Narrative Section of a Successful Application

The attached document contains the grant narrative and selected portions of a previously funded grant application. It is not intended to serve as a model, but to give you a sense of how a successful application may be crafted. Every successful application is different, and each applicant is urged to prepare a proposal that reflects its unique project and aspirations. Prospective applicants should consult the NEH Division of Preservation and Access application guidelines at http://www.neh.gov/grants/preservation/humanities-collections-and-reference-resources for instructions. Applicants are also strongly encouraged to consult with the NEH Division of Preservation and Access staff well before a grant deadline.

Note: The attachment only contains the grant narrative and selected portions, not the entire funded application. In addition, certain portions may have been redacted to protect the privacy interests of an individual and/or to protect confidential commercial and financial information and/or to protect copyrighted materials.

Project Title: Beyond the Mansion 2.0: Completing a Digital Archive for Thirty Years of Archaeological Research at The Hermitage

Institution: Thomas Jefferson Foundation Inc.

Project Director: Dr. Jillian Elizabeth Galle

Grant Program: Humanities Collections and Reference Resources

NARRATIVE

1. Significance

The Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS) is an award-winning web initiative designed to foster inter-site, comparative archeological research on slavery in the Chesapeake, the Carolinas and the Caribbean (http://www.daacs.org/). Founded in 2000 and based in the archaeology department at Monticello, the ultimate goal of DAACS is to help scholars from different disciplines use archaeological evidence to advance our historical understanding of the slavery-based societies that evolved in the Atlantic World during the early-modern period (*c.* 1500-1860). The Archive also serves as a model for the use of the Internet to foster new kinds of scholarly collaboration and data sharing among archaeologists and historians working on issues of slavery throughout the Atlantic World.

To date DAACS staff and collaborators have systematically digitized and analyzed complete archaeological datasets from 55 excavated sites of slavery in Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina, Tennessee, Jamaica, Nevis, and St. Kitts. Detailed, standardized data from over 1.5 million artifacts and the archaeological contexts from which they came, are freely served via the Internet to scholars and the public. Digitized maps, discursive content, and images are also delivered through the DAACS website. This work has been made possible by grants from the National Endowment for the Humanities, the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, Save America's Treasures, and The Reed Foundation, by ongoing support from the Thomas Jefferson Foundation (Monticello) and its donors, and the contributions of scores of collaborators.

DAACS' long-term success lies in its collaborative relationships with scholars, universities and institutions. Over thirty scholars helped shape the archive and its data structures at their inception, insuring that content can be effectively used by researchers. Today, DAACS is advised by archaeologists and historians working throughout the United States, Caribbean and United Kingdom (http://www.daacs.org/aboutdaacs/acknowledgements/collaborating-scholars/). In addition to its academic audience, DAACS is leveraging Internet and social media to share data and open research opportunities to a host of diverse audiences. Both online and bricks-and-mortar museum exhibits curated by the International Slavery Museum, Monticello, Mount Vernon, The Fitzwilliam Museum, and the Smithsonian are driven by DAACS data. Facebook and Twitter feeds keep colleagues, students, and the interested public engaged with DAACS' most recent activities.

In this proposal, *Beyond the Mansion 2.0: Completing a digital archive for thirty years of archaeological research at The Hermitage,* DAACS, in collaboration with The Ladies Hermitage Association, seeks three years of funding ($350,000) to complete the digitization and preliminary analysis of artifacts and field records from over thirty years of excavations at The Hermitage, Andrew Jackson's Tennessee cotton plantation. Andrew Jackson, businessman, U.S. general, and the 7th president of the United States, was also the largest slave owner in Davidson County, Tennessee. Between 1804 and 1865, over 250 enslaved African Americans lived and labored on The Hermitage's 1120 acres. For those sixty years, enslaved people were housed in log and brick houses located at three spatially-distinct clusters: the Mansion Backyard, the First Hermitage, and the Field Quarter. Since 1970, archaeologists have explored twelve slave houses and the yard spaces around them. This research resulted in the collection of over one million artifacts related to the daily lives and labor of both the enslaved community and Jackson's family. These artifacts represent one of the largest archaeological

collections that document the history of a single community of enslaved people and their owners in the New World. They document an Upper-South cotton plantation active through Emancipation.

Beyond the Mansion 2.0 will stabilize, catalog, digitize, and present online data from archaeological excavations conducted between 1976 and 2004 at the First Hermitage. The First Hermitage was occupied by Jackson, his family, and his slaves from 1804 to 1821, and then by his slaves alone from 1821 through emancipation. As the proposal title implies, this project is a sequel to a successfully completed grant that NEH initially awarded to The Hermitage in 2008. In the wake of the financial crisis and the demise of The Hermitage's archaeology program, NEH transferred the award to DAACS in 2009. DAACS staff members completed work on this first grant in 2013, resulting in the digitization of over 330,000 artifacts and 16,000 archaeological contexts from seven of The Hermitage's twelve excavated slave cabins, five from the Field Quarter and two from the Mansion Back Yard. Digitized field records, maps, photographs of artifacts and fieldwork, as well as the detailed data from artifacts and their contexts are now available to researchers and the public through DAACS' publicly accessible website, www.daacs.org. Table 1.1 provides a detailed breakdown of sites completed by DAACS and sites slated for analysis. We now seek funds to finish the work begun in 2008.

1.1.1 Significance of The Hermitage Archaeological Collection

The Hermitage Plantation was established in 1804 by Andrew and Rachel Jackson and at least twelve enslaved laborers, who moved to three log dwellings in the First Hermitage cluster: the West Cabin, the East Cabin, and the Southeast Cabin (Figures 1.1 and 1.2). For seventeen years, through Jackson's tenure as general and his early foray into politics, the First Hermitage was the seat from which he expanded his cotton plantation. It grew from its initial 420 acres with at least 15 slaves to its final incarnation as an 1120-acre plantation powered by the labor of hundreds of slaves. In 1821 the Jackson family moved to a newly constructed palatial brick mansion just southeast of his original homestead. By that time, Jackson was in the top 1% of slaveholders in the United States.

Shortly after his family's move to the brick mansion, Jackson made significant architectural changes to the First Hermitage. These included converting his original two-story dwelling into a single-story slave house and the construction of a large brick duplex slave quarter known as the South Cabin. This effectively increased the number of enslaved families living at the First Hermitage quarter to at least six.

The First Hermitage was initially explored archaeologically in the mid-1970s. A far more extensive campaign of excavations began in 1997 and ended in 2004 (McKee and Galle 2000; Smith 1977). Over 4,700 square feet of excavation produced approximately 525,000 artifacts and bones. Assemblages from two of the most important and largest sites at The First Hermitage, the West Cabin and the Southeast Cabin, were never catalogued at all. Entries in the surviving partial artifact catalog for the East Cabin are incommensurate since terminology of and emphasis on certain artifact types varied among catalogers and drifted over time.

As a result it has proven impossible to analyze systematically what was found at the First Hermitage. Without commensurate and complete data, we cannot develop the chronologies that are essential to answering questions about the First Hermitage's transition from a frontier farmstead to a slave quartering area within a large cotton plantation. Hundreds of thousands of artifacts provide tantalizing glimpses into life during two very distinct occupations at the First Hermitage. A cast-iron cattle brand marked with the letters "AJ", spectacles, rug tacks and an 1815 military uniform button

all speak to the First Hermitage's incarnation as a frontier homestead for an aspiring regional politician. Glass beads, cowrie shells, marked gaming pieces, pierced coins and utensils, and a black-painted porcelain doll are reminders of the African heritage of enslaved laborers who lived at the site between 1804 and emancipation.

