

Historical Archaeology Field School



Participant Guide

S.I.U.E. ARCHAEOLOGY FIELD SCHOOL

Participant Guide

© Matthew C. Emerson Ph.D.

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Welcome ! 5

Director's Message 6

Field Program Syllabus 7

Weekly Schedule & Assignments 9

Before You Leave Home 11

Medical Insurance 11

Risks in Archaeological Field Work 11

Student Pack List 12

Information Sheet 13

Participant Release Form 15

Cross Country Hotel List 17

Daily Operations 19

Daily Fieldwork Schedule 19

Field School Rules & Guidelines 20

Safety-First Alcohol Policy 21

Environmental Variables 23**Skills & Assignments 29**

Basic Archaeology Skills 29

Basic Skill test 38

Advanced Skills 39

Before You Depart Virginia 45

Before You Depart Checklist 46

Student Evaluation of Program Form 47

Field Assistant Evaluation Form 49

Frequently Asked Questions 51

General Information 51

Food and Lodging 52

Daily Operations 52

Other Activities and Events 53

Rules and Guidelines 53

Fees 53

Miscellaneous 53

Maps 55

Additional Readings 57

Reprinted Primary Sources 57

Historical Studies: Eastern Shore 59

American Historical Archaeology 60

Index 61

Welcome!

to the SIUE Historical Archaeology Field School...

You have joined an expedition that is on the verge of discovery! If you are thinking you'd like to try doing archaeology or this could be the start of an exciting future career you are probably wondering: What will it be like working on a field research team?

This guide will introduce you to the Department of Anthropology's Archeology field school program. The faculty and staff, daily operations, travel to Virginia, academic requirements, expenses and fees are described in the next few pages. Of course, no document can summarize all the aspects of the field program or the excitement and fulfillment you may experience doing archaeology. Enjoy this guide and thank you for participating!



Director's Message

DIRECTOR

Professor Matt Emerson
Dept. of Anthropology

ACADEMIC ADVISOR

Professor Dallas Browne
Dept. of Anthropology

FIELD ASSISTANT

David Flatt

INFORMATION OFFICER

Ms. Leah Wildhaber
Dept. of Anthropology

This year marks the **fifth** season that the Department of Anthropology is sponsoring historical archaeological investigations on Virginia's Eastern Shore. The Eastern Shore is a peninsula which extends through Delaware, Maryland and Virginia forming an eastern boundary to the Chesapeake Bay. It is well known by tourists for its spectacular natural wildlife and scenic beauty. The Shore is also a place of early colonial settlement in British North America. You have the opportunity to search for these settlements and insights into the early colonial life of the Chesapeake region.

Our program has a dual focus; *field instruction and research*. You have a unique opportunity to learn about archaeological methods while working on private properties located in Accomack County, Virginia. Field school participants also learn about historical research methods and work early colonial records at the Accomack county court.

This research project began in the mid 1990's with extensive documentary research. The Eastern Shore has the longest contiguous set of surviving documentary records of anywhere in the United States. This simple fact makes it a region favorable for historical *and* archaeological studies of early colonial life. The farms and plantations of English gentlemen, indentured servants and enslaved and freed Africans lie under the planted fields and woodland soils of the Eastern Shore.

A central goal of this program is to inventory and evaluate the range of archaeological resources in a large area between the Pungoteague and Nandua Creeks. Previous research has discovered 19th, 18th and 17th century debris marking probable spots of settlement. Intensive site-specific excavations are the focus of this season's field work. Specifically, you will be working on settlement area that may include a site occupied by a 17th century freed African slave and his family; the Anthony Johnson settlement. We hope to find the location of this small farmstead, where Africans raised cattle and traded with their English neighbors. What clues about their everyday life can we learn from finding where they lived and worked? Your interest and participation will help bring us closer to answering this and other questions about colonial life on the Eastern Shore.

The faculty, staff and I welcome you to the program!



Field Program Courses

The field school program is open by application to all registered SIUE students and students from other colleges and Universities. Students are accepted based on their application and references. The Field School program has accepted excellent undergraduate and graduate students from a variety of disciplines such as Anthropology, Psychology, Historical Studies, and Sociology.

Field school students or participants are enrolled by the director in one or two courses for the summer session. Students cannot enroll themselves in the summer Archaeology field school courses. Occasionally, a student may be enrolled in only the first session and course. This arrangement is only possible after review by the director and recommendations by the faculty advisors.

The two field school courses are :

Anthropology 375 Introduction to Archaeological Field Methods-- 6 credit units

Anthropology 475 Advanced Archaeological Field Methods---3 credit units

Field Program Syllabus

ANTHROPOLOGY 375-475- ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELD METHODS

Field work: M-F 6:00 AM-12:30PM

Lab work: T-TH 2:00PM-4:00PM (selected days)

Credit Hours: AN 375(6 units) & AN 475(3 units)



Students must apply and be accepted before they are enrolled in the two Anthropology courses.

Student participants learn about and experience original archaeological research in the field. Instruction in the courses (Anthropology 375 and Anthropology 475), introduces participants to basic and advanced archaeology field methods. Participants conduct daily field work which may include archaeological survey, soil testing and excavation. Participants learn and use basic archaeological skills including surface measurement, elementary surveying, soil reading, unit mapping, testing, and excavation methods during the first two weeks. Advanced skills such as landscape and site mapping, artifact management and photography are introduced in later weeks. Daily field time is augmented by laboratory instruction and individual research projects. Participants are certified for basic archaeological field work upon the successful completion of a **basic skills test** administered in the field. Discussions and lectures explore readings and presentation materials.

Required Reading

Emerson, Matthew C.

1995 Documentary Insights into the Archaeology of Seventeenth-century Africans in Virginia, ms.

Breen, T.H. & Stephen Innes

"Myne Owne Ground" Race & Freedom on Virginia's Eastern Shore 1640-1676, Oxford U Press.

Harrington, J.C.

1978 "Dating Stem Fragments of Seventeenth and Eighteen Century Clay Tobacco Pipes", in Historical Archaeology, A Guide to Substantive and Theoretical Contributions, edited by Robert Schuyler, Baywood Publishing, NJ.

Noel Hume, Ivor

1978 A Guide to Artifacts of Colonial America. New York: Alfred A. Knopf.

Olmert, Michael

1997 "The House that John Page Built", *Colonial Williamsburg*, Spring. Williamsburg, VA.

Carson, Cary, Norman F. Barka, William M. Kelso, Garry Wheeler Stone and Dell Upton

1981 "Impermanent Architecture in the Southern American Colonies", *Winterthur Portfolio*, Winterthur, Del. .

Straube, Beverley A.

1995 "Colonial Potters of Tidewater Virginia", *Journal of Early Southern Decorative Arts*, winter 1995.

Methods and Problems in Zoo-archaeology-ms.

Course Requirements

- 1) Attendance in the field five days a week 6AM 12:30PM
- 2) Attendance in the lab two days a week T-TH 1:00PM 4:00PM
(more if necessary-the number of hours in lab is determined by the director and project needs)
- 3) Basic Skills Test- in the field practical
- 4) Attendance and Participation in seminar discussions

Weekly Schedule & Assignments

Arrival Friday May 16th by 5 PM

Week 1

Arrival & Orientation

Preliminary field work & Surveying
Introduction to Historical Archaeology
Archival research and primary documents
Background Documentary Research

Readings

Breen & Innes

Emerson

Week 2

Archaeological Survey and Sampling
Excavation and Field Recording

Breen & Innes

Noel Hume

Week 3

Introduction to Colonial Artifacts
Dating Methods
Ceramics

Harrington

Basic Skill Test

Week 4

Archaeology lab set-up: washing & cataloging Artifacts
Artifact Preservation

Olmert

Week 5

Site Mapping

Carson et al

Week 6

Photography in the Field and Lab
Faunal analysis

Straube

Zooarchaeology

Departure- Noon June 30 Monday



Before You Leave Home

Medical Insurance

All participants are required to have written proof of independent medical insurance at least three weeks before the field program start day. A photocopy of a group identification card or letter of coverage is acceptable proof and will be kept on file at SIUE's Department of Anthropology.

☞ *Southern Illinois University is a self insured state institution and does not provide student medical insurance as part of regular fees.*

☞ Students may purchase additional independent insurance through the SIUE Health services. The companies providing this coverage often change year to year and it is the participants' responsibility to seek out and purchase this type of independent medical insurance. Failure to provide written proof of insurance results in forfeiture of the participant's admission to the field school.

Risks in Archaeological Field Work

All registered field school participants are required to be aware of all the potential risks involved in outdoor field work. Please read the following list of potential risks before attending the field school. If you have any questions about the field school working conditions or environment please refer to the FAQ at the end of this document or to the field school director.

Potential Risks

Common occurrences

skin injuries (chafing, scratches, lacerations, punctures)
mosquito bites, bee & fly stings
sunburn
exhaustion/general muscle fatigue
blisters on hands/feet
dehydration/heat exhaustion
tick & chigger bites

limb cramps
skin reactions to poisonous plants
choking
bacterial infections/ diarrhea

Uncommon occurrences

Heat stroke
sprained limbs
food poisoning

Rare occurrences

broken limbs
vehicular accidents
poisonous snake bite
(extremely rare in area)
poisonous spider bite
(present in area)

Student Pack List

Here is a list of the required and recommended equipment a participant will need for the field school. It is wise to purchase these commodities before arriving in Virginia, because you will need some of the items immediately upon arrival. Stores in Accomack county may also not have these exact items in stock or may be more expensive. Use this list as a checklist before you leave for Virginia.

