

CAPITALIST ENTREPRENEURS AND INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY IN THE RURAL
ANTEBELLUM SOUTH

by

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DEDICATION

For my family...

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ABSTRACT

While the alkaline glazed stoneware potteries of the Old Edgefield District of South Carolina have previously been categorized as a Southern “folk tradition”, recent research regarding the extent of production and labor organization, along with the social and cultural milieu, reveal an early example of rural antebellum industrialization enabled and made successful through the use of enslaved labor. Archaeological investigations within the domestic loci at the Reverend John Landrum site (38AK497) combined with the analysis of historical documents help to illuminate the economic and social strategies of one pottery owner whose use of enslaved labor within his own manufacturing establishment allowed him to gain the capital necessary to portray his desired social and economic position within the community. Although this analysis illuminates the actions and motivations of the “invisible hand” of slavery, further research reveals that the enslaved were not passive victims of structural oppression, but rather, were able to exercise cultural creativity and take action within their own small sites of power.

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LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

AGSW.....	Alkaline Glazed Stoneware
BW.....	Bisqueware
C POT.....	Chamber Pot
F POT.....	Flower Pot
F JUG.....	Face Jug
G.U.O.O.F.....	Grand United Order of Odd Fellows
I.O.O.F.....	Independent Order of Odd Fellows
LGEW.....	Lead Glazed Earthenware
N/A.....	Not Applicable
REW.....	Refined Earthenware
S BOWL.....	Sugar Bowl
SGSW.....	Salt Glazed Stoneware
UID.....	Unidentified

CHAPTER 1

INTRODUCTION

Located in the rural backcountry of South Carolina, an alkaline glazed stoneware industry was developed and transformed. Beginning in the early 19th century and enduring nearly a century through the tumultuous years of the Civil War and Reconstruction, a pottery making tradition has risen, fallen, and been reinvented by contemporary artisans. For many, alkaline glazed stoneware from the Old Edgefield District captivates the imagination with notions of Southern folk industry and technological innovation that often “reinforces a sense of pride or regional identity” among Southerners fostered by a “nostalgic yearning for an idealized rural past” (Burrison 1995:xii). The popularity of these stoneware forms is demonstrated most poignantly by the meteoric rise in the demand for these vessels by museums and collectors in recent years.

While many have categorized the Old Edgefield District potteries as part of a Southern “folk tradition”, recent research of the extent of production along with its social and cultural milieu reveal an early example of rural industrialization during a period of extreme conflict in which many agrarian Southerners were forced to reconcile their interests with those of a burgeoning manufacturing class. After many Southerners accepted that they would have to accommodate industry within their primarily agricultural society, further controversy surrounded the question as to how labor would be organized. Indeed for many antebellum manufacturers and industrialists the use of

either enslaved or free wage labor would become a hotly debated topic. While The Old Edgefield District potteries did entertain several white migrant journeymen, the industry relied heavily on enslaved labor that further promulgated the system of slavery into industrial contexts. Using the Reverend John Landrum site (38AK497) as a case study, the aim of this thesis is to critically analyze the economic and social strategies of one pottery owner whose use of enslaved labor within his own manufacturing establishment allowed him to gain the capital necessary to portray his desired social and economic position within the community. Although this analysis illuminates the actions and motivations of the “invisible hand” of slavery, further research reveals that the enslaved were not passive victims of structural oppression, but rather, were able to exercise cultural creativity and take action within their own small sites of power. In order to complete this task, landscape and consumption approaches are applied to archaeological analysis and complimented with historical documents including census, manufacturing and probate records, slave schedules, land deeds and plats.

CHAPTER 2

SOUTHERN INDUSTRY AND INDUSTRIAL SLAVERY

Upon commencing research for this thesis, the lack of available information and previous inquiry on Southern antebellum industry and industrial slavery became blatantly apparent. Undoubtedly, this void in the extant literature reflects the complexity of these topics that require moving past stereotypes and overgeneralizations of the region. Before delving into the main body of this thesis, it may be useful to discuss a number of reasons why these issues have often been overlooked and neglected. First, although enslaved labor has been used in industries such as manufacturing, mining, lumbering, turpentine extraction, processing of agricultural crops, and transportation facilities, only approximately 5% of the enslaved population was involved in North American industrial enterprises during the antebellum period (Starobin 1970: vii). Although many of the enslaved were employed as artisans, blacksmiths, and carpenters, many scholars of North American slavery have focused exclusively on labor in agricultural contexts within the plantation system. Indeed, for the individual experiences of many enslaved African Americans the term ‘industrial slavery’ may be a useless distinction. As Peter Randolph (1855:58) has stated, “Slavery is *Slavery*, wherever it is found.”

Second, industry and industrialization, in general, have been overlooked in the rural antebellum South often due to previous research that generalizes the region as almost exclusively agricultural in nature as well as fixed definitional criteria that often glosses over the nuance and ambiguity of industry and industrialization in this time and

place. As early as the mid-twentieth century, Marxian historians such as Eugene Genovese (1989) have emphasized the agricultural basis of Southern society and have argued that the institution of slavery created a non-capitalist society in the North American South as opposed to the North which embraced white wage labor and large-scale industry. Although Marx himself (1973:891) has stated, “slavery... appears as an anomaly opposite the bourgeois system itself”, he has also noted that “[d]irect slavery is just as much the pivot of bourgeois industry as machinery, credits, etc. Without slavery you have no cotton; without cotton you have no modern industry. It is slavery that has given the colonies their value; it is the colonies that have created world trade, and it is world trade that is the pre-condition of large-scale industry. Thus slavery is an economic category of the greatest importance” (Marx 1976:167-168). By focusing almost exclusively on agriculture and slavery within plantation contexts, both Marx and Genovese reinforce stereotypical notions of the antebellum South that paint the region as an exclusively agrarian society with vast expanses of cotton fields peppered with large, stately plantation mansions owned by wealthy planters and run by slave labor.

In his later writings, however, Genovese (1971:119) does admit that “no one would argue that a strong dose of capitalism did not exist in the South. The argument turns on the proportions and their significance.” Although Genovese states that capitalist enclaves did exist within the South, their influence was minimal if not entirely inconsequential for Southern society as a whole. While other Southern historians have underscored the profitability of planters’ emphasis on monoculture farming that was very reminiscent of the ideals of modern liberal capitalism (Fogel and Engerman 1974), such historical debates reveal the antecedents to which many have based their perceptions of

the antebellum South that are overgeneralized through an emphasis on agriculture which serves to ensconce those industries that did exist, effectively masking the influences of industrialization in the region.

For the few scholars who have actively focused on industry in the Old South, it has been observed that as early as the half century prior to the American Revolution, the “seeds of industrialization” were taking root (Lewis 1979:11). Understanding industry and industrialization in the Old South, especially in regard to the potteries of the Old Edgefield District, requires moving past fixed definitional criteria that tend to associate industry with large iconic factories as well as reconceptualizing the process of industrialization that, within modernist frameworks, often views technological change as linear and progressive.

The traditional hallmarks of industry and industrialization are the presence of large factories and a rapid transformation to mechanization and efficiency. However, conceptualizing industrialization using stereotypes and rigid definitions often oversimplifies the process of industrialization that manifested itself in a myriad of hybrid forms varying in time and space. For many, the North contained the *sine qua non* of industry, the leviathan “Lowell”-style mills filled with row after row of machines topped with massive chimneys spewing out billows of black smoke. However, as Bruce Laurie (1989:16) notes, “[w]hile the factory is one of the most visible manifestations of the industrial revolution, it was a relatively small part of industry before the Civil War. As late as 1860, more wage earners worked in farmhouses and small workshops than in factories” While Laurie’s observations are instructional, they also highlight the often fixed definitional criteria of the term ‘factory’ that often obscures the heterogeneity that

conditioned the transformation of antebellum nonagricultural production. Perhaps the term ‘factory’ should also encompass a wider variety of manufacturing venues from the large iconic mechanized factories to the far more numerous “innocent workplaces” such as potteries and workshops (Prude 1996:239). Using the introduction of machines into the workplace as an indicator of industrialization is also problematic as most antebellum manufacturers “used hand tools, not power-driven equipment” (Laurie 1989:16). The adoption of machinery was more of a result of entrepreneurs guessing what “advances” might yield acceptable returns on their capital investments as opposed to a metahistorical consequence of linear increases in technological efficiency (Prude 1996:248).

Perhaps industrialization, in both the antebellum South and North, would be “best understood as a form of manufacturing generating expanded volumes of cheap goods intended for sale through extensive market networks” instead of relying on traditional hallmarks such as large factories and mechanization (Prude 1996: 255). As British historian E.P. Thompson (2007:500) has noted with regard to the process of industrialization, “[t]here has never been any single type of ‘the transition’” from agriculture to manufacturing or from craft production to industrial production. “The stress of the transition falls upon the whole culture: resistance to change and assent to change arise from the whole culture. And this culture includes the systems of power, property-relations, religious institutions, etc., inattention to which merely flattens phenomena and trivializes analysis”.