Table 1.1 Archaeological Sites of Slavery at The Hermitage.

Site	Estimated Dates	Description	Quarter Area	Funding Source	Status	Online
West Cabin	c.1800-today	Andrew Jackson's home c.1804-c.1821, Slave residence, c.1821-1865.	The First Hermitage	**This grant**		
East Cabin	c.1800-today	Kitchen c. 1804-1821. Slave residence, c.1821-1865.	The First Hermitage	**This grant**		
Southeast Cabin	c.1800-1830s	Log slave residence	The First Hermitage	**This grant**		
West Cabin Yard	c.1800 to today	Yard space around West Cabin	The First Hermitage	**This grant**		
East Cabin Yard	c.1800 to today	Yard space around East Cabin	The First Hermitage	**This grant**		
First Hermitage STP Survey	c. 1800 – today	Shovel-Test-Pit Survey surrounding FH	The First Hermitage	**This grant**		
South Cabin	c.1821-1860s	Brick duplex slave residence	The First Hermitage	IMLS 2007 and **This grant**	Partially completed by IMLS	
Cabin 1	c.1821 – c.1920	Brick duplex slave residence.	Field Quarter	NEH 2008 PW-50172-08	Complete	www.daacs.org
Cabin 2	1793 – 1826	Brick duplex slave residence.	Field Quarter	NEH 2008 PW-50172-08	Complete	www.daacs.org
Cabin 3	c. 1800-1870s	Log slave residence superseded by brick duplex slave residence.	Field Quarter	NEH 2008 PW-50172-08	Complete	www.daacs.org
Cabin 4	c. 1770 – c. 1800	Brick duplex slave residence.	Field Quarter	NEH 2008 PW-50172-08	Complete	www.daacs.org
KES	c. 1800-1820	Log slave residence.	Field Quarter	NEH 2008 PW-50172-08	Complete	www.daacs.org
Field Quarter Shovel-Test-Pit Survey	c.1800-today	Shovel-test-pit survey of entire Field Quarter Area.	Field Quarter	DAACS Endowment Draw	Complete	www.daacs.org
Yard Cabin	c. 1790-1826	Frame slave residence.	Mansion Back Yard	NEH 2008 PW-50172-08	Complete	www.daacs.org
The Triplex	c. 1820-1870s	Brick three-unit slave residence and workshop	Mansion Back Yard	NEH 2008 PW-50172-08	Complete	www.daacs.org
MBY STP Survey	c. 1800-today	Shovel-test-pit survey of entire mansion yard.	Mansion Back Yard	DAACS Endowment Draw	Complete	www.daacs.org

Figure 1.1 (left): The First Hermitage today. The East Cabin duplex (kitchen and cook's house) is on the left. The West Cabin (Jackson Family residence 1804-1821 turned slave cabin) is on the right.
Figure 1.2 (right) The First Hermitage in 1888. Alfred Jackson, Andrew Jackson's former enslaved waggoner turned Hermitage guide, reclines on the hill in front of the West Cabin.

1.1.2 Beyond The Mansion 2.0

Individual artifacts, no matter how evocative, only generate impressions. Serious engagement with archaeological evidence to advance our understanding of The Hermitage in a larger historical context requires 1) applying a rigorous set of classification and measurement protocols to artifacts and their excavation contexts; 2) cataloging into a relational database the otherwise incomprehensible mass of information on both artifacts and their contexts; and 3) making the resulting data available to scholars, students, and the public via the web. These are the three goals of the *Beyond the Mansion 2.0* project.

Over the next three years, we propose to catalog artifact assemblages comprised of approximately 365,000 individual artifacts, faunal assemblages totaling 160,000 bones, and digitize all paper field records from the three First Hermitage sites: the West Cabin, the East Cabin, the Southeast Cabin, and their extensively excavated yard spaces (Figure 1.3). We will also complete the context and map analysis on the South Cabin, begun, but not completed, by The Hermitage team in 2008 (Table 1.1, see also Table 1.2 in the Work Plan section).

The majority of NEH project funds will be used to employ three archaeological analysts who are highly trained in both the material culture of the early-modern Atlantic World and in the DAACS classification and measurement protocols. Each analyst worked on the earlier NEH-funded *Beyond the Mansion* project, thereby insuring familiarity with Hermitage excavation field recording systems and the artifact types seen at this plantation. Project funds will also provide for the identification and preliminary analysis of faunal assemblages and macrobotanical remains from these sites. Faunal work will be conducted by our colleagues at Colonial Williamsburg's Laboratory of Zooarchaeology, the same lab that completed faunal analysis for *Beyond the Mansion* project. Macrobotanicals–charred plant remains recovered by flotation –will be analyzed at The University of Tennessee's Archaeological Research Laboratory.

We will make the resulting data and images accessible on the web via the DAACS website (www.daacs.org, Appendix 1). In addition to scholarly web-content, we will develop object-oriented "galleries" for the First Hermitage that will be featured on the DAACS homepage (Figures 1.4 and 1.5). These richly-illustrated web pages provide both scholars and the public accessible yet in-depth studies of the more compelling artifacts from individual sites. Peer-reviewed journal articles,

scholarly papers and presentations, museum and web exhibits, and extensive social media coverage will insure that the results of the grant are broadly distributed in a wide range of accessible formats. Completing analysis and digitization of the First Hermitage collections in this way will fill a yawning, 30-year old gap in our knowledge of the lives of both enslaved and free people living at The Hermitage.

Figure 1.3 Map of The Hermitage Plantation. Sites in orange were analyzed for NEH PW-50172-08. The First Hermitage sites, outlined in green, will be cataloged, digitized and made available through DAACS with funds from this grant.

1.1.3 Interpretive Significance

The significance of making the information contained in the First Hermitage collections accessible depends on its potential to advance our understanding of the cultural dynamics that not only shaped the lives of enslaved people at The Hermitage, but also impacted enslaved societies throughout the American South and elsewhere in the Atlantic World. The archaeological record contains the physical traces of the strategies that enslaved laborers and their owners invented to pursue their conflicting interests under rapidly changing historical circumstances. We briefly discuss the interplay of those strategies and their archaeological consequences in four research themes below. These are by no means the only topics that researchers will be able to address using the First Hermitage data generated by this project.

1.1.3.1 Architecture and Shifting Social Relations

Up until now, the outlines of the sixty-year Hermitage story have been glimpsed through architecture. Since 1988 archaeologists have discovered two distinct building periods. Between 1804 and 1819 the architectural development of the property was often haphazard, consisting of a variety of log and frame dwellings. Jackson's own two-story log house at The First Hermitage was well-appointed, complete with French wallpaper, carpets, hand-beaded beams and white-washed walls. By 1821, however, Jackson had completed construction of a massive neoclassical brick mansion, the centerpiece of a more carefully planned plantation landscape, which suited his rise in political and military importance (Galle 2004a; McKee 1995).

Sometime after he moved into the mansion, Jackson set to work turning his former log homestead into a slave house, eventually reducing it to a single-story dwelling (Galle 2004a; NPS 1999). He also added to the First Hermitage's complement of log slave dwellings a large and costly two-cell brick house or duplex, similar to later brick dwellings at the Field Quarter, to help accommodate his growing community of enslaved laborers.