**provided by the Field school through the field school fee*

Field equipment - Required

___ leather gloves
___ hat with brim
___ sunglasses
___ bandanna
___ sunscreen SPF 20
___ field notebook
___ black ink pen
___ insect repellent
___ daypack
___ jack knife
large water bottle
*10 qt. galvanized pail
dustpan
*trowel- 5 inch marshalltown
*1" paint brush

*clipboard & mech. pencil

Field equipment - Optional

___ knee pads/garden pad
___ camera & film
___ sketch pad
___ protractor

Living equipment

___ summer sleeping bag
___ large towels
___ beach towel
___ small hand towel
___ washcloths
___ toiletries
___ laundry bag

___ bathing suit
___ 2-3 large ziplocs
___ 2 large garbagebags
___ 2 rolls of quarters
___ flashlight & batteries
___ spare set of car keys

Clothes

___ sweater/sweatshirt
___ socks (lots), shorts
___ tshirts
___ rain gear
___ work shoes or hiking boot
 without lug soles
___ sneakers
___ sandals/ flip-flops

Information Sheet

The following sheet is general information for you during your field school experience.

Field School Residence Location

VIMS- Eastern Shore Lab
Wachapreague, VA. 23389

Field School Mailing Addresss

SIUE Archaeology Field School
P.O. Box 418
Wachapreague, VA. 23480

Field School Telephone number VIMS dorm.....757-787-5838
(message phone only)

Emergency.....911

Nasawaddox Hospital ER.....757-442-8777

Hospital Information.....800-834-7035

Fire Department.....757-787-7818

Police.....757-787-1131

Poison Control.....800-552-6337

Guest & Visitor Policy

Day visitors and guests are welcome anytime. Overnight guests are welcome to visit the field school if **three day** prior notice is given to the director. If day or overnight guests are eating field school meals they will be charged a day fee. Space for guest overnight stays in the VIMS dorms is extremely limited and must be cleared through the field school director.

Participant Release Form

Please sign and detach this form and turn into to the field school staff.

I, _____ (print name) release and discharge Barbara and Stephen Johnsen, owners of real property located at 29368 Harborton Road, Pungoteague, Virginia and their heirs, administrators, executors, successors, and assigns from any injuries, losses and damages to myself and my property sustained on their property. In consideration for this release, the Johnsens are granting me access to their property for archaeological investigations under the direction of Southern Illinois University- Edwardsville.

signature

date

Cross Country Hotel List

LEXINGTON, KY

MOTEL 6- 1/75 AT EXIT 110/HWY 60	502-863-1166
MOTEL 6- GEORGETOWN, KY- I-75 AT DELAPLAIN	859-293-1431
BEST WESTERN- PARKSIDE INN- I-64 EXIT 58	502-695-6111
LA QUINTA INN- JCT I-64/ I75 EXIT 115	859-231-7551

CHARLESTON, WV

BUDGET HOTEL- I-64 EXIT 96-	304-925-2592
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HUNTINGTON, WV

ECONO LODGE- I-64 EXIT 15-	304-529-1331
STONE LODGE- I 64 EXIT 15-	304-736-3451

LEWISBURG, WV

SUPER 8- I-64 EXIT 169	304-647-3188
------------------------------	--------------

LEXINGTON, VA

COMFORT INN-VIRGINIA HORSE CENTER I -64- EXIT 55.....	540-463-7311
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Directional Map to the Archaeology Field School Residence at VIMS

Directions

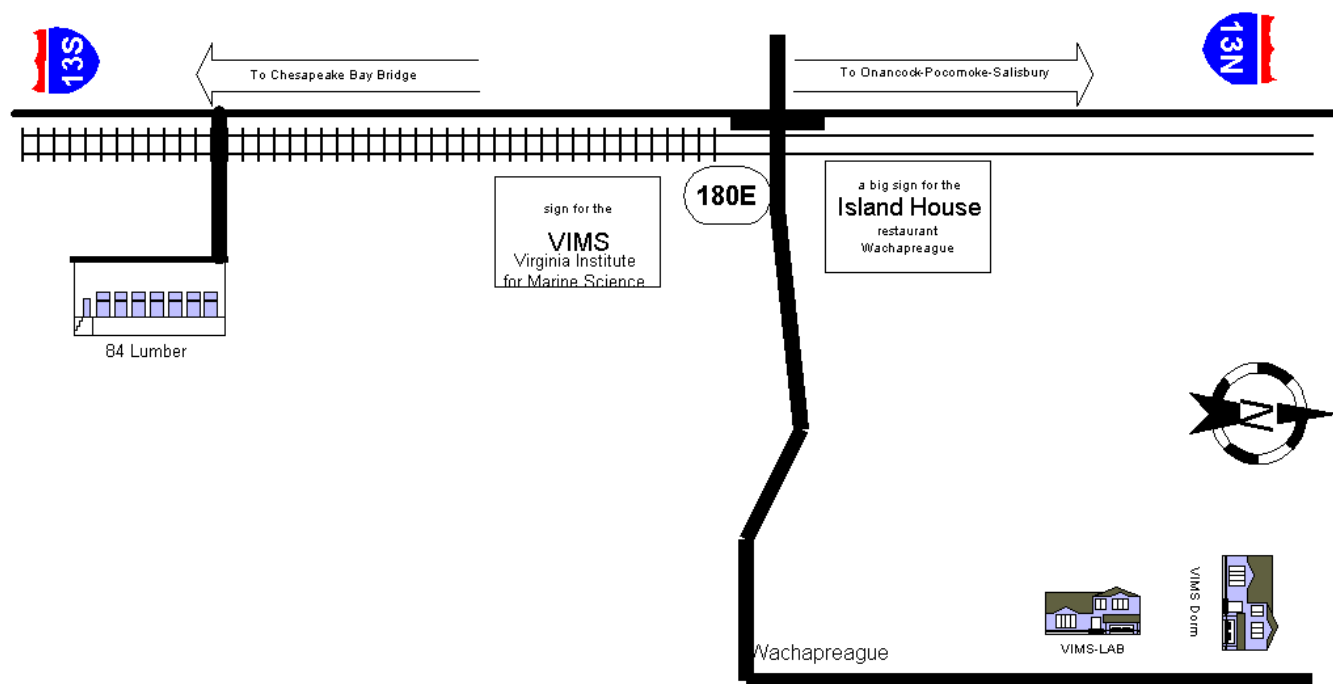
From the South- Take Route 13 North from Chesapeake Bay Bridge
or

From the North- Take Route 13 South from Salisbury-Pocomoke-Onancock

Turn off Rt. 13 onto Rt. 180 East

Follow this road about 6 miles down to the little town of Wachapreague.

"Rose Hill" is a yellow house on your right (#40) on main Street- Look for a sign for the Field School





Daily Operations

All participants follow the same daily schedule Monday through Friday. An important goal of a research team is to train all members to do all the necessary tasks and to have all the team members working together. The following schedules describe the tasks and times for field work and KP (kitchen work).

Daily Fieldwork Schedule

5:15	Staff/Crew gets up
5:30	Everybody leaves for site
6:00-8:00	Field work
7:45	KP sets out breakfast table in the field
8:00	Breakfast in the field
9:00	Breakfast clean up
9:00-12:30	Field work
1:00	Lunch at VIMS dorms
1:30-3:00	Crew Tool maintenance Labwork at VIMS lab Special projects & study
3:30-5:30	Personal Time
6:00-	Dinner at VIMS dorm
10:00	Quiet at VIMS dorm

Field School Rules & Guidelines

- ✓ Daily attendance in the field is required
- ✓ Quiet at the VIMS dorms at 10 PM
- ✓ No smoking in any VIMS buildings
- ✓ No alcohol consumed at VIMS buildings or in dorms
- ✓ Always look for ways to assist in the operations of the field school

Fairness, Security and Safety for All

Safety-First Alcohol Policy

- 1) Alcohol consumption is not permitted on the VIMS grounds unless permitted by the VIMS director.

- 2) Any vehicles leaving for evenings out where alcohol may be consumed must have a designated driver who has signed the Designated Driver Notebook at the VIMS dorms.

- 3) Any SIUE field school participant who is involved in an alcohol-related traffic violation or accident assumes full legal and financial responsibility and will hold harmless the board of regents governing SIUE or any SIUE employee or field school staff member.

Environmental Variables

This section describes and answers common questions about the environment and problems that participants may experience. Although many of these issues range from common to rare concerns, helpful first aid treatments and preventive measures are provided.

Heat Exhaustion and Heat Stroke

Perhaps one of the most common dangers to field workers is over exposure. Working long hours in the sun and humidity demands specific behaviors and strategies in order to stay healthy. Heat exhaustion and heat stroke are problems encountered by humans working in the outdoors during the summer.

Heat exhaustion results from dehydration and an electrolyte imbalance; a lack of fluids and salt. It is common in people not used to working outdoors. It is characterized by excessive sweating, pale and clammy skin and a feeling of sickness, dizziness or actually fainting. Pulse rate and breathing are also rapid and muscular cramps and headache are common.

➤The **treatment for heat exhaustion** is as follows:

- ☑ lay the person down in a cool place with feet slightly elevated,
- ☑ give water with 1 teaspoon of salt per quart.

Heat stroke is more serious. It results from overexposure to the sun and the human body fails to regulate its own temperature. Symptoms include a flushed skin, hot and dry to the touch and a strong rapid pulse. Victims of heat stroke may become confused and unconscious.

➤The **treatment for heat stroke** is as follows;

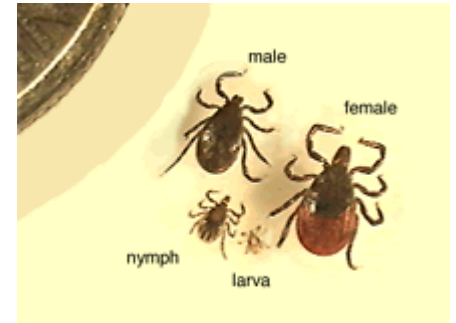
- ☑ immediately move the victim to a cool place
- ☑ treat for shock
- ☑ seek medical assistance.