2.1 EDGEFIELD POTTERIES: FOLK TRADITION VS. EARLY INDUSTRIALIZATION

Within most of the extant literature on the pottery production of the Old Edgefield District, the industry has typically been categorized as a “folk tradition”. By far, the most influential text regarding the Edgefield pottery tradition to date is Cinda Baldwin’s *Great and Noble Jar: Traditional Stoneware of South Carolina*. Written in 1993, the book was published in the wake of a number of other influential studies of Southern potteries including John A. Burrison’s (1983) *Brothers in Clay: The Story of Georgia Folk Pottery*, Charles G. Zug III’s (1986) *Turners and Burners: The Folk Potters of North Carolina*, Quincy J. Scarborough Jr’s (1986) *North Carolina Decorated Stoneware: The Webster School of Folk Potters*, and Rodney Leftwich’s (1989) *From Mountain Clay: The Folk Pottery Tradition of Buncombe County, North Carolina*. A majority of the ethnographical data for these texts were based on early to mid-twentieth century as well as modern white potters who were practicing their craft in the South far removed from the era of slavery. These “folk potters” worked exclusively in small artisanal shops producing wares for local markets, sometimes assisted by hired help or kin. As a result of contemporary discourse of Southern potteries, the term “folk tradition” has been anachronistically grafted onto the Old Edgefield potteries of the antebellum period.

As a result of recent archaeological investigations and continued research into historical documents, the Old Edgefield District potteries are far more reminiscent of a burgeoning Southern industry instead of a “folk tradition” (see also Steen 1994:16). First and foremost, the impetus for the establishment of the first Edgefield potteries was the production of porcelain to compete with the British ceramic industries. In 1812, Abner

Landrum of the Pottersville operation petitioned the South Carolina legislature for assistance in establishing a *china manufactory* (*Charleston Gazette* 12-5-1812). Further evidence of attempts to manufacture porcelain has also been recovered at the Reverend Landrum site (see Chapter 8). The early attempts at the production of porcelain in lieu of stoneware, suggest that the early potteries were established with more than just the intent of meeting the needs of the local community.

Second, the majority of the pottery owners were not exclusively potters themselves, but rather capitalist entrepreneurs who maintained other professions including physicians, newspaper publishers and clergy members. Indeed, it is arguable as to how much of a role these pottery owners had in daily oversight of the potteries. It is possible that white master potters or journey men who threw pots in the Edgefield potteries may have aided in the day-to-day management. The enslaved African Americans may have also had a hand in coordinating operations.

Third, kilns are valuable sources of information as they reflect the scale at which the firing stage of production is organized. In general, the size of a kiln determines the number of vessels that can be fired at one time and is reflective of the extent of production. According to Baldwin (1993) and Zug (1986), “groundhog” kilns are typically associated with Southern “folk traditions” and would be no more than 20-30ft in length. The kilns excavated during the 2011 field season are much larger than expected, measuring as much as 105ft in length suggesting a higher volume of production than “folk potteries” (Calfas 2011).

Finally, the potteries relied on a flexible labor force. Although the use of enslaved labor may seem rather fixed, there is evidence that pottery owners not only shared skilled

laborers such as turners through kin and social networks, but also benefitted from hiring practices in which enslaved laborers from other industries or plantations could have been hired temporarily when additional labor was necessary. The majority of pottery owners were also slave holders, often with diversified economic operations. During slow periods of pottery production, enslaved laborers may have been used for other tasks including leather tanning or agricultural pursuits.

In conclusion, the potteries of the Old Edgefield District may be more accurately considered an example of early rural industrialization in the antebellum South as opposed to the anachronistic categorization as a “folk tradition” that may be more related to contemporaneous scholarly discourse during which influential texts were written.

CHAPTER 3

THEORY

As current scholarship has more accurately categorized the Old Edgefield District potteries as an early example of rural Southern industrialization, it may be useful to review the approaches and theoretical frameworks by which archaeologists have traditionally broached the themes of industry and industrialization.

Industrial archaeology, with its British origins, began as an endeavor by local historians and interested individuals in recording and preserving the remnants of the British Industrial Revolution. The term ‘industrial archaeology’, as coined by Michael Rix in a 1955 article in *The Amateur Historian*, alluded that the subject of investigation should be the visible remnants of the British Industrial Revolution: the factories and mills, the steam engines and locomotives, metal-framed buildings, railways and locks. Since that time, the discipline has expanded into North America aided by the *Historic American Engineering Record* that was established to document America’s engineering, industrial, and technological heritage. Although over forty years have passed since the inception of industrial archaeology into Britain and the United States, principal research interests for many archaeologists working at industrial sites continue to focus specifically on technological innovation, machines, and the products of industry often at the expense of labor (Shackel 2004). “Until comparatively recently most industrial archaeologists were content to simply describe the physical remains of former industries, establishing technological functions and detailed chronologies, but rarely relating their material

evidence to the wider social relations of production” (Palmer and Neaverson, 1998:3, as quoted in Symonds 2005:38). Indeed it has been noted that perhaps industrial archaeologists “should spend more time thinking about people, and less time cataloguing things... Human actions have a central role to play in the structuring of narratives. We should therefore not lose sight of the people behind the processes that we are attempting to study” (Symonds 2005: 37). Paul Shackel (2004:53), another vociferous advocate of incorporating labor studies at industrial sites, has asked the archaeological community, “Will archaeologists working at industrial sites be courageous... and commemorate labor’s heritage, or will we fall back and create an official history that glorifies technology?”

While industrial archaeology continues to struggle with its own identity and to make their research more socially relevant (see Casella 2005), many historical archaeologists have already broached the intersections of industry and labor within various contexts. Archaeological studies of labor issues have focused on sites such as company towns (Mrozowski, et al. 1996), large industrial complexes (Nassaney and Abel 1993), mills (Brandon and Davidson 2005), coal mines (Metheny 2007; McGuire and Reckner 2005), specialty manufacturing shops (Rotman and Staicer 2002), as well as applying issues of labor into colonial (Silliman 2006) and numerous plantation contexts. Research subjects of the archaeologies of labor on industrial sites focus almost exclusively on the “people without history” (*sensu* Wolf 1982) such as workers and their families. Studies have focused on outright rebellion in the form of worker strikes (McGuire and Reckner 2005), resistance by laborers (Nassaney and Abel 1993; Shackel

2000), as well as the reaction of workers to the transition to wage labor and the factory work system (Shackel 2000 ; Mrozowski, et al. 1996).

Theoretical frameworks applied to research on industrial sites tend to gravitate toward Marxist theories of dominance and resistance. From the coalfields of Colorado (McGuire and Reckner 2005), resistance is viewed within the context of worker strikes and class struggle. However, with the realization that many acts of resistance do not always take overt, observable acts of rebellion, some historical archaeologists have also engaged with subaltern studies, most notably James C. Scott's *Weapons of the Weak* that illuminate the more covert, everyday acts of resistance which include "foot-dragging, evasion, false compliance, pilfering, feigned ignorance, slander and sabotage"(Scott 1985;1992). Archaeological evidence of such resistance has often taken the form of hidden beer bottles (Shackel 2000; Mrozowski, et al. 1996) as well as misshapen industrial products (Nassaney and Abel 1993).

More recently, Critical Theory, employing Marx's concept of immanent critique, has also been employed in attempting to critique the rise of capitalism and industrialization (Shackel 2010). Critical Theory is not a single, overarching, theoretical framework, but rather a method of analysis as part of a non-positivist epistemology that is concerned with detecting societal contradictions which are believed to offer the means for emancipatory social change. Researchers employing Critical Theory often draw from a number of social theorists from both the Frankfurt School as well as the English Birmingham School traditions.

The potteries of the Old Edgefield District represent a complex intersection of numerous discourses within historical archaeology including the rise of capitalism,

industrialization, and labor organization, in addition to the often neglected topic of industrial slavery. Indeed it has been noted, “[i]ndustrial slave labor is understudied and this topic has the potential to reveal not only the inequalities found between labor and capital, but it can also highlight the injustices found in race relations in an industrial context” (Shackel 2000: 50). The few studies that have addressed the intersection of race and industry have been either historical works or have focused primarily on built environment (Dew 1994; Lewis 1979; Shackel and Larson 2000).

For this thesis, a number of theoretical concepts will be engaged in order to better understand the system of industrial slavery within the region. First, labor practices within the Old Edgefield District potteries are best understood within their proper historical and geographical contexts. This supposition is based on the premise that “groups, classes, ideas, values, and political systems produce their own space in particular historical moments” (Lefebvre 1991, as summarized in Wilson 2002:31). Labor practices within industrial contexts in the antebellum backcountry are the product of “a series of specific class relations that vary by place and over time, and that change as a consequence of changing material conditions” (Greenberg 1980:406).

Second, this thesis is also aligned with the goals of Critical Race Theory (CRT) which traditionally aims to challenge “the ways in which race and racial power are constructed and represented in American legal culture and, more generally, in American society as a whole” (Crenshaw 1995:xiii). In doing so, a social constructivist or a “vulgar anti-essentialist” approach to race which views race as culturally and historically constructed with no inherent biological basis for racial distinctions will be recognized. Although CRT argues that race has no biological reality, it is important to acknowledge

that “race is not real, but racism is”, especially when considering the racial prejudices and ideologies that were critical to labor relations in the antebellum South. (Epperson 1999).

As one of the most vocal advocates of the use of CRT in the archaeology of the African Diaspora, Terrance Epperson (1999) has argued that contemporary African American archaeology’s exclusive focus on the lives of enslaved African Americans negates or obscures the real relations of slavery by omitting the actions of the slaveholders who controlled the social and economic conditions of slavery. In order to better understand the promulgation of the institution of slavery into industrial contexts, it may be fruitful to begin with the economic and social advantages of the individual industrialists who chose to employ enslaved labor in their establishments.

