites for Step 3: North America Region

CARIBBEAN NORTH AMERICA UNITED KINGDOM

Select All in Region

BERMUDA

Not Associated with a Plantation

- Southampton Cottage

MARYLAND

Ashcombs

- Ashcomb's Quarter

Chapline

- Chapline Place

King's Reach

- King's Reach Main House
- King's Reach Quarter

Mattapny

- Mattapny 18ST738
- NAVAIR

Not Associated with a Plantation

- Bloch CEW Study: Eden Street Kiln
- Bloch CEW Study: Linton-Perine Pottery

NORTH CAROLINA

Not Associated with a Plantation

- Bloch CEW Study: Henry Loy/Jacob Albright
- Bloch CEW Study: Joseph Loy
- Bloch CEW Study: Solomon Loy
- Bloch CEW Study: William and Thomas Dennis

Stagville Plantation

- Stagville Slave Cabin

PENNSYLVANIA

Not Associated with a Plantation

- Bloch CEW Study: Topham-Miller Pottery

SOUTH CAROLINA

Curriboe Plantation

- 38BK245
- Colono Study: Curriboe

Montpelier Plantation (VA)

- Mount Pleasant Kitchen

Mount Vernon Plantation

- House for Families
- Mount Vernon Slave Cemetery
- Servants Hall/Wash House
- South Grove
- South Lane Fenceline Project

Not Associated with a Plantation

- Bloch CEW Study: Andrew Pitman Pottery
- Bloch CEW Study: Anthony Baecher
- Bloch CEW Study: Emmanuel Suter
- Bloch CEW Study: Fincastle
- Bloch CEW Study: Firebaugh
- Bloch CEW Study: Fisher Pottery
- Bloch CEW Study: Gloucester
- Bloch CEW Study: Heatwole
- Bloch CEW Study: Henry Piercy
- Bloch CEW Study: Lawnes Creek
- Bloch CEW Study: Morgan Jones
- Bloch CEW Study: Morris
- Bloch CEW Study: Plum Pottery
- Bloch CEW Study: Rockbridge Baths
- Bloch CEW Study: Swan-Smith-Milburn
- Bloch CEW Study: Sycolin Road
- Bloch CEW Study: Tildon Easton
- Colono Study: 44FX0223
- Colono Study: 44FX1328
- Colono Study: 44PW1199
- Colono Study: Southall Quarter
- Dabney Site
- Dickenson Site
- Dickenson Site
- Free State
- Moore Site
- Morven Site A
- Morven Site D
- Morven Survey

Palace Lands Plantation

- Palace Lands Site

Poplar Forest Plantation

- North Hill

Middleburg Plantation

- Colono Study: Smoky Hill
- Middleburg Village

Not Associated with a Plantation

- Colono Study: Bonny Shore Slave Row
- Colono Study: Camden Area 1
- Colono Study: Camden Area 2
- Colono Study: Camden Area 3
- Colono Study: Catherine Brown Cowpen
- Colono Study: Colleton River
- Colono Study: Dean Hall
- Colono Study: Halldon Hill
- Colono Study: Hampton Plantation
- Colono Study: Hampton Plantation, SC
- Colono Study: Middleton Place
- Colono Study: Old Dorchester, SC
- Colono Study: Old Dorchester, SC

Silver Bluff Plantation

- Silver Bluff

Yaughan Plantation

- 38BK75
- 38BK76
- Colono Study: Yaughan East
- Colono Study: Yaughan West

TENNESSEE

The Hermitage Plantation

- East Cabin
- 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

Richneck Quarter

Stratford Hall Plantation

- Colono Study: Clifts Plantation
- ST116
- West Yard

Utopia

- Utopia Burials
- Utopia II
- Utopia III
- Utopia IV

N/A

Cannons Point Plantation

- Cannons Point Observation Tower

Highland Plantation

- Highland STP Survey

Indian Camp

- 44PO157
- 44PO158

Monticello Plantation

- Carriage Turnaround
- Cider Room
- Fake 2
- FakeProject1
- FakeProject2
- FakeProject4
- FakeProject5
- FakeProject6
- Fenceline
- Garden Wall
- Mansion Foundations
- Monticello Quarter Farm Monitoring Projects
- Nursery/Vineyard
- Orchard
- Pt Suyner Unprov.