Figure 1.4 (left) is a screen shot of the DAACS homepage featuring Object Galleries. **Figure 1.5 (right)** shows an Object Gallery related to Mount Vernon's South Grove Midden site.

This project aims to shed light on the larger historical significance of the evident differences in construction technology. Do they represent Jackson's attempts to manipulate slaves on the basis of their work roles or family status within the planation? How did enslaved people creatively cope with variation in the architectural environments that Jackson provided? And how did established residential groups accommodate an influx of newcomers as the planation grew? Critical sources of evidence include the sub-floor pits that enslaved people carefully constructed under the structures Jackson built for them, as well as the yards they configured and maintained around them. Sub-floor pits were subterranean storage closets that played important roles in resource accumulation and sharing within and between enslaved individuals and families (Galle 2004b; Neiman 2008; Samford 2007). Yards were venues for socializing and cooperation within the slave community (Battle 2004; Battle-Baptiste 2004; Heath and Bennett 2000). Progress depends on accurately distinguishing patterns of change in Jackson's investments in slave housing as well as slaves' modification to their

houses and yards across the first half of the nineteenth century from patterns of synchronic difference. The data produced by this project will allow scholars to do that.

1.1.3.2 Enslaved Consumers?

Consumer goods comprise a second critical material domain. Over the past two decades, historians have recognized that during the seventeenth through early-nineteenth centuries, the Atlantic world witnessed a quantum increase in the effort that people at all economic levels were willing to expend in the acquisition of stylish consumer goods and in the knowledge to use them (Breen 1986; Brewer and Porter 1993, Bushman 1993; Bliege Bird and Smith 2005; Carson 1994, 2003; Neiman 2005). In the late eighteenth-century, economic diversification and urbanization brought similar changes to the world of enslaved people (Galle 2006, 2010, 2011; Heath 1999, 2004; Martin 1993; Morgan 1998; Walsh 1992, 1995).

Beyond the Mansion 2.0 will allow us to investigate not only Jackson's consumer choices in his early years on the property but also how Hermitage slaves engaged in the local and regional markets. The large quantity and high quality of costly, imported European and Chinese ceramics excavated from sites at the First Hermitage, along with the fact Jackson rarely provisioned his slaves with ceramics, suggest enslaved people were actively participating in local markets. The assemblages abound with nineteenth-century goods never provisioned by Jackson: porcelain dolls, marbles, umbrella parts, hair combs, jewelry, and pharmaceutical bottles containing locally-made tonics.

Previous archaeological studies of Hermitage assemblages (Thomas 1995, 1998; Galle 2004b) have analyzed variation in consumer goods to argue for two divergent views of differentiation within the enslaved community. Thomas argued for intra-community homogeneity while Galle highlighted evidence for a relationship between costly goods and enslaved laborers' work roles and house locations. Much of the ambiguity can be traced to the fact that their analyses were based on partial data from only three sites and poor chronological control. This project will allow researchers to draw on data from well-dated assemblages from all The Hermitage sites to address the issue more effectively. It will allow powerful comparisons with consumption patterns within slave communities in other regions represented in DAACS including the Chesapeake, Carolina Low Country and the Caribbean (e.g. Delle 2009; Galle 2011; Reeves 2011).

1.1.3.3 Foodways

A third key material domain is foodways, as captured in variation among faunal and macrobotanical assemblages. The proposed analysis of First Hermitage faunal assemblages benefits from recent breakthroughs in our understanding of variation in the meat diet with which people enslaved in the Chesapeake were provisioned. DAACS data reveal that pigs were the mainstay of slaves' provision meat diet: ratios of pig-to-cow bone fragments from large slave-quarter sites range between 5-to-1 and 9-to-1 (Fashing 2005, Graham *et al.* 2007). Faunal data from seven Hermitage cabin sites analyzed in the first *Beyond the Mansion* grant show much higher pig-to-cow ratios than in the Chesapeake. Pig-to-cow ratios are 8-to-1 for sites located in the Mansion Backyard and nearly 13-to-1 for Field Quarter sites, raising the possibilities that The Hermitage provisioned diet varied with work roles and over time. *Beyond the Mansion 2.0* will give researchers access to faunal data from more well-dated assemblages to help clarify the extent and causes of variation within the plantation and among regions in the provisioned meat diet and its causes.

Faunal assemblages from the Mansion Back Yard and Field Quarter analyzed by Colonial Williamsburg for the first *Beyond the Mansion* grant reveals that reliance on wild game and fish was far

higher in some Hermitage assemblages than the norm on Chesapeake sites. While both Hermitage and Chesapeake slaves depended on wild resources to supplement their food rations, the extraordinary abundance of wild resources may indicate the quantity of meat provisioned at The Hermitage was lower, forcing Hermitage families to expend more effort foraging. Another possibility is that enslaved hunters used hunting as a way to develop and nurture extra-local social ties within the context of a greater mobility on the landscape that accompanied diversification (e.g. Bleige Bird *et al.* 2001). Data on macrobotanical remains in this project add a missing dimension. This project will provide the first-ever insights into slave uses of wild and domestic plants in the Upper South. It will result in greater understanding of foodways at The Hermitage and broaden researcher's abilities to model resource acquisition in different regions through time.

1.1.3.4 African Traditions

A fourth research domain explores how specific artifacts, and the contexts in which they were found, might illuminate the presence of first-generation Africans or the continuation of African traditions within a creolized African-American community (Mintz and Price 1992). Much of the research on Hermitage assemblages has centered on the possible existence of continuities in African spiritual traditions as seen through items such as blue faceted beads, cowrie shells, carved ceramic gaming pieces, pierced coins, pierced spoon handles, crystals, and fist charms (Russell 1997; Thomas 1998; Thomas and Thomas 2004). Here again, developing site-wide and plantation-wide chronologies are essential. They will make it possible to determine if hypothesized Africanisms increase or decrease over time, which would clarify the issue of whether they represent dwindling survivals of African practice or if they are representative of traditions that were reconfigured by Hermitage slaves in response to local circumstances. The project will allow researchers to more effectively explore how individuals in one enslaved community consciously chose objects that created and expressed identity, and how those choices were embedded in the larger cultural and economic changes sweeping across the Atlantic World.

1.1.3.5 The Larger Comparative Context

The significance of the *Beyond the Mansion 2.0* project rests not just in having at our disposal, for the first time, systematic and complete archaeological data for over a half century of occupation at The Hermitage. It also rests on the ready availability of data, and on an ever-expanding corpus of comparative material through DAACS. All the artifacts and archaeological contexts from which they were excavated at The Hermitage and elsewhere have been analyzed using the same set of classification and measurement protocols, rigorously defined and documented by the DAACS project. The result is an expanding body of comparative data that will continue to inspire new perspectives on The Hermitage, and allow for their increasingly powerful and convincing evaluation.

2. History, Scope, and Duration

The current proposal depends on two critical components: the accomplishments of the DAACS project over the past decade and the recent progress DAACS staff have made on digitizing The Hermitage's archaeological collections from seven sites located in the Field Quarter and Mansion Backyard. In this section we discuss each component in more detail.

2.1 The Hermitage Cataloging Project

In 2007 The Ladies Hermitage Association (LHA) recognized the urgent need to rehouse and recatalog The Hermitage's nationally-significant archaeological collections. The partnership with DAACS allowed LHA to take advantage of its collaboratively developed and proven measurement

protocols, data structures, data-entry application, SQL database backend, and website. DAACS guaranteed that the data would be made freely available online in a format comparable to data from excavated sites of slavery in Virginia, Maryland, South Carolina, Jamaica and Nevis at zero marginal cost.