Prevention

It is strongly recommended that participants wear sunscreen rated with an (SPF) sun protection factor of 30 or more. Sunscreen should be applied every couple of hours during the mid day. Participants are required to carry water into the field and are encouraged to drink at least 2 liters a day to prevent dehydration. Wearing a light colored field hat and sunglasses is also strongly recommended. If you think you are suffering from heat exhaustion or heat stroke notify the staff, find shade immediately and request medical attention.

Ticks

Ticks (*Ixodes scapularis*) are commonplace in Virginia. Each day, participants should thoroughly check themselves for ticks embedded in their skin. Scalp and other private areas should also be checked daily. Lyme disease is present in Virginia (57 cases reported in 1999), but the transmission of the pathogen often takes more than 24 hours for an embedded tick to infect the human host.



Black legged or deer tick

➤The **treatment for tick bite** is as follows:

- ☑ remove the tick by slowly turning its body counter clockwise until it becomes detached. Make sure the head is still attached as sometimes the head will be left in the skin.
- ☑ Wash the affected area with a mild soap or swab with alcohol if possible.

Prevention

Use a DEET-based repellent. Wear light-colored clothing- easier to spot ticks. Check your clothing and body each day after field work. Tuck long pants into with socks in brushy or grassy areas.

Spiders

There are two poisonous spiders found in North America; the black widow spider (*Latrodectus hesperus*) ; brown recluse spider (*Loxosceles reclusa*). Both are found on the Eastern Shore.

Black widow



Brown recluse



➤The **treatment for spider bite** is as follows:

- ☑ wash the bitten skin with a mild soap.
- ☑ Apply a cold compress to ease swelling and pain.
- ☑ If you have extreme pain or other unusual symptoms such as severe inflammation and fever go for medical help immediately.

Over the next 8 hours, a painful blue-gray area of discoloration resembling a "bull's-eye" surrounds the bite. In most patients, nothing more develops and the area heals. Some people develop a blister at the bite site that becomes a slow healing ulcer about 1 centimeter in size. The pain may be accompanied by nausea. If possible capture and take the spider to the hospital.

Prevention

Use a DEET-based repellent. Wear a hat. Do not to place bare hands and feet in or under logs or tires that are used to weight down plastic on archaeological sites. Wear long pants and long sleeve shirts and tuck shirts into pants, and tuck pants into socks or boots.

Snakes



There are a variety of non-poisonous snakes in Virginia. Most are helpful to the environment by killing and consuming rodents and sick and weakened animals. There are four major poisonous snake groups in North America (rattlesnakes, cotton mouths, coral snakes and copperheads), only one of which is found on the Eastern Shore. The copper head (Agkistrodon contortrix) is a poisonous snake 2 to 53 inches long found in wooded areas and on the edges of farm fields. They are slow moving, non-aggressive and can be easily avoided, without killing them.

➤The **treatment for snake bite** is as follows:

- ☑ wash the bite with a mild soap. Do not apply a constricting band or tourniquet.
- ☑ Do not cut into the skin.
- ☑ Suck out poison with a mechanical suction cup.
- ☑ Apply a cold compress to ease swelling and pain.
- ☑ Seek medical assistance if you have extreme pain or other unusual symptoms- such as severe inflammation, cramps.

If you are bitten by a snake it is recommended that the snake be captured and killed for identification. If you can't capture it be able to identify it by its color- and the shape of its head; poisonous snakes have a triangle-shaped head and non-poisonous snakes have a tubular-shaped head.

Prevention

Snakes should be avoided and not handled. Do not place bare hands and feet in or under logs or tires that are used to weight down plastic on archaeological sites. Wear long pants and boots in grassy fields or wooded areas.

Bees, wasps and hornets

These insects are common on the Eastern Shore. Notify the staff immediately if you have been stung by a bee or wasp. Common symptoms of bee stings include swelling, redness, itching and/or burning of the skin. Only the honey bee leaves a stinger in the skin.

➤The **treatment for bee sting** is as follows:

- ☑ Remove any stinger **without** using tweezers – try not to squeeze more venom from the stinger into the skin.
- ☑ Apply a cold compress to ease swelling and pain
- ☑ Seek medical assistance if you have extreme pain or other unusual symptoms- such as severe inflammation, cramps.

Uncommon allergic reactions to bee stings include nausea, cramps, severe swelling, anaphylactic shock, and unconsciousness.

Prevention

Be aware of bees in the area, look for ground dwelling bee nests when surveying. Make sure that you have an epinephrine kit with you in the field if you are allergic to bee stings.

Poisonous plants

Poison Ivy (*Toxicodendron radicans*) is the most prolific poisonous plant in the field school area. The plant secretes an oil called urushiol (you-ROO-shee-ol) which can last up to 5 years on clothing and shoes.



Poison Ivy

- The **treatment for poison ivy exposure** is as follows:
- ☑ upon returning home remove your clothes,
 - ☑ scrub your body with cool (not hot) water and Technu-soap or another mild non-cream based soap.
 - ☑ launder clothes to prevent re-exposure to urushiol

Wrap your clothes in plastic and launder separately from other clothes. If the area affected swells and becomes itchy, apply calamine lotion or calamine with Benadryl (caladryl lotion). Hydrocortisone crème 10% solution in small dosages may also help ease the pain and itching. If the area becomes very inflamed the problem is usually treated by a physician and corticosteroid prescriptions.

Prevention

Avoid touching the plant's leaves, berries, or stems. Wear boots, gloves, hat and long pants and a long sleeve t-shirt if you are working in an area where the plant grows. Apply barrier creams such as IvyBlock. After exposure use Technu-soap to clean skin.

Diet

One of the continuing challenges of field work is maintaining a reasonable diet. Hot climates and exhausting work can often make one forget good eating and drinking regimens normally practiced at home. Most participants are not used to continuous outdoor physical labor.

Prevention

Consume lots of water and maintain electrolytes by eating a balanced diet which includes potassium, sodium and calcium from fruits and vegetables. An excessive intake of caffeinated drinks and alcoholic beverages may cause dehydration and sickness.

**SIUE ARCHAEOLOGY FIELDSCHOOL
ACCIDENT REPORT**

In case of an accident involving injuries on site or at the lodging premises.

This report should be filed out by a witness to the accident as soon as possible.
Give the report to the Field Director as soon as possible after the accident.

Name of person injured:-

Name of parent(s)/guardian: _____ ☐ **Notified**

Telephone (____) _____ **Date of accident** ____/____/____

Time: _____

WHERE DID THE ACCIDENT OCCUR? (Be ecific): _____

DESCRIBE INJURY (Be specific):

ACTIONS TAKEN (In sequential order)

a) _____

b) _____

c) _____

Signed: _____ **Date:** _____

Report Distribution: Original to: SIUE Risk Management, Box 1038, Edwardsville, IL. 62026

Copy to: Department of Anthropology, SIUE, Edwardsville, IL 62026

Skills & Assignments

Basic Archaeology Skills

The field school program certifies participants who demonstrate a competence in basic archaeology skills. You will learn about these skills in class and employ them in the field. There will be ample time to experiment and master these basic skills. Some of the instructional and reference material you will need for the basic skill test is found in the following pages. Most of the instruction will be in the field and **it is required that participants take notes in the lab and in the field**. A Basic Skill test is outlined at the end of this section.

Measurement

The ability to make simple but highly accurate measurement begins with taping. Participants are taught the different taping methods used in prehistoric and historical archaeology and are required to show proficiency in taking horizontal measurements and plotting those measurements in simple unit maps on graph paper.

Historical archaeologists often use the English system and tools marked with the engineers' scale (10-10ths to a foot). English colonial settlements were laid out in English units using chains, rods and other scales. Triangulation is the standard method for mapping features and artifacts *in situ*. Metric systems may also be used.

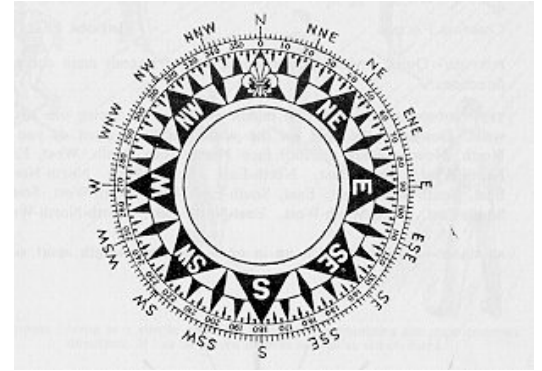
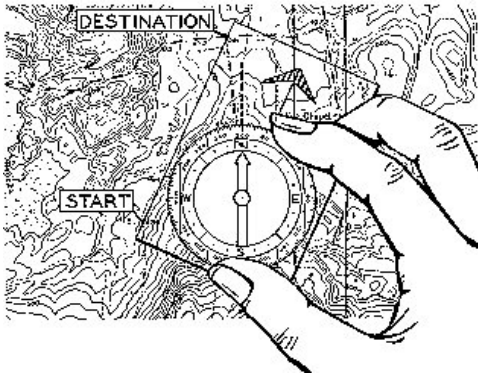
Instruction in advanced mapping and automatic transit use are offered after you master these basic skills.



Map and Compass

Participants are introduced to basic map and compass work. The use of a silva-type compass, a Brunton-type compass and theodolite is introduced. Instruction includes leveling a tripod and shooting in a base line to define an archaeology survey area.

Participants learn to orient a compass to magnetic North. Azimuth and bearings are taken on landmarks in the field and survey transects are plotted and searched.