Submit Query and Download in Related Data format.

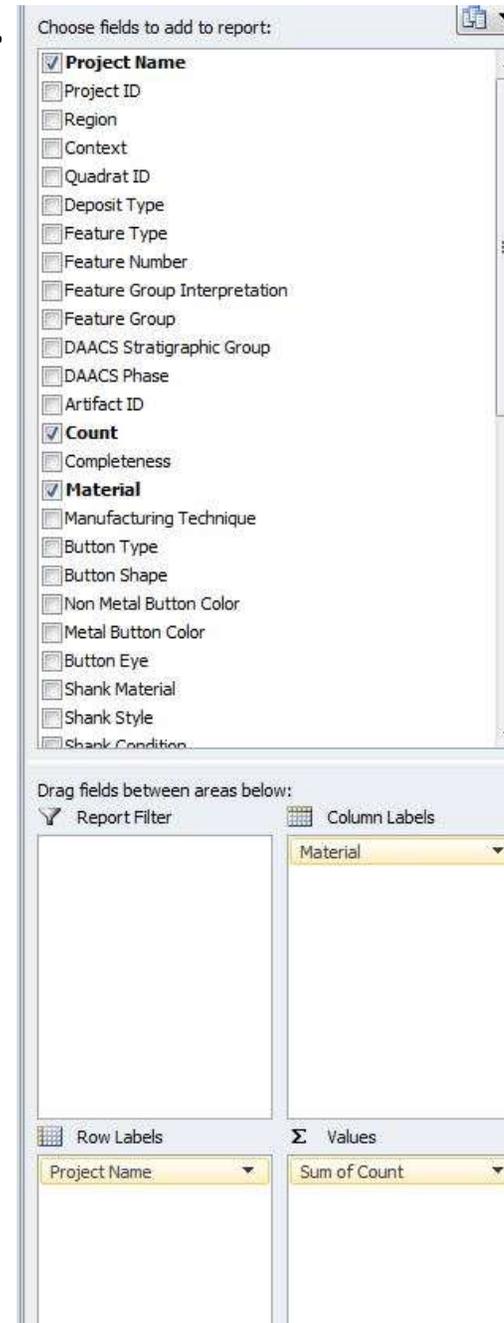
In Excel, create a new column and name it "Region." Assign the region for first 70 rows "SC."

Assign "JA" for the remainder of the rows.

