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UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA
SANTA CRUZ

ARCHAEOLOGY OF MARRONAGE IN DONDON (SAINT-DOMINGUE): SOCIAL NETWORKS AND REBELLION

A dissertation submitted in partial satisfaction
of the requirements for the degree of

DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY

in

ANTHROPOLOGY

by

Camille Louis

December 2025

The Dissertation of Camille Louis is approved:

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Vice Provost and Dean of Graduate Studies

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Abstract

Archaeology of Marronage in Dondon (Saint-Domingue): Social Networks and Rebellion

Camille Louis

This research presents the first archaeological study of marronage as a form of resistance in Saint-Domingue (nowadays Haiti). In 1791, Saint-Domingue, then the most profitable plantation colony of the eighteenth-century Atlantic world, began a massive uprising, which became the most successful slave revolt that culminated in the creation of the first independent Black nation. While scholars have debated the significance of marronage in this process, interpretations remain divided. Two schools of thought emerged. One argues that maroons played a pivotal role in that success across the colony, whereas the other claims that the impact of marronage was limited, framing the Haitian Revolution primarily as a by-product of the French Revolution. Both perspectives, however, lack evidence from maroon settlements. Their discourse was supported by archival documents and oral history. This research addresses the gap by introducing archaeological data from the first maroon site excavated in Haiti.

Using an interdisciplinary methodology that combines archival documents, map analyses, predictive modeling, interviews, and archaeological regional survey, I identified several enslaved fugitives involved in maroon activity, numerous colonial settlements, and excavated a maroon site, in Dondon, located in northern Haiti. Findings and spatial analysis demonstrate that proliferation of coffee habitations throughout the landscape constrained opportunities for long-term maroon settlements.

Nevertheless, the mountainous and rugged terrain, along with concealed and secret places like caverns, provided sanctuary for ephemeral maroon activity known as *petit marronage*. Material remains recovered from the maroon site reveal strategies of survival, adaptation, and resistance within a colonial landscape designed to restrict enslaved peoples' movements. The spatial position of the site and assemblages recovered illuminate broader historical questions concerning the degree of relationships between maroons and the habitation system and shed light on the nature of the social networks into which maroons were embedded. Furthermore, this study argues that limitations on the expansion of maroon communities might constitute a structural factor that propelled enslaved people towards direct confrontation with the colonial system, consequently contributing to the revolutionary momentum of 1791-1803.

Dedication

To the maroons, known and unknown, who ignited the movement of resistance and liberation, and to all my ancestors, the founding fathers and mothers of the first Black nation in the world.

And

In memory of my beloved father, Willy Louis, my dear aunt, Anna Louis and my mentor Professor Michel Philippe Lerebours.

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Finally, to my wonderful wife, Katie, for her immeasurable love and support, and for inspiring me to be the best I can be.

Chapter 1 - Introduction

Towards an Archaeology of Marronage in Haiti

The research project presented in this dissertation is focused on maroon archaeology and the social networks of maroon communities in Saint-Domingue (Haiti). It is situated in a broader context of the archaeology of the African diaspora, particularly the archaeology of resistance. Understanding marronage (an act or state of being fugitive) from an archaeological perspective has produced comprehensive descriptions of the actions of enslaved people in the Atlantic world from the beginning of the slave trade to emancipation. The Haitian historiography offers wide perspectives and debates on marronage and is sometimes controversial on the role of marronage in the Haitian Revolution (1791-1803). This project is the first archaeological exploration of maroon sites in Haiti, specifically drawing on historical documentation and scholarly approaches to examine the materiality of marronage as a form of resistance. This research contributes to the growth of African diaspora archaeology and the understanding of the strategic and material choices maroons made during their tumultuous history. This project is not isolated, it marks the beginning of a long-term research endeavor that seeks to dissect the physicality of how and where maroons in colonial Haiti lived, how did their perilous conditions lead them to struggle to sustain themselves and what was the nature of the relationships that maroons built with the plantation system.

Origins of the Project: It All Started at the National Museum in Haiti

Before I started my PhD program at the University of California, Santa Cruz (UCSC) in Fall 2019, I was working for the *Musée du Panthéon National Haïtien* (MUPANAH)[1] for over four years as the director of conservation. Located in Port-au-Prince, Haiti, in the proximity of the Presidential Palace, MUPANAH was inaugurated on April 7, 1983, following the symbolic repatriation of the urn of Toussaint Louverture's ashes[2] on April 5, 1983, from Fort-de-Joux, France. Within the museum, a mausoleum was constructed to enshrine the remains of the four principal Founding Fathers of the Haitian nation: Toussaint Louverture, Jean-Jacques Dessalines, Henri Christophe, and Alexandre Sabès Pétion. At the entrance of the museum, an inscription on the wall, written in French, in gold uppercase letters, sets the mission of the institution:

> « ICI SONT GARDÉS LES RESTES SACRÉS ET TOUS SOUVENIRS ET TÉMOIGNAGES DES PÈRES DE LA PATRIE HATIENNE, EGALEMENT DES CHEFS QUI DANS NOTRE HISTOIRE FURENT OUVRIERS DE CONCORDE ET DE PROGRÈS AU SERVICES DE LA NATION ET ENFIN DES HOMMES ET DES FEMMES QUI EN ONT ACCRU LE RENOM PAR L'EXEMPLE DU COURAGE ET DU SAVOIR, DU TALENT ET DES VERTUS CITOYENNES.

[1] Also known as *Musée National*, *Panthéon National*, and *Musée-Panthéon*.

[2] Precursor of the Haitian independence and Governor-general of the island, Toussaint was cowardly arrested by the French army in 1802, after demanding parley by the divisional general Jean-Baptiste Brunet. He was deported to France and jailed at the Fort-de-Joux, where he died on April 7, 1803. Although Toussaint Louverture died before the final battle of the Haitian Revolution, his achievements set the grounds for the Haitian army's final victory. The Haitian Revolution continued under the command of General Jean-Jacques Dessalines, Louverture's lieutenant, who officially declared independence on January 1, 1804, thereby establishing the sovereign state of Haiti, the first Black nation in the world.

> C'EST POUR HONORER LEUR MÉMOIRE QU'A ÉTÉ ÉRIGÉ ET AMÉNAGÉ CE PANTHÉON-MUSÉE NATIONAL. »
>
> Translated as: "HERE ARE KEPT THE SACRED REMAINS AND ALL MEMORIES AND TESTIMONIES OF THE FATHERS OF THE HAITIAN NATION, AS WELL AS OF LEADERS WHO, THROUGHOUT OUR HISTORY, WORKED TOWARD CONCORD AND PROGRESS IN SERVICE TO THE NATION, AND FINALLY, OF MEN AND WOMEN WHO ENHANCED ITS REPUTATION THROUGH THEIR COURAGE, KNOWLEDGE, TALENT, AND CIVIC VIRTUE. THIS NATIONAL PANTHEON-MUSEUM WAS ERECTED AND ESTABLISHED TO HONOR THEIR MEMORY."

A decree-law published on October 21, 1982, further clarified MUPANAH's vision, which is "to perpetuate and disseminate the memory of the Founding Fathers of the nation and to participate in the preservation of historical and cultural heritage."[3] The museum serves not only as a space for history, memory, and culture, but also an important symbolic ground in Haitian diplomacy. For example, following the presentation of the credentials by ambassadors accredited to Haiti, it is customary for them to offer floral tributes to the Founding Fathers at the museum. Similarly, on January 2nd, commemorated as Ancestors' Day, the President and their administration bring flowers as a symbolic act to honor the Founding Fathers and the Ancestors of the nation. This is often followed by a visit to the exhibitions.

MUPANAH's exhibitions broadly reflect Haitian national history through displayed artifacts and curated collections from the first inhabitants of the island to the present day. However, besides the names of a few well-known maroons inscribed on a memorial wall adjacent to the mausoleum, representations of marronage remain limited

[3] In the official journal of the Republic of Haiti, Le Montiteur, *article 3, 137ème année, No. 73, p. 64.*

in the museum's narrative. During my position as director of conservation, I often found myself contemplating the names of the maroons written on the wall, asking myself: who are the others, the unknown ones? Could some of my ancestors have been maroons? What did they look like? Were they men or women? What did their settlements look like? How did they survive? Where in Africa did they come from? Did they meet the Indigenous people of the island? I have been living with these questions for many years. Some of them have been answered, others require long-term investigations, and some will never be answered. I profoundly believe that the names of maroons, known or unknown, must be remembered and echo into eternity alongside the Founding Fathers and "Founding Mothers" of the Haitian nation.

I say "Founding Mothers" because countless women sacrificed their life during the Haitian Revolution (1791-1803), a revolution that stands as a testament to the collective struggle for liberty, equality, and fraternity. While the contributions of men revolutionaries, the Founding Fathers, are well-documented, the indispensable roles played by countless women have often been marginalized and silenced in the historical narratives. The fight against the slavery system and the emergence of this nation could not be without Agbaraya Toya (Toya), also known as Victoria Montou, a prominent figure in the Haitian Revolution, a warrior[4] and leader who fought alongside maroons

[4] Toya is believed to have been a member of the elite all-female military regiment known as the Dahomey Amazons. These women were renowned for their combat, prowess, and served as protectors of the Dahomean King. Toya was captured and sold to a slave ship. Soon after arriving on her slaveowner's plantation in Saint-Domingue, she ran away and reached the mountains. While attempting to recruit maroons to fight the colonists, she heard a woman crying in the bushes. As she approached her, she saw that the woman—Dessalines' birth mother—was about to deliver a baby, but she was having complications with the delivery. Toya assisted her with the birth. As Dessalines' mother lay dying, she handed the newborn to Toya and asked her to take care of the child (see Bello 2019).

and enslaved people during the revolution, making significant contributions to the fight for independence. Toya was the one who raised, took care of, and trained Dessalines in the art of combat (Bello 2019; Gaffield 2025). She played a key role in the early modeling and shaping of the character of Dessalines, who would one day win the freedom of an entire people and a new nation (Tucker 2020). Marie-Jeanne Lamartinière is another remarkable figure in the history of Haiti and the struggle for freedom during the Haitian Revolution (Tucker 2019a); as is Suzanne Sanité Bélair, lieutenant in the Haitian revolutionary army. Her exemplary leadership and bravery earned her profound respect among the generals of the Haitian Revolution, solidifying her legacy as a formidable figure in the fight against the colonial system. Marie Claire-Heureuse Félicité Bonheur, Dessalines' wife, and empress of Haiti, was known as first nurse of Haiti, and for her indiscriminate kindness to people of all colors. She was a great supporter of Dessalines' policy towards the French people of Haiti. Marie Sainte Dédée Bazile also known as Défilée-la-Folle, was a Haitian Revolutionary, known for gathering and burying the corpse of the emperor Jacques I (Jean-Jacques Dessalines) after his assassination on October 17, 1806 (Bello 2019; Micheline and Cole 2023; Tucker 2019b, 2020). The stories of these women and others underscore the revolution's embodiment of egalitarian ideals and highlight the necessity to elevate them to the rank of Founding Mothers of the nation.

I often discussed these questions and my research ideas with the administrative director of MUPANAH, André Thomas, a passionate admirer of Haitian history and music. Our conversations about national history and philosophy would sometimes

extend over hours and continue for months. One day, I said to him: "Tòm (his nickname), the maroons are the ones who sparked the movement of liberation, yet the narrative about them is really slim in the museum. If only I could locate, excavate, and study one maroon site, only one, just one to start, I could incorporate the archaeological evidence into the museum's displays and provide insights into maroon lifeways beyond what historical discourse alone can offer. Such evidence would enrich both the museum's collection and its narrative." Tòm responded, «*haa monchè, ou genyen anpil travay pou w fè. Sa tap bon anpil, ni pou musée a, ni pou inivèsite a. Pwoblèm nou genyen, sèke leta pa envesti nan rechèch…*» "Haa my friend, you have a lot of work ahead to do in that context. This would be really important for the museum and the university. Our main problem is that the state doesn't invest in research…" Tòm and I spent over an hour and a half on the subject. Most conversations about our past ended up in the present. I always find it unfair when people use maroon or marronage as derogatory terms in Haitian society, and as labels for cowards and corrupt elite politicians. This usage reveals a lack of historical knowledge and symbolic value on the nature of the maroon phenomenon in Haitian society. Indeed, marronage takes a distinctive meaning in the Haitian imagination that is different from the one addressed by Caribbean scholars, both Anglophone and Francophone; and these shifts in meaning continue to fuel historical controversy. In a similar fashion to Lucie Carmel Paul-Austin (2014), and Dimitri Béchacq (2006), who studied the evolution of the term maroon and its development from the colonial period to the Haitian contemporary society, I argue that the state and political elites have failed to honor the maroon legacy. Instead of truly

embodying maroon values like freedom, resistance, and integrity, many politicians appropriate the symbolism while practicing the opposite: exclusion, domination, and corruption.

Why did I Choose Dondon as Study Area?

In summer 2016, as a new employee for the national museum, I participated in a project named PAST[5], in northern Haiti, in collaboration with UNESCO and other institutions involved in cultural heritage management and tourism in Haiti. The objective of the project was to protect and promote Haitian heritage, develop tourism, and invest in local communities in the northern region. The project placed particular emphasis on the *Parc National Historique* (PNH)—comprised of the Sans-Souci Palace, the Citadel, and the Forts of Ramiers—recognized as a UNESCO World Heritage site since 1982 and located primarily in the district of Milot with a part of the parc situated in Dondon.

Dondon was among the districts that the project targeted. During my first visit to Dondon, I was struck by the density of the vegetation, the cool climate, the aroma of coffee, and the vibrancy of community life. Women were doing laundry along the riverbanks while chatting, laughing, and gossiping. Children were swimming and playing in the rivers, teenagers collecting water from springs, men playing dominos and cards on verandas, and street vendors cooking and selling food. The town is encircled by towering mountains, reminiscent of sentinels guarding the community. The unconditional hospitality of the residents deeply moved me. One of the guides—

[5] *Préservation du Patrimoine et Appui au Secteur Touristisque*.

Romel Lindor, a well-known figure in Dondon, who became a friend and was integral to my research—shared with me that Dondon is the place of where Gabart le Vaillant, a brave revolutionary hero of the Battle of Vertières[6] and right hand of general Dessalines, was born. Also, Dondon had once been a major coffee-producing region, home to numerous coffee habitations.[7] He also mentioned the most famous cave in the region: cave Aminguet, which I later visited with him, had once held importance for the first inhabitants of the island and today serves as a site of cultural practice and a tourist attraction. When I inquired about the maroons, he responded that they were known to have hidden in the mountains and in the "*twou zing"* (sinkholes, caves, or caverns), but their hideouts remain unknown.

Following this project, Dondon naturally emerged as a promising region for an archaeological investigation of marronage as a form of resistance. Immediately after returning to the museum, I contacted Professor Pierre Buteau, an eminent historian and president of the *Société Haïtienne d'Histoire, de Géographie et de Géologie* (SHHGG)[8], who was my Professor at the *Université d'Etat d'Haïti* (UEH), and a collaborator and frequent guest speaker at the national museum. During our meeting, I shared with him my research vision to study marronage in Dondon. He spoke of important historical moments related to Dondon that became integral to my research. Though our meeting was scheduled for only twenty minutes, our discussion on

[6] See the book of Jean-Pierre Le Glaunec: The Cry of Vertières: Liberation, Memory and the Beginning of Haiti (2020).
[7] I use the terms habitation and plantation interchangeably.
[8] SHHGG is the oldest intellectual institution in Haiti, founded in 1923 to promote a scientific approach to history, geography, and geology in Haiti.

marronage and the varying scholarly interpretations of its role in the Haitian Revolution extended well over an hour. I asked myself how can archaeology further engage the historical discourse on marronage? In his eloquent style, he said to me, "*écoute mon cher Camille, monsieur le conservateur, monsieur l'archéologue*. If you succeed in locating and studying a maroon site, as you hope to do, it would be a major achievement for the *Société Haïtienne d'Histoire, de Géographie et de Géologie*; and for the UEH, in addition to the museum." I responded that it is indeed my long-term goal.

Foundation of the Project: A Contentious Historiography Debate

While this research is the first archaeological approach to marronage in Haiti, Haiti remains the focus of some of the most interesting and controversial historical research on marronage. The past decades have witnessed a tremendous outpouring of studies on slave resistance, particularly on marronage in relation to slave society and revolution, by both French and Haitian schools of thought. Numerous scholars (e.g. Yvan Debbasch 1996; Gabriel Debien 1974, 1996; Adolphe Cabon, François Girod and Etienne Charlier (cited by Geggus 1992)) argued that marronage represents an early manifestation of class struggle, but not a cohesive and decisive force that overthrew the colonial order. Furthermore, they have adopted the position to varying degrees that statistically speaking the desire for freedom contributed very little to the real causes of marronage. Rather, those causes motivating slaves to escape were almost invariably related to the conditions of slavery and rarely, if ever, had anything to do with the lofty European ideal of liberty. Whereas Haitian scholar Jean Fouchard (1972), one of the leaders of the Haitian school of thought, argued that although factors relating to the

brutal conditions of slavery did, indeed, play a role, the most basic motive for marronage was the desire of the enslaved individual to escape the bondage of slavery itself and thereby to obtain his own freedom, and that freedom is itself intrinsically unquantifiable.

Another point of contention between the two interpretations concerns the nature of marronage as practiced at various times by enslaved people. On the one hand, Debien makes a somewhat arbitrary distinction between *petit marronage* (flights lasting only a few days or weeks), which involve only one individual or very small group; and *grand marronage*, the most spectacular and more alarming sort which involves large numbers or groups in bands. In his 1972 book *Marrons de la liberté;* translated into English in 1981, *Maroon of Liberty,* Haitian historian Jean Fouchard on the other hand, analyzes the experiences of over forty-eight thousand runaways who were reported missing, and questions the validity of making such distinctions. In other words, he argues that whether marronage was the result of a sudden change of temper in the slave or an actual rebellion against the colonial regime, in each case it came down to nothing less than continual resistance to slavery, in one form or another.

Debien and Debbasch seriously doubt a fundamental tenet of Fouchard and Brutus and other Haitian scholars regarding the role and significance of marronage as a pivotal phenomenon for both the antecedents and general form of the slave uprising of 1791 in the northern region of the French colony. They relied upon a distinction between maroons and the armed slaves that they called brigands, rebels, or insurgents, as if the latter were not maroons themselves (Fick 1990). The French school of thought

minimizes the nature of marronage and its extent, claiming there is no hard evidence of such connection, and that the Haitian Revolution was merely a byproduct of the French revolution (Geggus 1992).

A long-overdue contribution to this whole debate was made by Professor Leslie Manigat in a masterful essay in 1977, on the relationships between marronage, slave revolts, and revolution in Saint-Domingue. There, he presents a compelling and critical discussion of contrasting interpretations of marronage, represented at one extreme by cautious scholars such as Yvan Debbasch, who tends to banalize marronage by denying it any revolutionary content or potential, and at the other extreme by scholars such as Jean Fouchard and Edner Brutus, who tend to ennoble it by directly attributing to it the emergence, the dynamism, and the successful outcome of the Haitian Revolution. Carefully considering the ideological implications of the basic concepts and terms used by such scholars in describing maroon, freedom fighters, guerrillas, hunger men, deserters, and lazy, Manigat offers a balanced overview of the key catalytic role of maroons in the Haitian Revolution. He argues that the two perspectives need not be mutually exclusive. Each of the individualistic motives for running away described by the French school—hunger, punishments, harsh working conditions, maltreatment, inadaptation, inadequate living condition—trigger the desire for freedom. Manigat asserts that as marronage is a reaction against the property relations of slavery, it is therefore inscribed within the dynamics of class and race struggle in Saint-Domingue and, facing the historical conjuncture of the prerevolutionary decade of the 1780s, evolved from a preconscious form of colonial protest to a political revolutionary force.

In an earlier study of the Jamaican maroons, Patterson (1996) has argued in a somewhat similar vein, and this can equally be applied to the case of Saint-Domingue, that the maroons were merely one feature of the revolt of the slaves. He goes even further to suggest that "all sustained slave revolts must acquire a Maroon dimension, since the only way in which a slave population can compensate for the inevitably superior military might of their masters is to resort to guerilla warfare, with all its implications of flight, strategic retreat to secret hideouts, and ambush" (Patterson 1996:279).

This historiography is again taken up by David Geggus (1992), who also offers some tentative quantitative conclusions about runaways in Saint-Domingue. He argues that marronage was primarily an alternative to rebellion, a safety-valve that helps explain the remarkable absence of slave revolts in eighteenth-century Saint-Domingue. To Geggus, it must have been increasingly difficult to become a successful maroon after the enormous expansion of coffee plantations in the mountains beginning in the mid-eighteenth century and the extradition treaty of 1777 with Santo Domingo (Eastern part of the Island, nowadays Dominican Republic). Therefore, this limiting of options for dissident slaves might be considered one of the causes of the revolt in 1791. Although Geggus brings a solid argument in terms of the number of maroons that Fouchard might overcount, the coffee boom and expansion did not constitute a barrier for running away. Dondon, where this project is focused, was a coffee-oriented region, however, it was among the parishes with the highest numbers of marron activities reported (Eddins 2022b).

Michel-Rolph Trouillot, in the first extended essay ever published in Haitian creole *Ti Difé Boulé Sou Istoua Ayiti*[9] (1977), considers the role of maroons within the broader context of the Haitian Revolution and beyond, stressing their symbolic as well as their *modus operandi* as the first organized bands of enslaved revolutionaries. Further material on the role of maroons in the revolution is provided by Carolyn Fick (1990), in her book *The Making of Haiti: The Saint Domingue Revolution from Below*. Fick presents a bottom-up history of the Haitian Revolution that centers the actions and ideologies of enslaved people, particularly those involved in marronage. Fick argues that the revolutionaries transformative power emerged not from elite leadership alone, but from the persistent, organized resistance of enslaved masses, many of whom were maroons or deeply influenced by maroon networks and guerilla strategy. Her emphasis on collective mobilization, communication across plantation boundaries, and the strategic use of remote landscapes highlights the potential for locating and studying spaces of resistance through archaeological methods. Her book challenges scholars to track the physical traces of maroon lifeways and alternative political orders that emerged in the shadow of the revolution. Furthermore, in 2004, in his book, *Avengers of the New World: The Story of the Haitian Revolution*, Laurent Dubois portrays maroons not as isolated rebels, separate from the plantation system but rather as integral to the social and ideological transformation that culminated in the most successful slave

[9] In English we might literally translate the title as something like burning debates. But *Ti Difé Boulé* is a common Haitian expression that can be translated to fanning the flames over a contentious issue. *Ti Difé Boulé sou Istoua Ayiti*, then suggests that someone is fanning the flames over Haitian history and seeks to provoke debate.

revolution. Additionally, Johnhenry Gonzalez, in *Maroon Nation: A History of Revolutionary Haiti* (2019), argues in a similar fashion to Fick, Trouillot, and Dubois. He reconceptualizes the Haitian Revolution and its aftermath through the lens of peasant resistance and rural autonomy, revealing how the legacy of marronage shaped the formation of post-revolutionary Haitian society. Gonzalez positions marronage not only as mode of resistance but as a foundational principle in the making of Haitian independence. His work challenges dominant narratives of the revolution centered only on military leaders, emphasizing instead the enduring agency of rural actors in shaping Haiti's revolutionary legacy. In the newest book of Crystal Nicole Eddins (2022b) titled *Rituals, Runaways, and the Haitian Revolution: Collective Action in the African Diaspora*, she challenges top-down narratives of the Haitian Revolution by centering the marginalized people and the covert and overt forms of collective action that enabled mass rebellion. Eddins' work offers a groundbreaking interpretation of the Haitian Revolution by foregrounding the agency of enslaved Africans and Afro-descendants in shaping revolutionary outcomes through religious ritual, marronage, covert and overt resistance.

Even though none of these scholars had a chance to work with archaeological evidence from a maroon site, they implicitly invite a material engagement with the archaeological signatures of maroon lifeways. They provide a framework for identifying material evidence of resistance, such as dispersed settlements in the mountains and in forested zones, ritual artifacts scattered in remote areas and caves, and landscape modification, often associated with potential maroon spaces. I was

wondering if these scholars, at some level, were influenced by the archaeology of the African diaspora, a discipline that began to take shape in the 1960s. In the context of this research, it is important to consider how and when this field emerged as it provides a critical framework for understanding the intellectual lineage and disciplinary context in which this research is grounded.

Archaeology of the African Diaspora

Archaeology of the African diaspora is a subfield of historical archaeology that focuses on the material culture, lived experiences, and resistance strategies of people of African descent, who were displaced primarily through the transatlantic slave trade, from the African continent to the Americas and other parts of the world. Spurred by the Civil Rights Movement of the 1960s, the investigation of slave-related contexts across the United States of America, Stanley South (1972) echoed the sentiments of the movement by providing voices for those erased from historical narratives in his investigation of slave-related contexts across the United States of America. In the 1970s and 1980s, numerous studies addressed anthropological questions about the inhabitants of plantations and free Black communities through an examination of the spatial configurations of settlements, the identification of structures, and the delineation of special activity areas (Ascher and Fairbanks 1971; Deetz 1996; Fairbanks 1974; Ferguson 1992; Kelso 1984; Otto 1992; Schuyler 1974; Singleton 2001).

Multiple models have been developed to address the connections between material culture found on domestic sites and the daily lives of diasporic populations. One of the first systematic attempts to address this relationship was John Otto's (1984)

investigation of Cannon's Point Plantation. Otto advocates for the comparison of patterns amongst assemblages from occupants of various statuses, such as enslaved individuals, overseers, and planters, by establishing indices for each group. Otto's model was critiqued for its ineffective recognition of change over time and the model's questionable application to other sites where status was indeterminate prior to excavation (Orser 1989). On a broader level, Jean E. Howson argues that Otto's approach to subjugation via "status" did not address power in relation to the context of social interactions.

Other models suggest the extent to which the relationship between theory, material data, and historical accounts remains unsettled. Following the suggestion of Posnansky and Decorse (1986), new scholarship attempts to address historical ties within the Atlantic World, resulting in productive dialogue about the social and cultural similarities, as well as differences. Amid these dominant models centered on plantation archaeology, particularly in the United States of America, Agorsah (1994, 1996) shifts the discourse towards the archaeology of marronage in the Caribbean. His work draws attention to the often-overlooked maroons who lived on the margins and yet remained deeply entangled and enmeshed with colonial societies. His contribution introduced a new body of evidence into archaeological discourse that offered an alternative perspective on freedom, identity, and resistance. In doing so, Agorsah expanded the scope of African diaspora archaeology.

My project aligns with Agorsah's views, as it aims to identify and study maroon settlement to explore the following research questions. First, to what degree were

maroons connected to the plantation world? And second, what are the material and spatial strategies of resistance that maroons used, and do we have evidence of only local material culture showing up on maroon sites? Investigating these core questions will shed light on broader issues, such as whether maroons lived in isolation or in proximity to other communities, their distance from water sources and plantations, and the nature of their chosen environments, whether they chose to live in hinterlands, on the peaks of mountains, or in caves. Addressing these questions will yield critical insights into the settlement choices maroons made and their strategic engagement with the landscape. Ultimately, this inquiry is a starting point to explore the nature of the social networks into which maroons were embedded and how these networks contributed to the broader context of the Haitian Revolution (1791-1803). By doing so, this research offers a meaningful contribution to the historic discourse and adds an archaeological perspective on the narrative of marronage in Saint-Domingue (Haiti).

To explore and answer these complex research questions about marronage, I use a combined approach including (a) archival documents including map analysis, (b) predictive modeling and viewshed analysis, (c) ethnography, (d) archaeological survey, (e) site-based studies, and (f) material culture analysis.

Building upon the theoretical and methodological frameworks established here, the subsequent chapters are organized to systematically address my research questions concerning marronage. Each chapter delves into specific analytical dimensions to ensure a comprehensive exploration of marronage, facilitating a nuanced understanding

of the complexities inherent to the phenomenon of marronage from an archaeological perspective.

In chapter 2, I review several bodies of literature that address slave resistance in the Americas with a focus on the Caribbean. This review highlights that resistance has been central to the study of colonialism and slavery in the Americas. Scholars argue that resistance is foundational to history, particularly in the context of the transatlantic slave trade and the capitalist exploitation of enslaved people (Craton 1982; Genovese 1979; La Rosa Corzo 2003; Price 1996; Sayers 2012). In the 20th century, marronage as a form of resistance gained scholarly attention for highlighting the agency of enslaved people. Scholars value resistance as a shift from focusing on domination to exploring the strategies of the oppressed (Agorsah 1994; Schneider 2021; Scott 1985; Weik 2012). Scholars often categorized resistance as overt (e.g. rebellion) or covert (e.g. sabotage or strategic compliance). I highlight different forms of resistance with a focus on marronage that Indigenous people, Africans and their descendants practiced throughout the Americas during the colonial era. As historiography demonstrates, the scale of marronage manifested differently throughout the colonies. Its treatment was dictated by the goal of the colony, the colonizers' litigious relationship with the enslaved people, and the level of social comfort experienced by the colonizers.

In chapter 3, I explore historical and archaeological studies of places where marronage was most prevalent in the Americas with a focus on the Caribbean and discuss the enduring settlements found in addition to the archaeological evidence uncovered at these sites (Agorsah 1994, 1995, 1997a, 1997b). I highlight the maroon

settlement patterns and strategic locations where runaways chose to establish their camps. The maroon settlement patterns show that to be viable, the places maroons chose to settle had to meet the most basic prerequisites: concealment, inaccessibility, and distance to colonial centers (La Rosa Corzo 2003). This demonstrates how topography was key for enslaved fugitives and crucial for this project to find maroon sites in Dondon. I keep these basic prerequisites as important variables in my methodological approach to build a predictive model that could likely indicate where maroons might live in the landscape. Additionally, the material from maroon settlement provides insights into the social networks they built and the relationships they developed with their European counterparts.

Chapter 4 offers a comprehensive overview of Dondon, including a detailed examination of its historical background. I explore the historical development of the region with the broader context of successive waves of colonization and conflicts between French and Spanish settlers to control Dondon as a strategic area located on the border of the two colonial powers. This includes an analysis of early European chroniclers' accounts of the culture, cosmogony, and ways of life of the Indigenous inhabitants, up to their genocide at the hands of Spanish colonists. The chapter also traces the arrival and establishment of the first French settlers in Dondon, emphasizing the region's role in the development of the coffee industry on the island that helped to make Saint-Domingue the wealthiest French colony in the Americas. Finally, I highlight Dondon as a notable area of resistance, documented as having one of the

highest frequencies of maroon activity in Saint-Domingue, which underscores its importance in the broader history of liberation.

Chapter 5 describes the treatment that enslaved people endured on the plantations of Saint-Domingue/Dondon, which is key to understanding the cause of maroon activity in the colony and the root of the collective consciousness of enslaved people that sparked the flame of the revolt. In the second part of this chapter, I focus on an archival document, the *Affiches Américaines*, a colonial newspaper published in Saint-Domingue during the eighteenth-century. This journal served as a weekly commercial and administrative gazette. It published official notices, commercial advertisements, and runaway slave notices. I was particularly interested in the runaway slave ads and analyzed twenty-four years from 1766 to 1790 to create a database of maroon activity related to Dondon (see **Appendix A**). I use this data to analyze patterns and frequency of marronage per year to explore the agency of enslaved people and colonial control mechanisms. This journal offers a rare colonial record that provides a brief profile of enslaved individuals, albeit through the lens of the colonists. In this chapter, I argue that describing the maroon activity of each enslaved fugitive and seeing them in their human condition is critical in the process of restoring their humanity. Furthermore, in a collaborative spirit with the community of Dondon, this database will be used to build a memorial wall to the memory of what I call "*les oubliés de l'histoire,*" those that history tends to forget, yet who sparked the movement of liberation.

In chapter 6, I locate potential maroon zones in Dondon using an interdisciplinary methodology, combining historical map analysis, predictive modeling

and viewshed analysis, interviews, and archaeological survey techniques. I begin with the georeferencing of an eighteenth-century map in ArcGIS to identify landscape features. This analysis informed the construction of a predictive model using environmental and cultural variables (distance from colonial settlements, slope, elevation, proximity to bodies of water) to highlight high and low probability areas likely suitable for maroon camps. In addition to the spatial data, I conducted semi-structured interviews with elders and farmers from diverse religious backgrounds in the community. Interviewees shared legends and identified "sacred" or "avoided" places often linked to religious practice as well as maroon refuge. These insights helped refine survey areas. For the archaeological survey, I used shovel test pits (STPs) and dog-leash methods to investigate identified areas. I recorded the spatial coordinates of different colonial coffee habitations, colonial water sources as well as caverns in the region for a colonial landscape analysis. All coordinates were synthesized into ArcGIS for a reconstruction of the colonial landscape and to understand the colonial spatial dynamic in Dondon. One site named Cavern Badlo, interpreted as a maroon *cachette* (hiding place), was excavated. The site Cavern Badlo has in many aspects some similarities with maroon settlement patterns that archaeologists have described—difficult access, very steep, inside a massive rock formation, hidden by a thick curtain of vines obscuring the entrance, and situated approximately 160 meters from a stream.

In chapter 7, an assemblage of 224 archaeological materials was recovered from Cavern Badlo consisting of 4% coarse earthenware or low fired Afro-Caribbean ware, suggesting local production; 2% refined earthenware (produced in Europe) suggesting

undeniable connection with the coffee habitations; 5% stone tools and 89% faunal remains suggesting subsistence strategies of hunting and fishing.

Additionally, a total of 536 artifacts including ceramics (65.3%), glassware (28.3%), and general artifacts (6.4%) were recovered during the regional survey. All recovered artifacts were analyzed according to the Digital Archaeological Archives of Comparative Slavery (DAACS) protocol to ensure standardization of terminology, measurements, and identification across assemblages from different locations and time periods. This standardization is essential for comparative analysis. This integrated approach acknowledges the hidden, complex, and subtle nature of maroon survival strategies. Moreover, results of this analysis suggest that the maroons did not live in isolation, rather, they maintained relationships with the colonial system.

Chapter 8 advocates for a multidimensional portrayal of slavery, in contrast to policy that tends to silence aspects of what enslaved people endured during the colonial system, which is key to understanding the phenomenon of marronage, and how its contribution was a cornerstone to overthrowing slavery. I highlight the potential contribution of maroon archaeology in Haiti and suggest redefining the colonial landscape of Dondon by foregrounding the spatial dimensions of resistance that have often remained non-visible and silenced. Furthermore, I argue that Cavern Badlo likely served as a short-term maroon site, known as *petit marronage*. This interpretation is reinforced by evidence demonstrating that Cavern Badlo was surrounded by coffee habitations. This ephemeral site might have been considered as a waypoint of connection or a transitional space for newly escaped enslaved individuals before

integrating into a larger established maroon community. It could also be interpreted as a place for enslaved people to meet up and/or enjoy a respite from supervision and work, without attempting permanent escape. This research demonstrates that marronage is also a subtle phenomenon and enslaved fugitives found refuge and developed agency within a landscape “controlled” by their colonizers.

Chapter 2 - Archaeology of Slave Resistance: Marronage

Introduction

In this chapter, I explore the concept of slave resistance, how scholars have theoretically addressed and conceptualized it in the context of the slavery system in the Americas, particularly in the Caribbean, during the colonial era. Also, I try to understand how enslaved people were able to survive and live in the midst of political structures that sought to exclude them from the system, although they were the ones who carried the system. Further, I consider these following questions: what sorts of resistance to oppression have been emphasized during the colonial system in the Americas? How does marronage represent a particular form of resistance within a broader set of possibilities? How have archaeologists conceptualized maroon communities as a reservoir of resistance in the African diaspora? And how did marronage constitute a major threat for the colonial system?

The archaeology of slave resistance evolved as part of the larger project to understand the African diaspora experience, but it also benefited from two principal influences that originated outside of the discipline (Weik 2012). These two primary influences include research on the historical and social elements of slavery uprisings by historians and anthropologists (Price 1996), and the growing realization by some archaeologists that many of the developing civil rights movements around the world were anchored in traditions of resistance that often had long-standing historical roots (Mintz and Price 1976). The concept of resistance and freedom arose in the

archaeological realm once this new line of inquiry was adopted (Orser and Funari 2001), and it then became possible to perceive the archaeology of "New World" slavery as pertinent to revealing the history and social character of conscious efforts of enslaved men and women to forge freedom on their own terms (Bell 2021; Singleton 2015).

It is important to underline that the concept of resistance itself, as Deagan (2010:44) argues, is "highly problematic, despite its popular focus over the past few decades." She continues to stress that critiques of resistance studies have pointed out that notions of resistance, like power, are social constructs, multidimensional, contextual, and fluid both on the part of those performing resistance and by those interpreting it. In the context of this research, it is useful to understand and consider resistance as a conscious decision to oppose the imposition of ideas, practices, or beliefs by dominant entities, namely white colonists in the Americas. "Resistance is also the capacity to adapt, psychologically and socially, to power through the development of cultural coping mechanisms" argues González-Ruibal (2014:9).

Slavery in the Western Hemisphere developed a novel ferocity, scale, and focus. Through the slave trade and exploitation of resources of the "New World," the white colonists institutionalized slavery as a primary device for securing the labor necessary to consolidate such colonization (Mintz and Price 1976). Colonies in the Americas, particularly the Caribbean, were dominated by proto-industrial sugar economies that depended on the forced labor of Africans and Indigenous peoples, "resulting in racially stratified societies upheld by violence and exploitation" wrote Burnard and Garrigus (2016:14). Plantation slavery in the Americas, though barely contested other than by

enslaved people, ground down the lives of millions of captives with an implacable commercial frenzy (Sayers 2012). Over four hundred years, more than twelve million Africans were trafficked to the "New World," with over two million dying en route, constituting the largest forced migration in history and one of the greatest crimes against humanity (Eltis and Richardson 2010; Jacobovici and Kingsley 2022; Rediker 2007; Thomas 1997). The society that took root in the Western Hemisphere did not reproduce the prior features of slavery in Europe, the Mediterranean, or Africa (Delachampagne 2002). Bondspeople in the Americas faced unimaginable brutality. It brought what Blackburn (1988:42) called a "degradation of slavery," dehumanization of humankind by humankind, and "violating on a massive scale even traditional notion of what slavery meant." In that same vein, Fick (1990) argues that enslaved people were considered as property, units of production, things to be bought and sold and used for profit. The colonizers sought to turn the captives into nothing more than plows, reducing them to the status of an atom with little meaning in society. "They were enslaved through intense torture, through revolting abuse and forms of humiliation that are a disgrace to humanity," asserts Casimir (2020:9). From this context emerged new strategies to resist the ferocity of this draconian system, because every form of enslavement generates in one way or another an opposing struggle for liberation (Weik 2012), a struggle by enslaved people to recover their lost humanity from the injustice, exploitation, oppression, and the violence of the oppressors (Freire 2017).

Resistance: A Complex Paradigm Inherent to Human Nature

Okihiro (1986), from a Marxist perspective, stresses the complexities and ambiguities of resistance largely because of the variable nature of oppression and the dynamics of the dialectic between domination and resistance, or oppression and resistance. That ambiguity has been one of the major points of controversy arising from the concept of resistance (Deagan 2010). Despite those contextual differences and questions of interpretation, resistance is often described as a single historical process, not through mechanistic or simple-minded parallels, but through an understanding of history in terms of struggle and the dialectic of oppression and resistance. Resistance has taken many forms throughout history and constituted a fundamental theme of studies of colonialism and slave society (Campbell 1990; Fick 1990; Scott 1985). Craton (1982:13) asserts that "resistance is the core of history." In the context of the Americas, the presence of the Europeans, and the implementation of colonialism throughout the Western Hemisphere led to the development of the transatlantic slave trade, which created what Sayers (2012:136) called the "Capitalistic Enslavement Mode of Production." This mode of production generated a class of people, the enslaved, who were "legally" defined as property and commodities with no subjective social standing; it was the dehumanization of humankind. By defining slaves as such, there existed a core contradiction, because in practice, it is abundantly clear that enslavers did recognize that they were dealing with fellow humans, even if they did not want to concede as much (Mintz and Price 1976). Genovese (1979) and Sayers (2012) assert that slavery in the Americas constituted a social formation and a particular set of

social relations of production within a declining feudal and a rising capitalist mode of production, under the governance of the attendant political relations of property and authority.

Resistance, for Michael Craton (1982), includes not only rebellion but also apparent collaboration between the oppressed where such behavior was designed to frustrate the absolute domination of the oppressors. For Craton, resistance might flare into revolt under conditions of extreme oppression, where inassimilable elements were found in the subject population, where the forces of control were weakened, or where expectations of enslaved people became frustrated. Craton conceptualizes the continuities of resistance through both direct linkages and structural similarities in the patterns of Amerindian and Afro-Caribbean responses to European colonialism. Fouchard (1972), Genovese (1979) and Klein (1986) corroborate Craton's views, when they examine that Black people and Native Americans established alliances against the white colonizers.

Fick (1990) notes that every form of enslavement generates, in one way or another, an opposing struggle for liberation and this struggle is known under the concept of resistance. Resistance happened for different reasons. Enslaved people were driven to rebel because of the cruel treatment established by the colonial authorities to keep them under control, and the brutal punishments they were subject to. Klein (1986:190) argues "their lives were controlled by masters and their labor was defined by others and was organized by households, as in the case of all other working-class persons." Even their social behavior was restricted by white colonizers when it clashed

with the needs for control, or the norms of behavior found acceptable by white colonists (Casimir 2020). In addition, even certain forms of communication among enslaved people were restricted (Barcia 2008). Physical violence was also inherent in chattel slavery and created a level of fear and uncertainty unmatched by any other form of class or labor relations in the Americas. This violence came from above and could not be restrained or modified by the captives' will (Klein 1986). Even the physical well-being of the enslaved people and their families were at the whims of the slaveowners and could be affected by considerations outside the slave's control (Casimir 2020). As human beings, enslaved people refused such treatment, thus, the resistance to brutality took many forms, not all of them overt, and some of them even-self-destructive (Eddins 2020; Fick 1990; James 1963).

There is indeed a sizeable body of literature that has been published on the concept of slave resistance, whether that occurred in the overt form of wars, evasion, liberationist insurrection, as outright rebellion, when enslaved people were no longer willing to tolerate ill-treatment and were ready to accept the consequences of rebellions or non-insurrectionary behaviors (Mouser 2007). Covert forms of resistance referred to indirect and often hidden strategies enslaved people used to undermine enslavement without openly confronting enslavers (Odewale 2019; Sayers 2012). Orlando Patterson (1969, cited in Weik 1997: 84) and La Rosa Corza (2003) proposed that both passive (which is a term rejected by many scholars), and active forms of slave resistance existed. Odewale (2019) argues that self-preservation and overt resistance tactics in the lives of enslaved people were two sides of the same coin used simultaneously to

maintain a holistic sense of self. She continues by arguing that focusing on this conjoined inside-outside battle for survival, offers a chance to better understand the comprehensive nature of "human agency and resistance" (Odewale 2019:116). In this sense, Du Bois (1999) and Odewale (2019) put forward the idea that a principle of dualism and double consciousness of self-preservation and overt resistance can shed light on the concept of resistance in the Americas. In fact, as Craton (1982) and Scott (1985) argue, many forms of resistance worked inexorably towards a climax that sought the same objective: slave emancipation when the time was ripe.

Much of the writing on resistance has focused on the plantation systems that existed in the New World, yet many authors have suggested that the resistance that has been developed in the Western Hemisphere in opposition to colonialism and slavery has African roots and origins (Agorsah 1994). In fact, Kent (1996) asserts that the centralized kingdom in Palmares, Brazil, established by Africans and their descendants in resistance to colonialism, was a political system that was derived from African models. Further, Craton (1982) argues that for some Africans, resistance may have been a natural and conditioned response to the shame of being enslaved; for others, a reaction triggered by shock; and for others again, delayed and subtle responses to a gradual appreciation of the extent of change and the possibilities inherent in the situation. According to Mouser (2007), slave resistance in Africa has most often been described with reference to transatlantic commerce and as those acts related to the opposition during the process of enslavement or period of capture in Africa, such as escape during the march to the coast where captives were to be warehoused before shipment, rebellion

while being held in prison on the African coast and waiting for buyers, mutiny, and suicide aboard ships before they reached the shores of the Americas, during the Middle Passage (Craton 1982; Mouser 2007; Rediker 2007). Indeed, the first recorded instances of resistance, and suicide as resistance, occurred aboard slave ships, most often while still at port, the initial stage of what was to become for most a long and tortuous journey towards a life of perpetual bondage in the Western Hemisphere (Fick 1990). In this same vein, Thompson (1987) asserts that once aboard slave ships bound for the Middle Passage, some groups of men or women would attempt the stage of general revolt. Children would also often try to escape, sometimes jumping overboard (and most often drowning). Others "would knock their heads against the ship or hold their breath until they suffocated; still others would attempt to starve themselves aboard the ship, hoping to die before the end of the voyage," wrote Fick (1990:46-47). Enslaved people often preferred death to a lifetime of slavery and frequently committed suicide to escape their agonies.

However, there were also forms of resistance that did not aim for self-destruction nor designed to overthrow the slavery system entirely but rather strived to make the system less efficient (Scott 1985). Enslaved people practiced various forms of sabotage, which included the destruction of work tools (Manigat 1977). They feigned illnesses or stupidity as ways to irritate and slow down the system and make it inefficient and costly (Barcia 2008). They sabotaged the machinery, tools, and equipment, they surreptitiously destroyed crops, maimed animals needed to haul or mill the cane; or misplace equipment, or they intentionally damaged themselves or the crop

through seeming ignorance or false compliance (Blackburn 1988; Guitar 2006; Helg 2019; Orser and Funari 2001). Thompson (1987) argues that sometimes enslaved people deliberately provoked a quarrel in which the slaveowner or overseer wasted many hours trying to make peace. Enslaved people recognized this as a sort of sabotage, for valuable working time was lost in resolving such disputes. Scholars of slavery in the New World have often written about work slowdowns, in large part because slaveowners and overseers complained continuously about their enslaved peoples' lack of interest in performing their labor (Debien 1996). Barcia (2008) asserts that sabotage was among the most problematic forms of resistance for plantation owners, who were well aware of its frequently expensive consequences. Intentional fires were one of the most feared and most costly forms of sabotage. Enslaved people frequently set the houses and warehouses of the slaveowners ablaze, and at other times, they set fire to the slaveowners' property while managing to conceal the source of the blaze.

Disobedience also became a recurrent overt nonviolent form of collective resistance against rules that enslaved people considered unfair. Barcia (2008:112) notes that "throughout the first half of the eighteenth century, slaves resorted to peaceful work strikes with increasing frequency." Collective protests against overseers, for example, were a common feature of day-to-day life on Cuban plantations (Barcia 2008). Poison as a form of resistance contributed forcefully to the enslavers' fear (Odewale 2019; Schoelcher 1998). "The fear and reality of poisoning were ubiquitous" said Aptheker (1986:16). However, poison was not the biggest fear of the white colonists. These forms of resistance constitute the ordinary weapons of relatively powerless groups, they are

what Scott (1985:29) calls “everyday forms of peasant resistance,” which is a prosaic but constant struggle between the colonized and the colonizers. Scott (1985) argues that these forms of resistance require little or no coordination or planning, they often represent a form of individual self-help; and they typically avoid any direct symbolic confrontation with colonizers. Everyday resistance is informal, often covert, and concerned largely with immediate, de facto gains. Such forms of resistance are especially well documented in the literature on American slavery, where open defiance was normally foolhardy. Besides these forms of resistance, Liebmann (2012) highlights other forms of resistance, among them: revitalization movements.

According to Liebmann (2012), Anthony F. C. Wallace (1956) was the first to identify the term revitalization. The term is described as “deliberate, organized attempts by some members of a society to construct a more satisfying culture by rapid acceptance of a pattern of multiple innovations” (Wallace 1956:180 cited in Liebmann 2012). Cultural revitalization movements as a form of resistance are not limited to fringe cults, exotic, locales, or supposedly simple societies, but are a frequent occurrence among diverse groups around the world and at all levels of social complexity. It is a calculated, methodical effort to reform culture and society that frequently occurs in colonial situations. Revitalization movements are recurrent features in human history.

“The Pueblo Revolt of 1680 was a classic example of the recurrent anthropological phenomenon of the revitalization movement” wrote Liebmann (2012:14). It is an example of long-term resistance to colonial rule, in which a

combination of accommodation, rebellion, and revitalization were employed throughout the seventeenth-century and even later to express political, economic, and religious discontent (González-Ruibal 2014). For example, the Jemez people combined processes of remembering and forgetting after the Pueblo Revolt in the construction of Patokwa and Boletsakwa villages. At both of these villages, architecture was used to reference ancestral lifeways, which were combined with "habitual practices to allude the pre-Hispanic past" argued Liebmann (2012:110). Furthermore, examining six archaeological sites spanning the 18th-20th centuries, Schneider (2021) shows how Coast Miwok people maintained strategies to adapt under colonial pressures yet retain their identity and intentionally reshaped social relationships. Revitalization movements have proven to be of profound historical importance, not just in Native North America, but throughout the world (Wallace 1956 cited in Liebmann 2012). "Revitalization movements adhere to a distinctive pattern. Commonly arising out of situations of stress or rapidly shifting power relations" (Martin 2004:67; McMullen 2004:269, Thornton 1981, 1982, 1986, 1990a; Wallace 1956:269 cited in Liebmann 2012:15). They are typically inaugurated when a charismatic leader emerges from the masses. However, considering the proposed importance and prevalence of the revitalization movements throughout history, the conspicuous absence of documented instances of this form of resistance in archaeological contexts is surprising. Liebmann (2012) argues that the lack of identified instances of revitalization in the archaeological record is fueled in part by the assumption that the core characteristic of this form of resistance, which is charisma, is immaterial and therefore archaeologically invisible. However, Bourdieu

(1977) highlights that charisma does not in fact reside within an individual as is often assumed but is ascribed to that person from without by a community of believers. In other words, charisma is not a metaphysical quality, but it is embodied and manifests itself through the practices of a social group. In turn, "these practices are often mediated by material culture and inscribed into the archaeological record" (Fry 1985:128; Liebmann 2006:51). According to Liebmann, the application of Wallace's model to late-seventeenth-century New Mexico seems appropriate not only for what it can tell us about the Pueblo Revolt, but also because it can tell us about revitalization movements as a form of resistance and colonialism more generally.

The manipulation and control of signs is at the core of colonial relationships, with negotiations regarding who gets to possess certain signs—and who determines their meaning—permeating all aspects of colonial life, as Todorov argued (1984). Historical ethnographies of anticolonial resistance demonstrate that signs take on particular significance in the context of open rebellion. "Colonial revolts are deeply semiotic processes and underpinned by signs and metaphors" (Comaroff and Comaroff 1991:4; Ranger 1975:166-177, cited in Liebmann 2012). Yet archaeologists are often uncomfortable with the interpretation of signs. In a field fraught with inherent ambiguity, some archaeologists adhering to positivist epistemology gravitate towards aspects of material culture that are more easily quantifiable and less equivocal. Nonetheless, ethnographic studies of revitalization have established the primary role of the world of signs in motivating Indigenous revolts. During the Pueblo Revolt era, many of the signifiers of the colonizing culture became unfixed. They were seized by

the Pueblos and sometimes destroyed, sometimes revered, sometimes inverted, and sometimes redeployed (Brooks 2013). The signs were also used in Pueblos' attempts to formulate a distinctive, nativist culture with a cultural vitality in increasing opposition to that introduced by Spanish colonists (military and Franciscan priests). Just as the Pueblos used, created, and coopted signs to redefine themselves, colonized subjects the world over attempt to liberate themselves from the colonial yoke by escaping the constraints imposed on them through the signs and values of the dominant system. In doing so, they reconstruct new worlds that hearken back to idealized better days. This strategy of resistance was a way to make their history. As Karl Marx (1978:595, cited Mitchell 2013) noted "Men make their own history, but they do not make it as they please; they do not make it under self-selected circumstances, but under circumstances existing already, given and transmitted from the past."

Agency was another way that enslaved people resisted the oppressor. Even though the system of slavery, through its legislations such as the *Code Noir* of 1685, regulated every movement and the entire life of enslaved people in Saint-Domingue, they found a way to make choices for their destiny. Suicide, abortion, refusal, continuity of their culture, perpetuation of their beliefs, and worship of their ancestors by syncretism are among elements enslaved people developed agency for. Pezzarossi (2015) depicted an important example of agency of the basket makers in Southern New England, in the way they negotiated and navigated through the landscape and kept their tradition. On another hand, African enslaved women had agency to not perpetuate the

system by carrying a child, so they practiced abortion (Bell 2021; Eddins 2019; Fick 1990).

Persistence is another form of resistance through which colonized people maintain cultural continuity, identity, and autonomy despite the structural violence, displacement, and assimilationist pressures of colonial regimes. Panich defines persistence as "a continuation of existence in the face of opposition" also "persistence can accommodate to change" (2013:107 cited Laluk 2022:77). Persistence has been practiced by Native North Americans during the context of "missionization" established by Europeans. For example, "Native Americans kept their culture alive and continued to commemorate ancestors in the post-contact" (Rodning et al. 2020:87). Persistence can also be seen as resistance in the way that there is overt strategy against the colonizer. The Franciscan missionaries of Alta California, informed by two hundred years of practical experience with missionizing Native groups on the North American continent, applied a Native recruitment policy and "*paseo* system" quite unlike that implemented at other missions of North America (Schneider 2018:270). This *paseo* system was a political aspect that restricted Indigenous mobility from moving from one settlement to the other without permit (Pezzarossi 2015; Schneider 2018). According to Schneider, this *paseo* system is an overlooked example of resistance that emerged in California and reveals how the accumulated and persistent actions of Native apostates could in fact alter the institutionalized constraints, and decision making of the missions. *Paseo* facilitated the collection of wild foods, which could be used to supplement mission diets. Yet *paseo* also put mission "Indians" back in touch with the very

hinterland places. That is, while the mission structure established social constraints, it also simultaneously enabled possibilities for action, and the structure itself was reproduced and transformed intentionally or not by Indigenous people. Schneider (2018) argues that with or without a pass, Indigenous people at Spanish missions across North America continued to hunt and gather. The Native Americans practiced persistent illicit departure, "illicit flight from missions" by running away and visiting the hinterlands throughout the colonial period (Schneider 2021:58).

Thus, persistent fugitives played a role in how missions were administered in California and, with or without pass in hand, trips to the hinterland likely reinforced connections to Native places and practices routinely viewed as lost at the outset of missionization. Similarly in New England, Indigenous communities had the momentum of their own historical trajectories with established practices and conceptions of the regional landscape that were not cast aside during colonial encroachment (Pezzarossi 2015). "There is strong evidence for Late Woodland period practices of seasonal and regional mobility, in concert with substantial evidence for maize horticulture and ceramic production throughout New England" (Pezzarossi 2015:182). This testifies to how Native American people navigated throughout the landscape, had agency, and created social networks.

Social network is a crucial concept to use that can help to understand interactions between different groups of oppressors and between oppressors and free people, which in fact may bring more insight and give an avenue to theorize resistance. Social network based approaches assume that relationships between entities like

maroons, enslaved and free people, and objects or ideas matter. Rather than focusing on such entities in isolation, social network theorists claim that relationships between entities should be examined explicitly if we are to understand the behavior of these entities (Brughmans 2012). Although this might sound like a vague theoretical concept it has a real and fundamental connection with how we can understand resistance.

Archaeologists, indeed, have regarded social networks as the links through which people transmitted information and goods as well as a form of a social relationship that could be drawn upon in times of subsistence shortfalls or other deteriorated environmental conditions (Mills et al. 2015). Maroons created isolated communities, traded among themselves or made connections with enslaved people living on plantations and traded with pirates and other maroons (Eddins 2022b; Price 1979; Schmitt 2025), creating what Sayers (2014:114) called "metacommunity." In his book *A Desolate Place for a Defiant People*, Sayers extends the concept of metacommunity beyond a biological or ecological framework, and applies it in an archaeological context, to describe loosely connected yet socially and culturally affiliated groups that maintain a level of interaction across a landscape. Metacommunities in the context of marronage, are usually a set of small settlements formed in relatively remote and concealed areas such as swamps, mountains, and hinterlands with dense vegetation (Morris 2020; Sayers 2014).

Settlements left clear historical evidence of social complexity and networks that flourished across many regions in the Americas during the colonial period. In addition, Julius S. Scott (2018:38-39) argues that many enslaved and maroons found it

in their interest to orient themselves towards the sea and the world beyond the horizon. The movement of ships and seamen not only offered opportunities for escaping, but provided the medium of long-distance communication, consequently creating networks. Maritime marronage, as with all flight, was a form of slave resistance. Although challenging and risky, maroons deployed their maritime skills with the ultimate goal of freedom. "Maritime maroons utilized canoes, rafts, or small boats they built secretly and kept hidden or perhaps they reused a derelict plantation boat" (Singleton and Landers 2021:420).

Enslaved people resisted their conditions by finding ways to keep a sense of identity that helped them to survive the slavery system. In this case, persistence could be used as a concept to explain the way enslaved people preserve the fundamental aspect of their identity. Persistence would trace through some material culture and cultural practices (Mintz and Price 1976). "Persistence is the maintenance of a culture despite pervasive changes, which can even include assimilation to a dominant culture" (Coversi 1999:560). Enslaved people maintained a cultural resistance by rejecting the colonizers' cultural practices and subtly practicing their own traditions. They often used syncretism, which is a term often applied to castigate colonial local churches that had burst out of the sphere of mission control and begun to illegitimately indigenize Christianity instead of properly reproducing the European form of Christianity that they had originally been offered (Hurbon 1972). The anthropologist Melville Herskovits (cited in Stewart 1999) considered syncretism as a valuable concept for specifying the degree to which diverse cultures had integrated. Stewart (1999:46-47) argues that

"syncretism was not a bridge leading to religious relapse, but rather a stage for African Americans and other minorities on the road towards the ideal of cultural assimilation and integration." But, Hurbon (1972) sees syncretism on another level, as a strategy that enslaved people developed to remain anchored in their tradition. It is what James C. Scott (1985) in his book "*Weapons of the Weak Everyday Forms of Peasant Resistance"* termed "daily art of resistance." But no matter the form that resistance takes (active or passive; overt or covert), enslaved people continually struggled for their right and liberty against the colonial authorities, developing strategies of resistance and survival as a response to the conditions they faced. Historical archaeologists have also studied communities that have been able to escape power and survive in the margins of states, what they named marronage.

Marronage: Overt Resistance

Marronage as a social phenomenon was "practiced by all kinds of African people: young and old, male and female, house slaves and field slaves, skilled as well as factory workers; creoles[10], bossales[11] or new blacks and the creolized; by Congos, Aradas, Mozambiques, blacks of every origin, mulattoes, griffes, Indians, quadroons, the well-nourished and the hungry, the weak as well as the strong" (Fouchard 1981:281). According to Roberts (2015:9), "marronage is a multidimensional, constant act of flight that involves four interrelated pillars: distance, movement, property and purpose." Marronage as a total refusal of the enslaved condition, was the most overt

[10] Born in the colonies.
[11] Newly enslaved people born in Africa.

form of resistance, and a massive concern to the colonial authorities (Sayers 2012), because it involved large numbers of enslaved workers escaping the plantation system and forming communities within forested and mountainous areas, beyond the control of the plantation elites (Dell 2014). Maroons struck at the property aspect of slavery and represented a loss of human capital to the slaveholding class (Okihiro 1986; Sayers 2012). From a Marxist point of view, it was an expression of the class struggle within a slave society. The conditions of slavery promoted rebellion, and the source of resistance lay in the natural human will to be free. Maroons were defiant runaways who established autonomous polities outside the slave system.

Historical literature usually defines maroons as legally enslaved men and women in the Americas who escaped slavery by fleeing to remote wilderness areas and securing their freedom. The term "maroon" derives from Spanish *Cimarrón*, meaning wild. The word itself "derives from a Taino word, *símara*, meaning wild, savage, gone astray" (Schwaller 2021:21). The maroons either formed a settlement with others or joined an existing community (La Rosa Corza 2003). The best-known maroon communities of the Americas were to be found in Jamaica, Brazil, Saint-Domingue, and Suriname, because they posed a threat to colonial authority and left a variety of archival traces (Eddins 2019). This holds particularly true for maroon communities that engaged in warfare or other violent confrontations with the authorities. There were also maroons whose existence was less known, but who enjoyed autonomy and organized themselves separately from the dominant white society. For example, Sylviane A. Diouf (2014) explores several US-American maroons in her book *Slavery's Exiles* and

explains that there were enslaved people who escaped their bonded condition, inhabiting wilderness areas on the peripheries or in the general vicinity of plantations and formed groups of different sizes.

For David Gaspard (1985), the most overt form of resistance for enslaved Africans in the Caribbean (and the Americas in general) was running away or marronage. As Manigat (1977) asserts, the slaves had the goal to run for freedom and attempt to live another life outside of the social order of the plantation. Handler (1997) asserts that marronage was the major way for enslaved people to escape the slave system. If as Laurent Dubois (2014) notes, maroons, from the perspective of slaves, were the "avengers of the New World," for Debien (1996) marronage from the master's perspective, was the "gangrene" of colonial society; and the endemic social plague of the Antilles according to Stoddard (1914). Enslaved men and women chose marronage even at the risk of the brutal and sadistic nature of slave punishments (Fouchard 1972), even if the possibility of surviving outside of the plantation or escaping the colonial authority was slim (Odewale 2019; Wilson 2009). But maroons remained a threat for the colonial system for several reasons, among them: the guerilla warfare tactics of the maroon rebels, which they exercised during their raids on local plantations; and their knowledge of and ability to exploit inter-imperial geopolitics with neighboring colonial powers (Blackburn 1988; La Rosa Corzo 2003). The symbolism of freedom maroons represented, "helped undermine white authority within the plantocracy and inspire[d] potential rebel slaves" (Eddins and Johnson 2019:42).

Revolt was considered as a major component of marronage, representing the ultimate stage of resistance, and the extreme on the spectrum of resistance in which enslaved people look for autonomy (Genovese 1978). Deagan (2010:46) notices that "the first known instance of overt resistance in the New World was led by American Indians in 1493 at Hispaniola, at La Navidad against Spanish domination." Since then, revolts occurred without interruption, over some three centuries throughout the New World (Fouchard 1972). Desertions had begun with the arrival of the first enslaved Africans brought to Hispaniola (Schmitt 2025). In 1522, African slaves working on plantations went on a rampage to slaughter the slaveowners and destroy crops in the area around the city of Santo Domingo with the aim of creating an African independent territory in the region (Debien 1996; Fouchard 1972). A slave conspiracy and attempt at arson were recorded as early as 1537 in Mexico City, and slaves rose up in revolt on the island of Margarita in the 1540s (Klein 1986). Given the widespread distribution of slaves among the larger Indigenous population in Mexico and Peru, many of the later revolts were often carried out in conjunction with local Indigenous groups and fugitives and more often than not ended in marronage. In Peru, the gold fields of the Choco region of New Grenada experienced slave and maroon attacks in the eighteenth-century. In Latin America and the Caribbean no urban center escaped either slave revolts or conspiracies, and no plantation region was unaffected by slave uprisings, because enslaved people were everywhere throughout the colonies. Genovese (1978) suggests a list of three main conditions that favored massive revolts and guerilla warfare which are: 1) the social structure of the slaveholding regime permitted the

emergence of an autonomous Black leadership; 2) the geographical, social, and political environment provided terrain and opportunity for the formation of colonies of runaway slaves strong enough to threaten the plantation regime; and 3) Blacks heavily outnumbered Whites. These points are indeed compelling to consider, but Genovese forgot the fundamental aspect that characterized uprising movements or revolt in a slavery system, which is liberty.

Revolts were most common when slaveholding units approached the average size of one hundred to two hundred slaves per plantation, as in the sugar colonies, rather than twenty or so (Klein 1986). For example, enslaved people in the Caribbean and Brazil lived for the most part on great estates that averaged between one hundred and two hundred enslaved individuals. In Venezuela and Colombia, slave revolts occurred in areas of similar concentration. Another significant condition that favored mass revolts was when economic distress and famine occurred. This distress provoked many big slave revolts in the Western Hemisphere, especially in the Caribbean, where war and inadequate local provisioning often resulted in desperate food shortages and outright starvation (Genovese 1979; Klein 1986; Price 1996; Schmidt-Nowara 2011). Pronounced hunger occasioned by years of drought starvation and depression, triggered, for example, the massive uprising in 1733 in Cuba.

Running away was a way for enslaved people to recreate traditional kinship bonds and slowly create communities and social networks and cultures in the New World, for it was within the context of family and community that enslaved people found the strength to survive and overcome servitude (Dell 2014; Klein 1986; Okihiro

1986). Marronage was a dangerous endeavor. Those who were caught faced punishments such as having limbs cut off, whippings, or being chained or executed (Blackburn 1988; Eddins 2020; Fouchard 1972). Marronage as a form of resistance includes three main ways in which the enslaved put-up tenacious resistance against the system that oppressed them. The first level in this kind of resistance was that of vagabond runaway slaves and consisted of flight by one or very few slaves from the plantation or estate on which they were exploited. The second level is runaways living in a settlement clearly established. The third group was a specific form of active resistance: the armed bands of runaway slaves (La Rosa Corzo 2003:6-8). Each armed band of runaway slaves kept on the move through isolated areas, occasionally spending the night in a cave or temporary settlement of runaway slaves. These maroons did not engage in agriculture but lived by hunting, fishing, bartering, and stealing. Maroons were self-liberators from the captive conditions of enslavement who regularly formed communities, and they represent very compelling examples of resistance, defiance, and group solidarity (Sayers 2012).

Some scholars assert that the enslaved population in North America was somehow more docile and less likely to employ mass rebellion or build maroon communities than the enslaved populations in the Caribbean and Latin America (Sayers 2012); but other scholars disagreed with the assertion of docility of Native American and African enslaved populations in North America. Rodning et al. (2020:89) describe that “Native Americans in the northern borderlands of La Florida resisted attempts at Spanish colonization and erased Spanish colonial towns and forts established during

the expedition from 1566 to 1568." They also resisted Spanish colonialism attempts at converting the Native Americans to Christianity for much of the 1500s and 1600s with the aim to create a monolithic culture (Pezzarossi 2015). Nevius (2020), Diouf (2014), and Sayers (2014), describe how African enslaved people in North America fought against colonizers, ran away with the intention to reach the Dismal Swamp, an inaccessible place, where maroon communities lived. Furthermore, Thompson (1987:107) states that "those who tended to rationalize the enslavement of Africans used all sorts of excuses to justify slavery—the Ham theory, the docility of the African, Aristotelian assertions, and other forms of arguments, often absurd." For him, this claim of docility belongs more to the realm of fantasy than fact because marronage was an overt phenomenon throughout the Americas.

Maroon communities were initially formed by enslaved fugitives who met either by accident or design in thickly wooded foothills of the mountains, forests, and swamps that were sufficiently remote to permit the creation of a separate settlement (Diouf 2014; Lockley and Doddington 2012). They maintained a marginal but independent existence. When conditions no longer permitted them to subsist off nearby plantations and colonial settlements, it became necessary for them to descend at night upon neighboring plantations in organized raids, sometimes even devastating the plantation to secure food, animals, additional arms, or other necessary supplies for their survival (Fick 1990). Some other "enslaved fugitives left the plantation and returned peacefully, before the fatal lapsing of thirsty days within which indulgence was possible," said Fouchard (1972:249).

Historians and anthropologists like Debien (1974, 1996) and Price (1996) highlight two types of marronage that planters distinguished: *grand marronage,* and *petit marronage* particularly in the French colonies, but with the same characteristics that La Rosa Corzo (2003) described above for different types of runaways. So, *grand marronage* was, in the true sense, flight from the plantation with no intention of ever returning. Weik (2012) asserts that *grand marronage* refers to the situation in which the fugitive runs to unreachable spots, to stay as long as possible with the intention of living in autonomous communities. Usually, such fugitives fled alone, sometimes in small groups. Some lived for long periods in isolation, but others more or less quickly formed bands under the direction of a chief. In contrast, *petit marronage* refers to a short-term escape; fugitives did not go very far from the plantation. They remained in the sugar fields, finding refuge in the still-fallow plantation areas. In the French Caribbean, *petit marronage* was especially prevalent, a constant thorn in the side of the plantation enterprise (Debien 1974, 1996; Roberts 2014). Some gatherings offered a propitious environment for the development of conspiracies, others ended up in huge active resistance, and near-uncontrollable upheavals (Barcia 2008).

Despite the challenges of plantation life and the ubiquitous threat of violent repression as punishment for common transgressions, marronage remained a form of Native American, African, and Afro-descendant resistance to the colonial system in the Americas. This suggests that it was part of what social movement sociologists call a contentious repertoire of action, a collection of distinctive resistance and persistence tactics that become culturally convenient for a particular context (Eddins 2019).

Structural conditions constrain the number of available repertoire tactics; in turn, historically constituted forms of consciousness allow individuals to make sense of their circumstances and develop the tactics that are most effective at disrupting or contesting unequal power structures, the slavery system (Hegel 2018).

Building on this understanding of how maroons carved out spaces of resistance within the colonial system, archaeologists have used the material remains they excavated at plantation sites to argue for the polyvalent nature of material culture, with at least artifacts being used in muted or ambiguous ways to suggest slave resistance. They began to perceive that some excavated artifacts, when fully contextualized within the enslaved community, could have been used both functionally and symbolically. Thus, enslaved people may have used some seemingly utilitarian objects, such as pottery and smoking pipes to promote group cohesion and self-identity (Ferguson 1992). However, archaeologists could assume that many instances of daily resistance cannot be counted upon to leave material traces. Yet, slave-made pottery and tiny metal fist amulets (Orser 1994, cited in Funari 2001) are examples of material culture that may contain muted messages of everyday resistance. If it is difficult for archaeologists to find material resistance on plantations, maroon sites in contrast, provide fertile ground for the archaeological investigation of the material expression of cultural survival and the creation of community by fugitives who were forced to live in strange environments among individuals with whom they may not be related by lineage, tradition, or language family (Orser and Funari 2001; Weik 1997).

Helg asserts that “as piracy and smuggling developed, some maroon groups settled near the coast and provided cattle, agricultural productions, and skins to privateers in exchange for weapons, tools, and money” (2019:46). Price (1996:14) asserts that “one of the strangest of the alliances of convenience that arose in this setting was that between maroons in the Spanish territories and the pirates who represented Spain’s enemies.” This often-close relationship was intermittent and based on opportunism by both sides; pirates were often slave traders or owners (Schmitt 2025). In the early 1500s, there were maroons who fought alongside pirates in their naval battles, guided them in their raids on major cities, and participated with them in widespread, illicit international trade. Some maroons even rose high in the pirate ranks, said Price (1996). In addition, Julius S. Scott (2018) and Justin Dunnavant (2021) outline the complex connection and maritime networks among colonial islands in the Caribbean that enslaved people and maroons were engaged in that played a pivotal role during the revolutionary years.

Furthermore, in their study of Palmares, Brazil, Orser and Funari (2001) demonstrated that ceramics provide clear evidence of interaction with both Native South Americans and transplanted Europeans. Interaction with Europeans is evident in the use of European-style ceramics, with four varieties of lead-glazed coarse earthenware in use. Contact with Native Brazilians is also suggested by the native style pottery. As Odewale (2019) argues, ceramics or other material culture are a way to demonstrate how maroon communities employed agency and resistance strategies to overcome the predicament of slavery. But also, Native American and European artifacts

as well as locally-produced earthenware uncovered from maroon sites must be analyzed in order to reinforce the theoretical framework of cultural identity of maroons through different strategies of resisting the colonial system.

Conclusion

The archaeology of slave resistance reveals the profound ingenuity, and defiance of enslaved people in the face of brutal and dehumanizing systems of oppression. It provides an essential counter-narrative to written records crafted by colonial authorities, which often ignore and silence the agency of enslaved people. Far from being passive subjects of history, the enslaved actively shaped their worlds through different forms of resistance. Among these, marronage, particularly in the Caribbean, emerged as one of the most effective strategies against the colonial system.

Saint-Domingue (Haiti) is the place where the phenomenon of marronage fully succeeded and triumphed against the odious colonial system. It is where Black people redefined their existence, carried a consciousness of the scope of their suffering, and gave the true sense of the equality of Human Rights. Now the challenge is to approach marronage from an archeological perspective in Saint-Domingue—by finding and studying a maroon site—in order to better understand how maroons organized resistance, communicated, and survived. Such an investigation will shed light on how they overcame humiliations and unspeakable tortures while transcending the transformation that the slavery system wanted to reduce them to a mere property, according to the *Code Noir* of 1685. In the *Discourse on Colonialism*, Aimé Césaire (2000) outlines that between colonizer and colonized there is room only for forced

labor, intimidation, pressure, the police, theft, rape, taxation, arrogance, self-complacency, degraded masses, no human contact, only relations of domination and submission. But soon, the captives who became enslaved gained consciousness of their own situation by articulating a response that exposed the logic underlying the behavior of the French which were the need to produce and reproduce captives, convert captives into enslaved, and control their natural reproduction in order to intensify and maximize their exploitation. But under the noses of the colonial authorities, said Casimir (2020), the captive peoples who became maroons, built institutions meant to guarantee their daily life and natural production, with completely autonomous new communities. Thus, Black people in colonial Haiti achieved the unthinkable. Trouillot (1995:91) outlines that "the captives, undisciplined and unarmed, realized what was impossible by getting together so fast and acting in concert and defeating the powerful army of the time." How do they organize themselves, create settlements, develop strategies in an environment totally strange to them and overcome the brutality of the colonial system? This is what the following chapter will address through archaeological research conducted, particularly in the Caribbean.

Chapter 3 - Maroon Settlement Patterns in the Caribbean

Introduction

The historical archaeology of the African diaspora in the Americas has been dominated by excavations of plantations in North America. Kofi E. Agorsah (1993, 1994) helped move the discourse away from plantation archaeology towards the archaeology of the African diaspora in the Caribbean and particularly the study of the forgotten people, or *les oubliés de l'histoire*—the maroons, also known as "*cimarróns, quilombos*, *palenques, macambos, cumbes, rancherias, ladeiras, magotes"* and *"Seminoles*" (Nevius 2020:7). Maroon archaeology has revealed that a complex set of interactions emerged from the oppressive context of plantation slavery (Singleton 2016). This chapter examines the complexity of maroon settlements[12], including the features of the landscape, features of geographic areas in which maroons chose to establish their settlements, the interactions between maroons and dominant Atlantic cultural groups, as well as freedom-fighting partnerships maroons forged with Indigenous peoples, enslaved Africans and those of African descent. I also address the maroon survival strategies and their guerrilla lifestyle, using archaeological evidence that scholars provide to understand the flexibility of maroons' socio-spatial network relationships as well as the formative process and subsequent transformations of maroon settlements and culture throughout the Caribbean[13].

[12] The of occupation of a territory by a group of humans, no matter what the scale or place is, and that includes all the material, social, organizational, spiritual, and cultural aspect that support it (La Rosa Corza 2003; Feinman 2001).

[13] Although this chapter is mainly focused on the Caribbean, I also used examples and maroon settlements from other regions in the Americas.

Maroon Experiences

Many lines of evidence can be examined to support the assertion that the maroon experience is emblematic of a broader process that shaped the heritage of the New World. Not only were maroons on the forefront of resistance to slavery, but they were also pioneers in exploring and adapting to the more remote, unsettled spaces in the Americas, particularly in the Caribbean (Campbell 1990; Delle et al. 2011; Eddins 2022a; White 2009b). Marronage was indeed "a common form of resistance that enslaved African and Indigenous people undertook as they sought to reclaim themselves from the trauma of being violently commodified and exiled through the slave trade and being forced to labor on New World plantation as racialized chattel slaves" says Eddins (2022b:221). In colonial Haiti, the practice of marronage against colonialism and the slavery system was known since 1493 until 1803 and even after the proclamation of the Haitian independence in 1804 (Brutus 1970; Dubois 2012; Madiou 1989; Schmitt 2025; Trouillot 1977; 1995). In Panama, the first documented evidence of marronage came in 1525 (Schwaller 2021). In Cuba, maroons were present by the first quarter of the 16th century, while Mexico also saw the rise of marronage in the earliest decades of the 16th century (Weik 2008). The first major organized maroon revolt in Brazil (Palmares) began in the mid-1600s (Kent 1996). In Jamaica, maroons were among the first to establish communities in the remote Blue Mountains and Cockpit regions (Agorsah 1994; Campbell 1990), and historians have dated their origin to the "mid-17th century English invasions when the slaves on the Spanish-owned estates escaped en masse into interior" (Klein 1986:199). Grenada experienced maroon

trouble in June 1725, Guadeloupe in March 1726, Antigua in 1729, and Saint John in 1734 (Debien 1996:108-110). The maroon communities of the Guyana territories mostly dated their origins to foreign military invasions, which disrupted the whole system of control developed by the local planters (Klein 1986). This was the pattern across the Americas, where many colonies saw large maroon communities form in the context of one colonial power invading another.

The archaeological investigation of maroon settlements provides significant data to understand the expressions of cultural survival and the creation of community through material culture. This material culture was forged by men and women who were forced to live in strange environments among individuals with whom they may not be related by lineage, tradition, or language family (Bell 2021; Orser and Funari 2001). As with any long-term investigation, many questions remain unanswered. However, cultural data on settlement locations or sites and patterns, spatial behavior, mortuary practices, technological strategies, artifact patterns, soil chemical analysis, and dating methods have shed light on land use, spatial relationships, group dynamics, and other aspects of maroon experiences (Agorsah 1994; Hublin 1989; Price 1996; Schwaller 2021). Each maroon settlement, whether permanent or temporary, expressed a different moment or reality of the colonial system. As La Rosa Corzo (2003:11-12) asserts, "only studies that go beyond the limits of mere description can get to the bottom of the multifaceted connections that each of them had with the system."

Agorsah (1999) investigated the continuity of African diaspora culture in the Americas, particularly in the Caribbean, and demonstrated how social relationship

patterns that he observed are similar to those in the Volta basin, thus carrying it forward into the Caribbean. Studying the maroon experience across empires and centuries, scholars such as Argosah (1994) and Price (1996) theorized a "progressive" continuum of political organization in which the earliest maroon communities drew on familiar African models of kinship. Kent (1996) argued that the political organization of the most famous of all quilombos, in Palmares, revealed it was indeed an African state in Brazil. Chopra (2018), Miers and Kopytoff (1977), and Saint-Méry (1797) argued that Africa was a frontier continent with a long history of vast and often crisis-induced population movements that forced Africans repeatedly to create a new social order amid an institutional vacuum. The ethnogenesis that these scholars described has parallels in seventeenth and eighteenth centuries maroon communities in the so-called New World.

We noted that, long before the African slave trade began in the Americas, the Indigenous people, in 1493, after the second voyage of Christopher Columbus (Deagan 2010; Madiou 1989; Williams 1975), already enslaved by Spanish colonizers, escaped from mines to hide in the woods and mountains (Price 1996). Henri (one of the Indigenous fighters) was one of the first emblematic figures who reached the mountain refuges, established in the eastern Bahoruco to escape and live outside of the social order of the colonizers (Deagan 2010; Fouchard 1972; Madiou 1989; Schmitt 2025). Documentary evidence from the early sixteenth-century of Ayti[14], mentions the first known African enslaved individual to escape his captors and flee into the interior and

[14] Ayti was the original name of the island that Columbus renamed Hispaniola under the Spanish colonization (see chapter 4).

highland. Others joined to form the first documented maroon society on an island off the coast of the Ayti (Deagan 2010; Klein 1986). In the succeeding centuries, hundreds of runaway communities would emerge throughout the New World. Many of the enslaved people escaped from the mines and plantations of the European colonizers and fought to maintain their freedom. Although small in size and in their operations, maroon communities were among the first Americans, in the wake of 1492, to resist colonial domination, striving for autonomy, independence and defining the experience of freedom (Klein 1986; Price 1976). They forged new cultures and identities, new alliances, and they developed solidarity out of diversity through processes that only later took place on a much larger and more visible scale (Kent 1996; Thornton 1998).

Besides the determination of enslaved Africans to gain their freedom, the crises that emerged among European colonizers like those between French and British, Spanish and French, and British and Spanish opened more avenues for enslaved people to run away (Madiou 1989; Thornton 1998). In addition to that, the Spanish colonies during the seventeenth and eighteenth centuries experienced neither the huge volume of the slave trade nor the centrality of the sugar plantation like the French colonies (Schmidt-Nowara 2011:66), where "they worked their slaves to death, and replaced them by purchasing new ones" (Dubois 2004:40). Moreover, Spain encouraged the flight of enslaved individuals from neighboring colonies; one of the countermeasures taken during the onslaught of European rivals (Schmidt-Nowara 2011). Further, Kent (1996:173) asserts that "early writers attributed the birth of Palmares to

Portuguese/Dutch struggles for Pernambuco, from which slaves profited by escaping in groups."

Another factor that provided propitious conditions for the development of marronage is the natural environment or the geographic conditions (La Rosa Corzo 2003, Schoelcher 1998). The diversity of the environment and the topography of North America, the Caribbean, and South America are characterized by bushy savannahs, wooded hills, sinkholes, underground caverns or caves, highlands, swamps, and tropical creeper vegetation in remote areas (Blackburn 1988; Bodek and Kelly 2020; Diouf 2014; Klein 1986; Nevius 2020; Sayers 2014). According to Price (1996), maroon communities had to be almost inaccessible and located in inhospitable, out-of-the-way areas if they were to be viable. The topography of certain regions offered such viability and effectively aided the maroons in their struggles. The mountainous interior that the maroons inhabited were well protected by natural features, places of concealment and roads that were almost impassable. Water was also considered an almost infallible ally in the battle against the dogs used to track down runaways. Maroons crisscrossed creeks, springs, rivers, and bayous because dogs could not pick up a scent in water (Diouf 2014). Bernard A. Marshall (1976) asserted that some maroon settlements provided their inhabitants not only with a haven almost inaccessible to European colonizers, but also with certain commodities necessary for sustenance. Therefore, the right kinds of environments were necessary for successful flight and marronage. For example, Black Seminoles found refuge in central Florida's swamps; Saramaka Maroons thrived in the forests and riverbanks of Suriname; in

Brazil, Cuba, and Jamaica maroon communities could not have enjoyed longevity without the formidable mountains and densely vegetated hills they settled, and the same pattern was true for Saint-Domingue (Bastide 1996; Chopra 2018; Debien 1996; Edwards 1996; Kent 1996; Scott 2018; Weik 1997; White 2006, 2009). The list of places marronage occurred is long and can be extended to include all the Caribbean Islands and North and South America.

Marronage was a common phenomenon in all parts of the Western Hemisphere where slavery was practiced (Weik 1997). Globally, marronage took many forms and appearances "depending on the specific histories, populations, physical terrains, and social milieu in any given locale" argued Sayers (2014:78). Wherever large expanses of inaccessible and uninhabited terrain permitted, as in the rough and rugged mountains of Jamaica, Ayiti, Cuba, Suriname, Brazil, Mexico, the equatorial forest and marshlands, or the Great Dismal Swamp along the border of Virginia and North Carolina, these inaccessible areas helped maroons find security and forge new cultures, setting the space for freedom from slavery (Baram 2013; Diouf 2014; Flory 1979; Fouchard 1972; Landers 2005; La Rosa Corzo 2003; Nevius 2020; Norton and Espenshade 2007; Orser and Funari 2001; Price 1996; Schoelcher 1998; Weik 1997). The archaeologist Paul Healy (1980) has observed similarly difficult terrains selected by maroons in the Rivas Region of Nicaragua. Healy further notes the resultant challenges for archaeologists is "the almost complete absence of building in stone, the scattered settlement pattern and the disappearance of perishable structure and materials in consequence of the general humidity of the climate" (Paul Healy 1980:3-4 cited in

Goucher and Agorsah 2011:146-149). Scholars demonstrated that maroon societies varied in time, space, and character throughout the Americas (La Rosa Corzo 2003; Weik 1997, 2012).

Archaeological evidence, which has largely focused on *grand marronage*, has filled in some significant gaps in our knowledge of marronage while providing more tangible material to broaden our understanding of the complexity of colonial societies more generally (Agorsah 1997b; Sayers 2014). A crucial collective contribution of maroon studies has been the provision of explanations for cultural successes, adaptations in family lifestyles, subsistence, technology, on-the-ground political organization, settlement patterns, and spatial behavior. These, in turn, contributed to maroon survival outside the boundaries of the surrounding society, into wild and challenging environments forming independent communities and pioneering the struggle against the slavery system (Agorsah 1994; Baram 2013; Norton and Espenshade 2007; Orser 1995; Weik 2012).

Material culture on maroon settlements provides evidence that maroons did not always live in isolation (Agorsah 1994; La Rosa Corzo 2003; Morris 2020; Orser and Funari 2001; Sayers 2014; White 2006, 2009, 2010). Maroons had the option of taking refuge in Indigenous settlements and thus, conceivably, could use Indigenous adaptive techniques (for example: the use of plants to cure sickness), in coping with the new way of life, and create networks with the colonial system. Helg (2019:46) asserted that "as piracy and smuggling developed, some maroon groups settled near the coast and provided cattle, agricultural product, and skins to privateers in exchange for weapons,

tools, and money." In addition, Brathwaite (1994:127-129) wrote that "maroon communities maintained close & necessary trade and social relations with the coasts (trading salt, arms, gunpowder, contraband, selected manufactured goods, axes, machete, pots, buckets, pans, cloth, needles) and with the island's street corners, market, estate, farms […]"

Furthermore, in the study of the Vale do Ribeira and Palmares maroon settlements and communities in Brazil, Shore (2020) argued that fugitives demonstrated remarkable resourcefulness, raising temporary, clandestine settlements in the Serra do Penedo mountains or near riverbanks that subsisted on hunting, farming, fishing, and foraging. They traded with their neighbors and formed various relationships with settlers and the small free population of color. Palmares was considered as an African state ruled by a maroon named "Ganga-Zumba, which means Great Lord" (Kent 1996:179). All the quilombos, the maroon of the Palmares, consider themselves subjects of the king. "He [Ganga-Zumba] is recognized as such both by those born in Palmares and by those who join them from outside; he has palatial residence, casas for members of his family, and is assisted by guards and officials who have, by customs, casas which approach those of royalty" wrote Kent (1996:179).

In his book, *True-Born Maroons,* Billy (2005) outlines that maroons maintained relationships with enslaved people at coastal plantations, relied on them for material assistance and crucial intelligence, and sought them out when new members were recruited. In addition, Orser and Funari (2001) demonstrated that ceramics provide clear evidence of interaction with both Native fugitives, South Americans, and

transplanted Europeans. Interaction with the Europeans is evident in the use of European-style ceramics, with four varieties of lead-glazed coarse earthenware in use. Contact with Native Brazilians is also suggested by the presence of native style pottery (Morris 2020; Schwartz 1996). These networks built by maroons would have easily become part of the circulation of materials within what Sayers would call the "metacommunity" of interior maroon settlements and relationships with Native Americans, and the colonial system. As Odewale (2019) might argue, material culture is a way to demonstrate how maroon communities deploy strategies and agency to overcome the predicament of slavery.

An understanding of the formation process of maroon settlements must take into account both the geographic aspects of the inhabited zone and the existence of different spheres and features (Hublin 1989). Some patterns such as highlands, deep forests, waterfalls, dense vegetation, sinkholes, and caves are generally known as likely locations for maroon hiding places (Fouchard 1981; Shore 2020; Weik 2012). Next, I examine some important maroon settlements in countries such as Jamaica, Suriname, Cuba, St. Croix, Barbados, and Haiti, as well as their colonial context and highlight their general patterns and attributes.

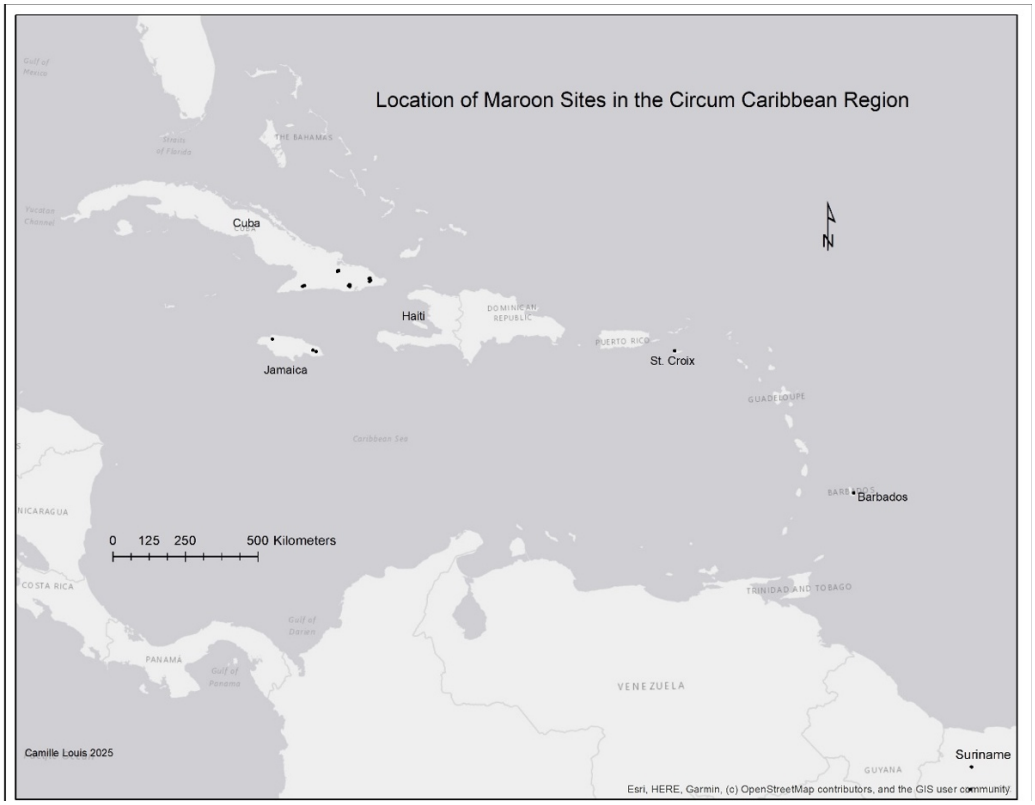


Figure 3.1. Maroon Sites in the Circum Caribbean Region.

Maroon Settlements in Jamaica

Jamaica is a land of fascinating contrasts with a tremendous variety of natural and cultivated vegetation, landscapes, and animal life. The center of the island is all mountains running from east to west and dividing the north coast from the south. The maroons in Jamaica constitute the longest surviving of all maroon groups in the Caribbean (Bunard and Garrigus 2016; Campbell 1990; Price 1979). They inhabited two regions: the Windward Maroons lived in the eastern mountains around Nanny Town, while the Leeward Maroons lived in the central karst-dominated region known as the Cockpit Country (Campbell 1990; Goucher and Agorsah 2011). The Blue Mountain Peak is the highest point of the island in a series of spectacular mountains. This area is well known for its maroon activities, argued Agorsah (1997b). Thus, in the

Blue Mountain region of eastern Jamaica, many maroon settlements have been identified, some with building foundations. Brownsfield, Gun Barrel, Watch Hill, Marshall's Hall, Kill Dead, and Nanny Town are settlements that are located in inaccessible and unattractive areas around Windsor, Seaman's Valley, and Comfort Castle, all in the parish of Portland (Agorsah 1993; Lokken 2004; Price 1979; Wright 1994).

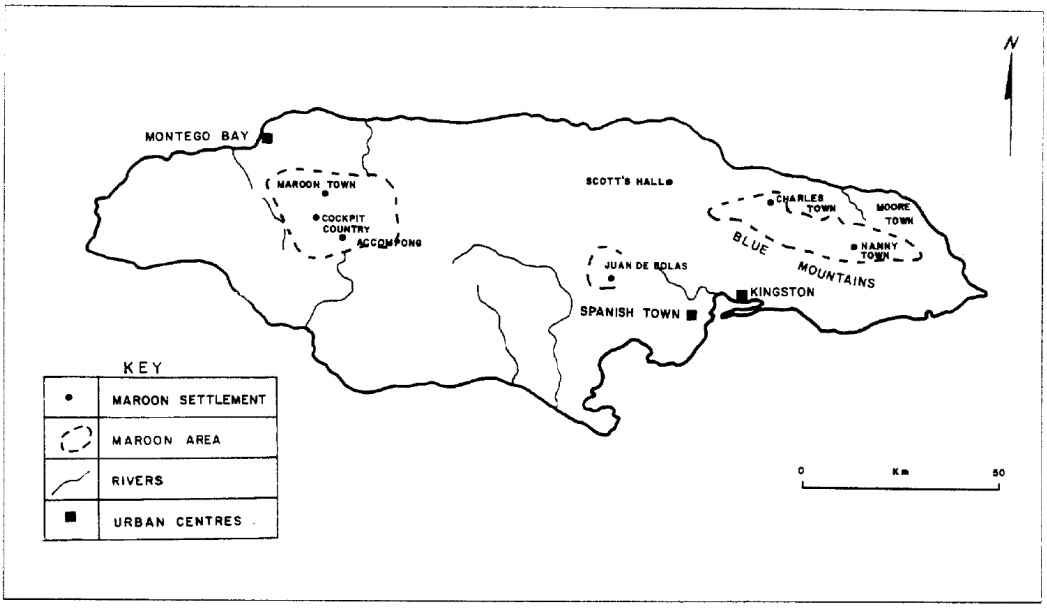


Figure 3.2. Maroon Settlements in Jamaica: The Maroons of Jamaica today. Source: Agorsah 1994:166.

Agorsah (1993:185) wrote that "generally the environment of the sites is fragmented because of the mountainous features and the deep gullies of the Rio Grande, the Negro River, Dry River, Stony River and their tributaries." In addition, the thick vegetation of the Blue Mountains may have destroyed many settlements, although the forest also sheltered certain sites. Landslides, as well as disturbances during the period of maroon resistance, appear to have changed the face of many of the settlements

(Goucher and Agorsah 2011). Further, Agorsah (1997b) explained how during the colonial period and even after emancipation the survival of Nanny Town depended on its relations with the Seaman's Valley area. The spatial and material relationships between these two settlements are examined to reveal the significance of the longstanding association between them during the maroon struggle, particularly in the mid-eighteenth century. Let's highlight three main sites considered as well documented and known in the archaeology of Jamaica.

Old Accompong Town

The site of Old Accompong Town with its tropical karst and unique vegetation is a place where the maroons set an unprecedented example by using guerilla tactics to successfully fight the British military to a stalemate in a protracted struggle known as the first maroon war between 1731-1739 (Chopra 2018). It is located in one of the most rugged parts of the island, generally referred to as the Cockpit country, surrounded by Simon Hill, Manchester Hill to the northeast, Jobo and Copeland Hills in the north. The main archaeological settlements in the neighborhood of Accompong include the site of Kindah, said to have been the camp where maroon military wing leaders met to coordinate tactics against the British forces (Agorsah 2007; Wright 1994). In addition, Cudjoe's Burial Ground, thought to be the gravesite of the great maroon leader, is located on fairly level ground about half a kilometer down a rugged slope northeast of Kindah (Goucher and Agorsah 2011; Wright 1994). Other sites around Accompong include Big Ground Grass site, an open area to the east of Cudjoe's Burial Ground, and the Peace Cave site, also called "Ambush" (Wright 1994:64), which sits at the eastern

edge of the Accompong maroon lands. The caves were used as hideout places by the maroons because they overlooked their opponent's military camp and the colonial plantations to the east (Norton and Espenshade 2007).

Excavations were conducted near the burial ground of Cudjoe, the leader of the Maroons, who signed the Peace Treaty with the British in 1739 (Agorsah 1994; Campbell 1990; Wright 1994). Three primary stratigraphic levels were identified; the most recent level yielded mainly plastic containers and broken bottles from recent celebrations at the site. The second level produced mainly eighteenth and nineteenth-century material such as local earthenware, a bead, a copper bracelet, fragments of green glass bottles, and a few musket balls. Associated with this level was a considerable amount of ash. Three cowrie shells were recovered while screening soil excavated from the interface between these levels. The cowrie shell finds provide evidence of a West African connection. *Cypraea moneta* (cowrie) is an Indian Ocean mollusk used as currency in West Africa in the past. The three shells may have been part of an ornament, or money brought from West Africa by an enslaved individual or an enslaver (Agorsah 1994; 1999; 2007). This archaeological evidence might mean that there existed a constant or dialectic (Hegel 2018) relationship between maroon settlements and the plantation world. Although three main stratigraphic levels were identified, only one clear cultural level was observed. There was no clear break between the second and third levels (Agorsah 1994). Agorsah suggested that considerable caution needs to be exercised in drawing any strong conclusions, because only five

units, 2x2 m, were excavated. Three of the units were excavated down to approximately 1.25 m, the others only down to 75 cm.

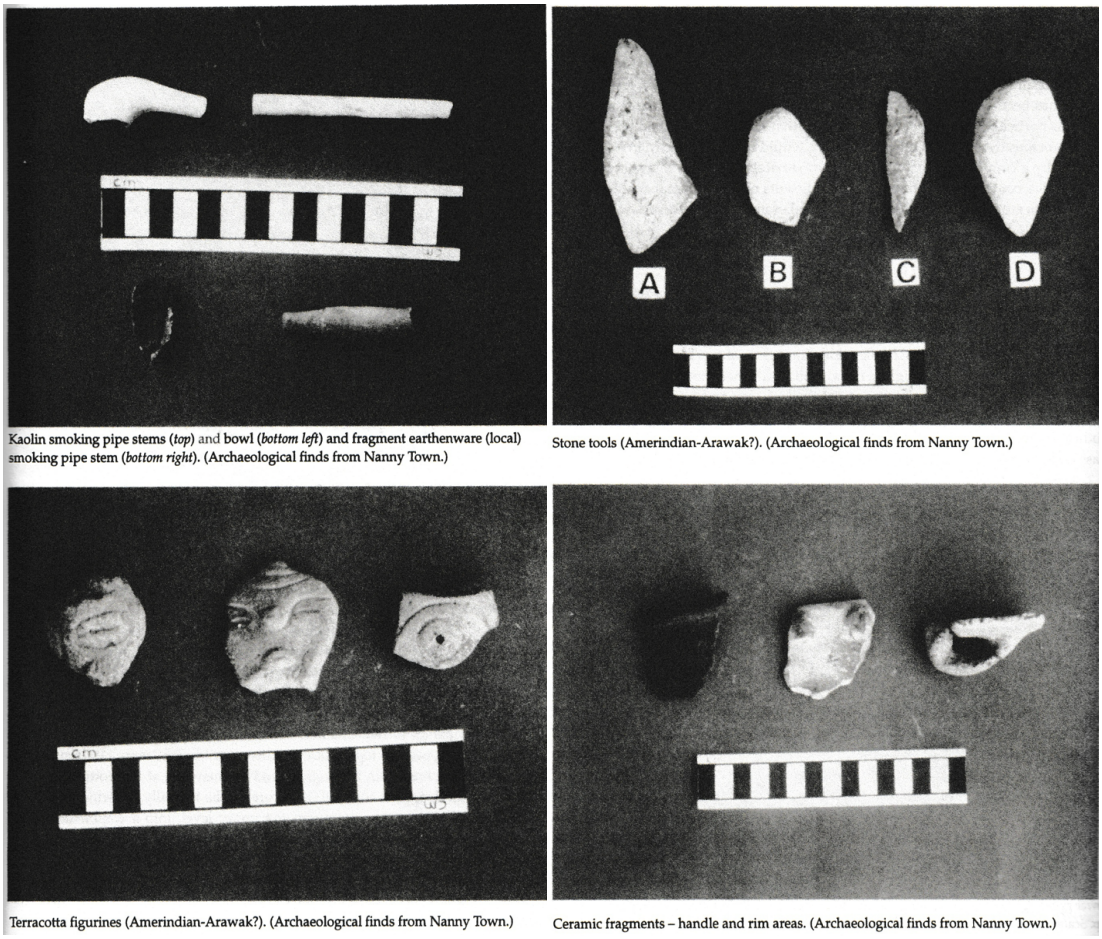
The Nanny Town Settlement

The site that has attracted the most attention is Nanny Town, one of the few identified strongholds of the Jamaican Maroons (Goucher and Kofi 2011). It is situated in the heart of the Blue Mountains on a fairly level but well-protected area. The site is located strategically within a loop of the Stony River, which marks the southern and eastern boundaries. To the north and west of the site is Nanny Hill from which Nanny Falls splashes down on the level open ground from which the water flows into the southeastern bend of the Stony River (Agorsah 1994, 1997b). A conspicuous feature of the site consists of a rectangular stone structure believed to be a military fortification built during the British-Maroon wars. Located near this structure is a large stone bearing an inscription which indicates that the site was taken and controlled for a brief period by Captain Brook (Agorsah 1994, 1999).