The LHA received an IMLS Museums for America Grant (2007) and a NEH HCRR Grant (*The Hermitage Cataloging Project* PW-50172-08) for the cataloging, analysis, and digitization of archaeological data from the twelve excavated slave quarter sites from The Hermitage. The NEH grant not only funded three archaeologists for three years of digitization using DAACS systems, it also included funds for rehousing the collection in new archivally-stable plastic bags and acid-free artifact boxes and funds for the analysis of faunal remains from these sites by The Colonial Williamsburg Foundation's Zooarchaeological Lab.

In June 2009 The Hermitage was forced to shut down its archaeology department. The Hermitage and NEH transferred the project to DAACS at the Thomas Jefferson Foundation in Charlottesville, Virginia in August of that year. DAACS accepted responsibility for the project, and provided $96,557 in matching support, $20,500 above the required match. At the time the grant was transferred, it was renamed to *Beyond the Mansion: Digitizing 30 Years of Archaeological Research at The Hermitage.*

Fortuitously Jillian Galle, DAACS project manager, had worked at The Hermitage throughout the 1990s and was co-director of field work at The Hermitage between 1997 and 2000, when she left The Hermitage to start the DAACS program. As a result of her deep familiarity with the archaeological work at The Hermitage, she quickly realized that the 2008 NEH grant proposal was overly ambitious and that rehousing, cataloging, and digitizing all twelve sites was beyond the temporal and financial scope of the project. With NEH's approval, DAACS cataloged and digitized cabin sites from the Mansion Backyard and the Field Quarter, as well as accompanying yard excavations and the shovel-test-pit surveys of these two site clusters. In July 2013, artifact, context, and spatial data from the seven sites at these two clusters were launched on the DAACS website (Table 1.1; www.daacs.org).

2.2 History of The DAACS Project

Up until DAACS's founding in 2000, nearly all archaeological scholarship on slavery was focused on one or two sites, excavated by a single investigator (e.g. Deetz 1996, Kelso 1997, Singleton 1985). This made the discovery and explanation of larger spatial and temporal trends, and site-specific departures from them, impossible. When scholars did attempt larger generalizations and regional comparisons, they perforce relied on personal impressions from visiting excavated sites and collections, not systematically analyzed evidence (e.g. Ferguson 1992). A key problem was the use of incommensurate classification and measurement protocols by different investigators or by the same investigator at different times. This issue is pervasive and still unresolved in the discipline of archaeology. Making progress requires simultaneous exploration of diverse approaches (e.g. Galle 2012; Kintigh 2009; Spielmann and Kintigh 2011).

The general approach that DAACS has adopted has been to use the web to facilitate communication and community building among researchers, based on shared engagement with large amounts of fine-grained data, conforming to explicit protocols that researchers themselves helped devise. Hence the initial step for the DAACS project was to engage leading archaeologists and

historians working on slave societies to help us identify major research issues and the kinds of data required to address them. These scholars now comprise the DAACS Steering Committee (http://www.daacs.org/aboutdaacs/credits.html/).

By 2001 DAACS staff and collaborators had delineated data structures for both artifacts and the excavation contexts in which the artifacts were found, along with explicit classification and measurement protocols and data structures for both artifacts and contexts. These were instantiated in a SQL database backend with an accompanying data-entry client. The DAACS backend contains roughly 200 related tables, including authority tables. The data structures and protocols are documented on the DAACS website (http://www.daacs.org/aboutDatabase/catalogingManual.html, http://www.daacs.org/aboutDatabase/structure.html).

Once the DAACS client-server application was in place, artifacts and field records from sites across the Chesapeake were brought to the DAACS lab at Monticello, where analysts trained in the DAACS protocols digitized them. Simultaneously, we developed the DAACS website (http://www.daacs.org) from which the data could be served to the public. Using a simple point-and-click interface, written in PHP, website users are able to run sophisticated SQL queries that return data from multiple sites. Because all the data returned by the website queries conform to DAACS standards, systematic quantitative comparison among assemblages is possible for the first time. No other digital archive of archaeological information delivers such standardized, easily comparable data.

Since the launch of the DAACS website in 2004 with data from twenty excavated slave quarter sites in the Chesapeake, the archive has developed its audience by establishing collaborative relationships with archaeologists and students working throughout the Atlantic World. A second Mellon Grant in 2004 allowed the expansion of DAACS' geographical scope to include sites related to slavery in the Carolinas and the Caribbean. In 2006, DAACS devised the DAACS Caribbean Initiative, a long-term project devoted to collaborative field research on plantations and their slave villages on the islands of Jamaica and Nevis. The Caribbean Initiative received a major boost in 2008 when DAACS was awarded a NEH-JISC Transatlantic Digitization Collaboration Grant, which funded a partnership with the International Slavery Museum, Liverpool and the University of Southampton to conduct archaeological survey on eighteenth-century slave village sites on Nevis and St. Kitts. The resulting data from five slave village sites on Nevis were launched on the DAACS website in 2010. In 2012, the International Slavery Museum launched a detailed, publically-oriented website dedicated to the project (http://www.liverpoolmuseums.org.uk/ism/slavery/archaeology/index.aspx).

At the same time, DAACS continued to expand in the United States. In 2011, DAACS forged a collaboration with the South Carolina Institute for Anthropology and Archaeology (SCIAA), funded by Save America's Treasures, which will make data from hundreds of thousands of artifacts from two low-country rice plantations available to the public in 2014. Also in 2011, DAACS established DAACS satellite laboratories in the archaeology departments at Drayton Hall and Mount Vernon. They joined archaeologists at Washington and Lee University, who adopted the DAACS database in 2008, in using the DAACS database as their primary method for managing their archaeological collections. In spring 2013, Mount Vernon launched the Mount Vernon Midden website, with all its archaeological data being delivered from the DAACS database (http://www.mountvernonmidden.org/).

In March 2013, DAACS was awarded its third major Mellon grant ($449,918) for the DAACS Research Consortium (DRC). Our partners in the DRC include faculty and their students at six leading graduate programs focusing on the archaeological study of early-modern Atlantic slave societies (http://www.daacs.org/aboutdaacs/acknowledgements/daacs-research-consortium-members/). The consortium also includes scholars from four research institutions that hold major archaeological collections from those societies. A new open-source software infrastructure, developed in collaboration with The University of Virginia's Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities (IATH, http://www.iath.virginia.edu) and Convoy, Inc. (http://www.weareconvoy.com/), will allow geographically dispersed DRC members to digitize, analyze, and share their data with one another and eventually with the wider archaeological community and the public via the DAACS website. Each of our collaborators will complete a case study in which they use the new database application and their training to digitize and analyze artifacts and context records from a project of their choosing and, with the help of DAACS staff, launch the data on the DAACS website.

The DAACS Research Consortium is an innovative attempt to work out for the discipline of archaeology the promise of what has been called "contributed cataloging", devising ways for many scholars to contribute to a larger project, while providing them with novel venues in which to publish their work and their data (Waters 2009). This project is the critical first step in creating a network of collaborating scholars linked by DAACS software, protocols, and analytical skill, and interacting at levels that have hitherto only been possible within a single campus.