While CRT does highlight the “invisible hand” of racial oppression in an overtly political manner, the framework has not gone unchallenged. With its exclusive focus on race, CRT has been criticized for often perpetuating the race consciousness that it aims to eliminate. Additionally, through its structural and deterministic perspective, minorities are often painted as passive victims of hegemonic power by legal systems and oppressors, unable to take action in their own lives. As Douglas Armstrong (2008:130) has noted, while “issues of power and structural inequality are critical and important issues pertaining to the conditions of the African Diaspora, but they are but one critical permutation of the interactions.” For this reason, Epperson has further suggested that through research, “archaeologists must ‘de-naturalize’ race by emphasizing that it is not a universal, natural, or inevitable aspect of the human condition” while recognizing and celebrating the “unique African-American heritage without glossing over the context of

oppression within which this oppositional culture was, and continues to be forged” (1991: 35-36).

In order to apply this framework into the study of industrial slavery, a number of topics should be addressed. First, a broad perspective should be employed that integrates both enslaved African Americans as well as their “oppressors” into a single social and economic system. By utilizing a holistic approach to the system of slavery as applied within industrial contexts, research may address questions as to how the system was created, maintained, embraced or resisted. Economic strategies, as well as the social aspirations and motives of industrialists who employed enslaved labor should also be addressed if we are to understand the social factors that underpinned and promoted industrial slavery (Andrews and Fenton 2001). In addition to revealing the social factors behind the creation and maintenance of the system of industrial slavery, research should also highlight the “small sites of power” or “safe spaces” in which enslaved laborers could take action in their own lives (Beaudry 1991; Collins 2000:101).

In conclusion, by taking into account the motivations of slaveholders that created and maintained the institution of slavery as well as highlighting the struggles and cultural creativity of the enslaved within these oppressive environments, we may be able to reach a broader understanding of the system of slavery as applied to industrial contexts. By using this framework, we may be able to fulfill what Robert Paynter (2000:23) considers the goal of historical archaeology: writing “an triumphalist histories that emphasize the role of social relations as well as individuals, the common people as well as the prominent, the struggles along class, color, and gender lines, and the emergent social and cultural diversity of a supposedly uniform nation-state.”

3.1 TERMINOLOGY AND ETHICAL ISSUES

A brief discussion on terminology and ethical issues may be useful for clarity before proceeding into the main body of this thesis. First, there are a number of terms found in the existing literature that are used to describe the geographical location of The Old Edgefield District including the upcountry, backcountry, and Piedmont regions of South Carolina. In general, the Piedmont region refers to those areas west of the fall line that have similar geological formations. This term will therefore only be used during discussions of geological phenomena. The terms upcountry and backcountry, however, are slightly more ambiguous and are often used interchangeably as relational descriptors in reference to the low country. For simplicity's sake, only the term backcountry will be used. Second, with regard to ethnic and racial identities, the term African American will be used to refer to those individuals of African descent that were born in the Americas and African will be used for individuals born in Africa. The term white will be used to describe both those of European descent born in the Americas as well as in Europe. All ethnic and racial terms located in quoted passages will be maintained in their entirety as they are often reflective of the ways in which race was constructed culturally and historically. Next, sizeable portions of this thesis are devoted to understanding the labor organization and practices of white industrialists of the antebellum South which requires exploring a past in which many African Americans were increasingly dehumanized and treated as property; a past that is very foreign and offensive to us today. This is by no means meant to be controversial or to demean the experiences of the enslaved, but rather to better understand why the institution of slavery was promulgated into industrial contexts in this particular time and place. Lastly, recent critiques have encouraged

archaeologists to examine their own writing in regard to objectivity and truth claims which are often constructed using various mechanisms such as word choice, impersonal descriptions, and avoidance of the 'I' (Hodder and Hudson 2003:223). Although a slightly formal writing style will be used for this thesis, it should be noted that all interpretations are my own subjective observations influenced by my biases that are open to reinterpretation and alternate perspectives.

CHAPTER 4

HISTORICAL BACKGROUND

In the following chapter, the historical background of the Old Edgefield District potteries will be discussed in order to place the industry within its proper historical, social, and political milieu. Settlement expansion and population growth in the backcountry will be considered as well as significant influences on the stoneware potteries that facilitated the development and success of the industry in the region. Lastly, the social and political climate of the Old Edgefield District during the antebellum period will also be instructional when considering the incorporation of industry within a primarily agricultural society.

Constructed on the banks of the Savannah River by Proprietary Officials in the wake of the Yamassee War, the first Euroamerican settlement established in the backcountry of South Carolina was Fort Moore in 1717. The fort enabled trading with Native American groups and later served as the nucleus of the New Windsor Township that was established to encourage future settlement of the area and to serve as an administrative center to enforce colonial law. In response to increased crime and the subsequent Regulator movement within the backcountry, the South Carolina colony offered land grants through both the headright system and bounty grants in order to attract settlers to the area. Further population increases during the mid-eighteenth century are attributed to waves of Scotch-Irish settlers from North Carolina and Virginia who entered the area by what was known as colloquially as the Great Wagon Road. The

Wagon road was a conglomeration of a number of smaller trails including the King's Highway which ran along the East coast from Boston to Charleston. Connections to the backcountry would have been possible through the Fall Line Road which separated from the King's highway in Fredericksburg, Virginia running through Richmond, Cheraw, Camden and Augusta (Whitaker 2000).



Figure 4.1 Robert Mills' Atlas of South Carolina. Courtesy of University of South Carolina Libraries' Digital Collections.

Political boundaries of the region were drawn and redrawn several times within a span of less than 130 years. After the township system of the 1730s, the Ninety-Six District was formed in 1769 encompassing the area of present day counties including Abbeville, McCormick, Edgefield, Saluda, Greenwood, Laurens, Union, Spartanburg, much of Cherokee and Newberry, and small portions of Aiken and Greenville Counties.

By 1800, the Old Edgefield District (Figure 4.1) was formed and remained intact until 1868 when the land was further fragmented into counties.

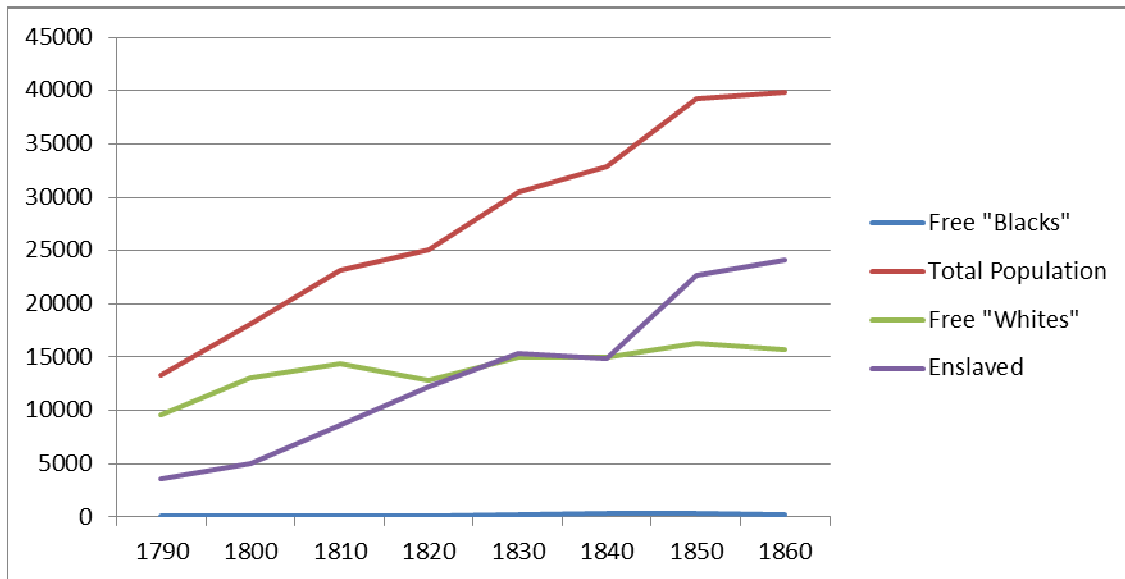
Prior to the 19th century, the backcountry economy of South Carolina was considered a subsistence economy in which farmers produced enough food for themselves and sold small surpluses in nearby towns, low country plantation districts, or the city of Charleston (Ford 1985:262). Several settlers from Pennsylvania and Virginia attempted to cultivate tobacco as a cash-crop, but poor quality leaves, low yields, and strong outside competition ended the dreams of a backcountry tobacco boom and restricted the farmers to subsistence agriculture (Ford 1985: 262).

Cotton first entered the state of South Carolina in 1790 via the Caribbean. Although the highly-prized long staple cotton became popular in the sea islands around present-day Beaufort county, only the heartier short staple variety would prosper in the backcountry soil and climate (Downey 2006:19). After the invention of the cotton gin by Eli Whitney in 1793, the amount of cotton that could be cleaned increased dramatically from five pounds a week to fifty pounds per day. Coupled with the demand of cotton by the revolution of the British textile industry and the industrialization of the North, the South emerged as the world's largest supplier of short-staple cotton. In 1793, the entire state of South Carolina produced only 94,000 pounds of cotton. By 1800, the backcountry alone exported over 6,500,000 pounds of short-staple cotton with the total yearly output for the state reaching 50,000,000 pounds in 1810 (Ford 1985:263). One of the most profound effects of the accelerated expansion of staple agriculture across the South was an equally rapid increase in the demand for enslaved labor in the region. From 1790 to 1810 the inland enslaved population nearly tripled from 29,094 to 85,654, where in

selected regions such as the Old Edgefield District, the enslaved population grew by as much as three hundred percent and began to create black majorities with similar percentages of African and African Americans found only in the coastal parishes of South Carolina (Table 4.1).