Rocky and rugged, the Nanny Town site and adjoining areas are engulfed in thick, lush vegetation. Some of the plants identified during the pre-excavation surveying of the site include broom weed, bully tree, climbing cocoon, tea bush, ashes bush, bachelor's buttons, common bamboo, basket hoop, bitter aloe, bitter wood, black sage, sweet wood, cow itch, gully bean, sweetwood, poisoned hog meat, lablab tree, congo mahoe, cow foot, chew stick among others (Agorsah 2007:344-348). Knowledge of the medicinal and nutritional values of many of these plants is common among maroons today. The site is populated by wild hogs, as well as some of the very few

snakes known in Jamaica, which was important for maroons since hunting and fishing were part of the activities that they practiced to maintain their communities (Goucher and Agorsah 2011).

Agorsah's groundbreaking archaeological work at Nanny Town in Jamaica exposed a variety of artifacts (Agorsah 1994; White 2009b). Coarse Amerindian earthenware that dates back several hundred years prior to colonization has been identified in phase one (White 2006). These ceramic materials tell us that the area has been occupied by the Indigenous people. The second phase spans the period between 1655 and 1734 (Agorsah 1994:181), referred to as the maroon phase, and contains mainly local ceramics, grinding stones, gunflints, fragments of gun barrels, musket balls, iron nails, red clay, and several kaolin smoking pipe fragments, and green and clear glass bottle fragments (Agorsah 1994, 2007; Goucher and Agorsah 2011). These archaeological materials suggest that maroons were likely interconnected with the plantation world and created a "metacommunity" with other maroons. The third phase of occupation displays large stone fortifications indicative of the British military takeover of the site in the 1730s.



Kaolin smoking pipe stems (*top*) and bowl (*bottom left*) and fragment earthenware (local) smoking pipe stem (*bottom right*). (Archaeological finds from Nanny Town.)

Stone tools (Amerindian-Arawak?). (Archaeological finds from Nanny Town.)

Terracotta figurines (Amerindian-Arawak?). (Archaeological finds from Nanny Town.)

Ceramic fragments – handle and rim areas. (Archaeological finds from Nanny Town.)

Figure 3.3. Archaeological Finds from Nanny Town. Agorsah 1994:178-179.

Seaman's Valley

The Seaman's Valley site was one of the few known settlements in Jamaica where the maroons came into open combat with the British military in a battle that featured the most significant force ever sent against the maroons in Jamaica (Agorsah 1995, 1997b). In that encounter, the colonial troops were routed in a total defeat resulting in the abandonment of arms, ammunition, and personnel. The eighteenth-century site was not only a battle site but also, and perhaps more importantly, a maroon contact zone. The Seaman's Valley site is considered not only as a unique battlefield,

with a spatial and strategic relationship with Nanny Town in the Blue Mountains, but also, was a particular fermenting ground for the transformation and formation of maroon material culture in eastern Jamaica (Agorsah 1997b).

Visible features at the site consist of the ruins of a plantation waterwheel, mill housing full of debris, weeds, house foundations, clusters of roofing slates, and widely scattered local and imported ceramics, metal scrap, and other artifacts and traces of house walls (Agorsah 1997b). The main archaeological finds consisted of a wide variety of items and in varying quantities: imported ceramics including stone jars, pearlware, and roofing tiles; bricks; glass, including fragments of wine, alcoholic, and pharmaceutical bottles; metal scraps and implements; fragments of a gun barrel; musket balls of various sizes and weights (White 2009b); nails; scrap lead; and fragments of other metal objects such as a knife, a spearhead, door hinges, a cast iron pot, buckles, and horseshoes (Goucher and Agorsah 2011). Also recovered were smoking pipe fragments, kaolin/white clay fragments, bowls and stems, glass and stone beads, and metal buttons (Goucher and Agorsah 2011; White 2009b). All these materials suggested a well-established maroon community with a vast social and economic network with other communities. These imported materials suggested relationships, trade with other groups of freemen, illicit traders, and connections with the plantation world.

The spatially patterned remains of the maroons of colonial Jamaica could be considered as potentially informative about the spatial structure and the way otherwise hidden society organized itself (Agorsah 1997a). In particular, the social structure of a group generates behavior patterns that in turn redefine the social structure. Early on,

the Maroon Project sought evidence to explain maroon survival in terms of social adaptations, including family networks and relationships, settlement patterns and adaptive spatial behavior, and related phenomena. Although the excavations in Jamaica helped to reconstruct some aspects of maroon cultural behavior and confirmed the partnership of enslaved Africans and Amerindians in freedom fighting (White 2009b), questions concerning socio-spatial relationship and formative and transformative processes of maroon settlements and culture remain unanswered. These are essential issues, which may be addressed by the maroon experience in Suriname – which is the next maroon settlement area that I examine – where the sites, according to Goucher and Agorsah (2011), are more significant with visible surface and habitation features. While the excavations at the Jamaican sites broke new ground in maroon heritage studies, the lack of evidence from houses and structural features limited the analysis of spatial data crucial to understanding spatial flexibility as a maroon adaptation. Questions about the internal physical plan and organization of maroon settlement and their spatial relationships, mortuary practices, and inferences about foodways remain undetermined (Delle et al. 2011).

Maroon Settlements in Suriname

The Maroon settlements of Suriname are located south of the coastal plain, primarily in the tropical forest region of northeastern South America. The maroon groups include the Saramaka, Ndjuka (Djuka), Matuwari (Matawai), Paramaka, Kwinti, and Aluku (Boni) (Agorsah 2007; Goucher and Agorsah 2011:154). Maroon settlements in Suriname provide comparative data on settlement development using

evidence from the sites of Kumako and Tuido (Goucher and Agorsah 2011:153), which span the earliest, middle, and later periods of maroon history in the Caribbean region respectively. Maroons and the Indigenous peoples of Suriname must have co-existed in relative proximity, which raises the issue of how far they inter-married or learned technology from each other (White 2009c). The Kumako settlement was crucial to early maroons because it provided immediate refuge for large communities of runaway slaves and the context for a uniquely New World cultural transformation to take place. According to White (2006, 2009c) the settlement became culturally defined in the early 1700s with numerous maroon clans creating alliances. Evidence of physical and locational changes in house features indicates adaptation to the settlement space available to them and adjustments in their social relationships over time. Subsequent phases of the project in Suriname have also provided the additional opportunity for obtaining data about maroon societies that would provide evidence of longer sequence and continuous occupation of the same area (Goucher and Agorsah 2011:153).

Maroon archaeological sites, based on their known distribution, were stratified into zones, defined by cultural context, drainage pattern, and other geographical considerations; each served as a survey zone and formed the basis for the data collection (White 2009c). Surveys of two areas were conducted by small crews assigned to relocate known or identify new maroon sites and determine the geographical boundaries of those sites based on the distribution of artifacts and surface features. White (2009c) asserts that archaeological settlements in Suriname characterized by mounds are commonly associated with pre-Columbian settlements.

Archaeological data were supplemented with ethnographic information and descriptions obtained from local informants. Ecological studies involved recording data on the topography, soils, drainage patterns, site modification, vegetation, or plant resources included recording local place-names (White 2006, 2010).

Suriname: Kumako and Tuido settlements

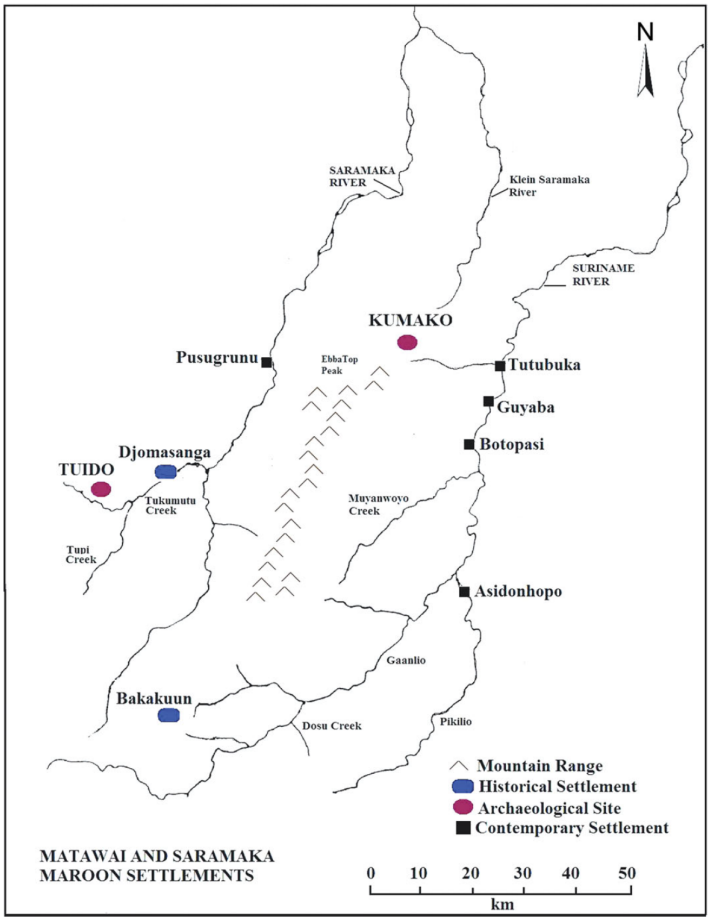


Figure 3.4. Kumako and Tuido Marron Settlements. Source: Cheryl White 2010:468.

Kumako was one of the earliest Saramakan Maroon settlements in Suriname that dates back to the late 1600s (White 2009a, 2010). The site is located on a ridge at a considerable distance from the coastal plantation area and at a strategically chosen spot between the Eba Top Ridge and the headwaters of the Klein Saramaka that

protected it (Goucher and Agorsah 2011; Price 1983). Kumako gave a sense of the terrain, flora, fauna, and conditions of the interior forest (White 2009b:67). Trees such as lokisi and dwumu abound at the site, confirming maroon traditional belief in the cultural, medicinal, and spiritual importance of these trees. Evidence of floors, but none for house structures, indicates the possible use of hammocks, as was the practice among the Indigenous peoples (White 2009a). Artifacts, including ceramics and a musket ball, indicate military activity. Kumako is one of the most significant areas in the thick forest with several large and tall trees to the west of Tutubuka and south of the stream that flows into the Akogandi Creek, which curves around the northern limits of the ridge. Wooden palisades were observed circling maroon villages during militia battles against maroons in the early 1730s (Price 1983).

Several mounds were identified and appear to be limited to the drier parts of the site. The construction appears to have created a defensive barrier that allowed maximum strategic and visible advantage for those on the mound (White 2009c). Test pits and surface study yielded several earthenware vessels, some of which were very poorly fired. The earthenware objects were similar to the colonoware ceramics excavated at plantation sites in the circum-Caribbean and southeastern United States of America (White 2009b, 2010). A large rock at the center of the site and a few raised small mounds, possibly burials, have also been observed and excavated but they yielded very little material. Some of the Kumako ceramics meet descriptions of those manufactured by native people in the area. The excavation at Kumako also revealed earthwork features in the form of a man-made mound approximately one mile in

circumference. Radiocarbon dates situate the mound in the prehistoric era, AD 560; in the seventeenth century, during the grand marronage; and in the mid-eighteenth century, when stable maroon settlements developed (White 2009b:231).

The maroon village Kumako very likely included Indigenous members by the integration of several local ritual elements including *ahgbang*, distinctively shaped pots used to mix ritually powerful substances (White 2009c, 2010). The maroon settlement of Kumako had a structured settlement layout suggestive of areas for domestic activity and ritual practices, asserts White (2010). Radiocarbon dating has identified habitations ranging from two hundred to nearly two thousand years old. A range of local or regional pottery was identified, including some that may have been produced by maroons (Weik 2012).

Tuido, a Matawai settlement located on the Pikin Tukumutu Creek, a branch of the Saramaka River, is described in oral traditions as an extensive Maroon Village consisting of many clan groups with several separate entry points. Tuido is located in a bend of the Tukumutu Creek near its confluence with the Tupi Creek farther inland, with prohibitive distance and access (White 2006). Archaeological survey of Tuido suggested that there is great potential to examine European artifacts such as green glass bottles, stoneware, and a wide variety of local ceramics, stone configurations, house mounds, and other features that range from colonial times into the twentieth century (Weik 2012; White 2006).

Maroon Settlements in Cuba

Cuba has one of the longest running slavery systems in the Caribbean, and one of the longest records of *palenque* activity. The mountainous nature of the island made it an ideal setting for the formation of numerous settlements such as El Cobre and El Cuzco, El Frijol and Mal Nombre Mountains, Sierra Maestra, Gran Piedra range, Mayarí Mountains (La Rosa Corzo 2003; Philalethes 1996). La Rosa Corzo sought to illustrate that *palenques* were best understood not as a series of isolated rebellion events by enslaved seeking quick refuge, but instead as part of an infinite set of changing circumstances and phases of development or decline (La Rosa Corzo 2003). His research was driven by goals such as discovering geographical distribution, economic activities, and defensive strategies of *palenques*. La Rosa Corzo (2003) focused on the eastern part of Cuba because it had one of the longest and most geographically extensive histories of African resistance. An examination of diaries and maps led La Rosa Corzo to conclude that most settlements were either short-term camps or nomadic *rancherias* (*palenques* who run away from the plantations and assemble in the interior of woods, building very imperfectly a rancho/hut, which only serves to keep off the rain) that relied on subsistence agriculture, pig, and poultry which they would steal during the night (Philalethes 1996).

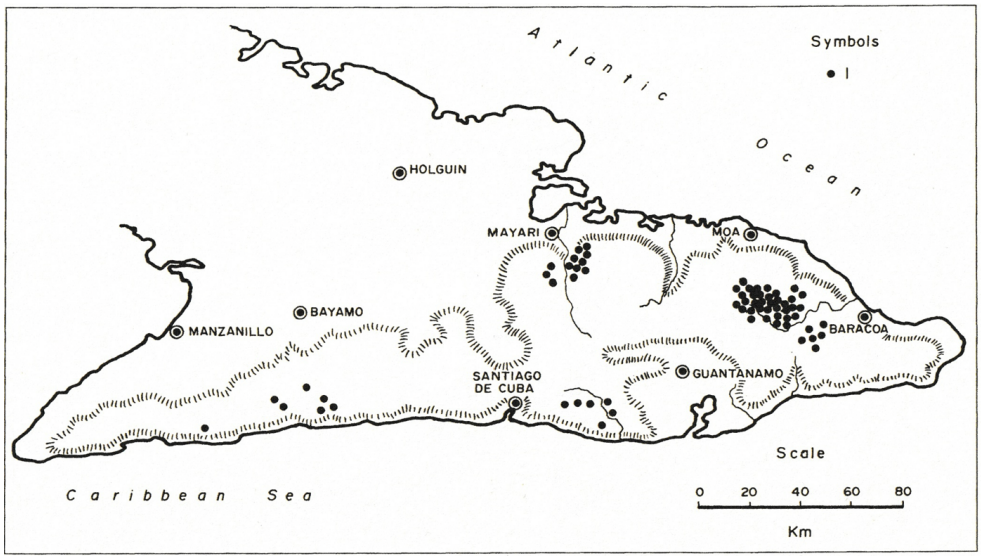


Figure 3.5. Runaway Slave Settlements in Cuba. Source: La Rosa Corzo (2003:251).

The archaeological discoveries in eastern Cuba were made at well-documented settlements. Settlements were located on the peaks of mountains, surrounded by cliffs; on foothills; or in valleys. La Rosa Corzo (2003) reported finding the physical remains of floors at the maroon communities. Cooking stones and utensils were found along with the floor residues. Bounty hunters' diaries describe the dwellings and other landmarks which sit in close proximity to the material culture La Rosa Corzo recovered. "The clustering of domestic remains from different households within a vicinity also set the maroon remains off from those of modern settlements" (La Rosa Corzo 2003:243). Artifacts found at Cuban maroon communities include buttons, hoes, machetes, and shackles (La Rosa Corzo 2005). In addition, faunal evidence suggests maroons maintained a diverse diet including dogs and horses in addition to the pigs, chickens, cows, and ducks more typically found on Cuban historic sites. La Rosa Corzo (2005:176-177) argues that maroons' consumption of dogs and horses related to similar and contemporary culinary traditions in West Africa, for example, among the Yoruba

and Ewe. “For the Yoruba, consumption of such animals was sometimes linked to ritual practice” (La Rosa Corzo 2005:177). Faunal evidence on Cuban maroon sites has additionally suggested that meat was not roasted, since large bones offer no evidence of burning. Instead, La Rosa Corzo (2005:171) maintains, “the abundance of ceramic bowls found in hearth areas may be indicative of a soup-based cooking tradition with African roots”. His detailed examination of the interplay between environmental conditions and the actions of bounty hunters and maroons implicitly validates the effectiveness of a landscape approach. Weik (2012) underlines that, the success and failure of groups of maroons depended on their ability to understand, employ, and adapt to the variations of topography, hydrology, vegetation, fauna, and soil qualities.

Maroon Settlements in St. Croix

The island of St. Croix, one of the U.S. Virgin Islands, has been a testing ground for important methodological discussions (Weik 2012). Like on other small islands, *grand marronage* was less likely on St. Croix than maritime escape or anonymous, small-scale settlement (Ejstrud 2008:5). The mountainous northwestern region, known as “Maroon Ridge or Maroon Mountain” has been examined to narrow down the list of likely eighteenth-century self-liberated African hideouts, many of which only receive vague geographical reference in documents describing them. Norton and Espenshade (2007) applied cost surface and used sophisticated methods and techniques to model and analyze a wide range of variables and environmental characteristics of the areas (Weik 2012:70). They argued that maroons of northwest St. Croix relied on rainwater caught in rock crevices or basins for their drinking water, and the fruit of the

Susack trees, *Annona murciata*, which grow to 25 to 30 feet in height, and produce fruits up to 15 pounds in weight, was a major subsistence item of the maroons (Norton and Espenshade 2007:4). For those foods that they could not obtain in the wild, they must have searched at sea at night, exposing themselves to life-threatening dangers in process. In St. Croix, they often ventured down from their hills during the day and went into the markets to procure necessities. This suggests an economic relationship between maroons and the colonial world. In addition, the market contacts also suggest that kin ties were important in supplying maroons, asserts Norton and Espenshade (2007:5). This is what Alberto Melucci (cited in Eddins 2022b:171) would name a "submerged network," a system of small groups, where information and people circulate freely within the network. Even if those trees and seeds of those fruits could be useful for archaeologists, Norton and Espenshade (2007:17) argue that "little is known about the lifeways of maroons in refuge areas such as Maroon Ridge in St. Croix." However, in 2020, Dunnavant introduced a new framework for analyzing marronage in St. Croix. Turning our attention to the sea, he mapped ocean currents and explored potential routes of passage for maritime maroons from St. Croix. He argued that "maroons from St. Croix were able to use the ocean currents to sail to freedom in Puerto Rico and other neighbouring islands" (Dunnavant 2020:901).

Maroon Settlements in Barbados

Barbados was one of the earliest Anglo holdings in the Caribbean, and Africans on the island often escaped in small numbers. Barbados is a small island, low lying with a gently undulating topography, with a high population density, making it one of

the harder places for enslaved people to find freedom (Handler and Wallman 2014). Map iconography and colonists' accounts suggest that by the 1640s, Africans were escaping from Barbados' sugar plantations and hiding in forested areas and caves (Handler 1997). Smith and Hayden's archaeological work in Mapps Cave, located on the eastern end of Barbados, illuminates social and material aspects of African people's slavery experiences, transatlantic cultural beliefs, and resistance to enslavement (Smith and Hayden 2016). European artifacts such as clay jars and green glass spirits bottles are the main evidence as well as a large number of early and pre-colonial Native American pottery sherds, shell fragments, and stone tools were found, suggesting the presence of maroons and perhaps Indigenous people seeking refuge from the slave traders, or maroons recycling Indigenous tools, or a short-term flight from bondage (Smith and Hayden 2016; Weik 2012).

Conclusion

To conclude, maroons intended their settlements to be in remote places generally set apart from the society they were abandoning. As a result, maroons designed their settlements and village clusters and communities as discrete places, distinguishable based on their separateness. Nonetheless, it would be shortsighted to propose that maroon settlements were completely isolated. Research demonstrates that they did not live in isolation, many of their networks extended beyond the limits of their settlements and created metacommunity. The nature of these connections and networks, and their meanings within the context of cultural survival, are justifiable topics for archaeological investigation. Through maroon communities, maroon

communal filiations manifest as primary cultural expressions in the landscape and form the first evidence of cohesive solidarity while simultaneously harboring runaways (Agorsah 1994, Price 1996). These counter communities became the bases to which others might flee, find freedom, reach a level of collective consciousness and organized resistance and revolt against the colonial apparatus.

Ethnohistorical evidence from the Caribbean appears to suggest that both accommodation and conflict characterized processes of cultural continuity and innovation in maroon heritage (Goucher and Agorsah 2011). Archaeological interest and research have paid disproportionate attention to the contributions of enslaved experiences in New World history, thereby marginalizing the historical role of freedom-fighting resistance communities or maroon communities. Owing to the mosaic character of the observed historical pattern of cultural transformation in the Caribbean, the identification of the component features of resistance behavior patterns appears to be elusive given only ethnographic and historical writings (Delle 2014; Hausser and Armstrong 2011). The study of maroons is even more seriously flawed when archaeological data are absent. These challenges may be expected to be encountered by future maroon research, since much more work remains, particularly in colonial Haiti, since no archaeological research on maroon settlements has been carried out yet. As a critical single constant strand in New World history, the maroon evidence may provide temporal and cultural links between the experiences of the dominant society and other small-scale communities. The following chapters will focus on Dondon, as a study area of this research.

Chapter 4 - Historical Background of Saint-Domingue/Dondon

Introduction

The immediate neighbor of the Spanish territory during the colonial era, Dondon is a parish in the northern region of Saint-Domingue (Haiti), occupied by the French who colonized the western part of "Hispaniola." Conflicts were inevitable between the two rival settlers, and negotiations were fundamental to coexist on the island. Consolidation of Dondon as a parish was crucial for the French colonists because of its geographic location and its income for the economy of the French colony. Dondon became the first parish on the entire island in which the coffee industry developed. It was also in the category of parishes where the highest maroon activities were reported. This chapter is divided into two sections. Section one provides a brief history of the island to situate Dondon in the colonial context. Section two focuses on the historical background of Dondon and its contributions in making Saint-Domingue the most valuable and wealthiest colony in the Americas during the eighteenth-century.

A Brief History of Saint-Domingue

Before the European arrival, Ayti was inhabited by the Indigenous people who developed a complex society. They organized their society into five chiefdoms under regional leaders called *Caciques*. The Indigenous people called their land Ayti/Kiskeya. Ayti[15] meant land of high mountain, while Kiskeya meant mother of land (Nau 1894). The island is the second largest in the Caribbean and is situated slightly southeast of Cuba, and only over 1,369 kilometers off the coast of Florida (**Figure 3.1)**. Landing on

[15] A name that will be recalled over three hundred years later to signal the end of the colonial period.

the island on December 6, 1492—At Môle Saint-Nicolas, approximately 120 km to Dondon—Christopher Columbus claimed it as a Spanish colony and christened it as Hispaniola because it reminded him of Spain. He described the island as a paradise with fertile lands, majestic mountains, abundant gold and pleasant climate (Anderson-Córdova 2017; Las Casas 1979). The first moments of contact between the Indigenous population and the Europeans set in motion patterns of interaction and structures of dominance that shaped societal relations in the Americas for centuries to come (Jean 2019). The Spanish colonists, who called themselves Christians and "civilized" gave to the world a terrible spectacle. They introduced diseases on the island (Las Casas 1979), and "their greed immolated the natives in the most barbaric manner" wrote Métral (1825:6-7). They forced the native population to work in mines and plantations, tortured and enslaved them, killed and raped women; even children were not spared from the barbarism of the Spanish (Madiou 1989; Nau 1894). Almost an entire community of men, women, and children were decimated. Genocide, a word often used in the twentieth century, is the only name for what the Spanish did to the native population of Ayti. Faced with the mass genocide of the native population, the colonists instated the transatlantic slave trade, capturing Africans on their continent to replace the declining Indigenous workforce.

Despite the genocide, Indigenous heritage survived not through written texts, but through oral transmission, symbols and figures engraved on stones, daily practice, ecological knowledge, and spiritual practices (Rouse 1992). Many Voodoo myths and pictograms portray the transmission of the tradition from Indigenous people to the

Africans (Beauvoir Dominique 2010). Culinary, agricultural, and healing knowledge passed down through intermarriage and cultural exchange between surviving "Taíno[16]" descendants and Africans. Moreover, maroon communities preserved Indigenous knowledge of the landscape and survival strategies (Beauvoir Dominique 2010; Fouchard 1972). Furthermore, the Haitian Creole language—forged by the enslaved Africans and African descendants, a blend of Amerindian, African, and European dialects—became the vessel for preserving elements of the Indigenous lexicon.

Spain continued to assert domination over the "New World," but the King of Spain was not unchallenged. France was the first to protest a Hispano-Portuguese monopoly of the New World, and England and the Netherlands soon seconded the move (Madiou 1989). During the mid to late 16th and early 17th centuries, Tortuga Island situated off the northwestern part of Ayti (Hispaniola) was the main theater of piracy (Schmitt 2025). The first French settlers arrived in the island in 1625. The abandonment of the western part of Hispaniola by the Spanish colonists was an opportunity for the French pirates, who took advantage to establish and extend their settlements on the northern coast of the main island, while the Spanish had regrouped to the eastern side of the island (Brutus 1970). From 1659, began the French domination over the western part of Hispaniola, known as Saint-Domingue.

[16] The term Taíno began to be used in the late nineteenth century and was not used by the Spanish. The term Taíno has been used to homogenize all the island's Indigenous people, disregarding both internal diversities as well as other groups (Anderson-Córdova 2017); (Malatesta; Aguilar and Arlene 2024). The term Taíno is generally applied to the Arawak speaking Indigenous who occupied the Greater Antilles and at least part of the Bahama Islands at the encounter period, and who linguistically and in part culturally may be affiliated with the Arawak stock of South America (Rouse 1941, 1992).

Under the French regime, Saint-Domingue became the most profitable colony in the Americas, producing three-fourths of the world's sugar and two-thirds of its coffee (Cauna 2003; Lerebours 2006; Robert and Nancy 1978). This immense wealth relied heavily on the exploitation of enslaved African people. By the end of the eighteenth-century Saint-Domingue had over 700,000[17] enslaved people, distributed throughout the colony with a concentration in the northern region. Dondon had at least 9,000 enslaved individuals (Saint-Méry 1797; Trouillot 1982). Despite its mountainous terrain, Dondon contributed significantly to the wealth of the French colony. Yet, beyond its economic role, Dondon held a deeper significance: it was believed by the native population of the island to be the place where life had emerged.

[17] Estimates: Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade retrieved in October 2025.

Location of Dondon

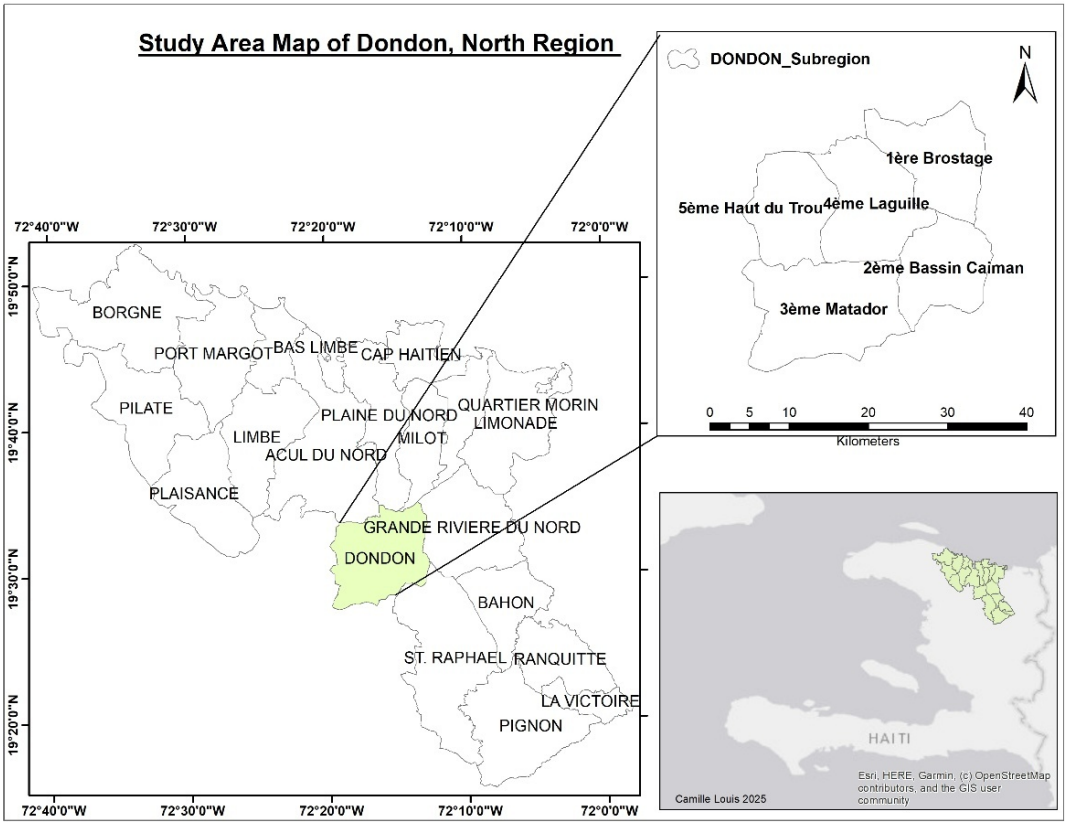


Figure 4.1. Dondon in the Northern Haiti.

Today, Dondon is a commune[18] in the Saint-Raphaël arrondissement[19], located in the northern region of Haiti and adjacent to the following communes (**Figure 4.1**), Grande Rivière du Nord to the east, Saint-Raphaël to the east and south, Saint-Michel de l'Attalaye to the south and west, Marmelade to the west, Acul du Nord, Plaine du Nord and Milot to the north. Dondon has a total area of 120.53 km^2 and is divided into

[18] A commune is the third-level administrative division of Haiti. Haiti is divided into ten departments and 42 arrondissements, 144 communes, and 571 communal sections. Communes are roughly equivalent to civil townships and incorporated municipalities (IHSI 2015).

[19] An arrondissement is a level of administrative division in Haiti. The term arrondissement can be roughly equivalent to district, according to the report of *Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique* (IHSI), *mar*s *2015 Population Totale, Population de 18 ans et Plus Ménages et Densités Estimés en 2015.*

five communal sections or subregions. The first subregion is Brostage with an area of 21.52 km^2. Bassin Caïman (Cayman) the second subregion has an area of 19.1 km^2. The third and the biggest communal section is Matador with an area of 34.36 km^2. The fourth subregion is Laguille with an area of 25.24 km^2; and the last subregion is Haut-du-Trou with an area of 20.05 km^2 (IHSI 2015, CNIGS[20]).

Traces of the First Inhabitants of Dondon.

In different subregions in Dondon, fragments of artifacts and pictograms are among tangible evidence of the presence of the original inhabitants in the landscape. Saint-Méry (1797:263) underlines "we continually find remains of their vases and figures—in caves—which recall their superstitious ideas. The caves which they had made into sepulchers still contain reflections of the perishable remains of these weak and good beings." Baron de Vastey[21], in his book *The Colonial System Unveiled* (2014:86) wrote about the Indigenous people of the region, which he named "the first Haytians," wrote "everywhere I step, everywhere I look, I see shards, vases, utensils, figurines, the forms of which bear the imprint and the traces of art's infancy. In more remote and solitary locations, in the caves of inaccessible mountains, I come across skeletons still intact, human bones scattered about and blanched over time, and I tremble" He continued to write, "As my thoughts pause over these sad remains, these shards bearing witness to the life of a people who no longer exist, my heart is moved"

[20] *Institut Haïtien de Statistique et d'Informatique* (IHSI). *Centre National de l'Information Géospatiale* (CNIGS)

[21] "Vastey was Henry Christophe's secretary and private counselor. He lived half his life as an enslaved" (Robert and Nancy 1978:26).

and Vastey lamented "I shed tears of pity and compassion for the wretched fate of those first inhabitants." Indeed, signatures of the first inhabitants of the island are still found in caves in Dondon. In addition to the most famous cave known under the name "cave Aminguet" or A. Minguet[22] by local people, Franck Tellier and other researchers investigated a total of eighteen caves in Dondon in February 2018. One of these was the ADA cave (**Figure 4.2**) located in the subregion of Brostage, containing nine areas with "abstract or figurative painting" (Tellier 2021:17) (see **Figure 4.3.)**.

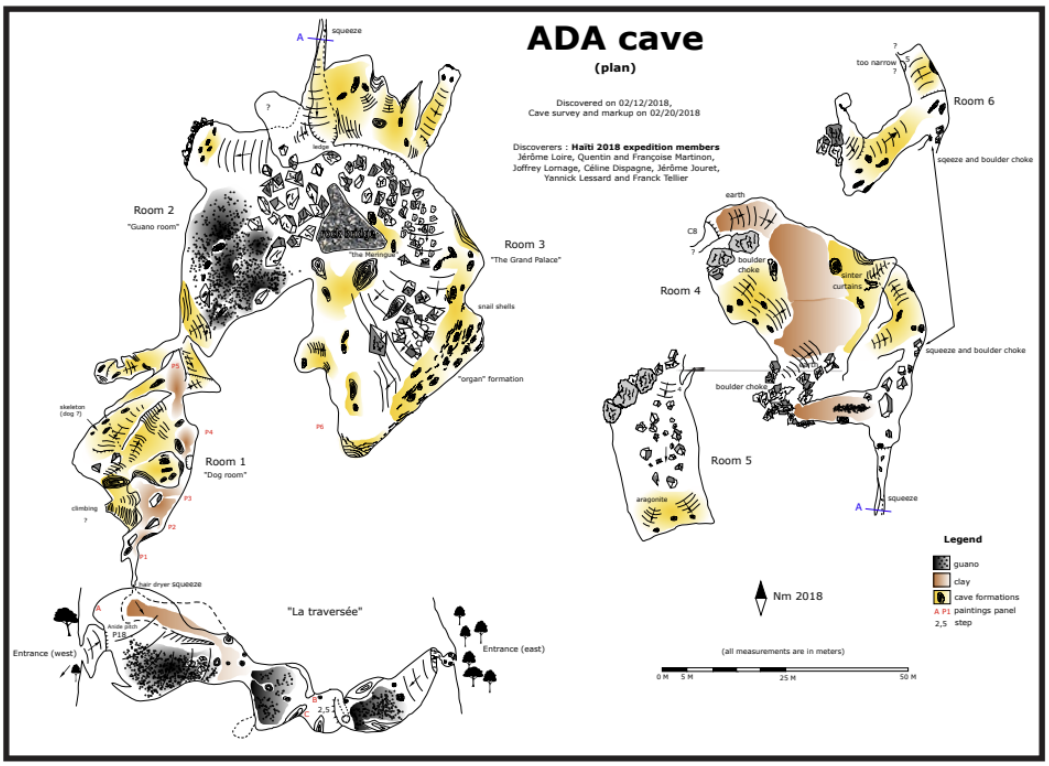


Figure 4.2. Map of ADA Cave. Source: Tellier 2021:17.

[22] People in the community named the cave Aminguet or Minguet in reference to the first French settler living in Dondon: André Minguet.



Figure 4.3. Amerindian Evidence in ADA Cave. Source: Tellier 2021:17.

Among the Natives of the island, known as Taíno (Rouse 1992), as among many Indigenous groups in the "New World," myths explaining the origin of humankind also center about caves. Human beings as well as the sun known as "*Huoiu*" and the moon known as "*Nonun*" (Nau 1894:45-46) are supposed to have escaped when their

guardian, "*Cacibagiegua,*" forgot to close the two caves in the district of Caonao where they were imprisoned (Rouse 1941:18). According to Eustache (1979), the Indigenous name of Dondon would be "Kano or Ca-Ana-Hou or Caonao which means region of fruits, flowers and nuts" (Eustache 1979:1; Rouse 1941:18), and "place where there is gold" (Pané 1999:5). The Indigenous inhabitants would have made Kano a heavenly place and the origin of the creation of their world. The Yabaina cave, known as cave A. Minguet, was considered a sacred place. The sacred nature of the site persists today through cultural and religious practices at cave A. Minguet and other caves in the region. In addition to a sacred space, the cave is also used as a touristic place. Eustache (1979) suggested that every year, at the summer solstice, a crowd of Indigenous people from different regions of the island gathered there to solemnly celebrate the first man created: Louko or Louquo. Le Baron Emile Nau in his book *Histoire des Caciques d'Haïti,* describes the cosmogony, the theogony, and the daily life of the natives on the island, reports that, Louquo, the first man created, lived a long time without mates. He devoted himself to agriculture after having created other men and animals, he died, leaving a vast garden full of yams, corn, and manioca. The mythic tales that "Louquo took from his belly button and his thigh by making incisions to create the first men: Racumon, Savacou, Achinaon, and Couroumon; whom after several mutations transformed into stars" (Nau 1894:38-39).

Yabaina, also called Yovana-Baina, is not the only cave in Dondon that played an important role in the native population belief. As Fray Ramon Pané reported according to Eustache (1979), they believed that "the world was populated from

Cacibayagoua cave," known as Voûte-des-Dames, located in the Cota Mountain, just at the northwest of the town of Dondon (Eustache 1979:3). Charlevoix (1730) described that, according to the Amerindians, the origin of men and the stars emanated from a cavern located in Dondon. This cavern would be 150 feet deep and about the same height, but it is narrow. He described that "there is an opening at the level of the vault as a passage through which the *Huoiou* (sun) and the *Nonun* (moon) went to place themselves in the sky." He added that "the entire vault is so beautiful and so regular that it is difficult to believe it is the work of nature" (Charlevoix 1730:60-61). There are no statues in the cave, however *Zemis*[23] (applied to Indigenous deities) are engraved in the rock.

The Name of Dondon

The name of Dondon dates back to September 11, 1698, when André Minguet, a buccaneer-surgeon who—would become the first French settler established in Dondon—had fought in Cartagena, and resisted various attacks from the Spanish on January 21, 1691, then in 1695, obtained from the governor, Mr. Ducasse, the concession of the place called *Trou du Dondon* by French settlers (François 2007:307; Saint-Méry 1797:248-249). This concession was a testimony of the exceptional conduct of Minguet in the battlefield, who, while a prisoner in Cartagena, had managed to gain the respect of the Spanish leader, and the trust of his compatriots (Elie 2013:60-65). In 1701, two other French settlers: Mr. de Blénac and Mr. Milthon obtained a

[23] According to Rouse (1992:13) "The Term *Zemi* was applied not only to the deities themselves but also to the idols and fetishes representing them, which were made from remains of ancestors or from natural objects believed to be inhabited by powerful spirits."

concession of land in Dondon. And in 1775, several requests for concessions had been made by French colonists to establish indigo manufactories in Dondon (Saint-Méry 1797).

Dondon During the French Colonization

From its origin, Saint-Domingue was distinguished into three departments which are called North, West, and South (Edwards 1797; Hilliard d'Auberteuil 1789; Reynal 1785). The administrative division of Dondon was not the same during the eighteenth-century. A map dated 1770 (**Figure 4.4**) shows that Saint-Domingue was divided into ten jurisdictions: Fort Dauphin, Cap, Port Paix, St. Marc, Port-au-Prince, Petit Goave, Jérémie, Cayes, St. Louis, and Jacmel. The jurisdictions were divided into parishes. The jurisdiction of Fort Dauphin was composed of the following parishes: Ouanaminthe, Fort Dauphin, Terrier-Rouge, le Trou, and Vallière. Le Cap, as a jurisdiction, included the parishes Limonade, Quartier Morin, Gde Rivière, le Dondon, la Marmelade, la Petite Anse, le Cap, Plaine du Nord, l'Acul, le Limbé, Port Margot, le Borgne, and Pilate Plaisance. "The town of the Cap was, in every other respect, the capital of the colony, though, except in time of war, when it was removed hither, Port-au-Prince was the seat of the Government" (Rainsford 2018:58). The jurisdiction of Port Paix is composed of the following parishes: Gros Morne, Jean Rabel, Môle St. Nicolas, and Bombardopolis. St Marc, as a jurisdiction, contained Gonaïves, St. Marc, Pte. Rivière, Verettes, and Mirbalais. The jurisdiction of Port-au-Prince had as parishes Arcaye, Croix des Bouquets, Port-au-Prince, and Léogane. The parishes of Grand Goave, Pt. Goave, L'Anse à Vau and St. Trou were under jurisdiction of Petit Goave.

The jurisdiction Jérémie was composed of C. De. Marie and Jérémie. Whereas the parishes of Tiburon, les Coteaux, Port Salut, Torbeck, and Cayes constituted the jurisdiction of les Cayes. The parishes of Cavaillons, St. Louis, Aquin, and Fond des Nègres were under jurisdiction of St. Louis. And finally, parishes Baynet, Jacmel, Cayes Jacmel were under jurisdiction of Jacmel.

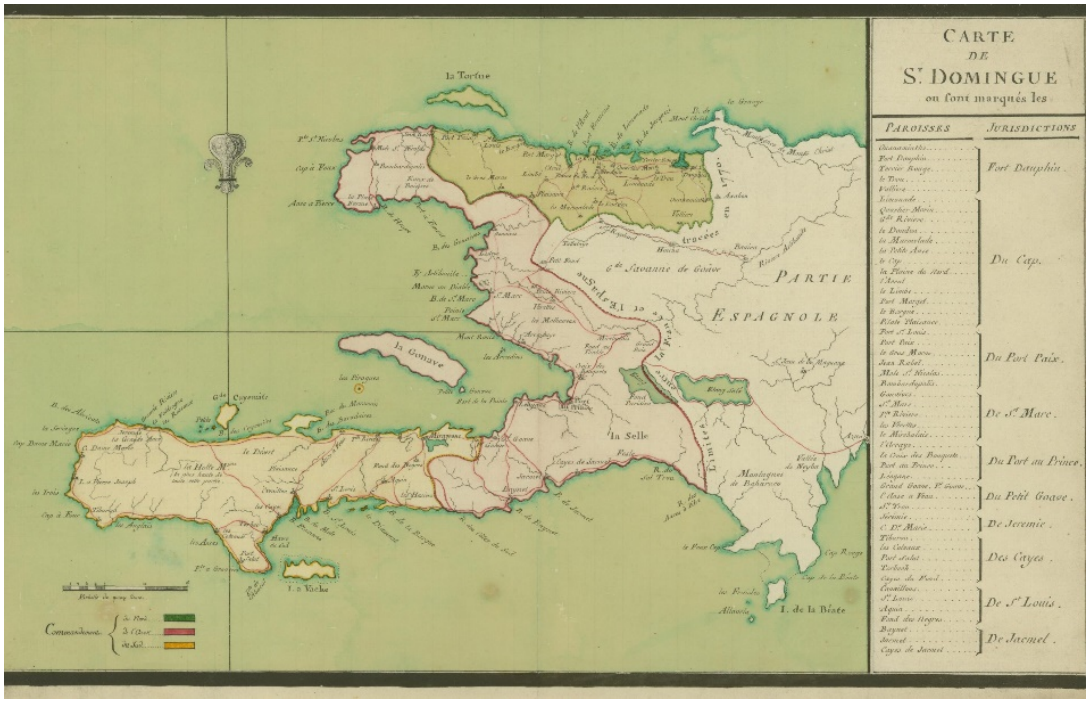


Figure 4.4. Map of Saint-Domingue, 1770. Original in the John Carter Brown Library at Brown University.

However, a map of 1764 (see **Figure 4.5**) shows different delimitations of the border between the two colonial powers, which suggests conflicts and negotiations were inevitable over time. Domination of the island was the main vector that generated conflicts between the two colonial powers on Ayti, even though from time to time they found a way to restore peace, however temporary (Elie 2013; François 2007).



Figure 4.5. Map of the Island of Saint-Domingue[24]. Archives Nationales d'Outre-mer. FR_ANOM_15DFC00052A.

In Saint-Domingue, the parishes were subdivided into canton, and Dondon was subdivided into nine cantons: Brochetage, Bois-Rouge, Vasseux or Vazeux, La Guille, Les Galeries, Haut du Trou, La Marre-à-la-Roche, Matador, and Bassin Cayman. In 1742, the French fixed the limits of Dondon (Saint-Méry 1797:252-254). The parish of Dondon was surrounded by mountains and in the immediate vicinity of the Spanish to the east. Dondon was separated to the north by parish Saint-Rose, by the Bonnet Mountain, by parish Plaine du Nord, by Grand-Boucan, and the Mountains of Mornets.

[24] Author: Bellin, Jacques Nicolas (ordinary naval engineer). Date: MDCCLXIV. ANOM images (FR_ANOM_15DFC00052A). Territory: Saint-Domingue, Island of (Antilles), Santo Domingo, Spanish Colony (Santo Domingo, Island of), Saint-Domingue, French Colony (Saint-Domingue, Island of). Document Type: Map or plan Support and dimensions: Black and color engraving on paper 97 x 63,5. Side: FR ANOM 15DFC0052AOnline access http://anom.archivesnationales.culture.gouv.fr/ulysse/osd?q=&coverage=Saint-Domingue%2C+Colonie+espagnole+%28Saint-Domingue%2C+%C3%8Ele+de%29&date=&from=&to=&mode=list&page=3&hpp=10&id=FR_ANOM_15DFC0052A Retrieved in January 2025.

To the east, Dondon was separated by the parish of Sainte-Rose by the first mountain range which comes from Cibao (Santo Domingo) and the mountain of Grand Gille. To the south, the parish of Dondon was bordered by Spanish territory from "*pyramide*[25] No. 79," which forms at the ravine Mathurine, the point of separation between the parish of Sainte-Rose and Dondon, up to "*pyramide* No. 97, that is on the right side of the bank of Canot river" (Saint-Méry 1797:251-252, 270). To the west, Dondon was bordered by la Souffrière Mountains, which separates it from the parish of Marmelade. The parish of Dondon was also bordered to the west by Ravine à Fourmi mountain. In his document *Konnen Dondon pi Byen!* (literally translated as: Know Dondon Better!), Jean Vilfort Eustache and Manès Louis show the marker 86 (**Figure 4.6**.) placed along the border, with inscription FRANCE carved on a stone[26], and "*pyramide* 87" with inscription ESPANA (Figure 11) carved on a stone[27] (Eustache 2014:23).



Figure 4.6. *Pyramide* No. 86. *Pyramide* No. 87. Photos: JeanVilfort Eustach and Manès Louis.

[25] Pyramides No. 86 and 87 are among markers along the border separated Saint-Domingue and Santo Domingo, during the colonization, placed by the Spanish and French settlers along the border.
[26] Coordinate: 19.4877778 latitude, and -72.2152778 longitude,
[27] Coordinates: 19.4872222 latitude and -72.2152778 longitude

In all the mountains that separated Dondon and the Spanish colony, there were only two pathways, the most considerable of which was at Morne à Chapelets. The first opening was at La Porte, that was in the southeast end of the parish of Dondon, where the French had a gate that they called La Vigie. The second thoroughfare is the Saut-du-Canot, which was towards the southwest of Dondon.

Dondon Under the French Administration

Dondon was important in the French colonial regime for two reasons. First, its strategic geographic position, and second, it was mainly a coffee-oriented region with a significant economic impact on Le Cap. Because of its importance, a regulation of 1722 compelled Dondon to have a significant number of white colonists. In 1724, Mr. de Chastenoye and Mr. Duclos, governor and civil commissaire of le Cap respectively, after disputes with the Spaniards on Dondon territory, made the decision, on November 20, 1724, to increase the population of Dondon, consisting then of only a dozen French settlers (Elie 2013). With this new measure, Dondon began to play an interesting role in the jurisdiction of Le Cap. Dondon as a parish, was subdivided into nine cantons, and each of them had a considerable number of habitations (**Figure 4.7**) with manufacturing which fueled the economy of the French colonial system. According to Reynal (1785) and Dalmas (1814) habitation is the portion of land granted to the first settler or transmitted to the inherited or descendants. Reynal (1785:16-18) argues that the ordinary habitation is one thousand or twelve-hundred square feet. Within the habitation, the majority portion of land was used to cultivate coffee or sugar cane; there was a portion left as pastures for animals, the factory buildings, the residence and

accommodation of the slave owner, and the enslaved quarters. A tenth was used in crops necessary for the subsistence of the enslaved while another portion was consumed by pathways across the habitations.

According to Saint-Méry (1797:253-256), Dondon had nine cantons and over 198 coffee habitations. Each canton consisted of multiple habitations. **Table 4.1** presents a description of each canton, specifying their locations and boundaries, and the first French settlers in the parish. **Figure 4.7** illustrates the distribution of coffee across the cantons.

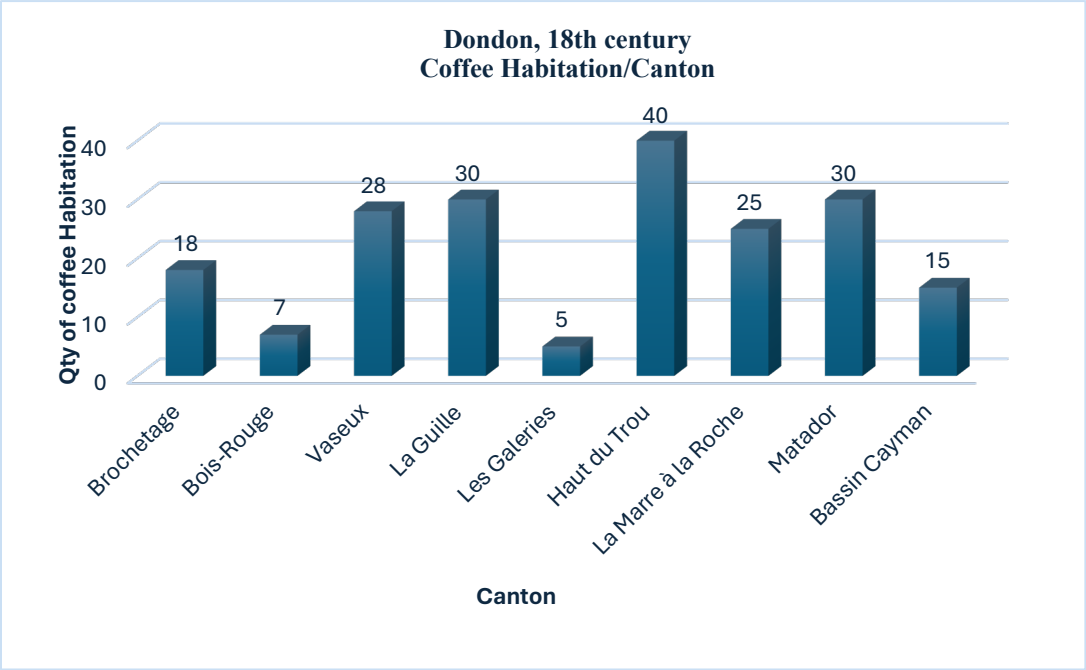


Figure 4.7. Number of coffee habitations per Canton in Dondon, late eighteenth century. Source: Saint-Méry (1797)

Canton	Location and Boundaries	First group of Colonists	Note and Sources
Brochetage (Brostage)	Bordered by Petit Anse to the north, Sainte-Rose to the east, the Dondon River to the south, and Vaseux to the west.	André Minguet, Berger, Stapleton, Linch, Martin, Silvecane, Lacaze, Boredon, Le Sieux, Fleury, Parent, Marie Marthe Parent; Bonnaud, Marie-Eulalie (spouse of Belat), Jacques-Jules, Bonnaud de Maraloy, Louis-François-Madelaine, Carbonel Jean-Antoine Louis, Gobert, Carrouge de Morigny.	3rd canton by French settlers (Saint-Méry 1797:253–255; Ministère des Finances 1831:88–97)
Bois-Rouge	Situated along the mountain separating Sainte-Rose and Dondon.	Charles Bascou, Pierre Marchand.	(Saint-Méry 1797:253; Ministère des Finances 1831:94)
Vaseux	Located in a deep valley. Bordered by the mountains of Galeries to the west, Laguille to the south, Gran Boucan, Bonnet and Brochetage to the north.	Marie Le Forestier (widow of Dumirat), Louis-Antoine Richeux.	(Saint-Méry 1797:253; Ministère des Finances 1831:82–87)
La Guille (Laguille)	La Guille is situated south of Vaseux, bordered by Matador to the east, Les Galeries and Haut du Trou to the west, and Calbassier to the north.	Catherine LaFlèche de GrandPré (Comtesse de la Massue).	2nd canton occupied by settlers (Saint-Méry 1797:253; Ministère des Finances 1831:94)
Les Galeries	Bordered to the north by the parish of Plaine du Nord and the Mornet Mountains, to the south by the canton of Haut du Trou, and to the east by La Guille.	Unidentified	(Saint-Méry 1797:253)
Haut-du-Trou	Bordered to the north by the Mornet Mountains and the canton of Les Galeries, to the west by the Souffriere and Marmelade Mountains, to the south by Morne Chapelet, and to the east by the Colorade Mountain and Calbassier.	Jean-Baptiste Blancan, Salvador Duthurburn, Marie-Charlotte Bgiot (widow of Bouquet, later wife of Lory Desmortiers), Jean-Baptiste Pujo, Navarre, Perodin, Latellier, Nicolas Sterlin.	Largest and wealthiest canton (Saint-Méry 1797:254; Ministère des Finances 1831:82–93)
La Marre-à-la-Roche	Bordered to the north by the mountains of Haut du Trou, to the south by Morne a Chapelet, to the east by Calbassier, and to the west by the mountain of Ravine Fourmi, which marked the boundary between Dondon and Marmelade.	Marie-Anne Beyrac, Jean Chasserau.	(Saint-Méry 1797:254; Ministère des Finances 1831:88–93)
Matador	Bordered to the south and west by Morne Chapelet and separated to the north by mountains of Dondon.	Jean-Pierre Lamareux Duhart, Antoine Vallade, Alexandre, Marie-Elisabeth (widow of Blanchard), François & Nicolas Sterlin.	First canton settled by André Minguet (Saint-Méry 1797:225, 254; Ministère des Finances 1831:92–93)
Bassin-Cayman	Bassin-Cayman is bordered to the north by the parishes of Sainte-Rose and Brochetage, to the east by the mountains of La Porte, and to the west by Matador.	Fortier, Martin Fortier, Fleury, P. & L. Garreau, Pirly, La Salle, Paquet, Péré, Spigeot, Plex, Leblanc (Clément-Marie)	3rd canton established by French settlers; site of colonial conflict (Saint-Méry 1797:254–256; Ministère des Finances 1831:88–89)

Table 4.1. Canton in Dondon.

The town of Dondon was established at the southern end of Brochetage, and on the right bank of the river, which takes its name. In November of 1727, a wooden church was built in twenty days and consecrated under the name of the Saint-Martin de Tour. The church was rebuilt in masonry, with a length of 100 feet, 35 feet width and 18 feet height with 3 bells (Saint-Méry 1797). The town had about eighty houses, and new construction was developing over time. It was forbidden to cover the houses with straw but instead with "*essentes"* (Charlery 2004:7; Labat 1742). The population was composed of merchants, masons, carpenters, sawyers, and doctors (Laborie 1798). But its proximity to the Spanish territory made it necessary to have a regiment, so the detachment which lived in Dondon was composed of six horsemen and a brigadier composed of men of color under the command of a white officer (Saint-Méry 1797).

Dondon's Habitation Economy

Indigo was the first crop cultivated in Dondon in the colonial period but needs a dry climate to thrive, which was not common in Dondon. Coffee then became the preferred crop because of the cool and wet climate. Coffee was introduced into Saint-Domingue at least twice from Martinique, first around 1715, then in 1726 in Léogâne, without any major immediate consequence (Brutus 1970:133; Saint-Méry 1797), and the coffee experience continued in Terrier-Rouge, on the eastern fringe of the lowlands of the north (Trouillot 1982:336). But it was in Dondon that the first coffee plantations succeeded in introducing commercial cultivation in 1738. This crop generated a great fortune in the parish by the success of its first commercial cultivation in 1738 (Saint-Méry 1797; Zavitz 2015). Coffee plantations spread out from Terrier-Rouge and

Dondon to l'Acul, Marmelade, and Plaisance. Likewise, in the west, coffee probably spread out from Léogâne, where it was introduced in 1726, to Grand-Goave and the sections of Port-au-Prince (Brutus 1970:133-134; Trouillot 1982:349).

Coffee rapidly became a leading crop in Saint-Domingue. It grew to rival sugar between 1767 and 1789, during which time coffee export profits boomed (Brutus 1970; Rogonzinski 1999). Whereas sugar required large amounts of good land, irrigation, a large labor force, and expensive equipment, Saint-Domingue's heavy rainfall and cool temperatures in the mountainous highlands supported coffee cultivation on small plots (Burnard and Garrigus 2016; Cauna 2003). Dubois (2004:32) wrote, "the plains in Saint-Domingue were covered with sugarcane cultivated on well-ordered and sophisticated plantations, supported by efficient irrigation work. The mountains were full of burgeoning coffee plantations…"

Considering that Dondon is a mountainous area surrounded by numerous mountains with uncultivable areas, one can be amazed by its numbers of industries and coffee habitations. Dondon also provided citrus fruits, tobacco, corn, rice, peas of all kinds, turnips, cabbage, beets, celery, yams, potatoes, taro, bananas, and other agricultural products. Its forests supplied all the needs for construction, kilns, and chimneys. It also had wild pigs; however, the climate was too cold and wet to raise goats and sheep (Saint-Méry 1797:262). There were also various species of poultry such as wild guinea fowl, wild duck, dove, and various moorhens. Bees produced a lot of honey. Crabs were an important food source (Raynal 1785). The colonists distinguished three types of crabs, those of the mountains, those of the rivers, and those

of the sea. Dondon had those of the rivers and they were generally such an important food source that enslaved people called them chicken. “River crabs were the best of them all and were abundant in the rivers of Dondon” (Charlevoix 1730:22).

In 1789, Dondon had 1 indigo factory, 219 coffee plantations, 6 food provision grounds, and counted 9,000 enslaved people (Trouillot 1982:347). Dondon produced approximately “three and a half million pounds of coffee per year,” wrote Saint-Méry (1797:261). The parish of Dondon clearly contributed in making Saint-Domingue into the wealthiest colony in the transatlantic world, since the colony produced half of the world’s coffee (Dubois 2004:21; Rogozinski 1999:164). Furthermore, archival documents dated 1790 from the *Musée du Panthéon National Haitien* (**Figure 4.8**), showed that Dondon had 216 coffee manufactory infrastructures, 1 cotton manufactory infrastructure, 1 *guildive*[28], 1 cocoa manufactory infrastructure, 32 kilns, 2 brickyards, and 17, 376 enslaved people dispatched between Dondon and Marmelade.

[28] Guildive refers to an artisanal distillery that makes clairin (ethanol) from fresh sugarcane juice.

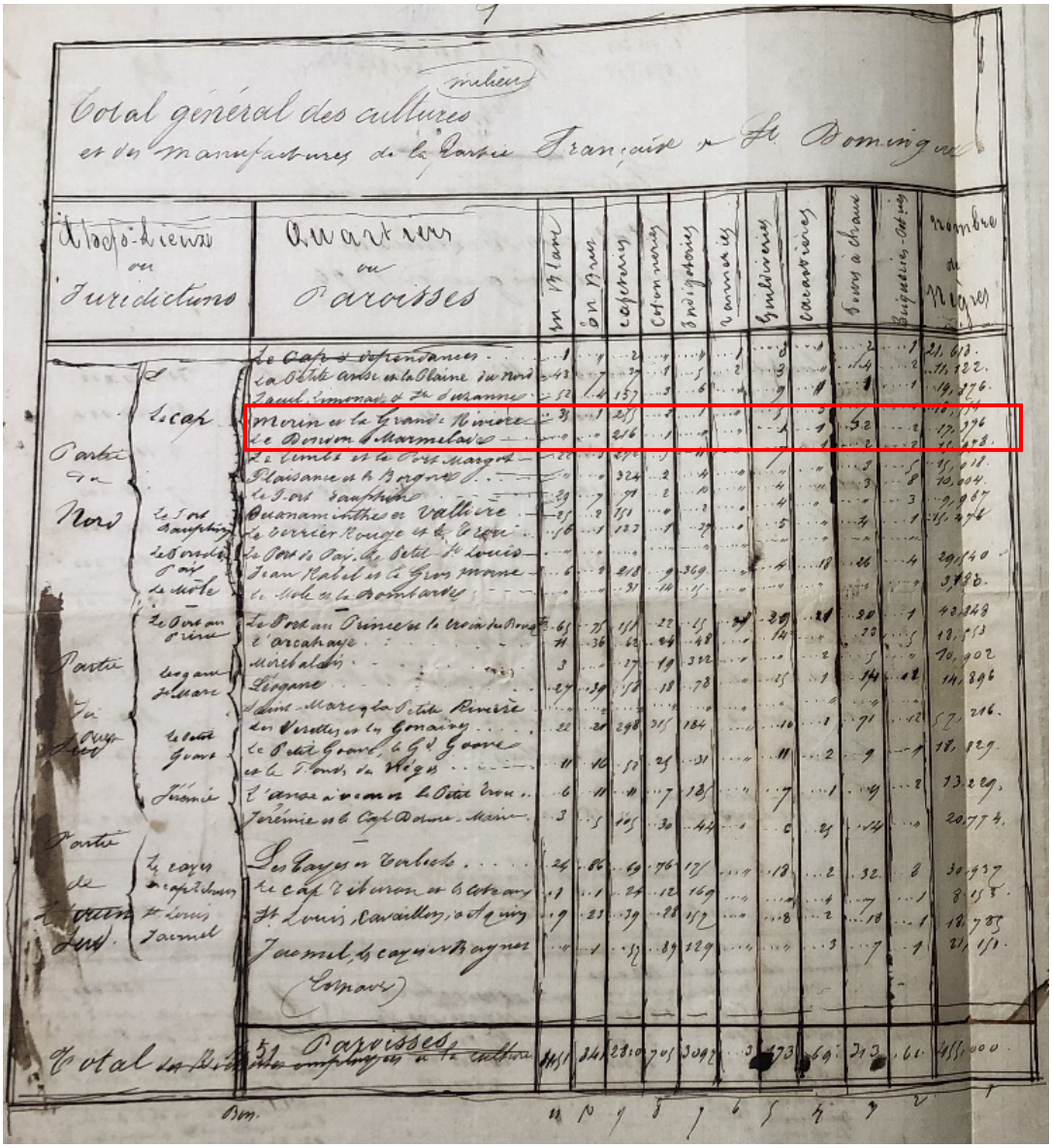


Figure 4.8. Manufactory infrastructures and number of Enslaved people in Saint-Domingue in 1790. Source: Archives of Musée du Panthéon National Haïtien (MUPANAH)

Comparing the number of manufactories in the Le Cap jurisdiction that Reynald (1785:22) recorded: 910 sugar manufactory infrastructures, 700 indigo manufactory infrastructures, 3,000 coffee manufactory infrastructures, 150 cotton manufactory infrastructures, 60 cocoa manufactory infrastructures, 420 provision grounds, 180 huts, 60 kilns, 82 tiles or brickyard factories, and 100 *guildives*; with those found in the

archival records for Dondon, it becomes evident that Dondon was not a negligible parish (**Table 4.2**). It accounted for approximately 7.2% of the coffee manufactory infrastructures within the Le Cap jurisdiction that included a total of thirteen parishes.

Manufacturing Infrastructure (M.I.)	Le Cap	Dondon
Sugar M.I.	910	0
Indigo M.I.	700	1
Coffee M.I.	3,000	216
Cotton M.I.	150	1
Cocoa M.I.	60	1
Kiln	0	32
Provision Ground	420	0
Hut	180	0
Brickyard Factory	82	2
Guildive	100	1

Table 4.2. Manufacturing Infrastructure in Dondon Compared to Le Cap Jurisdiction.

The sale and purchase of properties and coffee habitations with supplies were part of the economic dynamics in Dondon, and enslaved people were regularly listed as property for sale. The *Affiches Américaines* (1767:55, 95) recorded many properties and coffee habitations put up for sale and rent. One known case was Sr. Calmard; surgeon—because he was preparing to depart to France, he put his store up for sale, located in the bourg (downtown) of Dondon, with furniture of different kinds, silverware, and merchandise. Similarly, in 1767, a coffee habitation of 26 *carreau*[29], located at La Coline, in the parish of Dondon, near the bourg, belonging to Sr. Jean-

[29] Carreau is a traditional unit of land used during the colonization in Saint-Domingue and still in use in Haiti. One *carreau* is approximately 1.29 hectares, or 3.18 acres.

Baptiste Villars, was put up for sale. The habitation was divided into different spaces, a fifth *carreau* was established for coffee production, with a large quarter for coffee and another quarter serving as henhouse, kitchen, and accommodation for the bookkeeper, a dovecote[30], four slave quarters, 240 feet of *glacis* (an open space made of mortar, concrete or cement, dedicated for drying coffee), and one kiln.

Conclusion

With what we know about the cosmogony of the Indigenous population living in Dondon, in addition to the archaeological evidence in its caves, Dondon might be considered as one of the most fascinating regions of the island. Despite the devastating demographic collapse of the Indigenous population, numerous elements of their culture survived and became integrated into the social and cultural fabric of Haiti. These survivals are most clearly observed in linguistic traces, foodways, ecological practices, and spiritual beliefs that endured through the Spanish and later the French colonial periods. Rather than vanishing, the "first Haytien" traditions were transmitted, reinterpreted, and absorbed by the maroon communities, Africans, and their descendants. Thus, contributing to the foundational aspects of Haitian popular culture and identity.

With this chapter, I aimed to present Dondon in its different aspects and particularly its contribution to the economic and the political system of the French colony. The region has a natural environment that proved to be suitable for coffee

[30] During the eighteenth century, the dovecote was a symbol and an element of wealth as well as a mark of preeminence of the bourgeoisie (Charlery 2004:63).

habitations during the French colonization. With a relatively small area of 120.53 km^2, Dondon had over 198 coffee habitations, and at least 9,000 enslaved people during the late eighteenth-century. The region is mountainous, and coffee has grown all over the mountains. Its natural resources and its proximity with the Spanish border made Dondon a strategic region and a battle ground between the French and Spanish settlers and facilitated the development of maroon activity.

Chapter 5 - Maroon Activity in Saint-Domingue/Dondon

Introduction

In the sequence of rebellions leading to the Haitian Revolution, the maroons struggled to free themselves from bondage, yet their contributions have not received the same degree of scholarly attention and analysis as other dimensions of Haitian history. Scholars such as Brutus (1970), Manigat (1977), and Genovese (1979) have characterized the phenomenon of marronage as "resurrectionist" and "restorationist" movements, and an antithesis of slavery. Building on this same vein of scholarship, and focusing on maroon activity in Dondon, this chapter intends to demonstrate how maroons were the avengers of the colony and a plague for the colonial system. I analyze twenty-five years of archival data, from 1766 to 1790, drawing from an eighteenth-century advertisement journal, the *Affiches Américaines*[31], with the purpose to understand maroon activities in the parish of Dondon, specifically, the areas where maroons were captured, the habitations to which they were connected, and information about their individual identities including, their names[32], physical descriptions, and region of origin on the African continent based on their ethnic affiliation. The data I brought up on maroon activity in Dondon testified to the indomitable revolutionary

[31] One can wonder what about the year before 1766, since maroon activity began with the establishment of slavery on the island. Which is true, but "newspapers did not appear in the Cap and Port-au-Prince until 1764, documenting marronage" (Fouchard 1972:7).
[32] Name that the slavery system imposed on the captives.

consciousness of the enslaved people, their agency, and importantly their humanity, an aspect of their existence that colonialism sought to deny for centuries.

Rebellion and Survival

Maroon activity began as soon as slavery was established on the island (Fick 1990). Those who lived in the mountains—rural marronage—came out periodically to initiate disturbances on the surrounding habitations and even destroy them. Other groups of maroons found ways to survive and adapt to the social life in the urban areas. Depending on the environment, maroons developed and established guerrilla warfare strategies. Maroons were not simply rebels; they also aimed to forge a new life where they could determine how they lived and what they lived for.

Rural Maroon Activity

Maroon activities coincided with the earliest stage of colonization of the island (Schmitt 2025). From the first years of slavery, Indigenous people and captives brought from Africa in the early 16th century had run away to inaccessible areas, and every mountain in Saint-Domingue was used at one time or another by enslaved fugitives (Burnard and Garrigus 2016; Madiou 1989). Historians such as Saint-Méry (1797), Edner Brutus (1970), Jean Fouchard (1972), and Gabriel Debien (1974, 1996) describe in depth the movement of maroons and some major spaces throughout the colonial period.

In 1519, Henri, an Indigenous leader, gathered a small number of his mates and withdrew to the mountains of Bahoruco, where they settled, forming an autonomous settlement, and resisted Spanish attacks for over thirteen years (Madiou 1989:19-20).

If the Bahoruco Mountains was the inviolate refuge area of the island for maroons, it was far from having been the only organized (Saint-Méry 1797). Smaller groups of maroons existed in woodland bands in entrenched camps sealed off by palisades and surrounded by ditches (Debien 1996; Fouchard 1972).

The high mountain of Tarare, located in the parish of Saint-Louis du Nord, was the privileged place of the maroons of this parish. Around 1679, about twenty-five maroons were living on this mountain according to Laguerre (1989:41). Their principal leader was Padréjean. There were also other settlements in the nearby parishes of Port-Margot and Petit Saint-Louis (Saint-Méry 1797). The main place of retreat for these maroons was Tortuga Island; in case of an attack by the colonial administration they fled there by boat.

In 1691, maroons who lived in the Bahoruco Mountains invaded and pillaged the Plaine du Cul-de-Sac. That same year a plot for an uprising at Port-de-Paix was discovered (Fouchard 1972; Madiou 1989; Saint-Méry 1797). Two maroon leaders, Janot Martin and Georges Dollot also known as Pierrot, were hunted and burned alive for having planned to massacre all the white colonists in the district of Port-de-Paix (Stoddard 1914:65-66).

In March 1702, Galliffet, governor of Saint-Domingue, sent a military expedition of fifteen men to expel them from their settlements. This expedition killed three maroons and captured eleven, and some thirty escaped and fled to Santo Domingo (the Spanish territory). In 1703, an able leader arose who for seven years spread terror and sacked habitations (Fouchard 1972:310; Stoddard 1914:63-64). A letter was

addressed to Mr. de Charitte, on July 25, 1704, to inform him that the enslaved people in the Cap conspired with maroons to kill all the whites of that district at night. Despite several attacks by the colonists, many camps remained in various places they had settled (Laguerre 1989).

On October 25, 1715, orders had to be issued to expel the maroons from Bahoruco after they regrouped. The commanding officer of the Cul-de-Sac, Mr. Dubois, destroyed the camp once again in 1717 and forced the rebels to flee to Santo Domingo. However, in 1719, the maroons were again settled in Bahoruco, and during the skirmish, Michel, the leader of the band and ritual healer was captured, as well as other leaders in the Maribaroux area (Eddins 2022b:232; Fouchard 1972:330). The major of the militia of Jacmel, M. Charles Beaudoin, launched an attack on Bahoruco, and his militia captured forty-six maroons. The greatest efforts were made to stamp out the maroons' activities, and in spite of the well-organized rural *maréchaussée*[33] or militia, the maroon bands could never be exterminated. "The many wide tracts of tangled mountain, covered with impenetrable tropical forest, offered the fugitive enslaved an almost inaccessible retreat" wrote Schoelcher (1998:103).

Even though the northern region of Saint-Domingue was well-known for maroon activity, the west and the south departments were equally in a state of turmoil with maroon activities. In 1720, the governor ordered to expel the maroons in the mountains of the parish of Grand'Anse, on the southern peninsula (Saint-Méry 1958,

[33] "A constabulary recruited among the *affranchis*, whose missions were to run down fugitive slaves, suppress marronage, and maintain internal security against the *noirs*" (Robert and Nancy 1978:30).

III:1395 cited in Laguerre 1989:43). When the maroons were attacked and felt that they were in danger, they fled to Mountain Macaya, the highest mountain in the south of Saint-Domingue. In 1730, Plymouth, a maroon who had come from Jamaica, was the rebel leader of the region. He became the chief of a maroon band. Ever since the colonial period, "the district has been identified with his name because of his notorious reputation as a troublemaker" (Fouchard 1972:484; Laguerre 1989:44). His band operated around Nippes, in the southern region of Saint-Domingue. The colonists launched an attack on his band in the hills of Anse-du-Clerc; twenty-three maroons were captured, and many others were killed in this attack, including Plymouth (Debien 1996). Despite constant efforts to suppress marronage, particularly rural maroon activity, it was pervasive and persistent.

The parish of Trou contained many places difficult to access for white colonists. Sheer mountains, cliffs, and dark corners close to Santo Domingo became maroon settlements. According to Laguerre (1989:42), "the maroons established themselves and lived there for a long time." Another area that was not too far from the parish of Trou was Vallière, Saint-Méry (1797) reported that Vallière was not a large parish, but like other parishes of the north, it was a prosperous one and was a niche for maroons. Polydor, one of the maroon chiefs in this parish, was active for almost ten years. The militia was successful in killing him and dispersing his band around 1734. However, it was a temporary dispersion, for shortly after his death, the maroons reorganized other settlements and continued their attacks on nearby habitations. Some bluffs and hillocks found in this parish had names that remind one of the experience of maroons who lived

there. For example, there was a Peak of Blacks, Peak of Candlesticks, Peak of Darkness and Crest of Congo (Laguerre 1989:41).

The district of Grand-Bois, which is formed by a series of bluffs, was situated in the parish of Mirebalais and had an important maroon settlement. Surrounding hillocks and rivers made it difficult to access. In addition, it had the advantage of being close to the frontier of Santo Domingo where the maroons could escape in case of danger (Saint-Méry 1797). They attracted enslaved people from neighboring habitations to their settlement. In 1740, they were attacked by the provost-marshal of Cul-de-Sac. Seven maroons were killed, fourteen captured, and twenty-three fled to Santo Domingo (Saint-Méry 1958, III:1131, cited in Laguerre 1989:43).

Always mentioned are the hills of Plymouth in the south, the vast uninhabited stretches around Baradères, which facilitated marronage. There was also Le Maniel, the most well-known and only officially recognized maroon community from Saint-Domingue, established free and independent living spaces through their negotiations with the French and the Spanish (Eddins 2022b:245). It was celebrated for having sheltered a hundred-year rebellion, between the two parts of the island west and east forming a zone practically abandoned to the maroons (Fouchard 1972). This zone comprised a mountain chain extending from Fond-du-Diable to the south of Mirebalais, to the eastern limits of Jacmel near Morne de la Selle, reaching Spanish territory (Fouchard 1972). Its sustenance was derived from bartering with the communities of Neybe and Beate, and it extended as far as the Bahoruco Mountains. Furthermore, the Spanish administrators encouraged the maroons by turning a blind eye to trade for food

and weapons and by generally refusing permission for the French to pursue the inhabitants of Le Maniel across the border (Schmidt-Nowara 201:65).

In 1750 there appeared a man of real ideas and powerful personality who became a veritable menace to the colony, this man was the famous Macandal (Stoddard 1914:65). Most contemporaries said he was an African, but his ethnicity has never been clearly established. Some historians "identify him as being from the Islamic part of West Africa, such as Senegal or Mali" (Brunard and Garrigus 2016:104). Other scholars identify his origin as Congo, the region that colonists broadly identified as West Central Africa. He was part of the long tradition of marronage in the colony. Before he escaped from slavery on the habitation Le Normand de Mézy, in Limbé, sometime in the 1740s, he was known as François. He lost his hand in a sugar mill. During his desertion, he became notorious for his poisonings which spread terror in the colony. Meanwhile he was "developing a cross-plantation network of resistance" (Dubois 2004:55). His power was of a religious nature, for he announced that he was the Black Messiah, sent to drive the white colonists from the island. His magic powers gave him authority, and he was considered as a god. In 1758, he thought the moment had come for his great stroke; his plan rested on the wholesale use of poison. Poison has always been the chief slave method of obtaining revenge. Macandal united poison with marronage to achieve a definite end. "He had conceived a vast plan to remove from the surface of Saint-Domingue every person who was not Black" wrote Fouchard (1981:317). According to an official memoir, said Stoddard (1914), the plot was woven with consummate skill. On a certain day all the water of Le Cap was to be poisoned, and when the whites were

in convulsions, Macandal and his maroon bands were to raise the waiting enslaved of the Plaine du Nord and exterminate the colonists. Only by the merest chance was the conspiracy discovered (Stoddard 1914). The terror among the whites was great, and Macandal was relentlessly hunted down, arrested in January 1758 at a calenda dance in the parish of Limbé and burned alive as punishment for plotting the poisoning of hundreds of white planters (Richardson 1992). Yet even in death, he left behind a legacy of unrest, for he prophesied that he would one day return, more terrible than before, and this was believed by many enslaved people and maroons (Geggus 2014). For historians, the Macandal episode was the most serious threat by enslaved people to the rulers of Saint-Domingue's habitation society before the slave uprising of August 1791. The authorities in Saint-Domingue, ascribed "over six thousand deaths to Macandal's poisons" wrote Brunard and Garrigus (2016:102-104).

In 1757, after warning the planters in Vallière—a parish in the north—to abandon their settlements, Polydor and his band of maroons burned four habitations (Eddins 2022b). Saint-Méry (1797) reports that Polydor, one of the maroon leaders in Vallière, was active for almost ten years. After his death by the *maréchaussée*, his band was temporary dispersed, and reorganized shortly after, and continued their attacks on nearby habitations (Laguerre 1989:41). Many other names in Vallière such as Piton des Flambeaux, Piton des Ténèbres, Crête à Congo, Piton des Nègres are reminiscent of maroon activities and the power dynamic in the colonial landscape (Saint-Méry 1797:154).

The eighteenth century shows quite a list of notorious maroons. In 1770 rose a new maroon leader, Canga, in the district of Ecrevisses and the *Massif du Nord*. He attacked neighboring habitations with his band, nourishing the idea of liberty and the extermination of the colonizers. After his execution, another maroon leader, named Gillot, also known as Yaya, who had been settled for a long time with his band on a mountain in the Parish of Trou, disturbed the nights of the planters in the same area where Polydor and Canga conducted raids. When the earthquake devasted Port-au-Prince on June 3, 1770, marronage was at a peak. Fouchard (1972:327) reports that "… the number of maroons increased to such proportion that we had the gravest fear for tranquility of the colony. Security became nonexistent and it was unwise to wander alone in the hills."

In 1774 and 1775, maroons invaded the north of Plaine du Cul-de-Sac while Fort-Dauphin was pillaged by the maroon leader Noël, who was caught, condemned by the Council of le Cap, and executed. After the execution of Noël, the maroon leaders Télémaque and Canga in Trou, Isaac and Pyrrhus Candide in the Ecrevisses, continued the sack (Debien 1996). Fouchard reports that incursion by the Bahoruco again picked up with intensity beginning in 1776. In this same vein, Edner Brutus argues, maroons had taken up residence in the Bahoruco and transformed the border regions into a "nation of marronage" (Brutus 1970:187). During the year, a new constabulary had to be established at Boucan Patate, at a point which until then had been in the maroons' zone where there were some habitations. In 1777, Cul-de-Sac was invaded by maroons, led by a leader named Black Jacques who poisoned more than one hundred of his

slaveowner's animals over a period of eight months. So, a decree condemned Black Jacques belonging "to Mr. Corbières to be burned alive for having been found with a supply of arsenic" (Fouchard 1972:328)

Eddins (2022b) and Fouchard (1972:331) reported that, in December 1776, a full-scale collaborative offense between the French and the Spanish launched an attack from Croix-des-Bouquets against the maroons in the Bahoruco Mountains. But in January 1777 the expedition was struggling to enter the dense forest and was running out of energy, food, drink, and supplies. "The troops were even reduced to drinking their own urine to survive. While some retreated to Port-au-Prince for provisions, the rest went south to Cayes and sent a boat of a hundred men to Beate, where Spanish guides suggested there were maroon settlements based in the caves" (Eddins 2022b:236-237). Eddins continues "when the boat arrived, the maroons had temporarily disappeared. That spring, the maroons re-appeared, initiating a counterattack at Fond-Parisien. And in May 1777 and again in November 1778, the maroons attacked Boucan-Greffin" (2022b:237).

In 1785 colonial administrations of both the Spanish and French colonies signed a treaty with a group of more than a hundred maroons living in the frontier region of Bahoruco. The treaty granted them amnesty and liberty in return for their promise to pursue any new runaways in the area and hand them over to the colonial authorities (Fouchard 1972). Many white colonists decried such agreements, believing that the only way to deal with rebel slave communities was to destroy them. But in pursuing this policy, Saint-Domingue's administrators were simply following the lead of those

in Jamaica and Suriname who had signed such treaties with maroon groups in the 1730s as a way of ending long wars and creating a buffer against continuing escapes (Eddins 2022b). The Bahoruco Mountains was indeed the theater of maroon activities during the entire colonial era and even after Haitian independence (Casimir 2020). Other leaders and other bands continued to establish formidable camps in the area. One cannot forget Mamzelle, who became more and more aggressive in 1793, or the intractable Lamour Dérance who in the Maniel hills was still, in 1803, defying the two thousand troops of the French general Kerseveau. In 1810 the community of maroons was led by Lafortune. In 1860, rebels were still being hunted in the Bahoruco Mountains (Fouchard 1972:332-334).

Urban Maroon Activity

In contrast to rural maroon activities, urban maroons did not live in the mountains. The social atmosphere and anonymity of cities provided a secure niche for urban maroons. Several maroons established themselves in other districts, cities, and even other colonies, blending themselves in the crowd of urban enslaved individuals and free coloreds (Scott 2018). In such an environment, Fouchard (1972:272) stated that "the fugitives immersed in the crowds enjoyed anonymity while awaiting occasional employment." "The towns were a preferred destination for women, who were a minority among maroons" wrote Dubois (2004:52). I can bring forward three examples among others from the *Affiches Américaines*[34]. First Antoine, a creole of the

[34] *Année 1766 [No. 9] Affiches Américaines du mercredi 26 Février.*

Tannerie, Grande-Rivière district—which is located in the northern region of Haiti—was between 21 and 22 years old, stamped IL on the right chest. One size above the ordinary man; he had a red face, and some warts on his chin. He had been a maroon since August 4, 1765. The journal reports that "he trades at Grande-Rivière, Trou and Dondon. It is known that he has recently appeared at the Cap and that he is passing himself off as a free man…" (*Affiches Américaines* 1766:84). Antoine can be also considered as a nomadic maroon. Second, "Achille, a creole mulatto, a former valet of M (or Monsieur) le Marquis de Chastenoye, who sold him to M. Delan. To disguise that he is a maroon, Achille said that "he has been freed by his former master before his departure to France" (*Affiches Américaines* 1766:84). Lastly, "a mulatto named, Ignace, a wigmaker, between 19 to 20 years old, five feet five inches tall, slim body, pretty face, small nose, long feet, curly & long hair, having a scar on his right hand between the thumb & index finger, & another on his forehead which makes him a little bold, left Martinique as a maroon, & went to Saint-Domingue…" (*Affiches Américaines* 1766:84).

Although every colonist gave themself the right to obtain information as to whether these Black persons was free and how they were freed, the colonists preferred to believe what the Black persons said about their status. For nobody wanted to pay the price for a trial to contest the state of a man or a woman who could be a free person. "As soon as a maroon lives for two or three years in a district, claiming themselves free, and they are usually recognized as such by everyone" (Laguerre 1989:44). In cities, maroons practiced minor professions such as musicians, wigmakers, tavern

workers, others were carpenters, and masons. Cities like Le Cap, Saint-Marc, Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, Léogane, and Cayes, because of their size, afforded maroons the opportunity to live anonymously. The colonial administration diligently tried to prevent such maroon activity and required enslaved people to carry a pass from their slaveholders allowing them to go to the markets and navigate from one place to another. However, it was likely feasible for maroons to counterfeit the pass. Maroons took advantage of friends who knew how to write to create false passes, in order to navigate and create networks with other enslaved individuals in the cities, to sell and buy provisions, and to maintain underground communities (Dubois 2004).

Nomadic Maroons

There are two distinct types of nomadic maroons. First, there existed those who left for a while and returned later to the habitations to which they belonged. This practice seems to have been quite common among slaves and colonists did not usually consider such departures dangerous for the plantation economy (Debien 1974; Thornton 1998). Colonists interpreted such escape for two days or even a month as an act of laziness. As I mentioned in the previous chapter, Debien (1966:7) names such maroon activity *petit marronage* to distinguish it from the *grand marronage*. Second, there existed maroons who left the plantation forever and who were not settled, either in a town or in the mountains. They were to be found everywhere on the public roads, in rural areas, or in cities although not attached to a particular place. They were those who mainly stole from colonists' plantations or houses what they needed for their subsistence. They constituted gangs, which functioned clandestinely. Some lived in

anonymity with the complicity of the enfranchised. The public meetings in which they participated were the "Voodoo dances, and the markets" (Laguerre 1989:45-48).

Maroon Activity in Dondon

Dondon was among areas such as Léogâne, Gonaïves, Arcahaye and Artibonite, reported to have the highest numbers of maroon activities besides these three parishes on top of the list: Le Cap followed by Port-au-Prince, and Saint-Marc (Eddins 2022b:213-214). I used the advertisements of the *Affiches Américaines* to create a database[35] focused on maroon activities that occurred in Dondon. Although this dataset is important to understand the phenomenon of marronage in Dondon, it does not represent the entire number of maroon activities in this parish.

Figure 5.1 illustrates reported cases of maroon activity in Dondon between 1766 to 1790, as documented in the *Affiches Américaines*. In 1790, Dondon and La Marmelade had 17,396 enslaved people, a count of 9,000 were recorded living in Dondon (Saint-Méry 1797; Trouillot 1982). There was a record of 762 maroon activities in Dondon, involving 139 females and 623 males. These activities encompassed enslaved people who escaped from habitations in Dondon and those captured in Dondon from other parishes.

[35] This database is specifically for the parish of Dondon, including habitation, canton, or parishes where enslaved individuals escaped from, names assigned to the escapee, nation or ethnicity they were part of, in addition to the way enslavers described them in the journal of *Affiches Américaines*, in addition to name(s) of the enslavers, and where each maroon was captured.

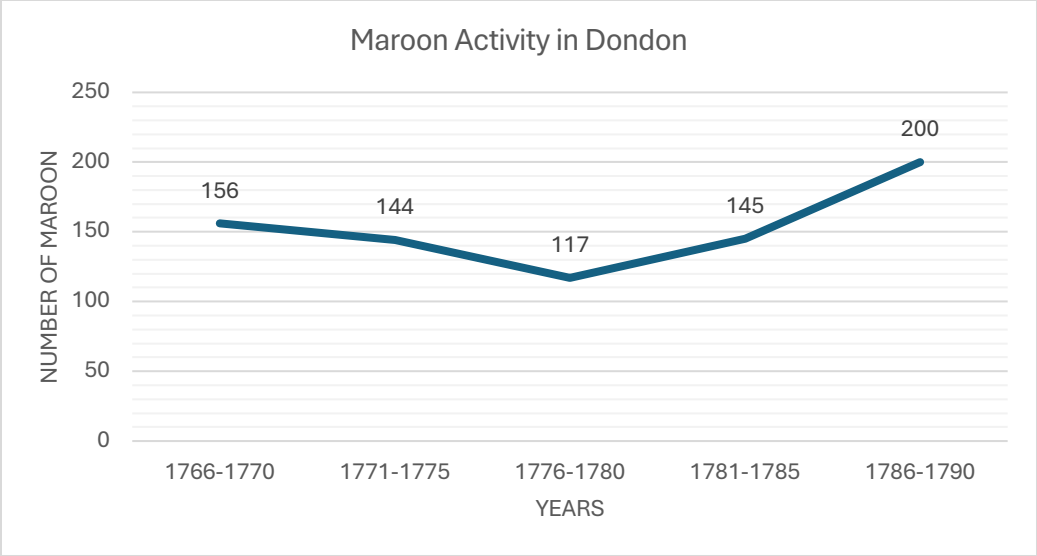


Figure 5. 1. Maroon activity Reported in Dondon from 1766 to 1790.

Data about maroon activity in Dondon illustrates a fluctuating yet ultimately rising trend in maroon activity between 1766 and 1790, revealing a dynamic of resistance in Dondon on the eve of the slave revolt. The pattern traced across these years reflects not only the endurance and adaptability of maroon communities but also the broader political, economic, and demographic transformations reshaping the colony during the second half of the eighteenth century. During the first decade (1766-1775), the number of maroons recorded in Dondon declined moderately from 157 to 144, and then more sharply to 117 between 1776 and 1780. A decrease that may indicate intensified colonial surveillance, the enactment of repressive legislation, and the increased efficiency of the *maréchaussée* patrols aimed at suppressing maroon settlements. It was indeed during these years that the governor of Ennery, in Saint-Domingue, in agreement with Sorano governor of the royal court of Santo Domingo, organized expeditions to put an end to the maroon activities (Debien 1974:420-421). Moreover, in 1777, the French and Spanish colonial administrations signed the Treaty

of Aranjuez, an extradition agreement that further curtailed cross-border refuge seeking (Elie 2013) which impacted the maroon activities. Yet, archival evidence suggests that the trajectory of maroon activity in Dondon was not one of retreat, but rather of adaptation, endurance, and growing defiance. Despite these joint efforts, the flow of runaways never ceased. Communities near the Spanish border remained on edge, continuing to raid habitations and elude capture even as both colonial powers sought to extinguish marronage.

Furthermore, a comparison between these trends of maroon activity in Dondon (**Figure 5.1**) and the number of enslaved Africans that disembarked in Saint-Domingue (slavevoyages database **Table 5.1**), reveals a striking correlation between demographic influx and the intensity of resistance. Between 1766 and 1780, both variables followed a parallel decline, disembarked captives decreased from 76,601 during the trend period of 1766-1770 to 61,920 during the period 1776-1780, while maroon activity fell from 157 to 117. This simultaneous downturn likely reflected a temporary stabilization of colonial order. However, both datasets demonstrate a dramatic resurgence in the late 1780s.

	French Caribbean					Totals
	French Caribbean unspecified	French Guiana	Guadeloupe	Martinique	Saint-Domingue	
1766-1770	907	1,253	2,290	1,313	76,601	82,364
1771-1775	0	302	606	969	75,335	77,212
1776-1780	531	1,946	968	4,410	61,920	69,775
1781-1785	0	158	1,146	1,847	67,049	70,200
1786-1790	280	728	1,316	1,626	169,799	173,749
Totals	1,718	4,387	6,326	10,165	450,704	473,300

Table 5.1. Enslaved Individuals Disembarked in the French Caribbean Colonies after being Captured in Africa for the time frame 1766 - 1790. This data shows the overwhelming captives disembarked in Saint-Domingue in comparison to other French Caribbean colonies. Source: Estimates: Trans-Atlantic Slave Trade

The number of enslaved Africans arriving in Saint-Domingue more than doubled, with 67,049 from 1781-1785, increasing to 169,799 during 1786-1790, more captives than ever before. During the same periods, Dondon recorded its largest wave of maroon activity increasing from 145 to 200 (**Figure 5.1**). The year of 1789 coincided with the outbreak of the French Revolution and at that time, Saint-Domingue stood as the most profitable colony in the world (Cauna 2003; Lerebours 2006), a prosperity built on extreme coercion and exploitation, deepened social tensions, fueling both clandestine resistance and rebellion. Additionally, the year of 1790, witnessed the uprising led by Ogé Vincent, a mulatto from Dondon, with his friend, lieutenant Jean-Baptist Chavanne from Grande Rivière (Dalmas 1814; Wellman 2024), led what Alderson (2001:104) called "an unsuccessful mulatto revolt in Saint-Domingue;" demanding "equality" and the "right of man" (Edwards 1797:41). This demand asserted the mulatto to have the same right as the white colonists in Saint-Domingue; therefore, it excluded the enslaved people. Brutus (1970:291) wrote that "Ogé perceived the interests of his class through the eyes of someone deeply shaped by caste distinctions." He did not want to involve enslaved people in the movement. Whereas "Chavanne was less optimistic and supposedly wanted to add slaves to their small force" asserts Geggus (2014:62). After this unsuccessful attempt, Ogé escaped to the Spanish territory, and the general disposition of the white colonists towards the mulattoes was sharpened into great animosity. In March 1791, Ogé and Chavannes were captured and judged to be broken alive and left to perish in that dreadful situation on the wheel; and the fate of their associates was to be hanged (Dalmas 1814:74-79; Wellman 2024:14-15). This

event, in addition to the general economic and political situation of the colony, opened avenues for marronage, reflected in the peak of maroon activity in Dondon. It marked the last crescendo before the uprising in August 1791, when the enslaved people overturned the world that had dehumanized and enslaved them.

Maroon Activity and the Dominant Ethnic Group

The majority of maroon activities in Dondon was dominated by the Congo ethnic group, which represented 39.76%, followed by the creole group with 24.4% (**Table 5.2**). However, Laborie (1798), in his instructive treatise, *The Coffee Planter of Saint-Domingue*, argues that the coffee habitations tended to have fewer creoles and more enslaved Africans, specifically larger numbers of African ethnic groups sugar producers deemed undesirable, such as Congo, Bibi, Mondongue or the Igbo. Whereas in the context of coffee habitations, he wrote "the Congo, Arada, and Thiamba, are the best nations," and he "preferred the Congo", because "they are docile, and work pretty well…" (Laborie 1798:162-163). The Congo and the creole were the two major groups involved in maroon activities, and the two dominant groups that worked on coffee habitations in Dondon. In contrast to Laborie's statement, who noted that creoles tended to be less in number working on coffee habitations, the data that I analyzed in the *Affiches Américaines* for the parish of Dondon, showed otherwise (see **Table 5.2**).

Ethnicity/Nation/Creole	Total Count		Female		Male	
	N	%	N	%	N	%
Bambara	6	0.78	0	0	6	0.78
Aya	1	0.13	1	0.13	0	0
Congo	303	39.76	54	7.1	249	32.67
Mo(u)ssondy	2	0.26	0	0	2	0.26
Creole	186	24.4	34	4.46	152	19.94
Miserable	7	0.91	1	0.13	6	0.78
Mandingue	12	1.57	3	0.39	9	1.18
Coueda	1	0.13	1	0.13	0	0
Thiamba/Kiamba	12	1.57	0	0	12	1.57
Nago	17	2.23	3	0.39	14	1.83
Mondongue	26	3.41	3	0.39	23	3.02
Mina	10	1.31	0	0	10	1.31
Poulard	3	0.39	1	0.13	2	0.26
Aquia/Aguia	3	0.39	1	0.13	2	0.26
Arada	17	2.23	8	1.05	9	1.18
Fond	5	0.65	2	0.26	3	0.39
Ibo	15	1.96	4	0.52	11	1.44
Metz	1	0.13	0	0	1	0.13
Mozambique	5	0.65	0	0	5	0.65
Soso	1	0.13	1	0.13	0	0
Senegal	5	0.65	2	0.26	3	0.39
Caplahou	1	0.13	0	0	1	0.13
Zombo	1	0.13	0	0	1	0.13
Male Nation	1	0.13	1	0.13	0	0
Aoussa	2	0.26	0	0	2	0.26
Taquoua/Taqua	2	0.26	1	0.13	1	0.13
Dauban	1	0.13	0	0	1	0.13
Mesurade	1	0.13	1	0.13	0	0
Dauda	1	0.13	0	0	1	0.13
Cotoly	1	0.13	1	0.13	0	0
Timbou	1	0.13	0	0	1	0.13
Mayombe	1	0.13	0	0	1	0.13
Indien (Indian)	1	0.13	0	0	1	0.13
Anglais (British)	2	0.26	0	0	2	0.26
Espaniol (Spaniard)	2	0.26	0	0	2	0.26
Hollandaise (Dutch)	1	0.13	1	0.13	0	0
Unidentified	105	13.77	15	1.96	90	11.81
Total	762	100%	139	18.24%	623	81.76%

Table 5.2. Ethnicity/Place of origin/Creole involved in maroon activity in Dondon 1766-1790. Source*: Affiches Américaines.*

Maroons Captured in Dondon

Analyzing maroon activity related to Dondon (**Figure 5.2**), using data from the *Affiches Américaines*, shows that there were 442 maroons captured, of which 370 were males and 72 were females. There were 320 maroons that were not captured, and of these, 259 were males and 61were females.

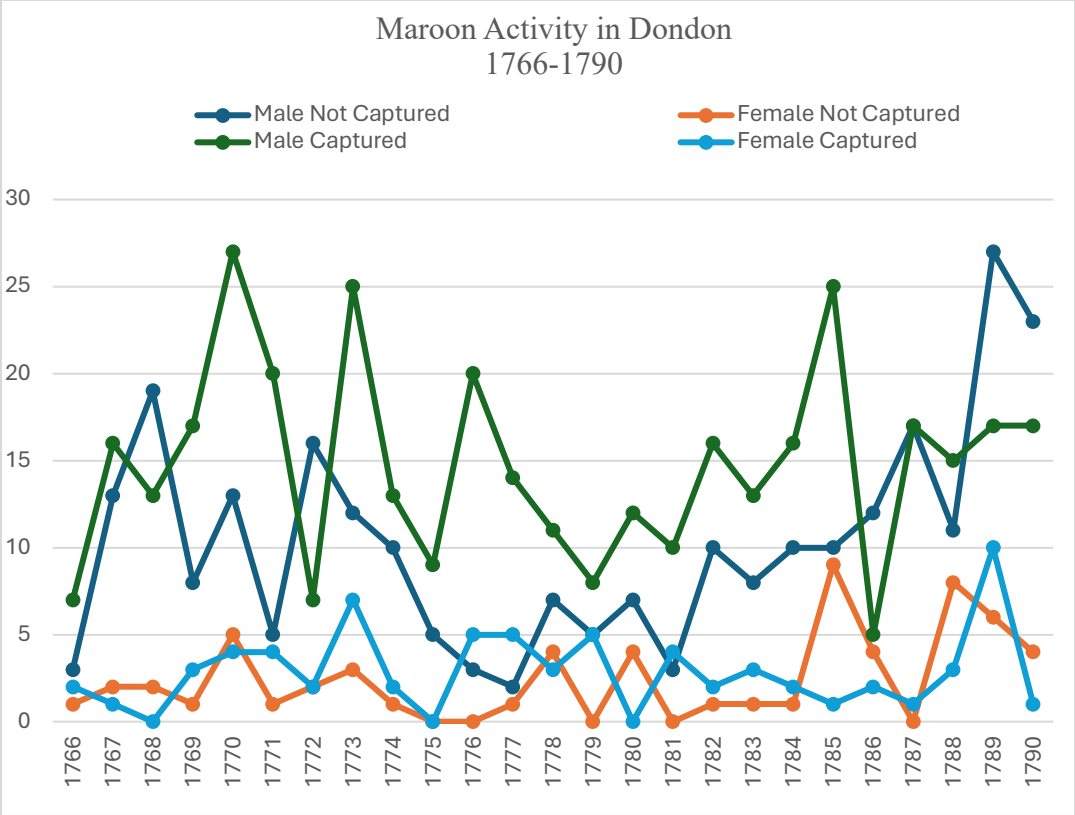


Figure 5. 2. Maroon Activity in Dondon: Captured and not Captured.

These data (**Figure 5.2**) reveal significant temporal and gendered dynamics in patterns of flight and capture. Analyzing data from the journal *Affiches Américaines* suggest that marronage was both persistent and adaptive, fluctuating in intensity across the colonial period while participation of women increased towards the end of the eighteenth century. The most striking feature of the data is the predominance of male

fugitives captured throughout the timeframe. Peaks in the early 1770s and mid-1780s demonstrate both the frequency with which men sought refuge from the habitation system and the vigor and intensity of colonial authorities in pursuing the maroons. Furthermore, the data reveal three distinct phases of maroon activity: (1) a volatile period of heightened pursuit and capture in the late 1760s and early 1770s, (2) less activity was reported between 1777 and 1784, and (3) renewed intensity from 1785 onward, marked by both male and female fugitives appearing in greater numbers. This final phase immediately precedes the Haitian Revolution, highlighting the extent to which marronage was not an isolated phenomenon but part of a broader trajectory of resistance that contributed to the revolutionary period. These patterns affirm that marronage in Dondon was not a marginal or sporadic occurrence but a sustained practice of resistance. Its recurrent cycles of capture and survival speak to the adaptability of maroon strategies and their enduring role in undermining colonial order.