2.2.1 Scholarly and Educational Impact

Evidence for the success of the DAACS project can be found in several different domains. The first is the history of positive endorsement by the scholars who sit on peer-review committees for the four grant-giving institutions, in addition to Mellon, from which DAACS continues to receive significant financial support: NEH, JISC, SAT, and IMLS. NEH program officers cite DAACS as an example of digital humanities done right. For example, DAACS Project Manager Jillian Galle was a featured speaker on an NEH-sponsored panel at the 2012 meeting of the American Alliance of Museums (http://www.prolibraries.com/aam/?select=session&sessionID=2221).

DAACS has also been influential in the field of digital archaeology. DAACS was the inspiration for the highly successful Chaco Research Archive project, based at the University of Virginia (http://www.chacoarchive.org/cra/). Together DAACS and the Chaco Archive have helped clarify the overlapping but complementary niches occupied by "research archives" and "preservation archives" in the discipline of archaeology (Galle 2012; Plog 2010). The former, like DAACS and Chaco, aim to catalyze collaboration among scholars studying particular cultural and historical periods. The latter, like the Digital Archaeological Record in the U.S. (http://www.tdar.org/) and the Archaeological Data Service in the U.K. (http://archaeologydataservice.ac.uk/), aim to preserve digital data for the long term from any and all cultural and historical contexts (Richards 2008).

DAACS' influence on archaeological scholarship is also evident in an accelerating stream of journal articles, monographs, and theses that feature DAACS and make use of the data that the DAACS website offers. DAACS data figure importantly in recent comparative work on change and variation on slave-house architecture site structure (Neiman 2008, Samford 2007) and assemblage

content (Heath and Breen 2009) in the Chesapeake. Scholars have used DAACS data to chart for the first time variation in the means and motives of enslaved people to participate in the wider consumer economy in the Chesapeake (Galle 2006, 2010) and to discover and explain striking contrasts in patterns of consumption in the Chesapeake and Jamaica (Galle 2011).

Archaeologists have begun to use DAACS measurement protocols and data to provide a wider context necessary for understanding the uniqueness of archaeological patterns in their own data at the regional or site levels. Examples include studies of domestic sites occupied by enslaved Gullah peoples on the South Carolina Coast (Barnes and Steen 2012), enslaved agricultural laborers at Thomas Jefferson's Poplar Forest Plantation in Virginia (Heath 2012), enslaved industrial workers at Monticello (McVey 2011), middling tobacco planters in Virginia (Zevorich 2006), free townspeople in North Carolina (Gabriel 2012) and enslaved laborers on sugar plantations in Antigua (Rebovich 2011). Archaeological sites featured in DAACS have yielded insights into the social and economic dynamics behind the spatial organization of sugar plantations in Jamaica (Armstrong 2011, Bates 2007) and the effects of plantation location and crops on market access for enslaved people (Reeves 2011). DAACS data have also yielded new insights into the economic and social determinants of variation among both enslaved and free households in the use of particular classes of material culture, for example English clay tobacco pipes (Barca 2012) and locally produced and marketed, wheel-thrown coarse earthenwares in the Chesapeake (Bloch 2011).

Some of the most innovative and compelling uses of DAACS data have come from historians, not archaeologists. Historians have used DAACS data to document surprisingly frequent access to firearms by enslaved people in North Ame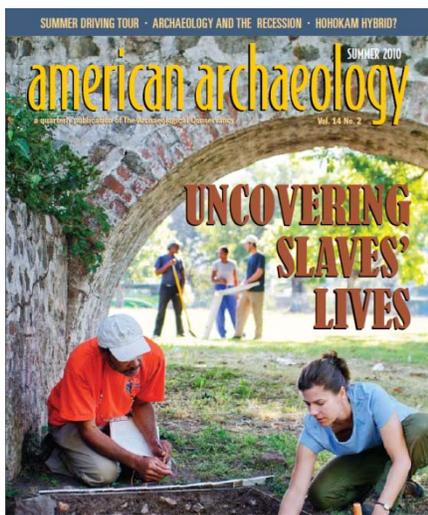rica (Morgan and O'Shaughnessy 2006). They have also mined DAACS for systematic evidence of literacy among slaves in the form of writing slates and slate pencils (Bly 2008). DAACS also figures importantly in historians' reflections on the ways in which archaeological data might advance their understanding of changing slave life ways (Morgan 2006, 2011). Recent authoritative reviews by archaeologists have highlighted DAACS' role in advancing the cause of digital data sharing and collaboration in archaeology (Arkush 2011, Richards 2008). They have also pointed to the potential of DAACS data to advance the study of the experience of Africans and their descendants, both in the Americas (Fennell 2011) and in the larger African diaspora (Singleton 2010), as well as DAACS' potential to enhance public understanding of history and archaeology (Gonzalez-Tennant 2011, Little 2007). DAACS' Caribbean research has been featured in several popular publications, including *Jamaica Journal* (Francis-Brown 2009) and a cover story in *American Archaeology* (Bawaya 2010). DAACS data and research has driven numerous exhibits, both online and in museums.

Figure 1.6. The cover story for the summer 2010 issue of American Archaeology featured DAACS research in Jamaica.

Finally archaeologists at universities across the country are using DAACS for teaching. Colleagues at Syracuse University, Northwestern University, the University of North Carolina, DePaul University, the University of Virginia, the University of California at Santa Cruz, and the University of the West Indies have developed courses that feature student projects built around the analysis of DAACS data. These courses range from general introductions to archaeology to

graduate-level seminars focusing on the archaeology of slave societies. They vary widely in the extent to which they emphasize anthropological and archaeological theory, analytical methods, and historical issues; however, they share the common and widely validated premise that learning outcomes benefit from serious engagement with complex archaeological data. A recently completed manuscript makes this case and provides details (Agbe-Davies *et al*. 2013). DAACS has met with widespread disciplinary excitement and approval. Historians and archaeologists are engaging with DAACS data, with the results visible in publications, at conferences, and in the classroom.

3. METHODOLOGY AND STANDARDS

3.1 Preparation of Material Prior to Cataloging
The First Hermitage collections that we propose in this grant to make accessible are currently stored in acidic paper bags, deteriorating plastic bags, and boxes that date to the initial curation of the materials in the 1970s and 1990s. The collections contain numerous unprocessed waterscreen and flotation samples, 5 and 10 liter sediment samples that need to be floated, screened, and picked for artifacts. See Appendix 2 on the current state of these collections.

Inadequate and, in some cases, non-existent inventories coupled with a poor organizational schema means the collections are virtually inaccessible. This contributes to the difficulty of estimating collection size for purposes of cataloging and research. In addition, current storage conditions at The Hermitage are not on par with today's discipline-wide curation standards. To remedy these issues prior to cataloging, unwashed artifacts will be washed and unprocessed sediment samples will be waterscreened or floated and picked. Artifacts will be transferred from paper to plastic bags. Original paper bag labels will be cut out and placed in 3" x 5" polyethylene bags to accompany artifacts, and new labels will be printed on acid-free card stock also to accompany artifacts. Artifacts will be sorted and bagged separately by material type, and all artifact bags from a given excavation context will be placed in a larger context bag for permanent storage. The Ladies Hermitage Association is providing $20,000 in matching funds to supply the archival-quality storage material and shelving to be installed at The Hermitage.