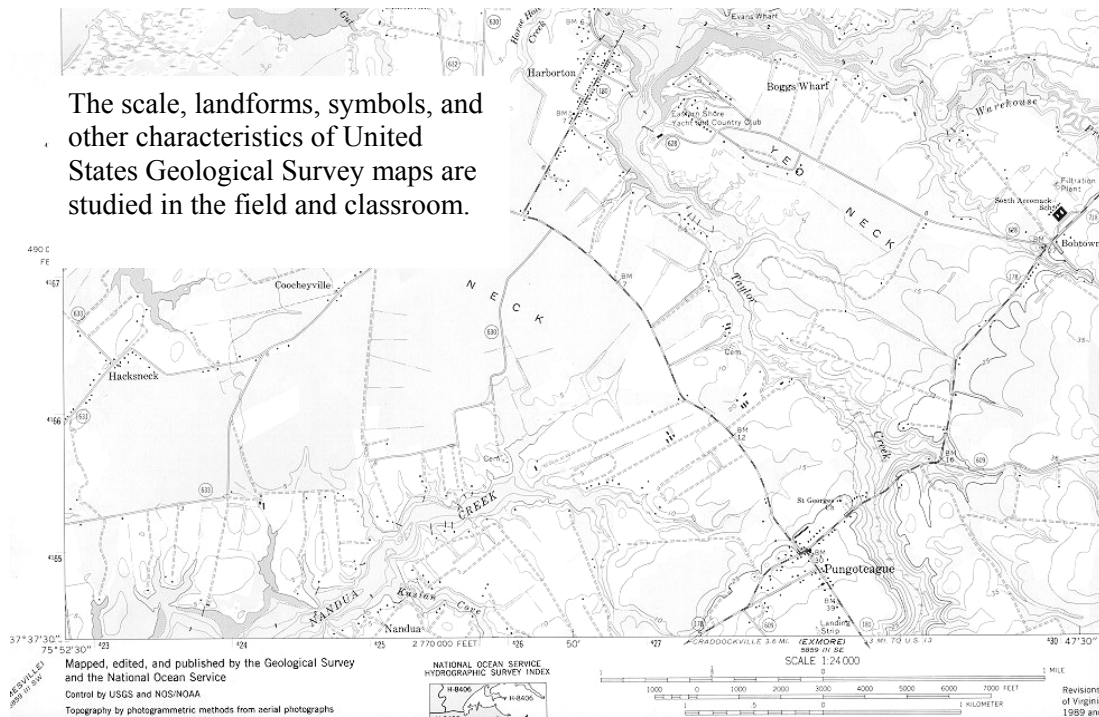


Locating artifacts and features within an archaeological grid is taught in the field. An archaeological grid with x and y coordinates described by compass designations (N30W45) is used.

Triangulating an artifact or feature line with tape measurement from three points within the grid is also a basic skill.

Participants learn how to set up a tripod, transit and level the instrument for sighting.

The scale, landforms, symbols, and other characteristics of United States Geological Survey maps are studied in the field and classroom.



Archaeologists learn to read the soil for the signature of human habitation and activity. Although soil characteristics are different throughout North America, techniques of measuring coloration, texture and other physical characteristics of soil are standardized by soil scientists, governmental agencies and even for specific regions of the United States. Participants learn about soil characteristics in the classroom and actually see the soils that define archaeological features in the field. The archaeology of sites in the Chesapeake is often called ***soil stain archaeology*** after the stains that sign the remains of houses, trash pits, privies and work and animal areas.



44 ACC
NANDUA EXCAVATION
DAILY FIELD NOTES
1.

Date: _____ Time: _____ Weather: _____
Crew: _____

Site
Conditions: _____

Sections
excavated: _____

Features excavated: _____

Method: _____

Quadrants, Layers,
Levels _____

General Notes:

44 ACC
NANDUA EXCAVATIONS
SPECIAL FINDS

Catalog No. _____

Provenience:

Description:

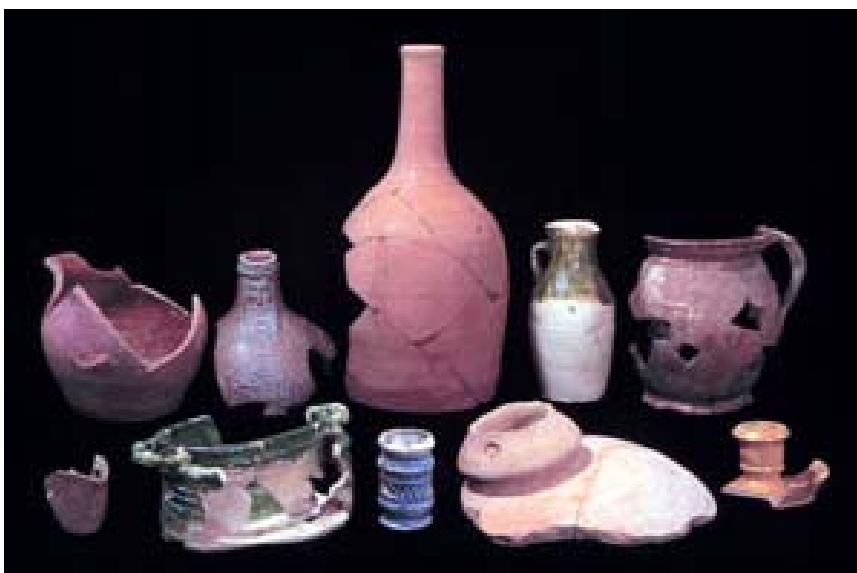
Date excavated: ____/____/____

Ceramic Identification & Studies

The identification of colonial ceramics is one of the most significant research studies of historical archaeology. Knowing the distribution, date of manufacture and physical characteristics and functions of ceramic types reveals an enormous amount of information about colonial lifestyle to archaeologists. You will be shown 17th-18th and 19th century ceramic sherds in the classroom. Pottery types discovered in the field will encourage you to learn how to identify these artifacts and may interest you in asking more complex questions about daily life and foodways in the colonial past. Participants have the opportunity to meet an expert on colonial pottery and learn in a seminar/presentation format. A ceramic table with types and dates has been included in this document. A list of ceramic terms and references is also found in this section.



Redwares from Wolenstenholme Town,
Martins Hundred



17th century ceramics from
Jamestown
<http://www.apva.org>

Colonial Pottery Characteristics

Earthenware

Earthenware is a soft-bodied pottery type that may or may not have a glaze. Glazing prevents fluids from leaking through the pot. Glazes can be applied on the interior or exterior or both. Earthenwares are often glazed with lead sulfide, a clear colorless glaze which is easily colored with the addition of certain minerals such as manganese (purple) sulfur (yellow) iron oxide (red, browns), copper (greens) and cobalt (blues). They are also decorated in a variety of ways by adding clay slips, trails or modifying the surface of the pot. Earthenwares are fired in kilns at lower temperature than stonewares and porcelains.

When tin is added to a lead glaze the process is called tin-enameling. Tin-enameled earthenwares were very popular in the colonial New World. Tin-enameled earthenwares are often called *delft* (Dutch and English), *faience* (France) and *majolica* (Spain and Italy). These wares are distinguished from plain lead glazed earthenwares by a frosting-like thick layer of white glaze and rich polychrome or blue and white decorations.

Stoneware

Stoneware pottery is made of more refined clays and do not need a glaze to make them impermeable to fluids. Stonewares are fired in a kiln at a higher temperature than earthenwares. Salt glazes are often added for a decorative effect. A salt glazed stoneware is easily identified by the *orange peel* surface created by the explosion of salt in the kiln when added. Seventeenth-century Rhineland stonewares exported to the American colonies include brown and blue-and-gray stonewares. *Rhenish stonewares* from Cologne and Siegburg are brown. *Westerwald stonewares* from the Westerwald district of Germany are blue-and-gray and sometimes decorated with purple bands after 1660. After 1670 *English brown stonewares* were exported in number to the American colonies.

Porcelain

Porcelain is made of kaolin, a white clay, that when fired becomes vitrified and translucent. There are two forms and origins for the porcelains found on American colonial sites. *Chinese export porcelains* are distinguished from *English porcelain*; an imitation of the export pottery, by the hand painted decorations which are extremely fine on the former. The thickness or thinness of the pottery body may also be a clue to its origins in Europe or Asia. Porcelains are only occasionally found on small farm settlements. They are blue and white colored. Polychrome porcelains are found in the deposits at the settlements of wealthy Europeans.

Colonial Ceramic Dating

EARTHENWARE

Slipware

c.1760-1795 1733 Lead glazed slipware (combed yellow) (107, 134-35)
c.1650-1710 1680 North Devon sgraffito slipware (104-05)
c.1612-1700 1656 Wrotham slipware (103-04)
c.1630-1660 1645 “Metropolitan” slipware (104-05)
c.1610-1660 1615 Red marbled slipware (North Italian) (77)
c.1580-1625 1663 Wanfried slipware (139)

Refined

c.1820-1900 1868 Whiteware
c.1795-1890 1843 Mocha (131)
c.1740-1780 1760 “Jackfield” ware (123)
c.1759-1775 1767 Green glazed cream-bodied ware (124-25)
c.1740-1770 1756 “Clouded” wares, tortoise shell, mottled, glazed cream-colored ware (123)
c.1740-1775 1758 Refined agate ware (132)
c.1725-1750 1738 “Astbury” ware, white sprigged and trailed (123)
c.1790-1840 1815 Luster decorated wares

Coarse

c.1750-1810 1780 Coarse agate ware (excluding doorknobs) (132)
c.1745-1780 1763 Iberian storage jars (143)
c.1720-1775 1748 Buckley ware (132-133, 135)

c.1650-1775 1713 North Devon gravel tempered ware (133)