Although the population for the Old Edgefield District generally increased over time, the white population decreased significantly from 14,433 in 1810 to 12,864 in 1820; an 11% decrease (Table 4.1). Faced by soil exhaustion and enticed by the promise of new “open” lands, many white planters pushed westward. In 1825, Robert Mills (1826:527) commented that “[t]he population of Edgefield is now nearly stationary; perhaps a little on the increase. For two or three years immediately preceding the last, it was on the decrease, owing to emigrations to Alabama, Mississippi, Georgia, and Florida; principally to the first. This disposition to emigrate originated from three causes: first from the wearing out of the lands, second, from the increase of families, (requiring more land,) third, from inclination to wander, arising from exaggerated descriptions of new and better countries.” While continued emigration westward would keep the white population relatively steady, the African American population would continue to rise well into the twentieth century.

Table 4.1 Population of the Old Edgefield District 1790-1860. Graph created by author with data from University of Virginia's Historical Census Browser (2004).



4.1 INFLUENCES ON THE OLD EGDEFIELD DISTRICT STONEWARE INDUSTRY

A number of influential factors contributed to the establishment, growth, and ultimately, the success of the Edgefield stoneware potteries. Some of these factors include the availability of raw materials in the area, the availability of enslaved labor including skilled artisans that had attained the required knowledge and specialized skills for the production of stoneware, the geographical location and established transportation networks, as well as a political climate that emphasized the need for domestic manufacturing.

The availability of local raw materials including clay would have been an important influence on the industry. Two general types of clay are found throughout the Piedmont region: residual and sedimentary clays. Residual clays are formed through the

decomposition of granite or feldspathic rocks and are characterized by impurities such as mica, quartz, or sand (Baldwin 1993:3). Sedimentary clays are also derived from feldspathic rocks, but are formed by the transportation of clay particles by running water such as streams and rivers (Baldwin 1993:3). Kaolin, or white porcelain clay, is also a type of sedimentary that was highly valued and sought after for the production of ceramics due to its low quantity of impurities (Baldwin 1993:3). Rich kaolin deposits in Georgia, South Carolina, and North Carolina have been known for centuries. Upon hearing of such rich deposits and the possibility of an American domestic ceramics industry that could compete with his own pottery in Britain, Thomas Wedgwood, the famous potter associated with the Staffordshire industry, sent Thomas Griffiths, an agent and South Carolina land owner, to the region to obtain samples from 1767-1768. Although Griffiths did pass through what would become the Old Edgefield District, the kaolin clay he remitted back to England derived from sources near the settlement of Keowee, a Cherokee town in present day Macon County, North Carolina.

By at least 1809, however, Edgefield District potters had found the raw materials they needed for production as evidenced by a *Camden Gazette* article that reads, “Doctor Landrum has lately discovered a Chalk in Edgefield district in this state, which is represented to be of superior quality – equal at least to that which Edgeworth manufactures near Liverpool – there is a great body of this chalky substance in said district, and will soon become highly useful to the country and profitable to the proprietors” (*Camden Gazette* 7-25-1809).

In addition to clays, the District potteries would also have had access to a variety of timber for fuel to fire the kilns including hardwoods including oak, hickory, and black

jack as well as softwoods such as pine (Baldwin 1993:35). The principal ingredients used in alkaline glazes including wood ash, lime and at times a source of silica, such as clay, sand, quartz or iron cinders would also have been accessible locally and inexpensive to produce. Salt glazes, commonly used in European and American stoneware, may have been eschewed for alkaline glazes as the cost of salt in the backcountry markets was prohibitively high (Baldwin 1993:16).

By far the most important factor necessary for the success of the Edgefield stoneware potteries was the growing population of enslaved Africans and African Americans in the region. The enslaved participated in all stages of the production process including building and maintaining the kilns, chopping wood for fuel, digging, transporting and mixing the raw clay, forming the vessels, mixing the glazes, loading and unloading the kilns, and bringing the products to market. Although it is unknown whether the pottery owners or migrant white potters trained the enslaved to produce pottery, the presence of highly skilled African Americans from the coastal brickworks that would have had the specialized knowledge necessary to build and maintain the kilns as well as to shape the vessels would also have been possible (Chris Espenshade, personal communication). African and African American slaves in the District could have arrived with their slave owners from Virginia and North Carolina, the coastal parishes of South Carolina, as well as illegal slaving ships, such as the *Wanderer*, that entered the region after the dissolution of the slave trade in 1808.

In addition to raw materials and skilled laborers, the pottery industry would have also benefitted from an immense network of rivers, streams, trails, and railroads that would have facilitated the movement of goods to extended markets. Beginning as early as

before the Revolutionary War, trade routes including the Charleston-Augusta trail and numerous streams and creeks that transect the District and empty into the Savannah River would have encouraged economic growth in the region. The Edgefield District also contained the local commercial hub Hamburg within its borders. Created in 1784 to promote settlement and to compete with Augusta as a trading center, the town thrived by saving many South Carolinians in the backcountry the trouble of carrying their goods over the river to Georgia. The town expanded drastically and by 1825 there were “no fewer than 14 principal wholesale merchants and 200 shop-keepers and traders” (Downey 2006: 88).

By the second decade of the 19th century, local cotton growers were primarily sending their product down the Savannah River instead of using overland routes to Charleston causing an overall decline in economic activity in the South Carolina port city. In order to divert more cotton to Charleston, The South Carolina Canal and Rail Road (SCC&RR) opened the 136 mile Hamburg-Charleston railroad in 1833, the longest railroad in the world at the time (Howard 1829). The Old Edgefield District was one of the first regions in the nation to enjoy the benefits of an inland railroad system which served to open new markets and intensify production for local industries. An 1840 newspaper advertisement that reads, “[o]rders [for stoneware] addressed to the Edgefield Court House S.C. will be promptly attended to, and delivered to the Merchant’s door, any distance under one hundred and fifty miles”, indicating that Edgefield potteries could sell their wares in distant markets as a result of the railroad system (*Edgefield Advertiser* 2 April 1840).

In addition to raw materials and transportation networks, the Edgefield stoneware industry would have also been influenced by a number of legislative acts that spurred an American domestic manufacturing movement. Historically, the American domestic ceramics industry has been tied with political movements as early as the pre-Revolutionary War era. In 1767, Benjamin Franklin wrote:

“Let us unite in solemn resolution and engagements with and to each other ... by not consuming the British manufactures on which they are to levy the duties. Let us agree to consume no more of their expensive gewgaws. Let us live frugally, and let us industriously manufacture that we can for ourselves; thus we shall be able honorably to discharge the debts we already owe them; and after that, we may be able to keep some money in our country” (Sparks 1837:254).

While Franklin assuredly was not advocating mass-manufacturing, this passage does reflect the influence of global factors as an impetus for the establishment of domestic manufactures to meet the needs of community and regional needs. The Old Edgefield District potteries would have benefitted from several restrictive measures to cut off trade with Britain and France leading up to the War of 1812 that that gave an incredible stimulus to domestic manufactures that produced goods that were previously imported (Taussig 1910). These restrictive measures included The Embargo Act of 1807 in which Congress imposed a nearly complete embargo on international commerce as well as the Non-intercourse Act of 1809 that replaced the former legislation and further prohibited trade with both Britain and France. Nearly two decades later, The Tariff of 1828 that favored northern manufacturers over the predominantly agricultural South may have also served to increase the need for regional Southern manufacturers.

4.2 POLITICAL AND SOCIAL CONTEXT: REPUBLICAN IDEOLOGY, INDUSTRY, AND “THE PECULIAR INSTITUTION” IN AN AGRARIAN EDGEFIELD SOCIETY

As mentioned previously, the South Carolina backcountry was almost exclusively agricultural in nature relying on a small crop of cotton or tobacco and producing enough food stuffs for self-sufficiency until the last decade of the 18th century. Much of the early manufacturing in the region consisted of small grist or saw mills that would have been used communally (Downey 2006). In general, backcountry residents of all classes subscribed to the Jeffersonian Republican Ideology which argues that only an agrarian society can sustain the liberty and virtue of a “free” republic; farmers, therefore, were the cornerstones of society (Downey 2006). Republican ideals of the time were grounded in the belief that “those who labour in the earth are the chosen people of God” and that if “countrymen foolishly and prematurely embraced manufacturing ... a consequent corruption of morals would necessarily endanger the fabric of republican government” (McCoy 1980:14). As landowners, white farmers were relatively self-sufficient and would not have to be dependent on others for many of their daily needs, enabling them to maintain a level of personal independence. Those who “abandoned secure employment on the land to labor in workshops ... would become dependent on the casualties and caprice of customers for their subsistence, and such dependence ... bred subservience and venality” (McCoy 1980:14). Therefore, it was conceived that only an agrarian society could abstain from the self-interest and exploitation that was believed to characterize societies based on commerce and manufacturing. In a statement to the State Agricultural Society, Arthur Simkins, editor of the Edgefield Advertiser, admitted that agriculture was “among the most honorable... the most useful of all pursuits”(Downey 2006:30).

With the invention of the cotton gin and the subsequent cotton boom, huge profits were made by a handful of planters and their families who would rise to the elite in Edgefield society including such names such as Brooks, Butler, Pickens, and Simkins. Reaching the elite of Edgefield society was not only maintained through blood ties, but also through marriage. These elites, representing the most successful agriculturalists in the region, would come to control most of the political and economic spheres of Edgefield society and saw themselves as natural leaders. As Whitfield Brooks commented, “the Agricultural class of every civilized community constitute the only sure and permanent foundation of all government, and upon which civil society and government must, in truth, depend for their continued support and preservation” (Downey 2006:30).

Planter elites also benefitted from preferential access and control over the most important and influential genres of discourse in society including informal, public, and institutional forms. As part of their social power, the Edgefield aristocracy would be able to voice their personal or group ideologies that protected their interests in public and institutional settings. Although the Edgefield elites were powerful orators with access to public arenas in which to promote their own agendas, it should be noted that the extent to which everyone accepted or rejected their ideologies is uncertain.

