Building a continuous chronology for studying early-modern Atlantic slavery.

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1. Introduction

Studying historical lifeways through the analysis of ceramic assemblages in the New World. Differing traditions of ceramic production in Europe make it possible to distinguish between the British and Dutch worlds. These wares happen to be among the most available for study in the Chesapeake.

2. CA: The Big Picture

A CA is presented statistical method that can examine variation in type and quantity through time and to calculate the eigenvalues of change across type and quantity. Each axis is then examined to see if the earlier ones correlate with types and quantities.

3. CA: Finding Time on Axis 1

We split the data into two parts, an early sequence and a late sequence. The early sequence has been assigned phases defined by the CA.

4. CA: Is Axis 2 Meaningful?

Having established a meaningful chronology, we are positioned to examine differences in the data over time. The correlation between the axes is of particular importance.

5. Pipe Stem Dating

Pipe stem dating is not reliable after the middle of the 18th century. The correlation between time and bore diameters is of particular importance.

6. The Highlights

A continuous chronology is possible for British colonial and Dutch colonial plantation sites. The diagram above reflects the pattern of ceramic change over time.

Archaeological data are available at www.DAACS.org.

Types

- Creamware
- Fulham
- British SW
- Basalt

- WSG
- Pearlware
- Chinese Porcelain
- Whiteware
- Delft

- American SW

- NM Slip

- American Revolution