Tin-enameled

c.1775-1810 1788 Debased Roven faience (141-42) (c.1755 on French sites)
c.1730-1830 1780 Pedestal-tooted type delft ointment pot (204-05)
c.1600-1862 (1650) (17th cent.) (1750) (18th cent.) Decorated delftware (105-11)
c.1750-1800 1775 Plain delft wash basin
c.1710-1740 1725 Mimosa pattern delft (108-11)
c.1620-1720 1670 English delftware (blue dash chargers) (108-09)
c.1630-1700 1665 Cylindrical delft ointment pots (109, 203-10)
c.1640-1800 1720 Plain white delftware (109)
c.1620-1775 1698 Delft apothecary jars (monochrome)
c.1580-1640 1610 Delft apothecary jars and pots (polychrome) (203)
c.1660-1800 1730 Delft chamber pots (146-47)

Creamware

c.1790-1820 1805 “Finger-painted” wares (polychrome slip on creamware or pearlware) (132)
c.1780-1815 1798 “Annular wares” creamware (131)
c.1775-1820 1798 Lighter yellow creamware (126-28)
c.1765-1810 1788 Overglaze enameled hand painted creamware
c.1762-1820 1791 Creamware (125-26)

c.1765-1815 1790 Transfer printed creamware (126-28)
c.1765-1815 1771 Deeper yellow creamware (126-28)
c.1750-1765 1758 “Littler’s blue” (119-23) (on white salt-glazed stoneware, porcelain, and creamware)

Pearlware

c.1820-1840 1830 Underglaze polychrome pearlware, directly stenciled floral patterns, bright blue, orange, green, pinkish red (129)
c.1795-1890 1843 Mocha (131)
c.1790-1820 1805 “Finger-painted” wares (polychrome slip on creamware or pearlware) (132)
c.1800-1820 1810 Embossed feathers, fish scales, etc. on pearlware (131)
c.1795-1840 1818 “Willow” transfer-pattern on pearlware (128-30)
c.1795-1840 1818 Transfer-printed pearlware (128-30)
c.1795-1815 1805 Underglaze polychrome pearlware (129)
c.1790-1820 1805 “Annular wares” pearlware (131)
c.1780-1820 1800 Underglaze blue hand painted pearlware (128-29)
c.1780-1830 1805 Blue and green edged pearlware (131)
c.1780-1830 1805 Undecorated pearlware

STONEWARE

Brown

c.1820-1900 1860 Brown stoneware bottles for ink, beer, etc. (78-79)

c.1700-1810 1755
Nottingham stoneware
(Lustered) (114)
c.1700-1775 1738 Burslem
“crouch” pale brown
stoneware mugs
c.1690-1775 1733 Brown
salt-glazed mugs (Fulham)
(111-13)
c.1690-1775 1733 British
brown stoneware (excluding
1, 52, 53) (112-114)
c.1620-1700 1660
Deteriorated bellarmine face
bottles (one dated example to
the 1760’s) (56-67)
c.1550-1625 1588
Bellarmine, brown salt-
glazed stoneware, well
moulded human face (55-57)
c.1540-1600 1570 Rhenish
brown-glazed sprigged,
mould-decorated, Cologne
type stoneware (277-79)

Blue, gray

c.1700-1775 1738
Westerwald, stamped blue
flora devices, geometric
designs (284-85)
c.1650-1725 1668 Sprig
molding, combed lines. Blue
and manganese decorated
Rhenish stoneware (280-81)
c.1690-1710 1700
Embellished Hohn gray
Rhenish stoneware (284)

c.1700-1775 1738
Westerwald Chamber pots
(148, 281)

White

c.1740-1765 1753 Moulded
white salt-glazed stoneware
(115)
c.1765-1795 1780 Debased
“Scratch blue” white salt-
glazed stoneware (118)
c.1775-1765 1760 Transfer
printed white-salt-glazed
stoneware (128)
c.1744-1775 1760 “Scratch
blue” white-salt-glazed
stoneware (117)
c.1720-1805 1763 White
salt-glazed stoneware
(excluding plates and
moulded) (115-17)
c.1750-1765 1738 “Littler’s
blue” (119-23) (on white salt-
glazed stoneware, porcelain,
and creamware)
c.1740-1775 1758 White
salt-glazed stoneware plates
(115-17)
c.1715-1775 1745 Slip-
dipped white salt-glazed
stoneware (114-15)
c.1720-1730 1725 Scratch
brown or trailed white salt-
glazed stoneware (117)

Other

c.1813-1900 1857 Ironstone
and granite china (131)
c.1750-1820 1785 “Black
basaltes” stoneware (121-22)
c.1763-1775 1769 Engine-
turned unglazed red
stoneware (121)
c.1690-1775 1733 Refined
red stoneware, unglazed,
sprigged (120-21)
c.1732-1750 1741 Ralph
Shaw, brown, slipped
stoneware (118-19)

PORCELAIN

c.1800-1830 1815 Canton
porcelain (262)
c.1790-1825 1808
Overglazed enameled China
trade porcelain (258, 261)
c.1660-1800 1730
Overglaze enameled Chinese
export porcelain (261)
c.1745-1795 1770 English
porcelain (137)
c.1660-1800 1730
Underglaze blue Chinese
porcelain (257)
c.1750-1765 1758 “Littler’s
Blue” (119-23) (on white
salt-glazed stoneware,
porcelain, and creamware).
c.1574-1644 1609 Chinese
porcelain, underglaze blue,
Late Ming (257, 264)

Ceramic Terms

annual wares	foodways	sgraffito decoration
Bellarmine jug	lead glaze, coloring	shell edged
Body	paste	slip-decorated
Cologne	Pearlware	stoneware
Creamware	Porcelain	temper
Delft	registry diamond	tin-enameling
Earthenware	rim sherd	transfer printing
Faience	salt glaze	Westerwald

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Basic Skill test

- ☒ **USGS Map-** Identify & locate three map features
- ☒ **Silva-type Compass-** place compass on USGS map, orient compass to magnetic North, orient the map to magnetic North, locate two points-& identify azimuth of travel & compute distance
- ☒ **Brunton Compass-** level & orient the compass to 0 or 360 degrees North.
- ☒ **Taping-** piece plot or triangulate an artifact using tapes and plumb-bobs
- ☒ **Ceramic Identification-** identify three types of pottery which may include earthenware, stoneware, & pearlware
- ☒ **Shovel-** sharpen shovel
- ☒ **Trowel-** sharpen trowel
- ☒ **Troweling-** completely clean & define (read) the subsoil of a test pit
- ☒ **Sidewall-** completely clean & scrape the sidewalls of your test pit

Advanced Skills

Site Mapping

A total station is an automatic transit that is used for measuring horizontal and vertical angles as well as distance. The Sokkia total station used by the field school is demonstrated and site mapping and topographic measurement is introduced. Participants learn how this device is used and its advantages for archaeological mapping presented. Advanced mapping methods include setting up the baselines for an archaeological grid and measuring the surface and elevations of an area.

Waterscreening

Advanced methods taught include waterscreening set up and use. Feature soils are waterscreened through window screen and the remains are collected and studied. Microfauna and flora and small artifacts such as pins, jewelry and coins during the waterscreening process.

Laboratory Methods

Lab methods include washing, treating artifacts, sorting, identifying and cataloging. Lab is held twice a week formally and more frequently during weeks when the team recovers unusual or large numbers of artifacts from a feature.

Lab books, papers, articles and space for drawing and illustrating maps and field notes is provided. Weekly lectures cover basic and advanced lab skills.

Interpretation

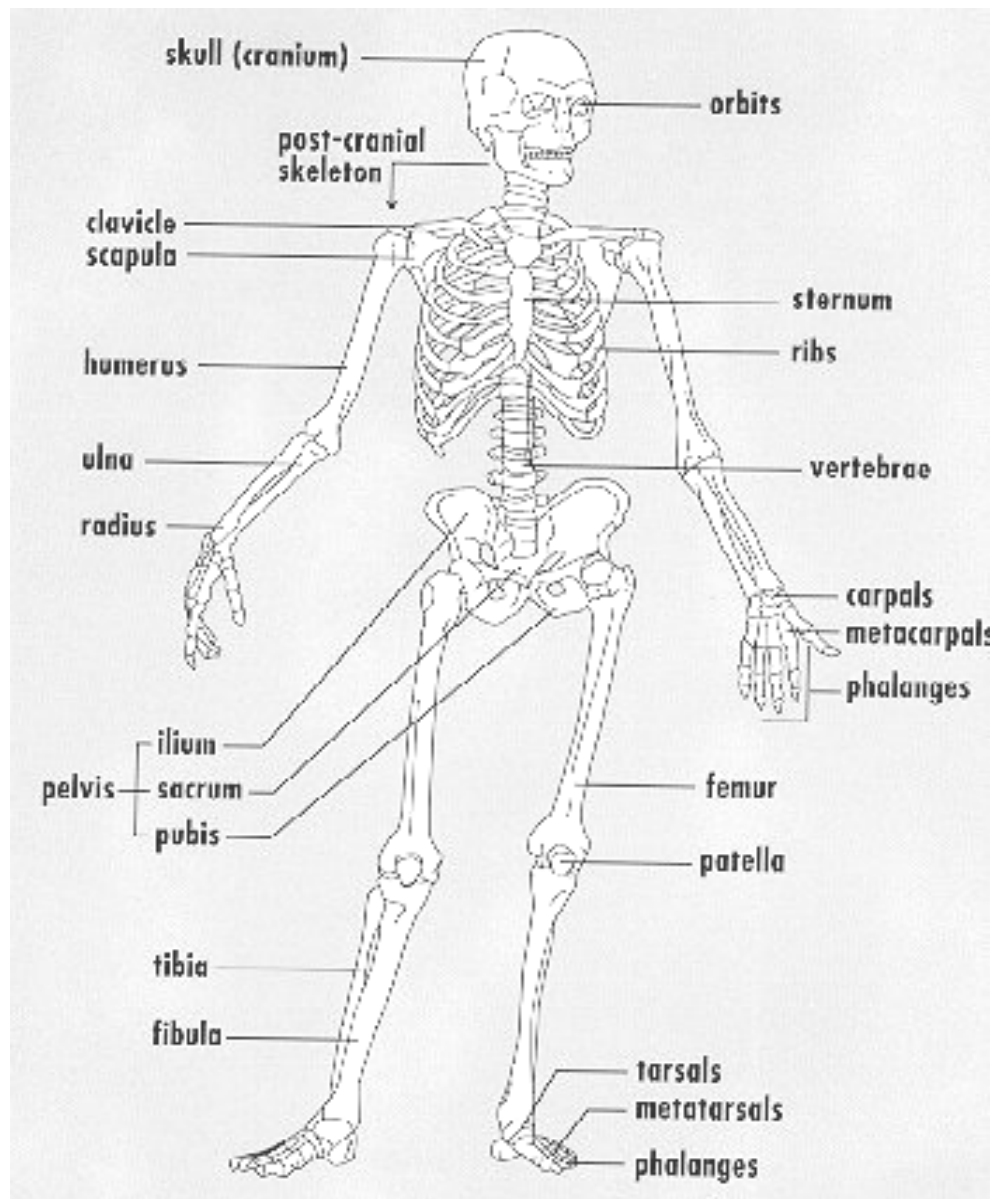
Excavation strategies, decision making and feature interpretation is also included in advanced level instruction. This level of expertise comes with experience, and experience begins with talking about what is being found and theorizing about its significance. Weekly discussions are encouraged between staff and participants.