As industry and manufacturing began to expand, the Edgefield planter elites looked toward their neighbors to the north and across the Atlantic to systems of white wage labor, mechanization, selfish capitalists, labor strikes and considered industrialization and white wage labor not only a social bane, but also a threat to their way of life. Industry, in their minds, led to a propertyless dependence for poor whites and

greed coupled with luxury among the capitalist entrepreneurs. However, with the increased need for southern domestic manufactures as a result of restrictive legislation before and after the War of 1812, as well as the tariff of 1828, Edgefield agriculturalists would need to find a way to reconcile their own interests with those of industrialists. Indeed Abner Landrum has stated, “[t]hus we see the South has been most reluctantly driven to the manufacturing business which they would most anxiously have avoided, but which now in self-defense they are compelled to pursue” (Edgefield Hive March 19, 1830). In addition to the stoneware potteries, new industries including textile mills were also being constructed in the Horse Creek Valley of the Edgefield District; a region that has been touted as the “South’s cradle of industrialization” (Downey 2006: 140). Between 1820 and 1830, the Valcluse mill was established relying on enslaved labor from its industrialist owners as well as through hiring from other nearby plantations to meet nearly half of their labor requirements. The Graniteville mill, the first large-scale textile mill in the South was also erected in the valley by William Gregg in 1845.

For industry to thrive in the South, however, industrial labor practices and organization would need to be reconfigured to fit into the class and racial hierarchy of Southern society. Indeed, throughout the antebellum period, intense debates surrounded the question as to whether enslaved or white wage labor should be used within industrial enterprises. Although there were many poor whites and yeomen farmers in the Old Edgefield District, enslaved labor was often preferred over white wage labor as slavery was thought to complement republican liberties because it allowed economic growth beyond local markets without creating a propertyless white proletariat as seen in the North and Britain (Downey 2006). By promoting industrial slavery, the Edgefield elites

and poor whites were able to superficially unite along racial lines under the premise that enslaved labor would free poor whites from becoming propertyless dependents. As Kimberle Crenshaw (1995a:112) notes, “[h]egemonic rule succeeds to the extent that the ruling class worldview established the appearance of unity of interests between the dominant class and the dominated” and that racist ideologies often “identified the interests of subordinated whites with those of society's white elite.” Ironically, “slavery for blacks led to greater freedom for poor whites.... [s]lavery also provided mainly propertyless whites with a property in their whiteness” (Bell Jr. 1998:71).

In addition to “protecting” poor whites and yeomen farmers from becoming landlessness dependents, white wage labor within industrial contexts may have also been discouraged due to the perceived intractability of white laborers. An Edgefield Hive article, published by Abner Landrum reads “[t]he fact is, that our country-born negroes, particularly in the upper country, are as ingenious, and considering their opportunities, as intelligent, as the mass of our laboring white population. One advantage, our manufacturers will find in using their slaves in this new species of enterprize [sic] in the South, and it is sufficient to outweigh the disadvantages of inferiority of ingenuity, if it existed – their establishments will not be subject to those sudden derangements, which in other countries, follow the whims and caprices of those who are entire masters of their own persons and services” (The Edgefield Hive 1830).

Edgefield entrepreneurs would have been intimately aware of the civil unrest cause by white worker strikes in both the North as well as Britain. Between 1815 and 1839, free artisans constructing the national Capitol repeatedly interrupted work for higher pay. Similar strikes were initiated in summer of 1831 by workers on the B&O

railroad, in 1832 at the Gosport Naval Yard and in 1836 at the Brunswick and Altamaha Canal (Starobin 1970:118). In light of the uprisings of white laborers in the North and in Britain, white laborers were seen as restless, dangerous, politically active and capable of unionizing. The system of slavery with its forced labor under threat of physical harm would create laborers incapable of unionizing and would promote racial ideologies that viewed enslaved Africans and African Americans as being more docile and a more reliable source of labor within industrial contexts.

By the mid-19th century, proslavery ideology in the Old Edgefield District intensified against abolitionist attacks from the North. In 1849, Francis Pickens defended the use of enslaved labor in industrial and agricultural pursuits through the use of paternalistic rhetoric by stating, “[p]olitical slavery, where the masses are owned by capitalists, through the power of government, is heartless, remorseless, and cruel in its exactions, and delusive and fraudulent in its protection. Domestic slavery, where all the individual feelings of man are enlisted, generates mildness and mutual attachment; while the other system is full of arrogance and duplicity” (Downey 2006:49). By this time, the Bethel association of the Baptist church further used the bible to defend “the peculiar institution”. Old Edgefield District Baptists preachers such as Iveson Brookes (1851:2) asserted that slave owners were actually practicing “one of God’s favorite institutions – slavery.” He further revealed the South’s economic dependence on slavery by stating that it was an “[i]nstitution of heaven...intended for the mutual benefit of master and slave as proven by the Bible and exemplified in the condition of the Society, and the prosperity of the Southern States”. (Brookes 1851: 2)

Proslavery ideology within the Edgefield District would reach its apogee directly preceding the civil war. In a speech to the U.S. Senate on March 4, 1858, James Henry Hammond delivered his famous 'Mudsill theory' included here in detail:

"In all social systems there must be a class to do the menial duties, to perform the drudgery of life. That is, a class requiring but a low order of intellect and but little skill. Its requisites are vigor, docility, fidelity. Such a class you must have, or you would not have that other class which leads progress, civilization, and refinement. It constitutes the very mud-sill of society and of political government... Fortunately for the South, she found a race adapted to that purpose to her hand. A race inferior to her own, but eminently qualified in temper, in vigor, in docility, in capacity to stand the climate, to answer all her purposes. We use them for our purpose, and call them slaves. We found them slaves by the common "consent of mankind," which, according to Cicero, "*lex naturae est.*" The highest proof of what is Nature's law...

The Senator from New York said yesterday that the whole world had abolished slavery. Aye, the name, but not the thing; all the powers of the earth cannot abolish that... in short, your whole hiring class of manual laborers and "operatives," as you call them, are essentially slaves. The difference between us is, that our slaves are hired for life and well compensated; there is no starvation, no begging, no want of employment among our people, and not too much employment either. Yours are hired by the day, not cared for, and scantily compensated, which may be proved in the most painful manner, at any hour in any street in any of your large towns. Why, you meet more beggars in one day, in any single street of the city of New York, than you would meet in a lifetime in the whole South. We do not think that whites should be slaves either by law or necessity. Our slaves are black, of another and inferior race. The status in which we have placed them is an elevation. They are elevated from the condition in which God first created them, by being made our slaves. None of that race on the whole face of the globe can be compared with the slaves of the South. They are happy, content, unambitious, and utterly incapable, from intellectual weakness, ever to give us any trouble by their aspirations. Yours are white, of your own race; you are brothers of one blood. They are your equals in natural endowment of intellect, and they feel galled by their degradation" (Rodriguez 2007:666).

Although manufacturing and industrialization had taken root in the South Carolina backcountry through an "alternate route to modernity", elite agriculturalists continued to consider themselves the pinnacle of the social hierarchy (Downey 2006). As one prominent planter noted, "[t]he only safe business for us is planting and that in this country is the only independent and really honorable occupation. The planters here are essentially what the nobility are in other countries. They stand at the head of Society and

politics. Lawyers and professed politicians come next, then Doctor's, merchants, &c... Those who argue & perhaps think that money is the thing no matter how gotten are low minded scoundrels. I would never for the sake of money embark in anything calculated to lower me in my own esteem or the esteem of others." (Downey 2006: 99) While a number of capitalists managed to establish businesses within the backcountry, the planter elite continued to view them with contempt and disdain and would further promote the ideal that cotton, land, and slaves were the only "respectable means and ends by which wealth, status, and economic mobility [could be] measured" (Downey 2006: 26)

CHAPTER 5

LABOR ORGANIZATION

In order to understand the complexity of social relations behind the establishment and development of the Old Edgefield District stoneware industry, it will be useful to discuss the labor composition and organization of many of the potteries. First and foremost, the establishment and subsequent growth of the Edgefield stoneware potteries was intimately linked to kinship systems and close social networks. The first generation of Old Edgefield District potters including the brothers Abner, Reverend John, and Amos Landrum all established potteries during the early production period in Pottersville, the Big Horse Creek Valley, and Shaw's Creek area respectively. Through marriage and kin networks, the second generation potteries would expand into the hands of Lewis Miles, Colin Rhodes, Reverend Landrum's son, B.F. Landrum, and his grandson, B.F. Landrum II. As is true for many other trades that were capital intensive or required a great deal of start-up capital, sons and family members were often apprenticed to their father's or family's craft. Indeed it has been noted that the likelihood that a boy whose father or uncle practiced a capital intensive craft would be bound to that craft did not decrease after American Revolution, rather it increased (Daniels 1995).

The capital requirements for stoneware production would be rather high including kilns, land containing clay extraction pits, pine tracts for kiln fuel, as well as skilled enslaved laborers; all of which would have been shared along kin and social networks. Social capital played a pivotal role in enabling access to resources through network ties in

the Edgefield potteries. Each subsequent generation benefitted from kinship ties and the access to resources that those ties facilitated. As has been noted by sociologist Nan Lin (2001: 3), capital, or an investment of resources with expected returns in the marketplace, is captured in social relations; its capture evokes structural constraints and opportunities as well as actions and choices on the part of the actors. The initial investment of capital in stoneware production would ensure that each future generation would have the opportunity to participate in the industry. It should be noted, however, that several members of the Landrum clan were not known to be firmly linked to pottery ownership including George and Reuben Landrum, the brothers of Reverend John, Abner, and Amos.