This journal provides insight to understand different aspects of slavery and resistance in general, for example, maroon persistence. Even though the enslaved people who escaped were aware of their fate if they were captured, they never stopped running away. On February 7, 1789, the *Affiches Américaines* (1789:758) reports that, Félicité and Rosette, both enslaved females from the Congo ethnic group, were branded DELATOUR and lived in Dondon. They disembarked from the ship Union, commanded by Captain André, and ran away three times during that same year. The areas where colonists captured maroons were unpredictable, indicating maroon reliance on their relationship networks and knowledge of the landscape when fleeing. For

example, in 1780, a maroon named Lafortune (Thiamba ethnic group), from a habitation in Le Cap, was captured in Bois-Rouge, a canton of Dondon, wearing an iron collar with three iron spikes. In 1785, a twenty-year old maroon, named François, branded C A, from the Spanish territory was captured in Haut-du-Trou, a canton of Dondon. He said that he belonged to a Spaniard called Hosse-Cid. I can also point out the case of Janvier (Mondongue ethnic group), twenty-four years old, branded D.E. MAGNAM on his right chest, and an illegible brand mark on his left chest. He escaped in 1780 from habitation Sallece (or Salès) situated in canton Laguille, in Dondon and was arrested in the parish of Limbé. The following figures (**Figures 5.3** and **5.4**) depict the parishes or specific localities where numbers of fugitives from Dondon were captured as well as those from other regions captured in Dondon, from 1766 to 1790. Maroon locations during the colonial era demonstrate their agency in the absence of direct legal control, albeit existing within a wider nexus of colonial socio-political domination.

Data show (**Figure 5.3**) that the highest number of maroons were captured in urban centers and their surrounding areas like Le Cap with 168 arrested; Saint-Marc with 31 captured, Fort-Dauphin had 28 arrested followed by the Spanish territory with 18 maroons captured; and 10 were captured in Port-au-Prince. This pattern suggests an attraction to the urban areas, and consequently, the practice of urban marronage, likely drawn by their immersion in crowds and anonymity, access to markets, and potential employment for those with skills. Less significant numbers were captured in rural areas

and within the Spanish territory, commonly referred to as *L'Espagnol* by planters and historians, which may reflect a more rural form of maroon activity.

However, the methodology used in the *Affiches Américaines* data raises significant questions regarding the evident underrepresentation of rural areas. The majority of maroon reports originate from parishes surrounding major cities such as Le Cap, Saint-Marc, Fort-Dauphin, and Port-au-Prince were cities that were central to the colonial administration and its economic life. Therefore, this urban bias raises methodological concerns about the representativeness of the data. While the journal *Affiches Américaines* provide valuable insight into the patterns of marronage, its coverage was shaped by the limited circulation of the journal and perhaps the priorities of urban authorities. Consequently, maroon activities occurring in remote countryside habitations, mountainous regions, or hinterlands are less visible in the record. The apparent concentration of reported captures in urban parishes and bourgs (town) may then reflect the geography of surveillance rather than the actual spatial distribution of marronage across Saint-Domingue. Hence, by privileging the colonial gaze, data related to the slave advertisement in the journal, risk reproducing a distorted picture that marginalizes the experiences and resistance of maroons who ran to the coastline practicing maritime marronage; and those operating in rural hinterlands, mountainous and rugged terrain, and forested refuges where autonomous maroon life was most sustainable in Saint-Domingue yet least documented.

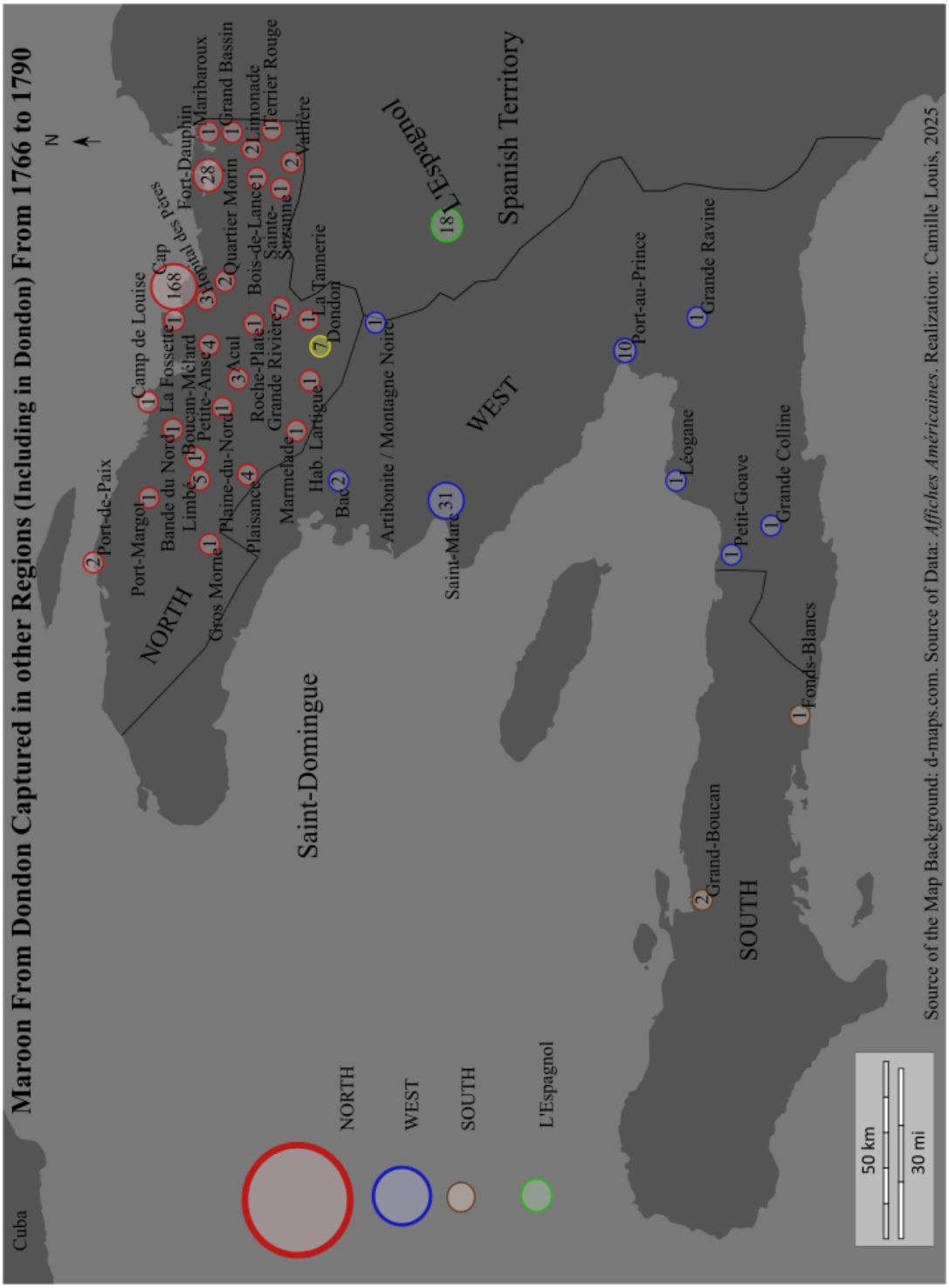


Figure 5.3. Location where enslaved individuals from Dondon who became maroons were captured.

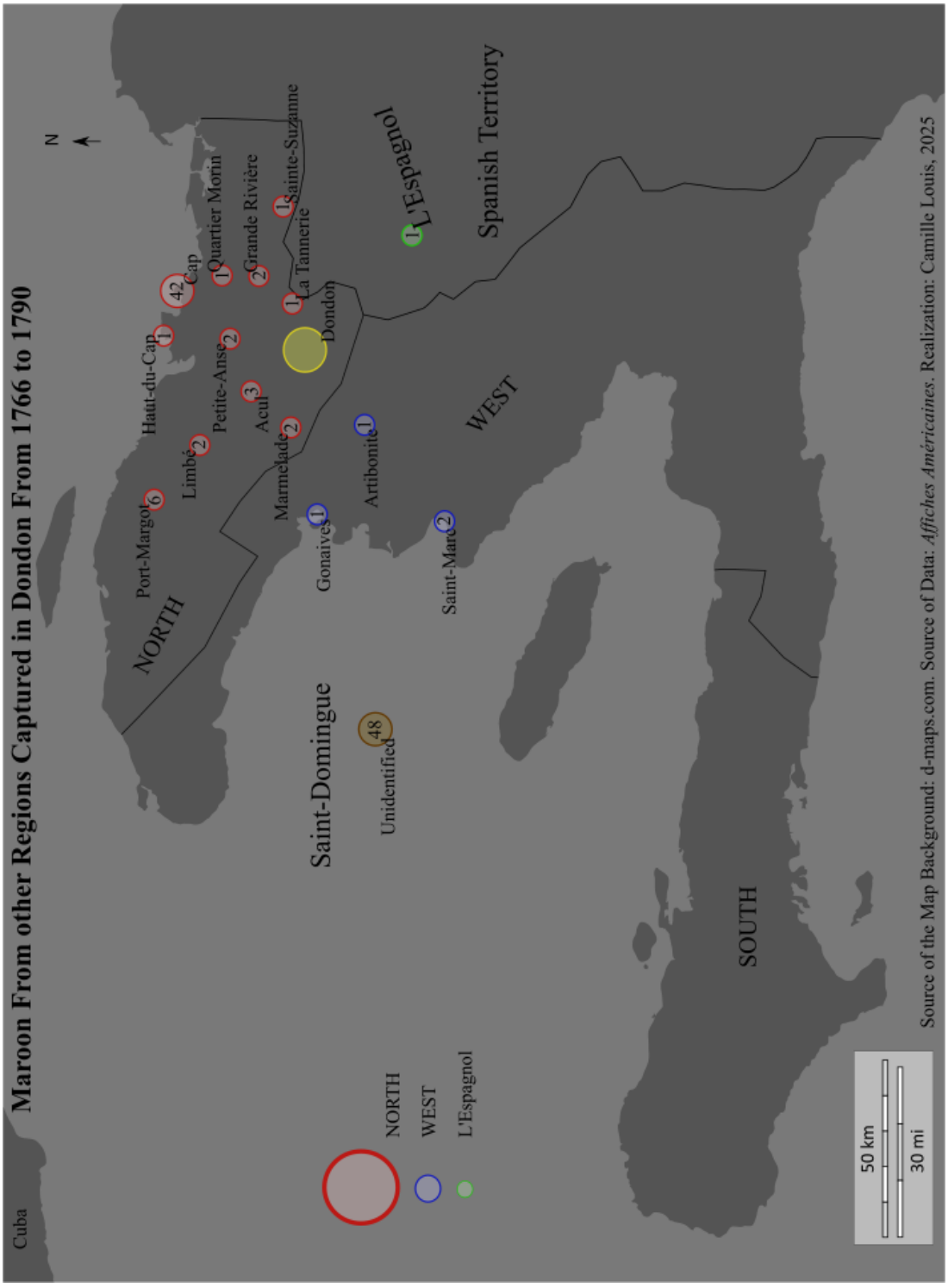


Figure 5.4. Location where enslaved individuals from other regions were captured in Dondon.

Resisting Branding and Slavery

The majority of the 762 cases of enslaved fugitives recorded in this research were stamped/branded on their chests, and/or their cheeks with different symbols, letters, or names. Only a few were branded with the fleur-de-lis, which represented the French Bourbon dynasty, on their chest, not on their shoulder, as the infamous *Code Noir* of 1685 stipulated in its Article 38:

> A fugitive slave who has been on the run for one month from the day his master denounces him to justice shall have his ears cut off and be branded with a fleur-de-lis on one shoulder. If he repeats the offense within another month, similarly from the day of the denunciation, his hamstring shall be cut, and he shall be branded with a fleur-de-lis on the other shoulder. The third time he is punished with death.

Branding people holds a profound semiotic and symbolic weight due to its connotation with identity and how we collectively represent humans in opposition to animals (Keefer 2019). Marlene Daut is quite correct in stating that "branding was an attempt by enslavers to establish discipline over the body and mind of the person they were forcing into captivity" and "branding meant to visibly produce the transformation of a human being into a commercial object" (2023:52).

Although there is no provision in the infamous *Code Noir* of 1685 stipulating that enslaved people should be branded with the name of their slaveholder and/or the habitation or region they were associated with, the journal *Affiches Américaines* showed hundreds of cases. Enslaved individuals were branded with slaveowners and region names, in addition to other characters and symbols on their flesh. This was the case of Louise, from Congo, who was branded DESPALLIERS FILS AU DONDON. She ran away with a 16-month-old child. There is also the case of Joseph, from the

Kiamba ethnic group, branded on his right chest DEFAY DONDON. Another one is Jean, branded L. MENARD and RENAUD on his right chest, enslaved by Menard, resident of Dondon. In many other cases, when a slaveowner sold a slave, the new owner branded them again with new initials or characters. Dubois (2004:39) reports that "according to one seventeenth-century priest, one man who had been sold and resold several times was in the end as covered with characters as an Egyptian obelisk."

Branding with a hot iron on the enslaved person's skin was designed to leave a permanent scar. Some Africans, however, had knowledge of herbs that could erase the scars caused by the hot iron, making the brand on their body illegible (Saint-Méry 1797). Many captured maroons were described with illegible brand marks. For example, in 1774, *Affiches Américaines* reported that Politès, about 50 years old, originating from Congo, was enslaved by M. Charet in Dondon, ran away and was arrested at *l'Espagnol*, Spanish territory of the island, with an illegible stamp. In some other cases, maroons even cut off part of their skin with branded marks. This was the case for Jean, a 22-year-old maroon, branded AB AU CAP, who took refuge in Dondon. He used a knife to cut off the part of his skin that was branded (*Affiches Américaines* 1766:188). This case is a powerful symbol of resistance, survival, and freedom.

The practice of branding itself held two purposes: firstly, as marks of property, a visible sign of ownership that served to separate enslaved individuals from the slaveholder population; secondly, the colonial system institutionalized branding as a form of punishment, reinforcing control and humiliation. Most of the fugitive enslaved individuals recorded in this research were described as bearing at least one brand mark,

often on their chest and/or cheek. The colonizers used the bodies of the enslaved people as a canvas on which they wrote their power. The Africans who were once socially integrated members of a structured society in Africa, became socially dead persons (Brown 2009; Fick 1990). In the following pages, I record names, symbols, and letters branded on the bodies of enslaved fugitives (**Table 5.3**). By doing so I want to draw archaeologists' attention to the instruments used for such a hideous act. It is important to recover such instruments as they are not merely artifacts of violence, but the material manifestations of colonial ideology.

Year	Satmp/Brand
1766	LYON; BOYVEAU; IH; GONEL
1767	P ; BOYVEAU; IH; JANIN DONDON ; JANIN DONDON; M.B; GENTY; GENTY; BAUDIN; MOREL; LEGER; DEFAY DONDON; P. CAPPE; ESTEVE; FOER; PERGEAUX; DUCREUX; VEDRINELLE F AVLE; LECESSING AU CAP; AMIDIEU AU CAP; DUCREUX AU DONDON; APERODIN; APERODIN; APERODIN; COMA
1768	CHEM S.M.; LE FEBURE; LE FEBURE; MENARD; LE BEBURE; LE BEBURE; LA BORDE DUHAR; ROMIEU; L.C. BCH; AU DONDON; L. CECH AU DONDON; CHABOT; PARIS; VITALIS; L.C.E.C.H. AU DONDON; CON; LABORIE; MARTIN; RIBAULT DE LILLE; BAINAC
1769	AMDR; BLAN N. VIE; PELLETIER, & AU CAP; DEGLERNE; F. CR. S; CHAROST; LORCH* DONDON; LV; HVX; DONDON; DEFAY DONDON; BOUDIER B D; VD; L. MENARD RENAUD; DPC DONDON ; L. CE. H DODON; G. JANIN AU DONDON; GENTY; MESNARD; REAUD; F. YVER; J. F.; CC PIRLY;
1770	GASTARD; CYVER; LIB P. FRANCIOSY; GVM; C&P; AC GAUTIER; EF; G.N.; BALOT AU DONDON; JEAN LABADIE; L. MENARD; MESNARD; CHLGECH AU DONDON; PM BAUBENS; IRD; PLM BAUBENS; MH; CEBERT; PERNET; ASCHMELEZ AU DONDON; PAIRE; SCHMALTZ; J. PINSON IBB; DUHAR; BLANC AU DONDON; D. LATSAGUE; MUGY; DESOUBES AU CAP; BLANC DONDON; ANDRE BERARD;
1771	ASCHMEITZ AU DONDON; CAVELIER & BIDAULT; ASCHEMELTZ AU DONDON; PRADINE AU CAP; GAUTHIER; CHASSEREAU DONDON; GARNIE St. M, DAR; REAUD; HAMEL A A. HENEAU; RM LEROY; FAUVRE DONDON; LESCA AU CAP; DUPUY DONDON; COUSSAC; DUCREUX DONDON; FAUVRE DONDON; M & P; I. M.; OGE;
1772	DUHENE; CHAROST; DUTOUR; ANTOINE STERLING; JANIN AU DONDON; HEULAN AU DONDON; LOUIS MESNARD; F. D. M.; LOUIS MENARD; DUPUY; I MAYNARD AU DONDON; OG; HEULANT AU DONDON;
1773	MENARD; MOREAU DONDON; I B. MENARD AU DONDON; ROCHERY; TURIN; DUPUY; FAURE AU DONDON; FAUVRE AU DONDON; DUPUY AU DONDON; CHY IBR GORUEL AU DONDON AU CAP; FR; FLEURY; C * C; ROBERT; GRIGNOT, AU CAP; HEULAN DONDON; LOUIS MESNARD; PERODIN; GIRARD; H; BRUSLE; MARTEAU; DULIEPURE; AURIO; GIRARD; SALUA AU CAP; G * G; ANINGE DONDON;
1774	H. V. G.; PYL BSSARD; JEAN AU DONDON; AU DONDON; SALVA AU CAP; MAULEON; TB; CHASSEREAU DONDON; LABAT; FABRE; LA (on chest) LEGRO (on his left cheek); MESNARD; I. L.; RODES; I. F.;
1775	PAIRE; MICHEL AU DONDON ; FILLEDIER; BROSSARD DONDON
1776	PERNON AU CAP; APERODIN & DS; JUACHELEE; MICHEL & AU DONDON; IB; AURIOL; VE OGE. DONDON; DONDON; E BERGE; BERTIN; DISPAN; DAUX; RIGAULT;
1777	VITA; IP; MICHO; PAGOLLE; O; Vf. VIVIEN; O G E; PAGE DUD. AU CAP; ITR DDT; B D C; VIGIER; SEGUIRAN & BISSON DPC; LAPIERRE; L. G; BEG; APERODIN BORDENAVE;
1778	D; GLRARO DOND; DERIVAUX P.P.X; DE LARRE; POIRIE ST. M. BELCOUCE; RSUCL; LAPIERRE; DUPUY DONDON; POUBLES DEFAY AU DONDON; A M; M MHE; COUSSAC; VAIDI; CHASSEREAU AU DONDON; LABORDE DUAR; DELISLE RIBAUT; AU BOURG;
1779	VALIER; ALLARD; NAJAC; P. BAUDEM; I. VERNET; P. DUBOURG; LA BRUNETTE; PERSON; DONDON; BLANCAT; UJE;
1780	LUCAS MOUTON AU CAP; I.B.P; VIGIER; VENOT & CORDIER; ARNOUS DONDON; N. GERARD AU DONDON, (on both cheek) MARON ; D. E. MAGNAM; G. MARTINEAU AU DONDON; BLONDEL AU CAP; PAJOT; CHERVAIN; G.R. ;
1781	CHERRUELLE & J. MASSE; DETOUCH; ROBILLARD; SERMET AU DONDON; F. DUPUY DONDON; NDON BIE; MICHEL AU DONDON; DRIAU. LATAILLE. AU. CAP; B L;
1782	DR PITRE; COMBARIEU; PRESTET; BZ; DUPUY; DRIAU D LATAILLE AU CAP; ET; DAGNEAUX; MAINARD AU DONDON; R G N; D N & D T; I.R.B. SILLY DONDON; B.A.; B ; DELAYE LEVACHER;

Year	Satmp/Brand
1783	F. SILLY; VALLE; CH LAMERUN; DE GUIBERT; DE GUIBERT; BL; PATRICOT; BREDA; BERTAUD DUMOULIN; SONIE; LORI. L.P.C; CHIRON DONDON; C. PAIRÉ; CHER. LAMERUNSE; B;
1784	C. PAIRE; T R; P. FOURNIER; CHARPENTIER A. M.; D. B.; RONDEAU ST. MARC;SONNIER; B. SILLY AU DONDON; PLANES, AU CAP; DIDELOL; D. S. HOUGARD; DE MAGNAN; F. FAURE DU DONDON; B. G.; FERBOS AU CAP; P. I. D. M; B;
1785	A. M D.; D. A. J. D. DUBOUR; B. SILLI DONDON; CAZENAVE ST. M. NA ST. M.; ICP; C. TROLLÉ AU DONDON; BLONDEL AU CAP; REMAUD; DARNET; B. SILLI, DONDON; STERLIN; LELON; C A; LT; DEFAY; ASILLY DONDON; JEANTY FOUCHÉ; BOSSARD; ANGLAIS; B LACOUR; VAT A GARRIE & VAT & GUIRAN; IC NASCABES PG; DB AU DONDON; BOULINEAU NL ROUX; REMAUD; LA-PALLIERE; GENTY; P. O. F.;
1786	DESO ST. MARC; AMIEL; DUBUISSON AU DONDON; COUSSAC J. M. TE TARD; COUSSAC J. M. TE TARD; IAMB; CHIRON DONDON; DUBISON AU DONDON; FOUCHÉ CADET; DZ Ve B; SD&LP; RICHARD DUBUISSON; MOREAU DONDON; DP
1787	L; DP; A. ROZÉS; MICHEL AU DONDON; GOTIER DURVILLE; GENTIL; GAUTIER; LASSERRE; GAUTIER, DURVILLE, D. DAUMAS; NO LAROQUE DONDON; PAT DM; E. TACHA; IBT; ROUGEOL; BRISSON PRE; RI. CHEMON; FERBOS; habitation Milot, Petite-Anse; MNN; DURAND TMP;
1788	"PR"; "DANEY" "READ" ; "LIGORNE," "ILM" "LOYE"; "DuCONGE" "PP"; BAREAU THEART; DUPERNON; CH; JH L. POCHET; DM; LATOUR AU DONDON; MOREAU DONDON; B. BONNEMASON; MAGDELEINE JONJON, M. L.; JH DEROCHE, DONDON; FOUCHÉ CADET; CURET AU CAP; AM; J. B. BAUDU; CURÉ AU CAP. BOURGET AU DONDON; ANTICHAN AU CAP CURET; PA; LEGURE
1789	BP. JOUNCAS; P. Navarre.; DEFAY DONDON. A. PACEVAU AU CAP; DESPALLIERES FILS AU DONDON; COUTAN; CHER DE LAFITTE D.; JB; DP.; AUBOUR SABATIE; DLM; LEVACHE; DUCREUX AU DONDON; PIERRE LAGNOUSSE; AM; LEVACHE; P. LATOUR. P. LATOUR AU DONDON.; A. LEROY; D. LOUBES.; FONTENILLES DAMPHOUX; DABZAC; BD; TRIBIE, DONDON; J. DEMQ; DZVB; DELATOUR; AURIGNAC AUX GONAIVES;
1790	CJD; DUBREU St-Marc; CAPPE; VATEL; COUROY P. PAIX VITAL P. P.; DP; COLIN; CHR DE LAFITTE; J. TESTARD; LAPIERRE; +B; J. B. CHEZO; LF; LAFONTAINE; CHARRET; DC FL; Ve BALLEROY; BT & ALTMT; YVONNET & ALTMT; ALTMT; CHLC; BARRASSAR GROUE ST-MARC URSULLE HANEZEAU FEMME LUCE; ALCHIN; SH; SALLEP; D. ARCHAMBAU; LEGOFF; CO; AD LOUBES; PCHY; DULAC; CREOLE AU DONDON.

Table 5.3. Identified Stamp/Brand on Enslaved individual Involved in Maroon Activity in Dondon 1766-1790.

Despite the fears and threats inflicted on enslaved people, it did not deter them from escaping again. In 1769, Joseph, a mulatto, branded GENTY, about 30 years old, 5 feet 2 inches tall, with a part of his ear cut off, and a large scar on his thigh, was reported as fugitive. His slave owner, M. Genty, who lived in Dondon, was still chasing him (*Affiches Américaines* 1769:375). Similarly, Etienne, of Congo origin, bearing an illegible stamp/brand on his left chest, ears cut off, was captured in Le Cap. He claimed to belong to Mme. Arnoux of Dondon (*Affiches Américaines* 1770:178). The mutilations they bore suggest they attempted to escape more than once according to

Article 26 of the *Code Noir* of 1685. Some fugitives dared to escape more than twice, enduring escalating punishments. In 1789, Félicité and Rosette, both from Congo nation and branded DELATOUR, ran away three times. They had De Latour as slaveowner who resided in Dondon (*Affiches Américaines* 1789:758).

In addition to branding as a form of punishment, the use of shackles and collars, symbols of humiliation, and *nabot*, which is a large circular device made of iron and weighing six to ten pounds attached to a foot, were common instruments planters used to punish and prevent enslaved people from running away. These devices embodied the physical and symbolic mechanisms of humiliation and subjugation that enslaved people endured on the habitations. However, none of these devices were mentioned in the *Code Noir* of 1685, while considered as the legislative document that regulated the colony. Dubois (2004) provided a clue when he stated that the planters judged the *Code Noir* as absurd. Paul Butel in his book *Histoire des Antilles Françaises,* offers more insights, arguing that there existed two types of justice in the colony of Saint-Domingue, "royal justice and habitation justice" (2007:222).

The planters referred to royal justice, particularly to the *maréchaussée*, when they could not control some situations such as incursion and raid by maroons in their habitations. Habitation justice is the private sphere of power, where the slaveowner is the sole judge and dictates its laws, even though the *Code Noir* (the royal justice) in its Articles 22, 25, and 27 provided "legal provision" on the way slaveholders should treat enslaved people. Moreover, Article 26, apparently, even condemns some mistreatment that enslavers inflicted on enslaved people.

In the habitations, or private sphere of power, the colonists re-created different instruments of torture to punish, create fear, and prevent enslaved people from freeing themselves from bondage. These devices were commonly described with maroons when the *maréchaussée* captured them. In 1770, issue No.1, the *Affiches Américaines* reported that Catherine, of the Arada ethnic group, approximately forty years old, with an illegible stamp on her right breast, was captured while wearing a *nabot* and a piece of chain attached to each foot. She was enslaved by M. Calmar, resident of Dondon. During that same year, Jean-Baptiste, of Congo nation, enslaved by Menard, living in Dondon. He escaped and was described as a fugitive wearing an iron collar with three spikes and a chain attached. He was also branded on his right chest L. MENARD AU CAP. These types of treatment and technology of torture were not inscribed in the *Code Noir*, however, were tolerated by the royal justice. These types of instruments are crucial to display in museums, not only as artifacts of punishment or violence, but also as the extensions of a worldview, artifacts through which the colonial system materialized its power upon the bodies of enslaved people. Each instrument of torture was designed to produce more than pain, it sought to produce meaning, to make domination visible and enduring. Therefore, it is essential to understand the dialectic that existed between marronage and slavery.

On September 15, 2025, 5:55 p.m. EDT, Jack Spring and Hannan Natanson, updated an article in the journal *The Washington Post*[36] with the headlines "*National*

[36] https://www.washingtonpost.com/climate-environment/2025/09/15/national-parks-slavery-information-removal/ Retrieved on September 16, 2025.

Park to remove photo of enslaved man's scars. The Trump administration is ordering the removal of information on slavery at multiple national parks in an effort to scrub them of "corrosive ideology." They highlighted "The Scourged Back" photo of the scarred back of escaped and formerly enslaved Peter Gordon in 1863, exhibited at the National Gallery of Art, in Louisiana, as one of those ordered to be removed. This photo is one of the most widely circulated of the abolitionist movement during the American Civil War. The scars on Gordon's back were caused by whipping, depicting the brutality of slavery. This decision gave me pause, and as someone of Afro-descent, I was deeply shocked. How is this relevant and related to this research? Well, in this research I brought back the harsh condition of slavery and highlighted the trauma of Africans, and their descendants uprooted from their continent, brought to Saint-Domingue, treated worse than wild animals in the habitations in Saint-Domingue (James 1963). I advocated honoring the act of marronage and remembering the condition of slavery as harsh as it may be. Furthermore, to understand marronage, the abolition of slavery, and the Haitian Revolution it is crucial to grasp the conditions of slavery, we cannot hide the face and the nature of colonialism. This research is diametrically opposed to this decision and policy described in this article cited above.

Conclusion

This is merely a stepping-stone in the knowledge about slavery and maroon activity in Dondon. There is still much to learn from other historical sources although this chapter provides an understanding of the practice of marronage that enslaved people used to carve out their own existences under the colonial system. The maroon

activities indicate that the slave revolt of 1791 was inevitable because of the circumstances since the colony's beginning. The colony was a volatile society on the edge of a volcanic eruption, and the possibility of revolt had long been foreseen. Additionally, the maroons' capacity for self-determination was clearly demonstrated through their actions that sought to claim agency over their bodies and spaces that was denied them during the colonial era. These activities were significant because they imagined a life outside the sphere of influence from the plantation economy and without the permission or license of the colonial framework. Maroon activities in Dondon demonstrate humanity within maroon experiences and count them as actors possessing agency and control over their life. The dataset that I created from the *Affiches Américaines* (**Appendix A**) is a way to remember these people, their humanity, and to remind us that these maroons were husbands, wives, fathers, uncles, aunties, sons, daughters, brothers, sisters, and cousins. They were also people who deserved to be honored because they forged the path of freedom in the fire of battles and laid down their lives for the promise of liberty. All maroon activities, known and unknown throughout the colonial period, were the visible and the underground actions that contributed to the foundation of the Haitian nation.

Chapter 6 - Finding Maroon Sites in Dondon

Introduction

The problem that has frustrated archaeologists studying resistance is how to find maroon sites. The challenge is caused by the fact that many enslaved people who escaped from habitations were nomadic, organized in small groups, unable to carry large numbers of objects, and aware that their survival depended on remaining hidden and were ready to move quickly from one place to another. Maroons were considered outlaws and consequently hunted down by *maréchaussée* and the colonial system in general. Although previous scholars such as Eddins (2022b), examined the significant number of maroon activities in Dondon, my study is the first archaeological investigation in Haiti dedicated to finding and studying marronage to explore the yet unanswered questions: where were maroon settlements located, and how do we find these sites on the ground in Dondon? Answering these questions are pivotal to understanding the degree that maroons were connected to the plantation systems, and their contribution to the Haitian Revolution. By adopting a combined approach that includes historical map analysis, predictive modeling, ethnographic interviews, and archaeological survey, this chapter aims to identify hypothetical maroon locations in the region of Dondon and reconstruct the colonial landscape as a foundation for a long-term archaeological analysis in order to study social networks and metacommunity that maroons might have created within the colonial system.

Much energy has been expended attempting to use historical maps to identify maroon sites on other islands in the Caribbean, which has resulted in both successful

and failed searches (La Rosa Corzo 2003). Finding maroon sites requires a multidimensional approach. Bo Ejstrud (2008) brought a new approach to maroon sites in the Caribbean using GIS applications to build a predictive model with the purpose of determining the high-probability areas where enslaved escapees may have lived. Additionally, Kohut et al. (2025:4) employed "heuristics for affordance … to model the subject positions of enslaved people seeking refuge" in St. Croix. Moreover, they argue that their model seeks to "move beyond traditional GIS-based approaches to the environment that conceptualizes a set of independent variables to which humans react or adapt." Drawing on these models, I adopt two methods to identify areas where maroons might have found refuge in Dondon. First, I analyzed an eighteenth-century map (**Figure 6.1**) of the northern region of colonial Haiti. Then I built a predictive model, applying both inductive and deductive approaches, using the following variables: distance from colonial settlements, proximity to bodies of water, proximity to caverns, elevation, and slope. Secondly, I conducted interviews with local community members asking what they knew about marronage and where maroons may have lived in the landscape. During these interviews, I shared the historical map, which created interactions and participation with the community of Dondon and gathered important starting points for regional surveys. The predictive model and ethnographic information collected in the community were used to guide pedestrian regional survey. After recording numerous colonial coffee habitations and partially recreating the colonial landscape, I employed a viewshed analysis to further explore the landscape.

Historic Map Analysis

The usual perception of the nature of maps is that they are a mirror, a graphic representation of some aspects of the real world (Harley 1990). Historic maps offer, as a scientific fact, a depiction of the world in a two-dimensional form, with selected abstractions of real geographic space (Lape 2002; Smith 2007). Historic maps can provide a valuable dataset relating to a landscape's organization, the distribution of sites across a landscape, and settlement pattern changes or provide primary ideas on movements and activities inferred from the sites that make up the settlement pattern (Davidson 1986; Lape 2002). Kelly and Thomas (2013:67) state that "Maps show where things are, and more importantly, how they relate to each other." In fact, colonial maps can contain many natural and cultural features or symbolic representations of power such as forts, military encampments, government structures, and churches that yield potential value to archaeologists.

The colonial map (**Figure 6.1 and 6.2**) that I used for this research is dated 1760 and titled "*Carte topographique de la région du Cap-Français et du Fort-Dauphin, au Nord-est de la colonie française ou St. Domingue.*"[37] Although the publisher is listed as [s.n.] [*sans nom*] meaning no name, it was part of portfolio 150 of the 2nd Division of the Hydrographic Service of the French Navy, devoted to the northern coasts of the island of Saint-Domingue[38]. These specialists were officers trained in surveying, topographic drawing, and coastal reconnaissance. The intended users were colonial and

[37] Translate to: Topographic map of the Cap-Français and Fort-Dauphin region, in the Northeast of the French colony or St. Domingue.
[38] https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53103462d

military authorities including governor-generals of Saint-Domingue, the French navy, the colonial military commanders, and the metropolitan ministries in France. It was produced in a period when land planning was an essential tool for the French empire to have control of its colonies for better exploitation and domination (Harley 1992). It reveals detailed inland divisions, plantation boundaries, rivers, and mountains, identifying plantations or habitations, fort structures, administrative features, and churches, indicating the complexity of the French colonial administration. It demonstrates the state's interest in organizing plantation landscapes for governance, control, and as symbols of power (Harley 1990). But above all, it represents a landscape designed to monitor and control the lives of enslaved colonial subjects (Monroe 2020). In this map, I am particularly interested in the *Quartier du Dondon,* selected in the green rectangle (**Figures 6.1 and 6.2**).

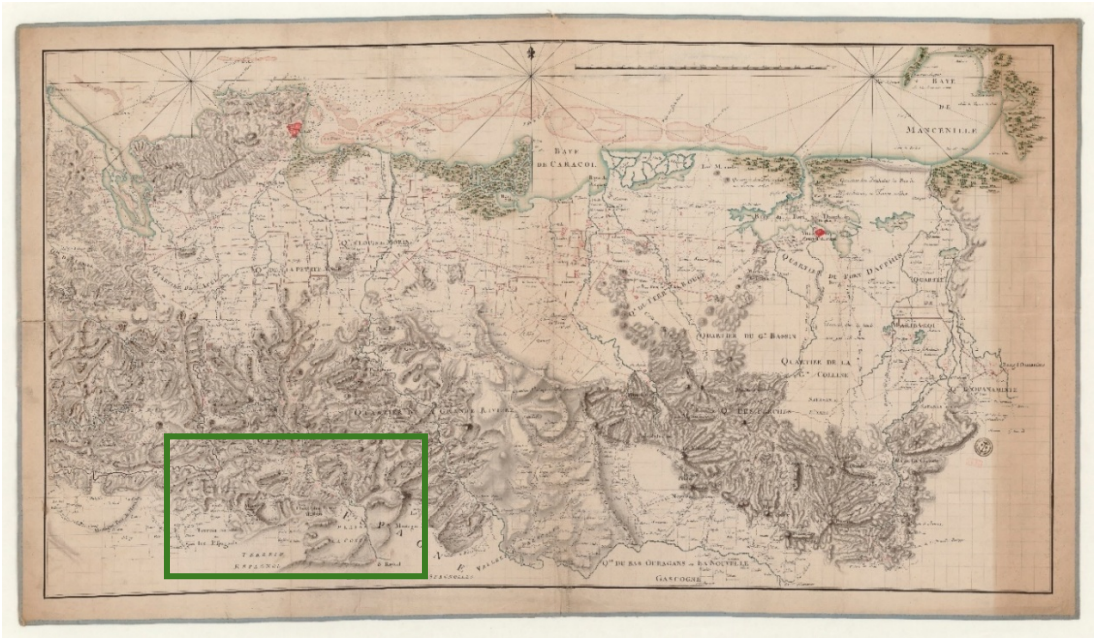


Figure 6.1. *Carte topographique de la région du Cap-Français et du Fort-Dauphin, au Nord-est de la colonie française ou St. Domingue.* Source: BNF Gallica. https://gallica.bnf.fr/ark:/12148/btv1b53103462d/f1.item.zoom

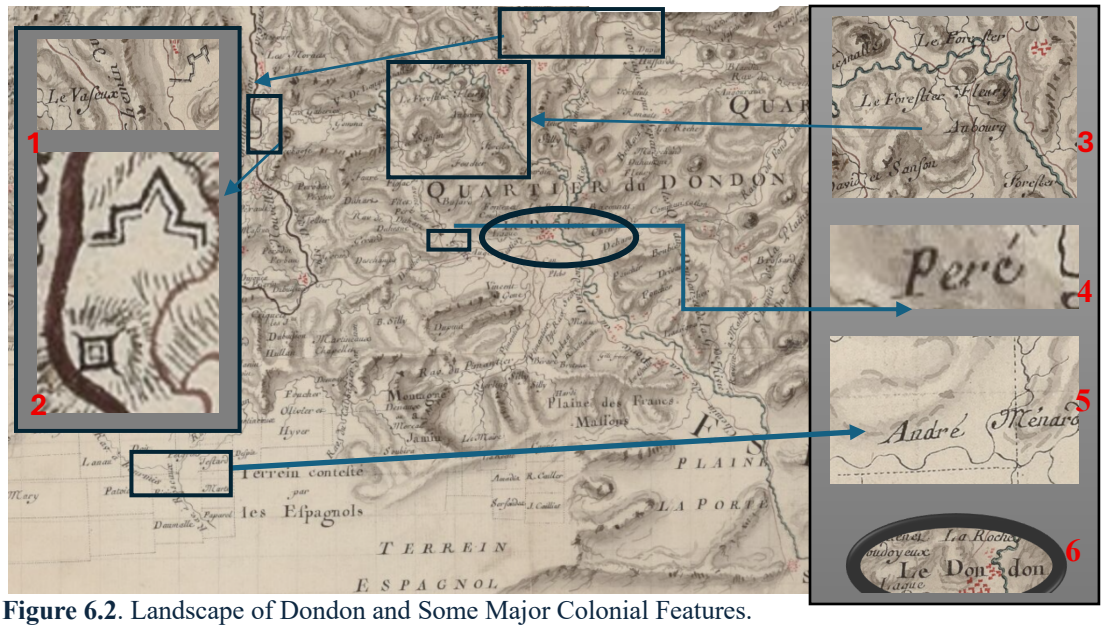


Figure 6.2. Landscape of Dondon and Some Major Colonial Features.

1: Le Vaseux, and a sketch of a fort and some red dots indicated colonial settlements. 2: Two forts. 3: Le Forestier, and Forestier: slaveowners. These names remained as habitations in the landscape. 4: Peré: was a slaveowner. 5: André Ménard: was a slaveowner. 6: Le Dondon with a high density of red dots.

This historic map reveals that the *Quartier du Dondon* (parish of Dondon) had an administrative landscape organized around French colonial control. Dondon sits at the center of dense colonial features (red dots, see 6 on the map), with different names of settlers associated with specific parcels of land (3, 4, and 5 on the map). But what gave the map its political texture are the subtle symbols marking forts (1 and 2 on the map) installed along the elevated points that frame the parish. Their distribution suggests that the French sought to secure the high ground to oversee both coffee habitations and roads. Such strategy also indicates that the colonial administration understood that the mountains are not an empty wilderness but rather a highly strategic space that required constant vigilance. The map also reveals how French colonial settlers in Dondon—such as André Ménard—extended their settlements beyond the French side of the island along the boundary with the Spanish "contested terrain" (6 on

the map). The patterns presented on this map speak to a broader project of domination and defense against other colonial powers in the region.

Although sites of resistance do not appear on this historic map, its divisions are crucial to take into account because maroon sites often emerged in areas considered uncontrolled by the colonial administration, such as remote mountains, dense forests, and caverns. Maps made by colonial powers may ignore the presence of maroon settlements and show a certain area under colonial control when in reality it may have been a place of resistance. Nevertheless, this map provides invaluable features, variables, and historical context to build a predictive model looking for areas with high probability serving as spaces where enslaved people might find refuge in Dondon.

Predictive Model Approaches: Inductive and Deductive.

Over the past decades, predictive modeling in archaeological research and cultural resource management has become popular (McEwan 2012). Kohler defined predictive model as "a simplified set of testable hypotheses, based either on behavioural assumptions or on empirical correlations, which at a minimum attempt to predict loci of past human activities resulting in the deposition of artifacts or alteration of the landscape" (1988:33). Later, Kvamme (2006) considered predictive modeling as the practice of building models that in some way indicate the likelihood of archaeological sites, cultural resources, or past landscape use across a region. In this same vein, Briggs (2007) argued that archaeological predictive models have been built to predict where people in the past chose to settle, hunt, create or discard objects, and bury the dead. Additionally, McEwan (2012) theorized that the archaeological activities associated

with significant environment patterns can therefore be made predictable because human behavior is in part affected by environmental conditions. In fact, historical archaeological research on marronage has successfully used predictive models (Ejstrud 2008) to provide a pathway for both informing archaeological investigation, map marronage networks and routes of freedom, and for counter-mapping colonial cartographic and historic representation (Dunnavant et al. 2023).

There are two general approaches to predictive modeling: deductive modeling, which is based on theory; and inductive modeling, focused on empirical observation (Ebert 2004). The basis of deductive modeling is a priori archaeological or anthropological knowledge derived from theories of general human behavior (Kohler 1988). For instance, maroons most likely sought out rugged landscapes that afforded natural protection and strategic concealment. According to Ebert (2004), a deductive model must meet three requirements. First, it must possess a decision-making mechanism for location, as well as understanding of the ends of the decision-making process; second, it needs to specify variables that affect locational decision; and third, it should be capable of being operationalized. Furthermore, Sebastian and Judge (1988) argue that deductive models can be applicable to any situation characterized by a specified set of cultural system and ecosystem variables. However, "the greatest challenge of deductive models is that they are extremely difficult to create and to validate, and difficult to establish a system of ranking criteria that affects locational decisions," assert Sebastian and Judge (1988:8).

Inductive modeling is a type of process of discovering patterns in the data; presumably without any preconceived assumptions about selection behavior or devices that make use of existing knowledge to forecast spatial patterns and have been the most popular form of predictive modeling (Dalla Bona and Larcombe 1996; Warren 1990). Inductive models have been alternatively termed intuitive or associational (Altschul 1988), and empiric-correlative (Kohler and Parker 1986). Many of the variables used in inductive models tend to recur from project to project, such as slope, aspect, distance to water becoming a usual list of predictors (Kvamme and Jochim 1989). When choosing variables, the preference is for variables that are related to site locations (Rose and Altschul 1988). The assumption made in this type of modeling is that non-cultural aspects of the environment will correlate and predict site location (Ebert 2004). However, the tendency of archaeological sites to recur in favorable environment settings has been the basis of how many archaeologists have found sites through their archaeological gut instinct and professional expertise for a long time (Warren and Asch 2000). While the deductive model is cited as a more powerful method of modeling than inductive modeling, it is less frequently employed. But in practice, these modeling approaches overlap, assert Kamernmans and Wansleeben (1999). None of these two methods are considered a community-based approach, even though predictive modeling can point out the direction by highlighting the high probability of where to search in a landscape, I believed that many areas require an intimate knowledge of landscape which can only be revealed by community members.

Thus, for the purpose of this research, both approaches are considered by using topographical features, areas that provided natural defense mechanism such as elevated regions, steep slope, dense vegetation, distance to colonial settlements and roads, proximity to bodies of water, and proximity to caverns. Additionally, I highly considered suggestions and directions that people in the community provided to the question of where to search for maroon hideouts in the landscape. Then, to build a predictive model of Dondon, I considered different criteria like class of probability, rank, and influence (**Table 6.5**) associated with each variable according to the specific nature of the colonial landscape of Dondon, by georeferencing the historic map dated 1760; and by considering characteristics of previous maroon settlement patterns studied in the Caribbean (see **chapter 3**).

Georeferencing the Colonial Map and Building a Predictive Model

Historical maps from this period often lack standardized coordinate systems and include distortions. To prepare the map for geospatial analysis, the digital image *Quartier du Dondon* was cropped for clarity and contrast to improve legibility. Due to the fact that colonial maps rarely align with modern geodesic standards, the georeferencing procedure (**Figure 6.3**) of this map relied on identifying natural features, such as the river of Dondon across both the historical map and the base map in ArcMap 10.8. Grounding control points were selected primarily from rivers and the urban center of Dondon where there are dense colonial settlements (red dots). The map was aligned to the World Geodetic System or WGS 84, Universal Transverse Mercator (UTM) zone 18, the coordinate system typically used for this area. I used the 1st and

2nd order polynomial transformation, a method particularly suited to correcting nonlinear distortions inherent in historic maps (Balletti 2006). The method has been shown to provide effective flexibility for reconciling distortions while maintaining global spatial coherence in the historic map (Gregory 2003). Root Mean Square (RMS) error values were iteratively evaluated during the georeferencing process, and control points were refined until relative convergence was reached within an acceptable range.

Seven coordinates of colonial settlements were identified (**Table 6.1**) from the historic map that I georeferenced. I combined these coordinates with two caverns, eight caves, and nine water sources (springs) coordinates (**Tables 6.2, 6.3, and 6.4**) already recorded by the *Centre National de l'Information Géo-Spatial* (CNIGS) as criteria in addition to the variables (elevation, slope, roads, rivers) included in **Table 6.5** to build the predictive model.

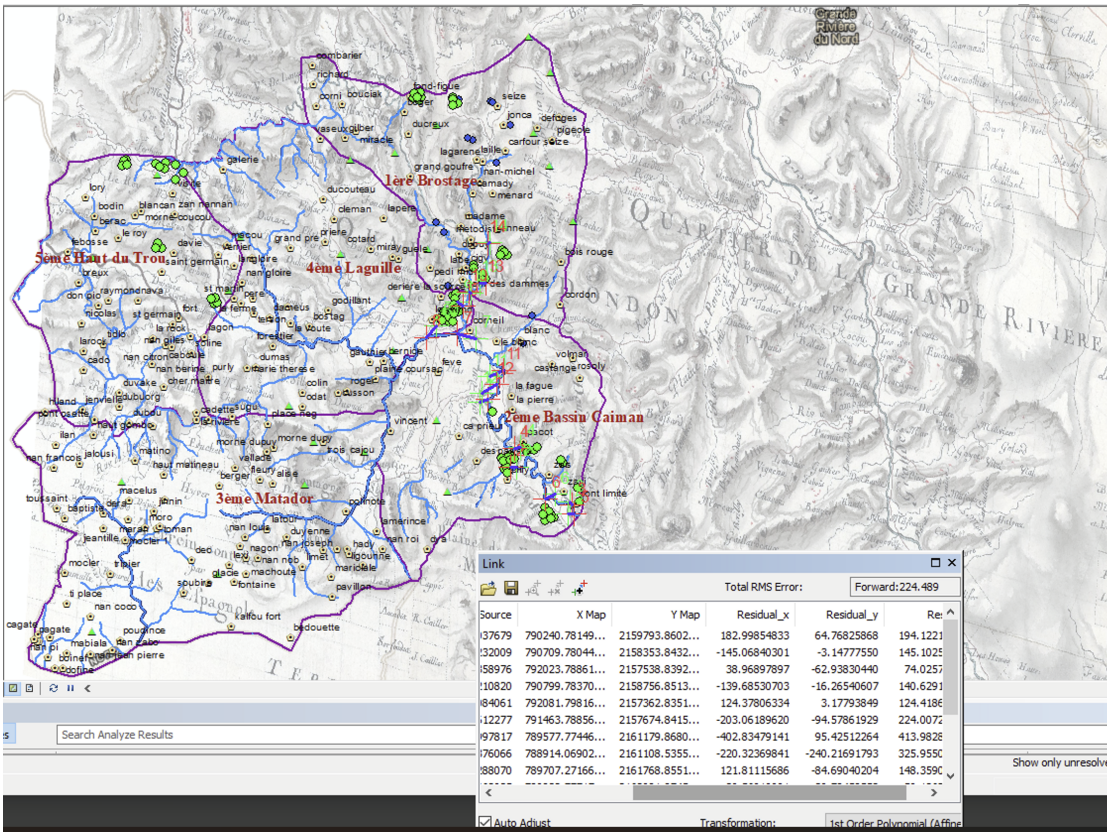


Figure 6.3. Georeferenced the Historic Map.

Settlement (From the historic map georeferenced)	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude (in meter)
Dondon_Town	19.526602	-72.245433	501.87
	19.51719	-72.261341	515.43
	19.515574	-72.253389	473.13
	19.549473	-72.244636	519.21
	19.562473	-72.236419	509.67
	19.551218	-72.232442	541.02
	19.559423	-72.227206	499.3

Table 6.1. Coordinates of Colonial Settlements from the Historic Map.

Water sources (springs) in Laguille	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude (in meter)
Sous Tèt Godillan	19.533588	-72.265962	828.81
Sous Dèyè Kanal	19.533373	-72.264303	784.96
Sous Godillan	19.52622	-72.262088	638.54
Sous Pere/Sous kolonial	19.514298	-72.269768	598

Table 6.2. Water Sources (springs) in Laguille.
Source: CNIGS

Water sources (springs) in Brostage	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude (in meter)
Sous Pas Kota	19.546678	-72.247539	549.91
Sous konfot/Sous Anneau	19.544647	-72.229819	510.93
Sous/Pi Kolonial	19.541675	-72.22012	833.48
Sous Nan Kanari	19.555663	-72.218428	501.71
Sous Lagarèn	19.557217	-72.232113	497.61

Table 6.3. Water Sources (springs) in Brostage.
Source: CNIGS

Caves and Cavern in Dondon	Latitude	Longitude	Altitude (in meter)
Cavern Sales	19.522427	-72.25743	516.72
Voûte Miguel	19.52314	-72.267544	582.51
Cave Aminguet	19.523401	-72.267377	575.12
Cave Saint Martin	19.528724	-72.246471	491.9
CaveMarc-Antoine	19.532857	-72.242985	541.41
Cave Des Dames	19.533063	-72.243203	554.94
Cavern Cadelia	19.545883	-72.243257	533.71
Cave Michel1	19.550802	-72.236022	512.01
Cave Michel 2	19.550209	-72.232684	579.87
Cave Adrien	19.555824	-72.251544	569.83

Table 6.4. Caves and Caverns in Dondon.
Source: CNIGS

Variable/Criteria convert into raster	Euclidean distance (in m)	Class of probability	Rank	Cell size	Influence
Distance to colonial settlement	500 1000 3000	Low Medium High	1 2 3	30	12%
Proximity to Cave	10 50 100	High Medium Low	3 2 1	30	15%
Proximity to Cavern or Sinkhole	10 50 50 – 100	High Medium Low	3 2 1	30	15%
Proximity to Primary River	500 1000 1500	High Medium Low 1000	3 2 1	30	5%
Proximity to Secondary River	500 800 1000	High Medium Low	3 2 1	30	7%
Distance to Road	500 1000 1500	High Medium Low	1 3 3	30	12%
Proximity to Water Sources (Springs)	500 800 1000	Low Medium High	1 2 3	30	10%
Elevation	450 asl (above sea level) 600 asl 900 asl 900 - 1084	Low Medium High	1 2 3 0	30	12%
Slope	15 degrees 30 degrees 45 degrees 45 – 70 degrees	Low Medium High	1 3 3 0	30	12%
Total					**100%**

Table 6.5. Variable and Weighted overlay used to build a predictive modeling for Dondon.

Distance (3000 m) from colonial settlements is ranked as having higher probability (rank 3). This variable reflects the assumption that enslaved fugitives sought to remove themselves from the surveillance of coffee habitations and

maréchaussée patrols. Furthermore, distance of 1500-3000 meters from colonial centers mark areas where the presence of colonial oversight diminished significantly, making it relatively safer for maroon activity.

Proximity to caves and sinkholes (10-50 m) are assigned the highest influence (15% each) in the model. This reflects their known function as natural refuges that provided shelter and concealment for maroon survival strategies.

Proximity to primary and secondary rivers (500 m), ranked 3 as highest probability, shows that water availibility was an important determinant of site suitability; however, its relatively low combined weight of 12% suggests that, while water availability mattered, it was not the primary driver of maroon site selection compared to sinkholes or rugged terrain.

Greater distance from historic colonial roads (1500 m) is ranked as having higher suitability. Roads were arteries of colonial control and patrol movement. This variable helps to capture the spatial logic of fugitives deliberatly choosing locations outside the movement networks of colonial authorities.

Water sources (springs) were assigned 10% influence with a distance of 1000 m, and ranked 3. This reflects the likelihood that maroons sought locations farther from exposed bodies of waters such as rivers, while remaining closer to less visible, more concealed watersources (springs). This weighting captured the balance between securing reliable access to water and avoiding the visibility and vulnerability associated with riverbanks.

Both elevation and slope each have a 12% influence. Higher elevations (900 masl) and steep slopes (45 degrees) received high suitability rankings, consistent with regional patterns of marronage in mountainous areas across the Caribbean. These settings offered natural proctection and minimized the likelihood of detection. Steep, rugged terrain also limited the movement of *maréchaussée*, making such areas ideal for fugitives seeking long-term refuge.

The resulting probability map thus reflects the spatial strategies that shaped maroon movements and settlement patterns, pointing towards areas that enslaved fugitives would have most likely sought out in their efforts to evade captures and build autonomous lives.

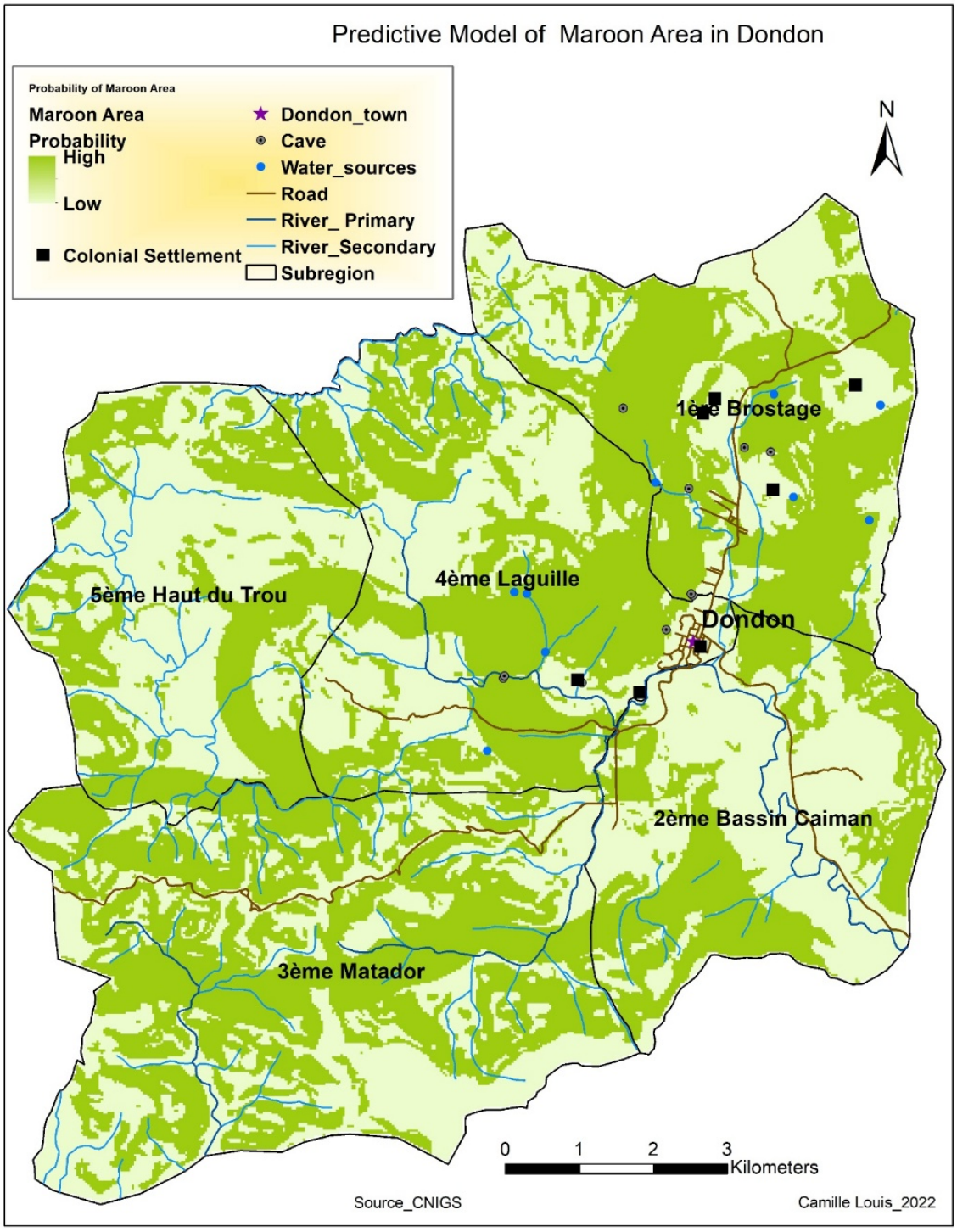


Figure 6.4. A Predictive Model of Maroon Area in Dondon.

The predictive model results suggested that Laguille, Brostage, and Matador are the subregions with the highest likelihood (green area) to investigate in order to find maroon sites (**Figure 6.4**). However, this outcome highlights a data gap in the remaining subregions of Haut-du-Trou and Bassin Caiman. They have been underrepresented in the past surveys conducted by national institutions in charge of identifying and managing natural and historic resources in Haiti. Based on data available from the CNIGS, colonial features and natural resources such as caves and bodies of water are mainly concentrated in Laguille and Brostage. Given my limited time and resources, I made a strategic decision to focus the regional survey on these two most promising subregions: Laguille and Brostage. This allowed me to maximize the effectiveness of the regional investigation by concentrating efforts where the model suggested the highest probability areas that fugitive camps may be found. Although Matador also suggested a high potential, time constraints and financial resources in addition to the political instability in Haiti meant it had to be set aside for future archaeological investigation, in favor of Laguille and Brostage, where the density of colonial features and natural resources offered a more compelling and manageable survey focus.

Regional Survey in Dondon: A Deep Layer of Complexity

I started my field research during a time of extraordinary unrest in Haiti. Since 2022, Port-au-Prince, the capital of Haiti, has descended into near-total chaos, with violent gangs seizing control of vast areas. “More than 85% of the Metropolitan area of Port-au-Prince is under gang control” in the past 3 years and marching on the

department of Artibonite, wrote Cénat et al. (2025a:1). The Haitian government has aptly labeled these areas "*territoires perdus"* (lost territories). The gangs have burned houses, carried out killings, kidnapped civilians, and expanded their action relentlessly, often encountering little resistance as the national police have been outgunned, underfunded, and in some cases complicit (Alphonse 2025; Cénat et al. 2025b). Residents from these *territoires perdus* fled en masse seeking refuge in other districts and the countryside. In turn, rural communities reinforced security measures, screening all newcomers.

Arriving in Dondon in November 2022, I felt this tension firsthand. Despite the connection I developed with some members in the community over previous years, my first two weeks were deeply stressful due to the pervasive fear and instability surrounding me. Although I already held formal authorization (**Appendix G**) from the state level, through the *Bureau National d'Ethnologie* (BNE), to conduct my research, it was crucial to obtain the endorsement of community authorities, including local government representatives, religious, and local organization leaders to foster trust and ensure community collaboration. Assisted by two well-known members of the community, Romel and Peter—two friends—I spent the first month of my research engaging in community activity (*konbit*), meetings with community leaders, and visiting coffee habitations. There, I explained the purpose of my research, submitted a copy of the research permit, organized presentations of my project to community members, started interviewing/conversation about local knowledge on marronage, and

gathered insights into possible locations to search for maroon sites in the landscape. Ultimately, I requested approval of landowners or farmers to begin the regional survey.

Most of the population in Dondon are farmers, and I have learned from Romel and Peter that participating in *konbit* is the ideal opportunity to meet farmers and elders of the community. *Konbit* is a traditional form of cooperative communal labor, where community members work together to accomplish tasks like clearing fields, planting crops, and repairing roads. These kinds of activities are both productive and ceremonial; participants work alongside drum rhythms, call-and-response singing, and dancing; the host provides meals and hospitality, women make food while men prepare the soil for crops therefore fostering solidarity and unity (Michel 2006). Through my participation in the *konbit,* I met many local farmers in an atmosphere of mutual trust, working shoulder-to-shoulder in their fields, joined by laughter, song, and shared meals. They gave me priceless access to visit their habitations but only permission to dig on two properties in Laguille was granted.

During my induction into the community, marked by my participation in a *konbit,* I was warmly embraced by elders, particularly elderly women who affectionately referred to me as *pitit gason m* (my son). As a sign of my acceptance, they entrusted me with the task of keeping the fire beneath the iron cooking pot. It was during these moments of shared labor and conversation that I began to learn about local understandings of marronage and specific places where community members believe escaped enslaved people once found refuge. Elders with knowledge on history of marronage directed me towards the "*twou zing*" (a term used in the community to

describe sinkholes, caverns, and caves). "*Mawon yo kache nan twou zing pou yo maniganse*" "The maroons hid in caverns, and in caves to plot," said madame Léona, an old woman. This same term, "*twou zing,*" was echoed by other women who participated in the conversation. This oral guidance aligned with my archaeological objective, seeking out features in the landscape that are associated with maroon activity.

Community Memory-Based Approach: Locating Coffee Habitations and Caverns

There is no database geo-locating the colonial coffee habitations in Dondon even though historic records highlighted a significant number of coffee habitations in the region (see **chapter 5**). Given the absence of a comprehensive database maintained by Haitian heritage institutions documenting the locations of colonial coffee habitations in Dondon, geo-locating coffee habitations became crucial for a spatial analysis of the landscape. Thus, I initiated my regional archaeological survey by utilizing a Garmin GPSMAP 66i to record the locations of colonial coffee habitations and natural features such as caverns and water sources. As these habitations are not visible in satellite imagery, and caverns are not always noticeable in the landscape, direct engagement with members of the community proved particularly useful to identify them. Community members offered indispensable knowledge, enabling the identification of colonial sites that often survive only as foundational remnants. In this context, local oral histories and place-based memory emerged as critical tools in reconstructing the historic landscape of Dondon.

In several instances, members of the community have dismantled colonial structures (walls of houses, manufactories, bridges, slave quarters, etc.) in the

habitations (**Figure 6.5**), repurposed the bricks and stones for personal use, either to construct their own house or to sell the materials as a means of economic survival. These actions are driven by necessity in a context where the Haitian state is largely absent in remote rural areas such as Laguille and Brostage, where essential public services are lacking. The central government labels these remote areas as *pays en dehors (*outside country*)*, which is a marginalization of the "peasants" by the economic and intellectual elite living in Port-au-Prince. Gérard Barthélemy (1989) in his book "*Le Pays en dehors"* and Jean Price Mars in *"Ainsi Parla l'Oncle"* (1973) offered a profound examination, painting a vivid and passionate portrait of Haiti's rural world condition as the legacies of slavery, a social, economic, and political marginalization.



Figure 6.5. Dismantlement of a Coffee Habitation and Piles of Rocks for Selling in (Laguille) Dondon.

During conversations with residents in Dondon regarding the historic significance of the colonial ruins that remained in the landscape, many expressed a

profound understanding of their historic and cultural value. Some noted that it would be "*sage*" to preserve the remnants of the habitations as tangible evidence of the past for future generations. However, they also emphasized that they are largely— "*lèse pou kont*"—forgotten by the central government and the state, thus must find ways to survive and subsist independently. In addition to colonial ruins, while people in the community recognize the environmental consequences of deforestation around the colonial habitations, many continued cutting trees to produce charcoal. Agricultural conditions further exacerbate local vulnerabilities in the region. With the absence of irrigation systems, farming is dependent on increasingly unpredictable rainfall, often resulting in the loss of crops. Therefore, as an alternative, people resort to using materials from colonial habitations and engage in charcoal production to sustain their livelihoods, which is considered as one of the few available income-generating activities. Given Haiti's ongoing political turmoil and economic instability, it is unlikely that the conditions facing rural populations will improve in the near future. Consequently, archaeological heritage, particularly the colonial coffee habitations in Dondon are increasingly at risk. Without timely intervention, many of these historical sites face imminent destruction.

The precarious livelihood of rural residents caught my attention and reinforced my plan of spatially locating colonial habitations across the landscape. Many habitations still bear the names of French colonists such as Fougas, Menard, Forestier, Laroque, Seguin, Peré, Ducreux. Names that I identified in the journal *Affiches Américaines*, and some of these names are identified in the historic map (**Figure 6.2**).

None of the habitations that I located are state property, even those located in the *Parc National Historique*. This situation added another layer of negotiation with private landowners or farmers to gain access to their land.

Cultural Sensitivity

Though I was limited to applying shovel test pits (STPs) on only two landowners' properties, I received full authorization from farmers in the community to collect artifacts at surface level. The restriction on subsurface excavation stemmed in part from cultural beliefs, according to elders in the community. Digging on someone's land carries profound cultural and spiritual significance. Associated with that belief, it was the time that farmers were starting to sow crops such as peas and corn, which further limits my access. Pè[39] Charles, a respected elder and plant healer in the community, who had generously shared his knowledge of medicinal plants and traditional teas with me, offered a deeper insight into the cultural sensitivity surrounding digging holes on private property. He cautioned me about the cultural belief:

> Some of the farmers are worried that you might see things that you shouldn't see and that you are not prepared to see these things in their habitations or secretly hidden caverns. Whatever thing you see in the caves shall not go public if you find opportunity to visit some. They also have concern if you dig holes in their habitations, you could uncover and dismantle their secrets. Although they like you a lot here, they don't know you well enough to grant you that level of access. Some of them might, but the majority of them are still reluctant to show you certain spaces on their habitations. However, if you spend more time with us, you will learn more, and they will eventually give you authorization to dig on their habitations.

[39] Pè is a common way people call elder man in the countryside. It is a sign of respect.

I was deeply moved by this conversation and grateful for the trust and openness shown by the members of the community. However, because of time constraints, I could not commit to participating in more *konbit* with the farmers but proceeded with the limited permission granted for conducting the regional survey.

Archaeological Survey on Coffee Habitations

Reaching coffee habitation sites in both Laguille and Brostage required significant daily excursions ranging from 2 to 12 hour roundtrips and required intimate knowledge of the local landscape. There are no roads, not even tracks suitable for horses, leading directly to most of coffee habitations in Dondon. The only way to reach them is footpaths over which supplies continue to be carried by hand. Depending on the location of the habitation, the nature of the terrain, and the physical challenges such as dense vegetation, steep slopes, rock scrambling, rivers to cross, and exposure to heat and humidity, a trip could oscillate between a moderate hike and a full-day expedition. Recognizing these constraints helped to shape both the temporal and methodological structure of the field investigation. Within this context I adopted a systematic exclusive survey (White and King 2007) across coffee habitations, employing dog-leash methods (**Figure 6.6**) to collect artifacts at the surface within a 4-meter diameter unit. In this method, the archaeologist is metaphorically described as having a "dog-leash" attached to a specific point, while scanning the surrounding area for surface artifacts, and the task is to explore and collect all artifacts within the circle (Sanchez et al. 2021; Velde 2001). It is a useful method for systematically covering an extensive area.

The dog-leash units were strategically placed where artifacts were visible. The approach, while rigorous, remains incomplete in coverage. I recorded precise spatial coordinates for each dog-leash unit associated with its respective coffee habitation. Across the subregion of Laguille, 20 coffee habitations were identified (**Table 6.6**). In Brostage, I recorded 12 habitations (**Table 6.7**), 2 habitations in Haut-du-Trou (**Table 6.8**), and 1coffee habitation in Matador (**Table 6.9**), bringing a total of 35 habitations. The coordinates of these sites are recorded in common latitude, longitude, and elevation, also in cartesian system X, Y, and Z.



Figure 6.6. Using Dog-leash Method on a Coffee Habitation in Dondon.

I used a standardized alphanumeric coding system for each dog-leash unit, comprised of two to three letters followed by numbers. The letters correspond to the first two letters of the habitation's name, while the number uniquely distinguishes individual units. For example: Fougass units are coded as FO1, FO2, etc. Menard units are coded ME1, ME2, etc. Godillan units are coded GO1, GO2, GO3, and so forth.

Each code is explicitly linked to its respective habitations and its GPS coordinates, ensuring clarity and consistency across all dog-leash records.

	Habitation in Laguille	**Latitude**	**Longitude**	**Elevation (masl)**	**Point _X**	**Point _Y**	**Point _Z**
1	Lakou Bernard	19.52411	-72.27571	603.65	785906.35	2161093	603.64911
2	Habitation Fougas	19.52074	-72.26779	701.92	786743.442	2160733.44	701.91992
3	Habitation Salès 1	19.52281	-72.258	526.11	787767.531	2160978.67	526.11108
4	Habitation Salès 2	19.52413	-72.262	583.81	787345.664	2161118.93	583.81207
5	Habitation Godillan	19.52854	-72.26114	703.19	787427.54	2161608.34	703.1889
6	Habitation Bernice	19.52119	-72.25005	483.94	788605.452	2160813.08	483.93634
7	Habitation Odatte	19.51142	-72.27063	681.79	786461.223	2159696.8	681.79364
8	Habitation Nérobè	19.54106	-72.2644	744.82	787034.61	2164815.05	744.82245
9	Habitation Zoyo Cotard	19.54704	-72.25113	658.54	788445.87	2163673.91	658.54157
10	Habitation Séguin tombe	19.55309	-72.25657	787	787864.057	2164334.7	786.99719
11	Habitation Péré	19.51532	-72.26701	574.84	786834.716	2160134.35	574.83594
12	Habitation Laroque	19.52214	-72.28778	689.12	784641.718	2160855.03	689.11823
13	Habitation Terson	19.52638	-72.2816	644.1	785282.899	2161335.56	644.09766
14	Habitation Forestier1	19.52108	-72.27505	605.31	785980.363	2160758.51	605.31
15	Habitation Forestier2-Morne la V	19.52947	-72.27324	711.53	786155.533	2161690.96	711.53058
16	Habitation Miray	19.53769	-72.25436	730.63	788123.347	2162632.92	730.63049
17	Habitation Dilique	19.55078	-72.27074	825.79	786381.139	2164056.07	825.79419
18	Habitation Grand Pré	19.54254	-72.27732	656.34	785704.409	2163131.57	656.33954

19	Colonial Wall/Fouk-a-Poul	19.5266	-72.2421	518.67	789431.281	2161426.02	518.6745
20	Bran-Noble	19.55888	-72.2668	725.1	786779.959	2164958.99	725.1

Table 6.6. Coordinates of Colonial Coffee Habitations Recorded in Laguille

	Habitation in Brostage	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (masl)	Point _X	Point _Y	Point _Z
1	Habitation St-Victor	19.53685	-72.22343	785.13	791373.418	2162592.61	785.13104
2	Habitation Man Bouki	19.54437	-72.21826	818.9	791902.755	2163434.2	818.8988
3	Habitation Ducreux	19.5632	-72.24926	672.75	788613.843	2165467.19	672.7522
4	Habitation Menard	19.55819	-72.22159	509.6	791527.609	2164959.72	509.59573
5	Habitation Forestier Haut Vaseux	19.57243	-72.27505	634.48	785890.007	2166445.75	634.47772
6	Habitation Glassie	19.56756	-72.27631	587.67	785766.747	2165904.51	587.66565
6	Habitation Colombier	19.55509	-72.2413	539.54	789464.124	2164582.33	539.5379
7	Habitation Laille or Lay	19.55686	-72.23976	528.67	789622.752	2164780.97	528.66766
9	Habitation Anneaux	19.5456	-72.23244	530.09	790410.921	2163546.83	530.08594
10	Habitation Seize	19.56886	-72.23176	567.08	790440.734	2166123.72	567.08215
11	Habitation Jonca	19.56259	-72.23298	542.36	790324.32	2165426.88	542.35577
12	Habitation Labbé	19.54106	-72.24249	544.97	789363.802	2163026.75	544.96838

Table 6.7. Coordinates of Colonial Coffee Habitations Recorded in Brostage

	Habitation in Haut du Trou	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (masl)	Point _X	Point _Y	Point _Z
1	Laroque	19.52214	-72.28778	689.12	784641.718	2160855.03	689.11823
2	St-Germain	19.52695	-72.2943	696.09	783948.537	2161377.13	696.08826

Table 6.8. Coordinates of Colonial Coffee Habitations Recorded in Haut du Trou

	Habitation in Matador	Latitude	Longitude	Elevation (masl)	Point _X	Point _Y	Point _Z
1	Place Nègre	19.50759	-72.27703	712.39	785796.175	2159261.38	712.3889

Table 6.9. Coordinates of Colonial Coffee Habitations Recorded in Matador

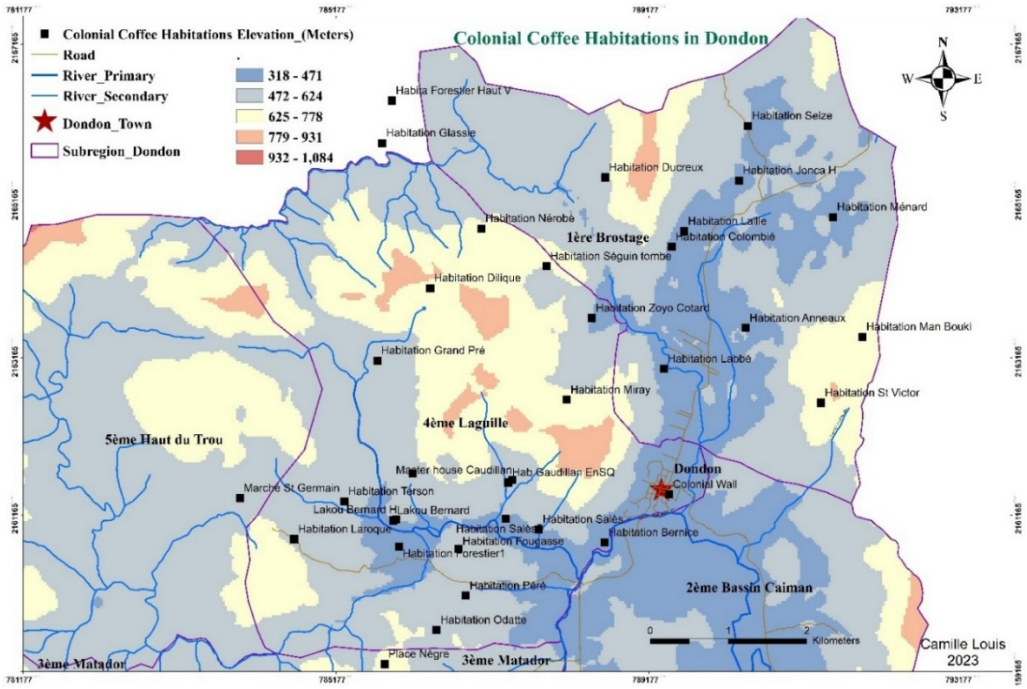


Figure 6.7. Colonial Coffee Habitations in Dondon Recorded.

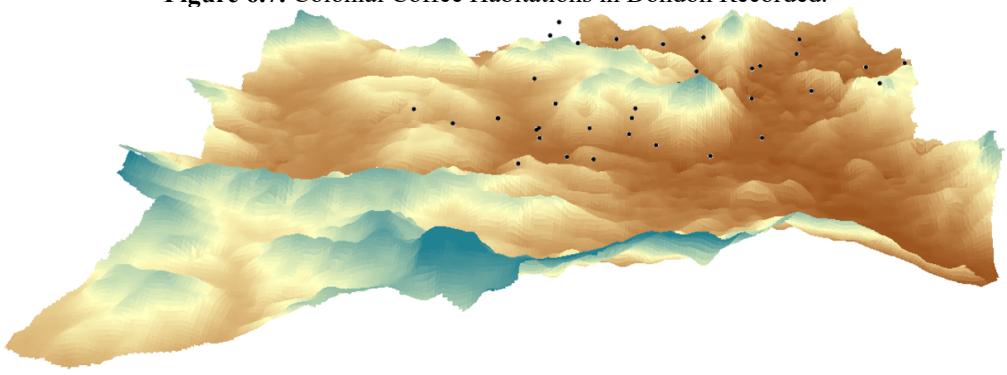


Figure 6.8. 3D Model Showing Coffee Habitations (in black dot) in Laguille and Brostage.

These coordinates recorded from the regional survey showed that coffee habitations were widespread throughout Laguille and Brostage (**Figures 6.7 and 6.8**), making it unlikely for maroons to establish permanent settlements. The question is

now: did this controlled landscape necessarily prevent ephemeral fugitive camps, known as *petit marronage*, given Dondon was a hotbed for maroon activities in the northern region (Eddins 2022b). To refine the archaeological survey after recording the geospatial locations of the coffee habitations, I applied a viewshed analysis in addition to the predictive model to narrow the survey focus to areas that offered concealment from coffee habitations. This targeted spatial analysis could increase the probability of finding short-term and episodic sites used by fugitive enslaved people within such a challenging landscape as Dondon.

Viewshed Analysis: Visibility and Non-Visibility

The colonial landscape was designed to limit the mobility of enslaved people with its intensive coffee habitation development in the mountains. This design leaves few visible areas beyond the sight of colonists. Therefore, application of viewshed analysis can be a useful method in targeting areas enslaved individuals might find refuge. The visibility of locations in a landscape is shaped by several factors, including changes in the elevation of the terrain, vegetation cover, time of day, weather conditions, and the visual acuity of the enslaver and the fugitive. A viewshed is a type of GIS analysis that shows locations visible to either a maroon or a colonist standpoint in all directions (Bolstad 2019). The two main inputs for this tool used are a digital elevation model (DEM) and an observer point in the habitations. Depending on where that observer point is located, the view delineates the extent of how far that observer can be seen at 360 degrees (Jones 2006). The two most important factors influencing visibility in this model are terrain and elevation. The results of the viewshed analysis

(**Figure 6.9**) showed the control that colonists had over the landscape in Laguille and Brostage. I compared this result with the predictive model and focused on overlapping zones in order to narrow the subsurface survey in areas in Laguille, where I was allowed to apply shovel test pits (STPs).

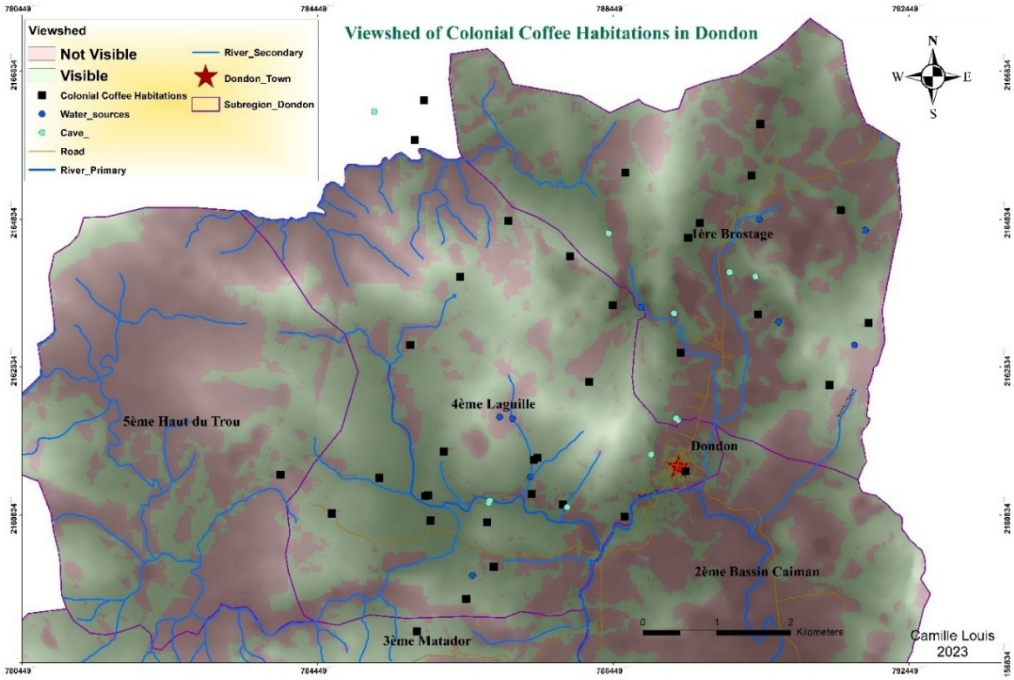


Figure 6.9. Viewshed Analysis. Using the Coffee Habitations Recorded in the Landscape

Transect and Shovel Test Pits (STPs)

The choice of using transect and shovel testing is because it is a technique to discover sites in areas with dense vegetation. It is also useful for a better understanding of the spatial distribution of sites (Lightfoot 1986, 1989), even though some scholars argued that it is ineffective and questionable (Shott 1989); but it is the most common survey method used in vegetated areas. Several researchers have emphasized its value as a "sampling technique for parameter estimation on the regional level" (Nance 1983:320). However, using a systematic sampling methodology to locate maroon sites

on a regional scale proves challenging because of the nature of the terrain where enslaved fugitives chose to settle. It was useful in some confined areas in Dondon to apply this technique, its deployment was often impractical in highly rugged and remote areas. The steep slopes, irregular topography, and rocky space common to many areas in Dondon impede consistent transect-based sampling, making systematic approaches both unsafe and therefore less reliable.

The confined area in Laguille where I was authorized to conduct subsurface surveys was closely monitored by farmers who had concerns about potential damage to their crops. The area overlaps with the high probability zone of the predictive model and the non-visible area according to the viewshed analysis. Moreover, farmers confirmed that the area has a few caverns and caves which served in the practice of marronage as temporary hideouts for individuals and small groups of runaway enslaved seeking a short-term flight from slavery, otherwise known as *petit marronage*.

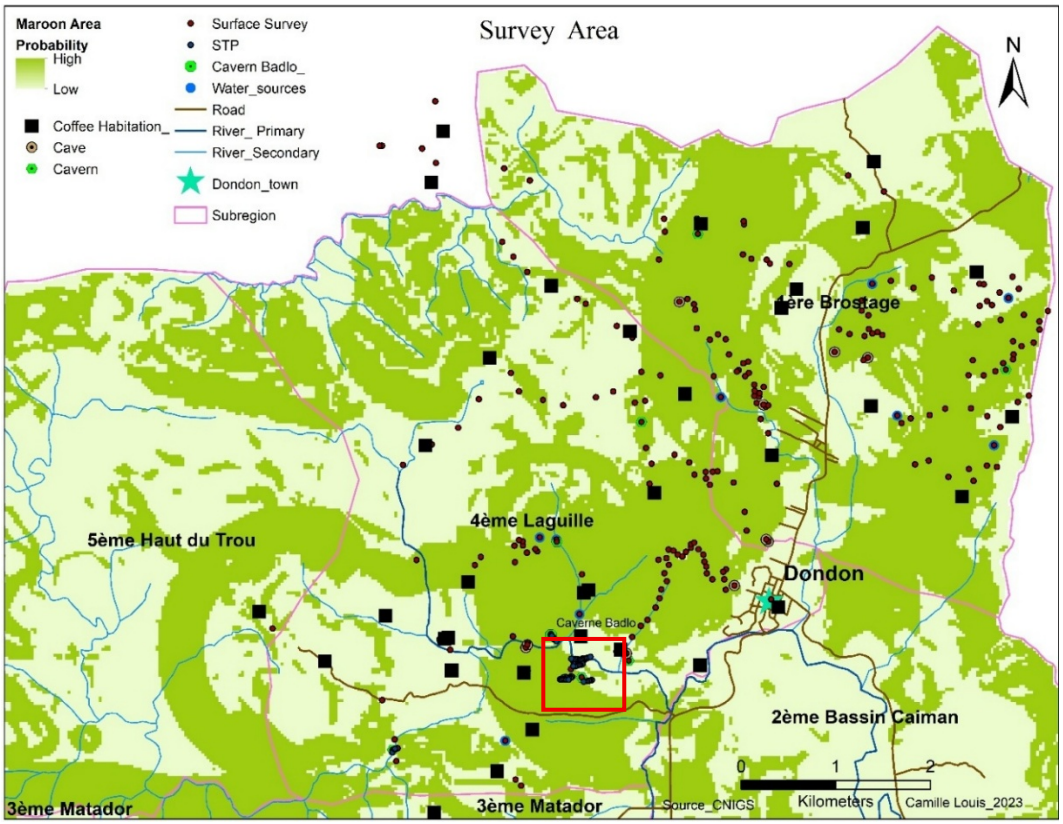


Figure 6.10. General View of Survey Area

Among 253 GPS coordinates registered, over 48 STPs were recorded along dog-leash units corresponding to areas surveyed using both systematic and nonsystematic techniques. Given the community's concerns, I was not granted access to conduct shovel test pits in many areas, which required adapting the survey strategy accordingly. I dug in a small, restricted zone (**Figure 6.10** within the red rectangle) that is rocky and steep, characterized by heavy vegetation. For the STP's coordinates, heavy vegetation and limitations associated with the GPS device affected spatial accuracy and the alignment with a standard deviation of 3 meters. As a result, the recorded points were not perfectly aligned on the map (**Figures 6.11 and 6.12**), though they still offer valuable spatial information about areas that I surveyed.

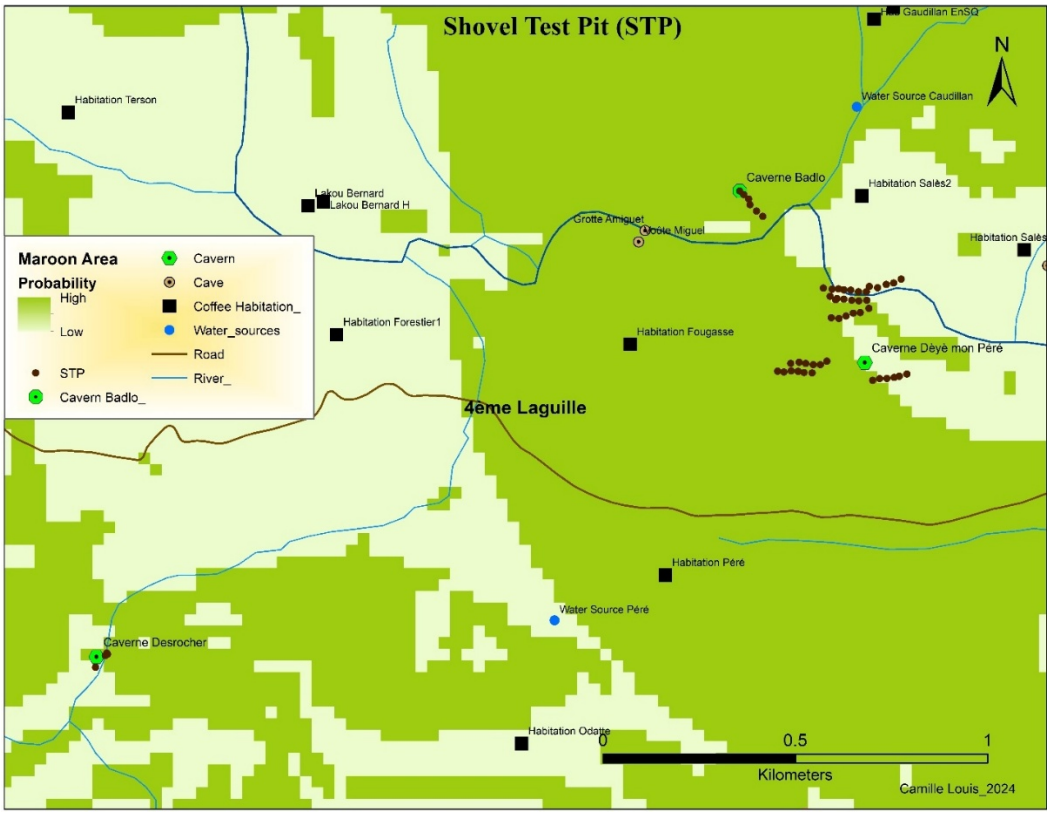


Figure 6.11. Application of Shovel Test Pits in Laguille.

As part of the systematic survey in the confined area in Laguille, I recorded eight transects comprising a total of 48 shovel test pits (STPs). Each transect measured 100 meters in length, with STPs placed at 20-meter intervals. The STPs had a radius of 25 cm, were excavated to recover artifacts and estimate site density across the surveyed areas. All excavated soil was screened using ¼-inch mesh to maximize the recovery of small artifacts. This method yielded two positive hits (presence of archaeological remains). The first was located within a cavern in Laguille, in a locality known to the community as Badlo (coordinates X=787028.045652; Y= 2161131.362721; and Z= 581.283447 m) which I consequently designated as Cavern Badlo. Upon the discovery of a few animal bone fragments in one of the STPs of that transect, I decided to further

investigate the cavern, but first, I should find authorization to dig inside the cavern. This decision was guided by two main observations, first, the cavern is situated in a visually concealed location, non-visible from the surrounding colonial coffee habitations (**Figure 6.13**); second, the characteristic of the environment where the cavern (**Figure 6.16**) is located closely resembles those described in studies of maroon settlement patterns in the Caribbean.

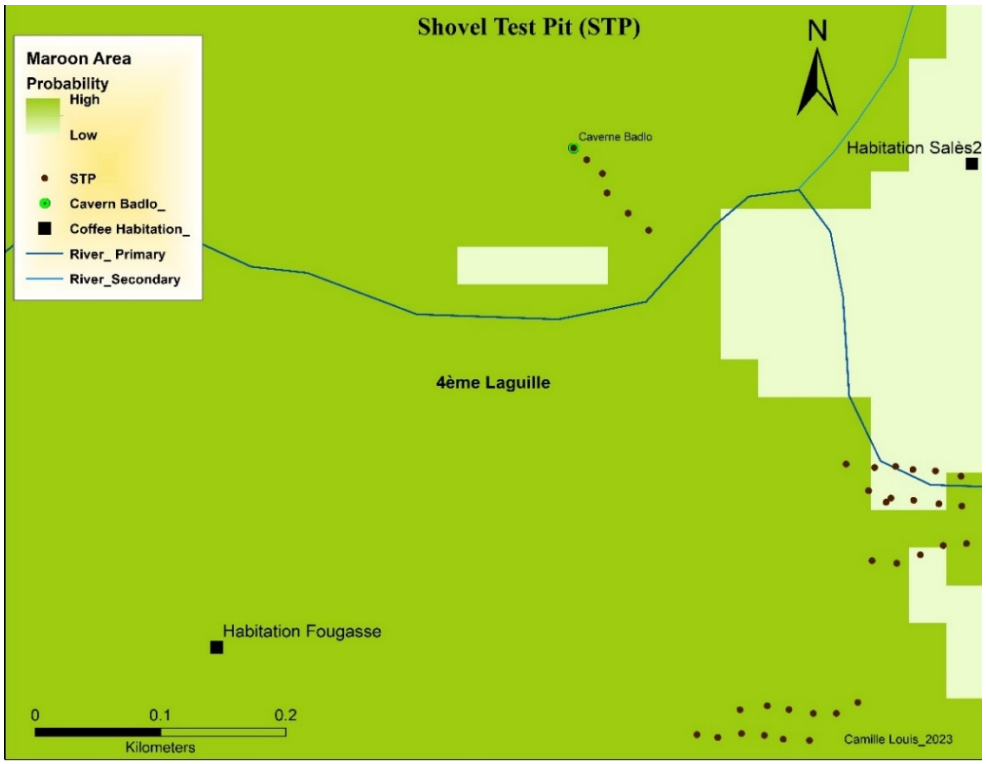


Figure 6.12. Shovel Test Pit and a Positive hit in Cavern Badlo.

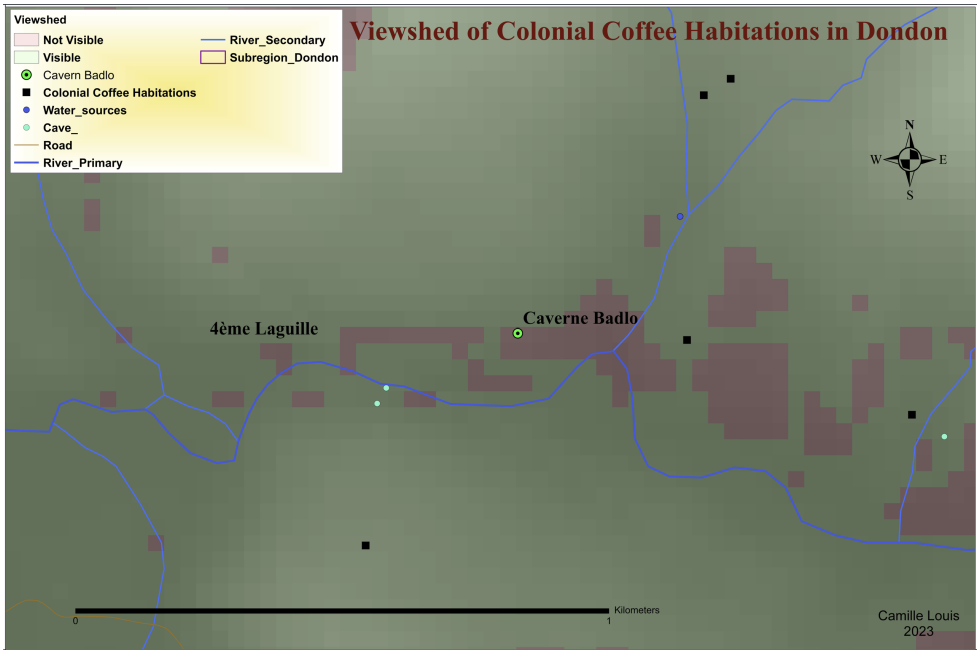


Figure 6.13. Viewshed showing Cavern Badlo in a Zone not visible to Colonial Coffee Habitations.



Figure 6.14. View of the Mountain within which Cavern Badlo is located and its Entrance to the Right.

The second positive hit (STP) was recorded in front of another cavern, which has as coordinates: X=785409.08605; Y= 2159936.532287; and Z= 537.96 m in a locality known as Desrocher/Deux Rochers, where a few pre-Columbian fragments of ceramics were recovered. However, due to the rocky terrain surrounding the cavern, I was only able to lay out 3 STPs. As time constraints limited further investigation, I identified and then left this cavern as a promising site for future archaeological

research, and I focused on Cavern Badlo for a substantial excavation. The following section is dedicated to the excavation of Cavern Badlo.

Cavern Badlo: Location

Cavern Badlo is located in the subregion of Laguille, at a latitude of 19.52429, a longitude of -72.26502 and at an elevation of 581 meters above sea level (masl) or (X=787028.045652; Y= 2161131.362721; and Z= 581.283447 m). It is encircled by several coffee habitations. Habitation Godillan/Caudillan lies approximately 685 meters to its north, while habitation Forestier 2 is situated about 1,123 meters to its northwest. To the west, habitation Bernard is located roughly 1,102 meters away, along with habitation Terson sited approximately 1,835 meters. Habitation Forestier 1 is at 1,145 meters to its southwest, Habitation Fougasse lies 545 meters to its south, habitations Peré and Odat are also situated to its south at about 1,046 and 1,555 meters respectively. Finally, to its east, we found Habitation Salès (Salaisse/Sallece) roughly situated at 787 meters away (**Figure 6.15**).

The cavern is also positioned approximately 410 meters from a freshwater spring and about 160 meters to the Bouhaya River, the main watercourse in Dondon. Although relatively small by Haitian standards (Testa 2019), Cavern Badlo measures approximately 5.8 meters in length, 3.6 meters in width, and 6.2 meters in height, enough room to fit five people. Its entrance faces south, concealed by a thick curtain of vegetation, making the cavern nearly invisible in the landscape; and the heavy cover leaves the interior dimly lit, rendering it unpracticable for excavation around two o'clock in the afternoon.

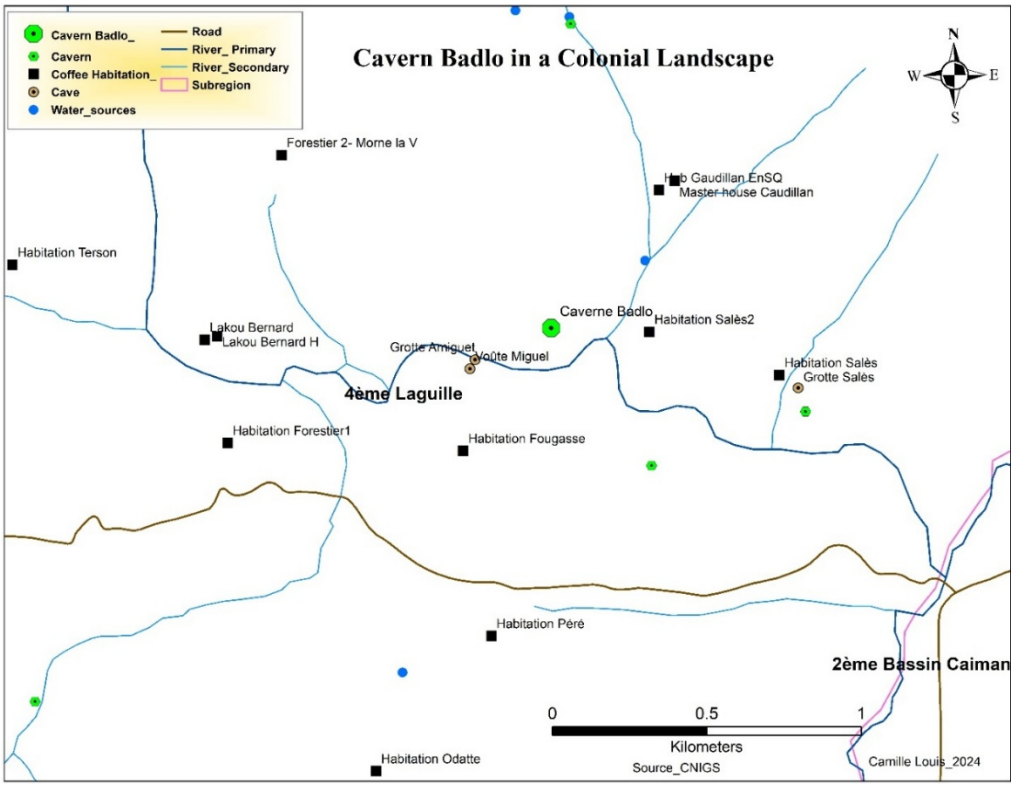


Figure 6.15. Cavern Badlo in a Colonial Landscape.

By virtue of its location, Cavern Badlo presents an ideal concealed spot for initiating an excavation in search of a possible fugitive refuge. After the positive hit the shovel test pit recorded in the cavern during the regional survey, I decided to extend the investigation by opening a 1x2 m unit. The primary objective of this excavation was to determine whether this place had been used as a refugee camp for enslaved people and identify the relationships those people had with the surrounding colonial coffee habitations. Although I had the government permit to carry out my research, excavating inside the cavern required negotiation and permission from the landowner who oversaw this stretch of the area. So, on a crisp Saturday morning, December 10, 2022, my team and I made our way to the cavern, our goal twofold: to meet the landowner and to converse with local residents who knew the area well. In rural Haiti,

especially in the countryside, it is customary to greet passersby and have a short conversation with them for a few minutes, an informal practice of the *lakou*[40] that fosters solidarity and safety within the community.

As we walked along the dusty paths on our way to the cavern, most of the people we encountered recognized Romel (a member of my team). Curiosity lit their faces as they asked him, "who are these people with you? What are they doing in the area?" Others noticing our metal detector and our GPS speculated among themselves "they are strangers, they are looking for treasures." The people we encountered on our path were farmers, transporting fruits, produce, crops, and livestock on horseback and atop their heads, en route to sell them at the public street market in the bourg (town) of Dondon.