1	Project Name	Project ID	Region	Context	Quadrat ID	Deposit Type	Feature Type	Feature Number	Feature Group	Interpretation	Feature Group	DAACS St
2	38BK245	130	SC	245-F65		Fill	Pit, unidentified	F65				
3	38BK245	130	SC	245-F12-07		Fill	Pit, unidentified	F12				SG10
4	38BK245	130	SC	245-F12-09		Fill	Pit, unidentified	F12				SG12
5	38BK245	130	SC	245A-4-1		Fill	Cellar	245A	Structure 245A			SG01
6	38BK245	130	SC	245A-4-1		Fill	Cellar	245A	Structure 245A			SG01
7	38BK245	130	SC	245A-4-1		Fill	Cellar	245A	Structure 245A			SG01
8	38BK245	130	SC	245-F12-01		Fill	Pit, unidentified	F12				SG10
9	38BK245	130	SC	245-F12-10		Fill	Pit, unidentified	F12				SG10
10	38BK245	130	SC	245-F12-10		Fill	Pit, unidentified	F12				SG10
11	38BK245	130	SC	245-F12-10		Fill	Pit, unidentified	F12				SG10
12	38BK75	130	SC	75B-U47-2	U47	Plowzone						SG06
13	38BK75	130	SC	75B-F27-4		Fill	Pit, trash	F27				
14	38BK75	130	SC	75B-U30-2	U30	Plowzone						SG06
15	38BK75	130	SC	75-3-0		Surface Collection						
16	38BK75	130	SC	75B-F29-5		Fill	Pit, trash	F29				SG04
17	38BK75	130	SC	75B-U34-2	U34	Plowzone						SG06
18	38BK75	130	SC	75B-F27-4		Fill	Pit, trash	F27				
19	38BK75	130	SC	75B-F05-20		Fill	Floor, clay	F05	Structure 75B2	FG01		SG01
20	38BK75	130	SC	75B-U30-2	U30	Plowzone						SG06
21	38BK75	130	SC	75B-F02-3		Fill	Pit, trash	F02				SG03
22	38BK75	130	SC	75B-U26-2	U26	Plowzone						SG06
23	38BK75	130	SC	75B-F05-02		Fill	Floor, clay	F05	Structure 75B2	FG01		SG01
24	38BK75	130	SC	75B-U41-2	U41	Plowzone						SG06
25	38BK75	130	SC	75B-U30-2	U30	Plowzone						SG06
26	38BK75	130	SC	75B-B10-2		Clean-Up/Out-of-Stratigraphic Context						SG06
27	38BK75	130	SC	75B-U25-2	U25	Plowzone						SG06
28	38BK75	130	SC	75B-U39-2	U39	Plowzone						SG06
29	38BK75	130	SC	75B-F05-11		Fill	Floor, clay	F05	Structure 75B2	FG01		SG01
30	38BK75	130	SC	75B-F29-5		Fill	Pit, trash	F29				SG04
31	38BK75	130	SC	75B-U46-2	U46	Plowzone						SG06
32	38BK75	130	SC	75-F031-1		Fill	Pit, other	F31				
33	38BK75	130	SC	75B-F02-3		Fill	Pit, trash	F02				SG03
34	38BK75	130	SC	75B-U34-2	U34	Plowzone						SG06
35	38BK75	130	SC	75B-U43-2	U43	Plowzone						SG06
36	38BK75	130	SC	75B-F05-13		Fill	Floor, clay	F05	Structure 75B2	FG01		SG01
37	38BK75	130	SC	75B-F29-5		Fill	Pit, trash	F29				SG04
38	38BK75	130	SC	75T-L34	L34	Surface Collection						
39	38BK75	130	SC	75B-U30-2	U30	Plowzone						SG06
40	38BK75	130	SC	75B-U30-2	U30	Plowzone						SG06
41	38BK76	130	SC	76B-U29-1	U29	Topsoil						SG01
42	38BK76	130	SC	76-L010	L010	Surface Collection						
43	38BK76	130	SC	76B-U30-1	U30	Topsoil						SG01
44	38BK76	130	SC	76-F008-3		Fill	Pit, unidentified	F008				SG05
45	38BK76	130	SC	76B-U29-1	U29	Topsoil						SG01
46	38BK76	130	SC	76B-U28-1	U28	Topsoil						SG01

Select entire data frame, then Insert Pivot Table.
Create table using the following fields:

- Project Name
- Count
- Material



Resulting Pivot Table:

Sum of Count	Column Labels													
Row Labels	Bone	Copper Alloy	Glass	Gold	Iron	Lead Alloy	Not Applicable	Not Recorded	Pewter	Shell	Silver	Synthetic, unid.	(blank)	Grand Total
38BK245		6							4					10
38BK75		25							2		2			29
38BK76		21		1	1				7					30
House 15	1	3					1	9		2			1	17
House 16	2	16	1				1			5				26
Mona Village	2	3												5
Papine Village	7	6											1	14
(blank)														
Grand Total	12	80	1	1	1	1	2	9	13	7	2	2	2	131