Although these networks would remain vital in subsequent years, there was also a shift in organization as evidenced by the Pottersville manufactory in which corporate ownership among three or more parties became popular. Although the Pottersville was initially owned by Abner Landrum, ownership of the factory was transferred and divided as many as six times over a span of less than thirty years by the direct kin and community neighbors of Abner Landrum. Directly before the dissolution of the pottery, ownership was divided by as many as six shares suggesting a corporate mentality toward ownership organization (Castille et al. 1988).

Although ownership of the potteries would involve kin and social networks, the day-to-day operations would have been heavily reliant on enslaved labor. Indeed it has been noted that the "District's ceramic entrepreneurs would never have been able to manufacture such large quantities of Edgefield wares without the slave participation"(Holcombe and Holcombe 1989:22). Enslaved laborers were pivotal to all

steps in the manufacturing process through building and maintaining the kilns, chopping wood for fuel, digging, transporting and mixing the raw clay, forming the vessels, mixing the glazes, loading and unloading the kilns, and bringing the products to market.

By far the most famous of the District's enslaved laborers, Dave the potter, has become famous for inscribing rhymed couplets on vessels. This act would have been illegal conduct for a slave at the time due to the South Carolina slave codes established in 1740 as a response to the Stono Rebellion which prohibited citizens from teaching the enslaved how to read or write. Dave, however, was but one of many enslaved laborers who worked in the Edgefield factories. Turners Daniel and Buster, Baddler, Sam, George, Abram, Old Harry, young Harry, and the wagoner Old Tom all appear in numerous documents and their contributions should not be underestimated.

In general, the division of labor would include both skilled and unskilled labor, although it should be noted that these terms may be slightly ambiguous. Turners or those with the skills to turn the pottery wheels and shape vessels who have been highly sought out as these skills would take years to develop and refine. Those enslaved laborers with experience in building and maintaining the kilns would have also been sought out.

By 1850, both men and women were known to have been employed in the stoneware factories. While the majority of laborers would have been male, including most of the turners, the 1850 census records reveal that Lewis Miles employed seven male and two female workers and Collin Rhodes had employed three male and three female workers (Castille, et al. 1987). Manufacturing records also note that children were also employed in the factories.

In addition to employing the enslaved laborers that were owned by the individual pottery owners or those owned by corporate entities such as the Pottersville Manufactory, enslaved laborers would have also been hired from neighboring plantations or fellow slaveholders when additional labor was needed. Hiring slaves would have been possible for either wage labor or on annual basis which would serve to defray the costs of outright ownership. Hiring could be negotiated between slave owners at any time, making paper documentation of these practices difficult to obtain, however, written annual contracts were also common and usually occurred in the two weeks before Christmas (Barnes 2008:168; see also Martin 2004). While slave hiring practices were nothing new to South Carolina as they were prevalent enough to become the focus of legislative action in Charleston by 1712, these practices increased drastically during the antebellum era (Martin 2004:21). An Edgefield Hive article describes some of these practices in the backcountry:

“...the very slaves of America (for the most part) have plenty of meat, bread, and other vegetables. Many after performing the portion of service required by their masters, earn from 25 to 37 1/2 cents for themselves, the balance of the day: and this day’s work is often performed by a hired slave – here the proprietor is satisfied as well as the secondary who hires; and still a portion of the slave’s time can be appropriated to his own benefit! Seeing such then is the condition of the slave how much more comfortable must be the situation of the master, or even the non-slave holding citizen of the republic, who husbands with prudence, all the means in his power to procure the comforts of life and the blessings of education” (The Edgefield Hive: Pottersville Friday May 14, 1830).

This article reveals the common thought of the day in which enslaved laborers could be hired out to either manufacturers or even non-slaveholders “as soon as his savings will admit” (Martin 2004:114). By hiring enslaved laborers for chores either inside or outside the house, many non-slaveholding families would be able to share in the added prestige of slaveholding within Southern society (Martin 2004:114).

As noted above, documentation of these hiring practices are very scant as many transactions between slave owners and hirers were often informal. Although no records for the Reverend Landrum site have been discovered, the practice of slave hiring has been confirmed at the potteries through an 1840 judgment in which both Lewis Miles and B.F. Landrum signed a promissory note agreeing to pay Rosela Blalock \$125 for the hire of a slave boy for a year (Baldwin 1993:42). By reading carefully through the lines, evidence of many other instances of hiring may be revealed. In the 1850 manufacturing census, eleven men are listed as working at the Thomas Chandler pottery (Castille et al, 1988), although the 1850 slave schedules show that he owned only six male slaves. The remaining five men may have been either hired enslaved laborers, white journeymen potters, or a combination of the both. Other industries such as the Palmetto Brick Works would have also been benefitted from the hiring of slaves as evidenced by ledger entries in which “gangs” of enslaved laborers were hired from local slave owners on a month-to-month basis (Baldwin 1992:83).

Although these practices constituted a fairly minor role in labor practices at the Edgefield potteries, they would have a definite effect on African American enslaved families that would have to part for extended periods with a family member. These practices were also highly contentious after a series of rebellions in 1800 and 1822 in which many self-hired slaves were led by Gabriel Prosser and Denmark Vesey (Martin 2004:178). As James Henry Hammond noted in 1850, “[w]hen a slave is made a mechanic, he is more than half freed, and soon becomes, as we too well know, and all history attests, with rare exception, the most corrupt and turbulent of his class. Whether

slavery has decayed the first step in the progress of emancipation, has been the elevation of the slaves to the rank of artisan and soldiers” (DeBow, et al. 1850: 518).

In addition to enslaved laborers, the Old Edgefield District potteries also employed white master or journeyman potters from the Upper South and North who may have worked in the area for brief periods before traveling further south to Georgia. These potters may have played a role in training new turners or may have aided in daily management, although no written documentation detailing their responsibilities has been discovered to date. The practice of using white migrant labor may be indicative of a larger trend in which many white artisans “from Europe, New England, the mid-Atlantic region, the upper South, and even nearby Charleston” were “disheartened by the existence of established proprietorships and manufactories... and frustrated by job competition” in their native homelands and “made their way to Georgia” in the late eighteenth and early nineteenth century (Gillespie 1995:35). Many of these artisans were attracted to the South by the lure of cheap land and the absence of competition from urban artisans (Gillespie 1995).

On close inspection of the 1820 Federal Census records, two unknown white males, one between the age of 18 to 26 and another aged 26 to 45 years of age were identified as living at the Reverend Landrum homestead that are not present on the 1810 or 1830 Census records. It has been hypothesized that two white journeymen potters, Cyrus Cogburn and Abraham Massey were employed at the Landrum pottery based on an 1814 land deed in which Cogburn, Massey, and Isaac Kirkland witnessed the purchase of a one acre tract of land on Horse Creek by Reverend Landrum (Jordan 2005:29; Holcombe and Holcombe: 1989; Edgefield Deed Book 32, p.88). As Cogburn was

believed to have been born in Virginia in 1782 and Massey in 1785 in North or South Carolina, these unknown males may be the two migrant potters (Jordan 2005). While Cogburn and Massey are known to have left the Edgefield area in order to establish their own potteries in Washington County Georgia, this trend is indicative of the overall practice of the Edgefield ceramic industry in which white migrant potters from the South and the North influenced the industry. It should be noted, however, that at the Reverend Landrum site, it appears that the use of white wage labor was temporary with enslaved labor fulfilling the majority of the labor needs.

CHAPTER 6

THE REVEREND LANDRUM SITE: HISTORY AND FIELD METHODS

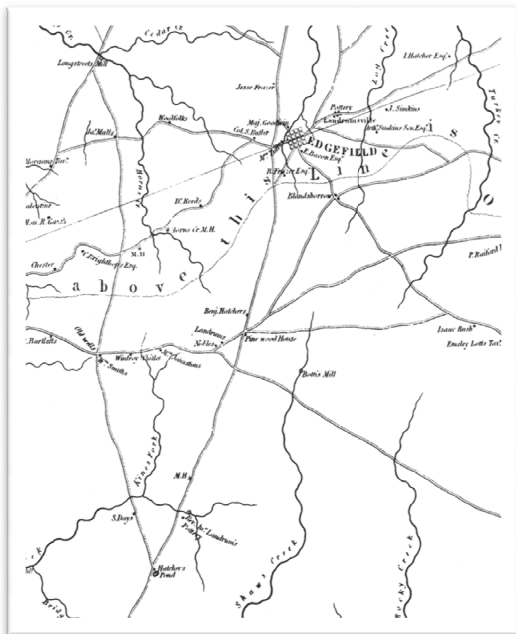
By the second decade of the twentieth century, the majority of the Edgefield potteries had ceased production. Although at least one interview of pottery owners was conducted by ceramics historian Edwin Lee Barber in the late nineteenth century for inclusion in his 1909 volume, *The Pottery and Porcelain of the United States*, larger research programs were not initiated until The Charleston Museum began collecting stoneware through informal surveys and conducting interviews in 1919 as part of the arts and craft movement in the United States. Beginning in the 1950s and 1960s, collectors Fred E. and Joe L. Holcombe started mining the local archives for historical documentation as well as “excavating” several key sites all the while amassing an impressive collection of Edgefield wares. While many of these collectors’ interpretations and methods may be criticized, they can be credited with creating a genuine interest in the pottery industry.