My team and I enthusiastically explained the purpose of our work to passersby who spent time having a conversation with us. I asked them what they knew about marronage and where in the landscape maroons might have sought refuge. Those familiar with fragments of Haitian history or the oral history passed down to them explained that the region contains numerous *twou zing* (caverns or sinkholes) that people instinctively avoided, believing sinkholes, caverns, or caves are guarded by *lwa* (spirits). Additionally, these places are believed to be full of snakes and other wild creatures, warning against uninvited intrusion. While having a conversation with some farmers, a woman pointed towards a massive rock formation on a distant mountain and

[40] A family-based rural courtyard or compound. It is considered as the fundamental unit of rural life. Within these units, people created tight-knit networks of mutual aid, solidarity, and productive autonomy, helping them insulate themselves from dependency on the state.

said, “in this area, over there, there is a big hole, a cavern up there, at the top of that rock, people don’t really know what is inside.” An elderly woman added, “There is a *lwa* named Agawou[41] who is the commander of this zone. You must obtain his permission before you go inside.” And a septuagenarian man accompanying the woman, kindly advised, “See Sina! he is the person in charge of the property; he knows everything about the area.” These conversations made me ultimately understand the delicate boundary that exists between the everyday world of people in the community and the unseen realm of the *lwa.*

While standing beneath the mountain, surrounded by heavy vegetation and admiring the massive rock formation that housed the cavern, my team and I were discussing *lwa* in Haitian Vodou, we suddenly heard a distant voice shout out “*kiyès ki nan bitasyon an la*?” “Who are in the habitation?” Romel responded “It’s Romel, the brother of the CASEC[42].” A few minutes later, a man appeared, machete in hand, carrying a traditional leaf-woven bag (*djakout*, in Haitian Creole); his shirt was unbuttoned, his face beaded with sweat, and his expression suggested displeasure. Romel immediately recognized him as Sina, the person in charge of the property. Sina still looking irritated asked “who authorized you to be here?” He did not recognize Romel at first, only realizing who he was after Romel repeated “Sina, it’s me, Romel

[41] Agawou or Ago Tòne is one of *lwa* or spirits in the vodou realm. This *lwa* is associated with “wind, storms, lightning, and thunder” and can provoke earthquakes according to the vodou belief (Hurbon 1987:108-109).

[42] CASEC (*Conseil Administration de la Section Communale)* is a grassroot level elected officials in the Haitian government structure. They serve as liaisons between the local community and the mayors, administration in Port-au-Prince, and other elected officials to provide services to the smaller municipal (section communal) areas in Haiti.

the brother of the CASEC." After about thirty minutes of explaining who we were, and the purpose of my work, Sina's attitude shifted. He welcomed us and recalled that although he could not join the *konbit* the day my team and I had participated, he heard about our research on marronage and maroon hideouts. Sina then invited us to see the cavern and granted us permission to carry out our research.



Figure 6.16. View and Accessibility to Cavern Badlo.

We climbed a slippery, steep slope using ropes to reach the cavern. The entrance was cordoned off with ropes and two black plastic bags, hanging one on each side at

the entrance; these signs indicated the cavern was closed. Additionally, a swarm of bees in the ceiling blocked any further steps we wished to take. Sina said "the swarm is a sign that there is an energy that lives here. There were a lot more than that. But worry not they will leave soon, so you can do your work here." Sina sang a song, addressed to the *lwa*, asking for passage and authorization for us to carry on with our project. He believes that the bees serve as messengers between the physical world and the spiritual realms and are symbols of abundance. I asked if he recalled who were the first owners of the property, what is the history of the area, and what happened to the bees. Sina recounted that *monsieur* Syrisias Clésias was the first owner he knows, and whose grand-daughter, Evna Jean, Sina's wife, inherited the land, thereby, making Sina the one in charge of the property. When I asked whether the cavern was used as a place for cultural practices, Sina responded that his family did not regularly employ it for such purposes. They only entered on rare occasions to harvest honey from the bees, and his family never made animal sacrifices there, as they maintained another designated place for those rituals. The *lwa Agawou* had instructed that the cavern be left to the bees, told Sina. During our conversation, Sina told us in 2019 that a fire destroyed a vast majority of the property. Nobody knew who started the fire. He attributed this catastrophe to the displeasure of the resident *lwa*, *Agawou*, who was angered because Sina had not organized a "*dans*" (Vodou ceremony) in his honor. Sina said that he knew something would happen because he had dreamt about the fire a few days before it had occurred. He said after the fire, most of the bees left. He continued the story about the fire, saying fortunately, Bouyaha River was not too far from the property. With the help of the

community, they managed to contain the fire to not spread everywhere on the property. However, he lamented that he lost all his crops, corn, peas, and yams that year.

The cavern was largely unknown to most members of the community. In addition to its natural concealment and difficult access, the few people who were aware of its existence in the landscape avoided approaching it, believing it was *Agawou's* dwelling. The traditional belief in the community is that every single sinkhole, cavern, or cave is inhabited by one or many *lwa*. At the end of our conversation with Sina, I explained in detail the nature of the work I intended to conduct in the cavern with my team; and he promised to come to visit from time to time and bring us some oranges. Thus, on December 18, 2022, and in February 2023 we conducted excavations in the cavern.

Excavation Methods

Prior to excavation, I used a metal detector to identify if there were metal objects. No metal object was found. Thus, excavation was undertaken using standard excavations techniques and methods. A 1x2 m unit was excavated using natural strata, recording the sediment texture or the nature of all soil types encountered (using Munsell soil color book for identifying soil color). Each strata was assigned a locus number (an alphanumeric code, e.g. L01= Locus01 and so on), 100% of the sediment from each level[43] was passed through 1/4-inch screens to catch small artifacts and bones. I

[43] A level can contain many loci. Level refers to layer of soil deposit that is excavated and recorded together. This helps to maintain vertical control and understand how the history of the site is layered over time. A locus can be a distinct concentration of artifacts or the presence of specific materials of features.

collected 100% of the artifacts recovered in the excavation. I kept each artifact or group of artifacts from one locus together in a plastic bag with a tag detailing their provenance (locus, level, unit, coordinates) and other information such as date and site name. All artifacts from the same level were kept together in one big bag containing multiple small bags of the loci from that level.

After the excavation was completed, the north stratigraphic profile of the unit was drawn and photographed. Loci were then grouped into stratigraphic levels. Each stratigraphic level is defined in reference to the material associated and consequently assigned to a specific period of occupation. Following excavation and data recording, a blue plastic tarp was placed on the bottom of the unit and along the baulk. The unit was then backfilled with the dirt excavated back to the height of the original pre-excavation levels. I was assisted by two members of the community, one undergraduate student at the UEH, and an employee of the BNE.



Figure 6.17. Recording North Profile after Excavating a Unit in Cavern Badlo. I was assisted by Jean Junior Theodore (from BNE). To the right is a view of the north profile of the unit.

Description of the excavation

Topsoil (which I also called Locus 01 or L01) was covered with leaves, and two plastic bottles. It was characterized by a very dark grayish brown soil (10 yr. 3/2), silty

loam, with medium granular (2-5 mm diameter), subangular and round cobble stones. L01 comes down to L02. L02 contains a few bones and ceramic (refined earthenware), with dark brown soil (7.5 yr. 3/2) relatively fine (texture), silty loam, with subangular cobble stones. While digging the southern part of the unit, the color changed to light reddish gray (2.5 yr. 7). Thus, I separated L02 into L03 and L04. L02 continues to the north and west into the baulk, reaching L03 to the south, and touches a massive rock to the extreme east of the unit. We closed L02 and opened L03 because the color changed into two different colors, which generated two loci, L03 to the south and L04 to the north of the unit. L02 covers L03 and L04.

L03 was characterized by subangular stones, (2.5 yr. 7/1) light reddish gray, silty loam texture, a bit ashy. We collected a few animal bones and a ceramic fragment pearlware with burning marks. L03 reaches L04 to the north, continues east, south, and west to the baulk. L03 covers L05.

L04 was characterized by a very dark grayish brown (10yr. 3/2) soil with subangular and round stones, and bones. L04 is also characterized by a silty loam texture. L04 continues north and east into the baulk and touches a massive rock to the east of the unit. L04 reaches L05 to the south and continues west into the baulk. I closed L04 because the color changed and opened a new locus L07.

L05 is characterized by a light reddish brown (5yr. 6/3) soil, with a silty loam and fine grain, with a bit of ash. We found a piece of ceramic and a few bones, and subangular cobble stones. L05 reaches L04 to the north, continues into the baulk to the east, south, and west. L05 comes down to L06. L06 is characterized by a very dark

gray, silty clay loam with subangular stones between 5 to 10 mm diameter. L06 reaches L07 to the north, continues into the baulk to the east, south, and west. L06 comes down with a material that has the same nature as L07, then we dug that material and L07 as L08. L07 is characterized by a dark brown (10 yr. 3/3) silty clay loam, subangular stones. L07 continues north, west, and east into the baulk. To the east, L07 reaches a massive rock. L07 has the same material as the one below L06, which I identified as L08. We excavated the new material below L07 as L08. The material below L06 and L07 are excavated as L08. L08 is characterized by a dark brown (10yr. 3/3) silty clay loam. L08 continues north, east, south and west into the baulk. A few animal bones and stones tools were unearthed in L08. We closed L08 and opened L09 because the color changed to very dark brown (10yr. 2/2).

L09 is characterized by a very dark brown (10yr. 2/2), silty clay loam. A big rock occupied 30 to 40% of the unit. L09 continues north, west, and south into the baulk. L09 also continues to the east into the baulk. We noticed that there is a concentration of stones to the south of the unit compared to the north of the unit. L09 comes down to two different soil colors, then two loci 10 and 11. L09 covers L10 to the north and L11 to the south. We collected a few bones and one stone tool, and a fragment of pottery in L09. L10 is characterized by a dark yellowish brown (10 yr. 4/4), silty clay loam. It contained fine grain, 5-10 mm diameter, and subangular stones. A part of the rock of the cavern becomes visible and extends across the unit. L10 continues north and east into the baulk, cut by the rock to southeast; L10 reaches L11 to the south, continues into the baulk to west. L10 comes down on L12 to the northwest.

L09 covers L11. L11 occupies half of the unit, in the south. L11 is characterized by a very dark grayish brown, fine grain, silty clay loam. L11 reaches L10 to the north, continues to the east, south, and west into the baulk. We collected a few bones. L11 comes down and covers a new locus, L13 to the southern part of the unit. L13 is characterized by dark brown (10YR 3/3) soil, silty clay, with subangular stones. L13 continues east, west and south to the baulk and touches a boulder to the north, I closed the excavation in L13 because I hit a massive rock.

L12 is located at the northwest corner of the unit. It is characterized by a very dark grayish brown, silty clay (10yr. 3/2), fine grains. A few animal bones and a fragment of pottery were collected. L12 continues north into the baulk, reaches L10 to the east, reaches the rock of the cavern to southeast and reaches L11 to the south, and continues into the baulk to the west. L12 comes down on the natural soil, the color changes to a strong brown 7.5yr. 4/6. There were no findings in locus 12.

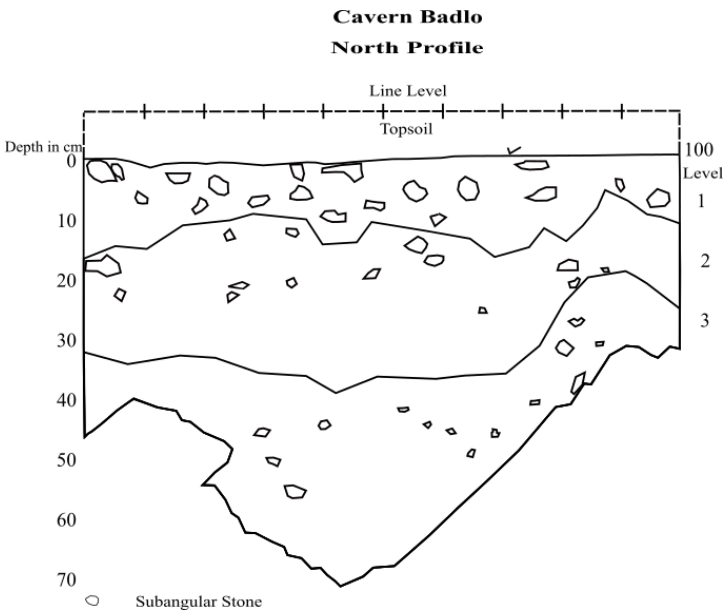


Figure 6.18. Stratigraphic Profile North.

The north profile level 1 is characterized by a dark gray (7.5YR 4/1), silty loam soil texture, with 10% subangular cobble stones. Level 2 is distinguished by a dark brown (7.5YR 3/2) dark brown, silty clay loam, with 7% stone. Level 3 is characterized by a brown soil texture, silty clay, with 3% subangular stones. The Harris matrix of Cavern Badlo (**Figure 6.19**) presents the three principal stratigraphic levels, and within each level, illustrates the relationships among the individual loci. By organizing these depositional strata into a coherent sequence, they provide a visual synthesis of how levels formed, thereby enabling a more precise interpretation of the site formation dynamics, and allowing for a more nuanced understanding of how activities in the cavern shaped the archaeological contexts over time.

Level	Loci	Matrix
1	L01, L02, L03, L04, L05	Silty loam
2	L06, L07, L08, L09	Silty clay loam
3	L10, L11, L12, L13	Silty clay

Table 6.10. Stratigraphy sequence. Three levels of occupation in Cavern Badlo.

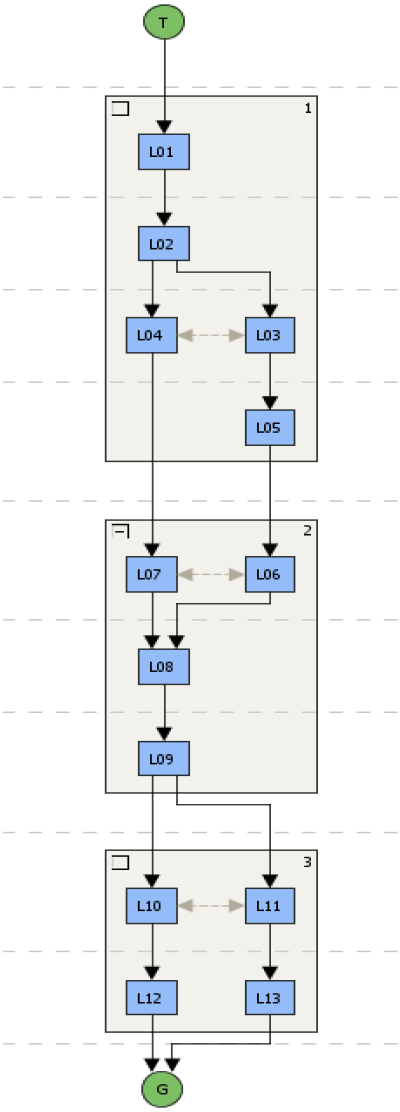


Figure 6.19. Cavern Badlo: Harris Matrix.

Conclusion

Coffee habitations were overwhelming in Dondon, with approximately 198 coffee habitations scattered across its landscape (**chapter 5**). In addition to these habitations, the regions contained other areas designated for controlled food production, along with various colonial infrastructures including boutiques, shops,

residential structures, and a Catholic church for an area of 120.53 km^2. This dense occupation of the landscape suggests that it is unlikely for maroons to establish permanent settlements in proximity to colonial settlements. Nevertheless, the landscape of Dondon itself presents many characteristics favorable to maroon activity and can support ephemeral camps, notably within its rugged terrain, the presence of sinkholes, caverns, and caves located in relatively concealed areas, which were considered as a sanctuary for enslaved individuals.

The predictive model, along with the community participation and the viewshed model provide guidance in identifying areas where fugitives were most likely to seek refuge. These natural features are not randomly distributed across the landscape. Rather, they are typically situated in zones characterized by challenging topography and natural concealment, visual cover and protection from detection. The result of the excavation conducted in Cavern Badlo is a testimony that these areas, as described earlier, were crucial refuges for enslaved fugitives. Although the assemblage recovered from the excavation is relatively small, it is nevertheless highly significant for the study of maroon archaeology. The following chapter is dedicated to analyzing the archaeological evidence recovered from the coffee habitations as well as from the excavation at Cavern Badlo, which could offer valuable insights into strategies of survival employed by maroons, and illuminate their connection with the coffee habitations.

Chapter 7 - Artifacts Analysis and Interpretations

Introduction

In this chapter, I employ an analytical framework drawing on the Digital Archaeological Archive of Comparative Slavery (DAACS) protocol to analyze material assemblages recovered from sites in Dondon, which include ceramic, glass vessel, metal, and faunal remains. The DAACS protocol provides a comprehensive and standardized framework for analyzing artifacts from sites associated with slavery and the African diaspora. It guides not only the recording of basic provenience and cataloging information but also the systematic classification of the artifacts using attribute-based methods designed for cross-site comparability. Each artifact is recorded through a consistent suite of attributes. These detailed attribute fields mirror those used across the DAACS database, allowing the assemblages that I analyzed to be reliably compared with other collections. In addition, this protocol recommends rigorous quantification methods that include number of identified specimens (NISP) and minimum number of individuals (MNI) for faunal remains and standardized ceramic typologies to establish analytical transparency and permit the incorporation of chronological modeling tools such as best linear unbiased mean ceramic date (Blue MCD).

Drawing on this approach, I divided the chapter into two sections. Section one analyzes the archaeological evidence from Cavern Badlo. A systematic analysis is conducted on each artifact. I applied a microscopic approach to analyze paste inclusion on coarse earthenware recovered in Cavern Badlo and utilized a laser aided profiler

(LAP) to reconstruct the morphology of the most diagnostic coarse earthenware sherd in the assemblage. Section two focuses on a systematic analysis of the archaeological materials recovered from the coffee habitations. Furthermore, using the results of the ceramics analysis, I employ Blue MCD to estimate the dates for the coffee habitations and Cavern Badlo. Overall, these results help to address the central question of this study: to what degree maroons were connected to the plantation system.

Artifact Processing and Analysis

In this analysis, artifacts are grouped and analyzed by category of ceramic, glass vessel, faunal material, and general artifact. A detailed description of each attribute for every single artifact analyzed can be found in the Appendix (**Appendices B**, **C**, **D**, **E**, and **F**). For each artifact from each site, the same laboratory processing method, unit measures (gram and millimeter) and protocol were applied.

Over 224 archaeological materials from Cavern Badlo comprised of fragments of pottery, faunal remains, and stone tools were unearthed. Additionally, an assemblage of over 536 artifacts including ceramic, glassware, and general artifacts (nail and fragment of cast-iron pots, undeniable hardware…) were recovered during the regional survey; there was a total of 760 artifacts to analyze. Toothbrushes were used to clean the edges of ceramics, ensuring accurate form and paste identification. Because overglaze painted ceramics can easily rub off, we rinsed and gently rubbed them with our fingers instead of using brushes. Given their soft clay composition and tendency to score, low-fired ceramics were delicately brushed with a wet toothbrush. Glass vessels

were washed with caution. Bones and metals such as nails were not exposed to water; instead, they were dry brushed to remove as much dirt as possible.

The archaeological materials collected for this project were exported to the US and taken to the Monticello Department of Archaeology in Virginia, where I analyzed and cataloged them according to DAACS protocols. The cataloging protocols employed by the DAACS database and recording system are based on sherd or fragment level analysis (https://www.daacs.org/about-the-database/daacs-cataloging-manual/). These detailed protocols ensure standardization of terminology, measurements, and identification across catalogers and assemblages from different locations and time periods. This standardization is essential for comparative analysis between sites excavated by different methods and cataloged by several individuals. DAACS protocols outline attributes for the identification of individual sherds to specific or general vessel forms. Identification is also based on cataloger experience and familiarity with the attributes, as well as comparison to type collections housed at Monticello, Thomas Jefferson Foundation, where I spent over a year as a fellow at the Department of Archaeology, training in transatlantic material culture analysis, under the supervisions of DAACS and Monticello experts. Then, artifacts for this project were grouped into five main classes: ceramic, glass vessel, lithic, and general artifacts. Faunal remains recovered in the excavation were analyzed in the laboratory at Monticello during the summer 2023, with the help of Juan Salgado, an intern graduate student from the University of Virginia.

The first step in the analytical and cataloging process of the assemblage was to (1) create a project name for each site, (2) a project ID, (3) add the context, which generates an artifact ID for each artifact or group of artifacts registered in the DAACS recording system. An example in the case of Cavern Badlo: Project Name: Cavern Badlo; Project ID: 6017; Context CB01-L01; Artifact ID: 6017-CB01-L01-DRS--00001. CB stands for Cavern Badlo; L01 is locus 01; and DRS stands for dry screen. The attributes presented in **Table 7.1** were the main ones I used for analyzing ceramic sherds (**Appendices B** and **D** for a detailed and the complete dataset).

Analysis Attributes for Ceramic		
Material	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Paste Inclusion
Ware	Exterior Glaze Type	Base Diameter
Completeness	Interior Glaze Type	Base Length
Vessel Category	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Decorative Genre
Form	Rim Diameter	Decorative Technique/Stylistic Elements
Manufacturing Technique	Rim Length	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern
Exterior Color	Sherd Thickness	Burned
Interior Color	Sherd Weight	Base Mark
Interior Glaze Opacity	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Mase Mark Color

Table 7.1. Analysis Attributes for Ceramics.

Cavern Badlo: Ceramic Analysis, General Patterns and Results

The 224 archaeological materials recovered during the excavation in Cavern Badlo consisted of 13 ceramic sherds, 13 stone tools, and 199 animal bones (**Table 7.2**). Of the ceramic materials, 4 sherds were identified as refined earthenware (REW), associated with Level 1, which also contained over 90 faunal remains (primarily mammal and bird). Furthermore, 8 sherds were recovered in Level 2, identified as coarse earthenware (CEW) or low fired ceramic. This level also yielded 82 animal

bones (mammal, bird, and fish bones), associated together with 10 stone tools. Finally, in Level 3, only 1 low fired sherd was unearthed in association with 28 animal bones (mammal and bird), and 2 stone tools.

	Ceramic	Stone tools	Faunal Remains	Total
Level 1	4	0	90	**94**
Level 2	8	10	81	**100**
Level 3	1	2	28	**31**
Total	**13**	**12**	**199**	**224**

Table 7.2. Archaeological material unearthed in Cavern Badlo by Level.

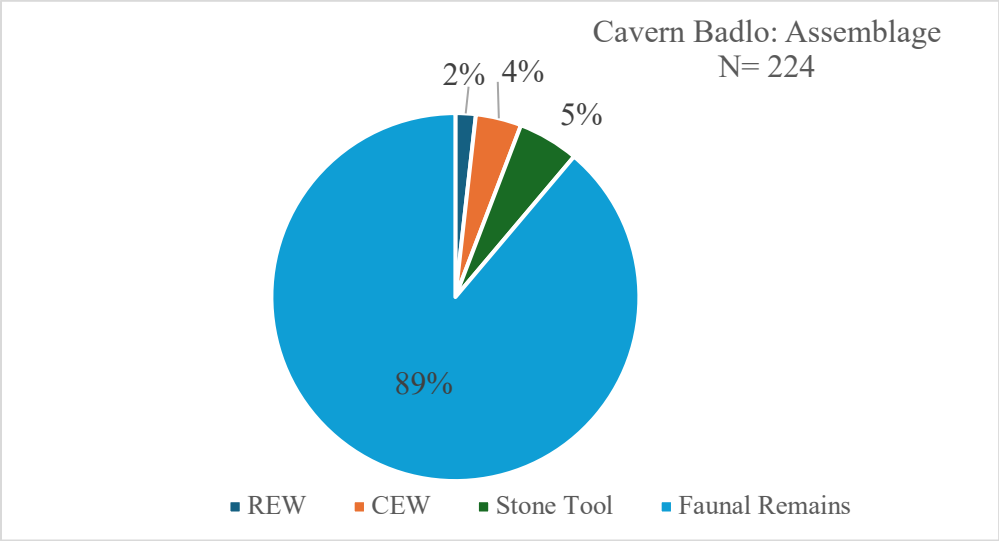


Figure 7.1. Frequency of Archaeological Material from Cavern Badlo.

Refined Earthenware (REW) Recovered in Cavern Badlo

For ceramics, typologies based upon paste, surface treatment, form, and decoration can provide an accurate date range for an assemblage. The 4 fragments of REW recovered in the excavation, from Loci 2, 3,4, and 5, were all decorated, transfer-print blue and identified as pearlware (**Figure 7.2**). Pearlware is a refined earthenware fired between 1100 and 1200 degrees Celsius. As a result of these higher firing

temperatures, they are harder and more compact than coarse earthenware. They are slightly porous and are cream to off-white in color. Contemporary references suggest a starting point for pearlware circa 1775. The blue tone of the glaze was achieved by the introduction of a small proportion of cobalt frit, "less than one quarter of one percent to a standard lead glaze," wrote Elliot (1986:13), causing the glaze to pool blue green in vessel crevices, particularly at the ring around the foot. Pearlware vessels are often decorated with transfer-print designs. Decoration on pearlware includes molded rims, with "Shell Edge" (**Figures 7.13 and 7.14**).

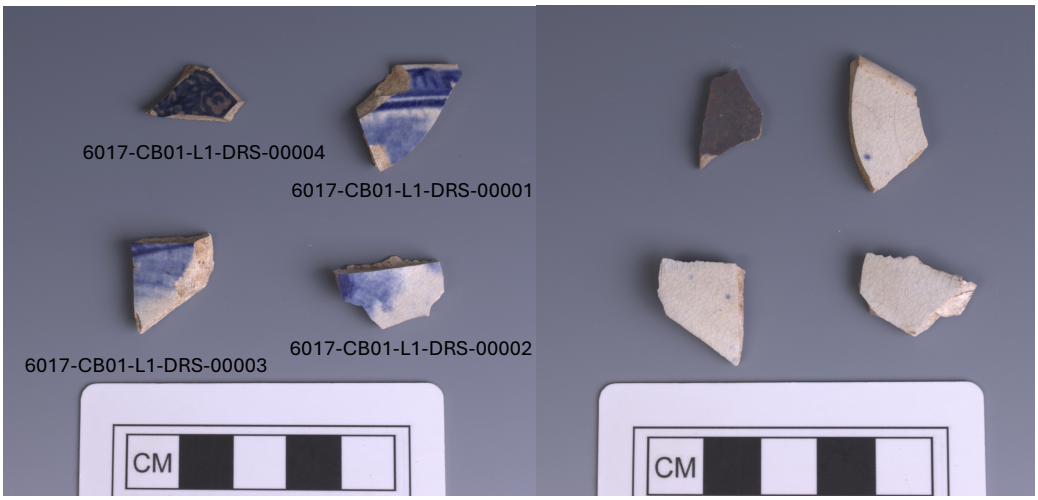


Figure 7.2. Pearlware Recovered in Cavern Badlo. Interior/Exterior.

Coarse earthenware (CEW) Recovered in Cavern Badlo

A total of 9 fragments of low fired, coarse earthenware, were recovered in the excavation. The objective of the analysis was to identify the nature of the pottery, and their production origin: local production—Afro-Caribbean ware type, or Native American (Amerindian ware type)—or if they were imported. Coarse earthenware is a category of pottery that is generally fired between 900 to 1200 degrees Celsius, with usually 10 to 25% or more porosity (Rice 1986:5), which make them the most porous

and least compact of the paste types identified in historic contexts. They often contain visible tempering material, and colors may range from red, very dark red to light cream, and a wide variety of surface treatments are common. We distinguish Afro-Caribbean Ware (low-fired, unglazed earthenware) by coarse mineral temper and inclusions, an incompletely compacted paste, and an absence of glazing. This ware could be handmade or wheel thrown. In some cases, their surface may be smooth and show evidence of burning. They are generally utilitarian ware, tableware, and small bowls that served as cooking vessels.

A visual analysis was used to identify the surface treatment of the sherds, I also used a microscopic analysis, focusing on paste inclusions and additional material (temper) in the paste in order to address where the ware was made. The addition of material, named temper, improves workability of the clays and increases the vessel's ability to withstand cracking from shrinking during drying and firing (Rice 1987). In some cases, however, the inclusions are naturally occurring rather than intentionally added materials. I did not observe temper in the paste. The inclusions were examined by viewing the cross-section with a Dino Lite Digital Microscope 200x magnification, and the surface of the sherds was examined with a DermLite DL100, 3Gen, to assess and identify features. During this process it was noted that the sherds had more than one inclusion and greater than 15%. Additionally, the paste was characterized by poor pebble sorting[44] with inclusions of quartz, hematite, subangular rock, white rock, with a mixture of high and low sphericity. The surface treatment was smooth,

[44] For more information about pebble sorting see Orton and Hughes 2013:283-284.

unglazed/bisque and smudgy. Using a laser aided profiler (LAP), I reconstructed the form of a sherd which came out as a bowl, approximately 8 cm in diameter (**Figure 7.5**).



Figure 7.3. Afro-Caribbean wares from Cavern Badlo.



Figure 7.4. Cross-section Analysis Afro-Caribbean ware. Artifact ID 6017-CB01-Level 2-DRS--00003.

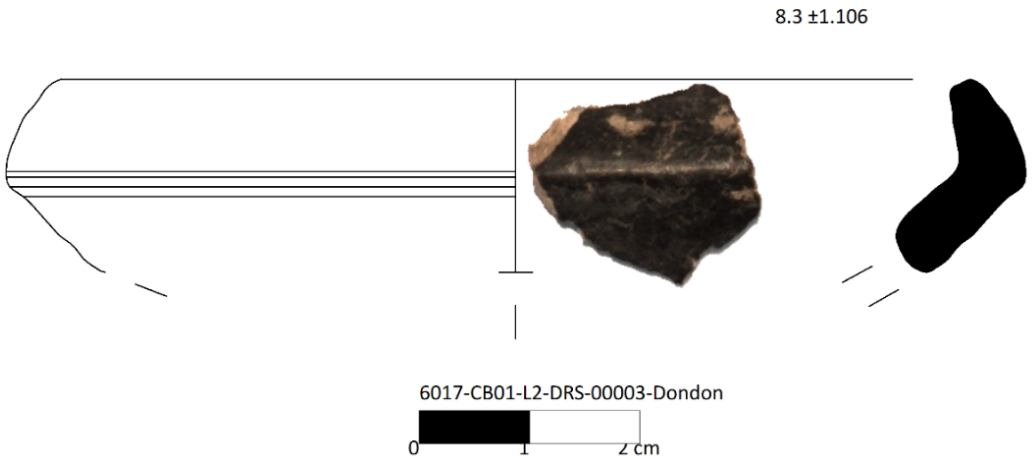


Figure 7.5. Afro-Caribbean Pottery from Cavern Badlo.

Cavern Badlo: Faunal Remains

The excavation outlined above, though a small assemblage, produced an interesting accumulation of faunal remains (**Appendix C**) representing evidence of foodways activity in Cavern Badlo during the colonial era. In order to evaluate the potential for focusing attention on foodways activity in the cavern, I undertook a

zooarchaeological analysis of this material with the help of Juan Salgado, a graduate student, at the University of Virginia, in the process of identifying animal class and element/bone. This analysis sought to identify animal class, element/specimen, completeness, and size (**Table 7.4**), but no great detailed analysis on identifying species was considered.

The general laboratory procedure was as follows: elements/specimens were identified to the class of mammal, bird, or fish. Specimens were then identified as either potentially identifiable or non-identifiable species. All identifiable specimens were individually placed in plastic bags with specimen tags containing their locus information. Identification was performed with the aid of a magnifying loupe, and a combination of osteological and zooarchaeological documents (Gifford-Gonzalez 2018; Lyman 2010; O'Conor 2000; Reitz 2008).

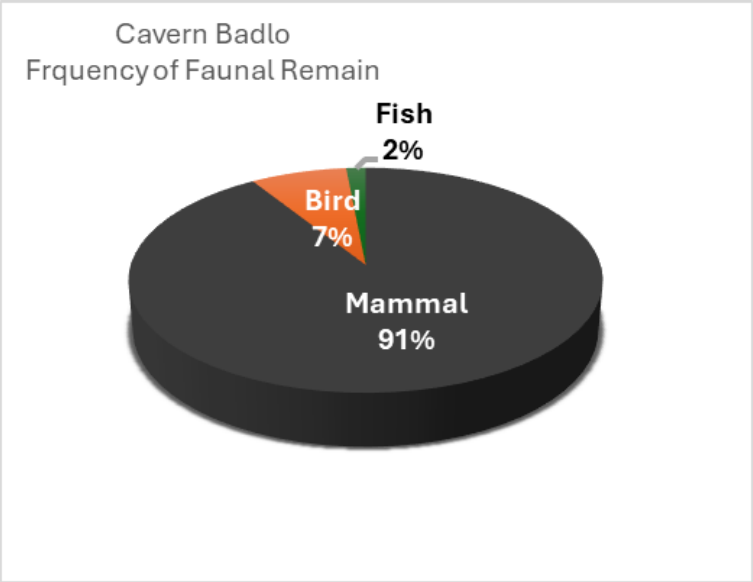


Figure 7.6. Frequency of Faunal Remains from Cavern Badlo.

LEVEL 1	NISP		MNI	
Animal Class/Taxon	N	%	N	%
Mammal	85	95	4	45
Bird	4	4	4	44
Fish	1	1	1	11
Total	90	100%	9	100%
LEVEL 2	NISP		MNI	
Animal Class/Taxon	N	%	N	%
Mammal	75	93	6	67
Bird	4	5	2	22
Fish	2	2	1	11
Total	81	100%	9	100%
LEVEL 3	NISP		MNI	
Animal Class/Taxon	N	%	N	%
Mammal	21	75	5	71
Bird	7	25	2	29
Total	28	100%	7	100%

Table 7.3.Cavern Badlo: NISP and MNI.



Figure 7.7. Faunal Remain Samples from Cavern Badlo

Though faunal material recovered in the cavern is modest in scale, it offers meaningful evidence. The faunal materials represented 89% of the total assemblage excavated in the cavern (**Figure 7.1**). We had 199 number of identified specimens (NISP) for 25 minimum number of individuals (MNI) (see **Table 7.4**). They were grouped into three major classes: mammal, fish, and bird. Mammal bone fragments represent 91% (**Figure 7.6**) of the assemblage, including rib shafts, mandible and maxilla fragments with teeth, and femoral head, etc. (**Appendix C**). The presence of pigs would indicate the use of domesticated animals, either through surrounding habitations or provisioning networks. Small mammal remains were also present, suggesting small game activity and the exploitation of a wide range of mammalian specimens. The 7% presence of bird remains suggest actively hunting or trapping, in addition to relying on domestic livestock or provisioning. Fish are represented by only 2% of elements identified as opercle and cleithrum (**Figure 7.7**).

Stone tools

Flaked stone tools represent approximately 5% of the assemblage recovered from Cavern Badlo (**Figure 7.8**), appearing in stratigraphic context associated with Afro-Caribbean sherds and in association with animal bones. Although lithic artifacts in the Caribbean are typically associated with the pre-Columbian era (Hofman et al. 2008; Keegan 1992), their presence in this context points to a different trajectory of use. It is likely that occupants of Cavern Badlo either repurposed lithic artifacts encountered in the landscape or actively produced new ones to meet subsistence needs such as hunting, fishing, or food processing.

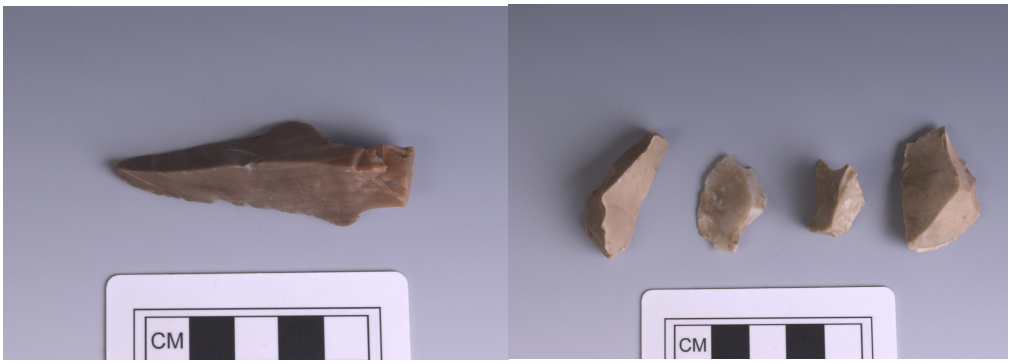


Figure 7.8. Stone Tool Samples from Cavern Badlo.

General Patterns of Artifacts Recovered in the Coffee Habitations

A total of 536 artifacts including ceramics, glassware, and general artifacts (metal: nail and cast-iron fragments…) were recovered during the regional survey. **Table 7.4** summarizes the total artifacts collected and their frequency by class across subregions in Dondon. **Tables 7.5**, **7.6**, and **7.7** summarize artifacts by category for each coffee habitation with focus on Laguille and Brostage. Detailed contextual and functional analysis of these findings are presented throughout this chapter and in **appendices B**, **C**, **D** and **F**.

Subregion in Dondon	**Ceramic count**	Ceramic percent	**Glass count**	Glass percent	**General Artifact count**	General Artifact percent	**Total**
Laguille	216	40.3%	99	18.4%	29	5.4%	344
Brostage	110	20.5%	43	8%	5	1%	158
Matador	24	4.5%	10	2%	0	0%	34
Total	350		152		34		**536**

Table 7.4. Artifacts category collected on coffee Habitations from three Subregions in Dondon.

The patterns emphasize a landscape dominated by ceramics. Laguille emerges as the dominant area, accounting for nearly two-thirds of all recovered artifacts, 344 artifacts, representing 64.1% of the total. Its assemblage is particularly rich in ceramics

with 40.3% and glass 18.4%, with a notable share of general artifacts as well, 5.4%. In contrast, Brostage presents a more modest but still substantial assemblage with 158 artifacts, 29% of the total. While ceramics and glass are present in significant numbers, 20.5% and 8% respectively, general artifacts are poorly represented by only 1%. Matador by comparison registers as peripheral given that I did not focus on this subregion.

	Habitation in Laguille	Ceramic count	Glass count	General Artifact count
1	Habitation/Lakou Bernard	22	5	3
2	Habitation Fougas	20	6	3
3	Habitation Salès 1	7	8	3
4	Habitation Salès 2	12	19	3
5	Habitation Godillan	41	12	6
6	Habitation Bernice	3	1	0
7	Habitation Odatte	7	0	0
8	Habitation Nérobè	2	1	0
9	Habitation Zoyo Cotard	6	9	0
10	Habitation Séguin	5	0	0
11	Habitation Peré	15	12	1
12	Habitation Terson	8	1	1
13	Habitation Forestier1	15	4	0
14	Habitation Forest-Morne la V	0	0	0
15	Habitation Miray	9	1	0
16	Habitation Dilique	27	3	0
17	Habitation Grand Pré	4	3	5
18	Colonial Wall/Fouk-a-Poul	2	12	1

19	Bran-Noble	3	2	0
20	Cavern Salaisse, Feature associated with Salaisse1	0	0	3
21	Deux-Rochers/Desrocher	8	0	0
	Total	216	99	29

Table 7.5. Count of artifacts Collected in Coffee Habitation in Laguille.

	Habitations in Brostage	Ceramic count	Glass count	General Artifact count
1	Habitation St-Victor	14	3	0
2	Habitation Man Bouki	5	14	1
3	Habitation Ducreux	18	0	0
4	Habitation Menard	10	0	0
5	Habitation Forestier (Haut Vaseux)	9	10	0
6	Habitation Glassie	4	1	1
7	Habitation Colombier	9	0	0
8	Habitation Laille	6	0	0
9	Habitation Anneaux	10	1	1
10	Habitation Seize	4	0	0
11	Habitation Jonca	18	13	2
12	Habitation Labbé	3	1	0
Total		**110**	**43**	**5**

Table 7.6. Archaeological Evidence Collected in Coffee Habitations in Brostage.

	Habitation in Matador	Ceramic count	Glass count	General Artifact count
1	Place Nègre	24	10	0

Table 7.7. Archaeological Evidence Collected in Coffee Habitations in Matador.

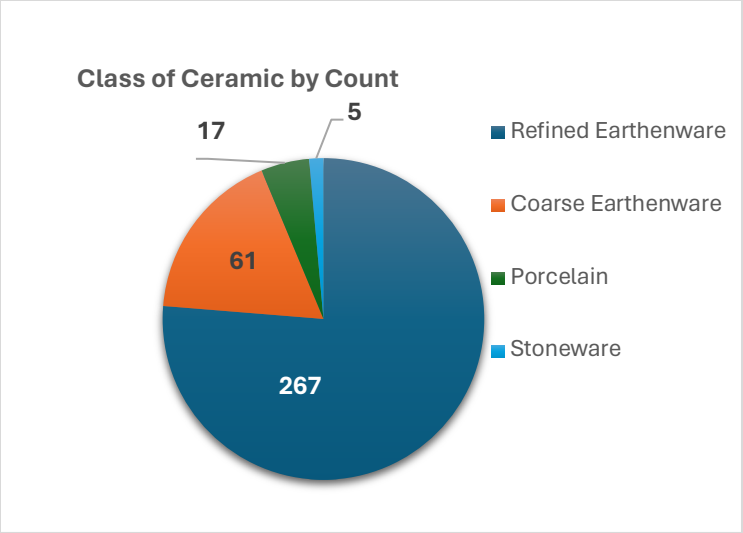


Figure 7.9. Class, Count and Variety of Ceramics Collected

Refined Earthenware (REW) Across Coffee Habitations

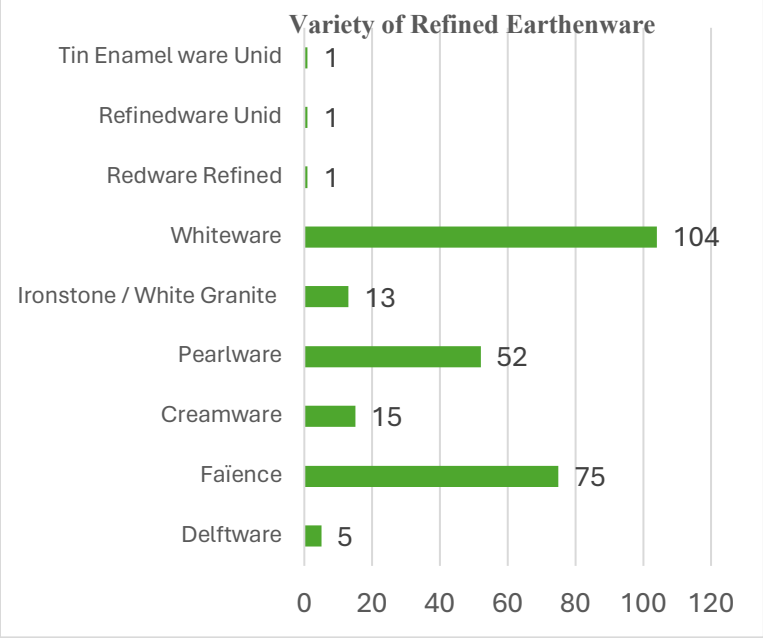


Figure 7.10. Refined Earthenware (REW) from Regional Survey.

Refined earthenware is fired between 1100 and 1200 degrees Celsius (Diamond 2019; Hume 1969). As a result of this higher firing temperature, they are harder and more compact than coarse earthenware. Refined earthenware collected during the regional survey showed that whiteware is the most popular followed by faience,

pearlware, and creamware, the refined redware had the lowest frequency (**Figure 7.11**). In the DAACS protocol, which I used to analysis the artifacts, faïence and delftware are also considered as REW.

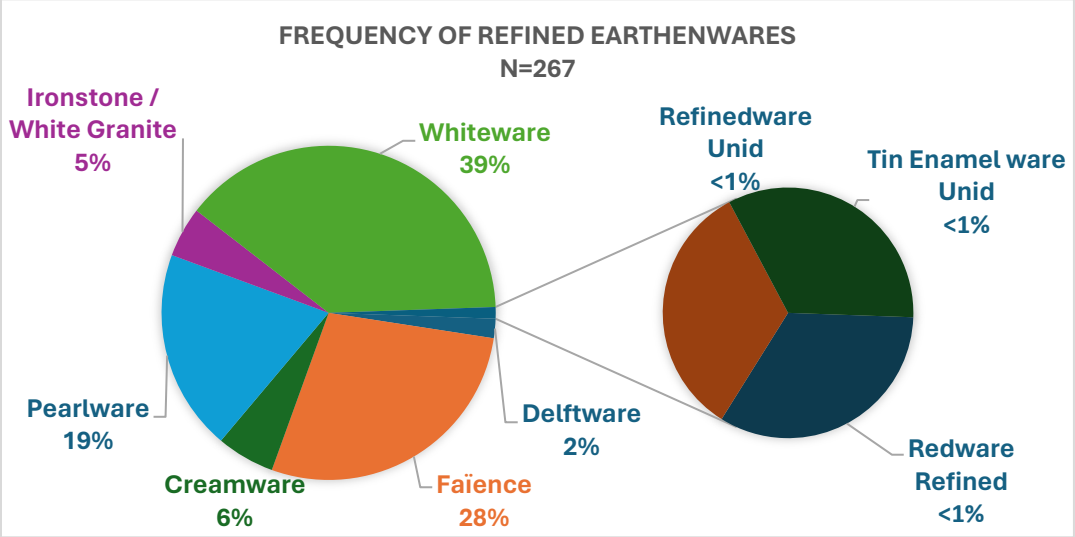


Figure 7.11. Frequency of Refined Earthenware.

Creamware

Creamware (1762-1820) represented 6% of a total of 267 refined earthenware collected in this research (**Figure 7.11**). Most of the earliest documented occurrences of "creamware date to the 1760s" (Bidgood 1986:37). Introduced by the Wedgwood Company c.1762 as "Queensware" (Hume 1969; Lockett 1986), creamware assumed an intermediary role, bridging the gap between faïence, the material which preceded it, and porcelain, the phenomenon par excellence of the 18th and especially 19th centuries (Kybalová 1989). This ceramic is characterized by a chalky, soft, porous, cream-colored paste covered with a satiny clear glaze that pools yellow in vessel crevices (Diamond 2019). Variations in decorative techniques, such as molding, underglaze and overglaze painting, and transfer-printing, are used to describe and date the wares

(Hildyard 1999; Scott 2013). “The early creamware is yellow cream color, which gradually turns into a light cream-colored ware by about 1810” (Diamond 2019:181). Its production ended around 1820. Early creamware will appear yellow, whereas the later forms still have a creamy appearance.



Figure 7.12. Creamware. Artifact ID6005-GO1-NOS--00016.

Pearlware

Pearlware (1775-1830) is developed by Josiah Wedgwood, in England, as an improvement on creamware (Elliot 1986; Roberts 2006). Pearlware has an off-white clay body with a clear glaze that has slightly bluish tint. It can be indeed identified by the way in which the glaze appears blue in crevices of footrings and around handles (Hume 1969). This ware type “is most commonly found in the form of shell-edged plates with rims painted in either blue or green” (Hume 1969:131). Pearlware represents 19% of the refined ware collected with 52 of the total 267 fragments. Among those fragments, 42 were decorated and 10 of them were not. **Figure 7.15** shows the percentage and the type of decoration applied on pearlware collected during the regional survey.



Figure 7.13. Pearlware, Shell Edge, Blue. Artifact ID 6011-OD1-NOS—00001.

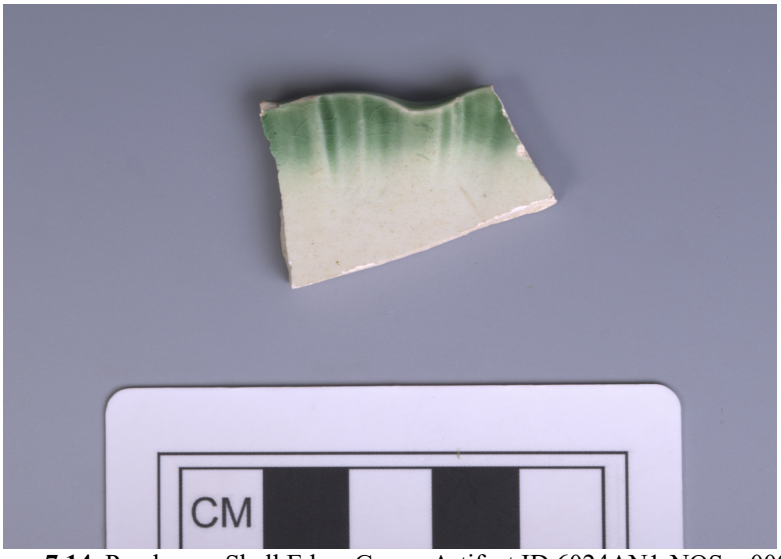


Figure 7.14. Pearlware, Shell Edge, Green. Artifact ID 6024AN1-NOS—00006

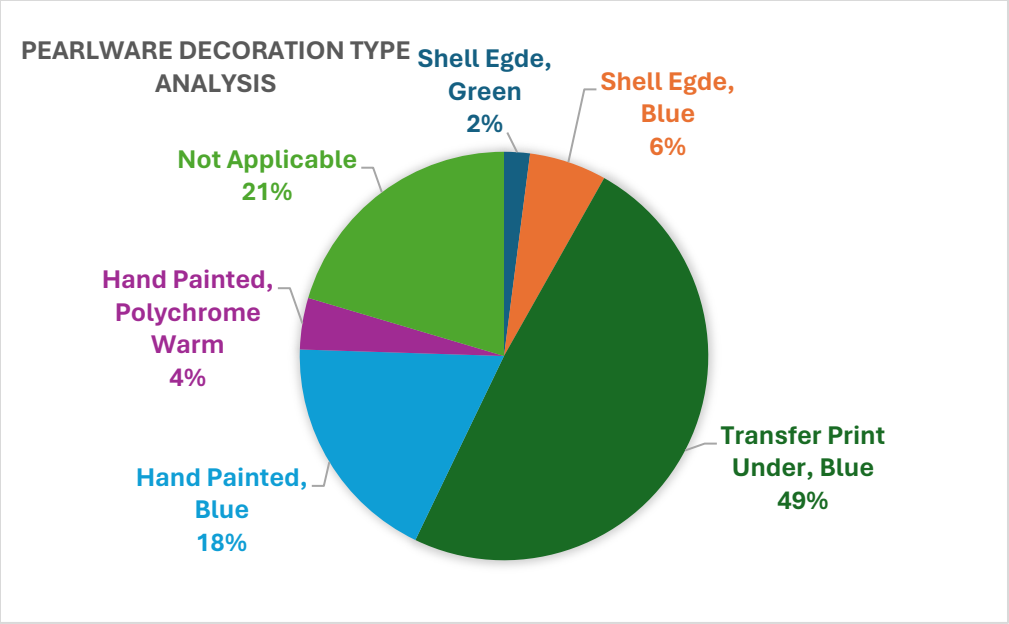


Figure 7.15. Pearlware: Decoration Types.

Whiteware

Whiteware (1820-2000) represented 41% of the refined earthenware collected, which is the highest percentage of refined ware type collected at a surface level during the regional survey in Dondon. Whiteware was first developed around 1820. Transfer-printed designs in blue, black, and brown were added later. The body is very dense and white with a clear glaze that often appears thick and glassy, with relatively large-patterned crazing (Berge 1980). The design is composed of hundreds of raised dots, similar to transfer prints, but placed over the glaze. Also common on whiteware is the Willow Pattern, perhaps the best known of all transfer print designs (Hume 2001; Roberts 2006). This pattern is a European imitation of a Chinese blue and white design that depicts a river with a bridge across it and willow trees on the banks. First produced by English potters in 1780, the Willow pattern is still used today (Scott 2013). This category of sherds suggests the sites were used after the colonial era. Although

habitation Ducreux has the highest density of whiteware, Ducreux was a well-known slaveowner during the mid and late eighteenth centuries in Dondon (*Affiches Américaines* 1767, 1771, 1789).

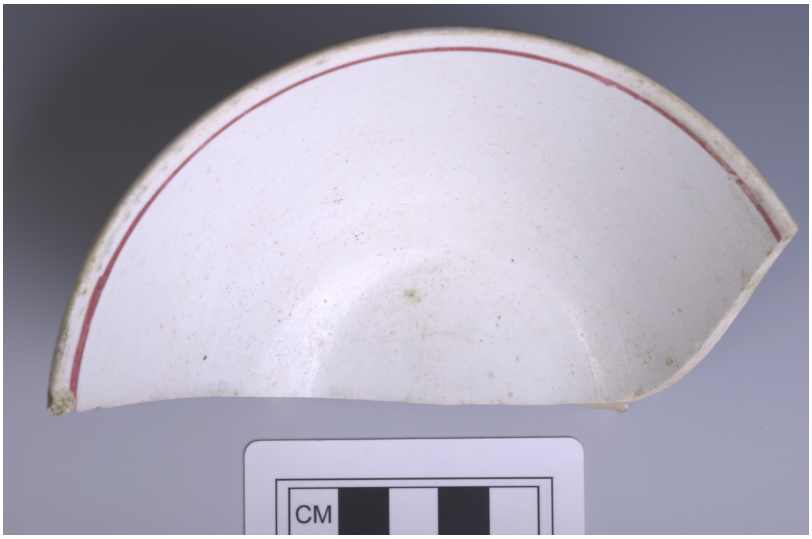


Figure 7.16. Whiteware. Artifact ID6031-DU1-NOS--00014.

Ironstone

Ironstone (1840-2000) is a later form of whiteware. Early ironstone vessels are somewhat thick and have a yellow tint to the paste, whereas ironstone artifacts made after 1900 are thinner and contain a pure white paste (Diamond 2019). A total of 13 sherds of ironstone, represented 5% of the REW recovered from different habitations, which again confirm the continuity of coffee habitations in the subregions in Dondon after the Haitian Revolution, although these habitations are in ruin nowadays and susceptible to be destroyed.

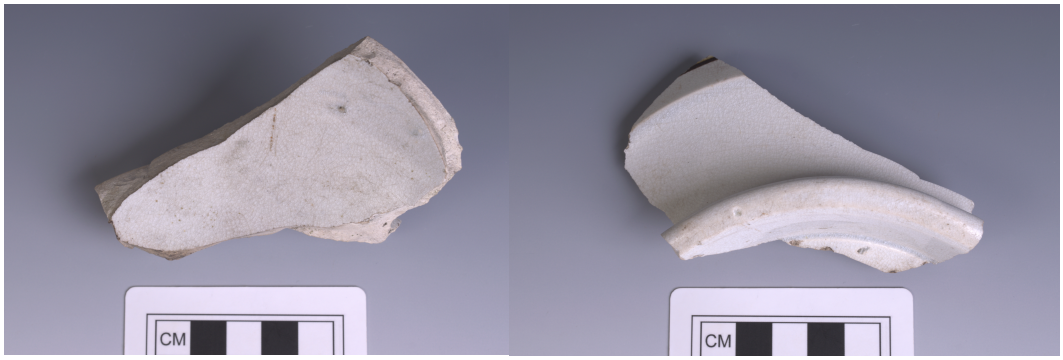


Figure 7.17. Ironstone. Interior/exterior. Artifact ID 6001-1FO1-NOS—00012.

Delftware, Dutch /British

This glaze of Near Eastern origin reached England on its way to the Netherlands in the 16th century (Garner n.d.). The production of tin-glazed ware in England grew rapidly from the 1630s onwards (Hume 1969). Delftwares (1600-1802) are often identified as fragile opaque with "oxide of tin which was added to the oxide of lead and glass and produced enamelled or stanniferous pottery" (Moore 1908:2). Called "soft-bodied wares," they are characterized by a cream to light buff color and often chalky-feeling (Moore 1908). The background tin-enamel ranges from white to bluish-white, with a generally smooth, matte to low-glow-gloss finish. The tin is often poorly bonded, causing it to flake more readily than faïence. Designs, painted in blue or cobalt, feature a wide variety of motifs, including geometric, floral, landscape, figural, animal, and Chinese-inspired patterns. Delftware represented 2% in the refined earthenware group collected (**Figures 7.18** and **7.19**). Even at just this low frequency, delftware provides valuable insight into culture connections and colonist choices during the colonial period.



Figure 7.18. Delftware. Artifact ID 6005-GO2-NOS—00017



Figure 7.19. Delftware: Handle. Artifact ID 6023-LA1-NOS—00002.

French Faïence

Fragments of *faïence* represent 28% of the total refined EW collected during our survey in Dondon. This proportion makes faïence the second most common ware with 75 fragments. The strong presence of this ware type underscores its importance in the regional ceramic landscape, suggesting both its availability through trade and its role in daily life and cultural expression in Dondon. French *faïence* (1700-1800) has the most variety of types produced in Europe and is broadly divided into *faïence blanche* and *faïence brune* (Genet 1980; Walthall 1991). Within the 75 fragments of *faïence*, 25% were *faïence blanche*, 35% identified as *faïence brune*, and 40% *faïence* fragments were unidentified.

Faïence Blanche includes several regional styles (Waslekov and Walthall 2002). Normandy Plain (1690-1790) is a white to off-white enamel, typically undecorated. Normandy Blue on White (c. 1690-1785) features double blue bands on interior rims, framing dashes, dots, or wavy lines, with exteriors often bearing simple floral or geometric motifs. Provence Blue on White (1725-1765) has a hard paste with a cream to buff body and a near-white to pale blue enamel; rims are double-banded in blue, with geometric or crude floral decoration. Brittany Blue on White (1750-1765) is distinguished by a hard paste, light cream to salmon body, and pale blue enamel, typically decorated with a single interior blue band and either a plain center or crude geometric floral design, though double bands also occur. Seine Polychrome (1690-1765) has a hard paste, ranging from cream to salmon in color, coated with an enamel that gives it a white to off-white appearance. Stylized borders of floral and geometric designs frame the surface, painted in lively combinations of blue, black, yellow, green, purple, and reddish orange. At the center, a medallion often carries a floral motif, tying the decoration together in a balanced composition. Saint-Clou Polychrome (1675-1766) is made of hard buff paste with rare salmon tones. It has a tin enamel on a bluish white to light blue background and designs painted in blue and outlined in dark blue, black, or purple, featuring double-banded geometric and floral motifs along the rim, with a central medallion often adorned with flowers (Giacomotti 1963; Pottier 2018; Walthall 1991; Waslekov and Walthall 2002).

Faïence Brune, first produced in Rouen (France) includes Rouen Plain and Rouen Polychrome (1740-1790) and is characterized by a hard paste buff to salmon or

red but has off-white to light blue tin. This type is also characterized by interior rim borders with geometric or floral designs in outlines in blue, black, or purple. The central medallions in the designs can have floral or geometric design outlined in blue, black, or purple. The exterior is covered in a medium to dark manganese brown lead glaze. Rouen Blue on White (1740-1790) has a hard paste, buff to salmon or red in color. The surface is characterized by a tin enameled off-white to light blue interior. The exterior is covered with a dark brown manganese lead glaze (Gums 1988; Lane 1970; Solon and Burton 1903; Waslekov and Walthall 2002).



Figure 7.20. *Faïence Brune* (Rouen Polychrome). Artifact ID6030-MB1-NOS—00002.

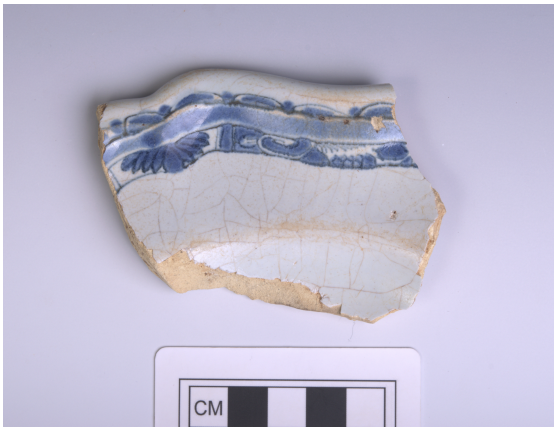


Figure 7.21. *Faïence Blanche*. Saint Cloud Polychrome). Artifact ID6032-ME-NOS—00008.

Stoneware

Stonewares (mid-16th-20th century) were made from fine and dense clays and were fired at temperatures of about 1200 to 1350 degrees Celsius, which usually is high enough to achieve at least partial vitrification of the clay body (Rice 1987:6). Throughout the seventeenth and much of the eighteenth centuries the majority of stonewares were imported from England and Germany. Americans began producing stonewares during the eighteenth century. Stonewares may be unglazed or may exhibit a lead or salt glaze. The salt glaze is a thin, glassy glaze found exclusively on stoneware fired at a high temperature. Common table salt is thrown into the kiln during firing, and the slat then vaporizes and bonds with the stoneware surface to produce an "orange peel" pitted surface (Barclay 1976; Hume 2001; Norman-Wilcox 1965). Very few identifiable stonewares were recovered: 20% German stoneware (circa 1620-1775), 40% British stoneware (circa 1671-1800), and 40% unidentifiable (see **Appendix D**).

Porcelain

With a total of 17 fragments of porcelains collected, 88% were hard-paste porcelaneous and 12% Chinese porcelain. Porcelains were first made in China, and early non translucent types mostly date to the T'ang Dynasty of the ninth and tenth centuries (Hobson 1976:148). Porcelain was imported to the Americas from the 16th century onwards. The main feature that separates porcelain from other earthenware and stoneware is its resonant substance and translucent nature (Mudge 1981; Palmer 1976). Porcelain is always vitrified because of the high temperatures at which it is fired, ranging from 1200 to 1400 degrees Celsius, according to Madsen and White (2011:31)

and even up to 1450 degrees Celsius wrote Diamond (2019:186), and is made of a white-firing, highly refractory kaolin clay. White to bluish-white in color, it is characterized by a translucent paste and different styles of decoration. Lacking the secret recipe, European potters created a soft paste, imitating the look of porcelain but more fragile and less durable. Italian workshops, French manufactories, and English potters rediscovered the true formula, making the birth of European hard-paste porcelain, porcelaneous (Pottier 2018).

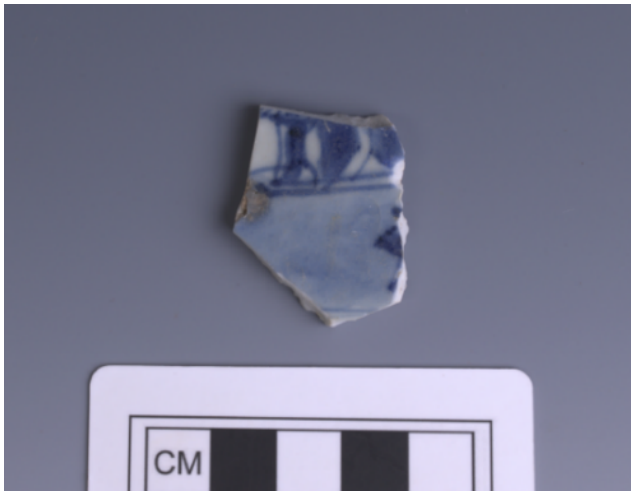


Figure 7.22. Chinese Porcelain. Artifact ID 6002-F01-NOS-00003.



Figure 7.23. Porcelaneous. Artifact ID6023-LA1-NOS- 00005.

Coarse Earthenware (CEW)



Figure 7.24. Coarse Earthenware. Afro-Caribbean ware. Artifact ID 6032-ME1-NOS-00009

Coarse earthenwares constituted the most porous and least compact of the paste types identified in historic contexts. They often contain visible tempering material, with a wide range of colors from dark red, salmon, pink, buff to light cream, and with a wide variety of surface treatment. A total of 61 coarse earthenwares, encompassing local production (Native American ware, and Afro-Caribbean ware), and imported wares (French wares) were collected during the regional survey (see **Appendix D** Coarse Earthenware Local and imported). In this category, imported coarse earthenwares represent the largest portion with 48% of the assemblage. Locally made coarse earthenware represent 29%, which highlights the persistence of regional ceramic practices alongside imported goods. The 23% of the unidentifiable earthenwares of the assemblage reflected the nature of the fragmentation of many pieces and the challenges of distinguishing their provenance.

The predominance of imported coarse earthenware highlights the extent of external supply networks and the circulation of imported ware types within the local

context. These imported wares arrived through colonial and post-colonial trade routes and revealed the domination of the colonial cultural system. By contrast, the presence of Afro-Caribbean and Native American wares signals the continuity of local production and Indigenous persistence, sustaining alternative traditions of manufacture and use.

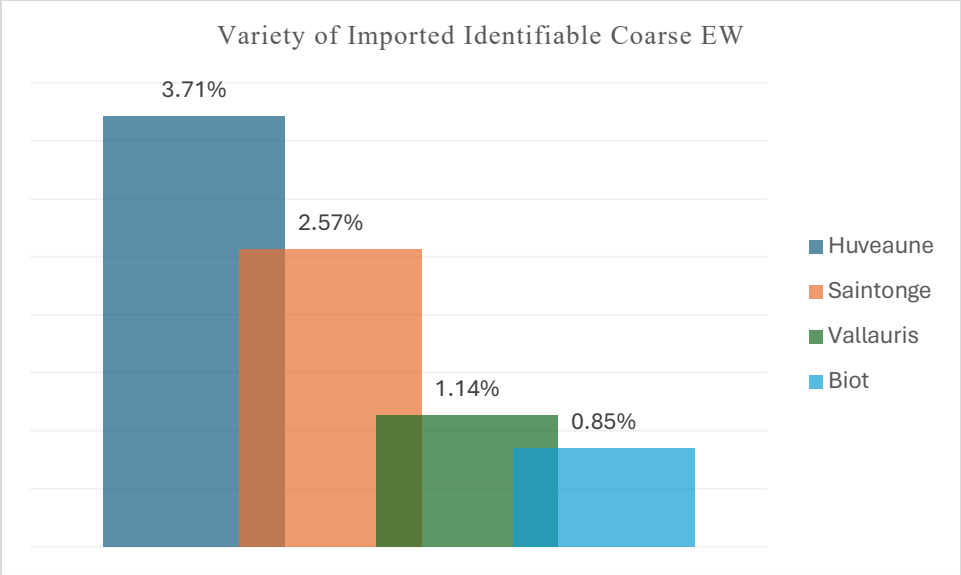


Figure 7.25. Variety of Imported Identifiable Coarse EW.

All these four identifiable imported coarse earthenware types (**Figure 7.25**) of the assemblage were manufactured in France. They represent 8.28% of the ceramics collected across all coffee habitations.

Huveaune

Huveaune (1601-1900) wares are coarse earthenware, characterized by a red limestone clay paste, and commonly found with a light buff slip and lead glaze. A variety of decorations are common. These ceramics are well documented for the 17th and the 18th centuries and decline thereafter (Amouric and Vallauri 2016a).

Out of a total of 29, huveaune ceramics represented 45% of the imported coarse earthenware.



Figure 7.26. Huvaune ware. Artifact ID 6025-LAD1-NOS00003

Saintonge

Saintonge (1600-1770) sherds represented 31% of the imported coarse earthenware collected during the regional survey. These wares are characterized by a salmon, red paste with bright green lead glaze. They often have an overall white slip with a transparent or translucent copper green glaze on top. These wares are also known as Saintonge green-glazed (Chapelot 2016).



Figure 7.27. Saintonge. Artifact ID 6028-JO1-NOS--00018

Vallauris

Vallauris (1750-1900) sherd fragments represent 14% of the imported coarse earthenware collected in Dondon. This coarse earthenware is defined by heterogeneous paste buff, pink, and orange in color. With prolonged use, it often develops a gray discoloration, particularly along the base where it comes into contact with fire. From the late eighteenth-century onward, Vallauris potters adopted the practice of finishing these vessels with a transparent glaze applied over white or pigmented engobe. The ware is produced from a kaolinitic refractory clay body noted for its resistance to thermal shock (Amouric and Vallauri 2016b).

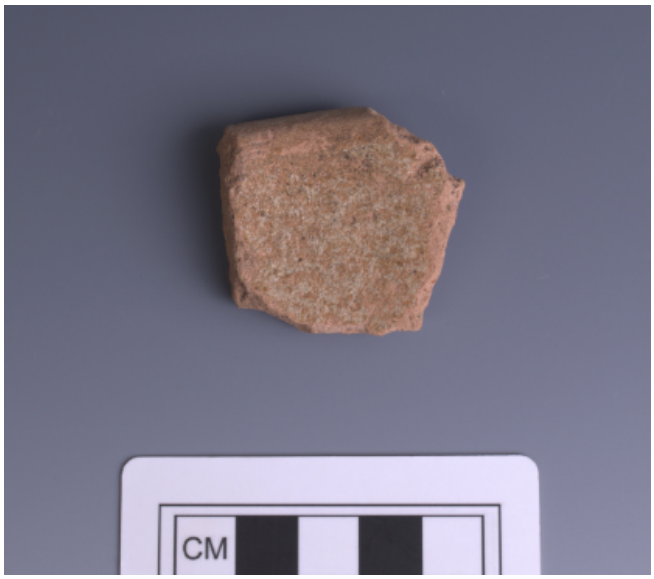


Figure 7.28. Vallauris. Artifact ID 6012-TE-NOS—00007

Biot

Biot (1700-1800) fragments represent 10% of the imported coarse earthenware of the assemblage. The ware is characterized by a heterogeneous texture, ranging from pink, buff to light beige. It is also characterized by a whiteish slip covered in a clear

lead glaze, resulting in a light-yellow or a light beige color. Biot ware is made from kaolinitic refractory clay. It is a resistant ware with thick walls. Biot potters dedicated their jars to store dry and wet goods (Amouric and Vallauri 2016c). Biot jars were widely disseminated with the colonial trade in the New World (Amouric and Vallauri 2016b).

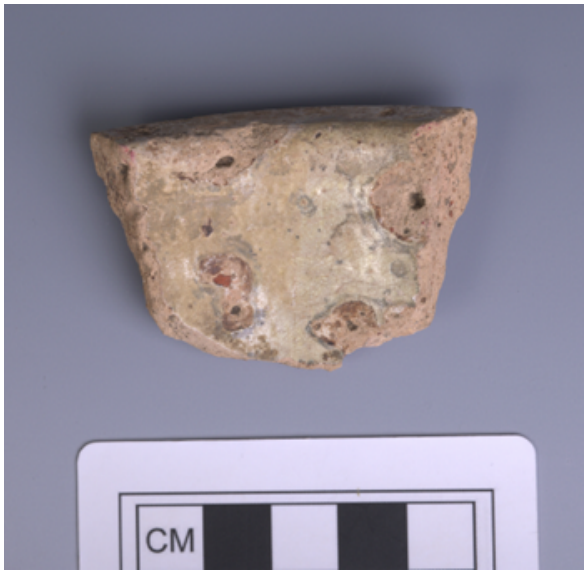


Figure 7.29. Biot. Artifact ID 6028 JO1-NOS-00020

Locally Made Coarse Earthenware: Native American/Amerindian

Native American coarse earthenware is a handmade and low-fired pottery that predate the colonization of the continent. They were made through coiling or molding and tempered with sand, shell, or crushed pottery/stone (grog) to strengthen the clay (Rice 1987). The resulting pottery was porous, suited for everyday activities such as cooking, storing foods and liquids, and used for food preparation. Forms varied from jars and open bowls to flat griddles. While many utilitarian wares were plain, many others bore incised, painted, or modeled designs, sometimes incorporating anthropomorphic or zoomorphic motifs (Jean 2019; Rouse 1992).

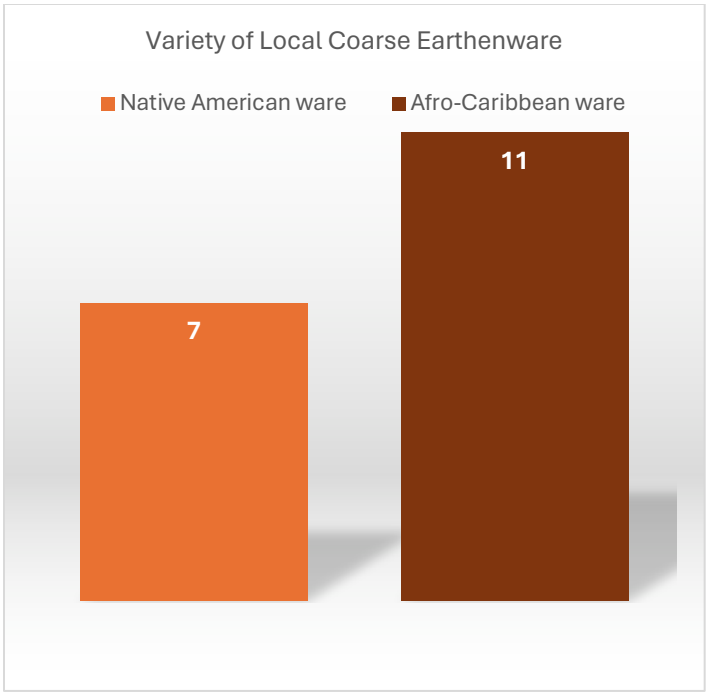


Figure 7.30. Variety of Local Coarse Earthenware

A total of 7 fragments of Native American ware were recovered within two STPs in an area named Deux-Rochers or Desrocher. The fragments were identified as body; among them 3 displayed decorative treatment (6018-DR-STP04-DRS—00002; 6018-DR-STP04-DRS—00003; 6018-DR-STP04-DRS—00004). The fragments were unglazed/bisque, somewhat sandy in texture with an eroded surface. Decorative elements consisted of freehand incised geometric motifs executed on the vessel body. Analysis of the paste inclusion included quartz, rock, hematite, and miscellaneous lithic materials. It is also shown that inclusions density is greater than or equal to 15%, and the paste matrix is characterized by a red coloration (**Figure 7.31**).



Figure 7.31. Cross Section Analysis of a Native American Sherd.

Afro-Caribbean Coarse Earthenware

Afro-Caribbean coarse earthenware is a corpus of hand-built, low-fired, unglaze/bisque ceramics produced by Africans or their descendants throughout the Caribbean during the colonial era. Eleven fragments were collected during the regional survey in Dondon. These vessels were typically manufactured using locally available clays and inclusion that gave them a coarse fabric. The resulting pottery was porous and relatively soft compared to the imported French wares in the assemblage, yet well suited for domestic functions such as cooking, water storage, and food preparation. They are characterized by coil building and sometimes wheel-throwing with a smoothing body. The vessels embody African stylistic and technological continuities that were subsequently reshaped through local conditions.

Estimating Dates for Sites

Habitation/ Ceramic Type	Faience	Pearlware	whiteware	Ironstone/White granite	Delftware	Redware Refined	Creamware	REW Unid	Tin Unid	Coarse EW Unid	Porcellaneous /HardPaste	German Stoneware	Huveaune	Vallauris	Caribbean CEW, Unid	Caribbean CEW, Wheel thrown	Porcelain, Chinese	British Stoneware	Stoneware, Unid	Saintonge	Biot	Caribbean CEW, hand built	Native American / Amerindian	**Total**
Anneau	1	1	5		_	_	_	_	_	1	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	10
Bernard	13	1	4	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	22
Bernice	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	3
Bran-Noble		1	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	3
Colombier	1	_	6	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	9
Dilique	_	12	13	1	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	27
Ducreux	_	_	15	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	3	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	18
Forestier (Haut. Vaseux)	3	2	3	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	9
Forestier1	_	1	12	1	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	15
Fougasse/Fougas	1	9	2	_	_	_	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	4	1	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	20
Foukapoul	_	_	2	_	_	_		_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2
Godillan	13	1	5	1	1	_	2	_	_	7		_	3	_	_	_	_	1	2	4	_	1	_	41
GranPré	1	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	4
Jonca/Junca	5	_	1	2	2	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	3	1	_	_	18
Labbé	_	1	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	3
Laille/Lay	4	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	6
ManBouki	4	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	5
Ménard	3	2	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	2	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_		_	10
Miray	3	2	3	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	9
Nan Glasi	_	_	4	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	4
Nerobè	_	_	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	2
Odat or Odatte	1	4	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	7
Péré	2	4	6	_	1	_		_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	15
Place Nègre	3	7	8	1	_	_	1	_	_	_	3	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	24
Salaisse1	1	_	1	_	_	_	2	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	1	_	7
Salaisse2	2	_	_	_	_	_	3	_	_	_	_	_	3	_	1	_	_	1	_	_	1	1	_	12
Seguin	4	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	5
Seize or Sèze	_	_	1	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	4
St Victor	3	2	1		_	_	4	_	1	1	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	14
Terson/Teson	3	1	_	1	_	_		_	_	3	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	8
Zoyo	2		2	2	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	6
Deux-Rocher/Desrocher	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	1	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	_	7	8
Total	75	52	104	13	5	1	15	1	1	16	15	1	13	2	6	1	2	2	2	9	3	4	7	**350**

Table 7.8. Count of Ceramic by Coffee Habitation

Ceramic frequencies from **Table 7.8** are used to calculate the Mean Ceramic Dates (MCDs) to estimate the date of coffee habitations. MCDs are weighted averages which provide estimated dates for sites (South 1972). But this date estimate is based on the analysis of Neiman and Smith (2006), in which the best linear unbiased estimate of the mean ceramic dates (BLUE MCD) is calculated. This estimate is based on weighting the ware type counts according to their frequency such that types with long

manufacturing ranges such as porcelain (1600-1860), British Stoneware (1671-1800), or *Faïence* ceramics (1600-1800), have less influence on the MCD. This estimation assumes that the standard deviations are 1/6 of the manufacturing spans (Galle 2006).

Coffee Habitation	BLUE MCD
Anneau	1830.29854
Bernard	1781.82143
Bernice	1740.95607
Bran-Noble	1819.41482
Colombier	1846.8911
Dilique	1812.70705
Ducreux	1910
Forestier (Haut Vaseux)	1800.21495
Forestier1	1860.5746
Fougasse/Fougas	1800.76598
Foukapoul	1910
Godillan	1777.51069
GranPré	1781.21171
Jonca/Junca	1777.23597
Labbé	1809.84312
Laille/Lay	1779.27816
ManBouki	1750.5
Ménard	1793.12362
Miray	1801.39601
Nan Glasi	1910
Nerobè	1910
Odat or Odatte	1803.4338
Péré	1808.30746
Place Nègre	1809.16231
Salaisse1	1789.63926
Salaisse2	1779.70324
Seguin	1750.58824
Seize or Sèze	1912.96703
St Victor	1789.14259
Terson/Teson	1785.83412
Zoyo	1818.14054

Table 7.9. Estimated dates of Coffee Habitation in Dondon.

Based on the small count of ceramics recovered from the sites, the estimated dates range from 1740 to 1912. These results suggest that the sites experienced

continued occupations spanning the colonial and post-revolutionary periods. However, several biases affect the accuracy of these dates. All ceramics from the coffee habitations were collected from surface contexts, where ongoing agricultural practices such as soil tilling for planting peas, corn, and other crops have disturbed and mixed the stratigraphy. When evaluating individual sites those represented by larger sample sizes, such as Godillan, provide more chronometric indicators. Several sites with smaller assemblages, their MCD's are statistically fragile and highly sensitive to the presence or absence of a single ware type. For example, having only fragments of *faïence* can pull an MCD earlier by several decades while a small number of whiteware or ironstone sherds can shift a site's calculated mid-point considerably later. This is the case for habitation Ducreux, with an estimated date of 1910 because the only ceramics recovered were whitewares (n=15) and porcelaneous ware (n=1), both of which have their production start dates after the Haitian Revolution. Yet, archival evidence from *Affiches Américaines* (1767, 1771, 1789) demonstrates that Ducreux was established in Dondon during the mid-to late eighteenth century. This discrepancy highlights the need for systematic excavations to accurately date these sites and understand their occupational histories. According to oral history (people in the community) and supported by archival documents such as *Affiches Americaines,* the majority of coffee habitations recorded in this research were occupied during the eighteenth century and post-revolutionary period.

In contrast, the estimated date for Cavern Badlo is more reliable. The four refined sherds were recovered from a single stratigraphic context (Level 1). I argue that

the cavern was used during the colonial period. Moreover, the presence of coarse earthenware recovered in Levels 2 and 3 associated with stone tools indicates an earlier occupation of the site by enslaved fugitives than the estimated date by the Blue MCD (see **Table 7.10**).

	Cavern Badlo Blue MCD							
Ware Type	Count	Begin Date	End Date	Mid Date	Span	Numerator	Denominator	Blue MCD
Caribbean Coarse Earthenware	9							
Pearlware	4	1775	1830	1802.5	55	85.804959	0.04760331	1802.5

Table 7.10. Cavern: Badlo: Estimate Date Occupation

Glass Vessel

During the regional survey I collected a total of 152 fragments of glass vessels (**Table 7.4**) comprised of 107 fragments of wine style bottles, 34 unidentifiable bottle fragments, 2 tumblers, 2 pharmaceutical bottles/vial, 1 stemware, and 6 unidentified fragments. Mouth blown was the manufacture technique that dominated the assemblage with 96%, followed by mold blown 2%, and less than 1% machine made and unidentifiable manufacture technique. These following attributes in **Table 7.11** were considered in the analysis (**Appendix E. Glass Vessel** for detailed diagnostic on each fragment or group of fragments).

Analysis Attributes for Glass Vessel	
Color	Weight
Fluoresces	Base Length
Vessel Category	Base Diameter
Form	Pontil Mark
Completeness	Bottle Specifics
Manufacturing Tech	Stem Foot Shape
Mold Type	Mark Info
Thickness	Patination

Max. Measurement

Table 7.11. Analysis Attributes for Glass Vessel.

The overwhelming majority of the glass vessel fragments were comprised of large non-diagnostic bottle fragments; 54% of glass vessels were body fragments; only 34 fragments were able to be assessed. I considered the most diagnostic part of the bottle anatomy (**Figure 7.34**) which was the base and the finish (bore, lip and string-rim) associated with other specific attributes such as color, manufacturing technique, mark info, and pontil mark. The analysis of these diagnostic fragments of glass vessels, particularly wine bottle style from the colonial era can likely inform on the manufacturing date (Dumbrell 1983).

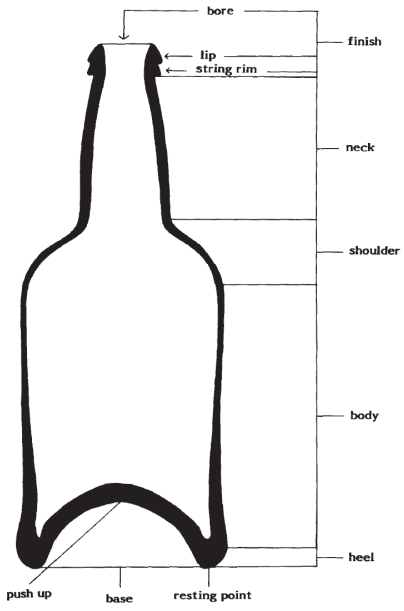


Figure 7.34. Bottle Anatomy. Source: Jones et al. (1989:77)



Figure 7.32. Bottle, Wine style. Finish, Neck, Shoulder. Flap top, flat string-rim (tooled). Artifact ID 6013-MI1-NOS--00002.



Figure 7.33. Bottle, wine style, base. Dome, Exterior/Interior. Artifact ID 6025-LAB-NOS—00001

Completeness	Count
Body	83
Base, Body	30
Neck, Finish	10
Base	11
Neck, Finish	6
Shoulder, Neck, Finish	3
Unid. Bottle	3
Shoulder	1
Body, Shoulder, Neck, Finish	1
Body, Shoulder, Neck	1
Finish	1
Handle	1
Foot	1
Total	152

Table 7.12. Completeness and Count Glass Vessel

The results indicate a variety of finish types. One finish exhibited three parts: a rounded lip, a rounded string rim, and a neck. Four finish fragments displayed two components, consisting of a flat-top lip and a flat-side string rim. Two finish fragments had two parts, in which the lip could not be identified, but the string rim was flat-sided. Six finish fragments had only one identifiable component: a flat top lip. One finish fragment presented two parts, including a down-sloped lip tooled, and a flat-side string rim. Another finish fragment exhibited two parts: a flat-top lip combined with a rounded string rim.

The distribution of finish fragments suggests a predominance of flat top lips, whether occurring alone or in combination with string rims, and indicates a standardized mode of finish. The presence of rounded string rim, and a down sloped lip highlights limited variation, reflecting different manufacturing techniques. The two

finish fragments where the lips were unidentified but had flat-side string rim, further emphasize that the string rim itself was a consistent design element.

Regarding base fragments, 15 were diagnostic as domed base, mouth blown. In addition, to one fragment with a conical base (mouth-blown), one base fragment was flat, and three fragments had a molded flat base. The base fragments show a clear technological distinction. The majority of the fragments were mouth blown with domed base, a form characteristic of earlier bottle manufacturing techniques that facilitated structural stability and resistance to impact. The smaller number of conical and flat mouth blown bases further illustrates this variation. However, the presence of three molded flat base fragments indicates the introduction of later manufacturing methods. Molded base fragments are typically associated with industrialized production, suggesting a chronological overlap.

General Artifacts Analysis

Analyzing general artifacts, I also followed DAACS protocol. The General Artifact in DAACS provides a catch-all cataloging schema for those artifacts not included in ceramic, faunal, glass vessel, tobacco pipe, beads, buckle, button, and utensils. Each general artifact is cataloged as one of the following materials: Ceramic, Composite, Glass, Metal, Mineral, Organic, or Stone.

A total of 34 general artifacts were collected during the regional survey. The assemblage was dominated by 88% of metals (**Table 7.14**).

Category	Nail End Type
Completeness	Nail Head Type
Form	Nail Length
Height	Weight
Length	Width
Material and Manufacturing Technique	Brick Size

Table 7.13. Analysis Attributes for General Artifact.

Pots, cast iron	Shackle, cast iron	Nail, wrought /forged	Machete, Iron molded	Metal Hardware Unid.	Cast Iron, Unid	Brick/ Daud Hand-made	Slate	Glass/ Mirror, Machine made
12	1	3	1	5	8	1	1	2

Table 7.14. Count and Type of General Artifacts.

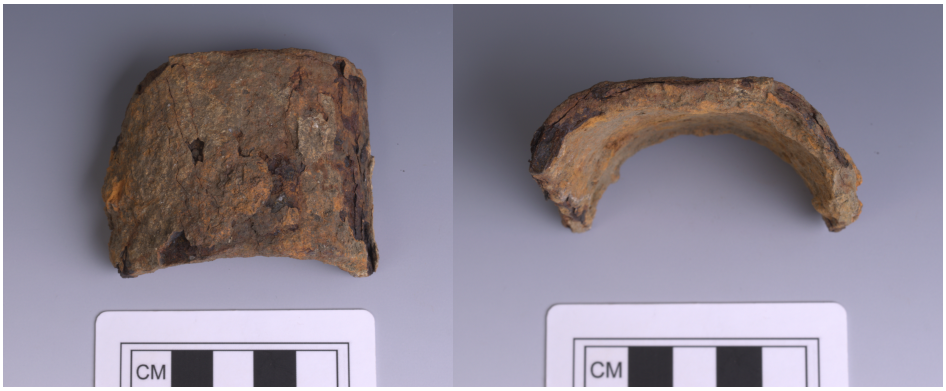


Figure 7.35. Shackle, Cast Iron, 104.8 g. Artifact ID 6030-MB1-NOS—00017

The cast iron shackle recovered on habitation Man-Boukie was one of the most significant artifacts linked directly to torture instruments used in the colonial system (**Appendix F**). This type of shackle refers to iron restraints that were designed to be locked around the wrist or foot of enslaved people, usually in pairs and connected by a

chain, bar, or hinge. They were one of several types of iron restraints used to immobilize, punish, and control enslaved individuals.

Conclusion

The excavation of Cavern Badlo, interpreted as a refuge for self-emancipated individuals, yielded an assemblage that is at once modest in quantity and highly significant in interpretative value. Material evidence reflects a dual strategy of maroon engagement with and autonomy from the habitation economy in Dondon. Ceramic analysis revealed both imported and locally produced wares. Four decorated fragments of pearlware, with production beginning in the late eighteenth century, demonstrate access to refined imported goods, likely obtained through trade, incursions onto nearby habitations, or provisioning networks connected to nearby habitations. Their recovery reinforces the arguments that maroons were not entirely isolated from the plantation economy but instead maintained dynamic relationships with it. The recovery of nine coarse, low-fired earthenware sherds from the site suggests local manufacturing production. These ceramics, generally associated with utilitarian material repertoire rooted in regional tradition. The sherds may have been produced within maroon metacommunity, drawing on Afro-Caribbean ceramic knowledge, or obtained through exchange with nearby coffee habitations.

The faunal assemblage provides crucial insights into subsistence practices. With a NISP of 199 and a MNI of 25, the remains are overwhelmingly dominated by mammals with smaller contributions from birds and fish. The heavy fragmentation of bones suggests intensive processing consistent with marrow extraction, which reflects

both subsistence stress and resourcefulness. The presence of domesticated pig remains, alongside small game and wild bird specimens, points to a mixed strategy that combined access to domestic livestock through surrounding habitations with active hunting and trapping. The limited fish remains indicate opportunistic use of the Bouyaha River, located just 160 meters from the site. The presence of flaked stone tools further highlights this adaptive resilience. Their occurrence in direct association with Afro-Caribbean sherds and faunal remains suggests deliberate reuse or continued production by maroon occupants. These tools were likely employed in hunting, fishing, and food processing, exemplifying a pragmatic technological strategy that drew upon both pre-existing materials in the landscape and locally developed ingenuity.

In sum, the combination of imported ceramics, locally produced Afro-Caribbean ware, fragmented bones, and repurposed stone tools illustrates a flexible and adaptive subsistence strategy rooted in resistance. I believe that Cavern Badlo functioned not merely as a shelter but as a locus of survival and self-sufficiency, where maroons secured resources, fashioned tools, and prepared food outside the gaze of habitation surveillance. Read against the broader landscape of Dondon, Cavern Badlo exemplifies how enslaved individuals carved out space for their autonomy, laying the groundwork for forms of resistance that ultimately contributed to the revolutionary transformation of Saint-Domingue.

Chapter 8 - Conclusion

> "Remember that I sacrificed everything to rally to your defense: family, children, fortune, and now I am rich only with your liberty; my name has become a horror to all those who want slavery. Despots and tyrants curse the day that I was born."
>
> Jean-Jacques Dessalines

This research intends to reveal the humanity of those people that the *Code Noir* of 1685, Article 44 turned into commodity (*bien meuble)*. Attempting to extirpate and silence the memory of slavery from the historical narrative[45] is not only an erasure of the fundamental chapter of the Americas' past, but also an affront to the memory of the countless enslaved individuals, maroons, freedom fighters who fought and paid for freedom with their blood. Just as colonial powers created militias and *maréchaussée* to pursue, disband, and annihilate maroon communities, current policy to erase slavery and marronage from narratives such as the one highlighted by the *Washington Post* (see **chapter 5**) stating that the Trump administration ordered the removal of photos and information on slavery from National Park sites. This kind of policy is the epitome of continuing colonial ideologies. This research stands radically against this kind of policy and wants to bring forward what I call "*les oubbliés de l'histoire",* those that history tends to forget, the maroons. Their difficult history might trigger trauma yet is necessary to know in order to say NO MORE to neocolonialism.

[45] "National Park to remove photo of enslaved man's scars. The Trump administration is ordering the removal of information on slavery at multiple national parks in an effort to scrub them of "corrosive ideology." The Washington Post (see chapter 5).

This research brings two fundamental insights to the future of archaeology of marronage in Haiti and one contribution to the institution in charge of archaeology. First, the expansion of coffee habitations in the mountainous regions did not prevent enslaved people from finding concealment within a landscape heavily controlled by the colonial system. This underscores the need to view rural marronage not only as the establishment of large maroon communities, but also as the frequent practice of short-term flight that was deeply embedded in the daily realities of enslaved people in Saint-Domingue. Second, refuges associated with small-scale marronage often served as temporary for planning, enabling escapees to move towards larger, and more permanent maroon settlements. Additionally, the result of this research encourages a reassessment of predictive models used to locate areas with high probability for maroon sites. Instead of privileging long-distance movements in a landscape like Dondon that was profoundly shaped by colonial surveillance and control, the focus should be made on discreet, hidden places like caverns that may have functioned as ephemeral refuges.

Finally, in terms of contributions to the institutions in charge of archaeological heritage in Haiti, the geolocation data of the coffee habitations in Dondon provides a valuable foundation for the continued identification and documentation of archaeological sites in the region. Moreover, the identification of Cavern Badlo as a site of resistance contributes to redefining the colonial landscape of Dondon. Furthermore, the analysis of the recovered material remains of this research will enhance the existing collections of the *Bureau National d'Ethnologie* (BNE) and serve as a reference assemblage for future research and comparative studies.

Maroon Persistence

This research documented over 762 cases of maroon activity in Dondon from 1766 to 1790, comprising approximately 18% females and 82% males. It also identified over 35 sites. The archaeological remains recovered in Dondon, particularly in Cavern Badlo has a small assemblage compared to other maroon sites studied in the Caribbean. In contrast to the research of Agorsah (1994, 1995) in Jamaica, La Rosa Corzo' s (2003) research in Cuba, White's (2009) maroon settlements in Suriname, Weik's (2012) antislavery resistance, and Sayers's (2006) research in South Carolina and Virginia, the results of my research present an ephemeral site.

The relatively small evidence recovered in Cavern Badlo suggests that it functioned as a place of refuge used by enslaved people seeking temporary concealment. The assemblage that was analyzed embodies both material strategies of survival and the assertion of social autonomy, which are common in every maroon site studied in the Caribbean. The presence of imported refined earthenwares recovered in Cavern Badlo and in many coffee habitations in Dondon, indicates that enslaved fugitives maintained material access to coffee habitation resources, whether through opportunistic acquisition or repurposing of habitation refuse. Because these ceramics circulated through colonial networks, their appearance in Cavern Badlo demonstrates that maroons developed relationships with the habitation economy and engaged with them in variable ways.

Maroons are often represented as fragile communities of resistance. Their existence could be at times fleeting and their locations transitory. Their security

depended on careful planning and constant vigilance. They were aware that their lives revolved around a problem that did not have any easy solution, which meant they had to survive despite the continual attacks to which they were subjected (La Rosa Corzo 2003). This research reveals a compelling and paradoxical outcome. Cavern Badlo, a maroon site, was located at the heart of a landscape deliberately designed to reinforce planter control and surveillance, thereby limiting mobility and privacy of enslaved people. Nevertheless, persistent maroon presence in the landscape throughout the eighteenth-century demonstrates that, despite French colonists' claims of sovereignty, they did not effectively dominate all the territory they purported to have controlled. Maroons found ways to carve out spaces of asylum in a system designed to suppress them.

While archaeologists often focus their attention on maroon settlements built far away from colonial centers, in concealed and inaccessible areas, this research demonstrates that marronage is also a subtle phenomenon, and enslaved fugitives found refuge within a landscape "controlled" by their colonizers. Furthermore, even with the relatively high percentage of maroon activity recorded in Dondon, long-term maroon settlements appear to be very unlikely. Nevertheless, its landscape offers some secret, dark, and silent places like caverns that need more attention.

Often presented as rugged and concealed places, caverns provided a private space where enslaved people met with little restriction, and where relationships between members of different habitations might be established and maintained. These hidden places hold secrets of survival; they are silent witnesses to the terror of slavery.

They served as shelters and spiritual ritual places for the first Haytians and an ongoing secret place for spiritual practices (Schwaller 2018; Vastey 2014). Caverns were actively incorporated into the lived experience of enslaved fugitives for meetings. While coffee habitations, military structures, factories, roads, and slaveholder houses in Dondon were symbols of power, caverns were sanctuaries of survival for maroons and enslaved individuals. Debien (1974:431) argued "caverns also served as shelters for them [the maroons], at least during the day when they needed to rest after their nocturnal escapades."

Cavern Badlo: An Ephemeral Place for Episodic Flight

Cavern Badlo may have served as a secret place for episodic or short-term flights for enslaved individuals from habitations surrounding it. It might have been used as a place where information was spread, identity forged, a place of *petit marronage.* Throughout the colonial period enslaved people embarked upon such flight; often their absences lasting anywhere from a few hours to a few days, and the distance from habitations was generally close. I agree with Roberts (2015) when he states that the proximity of flight from the coffee habitations correlated with the rationale for fugitivity. Cavern Badlo is situated half a kilometer and just over one kilometer from the nearest surrounding coffee habitations, making it an ideal site for short-term marronage. It may have served as the closest hiding place on the edge of the coffee habitations; as Fouchard (1972:271) argues "for unadventurous, too timid, reflective slave[s] … who decided to break discipline by henceforth refusing to work for and to

be dependent on a master." But it may also have been a place where enslaved people planned their long-term flight before joining other maroon fellows.

Furthermore, the geography of Dondon, characterized by valleys dominated by rugged mountainous terrain, was suitable for episodic flight. Material remains recovered from Cavern Badlo are evidence that features like caverns were integral to the geography of resistance in Dondon and served as strategic strongholds for enslaved people who fled bondage and engaged in episodic flight.

Short-term escape was the type of flight that posed the greatest problem for colonists on a daily basis (Roberts 2015). This form of marronage affected nearly all habitations for different reasons and yet was considered as minor infractions to the colonists. We cannot always consider short-term flight the way Debien (1974) describes it as merely a form of absenteeism just because planters often labelled such actions as signs of laziness or vagabondage. I argue that *petit marronage* possessed a far more complex and dynamic character. It could evolve and frequently turn into long-term flight. It was an asset for enslaved people to sustain resistance and organize revolt. A compelling illustration of this dynamic is Duty Bookman, the famous maroon leader, and one of the most celebrated of all maroon figures. He often ran away from the habitation of his slaveholder, Clément, and was frequently guilty of this crime of apparently harmless flight. Yet, through his absences, Bookman cultivated networks of complicity, nourished his dream of liberating his fellows from slavery, and laid groundwork for the well-conceived and the most successful slave uprising in modern history, in August 1791, an event that marked a decisive turning point in the struggle

for liberation in Saint-Domingue (Brutus 1970; Cauna 2003; Dubois 2004; Fick 1990; Fouchard 1972; Geggus 2014; Hurbon 2000; Stoddard 1914).

Drawing on its geographic position near the Spanish border, Dondon served as a transitional zone for maroons seeking refuge to the eastward of the island, in the Spanish border, a less populated territory (Debien 1974). There existed a network of movements among maroon groups across both sides of the island. However, migrations from the Spanish territory into the French colony were rare. If there were such movement "they seem to be led by extreme curiosity rather than any other motive" argued Saint-Méry (1797:170). Data from *Affiches Américaines* support this statement in the case of Dondon. Data presented in **Figure 5.3** on the locations where enslaved individuals from Dondon who became maroons were captured, shows eighteen maroons captured in Spanish territory, whereas only one maroon from Spanish territory was arrested (**see Figure 5.4**). His name was François, from the Congo nation, about twenty-years-old, short, branded with the letters C and A, captured at Haut du Trou, Dondon; he claimed to belong to a man named Hosse-Cid, a Spaniard (*Affiche Américaine* 1785:371).

The contiguousness of the Spanish territory and the ability of remaining there unknown for a long time, encouraged large numbers of maroons to flee eastward exchanging the harsh labor of the French plantations for the tending of livestock in vast valleys of the Spanish territory, where control was irregular (Manigat 2001). Furthermore, the governor of Santo Domingo, Morsy, wanted to increase the population of the colony he governed, encouraging the enslaved people from the west

part of the island to escape. This bold step, however, was contrary to the law of the two colonies and the friendship of their two courts (Elie 2013; Saint-Méry 1797).

Additionally, maroon communities such as Le Maniel, established in the mountains of the Bahoruco, increased in size from the seventeenth century and had long been the maroon's asylum on the border of the two colonies. These communities provided fertile ground and favorable territory in terms of inaccessibility, distance from colonial centers, and concealment for maroon activity. From there, maroons formed bands that attacked plantations on the Spanish side, and habitations on the French side, and even pushing all the way to the sea in the south of the frontier. All these options were a magnet, attracting enslaved people who lived in the habitations, particularly those in proximity to the border. But such activities required an infallible plan. Therefore, Cavern Badlo can be interpreted in this broader context as an ephemeral site for episodic flights, a place of persistence, and for planning long-term marronage, before joining areas reputed for permanent maroon settlements with greater maroon activity, such as: the mountains of Les Platons in the Massif du Sud, the Matheux range in the central cordillera, the mountains of Plaisance and the Limbé in the northern cordillera, and the highlands of Vallières and Mont-Organisé in the northeast, the Massif de la Selle, in addition to the Bahoruco (Fouchard 1981; Manigat 2001; Saint-Mery 1797).

Maroon settlements, long or short-term, were almost everywhere in the colony although their expansion was problematic, and they were constantly hunted by the *maréchaussée*. However, it may have been the limits on expansion of maroon

settlements that propelled the context for the slave revolt, since those who wished to escape slavery had to develop a direct and systematic attack against the habitation system rather than seeking refuge outside it.