Add Button Shape as a Row Label

- Project Name
- Count
- Material
- Button Shape

Sum of Count	Column Labels													Grand Total
Row Labels	Bone	Copper Alloy	Glass	Gold	Iron	Lead Alloy	Not Applicable	Not Recorded	Pewter	Shell	Silver	Synthetic, unid.	(blank)	Grand Total
38BK245		6							4					10
Round		6							4					10
38BK75		25							2		2			29
Octagonal												2		2
Round		25							2					27
38BK76		21		1	1				7					30
Not Recorded		1												1
Octagonal				1										1
Round		20			1				7					28
House 15	1	3						1	9	2			1	17
Not Recorded								1	9	1				11
Round	1	3								1			1	6
House 16	2	16	1			1		1		5				26
Not Recorded			1					1		3				5
Round	2	15				1				2				20
Unidentifiable		1												1
Mona Village	2	3												5
Round	2	3												5
Papine Village	7	6											1	14
Round	7	6											1	14
(blank)														
(blank)														
Grand Total	12	80	1	1	1	1	2	9	13	7	2	2	2	131

Now, look at these attributes by Region instead of Project Name

- Count
- Material
- Button Shape

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.

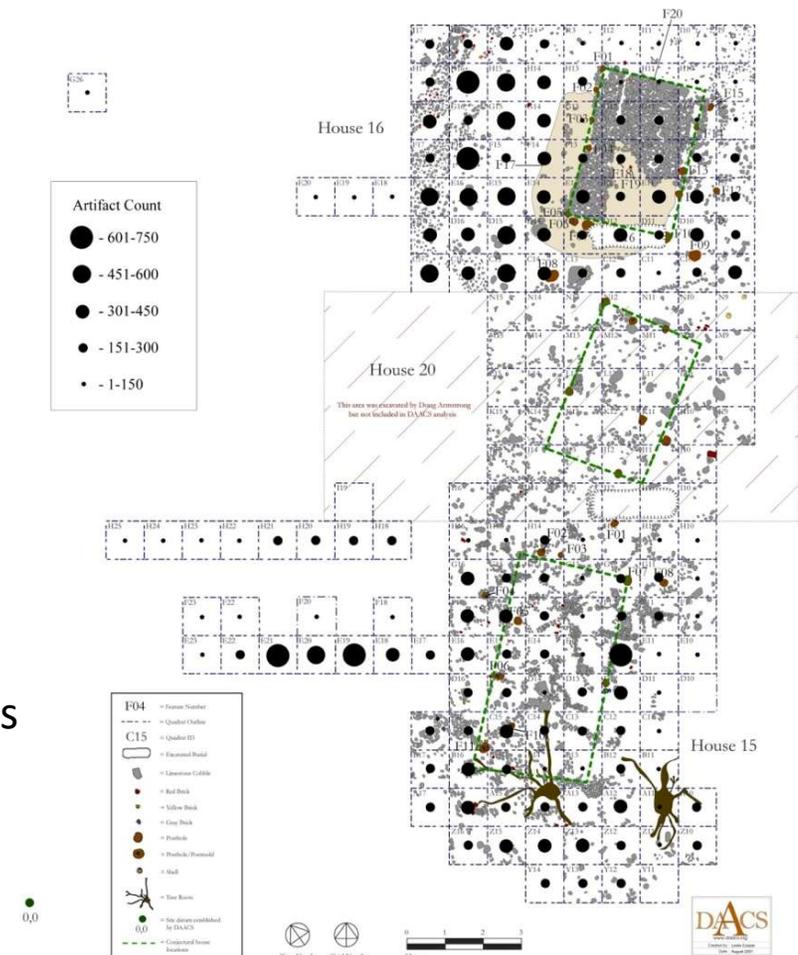
J. Cameron Monroe's and Greg O'Malley's
Slavery in the Atlantic World: Historical and Archaeological Research Methods
HIS 158C/ANTH 179
University of California, Santa Cruz

- 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/>