Archaeological investigations into the District’s potteries were first conducted in 1985 by Keith Landreth on the Trapp Chandler pottery site located in present-day Greenwood county (Landreth 1985). The first large scale systematic archaeological survey of the Old Edgefield District potteries, however, was not conducted until 1987 through a collaboration between the McKissick museum and the South Carolina Institute of Anthropology and Archaeology (Castille, et al. 1988). Five sites were selected and examined through mapping, surface collecting, shovel testing, and test unit excavation

including the “Bodie” (38GN16), Chandler (38GN343), Pottersville (38ED11), Rhodes-Seigler (38AK495), Reverend Landrum (38AK497) sites. An additional four locations including the Baynham (38ED221), B.F. Landrum (38AK496), and Miles Mill (38AK498), and Hitchcock Woods Site (38AK172) sites were visited and mapped, but were not investigated as intensively as the other sites due to time constraints. Further testing was conducted by Carl Steen of the Diachronic Research Foundation in 1993 in which the Miles Mill (38AK498), South Carolina Porcelain Co. (38AK498), B.F. Landrum (38AK496), and two other possible sites were surveyed (Steen 1994).

6.1 HISTORY OF REVEREND LANDRUM SITE

John Landrum was born in Chatham County, North Carolina in 1765 to Samuel and Nancy Landrum. His father, a physician by trade, moved the family to the Edgefield District area in 1773. John and two of his brothers Abner and Amos established the first potteries in the Old Edgefield District in three main geographic areas: Abner Landrum’s Pottersville or Landrumsville, located one mile north of the Edgefield Court House, Reverend John Landrum’s pottery in The Big Horse Creek region located at the confluence of Little Horse and Gopher Branch Creeks, approximately 12 miles South of Edgefield Courthouse, and the Shaw’s Creek area where Amos Landrum may have been operating his own pottery. The pottery of Reverend John Landrum first appears on the 1825 Robert Mills map of the Old Edgefield District in his Atlas of the State of South Carolina (Figure 6.1). The survey was originally conducted in 1817 by Thomas Anderson and the map was improved for its inclusion in the 1825 Atlas, suggesting that the pottery was established and running by at least 1817. Early plats confirm that John Landrum had bought a 906 acre tract of land on Little Horse Creek as early as 1802.



Figures 6.1 and 6.2 The Robert Mills Map of the Edgefield District c.1825 (left) and The Isaac Boles' Map of the Edgefield District c.1871(right). Courtesy of University of South Carolina Libraries' Digital Collections.

The pottery would have been run continuously under the ownership of Reverend John Landrum until his death in 1846. In 1847, a series of seven plats were created in order to divide his total land ownings of over 7,000 acres in the Old Edgefield District for distribution among his heirs. Three of the seven plats created contain depictions of domestic locations including the Landrum homestead, the “Major Place”, as well as a tract of land located on the banks of Shaw’s Creek (Figures 6.3, 6.4, and 6.5). It should be noted, however, that one of the plats of the land directly across Gopher Branch from the Homestead tract is currently missing from the Edgefield archives.

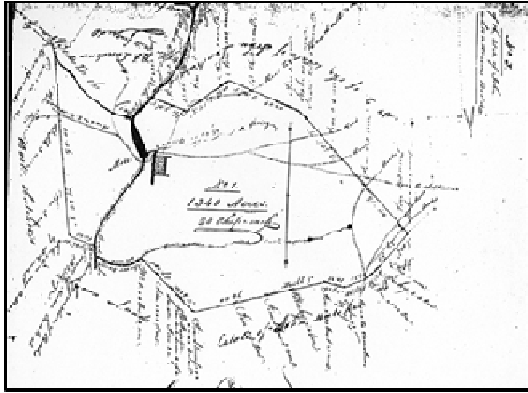


Figure 6.3 Rev. Landrum Homestead Tract

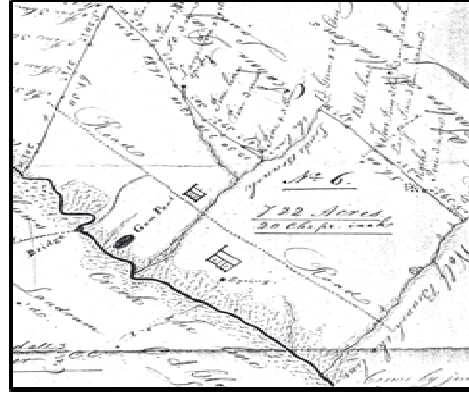


Figure 6.4 Shaw's Creek Tract

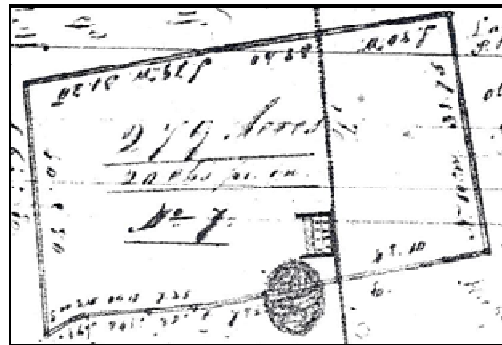


Figure 6.5 "Major Place" Tract

An advertisement in the *Edgefield Advertiser* dated 1847 states that Lewis Miles was “living on Horse Creek, at the Saw Mill formerly owned by Rev. John Landrum, decd., 12 miles from Edgefield C.H. [Court House]”(Baldwin 1992:42). Although no concrete evidence of Miles’ presence was discovered during the survey in 1987, he would have abandoned the site by at least 1867 as Miles is believed to have been operating out of another location, Miles Mill, in the present-day region of Sunnybrook during that time (Baldwin 1992:44). The Issac Boles map (Figure 6.2), created in 1871, does not include any references toward the presence of a functioning pottery at the Reverend Landrum site, although the properties owned by his sons to the north of the site are included. A

D.A. Foskett is listed on the map as living on Little Horse Creek near a mill, conspicuously close to the former location of the Reverend Landrum pottery. Research has not confirmed that the land and mill this person owned was the former pottery however.

6.2 2011 FIELD METHODS

Although the Reverend Landrum homestead tract has passed through several hands up until the present-day, the eleven acre area directly surrounding the kilns and a large cellar feature assumed to be the main house are currently under the management of South Carolina Department of Natural Resources as part of a Heritage Trust property known as the Gopher Branch Heritage Preserve.

In the summer of 2011, the domestic loci of the Reverend John Landrum homestead (38AK497) were investigated by the researcher and University of Illinois field school students while the production loci were further investigated by Carl Steen of the Diachronic Research Foundation. Fieldwork attempted to locate both the domestic and production loci at the site, to discern if there was any spatial relationship between the two, as well as to locate and identify any additional domestic structures.

During the 1987 survey (Castille, et al. 1988), one kiln location, the ruins of a saw mill on Little Horse Creek, and a large cellar depression (Figure 6.7) were discovered at the site. The large depression is believed to be the location of the Landrum's main house as illustrated on plat number one (Figure 6.3). A 1950s *Augusta Chronicle* article describes Reverend Landrum's home in detail: "The piazza was carved out of native granite with granite steps, the lower one rounded and artistic with black marble ornament. The interior had a winding stair of native hardwood, mounting through the center of the

home with several curves and a door closing off the entrance. Walls were plastered and remained alabaster white, while doors were all of Roman Cross design. Solid square posts, hand-made, were carved with fluted designs and supported the long verandah.” Numerous carved stone fragments found near the large cellar depression at the Reverend John site support the conclusion that the depression is the location of the former Landrum home (Figure 6.8).

A scatter of stoneware sherds was also noted on the surface of a slope at the end of a flat ridge toe directly to the north of the large cellar depression of the main house during the 1987 survey. Upon returning to the site in 2011, despite the reduced ground visibility caused by the summer flowering of Virginia creeper (*Parthenocissus quinquefolia*), a large, flat ferruginous sandstone rock that could represent the footer of a structure or a chimney base was also located near the ridge toe. Due to the spatial relationship to the main house, historic roads and production facilities, the area encompassing the ridge toe located between the main house and the saw mill was deemed high probability of containing domestic components including enslaved labor housing, kitchens, or outbuildings and was selected for sampling.

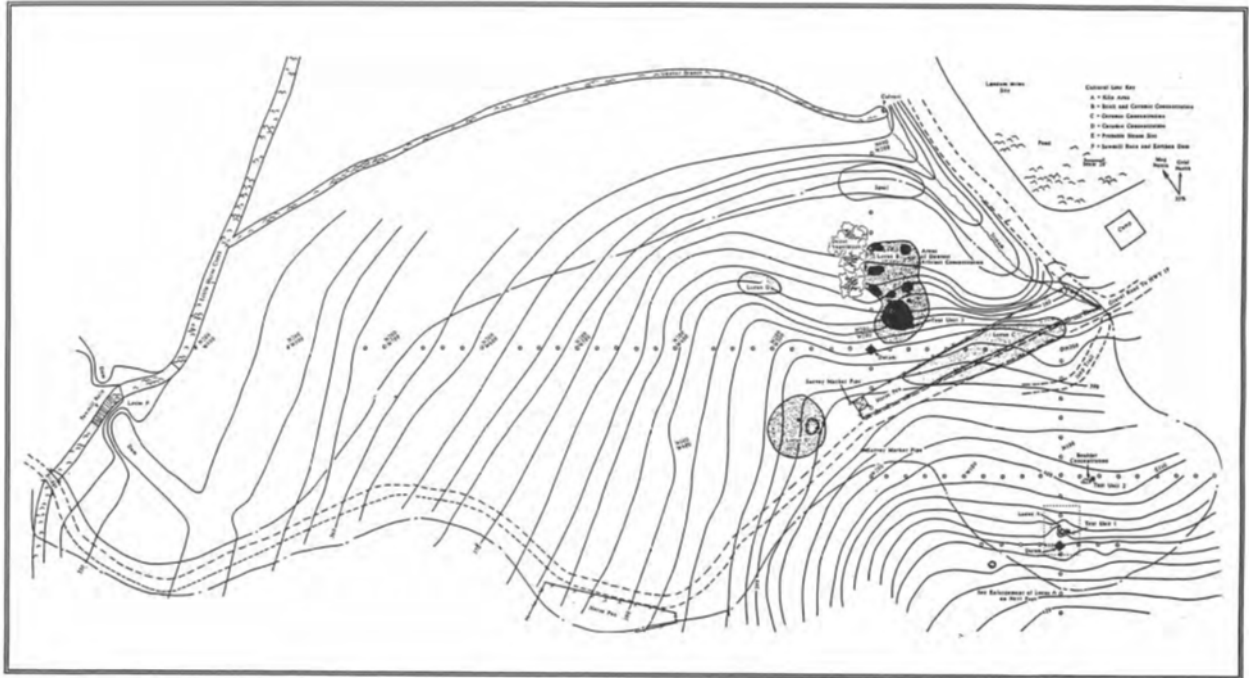


Figure 6.6 Mapping from 1987 Survey (Castille, et al. 1988)



Figure 6.7 Cellar Depression of Main House at Reverend Landrum Site.
Photo by author.