To fully prove and assume the latter statement, a more comprehensive effort is required to understand the eighteenth-century colonial landscape and to elucidate the movement of maroons through archaeological remains. A critical first step in this process involves the systematic geolocation of all colonial habitations and other colonial features. The integration of light detection and ranging (LiDAR) technology is indispensable for such work, as extensive structures of the coffee habitations are now concealed beneath vegetation. Moreover, in many cases, only foundation remnants remain, while evidence of colonial road networks in remote areas in Dondon is virtually erased.

Implementing this approach would enable us to reconstruct the spatial organization of the colonial landscape, revealing patterns of the colonial habitations, and mobility. It would facilitate the identification of potential zones of resistance, particularly where maroon clusters may have been sustained. Mapping the areas of resistance would in turn allow for a deeper examination of the organization of maroon settlement and the formation of metacommunity through material signatures. Such investigation would help to move beyond archival documents, providing an archaeological framework for understanding persistence of maroon life within and against the colonial order.

Appendix A

Enslaved Individual Involved in Maroon Activity in Dondon 1766-1790. Source: *Affiches Américaines.*

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1766	La Paire	Agathe (*Négresse créole*), stamped "LYON," ran away three months ago. She originally belonged to M. Lebon of Cap and was later sold to M. La Paire of Dondon, to whom she now belongs. A reward will be given to anyone who captures her.	Créole	la Paire	Unidentified	Année 1766. No. 4. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 22 janvier (1766). Volume 1, page 31.
Dondon 1766	Unidentified	Marie-Jeanne (Négresse), captured on the habitation of M. Lartigue, she belonged to Pierrot Cadou, *nègre libre* (free negro), lives in Dondon.	Unidentified	M. Pierrot Cadou	Habitation Lartigue	Année 1766. No. 6. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 5 février (1766). Volume 1, page 46
Dondon 1766	Unidentified	Jacques, described as a "Nègre créole" and branded "P.F.I.," is 5 feet 5 inches tall, slender build, with a small face and a large mouth. He escaped 3 months ago.	Nègre Créole	M. Baptiste Fleury	Unidentified	Année 1766. No. 14. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 2 avril (1766). Volume 1, page 124
Dondon 1766	Unidentified	Eustache (Nègre Congo), also known as Makandal, stamped BOYVEAU, about 5 feet a few inches tall, around 40 years old, missing several teeth. He belonged to M. Boyveau, lives in Dondon. A reward of 150 pounds is offered for his capture.	Congo	M. Boyveau	Unidentified	Année 1766. No. 14. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 2 avril (1766). Volume 1, page 124
Dondon 1766	Unidentified	Jupiter (Congo), stamped IH, belonged to Sr. Jean-Baptiste, lives in Dondon.	Congo	Jean-Baptiste	Port-au-Prince	Année 1766. No. 20. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 14 mai (1766). Volume 1, page 170-171
Dondon 1766	Unidentified	Marie (jeune Negresse), belonged to Pierrot Vandon (free negro) in Dondon	Unidentified	Pierrot Vendon	Cap	Année 1766. No. 20. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 14 mai (1766). Volume 1, page 171
Port-Margot 1766	Port-Margot	Jean (Nègre Creole), about 22 years old, stamped AB, Au Cap, ran away four months ago. It was reported that he erased his stamp by making cuts with a knife or penknife. He took refuge in Dondon.	Nègre Créole	Sr. André Brun, building contractor in Cap.	Dondon	Année 1766. No. 21. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 21 mai(1766). Volume 1, page 188
Dondon 1766	Unidentified	Michel (Negro), belonged to M. Dubuisson, who lives in Dondon	Unidentified	M. Dubuisson	Cap	Année 1766. No. 24. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 11 juin (1766). Volume 1, page 207
Dondon 1766	Unidentified	Girau (Congo), belonged to Sr. Vincent Gosne (or Gofne), lives in Dondon	Congo	Sr. Vincen Gosne (or Gofne)	Port-au-Prince	Année 1766. No. 25. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 18 juin (1766). Volume 1, page 219
Dondon 1766	Unidentified	Alexandre (Nègre Tiamba), has a stamp on his chest but it has been erased. He bears marks/scars of his country on his face. Ran away from Dondon.	Tiamba	Sr. Gérard	Cap	Année 1766. No. 25. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 18 juin (1766). Volume 1, page 219
Dondon 1766	Unidentified	Cupidon (Congo), belonged to Sr. Jean, charpenter in Dondon	Congo	Sr. Jean	Cap	Année 1766. No. 27. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 2 Juillet (1766). Volume 1, page 234
Dondon 1766	Unidentified	Cupidon (congo), belonged to Sr. Tellier, lives in Dondon	Congo	Sr. Tellier	Cap	Année 1766. No.30 . Affiches Americaines du mercredi 23 juillet (1766). Volume 1, page 259
Dondon 1766	Unidentified	Joli-Cœur (Mina, nation), stamped on his right chest GONEL, belonged to Dame Gonel, lives in Dondon.	Mina	Dame Gonel	Cap	Année 1766. No.37. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 10 septembre (1766). Volume 1, page 314

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1767	Habitation Perreau	Manuel (Nègre), 40 years old, Stamped P, escaped	Congo	Madame Perreau	Unidentified	Année 1767. N0. 1. Affiches Americaine du mercredi 7 janvier (1767). Volume 2, page 8.
Dondon 1767	Habitation Perreau	Jean-Pierre (Créole), 13 years old, no stamp on his body, escaped.	Créole	Madame Perreau	Unidentified	Année 1767. N0. 1. Affiches Americaine du mercredi 7 janvier (1767). Volume 2, page 8.
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Nègre Congo, between 25-27 years old, 5 feet 4 inches, stamped on his left chest BOYVEAU	Congo	M. Boyveau	St. Marc	Année 1767. N0. 7. Affiches Americaines du 16 Fevrier (1767). Volume 2, page 50.
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Cupidon (Nègre), stamped on his right chest IH. Belonged to Sieur Baptiste, lives in Dondon	Congo	Sieur Baptiste	Port-au-Prince	Année 1767. N0. 8. Affiches Americaines du 25 Fevrier (1767). Volume 2, page 58.
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Jeannot (Grand Nègre or well build) , red nose, stamped JANIN DONDON, ran away a month ago with Espérance.	Congo	Unidentified	Unidentified	Année 1767. N0. 11. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 18 mars (1767). Volume 2, page 88 .
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Espérance (tall), stamped JANIN DONDON, ran away a month ago with Jeannot.	Congo	Unidentified	Unidentified	Année 1767. N0. 11. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 18 mars (1767). Volume 2, page 88 .
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Nègre Tiamba, called Martin, stamped on both chests M.B., belonged to M. Ganin, lives in Dondon	Tiamba	M. Ganin	Cap	Année 1767. N0. 1. Affiches Americaine du mercredi 7 janvier (1767). Volume 2, page 2.
Acul 1767	Unidentified	Hyppolite, Mandingue nation; height 5 feet 4–5 inches, stocky build, wearing an earring and a white hat, claiming to be free, marooned since the 8th of this month. He was seen at La Tannerie, Grande Rivière, Dondon, and even La Banique. A reward of 300 (livres) pounds, or 600 livres if captured in Spanish territory.	Mandingue	M. de la Forge (Officier)	Marooned in Dondon	Année 1767. N0. 11. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 18 mars (1767). Volume 2, page 88
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Agustin (Nègre Arada), between 60 and 66 years old, stamped GENTY, ran away more than 15 days ago.	Arada	M. Nicolas Genty	Unidentified	Année 1767. N0. 15. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 15 Avril (1767). Volume 2, page 120
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Négresse (no name recorded), Arada nation, between 60 and 66 years old, stamped GENTY, ran away more than 15 days ago.	Arada	M.Nicolas Genty	Unidentified	Année 1767. N0. 15. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 15 Avril (1767). Volume 2, page 120
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Marie-Louise (Négresse Sénégalaise), between 55 and 60 years old. Belonged to M. Forestier in Dondon.	Sénégalaise	M. Forestier	Cap	Année 1767. N0. 18. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 6 mai (1767). Volume 2, page 139
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Sans-Facon (Mulâtre Créole), stamped on his left chest BAUDIN and on his right chest illegible, belonged to M. Baptiste, lives in Dondon.	Créole (Mulâtre)	M. Baptiste	Cap	Annee 1767. N0. 20. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 20 mai (1767). Volume 2, page 154
Cap 1767	Unidentified	Joseph (Nègre Congo), stamped MOREL or LEGER, 24–26 years old, height 5 feet 4–5 inches, ran away at the beginning of this month. Last seen in Dondon.	Congo	Sr. Leger	Unidentified	Annee 1767. N0.21 . Affiches Americaines du mercredi 27 mai (1767). Volume 2, page 168
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Pierre (Nègre Creole), stamped on his right chest (illegible) and on his left chest DEFAY DONDON, 26–27 years old, height 5 feet 2 inches.	Creole	M. de la Fossilere	Saint-Marc	Annee 1767. N0.24 . Affiches Americaines du mercredi 17 juin (1767). Volume 2, page 187
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Noel (Créole), stamped on both chests P. CAPPE, 14–15 years old, belonged to M. Cappe, lives in Dondon	Creole	M. Cappe	Cap	Annee 1767. N0.26 . Affiches Americaines du mercredi 1 juillet (1767). Volume 2, page 202
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Jupiter (nation: Nago), not stamped on his body, about 20 years old, 5 feet tall, belonged to Venus, lives in Dondon.	Nabo	Venus	Cap	Annee 1767. N0.26 . Affiches Americaines du mercredi 1 juillet (1767). Volume 2, page 202

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Louis (Créole), no stamps, about 25 years old, 5 feet 5 inches tall, claiming to be free, belonging to M. Bigard, lives in Dondon.	Creole	M. Bigard	Cap	Annee 1767. N0.26 . Affiches Americaines du mercredi 1 juillet (1767). Volume 2, page 202
Dondon 1767	Souffriere	Cupidon (Nègre Congo), mason, stamped ESTEVE, about 30 years old, short stature.	Congo	Esteve, Senechal du Cap, ou	Unidentified	Annee 1767. N0.28 . Affiches Americaines du mercredi 15juillet (1767). Volume 2, page 224
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Nègre Congo, refused to give his name, stamped FOER on his right chest and similarly on his left chest, 4 feet 11 inches tall, with part of his left ear cut off.	Congo	Unidentified	Fort-Dauphin, 12 jullet 1767	Annee 1767. N0.29. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 22 juillet (1767). Volume 2, page 227
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Louis (Créole), no stamp on his body, 5 feet tall, with a chain and a shackle attached to his left foot, belonged to M. Dunier, lives in Dondon.	Creole	M. Dunier	Fort-Dauphin, 12 jullet 1767	Annee 1767. N0.29. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 22 juillet (1767). Volume 2, page 227
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	La Fortune (Nègre Congo), both chests stamped PERGEAUX, left chest also stamped LA PALIÈRE, belonged to Sieur Pergeaux, carpenter in Dondon.	Congo	Sieur Pergeaux	Cap 21 juillet 1767	Annee 1767. N0.30. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 22 juillet (1767). Volume 2, page 243
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Jacob (Nègre Congo), stamped DUCREUX AU, 5 feet 1 inch tall, 25–27 years old.	Congo	M. Gautier	Unidentified	Annee 1767. N0.33. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 12 Aout (1767). Volume 2, page 264
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Coffy (Nègre Mina), stamped on his right chest VEDRINELLE with an F below it, and stamped AVLE on his left chest; about 40 years old, 5 feet 2 inches tall, robust, ran away four days ago, last seen in Dondon/Haut du Trou.	Mina	M. le Bon	Unidentified	Annee 1767. N0.36. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 9 septembre (1767). Volume 2, page 296
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Jacques (Bambara nation), ran away; stamped on his right chest LECESSING AU CAP, and an illegible stamp on his left chest. Belonged to M. Somment, lives in Dondon.	Bambara	M. Somment	Cap le 24	Annee 1767. N0.40. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 7 Octobre (1767). Volume 2, page 323
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Jean (Nago nation), stamped on his right chest AMIDIEU, with AU CAP stamped below, belonged to M. Duclos, lives in Dondon.	Nago	M.Duclos	Cap le 26	Annee 1767. N0.40. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 7 Octobre (1767). Volume 2, page 323
Dondon 1767	Ducreux	Jacob (Nègre Congo), stamped on his right chest DUCREUX, AU DONDON.	Congo	Ducreux	Cap le 8	Annee 1767. N0.41. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 14 Octobre (1767). Volume 2, page 330
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Mercure (Nation Misérable), stamped APERODIN, about 30 years old, 5 feet tall, ran away since January 1767.	Miserable	M. Perodin	Unidentified	Annee 1767. N0.42. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 21 octobre (1767). Volume 2, page 344
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Toussaint (Nation Misérable), stamped APERODIN, red complexion, 5 feet 3 inches tall, ran away three days ago.	Miserable	M. Perodin	Unidentified	Annee 1767. N0.42. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 21 octobre (1767). Volume 2, page 344
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Joseph (Créole), stamped APERODIN, 5 feet 3 inches tall, ran away eight days ago.	Creole	M. Perodin	Unidentified	Annee 1767. N0.42. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 21 octobre (1767). Volume 2, page 344
Dondon 1767	Galerie	Alerte (Nègre), stamped COMA, about 24 years old, ran away twelve days ago. Belonged to M. Coma, resident of Les Galeries, quartier du Dondon.	Unidentified	M. Coma	Unidentified	Annee 1767. N0.42. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 11 novembre (1767). Volume 2, page 368
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Pierre Gaillard (Créole from Guadeloupe), no stamp on his body, 28–30 years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall, with a small pockmark.	Creole (Guadelou	Sieur Schmitte (charpenter)	Cap	Annee 1767. N0.45. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 18 novembre (1767). Volume 2, page 370
Dondon 1767	Unidentified	Baptiste (Congo), belonged to Sieur Schmitte, carpenter in Dondon.	Congo	Sieur Schmitte (charpenter)	Cap	Annee 1767. N0.45. Affiches Americaines du mercredi 18 novembre (1767). Volume 2, page 370

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1768	Haut-du-Trou	Nicole (a Négritte, Cotocoly nation), stamped on both chests CHEM, with another stamp S.M. below the first; about 13 years old, belonged to M. Chem, lives in Haut-du-Trou, Dondon.	Cotocoly	M. Chem	Unidentified	Année 1768. No.5. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 3 février (1768). Volume 3, page 39
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Jupiter (Nègre nouveau, Madingue nation), stamped LE FEBURE, about 25 years old, belonged to M. Jean-Jacques Le Febure, ran away on the 31st of last month with Enée.	Madingue	M. Jean-Jacques le Febure	Unidentified	Année 1768. No.6. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 10 février (1768). Volume 3, page 52
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Enée (Nègre nouveau, Madingue nation), stamped LE FEBURE, about 25 years old, belonged to M. Jean-Jacques Le Febure, ran away on the 31st of last month with Jupiter.	Madingue	M. Jean-Jacques le Febure	Unidentified	Année 1768. No.6. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 10 février (1768). Volume 3, page 52
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Gambille (Créole, Nègre), stamped on his chest MENARD; 5 feet 2 inches tall, robust build with bowed legs, scars near his eyes, about 35 years old. Ran away one year ago. Reward of 400 pounds for his capture. Contact Mde veuve Romieu, lives Dondon.	Creole (Negre)	Mde veuve Romieu	Unidentified	Année 1768. No.7. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 17 février (1768). Volume 3, page 60
Dondon1768	Unidentified	Achille (Nègre nouveau), stamped LE BEBURE, between 20 and 25 years old, belonged to M. Jean-Jacques Lebure, lives in quartier Morin and Dondon; ran away on the 1st of this month with Neptune and Patrocle.	Negre Nouveau	M. Jean-Jacques le Febure	Unidentified	Année 1768. No.7. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 17 février (1768). Volume 3, page 60
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Neptune (Negre nouveau), stamped LE BEBURE; between 20 and 25 years old, belonged to M. Jean-Jacques Lebure, habitant au quartier Morin & au DONDON; run away 1st of this month with Achille, and Patrocle.	Negre Nouveau	M. Jean-Jacques le Febure	Unidentified	Année 1768. No.7. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 17 février (1768). Volume 3, page 60
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Patrocle (Nègre nouveau), stamped LE BEBURE, between 20 and 25 years old, belonged to M. Jean-Jacques Lebure, living in quartier Morin and Dondon; ran away on the 1st of this month with Achille and Neptune.	Negre Nouveau	M. Jean-Jacques le Febure	Unidentified	Année 1768. No.7. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 17 février (1768). Volume 3, page 60
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Chateau (Congo), stamped on his right chest LA BORDE and on his left chest DUHAR; 18 years old, belonged to M. Duhar, lives in Dondon.	Congo	M. Duhar	Unidentified	Année 1768. No.8. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 24 février (1768). Volume 3, page 62
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Appollon (Congo), stamped on his left chest ROMIEU; 28 years old, ran away one year ago. He is presumed to be in St. Marc. Contact M. Dedieu, négociant in Cap.	Congo	Romieu	Unidentified	Année 1768. No 9. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 2 mars (1768). Volume 3, page 76

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Fort-Dauphin 1768	Unidentified	Nègre (name, nation, and enslaver unknown), stamped on his right chest L.C. BCH with AU DONDON below; 4 feet 8–10 inches tall.	Unidentified	N/A	Fort-Dauphin (le 28)	Année 1768. No 19. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 11 mai (1768). Volume 3, page 155
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Nègre nouveau (Mondongue), not stamped; between 12 and 15 years old, ran away on the 12th of this month. If found, contact M. Richard-Dubuisson, living in Dondon, to whom he belongs.	Mondongue	M. Richard Dubuisson	Unidentified	Année 1768. No 16 Avis du Cap . Affiches Américaines du lundi 11 juin (1768). Volume 3, page 84.
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Nouveau Nègre (unknown name, and nation), stamped on his right chest L. CECH, with another stamp AU DONDON. He is about 5 feet tall.	Negre Nouveau	N/A	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1768. No 21. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 25 mai (1768). Volume 3, page 170-171
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Nouveau Nègre (name, nation, and enslaver unknown), stamped on his right chest L. CECH, with another stamp AU DONDON ; height 4 feet a few inches.	Nouveau Negre	N/A	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1768. No 21. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 25 mai (1768). Volume 3, page 170-171
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Antoine (Nago), stamped illegibly on his right chest, formerly belonged to M. Flory, residing in Haut-du-Cap; he now claims to belong to a certain Robiou, m,l., nègre libre, living in Dondon.	Nago	Robiou	Saint-Marc	Année 1768. No 21. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 25 mai (1768). Volume 3, page 171
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	César (Ibo nation), stamped on his right chest CHABOT, blind in one eye, about 45 years old, belonged to M. Huard, lives in Dondon.	Ibo	M. Huard	Cap	Année 1768. No 26. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 29 juin (1768). Volume 3, page 211
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Manuel (Congo), stamped illegibly on his left chest; 5 feet 1 inch tall; about 28 years old; with big eyes, round face, and swollen legs.	Congo	Mde Duhard Juson	Saint-Marc	Année 1768. No 27. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 6 juillet (1768). Volume 3, page 217
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Nègre nouveau (Congo nation), no stamp, no name; purchased from the ship Le Jason by M. Foache. Height 4 feet 8 inches. Ran away on the 3rd of this month. If captured, contact M. Decous, residing in Quartier du Vaseux, Dondon, to whom he belongs, or M. David, rue du Bac, Cap. A reward will be given.	Congo	M. Decous	Unidentified	Année 1768. No 16 Avis du Cap . Affiches Américaines du lundi 11 juin (1768). Volume 3, page 84.
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Nègre nouveau (Congo nation), no stamp, no name; purchased from the ship Le Jason by M. Foache. Height 4 feet 8 inches. Ran away on the 3rd of this month. If captured, contact M. Decous, living in Quartier du Vaseux, Dondon, to whom he belongs, or M. David, rue du Bac, Cap. A reward will be given.	Congo	M.Decous	Unidentified	Année 1768. No 16 Avis du Cap . Affiches Américaines du lundi 11 juin (1768). Volume 3, page 84.
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Joseph (Mulatto), stamped PARIS, 5 feet 5–6 inches tall, about 25 years old, ran away on the 3rd of this month. If captured, contact M. Delfau, residing in La Souffrière, Dondon, or M. Sourbié, négociant, Place de Clugny, Cap.	Mulatre (creole)	M. Delfau	Unidentified	Année 1768. No 17 Avis du Cap . Affiches Américaines du lundi 18 juillet (1768). Volume 3, page 89.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Tontonne (Négresse Créole), no stamp on her body, 20–23 years old, 5 feet tall, pretty face, well dressed. She originally belonged to M. Grelet, living in Fort-Dauphin, then to Mde Filleul, who sold her to M. Chartier, and he sold her to M. le Chevalier de La Croix, captain in the Regiment de Quercy, residing in La Souffrière, Quartier du Dondon. She ran away on the 31st of last month. She is believed to be either with her mother at the habitation of M. Toutan/Couton in Trou, or with Suzanne, her mother-in-law, at the habitation of M. Daudin, Ravine-des-Roches, Quartier du Limbé.	Creole (Negresse)	M. Chevalier de la Croix.	Unidentified	Année 1768. No 21 Avis du Cap . Affiches Américaines du lundi 15 aout (1768). Volume 3, page 113-114
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	LaRose (Congo), stamped on his right chest VITALIS; ran away on the 3rd of this month. If captured, contact M. Royé, négociant, rue Saint-Jean, Cap, or M. Boyer, accountant of M. Vitalis, Dondon.	Congo	M. Vitalis,or Boyer, or Royé	Unidentified	Année 1768. No 21 Avis du Cap . Affiches Américaines du lundi 15 aout (1768). Volume 3, page 114
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	L'Amoureux (Congo), stamped on his right chest VITALIS; ran away on the 3rd of this month. If captured, contact M. Royé, négociant, rue Saint-Jean, Cap, or M. Boyer, accountant of M. Vitalis, Dondon.	Congo	M. Vitalis,or Boyer, or Royé	Unidentified	Année 1768. No 21 Avis du Cap . Affiches Américaines du lundi 15 aout (1768). Volume 3, page 114
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	La Douceur (Congo), stamped on his right chest VITALIS; ran away on the 3rd of this month. If captured, contact M. Royé, négociant, rue Saint-Jean, Cap, or M. Boyer, manager of M. Vitalis's property, Dondon.	Congo	M. Vitalis,or Boyer, or Royé	Unidentified	Année 1768. No 21 Avis du Cap . Affiches Américaines du lundi 15 aout (1768). Volume 3, page 114
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Hibeau (Congo), stamped on his right chest VITALIS; ran away on the 3rd of this month. If captured, contact M. Royé, négociant, rue Saint-Jean, Cap, or M. Boyer, manager of M. Vitalis's property, Dondon.	Congo	M. Vitalis,or Boyer, or Royé	Unidentified	Année 1768. No 21 Avis du Cap . Affiches Américaines du lundi 15 aout (1768). Volume 3, page 114
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Nègre nouveau (Mondongue), stamped on his right chest L.C.E.C.H. with AU DONDON below; between 27 and 30 years old, could not give his name or his enslaver's name.	Mondongue	N/A	Cap	Année 1768. No 33. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 17 aout (1768). Volume 3, page 267
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Télémaque (Espagnol), stamped on his left chest CON; about 30 years old, 5 feet 2 inches tall, belonged to M. Coma, residing in Dondon.	Espagnol	M. Comas	Cap (le 15 of this month	Année 1768. No 34. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 24 aout (1768). Volume 3, page 275
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Créole Mulâtre), no stamp on his body, about 20 years old, 5 feet 4 inches tall, belonged to M. Mony de Chateny, residing in Dondon.	Creole mulatre)	M. Mony de Chateny	Cap (le 9)	Année 1768. No 42. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 19 Octobre (1768). Volume 3, page 339
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Alexis (Créole, Nègre), no stamp on his body; about 45 years old, 5 feet 5 inches tall, brother of Marcout. Ran away together with Marcout on the 12th of this month. If captured, contact M. Pairé, residing in Dondon; a reward will be given.	Creole (Negre)	M. Pairé	Unidentified	Année 1768. No 32 Avis du Cap . Affiches Américaines du lundi 31 octobre (1768). Volume 3, page 180
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Marcout (Créole, Nègre), no stamp on his body; about 30 years old, 5 feet 7 inches tall, brother of Alexis. Ran away together with Alexis on the 12th of this month. If captured, contact M. Pairé, residing in Dondon; a reward will be given.	Creole (Negre)	M. Pairé	Unidentified	Année 1768. No 32 Avis du Cap . Affiches Américaines du lundi 31 octobre (1768). Volume 3, page 180

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Jean (Nouveau Nègre), stamped on his chest LABORIE; 4 feet 8–9 inches tall, with a large swelling on one leg, the size of a nutmeg. Anyone who knows his whereabouts should apprehend him and contact M. Rochery, residing in Dondon, or M. Boulignac, négociant in Cap.	Nouveau Negre	M. Rochery	Unidentified	Année 1768. No 35 Avis du Cap . Affiches Américaines du lundi 21 novembre (1768). Volume 3, page 196
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Nègre (Congo), stamped on his right chest MARTIN; about 39 years old, 5 feet 3 inches tall, belonged to Mde Martin, lives in Dondon.	Congo	Mde. Martin	Cap (le 5)	Année 1768. No 50. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 14 decembre (1768). Volume 3, page 403
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Nicolas-François (Créole), stamped on both chests RIBAULT DE LILLE; 25 years old, 5 feet tall, belonged to M. Delille, living in Dondon.	Creole	M. Delille	Cap (le 9)	Année 1768. No 51. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 21 decembre (1768). Volume 3, page 411
Dondon 1768	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Créole), stamped on his left chest BAINAC; about 18 years old, 4 feet 10 inches tall, belonged to Mde Bainac, living in Dondon.	Creole	Mde Bainac	Cap (le 18)	Année 1768. No 52. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 28 decembre (1768). Volume 3, page 419

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Nègre (Congo), stamped AMDR; about 34 years old, ran away on November 19th of last month, belonged to M. Marceschau de la Robinière, living in La Souffrière, Dondon.	Congo	M. Marceschau de la Robinière	Unidentified	Année 1769. No 6. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 1er fevrier (1769). Volume 4, page 48
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Antoine (Congo), stamped on his right chest BLAN and left chest N. VIE; about 30 years old, 5 feet 2 inches tall, belonged to M. le Blanc, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. le Blanc	Cap (le 19)	Année 1769. No 13. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 29 mars (1769). Volume 4, page 99
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Mercure (Thiamba nation), stamped illegibly on his right chest; about 50 years old, 5 feet 1 inch tall, belonged to M. Brisson, living in La Souffrière, Dondon.	Thiamba	M. Brisson	Cap	Année 1769. No 13. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 29 mars (1769). Volume 4, page 99
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Cupidon (Congo), stamped on his right chest PELLETIER, & under it AU CAP, about 12 years old, belonged to M. Marans, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Marans	Cap (le 22)	Année 1769. No 27. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 5 juillet (1769). Volume 4, page 210
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Charlotte (Créole, Négresse), stamped on her right breast DEGLERNE; about 30 years old, 4 feet 6–7 inches tall, and belonged to M. Deglerne, living in Dondon.	Creole (Negresse)	M. Delglerne	Cap (le29)	Année 1769. No 27 Avis du Cap . Affiches Américaines du lundi 10 juillet (1769). Volume 4, page 217-218
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	André (Nago), stamped on his right chest F. CR. S, with the left chest stamp illegible; about 30 years old, 5 feet 2 inches tall, small with deep-set of eyes; claims to belong to M. Gautier, living in Dondon.	Nago	M. Gautier	Cap (le 30)	Année 1769. No 27 Avis du Cap . Affiches Américaines du lundi 10 juillet (1769). Volume 4, page 218
Cap 1769	Unidentified	Marc (Créole, Nègre Martinique), stamped on his chest CHAROST; scars on his hands, wearing a hat, ran away a few days ago. Last seen in Dondon. If found, contact M. Despallieres, greffier en chef du Conseil Supérieur du Cap.	Creole (Negres M	M. Despallieres., greffier en chef du conseil superieur du cap	Last seen in Dondon	Année 1769. No 27 Avis du Cap . Affiches Américaines du lundi 10 juillet (1769). Volume 4, page 220
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Africquain (Congo); stamped on his right chest LORCH* DONDON. He didn't want to say or enslaver's.	Congo	Unidentified	Port-au-Prince	Année 1769. No 28. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 12 juillet (1769). Volume 4, page 222
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Louis (Bambara); stamped on his left arm, LV; about 26 years old; 5 feet; said belong to someone living in Dondon.	Bambara	Someone in Dondon	Cap (the 29 of this month)	Année 1769. No 30. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 31 juillet (1769). Volume 4, page 254
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Pierre (Créole), stamped on his right chest HVX; about 30 years old, 5 feet 2 inches tall, belonged to M. Capé.	Créole	M. Capé	Cap (le 10 of this month)	Année 1769. No.34 . Affiches Américaines du mercredi 23 aout (1769). Volume 4, page 294

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Toussaint (Thiamba Nation); no stamp on his body; belongs to M. Charon, living in Dondon.	Thiamba	M. Charon	Port-au-Prince (le 19 of this month)	Année 1769. No.34 . Affiches Américaines du mercredi 23 aout (1769). Volume 4, page 295
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	François (Créole), stamped illegibly on his right chest with DONDON below; left chest stamped DEFAY DONDON; about 28 years old, 5 feet 2 inches tall, belonged to M. Dufay.	Créole	M. Dufay (j'ai remrque* que le nom est legerement different de celui etampe.	Saint-Marc (18 of this month)	Année 1769. No.34 . Affiches Américaines du mercredi 23 aout (1769). Volume 4, page 295
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	François (Congo); stamped on his right chest BOUDIER, and on his left B D; between 12 to 13 years old, belongs to M. Bordier, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Bordier	Cap (24 of this month)	Année 1769. No. _. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines du lundi 28 aout (1769). Volume 4, page 302
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Thésée (Mondongue), cook, stamped on his right chest V in a D; about 22–24 years old, medium height. Formerly belonged to M. du Souché, surgeon at Grande-Rivière; ran away on the 13th of this month. If captured, contact M. Souché & Company, sellers in Bourg of Dondon. A reward of 66 livres will be given.	Mondongue	M. Souchay & Compagnie	Unidentified	Année 1769. No. _. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines du lundi 28 aout (1769). Volume 4, page 304
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Jean (Congo), stamped on his right chest L. MENARD with another stamp RENAUD below; about 22 years old, claims to belong to M. Menard, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Menard	Cap (23 of this month)	Année 1769. No. 35. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines du lundi 4 septembre (1769). Volume 4, page 314
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Gilles (Congo). Stamped illegible on his right chest, about 30 years old; 5 feet 2 inches; said belong to M. Lefebure, living in Dondon	Congo	M. Lefebure	Cap	Année 1769. No. 36. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du lundi 11 septembre (1769). Volume 4, page 326
Unidentified 1769	Unidentified	Huant (Dauda nation), stamped on his right chest DPC with DONDON below; about 30 years old, 5 feet 2 inches tall, claims to belong to M. Bernard, Espagnol, residing at La Cloche.	Dauda	M. Cloche	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1769. No. 38. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du lundi 25 septembre (1769). Volume 4, page 350
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Jasmin (Congo), stamped on his right chest L. CE. H DODON below; about 18 years old, 4 feet 10 inches tall; would not give his name or his enslaver's name.	Congo	Unidentified	Cap (22 of last month)	Année 1769. No. 39. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du lundi 2 octobre (1769). Volume 4, page 361
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Marie (Arada), stamped illegibly on both breasts; about 60 years old, claims to belong to M. Coudognan, living in Dondon.	Arada	M. Coudognan	Cap (le 24)	Année 1769. No. 39. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du lundi 2 octobre (1769). Volume 4, page 362

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Baptiste (Mina), stamped G. JANIN AU DONDON; about 38–40 years old, 5 feet 4–5 inches tall. Formerly belonged to the late M. Descoubet, who lived in Au Trou, where he is suspected to have marooned. Currently belongs to M. Jasmin. A reward of 120 livres will be given to anyone who captures him.	Mina	M. Jasmin	Unidentified	Année 1769. No. 39. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du lundi 2 octobre (1769). Volume 4, page 375
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Joseph (Mulâtre Créole), stamped GENTY; about 30 years old, 5 feet 2 inches tall, with part of his ear cut off and large scars on his thigh. Belongs to M. Genty, living in Dondon. If captured, contact Mrs. Bondoire & Carteuz, négociants in Cap.	Creole (Mulatre)	M. Genty	Unidentified	Année 1769. No.40. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du lundi 9 octobre (1769). Volume 4, page 376
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	JJean (Créole), no stamp on his body; about 30 years old, 5 feet tall; claims to belong to M. Capé, living in Dondon.	Creole	M. Cape	Cap (7)	Année 1769. No.41. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du lundi 16 octobre (1769). Volume 4, page 386
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Jean-Louis (Congo), stamped on his right chest MESNARD; 5 feet 3 inches tall, claims to belong to M. Mesnard.	Congo	M. Mesnard	Cap (6 of this month)	Année 1769. No.45. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du lundi 13 novembre (1769). Volume 4, page 433
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Marie-Louise (Négresse, nation Mesurade or “Mefurade”), stamped on her left breast READ; many country scars on both cheeks; claims to belong to M. Reaud, residing in Dondon.	Mesurade	M. Reaud	Cap (16)	Année 1769. No.46. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du lundi 20 novembre (1769). Volume 4, page 446
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Basile (Thiamba nation), stamped on his left chest READ; many scars of his county on both cheeks and on his chest.	Thiamba	M. Reaud	Cap (16)	Année 1769. No.46. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du lundi 20 novembre (1769). Volume 4, page 446
Dondon 1769	Glaciere	Adonis (Congo), commandeur, stamped F. YVER; about 30 years old. Belongs to Mde veuve Yvert la Glacière; ran away on the 8th of this month from her habitation in Dondon.	Congo	Mde veuve Yvert la Glaciere	Unidentified	Année 1769. No.46. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du lundi 20 novembre (1769). Volume 4, page 448
Dondon 1769	Glaciere	Laurent (Congo), stamped F. YVER; about 36 years old. Belongs to Mde veuve Yvert la Glacière; ran away on the 8th of this month from her habitation in Dondon.	Congo	Mde veuve Yvert la Glaciere	Unidentified	Année 1769. No.46. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du lundi 20 novembre (1769). Volume 4, page 448
Dondon 1769	Glaciere	Laurent (Arada), stamped J. F.; about 58–60 years old. Ran away on the 8th of this month from the habitation of Mde veuve Yvert la Glacière, living in Dondon.	Arada	Mde veuve Yvert la Glaciere	Unidentified	Année 1769. No.46. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du lundi 20 novembre (1769). Volume 4, page 448
Dondon 1769	Unidentified	Marianne (Créole, Négresse), stamped CC on her right breast and PIRLY on her left; about 45 years old, face marked with smallpox. Ran away 15 days ago. Belongs to M. Paquot, living in Dondon.	Creole (negresse)	M. Paquot	Unidentified	Année 1769. No.48. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du lundi 4 decembre (1769). Volume 4, page 472

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Sans-Souci (Congo), stamped on his right chest GASTARD and left chest illegibly; about 30 years old, 5 feet 2 inches tall, both hands crippled; claims to belong to M. Nogais, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Nogais	Cap	Année 1770. No.1. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 6 janvier (1770). Volume 5, page 10
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Catherine (Arada), stamped illegibly on her right chest/breast; about 40 years old, with a shackle (nabot) and a piece of chain on each foot; claims to belong to M. Calmar, living in Dondon.	Arada	M. Calmar	Cap	Année 1770. No.2. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 13 janvier (1770). Volume 5, page 21
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Thomas (Congo), stamped on his left chest CYVER; cannot give his enslaver's name, but states that his enslaver lives in Dondon.	COngo	Unidentified	Cap (le 29 janvier)	Année 1770. No.5. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 3 fevrier (1770). Volume 5, page 58
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Ignace (Congo), stamped on his left chest CYVER; cannot give his enslaver's name, but states that his enslaver lives in Dondon.	Congo	Unidentified	Cap (le 29 janvier)	Année 1770. No.5. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 3 fevrier (1770). Volume 5, page 58
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Jean-Jacques (Thiamba nation), stamped on his right chest LIB and left chest P. FRANCIOSY; about 40 years old, 4 feet 11 inches tall, with country scars on his face; claims to belong to M. Franciosy, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Menard	Cap (le 7)	Année 1770. No.6. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 10 fevrier (1770). Volume 5, page 70
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Jean-Jacques (Thiamba nation); stamped on his right chest LIB, and on the left chest P. FRANCIOSY; about 40 years old; 4 feet 11 inches, bearing scars of his country on his face; saying belong to M. Franciosy, living in Dondon.	Thiamba	M. Franciosy	Port-de-Paix (le 28)	Année 1770. No.7. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 14 fevrier (1770). Volume 5, page 74
Unidentified	Unidentified	Joseph (Ibo nation), stamped GVM on both chests; claims to belong to M. Cremain. He was arrested along with Jean-Baptiste (Créole, no stamp) in Dondon by the Marechaussée on June 12.	Ibo	M. Cremain	Dondon (June 12th)	Année 1770. No.7. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 17 fevrier (1770). Volume 5, page 83
Unidentified	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Créole), no stamp; claims to belong to M. Cremain. He was arrested with Joseph (Ibo nation), stamped GVM on both chests, also claiming M. Cremain as his owner. Both were arrested in Dondon by the Marechaussée on June 12.	Creole	M. Cremain	Dondon (June 12th)	Année 1770. No.7. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 17 fevrier (1770). Volume 5, page 83
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Pierre (Congo), stamped on his right chest C&P. bearing scars of his country on his temple and his stomac; 22 years old, 5 feet 4 inches. Saying belong to M. Antoine Gautier, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Gautier	Saint-Marc (le 12)	Année 1770. No.8. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 21 fevrier (1770). Volume 5, page 85

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Jacob (Congo), stamped on his right chest AC with GAUTIER below; about 32–34 years old, 5 feet 2 inches tall; claims to belong to M. Antoine Gautier, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Gautier	Saint-Marc (le 12)	Année 1770. No.8. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 21 fevrier (1770). Volume 5, page 85
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Pierre (Dauban nation), stamped on his right chest EF. and left chest G.N.; wearing a very large shirt; claims to belong to someone living in Dondon.	Dauban	Unidentified	Cap (le 21)	Année 1770. No.8. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 24 fevrier (1770). Volume 5, page 93-94
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	A Nouveau Nègre, stamped on his right chest BALOT AU DONDON ; about 16 years old, injured in his heel. He could not give his name, his enslaver's name, or his nation of origin.	Nouveau Negre	Unidentified	Cap (le 2)	Année 1770. No.10. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 10 mars (1770). Volume 5, page 118
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Nègres charpentiers, stamped JEAN LABADIE; ran away three weeks ago. Those who recognize them should arrest them and inform Sieur Jean Labadie, carpenter at Bourg du Dondon, or M. Coudougnan. (Three enslaved individuals escaped together from the same owner, Jean Labadie.)	Unidentified	Sieur Jean Labadie	Unidentified	Année 1770. No.11. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 17 mars (1770). Volume 5, page 132
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Nègres charpentiers, stamped JEAN LABADIE; ran away three weeks ago. Anyone who recognizes them should arrest them and notify Sieur Jean Labadie, carpenter at Bourg du Dondon, or M. Coudougnan. (Three enslaved individuals escaped together from the same owner, Jean Labadie.)	Unidentified	Sieur Jean Labadie	Unidentified	Année 1770. No.11. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 17 mars (1770). Volume 5, page 132
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Nègres charpentiers, stamped JEAN LABADIE; ran away three weeks ago. Anyone who recognizes them should arrest them and notify Sieur Jean Labadie, carpenter at Bourg du Dondon, or M. Coudougnan. (Three enslaved individuals escaped together from the same owner, Jean Labadie.)	Unidentified	Sieur Jean Labadie	Unidentified	Année 1770. No.11. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 17 mars (1770). Volume 5, page 132
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Congo nation), stamped on his right chest L. MENARD with AU CAP below; wearing an iron collar with three branches and a chain; claims to belong to M. Menard, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Menard	Cap (le 18).	Année 1770. No.12. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 24 mars (1770). Volume 5, page 142
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Gabriel (Créole), stamped MESNARD on his left chest; about 20 years old, 5 feet 5 inches tall; claims to belong to M. Mesnard, living in Dondon.	Creole	M. Mesnard	Cap (le 28)	Année 1770. No.13. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 31 mars (1770). Volume 5, page 154
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Jasmin (Congo), stamped CHLGECH on his left chest with AU DONDON below; claims to belong to M. Chamelecq, residing in Dondon.	Congo	M. Chamelecq	Cap (le 1er de ce mois)	Année 1770. No.14. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 7 Avril (1770). Volume 5, page 166

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Jean (Créole Anglais), stamped PM on his right chest and BAUBENS on his left; claims to belong to M. Marchand, living in Dondon.	Creole Anglais	M. Marchand	Cap (le 1er de ce mois)	Année 1770. No.14. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 7 Avril (1770). Volume 5, page 166
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Etienne (Congo), stamped illegibly on his left chest, with cut ears; claims to belong to Mde Arnoux, residing in Dondon.	Congo	Mde. Arnoux	Cap (le 18).	Année 1770. No.15. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 14 Avril (1770). Volume 5, page 178
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Créole), stamped IRD on his left chest; about 16 years old; claims to belong to M. Richard Bisson, living in Dondon.	Creole	M. Richard Bisson	Cap (le 1er de ce mois)	Année 1770. No.18. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 5 mai (1770). Volume 5, page 214
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Jean (Creole Anglais); stamped on his right chest PLM, and on his left chest BAUBENS, saying belong to M. Marchand, living in Dondon	Creole Anglais	M. Marchand	Dondon (le 10 octobre)	Année 1770. No.19. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 12 mai (1770). Volume 5, page 226-227
Acul 1770	Unidentified	François (Congo), stamped MH on his left chest; about 25 years old, 5 feet tall; claims to belong to M. Jallac, living in Acul. Arrested in Dondon.	Congo	M. Jallac	Dondon (le 15 fevrier)	Année 1770. No.19. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 12 mai (1770). Volume 5, page 227
Unidentified	Unidentified	Furet (Nago), stamped CEBERT on his right chest; with country scars on his cheeks, wearing a gingham T-shirt; claims to belong to M. Cebert. Arrested in Dondon.	Nago	M. Cebert	Dondon (26 of this month)	Année 1770. No.19. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 12 mai (1770). Volume 5, page 227
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Jean-Jacques (Thiamba), arrested at Gros-Morne on February 7; stamped LIB on his right chest and P. FRANCOISY on his left chest; about 14 years old, 4 feet 11 inches tall, with country scars on his face; claims to belong to M. Francoisy, living in Dondon.	Thiamba	M. Franciosy	Gros-Morne (le 15 Fevrier)	Année 1770. No.20. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 6 mai (1770). Volume 5, page 235
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Susanne (Taqua nation), Négresse, stamped PERNET on both breasts; claims to belong to M. Gautier, residing in Dondon.	Taqua	M. Gautier	Cap (le 16)	Année 1770. No.20. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 19 mai (1770). Volume 5, page 238
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Un Negre nouveau (Congo); stamped on his chest ASCHMELEZ, and under it AU DONDON, didn't want to sya his name neither his enslaver's name	Congo	Unidentified	Fort-Dauphin (le 28)	Année 1770. No.22. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 2 juin (1770). Volume 5, page 261-262

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	A Nouveau Nègre (Congo), with two others; about 30 years old, wearing a shirt, white shorts, and a vest. If found, arrest him and notify M. Tribier, living in Dondon, to whom he belongs.	Congo	M. Tribier	Unidentified	Année 1770. No.22. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 2 juin (1770). Volume 5, page 264
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	A Nouveau Nègre (Congo), with two others; about 30 years old, wearing a shirt, white shorts, and a vest. If found, arrest him and notify M. Tribier, residing in Dondon, to whom he belongs.	Congo	M. Tribier	Unidentified	Année 1770. No.22. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 2 juin (1770). Volume 5, page 264
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	A Nouveau Nègre (Congo), about 30 years old, wearing a shirt, white shorts, and a vest; with two others. If found, arrest him and notify M. Tribier, living in Dondon, to whom he belongs. All three were together.	Congo	M. Tribier	Unidentified	Année 1770. No.22. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du samedi 2 juin (1770). Volume 5, page 264
Dondon 1770	Habitation Dubison/Haut du Trou	Julien (Congo), with two others including a Négresse, Julie; stamped PAIRE; ran away eight months ago. They belonged to Georges Paire (in Dondon), who sold them to M. N. Dubison. If found, arrest them and bring them either to the habitation or to the house in Cap, Rue de la Fontaine. A reward of 120 livres is offered for each.	Congo	Georges Paire & ensuite to M. N. Dubison	Unidentified	Année 1770. No.25. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du mercredi 20 juin (1770). Volume 5, page 284
Dondon 1770	Habitation Dubison/Haut du Trou	Maurice (Congo), with two others including a Négresse; stamped PAIRE) (in Dondon); ran away eight months ago. They belonged to Georges Paire, who sold them to M. N. Dubison. If found, arrest them and deliver to the habitation or to the house in Cap, Rue de la Fontaine. A reward of 120 l. will be given for each.	Congo	Georges Paire & ensuite to M. N. Dubison	Unidentified	Année 1770. No.25. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du mercredi 20 juin (1770). Volume 5, page 284
Dondon 1770	Habitation Dubison/Haut du Trou	Julie (Négresse, Congo), with two others below; stamped PAIRE (in Dondon); ran away eight months ago. They belonged to Georges Paire, who sold them to M. N. Dubison. If found, arrest them and deliver to the habitation or to the house in Cap, Rue de la Fontaine. A reward of 120 l. will be given for each.	Congo	Georges Paire & ensuite to M. N. Dubison	Unidentified	Année 1770. No.25. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du mercredi 20 juin (1770). Volume 5, page 284
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Nouveau Nègre (Congo nation); stamped on his chest SCHMALTZ and under it AU DONDON; about 20 years old. He could not state his name nor that of his enslaver.	Congo	Unidentified	Cap (le 24)	Année 1770. No.26. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du mercredi 27 juin (1770). Volume 5, page 286-287.
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Marianne (Nago nation), stamped illegibly on her right chest; about 50 years old; said to belong to the late M. Maignon, who lived in Dondon.	Nago	M. Maignon	Cap (le 26)	Année 1770. No.26. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du mercredi 27 juin (1770). Volume 5, page 287
Unidentified	Unidentified	Nouvelle Négresse(Congo nation), stamped on her right chest J. PINSON, and beneath it IBB; she could not state her name nor her enslaver's. Arrested in Dondon.	Congo	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1770. No.28. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du mercredi 4 juillet (1770). Volume 5, page 294

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Rosette (Négresse), stamped four times on her chest DUHAR; about 30 years old, round face, rather pretty and well-shaped; 4 feet ½ inch tall; ran away wearing an iron collar with three branches, her body still bearing fresh lash marks. Anyone recognizing her may arrest her and inform Mde Duhart Juson, living in Dondon, or report to Mrs. Dedieu & Bondoire, négociants in Cap. A reward of 300 l. will be given to whoever captures her.	Unidentified (Neg	Mde. Duhart Juson	Unidentified	Année 1770. No.29. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du mercredi 11 juillet (1770). Volume 5, page 300
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Manuel (Mondongue nation), no stamp on his body, wearing a brown cloth, saying he belongs to M. Gaza, living in Dondon.	Mondongue	M. Gaza	Cap (16th)	Année 1770. No.30. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du mercredi 18 juillet (1770). Volume 5, page 302
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Neptune (Mandingue nation), tonnelier, stamped on his right chest C; 5 feet 5–6 inches; ran away about a month ago. Those who recognize him are asked to arrest him and inform M. Turin Beauvoisin, living in Dondon.	Mandingue	M. Turin Beauvoisin	Unidentified	Année 1770. No.33. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 8 aout (1770). Volume 5, page 332
Dondon 1770	Habitation Dubourg/ Haut-du-Trou.	Unnamed Creole (Negre), no stamp; 5 feet 1 inch; wounded; ran away since the 31st of last month. Formerly belonged to M. N. Dubison, who sold him with his plantation in Haut-du-Trou du Dondon to Sieur Dubourg. A reward of 120 livres is offered to anyone who captures and brings him back to the habitation.	Creole	M. Dubourg	Unidentified	Année 1770. No.34. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 15 aout (1770). Volume 5, page 339
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Daniel (Negre), stamped BLANC AU DONDON; ran away 8 days ago. Belongs to M. Leblanc, living in Dondon.	Negre	M. Leblanc	Unidentified	Année 1770. No.35. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 22 aout (1770). Volume 5, page 348
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Bacchus (Congo nation), ran away with Paul; height 5 feet 1 inch; stamped D. LATSAGUE; ran away since August 27th. Belongs to M. Latsague, living in Dondon. Anyone who captures Bacchus should notify him.	Congo	M. Latsague	Unidentified	Année 1770. No.38. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 12 septembre (1770). Volume 5, page 372
Dondon 1770	Habitation Sales	Charles (Congo nation), stamped on his right chest MUGY; said to belong to M. Sales, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Sales	Cap (13th of this month).	Année 1770. No.39. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 19 septembre (1770). Volume 5, page 374

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1770	Hau-du-Trou	Aza (Creole, Negre), stamped on both chests DESOUBES AU CAP; about 24 years old, 5 feet 4 inches; escaped from Port-au-Prince. He first belonged to M. le Marquis de Sercey. Anyone who finds him should contact M. Blancan, living in Dondon, Haut-du-Trou.	Creole	Blancan	Unidentified	Année 1770. No. 45. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 31 octobre (1770). Volume 5, page 428
Dondon 1770	Haut-du-Trou	Thérèse (Creole from Fort-Dauphin), no stamp on her body; pretty face and speaks French fluently; about 35 years old, 5 feet 4 inches; ran away on the 23rd of last month. Belongs to M. Blancan, living in Haut-du-Trou, Dondon.	Creole	Blancan	Unidentified	Année 1770. No. 45. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 31 octobre (1770). Volume 5, page 428
Dondon 1770	Haut-du-Trou	Nounion (Arada nation), stamped on her right chest BLANCAN; about 24 years old, 5 feet 2 inches; ran away on the 14th of this month. Belongs to M. Blancan, living in Haut-du-Trou, Dondon.	Arada	Blancan	Unidentified	Année 1770. No. 45. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 31 octobre (1770). Volume 5, page 428.
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Nouveau Nègre (Mondongue); stamped on his right chest BLANC DONDON; he could not state his name nor	Mondongue	Unidentified	Cap (5 th of last month)	Année 1770. No. 46. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 7 novembre (1770). Volume 5, page 430.
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Iris (Congo, Négresse), stamped ANDRE BERARD; about 40 years old; escaped on the 22nd of last month. Anyone who recognizes her should inform Sieur Berard, living in Dondon, or Sieur Boyer, marchand in Cap, rue du Bac.	Congo	M. André Berard	Unidentified	Année 1770. No. 47. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 14 novembre (1770). Volume 5, page 443.
Dondon 1770	Unidentified	Augustin (Creole), stamped illegibly on his left chest; said to belong to M. Tripier, living in Dondon.	Creole	M. Tripier	Saint-Marc (5th of this month)	Année 1770. No. 48. Affiches Américaines du mercredi 21 novembre (1770). Volume 5, page 446.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Jupiter (Congo nation) – stamped between his chests ASCHMEITZ and under it AU DONDON; said to belong to M. Masse.	Congo	M. Masse	Cap	Année 1771 No. 2. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 9 Janvier (1771). Volume 6, page 11
Cap 1771	Unidentified	Mulâtre (Creole du Cap) – no stamp on his body; about 16 years old; 5 feet 2 inches; ran away on the 28th of last month; wig maker by profession; those who arrest him should inform M. Buglet, procureur in Cap. He claims to be a free man and is in Quartier du Dondon.	Creole (Mulatre o	Me Buglet	Last seen in Dondon	Année 1771 No. 5. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 30 Janvier (1771). Volume 6, page 42
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Charles (Nago) – stamped CAVELIER & BIDAULT; 5 feet 7 inches; ran away 15 days ago; those who recognize him are authorized to arrest him and inform M. La Garenne, living in Dondon, to whom he belongs.	Nago	M. la Garenne	N/A	Année 1771 No. 9. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 27 Février (1771). Volume 6, page 71
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Jupiter (Congo) – stamped ASCHEMELTZ and under it AU DONDON; said to belong to M. Aschemeltz; arrested on the 25th of this month..	Congo	M. Aschemeltz	Cap	Année 1771 No. 13. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Mars (1771). Volume 6, page 109
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Content (Sénégalais) – stamped PRADINE on his left chest and under it AU CAP; said to belong to M. Magnon, living in Dondon.	Senegalais	M. Magnon	Cap	Année 1771 No. 14. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 6 Avril (1771). Volume 6, page 121
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Pantin or François (Negre Creole) – stamped GAUTHIER on his right chest; big, healthy, good shape, large lips; ran away 15 days ago; those who recognize him are authorized to arrest him and inform M. Lavaud or M. Defeze in Dondon.	Creole	M. Defeze	N/A	Année 1771 No. 15. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 13 Avril (1771). Volume 6, page 136
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Jupiter (Congo) – stamped CHASSEREAU and under it DONDON; could not give the name of his master.	Congo	N/A	Saint-Marc	Année 1771 No. 17. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 24 Avril (1771). Volume 6, page 149
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	César (Congo) – stamped CHASSEREAU and under it DONDON; could not give the name of his master.	Congo	N/A	Saint-Marc	Année 1771 No. 17. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 24 Avril (1771). Volume 6, page 149
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Congo) – no stamp; 4 feet 9 inches; red skin; ran away from the habitation of Mde Quieu in Limbé, where he was captured for M. Fortery, living in Dondon, to whom he belongs.	Congo	M. Fortery	Limbé	Année 1771 No. 17. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 24 Avril (1771). Volume 6, page 156

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Creole) – stamped GARNIE on his right chest and under it St. M, and DAR on his left chest; said to belong to M. Garnier, living in Dondon.	Creole	M. Garnier	Cap	Année 1771 No. 17. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 24 Avril (1771). Volume 6, page 156
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Marie (Creole) stamped on her right chest READ, living in Dondon, saying belong to M. Reaud, living in Dondon	Creole	M. Reaud	Cap	Année 1771 No. 19. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 11 Mai (1771). Volume 6, page 181-182.
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Marie-Louise (Miserable, nation) – stamped READ on her right chest; said to belong to M. Reaud, living in Dondon.	Miserable	M. Reaud	Cap	Année 1771 No. 19. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 11 Mai (1771). Volume 6, page 182.
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Titus (Congo) – stamped HAMEL and under it A on his right chest, and A. HENEAU on his left chest; said to belong to M. Delfaux, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Delfaux	Cap	Année 1771 No. 20. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 18 Mai (1771). Volume 6, page 193.
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Toussaint (Creole) – stamped RM and under it LEROY on his right chest; said to belong to M. Leroy, living in Dondon.	Creole	M. Leroy	Cap	Année 1771 No. 20. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 18 Mai (1771). Volume 6, page 194.
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Nègre Nouveau (Mondongue) – stamped FAUVRE on his left chest and under it DONDON; could not give his name or his master's name.	Mondongue	N/A	Cap	Année 1771 No. 22. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 1er Juin (1771). Volume 6, page 218.
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Marie (Creole) stamped on her right chest READ, living in Dondon, saying belong to M. Reaud, living in Dondon	Creole	M, Reaud	Cap (18th of this month)	Année 1771 No. 25. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 22 Juin (1771). Volume 6, page 254
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Congo) – stamped LESCA on both chests and under it AU CAP; said to belong to M. Seguin, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Seguin	Cap (arrested on 20 of this month)	Année 1771 No. 30. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 27 Juillet (1771). Volume 6, page 314.
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Jean-Jacques – no stamp; about 23–24 years old; 5 feet 1 inch; said to have gained his freedom from the late Pierre de la Porte, living in Dondon.	Unidentify	Late Pierre de la Porte	Port-au-Prince	Année 1771 No. 31. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 31 Juillet (1771). Volume 6, page 318
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Creole) – stamped DUPUY on his left chest and under it DONDON; said to belong to M. Dupuy, living in Dondon.	Creole	Dupuy	Cap	Année 1771 No. 31. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 3 Aout (1771). Volume 6, page 326.
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Louis or Godar (Negre) – stamped COUSSAC on his right chest; 5 feet 4 inches; half of his nose eaten by a chancre; ran away wearing a chain and two collars; those who recognize him are authorized to arrest him and inform Sieur Coussac, living in Dondon.	Negre Unidentify	Sieur Coussac	N/A	Année 1771 No. 32. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 10 Aout (1771). Volume 6, page 340.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1771	Habitation Ducreux	Tulipe (Congo) – stamped DUCREUX on his left chest and under it DONDON; said to belong to M. Ducreux, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Ducreux	Cap (arrested on 23th of this month)	Année 1771 No. 35. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 31 Aout (1771). Volume 6, page 373.
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Nègre Nouveau (Congo) – stamped FAUVRE DONDON on his right chest.	Congo	Fauvre	Cap	Année 1771 No. 44. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 2 Novembre (1771). Volume 6, page 481.
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	(Creole) – stamped M & P on his right chest; about 35 years old; 5 feet 3 inches; said to belong to M. Richard, living in Dondon.	Creole	M. Richard	Cap	Année 1771 No. 44. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 2 Novembre (1771). Volume 6, page 481.
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Jean-Jacques (London) – scar on his left chest; “les yeux égarés”; large feet; light dark skin; about 25 years old; 5 feet 2 inches; said to have gained his freedom from the late Pierre Delapori, who lived in coton and café in Dondon.	Unidentify	Late Pierre Delaporie	Port-au-Prince	Année 1771 No. 46. Affiches Américaines du Samedi 13 Novembre (1771). Volume 6, page 504.
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Catherine (Ibo nation) – no stamp; six scars on her forehead, two on her face, and marks of her country; about 40 years old; said to belong to M. Crochet, living in Dondon.		Ibo	Fort-Dauphin (arrested on 14th)	Année 1771 No. 46. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 16 Novembre (1771). Volume 6, page 506.
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Nègre (Congo) – no stamp; bears marks of his country on his face; said to belong to a person (habitant) in Dondon.	Congo	N/A	Fort-Dauphin, (23th of this month)	Année 1771 No. 47. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 23 Novembre (1771). Volume 6, page 519
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Maréchal (Congo) – no stamp; bears marks of his country on his face; said to belong to a person (habitant) in Dondon.	Congo	N/A	Fort-Dauphin, (23 of this month)	Année 1771 No. 47. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 23 Novembre (1771). Volume 6, page 519
Dondon 1771	Habitation Menard	Thomas (Creole) – stamped I. M. on his chest; about 21 years old; 5 feet; very dark skin; ran away six months ago with Charlotte; those who recognize them should arrest them and inform M. Jacques Menard, living in Dondon, to whom they belong, or M. Jonqua, Commissionnaire au Cap.	Creole	M. Jacques Menard	N/A	Année 1771 No. 51. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 21 Decembre (1771). Volume 6, page 568
Dondon 1771	Habitation Menard	Charlotte (Arada) – stamped I. M. on her chest; about 23 years old; ran away six months ago with Thomas; those who recognize them should arrest them and inform M. Jacques Menard, living in Dondon, to whom they belong, or M. Jonqua, Commissionnaire au Cap.	Arada	M. Jacques Menard	N/A	Année 1771 No. 51. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 21 Decembre (1771). Volume 6, page 568
Dondon 1771	Unidentified	Jacques (Creole Nègre) – stamped OGE on his right chest; weak body; about 20 years old; 5 feet; said to belong to M. Chassereau, living in Dondon.	Creole	M. Chassereau	Cap (20th of this month)	Année 1771 No. 52. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 28 Decembre (1771). Volume 6, page 578.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	André (Creole)stamped/branded on his on his left chest DUHENE, about 50 years old, 5feet 4 inches, said belong to Mde Duhene, living in Dondon.	Creole	Mde Duhene	Cap	Année 1772. No.7. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 15 Février, 1772, page 81.
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Catherine (Ibo) – no stamp/brand; bears scars on her forehead and two on her face, with marks of her country; says she belongs to M. Crochet, living in Dondon. Arrested on November 14, 1771; to be sold as épave on March 28, 1772.	Ibo	M. Crochet	Cap	Année 1772. No.8. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 22 Février, 1772, page 95.
Dondon 1772	Habitation Despalieres	Marc (Creole from Martinique) – servant and mason; stamped CHAROST; about 30–32 years old; 5 feet 3 inches; speaks French, slightly overweight, pleasant voice, hairy; ran away from the habitation of M. Despallieres in Dondon on January 23; suspected to be in Plaisance.	Creole	M. Despalieres	N/A	Année 1772. No.8. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 22 Février, 1772, page 96.
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Philippeau (Negre) – no stamp/brand; says he belongs to M. Louvel, living in Dondon.	Unidentify	M. Louvel	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1772. No.9. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 29 Février, 1772, page 105.
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Pierre – no stamp/brand; about 14 years old; 4 feet 4 inches; says he belongs to M. Berac, chirurgien, in Dondon.	Unidentify	M. Berac	Cap	Année 1772. No.10. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 7 Mars, 1772, page 117.
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Jean (Creole) – no stamp/brand; about 17 years old; 4 feet 10 inches; says he belongs to M. Monpain, in Dondon.	Creole	M. Monpain	Saint-Marc	Année 1772. No.11. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 11 Mars, 1772, page 122.
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Creole mulatto, from Martinique) – stamped DUTOUR; about 45 years old; 5 feet 3 inches; cook and sailor; bears marks of petite vérole; ran away on the 20th of last month. Recognized individuals should arrest him and inform M. de Floissac, procureur substitut of the King. Employed over ten years at Limonade, Fort-Dauphin, Maribaroux, Grande-Rivière, and Dondon, where he claims to be a freeman.	Creole	M. de Floissac	Unidentified	Année 1772. No.13. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 28 Mars, 1772, page 156
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Petite Negresse Nouvelle (Congo) – no stamp/brand; about 12 years old; ran away March 12 of last month. Recognized individuals should arrest her and inform M. Silly, living in Dondon, or Sieur Guerin, Commissionnaire in Cap.	Congo	M. Silly or Sieur Guerin	Unidentified	Année 1772. No.16. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 18 Avril, 1772, page 192
Dondon 1772	Haut du Trou du Dondon	Narcisse (Congo) – stamped ANTOINE STERLING; ran away with Marinette (Congo) from Haut-du-Trou, Dondon, one month ago. Recognized individuals should arrest them and inform M. Antoine Sterling, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Antoine Sterling	Unidentified	Année 1772. No.17. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 25 Avril, 1772, page 204

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1772	Haut du Trou du Dondon	Marinette (Congo) – stamped ANTOINE STERLING; ran away with Narcisse (Congo) from Haut-du-Trou, Dondon, one month ago. Recognized individuals should arrest them and inform M. Antoine Sterling, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Antoine Sterling	Unidentified	Année 1772. No.17. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 25 Avril, 1772, page 204
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Baptiste (Creole) – about 45–50 years old; 5 feet 2–3 inches; says he belongs to M. Descoubet; claims to be free; ran away two years ago; last seen six months ago at Bois-de-Lance working as a carpenter. Recognized individuals should arrest him and inform M. Janin, living in Dondon, who will provide a reward of 150 livres.	Creole	M. Janin	Unidentified	Année 1772. No.21. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 23 Mai, 1772, page 252
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Baptiste (Congo) – stamped JANIN AU DONDON; about 45–50 years old; 5 feet 1 inch; body covered with lash marks; ran away three months ago. Recognized individuals should arrest him and inform M. Janin, living in Dondon, who will provide a reward of 150 livres.	Congo	M. Janin	Unidentified	Année 1772. No.21. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 23 Mai, 1772, page 252
Dondon 1772	Habitation Laroque, Haut du Trou	Jean-Baptiste (Congo) – about 24 years old; 5 feet 1 inch; has white spots on his hand; ran away one year ago. Recognized individuals should arrest him and inform M. Laroque, living in Haut-du-Trou, Dondon, to whom he belongs.	Congo	M. Laroque	Unidentified	Année 1772. No.22. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Mai, 1772, page 264
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Negre Nouveau (Congo) – stamped HEULAN AU DONDON; about 30 years old; 5 feet tall.	Congo	N/A	Cap	Année 1772. No.23. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 6 Juin, 1772, page 274
Dondon 1772	Habitation du feu Sr Mesnard	Jolicoeur (Negre) – stamped LOUIS MESNARD; 23–24 years old; 5 feet 3–4 inches; ran away with Sans-Quartier on the night of the 10–11th of this month. Recognized individuals should arrest them and inform M. Michel at the habitation or contact Mme Frere & Soulie, Negociants in Cap.	Unidentify	Late Sr Mesnard M. Michel	Unidentified	Année 1772. No.30. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 25 Juillet, 1772, page 360.
Dondon 1772	Habitation du feu Sr Mesnard	Sans-Quartier (Negre) – stamped LOUIS MESNARD; 23–24 years old; 5 feet 3–4 inches; ran away with Jolicoeur on the night of the 10–11th of this month. Recognized individuals should arrest them and inform M. Michel at the habitation or contact Mme Frere & Soulie, Negociants in Cap.	Congo	Late Sr Mesnard M. Michel	Unidentified	Année 1772. No.30. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 25 Juillet, 1772, page 360.
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Antoine (Congo) – stamped FC; recognized individuals should arrest him and inform Mme Delaistre and Garanger, living in Dondon, to whom he belongs.	Congo	Mr Delaistre and Garanger	Unidentified	Année 1772. No.31. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 1 Aout, 1772, page 373
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Jean (Congo) – stamped F. D. M. on his left chest; about 20 years old; has a nabot on his left foot; says he belongs to M. Bayon, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Bayon	Cap	Année 1772. No.36. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 5 Septembre, 1772, page 429

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Dominique (Congo) – stamped LOUIS MENARD; ran away with Sans-Quartier and Blaise, all Congo nation; same height as Sans-Quartier. Recognized individuals should arrest them and inform Sr Menard, Dondon.	Congo	Sr. Menard	Unidentified	Année 1772. No.37. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 12 Septembre, 1772, page 444.
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Blaise (Congo) – stamped LOUIS MENARD; 22 years old; 5 feet 1–2 inches; ran away with Sans-Quartier and Dominique, all Congo nation. Recognized individuals should arrest them and inform Sr Menard, Dondon.	Congo	Sr. Menard	Unidentified	Année 1772. No.37. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 12 Septembre, 1772, page 444.
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Sans-Quartier (Congo) – stamped LOUIS MENARD; ran away with Blaise and Dominique, all Congo nation. Recognized individuals should arrest them and inform Sr Menard, Dondon.	Congo	Sr. Menard	Unidentified	Année 1772. No.37. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 12 Septembre, 1772, page 444.
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Polibert (Negre) – stamped DUPUY; belongs to Dupuy's heir in Dondon. Recognized individuals should arrest him and inform M. De Saint-Sernin, Petit-Anse, or M. Labatu, Negociant in Cap.	Unidentify	Dupuy' heir	Unidentified	Année 1772. No.37. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 12 Septembre, 1772, page 444.
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Dragon (Negre) – stamped DUPUY; belongs to Dupuy's heir in Dondon. Recognized individuals should arrest him and inform M. De Saint-Sernin, Petit-Anse, or M. Labatu, Negociant in Cap.	Unidentify	Dupuy' heir	Unidentified	Année 1772. No.37. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 12 Septembre, 1772, page 444.
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Thomas (Creole) – stamped I MAYNARD AU DONDON; about 20 years old; ran away on the 20th of this month. Recognized individuals should arrest him and inform M. Jonqua, Negociant in Cap.	Creole	M. Jonqua	Unidentified	Année 1772. No.39. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 26 Septembre, 1772, page 470.
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Adonis (Congo) – stamped OG on his right chest; about 12 years old; says he belongs to M. Roudanès, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Roudanès,	Cap	Année 1772. No.50. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 12 Decembre, 1772, page 600.
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Marie-Rose (Creole) – no stamp/brand; about 18 years old; says she belongs to M. Simon, in Dondon.	Creole	M. Simon	Cap	Année 1772. No.50. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 12 Decembre, 1772, page 600.
Dondon 1772	Unidentified	Paul (Congo) – stamped HEULANT AU DONDON; about 25 years old; 5 feet 5 inches; ran away on August 16. Recognized individuals should arrest him and inform M. Heulant, living in Haut-du-Trou, Dondon, or M. Badeche, Negociant in Cap, rue de la Fontaine.	Congo	M. Heulant	Unidentified	Année 1772. No.52. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 26 Decembre, 1772, page 626.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	La Fleur (Congo, Negre), stamped/branded MENARD, has been missing for three months. Those who recognize him, please arrest him and inform Sieur Michel, tutor of Menard's children, in Dondon.	Congo	Sieur Michel (Menard)	Unidentified	Année 1773. No.3. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 23 Janvier, 1773, page 36.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	François (Congo), stamped/branded with two letters (burn), about 22 years old, says he belongs to M. Fouchet, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Fouchet	Cap	Année 1773. No.6. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 13 Février, 1773, page 70.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Jacques (Creole), no stamp/brand, about 30 years old, has an iron collar with three branches, says he belongs to M. Montcardy at La Souffrière in Dondon.	Creole	M. Montcardy	Cap	Année 1773. No.7. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 20 Février, 1773, page 82.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Creole), stamped/branded MOREAU DONDON, about 18 years old, says he belongs to M. Moreau, at La Tannerie.	Creole	M. Moreau	Cap	Année 1773. No.8. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 27 Février, 1773, page 93.
Cap 1773	Unidentified	Nouvelle Negresse (Congo), illegible stamp/brand, about 25 years old, could not state her name or her enslaver's name, arrested in Dondon.	Congo	N/A	Dondon	Année 1773. No.9 . Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 6 Mars, 1773, page 108 .
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Cupidon (Congo), stamped/branded I B. MENARD AU DONDON, between 17 and 18 years old, ran away about 15 days ago. Those who recognize him, please arrest him and inform M. J. B. Menard, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. J. B. Menard	Unidentified	Année 1773. No.9 . Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 6 Mars, 1773, page 108 .
Dondon1773	Unidentified	Louis (Misérable, nation), stamped/branded ROCHERY, about 25 years old, says he belongs to M. Rochery, in Dondon.	Misérable	M. Rochery	Cap	Année 1773. No.10 . Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 13 Mars, 1773, page 118.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Misérable nation), illegible stamp/brand, about 40 years old, says he belongs to Mde Forestier, in Dondon.	Misérable	Mde Forestier	Cap	Année 1773. No.10 . Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 13 Mars, 1773, page 118.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	François (Mina), stamped/branded TURIN, about 45 years old, gray beard, says he belongs to Mde Turin, in Dondon.	Mina	Mde Turin	Cap	Année 1773. No.11 . Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 20 Mars, 1773, page 129.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Apollon (Congo), stamped/branded DUPUY on his right chest/breast, about 20 years old, says he belongs to M. Dupuy, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Dupuy	Cap	Année 1773. No.14 . Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 10 Avril, 1773, page 165.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Pierre (Congo), stamped/branded FAURE AU DONDON, about 20 years old, says he belongs to M. Faure, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Faure	Cap	Année 1773. No.14 . Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 10 Avril, 1773, page 166.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Avril (Congo), no stamp/brand, about 22 years old, in very good shape, says he belongs to a certain Adélaïde, a free mulatto woman, in Dondon.	Congo	Adélaïde	Cap	Année 1773. No.15 . Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 17 Avril, 1773, page 177-178.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Tonny (Mondongue), stamped/branded FAUVRE AU DONDON, about 15 years old, says he belongs to M. Faure.	Mondongue	M. Faure	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1773. No.20. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 22 Mai, 1773, page 238.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Negre Nouveau (Congo), stamped/branded DUPUY on his right chest/breast, and under it AU DONDON.	Congo	M. Dupuy	Cap	Année 1773. No.22. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 5 Juin, 1773, page 261.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Creole), stamped/branded on his right chest/breast CHY, under it IBR, and on his left GORUEL, under it AU DONDON, and under it AU CAP, about 26 years old, 5 feet 3 inches, with one thigh larger than the other; says he belongs to Sieur Joyaux, in Dondon.	Creole	Sieur Joyaux	Port-de-Paix	Année 1773. No.25. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 26 Juin, 1773, page 297.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Léger (Creole), stamped/branded FR, about 15 years old, says he belongs to M. Arnaud, in Dondon.	Creole	M. Arnaud	Cap	Année 1773. No.25. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 26 Juin, 1773, page 298.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Manuel (Congo), stamped/branded FLEURY, about 35 years old, says he belongs to M. Fleury, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Fleury	Cap	Année 1773. No.26. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 3 Juillet, 1773, page 309.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Jupiter (Congo), no stamp/brand, about 18 years old, says he belongs to M. Leblanc, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Leblanc	Cap	Année 1773. No.26. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 3 Juillet, 1773, page 309.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Henri (Creole), stamped/branded DUPUY AU DONDON, about 35 years old, very dark-skinned, says he belongs to M. Dupuy, in Dondon.	Creole	M. Dupuy	Cap	Année 1773. No.26. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 3 Juillet, 1773, page 309.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Paul (Congo, Mayomba), stamped on his right chest C * C, in good shape, about 34 years old, 5 feet 4 inches, says he belongs to M. Gaspard, cafetier in Dondon.	Congo, Mayomba	M. Gaspard	L'Espagnol	Année 1773. No.32. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 11 Aout, 1773, page 375.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Manuel (Congo), stamped/branded ROBERT on his right chest/breast, about 28 years old, 4 feet 10 inches, bearing marks of his country on his body, says he belongs to M. Robert, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Robert	L'Espagnol	Année 1773. No.32. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 11 Aout, 1773, page 375.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Michel (Nago, nation), stamped/branded FLEURY, says he belongs to M. Fleury, in Dondon.	Nago	M. Fleury	Cap	Année 1773. No.32. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 14 Aout, 1773, page 382.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Baptiste (Tiamba, nation), no stamp/brand, about 13 years old, says he belongs to M. Mornet, in Dondon.	Tiamba	M. Mornet	Cap	Année 1773. No.32. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 14 Aout, 1773, page 382.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Agathe (Congo), stamped/branded GRIGNOT, AU CAP, says she belongs to Mlle Grignot, in Dondon.	Congo	Mlle Grignot	Cap	Année 1773. No.33. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 21 Aout, 1773, page 394
Dondon 1773	Haut-du-Trou	Bafor (Creole), stamped/branded HEULAN, under it DONDON, ran away with another Congo man and a Congo woman, all with the same brand/stamp, on July 25. Arrest them and inform Sieur Jacques Heulan, living in Haut du Trou, Dondon.	Creole	Sieur Jacques Heulan	Unidentified	Année 1773. No.34. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 28 Aout, 1773, page 408.
Dondon 1773	Haut-du-Trou	Negre (Congo), stamped/branded HEULAN, under it DONDON, ran away with Bafor (Creole) and a Congo woman, all with the same brand/stamp, on July 25. Arrest them and inform Sieur Jacques Heulan, living in Haut du Trou, Dondon.	Congo	Sieur Jacques Heulan	Unidentified	Année 1773. No.34. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 28 Aout, 1773, page 408.
Dondon 1773	Haut-du-Trou	Negresse (Congo), stamped/branded HEULAN, under it DONDON, ran away with Bafor (Creole) and a Congo man, all with the same brand/stamp, on July 25. Arrest them and inform Sieur Jacques Heulan, living in Haut du Trou, Dondon.	Congo	Sieur Jacques Heulan	Unidentified	Année 1773. No.34. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 28 Aout, 1773, page 408.
Dondon 1773	Vazeux	Angouma (Congo, Negre), stamped/branded LOUIS MESNARD, dependent of the succession of the late Louis Mesnard, living in Vazeux, Quartier du Dondon. Those who recognize him, please arrest him and inform Sieur Michel, living in Vazeux, counting of Habitation Mesnard.	Congo	Sieur Michel	Unidentified	Année 1773. No.34. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 28 Aout, 1773, page 408.
Dondon 1773	Haut-du-Trou	Ursule (Creole, Negresse), alias Coucoulle, stamped/branded PERODIN, ran away on August 15. Those who recognize her, please arrest her and inform M. Tesson Cadet, living in Haut du Trou, Dondon, to whom she belongs.	Creole	M. Tesson	Unidentified	Année 1773. No.40. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 9 Octobre, 1773, page 480.
Dondon 1773	Haut-du-Trou	Jean (Creole), long beard, stamped/branded PERODIN, has been missing for three years. Those who recognize him, please arrest him and inform M. Tesson Cadet, living in Haut du Trou, Dondon, to whom he belongs.	Creole	M. Tesson	Unidentified	Année 1773. No.40. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 9 Octobre, 1773, page 480.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Rosalie (Congo), stamped/branded GIRARD, about 28 years old, says she belongs to M. Girard.	Congo	M. Girard	Cap	Année 1773. No.41. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 16 Octobre, 1773, page 489.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Pierre (Negre Maron), formerly belonged to Sieur Plateau of Gros-Morne, then to Sieur Roussel in Dondon, stamped/branded H on his right chest/breast, was brought to jail on April 19 by the Marechaussee and categorized as Epave by order of M. le Procureur of the King.	Unidentify	Sr. Roussel	Unidentified	Année 1773. No.42. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 23 Octobre, 1773, page 503
Dondon 1773	Haut-du-Trou	Colomban (Congo), stamped/branded BRUSLE on his left chest/breast, has been missing since March from the habitation of M. de Bruslé, Haut-du-Trou du Dondon, with Eusebe, François, and Marie-Noelle. Those who find them, please inform Sieur Bruslé; a reward of 150 livres for each.	Congo	Sieur Bruslé	Unidentified	Année 1773. No.43. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Octobre, 1773, page 516
Dondon 1773	Haut-du-Trou	François (Congo), stamped/branded BRUSLE on his left chest/breast, has been missing since March from the habitation of M. de Bruslé, Haut-du-Trou du Dondon, with Colomban, Eusebe, and Marie-Noelle. Those who find them, please inform Sieur Bruslé; a reward of 150 livres for each.	Congo	Sieur Bruslé	Unidentified	Année 1773. No.43. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Octobre, 1773, page 516
Dondon 1773	Haut-du-Trou	Eusebe (Congo), stamped/branded BRUSLE on his left chest/breast, has been missing since March from the habitation of M. de Bruslé, Haut-du-Trou du Dondon, with Colomban, François, and Marie-Noelle. Those who find them, please inform Sieur Bruslé; a reward of 150 livres for each.	Congo	Sieur Bruslé	Unidentified	Année 1773. No.43. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Octobre, 1773, page 516
Dondon 1773	Haut-du-Trou	Marie-Noelle (Congo), stamped/branded BRUSLE on her left chest/breast, has been missing since March from the habitation of M. de Bruslé, Haut-du-Trou du Dondon, with Colomban, François, and Eusebe. Those who find them, please inform Sieur Bruslé; a reward of 150 livres for each.	Congo	Sieur Bruslé	Unidentified	Année 1773. No.43. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Octobre, 1773, page 516
Dondon 1773	Haut-du-Trou	Negre (Mondongue nation), stamped/branded MARTEAU on his left chest/breast, ran away with another of the same nation from the habitation of Sieur Marteau, living at Haut-du-Trou, Dondon. A reward for those who find and arrest them, and inform Sieur Marteau, or Messrs Douat & Rambaud, merchants in Cap.	Mondongue	Sieur Marteau	Unidentified	Année 1773. No.43. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Octobre, 1773, page 516
Dondon 1773	Haut-du-Trou	Nègre (Mondongue nation), stamped/branded MARTEAU on his left chest/breast, ran away with another of the same nation from the habitation of Sieur Marteau, living at Haut-du-Trou, Dondon. A reward for those who find and arrest them, and inform Sieur Marteau, or Messrs Douat & Rambaud, merchants in Cap.	Mondongue	Sieur Marteau	Unidentified	Année 1773. No.43. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Octobre, 1773, page 516
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Charlot (Creole), stamped/branded DULIEPURE, about 14 years old, says he belongs to M. Dareguy, in Dondon.	Creole	M. Dareguy	Cap	Année 1773. No.44. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 6 Novembre, 1773, page 526
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Marie (Arada nation), no stamp/brand, about 30 years old, says she belongs to Mde Freze, in Dondon.	Arada	Mde Freze	Cap	Année 1773. No.45. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 13 Novembre, 1773, page 537

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Catherine (Arada nation), stamped/branded AURIO, about 45 years old, has a nabot on each foot, says she belongs to M. Surio, in Dondon.	Arada	M. Surio	Cap	Année 1773. No.45. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 13 Novembre, 1773, page 538
Grande-Riviere 1773	Unidentified	Nannette (Couëda nation), with her 4-year-old son, says they belong to Touzet; both were arrested in Dondon.	Couëda	Touzet	Dondon	Année 1773. No.46. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 20 Novembre, 1773, page 551
Grande-Riviere 1773	Unidentified	Son of Nannette, 4 years oldm arrested in Dondon with his mother Nannette who said belong to a so called Touzet; arrested in Dondon	Unidentify	Touzet	Dondon	Année 1773. No.46. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 20 Novembre, 1773, page 551
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Rosalie (Congo), stamped/branded GIRARD, about 30 years old, says she belongs to M. Girard, in Dondon; arrested at Grande-Rivière.	Congo	M. Girard	Grande-Riviere	Année 1773. No.46. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 20 Novembre, 1773, page 552
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Manuel (Espagnol), stamped SALUA AU CAP, about 30 years old, says he belongs to M. Deshome, in Dondon.	Espagnol	M. Deshome	Cap	Année 1773. No.47. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 27 Novembre, 1773, page 562
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Paul (Congo, Mayomba), stamped G * G on his right chest, in good shape, black, with two sharp teeth, bearing marks of his country on his belly, about 34 years old, 5 feet 3 inches, says he belongs to M. Gaspard, in Dondon; arrested at L'Espagnol.	Congo	M. Gaspard	L'Espagnol	Année 1773. No.48. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 1er Decembre, 1773, page 570-571.
Dondon 1773	Unidentified	Pierre (Creole), stamped/branded ANINGE DONDON, about 23 years old, 4 feet 11 inches, says he belongs to M. Durand.	Creole	M. Durand	Saint-Marc	Année 1773. No.50. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 15 Decembre, 1773, page 596

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Louis (Creole), stamped/branded on both chest/breast H. V. G., about 35 years old, says he belongs to M. Larrey, in Dondon.	Creole	M. Larrey	Cap	Année 1774. No.2. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 15 Janvier 1774, page 21.
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Mondongue), no stamp/brand on his body, about 28 years old, says he belongs to M. Saint-Jean, in Dondon.	Mondongue	M. Saint-Jean	Cap, Entered the jail last month	Année 1775. No.1. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 7 Janvier 1775, page 9.
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Fontaine (Thiamba), stamped/branded on his right chest/breast PYL and on his left BSSARD, belongs to M. Lemeilleur, living in Dondon. He ran away last June. Those who recognize him, please arrest him and inform Mrs. Joulin and Fourneau, négociants in Cap, or M. Baux in Fort-Dauphin. Reward: 120 livres.	Thiamba	M. Lemeilleur	Unidentified	Année 1775. No.2. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 14 Janvier 1775, page 23.
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Antoine (Negre), stamped/branded illegibly on his right chest/breast and JEAN AU DONDON on his left. Those who recognize him, inform Sieur Serre, tailleur, to whom he belongs. There will be rewarded.	Unidentify	N/A	Unidentified	Année 1774. No.3. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 22 Janvier 1774, page 36.
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Avril (Congo), illegible stamp/brand, under it AU DONDON, about 20 years old, says he belongs to M. Cairou, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Cairou	Cap	Année 1774. No.4. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 29 Janvier 1774, page 45.
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Noël (Congo), stamped/branded SALVA AU CAP, ran away on the 18th of this month from M. Coussac in Dondon.	Congo	Sieur Coussac	Unidentified	Année 1774. No.4. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 29 Janvier 1774, page 48.
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Polités (Congo nation), illegible stamp/brand, about 50 years old, says he belongs to M. Charet, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Charret	Unidentified	Année 1774. No.8. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 26 Fevrier 1774, page 94
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Baptiste (Congo), stamped/branded MAULEON, says he belongs to M. Charet, in Dondon; arrested at L'Espagnol.	Congo	M. Charret	l'Espagnol	Année 1774. No.9. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 5 Mars 1774, page 105.
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Creole), no stamp/brand on his body, about 20 years old, says he belongs to M. Jean, in Dondon.	Creole	M. Jean	Cap	Année 1774. No.10. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 12 Mars 1774, page 117.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Pierre (Congo nation), stamped/branded TB, intertwined, says he belongs to M. Castera, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Castera	Cap	Année 1774. No.10. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 12 Mars 1774, page 117.
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Marie-Françoise (Congo nation), breastfeeding a child, stamped/branded CHASSEREAU on her chest/breast, under it DONDON, about 18 years old, 5 feet, says she belongs to M. Chassereau, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Chassereau	Saint-Marc	Année 1774. No.11. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 16 Mars 1774, page 122.
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Child of Marie-Françoise belong to M. Chassereau in Dondon	Creole	M. Chassereau	Saint-Marc	Année 1774. No.11. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 16 Mars 1774, page 122.
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	François (Misérable),stamped/branded LABAT, about 28 years old, belongs to M. Labbat.	Misérable	M. Labbat	Cap	Année 1774. No.12. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 26 Mars, 1774, page 141
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Politès (Congo nation), illegible stamp/brand, about 50 years old, says he belongs to M. Charet, in Dondon; arrested at L'Espagnol on the 24th of this month.	Congo	Charret	l'Espagnol	Année 1774. No.13. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 2 Avril, 1774, page 155.
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Jean-Louis (Aquia), stamped/branded but illegible, about 40 years old, 5 feet 2 inches, says he belonged to M. Legros, in Dondon.	Aquia	Late M. Legros	Léogane	Année 1774. No.20. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 18 Mai, 1774, page 230.
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Geneviève (Congo), illegible stamp/brand, about 28 years old, says she belongs to M. Dupuy, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Dupuy	Cap	Année 1774. No.23. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 11 Juin, 1774, page 273.
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Denis (Creole), illegible stamp/brand, about 30 years old, says he belongs to M. Jubelion, in Dondon.	Creole	M. Jubelin	Cap	Année 1774. No.32. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 13 Aout, 1774, page 381.
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Jean-Louis (Arada nation), stamped/branded FABRE on his left chest/breast, illegible on his right, about 30 years old, says he belongs to M. Fabre, in Dondon.	Arada	M. Fabre	Léogane	Année 1774. No.34. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 24 Aout, 1774, page 398.
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Cupidon (Congo), burn and illegible stamp/brand on his left chest/breast, stamped/branded LA on his right chest; on his left cheek LEGRO, and an illegible stamp/brand on his right cheek; about 20 years old, says he belongs to M. Acquer, in Dondon; captured at L'Espagnol.	Congo	M. Acquer	l'Espagnol	Année 1774. No.37. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 14 Septembre, 1774, page 434

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Sans-Quartier (Congo), stamped/branded MESNARD on his face, about 25 years old, ran away with Dominique, Pierrot, Laurent, Jacot, and Cupidon. Those who recognize them, please arrest them and inform Sieur Michel, living in Dondon, tutor of the Mesnard children.	Congo	Sieur Michel	Unidentified	Année 1774. No.37. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 17 Septembre, 1774, page 444
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Dominique (Congo), stamped/branded MESNARD on his chest/breast, about 25 years old, ran away with Sans-Quartier, Pierrot, Laurent, Jacot, and Cupidon. Those who recognize them, please arrest them and inform Sieur Michel, living in Dondon, tutor of the Mesnard children.	Congo	Sieur Michel	Unidentified	Année 1774. No.37. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 17 Septembre, 1774, page 444
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Pierrot, about 50 years old, stamped/branded MESNARD on his chest/breast, ran away with Sans-Quartier, Dominique, Laurent, Jacot, and Cupidon. Those who recognize them, please arrest them and inform Sieur Michel, living in Dondon, tutor of the Mesnard children.	Unidentify	Sieur Michel	Unidentified	Année 1774. No.37. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 17 Septembre, 1774, page 444
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Laurent (Creole), about 20 years old, stamped/branded MESNARD on his chest/breast, ran away with Sans-Quartier, Pierrot, Dominique, Jacot, and Cupidon. Those who recognize them, please arrest them and inform Sieur Michel, living in Dondon, tutor of the Mesnard children.	Creole	Sieur Michel	Unidentified	Année 1774. No.37. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 17 Septembre, 1774, page 444
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Jacot (Congo), about 25 years old, stamped/branded MESNARD on his chest/breast, ran away with Sans-Quartier, Pierrot, Laurent, Dominique, and Cupidon. Those who recognize them, please arrest them and inform Sieur Michel, living in Dondon, tutor of the Mesnard's children.	Congo	Sieur Michel	Unidentified	Année 1774. No.37. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 17 Septembre, 1774, page 444
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Cupidon, about 40 years old, stamped/branded on his chest/breas MESNARD, ran away with Sans Quartier , Pierrot, Laurent, Jacot, and Dominique. Those who recognize them, please arrest them and inform Sieur Michel, living in Dondon, tuteur of Mesnard's children.	Unidentify	Sieur Michel	Unidentified	Année 1774. No.37. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 17 Septembre, 1774, page 444
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Jean (Congo), stamped/branded I. L., about 15 years old, says he belongs to M. Faguerot, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Faguerot	Cap	Année 1774. No.42. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 22 Octobre, 1774, page 501.
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Michel (Creole), stamped/branded RODES, cook by profession, about 30 years old, 5 feet 2 inches, bears scars on his ears and right cheek. Those who recognize him, please arrest him and inform Sieurs and Dame Réaud, living in Dondon, also present in Cap, rue du Conseil, to whom this man belongs. A reward is offered for his capture.	Creole	Sieurs and Dame Réaud.	Unidentified	Année 1774. No.46. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 19 Novembre, 1774, page 551.
Dondon 1774	Unidentified	Dedé (Creole, Negresse), stamped/branded I. F. on one chest/breast, has a long scar from her neck to her shoulder, burnt on one hand from her little finger to her arm; has been missing for three and a half years. Presumed to be in Quartier de la Grande-Rivière and Marmelade, posing as a freewoman under a false name. Those who recognize her, inform M. Chassereau, living in Dondon, who will offer a reward of one hundred piastres for her capture. Sieur Chassereau requests that citizens of the colony who might purchase unclaimed “Epaves” stamped/branded CHASSEREAU, under it DONDON, inform him.	Creole	M. Chassereau	Unidentified	Année 1774. No.49. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 10 Decembre, 1774, page 588.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1775	Unidentified	Hector (Nago), stamped illegibly, 5 feet 5 to 6 inches, has been missing for four months. Those who recognize him, please arrest him and inform Sr. Debonnetie, living in Dondon.	Nago	Sr Debonnetie	Unidentified	Année 1775. No.4. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 28 Janvier 1775, page 48.
Dondon 1775	Unidentified	Pierre-Marie (Creole of Dondon), stamped/branded PAIRE on his right chest/breast, says he belongs to M. Paire, living in Dondon.	Creole	M. Paire	Port-au-Prince	Année 1775. No.5. Affiches Américaines du Mecredi 1er Février 1775, page 50
Dondon 1775	Unidentified	Pierre (Congo), illegible stamp, about 25 years old, says he belongs to M. Guernet, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Guernet	Cap	Année 1775. No.5. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 4 Février 1775, page 57.
Dondon 1775	Unidentified	Antoine (Congo), illegible stamp/brand, about 40 years old, very slim, says he belongs to M. Dillet, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Dillet	Cap	Année 1775. No.8. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 25 Février 1775, page 93.
Dondon 1775	Unidentified	Colas (Congo), illegible stamp/brand, about 25 years old, says he belongs to M. Alerte, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Alerte	Cap	Année 1775. No.16. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 22 Avril 1775, page 189.
Dondon 1775	Unidentified	Joseph-Marie (Creole), stamped/branded PAIRE on his right chest/breast, about 30 years old, 5 feet 4 inches, says he belongs to M. Paire, habitant and coffeemaker in Dondon.	Creole	M. Paire	Port-au-Prince	Année 1775. No.20. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 17 Mai 1775, page 234.
Dondon 1775	Unidentified	Messin (Metz), 5 feet, chestnut hair, thinly grown, very skinny, face marked by smallpox.	Metz	Sieur Michel	Unidentified	Année 1775. No.20. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 20 Mai 1775, page 241.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1775	Unidentified	Lafortune (Fond), stamped/branded MICHEL AU DONDON on his right chest/breast, 16 years old, bears marks of his country on his face; has a pleasant face, large nose, and full lips.	Fond	Sieur Michel	Unidentified	Année 1775. No.20. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 20 Mai 1775, page 241.
Cap 1775	Unidentified	Avril, stamped/branded FILLEDIER on his right chest/breast, between 12 and 13 years old, with a pleasant face, has been missing for three months. It is believed he is in Dondon or Limbe, near the home of his mother, Magdeleine Laccoucheur, close to the church. Those who recognize him, please arrest him and inform M. Filledier, to whom he belongs, at M. Delahogue, notaire in Cap.	Unifentify Negre	M. Filledier	Dondon /limbe probably	Année 1775. No.27. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 8 Juillet 1775, page 324.
Dondon 1775	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Congo), no stamp/brand on his body, says he belongs to Sr. Legrand, in Dondon.	Congo	Sr. Legrand	Cap	Année 1775. No.31. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 5 Aout 1775, page 369.
Dondon 1775	Unidentified	Mercure (Aguia), no stamp/brand on his body, about 50 years old, says he belongs to M. de Seze, in Dondon.	Aguia	M. de Seze	Cap	Année 1775. No.39. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Septembre 1775, page 453
Dondon 1775	Unidentified	Jacques (Creole), stamped/branded BROSSARD, under it DONDON, about 30 years old, 5 feet 1 inch, arrested on October 28.	Creole	Unidentified	Saint-Marc	Année 1775. No.50. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 13 Decembre 1775, page 595

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Cap 1776	Unidentified	Paul (Congo), stamped/branded PERNON AU CAP on his chest/breast, about 40 years old, says he belongs to M. Pernon, in Cap; arrested in Dondon .	Congo	M. Pernon	Dondon	Année 1777. No. 7. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi15 Fevrier, 1777 (also find in 1776), page 83
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Mercure (Misérable nation), stamped/branded APERODIN & DS, says he belongs to Sieur Peraudin.	Misérable	Sieur Peraudin	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1776. No. 8. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 24 Février, 1776, page 94
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	L'Éveillé (Congo), no stamp/brand on his body, about 36 years old, 5 feet 4 inches, covered with “pians” on his body, bearing marks of his country on his chest, says he belongs to Sieur Perier, living in Dondon; captured at Boucan Malard, according to the certificate of Sieur Dubuisson.	Congo	Sieur Perier	Boucan-Malard	Année 1776. No. 8. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 24 Février, 1776, page 99.
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Michel, alias Mentor (Arada), no stamp/brand on his body, gray hair, says he belongs to M. Bouty, in Dondon.	Arada	M. Bouty	Cap	Année 1776. No. 9. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 2 Mars, 1776, page 105.
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Nicolas, stamped/branded IF, says he belongs to M. Chasseraux, living in Dondon.	Unidentify	M. Chasseraux	Cap	Année 1776. No.13. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Mars, 1776, page 154
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Philibert (Congo), stamped/branded JUACHELEE, about 13 years old, says he belongs to M. Vacherie, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Vacherie	Cap	Année 1776. No.15. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 13 Avril, 1776, page 177
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Jacques (Congo), stamped/branded illegibly on both chest/breast, arrested at L’Espagnol, says he belongs to Sieur Menard, in Dondon.	Congo	Sieur Menard	L'Espagnol	Année 1776. No.17. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 27 Avril, 1776, page 202
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Michel, alias Mentor, no stamp/brand on his body, arrested at L’Espagnol, says he belongs to M. Bouty, in Dondon.	Unidentify	M. Bouty	L'Espagnol	Année 1776. No.19. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 11 Mai, 1776, page 227.
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Mabiala (Congo), stamped/branded illegibly, about 16 years old, says he belongs to M. Maucart, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Maucart, in Dondon	Cap	Année 1776. No.20. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 18 Mai, 1776, page 238

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1776	Habitation de M. Grandpré	Louis (Mina), has two illegible stamps and the thumb of his right hand cut off, about 5 feet tall, ran away at the beginning of last month. Arrest him and inform Sieur Lapierre, manager of Habitation M. Grandpré, at La Guille, Quartier of Dondon. Reward: one Portuguese coin.	Mina	Sieur Lapierre; M. Grandpré	Unidentified	Année 1776. No.27. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 6 Juillet, 1776, page 324
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	César (Congo), stamped/branded MICHEL & under it AU DONDON, about 17 years old, 5 feet tall, with cambered legs, ran away on the 28th of last month. Arrest him and inform Sieur Jouve Frère, merchant in Cap, rue de Vaudreuil.	Congo	M. Michel ; Sieur Jouve freres	Unidentified	Année 1776. No.28. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 13 Juillet, 1776, page 336.
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Joseph (Congo), stamped/branded IB, saying belong to BergerM.L. au Dondon	Congo	M. Berger	Cap	Année 1776. No.29. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 20 Juillet, 1776, page 347.
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Françoise (Creole), no stamp/brand, says she belongs to Magdeleine, N. L., in Dondon.	Creole	Magdeleine	Cap	Année 1776. No.32. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 10 Aout, 1776, page 382.
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Catherine (Fond nation), stamped/branded AURIOL, says she belongs to M. Auriol, in Dondon.	Fond	M. Auriol	Quartier Morin	Année 1776. No.32. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 10 Aout, 1776, page 382. See also page 550
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Olive (Ibo nation), stamped/branded on her body VE OGE. DONDON	Ibo	VE OGE.	L'Espagnol	Année 1776. No.34. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 24 Aout, 1776, page 406. See also page 550
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Antoine (Congo), stamped/branded illegibly, under it DONDON, has an iron collar, captured at L'Espagnol, says he belongs to Sieur François.	Congo	Sieur François	L'Espagnol	Année 1776. No.35. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 31 Aout, 1776, page 418.
Dondon 1776	Habitation Prieur	Toussaint (Congo), stamped/branded E BERGE, between 23 and 24 years old, has been missing for two months. Those who recognize him, please arrest him and inform Sieur Bergé, at Habitation de M. Prieur, in Dondon.	Congo	Sieur Bergé; M. Prieur,	Unidentified	Année 1776. No.35. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 31 Aout, 1776, page 422
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Sophie (Congo), no stamp/brand on her body, about 14 years old, says she belongs to Mde Arnoux, in Dondon.	Congo	Mde Arnoux	Town of Cap	Année 1776. No.37. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 14 Septembre, 1776, page 442. See also page 551.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Lafortune, stamped/branded BERTIN, belongs to M. Bertin.	Unidentify	M. Bertin	Cap	Année 1776. No.37. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 14 Septembre, 1776, page 442.
N/A 1776	Unidentified	Amadis, stamped/branded DISPAN, arrested in Dondon.	Unidentify	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1776. No.38. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 21 Septembre, 1776, page 453
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Charles (Nago), stamped/branded DAUX, says he belongs to M. Duvergé, in Dondon.	Nago	M. Duvergé	Cap	Année 1776. No. 45. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 9 Novembre, 1776, page 538.
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Creole, Negre), stamped/branded illegibly on both chest/breast, says he belongs to Sieur Cotte, living in Dondon; arrested at Fonds-Blancs.	Creole (Negre)	Sieur Cotte	Fonds-blnacs	Année 1776. No.47. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 16 Novembre, 1776, page 554
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Congo), stamped/branded RIGAULT on his right chest/breast, says he belongs to M. Rigault, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Rigault	Cap (10th of this month)	Année 1776. No.47. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 23 Novembre, 1776, page 561
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Françoise (Creole), stamped/branded illegibly, about 30 years old, says she belongs to M. Herpin, in Dondon.	Creole	M. Herpin	Cap (13th of this month)	Année 1776. No.47. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 23 Novembre, 1776, page 561
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Barricot (Congo), no stamp/brand on his body, about 20 years old, says he belongs to M. Veirat, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Veirat	Cap	Année 1776. No.47. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 23 Novembre, 1776, page 562.
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Jean-Louis (Mossondy or Moffondy), no stamp/brand on his body, says he belongs to someone living in Dondon.	Mossondy or Mof	N/A	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1776. No.48. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Novembre, 1776, page 574
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Paul (Congo), no stamp/brand on his body, about 20 years old, says he belongs to a certain Toussaint, M. I., in Dondon.	Congo	Toussaint	Cap	Année 1776. No.50. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 14 Decembre, 1776, page 598.
Dondon 1776	Unidentified	Sans-Quartier (Congo), stamped/branded illegibly, about 27 years old, says he belongs to Cornille, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Cornille	Cap	Année 1776. No.52. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 28 Decembre, 1776, page 622.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Jolicoeur (Congo), stamped/branded on his both chest/breast and on his right cheek VITAL, said he belongs to M. Lamartre, in Dondon	Congo	M. Lamartre	Cap	Année 1777. No. 8. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 22 Février, 1777, page 93
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Manuel (Congo), stamped/branded IP, entered La Geôle in Cap on the 20th of last month, said he belongs to Sieur Ladouceur, in Dondon.	Congo	Sieur Ladouceur	Cap	Année 1777. No. 9. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 1 Mars, 1777, page 105
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Jacques (Congo), stamped/branded MICHO, says he belongs to M. Micho, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Micho	Cap	Année 1777. No. 11. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 15 Mars, 1777, page 129
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Marie (Congo), no stamp/brand on her body, breastfeeding a child, says she belongs to M. Menard, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Menard	Cap	Année 1777. No. 13. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 29 Mars, 1777, page 153
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	A child, Marie's daughter, belonged to M. Menard, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Menard	Cap	Année 1777. No. 13. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 29 Mars, 1777, page 153
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Georges (Congo), about 25 years old, stamped/branded PAGOLLE, says he belongs to Pierre, carpenter, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Pierre	Cap	Année 1777. No. 14. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 5 Avril, 1777, page 166
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Julienne (Congo), stamped/branded O on her right chest/breast, about 20 years old, says she belongs to M. Rivau, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Rivau	Cap	Année 1777. No. 15. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 12 Avril, 1777, page 177
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	François (Congo), stamped/branded Vf. VIVIEN, says he belongs to Mde Vivien, in Dondon.	Congo	Mde Vivien	Cap	Année 1777. No. 16. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 19 Avril , 1777, page 189
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Louis (Congo), stamped/branded O G E, says he belongs to Mde Ogé, in Dondon.	Congo	Mde Ogé	Cap	Année 1777. No. 16. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 19 Avril , 1777, page 189-190
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Moricaud (Congo), stamped/branded VEYRAT, says he belonged to the late M. Veyrat, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Veyrat	Cap	Année 1777. No. 19. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 10 Mai , 1777, page 226
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Louis (Congo), stamped/branded O G E, about 18 years old, saying belong to Mde Ogé, in Dondon, arrested at l'Espagnol	Congo	Mde Ogé	L'Espagnol	Année 1777. No. 20. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 17 Mai , 1777, page 239