The above protocols follow the federal regulations outlined in 36 CFR Part 79: *Curation of Federally-Owned and Administered Archaeological Collections (*available at http://www.nps.gov/archeology/TOOLS/36CFR79.HTM*)* and specific guidelines derived from it, such as *The Society for Historical Archaeology Standards and Guidelines for the Curation of Archaeological Collections* (available at http://www.sha.org/research_resources/curation_standards.htm).

3.2 Cataloging Standards for Field Records and Artifacts
Analysts enter all information found on the original field records, including sediment descriptions for layers, stratigraphic relationships among them, and their horizontal locations, created by the original excavators, into the DAACS database's context table, creating easy to search records that are subsequently linked to each artifact from that context. Site maps and excavation plans and profiles created in the 1970s and 1990s will be scanned following established DAACS protocols at 300 dpi and saved as archival .tiffs and .jpegs for delivery on the Web. Plan and sections of individual contexts will be linked in the DAACS database to the appropriate context records. Composite site plans will be digitized in vector format using MicroStation (http://www.bentley.com) from the mosaics of the scans, following standard DAACS protocols to ensure consistency in the depiction of particular subsurface features, above-ground, extant

architectural elements, and excavation areas across all sites launched online. Vector plans will be saved for delivery on the DAACS website in native .dgn (Microstation) and .dxf (AutoCad) formats. Finally, site plans in .pdf (Adobe) also will be made available online for download.

The structure of the DAACS database allows for recording of detailed information about individual artifacts. DAACS classification and measurement protocols are described in manuals online (http://www.daacs.org/aboutDatabase/catalogingManual.html). Detailed guidelines in written form ensure consistency among catalogers and provide researchers with an opportunity to understand how the data they seek to use were generated. DAACS analysts undergo specialized training in these protocols and those analysts selected to work on this project have cataloged for DAACS for over a decade; their experience insures that the cataloging protocols are implemented in a uniform fashion across all collections. All unique, illustrative, or diagnostic artifacts and all artifacts exhibiting any sort of post-manufacture modification are digitally imaged. A set of DAACS cataloging protocols specifies how these artifacts are to be imaged, named, and stored.

3.3 Site Analysis and Write-Up in Preparation for Online Publication

Once data on all artifacts and contexts from a site have been entered into the DAACS database, the site's data undergo a standard series of preliminary data checks and analyses intended to provide chronological information on each site and its assemblages to aid researchers in selecting datasets suited to their particular questions. Project staff prepares a site-background page containing summary information for the DAACS website. Background pages include a description of the history of archaeological excavation and documentary research, the nature of the archaeological deposits, and a synopsis of the occupational history of the site. Any intriguing discoveries made during cataloging or pre-launch analysis also are described in the background section. In sum, the methodology and standards used to create the Web site pages for The First Hermitage collections follow those used by DAACS for all sites and datasets delivered online making them comparable to not only The Hermitage sites currently online with DAACS but also sites in the Chesapeake, South Carolina, and Caribbean.

3.4 Organization of And Access to Material
3.4.1 DAACS computing Technology

Beyond the Mansion 2.0 will take advantage of the open-source computing infrastructure developed for the Mellon-funded DAACS Research Consortium (see Section 3.2.2 above). This infrastructure consists of three major components. At the heart of the system is database backend coded in PostgreSQL, the premiere open-source database available today (http://www.postgresql.org/). The second component is a Ruby-on-Rails application that drives a web-accessible frontend for data entry (http://rubyonrails.org/). The data-entry frontend runs in an ordinary web browser and is available only to authorized users, DAACS staff and our dispersed collaborators, under a secure login. The Rails application also contains a module available to authorized users that generates SQL queries to return data for preliminary checking, download, and analysis.

The third infrastructure component is the publically-accessible DAACS website. Initially launched in February 2004, and redesigned in 2013, the website is organized in five major sections that offer users a range of data from detailed historical backgrounds, downloadable .dxf and .dgn site maps, site images, and intra-site archaeological chronologies to customizable queries that provide direct access to the archaeological data at varying levels of detail (Figure 1.7).

The website uses WordPress, open-source software to manage its content (http://wordpress.org/). Responsive Web Design (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Responsive_web_design) and Media Queries (http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Media_queries) allow content to be displayed properly for different device types such as desktop, tablet, and smart phone. Web users interact with the DAACS PostgreSQL database through user-friendly HTML forms on the DAACS web site. A point-and-click interface written in PHP and integrated as a WordPress plugin allows web users to generate sophisticated SQL queries without knowing anything about SQL coding. The results are returned immediately to the user's browser for perusal. Query results can be downloaded immediately as tab-delimited .txt files, ready to be read into a desktop spreadsheet, database, statistical, or GIS application for further analysis. The University of Virginia's Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities (IATH) maintains the DAACS PostgreSQL database and Ruby-on-Rails application and Convoy, Inc. is DAACS's website development team.

3.4.2 Physical Organization of and Access to the Collections

Storage conditions for the First Hermitage collections have significantly deteriorated since excavation. When DAACS retrieved the collections from The Hermitage in 2009, they were being stored in disarray on the floor and make-shift shelving in a non-climate controlled attic. At the completion of this project, The Hermitage collections will be returned to The Hermitage where they will be housed in the former Executive Director's residence. This large house built in 1970 is located on The Hermitage property near the Museum and Visitor Center. It is heated and air-conditioned and has intrusion alarms and smoke detectors. Upon return to The Hermitage, these collections will be physically accessible to all interested researchers for detailed study. Please see Appendix 2 for more details on the current state of the First Hermitage collections.

Artifact boxes will be physically organized by box number and stored on the new Penco Industrial Grade "Clipper Shelving" in a dedicated storage room. The box number, in large font, along with other relevant information will be printed on an acid-free box label that is affixed to each box. Box numbers and locations are recorded in a box table developed by DAACS to be a management component within the DAACS database. The box table tracks the box number and its shelf location and is linked to relevant context records, thus allowing one to generate a box-level artifact inventory for purposes of collections management and to identify the physical location of specific artifacts within the collections. Upon completion of the faunal identifications, faunal collections will be returned to The Hermitage where they will be stored alongside the artifact boxes from which they were pulled.