Human Remains

Scientific and contractual agreements with landowners must be considered in the discovery of human remains. While the study of human osteology has proven extremely valuable for assessing the health, diet and work activities of ancient and historic humans, the primary goals of the SIUE archaeology field school do not include the excavation of human burials and interred remains. Advanced set up and excavation techniques make this type of study very time consuming and expensive. The excavation of single grave or interment may not be diagnostic of a group of people at a particular place and time in the past. Paleo-demographic and related studies rely on a sample of a population for insights to past human behaviors and biological characteristics. The field school has a policy of locating, defining and inventorying human interments without intrusive excavation. This policy reflects the instructional goals of the field school and agreements with private landowners.

Human Osteology: major bone groups



Faunal Analysis

A list of common animal bones recovered

One of the advanced archaeology skills introduced is identifying the elements of animals commonly found in colonial deposits. A few of these common species are listed below. Participants may discover both wild and domesticated animals during survey and excavations. Identifying the animal species by cranial or post-cranial element is an important step in evaluating the presence of sub surface features or deposits from kitchens.

Ovis aries

Felias domesticus

Procyon lotor

Marmota monax

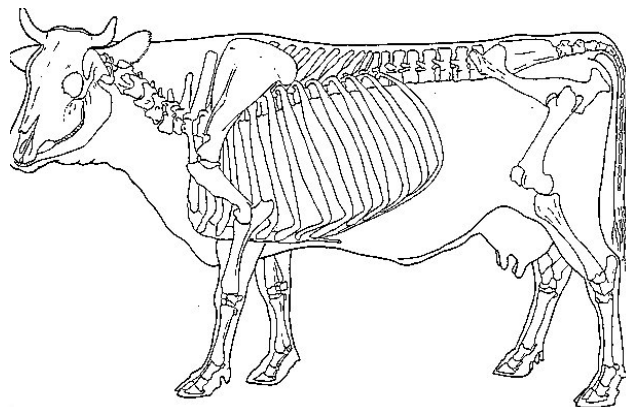
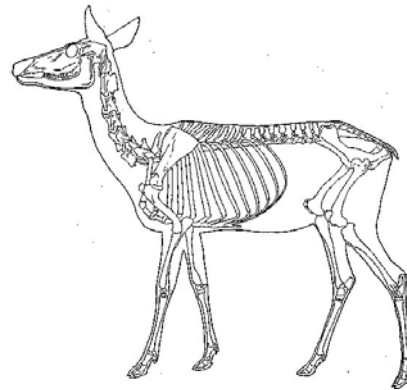
Sciurus niger

Aves

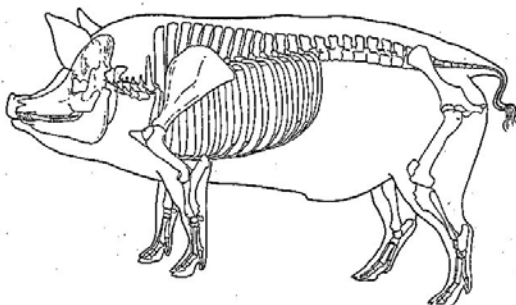
Meleagris gallopavo

Branta canadensis

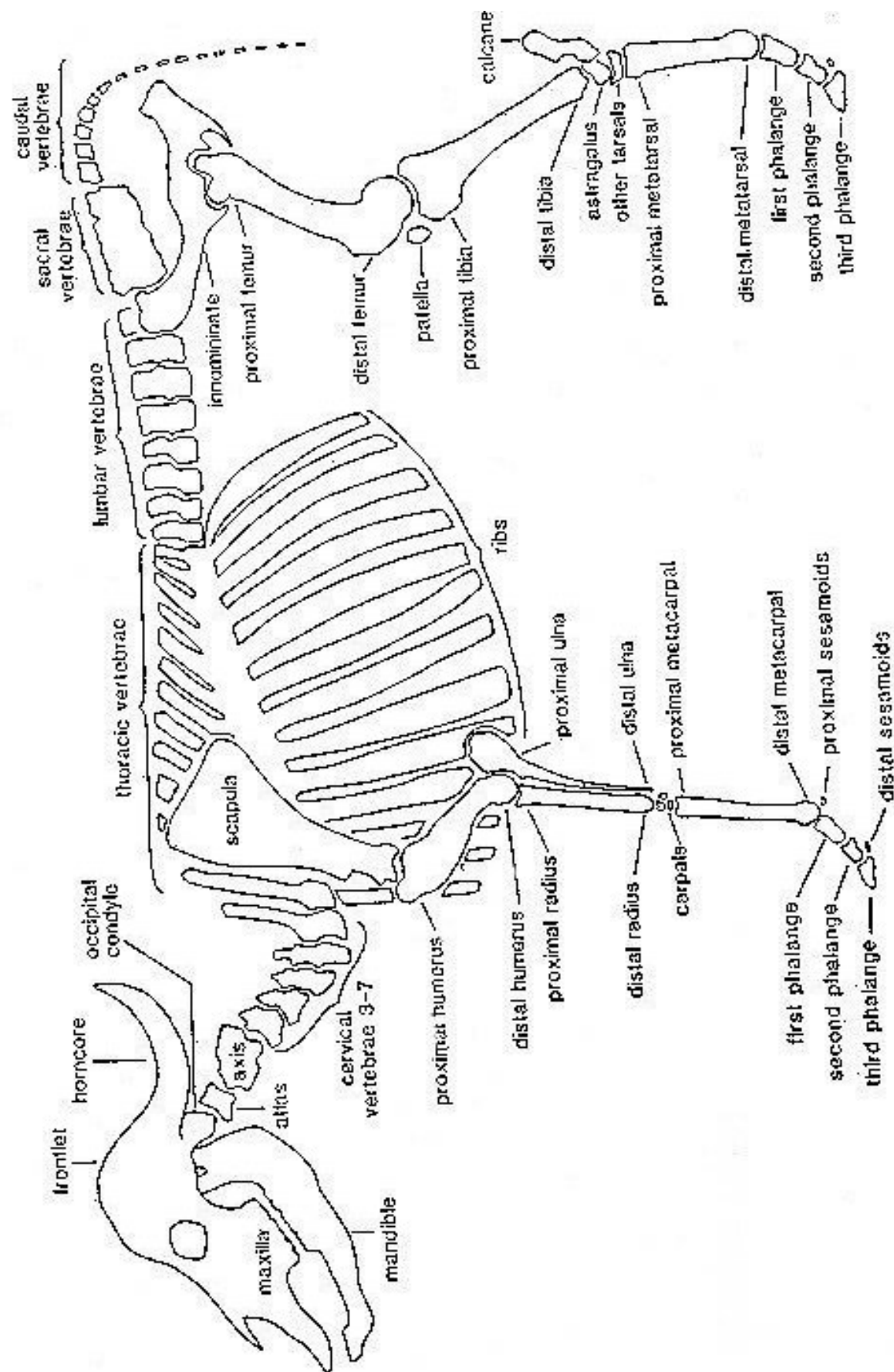
Odocoileus virginianus



Bos taurus



Sus scrofa



Historiography & Archival Research

Archival records are an essential data set used by historical archaeologists. You will have the opportunity to visit a local county court records office and examine seventeenth-century documentary records. These primary records reveal much to archaeologists about land use patterns and ownership. They ultimately enable an archaeologist to reconstruct historical areas of settlement by family name and holdings. This is an imprecise method for locating archaeological remains but is a necessary and interesting step in the research the program sponsors.

Field School Certification

Upon successful completion of the basic skills test and the course assignments for Anthropology 375 and Anthropology 475, the Department of Anthropology issues ***certificates of completion*** to participants. The certification indicates you have attended and are experienced with basic archaeology field work methods. Participants wishing to continue work in archaeology may use this certificate to promote their applications for work on other archaeology projects. Of course, no certificate is a substitute for more field experience and participants should realize that archaeological methods vary on different sites and projects.