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Creole), stamped/branded PAGE on his right chest/breast, under it DUD. AU CAP, and on his left, illegible, says he belongs to M. Ferin, living in Dondon.	Creole	M. Ferin	Cap	Année 1777. No. 22. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 28 Mai , 1777, page 255
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Nanette (Nago nation), stamped/branded ITR on her right chest/breast, under it DDT, between 30 and 35 years old, 4 feet 10 inches, says she belongs to M. Tessier, in Dondon.	Nago	M. Tessier	Saint-Marc	Année 1777. No. 22. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 28 Mai , 1777, page 259
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Hector (Congo), stamped/branded B D C, says he belongs to Mde Baron, in Dondon.	Congo	Mde Baron	Cap	Année 1777. No. 27. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 5 juillet, 1777, page 321
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Jean-Louis (Congo), stamped/branded VIGIER, says he belongs to M. Vigier, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Vigier	Cap	Année 1777. No. 28. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 12 juillet, 1777, page 333
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Samson (Congo), stamped/branded SEGUIRAN & under it BISSON DPC, says he belongs to M. Bisson, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Bisson	Cap	Année 1777. No. 30. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 26 juillet, 1777, page 358
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Creole), stamped/branded PAGE on his right chest/breast, under it DUD. AU CAP, and on his left, a burnt stamp, about 20 years old, 5 feet tall, says he belongs to M. Seris, living in Dondon.	Creole	M. Seris	Cap	Année 1777. No. 35. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 26 Aout 1777, page 512.
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Louis (Mina), stamped/branded LAPIERRE, 5 feet tall, thumb of his right hand cut off, has been missing for three months. Inform M. Lapierre, living in Dondon.	Mina	M. Lapierre	Unidentified	Année 1777. No. 38. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 5 Septembre, 1777, page 456.
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Congo), stamped/branded L. G, about 36 years old, strong body, belonged to (ci-devant) M. Louis Galet, living in Dondon; has been missing for seven years.	Congo	M. Louis Galet; Sieurs Baude et Martin	Unidentified	Année 1777. No. 40. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 4 October, 1777, page 480
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Pompée (Congo), stamped/branded on his right chest/breast BEG, or B. DC, 24 years old, 5 feet 2 inches, good shape and strong, (ayant les pians), saying belong to Maddame Barreau, living in Dondon	Congo	Madame Barreau	Port-au-Prince	Année 1777. No. 46. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Mardi 11 Novembre, 1777, page 643
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Ursule (Creole), stamped/branded APERODIN and under it BORDENAVE, about 35 years old, ran away about two years ago; suspected to be in Limbé, where she had been arrested once. Inform Sieur de Ladaviere, living in Haut du Trou du Dondon, on Habitation de M. le Roy.	Creole	Sieur de Ladaviere	Limbé	Année 1777. No. 49. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 6 Decembre, 1777, page 588
Dondon 1777	Unidentified	Ursule (Creole), stamped/branded APERODIN and under it BORDENAVE, about 35 years old, ran awy about 2 years ago, they suspect her in Limbé, where she was arrested once. Inform Sieur de Ladaviere, living in Haut du Trou du Dondon, on habitation de M. le Roy.	Creole	Sieur de Ladaviere	Last seen in Limbé	Année 1777. No. 49. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 6 Decembre, 1777, page 588

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1778	Unidentified	Mercure (Ibo nation), stamped/branded D on his right chest/breast, about 60 years old, 5 feet 2 inches, says he belongs to M. Fauquet, in Dondon.	Ibo	M. Fauquet	Saint-Marc	Année 1778. No. 6. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 10 Fevrier, 1778.
Dondon 1778	Unidentified	Titus (Congo), stamped/branded GLRARO on his right chest/breast, under it DOND, about 18 years old, 4 feet 11 inches, says he belongs to M. Girard, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Girard	Saint-Marc (le 17 de ce mois)	Année 1778. No. 8. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 24 Fevrier (1778). Volume , page 58
Dondon 1778	Unidentified	Jean (Arada), stamped/branded DERIVAUX, under it P.P.X, ran away on December 15 of last year. Those who recognize him, please arrest him and inform Sieur Roubès, carpenter, living in Dondon, to whom he belongs; or Sieur Languedoc, merchant in Cap, au bord de la mer.	Arada	Sieur Roubès	Unidentified	Année 1779 No. 11. Supplément Aux Affiches Affiches Américaines du Mardi 16 Mars (1779). Volume , page
Dondon 1778	Unidentified	Anne-Marie (Creole) of Mirbalais, 25 years old, has a scar on her left shoulder; ran away with Marie-Rose. Those who recognize her, please arrest her and inform M. Jacques Lemaire, in Dondon.		M. Jacques Lemaire	Unidentified	Année 1779. No. 2. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 12 Janvier (1779). Volume , page
Dondon 1778	Unidentified	Marie-Rose, 18 years old, ran away on December 7 with Anne-Marie. Those who recognize her, please arrest her and inform M. Jacques Lemaire, in Dondon.	Creole	M. Jacques Lemaire	Unidentified	Année 1779. No. 2. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 12 Janvier (1779). Volume , page
Dondon 1778	Unidentified	Zulmis (mulâtre), stamped/branded DE LARRE, about 5 feet 2 inches, ran away on the 31st of last month. Those who recognize him, please arrest him and inform M. de Larre, officer of the Regiment du Cap, at his habitation in Dondon, or Mrs. Testart & Souchet, merchants in Cap.	Creole (Mulatre)	M. de Larre	Unidentified	Année 1778. No. 18. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 9 Mai 1778.
Unidentified	Unidentified	Suzanne (Nago), no stamp/brand, arrested in Dondon on the 16th of this month.	Nago	Unidentify	Dondon	Année 1778. No. 19. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 16 Mai 1778.
Dondon 1778	Unidentified	Pierre (Creole), stamped/branded POIRIE on his right chest/breast, under it ST. M., and on his left BELCOUCE, the rest illegible; about 50 years old, medium height, says he belongs to M. Girard, living in Dondon.	Creole	M. Girard	Petit-Goave.	Année 1778. No. 21. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 26 Mai 1778. Page 162. See also page 268.
Dondon 1778	Unidentified	Marie-Louise (Poulard nation), stamped/branded RSUCL, 30 years old, says she belongs to M. Pizau, in Dondon.	Poulard	M. Pizeau	Marmelade. She is in the Geole at Fort-Dauphin	Année 1778. No. 22. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 6 Juin 1778. See also: Année 1778. No. 31. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 8 Aout 1778.
Dondon 1778	Unidentified	Louis (Mina nation), stamped/branded LAPIERRE, 4 feet 10 inches, thumb of his right hand cut off; ran away from Dondon a year ago. Believed to be in the quartier of Margot, trading as a freeman. Those who recognize him, please arrest him and inform M. Lacoste, in Dondon. Reward: two portugaises.	Mina	M. Lacoste	Unidentified	Année 1778. No. 23. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 13 Juin 1778.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1778	Unidentified	Henri (Creole), stamped/branded DUPUY DONDON on both chest/breast, about 28 years old.	Creole	M. Dupuy	Cap	Année 1778. No. 24. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 20 Juin 1778.
Dondon 1778	Unidentified	Pierre (Creole), stamped/branded POUBLES on his right chest/breast, under it an illegible brand, and on his left DEFAY, under it AU DONDON, says he belongs to M. Davenous.	Creole	M. Davenous	Saint-Marc	Année 1778. No. 29. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 21 Juillet 1778, page 226
Dondon 1778	Bourg du Dondon	Louison (Negresse), stamped/branded A M, about 24 years old, 4 feet 6 inches, bearing marks of her country on her face; ran away on the 9th of this month. Those who recognize her, please arrest her and inform Sieur Tursan, tailor (stylist) in the bourg du Dondon.	Unidentify nation	M. Tursan	Unidentified	Année 1778. No. 29. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 29 Juillet, 1778.
Dondon 1778	Haut-du-Trou du Dondon	Jolicoeur (Congo nation), stamped/branded M MHE, under it Ms DE NAJAC, sold by Marie-Marthe; ran away from the habitation of M. le Marquis de Najac, Haut du Trou.	Congo	Marquis de Najac	Unidentified	Année 1778. No. 33. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 22 Aout, 1778.
Dondon 1778	Habitation Coussac	Louis, alias Godard (Creole), stamped/branded COUSSAC, about 27 years old, 5 feet 3–4 inches, flat nose, bearing smallpox marks; ran away from the habitation of Sieur Coussac, to whom he belongs, with Babet (Negresse Creole) and her son Claude. Those who recognize them, please arrest them and inform Sieur Coussac in Dondon, or M. Savary, huissier in Cap, or Mrs. Patois, Desodoard & Fouger, at La Petite-Anse.	Creole	Sr Coussac	Unidentified	Année 1778. No. 38. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 26 Septembre, 1778.
Dondon 1778	Habitation Coussac	Babet (Negresse Creole), stamped/branded COUSSAC, about 44 years old, short; ran away from the habitation of Sieur Coussac with her son Claude and Louis, alias Godard (Creole), on August 31 and the 8th of this month. Those who recognize them, please arrest them and inform Sieur Coussac in Dondon, or M. Savary, huissier in Cap, or Mrs. Patois, Desodoard & Fouger, at La Petite-Anse.	Creole	Sr Coussac	Unidentified	Année 1778. No. 38. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 26 Septembre, 1778.
Dondon 1778	Habitation Coussac	Claude (Creole), stamped/branded COUSSAC, about 13 years old, 4 feet 6 inches, pretty face, bearing smallpox marks; ran away from the habitation of Sieur Coussac with his mother Babet and Louis, alias Godard (Creole), on August 31 and the 8th of this month. Those who recognize them, please arrest them and inform Sieur Coussac in Dondon, or M. Savary, huissier in Cap, or Mrs. Patois, Desodoard & Fouger, at La Petite-Anse.	Creole	Sr Coussac	Unidentified	Année 1778. No. 38. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 26 Septembre, 1778.
Dondon 1778	Unidentified	Louis (Arada nation), stamped/branded illegibly on his left chest/breast and VAIDI on his right, about 35 years old, says he belongs to Sieur Darey, sawyer in Dondon.	Arada	Sieur Darey	Cap	Année 1778. No. 41. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 20 Octobre, 1778.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1778	Unidentified	Télémaque (Negre), stamped/branded CHASSEREAU AU DONDON, about 28 years old, 4 feet 8 inches.	Congo	M. Chesserau	Saint-Marc	Année 1778. No. 41. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Mardi 20 Octobre, 1778.
Dondon 1778	Unidentified	Jeudy (Negre Congo), stamped/branded CHASSEREAU, AU DONDON, about 30 years old, 4 feet 10 inches, says he belongs to Sieur Chassereau.	COngo	M. Chesserau	Saint-Marc	Année 1778. No. 41. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Mardi 20 Octobre, 1778.
Dondon 1778	Unidentified	Marie-Louise (Congo), no stamp on her body, about 30 years old, 5 feet, says she belongs to Marguerite, N. L., in Dondon.	Congo	Maerguerite	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1778. No. 43. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 3 Novembre, 1778.
Dondon 1778	Unidentified	Boussy (Arada), stamped/branded LABORDE on his right chest/breast, and DUAR on his left, about 18 years old, says he belongs to Mde Duar, in Dondon.	Arada	Mde Duar	Cap	Année 1778. No. 45. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 17 Novembre, 1778.
N/A 1778	Unidentified	Charlot (Creole), stamped/branded DELISLE, under it RIBAUT, arrested in Dondon.	Creole	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1778. No. 6. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi14 Fevrier, 1778.
N/A 1778	Unidentified	Cupidon (Congo), no stamp/brand on his body, blind in his left eye, says he belongs to M. Jubelin, arrested in Dondon.	Congo	M. Jubelin	Dondon	Année 1778. No. 6. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 14 Fevrier, 1778.
Dondon 1778	Habitation Aubourg	Pierre Douleur, scieur de long (Creole Negre), stamped/branded AU BOURG, ran away on the 16th of last month from the habitation Aubourg, in Dondon.	Creole	Sieur Aubourg	Unidentified	Année 1778. No. 6. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 14 Fevrier, 1778.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1779	Habitation Charlier	Louis (Congo), stamped VALIER, 30 years old, says he belongs to Habitation Charier, in Dondon.	Congo	Charier	Cap (le 15)	Année 1779. No. 8. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 30 Fevrier (1779). Volume , page
Cap 1779	Unidentified	Georges (Anglais), 45 years old, (ayant une descente), arrested in Dondon.	Anglais	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1779. No. 9. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 2 Mars (1779). Volume , page
Cap 1779	Unidentified	Marie-Jeanne (Congo), no stamp on her body, about 22 years old, says she belongs to Mde Moreau, arrested in Dondon, with Marianne.	Congo	Mde Moreau	Dondon	Année 1779. No. 15. Affiches Americaines du Mardi 13 Avril (1779). Volume , page
Cap 1779	Unidentified	Marianne (Fonds nation), no stamp on her body, about 25 years old, says she belongs to Mde Moreau, arrested in Dondon, with Marie-Jeanne.	Fonds	Mde Moreau	Dondon	Année 1779. No. 15. Affiches Americaines du Mardi 13 Avril (1779). Volume , page
Dondon 1779	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Creole), stamped twice ALLARD, says he belongs to M. Allard, in Dondon.	Creole	M. Allard	Cap (21th of last month)	Année 1779. No. 17. Affiches Americaines du Mardi 13 Avril (1779). Volume , page
Dondon 1779	Unidentified	Adrien (Nago), stamped NAJAC on his right chest, 8 years old, says he belongs to M. de Najac, in Dondon.	Nago	M. de Naja	Cap (25th of last month)	Année 1779. No. 17. Affiches Americaines du Mardi 13 Avril (1779). Volume , page
Dondon 1779	Unidentified	Baptiste (Creole Anglais), stamped P. BAUDEM on his left chest and A on his right, 25 years old, 5 feet 1 inch, speaks English and Spanish, says he belongs to M. Baudem, in Dondon, arrested at l'Espagnol.	Creole Anglais	M. Baudem	L'Espagnol	Année 1779. No. 17. Affiches Americaines du Mardi 27 Avril (1779). Volume , page
Unidentified 1779	Unidentified	Alexis (Congo), stamped I. VERNET, 18 years old, ears cut off, says he belongs to M. Vernet, arrested in Dondon.	Congo	M. Vernet	Dondon	Année 1779 No. 24. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 15 Juin (1779). Volume , page
Dondon 1779	Habitation Dubourg, Haut du Trou	Scipion (Congo), stamped P. DUBOURG, 40 years old, ran away May 17th, from Habitation Dubourg, in Haut du Trou of Dondon. Those who recognize him, please inform Sieur Dubourg in Haut du Trou, or his son, merchant in Cap. Reward offered for capture.	Congo	Sieur Dubourg	Unidentified	Année 1779 No. 25. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 22 Juin (1779). Volume , page

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1779	Unidentified	Macousau or Jean-Louis, stamped LA BRUNETTE, ran away on the 14th of this month. Those who recognize him, please arrest him and inform Sieur Dussard, in Dondon.	Unidentify Negre	Sieur Dussard, Marchand in Dondon	Unidentified	Année 1779 No. 25. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 22 Juin (1779). Volume , page
Dondon 1779	Habitation Navarre, Haut du Trou	François (Mondongue), stamped PERSON, about 35 years old, ran away on June 25. Those who recognize him, please arrest him and inform Mde Navarre, at his habitation in Haut du Trou of Dondon, to whom he belongs.	Mondongue	Mde Navarre	Unidentified	Année 1779 No. 32. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mardi 10 Aout 1779.
Dondon 1779	Unidentified	Brouta (Mondongue nation), stamped DONDON, 20 years old, says he belongs to Menard, arrested in Dondon.	Mondongue	Menard	Dondon	Année 1779 No. 33. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 10 Aout 1779.
Dondon 1779	Unidentified	Negre, unknow, appeared on the Habitation de Reals, at Bois de Eance, with two horses. The commander of the habitation asked them where they came from; they replied that they came from Dondon to run errands, and showed him papers. But seeing that the commander intended to show the papers to a White, they fled, leaving the horses and the papers. M. Gobert ainé, manager of the habitation, had the horses sent to the Epaves and the papers sent to M. Camufat, merchant in Cap.	Unidentify Negre	Unidentified	Unidentified	Année 1779 No. 34. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 24 Aout 1779.
Dondon 1779	Unidentified	A Negre appeared on Habitation de Reals , at Bois de Eance, along with two other Negroes and two horses. When the commander of the plantation asked them where they had come from, they replied that they were coming from Dondon on errands and simultaneously showed him some papers. However, realizing that the commander was going to show the papers to a White man, they fled, leaving behind the horses and the papers. M. Gobert the Elder, manager of this plantation, had the horses taken to the Epaves and sent the papers to M. Camufat, merchant in Cap.	Unidentify Negre	Unidentified	Unidentified	Année 1779 No. 34. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 24 Aout 1779.
Dondon 1779	Unidentified	Jupiter (Congo), stamped BLANCAT on his right chest, about 20 years old, 4 feet 11 inches, says he belongs to M. Blancat, in Dondon, arrested at l'Espagnol.	Congo	M. Blancat	L'Espagnol	Année 1779 No. 34. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mardi 24 Aout 1779.
Dondon 1779	Unidentified	Françoise (Congo), no stamp on her body, 20 years old, says she belongs to M. Pesson, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Pesson	Cap	Année 1779 No. 36. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 7 Septembre 1779.
N/A 1779	Unidentified	Une Nouvelle Negresse (Soso nation), stamped UJE, 18 years old, arrested at Soufrière du Dondon.	Soso	Unidentified	Soufriere du Dondon	Année 1779 No. 44. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 2 Novembre 1779.
Dondon 1779	Unidentified	Champignon (Congo), no stamp on his body, 14 years old, says he belongs to M. Tauzin, living in Dondon, arrested at La Tannière.	Congo	M. Tauzin	Tannerie	Année 1779 No. 44. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 9 Novembre 1779.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1780	Unidentified	Jean (Nation Mayombé), stamped LUCAS and under it MOUTON AU CAP, 26 years old. Belonged to M. Cadet, living in Dondon.	Mayombé	M. Cadet	Cap	Anné 1780. No. 3. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 18 janvier (1780). Volume16, page 17.
Dondon 1780	Navarre (Haut-du-Trou	Claude (Negre Creole), commandeur, stamped I.B.P.; 5 feet 5 inches; very dark skin, beautiful face, small eyes; ran away on the night of the 18th–19th of this month.	Creole (Negre)	Dame Navarre	Cap	Année 1780. No. 4. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 25 janvier (1780). Volume16, page 27
Dondon 1780	Unidentified	Fanchon (Creole, Negresse), marked with smallpox scars and a spot on her eye; ran away with her child. Belonged to M.J. Aubourg, living in Dondon, or contact M.rs Friou & Desquilibré, merchants in Cap.	Creole (Negresse)	M.J. Aubourg	Last seen in Gonaives	Année 1780. No. 7. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 15 fevrier (1780). Volume16, page 51.
Dondon 1780	Unidentified	Child of Fanchon, ran away with his/her mother; probably Hélène (Congo), belonged to M.J. Aubourg, living in Dondon, or contact M.rs Friou & Desquilibré, merchants in Cap.	Creole (child)	M.J. Aubourg	Last seen in Gonaives	Année 1780. No. 7. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 15 fevrier (1780). Volume16, page 51.
Dondon 1780	Unidentified	Hélène (Congo), ran away; belonged to M.J. Aubourg, living in Dondon, or contact M.rs Friou & Desquilibré, merchants in Cap.	Congo	M.J. Aubourg	Last seen in Gonaives	Année 1780. No. 7. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 15 fevrier (1780). Volume16, page 51.
Dondon 1780	Unidentified	Languedoc (Negre), alias Zamor; 30 years old; 5 feet 3 inches; fat belly; stamped on his left chest PP; belonged to M. Dispan, living in Dondon. If arrested, inform M. Gras, Marché-des-Blancs.	Negre (Unidentifi	M. Dispan; M Gras.	Unidentified	Année 1780. No.14. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 4 avril (1780). Volume16, page 97.
Cap	Unidentified	Mars (Anglois), stamped VIGIER on his right chest; belonged to Sieur Vigier; captured in Dondon.	Anglois	Sieur Vigier	Dondon	Année 1780. No.17. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 25 avril (1780). Volume16, page 127.
Cap	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Congo), stamped illegibly on his right chest, and VENOT & CORDIER on his left chest; belonged to Sieur Benet; arrested in Dondon.	Congo	Sieur Benet	Dondon	Année 1780. No.23. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 6 juin(1780). Volume16, page 175.
Cap	Unidentified	Lafortune (Thiamba nation), no stamp; tall, many country marks on his face; wears an iron necklace with three branches; belonged to M. Laurent; arrested at Bois-Rouge, quartier du Dondon.	Thiamba	M. Laurent	Dondon (Bois-Rouge)	Année 1780. No.24. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 13 juin (1780). Volume16, page 185.
Dondon 1780	Unidentified	Jean (Creole), stamped ARNOUS DONDON, 24 years old; belonged to M. Arnous, rue du Bac.	Creole	M. Arnous	Cap	Année 1780. No.29. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 18 juillet (1780). Volume16, page 227.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1780	La Marre-à-la-Roche	Negre (Congo), about 30 years old; strong and robust; stamped N. GERARD AU DONDON on his chest and MARON on both cheeks; ran away on the 5th of last month. Those who find him can contact M. Gerard, Officier de Milice, à la Marre-à-la-Roche du Dondon, or M. Guitteny, merchant in Cap.	Congo	M. Gerard	N/A	Année 1780. No.33. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 15 aout (1780). Volume16, page 261.
Dondon 1780	Habitation Sallece (Laguille)	Janvier (Mondongue), stamped D. E. MAGNAM on his right chest; left chest illegible; 24 years old; belonged to Sieur Sallece, in Dondon; arrested at Limbé.	Mondongue	Sieur Sallece	Limbé (August 17th)	Année 1780. No.34. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 22 aout (1780). Volume16, page 268.
Dondon 1780	Habitation Berny (Bernice)	Jean-François (Creole), no stamp; about 12 years old; nice face; claimed to be free; belonged to M. Berny, in Dondon.	Creole	M. Berny	Downtown(en ville)	Année 1780. No.36. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 5 septembre (1780). Volume16, page 285.
Cap 1780	Unidentified	Antoine (Congo), stamped illegibly on his right chest; about 28 years old; 5 feet 2 inches; belonged to a so-called Antoine, N.L., at Savanne-au-Lait; arrested in Dondon.	Congo	Antoine	Dondon	Année 1780. No.39. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 26 septembre (1780). Volume16, page 309.
Dondon 1780	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Creole, Negre), stamped G. MARTINEAU and AU DONDON under his chest; marked with smallpox, red skin; about 30 years old, 5 feet 4½ inches; good shape, wounded near his ankle.	Creole	Sieur Martineau (Haut-du-Trou, Dondon),	Unidentified	Année 1780. No.39. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 26 septembre (1780). Volume16, page 311.
Dondon 1780	Unidentified	François (Creole), stamped G. MARTINEAU and AU DONDON under his chest; 18–20 years old, same height as Jean-Pierre (5 feet 4½ inches), more slender.	Creole	Sieur Martineau (Haut-du-Trou, Dondon)	Unidentified	Année 1780. No.39. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 26 septembre (1780). Volume16, page 311.
Dondon 1780	Unidentified	Neptune (Congo), stamped G. MARTINEAU and AU DONDON under his chest; about 40 years old; short and strong.	Congo	Sieur Martineau (Haut-du-Trou, Dondon)	Unidentified	Année 1780. No.39. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 26 septembre (1780). Volume16, page 311.
Dondon 1780	Unidentified	Paul (Congo), stamped G. MARTINEAU and AU DONDON under his chest; 18–20 years old; weak body.	Congo	Sieur Martineau (Haut-du-Trou, Dondon)	Unidentified	Année 1780. No.39. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 26 septembre (1780). Volume16, page 311.
Dondon 1780	Unidentified	Adonis (Congo), stamped G. MARTINEAU and AU DONDON under his chest; 25–30 years old; strong, dark, and tall.	Congo	Sieur Martineau (Haut-du-Trou, Dondon)	Unidentified	Année 1780. No.39. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 26 septembre (1780). Volume16, page 311.
Cap 1780	Unidentified	François (Taquoua Nation), stamped BLONDEL on his right chest and AU CAP under it; about 26 years old; belonged to M. Blondel, in town; arrested in Dondon on the 31st.	Taquoua	M. Blondel	Dondon	Année 1780. No.44. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 31 octobre (1780). Volume16, page 345.
Dondon 1780	Unidentified	Mariane (Negresse), stamped PAJOT; ran away since the 29th of last month; belonged to Habitation Magnan, in Dondon.	Negresse (Unident	Sr. Pajot (Habitant au Fort-Dauphin	Unidentified	Année 1780. No.45. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 7 novembre (1780). Volume16, page 355.
Cap 1780	Unidentified	Pierre (Congo), stamped CHERVAIN on both chest and breasts; about 70 years old; living in Frédoches.	Congo	M. Chervain	La Marre-à-la-Roche (Dondon)	Année 1780. No.47. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 21 novembre (1780). Volume16, page 369.
Dondon 1780	Unidentified	Jamon (Congo), stamped G.R. on his right chest; 25–30 years old; belonged to M. André, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. André	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1780. No.48. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 28 novembre (1780). Volume16, page 377.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1781	Unidentified	Joseph (Mulâtre), stamped CHERRUELLE & J. MASSE; ran away August 20; claimed to be free and called himself Jean-Jacques; light skin; about 28 years old; 5 feet 9 inches; claimed to be a driver and on vacation; ran away from Dondon, belonging to M. Gautier.	Creole Mulatre)	M. Gautier	Unidentified	Année 1780. No.2. Affiches Américaines du Mardi 9 janvier (1781). Volume17, page 14.
Dondon 1781	Unidentified	Jean-Louis (Creole), no stamp; 20–25 years old; belonged to M.L. Bauban, habitant in Dondon; returned from l'Espagnol.	Creole	Bauban	l'Espagnol, on 23th on this month	Année 1781. No.9. Affiches Américaines du mardi 27 fevrier (1781) Volume17, page 75.
Dondon 1781	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Ibo), stamped DETOUCH, other letters illegible; 18 years old; belonged to M. Vincent, living in Dondon.	Ibo	M. Vincent	Limonade	Année 1781. No.10. Affiches Américaines du mardi 6 mars (1781) Volume17, page 85 .
Dondon 1781	Unidentified	François (Timbou or Limbou nation), stamped ROBILLARD; 40 years old.	Timbou or Limbou	N/A	Arrested on Cretes du Dondon in 28th	Année 1781. No.14. Affiches Américaines du mardi 3 avril (1781) Volume17, page 121
Dondon 1781	Unidentified	Larose (Mondongue), stamped SERMET AU DONDON; 20 years old.	Mondongue	Sermet	Cap	Année 1781. No.15. Affiches Américaines du mardi 10 avril (1781) Volume17, page 131
Dondon 1781	Unidentified	Flore (Hollandaise), 18 years old; belonged to Bernech Monereau, living in Dondon.	Hollandaise	Monereau	Cap (the 4th of this month)	Année 1781. No.16. Affiches Américaines du mardi 17 avril (1781) Volume17, page 141
Cap 1781	Unidentified	Genevieve (Congo), stamped illegible; belonged to M. Lalanne; arrested in Dondon.	Congo	M. Lalanne	Dondon	Année 1781. No.19. Affiches Américaines du mardi 8 mai (1781) Volume17, page 171
Dondon 1781	Habitation Dupuy	Jason (Negre), stamped F. DUPUY DONDON; 5 feet 2 inches; fingers missing (ayant les doigts rongés jusqu'à la première jointure); ran away one and a half months ago.	N/A	M.Dupuy	Unidentified	Année 1781. No.24. Affiches Américaines du mardi 12 juin (1781) Volume17, page 223

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1781	Unidentified	Pierre (Congo), stamped on his right chest NDON and under it BIE; 22 years old; belonged to M.L. Guitonne, living in Dondon; arrested in Plain-du-Nord.	Congo	Guitonne	Plaine-du-Nord (le 10 de ce mois)	Année 1781. No.25. Affiches Américaines du mardi 19 juin (1781) Volume17, page 231
Dondon 1781	Unidentified	Couteau (Nago), stamped on his right chest MICHEL AU DONDON; 50 years old; belonged to M. Michel; arrested in Grande-Ravine.	Nago	M. Michel	Grande-Ravine (arrested on 25th)	Année 1781. No.27. Affiches Américaines du mardi 3 juillet (1781) Volume17, page 247
N/A 1781	Unidentified	Nannette, belonged to M. Dauvergne; arrested in Dondon.	N/A	M. Dauvergne	Dondon	Année 1781. No.29. Affiches Américaines du mardi 17 juillet (1781) Volume17, page 267
N/A 1781	Unidentified	Télémaque (Congo), stamped illegible; 28 years old; arrested in Dondon.	Congo	M. Bonaud	Dondon	Année 1781. No.33. Affiches Américaines du mardi 14 aout(1781) Volume17, page 311
Dondon 1781	Unidentified	Françoise (Creole), stamped illegible; belonged to M.L. François, in Dondon; arrested at Limonade.	Creole	François	Limonade	Année 1781. No.36. Affiches Américaines du mardi 4 septembre (1781) Volume17, page 344
Dondon 1781	Unidentified	Thomas (Bambara nation), stamped on his both chest, DRIAU. LATAILLE. AU. CAP; belonged to Maudé, m.l. living in Dondon.	Bambara	Maudé	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1781. No.39. Affiches Américaines du mardi 25 septembre (1781) Volume17, page 375
Dondon 1781	Unidentified	Thomas (Bambara nation), stamped on both chest DRIAU. LATAILLE. AU. CAP; belonged to M.L. Maudé, living in Dondon.	Creole (Negre)	Me. Ducommun	Last seen Gonaives	Année 1781. No.39. Affiches Américaines du mardi 25 septembre (1781) Volume17, page 380
Grande-Riviere	Unidentified	Louis (Congo), stamped on his right chest B L; 20 years old; 5 feet; good shape; bears marks of his country on his entire body; belonged to M. Lambert.	Congo	M.Lambert	Dondon (arrested at Dondon)	Année 1781. No.45. Affiches Américaines du mardi 6 novembre (1781) Volume 17, page 435
Dondon 1781	Unidentified	Thomas (Bambara nation), stamped on both chest DRIEAU. LATAILLE. AU. CAP; belonged to M.L. Maudé, living in Dondon.	Bambara	Maudé	Vallière	Année 1781. No.47. Affiches Américaines du mardi 20 novembre (1781) Volume 17, page 457

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Limbé 1782	Souffrière du Limbé	Toussaint (Congo), stamped on one of his chest DR and on the onther one PITRE. About 25 years old; used to be in Bourg du Dondon at the house of a f white man and woman. Those who find him can arrest him.	Congo	Sieur Pitre	Dondon	Année 1782 No.2. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 16 Janvier (1782). Volume 17, page 22
Dondon 1782	Unidentified	Alexandre (Congo), stamped on his right chest but illegible, 18 years old; 5 feet, he states that he belongs to Sieur Laprovence, charpenter in Dondon	Congo	Sieur Laprovence	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1782 No.7. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 13 Février (1782). Volume 17, page 55
Port-Margot	Unidentified	François (Congo), stamped on his right chest PG, about 23 years old, 5 feet 2 inches, he states that he belongs to MM. Tiercelain, in Port-Margot, arrested in Dondon	Congo	M. Tiercelain	Dondon (le 25)	Année 1782 No.9. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 27 Février (1782). Volume 17, page 75
Dondon 1782	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Creole), no stamp on his body, about 22 years old, 5 feet, big (fat), he states that he belongs to a so called Paul, Mulatto, in Dondon, arrested in Plaisance	Creole)	Paul	Plaisance	Année 1782 No.10. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 6 Mars (1782). Volume 17, page 85
Gonaives 1782	Montagne Noire	Antoine (Caplahou nation) – Stamped illegible on his right chest, COMBARIEU; scar on left eye; ran away from Montagne Noire des Gonaïves on November 28; suspected in the Bourg of Dondon. A reward offered for his capture and return to M. Combarieu, living at Montagne Noire des Gonaïves, or to M. Caicou, commander of the Militia in Cap.	Caplahou	M. Combarieu	Unidentified	Année 1782 No.13.Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 27 Mars (1782). Volume 17, page 118.
Dondon 1782	Haut du Trou	Reine (Mondongue nation) – Stamped on both chest PRESTET; ran away on December 8; to be arrested and returned to Sieur Prestet, Haut du Trou of Dondon, or Sieur Beuzelin, négociant in Cap, rue Neuve du Marché-des-Blancs. Reward offered.	Mondongue	Sieur Prestet	Unidentified	Année 1782 No.15. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 10 Avril (1782). Volume 17, page 132.
Saint-Marc	Unidentified	Jean-Louis (Creole) – Stamped on his right chest BZ; about 20 years old; 4 feet 9 inches; claims to belong to M. Augé, living in Dondon.	Creole	M. Augé	Saint-Marc	Année 1782 No.15. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 13 Avril (1782). Volume 17, page 133.
Cap 1782	Unidentified	Larose (Mandingue, Nègre Nouveau) – No stamp; about 28 years old; 5 feet 3 inches; arrested in Dondon.	Mandingue	Unidentified	Dondon (21st of last month)	Année 1782 No. 23. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 5 Juin (1782). Volume 17, page 205.
Dondon 1782	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Creole) – No stamp; short, nice face; about 18 years old; claims to belong to M. Dubuisson, in Dondon; arrested in town.	Creole	M. Dubuisson	Dondon	Année 1782 No.27. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 3 Juillet (1782). Volume 17, page 247.
Dondon 1782	Brochetage	Grégoire (Creole); stamped on both cheeks DUPUY; about 14 years old; ran away two months ago with René and Philippe.	Creole)	Dupuy	Unidentified	Année 1782 No.28. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 10 Juillet (1782). Volume 17, page 259.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1782	Brochetage	René (Creole), stamp uncertain; about 40 years old; tall, limping slightly; formerly belonged to Sr. Gauthier, of Dondon.	Creole	Dupuy	Unidentified	Année 1782 No.28. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 10 Juillet (1782). Volume 17, page 259.
Dondon 1782	Brochetage	Philippe (Creole), Stamped/branded; and he is about 17 years old.	Creole	Dupuy	Unidentified	Année 1782 No.28. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 10 Juillet (1782). Volume 17, page 259.
Dondon 1782	Unidentified	Thomas (Bambara), stamped on his both chest DRIAU D LATAILLE AU CAP, he states that he belongs to Sieur François, in Dondon.	Bambara	Sieur François	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1782 No.31. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 31 Juillet (1782). Volume 17, page 287
Dondon 1782	Unidentified	Marie-Jeanne (Creole) – No stamp; burn scar under right eye; retroussé nose; about 24 years old; claims to belong to M. Fleury, in Dondon; arrested in Grande-Rivière.	Creole	M. Fleury	Grande-Rivière (the 25th of this month)	Année 1782 No.32. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 7 Aout (1782). Volume 17, page 297
Dondon 1782	Unidentified	George (Congo) – Stamped on both chest ET; marks of his country on his belly; scar on right arm; about 24 years old; claims to belong to M. Bouton, in Dondon; arrested in Petite-Anse.	Congo	M. Bouton	Petite-Anse	Année 1782 No.32. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 7 Aout (1782). Volume 17, page 297
Port-Margot 1782	Unidentified	Voltaire, alias Guingué (Congo) – Stamped DAGNEAUX; about 22 years old; 5 feet 5 inches; round face, effeminate, robust, sharp teeth; bullet scar on shoulder with bullet still lodged; belongs to M. Dagneaux, of Port-Margot; ran away June 25 with Constans and Vincent. Seen in Plaisance, planning to cross into Spanish land through Dondon or Marmelade.	Congo	Sieur Dagneaux	Unidentified	Année 1782 No.33. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 14 Aout (1782). Volume 17, page 310
Port-Margot 1782	Unidentified	Constans (Congo), Stamped DAGNEAUX; about 18 years old; thin legs, red eyes; outspoken; belongs to M. Dagneaux, of Port-Margot; ran away June 25 with Voltaire and Vincent; seen in Plaisance.	Congo	Sieur Dagneaux	Unidentified	Année 1782 No.33. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 14 Aout (1782). Volume 17, page 310
Port-Margot 1782	Unidentified	Vincent (Congo), stamped DAGNEAUX about 15 years old, small and stutters.	Congo	Sieur Dagneaux	Unidentified	Année 1782 No.33. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 14 Aout (1782). Volume 17, page 310
Artibonite 1782	Unidentified	Pierre (Congo) – No stamp; pretty face, sweet voice; about 18 years old; short; claims to belong to Feteau, M.L. at Artibonite; arrested in Dondon.	Congo	Feteau	Dondon	Année 1782 No.34. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 21 Aout (1782). Volume 17, page 311
Dondon 1782	Unidentified	Joseph (Mina), (a petit Negre), stamped MAINARD AU DONDON, Belongs to M. Brochard	Mina	M. Brochard	Unidentified	Année 1782 No.35. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 28 Aout (1782). Volume 17, page 325

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Sainte-Susanne 1782	Unidentified	Marie-Magdelene (Congo), stamped on right chest R G N with other illegible letters; about 20 years old; corpulent; claims to belong to Jean, M.L. at Sainte-Susanne; arrested in Dondon.	Congo	Jean	Dondon	Année 1782 No.37. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 11 Septembre (1782). Volume 17, page 341
Dondon 1782	Unidentified	Saint-Jean (Fond nation), Stamped on both chest D N & D T; about 23 years old; 5 feet 1 inch; claims to belong to M. Duperier, in town; arrested in Dondon.	Fond	M. Duperier	Dondon	Année 1782 No.37. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 11 Septembre (1782). Volume 17, page 341
Dondon 1782	Unidentified	Narcisse (Mondongue), has a retty face; three marks on each cheek; between 20–21 years old; stamped on left chest I.R. and right chest B. SILLY, with DONDON under; belongs to M. Silly, of Dondon; ran away June 8. To be returned to M. Petit, négociant, rue Royale near Place de Clugny. Reward offered.	Mondongue	M. Silly	Unidentified	Année 1782 No.37. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 11 Septembre (1782). Volume 17, page 346
Dondon 1782	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Nago), stamped on right chest B.A. and on left chest illegible; dark spot on right side; missing all front teeth; about 30 years old; claims to belong to M. Marchand, in Dondon; arrested between Limbé and La Soufrière.	Nago	M. Marchand	Limbé, la Souffriere	Année 1782 No.38. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 25 Septembre (1782). Volume 17, page 365
Dondon 1782	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Mondongue), stamped on right chest B with other illegible letters; about 25 years old; short; has a hernia; claims to belong to the late M. Almant, in Dondon.	Mondongue	M. Almant	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1782 No.42. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 16 Octobre (1782). Volume 17, page 393
Mornet 1782	Unidentified	Toussaint (Creole), no stamp; ran away with Michel and Ramond (both Creole); claims to belong to M. Dauvergé, in Mornets; arrested in Dondon; imprisoned in Cap.	Creole	M. Dauvergne	Dondon	Année 1782 No.43. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 23 Octobre (1782). Volume 17, page 403
Mornet 1782	Unidentified	Michel (Creole), no stamp on his body; ran away with Toussaint and Ramond; claims to belong to M. Dauvergé, in Mornets; arrested in Dondon	Creole	M. Dauvergne	Dondon	Année 1782 No.43. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 23 Octobre (1782). Volume 17, page 403
Mornet 1782	Unidentified	Ramond (Creole), no stamp; ran away with Toussaint and Michel; claims to belong to M. Dauvergé, in Mornets; arrested in Dondon.	Creole	M. Dauvergne	Dondon	Année 1782 No.43. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 23 Octobre (1782). Volume 17, page 403
Dondon 1782	Unidentified	Lafortune (Zombo) nation), stamped on right chest DELAYE LEVACHER; about 21 years old; claims to belong to M. Vacherie, in Dondon; arrested in Marmelade.	Zombo	M. Vacherie	Marmelade	Année 1782 No.45. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 6 Novembre (1782). Volume 17, page 423

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Sainte-Susanne 1782	Unidentified	Marie-Magdelene (Congo), stamped on right chest R G N with other illegible letters; about 20 years old; corpulent; claims to belong to Jean, M.L. at Sainte-Susanne; arrested in Dondon.	Congo	Jean	Dondon	Année 1782 No.37. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 11 Septembre (1782). Volume 17, page 341
Dondon 1782	Unidentified	Saint-Jean (Fond nation), Stamped on both chest D N & D T; about 23 years old; 5 feet 1 inch; claims to belong to M. Duperier, in town; arrested in Dondon.	Fond	M. Duperier	Dondon	Année 1782 No.37. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 11 Septembre (1782). Volume 17, page 341
Dondon 1782	Unidentified	Narcisse (Mondongue), has a retty face; three marks on each cheek; between 20–21 years old; stamped on left chest I.R. and right chest B. SILLY, with DONDON under; belongs to M. Silly, of Dondon; ran away June 8. To be returned to M. Petit, négociant, rue Royale near Place de Clugny. Reward offered.	Mondongue	M. Silly	Unidentified	Année 1782 No.37. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 11 Septembre (1782). Volume 17, page 346
Dondon 1782	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Nago), stamped on right chest B.A. and on left chest illegible; dark spot on right side; missing all front teeth; about 30 years old; claims to belong to M. Marchand, in Dondon; arrested between Limbé and La Soufrière.	Nago	M. Marchand	Limbé, la Souffriere	Année 1782 No.38. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 25 Septembre (1782). Volume 17, page 365
Dondon 1782	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Mondongue), stamped on right chest B with other illegible letters; about 25 years old; short; has a hernia; claims to belong to the late M. Almant, in Dondon.	Mondongue	M. Almant	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1782 No.42. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 16 Octobre (1782). Volume 17, page 393
Mornet 1782	Unidentified	Toussaint (Creole), no stamp; ran away with Michel and Ramond (both Creole); claims to belong to M. Dauvergé, in Mornets; arrested in Dondon; imprisoned in Cap.	Creole	M. Dauvergne	Dondon	Année 1782 No.43. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 23 Octobre (1782). Volume 17, page 403
Mornet 1782	Unidentified	Michel (Creole), no stamp on his body; ran away with Toussaint and Ramond; claims to belong to M. Dauvergé, in Mornets; arrested in Dondon	Creole	M. Dauvergne	Dondon	Année 1782 No.43. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 23 Octobre (1782). Volume 17, page 403
Mornet 1782	Unidentified	Ramond (Creole), no stamp; ran away with Toussaint and Michel; claims to belong to M. Dauvergé, in Mornets; arrested in Dondon.	Creole	M. Dauvergne	Dondon	Année 1782 No.43. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 23 Octobre (1782). Volume 17, page 403
Dondon 1782	Unidentified	Lafortune (Zombo) nation), stamped on right chest DELAYE LEVACHER; about 21 years old; claims to belong to M. Vacherie, in Dondon; arrested in Marmelade.	Zombo	M. Vacherie	Marmelade	Année 1782 No.45. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 6 Novembre (1782). Volume 17, page 423

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1783	Unidentified	Larose (Mossondy or Moffondy nation), stamp on right chest illegible; about 30 years old; 5 feet; claims to belong to M. Menero, in Dondon; arrested in Limonade.	Mossondy or Mof	M. Menoro	Limonade	Année 1783 No.10. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 5 Mars (1783). Volume 18, page 109.
Dondon 1783	Unidentified	Jean-Bernard (Mondongue), stamped F. SILLY; bore marks of his country on his cheek; claims to belong to M. Silly, in Dondon; captured at l'Espagnol.	Mondongue	M. Silly	L'Espagnol	Année 1783 No.15. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 9 Avril (1783). Volume 18, page 179.
Dondon 1783	Unidentified	Pierre (Creole), stamped on both chest VALLE; about 40 years old; stout (trapu); claims to belong to Louis, N.L., living in Dondon; arrested in l'Accul.	Creole	Louis	Accul	Année 1783 No.18. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 30 Avril (1783). Volume 18, page 225.
Dondon 1783	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Congo), stamped CH LAMERUN, claims to belong to M. Lamerun, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Lamerun	Cap	Année 1783 No.19. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 7 Mai (1783). Volume 18, page 241.
Dondon 1783	Habitation de Guibbert	Adélaïde (Congo), stamped on right chest DE GUIBERT; about 35 years old; ran away about a month ago. Order given to arrest her and inform M. le Chevalier de Guibert, on his habitation at Dondon, or M. Lejeune, négociant in Cap. A reward is offered.	Congo	M. le Chevalier de Guibert	Unidentified	Année 1783 No.19 . Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 7 Mai (1783). Volume 18, page 248
Dondon 1783	Haut du Trou	Thomas (Creole), samped on both chest; 33 years old; 5 feet 4 inches; speaks French.	Creole	M. Blancan	Unidentified	Année 1783 No.19 . Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 7 Mai (1783). Volume 18, page 248
Dondon 1783	Haut du Trou	Negre Nouveau Negre, stamped on right chest BLANCAN. To be arrested and returned to M. Blancan, living in Haut du Trou, Dondon, or to M. le Chevalier de la Martre, merchant in Cap.	Unidentifable bit	M. Blancan	Unidentified	Année 1783 No.19 . Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 7 Mai (1783). Volume 18, page 248
Dondon 1783	Haut du Trou	Negre Nouveau Negre, stamped on right chest BLANCAN. To be arrested and returned to M. Blancan, living in Haut du Trou, Dondon, or to M. le Chevalier de la Martre, merchant in Cap.	Unidentifable bit	M. Blancan	Unidentified	Année 1783 No.19 . Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 7 Mai (1783). Volume 18, page 248
Dondon 1783	Haut du Trou	Negre Nouveau Negre, stamped on right chest BLANCAN. To be arrested and returned to M. Blancan, living in Haut du Trou, Dondon, or to M. le Chevalier de la Martre, merchant in Cap.	Unidentifable bit	M. Blancan	Unidentified	Année 1783 No.19 . Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 7 Mai (1783). Volume 18, page 248

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1783	Haut du Trou	Negre Nouveau Negre, stamped on right chest BLANCAN. To be arrested and returned to M. Blancan, living in Haut du Trou, Dondon, or to M. le Chevalier de la Martre, merchant in Cap.	Unidentifable bit N	M. Blancan	Unidentified	Année 1783 No.19 . Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 7 Mai (1783). Volume 18, page 248
Dondon 1783	Unidentified	Lubin (Negre), stamped on right chest BL, and on left chest PATRICOT upside down; 20 years old; ran away April 5. To be arrested and returned to Mrs. Patricot & Moré, living in Dondon, to whom he belongs, or to Mrs. Montacié & Bertrand, merchantin Cap, rue du Gouvernement.	Unidentify Negre	Mrs Patricot & Moré	Unidentified	Année 1783 No.24 . Supplément Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 11 Juin (1783). Volume 18, page 330
Haut du Cap	Habitation Breda	Vincent (Barba nation)stamped on on his both chest BREDA, about 22 years old, claims to belong to habitation Breda, Haut-du-Cap, arrested in Dondon.	Unidentify Negre	N/A	Dondon	Année 1783 No. 25. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 18 Juin (1783). Volume 18, page 339.
Dondon 1783	Unidentified	Zamor (Congo), samped on right chest BERTAUD and on left chest DUMOULIN; about 24 years old; claims to belong to M. Bichon, in Dondon; arrested in Grande-Rivière.	Congo	M. Bichon	Grande Riviere	Année 1783 No. 26. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 25 Juin (1783). Volume 18, page 355.
Dondon 1783	Unidentified	Augustin (Congo), stamped on right chest BERTAUD and on left chest DUMOULIN; about 24 years old; claims to belong to M. Bichon, in Dondon; arrested in Grande-Rivière.	Congo	M. St. Malon	Bac	Année 1783 No. 30. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 23 Jullet (1783). Volume 18, page 412.
Dondon 1783	Unidentified	Soliman (Congo), apprently no visible stamp on his body; about 20 years old; 5 feet 1 inch; claims to belong to M. St. Melon, in Dondon; arrested in Bac.	Congo	M. St. Malon	Bac	Année 1783 No. 30. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 23 Jullet (1783). Volume 18, page 412.
Quartier-Morin 1783	Habitation de Rocheblave	Louis (Negre), About 30 years old; 5 feet 4 inches; slim; narrow face; crippled in both feet, able to walk only on toes; son of the Negresse Christine; claimed to be free; ran away from the habitation of M. le Comte de Rocheblave some time ago; presumed to be in Dondon.	Negre Unidenfy	M. le Comte de Rocheblave	Suspected to be in Dondon	Année 1783 No. 31. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 30 Juillet (1783). Volume 18, page 430.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1783	Unidentified	Zaïre (Creole), no stamp on his body; about 26 years old; claims to belong to Magnanon, M.L. in Dondon; arrested in la Montagne-Noire (Artibonite).	Creole	Magnanon	Montagne-Noire (Artibonite)	Année 1783 No. 32. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 6 Aout (1783). Volume 18, page 439.
Dondon 1783	Unidentified	André (Senegalese), stamped on his right chest SONIE, about 15 years old, short and very dark skin color, claims to belong to M. Sonier, in Dondon; arrested in la Marmelade.	Senegalese	M. Sonier	La Marmelade	Année 1783 No. 34. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 20 Aout (1783). Volume 18, page 463.
Port-Margot 1783	Unidentified	Suzanne (Male nation), no stamp on her body, about 55 years old, bore marks of her country on her face and her chest; saying belong to Tiercelin, Port-Margot; arrested in Dondon.	Male (nation)	M. Tiercelin	Dondon	Année 1783 No. 35. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 27 Aout (1783). Volume 18, page 477.
Dondon 1783	Unidentified	Fanchonnette (Mondongue), stamp is illegible, 30 years old, short, bore marks of her country on her face, states to belong to Marianne, N. L.of Dondon; arrested in Hopital des Peres,	Mondongue	Marianne	Hopitale des Pères	Année 1783 No. 38. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 17 Septembre (1783). Volume 18, page 522 .
Cap 1783	Unidentified	Lueas (Congo), stamped on his right chest LORI. L.P.C; 18 years old, (courteau), claims to belong to Mrs Lory, Plombard & compagnie, in Cap; arrested in Dondon.	Congo	Mrs Lory & compagnie	Dondon	Année 1783 No. 39. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 24 Septembre (1783). Volume 18, page 537.
Dondon 1783	Unidentified	Antoine (Congo), stamped on his both chest CHIRON DONDON, 25 years old, medium height, claims to belong to M. Chiron, in Dondon; arrested in the Bande-du-Nord.	Congo	M. Chiron	Bande-du-Nord	Année 1783 No. 40. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 1er Octobre (1783). Volume 18, page 553.
Dondon 1783	Habitation Pairé, La Guille	Augustin (Creole), stamped C. PAIRÉ; about 33 years old; 5 feet 7–8 inches; well proportioned; many scars on face, lip, neck, and arms; missing two front teeth; ran away from the habitation of Sieur Pairé de la Guille, of Dondon, with a long chain and collar, on October 29. Order to arrest him and return to Sieur Pairé in Dondon. A generous reward is offered.	Creole	Sieur Pairé	Unidentified	Année 1783 No. 46. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 12 Novembre (1783). Volume 18, page 652.
Dondon 1783	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Congo), stamped on stomach CHER. LAMERUNSE; about 28 years old; short (courteau); claims to belong to M. le Chevalier de Lamerunse, in Dondon; arrested at Grande-Rivière de l'Accul.	Congo	M. le Chevalier de Lamerunse	Accul (grand'riviere)	Année 1783 No. 53. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 31 Decembre (1783). Volume 18, page 751.
Dondon 1783	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Mondongue nation), stamped on his right chest B with other illegible letters; claims to belong to Armand, in Dondon; captured at the mouth of the river Maribaroux.	Mondongue	M. Armand	Maribaroux (mouth of the river)	Année 1783 No 4. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 22 Janvier (1783). Volume 18, page 33.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1784	Habitation Pairé	Augustin (Creole), stamped on his right chest C. PAIRE, about 28 years old, said to belong to M. Pairé in Dondon; arrested in Dondon.	Creole	M. Pairé	Dondon (le 18 de ce mois)	Année 1784 No 8. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 25 Février (1784). Volume 19, page 133.
Unidentified 1784	Unidentified	Negre (nouveau), stamped on his right chest T R, short, about 20 years old, could not state his name nor his owner's name; arrested in Dondon.	Negre Nouveau	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1784 No 10. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 10 Mars (1784). Volume 19, page 163.
Unidentified 1784	Unidentified	Negre (nouveau), stamped on his right chest T R, short, about 20 years old, couldn't say his name nor his slaveholder's name; arrested in Dondon	Negre Nouveau	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1784 No 10. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 10 Mars (178). Volume 19, page 163.
Unidentified 1784	Unidentified	Negre (nouveau), stamped on his right chest T R, short, about 20 years old, couldn't say his name nor his slaveholder's name; arrested in Dondon	Negre Nouveau	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1784 No 10. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 10 Mars (178). Volume 19, page 163.
Dondon 1784	Habitation Laroque/Haut du Trou	Negre Nouveau (Congo), stamped on his right chest P. Fournier, about 33 years old, 5 feet 3 inches, ran away from Haut du Trou du Dondon the 20th of last month of habitation Laroque. Those who know where he might be, please let Sieur Fournier know, who is living on this habitation. A reward is available.	Congo	Sieur. Fournier; Sieur Laroque	Unidentified	Année 1784 No 10. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 10 Mars (178). Volume 19, page 166.
Dondon 1784	Habitation Menard	Laurent (Creole), stamped on his right chest CHARPENTIER and on his left A. M., with another illegible mark; about 26 years old, medium height, belonging to M. Ménard in Dondon; arrested in Camp de Louise on the 15th of this month.	Creole	M. Menard	Camp de Louise (15th of this month)	Année 1784 No 20. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 19 Mai (178). Volume 19, page 323 .
Unidentified 1784	Unidentified	Azor (Congo), stamped on his left chest D. B., does not speak French; arrested au bas des Crêtes du Dondon.	Congo	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1784 No 29. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 21 Jullet (178). Volume 19, page 453
Unidentified 1784	Unidentified	Bazile (Congo),stamped on his left chest D. B., does not speak French; arrested au bas des Crêtes du Dondon.	Congo	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1784 No 29. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 21 Jullet (178). Volume 19, page 453
Dondon 1784	La Marre à la Roche	Jean-François (Creole), stamped RONDEAU and underneath ST. MARC; 5 feet 6 to 7 inches, broad face, flat nose, red skin (scars from smallpox); ran away on July 14. Those who know where he is should inform M. Deniau, on his habitation at La Marre-à-la-Roche, or in Cap contact M. Joseph Feiat, négociant; in Saint-Marc contact M. Lautard Jeune, négociant; or in Petite-Rivière de l'Artibonite contact M. Charairon, négociant. A significant reward is offered for his capture.	Creole	M. Deniau	Unidentified	Année 1784 No 31. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 4 Aout (178). Volume 19, page 492.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1784	La Marre à la Roche	Charles (Negre Creole), wigmaker, 5 feet 1 inch, stocky, with a scar on his neck; ran away on July 9, belonged to M. Jeanty Fouché.	Creole	M. Jeanty Fouché	Unidentified	Année 1784 No 31. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 4 Aout (178). Volume 19, page 492.
Dondon 1784	Unidentified	Jasmin (Congo), stamped on his right chest SONNIER, belongs to M. Sonnier, in Dondon, arrested in Petite-Anse.	Congo	M. Sonnier	Petit-Anse (August 25)	Année 1784 No 36. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 8 Septembre (178). Volume 19, page 571.
Dondon 1784	Habitation des mineurs Mouchet, Vazeux	ran away on July 15 with four others enslaved on habitation des mineurs Mouchet in Vazeux.	Congo	Mouchet (mineurs), and Me Ducommun (manager)	Unidentified	Année 1784 No 37. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 15 Septembre (178). Volume 19, page 597
Dondon 1784	Habitation des mineurs Mouchet, Vazeux	Pierre (congo), ran away on July 15 with four others (Mathurin, Gilot, Cazimir, and another) from habitation des mineurs Mouchet in Vazeux.	Congo	Mouchet (mineurs), and Me Ducommun (manager)	Unidentified	Année 1784 No 37. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 15 Septembre (178). Volume 19, page 597
Dondon 1784	Habitation des mineurs Mouchet, Vazeux	Gilot (Creole), ran away on July 15 with four others (Mathurin, Pierre, Cazimir, and another) from habitation des mineurs Mouchet in Vazeux.	Creole	Mouchet (mineurs), and Me Ducommun (manager)	Unidentified	Année 1784 No 37. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 15 Septembre (178). Volume 19, page 597
Dondon 1784	Habitation des mineurs Mouchet, Vazeux	Cazimir (Congo), ran away on July 15 with four others (Mathurin, Pierre, Gilot, and another) from habitation des mineurs Mouchet in Vazeux.	Congo	Mouchet (mineurs), and Me Ducommun (manager)	Unidentified	Année 1784 No 37. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 15 Septembre (178). Volume 19, page 597
Dondon 1784	Habitation des mineurs Mouchet, Vazeux	Nègre (unnamed), ran away on July 15 with four others (Mathurin, Pierre, Gilot, and Cazimir) from habitation des mineurs Mouchet in Vazeux.	Unidentify	Mouchet and Me Ducommun	Unidentified	Année 1784 No 37. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 15 Septembre (178). Volume 19, page 597
Dondon 1784	Habitation Silly Fils	Hector (Congo), stamped B. SILLY AU DONDON on his right chest; ran away since August 28. Arrest and bring him to Sieurs Silly Fils on their habitation, or to MM. Montacié & Bernard, négociants, rue du Gouvernement.	Congo	MM. Silly Fils	Unidentified	Année 1784 No 37. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 15 Septembre (178). Volume 19, page 597
Cap 1784	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Creole), stamped on his right chest PLANES, AU CAP, with another illegible stamp beneath; belonged to M. Driot in Cap; arrested in Vazeux.	Creole	M. Driot	Vazeux (Dondon)	Année 1784 No 39. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 29 Septembre (178). Volume 19, page 623.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Unidentified 1784	Unidentified	Nouvelle négresse nouvelle, stamped DIDELOL; arrested in Dondon.	Unidentified	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1784 No 39. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 29 Septembre (178). Volume 19, page 623.
Unidentified 1784	Unidentified	Un nègre (nouveau), stamped DIDELOL; arrested in Vazeux (Dondon).	Unidentified	Unidentified	Vazeux (arrested on 25th of this month)	Année 1784 No 39. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 29 Septembre (178). Volume 19, page 623.
Dondon 1784	Marre-la-Roche	Mata (Congo), stamped D. S. HOUGARD, 5 feet tall, stout and bearded, bore marks of his country, does not speak French; ran away on September 25. Those who arrest him should take him to M. Denis Hougard, living at La Marre-la-Roche, quartier du Dondon.	Congo	Unidentified	Marre-la-Roche (Dondon)	Année 1784 No 39. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 29 Septembre (178). Volume 19, page 630.
St-Marc 1784	Unidentified	Jean (Congo), stamped on both chests DE MAGNAN; belongs to M. de Magnan, living in Saint-Marc; arrested in Dondon.	Congo	M. de Magnan	Dondon	Année 1784 No 40. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 6 Octobre (178). Volume 19, page 643
Dondon 1784	Unidentified	Julienne (Creole), stamped F. FAURE DU DONDON, about 40 years old, somewhat thin (bearing a small wart under her chin, palms split and peeled by dry sores); ran away about six weeks ago. Those who arrest her should inform M. Faure in Dondon, or MM. Guilbaud & Dubergier, merchants in Cap. Reward: one Portuguese coin.	Creole	M. Faure	Unidentified	Année 1784 No 40. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 6 Octobre (178). Volume 19, page 650
Dondon 1784	Habitation Labbé	Joseph (Ibo), stamped on his chest B. G., said to belong to Sieur Labbé in Dondon; arrested in Port-au-Prince.	Ibo	Sieur Labbé	Port-au-Prince	Année 1784 No 41. Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 9 Octobre (178). Volume 19, page 652
Dondon 1784	Habitation Ferbos, Haut du Trou	Léger (Creole, Griff), stamped FERBOS AU CAP, about 21 years old, 5 feet 6 inches; ran away from habitation Ferbos, located at Haut-du-Trou of Dondon, on the 27th of last month. Arrest him and inform Fougasse, procureur of this habitation, or contact M. le Chevalier Lamarre, négociant in Cap.	Creole Griff	M. Fougass	Unidentified	Année 1784 No 42. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 20 Octobre (178). Volume 19, page 680
Dondon 1784	Habitation Odot	Julie (Creole), stamped on both chests but illegible; about 25 years old, said to belong to M. Odot in Dondon; arrested at Grande-Colline.	Creole	M. Odot	Grande Colline	Année 1784 No 47. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 24 Novembre (178). Volume 19, page 765
Dondon 1784	Unidentified	Laurier (Congo), stamped P. I. D. M., about 28 years old, said to belong to M. Duclerc in Dondon; arrested at Hôpital des Pères with five animals from Cap while on his way to Dondon (ran away with Lallemand, a Nago).	Congo	M. Duclerc	Hopital des Peres	Année 1784 No 49. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 8 Decembre (178). Volume 19, page 793
Dondon 1784	Unidentified	Lallemand (Nago), no stamp on his body, about 28 years old, said to belong to M. Duclerc in Dondon; arrested at Hôpital des Pères with five animals from Cap while on his way to Dondon (ran away with Laurier).	Nago	M. Duclerc	Hopital des Peres	Année 1784 No 49. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 8 Decembre (1784). Volume 19, page 793
Unidentified 1784	Habitation Déricourt	Jasmin (Congo), stamped on both chests B.; arrested in Haut-du-Trou of Dondon.	Congo	Déricourt	Haut du Trou du Dondon	Année 1784 No 51. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 22 Decembre (1784). Volume 19, page 825

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1785	Habitation Menard	Soso, stmaped on her chest A. M., 4 feet 1/2 inch, belong to André Menard, in Dondon, ran away on January 12th. Inform him if someone found her.	Uunidentify	André Menard	Unidentified	Année 1785 No 9. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 26 Fevrier (1785). Volume 20, page 100.
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	François (Mondongue), stamped on his right chest D. D. A., and on his left J. D. with DUBOUR; chained on both feet, about 26 years old; belongs to M. Dubour in Dondon; arrested at Grande-Rivière.	Mondongue	M. Dubour	Grande-Riviere	Année 1785 No 9. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 2 Mars (1785). Volume 20, page 105 .
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Louis (Congo), stamped on his left chest with illegible letters, the first two resembling BY or D; about 50 years old, 4 feet 10 inches; ran away two years ago; arrested at Écrevisses, claims to belong to Baillé in Dondon.	Congo	M. Baillé	Ecrévisses	Année 1785 No 10. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 9 Mars (1785). Volume 20, page 117 .
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Nègre Nouveau, stamped on his right chest B. SILLI, DONDON, bearing country marks on his left chest; about 20 years old, medium height; could not state his name or master.	Unidentified	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1785 No 11. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 17 Mars (1785). Volume 20, page 127 .
Artibonite 1785	Unidentified	Thomas (Bambara), stamped on his right chest CAZENAVE ST. M. and on his left NA ST. M.; wounded on his neck, about 28 years old; belongs to M. Cazenave in Artibonite.	Bambara	M. Cazenave	Dondon	Année 1785 No 11. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 17 Mars (1785). Volume 20, page 127 .
Unidentified 1785	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Congo), stamped on his right chest ICP with an illegible mark; also stamped on his left chest; about 30 years old, courteau; belongs to Poissant	Congo	M. Poissant	Dondon	Année 1785 No 11. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 17 Mars (1785). Volume 20, page 127 .
Dondon 1785	Vaseux, Dondon	Negre (Congo), Stamped C. TROLLÉ AU DONDON, red skin, about 5 feet; belongs to M. Trollé, living in Vaseux, Quartier du Dondon.	Congo	M. Trollé	Unidentified	Année 1785 No 13. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 30 Mars (1785). Volume 20, page 152.
Dondon 1785	Vaseux, Dondon	Negre Nouveau (Congo), stamped C. TROLLÉ AU DONDON, black, 5 feet 1inch; belongs to M. Trollé, living in Vaseux, Quartier du Dondon.	Congo	M. Trollé	Unidentified	Année 1785 No 13. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 30 Mars (1785). Volume 20, page 152.
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Charles, 25 years old, 5 feet I inch, bearing a scar on his chin, belongs to Binche, carteron, in Dondon, arrested in Bois-de-Lance	Unidentify	Binche	Bois-de-Lance (le 27)	Année 1785 No 18. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 4 Mai (1785). Volume 20, page 203.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Cap 1785	Unidentified	Jean-François, Illegible stamp on his right chest, and his left BLONDEL AU CAP, about 30 years old, 5 feet 4 inches, belongs to M. Blondel, arrested in Dondon, April 7th,	Unidentify	M. Blondel	Dondon (April 7)	Année 1785 No 19. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 11 Mai (1785). Volume 20, page 213.
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Nègre (Congo), stamped on his right chest REMAUD, 5 feet 10 inches, in good condition; declared himself free; ran away three months ago. Any information should be given to M. Remaud in Dondon. Reward: two portugaises.	Congo	M. Remaud	Unidentified	Année 1785 No 20. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 18 Mai (1785). Volume 20, page 226.
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Nègre (Congo), stamped on his right chest REMAUD; ran away three months ago. Any information should be given to M. Remaud in Dondon. Reward: one portugaise.	Congo	M. Remaud	Unidentified	Année 1785 No 20. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 18 Mai (1785). Volume 20, page 226.
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Nègre (Congo), stamped on his right chest REMAUD; ran away three months ago. Any information should be given to M. Remaud in Dondon. Reward: one portugaise.	Congo	M. Remaud	Unidentified	Année 1785 No 20. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 18 Mai (1785). Volume 20, page 226.
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Négresse (Congo), stamped on her right chest REMAUD; ran away three months ago. Any information should be given to M. Remaud in Dondon. Reward: one portugaise.	Congo	M. Remaud	Unidentified	Année 1785 No 20. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 18 Mai (1785). Volume 20, page 226.
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Jean (Creole), stamped on his right chest DARNET; about 20 years old; belongs to M. Darnet in Dondon	Creole	M. Darnet	Saint-Marc	Année 1785 No 23. Affiches Américaines du Samedi 4 Juin (1785). Volume 20, page 247.
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Nègre Nouveau, stamped B. SILLI, DONDON; 20 years old, 5 feet; arrested in Vaseux.	Unidentify	Unidentify	Vaseux, Dondon	Année 1785 No 23. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 8 juin (1785). Volume 20, page 253.
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Creole), stamped STERLIN; said he belongs to a man named Sterlin, M. L., in Dondon; captured at l'Espagnol.	Creole	Sterlin	L'Espagnol	Année 1785 No 24. Affiches Américaines du Samedi 11 juin (1785). Volume 20, page 257.
Dondon 1785	Habitation Prieur/Dondon	Zabeth (Creole), no stamp; about 18–20 years old, tall, with large feet; ran away three weeks ago from the habitation of M. Prieur in Dondon. Those who know her whereabouts should inform MM. Guilbaud & Dubergier in Cap. A reward will be given.	Creole	M. Prieur	Unidentified	Année 1785 No 28. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 13 Juillet (1785). Volume 20, page 308.
Cap 1785	Unidentified	L'Éveillé (Ibo), stamped LELON; belongs to M. Charbie; arrested in Dondon.	Ibo	M. Charbie	Dondon	Année 1785 No 30. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 27 Juillet (1785). Volume 20, page 325.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
L'Espagnol 1785	Unidentified	François (Congo), stamped C with an A in the middle; 20 years old, short; said he belongs to a man called Hosse-Cid, N. L., Spaniard; arrested at Haut du Trou du Dondon.	Congo	Hosse-Cid	Haut-du-Trou du Dondon (15th)	Année 1785 No 34. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 24 Aout (1785). Volume 20, page 371.
Cap 1785	Unidentified	Félix (Congo), stamped LT; 24 years old; belongs to M. Jean-Louis in Cap; arrested at la Montagne du Dondon (August 18).	Congo	M. Jean-Louis	Dondon (La Montagne du Dondon on 18th of August)	Année 1785 No 34. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 24 Aout (1785). Volume 20, page 371.
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Victoire (Mina), stamped DEFAY; 14 years old; belongs to M. Torres in Dondon; arrested in Grand-Boucan.	Mina	M. Torres	Grand-Boucan	Année 1785 No 34. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 24 Aout (1785). Volume 20, page 371.
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Nègre Nouveau (Congo), stamped ASILLY, with DONDON beneath; 20 years old; arrested in Quartier Valière.	Congo	Unidentified	Quartier Valiere	Année 1785 No 34. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 24 Aout (1785). Volume 20, page 371.
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Bongout (Congo), stamped JEANTY FOUCHÉ; ran away last month. Inform M. Genty Fouché in Dondon, or sieur Ogé jeune, Commissionaire in Cap.	Congo	M. Genty Fouché	Unidentified	Année 1785 No 38. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 21 Septembre (1785). Volume 20, page 420.
Unidentified 1785	Unidentified	Nègre Nouveau, stamped BOSSARD; 20 years old; arrested in Dondon.	Unidentify	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1785 No 39. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 28 Septembre (1785). Volume 20, page 429.
Unidentified 1785	Unidentified	Nègre Nouveau, stamped ANGLAIS, bearing country marks; 22 years old, 5 feet; arrested in Dondon.	Unidentify	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1785 No 39. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 28 Septembre (1785). Volume 20, page 429.
Unidentified 1785	Unidentified	Nègre Nouveau, stamped B with LACOUR beneath; 20 years old, 5 feet; arrested in Dondon.	Unidentify	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1785 No 39. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 28 Septembre (1785). Volume 20, page 429.
Dondon 1785	Haut du Trou	Louis (Thiamba), stamped VAT A GARRIE & VAT & GUIRAN; said he belongs to sieur Guiran in Haut du Trou du Dondon. These individuals (Louis and César) were previously announced in Nos. 30 & 31, but belong to M. Duiran instead of Guiran.	Thiamba	Sieur Guiran	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1785 No 40. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 4 Octobre (1785). Volume 20, page 439.
Dondon 1785	Haut du Trou	César (Mondongue), stamped VAT A GARRIE & VAT & GUIRAN; said he belongs to sieur Guiran in Haut du Trou du Dondon. These individuals (Louis and César) were previously announced in Nos. 30 & 31, but belong to M. Duiran instead of Guiran.	Mondongue	Sieur Guiran	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1785 No 40. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 4 Octobre (1785). Volume 20, page 439.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Michel (Creole), stamped illegibly; 30 years old, 5 feet 5 inches; said he belongs to M. Emery in Dondon.	Creole	M. Emery	Saint-Marc	Année 1785 No XLII.Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 15 Octobre (1785). Volume 20, page 457.
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Jacques (Creole), stamped on his right chest IC NASCABES and on his left PG; 5 feet 5 inches, about 26 years old; belongs to Nascabes in Dondon; arrested in Plaisance (13th).	Creole	M. Nascabes	Plaisance	Année 1785 No 42. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 19 Octobre (1785). Volume 20, page 461.
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Thomas, stamped on both chests DB AU DONDON; 24 years old, 5 feet 4 inches, slim, hairy stomach; belongs to MM. Devaquez and Boucharlat; ran away four months ago.	Unidentify	MM. Devaquez and Boucharlat	Unidentified	Année 1785 No 42. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 19 Octobre (1785). Volume 20, page 464.
Unidentified 1785	Unidentified	Marie-Louise (Congo), stamped illegibly on both chests; about 35 years old, medium height; said she belongs to M. Lassaisse; arrested in Vaseux, Quartier du Dondon.	Congo	M. Lassaisse	Vaseux, Dondon	Année 1785 No 45. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 9 Novembre (1785). Volume 20, page 464.
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Congo), stamped on his right chest BOULINEAU, beneath it NL ROUX, and under that FB; on his left chest BOS; belongs to sieur Fauchouet in Dondon; arrested in town.	Congo	Sieur Fauchonet	Dondon (in Town)	Année 1785 No 46. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 16 Novembre (1785). Volume 20, page 509.
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Nègre (Congo), stamped REMAUD; 5 feet 9–10 inches (slim and hairy), with beautiful eyes; ran away eight months ago. Inform sieur Remaud in Haut du Trou du Dondon, or MM. Vatin & Thomaseau, negotiants in Cap. Reward: 5 portugaises for him and a Négresse Congo	Congo	Sieur Remaud	Unidentified	Année 1785 No 46. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 16 Novembre (1785). Volume 20, page 512.
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Négresse (Congo), stamped REMAUD; ran away eight months ago; short, beautiful teeth, flat nose. Inform sieur Remaud in Haut du Trou du Dondon, or MM. Vatin & Thomaseau, negotiants in Cap. Reward: 5 portugaises for her and a Nègre Congo.	Congo	Sieur Remaud	Unidentified	Année 1785 No 46. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 16 Novembre (1785). Volume 20, page 512.
Dondon 1785	Unidentified	Jean-Louis (Creole), stamped MMC; 25 years old, 5 feet 5 inches. Inform Marie Gambade, M. L., in Bourg du Dondon.	Creole	Marie Gambade	Unidentified	Année 1785 No 49. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 7 Decembre (1785). Volume 20, page 547.
Cap 1785	Unidentified	Jean-Louis (Congo), stamped CSA; reddish, stout, 28 years old; belongs to M. Tardieu; arrested in Dondon.	Congo	M. Tardieu	Dondon	Année 1785 No 51. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 21 Decembre (1785). Volume 20, page 569.
Cap 1785	Unidentified	Paul (Congo), stamped LA-PALLIERE, courteau; 20 years old; belongs to Marie N. L.; arrested in Dondon.	Congo	Marie N. L.	Dondon	Année 1785 No 52. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 28 Decembre (1785). Volume 20, page 583.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1785	Habitation de Madame la Boronne de Pus in Dondon	Marinette (Creole Mulatresse), stamped GENTY, 30 years old, 5 feet, (marque de petite verole),ran away since a month. Inform MM. Armand & Rainaud Fils, Negocians in Cap.	Creole	Madame la Baronne de Pus	Unidentified	Année 1785 No 52. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 28 Decembre (1785). Volume 20, page 585
Dondon 1785	Habitation de Madame la Boronne de Pus in Dondon	Marinette (Creole mulatresse), stamped GENTY; 30 years old, 5 feet, pock-marked; ran away a month ago. Inform MM. Armand & Rainaud fils, merchant in Cap.	Creole	Madame la Baronne de Pus	Unidentified	Année 1785 No 52. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 28 Decembre (1785). Volume 20, page 585
Dondon 1785	Habitation de Madame la Boronne de Pus in Dondon	Marie-Noël (Creole négresse), stamped GENTY; 20 years old, 5 feet; ran away a month ago. Inform MM. Armand & Rainaud fils, merchant in Cap.	Creole	Madame la Baronne de Pus	Unidentified	Année 1785 No 52. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 28 Decembre (1785). Volume 20, page 585
Dondon 1785	Habitation de Madame la Boronne de Pus in Dondon	Lalue (Creole négresse), stamped GENTY; 17 years old; ran away a month ago. Inform MM. Armand & Rainaud fils, negotiants in Cap.	Creole	Madame la Baronne de Pus	Unidentified	Année 1785 No 52. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 28 Decembre (1785). Volume 20, page 585
Dondon 1785	Habitation de Madame la Boronne de Pus in Dondon	S. Pierre (Creole nègre), stamped GENTY; 25 years old; ran away a month ago. Inform MM. Armand & Rainaud fils, negotiants in Cap.	Creole	Madame la Baronne de Pus	Unidentified	Année 1785 No 52. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 28 Decembre (1785). Volume 20, page 585
Dondon 1785	Habitation Fouché Cadet	Anne (Creole), stamped P. O. F.; 23 years old, reddish complexion; ran away December 25. Sieur Fouché presumed she is with sieur Alexis Perodin.	Creole	Fouché	Unidentified	Année 1786 No 6. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 8 Fevrier (1786). Volume 21, page 70

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1786	Unidentified	Julie (Arada), stamped DESO with other illegible letters, ST. MARC (almost illegible); belongs to M. Barrié; arrested in Quartier Dauphin.	Arada	M. Barrié	Quartier Dauphin	Année 1786 No 14. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 5 Avril (1786). Volume 21, page 173.
Cap 1786	Unidentified	Paul (Congo), stamped on his left chest AMIEL; belongs to M. Amiel; arrested in Dondon, the 27th.	Congo	M. Amiel	Dondon	Année 1786 No 14. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 5 Avril (1786). Volume 21, page 173.
Dondon 1786	Haut-du-Trou	Nègre (Creole), stamped DUBUISSON AU DONDON with another illegible stamp; ran away with a collar on his neck. If arrested, inform M. Richard Dubuisson of Haut-du-Trou, Dondon, to whom he belongs.	Creole	M. Richard Dubuisson	Unidentified	Année 1786 No 15. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 12 Avril (1786). Volume 21, page 192.
Marmelade 1786	Unidentified	Mariette (Creole), stamped COUSSAC J. M. TE TARD; short, big nose, large mouth; ran away on the 4th of this month with a chain attaching two collars. If found, inform M. Testard aîné in Marmelade, to whom she belongs, or M. Lamotte, négociant in Cap. A reward is offered. Suspected to be in Quartier Pimentier, Dondon.	Creole	M. Testard	Suspect to be in Dondon	Année 1786 No 21. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 24 Mai (1786). Volume 21, page 270
Marmelade 1786	Unidentified	Laurent (Congo), stamped COUSSAC J. M. TE TARD; 5 feet 1–2 inches, pock-marked, part of his left ear cut off; ran away a month and a half ago. Suspected to be in Quartier Pimentier, Dondon. If found, inform M. Testard aîné in Marmelade, to whom he belongs, or M. Lamotte, négociant in Cap. A reward is offered.	Congo	M.Testard	Suspect to be in Dondon	Année 1786 No 21. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 24 Mai (1786). Volume 21, page 270
Saint-Marc 1786	Unidentified	François (Congo), burn-stamp illegible on his right chest; 25 years old, 4 feet 10 inches; said he belongs to the succession of sieur Cap, living in Dondon.	Congo	Sieur Cap	Saint-Marc	Année 1786 No 22. Affiches Américaines du Samedi 3 Juin (1786). Volume 22, page 285
Saint-Marc 1786	Unidentified	Jolicoeur (Congo), stamped on his right chest IAMB, and on his left illegible; 25 years old, 4 feet 10 inches; said he belongs to M. Jambon in Dondon.	Congo	M. Jambon	Saint-Marc	Année 1786 No 22. Affiches Américaines du Samedi 3 Juin (1786). Volume 22, page 285
Cap 1786	Unidentified	Cupidon (Congo), stamped on his left chest CHIRON DONDON; said he belongs to M. Chiron.	Congo	M. Chiron	Cap	Année 1786 No 23. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 7Juin (1786). Volume 21, page 293.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1786	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Creole), stamped DUBISON AU DONDON, 25 years old, ran away 5th of this month. If find him, inform M. Richard Dubison, living in Dondon, to whom he belongs.	Creole	M. Richard Dubison	Unidentified	Année 1786 No 26. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 28 Juin (1786). Volume 21, page 334
Dondon 1786	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Creole), stamped FOUCHÉ CADET; 28 years old; ran away since August 21 (together with Narcisse, Jupiter, and Anne). Inform M. Fouché Cadet in Dondon, or MM. Vattin & Thoumazeau, merchants in Cap. A reward is offered for their capture.	Creole	M. Fouché Cadet	Unidentified	Année 1786 No 36. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 6 Septembre (1786). Volume 21, page 452
Dondon 1786	Unidentified	Narcisse (Congo), stamped FOUCHÉ CADET; 30 years old, scar on the second finger of his left hand; ran away since August 21 (together with Jean-Baptiste, Jupiter, and Anne). Inform M. Fouché Cadet in Dondon, or MM. Vattin & Thoumazeau, négociants in Cap. A reward is offered for their capture.	Congo	M. Fouché Cadet	Unidentified	Année 1786 No 36. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 6 Septembre (1786). Volume 21, page 452
Dondon 1786	Unidentified	Jupiter (Congo), stamped FOUCHÉ CADET; 30 years old; ran away since August 21 (together with Jean-Baptiste, Narcisse, and Anne). Inform M. Fouché Cadet in Dondon, or MM. Vattin & Thoumazeau, négociants in Cap. A reward is offered for their capture.	Congo	M. Fouché Cadet	Unidentified	Année 1786 No 36. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 6 Septembre (1786). Volume 21, page 452
Dondon 1786	Unidentified	Anne (Creole), stamped FOUCHÉ CADET; 22 years old, with an iron collar on her neck; ran away since August 21 (together with Jean-Baptiste, Narcisse, and Jupiter). Inform M. Fouché Cadet in Dondon, or MM. Vattin & Thoumazeau, négociants in Cap. A reward is offered for their capture.	Creole	M. Fouché Cadet	Unidentified	Année 1786 No 36. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 6 Septembre (1786). Volume 21, page 452
Dondon 1786	Unidentified	Marie (Aguia nation), stamped illegibly on her right chest; arrested in Perches; said she belongs to M. Bureau, living in Dondon.	Aguia	M. Bureau	Perches (Fort-Dauphin)	Année 1786 No 37. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 13 Septembre (1786). Volume 21, page 461
Dondon 1786	Habitation Devaquez & Boucharlat, Haut du Trou	Nègre Nouveau (Congo), stamped on both chests DZ Ve B; ran away on the 5th or 6th of this month with four others (including two women), all of Congo nation, from the habitation of sieurs Devasquez & Boucharlat, Haut-du-Trou, Dondon. If anyone knows their whereabouts, inform them.	Congo	Sieurs Devasquez & Bouchelat	Unidentified	Année 1786 No 37. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 13 Septembre (1786). Volume 21, page 464.
Dondon 1786	Habitation Devaquez & Boucharlat, Haut du Trou	Nègre Nouveau (Congo), stamped on both chests DZ Ve B; ran away on the 5th or 6th of this month with four others (including two women), all of Congo nation, from the habitation of sieurs Devasquez & Boucharlat, Haut-du-Trou, Dondon. If anyone knows their whereabouts, inform them.	Congo	Sieurs Devasquez & Bouchelat	Unidentified	Année 1786 No 37. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 13 Septembre (1786). Volume 21, page 464.
Dondon 1786	Habitation Devaquez & Boucharlat, Haut du Trou	Nègre Nouveau (Congo), stamped on both chests DZ Ve B; ran away on the 5th or 6th of this month with four others (including two women), all of Congo nation, from the habitation of sieurs Devasquez & Boucharlat, Haut-du-Trou, Dondon. If anyone knows their whereabouts, inform them.	Congo	Sieurs Devasquez & Bouchelat	Unidentified	Année 1786 No 37. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 13 Septembre (1786). Volume 21, page 464.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1786	Habitation Devaquez & Boucharlat, Haut du Trou	Negresse (Congo) stamped her both chest chest DZ Ve B, ran away 5th or 6th of this month with four others of whom another female, all Congo nation, from habitation of sieurs Devasquez & Boucharlat, living in Haut-du-Trou, Dondon. if anyone know where they are, inform them.	Congo	Sieurs Devasquez & Bouchelat	Unidentified	Année 1786 No 37. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 13 Septembre (1786). Volume 21, page 464.
Dondon 1786	Habitation Devaquez & Boucharlat, Haut du Trou	Négresse(Congo), stamped on both chests DZ Ve B; ran away on the 5th or 6th of this month with four others (including another woman), all of Congo nation, from the habitation of sieurs Devasquez & Boucharlat, Haut-du-Trou, Dondon. If anyone knows their whereabouts, inform them.	Congo	Sieurs Devasquez & Bouchelat	Unidentified	Année 1786 No 37. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 13 Septembre (1786). Volume 21, page 464.
Dondon 1786	Unidentified	César (Congo), stamped on his right chest SD&LP (the last two letters intertwined); 20 years old, 4 feet 10 inches; said he belongs to M. Fouché in Dondon.	Congo	M. Fouché	Saint-Marc (arrested the second of this month)	Année 1786 No 41. Affiches Américaines du Samedi 14 Octobre (1786). Volume 21, page 489.
Dondon 1786	Haut-du-Trou	Alexis (Creole mulâtre), stamped RICHARD DUBUISSON; marroned on the 23rd of last month. Whoever knows his whereabouts should inform Jean-Pierre Richard in Haut-du-Trou, Dondon.	Creole Mulatre	Jean-Pierre-Richard	Unidentified	Année 1786 No 44. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 1 Novembre (1786). Volume 21, page 526
Dondon 1786	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Creole), stamped on both chests MOREAU, with DONDON beneath; 31 years old, 5 feet 1–2 inches, reddish complexion, stout, large mouth, thick lips, with blotches on his face and lame in one leg; marroned on the 17th or 18th of last month. Inform MM. Testard and Lalanne, négociants in Cap.	Creole	Testart and Lalanne	Unidentified	Année 1786 No 49. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Mercredi 6 Decembre (1786). Volume 21, page 572
Dondon 1786	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Creole), stamped on both chests DP with a fleur-de-lys; ran away on November 23, 1786. Inform MM. Guilbaud & Gerbier, négociants in Cap, or Madame Despalliers in Dondon, to whom he belongs.	Creole	Madame Despallieres, living in Dondon	Unidentified	Année 1787 No 2. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 13 Janvier (1787). Volume 21, page 664

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1787	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Congo), stamped on his right chest L and other illegible letters, 20 years old, 5 feet 5 inches, claims to belong to M. Sicar, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Sicar	Saint-Marc	Année 1787 No. 13. Affiches Américaines du Jeudi 15 Fevrier (1787). Volume 22, page 73.
Dondon 1787	Unidentified	Mars (Creole of Martinique), stamped DP and a trefoil (Fleur-de-Lys), about 50 years old, 5 feet 2 inches, ran away on the 2nd of this month. Inform MM. Guilbaud & Gerbier, négociants in Cap, or Madame Despalliers, living in Dondon, to whom he belongs.	Creole de la Martinique)	Madame Despallieres	Unidentified	Année 1787 No 2. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 13 Janvier (1787). Volume 22, page 664
Limbé 1787	Ilet a Corne	Laurent (Creole Mulatre), stamped A. ROZÉS, between 16 and 17 years old, a scar on his forehead, ran away on the 14th of last month, carrying many letters addressed to M. Rozés at L'Îlet-à-Corne. Believed to be in Dondon, where he used to pass as a freeman.	Creole	M. Rozés	Dondon	Année 1787 No 12. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 24 Mars (1787). Volume 22, page 744.
Dondon 1787	Unidentified	Lafortune (Fond nation), stamped MICHEL AU DONDON, between 28 and 30 years old, 5 feet 4 inches, flat nose, with country marks on his cheeks, marooned for one month. Inform MM. Michel & Caldesaigues, merchants in Cap, or M. Michel in Dondon, to whom he belongs.	Fond	M. Michel	Unidentified	Année 1787 No.13. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 31 Mars (1787). Volume 22, page 752.
Cap 1787	Unidentified	Jean (Creole), stamped on his right chest GOTIER and on his left DURVILLE, about 25 years old, 5 feet, arrested in Dondon on March 7, said he belongs to M. Gotier.	Creole	M. Gotier	Dondon	Année 1787 No.15. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 14 Avril (1787). Volume 22, page 764.
Dondon 1787	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Creole), stamped GENTIL, about 24 years old, 5 feet 4 inches, very robust, ran away, 9th of last month, belong to Madame la Baronne de Piis.	Creole	Madame la Baronne de Piis.	Unidentified	Année 1787 No.15. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 14 Avril (1787). Volume 22, page 764.
Dondon 1787	Unidentified	César (Congo), stamped on his right chest GAUTIER, he has many scars on his face and chest, claims to belong to M. Boulard in Dondon.	Congo	M. Boulard	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1787 No.17. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 28 Avril (1787). Volume 22, page 769.
Dondon 1787	Unidentified	Adrien (Congo), stamped on his right chest GAUTIER, bore many scars on his face and his chest, saying belong to M. Boulard in Dondon.	Congo	M. Boulard	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1787 No.17. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 28 Avril (1787). Volume 22, page 769.
Dondon 1787	Unidentified	Manuel (Mozambique), stamped on his right of his chest LASSERRE, his body cover with marks of his country, speaks Portugease, saying belong to Lafferre, a free mulatre, living in Dondon.	Mozambique	Lafferre	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1787 No.22. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 2 juin (1787). Volume 22, page 806.
Dondon 1787	Unidentified	Vincent (Creole of Martinique), about 22 years old, 5 feet 4 inches, speaks French very well, handsome face, missing one front tooth, belonging to M. Tavarez in Dondon.	Creole (Martiniquais)	M. Tavarez	Unidentified	Année 1787 No.27. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 7 juillet (1787). Volume 22, page 846.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1787	Unidentified	Jean (Creole of Dondon), stamped GAUTIER, DURVILLE, D. DAUMAS ; about 25 years old, 5 feet tall, marooned on the 16th of last month. Inform Sieur Bonnemain at Petit-Carenage. Reward: one portugaise.	Creole	M. Bonnemain	Unidentified	Année 1787 No.27. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 7 juillet (1787). Volume 22, page 846.
Dondon 1787	Habitation Junca	Jérôme (Creole), no visible stamp on his body; about 22 years old, with two scars near his left eye and scars of smallpox; arrested on the 4th of July, saying he belongs to M. Junca, living in Dondon.	Creole	M. Junca	Cap	Année 1787 No.30. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 28 juillet (1787). Volume 22, page 853
Dondon 1787	Habitation Laroque	Charles (Creole), stamped on his right chest NO, and on his left LAROQUE DONDON; 26 years old, 5 feet, arrested au bas du Mornet, saying he belongs to M, Laroque.	Creole	M. Laroque	Mornet	Année 1787 No.28. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 14 juillet (1787). Volume 22, page 866
Dondon 1787	Galeries	Hardy (Congo), stamped on his right chest PAT, and his left DM; about 28 years old, 5 feet tall. Ran away with Télémaque. Inform M. Soulé de Batadieu, aux Galeries of Dondon, to whom he belongs, or MM. Boissonnet & Roux in Cap. Reward: two portugaises for their capture.	Congo	M. Soulé de Batadieu	Unidentified	Année 1787 No.31. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 4 Aout (1787). Volume 22, page 872
Dondon 1787	Galeries	Télémaque (Congo), stamped on his right chest PAT, and his left DM; about 28 years old, 5 feet tall. Ran away with Hardy. Inform M. Soulé de Batadieu, aux Galeries of Dondon, to whom he belongs, or MM. Boissonnet & Roux in Cap. Reward: two portugaises for their capture.	Congo	M. Soulé de Batadieu	Unidentified	Année 1787 No.31. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 4 Aout (1787). Volume 22, page 872
Cap 1787	Unidentified	Nègre nouveau, stamped on his right chest E. TACHA; about 24 years old, 5 feet 1 inch tall, robust; arrested in Vaseux (Dondon) with another nègre nouveau.	Unidentified	Unidentify	Vaseux (Dondon)	Année 1787 No.33. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 18 Aout (1787). Volume 22, page 881-882
Cap 1787	Unidentified	A Negre, stamped on his right chest E.TACHA, about 24 years old, 5 feet 1 inch, robust, arrested in Vaseux (Dondon) with another Negre Nouveau	Unidentified	Unidentify	Vaseux (Dondon)	Année 1787 No.33. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 18 Aout (1787). Volume 22, page 881-882
Cap 1787	Unidentified	Pierre (Creole), stamped on his right chest, almost illegible IBT; about 15 years old; arrested in Dondon, saying he belongs to M. Poullet.	Creole	M. Poullet	Dondon	Année 1787 No.33. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 18 Aout (1787). Volume 22, page 882
Cap 1787	Unidentified	Caussade (Ibo), stamped ROUGEOL; belonged to widow Rougeole. Ran away from Cap on the 25th of last month. Inform M. Vincent Jourdan, living in Matador, quartier du Dondon, to whom he belongs.	Ibo	M. Vincent Jourdan	Unidentified	Année 1787 No.33. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 18 Aout (1787). Volume 22, page 838
Cap 1787	Unidentified	Azor (Mozambique), stamped on his right chest BRISSON (upside down) PRE; about 22 years old, 5 feet 2 inches tall, with a crooked right pinky finger; arrested in Dondon, saying he belongs to M. Brisson.	Mozambique	M. Brisson	Dondon	Année 1787 No.34. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 25 Aout (1787). Volume 22, page 839

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Petite-Anse 1787	Unidentified	Pierre, stamped RI. CHEMON, 5 feet 5 inches tall, with half of one ear cut off. Ran away with a gray-haired mule, stamped GTY, carrying a package belonging to his master. Inform Mrs. Wall & Tardy in Cap, or M. Tardy at Petite-Anse, to whom he belongs.	Unidentify	M. Tardy	suscpect to be in Dondon	Année 1787 No.36. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 8 Septembre (1787). Volume 22, page 854
Dondon 1787	Habitation Ferbos, Haut du Trou du Dondon	A young nègre (Creole), stamped FERBOS; between 18 and 20 years old, weak physical condition; belongs to habitation Ferbos at Haut du Trou du Dondon.	Creole	Ferbos	Unidentified	Année 1787 No.39. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 19 Septembre (1787). Volume 22, page 870.
Cap 1787	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Congo nation), no visible stamp on his body; about 32 years old, 5 feet tall; saying he belongs to M. Moreau; arrested in Dondon.	Congo	M. Moreau	Dondon	Année 1787 No.40. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 6 Octobre (1787). Volume 22, page 874.
Petite-Anse 1787	Habitation Milot	Gaspard (Creole), stamped habitation Milot, Petite-Anse; born with one arm. Uses an artificial arm and was begging in Brochetage, Dondon. Ordered to be arrested and reported to habitation Milot.	Creole	Milot/ Petite Anse	Dondon	Année 1787 No.40. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 6 Octobre (1787). Volume 22, page 876.
Cap 1787	Unidentified	Jean-Joseph (Congo nation), stamped on his right chest MNN; wearing an iron collar with one branch attached to his neck; 36 years old, 5 feet 5 inches tall, strong and robust; saying he belongs to M. Geaoges; arrested in Dondon.	Congo	M. Gearoges	Dondon	Année 1787 No.45. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 10 Novembre (1787). Volume 22, page 903
Dondon 1787	Unidentified	Ulysse, belonging to M. Gilbert, living in Dondon. Ran away with Thélémaque, Epaminondas, Achille, and Narcisse. Those with information, please inform M. Gilbert, or Mrs. Watin, Thoumazeau & Lelong, merchant in Cap.	Unidentified	M. Gilbert	Unidentified	Année 1787 No.45. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 10 Novembre (1787). Volume 22, page 906
Dondon 1787	Unidentified	Thélémaque, belonging to M. Gilbert, living in Dondon. Ran away with Ulysse, Epaminondas, Achille, and Narcisse. Those with information, please inform M. Gilbert, or Mrs. Watin, Thoumazeau & Lelong, négociants in Cap.	Unidentified	M. Gilbert	Unidentified	Année 1787 No.45. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 10 Novembre (1787). Volume 22, page 906
Dondon 1787	Unidentified	Epaminondas, belonging to M. Gilbert, living in Dondon. Ran away with Ulysse, Thélémaque, Achille, and Narcisse. Those with information, please inform M. Gilbert, or Mrs. Watin, Thoumazeau & Lelong, négociants in Cap.	Unidentified	M. Gilbert	Unidentified	Année 1787 No.45. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 10 Novembre (1787). Volume 22, page 906

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1787	Unidentified	Achille, belonging to M. Gilbert, living in Dondon. Ran away with Ulysse, Thélémaque, Epaminondas, and Narcisse. Those with information, please inform M. Gilbert, or Mrs. Watin, Thoumazeau & Lelong, merchant in Cap.	Unidentified	M. Gilbert	Unidentified	Année 1787 No.45. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 10 Novembre (1787). Volume 22, page 906
Dondon 1787	Unidentified	Narcisse, belongs to M. Gilber, living in Dondon ran away with Ulysse, Thélémaque, Epaminodas, and Achille. Those who have information about them, please inform M. Gilbert, or Mrs Watin, Thoumazeau & Lelong, negociants in Cap.	Unidentified	M. Gilbert	Unidentified	Année 1787 No.45. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 10 Novembre (1787). Volume 22, page 906
Dondon 1787	Bourg du Dondon, at the foot of the Dondon ridges	Négresse maroon, belonging to Sieur Bonnetie, living at the foot of the Dondon ridges.	Unidentified	Sieur Bonnetie	Captured/unknown area	Année 1787 No.48. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 1 December (1787). Volume 22, page 929.
Dondon 1787	Bourg du Dondon, at the foot of the Dondon ridges	Nègre maroon, belonging to Sieur Bonnetie, living at the foot of the Dondon ridges.	Unidentified	Sieur Bonnetie	Captured/unknown area	Année 1787 No.48. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 1 December (1787). Volume 22, page 929.
Dondon 1787	Bourg du Dondon, at the foot of the Dondon ridges	Nègre maroon, belonging to Sieur Bonnetie, living at the foot of the Dondon ridges.	Unidentified	Sieur Bonnetie	Captured/ area unknown	Année 1787 No.48. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 1 December (1787). Volume 22, page 929.
Dondon 1787	Bourg du Dondon, at the foot of the Dondon ridges	Nègre maroon, belonging to Sieur Bonnetie, living at the foot of the Dondon ridges.	Unidentified	Sieur Bonnetie	Captured/unknown area	Année 1787 No.48. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 1 December (1787). Volume 22, page 929.
Cap 1787	Unidentified	Jean (Mondongue), also called Toussaint, m.l, aux Mornets; stamped DURAND, and on his left chest TMP (last two letters intertwined); scarred from smallpox, wounded on his right leg; arrested in Vaseux, quartier du Dondon, infom Monsieur Duclos.	Mondongue	M. Duclos	Vaseux (Dondon)	Année 1787 No.52. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 29 December (1787). Volume 22, page 937