3.5 Storage, Maintenance, and Protection of Data

The DAACS database backend and associated images are housed on a dedicated PostgreSQL server located at the University of Virginia's Institute for Advanced Technology in the Humanities. The entire server is backed up daily on two Quantum VS1 DLT tapes. The DAACS PostgreSQL database is not directly connected to the Web. Finally, the DAACS website and PostgreSQL database are tarred and gzipped to another server not accessible to the public after every update. This process adds a third layer of backup and allows previous versions of the website to be retained for historical purposes.
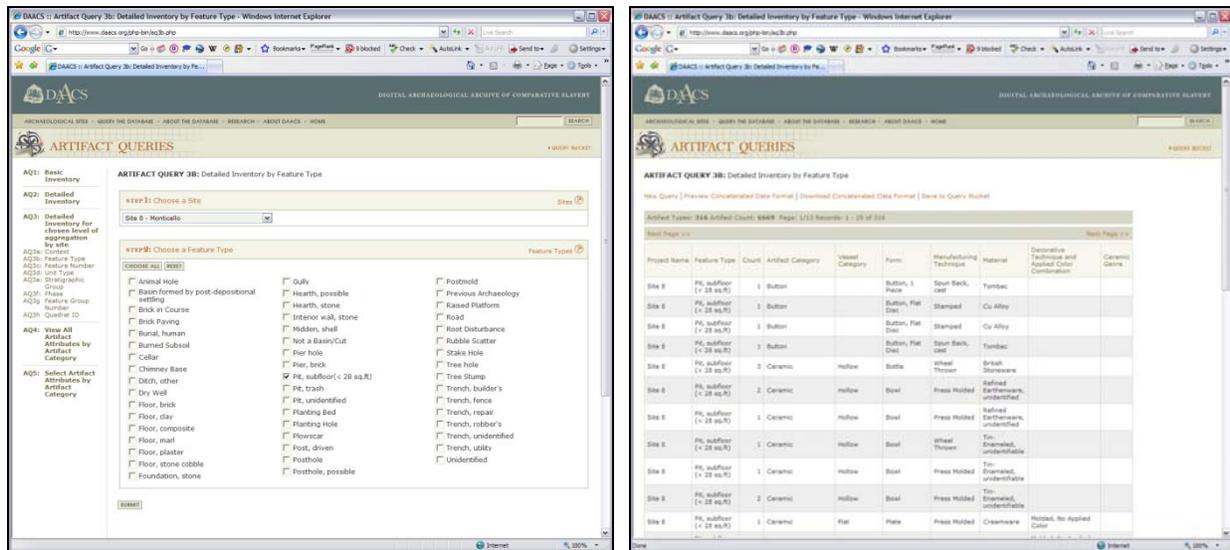
Figure 1.7. Screen shot of the DAACS query interface for Artifact Query 3B, detailed inventory by Feature Type (left). Screen shot of DAACS query results shown as viewed in the internet browser (right).

4. SUSTAINABILITY

4.1 Financial Sustainability

DAACS reaps many benefits from its institutional setting. One of the most important is financial sustainability, made possible by a restricted endowment, seeded with a NEH Challenge Grant in 2001 and matched 3:1 by Monticello donors in 2005. The successful match created an initial 2-million dollar endowment, worth roughly 3 million dollars today. Under Monticello's conservative accounting rules, this yields an annual income stream of about 136,000 dollars. The result is the guaranteed maintenance of the DAACS website, as well as funding for the DAACS project manager and one full-time and one part-time DAACS analyst. The endowment insures that data are migrated, programs upgraded, and servers replaced on a regular basis. It can also be used as matching funds for grants that enable DAACS to tackle large projects that would not normally be possible in a timely fashion with the sole support of endowment funds.

4.2 Extensibility

DAACS is preadapted to extensibility. From its beginning, the Archive was designed using open-source computing languages and today, the DAACS database and web application are programmed completely in open-source programs. Perhaps more significant is DAACS's extensibility as a research program. Since its inception, DAACS has striven to meet the demands of scholars and student. From expansion into the Carolinas and Caribbean to the DAACS Research Consortium, DAACS has heard from its constituents and responded by growing to meet the demands of its user base.

The DAACS Research Consortium is the most ambitious and promising sign of DAACS's longevity. The DRC web application is allowing professors and students at top graduate programs in historical archaeology to contribute data directly to the archive and to in turn immediately have their excavated sites comparable with regional data. As the program progresses, growth not only of the sites within DAACS but also the research produced through engagement with the archive will continue to grow

5. DISSEMINATION

Site data and background pages for each of the six First Hermitage excavation areas included in this grant will be uploaded to the DAACS website where they will be freely available not only to Monticello staff but to scholars around the world (Appendix 1). In addition to the required financial and narrative performance report to the National Endowment for the Humanities, Galle and her team will prepare at least two articles for publication in peer-reviewed archaeology journals using the data generated by this project. These articles will focus on The First Hermitage, its relationship to the other quartering areas at The Hermitage, and comparisons to other nineteenth-century sites in the Archive. These articles will be written within one-year of the completion of the grant and will not only begin to fill the void in the literature on the archaeology of The Hermitage but will also serve to publicize the availability of the data on the DAACS website and to inspire scholars to engage with those data.

Facebook and Twitter posts will be made biweekly throughout the grant period, with a focus on unique material culture and new discoveries made during the cataloging and analysis of the First Hermitage collections. This will keep archaeologists and the public informed of, and engaged with, the project years before the data even become available through the DAACS website.

6. WORK PLAN

The grant will begin with sorting and rehousing artifacts from each site. As we did on the *Beyond the Mansion* NEH-sponsored project, we will use volunteers and one DAACS Lab Assistant paid from DAACS's endowment, to wash, rebag, and rebox the collections prior to cataloging (see Appendix 2 for current storage conditions). All faunal remains from First Hermitage sites will be transported to the Zooarchaeology Lab at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, where Dr. Joanne Bowen and her staff will conduct the faunal analysis on a site-by-site basis. Faunal counts, projected to total 160,680 for all six sites, are estimated based on partial faunal counts in The Hermitage's legacy Paradox database. Macrobotanical samples will be sent to Dr. Kandace Hollenbach at the University of Tennessee's Archaeological Research Laboratory (Please see letter of commitments).

Table 1.2 provides a breakdown of artifacts and contexts that will be cataloged and digitized on a site-by-site basis. The amount of time needed to catalog the entire collection of 255,700 non-faunal artifacts from the three cabin sites and three exterior yard spaces included in the grant is based on estimates of collection size and on DAACS estimates of cataloging speed. With three analysts working simultaneously on one site collection at a time, the cataloging portion of the project will last approximately two and one-half years.

Artifact cataloging is only one component of a DAACS-based reanalysis. The additional time needed to perform context entry, records digitization, and website page development will be provided by the Project Director and each analyst will work a total of six months analyzing field records and digitizing maps and images. Galle and DAACS Archaeological Analysts will prepare site backgrounds, chronology, Harris Matrices, and other associated web content for posting on the DAACS website as artifact cataloging and faunal analyses are completed.

May-June 2014

The project will begin by rehousing (rebagging, relabeling and reboxing) the entire First Hermitage collection. Faunal remains from The First Hermitage sites will be delivered to the Zooarchaeological Laboratory at Colonial Williamsburg for identification and analysis at the end of

June (see **Budget**). In May, DAACS analysts will begin entering East Cabin Interior and Yard context information into the database. They will begin artifact cataloging in June.

Table 1.2. Summary figures for The First Hermitage excavation areas included in this grant.

Site	Square Feet Excavated	Number of Contexts	Estimated Artifact Count from Hermitage Database	General Artifacts for Translation[a]	Artifacts for DAACS Cataloging[b]	# of Person Weeks[c]	# Weeks with 3 Analysts[d]	Faunal Count[e]
East Cabin Interior	515	82	37,000	25,000	12,000	18	6	36,480
East Cabin Yard	1835	293	195,000	74,000	121,000	186	62	80,000
West Cabin Interior	156	31	44,000	0	44,000	68	23	14800
West Cabin Yard	1737	280	55,000	10,300	44,700	69	23	18,000
Southeast Cabin	500	110	24,000	0	24,000	37	12	7,800
1996 Auger Test Survey	N/A	21	10,000	0	10,000	15	5	3600
Total	**4743**	**817**	**365,000**	**109,300**	**255,700**	**393**	**131**	**160,680**

[a]General artifact classes such as bricks, nails, and window class will be digitally mapped onto DAACS protocols and translated from The Hermitage's 1990s Paradox database into the DAACS PostgreSQL database. This procedure was done for the 2008 NEH Hermtiage grant.
[b]Calculated as *Estimated Artifact Count from Hermitage Database* less *General Artifacts for Translation*. This is the number of individual artifacts we anticipate the DAACS analysts will analyze and catalog by hand into the DAACS database.
[c] Assumes one individual cataloging at a rate of 650 artifacts per week.
[d]Number of weeks anticipated cataloging with three full-time analysts.
[e]Calculated using faunal counts in The Hermitage's Paradox Database.