Before You Depart Virginia

Schedule for the last week of field school

Field work and Activities

Friday-

AM- Scrape down and photography

PM- Backfill – Afternoon

Students fill out program evaluations

Evening: student 10 minute talks on field experience & self reflection
(Turn in one page paper on what you talk about)

Saturday-

Final mapping

AM-Equipment inventory & clean-up for storage

Monday-

Packing FS materials for transport to Illinois

PM- Rooms in VIMS dorms cleaned

All students leave the premises by 12:00 Noon

Before You Depart Checklist

- ☐ All students must have all their belongings out of the VIMS dormitories by Monday June 30th by 12:00 noon.
- ☐ Return all library books to Eastern Shore Public Library.
- ☐ Clean your personal area including; floor, bed, and room
- ☐ Report any room damages to Matt
- ☐ Launder & fold all linens, blankets
- ☐ Check with Staff about taking equipment back to Illinois
- ☐ Clean and pack FS equipment (coolers, shovels, buckets, wheelbarrows)

Help the staff whenever possible with clean up and equipment
Each student's area has to be checked by staff **before you are allowed to leave**

Student Evaluation of Program Form

INSTRUCTOR'S NAME _____ COURSE _____ SEMESTER _____

Was your field work an active-learning hands-on experience? Did you learn new techniques and methods?

Was the instructor daily engaged, prepared and effective?

Please comment on the required & recommended readings used in the course. Please make suggestions for other texts or readings.

Living Off Campus

Please comment on the living conditions.

Consider food, lodging, safety, and conduciveness for student learning.

How would you modify the living conditions for the group ?

Overall

How much did you learn?

A great deal Quite a bit Some Very little Nothing

Please rate the overall quality of this off campus program.

Outstanding Excellent Good Fair Poor

Do you feel that the experience changed you in anyway?

Field Assistant Evaluation Form

G.A.NAME: _____ COURSE #: _____ SEMESTER _____

1. How often did you interact with the TA?

<u>Very often</u>		<u>Occasionally</u>		<u>Not at All</u>
5	4	3	2	1

COMMENT:

2. Did the T.A. know the material sufficiently well to adequately answer your questions?
Help you with special problems?

<u>Always</u>			<u>Never</u>	
5	4	3	2	1

COMMENT:

3. Did the TA present his/her interest in the course and materials?

<u>Alot</u>		<u>Sometimes</u>		<u>Lacking</u>
5	4	3	2	1

COMMENT:

4. Given the above features, how would you rate the T.A's teaching effectiveness overall ?

<u>Positive</u>			<u>Negative</u>	
5	4	3	2	1

COMMENT:

ANYTHING ELSE YOU WOULD LIKE TO ADD?

Frequently Asked Questions

General Information

How do I get information on the field school?

Read this FAQ. Obtain and Read the information packet provided by the Department of Anthropology
Talk to other students who attended last year's field school

Do you have to be an Anthropology major to go?

No. The application process is open to all registered students.

Does everyone get to go who applies?

No, the number of students we take each year is limited. Archaeological field work is tough, sometimes tedious and always demanding. Archaeological field work is not for everyone. Applications and references are reviewed with the purpose of accepting people who would gain from and contribute to the field work. A candidate's suitability for difficult outdoor work is also evaluated by reviewing a medical condition/special needs section of the application. The field school director and the Department of Anthropology reserve the right to deny admission of a candidate to this field program.

Getting there

How do we transport ourselves to the Field School residence?

You can car pool with another student or you can fly into Norfolk International airport and you will be picked up. If you are not bringing a car or if you are car pooling with another student for the trip across the country or for weekend trips-you must budget some cash for reimbursing the driver.

How far away is it and how long does it take to get there?

The Eastern Shore is roughly 1000 miles from Edwardsville, Illinois. It takes two days to get there driving by car. Do not attempt to drive the distance in one day. You will be too exhausted upon arrival to begin the rigorous schedule of field work..

Where is the field school residence?

SIUE students will be staying at the Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences dormitories in the town of Wachapreague, Virginia on the Atlantic Ocean side of the Eastern Shore. This residence will serve as housing, eating place and classroom/lab for participants and staff. A map and directions describing how to get there will be provided in the *Participant Guide*.

When should we arrive at the field school residence?

You should arrive on the first day of the program by 5PM. The program schedule with dates will be provided to accepted students. The program usually begins in the middle of the third week of May.

Food and Lodging

Where do we live?

You will be housed in a dormitory room organized by gender at the Virginia Institute of Marine Sciences dormitories in the town of Wachapreague, Virginia. You are subject to Field school rules and regulations during your stay at this residence. (See **Rules and Regulations**)

What are the eating arrangements?

Students have the opportunity to cook as a group at the VIMS dorms. There are cabinets and refrigerators available for food storage. The field school eats family style together. Students bring breakfast foods and beverages and water to the field each day for a field breakfast. Field school participants may provide their own cooler for the session. Ice and foam coolers are inexpensive and available at local stores.

Are there restaurants in the area?

There are several inexpensive fast food restaurants and medium to high priced restaurants nearby. The Island House in Wachapreague is a medium priced restaurant. McDonalds, Hardees, Burger King, Pizza Hut, Subway and a couple of small home cooked meal places are found in the nearby towns of Onancock, Onley and Exmoor. The Trawler, and Captain Bob's, medium priced restaurants, are also within a 15 minute drive of the VIMS dorms.

Is there a phone I can use at the VIMS dorms?

Yes, but you will need a telephone credit card or pre-paid phone card. The dorm phone is only used for local calls. The phone is only be used for incoming emergency calls. Phone messages for the field school will be recorded daily at the residence on an answering machine.

Can we drink alcoholic beverages during the field school experience?

Consult the **Safety-First Alcohol Policy** for the field school. Drinking is not permitted on site or on the VIMS grounds.

What is the smoking policy?

The VIMS buildings, dormitory, and the archaeological sites worked on are smoke free areas.

Is there e-mail, internet or computer access at field school residence?

No, but e-mail is available through the local library.

Daily Operations

What is the daily schedule?

You participate in field work Monday through Friday. You are up at 5:30 AM and on site by 6:00AM. You work at the site until 12:30 PM. In the afternoons, you work on artifact processing, and learning about field equipment. The late afternoon hours are also time for preparation for the next field day, reading and rest.

What is KP?

KP stands for kitchen patrol or helping out with table setting, meal preparations and meal cleanup. Every field school participant will be paired up and assigned a day to be on KP. If for some reason, you can not make your KP day, you will be assessed \$10.00. This option is at the director's discretion. Fines are deposited in the SIUE Field School account and used to purchase additional supplies and/or equipment.

How do we get to the site each day?

We will car pool. The daily commute is only 8 miles each way. Participants use their own cars for this travel and are not reimbursed.

What kind of equipment should I bring?

A personal equipment list is included in this guide. Most of the archaeological equipment is provided by the field school.

Other Activities and Events

When do we take field trips?

A schedule field trips will be provided before you leave for the field at the last pre-field organizational meeting at SIUE. If you are an out-of-state participant, a schedule will be sent to you.

What kinds of activities are there during the field school?

We have guest speakers on local history and Eastern Shore Life. We take field trips to Jamestown and Colonial Williamsburg.

Rules and Guidelines

What are the Field School rules and guidelines ? SIUE rules and guidelines and those specific rules that pertain to everyday Field School operations. All rules follow the dictum of preserving **safety, security and fairness** for the Field School participants. Particular details are provided in this guide.

What happens if I break rules or I am disruptive to others at the field school?

The field school director is responsible for the group. If serious problems arise-You are sent home. You receive no credit for your work. There are no refunds. Although the director is advised by any/other staff members, this is at the director's discretion.

Fees

What does the field school fee cover?

The field school fee covers, T-shirt, a bucket, trowel, brush, clipboard, replenishment of lab or field supplies, plastic bags, site plastic, cleaning supplies, emergency repair of equipment, reader of published materials- bound and photocopied and one year of the Archaeology Field School Newsletter **Out in the Field**. Field school fees are non-refundable.

What does the food fee cover?

This fee covers your meals for six days a week- included in this plan is breakfast, lunch and dinner Monday through Friday. Saturday breakfast and dinner. Sunday meals are not available as part of the field school eating plan. Beverages are also not covered in the Field school eating plan. Milk, tea, and coffee is provided at breakfast. Most participants supply their own beverages and provide or share a small snack cooler during the program.

How much money should I bring with me?

You should bring cash for incidental and miscellaneous expenses (movies, gifts, beverages) and for food on the weekend. A major credit card is also useful but some stores and places do not accept credit cards. You should also bring cash to reimburse a driver for gas when you go on a field trip or day trip.

Are there nearby ATM's?

Yes. They are located in the nearby town of Onley. They typically charge \$1.00-\$1.50 per transaction.

Can I write or cash a check against a field school account at a local bank in Virginia?

No.

Miscellaneous

What should we bring to wear?

A student pack list is found in this document.

What kind of insurance do I need?

All participants must prove in writing that they carry active medical insurance during the summer semester. Additional medical insurance can be acquired through an insurance company recommended by SIUE. See Dr. Emerson for literature on additional medical coverage for the summer session.

☞ SIUE is a self-insured institution and does not underwrite the medical benefits of SIUE Field School participants.

Are there any tests, quizzes or papers assigned during the field school?

A course syllabus is included in this document. Readings are assigned and participation in discussions is required. Students also prepare a brief oral statement (1 page) about their experience for the last week of the field school.

Are there any big discount stores in the area?

Yes, Roses is about 6 miles away and WalMart is in Pokemoke City about 20 miles away from the Field School residence.