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1788	Unidentified	Magdeleine (Creole): No stamp on her body, about 16 years old, short, claims to belong to M. Sebatier, living in Dondon. She has a scar on her chin. Arrested in town.	Creole	M. Sebatier	Dondon	Année 1788 No.4. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 26 Janvier (1788). Volume 23, page 709
Cap 1788	Unidentified	Francisque (Creole): Stamped on his right chest "PR," pockmarked from smallpox, short, about 16 years old, claims to belong to M. Rhodanes. Arrested in Dondon.	Creole	M. Rhodanes	Dondon	Année 1788 No.24. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 14 Juin (1788). Volume 23, page 850
Cap 1788	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Congo): Stamped right chest "DANEY," left chest "READUD," and another illegible stamp below, about 55 years old, short, claims to belong to M. Saget. Arrested in Dondon.	Congo	M. Saget	Dondon	Année 1788 No.24. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 14 Juin (1788). Volume 23, page 850
Dondon 1788	Unidentified	Negre Nouveau: Stamped "LIGORNE," lost on the road in Dondon. Belongs to M. Ligorne or inform Mrs. Boissonnet and Roux, merchants in Dondon, Cap, if arrested.	Unidentified	M. Ligorne	Unidentified	Année 1788 No.24. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 14 Juin (1788). Volume 23, page 852
Dondon 1788	Habitation Jacques Lemaire	Negre: Stamped "ILM," ran away with a Negresse stamped "LOYE." Inform Sieur Jacques Lemaire to whom they belong.	Unidentified	Sieur Jacques Lemaire	Unidentified	Année 1788 No.24. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 14 Juin (1788). Volume 23, page 856
Dondon 1788	Habitation Jacques Lemaire	Negresse: Stamped "LOYE," ran away with a Negre stamped "ILM," belongs to Sieur Jacques Lemaire. Inform him if anyone knows their whereabouts.	Unidentified	Sieur Jacques Lemaire	Unidentified	Année 1788 No.24. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 14 Juin (1788). Volume 23, page 856
Cap 1788	Unidentified	Compere (Congo): Stamped left chest "DuCONGE," under it "PP," scar on forehead, short, about 17 years old, claims to belong to late Sieur Moreau. Arrested in Dondon.	Congo	Late sieur Moreau	Unidentified	Année 1788 No.26. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 28Juin (1788). Volume 23, page 866
Cap 1788	Unidentified	Negre Nouveau: Stamped on his right chest "BAREAU" and under it "THEART," with an illegible stamp on his left chest. Height 5'3", about 21 years old. Could not give his own name or his master's name. Very sick. Arrested in Dondon.	Unidentified	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1788 No.26. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 28Juin (1788). Volume 23, page 866

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1788	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Creole): Stamped on his right chest "DUPERNON," pockmarked from smallpox, has a blemish on his left eye, height 5', about 25 years old, claims to belong to M. Potin. Arrested at Haut du Trou, Dondon.	Creole	M. Potin	Haut du Trou of Dondon	Année 1788 No.28. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi12 Juillet (1788). Volume 23, page 880
Dondon 1788	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Mondongue): Stamped right chest "CH," about 28 years old, height 5', marks of his country on cheeks, slim, sickly, claims to belong to Charles, a free mulatto in Dondon.	Mondongue	Charles	Cap	Année 1788 No.29. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi19 Juillet (1788). Volume 23, page 885
Dondon 1788	Habitation madame de Sese	Mont-Auciel: Mason by profession, short, about 19–20 years old, ran away 2–3 months ago from the habitation of Madame de Sese in Dondon. Inform M. Carouge de Morigny of this habitation, or Mrs. Wattin, Thoumazeau & Lelong, merchants in town.	Unidentified	Madame de Sese	Unidentified	Année 1788 No.29. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi19 Juillet (1788). Volume 23, page 888
Dondon 1788	Unidentified	Rosette (Aya): Stamped right chest "JH L. POCHET," thin, sickly, short, about 20 years old, claims to belong to M. Lejeune in Dondon. Arrested at La Fossette.	Aya	M. Lejeune	La Fossette	Année 1788 No.31. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 2 Aout (1788). Volume 23, page 902
Cap 1788	Unidentified	Paul (Creole, Griffe): Stamped right chest "DM," height 5', about 30 years old, claims to belong to heirs of Marchand. Arrested in Dondon.	Creole griffe	Heirs Marchand	Dondon	Année 1788 No.35. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Aout (1788). Volume 23, page 928
Dondon 1788	Unidentified	La Fortune (alias Canga): Stamped "LATOUR AU DONDON," 30–35 years old, height 5'7", bearded (partly white). Ran away on the night of the 19–20th with Hypolite (alias Panthon), André, Rosette, Félicité, and Marinette, carrying billhooks and two hoes. Inform M. de Latour, Dondon.	Unidentified	M. de Latour	Unidentified	Année 1788 No.35. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Aout (1788). Volume 23, page 930
Dondon 1788	Unidentified	Hypolite (alias Panthon): Stamped "LATOUR AU DONDON," about 25 years old, height 5'5", slender, very dark-skinned. Ran away with La Fortune (alias Canga) and companions. Inform M. de Latour.	Unidentified	M. de Latour	Unidentified	Année 1788 No.35. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Aout (1788). Volume 23, page 930
Dondon 1788	Unidentified	André: Stamped "LATOUR AU DONDON," about 28 years old, height 5'4", strong, very dark beard and pale skin. Ran away with La Fortune (alias Canga), Hypolite (alias Panthon), Rosette, Félicié, and Marinette on the night of the 19–20th. Inform M. de Latour in Dondon if seen.	Unidentified	M. de Latour	Unidentified	Année 1788 No.35. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Aout (1788). Volume 23, page 930

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1788	Unidentified	Rosette: Stamped “LATOUR AU DONDON,” about 30 years old, medium height, strong, flat chest, dark skin. Ran away with La Fortune (alias Canga), Hypolite (alias Panthon), André, Félicié, and Marinette on the night of the 19–20th. Inform M. de Latour in Dondon.	Unidentified	M. de Latour	Unidentified	Année 1788 No.35. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Aout (1788). Volume 23, page 930
Dondon 1788	Unidentified	Félicité: Stamped “LATOUR AU DONDON,” about 28 years old, short, thin, dark-skinned, bears marks of her country on her face (in the form of small bumps), flat chest. Ran away with La Fortune (alias Canga), Hypolite (alias Panthon), André, Rosette, and Marinette on the night of the 19–20th. Inform M. de Latour in Dondon.	Unidentified	M. de Latour	Unidentified	Année 1788 No.35. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Aout (1788). Volume 23, page 930
Dondon 1788	Unidentified	Marinette, stamped LATOUR AU DONDON, between 19 and 20 years old, stocky and healthy, red skin and standing breast. Ran away with La Fortune alias Canga, Hypolite alias Panthon, André, Félicité, and Rosette, in the night 19 to 20 of this month, with their billhooks and two hoes. Any information about them, please inform M, de Latour in Dondon.	Unidentified	M. de Latour	Unidentified	Année 1788 No.35. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Aout (1788). Volume 23, page 930
Dondon 1788	Habitation Moreau	Arlequin (Congo): Stamped “MOREAU DONDON,” height 5’2”, reddish skin. Ran away on the night of the 14–15th from the habitation of M. Moreau in Dondon with Paitro and a Negresse of Congo nation. Inform M. Bertrand, merchant in town, or M. Moreau in Dondon, to whom she belongs.	Congo	M. Moreau	Unidentified	Année 1788 No.35. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Aout (1788). Volume 23, page 934
Dondon 1788	Habitation Moreau	Paitro: Stamped “B. BONNEMASON,” height 5’2”. Ran away on the night of the 14–15th from the habitation of M. Moreau in Dondon with Arlequin and a Negresse of Congo nation. Inform M. Bertrand or M. Moreau in Dondon; to whom he belongs.	Unidentified	M. Moreau	Unidentified	Année 1788 No.35. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Aout (1788). Volume 23, page 934
Dondon 1788	Habitation Moreau	Negresse (Congo): Stamped “MAGDELEINE JONJON, M. L.,” 15–16 years old. Ran away on the night of the 14–15th from the habitation of M. Moreau in Dondon with Arlequin and Paitro. Inform M. Bertrand or M. Moreau in Dondon.	Congo	M. Moreau	Unidentified	Année 1788 No.35. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 30 Aout (1788). Volume 23, page 934
Dondon 1788	Unidentified	François (Congo): Stamped on his chest “JH DEROCHE,” under it “DONDON,” has a scar on the right side of his back, short, about 20 years old, claims to belong to Joseph Deroche. Arrested in Port of Cap-Français.	Congo	Joseph Deroche	Port Cap Français	Année 1788 No.36. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 6 Septembre (1788). Volume 23, page 936
Dondon 1788	Marre à la Roche	Philibert (Creole): Stamped “FOUCHÉ CADET,” domestic and wig maker. Anyone who finds him should arrest him even if he has a bypass ticket and inform Sieur Fouché Cadet, living in La Marre à la Roche, quartier of Dondon, or Mrs. Vattin, Thoumazeau & Lelong, merchants in town.	Creole	sieur Fouché Cadet	Unidentified	Année 1788 No.36. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 6 Septembre (1788). Volume 23, page 938

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Cap 1788	Unidentified	Rosalie (Congo): Stamped on her right chest “CURET AU CAP,” heavily pockmarked, with good teeth. Ran away on the 9th of last month. Often travels to Dondon for trade. Inform M. Romain (bailiff, Rue Royale) to whom she belongs.	Congo	M. Romain	Dondon	Année 1788 No.36. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 6 Septembre (1788). Volume 23, page 938
Dondon 1788	Habitation Menard	Henri (Nago): Stamped “AM,” 25–30 years old, height 5’9”, very dark-skinned, scar on his lower lip. Ran away from the habitation of Sieur Jacques Menard, Dondon. Inform Sieur Menard if located.	Nago	Sieur Jacques Menard	Unidentified	Année 1788 No.37. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 13 Septembre (1788). Volume 23, page 944.
Cap 1788	Unidentified	Charlot (Congo): Apparently no stamp on his body, height 5’, about 18 years old, claims to belong to M. Bedouet. Arrested in Dondon.	Congo	M. Bedouet	Dondon	Année 1788 No.38. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 20 Septembre (1788). Volume 23, page 948.
Cap 1788	Unidentified	Louis (Creole, Negrillon): No stamp, 14 years old, scar on left arm, white mark on right temple, claims to belong to M. Pierre. Arrested in Dondon.	Creole	M. Pierre	Dondon	Année 1788 No.38. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 20 Septembre (1788). Volume 23, page 948.
Cap 1788	Unidentified	Neptune (Negre): Apparently no stamp on his body, height 5’2”, about 36 years old, bears marks of his country on his chest, claims to belong to M. Richard in Cap. Arrested in Galeries du Dondon.	Unidentified	M. Richard	Dondon	Année 1788 No.42. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 18 Octobre (1788). Volume 23, page 972.
Dondon 1788	Unidentified	Jean-Pierre (Creole): Apparently no stamp on his body, stomach and neck full of lotas, scar on his wrist, height 5’, about 26 years old, claims to belong to Sieur François, living in Dondon. Arrested in Port-Margot, September 30th.	Creole	Sieur François	Port-Margot	Année 1788 No.44. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 1 Novembre (1788). Volume 23, page 987
Cap 1788	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (alias Domingue, Congo): Stamped “J. B. BAUDU,” 30 years old, short, ran away with Valentin, claims to belong to M. Geraud. Both arrested in Dondon.	Congo	M. Geraud	Dondon	Année 1788 No.45. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 8 Novembre (1788). Volume 23, page 991
Cap 1788	Unidentified	Valentin (Congo): Stamped “J. B. BAUDU,” height 5’3”, about 38 years old, ran away with Jean-Baptiste alias Domingue, claims to belong to M. Geraud. Both arrested in Dondon.	Congo	M. Geraud	Dondon	Année 1788 No.45. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 8 Novembre (1788). Volume 23, page 991
Dondon 1788	Unidentified	Marinette (Creole): Stamped on her right chest “CURÉ AU CAP,” left chest “BOURGET AU DONDON,” ran away October 28th. Anyone with information should inform Sieur Bourget in Dondon, to whom she belongs.	Creole	Sieur Bourget	Unidentified	Année 1788 No.45. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 8 Novembre (1788). Volume 23, page 994

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Cap 1788	Unidentified	L'Éveillé (Ibo): Stamped on right chest "ANTICHAN," under it "AU CAP," left chest stamped "CURET," red-skinned, short, about 32 years old. Arrested in Dondon.	Ibo	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1788 No.46. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 15 Novembre (1788). Volume 23, page 998
Cap 1788	Unidentified	Magdeleine (Congo): Apparently no stamp on her body, pockmarked from smallpox, about 18 years old, couraude (stubborn or quarrelsome), claims to belong to Rosette Braye, M.L. Arrested in Dondon.	Congo	Rosette Braye	Dondon	Année 1788 No.46. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 15 Novembre (1788). Volume 23, page 998.
Dondon 1788	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Creole): Stamped on his right chest "PA," about 22 years old, height 5'2", claims to belong to Angomard, N.L., living in Fonds Chevalier, Dondon. Arrested at l'Espagnol and returned on the 14th of this month.	Creole	Angomard	L'Espagnol	Année 1788 No.47. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 22 Novembre (1788). Volume 23, page 1005
Dondon 1778	Unidentified	Negresse (Arada nation): Stamped on her chest "LEGURE," about 20 years old, ran away since November 27 last year. Anyone who finds her may arrest her and inform M. Lapradelle-de-Lasalle, living in Dondon. Reward is offered for her capture.	Arada	M. Lapradelle-de-Lasalle	Unidentified	Année 1771 No. 41. Supplément Aux Affiches Américaines du Samedi 12 October (1771). Volume 6, page 448.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1789	Jouncas	Pallas (Mandingue):,stamped on her left chest “BP. JOUNCAS.” He bears scars of his country on her arms and face. About 18 years old. Claims to belong to M. Jouncas in Dondon. Arrested in Quartier-Morin.	Mandingue	M. Jouncas	Quartier-Morin (le 5)	Année 1789. No. 7. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francais, du Samedi 14 Fevrier (1789). Volume 25, page 759.
Dondon 1789	Haut du Trou, habitation de madame Navarre	Claude (Creole, Negre), stamped “P. Navarre.” Former commandeur. Ran away 18 months ago.	Creole Negre	Madame Navarre (contact her in Cap	Unidentified	Année 1789. No. 24. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francais, du Samedi 2 mai (1789). Volume 25, page 853
Dondon 1789	Haut du Trou, habitation de madame Navarre	Étienne (Creole, Negre), stamped “P. Navarre.” Ran away 18 months ago.	Creole Negre	Madame Navarre (contact her in Cap	Unidentified	Année 1789. No. 24. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francais, du Samedi 2 mai (1789). Volume 25, page 853
Dondon 1789	Haut du Trou, habitation de madame Navarre	Coucourou (Creole, Negre), stamped “P. Navarre.” Ran away 18 months ago.	Creole Negre	Madame Navarre (contact her in Cap	Unidentified	Année 1789. No. 24. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francais, du Samedi 2 mai (1789). Volume 25, page 853
Dondon 1789	Haut du Trou, habitation de madame Navarre	Jean-Baptiste (Creole, Negre), stamped “P. Navarre.” Ran away 18 months ago	Creole Negre	Madame Navarre (contact her in Cap	Unidentified	Année 1789. No. 24. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francais, du Samedi 2 mai (1789). Volume 25, page 853
Dondon 1789	Haut du Trou, habitation de madame Navarre	Dindin (Creole, Negre), stamped “P. Navarre.” Ran away 18 months ago.	Creole Negre	Madame Navarre (contact her in Cap	Unidentified	Année 1789. No. 24. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francais, du Samedi 2 mai (1789). Volume 25, page 853
Dondon 1789	Haut du Trou, habitation de madame Navarre	Grand Antoine (Creole, Negre), stamped “P. Navarre.” Ran away 18 months ago.	Creole Negre	Madame Navarre (contact her in Cap	Unidentified	Année 1789. No. 24. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francais, du Samedi 2 mai (1789). Volume 25, page 853
Dondon 1789	Haut du Trou, habitation de madame Navarre	Petit Antoine (Congo), stamped “P. Navarre.” Ran away 18 months ago.	Congo	Madame Navarre (contact her in Cap	Unidentified	Année 1789. No. 24. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francais, du Samedi 2 mai (1789). Volume 25, page 853
Dondon 1789	Haut du Trou, habitation de madame Navarre	Jean (Creole, Negre), stamped “P. Navarre.” Ran away 18 months ago.	Creole Negre	Madame Navarre (contact her in Cap	Unidentified	Année 1789. No. 24. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francais, du Samedi 2 mai (1789). Volume 25, page 853

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1789	Haut du Trou, habitation de madame Navarre	Mercure (Creole, Negre), stamped “P. Navarre.” Ran away 18 months ago.	Creole Negre	Madame Navarre (contact her in Cap	Unidentified	Année 1789. No. 24. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francais, du Samedi 2 mai (1789). Volume 25, page 853
Dondon 1789	Haut du Trou, habitation de madame Navarre	Meuserade (Creole, Negre), stamped “P. Navarre.” Ran away 18 months ago.	Creole Negre	Madame Navarre (contact her in Cap	Unidentified	Année 1789. No. 24. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francais, du Samedi 2 mai (1789). Volume 25, page 853
Dondon 1789	Haut du Trou, habitation de madame Navarre	Hypolite (Creole, Negre), stamped “P. Navarre.” Ran away 18 months ago.	Creole Negre	Madame Navarre (contact her in Cap	Unidentified	Année 1789. No. 24. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francais, du Samedi 2 mai (1789). Volume 25, page 853
Dondon 1789	Haut du Trou, habitation de madame Navarre	Mina (Creole, Negresse), stamped “P. Navarre.” Ran away 18 months ago.	Creole Negresse	Madame Navarre (contact her in Cap	Unidentified	Année 1789. No. 24. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francais, du Samedi 2 mai (1789). Volume 25, page 853
Dondon 1789	Haut du Trou, habitation de madame Navarre	Paul (Congo), stamped “P. Navarre.” Ran away 18 months ago.	Congo	Madame Navarre (contact her in Cap	Unidentified	Année 1789. No. 24. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francais, du Samedi 2 mai (1789). Volume 25, page 853
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Joseph (Kiamba). stamped on his right chest “DEFAY,” and beneath it “DONDON.” About 50 years old, height 4’10”. Arrested in Cap. Claims to belong to M. Defay.	Kiamba or Thiamb	M. Defay	Cap (le 3)	Année 1789. No. 26. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois, du Samedi 9 mai (1789). Volume 25, page 857
Dondon 1789	Galeries du Dondon	César (Mondongue), upholsterer and mattress-maker by trade. About 28 years old, height 5feet 4 inches, robust and handsome, bears scars of his country on his body. Ran away April 30th. Presumed to be in Cap.	Mondongue	M. Sicard; M. Deveze	Unidentified	Année 1789. No. 30. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois, du Samedi 23 mai (1789). Volume 25, page 880
Cap 1789	Unidentified	Jean-Baptiste (Mondongue), stamped on his right chest “A. PACEVAU AU CAP.” About 25 years old, height 5 feet 2 inches. Scars on his right chest. Claims to belong to M. Pacevau. Arrested in Dondon.	Mondongue	M. Pacevau	Dondon	Année 1789. No. 36. Supplement aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois, du Samedi 13 juin (1789). Volume 25, page 903.
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Louise (Congo), stamped “DESPALLIERES FILS AU DONDON.” About 21 years old. Ran away at Carenage on the 16th of this month, with a mulatto child about 16 months old..	Congo	Madame Saint-Jean (aubergiste, rue Royale)	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.49. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du mercredi 29 juillet (1789). Volume 25, page 960

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Child (Creole, Mulatto): Ran away with Louise at Carenage.	Creole (Mulatre)	Madame Saint-Jean (aubergiste, rue Royale)	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.49. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du mercredi 29 juillet (1789). Volume 25, page 960
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Francois & Jacques (Mandingue), charpentiers; ran away July 3rd, we suspected them at Quartier de Ste-Suzanne. If captured, inform M. Derichtty, living in Dondon, to whom they belong.	Mandingue	M. Derichtty	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.50. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 1 aout (1789). Volume 25, page 963
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	François & Jacques (Mandingue), carpenters. Ran away July 3rd. Suspected to be in Quartier de Ste-Suzanne. If captured, Inform M. Derichtty, living in Dondon, their owner.	Mandingue	M. Derichtty	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.50. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 1 aout (1789). Volume 25, page 963
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Isabelle (Congo), stamped on her right chest “COUTAN.” He bears his country 's scars on her body. About 25 years old. Claims to belong to M. Cailly. Arrested in Dondon.	Congo	M. Cailly	Dondon	Année 1789. No.53. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du mercredi 12 aout (1789). Volume 25, page 973
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Alerte (Congo, Negre), stamped on his right chest “CHER DE LAFITTE,” and on his left chest “D.” About 20 years old, height 5 feet 1 inch. Bears his country's scars on his face. Ran away on the 1st of this month. Belongs to M. Lutz, in Dondon.	Congo	M. Lutz	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.54. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du Samedi 15 aout (1789). Volume 25, page 980
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	La Fortune (Mandingue), stamped on his right chest “JB.” About 40 years old, height 5 feet 2inches –5feet 3inches. Ran away from the house of Me. Sans de Vermont, notary in Dondon. Also notify M. Labarre in Dondon or M. Capdeveille, merchant at Cap; if captured.	Mandingue	Me. Sans de Vermont	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.54. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du Samedi 15 aout (1789). Volume 25, page 980
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Paul (Creole), stamped “DP.” Height 5feet 5inches –5 feet 6inches. Ran away in June of this year. Inform Madame Widow Despaltière, his owner, if found.	Creole	Madame widow Despaltiere	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.54. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du Samedi 15 aout (1789). Volume 25, page 980
Unidentified	Unidentified	Augustin (Creole), stamped several times “AUBOUR,” and on his right chest “SABATIE.” About 22 years old, height 5 feet 2 inches. Claims to belong to M. Sabatié. Arrested at Haut du Trou, Dondon.	Creole	M. Sabatié,	Dondon	Année 1789. No.55. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du Samedi 19 aout (1789). Volume 25, page 981

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Unidentified	Unidentified	Negre Nouveau (Moussondy), stamped on his right chest “DLM.” About 20 years old, height 5 feet. Could not state his name or that of his master. Arrested in Dondon.	Negre nouveau	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1789. No.55. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du Samedi 19 aout (1789). Volume 25, page 981
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Françoise (Congo), Stamped on her right chest “LEVACHE,” and illegibly on her left. Reddish complexion, short. About 40 years old. Claims to belong to M. Prieur in Dondon. Arrested at Petite-Anse.	Congo	M. Prieur	Petite-Anse	Année 1789. No.58. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du Samedi 29 aout (1789). Volume 25, page 993
Dondon 1789	HabitationDu creux	Alerte (Congo), stamped on his right chest DUCREUX AU DONDON; about 28 years old; 5 feet, said that he belongs to habitation Ducreux. Arrested in Dondon	Congo	M. Ducreux	Dondon	Année 1789. No.59. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du mercredi 2 septembre (1789). Volume 25, page 998
Unidentified	Unidentified	François (Congo), stamped on both chests and on his left shoulder, but all illegible. About 26 years old, short. Claims to belong to François, a free mulatto at Les Écrevisses. Arrested in Dondon.	Congo	François	Dondon	Année 1789. No.60. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du mercredi 5 septembre (1789). Volume 25, page 1001
Dondon 1789	Habitation Fougas (La Guille)	Samson, Reddish complexion. Stamped “PIERRE LAGNOUSSE.” Ran away on the 9th of this month. Inform Lagnousse, living on Habitation Fougas at La Guille, quartier of Dondon. Reward: 4 gourdes.	Unidentified	Lagnousse	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.64. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 19 septembre (1789). Volume 25, page 1020
Dondon 1789	Habitation Ménard	Ambroise (Creole), stamped “AM.” About 26 years old, described as gros courraud. Claims to belong to André Ménard, m.l., in Dondon. Arrested while hunting at L’Acul.	Creole	André Menard	Acul	Année 1789. No.66. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 26 septembre (1789). Volume 25, page 1025
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	François (Congo), stamped on his right chest “LEVACHE,” illegible on the left. Short, about 40 years old. Claims to belong to M. Prieur in Dondon. Arrested at Petite-Anse on August 24th.	Congo	M. Prieur	Petite-Anse	Année 1789. No.66. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 26 septembre (1789). Volume 25, page 1026
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Rosette (Congo), stamped on her right chest “P. LATOUR,” and on her left “P. LATOUR AU DONDON.” About 30 years old. Arrested at Maribaroux, Fort-Dauphin, on the 7th of this month.	Congo	Bonhome Latour	Fort-Dauphin	Année 1789. No.72. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 17 octobre (1789). Volume 25, page 1048
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Thomas (Congo), two illegible stamps on his right chest, left chest stamped “A. LEROY.” About 33 years old, height 5 feet. Arrested at Roche Plate. Claims to belong to M. Oger in Dondon.	Congo	M. Oger	Roche Plate	Année 1789. No.73. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 21 octobre (1789). Volume 25, page 1051

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Unidentified	Unidentified	Negre, stamped on his right chest “D. LOUBES.” About 19 years old, height 5 feet, slim. Could not state his name or that of his master. Arrested in Dondon.	Negre nouveau	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1789. No.79. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du mercredi 11 novembre (1789). Volume 25, page 1069
Unidentified	Unidentified	Thomas (Congo), stamped “FONTENILLES” on both sides of his chest, and beneath his right chest “DAMPHOUX.” About 25 years old, short. Claims to belong to M. Fontenilles. Arrested in Dondon.	Congo	M. Fontenilles	Dondon	Année 1789. No.82. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 21 novembre (1789). Volume 25, page 1077
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Jean, stamped “DABZAC.” One-eyed (borgne). Ran away on the 8th of this month, he often travels to Cap. Contact M. Dabzac in Dondon, his owner. Reward: 4 gourdes.	Unidentified	M. Dabzac	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.91. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 23 decembre (1789). Volume 25, page 1104
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Jean-Louis (Poulard): stamped on his right chest “BD.” About 24 years old, height 5 feet 2inches. Claims to belong to M. Deprel in Dondon.	Poulard	M. Deprel	Saint Marc (le 29)	Année 1789. No.89. Imprimerie Royale Affiches Américaines du mercredi 4 Novembre (1789). Volume 25, page 583
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Pirame (Congo), stamped but illegible. About 35 years old, height, 4 feet 8 to 9 inches, white beard. Claims to belong to Sieur Étienne, pacotilleur, living in Dondon.	Congo	Sieur Etienne	Saint Marc (le 7)	Année 1789. No.90. Imprimerie Royale Affiches Américaines du mercredi 7 Novembre (1789). Volume 25, page 593
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Pierre (Congo), stamped on his right chest TRIBIE, DONDON, about 26 years old, 4 feet 10 inches, saying belong to M. Tribie, living in Dondon	Congo	M. Tribie	Terrier-Rouge	Année 1789. No.2. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 10 janvier (1789). Volume 25, page 724
Dondon 1789	Haut du Trou, habitation Habitation madame veuve Dujunca	Jean-Pierre (Creole), Titus alias Pagnol (Arada), Fanchette (mother of Jean-Pierre), and Dorothée (Ibo). All four ran away on November 27th Suspected to be at the habitations of Madame Sabatier at Vazeux, Lejeune at Marmelade, or Bonneau in the quartier of Tête-à-Bœuf, Dondon. Contact M. Lenfant, merchant in Dondon and procureur of this habitation, or M. Dudoitte, its manager. Reward offered.	Creole	Madame veuve Dujunca. M. Lenfant	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.2. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 10 janvier (1789). Volume 25, page 726
Dondon 1789	Haut du Trou, habitation Habitation madame veuve Dujunca	Titus, dit Pagnol: Arada ran away with :Jean-Pierre (Creole). Fanchette, mere de Jean-Pierre. Dorothee: Ibo) all four ran away on november 27. They suspect them on the habiattion of Mrs Sabatier in Vazeux, Lejeune in Marmelade, or Bonneau in quartier of Tete a Boeuf, DOndon. COntact M. Lenfant, negociant in DOndon, procureur de de cette habitation, or M. Dudoitte, gerant of the habitation. Reward, it will be.	Arada	Madame veuve Dujunca. M. Lenfant	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.2. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 10 janvier (1789). Volume 25, page 726
Dondon 1789	Haut du Trou, habitation Habitation madame veuve Dujunca	Fanchette, mother of Jean-Pierre, ran away together with: Jean-Pierre (Creole); Titus, called Pagnol (Arada); and Dorothée (Ibo). All four escaped on November 27. They are suspected of being on the habitation of Mrs. Sabatier at Vazeux, or at Lejeune in Marmelade, or at Bonneau in the quarter of Tête-à-Bœuf, Dondon. Information to be given to Mr. Lenfant, merchant in Dondon and procureur of this habitation, or to Mr. Dudoitte, manager of the habitation. A reward will be offered.	Unidentified	Madame veuve Dujunca. M. Lenfant	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.2. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 10 janvier (1789). Volume 25, page 726

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1789	Haut du Trou, habitation Habitation madame veuve Dujunca	Dorothée (Ibo) ran away together with: Jean-Pierre (Creole); Fanchette, mother of Jean-Pierre; and Titus, called Pagnol (Arada). All four escaped on November 27. They are suspected of being on the habitation of Mrs. Sabatier at Vazeux, or on that of Lejeune in Marmelade, or on that of Bonneau in the quarter of Tête-à-Bœuf, Dondon.Information should be given to Mr. Lenfant, merchant in Dondon and procureur of this habitation, or to Mr. Dudoitte, manager of the habitation. A reward will be offered.	Ibo	Madame veuve Dujunca. M. Lenfant	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.2. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 10 janvier (1789). Volume 25, page 726
Dondon 1789	Galeries du Dondon	La Rose (Congo), stamped on his right chest J. DEMQ, belonging to Mr. Demeocg, inhabitant at Marmelade and sequestrator of the Coma & Soulé habitation at Les Galeries, Dondon. Information should be given to Mrs. Teftart & Lalanne, merchants in Dondon.	Congo	M. Demeocq	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.2. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 10 janvier (1789). Volume 25, page 726
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Augustin (Mozambique), stamped on his right chest DZVB, with another stamp beneath it now illegible. His whole body bears the scars of his country. He is short in stature (petite taille), about 20 years old, and says he belongs to Mr. Vaques, living in Dondon. Arrested at Mornet.	Mozambique	M. Vasques	Mornet (Dondon)	Année 1789. No.3. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 17 janvier (1789). Volume 25, page 732
Unidentified	Unidentified	Rosette (Congo), stamped on her right chest DELATOUR, bearing the scars of her country on her body; about 25 years old. She could not state the name of her enslaver. Arrested in the Crêtes of Dondon.	Congo	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1789. No.6. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 7 fevrier (1789). Volume 25, page 752
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	André (Congo), stamped DE LATOUR, about 25 years old, taller than average, of strong build, with a somewhat livid complexion. He came from the cargo of the ship L'Union, Captain André, consigned to Mrs. Delaire, Chaudrue & Dumoustier. He ran away from Dondon in early July.Information should be given to Mr. de Latour, living in Dondon.	Congo	De Latour	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.6. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 7 fevrier (1789). Volume 25, page 758
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Hypolite (Creole Negre), stamped DE LATOUR, about 20 years old, tall and slim, with dark skin. He came from the cargo of the ship L'Union, Captain André, consigned to Mrs. Delaire, Chaudrue & Dumoustier. He ran away from Dondon in early July. Information should be given to Mr. de Latour, living in Dondon.	Congo	De Latour	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.6. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 7 fevrier (1789). Volume 25, page 758
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Unidentified, ran away and captured .	Congo	De Latour	Plaisance	Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 7 fevrier (1789). Volume 25, page 758
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Félicité (Congo, Negresse), stamped DE LATOUR, ran away twice during last July. . She came from the cargo of the ship L'Union, Captain André, consigned to Mrs. Delaire, Chaudrue & Dumoustier. Information should be given to Mr. de Latour, living in Dondon.	Congo	De Latour	Grande Riviere	Année 1789. No.6. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 7 fevrier (1789). Volume 25, page 758

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference	
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Rosette (Congo, negresse), stamped DE LATOUR, ran away 3 times in july (always arrested at Grande-Riviere du Nord). Suspect to be at Quartier de la Grande Riviere. Provenant de la cargaison du navire l'Union, capitaine André, a l'adresse de Mrs Delaire, Chaudrue & Dumoustier. Contact M. de Latour, living in DOndon	Congo	De Latour	Grande Riviere	Année 1789. No.6. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 7 fevrier (1789). Volume 25, page 758	
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Phaeton, stamped AURIGNAC AUX GONAIVES; about 28 years old, 5 feet 3 to 4 inches, reddish skin color, wearing a blue blanket veste, and zinga shirt, ran away since february 10th, they saw him at l'Acul on February 18th, let Alphonse, who is living in Dondon know, and to whom he is belonged. A reward will be .	Unidentified	Alphonse	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.10. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 7 mars (1789). Volume 25, page 786	
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Félicité (Congo, negresse),stamped DE LATOUR, ran away twice (2 fois), during the past July (juillet dernier), suspect to be at Grande RIviere . Provenant de la cargaison du navire l'Union, capitaine André, a l'adresse de Mrs Delaire, Chaudrue & Dumoustier. Contact M. de Latour, living in DOndon	Congo	De Latour	Grande Riviere	Année 1789. No.6. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 7 fevrier (1789). Volume 25, page 758	
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Félicité (Congo, Negresse), stamped DE LATOUR, ran away twice during last July. She is suspected to be at Grande Rivière. She came from the cargo of the ship L'Union, Captain André, consigned to Mrs. Delaire, Chaudrue & Dumoustier. Information should be given to Mr. de Latour, living in Dondon.	Congo	De Latour	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.6. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 7 fevrier (1789). Volume 25, page 758	
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Rosette (Congo, Negresse), stamped DE LATOUR, ran away three times in July. She came from the cargo of the ship L'Union, Captain André, consigned to Mrs. Delaire, Chaudrue & Dumoustier. Information should be given to Mr. de Latour, living in Dondon.	Congo	De Latour	Grande Riviere	Année 1789. No.6. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 7 fevrier (1789). Volume 25, page 758	
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Rosette (Congo, Negresse), stamped DE LATOUR, ran away three times in July. She came from the cargo of the ship L'Union, Captain André, consigned to Mrs. Delaire, Chaudrue & Dumoustier. Information should be given to Mr. de Latour, living in Dondon.	Congo	De Latour	Grande Riviere	Année 1789. No.6. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 7 fevrier (1789). Volume 25, page 758	
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Rosette (Congo, Negresse), stamped DE LATOUR, ran away three times in July (always arrested at Grande-Rivière du Nord). She is suspected to be at the Quartier of Grande-Rivière. She came from the cargo of the ship L'Union, Captain André, consigned to Mrs. Delaire, Chaudrue & Dumoustier. Information should be given to Mr. de Latour, living in Dondon.	Congo	De Latour	Unidentified	Année 1789. No.6. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 7 fevrier (1789). Volume 25, page 758	
Dondon 1789	Unidentified	Unidentified, ran away and captured	Congo	De Latour	Plaisance	Année 1789. No.6. Supplément Affiches Américaines feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 7 fevrier (1789). Volume 25, page 758	

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1790	Unidentified	Silvain (Aoussa/Aouffa), stamped on his right chest: CJD; 5 feet 2 inches, bears scars of his country on his face; saying belong to M. …onde, living in Dondon.	Aoussa	M. …onde (du 28)	Saint Marc	Année 1790. No.16. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines du jeudi 25 fevrier (1790). Volume 26, page 107
Saint-Marc 1790	Unidentified	Charles Froger (Creole), stamped on his right chest: DUBREU… St-Marc; about 30 years old; 5 feet 6inches, states to belong to M. Pierre; arrested in Dondon.	Creole	M. Pierre	Dondon	Année 1790. No.4. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du mercredi 13 Janvier (1790). Volume 26, page 673
Cap 1790	Unidentified	Pérogord, stamped on his right chest: CAPPE, having a scar on his right cheek, about 36 years old, short, claims to belong to M. Cappe; arrested in Dondon.	Unidentified	M. Cappe	Dondon	Année 1790. No.5. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 16 Janvier (1790). Volume 26, page 675
Unidentified 1790	Unidentified	Congo (negre nouveau), stamped on his right chest VATEL, scars of his country on his body, about 28 years old, short. He couldn't say his name and his enslaver's name.	Congo	Unidentified	La Guiile; Quartier du Dondon	Année 1790. No.14. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du mercredi 17 Fevrier (1790). Volume 26, page 705
Dondon 1790	Unidentified	Hilaire (Creole), stamped on his right chest COUROY P. PAIX, on his left VITAL P. P., about 40 years old, 5 feet 6 inches. Contact M. Louis Jarnac, living in Dondon, if found.	Creole	M. Louis Jarnac	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.16. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du mercredi 24 Fevrier (1790). Volume 26, page 716
Dondon 1790	Unidentified	Damas (Ibo), stamped DP, about 22 years old, 4 feet 10 inches, ran away on 12 of this month, belong to madame Widow Despallieres, living in Dondon	Ibo	Madame veuve (widow) Despallieres	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.16. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du mercredi 24 Fevrier (1790). Volume 26, page 716
Unidentified 1790	Unidentified	"Unid name", stamped one each side of his chest COLIN, reddish skin color, about 30 years old, 4 feet 10 inches, saying to belong to M. Colin arrested in Dondon	Unidentified	M. Colin	Dondon	Année 1790. No.18. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du mercredi 3 mars (1790). Volume 26, page 721
Dondon 1790	Unidentified	Noël (Congo), about 30 years old, ran away, from habitation des heritiers Lapeyre in Dondon. Contact M. Lapeyre living on this habitation or M. Roussan, in the bourg of Dondon.	Congo	M. Lapeyre or M. Roussan	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.18. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du mercredi 3 mars (1790). Volume 26, page 724
Dondon 1790	Unidentified	Alerte (Congo), stamped on his right chest: CHR DE LAFITTE, Dondon,; saying to belong to M. Luz, living in Dondon. arrested at l'Espagnol	Congo	M. Luz	L'Espagnol	Année 1790. No.21. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du mercredi 13 mars (1790). Volume 26, page 731

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1790	Haut-du-Trou	Negre Nouveau, stamped J. TESTARD, ran away since March 28th, with a machete, contact M. Testard, living at Haut du Trou of Dondon, or Mrs. Dupé, Faligan & Séjourné, in Cap.	Unid/ N/ANouvea	M. Testard, or Mrs. Dupé, Faligan & Séjourné.	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.31. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du mercredi 17 mars (1790). Volume 26, page 774
Dondon 1790	Haut-du-Trou	Negre Nouveau, stamped J. TESTARD, ran away since March 28th, with a machete; contact M. Testard, living in Haut du Trou of Dondon, or Mrs. Dupé, Faligan & Séjourné, in Cap.	Unidentified	M. Testard, or Mrs. Dupé, Faligan & Séjourné.	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.31. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du mercredi 17 mars (1790). Volume 26, page 774
Dondon 1790	Haut-du-Trou	Negre Nouveau, stamped J. TESTARD, ran away since March 28th, with a machete, contact M. Testard, living in Haut du Trou of Dondon, or Mrs. Dupé, Faligan & Séjourné, in Cap.	Unidentified	M. Testard, or Mrs. Dupé, Faligan & Séjourné.	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.31. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du mercredi 17 mars (1790). Volume 26, page 774
Dondon 1790	Haut-du-Trou	Negre Nouveau, stamped J. TESTARD, ran away since March 28th, with a machete (serpe), contact M. Testard, living in Haut du Trou of Dondon, or Mrs. Dupé, Faligan & Séjourné, in Cap.	Unidentified	M. Testard, or Mrs. Dupé, Faligan & Séjourné.	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.31. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du mercredi 17 mars (1790). Volume 26, page 774
Dondon 1790	Habitation Veuve Lapierre/Dondon	Sophie (Mandingue, Nation), stamped LAPIERRE; about 22 years old, ran away October 6th (6 octobre dernier) from habitation de la veuve Lapierre, with chaine on her neck. Contact M. Moret, negociant in Cap, rue du Bac, in charge of the habitation, rewards for those who will find her.	Mandingue	M. Moret	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.33. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 24 Avril (1790). Volume 26, page 782
Dondon 1790	Unidentified	Regicis (Poulard nation), stamped on his right chest: +B, about 30 years old, 5 feet 3 inches, reddish skin , saying belong to Deler, living at he border Dondon part, arrested in Perches.	Poulard	Deler	Dondon	Année 1790. No.35. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 1 mai (1790). Volume 26, page 787
Dondon 1790	Bourg du Dondon	Negre Nouveau (Congo nation), stamped on his left chest J. B. CHEZO, ran away from the Bourg of Dondon on 28th of last month. Contact Sieur Chezo in Gonaives, or Sieur Rambeau in bourg of Limbé	Congo	Sieur Chezo, or Sieur Rambeau	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.35. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 1 mai (1790). Volume 26, page 790.
Unidentified 1790	Unidentified	Nouveau Nègre (Mozambique nation), stamped on his left chest LF, couvert de gale (skin seekness); about 24 years old, short/small height; having scars of his country on his body, arrested in Dondon 1st of this month.	Mozambique	Unidentified	Dondon	Année 1790. No.45. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 5 juin (1790). Volume 26, page 823.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1790	Habitation Deynau frères/Dondon	Philosophe (Indian), no stamp on his body, about 13 to 14 years old, 5 feet 1 inch; handsome face, stutters, with a crooked nose and hair in a joket style. He ran away on the 21st of last month from the habitation of Mrs. Deynau Frères in Dondon.Information or news should be given to Madame Veuve Moreau in Cap, at the intersection of Rues Vaudreuil & Bourdon. He is suspected to be in Cap or the surrounding area. A reward of three portugaises will be given to anyone who finds him.	Indien	Mrs. Deynau	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.47. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 12 juin (1790). Volume 26, page 832
Dondon 1790	Habitation La Fontaine/Dondon	Sans-Souci (Ibo), stamped LAFONTAINE, ran away from Habitation Lafontaine; let M, Chig… Laplante know, manager (gerant) of this habitation, or Mrs Dubourg frère, rue de la Fontaine in Cap.	Ibo	M. Chig...Laplante	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.47. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 12 juin (1790). Volume 26, page 832
Dondon 1790	Habitation La Fontaine/Dondon	Songou (Congo) stamped CHARRET, ran away from Habitation Lafontaine; let M, Chig… Laplante know, manager (gerant) of this habitation, or Mrs Dubourg frère, rue de la Fontaine in Cap.	Congo	M. Chig...Laplante	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.47. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 12 juin (1790). Volume 26, page 832
Dondon 1790	Habitation La Fontaine/Dondon	Toinette (Mandingue), ran away from Habitation Lafontaine; let M, Chig… Laplante know, manager (gerant) of this habitation, or Mrs Dubourg frère, rue de la Fontaine in Cap.	Mandingue	M. Chig...Laplante	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.47. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 12 juin (1790). Volume 26, page 832
Unidentified 1790	Unidentified	Auguste (Congo), stamped on his right chest DC, and under it FL, about 24 years old, small/short, saying belong to M. Escamela, arrested in Dondon.	Congo	M. Escamela	Dondon	Année 1790. No.49. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 19 juin (1790). Volume 26, page 836
Dondon 1790	Habitation de M. Altemant	Marie-Noël (Ibo), stamped Ve BALLEROY, ran away 11 of this month from Habitation de M. Altemant, living in Dondon; ran away on 11th of this month from Habitation de M. Altemant, living in Dondon.	Ibo	M. Altemant	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.50. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 23 juin (1790). Volume 26, page 842
Dondon 1790	Habitation de M. Altemant	Baptiste (Congo, Negre Nouveau), stamped BT & ALTMT about 35 years old, ran away on 13th of this month from Habitation de M. Altemant, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Altemant	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.50. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 23 juin (1790). Volume 26, page 842
Dondon 1790	Habitation de M. Altemant	Francois (Congo, Negre Nouveau)stamped YVONNET & ALTMT (ayant une descente); about 50 years old; ran away on 13th of this month from Habitation de M. Altemant, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Altemant	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.50. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 23 juin (1790). Volume 26, page 842
Dondon 1790	Habitation de M. Altemant	Alcindor (Congo), stamped ALTMT, ran away on 13th of this month from Habitation de M. Altemant, living in Dondon; ran away on 13th of this month from Habitation de M. Altemant, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Altemant	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.50. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 23 juin (1790). Volume 26, page 842

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1790	Habitation de M. Altemant	Balthazar (Congo); stamped ALTMT, ran away on 13th of this month from Habitation de M. Altemant, living in Dondon; ran away on 13th of this month from Habitation de M. Altemant, living in Dondon.	Congo	M. Altemant	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.50. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 23 juin (1790). Volume 26, page 842
Dondon 1790	Unidentified	Noël (Congo), stamped illegible, on his left chest, about 40 years old, 5 feet 4 inches, arrested at Sainte-Suzanne, saying belong to M.Jean-Louis, n.l. Dondon.	Congo	M. Jean-Louis	Sainte-Suzanne (le 7)	Année 1790. No.56. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du Mercredi 14 juillet (1790). Volume 26, page 863
Dondon 1790	Bassin Caiman	Medor (Congo), stamped on his left chest CHLC, about 30 years old, 5 feet 1 inch, ran away on 20th last month, let madame veuve Lacassaigne, living in Dassin Caiman living on the Mountain of Dondon know.	Congo	Madame veuve Lacassaigne	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.57. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 17 juillet (1790). Volume 26, page 870.
Dondon 1790	Bassin Caiman	Avis (Congo), stamped on his left chest CHLC, about 30 years old, 5 feet 1 inch, ran away on 20th last month, let madame veuve Lacassaigne, living in Dassin Caiman living on the Mountain of Dondon know.	Congo	Madame veuve Lacassaigne	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.57. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 17 juillet (1790). Volume 26, page 870.
Dondon 1790	Bassin Caiman	Colas (Congo), (Congo), stamped on his left chest CHLC,4 feet 10 inches, having one of his toe releve ran away on 20th last month, let madame veuve Lacassaigne, living in Dassin Caiman living on the Mountain of Dondon know.	Congo	Madame veuve Lacassaigne	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.57. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 17 juillet (1790). Volume 26, page 870.
Dondon 1790	Habitation Lapierre/Don don	Mamour (Mina), about 30 years old, having a chaine on his neck, ran away last month from habitation Lapierre in Dondon. If someone find them contact M A. Moret, negociant in Cap, rue Dauphine, in charge of the habitation.	Mina	M A. Moret. Lapierre	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.57. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 17 juillet (1790). Volume 26, page 870.
Dondon 1790	Habitation Lapierre/Don don	Canit (Creole), about 40 years old, ran away with Mamour, since last month from habitation Lapierre in Dondon. If someone find them contact M A. Moret, negociant in Cap, rue Dauphine, in charge of the habitation.	Creole	Lapierre	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.57. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 17 juillet (1790). Volume 26, page 870.
Dondon 1790	Unidentified	L'Eveillé (Congo), stamped BARRASSAR GROUE ST-MARC, and under it URSULLE HANEZEAU, FEMME LUCE, ran away from Dondon on mai 18th, if someone find him let M. Luce in Dondon know.	Congo	M. Luce	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.59. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du samedi 24 juillet (1790). Volume 26, page 878.
Unidentified 1790	Unidentified	Jean (Aoussa), stamped on his right chest ALCHIN, having scars of his country on his cheeks, about 26 years old, 5 feet 6 pouces, saying belong to M. Alchin, arrested in Dondon	Aoussa	M. Alchin	Dondon	Année 1790. No.62. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du mercredi 4 aout (1790). Volume 26, page 887.

Parish	Habitation /Canton	Maroon's name /Origin/Description	Ethnicity/ Nation of Origin/Creole	Enslavers name/ Habitation or Canton	Captured where	Source/Reference
Dondon 1790	Unidentified	Adélaïde (Congo), stamped on his right chest: SH, about 22 years old, tall, having scars of his country on his temples and on his belly, saying belong to M. Prieur, living ion Dondon. arrested in Grand- Bassin the past July 22th.	Congo	M. Prieur	Grand-Bassin	Année 1790. No.67. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du Samedi 21 Aout (1790). Volume 26, page 906.
Unidentified 1790	Unidentified	Martha (Congo), stamped on her right chest SALLEP, having her finger of her left hand cut off, about 26 years old, 5 feet 1 inch. Arrested in Dondon	Congo	Madame Sallep	Dondon	Année 1790. No.68. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du Mercredi 25 Aout (1790). Volume 26, page 909.
La Tannerie, 1790	Unidentified	Martonne (Sénégalaise), shorseshoe stamped D. ARCHAMBAU, very dark skin, big mouth and eyes, and beautiful teeth; was rented to M. Lafite, surgeon at Donnet, & was a marchand at the residence on the guildive of madame Dubreuil at la Tannerie. They suspect her at the bourg of Grande-Riviere, Dondon, and at Maribaroux on the Habitation of Philibert.	Sénégalaise	Dubreuil	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.69. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du Samedi 28 Aout (1790). Volume 26, page 916
Unidentified 1790	Unidentified	Canada (Congo), no stampe, large scar on his right arm and burnt on his stomac, about 28 years old, 5 feet 1 inch, saying belong to M. Charite, arrested in Dondon.	Congo	M. Charite	Dondon	Année 1790. No.75. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du Samedi 18 Septembre (1790). Volume 26, page 935
Dondon 1790	Unidentified	Laconché (Mozambique), stamped LEGOFF, about 22 years old, 5 feet 4 inches, having scars/marks of his country on his body, ran away on 10th of this month from M. Legoff , charpenter, house, to whom he belongs.	Mozambique	M. Legoff	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.75. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du Samedi 18 Septembre (1790). Volume 26, page 938
Unidentified 1790	Unidentified	Joacim (Sénégalais), stamped on his right chest CO, having scars/marks of his country inbetween is eyebrows, about 20 years old, small/sort/petite taille, saying belong to M. Paradis, arrested in Dondon	Sénégalais	M. Paradis	Dondon	Année 1790. No.94. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du Mercredi 24 Novembre (1790). Volume 26, page 1010
Unidentified 1790	Unidentified	Delon (Congo), stamped on each side of his chest AD LOUBES, about 14 years old, 5 feet, saying belong to M. Loubes, arrested in Dondon.	Congo	M. Loubes	Dondon	Année 1790. No.96. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du Mercredi 1 Decembre (1790). Volume 26, page 1016
Unidentified 1790	Unidentified	Thomas (Creole), stamped twice (2 times) on on his right chest PCHY, about 25 years old, 5 feet 1 inch, saying belong to M. Echevery, arrested in Dondon.	Creole	M. Echevery	Dondon	Année 1790. No.96. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du Mercredi 1 Decembre (1790). Volume 26, page 1016
Dondon 1790	Habitation Lay/Dondon	N/A (Negre), stamped DULAC, about 20 years old, ran away 7 of this month from habitation of M. Lay, living in Dondon. If someone find him, let M. Lay know, or M. Dulac, master surgeon, rue Espagnol know. There is a reward.	Unidentified	M. Lay	Unidentified	Année 1790. No.101. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du Mercredi 18 Decembre (1790). Volume 26, page 1044
Dondon 1790	Unidentified	Negre Nouveau (Congo), stamped on his chest CREOLE AU DONDON, having scars/marks of his country on his body, about 20 years old, short; arrested at Grand-Boucan.	Congo	Unidentified	Grand-Boucan	Année 1790. No.102. Supplément aux Affiches Américaines Feuille du Cap-Francois du Mercredi 22 Decembre (1790). Volume 26, page 1036

Appendix B. Ceramics Recovered in Cavern Badlo

Artifact ID	Count	Ware	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Exterior Color	Burned	Exterior Glaze Type	Form	Interior Color	Interior Glaze Type	Manufacturing Technique	Material	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Pattern Name	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Decorative Genre	Vessel Category
6017-CB01-L1-DRS--00001	1	Pearlware	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable	5B 9/1	Unburned	Lead Glaze	Unid: Tableware	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Lead Glaze	Press Molded	Refined EW	30	Unidentifiable	12.7	4.18	1.8	Transfer Print Under, blue	Unidentifiable
6017-CB01-L1-DRS--00002	1	Pearlware	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable	5B 9/1	Unburned	Lead Glaze	Unid: Tableware	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Press Molded	Refined EW	25	Unidentifiable		4.59	1.3	Transfer Print Under, blue	Unidentifiable
6017-CB01-L1-DRS--00003	1	Pearlware	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable	5B 9/1	Unburned	Lead Glaze	Unid: Tableware	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Press Molded	Refined EW	25	Unidentifiable		4.56	1.4	Transfer Print Under, blue	Unidentifiable
6017-CB01-L1-DRS--00004	1	Pearlware	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable	Unidentifiable	Both Interior and Exterior Burned	Lead Glaze	Unid: Tableware	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Lead Glaze	Press Molded	Refined EW	20	Unidentifiable		2.47	0.6	Transfer Print Under, blue	Unidentifiable

Artifact ID	Count	Ware	Coarse Earthenware Type	Colono Sherd Completeness Thickness	Completeness	Exterior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Form	Interior Color	Interior Color	Interior Glaze Type	Manufacturing Technique	Material	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Paste Inclusions	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Vessel Category	Coarse Earthenware Paste Inclusion Density
6017-CB01-L2-DRS--00003	6	Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, hand built	Sans Souci Type D		Body	Not Recorded, Batched	Unglazed/ Bisque	Not Recorded	Not Recorded, Batched	Not Recorded, Batched	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unidentifiable	Coarse EW	30	30	Not Recorded	Not Recorded, Batched			15	Unidentifiable	Not Recorded
6017-CB01-L2-DRS--00001	1	Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, hand built	Sans Souci Type D	Body, 6.3100	Body	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unid: Utilitarian	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Handbuild, unid.	Coarse EW	35	35	Reduced	Dark Red	Hematite; Quartz, size n/r; Rock, other; Rock, white	6.31	3.9	Hollow	Greater than or equal to 15
6017-CB01-L2-DRS--00002	1	Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, hand built	Sans Souci Type D	Body, 6.3300	Body	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unid: Utilitarian	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Handbuild, unid.	Coarse EW	35	35	Reduced	Dark Red	Hematite; Quartz, size n/r; Rock, other; Rock, white	6.33	3.7	Hollow	Greater than or equal to 15
6017-CB01-L3-DRS--00001	1	Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, unid.	Sans Souci Type D		Body	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unid: Utilitarian	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unidentifiable	Coarse EW	35	35	Reduced	Unidentifiable	Hematite; Quartz, size n/r; Rock, white	7.22	5.2	Hollow	Greater than 7.5, Less than 15

Appendix C. **Faunal Remains recovered in Cavern Badlo**

Cavern Bablo Unit1 - Level 1. Faunal Remains					
Level 1 Locus 02	**Taxon/Animal Class**	**Element/Bone**	**Completeness**	**NISP**	**Note**
Level 1 L02	Mammal (medium)	Longbone Shaft	Incomplete	3	N/A
Level 1 L02	Mammal (medium)	Longbone Shaft	Incomplete	3	N/A
Level 1 Locus 03	**Taxon/Animal Class**	**Element/Bone**	**Completeness**	**NISP**	**Note**
Level 1 L03	Bird	Sternum	Incomplete	4	
Level 1 L03	Mammal (medium-large)	Long bone/shaft	Incomplete	1	Medium-large Mammal
Level 1 L03	Mammal (medium-large)	Long bone/shaft	Incomplete	13	Medium-large Mammal
Level 1 L03	Mammal (small)	Rib articulations	Incomplete	7	Small - Medium Mammal
Level 1 L03	Mammal (small)	Ulna	Incomplete	1	Small
Level 1 L03	Mammal (medium-large)	Calvaneum	Incomplete	1	Medium Mammal
Level 1 L03	Mammal (medium-large)	Distal humerus	Complete	1	Medium-large /pig)
Level 1 L03	Mammal (medium-large)	Rib /Shaft	Incomplete	8	Medium Mammal (pig)
Level 1 L03	Mammal (medium-large)	Vertbrae	Incomplete	2	Medium Mammal
Level 1 L03	Mammal (large)	Sternum	Incomplete	2	Medium - Large Mammal
Level 1 L03	Mammal (small)	Rib shaft	Incomplete	19	Small - Medium Mammal
Level 1 L03	Mammal (medium)	Proximal Metacarpal	Incomplete	1	Medium Mammal
Level 1 L03	Mammal (medium-large)	Scapula (neck)	Incomplete	1	Medium - Large Mammal (pig)
Level 1 L03	Mammal (medium)	Rib	Incomplete	4	Medium Mammal. Rib Articulations (head) /pig
Level 1 L03	Mammal Medium-large	Distal Tibia	Incomplete	1	Medium Mammal
Level 1 L03	Mammal (small)	Long bone/shaft	Incomplete	1	Small - Mammal
Level 1 Locus 04	**Taxon/Animal Class**	**Element/Bone**	**Completeness**	**NISP**	**Note**
Level 1 L04	Mammal (medium-large)	Proximal Tibia shaft	Incomplete	1	Medium - Large Mammal
Level 1 L04	Mammal	Longbone shaft	Incomplete	4	Medium. One fragment has evidence of burning
Level 1 L04	Mammal	Metadorsal	Incomplete	1	Medium Mammal
Level 1 L04	Mammal	Rib shaft	Incomplete	4	Medium Mammal
Level 1 L04	Fish	Preopercle	Incomplete	1	
Level 1 Locus 05	**Taxon/Animal Class**	**Element/Bone**	**Completeness**	**NISP**	**Note**
Level 1 L05	Mammal (medium-large)	Ulna	Incomplete	2	Medium Mammal
Level 1 L05	Mammal (small)	Metacarpal	Incomplete	2	Two left metacarpals (pig) small
Level 1 L05	Mammal (medium-large)	Humeral head	Incomplete	1	humeral head
Level 1 L05	Mammal (medium-large)	Longbone/Shaft	Incomplete	1	Medium Mammal

Cavern Badlo Unit 1-Level 2. Faunal Remains						
Level 2	**Locus 06**	**Taxon/Animal Class**	**Element/Bone**	**Completeness**	**NISP**	**Note**
Level 2	L 06	No evidence	No Bone	N/A	0	No fauna remain found in Locus 06
Level 2	**Locus 07**	**Taxon/Animal Class**	**Element/Bone**	**Completeness**	**NISP**	**Note**
Level 2	L07	No Evidence	No Bone	N/A	0	No fauna remain found in Locus07
Level 2	**Locus 08**	**Taxon/Animal Class**	**Element/Bone**	**Completeness**	**NISP**	**Note**
Level 2	L08	Bird/Aves	Tibiotarsus	Incomplete	1	Almost complete. Medium bird
Level 2	L08	Fish	Opercle	Complete	1	
Level 2	L08	Fish	Cleithrum	Complete	1	
Level 2	L08	Mammal (medium-large)	Rib shaft	incomplete	1	could be from a pig
Level 2	L08	Mammal (small)	Tympanic Bullae	Complete	1	Small mammal (unid)
Level 2	L08	Mammal (medium-large)	Femoral head	incomplete	9	Medium Mammal (fragments)
Level 2	L08	Mammal (medium-large)	Mandible and molar	Incomplete	1	Medium Mammal (pig)
Level 2	L08	Mammal (medium-large)	Maxilla and Canine	Incomplete	1	Medium Mammal (pig)
Level 2	L08	Mammal (small)	Teeth	Incomplete	2	Two small teeth(unid)
Level 2	L08	Mammal (medium-large)	Longbone/Shaft	Incomplete	3	Fragment
Level 2	L08	Mammal (medium-large)	Longbone/Shaft	Incomplete	2	Medium Mammal (Fragment)
Level 2	L08	Mammal (small)	Rib	Incomplete	1	Small mammal (unid)
Level 2	L08	Mammal (small)	Skull bone	Incomplete	1	Small mammal (unid)
Level 2	L08	Mammal (small)	Longbone/Shaft	Incomplete	1	Small mammal (unid)
Level 2	L08	Mammal (medium-large)	Proximal femur	Incomplete	1	Medium Mammal pig
Level 2	L08	Mammal (small)	Longbone/Shaft	Incomplete	5	Small - Medium long bone fragments
Level 2	L08	Mammal (medium-large)	Tibia	Complete	1	Medium Mammal (Rodent/Solenodan)
Level 2	L08	Mammal (small)	Rib	Complete	1	Small Mammal (unid)
Level 2	L08	Mammal (small)	Humerus/Shaft	Incomplete	1	Small mammal (unid)
Level 2	L08	Mammal (small)	Humeral head	Incomplete	2	Mammal unid
Level 2	L08	Mammal (medium-large)	Tibia	Complete	1	Medium Mammal
Level 2	L08	Mammal (small)	Calcaneum	Incomplete	1	Small mammal (unid)
Level 2	L08	Mammal (medium-large)	Femur distal	Incomplete	1	Medium Mamma - Distal femur
Level 2	L08	Mammal (medium-large)	Incisor	Complete	1	Rodent
Level 2	L08	Mammal (medium-large)	Proximal femur	Incomplete	1	Medium Mammal
Level 2	L08	Mammal (small)	Rib	Incomplete	4	Small mammal (unid) rib shaft
Level 2	L08	Mammal (small)	Distal Tibia	Complete	1	Small Mammal
Level 2	**Locus 09**	**Taxon /Animal Class**	**Element/Bone**	**Completeness**	**NISP**	**Note**
Level 2	L09	Bird/Aves	Humerus	Complete	1	Small Bird
Level 2	L09	Bird/Aves	Furculum	Incomplete	1	Medium Bird
Level 2	L09	Bird	Humerus	Incomplete	1	Large Bird. Almost complete
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Metapodial	Incomplete	1	Large Mammal
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Shaft longbone	incomplete	2	large Mammal. Two fragment bones
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Metapodial	Incomplete	1	Medium Mamma. Almost complete
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Metapodial	Complete	1	Could be goat
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Rib/Shaft	Incomplete	1	Medium Mammal
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Longbone	Incomplete	4	Small - Medium Mammal frgment unid
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Proximal femur	Incomplete	1	Small rodent
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Scapula	Incomplete	1	Small Mamal
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Humerus	Incomplete	1	Small Mammal - Proximal humerus.
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Femur	Incomplete	1	Small Mammal - Distal femur
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Distal femur	Incomplete	2	Small Mammal
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Longbone	Incomplete	1	Small Mammal
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Humerus	Complete	1	Medium Mammal
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Limb bone	Incomplete	3	Unidentifiable Mammal
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Longbone	Incomplete	2	Longbone Shaft fragments Unid
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Longbone	Incomplete	1	Longbone Unid
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Proximal Tibia	Complete	1	Small Mammal
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Appendicular	Incomplete	4	Small Mammal Unid
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Proximal Ulna	Incomplete	1	Small Mammal Unid
Level 2	L09	Mammal	Tibia shaft	Incomplete	1	Small Mammal

Cavern Badlo Unit 1-Level 3. Faunal Remains						
Level 3	**Locus 10**	**Taxon/Animal Class**	**Element/Bone**	**Completeness**	**NISP**	**Note**
Level 3	Locus 10	Bird/Aves	Furculum	Incomplete	3	Medium bird
Level 3	Locus 10	Mammal	Sacrum - caudal	Incomplete	1	Small Mammal
Level 3	Locus 10	Mammal	Longbone/Rodentia	Incomplete	3	Medium Mammal
Level 3	Locus 10	Mammal (medium-large)	Appendicular	Incomplete	1	Medium species (unid taxon)
Level 3	Locus 10	Mammal	Vertebra	Incomplete	1	Small Mammal
Level 3	**Locus 11**	**Taxon/Animal Class**	**Element/Bone**	**Completeness**	**NISP**	**Note**
Level 3	Locus 11	Bird/Aves	Furculum	Incomplete	1	Small bird
Level 3	Locus 11	Bird/Aves	Humerus proximal	Incomplete	3	Medium bird
Level 3	Locus 11	Mammal	Humerus proximal	Complete	1	Medium Mammal
Level 3	Locus 11	Mammal (medium-large)	Longbones	Incomplete	3	Medium Mamal unid taxon
Level 3	Locus 11	Mammal	Femur	Incomplete	1	Medium Rodent
Level 3	Locus 11	Mammal	Femur Proximal	COmplete	1	Medium Rodent
Level 3	Locus 11	Mammal	Distal Tibia	Incomplete	1	Medium Mammal
Level 3	Locus 11	Mammal	Proximal femur	Incomplete	1	Small Mammal
Level 3	Locus 11	Mammal	Proximal femur	Incomplete	1	Medium Mammal/ Rodent
Level 3	Locus 11	Mammal	Incisor	Ccomplete	1	Medium Mammal/Rodent
Level 3	Locus 11	Mammal	Scapular	Incomplete	1	Small Mammal Probably Scapular neck
Level 3	Locus 11	Mammal	Longbone	Incomplete	3	Medium Mammal/Rodent
Level 3	**Locus 12**	**Taxon/Animal Class**	**Element/Bone**	**Completeness**	**NISP**	**Note**
Level 3	Locus12	Mammal	Rib	Incomplete	1	Small Mammal / Rib shaft

Appendix D. **Ceramics from Regional Survey in Dondon**

REFINED EARTHENWARE

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Anneau	6024	AN1	6024-AN1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Anneau	6024	AN1	6024-AN1-NOS--00006	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5BG 9/1	5BG 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Anneau	6024	AN1	6024-AN1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base, Body	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	Not Recorded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Anneau	6024	AN1	6024-AN1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6024-AN1-NOS--00003	35			7.54	6.4			Not Applicable			Unburned
6024-AN1-NOS--00006	40		27.75	4.92	5.5			Shell Edge, green	Interior, Proximal Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Shell Edge, unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Green, Intense Medium, Shell Edge, unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6024-AN1-NOS--00002	20			5.8	1.5		6.88	Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6024-AN1-NOS--00001	35			3.96	3			Not Applicable			Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended ?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6024-AN1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6024-AN1-NOS--00006		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6024-AN1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6024-AN1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Anneau	6024	AN1	6024-AN1-NOS--00011	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Anneau	6024	AN1	6024-AN1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Anneau	6024	AN1	6024-AN1-NOS--00005	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6024-AN1-NOS--00011	30		18.21	4.52	2.2			Slipware, factory made	Interior, Body, Incised, lathe/engine turned, Neutrals, Medium, Unidentified, Individual B; Interior, Body, Slip, lathe/engine turned, Neutrals, Dark, Solid, Individual A; Interior, Body, Slip, lathe/engine turned, Red-Purple, Intense Medium, Solid, Individual B		Unburned
6024-AN1-NOS--00004	30			4.61	2.5			Sponge/Spatter	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6024-AN1-NOS--00005	35			3.1	3.3			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended ?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6024-AN1-NOS--00011		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6024-AN1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6024-AN1-NOS--00005		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00013	1	Refined EW	Faience	Base, Body	Flat	Plate	Wheel Thrown	N9/	N9/	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00006	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00016	1	Refined EW	Faience	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6000-BE1-NOS--00013	60			4.82	11.5	120	34.14	Handpainted Blue	Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Plain Band, unid., Individual, repeated A; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Unidentified, Individual, repeated B		Unburned
6000-BE1-NOS--00006	30			7.21	2.8			Not Applicable			Unburned
6000-BE1-NOS--00016	20			3.34	0.8			Not Applicable			Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended ?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6000-BE1-NOS--00013		No		Not Mended	60	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Blanch	Not Applicable
6000-BE1-NOS--00006		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6000-BE1-NOS--00016		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00012	1	Refined EW	Faience	Base, Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5B 8/1	5B 8/1	Tin Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00014	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	N9/	N9/	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Faience	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00007	2	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6000-BE1-NOS--00012	75			8.09	33.2			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Medium, Botanical Band, unid., Adjacent Combination A		Unburned
6000-BE1-NOS--00014	50	150	31.9	8.26	18.2			Handpainted Blue	Exterior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical Band, unid., Adjacent Combination A; Exterior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Plain Band, unid., Individual A		Unburned
6000-BE1-NOS--00002	55			6.67	11.5	100	35.78	Handpainted Blue	Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple, Muted Medium, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6000-BE1-NOS--00007	35			7.83	8.2			Not Applicable			Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended ?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6000-BE1-NOS--00012		No		Not Mended	75	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Nevers	Not Applicable
6000-BE1-NOS--00014		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Blanch	Not Applicable
6000-BE1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	55	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Blanch	Not Applicable
6000-BE1-NOS--00007		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Blanch	Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Faience	Base, Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	N9/	N9/	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00008	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00009	1	Refined EW	Faience	Base	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	N9/	N9/	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00010	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5B 8/1	5B 8/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00011	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5B 8/1	5B 8/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00015	1	Refined EW	Ironstone/ White Granite	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6000-BE1-NOS--00003	50			6.98	8.3	50	23.38	Not Applicable			Unburned
6000-BE1-NOS--00008	45			7.01	11.3			Not Applicable			Unburned
6000-BE1-NOS--00009	45			6.16	10.1	60	25.73	Not Applicable			Unburned
6000-BE1-NOS--00010	50			8.37	16.6			Not Applicable			Unburned
6000-BE1-NOS--00011	65			9.39	23.5			Not Applicable			Unburned
6000-BE1-NOS--00015	25		14.16	6.53	2.7			Handpainted, Polychrome Other	Exterior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Adjacent Combination A		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended ?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6000-BE1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Blanch	Not Applicable
6000-BE1-NOS--00008		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6000-BE1-NOS--00009		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Blanch	Not Applicable
6000-BE1-NOS--00010		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Nevers	Not Applicable
6000-BE1-NOS--00011		No		Not Mended	65	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Nevers	Not Applicable
6000-BE1-NOS--00015		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Ironstone/ White Granite	Base	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00029	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00005	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6000-BE1-NOS--00004	45			5.02	9	70	35.5	Not Applicable			Unburned
6000-BE1-NOS--00029	25			3.51	1.2			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical, unidentified, Adjacent Combination A		Unburned
6000-BE1-NOS--00005	25			3.46	1.5			Not Applicable			Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended ?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6000-BE1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6000-BE1-NOS--00029		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6000-BE1-NOS--00005		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base, Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00028	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00030	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6000-BE1-NOS--00001	75			4.67	20.2	110	57.65	Flow, handpainted blue	Interior, Base, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical, unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Base, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical, unidentified, Individual B		Unburned
6000-BE1-NOS--00028	30			2.95	1.3		7.45	Handpainted Blue	Interior, Base, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical, unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual B; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual C		Unburned
6000-BE1-NOS--00030	50			3.33				Slipware, factory made	Exterior, Body, Slip, inlaid, Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark, Half-Circle Band 10, Individual, repeated A; Exterior, Body, Slip, lathe/engine turned, Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark, Plain Band, unid., Individual B; Exterior, Body, Slip, Unidentifiable, Unidentified, Individual C		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended ?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6000-BE1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	75	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6000-BE1-NOS--00028		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6000-BE1-NOS--00030		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Bernice	6006	BE1	6006-BE1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Bernice	6006	BE1	6006-BE1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	N9/	N9/	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6006-BE1-NOS--00002	55			7.85	17.2			Not Applicable			Unburned
6006-BE1-NOS--00003	30			4.33	2			Not Applicable		Exterior, Body, Partial Miss.Surface; Interior, Body, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended ?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6006-BE1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	55	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Rouen	Not Applicable
6006-BE1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Bran-Noble	6015	BrN1	6015-BrN1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Bran-Noble	6015	BrN1	6015-BrN1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Bran-Noble	6015	BrN1	6015-BrN1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6015-BrN1-NOS--00004	30			4.03	2.9			Not Applicable			Sides Burned
6015-BrN1-NOS--00003	30			5.79	2			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Body, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6015-BrN1-NOS--00002	40			6.19	5.7			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Body, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended ?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6015-BrN1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6015-BrN1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6015-BrN1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Colombier	6020	CO1	6020-CO1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Colombier	6020	CO1	6020-CO1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Colombier	6020	CO1	6020-CO1-NOS--00009	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Colombier	6020	CO1	6020-CO1-NOS--00008	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Handle	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Colombier	6020	CO1	6020-CO1-NOS--00007	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Colombier	6020	CO1	6020-CO1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Colombier	6020	CO1	6020-CO1-NOS--00006	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6020-CO1-NOS--00003	50		43.14	7.95	13.6			Handpainted, Polychrome Other	Exterior, Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Scalloped Edge, unid., Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Green, Muted Medium, Band, unidentified, Individual B; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Band, unidentified, Individual, repeated B		Unburned
6020-CO1-NOS--00001	40		3.94	4.42	3			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6020-CO1-NOS--00009	20			4.33	1.8			Not Applicable			Unburned
6020-CO1-NOS--00008	30			7.37	3.4			Sponge/Spatter	Exterior, Handle, Sponge, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6020-CO1-NOS--00007	30			4.57	1.7			Sponge/Spatter	Exterior, Body, Sponge, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6020-CO1-NOS--00002	30			3.33	1.6			Not Applicable			Unburned
6020-CO1-NOS--00006	35			3.35	3.4	80	28.03	Transfer Print Under, blue	Exterior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Sides and Surfaces Burned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended ?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6020-CO1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6020-CO1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6020-CO1-NOS--00009		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6020-CO1-NOS--00008		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6020-CO1-NOS--00007		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6020-CO1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6020-CO1-NOS--00006		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Delftware, Dutch/British	Base, Body	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	5B 8/1	Not Applicable	Tin Glaze	Missing Surface
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00014	1	Refined EW	Ironstone/White Granite	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00008	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Base, Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00007	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6014-DI1-NOS--00001	45				7.8	60	30.76	Not Applicable		Exterior, Base, Body, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00014	55	180	47.57	5.5	8.4			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Plain Band, unid., Individual A		Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00008	35			3.28	3			Not Applicable			Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00002	55			4.2	8.2		37.29	Not Applicable		Exterior, Base, Body, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00007	35			3.77	3.3			Not Applicable			Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended ?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6014-DI1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6014-DI1-NOS--00014		No		Not Mended	55	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6014-DI1-NOS--00008		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6014-DI1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	55	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6014-DI1-NOS--00007		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00009	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Base, Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00010	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00011	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00012	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6014-DI1-NOS--00004	25		16.44	4.04	1.5			Shell Edge, blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Shell Edge 10, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Shell Edge 10, Individual A		Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00003	40		29.53	4.56	4.1			Shell Edge, blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Shell Edge 10, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, over free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Shell Edge 10, Individual A		Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00009	35			5.38	4.9	60	27.31	Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Base, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable; Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable	Exterior, Base, Body, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00010	30		18.96	4.46	2.7			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Interior Burned
6014-DI1-NOS--00011	20			3.62	1			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00012	30			3.09	1.8			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended ?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6014-DI1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6014-DI1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6014-DI1-NOS--00009		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6014-DI1-NOS--00010		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6014-DI1-NOS--00011		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6014-DI1-NOS--00012		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00013	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Base	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00006	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00026	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00018	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	Unidentifiable	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00027	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00017	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00022	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014	DI1	6014-DI1-NOS--00019	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6014-DI1-NOS--00013	25			4.02	1.3		13.43	Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Base, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00006	20		15.79	4.64	1.1			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00026	20			4.86	0.7			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Body, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00018	30			4.08	2.2			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Body, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00027	40			5.18	5.3			Handpainted Blue	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical, unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00017	30			5.25	2.5			Not Applicable			Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00022	25		15.62	4.63	1.8			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00019	35			3.52	3.6		17.71	Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Base, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended ?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6014-DI1-NOS--00013		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6014-DI1-NOS--00006		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6014-DI1-NOS--00026		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6014-DI1-NOS--00018		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6014-DI1-NOS--00027		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6014-DI1-NOS--00017		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6014-DI1-NOS--00022		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6014-DI1-NOS--00019		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Dilique	6014 DI1		6014-DI1-NOS--00025	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014 DI1		6014-DI1-NOS--00024	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014 DI1		6014-DI1-NOS--00023	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base, Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014 DI1		6014-DI1-NOS--00016	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014 DI1		6014-DI1-NOS--00020	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014 DI1		6014-DI1-NOS--00015	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Dilique	6014 DI1		6014-DI1-NOS--00021	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base, Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6014-DI1-NOS--00025	30			4.64	2.3		18.17	Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Base, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00024	50	170	29	4.31	6.5			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Plain Band, unid., Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Plain Band, unid., Individual B		Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00023	55			3.7	7.8	70	42.48	Handpainted, Polychrome Cool	Interior, Base, Painted, under free hand, Green-Yellow, Muted Medium, Botanical, unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Base, Painted, under free hand, Green-Yellow, Muted Medium, Botanical, unidentified, Individual B; Interior, Base, Painted, under free hand, Neutrals, Dark, Band, unidentified, Individual C		Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00016	35			4.06	2.7			Not Applicable			Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00020	35			3.91	2.7			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00015	30			4.51	1.3			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Medium, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6014-DI1-NOS--00021	30			3.03	2.1	60	21.8	Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Base, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable; Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended ?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6014-DI1-NOS--00025		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6014-DI1-NOS--00024		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6014-DI1-NOS--00023		No		Not Mended	55	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6014-DI1-NOS--00016		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6014-DI1-NOS--00020		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6014-DI1-NOS--00015		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6014-DI1-NOS--00021		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Ducreaux	6031	DU1	6031-DU1-NOS--00015	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base, Body, Rim	Hollow	Bowl	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Ducreaux	6031	DU1	6031-DU1-NOS--00014	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base, Body, Rim	Hollow	Bowl	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Ducreaux	6031	DU1	6031-DU1-NOS--00013	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base, Body	Hollow	Bowl	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Ducreaux	6031	DU1	6031-DU1-NOS--00012	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Hollow	Bowl	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Ducreaux	6031	DU1	6031-DU1-NOS--00011	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Hollow	Bowl	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6031-DU1-NOS--00015	100		8.22	4.61	42.9	70	61.43	Not Applicable	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Red, Intense Medium, Star, Individual, repeated A; Exterior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Red, Intense Medium, Band, unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Red, Intense Medium, Band, unidentified, Individual B		Unburned
6031-DU1-NOS--00014	140	130	131.04	4.45	122.3	70	74.65	Not Applicable			Unburned
6031-DU1-NOS--00013	90			4.44	21.2	70	38.95	Not Applicable	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Red, Intense Medium, Star, Individual, repeated A		Unburned
6031-DU1-NOS--00012	85	130	54.59	4.44	23.2			Not Applicable	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Red, Intense Medium, Star, Individual, repeated A; Exterior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Red, Intense Medium, Band, unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Red, Intense Medium, Band, unidentified, Individual B		Unburned
6031-DU1-NOS--00011	85	130	49.6	4.33	23.6			Not Applicable	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Red, Intense Medium, Star, Individual, repeated A; Exterior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Red, Intense Medium, Band, unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Red, Intense Medium, Band, unidentified, Individual B		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6031-DU1-NOS--00015	6031-DU1-NOS--00011	Yes, Mends But Not Physically		Not Mended	100	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6031-DU1-NOS--00014	6031-DU1-NOS--00013	Yes, Mends But Not Physically		Not Mended	140	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6031-DU1-NOS--00013	6031-DU1-NOS--00012; 6031-DU1-NOS--00014	Yes, Mends But Not Physically		Bowl	90	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6031-DU1-NOS--00012	6031-DU1-NOS--00011; 6031-DU1-NOS--00013	Yes, Mends But Not Physically		Bowl	85	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6031-DU1-NOS--00011	6031-DU1-NOS--00012; 6031-DU1-NOS--00015	Yes, Mends But Not Physically		Bowl	85	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Ducreaux	6031	DU1	6031-DU1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Ducreaux	6031	DU1	6031-DU1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Ducreaux	6031	DU1	6031-DU1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Ducreaux	6031	DU1	6031-DU1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Ducreaux	6031	DU1	6031-DU1-NOS--00005	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Ducreaux	6031	DU1	6031-DU1-NOS--00007	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6031-DU1-NOS--00003	45			3.58	5.1			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Body, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6031-DU1-NOS--00001	90	230	57.02	3.89	22.8			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Body, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable; Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6031-DU1-NOS--00002	70	230	43.79	3.9	15.8			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Body, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable; Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6031-DU1-NOS--00004	50	230	25.42	3.89	6.3			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6031-DU1-NOS--00005	50	230	40.57	4.14	7.4			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6031-DU1-NOS--00007	100	230	55.65	4.3	35.1			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6031-DU1-NOS--00003	6031-DU1-NOS--00001; 6031-DU1-NOS--00002	Yes, Mends But Not Physically		Plate	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6031-DU1-NOS--00001	6031-DU1-NOS--00002; 6031-DU1-NOS--00003	Yes, Mends But Not Physically		Plate	90	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6031-DU1-NOS--00002	6031-DU1-NOS--00001; 6031-DU1-NOS--00003	Yes, Mends But Not Physically		Plate	70	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6031-DU1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Same sherd typ	Unidentifiable
6031-DU1-NOS--00005		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Same sherd typ	Unidentifiable
6031-DU1-NOS--00007	6031-DU1-NOS--00006; 6031-DU1-NOS--00008	Yes, Mends But Not Physically		Plate	100	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Same sherd typ	Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Ducreaux	6031	DU1	6031-DU1-NOS--00008	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Ducreaux	6031	DU1	6031-DU1-NOS--00009	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Ducreaux	6031	DU1	6031-DU1-NOS--00010	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base, Body	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Ducreaux	6031	DU1	6031-DU1-NOS--00006	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6031-DU1-NOS--00008	100	230	89.06	3.95	22.6			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6031-DU1-NOS--00009	90	230	62.32	3.91	20.8			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Body, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable; Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6031-DU1-NOS--00010	55			4.66	6		10.78	Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Base, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable; Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6031-DU1-NOS--00006	100			4.64	39	90	86.11	Flow, transfer print purple/black	Interior, Base, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6031-DU1-NOS--00008	6031-DU1-NOS--00006; 6031-DU1-NOS--00007; 6031-DU1-NOS--	Yes, Mends But Not Physically		Plate	100	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Same sherd typ	Unidentifiable
6031-DU1-NOS--00009	6031-DU1-NOS--00008; 6031-DU1-NOS--00010	Yes, Mends But Not Physically		Plate	90	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Same sherd typ	Unidentifiable
6031-DU1-NOS--00010	6031-DU1-NOS--00006; 6031-DU1-NOS--00009	Yes, Mends But Not Physically		Plate	55	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Same sherd typ	Unidentifiable
6031-DU1-NOS--00006	6031-DU1-NOS--00007; 6031-DU1-NOS--00008; 6031-	Yes, Mends But Not Physically		Plate	100	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Same sherd typ	Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Forestier	6026	FOV1	6026-FOV1-NOS--00014	1	Refined EW	Faience	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Forestier	6026	FOV1	6026-FOV1-NOS--00009	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	5B 8/1	5B 8/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Forestier	6026	FOV1	6026-FOV1-NOS--00012	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Forestier	6026	FOV1	6026-FOV1-NOS--00013	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Forestier	6026	FOV1	6026-FOV1-NOS--00015	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5Y 9/2	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Forestier	6026	FOV1	6026-FOV1-NOS--00016	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Forestier	6026	FOV1	6026-FOV1-NOS--00017	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Forestier	6026	FOV1	6026-FOV1-NOS--00011	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6026-FOV1-NOS--00014	25			4.84	1.6			Not Applicable	Interior, Unidentified, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6026-FOV1-NOS--00009	30			4.92	1.7			Not Applicable			Unburned
6026-FOV1-NOS--00012	30		20.85	4.88	2.3			Not Applicable	Exterior, Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Scalloped Edge, unid., Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Yellow-Red, Intense Light, Band, unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6026-FOV1-NOS--00013	40			3.98	4.1			Not Applicable			Unburned
6026-FOV1-NOS--00015	25		18.35	3.71	1.2			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6026-FOV1-NOS--00016	40			4.57	3.8			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6026-FOV1-NOS--00017	30			4.26	2.3			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Body, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6026-FOV1-NOS--00011	45	150	38.01	5.2	4.9			Sponge/Spatter	Exterior, Proximal Rim, Sponge, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Sponge, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6026-FOV1-NOS--00014		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6026-FOV1-NOS--00009		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6026-FOV1-NOS--00012		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6026-FOV1-NOS--00013		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6026-FOV1-NOS--00015		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	The color is appeared yellow like what we use to see on creamware type even though is a pearlware.	Unidentifiable
6026-FOV1-NOS--00016		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6026-FOV1-NOS--00017		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6026-FOV1-NOS--00011		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	The sponge is overflow the rim.	Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Forestier 1	6001	1FO1	6001-1FO1-NOS--00012	1	Refined EW	Ironstone/White Granite	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Forestier 1	6001	1FO1	6001-1FO1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Forestier 1	6001	1FO1	6001-1FO1-NOS--00019	1	Refined EW	Redware, refined	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Forestier 1	6001	1FO1	6001-1FO1-NOS--00005	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Forestier 1	6001	1FO1	6001-1FO1-NOS--00011	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Forestier 1	6001	1FO1	6001-1FO1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6001-1FO1-NOS--00012	100			8.46	82.1	130	80.17	Slipware, factory made	Exterior, Proximal Rim, Slip, lathe/engine turned, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Plain Band, unid., Individual A		Unburned
6001-1FO1-NOS--00001	35			4.51	3			Not Applicable			Unburned
6001-1FO1-NOS--00019	40	90	23.66	3.65	4.4			Not Applicable			Unburned
6001-1FO1-NOS--00005	55	100	20.37	4.83	11.1			Transfer Print Under, blue	Exterior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable; Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable; Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Not Applicable, Not Applicable; Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6001-1FO1-NOS--00011	35	100	27.3	3.03	2			Flow, sponged	Exterior, Proximal Rim, Sponge, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Sponge, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6001-1FO1-NOS--00004	50	230	35.65	5.81	10.4			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6001-1FO1-NOS--00012		No		Not Mended	100	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6001-1FO1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6001-1FO1-NOS--00019		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6001-1FO1-NOS--00005		No		Not Mended	55	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6001-1FO1-NOS--00011		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6001-1FO1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Forestier 1	6001	1FO1	6001-1FO1-NOS--00009	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Forestier 1	6001	1FO1	6001-1FO1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Forestier 1	6001	1FO1	6001-1FO1-NOS--00006	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Forestier 1	6001	1FO1	6001-1FO1-NOS--00013	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Forestier 1	6001	1FO1	6001-1FO1-NOS--00018	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Forestier 1	6001	1FO1	6001-1FO1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Forestier 1	6001	1FO1	6001-1FO1-NOS--00007	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Forestier 1	6001	1FO1	6001-1FO1-NOS--00010	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Forestier 1	6001	1FO1	6001-1FO1-NOS--00008	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6001-1FO1-NOS--00009	45			3.88	5.3			Not Applicable	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple, Muted Medium, Botanical, unidentified, Individual, repeated A		Unburned
6001-1FO1-NOS--00003	40			3.28	3.4			Not Applicable			Unburned
6001-1FO1-NOS--00006	35	90	21.19	3.54	3.7			Not Applicable	Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Neutrals, Dark, Plain Band 01, Individual A		Unburned
6001-1FO1-NOS--00013	45	100	22.41	4.43	7.5			Not Applicable	hand, Purple, Muted Dark, Unidentified, Individual B; Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple, Muted Dark, Unidentified, Individual C; Exterior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple, Muted Dark, Plain Band, unid., Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple, Muted Dark, Plain Band, unid., Individual A		Unburned
6001-1FO1-NOS--00018	30	100	20.44	3.62	2.1			Not Applicable	Exterior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Green, Muted Dark, Plain Band, unid., Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Green, Muted Dark, Plain Band, unid., Individual A		Unburned
6001-1FO1-NOS--00002	70			4.56	16.2		12.81	Not Applicable			Unburned
6001-1FO1-NOS--00007	50			3.97	8.5			Slipware, factory made	Exterior, Body, Rouletted, Purple-Blue, Intense Medium, Diced Squares, Individual, repeated A		Unburned
6001-1FO1-NOS--00010	60			4.81	14.1			Sponge/Spatter	Exterior, Body, Sponge, Green, Muted Medium, Unidentified, Individual, repeated A		Unburned
6001-1FO1-NOS--00008	95			3.96	32.2	90	63.37	Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Base, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Not Applicable, Not Applicable; Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Medium, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6001-1FO1-NOS--00009		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6001-1FO1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6001-1FO1-NOS--00006		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6001-1FO1-NOS--00013		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6001-1FO1-NOS--00018		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6001-1FO1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	70	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6001-1FO1-NOS--00007		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6001-1FO1-NOS--00010		No		Not Mended	60	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6001-1FO1-NOS--00008		No		Not Mended	95	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Fougasse	6002	FO1	6002-FO1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Creamware	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	10Y 9/1	10Y 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Fougasse	6002	FO2	6002-FO2-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Creamware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	10Y 9/1	10Y 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Fougasse	6002	FO1	6002-FO1-NOS--00006	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Fougasse	6002	FO2	6002-FO2-NOS--00014	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Fougasse	6002	FO1	6002-FO1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	5B 9/1	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Fougasse	6002	FO2	6002-FO2-NOS--00006	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Base, Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Fougasse	6002	FO3	6002-FO3-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Fougasse	6002	FO2	6002-FO2-NOS--00015	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6002-FO1-NOS--00001	25			3.82	1.1			Not Applicable			Unburned
6002-FO2-NOS--00004	40			4.58	3.8			Not Applicable			Unburned
6002-FO1-NOS--00006	30			6.46	4.5			Not Applicable			Unburned
6002-FO2-NOS--00014	30	160	27.42	4.94	2.2			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Shell Edge, unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Shell Edge, unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6002-FO1-NOS--00004	60	200	57.31	4.67	10.2			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6002-FO2-NOS--00006	210	220	213	4.15	226.1	80	91.33	Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Base, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable; Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable; Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6002-FO3-NOS--00001	20			3.91	1.3			Not Applicable			Unburned
6002-FO2-NOS--00015	30			4.16	1.5			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical Band, unid., Individual A		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6002-FO1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6002-FO2-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6002-FO1-NOS--00006		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6002-FO2-NOS--00014		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6002-FO1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	60	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6002-FO2-NOS--00006		No		Not Mended	210	Printed	Blue, Dark	20 ...NISH ...TIVITIES ...JONES ...UPON .TENT There is a design like a irregular pentagon within I can		Unidentifiable
6002-FO3-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6002-FO2-NOS--00015		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Fougasse	6002	FO1	6002-FO1-NOS--00009	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Base, Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Fougasse	6002	FO1	6002-FO1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Fougasse	6002	FO1	6002-FO1-NOS--00005	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Fougasse	6002	FO3	6002-FO3-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Teaware	Press Molded	5B 8/1	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Fougasse	6002	FO2	6002-FO2-NOS--00007	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base, Body, Rim	Hollow	Bowl	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Fougasse	6002	FO2	6002-FO2-NOS--00013	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6002-FO1-NOS--00009	40			4.42	5.6	90	26.8	Handpainted Blue	Interior, Base, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical, unidentified, Adjacent Combination A; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual B; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual C		Unburned
6002-FO1-NOS--00002	35	140	31.14	4.5	3.2			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6002-FO1-NOS--00005	35			3.25	2.6		14.6	Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Base, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable; Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6002-FO3-NOS--00004	50	180	40.64	5.49	7.3			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable	Interior, Body, Rim, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6002-FO2-NOS--00007	145	150	140.88	4.28	142.5	70	84.38	Not Applicable	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Green, Muted Medium, Star, Individual, repeated A; Exterior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Green, Muted Medium, Band, unidentified, Individual B; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Green, Muted Medium, Band, unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6002-FO2-NOS--00013	45		11.71	5.58	7.9			Sponge/Spatter	Exterior, Proximal Rim, Sponge, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Sponge, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6002-FO1-NOS--00009		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6002-FO1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6002-FO1-NOS--00005		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6002-FO3-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6002-FO2-NOS--00007		No		Not Mended	145	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6002-FO2-NOS--00013		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Foukapoul	6019	FP1	6019-FP1-NOS--00013	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Foukapoul	6019	FP1	6019-FP1-NOS--00012	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6019-FP1-NOS--00013	20			4.19	0.9			Transfer Print Under, blue	Exterior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6019-FP1-NOS--00012	35			5.07	3.8			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Base, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6019-FP1-NOS--00013		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6019-FP1-NOS--00012		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO1	6005-GO1-NOS--00008	1	Refined EW	Creamware	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	10Y 9/1	10Y 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO1	6005-GO1-NOS--00016	1	Refined EW	Creamware	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	10Y 9/1	10Y 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00017	1	Refined EW	Delftware, Dutch/British	Base, Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5Y 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO1	6005-GO1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Faience	Base, Body, Rim	Hollow	Bowl	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO1	6005-GO1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Faience	Base, Body, Rim	Hollow	Bowl	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00008	1	Refined EW	Faience	Base, Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00009	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00016	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	N9/	N9/	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO1	6005-GO1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6005-GO1-NOS--00008	30			3.58	1.5			Not Applicable			Unburned
6005-GO1-NOS--00016	90	210	85.37	6.34	15.3			Not Applicable			Unburned
6005-GO2-NOS--00017	45			9.15	13.3	60	33.02	Sponge/Spatter	Interior, Base, Sponge, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Tree, Adjacent Combination A; Interior, Body, Sponge, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Tree, Adjacent Combination A		Unburned
6005-GO1-NOS--00002	70	160	53.48	5.58	18.3			Not Applicable			Unburned
6005-GO1-NOS--00001	110	160	29.15	5.67	62.1	120	88.27	Not Applicable			Unburned
6005-GO2-NOS--00008	80			9.15	49.2	80	63.12	Not Applicable			Unburned
6005-GO2-NOS--00009	40			6.61	7.5			Overglaze, handpainted	Interior, Unidentified, Unidentifiable, Yellow-Red, Intense Medium, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6005-GO2-NOS--00016	35			6.35	4.8			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Band, unidentified, Individual, repeated A	Exterior, Body, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6005-GO1-NOS--00003	45		40.28	9.46	16.7			Handpainted Blue	Exterior, Rim, Molded, Tin, Scalloped Edge, unid., Individual B; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Botanical, unidentified, Individual A		Unburned

tifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6005-GO1-NOS--00008		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6005-GO1-NOS--00016		No		Not Mended	90	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6005-GO2-NOS--00017		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Exterior glaze opacity is translucent Dutch ware type	Not Applicable
6005-GO1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	70	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	This artefact is a Rouen type	Not Applicable
6005-GO1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	110	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	This artefact is a Rouen type	Not Applicable
6005-GO2-NOS--00008		No		Not Mended	80	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Blanche, possibly Normandy Plain	Not Applicable
6005-GO2-NOS--00009		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6005-GO2-NOS--00016		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Blanche	Not Applicable
6005-GO1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	This artefact is a Rouen type	Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO1	6005-GO1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Faience	Base, Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	N9/	N9/	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO3	6005-GO3-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO3	6005-GO3-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 8/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00007	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red, Intense Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO1	6005-GO1-NOS--00017	1	Refined EW	Faience	Base, Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	N9/	N9/	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO1	6005-GO1-NOS--00005	1	Refined EW	Faience	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00011	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO1	6005-GO1-NOS--00006	1	Refined EW	Ironstone/White Granite	Base	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6005-GO1-NOS--00004	75		52.08	6.67	30.1	100	33.46	Handpainted Blue	Exterior, Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Scalloped Edge, unid., Individual B; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Blue, Muted Medium, Floral, radiating bloom 01, Individual A	Interior, Base, Body, Rim, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6005-GO3-NOS--00003	60			10.31	22.9			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6005-GO3-NOS--00002	55		13.43	9.37	20.9			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Medium, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6005-GO2-NOS--00007	35		26.76	6.6	5.9			Not Applicable	Exterior, Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Scalloped Edge, Individual A		Unburned
6005-GO1-NOS--00017	45			5.09	8.1		14.43	Not Applicable		Exterior, Base, Body, Partial Miss.Surface; Interior, Base, Body, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6005-GO1-NOS--00005	30			4.88	3.4	90	27.37	Not Applicable			Unburned
6005-GO2-NOS--00011	40			7.34	7.4			Overglaze, handpainted	Interior, Body, Unidentifiable, Neutrals, Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6005-GO1-NOS--00006	40			4.09	6.1	80	21.95	Not Applicable			Unburned

ıtifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6005-GO1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	75	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6005-GO3-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended	60	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6005-GO3-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	55	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6005-GO2-NOS--00007		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Brune, Rouen Plain	Not Applicable
6005-GO1-NOS--00017		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6005-GO1-NOS--00005		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	This artefact is a Rouen type	Not Applicable
6005-GO2-NOS--00011		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Brune, Rouen Plain	Not Applicable
6005-GO1-NOS--00006		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO1	6005-GO1-NOS--00007	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO1	6005-GO1-NOS--00019	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO4	6005-GO4-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00015	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00014	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00013	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6005-GO1-NOS--00007	35		23.25	3.45	2.7			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Shell Edge, unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6005-GO1-NOS--00019	20			4.85	1.4			Not Applicable			Unburned
6005-GO4-NOS--00002	35			5.38	4.7	80	27.34	Flow, handpainted blue	Exterior, Base, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Unidentified, Individual B; Interior, Base, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6005-GO2-NOS--00015	25			3.8	1			Flow, handpainted blue	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual B; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6005-GO2-NOS--00014	25			4.21	1.9			Handpainted, Polychrome Cool	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Green, Muted Medium, Unidentified, Individual B; Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Yellow-Red, Intense Dark, Botanical, unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6005-GO2-NOS--00013	25		18.38	3.74	1.4			Handpainted, Polychrome Cool	Exterior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Red, Intense Medium, Unidentified, Individual B; Exterior, Proximal Rim, Slip, lathe/engine turned, Red, Intense Medium, Plain Band, unid., Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Slip, lathe/engine turned, Red, Intense Medium, Plain Band, unid., Individual C		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6005-GO1-NOS--00007		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6005-GO1-NOS--00019		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6005-GO4-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6005-GO2-NOS--00015		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6005-GO2-NOS--00014		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6005-GO2-NOS--00013		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Grand Pré	6021	GrP1	6021-GrP1-NOS--00007	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Grand Pré	6021	GrP1	6021-GrP1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6021-GrP1-NOS--00007	35	180	25.93	5.53	4.4			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Light, Band, unidentified, Individual A	Exterior, Body, Rim, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6021-GrP1-NOS--00004	45			5.06	4.6	90	20.21	Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Base, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable; Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6021-GrP1-NOS--00007		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Brune, Britany Blue on White. Rim type A. (Walthall 2002: 67:70) https://www.southalabama.edu/org/archaeology/study/brittanyblue.html#054	Not Applicable
6021-GrP1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00015	1	Refined EW	Creamware	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	10Y 9/1	10Y 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00023	1	Refined EW	Delftware, Dutch/British	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00026	1	Refined EW	Delftware, Dutch/British	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00022	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Wheel Thrown	5Y 8/1	5B 8/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00024	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00028	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5B 8/1	5B 8/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00025	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6028-JO1-NOS--00015	35			4.13	3.3			Not Applicable			Unburned
6028-JO1-NOS--00023	45		7.27	5.77	7.2			Not Applicable			Unburned
6028-JO1-NOS--00026	30			5.1	2.7			Not Applicable			Unburned
6028-JO1-NOS--00022	55		42.34	6.31	14			Handpainted Blue	Exterior, Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Scalloped Edge, Individual B; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Botanical Band, unid., Individual A	Interior, Body, Rim, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6028-JO1-NOS--00024	60			6.41	14.3			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual C; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Unidentified, Individual B		Unburned
6028-JO1-NOS--00028	35	140	27.43	4.64	3.3			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Band, unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6028-JO1-NOS--00025	45		10.56	8.33	8.2			Not Applicable			Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6028-JO1-NOS--00015		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6028-JO1-NOS--00023		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6028-JO1-NOS--00026		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6028-JO1-NOS--00022		No		Not Mended	55	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Nevers	Not Applicable
6028-JO1-NOS--00024		No		Not Mended	60	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Nevers	Not Applicable
6028-JO1-NOS--00028		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Blanche Britany Blue on White https://www.southalabama.edu/org/archaeology/study/brittanyblue.html#054	Not Applicable
6028-JO1-NOS--00025		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Rouen	Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00017	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00032	1	Refined EW	Ironstone/White Granite	Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	5Y 8/1	5Y 8/1	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00033	1	Refined EW	Ironstone/White Granite	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	5Y 8/1	5Y 8/1	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00016	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Hollow	Saucer	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6028-JO1-NOS--00017	40			10.46	11.3			Not Applicable		Interior, Body, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6028-JO1-NOS--00032	25			5.49	1.7			Handpainted Blue	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A; Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual B		Unburned
6028-JO1-NOS--00033	60	50	23.26	5.09	14.1			Handpainted Blue	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical, unidentified, Individual B; Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual C; Exterior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Plain Band, unid., Individual A		Unburned
6028-JO1-NOS--00016	30	90	20.09	2	1.6			Not Applicable			Unburned

ct ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6028-JO1-NOS--00017		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Rouen type	Not Applicable
6028-JO1-NOS--00032		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6028-JO1-NOS--00033		No		Not Mended	60	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6028-JO1-NOS--00016		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Labbé	6025	LAB1	6025-LAB1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Labbé	6025	LAB1	6025-LAB1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6025-LAB1-NOS--00004	30			4.79	1.9			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6025-LAB1-NOS--00002	25			4.14	1.8			Not Applicable	Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Red, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6025-LAB1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6025-LAB1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Haitation Laille or Lay	6023	LA1	6023-LA1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Haitation Laille or Lay	6023	LA1	6023-LA1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Haitation Laille or Lay	6023	LA1	6023-LA1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Faience	Handle	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Haitation Laille or Lay	6023	LA1	6023-LA1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Faience	Handle	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Haitation Laille or Lay	6023	LA1	6023-LA1-NOS--00006	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6023-LA1-NOS--00004	35			8.61	3.1			Not Applicable			Unburned
6023-LA1-NOS--00001	55	130	32.49	8.22	13			Not Applicable			Unburned
6023-LA1-NOS--00003	35			13.95	7			Handpainted Blue	Exterior, Handle, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A; Exterior, Handle, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual B; Exterior, Handle, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual C	Exterior, Handle, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6023-LA1-NOS--00002	70			14.23	24.8			Handpainted Blue	Exterior, Handle, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual, repeated A	Exterior, Handle, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6023-LA1-NOS--00006	40			4.12	3.7		12.6	Not Applicable			Unburned

tifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6023-LA1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6023-LA1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	55	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6023-LA1-NOS--00003	6023-LA1-NOS--00002	Yes, Mends But Not Physically		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6023-LA1-NOS--00002	6023-LA1-NOS--00003	Yes, Mends But Not Physically		Not Mended	70	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6023-LA1-NOS--00006		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Man-Bouki	6030	MB1	6030-MB1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Man-Bouki	6030	MB1	6030-MB1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Man-Bouki	6030	MB1	6030-MB1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Faience	Unidentifiable	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Man-Bouki	6030	MB1	6030-MB1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Faience	Base, Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6030-MB1-NOS--00002	60		40.36	8.26	23.4			Handpainted, Polychrome Other	Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Neutrals, Dark, Plain Band, unid., Adjacent Combination A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Trellis Band, unid., Adjacent Combination A; Interior, Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Scalloped Edge, Individual A		Unburned
6030-MB1-NOS--00003	60		26.43	6.88	19.9			Handpainted, Polychrome Other	Exterior, Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Scalloped Edge, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Green-Yellow, Muted Medium, Trellis Band, unid., Adjacent Combination A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Neutrals, Dark, Trellis Band, unid., Adjacent Combination A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Trellis Band, unid., Adjacent Combination A		Unburned
6030-MB1-NOS--00004	65			8.27	26.7			Handpainted, Polychrome Other	Interior, Unidentified, Painted, under free hand, Neutrals, Medium, Botanical Band, unid., Adjacent Combination A; Interior, Unidentified, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Botanical Band, unid., Adjacent Combination A		Unburned
6030-MB1-NOS--00001	50			7.82	19.4	80	44.45	Not Applicable		Exterior, Base, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6030-MB1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	60	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Brune	Not Applicable
6030-MB1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended	60	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Brune	Not Applicable
6030-MB1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	65	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Brune	Not Applicable
6030-MB1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Brune	Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Ménard	6032	ME1	6032-ME1-NOS--00008	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Ménard	6032	ME1	6032-ME1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Faience	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Ménard	6032	ME1	6032-ME1-NOS--00005	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Ménard	6032	ME1	6032-ME1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Ménard	6032	ME1	6032-ME1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Ménard	6032	ME1	6032-ME1-NOS--00006	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Ménard	6032	ME1	6032-ME1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6032-ME1-NOS--00008	100		77.45	8.8	64.1			Handpainted, Polychrome Other	Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Neutrals, Dark, Band, unidentified, Stacked Combination A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical Band, unid., Adjacent/Stacked Combo A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Plain Band, unid., Stacked Combination A; Interior, Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Scalloped Edge, Individual A	Interior, Body, Rim, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6032-ME1-NOS--00002	45			8.18	13	120	32.78	Not Applicable	Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Neutrals, Dark, Unidentified, Adjacent Combination A; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Red, Muted Medium, Unidentified, Adjacent Combination A	Exterior, Base, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6032-ME1-NOS--00005	55			8.41	14.5			Not Applicable			Unburned
6032-ME1-NOS--00001	40		24.97	4.72	5.8			Shell Edge, blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Shell Edge, unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Shell Edge, unidentified, Individual A	Interior, Body, Rim, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6032-ME1-NOS--00004	30			3.66	1.5			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical, unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6032-ME1-NOS--00006	40	140	22.31	4.14	6.5			Flow, handpainted blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical Band, unid., Individual A		Unburned
6032-ME1-NOS--00003	40			5.4	5.5			Handpainted Blue	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Adjacent Combination A		Unburned

	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6032-ME1-NOS--00008		No		Not Mended	100	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6032-ME1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Blanche	Not Applicable
6032-ME1-NOS--00005		No		Not Mended	55	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Blanche	Not Applicable
6032-ME1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6032-ME1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6032-ME1-NOS--00006		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6032-ME1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Miray	6013	MI1	6013-MI1-NOS--00008	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Miray	6013	MI1	6013-MI1-NOS--00010	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Miray	6013	MI1	6013-MI1-NOS--00009	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Miray	6013	MI1	6013-MI1-NOS--00006	1	Refined EW	Ironstone/White Granite	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6013-MI1-NOS--00008	45		36.07	7.05	8			Handpainted, Polychrome Other	Exterior, Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Scallop Band, unid., Individual B; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Blue-Green, Muted Medium, Botanical Band, unid., Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Neutrals, Dark, Botanical Band, unid., Individual A		Unburned
6013-MI1-NOS--00010	30			6.61	2.8			Handpainted, Polychrome Other	Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Yellow, Muted Light, Unidentified, Individual B		Unburned
6013-MI1-NOS--00009	35			4.86	3.9			Not Applicable	Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Blue-Green, Muted Medium, Unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Neutrals, Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6013-MI1-NOS--00006	50			4.66	7.4	60	45.96	Not Applicable			Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6013-MI1-NOS--00008		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Brune: Rouen polychrome. Irregular rim, possibly scalloped, so no rim diameter measured. Interior tin glaze overflowed to exterior. Decoration is likely a flower basket, which is typical of the genre rim style G from Waselkov and Walthall (2002:67-70), and Walthall (1991: 91-94). https://www.southalabama.edu/org/archaeology/study/rouenpolychrome.html#083 https://www.southalabama.edu/org/archaeology/images/083b.jpg	Not Applicable
6013-MI1-NOS--00010		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Rouen polychrome: Faience brune.	Not Applicable
6013-MI1-NOS--00009		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Rouen polychrome: Faience brune.	Not Applicable
6013-MI1-NOS--00006		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Miray	6013	MI1	6013-MI1-NOS--00005	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Miray	6013	MI1	6013-MI1-NOS--00007	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Miray	6013	MI1	6013-MI1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Miray	6013	MI1	6013-MI1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Miray	6013	MI1	6013-MI1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6013-MI1-NOS--00005	35	160	24.65	4.05	3.3			Handpainted, Polychrome Warm	Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Medium, Botanical, unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Medium, Botanical, unidentified, Individual B; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Red, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual D; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Yellow-Red, Muted Light, Unidentified, Individual C; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Green-Yellow, Muted Dark, Band, unidentified, Individual E		Unburned
6013-MI1-NOS--00007	30			5.66	2.9			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6013-MI1-NOS--00003	85	190	68.89	5.1	18			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical Band, unid., Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Botanical Band, unid., Individual A		Unburned
6013-MI1-NOS--00004	45			4.53	4.5			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Unidentified, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6013-MI1-NOS--00001	30			2.7	1.7			Sponge/Spatter	Exterior, Body, Sponge, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned

tifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6013-MI1-NOS--00005		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6013-MI1-NOS--00007		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6013-MI1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended	85	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6013-MI1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6013-MI1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Nan Glasi	6022	NGL1	6022-NGL1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Nan Glasi	6022	NGL1	6022-NGL1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Nan Glasi	6022	NGL1	6022-NGL1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Nan Glasi	6022	NGL1	6022-NGL1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6022-NGL1-NOS--00004	15			2.73	0.2			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Unidentified, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6022-NGL1-NOS--00003	35			4.68	2.7			Not Applicable			Unburned
6022-NGL1-NOS--00001	40		11.12	4.76	5.2			Sponge/Spatter	Interior, Proximal Rim, Sponge, Purple-Blue, Intense Medium, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6022-NGL1-NOS--00002	20			2.73	0.8			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6022-NGL1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	15	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6022-NGL1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6022-NGL1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6022-NGL1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Nérobè	6007	NER1	6007-NER1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Nérobè	6007	NER1	6007-NER1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6007-NER1-NOS--00001	20		16.72	4.91	1.1			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6007-NER1-NOS--00002	45			4.52	3.9			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6007-NER1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6007-NER1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Odat or Odatte	6011	OD1	6011-OD1-NOS--00007	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Odat or Odatte	6011	OD1	6011-OD1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Odat or Odatte	6011	OD1	6011-OD1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Odat or Odatte	6011	OD1	6011-OD1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Odat or Odatte	6011	OD1	6011-OD1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Base, Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Odat or Odatte	6011	OD1	6011-OD1-NOS--00005	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Odat or Odatte	6011	OD1	6011-OD1-NOS--00006	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6011-OD1-NOS--00007	50		36.21	9.32	17.6			Handpainted, Polychrome Other	Exterior, Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Scalloped Edge, unid., Individual B; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Neutrals, Dark, Botanical, unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Band, unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Botanical, unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6011-OD1-NOS--00004	30			3.24	1.4			Not Applicable			Unburned
6011-OD1-NOS--00001	45		21.13	4.65	8.3			Shell Edge, blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Shell Edge, unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Shell Edge, unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6011-OD1-NOS--00003	25			3.66	1.1			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6011-OD1-NOS--00002	45			4.73	7.7	100	38.64	Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6011-OD1-NOS--00005	25		12.59	4.56	1.9			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6011-OD1-NOS--00006	25			3.65	1.5			Transfer Print Under, blue	Exterior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable; Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6011-OD1-NOS--00007		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience brune, glaze spilling over and steaking into exterior. "Rim G (incorporating the archetypal Guillibaud quadrillage motif)" (see Waselkov and Walthall 2002: 66. Walthall 1991: 94-99).	Not Applicable
6011-OD1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6011-OD1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6011-OD1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6011-OD1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6011-OD1-NOS--00005		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6011-OD1-NOS--00006		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Péré	6010	PE1	6010-PE1-NOS--00014	1	Refined EW	Delftware, Dutch/British	Base, Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	N9/	N9/	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Péré	6010	PE1	6010-PE1-NOS--00012	1	Refined EW	Faience	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Péré	6010	PE1	6010-PE1-NOS--00013	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Péré	6010	PE1	6010-PE1-NOS--00018	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Péré	6010	PE1	6010-PE1-NOS--00016	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Péré	6010	PE1	6010-PE1-NOS--00017	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6010-PE1-NOS--00014	50			6.86	14.3	60	31.44	Not Applicable			Unburned
6010-PE1-NOS--00012	50			7.48	13.9	80	30.7	Not Applicable			Unburned
6010-PE1-NOS--00013	30			7.39	3.1			Not Applicable			Unburned
6010-PE1-NOS--00018	45		21.7	5.44	7.4			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Shell Edge, unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Shell Edge, unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6010-PE1-NOS--00016	40			4.33	5.2	60	29.25	Handpainted Blue	Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual B; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual C; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual D		Unburned
6010-PE1-NOS--00017	25			5.15	1.7			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6010-PE1-NOS--00014		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6010-PE1-NOS--00012		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Rouen	Not Applicable
6010-PE1-NOS--00013		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Rouen	Not Applicable
6010-PE1-NOS--00018		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6010-PE1-NOS--00016		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6010-PE1-NOS--00017		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Péré	6010	PE1	6010-PE1-NOS--00015	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Péré	6010	PE1	6010-PE1-NOS--00023	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Péré	6010	PE1	6010-PE1-NOS--00025	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Péré	6010	PE1	6010-PE1-NOS--00019	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	Not Applicable	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Péré	6010	PE1	6010-PE1-NOS--00020	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Péré	6010	PE1	6010-PE1-NOS--00022	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Péré	6010	PE1	6010-PE1-NOS--00021	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6010-PE1-NOS--00015	20			3.39	1			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6010-PE1-NOS--00023	60	160	32.85	4.78	10.7			Not Applicable	Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark, Unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark, Unidentified, Individual B		Unburned
6010-PE1-NOS--00025	40			4.97	4.7			Not Applicable	Exterior, Body, Slip, Blue, Intense Dark, Solid, Individual A; Exterior, Body, Sprig Molded, No Applied Color, Botanical, unidentified, Individual A	Interior, Body, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6010-PE1-NOS--00019	25	150	21.1	2.97	1.2			Flow, handpainted blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Adjacent Combination B; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6010-PE1-NOS--00020	25			3.03	1.4			Flow, handpainted blue	Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6010-PE1-NOS--00022	20			3.14	0.8			Transfer Print Under, blue	Exterior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6010-PE1-NOS--00021	35			3.54	3.5			Transfer Print Under, blue	Exterior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Not Applicable, Not Applicable; Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6010-PE1-NOS--00015		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6010-PE1-NOS--00023		No		Not Mended	60	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6010-PE1-NOS--00025		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	It looks like a Jasper type.	Not Applicable
6010-PE1-NOS--00019		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6010-PE1-NOS--00020		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6010-PE1-NOS--00022		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6010-PE1-NOS--00021		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Creamware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	10Y 9/1	10Y 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Faience	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	N9/	N9/	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00020	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5B 8/1	5B 8/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00005	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	N9/	N9/	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00022	1	Refined EW	Ironstone/White Granite	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00018	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00016	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6033-PN1-NOS--00001	30			4.73	3.9			Not Applicable			Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00004	40			5.83	4			Not Applicable			Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00020	60	170	34.02	11.21	21.6			Handpainted, Polychrome Other	Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Neutrals, Dark, Unidentified, Individual, repeated A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical Band, unid., Individual C; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Plain Band, unid., Individual B; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Unidentified, Individual, repeated A	Exterior, Body, Rim, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00005	30			3.87	2.4			Not Applicable			Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00022	55			6.78	19.9			Not Applicable			Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00002	35			4.42	4.4			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual B		Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00018	20			4.67	1.3			Handpainted Blue	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00016	30			5.24	3.8			Handpainted, Polychrome Warm	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Blue, Intense Medium, Unidentified, Individual A; Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Neutrals, Medium, Unidentified, Individual C; Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Red-Purple, Muted Dark, Unidentified, Individual B		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6033-PN1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6033-PN1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6033-PN1-NOS--00020		No		Not Mended	60	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6033-PN1-NOS--00005		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6033-PN1-NOS--00022		No		Not Mended	55	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6033-PN1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6033-PN1-NOS--00018		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6033-PN1-NOS--00016		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00019	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00015	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00017	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00027	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00023	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6033-PN1-NOS--00019	30		17.78	4.1	2.4			Shell Edge, blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Molded, No Applied Color, Shell Edge 10, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00003	20			3.74	1			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00015	25		8.69	4.3	1			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00017	40	180	37.08	4.47	3.3			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00027	40			5.5	5.5		10.07	Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Base, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable; Interior, Body, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00023	35			4.31	3.8			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Light, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6033-PN1-NOS--00019		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6033-PN1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6033-PN1-NOS--00015		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6033-PN1-NOS--00017		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6033-PN1-NOS--00027		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6033-PN1-NOS--00023		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00021	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00029	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00026	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00025	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00024	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Base, Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00028	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6033-PN1-NOS--00021	15		10.58	3.95	0.5			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Plain Band, unid., Individual A	Exterior, Body, Rim, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00029	20			3.78	0.7			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00026	50			4.55	4.9		5.49	Not Applicable			Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00025	30			5.01	3.2			Not Applicable			Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00024	35			3.89	3.2		14.56	Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00028	20			5.49	2			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6033-PN1-NOS--00021		No		Not Mended	15	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6033-PN1-NOS--00029		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6033-PN1-NOS--00026		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6033-PN1-NOS--00025		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6033-PN1-NOS--00024		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6033-PN1-NOS--00028		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Salaisse 1	6003	1SA1	6003-1SA1-NOS--00007	1	Refined EW	Creamware	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5Y 9/1	5Y 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Salaisse 1	6003	1SA1	6003-1SA1-NOS--00006	1	Refined EW	Creamware	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5Y 9/1	5Y 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Salaisse 1	6003	1SA1	6003-1SA1-NOS--00014	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Salaisse 1	6003	1SA1	6003-1SA1-NOS--00009	1	Refined EW	Refined Earthenware, unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	N9/	N9/	Glaze, unidentifiable	Glaze, unidentifiable
Salaisse 1	6003	1SA1	6003-1SA1-NOS--00008	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Flat	Plate	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6003-1SA1-NOS--00007	25			2.78	1.2		11.37	Not Applicable			Unburned
6003-1SA1-NOS--00006	35			3.79	4.4			Not Applicable			Unburned
6003-1SA1-NOS--00014	25			6.83	3.5			Handpainted Blue	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6003-1SA1-NOS--00009	45			7.38	11.2			Not Applicable			Unburned
6003-1SA1-NOS--00008	45	180	28.3	4.3	4.9			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6003-1SA1-NOS--00007		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6003-1SA1-NOS--00006		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6003-1SA1-NOS--00014		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Rouen style, Faience Blanche. Possibly Brittany Blue on White.	Not Applicable
6003-1SA1-NOS--00009		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6003-1SA1-NOS--00008		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Salaisse 2	6004	2SA1	6004-2SA1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Creamware	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5Y 9/1	5Y 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Salaisse 2	6004	2SA1	6004-2SA1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Creamware	Base	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5Y 9/1	5Y 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Salaisse 2	6004	2SA1	6004-2SA1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Creamware	Unidentifiable	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5Y 9/1	5Y 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Salaisse 2	6004	2SA1	6004-2SA1-NOS--00006	1	Refined EW	Faience	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	5B 8/1	5B 8/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Salaisse 2	6004	2SA1	6004-2SA1-NOS--00005	1	Refined EW	Faience	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6004-2SA1-NOS--00002	35			4.18	3.3			Not Applicable			Unburned
6004-2SA1-NOS--00001	25			3.77	1.7		8.78	Not Applicable			Unburned
6004-2SA1-NOS--00003	50			3.94	8.1			Not Applicable			Unburned
6004-2SA1-NOS--00006	40			5.3	5.6	80	32.93	Handpainted Blue	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical, unidentified, Individual, repeated A	Exterior, Base, Body, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6004-2SA1-NOS--00005	110			7.31	86.2	140	120.58	Not Applicable			Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6004-2SA1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6004-2SA1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6004-2SA1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6004-2SA1-NOS--00006		No		Not Mended	40	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Nevers	Not Applicable
6004-2SA1-NOS--00005		No		Not Mended	110	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Seguin	6008	SE1	6008-SE1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Hollow	Pitcher/Ewer	Wheel Thrown	N9/	N9/	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Seguin	6008	SE1	6008-SE1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	N9/	N9/	Not Recorded	Tin Glaze
Habitation Seguin	6008	SE1	6008-SE1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Seguin	6008	SE1	6008-SE1-NOS--00005	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	N9/	N9/	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6008-SE1-NOS--00003	35			5.38	3.6			Handpainted, Polychrome Other	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual, repeated A; Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Yellow-Red, Intense Medium, Unidentified, Individual, repeated B		Unburned
6008-SE1-NOS--00004	20			5.15	0.5			Handpainted, Polychrome Other	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual, repeated A; Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Yellow-Red, Intense Medium, Unidentified, Individual B		Unburned
6008-SE1-NOS--00001	60		53.57	6.69	15.9			Handpainted, Polychrome Other	Exterior, Rim, Cut, No Applied Color, Scalloped Edge, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Adjacent Combination A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Plain Band, unid., Individual B; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Yellow, Muted Dark, Unidentified, Adjacent Combination A	Exterior, Body, Rim, Partial Miss.Surface	Interior Burned
6008-SE1-NOS--00005	20			4.85	0.5			Handpainted, Polychrome Other	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual, repeated A; Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Yellow-Red, Intense Medium, Unidentified, Individual, repeated B		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6008-SE1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6008-SE1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6008-SE1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	60	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Rouen polychrome, probably platter fragment.	Not Applicable
6008-SE1-NOS--00005		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Seize	6027	SEZ1	6027-SEZ1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Ironstone/White Granite	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Seize	6027	SEZ1	6027-SEZ1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6027-SEZ1-NOS--00001	80	260	68.32	8.81	37.3			Not Applicable	Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Dark, Unidentified, Individual C; Exterior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple, Muted Dark, Unidentified, Individual B; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple, Intense Dark, Band, unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6027-SEZ1-NOS--00002	20			3.89	0.9			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6027-SEZ1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	80	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6027-SEZ1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
St Victor	6029	SV1	6029-SV1-NOS--00006	1	Refined EW	Creamware	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	10Y 9/1	10Y 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
St Victor	6029	SV1	6029-SV1-NOS--00009	1	Refined EW	Creamware	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5Y 9/1	5Y 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
St Victor	6029	SV1	6029-SV1-NOS--00007	1	Refined EW	Creamware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	10Y 9/1	10Y 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
St Victor	6029	SV1	6029-SV1-NOS--00008	1	Refined EW	Creamware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5Y 9/1	5Y 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
St Victor	6029	SV1	6029-SV1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Faience	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
St Victor	6029	SV1	6029-SV1-NOS--00010	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 8/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
St Victor	6029	SV1	6029-SV1-NOS--00011	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5Y 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
St Victor	6029	SV1	6029-SV1-NOS--00017	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
St Victor	6029	SV1	6029-SV1-NOS--00005	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 9/1	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
St Victor	6029	SV1	6029-SV1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Tin-Enameled, unidentified	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
St Victor	6029	SV1	6029-SV1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6029-SV1-NOS--00006	45			4.99	7.2			Not Applicable		Unidentifiable, Unidentifiable, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6029-SV1-NOS--00009	30			3.18	1.5			Not Applicable			Unburned
6029-SV1-NOS--00007	25			3.74	1.4			Not Applicable			Unburned
6029-SV1-NOS--00008	25			2.6	0.7			Not Applicable			Unburned
6029-SV1-NOS--00004	35			7.03	5.7			Not Applicable	Interior, Unidentified, Painted, under free hand, Neutrals, Dark, Unidentified, Individual A	Exterior, Unidentifiable, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned
6029-SV1-NOS--00010	50		16.5	8.36	18.7			Handpainted, Polychrome Other	Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Band, unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Yellow-Red, Intense Dark, Band, unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6029-SV1-NOS--00011	25			4.41	1.3			Not Applicable			Unburned
6029-SV1-NOS--00017	35			4.39	3.9			Not Applicable			Unburned
6029-SV1-NOS--00005	20			2.94	1			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned
6029-SV1-NOS--00002	70			7.25	21.8			Not Applicable			Unburned
6029-SV1-NOS--00001	20		11.65	5.32	1.5			Flow, transfer print blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, flow, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6029-SV1-NOS--00006		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6029-SV1-NOS--00009		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6029-SV1-NOS--00007		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6029-SV1-NOS--00008		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6029-SV1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6029-SV1-NOS--00010		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Rouen type	Not Applicable
6029-SV1-NOS--00011		No		Not Mended	25	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Rouen type	Not Applicable
6029-SV1-NOS--00017		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6029-SV1-NOS--00005		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6029-SV1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	70	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Could be a base but not enough to confirm as a base. The light red color was after the recovery of the sherd du as a red post it.	Not Applicable
6029-SV1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Terson or Teson	6012	TE1	6012-TE1-NOS--00001	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Terson or Teson	6012	TE1	6012-TE1-NOS--00002	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Terson or Teson	6012	TE1	6012-TE1-NOS--00004	1	Refined EW	Faience	Base, Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	N9/	N9/	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Terson or Teson	6012	TE1	6012-TE1-NOS--00005	1	Refined EW	Ironstone/White Granite	Body, Rim	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Terson or Teson	6012	TE1	6012-TE1-NOS--00003	1	Refined EW	Pearlware	Base, Body	Hollow	Bowl	Press Molded	5B 9/1	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6012-TE1-NOS--00001	50			10.41	19.3			Not Applicable			Unburned
6012-TE1-NOS--00002	50			5.25	9.6			Not Applicable			Unburned
6012-TE1-NOS--00004	60	180	32.74	5.96	18.7	160	21.6	Not Applicable			Unburned
6012-TE1-NOS--00005	75	180	51.54	5.24	23.9			Flow, handpainted blue	Exterior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical, unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Plain Band, unid., Individual B		Unburned
6012-TE1-NOS--00003	60			5.63	15.3	70	20.58	Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical, unidentified, Individual, repeated A	Exterior, Body, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned

ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6012-TE1-NOS--00001		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	This is a Rouen type	Not Applicable
6012-TE1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	This is a Rouen type	Not Applicable
6012-TE1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended	60	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6012-TE1-NOS--00005		No		Not Mended	75	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6012-TE1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended	60	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Zoyo	6009	Z01	6009-Z01-NOS--00011	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	N9/	N9/	Tin Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Zoyo	6009	Z01	6009-Z01-NOS--00009	1	Refined EW	Faience	Body	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	5B 9/1	Lead Glaze	Tin Glaze
Habitation Zoyo	6009	Z01	6009-Z01-NOS--00013	1	Refined EW	Ironstone/White Granite	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Zoyo	6009	Z01	6009-Z01-NOS--00012	1	Refined EW	Ironstone/White Granite	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Zoyo	6009	Z01	6009-Z01-NOS--00008	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze
Habitation Zoyo	6009	Z01	6009-Z01-NOS--00010	1	Refined EW	Whiteware	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Alkaline-Lead Glaze	Alkaline-Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6009-Z01-NOS--00011	30			4.69	3.5			Not Applicable			Unburned
6009-Z01-NOS--00009	50			7.02	11			Not Applicable			Unburned
6009-Z01-NOS--00013	30		17.13	4.67	1.3			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Plain Band, unid., Individual B		Unburned
6009-Z01-NOS--00012	35		17.17	4.95	4.2			Not Applicable	Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Green, Intense Medium, Plain Band, unid., Individual B; Interior, Proximal Rim, Painted, under free hand, Green, Intense Medium, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6009-Z01-NOS--00008	20			4.03	1.4			Transfer Print Under, blue	Exterior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical, unidentified, Individual A; Exterior, Body, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Muted Medium, Botanical, unidentified, Individual B		Unburned
6009-Z01-NOS--00010	45	180	37.64	4.6	5.1			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Not Applicable, Not Applicable		Unburned

rtifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6009-Z01-NOS--00011		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Blanche: Nevers	Not Applicable
6009-Z01-NOS--00009		No		Not Mended	50	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Faience Brune: Rouen Plain	Not Applicable
6009-Z01-NOS--00013		No		Not Mended	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6009-Z01-NOS--00012		No		Not Mended	35	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6009-Z01-NOS--00008		No		Not Mended	20	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable
6009-Z01-NOS--00010		No		Not Mended	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

PORCELAIN

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Complete ness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Anneau	6024	AN1	6024-AN1-NOS--00010	1	Porcelain	Porcellaneous/ Hard Paste	Body, Handle, Rim	Hollow	Teacup	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze
Habitation Anneau	6024	AN1	6024-AN1-NOS--00007	1	Porcelain	Porcellaneous/ Hard Paste	Base, Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6024-AN1-NOS--00010	45		14.03	3.9			Not Applicable			Unburned
6024-AN1-NOS--00007	40			2.59	70	33.33	Not Applicable			Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6024-AN1-NOS--00010		No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6024-AN1-NOS--00007		No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation /Lakou Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00031	1	Porcelain	Porcellaneous/ Hard Paste	Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze
Habitation /Lakou Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00017	1	Porcelain	Porcellaneous/ Hard Paste	Body, Rim	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6000-BE1-NOS--00031	40			2.07	2.2			Not Applicable	Exterior, Body, Molded, No Applied Color, Botanical, unidentified, Adjacent Combination A		Unburned
6000-BE1-NOS--00017	30	100	21.39	2.62	1.2			Transfer Print Under, blue	Interior, Proximal Rim, Printed, under, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6000-BE1-NOS--00031		No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6000-BE1-NOS--00017		No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Unidentifiable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Ducreaux	6031	DU1	6031-DU1-NOS--00016	1	Porcelain	Porcellaneous/ Hard Paste	Body, Rim	Hollow	Mug/Can	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze
Habitation Ducreaux	6031	DU1	6031-DU1-NOS--00017	1	Porcelain	Porcellaneous/ Hard Paste	Base, Body, Handle	Hollow	Mug/Can	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze
Habitation Ducreaux	6031	DU1	6031-DU1-NOS--00018	1	Porcelain	Porcellaneous/ Hard Paste	Body	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6031-DU1-NOS--00016	120	90	39.46	5.06	119.1			Handpainted, Polychrome Other	Exterior, Body, Painted, over free hand, Blue, Muted Dark, Botanical Band, unid., Individual B; Exterior, Body, Painted, over free hand, Green, Muted Medium, Botanical Band, unid., Individual B; Exterior, Body, Painted, over free hand, Yellow-Red, Intense Light, Botanical Band, unid., Individual B; Exterior, Body, Painted, over free hand, Yellow-Red, Intense Medium, Botanical Band, unid., Individual B; Exterior, Proximal Rim, Painted, over free hand, Blue, Muted Dark, Botanical, unidentified, Individual A; Exterior, Proximal Rim, Painted, over free hand, Yellow-Red, Intense Light, Botanical, unidentified, Individual A		Unburned
6031-DU1-NOS--00017	100			5.21	156	100	95.76	Handpainted, Polychrome Other	Exterior, Body, Painted, over free hand, Blue, Muted Dark, Botanical Band, unid., Individual A; Exterior, Body, Painted, over free hand, Green, Muted Medium, Botanical Band, unid., Individual A; Exterior, Body, Painted, over free hand, Yellow-Red, Intense Light, Botanical Band, unid., Individual A		Unburned
6031-DU1-NOS--00018	35			4.61	4.3			Not Applicable	Exterior, Body, Molded, No Applied Color, Unidentified, Individual A		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6031-DU1-NOS--00016	6031-DU1-NOS--00017	Yes, Mends But Not Physically		Mug/Can		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6031-DU1-NOS--00017	6031-DU1-NOS--00016	Yes, Mends But Not Physically		Mug/Can		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Just the terminal handle	Not Applicable
6031-DU1-NOS--00018		No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Forestier	6026	FOV1	6026-FOV1-NOS--00010	1	Porcelain	Porcellaneous/ Hard Paste	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6026-FOV1-NOS--00010	30			2.78	1.5			Not Applicable			Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6026-FOV1-NOS--00010		No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Fougasse or Fougas	6002	FO1	6002-FO1-NOS--00003	1	Porcelain	Porcelain, Chinese	Body	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	5B 8/1	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6002-FO1-NOS--00003	40			4.87	8.2			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Band, unidentified, Individual, repeated A; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual A; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual B; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual C; Interior, Body, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Unidentified, Individual D		Interior Burned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6002-FO1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Laille or Lay	6023	LA1	6023-LA1-NOS--00005	1	Porcelain	Porcellaneous/ Hard Paste	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6023-LA1-NOS--00005	55	80	44.8	4.61	10.8			Not Applicable			Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6023-LA1-NOS--00005		No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Péré	6010	PE1	6010-PE1-NOS--00024	1	Porcelain	Porcellaneous/ Hard Paste	Body	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6010-PE1-NOS--00024	25			3.88	1.1			Not Applicable			Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6010-PE1-NOS--00024		No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00032	1	Porcelain	Porcellaneous/ Hard Paste	Base, Body	Hollow	Mug/Can	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00031	1	Porcelain	Porcellaneous/ Hard Paste	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00030	1	Porcelain	Porcellaneous/ Hard Paste	Body	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6033-PN1-NOS--00032	55			5.84	17.1	70	22.65	Not Applicable			Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00031	30			3.6	1.9			Not Applicable			Unburned
6033-PN1-NOS--00030	40			3.52	3.5			Not Applicable			Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6033-PN1-NOS--00032		No		Not Mended		Impressed	Colorless/Clear	Curre COVERED MUG CODE 7010 Made in C Current COLORADO (For mo Curre		Not Applicable
6033-PN1-NOS--00031		No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6033-PN1-NOS--00030		No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Seguin	6008	SE1	6008-SE1-NOS--00002	1	Porcelain	Porcelain, Chinese	Unidentifiable	Flat	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	Body Color Obscured by Decoration	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6008-SE1-NOS--00002	45			3.77	6.6			Handpainted Blue	Interior, Unidentified, Painted, under free hand, Purple-Blue, Intense Dark, Botanical Band, unid., Individual A		Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6008-SE1-NOS--00002		No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Seize	6027	SEZ1	6027-SEZ1-NOS--00004	1	Porcelain	Porcellaneous/ Hard Paste	Body, Handle, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Tableware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze
Habitation Seize	6027	SEZ1	6027-SEZ1-NOS--00003	1	Porcelain	Porcellaneous/ Hard Paste	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Teaware	Press Molded	N9/	N9/	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze	Feldspathic-AlkalineGlaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6027-SEZ1-NOS--00004	45		12.33	3.7	6.3			Not Applicable			Unburned
6027-SEZ1-NOS--00003	35	50	16.19	3.75	4.3			Not Applicable			Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6027-SEZ1-NOS--00004		No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable
6027-SEZ1-NOS--00003		No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable

STONEWARE

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Bernice	6006	BE1	6006-BE1-NOS-00001	1	Stoneware	German Stoneware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Neutrals, Medium	Yellow-Red, Muted Medium	Salt Glaze	Salt Glaze

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6006-BE1-NOS-00001	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	11.47	18.7		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6006-BE1-NOS-00001	Not Applicable	No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00001	1	Stoneware	British Stoneware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Yellow-Red, Muted Medium	Neutrals, Light	Salt Glaze	Unglazed/Bisque
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00005	1	Stoneware	Stoneware, unidentifiable	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Yellow-Red, Muted Medium	Unidentifiable	Salt Glaze	Unglazed/Bisque
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00006	1	Stoneware	Stoneware, unidentifiable	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Yellow-Red, Muted Medium	Unidentifiable	Salt Glaze	Unglazed/Bisque

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6005-GO2-NOS--00001	30	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	6.57	5.7		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Unburned
6005-GO2-NOS--00005	55	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	6.36	20.2		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Unburned
6005-GO2-NOS--00006	45	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	6.79	9.6		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6005-GO2-NOS--00001	Not Applicable	No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
6005-GO2-NOS--00005	Not Applicable	No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		
6005-GO2-NOS--00006	Not Applicable	No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Salaisse 2	6004	2SA1	6004-2SA1-NOS--00004	1	Stoneware	British Stoneware	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	Yellow-Red, Intense Medium	Salt Glaze	Unglazed/Bisque

Artifact ID	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned
6004-2SA1-NOS--00004	60	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	6.87	18.2		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Unburned

Artifact ID	Artifacts Mended To	Mended?	Mended Base Diameter	Mended Form	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Notes	Pattern Name
6004-2SA1-NOS--00004	Not Applicable	No		Not Mended		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		

Coarse Earthenware Local and Imported:

Native American Coarse Earthenware

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Desrocher/Deux Rochers	6018	DR-STP05	6018-DR-STP05-DRS--00002	1	Coarse EW	Native American	Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Handbuild, unid.	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque
Desrocher/Deux Rochers	6018	DR-STP04	6018-DR-STP04-DRS--00004	1	Coarse EW	Native American	Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Handbuild, unid.	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque
Desrocher/Deux Rochers	6018	DR-STP05	6018-DR-STP05-DRS--00001	1	Coarse EW	Native American	Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Handbuild, unid.	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque
Desrocher/Deux Rochers	6018	DR-STP05	6018-DR-STP05-DRS--00003	1	Coarse EW	Native American	Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Handbuild, unid.	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque
Desrocher/Deux Rochers	6018	DR-STP05	6018-DR-STP05-DRS--00004	1	Coarse EW	Native American	Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Handbuild, unid.	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque
Desrocher/Deux Rochers	6018	DR-STP04	6018-DR-STP04-DRS--00003	1	Coarse EW	Native American	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Handbuild, coil	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque
Desrocher/Deux Rochers	6018	DR-STP04	6018-DR-STP04-DRS--00002	1	Coarse EW	Native American	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Handbuild, coil	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6018-DR-STP05-DRS--00002	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	45			7.61	13.3			Not Applicable	
6018-DR-STP04-DRS--00004	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	35			9.17	6.3			Not Applicable	Exterior, Body, Incised, free hand, No Applied Color, Not Applicable, Not Applicable
6018-DR-STP05-DRS--00001	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	40			4.21	3.8			Not Applicable	
6018-DR-STP05-DRS--00003	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	40			7.33	6.6			Not Applicable	
6018-DR-STP05-DRS--00004	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	25			4.06	2.1			Not Applicable	
6018-DR-STP04-DRS--00003	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	30			5.49	2.4			Not Applicable	Exterior, Body, Punctate, No Applied Color, Not Applicable, Not Applicable
6018-DR-STP04-DRS--00002	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	30			5.74	3.9			Not Applicable	Exterior, Body, Punctate, No Applied Color, Not Applicable, Not Applicable

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Paste Inclusions	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference
6018-DR-STP05-DRS--00002		Unburned	Reduced	Not Applicable	Quartz, size n/r; Rock, other		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6018-DR-STP04-DRS--00004		Unburned	Not Reduced	Red, Intense Medium	Hematite; Quartz, size n/r; Rock, other size n/r	Meiacoide.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6018-DR-STP05-DRS--00001		Unburned	Not Reduced	Red	Quartz, size n/r; Rock, other		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6018-DR-STP05-DRS--00003		Unburned	Reduced	Red	Quartz, size n/r; Rock, other		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6018-DR-STP05-DRS--00004		Unburned	Reduced	Unidentifiable, Reduced	Hematite; Quartz, size n/r; Rock, other		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6018-DR-STP04-DRS--00003		Unburned	Reduced	Red	Hematite; Quartz, size n/r; Rock, other	Likely Meiacoide.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable
6018-DR-STP04-DRS--00002		Unburned	Reduced	Red	Hematite; Quartz, size n/r; Rock, other	Likely Meiacoide.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable

Afro-Caribbean Coarse Earthenware

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Fougasse or Fougas	6002	FO2	6002-FO2-NOS--00001	1	Coarse EW	Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, unid.	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Unidentifiable	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque
Habitation Fougasse or Fougas	6002	FO2	6002-FO2-NOS--00005	1	Coarse EW	Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, unid.	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Unidentifiable	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque
Habitation Fougasse or Fougas	6002	FO2	6002-FO2-NOS--00002	1	Coarse EW	Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, unid.	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Unidentifiable	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque
Habitation Fougasse or Fougas	6002	FO2	6002-FO2-NOS--00003	1	Coarse EW	Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, unid.	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Unidentifiable	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque
Habitation Fougasse or Fougas	6002	FO2	6002-FO2-NOS--00016	1	Coarse EW	Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, wheel thrown	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6002-FO2-NOS--00001	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	70			8.69	31.9			Not Applicable	
6002-FO2-NOS--00005	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	35			8.48	5.7			Not Applicable	
6002-FO2-NOS--00002	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	60			6.49	15.1			Not Applicable	
6002-FO2-NOS--00003	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	55			6.78	11			Not Applicable	
6002-FO2-NOS--00016	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	65			12.32	39			Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6002-FO2-NOS--00001	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	70			8.69	31.9			Not Applicable	
6002-FO2-NOS--00005	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	35			8.48	5.7			Not Applicable	
6002-FO2-NOS--00002	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	60			6.49	15.1			Not Applicable	
6002-FO2-NOS--00003	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	55			6.78	11			Not Applicable	
6002-FO2-NOS--00016	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	65			12.32	39			Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Desrocher/Deux-Rochers	6018	DR-STP04	6018-DR-STP04-DRS--00001	1	Coarse EW	Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, unid.	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Unidentifiable	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6018-DR-STP04-DRS--00001	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	70			8.92	26.6			Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Paste Inclusions	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6018-DR-STP04-DRS--00001		Unburned	Reduced	Unidentifiable, Reduced	Black, unid; Hematite; Quartz, size n/r; Rock, other; Rock, white	Manufacture technique is probably hand-build.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Ménard	6032	ME1	6032-ME1-NOS--00009	1	Coarse EW	Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, hand built	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Unidentifiable	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque
Habitation Ménard	6032	ME1	6032-ME1-NOS--00010	1	Coarse EW	Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, hand built	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Unidentifiable	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6032-ME1-NOS--00009	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	50			10.21	13.2			Not Applicable	
6032-ME1-NOS--00010	Not Recorded	Not Applicable	40			8.67	6.7			Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Paste Inclusions	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6032-ME1-NOS--00009		Unburned	Not Reduced	Orange	Hematite; Quartz, size n/r; Rock, white; Voids, uid		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6032-ME1-NOS--00010		Unburned	Not Reduced	Orange	Hematite; Quartz, size n/r; Rock, white		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Place Nègre	6033	PN1	6033-PN1-NOS--00033	1	Coarse EW	Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, unid.	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Unidentifiable	Red, Intense Medium	Red, Intense Medium	Glaze, unidentifiable	Unglazed/Bisque

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6033-PN1-NOS--00033	Not Applicable	Not Applicable								Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Paste Inclusions	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6033-PN1-NOS--00033		Unburned	Not Reduced	Red	Hematite; Limestone; Quartz, size n/r; Rock, white		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Salaisse 1	6003	1SA1	6003-1SA1-NOS--00010	1	Coarse EW	Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, hand built	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Handbuild, unid.	Yellow-Red, Intense Medium	Yellow-Red, Intense Medium	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6003-1SA1-NOS--00010	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	70			9.21	31.8			Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Paste Inclusions	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6003-1SA1-NOS--00010		Unburned	Reduced	Red	Grog; Hematite; Limestone; Quartz, size n/r; Rock, white; Voids, uid		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Salaisse 2	6004	2SA1	6004-2SA1-NOS--00007	1	Coarse EW	Caribbean Coarse Earthenware, unid.	Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6004-2SA1-NOS--00007	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	50			11	16.4			Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Paste Inclusions	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6004-2SA1-NOS--00007		Interior Burned	Reduced	Orange	Grog; Hematite; Limestone; Quartz, size n/r; Rock, white		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Coarse Earthenware Unidentified

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Anneau	6024	AN1	6024-AN1-NOS-00012	1	Coarse EW	Coarse Earthenware, unidentified	Base, Body	Hollow	Flower Pot	Press Molded	Red, Intense Medium	Red, Intense Medium	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6024-AN1-NOS-00012	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	100			17.97	158.5	130	76.66	Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Paste Inclusions	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6024-AN1-NOS-00012		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable			Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00029	1	Coarse EW	Coarse Earthenware, unidentified	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Unidentifiable	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00028	1	Coarse EW	Coarse Earthenware, unidentified	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Unidentifiable	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00030	1	Coarse EW	Coarse Earthenware, unidentified	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Unidentifiable	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00031	1	Coarse EW	Coarse Earthenware, unidentified	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Unidentifiable	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO3	6005-GO3-NOS--00005	1	Coarse EW	Coarse Earthenware, unidentified	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO3	6005-GO3-NOS--00006	1	Coarse EW	Coarse Earthenware, unidentified	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Unidentifiable	Not Recorded	Not Recorded	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6005-GO2-NOS--00029	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	40			9.7	10.2			Not Applicable	
6005-GO2-NOS--00028	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	35			7.42	5.1			Not Applicable	
6005-GO2-NOS--00030	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	50			7.6	11.8			Not Applicable	
6005-GO2-NOS--00031	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	55			7.01	19.2	90	37.44	Not Applicable	
6005-GO3-NOS--00005	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	95			15.36	112.9	150	61.47	Not Applicable	
6005-GO3-NOS--00006	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	95	100	30.34	17.32	68.1			Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Paste Inclusions	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6005-GO2-NOS--00029		Unburned	Not Reduced	Red	Hematite; Quartz, size n/r; Voids, uid		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6005-GO2-NOS--00028		Unburned	Not Reduced	Red	Hematite; Quartz, size n/r		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6005-GO2-NOS--00030		Unburned	Not Reduced	Red	Hematite; Quartz, size n/r; Voids, uid		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6005-GO2-NOS--00031		Unburned	Not Reduced	Red	Hematite; Quartz, size n/r; Voids, uid		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6005-GO3-NOS--00005		Unburned	Not Reduced	Not Applicable	Hematite; Limestone; Quartz, size n/r; Red, uid; Voids, uid		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6005-GO3-NOS--00006		Unburned	Not Reduced	Pink	Hematite; Limestone; Quartz, size n/r; Rock, white; Voids, uid		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00030	1	Coarse EW	Coarse Earthenware, unidentified	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Unidentifiable	Yellow-Red, Intense Medium	Red/Yellow-Red, Muted Dark	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6028-JO1-NOS--00030	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	70			10.16	29.6			Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Paste Inclusions	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6028-JO1-NOS--00030		Unburned	Reduced	Neutrals, Medium	Black, unid; Grog; Hematite; Limestone; Quartz, size n/r; Rock, white; Voids, uid	Possible slip on exterior surface.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Péré	6010	PE1	6010-PE1-NOS--00027	1	Coarse EW	Coarse Earthenware, unidentified	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Unidentifiable	Yellow-Red, Intense Medium	Yellow-Red, Intense Medium	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6010-PE1-NOS--00027	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	90			22.78	183	120	60.09	Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Paste Inclusions	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6010-PE1-NOS--00027		Unburned	Reduced	Yellow-Red, Intense Medium	Black, unid; Grog; Hematite; Limestone; Quartz, size n/r; Rock, white; Voids, uid		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Salaisse 2	6004	2SA1	6004-2SA1-NOS--00033	1	Coarse EW	Coarse Earthenware, unidentified	Body	Hollow	Flower Pot	Wheel Thrown	Yellow-Red, Intense Medium	Yellow-Red, Intense Medium	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6004-2SA1-NOS--00033	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	55			10.39	11.1			Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Paste Inclusions	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6004-2SA1-NOS--00033		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable			Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
St Victor	6029	SV1	6029-SV1-NOS--00003	1	Coarse EW	Coarse Earthenware, unidentified		Hollow	Flower Pot	Press Molded	Red	Red	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6029-SV1-NOS--00003	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	120			15.62	182.8	110	67.66	Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Paste Inclusions	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6029-SV1-NOS--00003		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable			Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Terson or Teson	6012	TE1	6012-TE1-NOS--00009	1	Coarse EW	Coarse Earthenware, unidentified	Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	Red, Intense Medium	Red, Intense Medium	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque
Habitation Terson or Teson	6012	TE1	6012-TE1-NOS--00008	1	Coarse EW	Coarse Earthenware, unidentified	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Red, Muted Medium	Red, Muted Medium	Unglazed/ Bisque	Unglazed/Bisque
Habitation Terson or Teson	6012	TE1	6012-TE1-NOS--00007	1	Coarse EW	Coarse Earthenware, unidentified	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Buff	Yellow-Red, Intense Medium	Unglazed/ Bisque	Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6012-TE1-NOS--00009	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	75			10.31	45.1			Not Applicable	
6012-TE1-NOS--00008	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	100			9.66	96			Not Applicable	
6012-TE1-NOS--00007	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	50	100	25.38	9.09	23.1			Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Paste Inclusions	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6012-TE1-NOS--00009		Unburned	Not Reduced	Red, Intense Medium	Hematite; Quartz, size n/r		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6012-TE1-NOS--00008		Unburned	Not Reduced	Red, Muted Medium	Hematite; Quartz, size n/r; Rock, white		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6012-TE1-NOS--00007		Unburned	Not Reduced	Buff	Grog; Hematite; Quartz, size n/r; Rock, white		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Imported Coarse Earthenware

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Colombier	6020	CO1	6020-CO1-NOS--00005	1	Coarse EW	Huveaune	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Yellow-Red, Intense Medium	Yellow-Red, Muted Medium	Unglazed/ Bisque	Lead Glaze
Habitation Colombier	6020	CO1	6020-CO1-NOS--00004	1	Coarse EW	Vallauris	Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	Yellow-Red, Muted Medium	Neutrals, Light	Unglazed/ Bisque	Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6020-CO1-NOS--00005	Not Applicable	Translucent	95			15.8	70.7	100	64.01	Not Applicable	Interior, Base, Slip, Yellow, Muted Light, Unidentified, Individual A
6020-CO1-NOS--00004	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	85			10.89	43.2			Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized V/s Reduced	Paste Color	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6020-CO1-NOS--00005		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6020-CO1-NOS--00004		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	This sherd has a white slip on the interior surface.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00032	1	Coarse EW	Huveaune	Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	Not Applicable	Yellow-Red, Intense Medium	Missing Surface	Lead Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00033	1	Coarse EW	Huveaune	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Yellow, Muted Light	Yellow, Muted Light	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00010	1	Coarse EW	Huveaune	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Green-Yellow, Muted Medium	Yellow, Muted Light	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00003	1	Coarse EW	Saintonge	Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	Yellow-Red, Muted Light	Green-Yellow, Muted Medium	Unglazed/ Bisque	Lead Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00002	1	Coarse EW	Saintonge	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Green-Yellow, Muted Medium	Green-Yellow, Muted Dark	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00004	1	Coarse EW	Saintonge	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Not Applicable	Green-Yellow, Muted Medium	Missing Surface	Lead Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO3	6005-GO3-NOS--00004	1	Coarse EW	Saintonge	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Not Applicable	Green-Yellow, Intense Medium	Unglazed/ Bisque	Lead Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO1	6005-GO1-NOS--00010	1	Coarse EW	Vallauris	Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	Yellow-Red, Muted Light	Yellow, Muted Light	Unglazed/ Bisque	Lead Glaze
Habitation Godillan	6005	GO1	6005-GO1-NOS--00009	1	Coarse EW	Vallauris	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Yellow-Red, Muted Light	Yellow-Red, Muted Light	Unglazed/ Bisque	Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6005-GO2-NOS--00032	Not Applicable	Translucent	35				4.4			Combed/Dot/Marbelized/Trailed	Interior, Body, Slip, Yellow-Red, Intense Medium, Unidentified, Individual A
6005-GO2-NOS--00033	Translucent	Translucent	50	130	37.28	7.88	15.7			Not Applicable	
6005-GO2-NOS--00010	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	80			9.87	30.1	110	56.33	Not Applicable	
6005-GO2-NOS--00003	Not Applicable	Translucent	45			5.25	7.4			Not Applicable	
6005-GO2-NOS--00002	Translucent	Translucent	55			9.51	27.6	100	51.25	Not Applicable	
6005-GO2-NOS--00004	Not Applicable	Translucent	65				27.3	70	55.6	Not Applicable	Interior, Base, Incised, free hand, No Applied Color, Cordoned, Individual, repeated A
6005-GO3-NOS--00004	Not Recorded	Translucent	120			13.48	159	250	56.46	Not Applicable	
6005-GO1-NOS--00010	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	25			5.89	2.6			Not Applicable	
6005-GO1-NOS--00009	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	45			8.46	12.1			Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6005-GO2-NOS--00032		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6005-GO2-NOS--00033	Exterior, Body, Rim, Partial Miss.Surface; Interior, Body, Rim, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6005-GO2-NOS--00010	Exterior, Base, Body, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6005-GO2-NOS--00003	Exterior, Body, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6005-GO2-NOS--00002	Exterior, Base, Body, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6005-GO2-NOS--00004		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6005-GO3-NOS--00004	Interior, Base, Body, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6005-GO1-NOS--00010		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6005-GO1-NOS--00009		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Grand Pré	6021	GrP1	6021-GrP1-NOS--00005	1	Coarse EW	Saintonge	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Yellow, Muted Light	Green-Yellow, Intense Medium	Unglazed/ Bisque	Lead Glaze
Grand Pré	6021	GrP1	6021-GrP1-NOS--00006	1	Coarse EW	Vallauris	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Yellow-Red, Muted Medium	Yellow-Red, Intense Medium	Unglazed/ Bisque	Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6021-GrP1-NOS--00005	Not Applicable	Translucent	35			9.44	6.5			Not Applicable	
6021-GrP1-NOS--00006	Not Applicable	Transparent	40			8.35	9.3			Not Applicable	

ifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6021-GrP1-NOS--00005		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6021-GrP1-NOS--00006		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Joncaor Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00020	1	Coarse EW	Biot	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Buff	Yellow, Muted Light	Not Applicable	Lead Glaze
Habitation Joncaor Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00027	1	Coarse EW	Huveaune	Body	Hollow	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	Buff	Yellow-Red, Muted Light	Unglazed/ Bisque	Lead Glaze
Habitation Joncaor Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00021	1	Coarse EW	Huveaune	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Buff	Yellow-Red, Muted Light	Unglazed/ Bisque	Lead Glaze
Habitation Joncaor Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00019	1	Coarse EW	Saintonge	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Yellow-Red, Muted Light	Green-Yellow, Muted Medium	Unglazed/ Bisque	Lead Glaze
Habitation Joncaor Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00029	1	Coarse EW	Saintonge	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Green-Yellow, Muted Medium	Yellow, Muted Light	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze
Habitation Joncaor Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00018	1	Coarse EW	Saintonge	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Yellow-Red, Muted Light	Green-Yellow, Intense Medium	Unglazed/ Bisque	Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6028-JO1-NOS--00020	Not Applicable	Translucent	60	110	57.52	12.6	26.2			Not Applicable	
6028-JO1-NOS--00027	Not Applicable	Translucent	55			9.3	6.8			Not Applicable	
6028-JO1-NOS--00021	Not Applicable	Translucent	85			7.29	60.5	60	47.81	Not Applicable	
6028-JO1-NOS--00019	Not Applicable	Translucent	55			11.29	18.1			Not Applicable	
6028-JO1-NOS--00029	Not Applicable	Translucent	50			7.28	10.3			Not Applicable	
6028-JO1-NOS--00018	Not Applicable	Translucent	85	220	82.63	5.11	31.4			Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6028-JO1-NOS--00020		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6028-JO1-NOS--00027		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6028-JO1-NOS--00021		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6028-JO1-NOS--00019		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6028-JO1-NOS--00029	Exterior, Body, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6028-JO1-NOS--00018	Interior, Body, Rim, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Labbé	6025	LAB1	6025-LAB1-NOS--00003	1	Coarse EW	Huveaune	Base, Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Orange	Yellow-Red, Intense Medium	Unglazed/ Bisque	Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6025-LAB1-NOS--00003	Not Applicable	Translucent	115			9.5	70.6	80	74.63	Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6025-LAB1-NOS--00003		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Slipped interior	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Man-Bouki	6030	MB1	6030-MB1-NOS--00005	1	Coarse EW	Huveaune	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Buff	Yellow-Red, Muted Medium	Unglazed/ Bisque	Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6030-MB1-NOS--00005	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	65			10.83	21.2			Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6030-MB1-NOS--00005		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	White slipped under the glaze	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Ménard	6032	ME1	6032-ME1-NOS--00007	1	Coarse EW	Huveaune	Body, Rim	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Yellow-Red, Intense Medium	Yellow-Red, Muted Medium	Unglazed/ Bisque	Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6032-ME1-NOS--00007	Not Applicable	Translucent	100	240	45.92	11.06	10.5			Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6032-ME1-NOS--00007		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	White slipped interior, and slipped over rim.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Salaisse 1	6003	1SA1	6003-1SA1-NOS--00013	1	Coarse EW	Biot	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Buff	Yellow, Muted Light	Unglazed/ Bisque	Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6003-1SA1-NOS--00013	Not Applicable	Translucent	90			22.74	139.9			Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6003-1SA1-NOS--00013		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation Salaisse 2	6004	2SA1	6004-2SA1-NOS--00008	1	Coarse EW	Biot	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Buff	Yellow, Muted Light	Unglazed/ Bisque	Lead Glaze
Habitation Salaisse 2	6004	2SA1	6004-2SA1-NOS--00034	1	Coarse EW	Huveaune	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Wheel Thrown	Not Applicable	Unidentifiable	Missing Surface	Unidentifiable Surface
Habitation Salaisse 2	6004	2SA1	6004-2SA1-NOS--00035	1	Coarse EW	Huveaune	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Yellow-Red, Intense Medium	Yellow-Red, Intense Medium	Lead Glaze	Unglazed/Bisque
Habitation Salaisse 2	6004	2SA1	6004-2SA1-NOS--00036	1	Coarse EW	Huveaune	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable Surface	Unidentifiable Surface

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6004-2SA1-NOS--00008	Not Applicable	Translucent	60			17.82	26.8			Not Applicable	
6004-2SA1-NOS--00034	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	30				6.6			Not Applicable	
6004-2SA1-NOS--00035	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	55			13.45	79.3			Not Applicable	
6004-2SA1-NOS--00036	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	100			13.09	58.4			Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6004-2SA1-NOS--00008		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6004-2SA1-NOS--00034	Interior, Unidentifiable, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	There is a white solid on the interior surface	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6004-2SA1-NOS--00035		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6004-2SA1-NOS--00036		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	There is a white slip on the surface.	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Material	Ware	Completeness	Vessel Category	Form	Manufacturing Technique	Exterior Color	Interior Color	Exterior Glaze Type	Interior Glaze Type
Habitation St Victor	6029	SV1	6029-SV1-NOS--00013	1	Coarse EW	Huveaune	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Yellow-Red, Muted Light	Yellow-Red, Intense Medium	Lead Glaze	Unglazed/Bisque
Habitation St Victor	6029	SV1	6029-SV1-NOS--00012	1	Coarse EW	Saintonge	Body	Hollow	Unid: Utilitarian	Wheel Thrown	Green-Yellow, Muted Medium	Green-Yellow, Muted Light	Lead Glaze	Lead Glaze

Artifact ID	Exterior Glaze Opacity	Interior Glaze Opacity	Maximum Sherd Measurement	Rim Diameter	Rim Length	Sherd Thickness	Sherd Weight	Base Diameter	Base Length	Decorative Genre	Decorative Technique/ Stylistic Elements
6029-SV1-NOS--00013	Translucent	Not Applicable	50			7.1	12.1			Not Applicable	
6029-SV1-NOS--00012	Translucent	Translucent	30			7.43	2.8			Not Applicable	

Artifact ID	Wear Location, Ceramic Completeness, Wear Pattern	Burned	Oxidized Vs Reduced	Paste Color	Notes	Base Mark	Base Mark Color	Base Mark Reference	Pattern Name
6029-SV1-NOS--00013	Exterior, Body, Partial Miss.Surface	Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	
6029-SV1-NOS--00012		Unburned	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	

Appendix E. Glass Vessel from Regional Survey.

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Lakou Bernard	6000-BE1-NOS--00022	BE1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	50	12.1			
Habitation Lakou Bernard	6000-BE1-NOS--00023	BE1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Neck	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	65	14.1			
Habitation Lakou Bernard	6000-BE1-NOS--00024	BE1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	40	4.4			
Habitation Lakou Bernard	6000-BE1-NOS--00025	BE1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	80	69.3	30.08	70	
Habitation Lakou Bernard	6000-BE1-NOS--00026	BE1	1	Tumbler	Base, Body	Colorless/Clear	Hollow	Yes	Machine Made	Contact Mold	55	22.5	52.2	60	5.57

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	Bottle Specifics	Stem Body Shape	Stem Foot Shape	Stem Shape	Decorati on	Decoration Info	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6000-BE1-NOS--00022	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6000-BE1-NOS--00023	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6000-BE1-NOS--00024	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6000-BE1-NOS--00025	Missing Information	Base, Flat (Base), Mouth Blown	Base, Flat (Base), Mouth Blown	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6000-BE1-NOS--00026	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluoresces	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Fougas or Fougass	6001-1FO1-NOS--00014	1FO1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	80	66.2	67.53	80	
Habitation Fougas or Fougass	6001-1FO1-NOS--00015	1FO1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	70	161.2	62.8	60	
Habitation Fougas or Fougass	6001-1FO1-NOS--00016	1FO1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	85	22.1			
Habitation Fougas or Fougass	6001-1FO1-NOS--00017	1FO1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	35	2.9			

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	StemBody Shape	StemFootShape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6001-1FO1-NOS--00014	Not Applicable	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6001-1FO1-NOS--00015	Empontilled, type unid	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem	Base, S	No	No
6001-1FO1-NOS--00016	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6001-1FO1-NOS--00017	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Fougas or Fougass	6002-FO2-NOS--00008	FO2	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	70	18.7			
Habitation Fougas or Fougass	6002-FO2-NOS--00009	FO2	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	40	5			
Habitation Fougas or Fougass	6002-FO2-NOS--00010	FO2	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	35	4.4			
Habitation Fougas or Fougass	6002-FO2-NOS--00011	FO2	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Neck	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	35	2.8			
Habitation Fougas or Fougass	6002-FO2-NOS--00012	FO2	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body, Shoulder, Neck, Finish	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mold Blown	Contact Mold	240	262.3	36.98	40	
Habitation Fougas or Fougass	6002-FO3-NOS--00002	FO3	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	145	390.2	90.42	120	

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	StemBody Shape	StemFootShape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6002-FO2-NOS--00008	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6002-FO2-NOS--00009	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6002-FO2-NOS--00010	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6002-FO2-NOS--00011	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6002-FO2-NOS--00012	Not Applicable	Finish, 1-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Finish, 1-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6002-FO3-NOS--00002	Empontilled, type unid	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluoresces	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Salaisse1 or Salès1	6003-1SA1-NOS--00001	1SA1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Base, Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	45	13	37.77	80	
Habitation Salaisse1 or Salès1	6003-1SA1-NOS--00002	1SA1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	30	3.2			
Habitation Salaisse1 or Salès1	6003-1SA1-NOS--00003	1SA1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	35	3.1			
Habitation Salaisse1 or Salès1	6003-1SA1-NOS--00004	1SA1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	40	3			
Habitation Salaisse1 or Salès1	6003-1SA1-NOS--00005	1SA1	1	Bottle, perfume	Base, Body	Blue, Dark	Hollow	No	Mold Blown	Unidentifiable	35	5.1	29.98	30	
Habitation Salaisse1 or Salès1	6003-1SA1-NOS--00015	1SA1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Neck, Finish	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	35	5.8			
Habitation Salaisse1 or Salès1	6003-1SA1-NOS--00016	1SA1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	35	10.2	16.09		
Habitation Salaisse1 or Salès1	6003-1SA1-NOS--00017	1SA1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Unidentifiable	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	30	3.6			

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	StemBody Shape	StemFootShape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6003-1SA1-NOS--00001	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6003-1SA1-NOS--00002	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6003-1SA1-NOS--00003	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6003-1SA1-NOS--00004	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6003-1SA1-NOS--00005	Not Applicable	Base, Flat (Base), Molded, unid. mold type	Base, Flat (Base), Molded, unid. mold type	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem	Base, 6	No	No
6003-1SA1-NOS--00015	Not Applicable	Finish, 2-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR); String Rim, Flat Side (StringRim), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Finish, 2-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR); String Rim, Flat Side (StringRim), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6003-1SA1-NOS--00016	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6003-1SA1-NOS--00017	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Salaisse2 or Salès2	6004-2SA1-NOS--00012	2SA1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	55	27	30.2	70	
Habitation Salaisse2 or Salès2	6004-2SA1-NOS--00013	2SA1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	60	15.4			
Habitation Salaisse2 or Salès2	6004-2SA1-NOS--00014	2SA1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	55	9.4			
Habitation Salaisse2 or Salès2	6004-2SA1-NOS--00015	2SA1	2	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	50	18.5			
Habitation Salaisse2 or Salès2	6004-2SA1-NOS--00016	2SA1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	45	5.6			
Habitation Salaisse2 or Salès2	6004-2SA1-NOS--00017	2SA1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	40	2.8			
Habitation Salaisse2 or Salès2	6004-2SA1-NOS--00018	2SA1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	35	4			
Habitation Salaisse2 or Salès2	6004-2SA1-NOS--00019	2SA1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	30	1.3			
Habitation Salaisse2 or Salès2	6004-2SA1-NOS--00020	2SA1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Unidentifiable	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	25	2.2			

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	StemBody Shape	StemFootShape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6004-2SA1-NOS--00012	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6004-2SA1-NOS--00013	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6004-2SA1-NOS--00014	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6004-2SA1-NOS--00015	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	N/R
6004-2SA1-NOS--00016	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6004-2SA1-NOS--00017	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6004-2SA1-NOS--00018	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6004-2SA1-NOS--00019	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6004-2SA1-NOS--00020	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescences	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Salaisse2 or Salès2	6004-2SA1-NOS--00021	2SA1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Colorless/Clear	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	60	11.7			
Habitation Salaisse2 or Salès2	6004-2SA1-NOS--00022	2SA1	1	Unidentifiable	Unidentifiable	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	20	1			
Habitation Salaisse2 or Salès2	6004-2SA1-NOS--00023	2SA1	1	Unidentifiable	Finish	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	25	3.1			
Habitation Salaisse2 or Salès2	6004-2SA1-NOS--00024	2SA1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Neck	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	30	3.3			
Habitation Salaisse2 or Salès2	6004-2SA1-NOS--00025	2SA1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Base	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	30	2.6	20.14	80	
Habitation Salaisse2 or Salès2	6004-2SA1-NOS--00026	2SA1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body, Shoulder, Neck	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	45	4.1			
Habitation Salaisse2 or Salès2	6004-2SA1-NOS--00027	2SA1	1	Bottle/Vial, Pharmaceutical	Base, Body	Brown	Hollow	No	Mold Blown	Press Mold	80	16.1	27.34	20	
Habitation Salaisse2 or Salès2	6004-2SA1-NOS--00028	2SA1	1	Unidentifiable	Body	Colorless/Clear	Hollow	No	Unidentifiable	Not Applicable	30	0.6			
Habitation Salaisse2 or Salès2	6004-2SA1-NOS--00029	2SA1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Base, Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mold Blown	Unidentifiable	95	42	23.52	70	

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	StemBody Shape	StemFootShape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6004-2SA1-NOS--00021	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6004-2SA1-NOS--00022	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6004-2SA1-NOS--00023	Not Applicable	Finish, 1-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Finish, 1-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6004-2SA1-NOS--00024	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6004-2SA1-NOS--00025	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6004-2SA1-NOS--00026	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6004-2SA1-NOS--00027	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6004-2SA1-NOS--00028	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6004-2SA1-NOS--00029	Non-emponticilled	Base, Flat (Base), Molded, unid. mold type	Base, Flat (Base), Molded, unid. mold type	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem	Base, 25	No	No

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Godillan	6005-GO1-NOS--00011	GO1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Colorless/Clear	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	35	6.1			
Habitation Godillan	6005-GO1-NOS--00012	GO1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	75	25.7			
Habitation Godillan	6005-GO2-NOS--00020	GO2	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Neck, Finish	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	50	14.9			
Habitation Godillan	6005-GO2-NOS--00021	GO2	1	Bottle, Wine style	Neck, Finish	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	35	6.6			

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	StemBody Shape	StemFootShape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6005-GO1-NOS--00011	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6005-GO1-NOS--00012	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6005-GO2-NOS--00020	Not Applicable	Finish, 1-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Finish, 1-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6005-GO2-NOS--00021	Not Applicable	Finish, 2-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR); String Rim, Rounded (Lip, StringRim), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Finish, 2-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR); String Rim, Rounded (Lip, StringRim), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescences	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Godillan	6005-GO2-NOS--00022	GO2	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Base	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	40	7.3			
Habitation Godillan	6005-GO2-NOS--00023	GO2	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Base	Colorless/Clear	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	55	22.7			
Habitation Godillan	6005-GO2-NOS--00024	GO2	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	50	16.5	12.91		
Habitation Godillan	6005-GO2-NOS--00025	GO2	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	40	11.3			
Habitation Godillan	6005-GO2-NOS--00026	GO2	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	25	1.4			
Habitation Godillan	6005-GO2-NOS--00027	GO2	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	20	0.8			
Habitation Godillan	6005-GO3-NOS--00001	GO3	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	70	91			
Habitation Godillan	6005-GO4-NOS--00001	GO4	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	50	10.1			

ırtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	StemBody Shape	StemFootShape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6005-GO2-NOS--00022	Not Applicable	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6005-GO2-NOS--00023	Not Applicable	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6005-GO2-NOS--00024	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6005-GO2-NOS--00025	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6005-GO2-NOS--00026	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6005-GO2-NOS--00027	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6005-GO3-NOS--00001	Emportilled, type unid	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6005-GO4-NOS--00001	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No

Reference Exploration	NOS--00004 Q006-BE1-	BEK1	1	Style Bottle, Wine	Body Complex	Green Color	Green/Olive	Holiow Yes	No Effort	Mouth Blown Tech	Illustration Missing	52	545				
Name Project Site of	**ArtifactID**	**Context**	**Count**	**Form**	**Complex**	**Color**	**Shape**	**Cavity Covered**	**Effort**	**Shape**	**Tech**	**Mold Type**	**Mean Weight**	**Weight**	**Label Base**	**Disk Base**	**Mark Type**
ArtifactID	**Pontil Mark**	**Bottle Specifics**		**BottleSpecifics**		**StemBody Shape**		**StemFootS hape**		**StemS hape**	**Decorati on**	**DecorationInfo**	**Mark Info**	**Burned**	**Patination**		
6006-BE1-NOS--00004	Not Applic able	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech		NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech		Not Applicable		Not Applicable		Not Applic able	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No		

Habitation Site of Project Name	NOS--00003-NER1-6007	NERI	1	Bottle, Style	Body, Waist	Base, Body	Chest Chest\Drive	Hollow	No	Mold Blown	Undetermined	30	3				
	ArtifactID	**Pontil Mark**	**Bottle Specifics**	**Count**	**Form**	**Combine Finish**	**Color**	**StemBody Shape**	**Chevron Style**	**StemFoot Shape**	**Effect**	**StemS hape**	**Decorati on**	**DecorationInfo**	**Mark Info**	**Burned**	**Patination**
	6007-NER1-NOS--00003	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech					Not Applicable		Not Applicable	No	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Zoyo	6009-Z01-NOS--00001	Z01	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	25	2.2			
Habitation Zoyo	6009-Z01-NOS--00002	Z01	3	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	35	8.4			
Habitation Zoyo	6009-Z01-NOS--00003	Z01	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	40	8.8			
Habitation Zoyo	6009-Z01-NOS--00004	Z01	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	60	29			
Habitation Zoyo	6009-Z01-NOS--00005	Z01	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	70	67.8	48.17	90	
Habitation Zoyo	6009-Z01-NOS--00006	Z01	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	100	60.4			
Habitation Zoyo	6009-Z01-NOS--00007	Z01	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	100	81.2			

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	StemBody Shape	StemFootShape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6009-Z01-NOS--00001	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6009-Z01-NOS--00002	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6009-Z01-NOS--00003	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6009-Z01-NOS--00004	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6009-Z01-NOS--00005	Not Applicable	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6009-Z01-NOS--00006	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6009-Z01-NOS--00007	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluoresces	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Péré	6010-PE1-NOS--00001	PE1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	75	31.7	18.27		
Habitation Péré	6010-PE1-NOS--00002	PE1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	60	45.6	29.33	70	
Habitation Péré	6010-PE1-NOS--00003	PE1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Shoulder, Neck, Finish	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	60	23.5			
Habitation Péré	6010-PE1-NOS--00004	PE1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	55	8.4			
Habitation Péré	6010-PE1-NOS--00005	PE1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	45	5.7			
Habitation Péré	6010-PE1-NOS--00006	PE1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	35	7.2	25.36	50	

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	StemBody Shape	StemFootShape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6010-PE1-NOS--00001	Empontilled, type unid	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6010-PE1-NOS--00002	Empontilled, type unid	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6010-PE1-NOS--00003	Not Applicable	Finish, 1-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Finish, 1-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6010-PE1-NOS--00004	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6010-PE1-NOS--00005	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6010-PE1-NOS--00006	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Péré	6010-PE1-NOS--00007	PE1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	30	2.6			
Habitation Péré	6010-PE1-NOS--00008	PE1	2	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	20	2			
Habitation Péré	6010-PE1-NOS--00009	PE1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	30	1.4			
Habitation Péré	6010-PE1-NOS--00010	PE1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	45	5.3			
Habitation Péré	6010-PE1-NOS--00011	PE1	1	Tumbler	Base, Body	Colorless/Clear	Hollow	No	Mold Blown	Unidentifiable	85	41.3	50.44	60	

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	StemBody Shape	StemFootShape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6010-PE1-NOS--00007	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6010-PE1-NOS--00008	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6010-PE1-NOS--00009	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6010-PE1-NOS--00010	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6010-PE1-NOS--00011	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Terson	6012-TE1-NOS--00010	TE1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	50	9			

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	Stem Body Shape	StemFoot Shape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6012-TE1-NOS--00010	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Miray	6013-MI1-NOS--00002	MI1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Shoulder, Neck, Finish	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	95	71.2			

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	StemBody Shape	StemFootShape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6013-MI1-NOS--00002	Not Applicable	Finish, 2-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR); String Rim, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Finish, 2-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR); String Rim, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluoresces	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Dilique	6014-DI1-NOS--00028	DI1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	55	21.5			
Habitation Dilique	6014-DI1-NOS--00029	DI1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	40	10.8	23.11	60	
Habitation Dilique	6014-DI1-NOS--00030	DI1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Neck, Finish	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	30	4.4			

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	StemBody Shape	StemFootShape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Base Length	Patination
6014-DI1-NOS--00028	Empontilled, type unid	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No		Yes
6014-DI1-NOS--00029	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No		Yes
6014-DI1-NOS--00030	Not Applicable	Finish, 2-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Down-Sloped (Lip, String), Tooled (Lip, SR); String Rim, Flat Side (StringRim), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Finish, 2-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Down-Sloped (Lip, String), Tooled (Lip, SR); String Rim, Flat Side (StringRim), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No		No

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Bran Noble	6015-BrN1-NOS--00001	BrN1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Shoulder, Neck, Finish	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	90	61.3			
Habitation Bran Noble	6015-BrN1-NOS--00005	BrN1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	45	8.7			

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	StemBodyShape	StemFootShape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6015-BrN1-NOS--00001	Not Applicable	Finish, 1-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Finish, 1-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6015-BrN1-NOS--00005	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluoresces	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Fouk-a-Poul	6019-FP1-NOS--00001	FP1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	80	15.8			
Fouk-a-Poul	6019-FP1-NOS--00002	FP1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	60	32.7			
Fouk-a-Poul	6019-FP1-NOS--00003	FP1	2	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	50	24.7			
Fouk-a-Poul	6019-FP1-NOS--00004	FP1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	45	9.2			
Fouk-a-Poul	6019-FP1-NOS--00005	FP1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	35	3.6			
Fouk-a-Poul	6019-FP1-NOS--00006	FP1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	30	3	26.75	60	

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	StemBody Shape	StemFootShape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6019-FP1-NOS--00001	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6019-FP1-NOS--00002	Empontilled, type unid	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6019-FP1-NOS--00003	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	N/R
6019-FP1-NOS--00004	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6019-FP1-NOS--00005	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6019-FP1-NOS--00006	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Fouk-a-Poul	6019-FP1-NOS--00007	FP1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	30	12			
Fouk-a-Poul	6019-FP1-NOS--00008	FP1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	25	2.6			
Fouk-a-Poul	6019-FP1-NOS--00009	FP1	1	Unidentifiable	Body	Colorless/Clear	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	25	1.1			
Fouk-a-Poul	6019-FP1-NOS--00010	FP1	1	Unidentifiable	Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	20	0.7			
Fouk-a-Poul	6019-FP1-NOS--00011	FP1	1	Stemware	Foot	Colorless/Clear	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	50	5.2			

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	Stem Body Shape	StemFoot Shape	StemShape	Decoration	Decoration Info	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6019-FP1-NOS--00007	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6019-FP1-NOS--00008	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6019-FP1-NOS--00009	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6019-FP1-NOS--00010	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6019-FP1-NOS--00011	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Folded, unid.	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Grand Pré	6021-GrP1-NOS--00001	GrP1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Neck	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	40	5.3			
Habitation Grand Pré	6021-GrP1-NOS--00002	GrP1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	50	10			
Habitation Grand Pré	6021-GrP1-NOS--00003	GrP1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	65	15.9			

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	Stem Body Shape	Stem Foot Shape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6021-GrP1-NOS--00001	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6021-GrP1-NOS--00002	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6021-GrP1-NOS--00003	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Nan Glasi	6022-NGL1-NOS--00005	NGL1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	45	16.8	37.26	60	

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	Stem Body Shape	Stem Foot Shape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6022-NGL1-NOS--00005	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Anneau	6024-AN1-NOS--00009	AN1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	35	4.4			

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	Stem Body Shape	Stem Foot Shape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6024-AN1-NOS--00009	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Labbé	6025-LAB1-NOS--00001	LAB1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	95	344.9	86.13	70	

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	Stem Body Shape	Stem Foot Shape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6025-LAB1-NOS--00001	Empontilled, type unid	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Forestion Vaseux	6026-FOV1-NOS--00001	FOV1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	140	513.2	75.21	60	
Habitation Forestion Vaseux	6026-FOV1-NOS--00002	FOV1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	65	15.1			
Habitation Forestion Vaseux	6026-FOV1-NOS--00003	FOV1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	45	3.7			
Habitation Forestion Vaseux	6026-FOV1-NOS--00004	FOV1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	45	8.1	22.6	60	
Habitation Forestion Vaseux	6026-FOV1-NOS--00005	FOV1	3	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	40	16.4			
Habitation Forestion Vaseux	6026-FOV1-NOS--00006	FOV1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	35	3.1			
Habitation Forestion Vaseux	6026-FOV1-NOS--00007	FOV1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	30	1.7			
Habitation Forestion Vaseux	6026-FOV1-NOS--00008	FOV1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	40	11.5			

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	Stem Body Shape	Stem Foot Shape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6026-FOV1-NOS--00001	Empontilled, improved and ground	Base, Conical (Base), Mouth Blown	Base, Conical (Base), Mouth Blown	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6026-FOV1-NOS--00002	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6026-FOV1-NOS--00003	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6026-FOV1-NOS--00004	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6026-FOV1-NOS--00005	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6026-FOV1-NOS--00006	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6026-FOV1-NOS--00007	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6026-FOV1-NOS--00008	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028-JO1-NOS--00001	JO1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Neck, Finish	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	50	20.8			
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028-JO1-NOS--00002	JO1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	55	23.3	14.34		
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028-JO1-NOS--00003	JO1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	55	26.3	40.36	80	
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028-JO1-NOS--00004	JO1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	45	6.3	21.48	50	
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028-JO1-NOS--00005	JO1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	75	36.7	53.54		
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028-JO1-NOS--00006	JO1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	45	7.7			
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028-JO1-NOS--00007	JO1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Shoulder	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	50	7.8			

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	Stem Body Shape	Stem Foot Shape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6028-JO1-NOS--00001	Not Applicable	Finish, 2-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR); String Rim, Flat Side (StringRim), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Finish, 2-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR); String Rim, Flat Side (StringRim), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6028-JO1-NOS--00002	Empontilled, type unid	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6028-JO1-NOS--00003	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6028-JO1-NOS--00004	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6028-JO1-NOS--00005	Empontilled, improved and ground	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6028-JO1-NOS--00006	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6028-JO1-NOS--00007	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028-JO1-NOS--00008	JO1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	20	0.7	12.39		
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028-JO1-NOS--00009	JO1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Neck, Finish	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	45	18.1			
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028-JO1-NOS--00010	JO1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Base, Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	45	11.1	34.25	70	
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028-JO1-NOS--00011	JO1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	25	0.5			
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028-JO1-NOS--00012	JO1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	35	2.8			
Habitation Jonca or Junca	6028-JO1-NOS--00014	JO1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	50	4			

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation St Victor	6029-SV1-NOS--00014	SV1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	80	25.8			
Habitation St Victor	6029-SV1-NOS--00015	SV1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	40	2.9			
Habitation St Victor	6029-SV1-NOS--00016	SV1	1	Unidentifiable	Handle	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	30	3.5			

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	Stem Body Shape	Stem Foot Shape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6029-SV1-NOS--00014	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6029-SV1-NOS--00015	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6029-SV1-NOS--00016	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorsces	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation ManBouki	6030-MB1-NOS--00006	MB1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	55	28	36.1	60	
Habitation ManBouki	6030-MB1-NOS--00007	MB1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	55	21.6	50.85	80	
Habitation ManBouki	6030-MB1-NOS--00008	MB1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	80	98.9	64.9	70	
Habitation ManBouki	6030-MB1-NOS--00009	MB1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Neck, Finish	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	65	30			
Habitation ManBouki	6030-MB1-NOS--00010	MB1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Neck, Finish	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	65	40.4			

tifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	Stem Body Shape	Stem Foot Shape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6030-MB1-NOS--00006	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6030-MB1-NOS--00007	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6030-MB1-NOS--00008	Empontilled, type unid	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6030-MB1-NOS--00009	Not Applicable	Finish, 2-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR); String Rim, Flat Side (StringRim), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Finish, 2-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR); String Rim, Flat Side (StringRim), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6030-MB1-NOS--00010	Not Applicable	Finish, 2-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Unidentifiable, Unidentifiable; String Rim, Flat Side (StringRim), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Finish, 2-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Unidentifiable, Unidentifiable; String Rim, Flat Side (StringRim), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescences	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Habitation ManBouki	6030-MB1-NOS--00011	MB1	3	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	30	3.1			
Habitation ManBouki	6030-MB1-NOS--00012	MB1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	45	8.1			
Habitation ManBouki	6030-MB1-NOS--00013	MB1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	60	12.8			
Habitation ManBouki	6030-MB1-NOS--00014	MB1	2	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	65	45.7			
Habitation ManBouki	6030-MB1-NOS--00015	MB1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	70	19.9			
Habitation ManBouki	6030-MB1-NOS--00016	MB1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Base	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	70	24			

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	StemBody Shape	StemFootShape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6030-MB1-NOS--00011	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	N/R
6030-MB1-NOS--00012	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6030-MB1-NOS--00013	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6030-MB1-NOS--00014	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	N/R
6030-MB1-NOS--00015	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes
6030-MB1-NOS--00016	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Place Nègre	6033-PN1-NOS--00006	PN1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	40	8.5	23.72		
Place Nègre	6033-PN1-NOS--00007	PN1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	40	7.5			
Place Nègre	6033-PN1-NOS--00008	PN1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	45	10.3			
Place Nègre	6033-PN1-NOS--00009	PN1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	60	13.5			
Place Nègre	6033-PN1-NOS--00010	PN1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Body	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	65	13.5			

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	Stem Body Shape	Stem Foot Shape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6033-PN1-NOS--00006	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6033-PN1-NOS--00007	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6033-PN1-NOS--00008	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6033-PN1-NOS--00009	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6033-PN1-NOS--00010	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	Yes

Site or Project Name	ArtifactID	Context	Count	Form	Completeness	Color	Vessel Category	Fluorescs	ManuTech	MoldType	Max Measurement	Weight	Base Length	Base Diam	Thickness
Place Nègre	6033-PN1-NOS--00011	PN1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Neck, Finish	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	30	19.6			
Place Nègre	6033-PN1-NOS--00012	PN1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Neck, Finish	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	55	22.2			
Place Nègre	6033-PN1-NOS--00013	PN1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base, Body	Aqua/Light Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	45	9.5	27.64	80	
Place Nègre	6033-PN1-NOS--00014	PN1	1	Bottle, Wine style	Base	Green/Olive Green	Hollow	No	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	85	61.8			
Place Nègre	6033-PN1-NOS--00034	PN1	1	Bottle, Unidentifiable	Body	Colorless/Clear	Hollow	Yes	Mouth Blown	Missing Information	40	1			1.43

ArtifactID	Pontil Mark	Bottle Specifics	BottleSpecifics	Stem Body Shape	Stem Foot Shape	StemShape	Decoration	DecorationInfo	Mark Info	Burned	Patination
6033-PN1-NOS--00011	Not Applicable	Finish, 3-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Rounded (Lip, StringRim), Tooled (Lip, SR); String Rim, Rounded (Lip, StringRim), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Finish, 3-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Rounded (Lip, StringRim), Tooled (Lip, SR); String Rim, Rounded (Lip, StringRim), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6033-PN1-NOS--00012	Not Applicable	Finish, 2-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR); String Rim, Flat Side (StringRim), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Finish, 2-Part Finish, Not Recorded; Lip, Flat Top (Lip), Tooled (Lip, SR); String Rim, Flat Side (StringRim), Tooled (Lip, SR)	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6033-PN1-NOS--00013	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6033-PN1-NOS--00014	Emportilled, type unid	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Base, Domed (Base), Mouth Blown	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No
6033-PN1-NOS--00034	Not Applicable	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	NULL Element, NULL Shape, NULL ManuTech	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	Not Applicable	No	NULL DecTech, NULL Color, NULL StyElem		No	No

Appendix F. General Artifacts

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Category	Form	Completeness	Material and Manufacturing Technique	Weight	Width	Height	Length
Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00018	1	Ceramic	Brick/Daub	Incomplete	Brick/Daub, Hand-made	150.9			
Bernard	6000	BE1	6000-BE1-NOS--00027	2	Glass	Mirror	Incomplete	Glass, Machine Made	15.1			

Artifact ID	Nail End Type	Nail Head Type	Nail Length	Nail Modification	Brick Size	Decoration Y N	Notes	Post Manufacturing Modification
6000-BE1-NOS--00018	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	1-1/4 inch	No		No
6000-BE1-NOS--00027	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No		No

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Category	Form	Completeness	Material and Manufacturing Technique	Weight	Width	Height	Length
Fougasse	6002	FO1	6002-FO1-NOS--00007	1	Metal	Pot	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	56	51.96	4.07	73.69
Fougasse	6002	FO1	6002-FO1-NOS--00008	1	Metal	Pot	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	24.9	37.41	2.77	42.67
Fougasse	6002	FO3	6002-FO3-NOS--00003	1	Metal	Pot	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	120.4	67.87	23.62	90.76

Artifact ID	Nail End Type	Nail Head Type	Nail Length	Nail Modification	Brick Size	Decoration Y N	Notes	Post Manufacturing Modification
6002-FO1-NOS--00007	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No		No
6002-FO1-NOS--00008	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No		No
6002-FO3-NOS--00003	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No	This incomplete pot has a handle	No

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Category	Form	Completeness	Material and Manufacturing Technique	Weight	Width	Height	Length
Salaisse 1	6003	1SA1	6003-1SA1-NOS--00011	1	Metal	Unidentified	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	16.3	37.17	4.67	40.91
Salaisse 1	6003	1SA1	6003-1SA1-NOS--00012	1	Metal	Hardware, unidentified	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	207.1	30.61	6.2	246
Salaisse 1	6003	1SA1	6003-1SA1-NOS--00018	1	Metal	Nail	Complete	Iron, Wrought/Forged	10.6			
Salaisse 2	6004	2SA1	6004-2SA1-NOS--00009	1	Metal	Hardware, unidentified	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	191.1	48.44	4.64	112.46
Salaisse 2	6004	2SA1	6004-2SA1-NOS--00010	1	Metal	Hardware, unidentified	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	5.5	32.51	1.72	33.51
Salaisse 2	6004	2SA1	6004-2SA1-NOS--00011	1	Metal	Nail	Head and Partial Shank	Iron, Wrought/Forged	0.9			

Artifact ID	Nail End Type	Nail Head Type	Nail Length	Nail Modification	Brick Size	Decoration Y N	Notes	Post Manufacturing Modification
6003-1SA1-NOS--00011	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No		No
6003-1SA1-NOS--00012	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No	Three drilled holes	No
6003-1SA1-NOS--00018	Chisel/Shovel	Rosehead	70	None	N/A	No		No
6004-2SA1-NOS--00009	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No		No
6004-2SA1-NOS--00010	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No	There is hole in the middle at one of the extremity	No
6004-2SA1-NOS--00011	Not Applicable	Turned Shank		None	N/A	No	Head Shank	No

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Category	Form	Completeness	Material and Manufacturing Technique	Weight	Width	Height	Length
Godillan	6005	GO1	6005-GO1-NOS--00013	1	Metal	Pot	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	100.5	84.61	4.07	86.04
Godillan	6005	GO1	6005-GO1-NOS--00014	1	Metal	Pot	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	13.6	27.98	3.27	30.27
Godillan	6005	GO1	6005-GO1-NOS--00015	1	Metal	Nail	Complete	Iron, Wrought/Forged	4.6			
Godillan	6005	GO1	6005-GO1-NOS--00018	1	Metal	Pot	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	133.1	73.23	4.51	94.06
Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00012	1	Metal	Pot	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	72.5	74.74	2.84	92.86
Godillan	6005	GO2	6005-GO2-NOS--00019	1	Metal	Unidentified	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	37.6	53.79	3.29	65.14

Artifact ID	Nail End Type	Nail Head Type	Nail Length	Nail Modification	Brick Size	Decoration Y N	Notes	Post Manufacturing Modification
6005-GO1-NOS--00013	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No		No
6005-GO1-NOS--00014	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No		No
6005-GO1-NOS--00015	Point	Wrought, unid.	50	None	N/A	No		No
6005-GO1-NOS--00018	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No		No
6005-GO2-NOS--00012	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No		No
6005-GO2-NOS--00019	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No		No

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Category	Form	Completeness	Material and Manufacturing Technique	Weight	Width	Height	Length
Péré	6010	PE1	6010-PE1-NOS--00026	1	Metal	Unidentified	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	9.7	28.01	2.37	41.02

Artifact ID	Nail End Type	Nail Head Type	Nail Length	Nail Modification	Brick Size	Decoration Y N	Notes	Post Manufacturing Modification
6010-PE1-NOS--00026	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No		No

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Category	Form	Completeness	Material and Manufacturing Technique	Weight	Width	Height	Length
Terson	6012	TE1	6012-TE1-NOS--00006	1	Metal	Pot	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	173.4	83.07	44.54	124.94

Artifact ID	Nail End Type	Nail Head Type	Nail Length	Nail Modification	Brick Size	Decoration Y N	Notes	Post Manufacturing Modification
6012-TE1-NOS--00006	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No		No

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Category	Form	Completeness	Material and Manufacturing Technique	Weight	Width	Height	Length
Grotte Salaisse	6016	GSA	6016-GSA-NOS--00001	1	Metal	Machete	Incomplete	Iron, Molded	3831.1	49.53	6.09	371.2
Grotte Salaisse	6016	GSA	6016-GSA-NOS--00002	1	Metal	Pot	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	444.6	128.06	127.99	220
Grotte Salaisse	6016	GSA	6016-GSA-NOS--00003	1	Metal	Pot	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	549.1	131.12	131.12	234

Artifact ID	Nail End Type	Nail Head Type	Nail Length	Nail Modification	Brick Size	Decoration Y N	Notes	Post Manufacturing Modification
6016-GSA-NOS--00001	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No	The handle has 4 holes with a diameter (mm) of: 5.53 5.15 5.12 5.28 from where the handle joins the blade to the end of the handle (the keeper). An interval of 26.37 mm separated one hole to another.	No
6016-GSA-NOS--00002	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No		No
6016-GSA-NOS--00003	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No		No

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Category	Form	Completeness	Material and Manufacturing Technique	Weight	Width	Height	Length
Foukapoul	6019	FP1	6019-FP1-NOS--00014	1	Stone	Pebble (4-64mm)	Incomplete	Slate, Unidentified	6.9			

Artifact ID	Nail End Type	Nail Head Type	Nail Length	Nail Modification	Brick Size	Decoration Y N	Notes	Post Manufacturing Modification
6019-FP1-NOS--00014	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No		No

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Category	Form	Completeness	Material and Manufacturing Technique	Weight	Width	Height	Length
Grand Pré	6021	GrP1	6021-GrP1-NOS--00008	5	Metal	Unidentified	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	94.9			

Artifact ID	Nail End Type	Nail Head Type	Nail Length	Nail Modification	Brick Size	Decoration Y N	Notes	Post Manufacturing Modification
6021-GrP1-NOS--00008	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No		No

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Category	Form	Completeness	Material and Manufacturing Technique	Weight	Width	Height	Length
Nan Glasi	6022	NGL1	6022-NGL1-NOS--00006	1	Metal	Hardware, unidentified	Incomplete	Iron, Wrought/Forged	47.5	29.37	11.68	88.03

Artifact ID	Nail End Type	Nail Head Type	Nail Length	Nail Modification	Brick Size	Decoration Y N	Notes	Post Manufacturing Modification
6022-NGL1-NOS--00006	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No	Drilled hole in the artefact. Folded in one extremity.	No

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Category	Form	Completeness	Material and Manufacturing Technique	Weight	Width	Height	Length
Anneau	6024	AN1	6024-AN1-NOS--00008	1	Metal	Pot	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	34.3	48.15	4.48	58.41

Artifact ID	Nail End Type	Nail Head Type	Nail Length	Nail Modification	Brick Size	Decoration Y N	Notes	Post Manufacturing Modification
6024-AN1-NOS--00008	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No		No

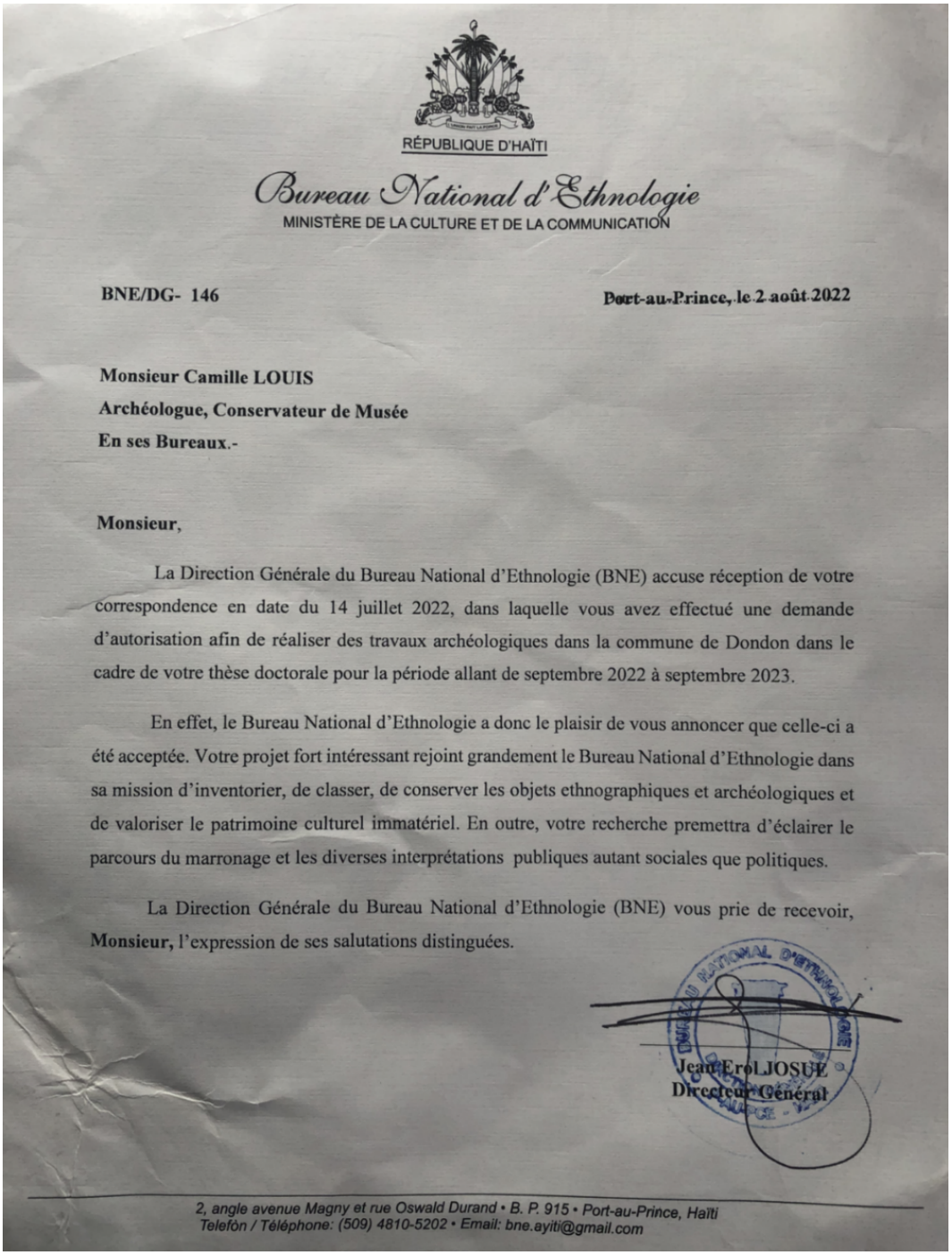
Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Category	Form	Completeness	Material and Manufacturing Technique	Weight	Width	Height	Length
Jonca or Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00013	1	Metal	Pot	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	69.6	52.21	6.14	79.39
Jonca or Junca	6028	JO1	6028-JO1-NOS--00031	1	Metal	Hardware, unidentified	Unidentifiable	Iron, Cast	155.5	44.6	10.39	113.32

Artifact ID	Nail End Type	Nail Head Type	Nail Length	Nail Modification	Brick Size	Decoration Y N	Notes	Post Manufacturing Modification
6028-JO1-NOS--00013	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No		No
6028-JO1-NOS--00031	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No	Could be a key.	No

Project Name	Project ID	Context	Artifact ID	Count	Category	Form	Completeness	Material and Manufacturing Technique	Weight	Width	Height	Length
Man-Bouki	6030	MB1	6030-MB1-NOS--00017	1	Metal	Shackle	Incomplete	Iron, Cast	104.8	52.42	9.52	66.73

Artifact ID	Nail End Type	Nail Head Type	Nail Length	Nail Modification	Brick Size	Decoration Y N	Notes	Post Manufacturing Modification
6030-MB1-NOS--00017	Not Applicable	Not Applicable		None	N/A	No	Iron wrist shackles, probably used to enslave people.	No

Appendix G: Research Permits



RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI

Bureau National d'Ethnologie

MINISTÈRE DE LA CULTURE ET DE LA COMMUNICATION

BNE/DG- 146 **Port-au-Prince, le 2 août 2022**

Monsieur Camille LOUIS
Archéologue, Conservateur de Musée
En ses Bureaux.-

Monsieur,

La Direction Générale du Bureau National d'Ethnologie (BNE) accuse réception de votre correspondence en date du 14 juillet 2022, dans laquelle vous avez effectué une demande d'autorisation afin de réaliser des travaux archéologiques dans la commune de Dondon dans le cadre de votre thèse doctorale pour la période allant de septembre 2022 à septembre 2023.

En effet, le Bureau National d'Ethnologie a donc le plaisir de vous annoncer que celle-ci a été acceptée. Votre projet fort intéressant rejoint grandement le Bureau National d'Ethnologie dans sa mission d'inventorier, de classer, de conserver les objets ethnographiques et archéologiques et de valoriser le patrimoine culturel immatériel. En outre, votre recherche premettra d'éclairer le parcours du marronage et les diverses interprétations publiques autant sociales que politiques.

La Direction Générale du Bureau National d'Ethnologie (BNE) vous prie de recevoir, **Monsieur,** l'expression de ses salutations distinguées.

Jean Erol JOSUE
Directeur Général

2, angle avenue Magny et rue Oswald Durand • B. P. 915 • Port-au-Prince, Haïti
Telefòn / Téléphone: (509) 4810-5202 • Email: bne.ayiti@gmail.com

RÉPUBLIQUE D'HAÏTI

Bureau National d'Ethnologie

MINISTÈRE DE LA CULTURE ET DE LA COMMUNICATION

BNE/DG-01451

Port-au-Prince, le 21 mars 2023
Date : .....

A QUI DE DROIT

Par la présente, la Direction Générale du Bureau National d'Ethnologie (BNE) autorise Monsieur **Camille LOUIS,** Doctorant en Archéologie à l'Université Santa Cruz de California, à voyager au cours du mois de mars 2023, avec des Artefacts et Ecofacts des explorations archéologiques résultant des prospections et des fouilles archéologiques dans le département du nord d'Haïti dans la commune de Dondon. Ces pièces seront utilisées à des fins d'analyse scientifique aux Etats Unis d'Amérique.

Monsieur **Camille LOUIS**, a le devoir de revenir en Haïti avec ces matériels analysés et il aura à soumettre au BNE un rapport sur ces cultures matérielles archéologiques et il fera une exposition pour divulguer ses recherches sur la connaissance historique en Haïti

Fait à Port-au-Prince,
Le 21 mars 2023, pour faire et valoir ce que de droit.

BUREAU NATIONAL D'ETHNOLOGIE
DIRECTION GÉNÉRALE
PORT-AU-PRINCE, HAITI

Jean Eddy DOSQUE
Directeur Général

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