July 2014– August 2015

DAACS analysts will work throughout the year to catalog artifacts from the East Cabin interior and exterior. These sites are by far the largest from The First Hermitage and will require 68 weeks of cataloging. During this time, Galle will write a program that will pull the general artifact data for the East Cabin Interior and Yard Space excavations from The Hermitage's 1990s Paradox database. She will then map The Hermitage's cataloging terminology onto the DAACS PostgreSQL data structures and import the data into DAACS. This will insure very basic information translation for general artifact classes. Galle has completed similar programming processes over the past decade for DAACS.

September – November 2015

Leslie Cooper will prepare the site maps and Jesse Sawyer will prepare the Harris Matrices for the East Cabin Interior and Yard Space. Lynsey Bates will scan slides and prepare images of the site and its archaeological features for launch on the website. Galle will prepare the web pages and use DAACS dating methods to chronologically phase the sites. She will also prepare content for a homepage gallery that will feature the East Cabin. The content will be entered into the DAACS WordPress module and the complete archaeological data for the East Cabin and its surrounding yard space will go live on the DAACS website in November 2015.

December 2015– November 2016

Galle, with collaboration of the DAACS analysts will prepare a conference paper on the East Cabin for the Society for Historical Archaeology conference to be held in Washington D.C. in January 2016. Following the SHA conference in January, DAACS analysts will begin cataloging the West Cabin Interior and Yard Space collection and should complete the collection by the end of November 2016. As with the East Cabin, Galle will translate existing general artifact records from The Hermitage's Paradox database into DAACS. Galle and her team will prepare maps, images, prepare the lithostratigraphic and chronological analysis, website content, and gallery pages for the West Cabin and its surrounding yard space. This content, along with all context and artifact data, will go live on the DAACS website in late November 2016.

Once faunal identification for the East and West Cabin sites is complete, Bowen will travel to Monticello to communicate the preliminary results to project staff (see Budget). It will be important to mesh the phasing and lithostratigraphic groupings created during artifact analysis with the results of faunal work. Bowen, Galle, and Neiman will work together to develop interpretive statements for each of the websites based on Bowen's results.

December 2016 – March 2017

DAACS analysts will catalog contexts and artifacts from the Southeast Cabin site and the 1996 Auger Test Survey. They will digitize context records from these sites.Cataloging these sites will be completed by March 2017. Completed faunal from the Zooarchaeology Lab at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation will be delivered to the DAACS lab and Galle will translate these into the DAACS PostgresSQL database. The results of the macrobotanical data will also be uploaded at the same time. Galle and DAACS analysts will collaborate on a conference paper for the Society for Historical Archaeology and a scientific poster for the Society for American Archaeology meetings that provide a comparative analysis of the West and East Cabins.

March– May 2017

As with the East and West Cabin sites, Galle and her team will prepare maps, images, prepare the lithostratigraphic and chronological analysis, website content, and gallery pages for the Southeast Cabin and the 1996 Auger Test Survey data. This content, along with all context and artifact data, will go live on the DAACS website in late April 2017.

In March 2017 Galle will order Penco Shelving for delivery to The Hermitage. The Hermitage has committed to contributing $20,000 to this project that will be applied to the costs for shelving, boxes, bags, and collections return. Galle and her team will return the entirety of The Hermitage Archaeological Collections (over 500 boxes of artifacts, and dozens of boxes of context records, slides, reports, and maps) to The Hermitage in May 2017. The shelving will allow The Hermitage, for the first time, to store their archaeologically collections responsibly in a climate-controlled environment where they are accessible to museum curators and interested researchers.

7. KEY STAFF
7.1 DAACS Project Staff
Please see Appendix 3 for staff resumes.

Project Director: Dr. Jillian E. Galle holds a Doctorate in Anthropology from the University of Virginia and has managed DAACS since its inception in 2000. Her computing expertise includes website design, database design, CAD, and SQL and SAS programming. Between 1996 and May 2000, she was a Research Archaeologist and Co-Director of summer field work at The Hermitage.

She also is an expert on early-modern Atlantic World material culture and has led numerous field projects on Jamaica and Nevis as well as managed field projects in Virginia and Tennessee. She was the U.S. principal investigator for the 2008 NEH-JISC Transatlantic Digitization Collaboration grant, and assumed direction of The Hermitage's NEH grant in 2009. She will spend 50% of her time on this project.

Project Co-Director: Dr. Fraser D. Neiman, Director of Archaeology at Monticello, holds a Doctorate from Yale University. He envisioned and wrote the initial DAACS grant, awarded in 1999 by the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation, and a subsequent NEH Challenge Grant in 2001, which established an endowment for the archive. Since 2001, he and Jillian Galle have secured an additional $1,025,918 grant from the Andrew W. Mellon Foundation to expand the archive to include enslaved domestic assemblages from sites located in the Carolinas and the Caribbean and for the DAACS Research Consortium. He will spend 10% of his time on the project. Neiman's time is covered by matching funds from Monticello.

DAACS Archaeological Analysts:
Lynsey Bates is currently pursuing a PhD in Anthropology (archaeology) from the University of Pennsylvania. She holds a B.A. in archaeology from the University of Virginia. She served as an archaeological analyst for Monticello's NEH-funded Mulberry Row Reassessment between mid-2005 and 2008 and has served as a DAACS archaeological analyst on a part-time basis since 2011. She will work 24 hours a week as a DAACS analyst and will spend 100% of her time on the project. We are requesting NEH funds for this position.

Leslie Cooper holds a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of South Carolina and a graduate certificate in ArcGIS from University of West Florida. She has served as a DAACS archaeological analyst since 2001. She will spend 100% of her time on the project. We are requesting NEH funds to cover 50% of this position with 50% matching funds from the DAACS Endowment.

Jesse Sawyer holds a B.A. in Anthropology from the University of Virginia. He has served as a DAACS archaeological analyst since 2001. He will spend 100% of his time on the project. We are requesting NEH funds to cover 50% of this position with 50% matching funds from the DAACS Endowment.

7.2 Foodways Analysts
Dr. Joanne Bowen, Curator of Zooarchaeology at the Colonial Williamsburg Foundation, is a leading researcher in her field and has published extensively on topics related to dietary patterns in the Chesapeake Region. She served as a DAACS collaborating scholar and, in that capacity, spearheaded the development of the faunal component of the DAACS database. She and her colleague **Steve Atkins**, Associate Curator of Zooarchaeology, have conducted faunal analysis for all of the collections currently in DAACS and will serve as the faunal analysts for this project. Atkins will spend about 75% of his time on the project. Bowen will spend about 15% of her time on the project. We are requesting NEH funds for their services.

Dr. Kandace Hollenbach, Interim Director of The University of Tennessee's Archaeological Research Laboratory, is a leading researcher in paleoethnobotany of the southeasten United States. Her research interests include gender and identity and their signatures on the botanical record, as well as the use and meaning of landscape among hunting-gathering people of the Southeast. Dr.

Hollenbach will conduct macrobotanical analysis of thirty-seven samples from The First Hermitage. We are requesting NEH funds for her services through UT's Archaeological Research Laboratory.