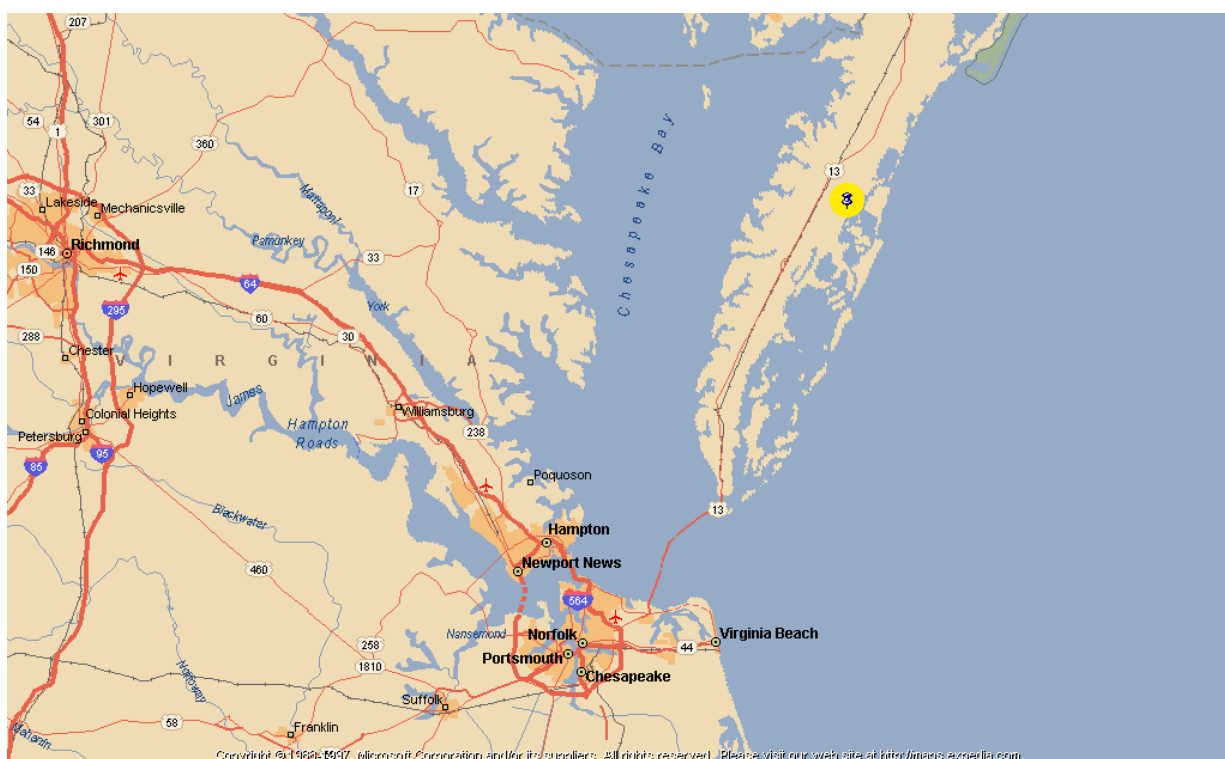
Is there a hospital nearby?

There is a hospital in Nasawaddox about 20 miles away by highway. If you have any medical conditions that require medications or treatments. You must inform the director in writing as part of your initial application. If you fail to do this before you are accepted to the program you will not be able to attend the field school.

Maps

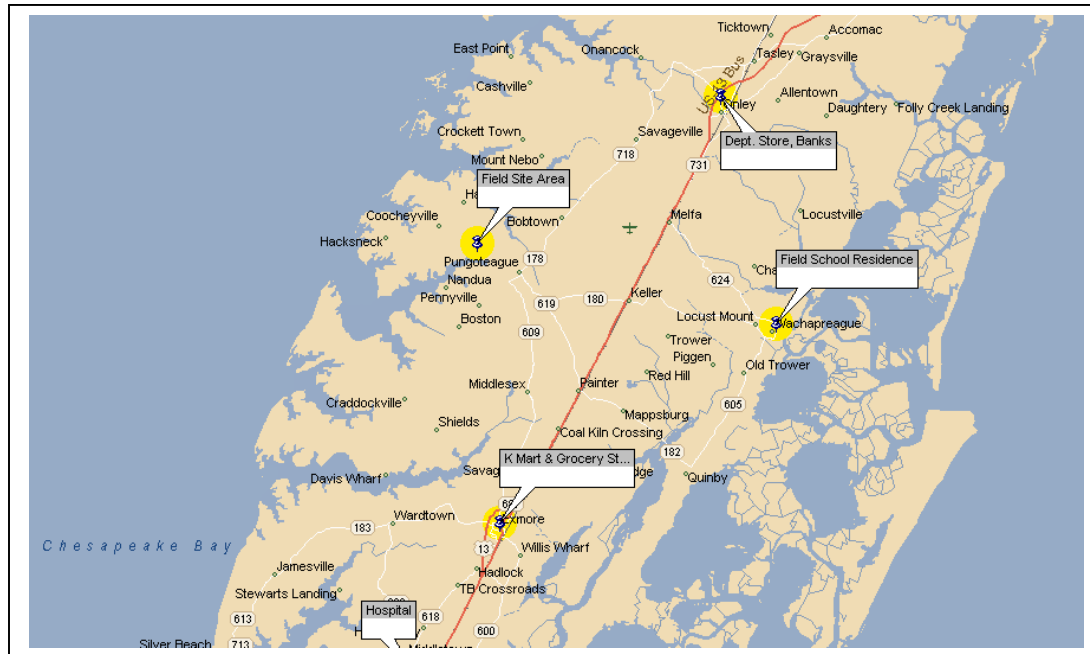
The following pages contain maps that will help you navigate around the Chesapeake area, Colonial Williamsburg and the Eastern Shore.

Lower Chesapeake

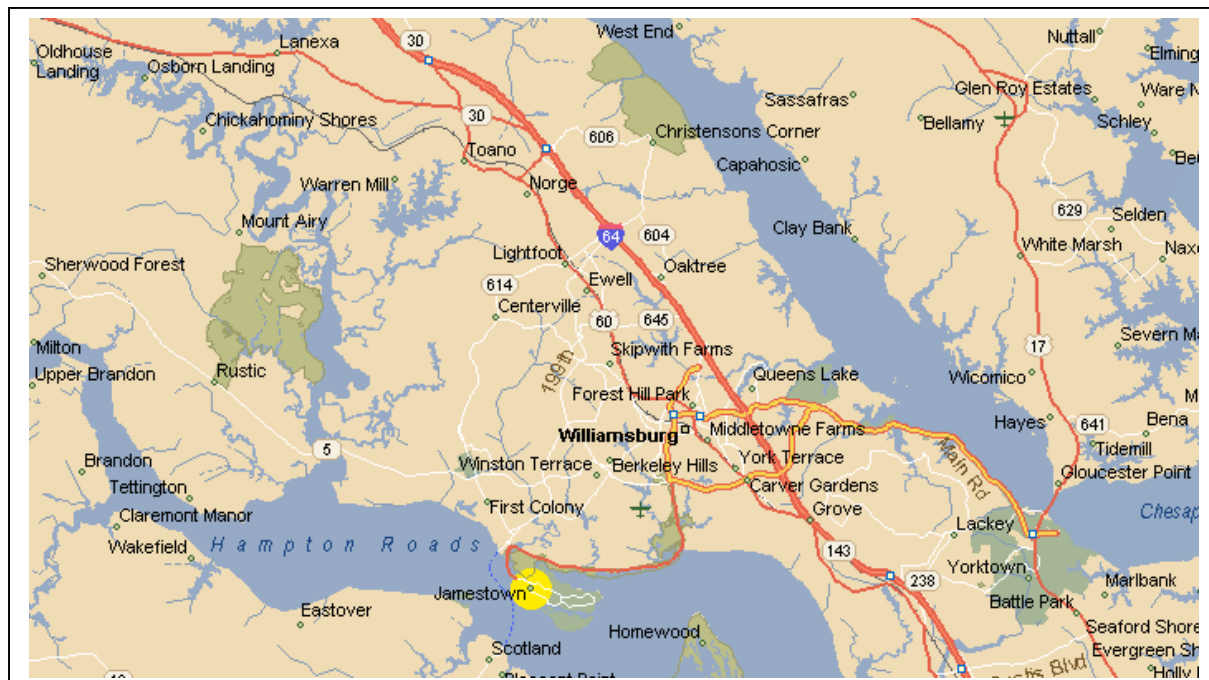


The Lower Chesapeake and the Eastern Shore with Field school residence

Mid-Eastern Shore- Accomack County



Locations; points of interest



Colonial Williamsburg and Jamestown Area

Additional Readings

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Index

A

Advanced skills
 flotation, 33
 faunal studies, 35
 introduction, 33
 mapping, 33
 waterscreening, 33
Alcohol
 policy. *See* Rules & Guidelines
application procedure
 admissions, 3
Assignments
 self-reflection paper/talk, 39

B

Basic archaeology skills
 introduction, 25
Basic skill test
 template, 32

D

Daily operations
 schedule, 39
 rules & guidelines, 16
 Safety-First alcohol policy, 17
Departure from Virginia checklist, 40
Diet
 recommendations, 22

E

E-mail, 46
Evaluations
 of graduate assistants, 43
 of off-campus program, 41
 of program, 41

F

Faunal analysis
 animal list, 35
Fees
 general information, 47
Field school courses, 3
 enrollment, 3
Field school staff, 3
Field work
 daily schedule, 3, 15
 participant release, 11
 potential risks, 7
 required equipment, 7
 student pack list, 8
Frequently Asked Questions
 Activities & events, 47
 Daily Operations, 46

Food and Lodging, 46
 general information, 45
 travel. *See* Travel

G

General information, 45

I

Illness
 first aid, 19
 first aid, 19
 treatment for bee stings, 21
 treatment for poison ivy, 22
 treatment for snake bites, 21
 treatment for spider bites, 20
 treatment for tick bites, 20

M

Medical insurance
 requirement, 47

N

Note Taking and record keeping, 27

P

Pottery
 ceramic identification, 28
 earthenware, 30
 porcelain, 30
 stoneware, 30
 terms & published resources, 31

R

Rules & Guidelines, 47

S

Smoking
 at the residence, 46
Soil stains
 reading, 27

T

Taping and making measurements, 25
Travel
 to virginia, 13