Figure 6.8 Carved Stone surrounding Main House at the Reverend John Landrum Site. Photo by author.

In the 1987 survey, a site datum using feet and tenths of feet was established near the location of kiln A. In 2011, the old site datum could not be located and a new datum, designated 1000N 1000E, was established as close to the old datum as possible. It was further decided that metric units should be adopted for continuity between the Reverend Landrum site and the contemporaneous Pottersville excavations. A 30x35m grid was established to the North of the main house and a total of 56 50x50cm shovel test pits placed every 5m were excavated to either sterile soil or hard compacted clay. Test units were excavated in 20cm levels for vertical control, averaging a depth of approximately 38cm. General trends within test units include a 3-7cm layer of 3/2 10YR Very Dark Greyish Brown topsoil transitioning to 5/3 10YR Brown sandy loam and a 6/8 10YR Brownish Yellow hard compacted clay.

Carl Steen of the Diachronic Research Foundation also sampled the area surrounding the main house with an additional 12 50x50cm STPs and further investigated production loci including the kilns and other work areas. An additional three 1x1m units were placed at the location of the discovery of a face vessel nose with the aim of retrieving more the vessel. All soil was screened with a ¼” screen and artifacts were washed and catalogued by the researcher. A total of 3,244 artifacts were recovered during 2011 fieldwork including 2,958 in the shovel test pits and 286 additional artifacts in the 3 1x1 units.

During the course of excavation, the site was divided into four main loci including Locus A and B which included the main production areas including kilns and work areas, Locus D which contained the unknown structure on the ridge toe, and Locus E, or the area surrounding the main Landrum house (Figure 6.9). Due to the inability to secure landowner permissions, the land east of the 960E line and north of the 1070N lines were not available for survey during the 2011 field season.

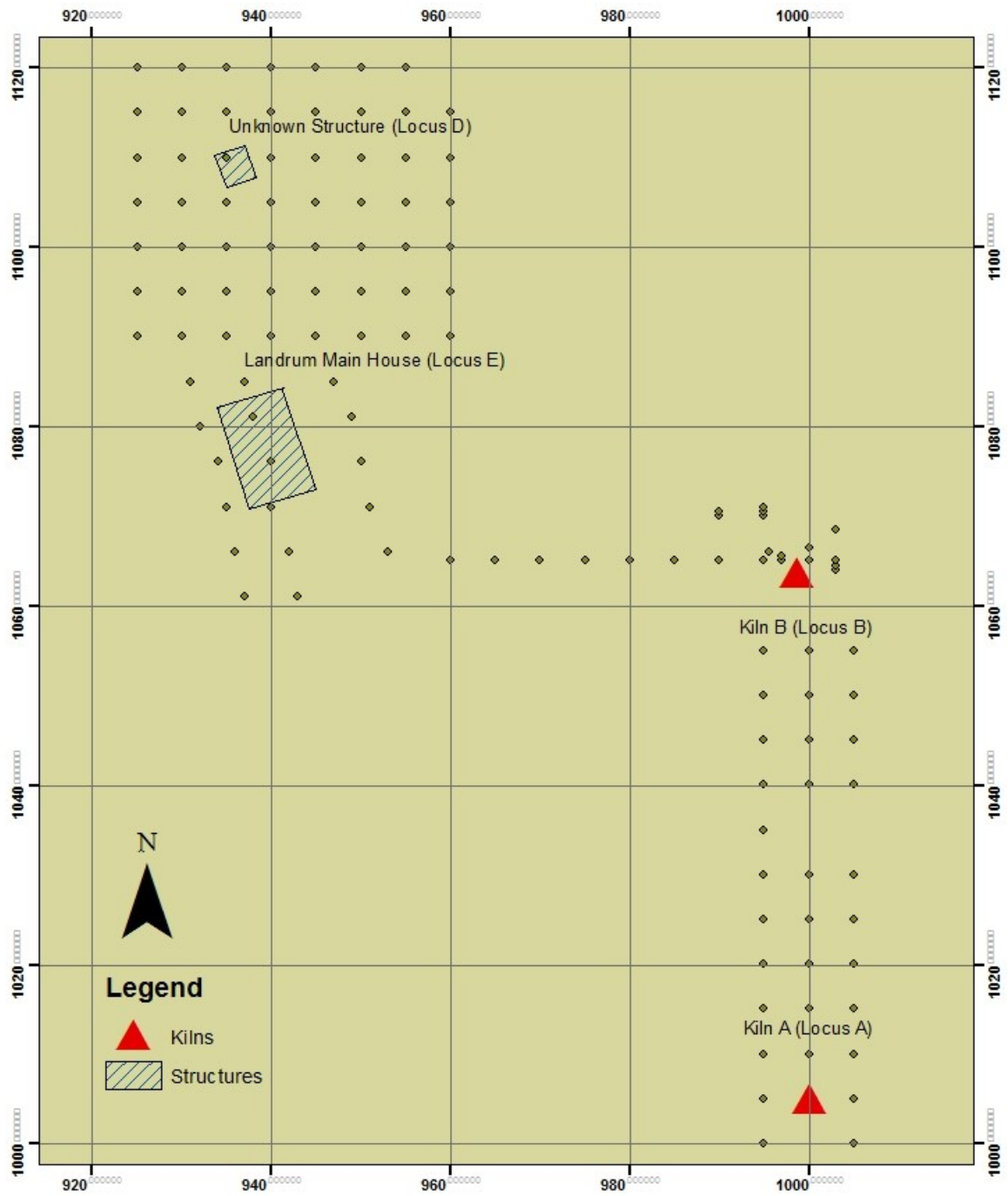


Figure 6.9 2011 Sampling Strategy for Reverend Landrum Site (38AK497)

CHAPTER 7

LANDSCAPE AND BUILT ENVIRONMENT

In the following chapter, the landscape and built environment of the Reverend John Landrum pottery and homestead will be examined. Ethnographic evidence of features of both the industrial and domestic sectors of a typical Southern stoneware pottery will be discussed and used to interpret the results of archaeological fieldwork performed during the 2011 investigations.

The archetypal stoneware pottery would have a number of production and residential features which will be important to consider when interpreting the industrial and domestic areas at the Reverend Landrum site. First, potteries would most likely be located within a relatively short distance of sources of clay, water, and wood for firing. The first stage in production of stoneware would be the extraction of clay from a natural source. Although the kaolin clay sources near Aiken would be important for any attempts to make porcelain as well as for decorative techniques, less refined stoneware clays could be found throughout the District in abundance. Today, many of these pits have been filled with water and may appear as small ponds on the landscape. Land containing clay resources would have most likely been owned individually and access rights may have been shared amongst kin or community relationships, although in later stages of pottery production within the District, a transition to a more regulated control of the raw materials including pine tracts at Pottersville have been noted. Clay would have been dug with shovels, loaded into carts and transported back to the production sites. As the early

potteries suggest a great deal of experimentation, clays from multiple sources may have been mixed. Clays were then unloaded and placed into storage area within the vicinity of the potter's or turning shop. The next step in production would be processing the clay in order to remove air bubbles and to bring the clay to its proper consistency for shaping. Although working the clay was possible by hand or by treading upon it with both feet, larger quantities of clay would require the use of a "pug, "pugging", or "mud" mill (Baldwin 1993:21). These mills consisted of a barrel or tub into which a central axle with wooden or metal pins or blades would be attached. Long beams extending out from the central shaft would be attached to mules or horses who would power the mill by walking in a circle around the mill (Greer 2005:37).

After processing, the clay would be ready to be formed by the potter or turner. The potter's shop would be necessary for housing the wheels on which to throw the pots. The size of these structures would vary depending on the extent of production. In the shop, the wheels may have been placed in front of windows in order to take advantage of the natural light (Greer 2005:33). Potters' wheels vary considerably, although all are rotary. The most commonly used wheels between 1850 and 1930 would have had a wood frame wheel and would require the potter to be in a standing position (Greer 2005:33). The turning wheel on which the clay was formed was kept in motion by peddling a low horizontal bar called a 'treadle bar' back and forth with their left foot (Baldwin 1993:23). A small table would have been necessary to place the pots after they had been cut off the wheel with a piece of wire. Located within a short distance of the potters shop would have been a large basin for mixing the glazes and dipping the vessels. Glaze mills in which the glazes were prepared would have also been possible.

After the vessels were formed, another structure would have been necessary for drying the pottery. As Mr. Lee of Edgefield recalls, “After they make it, then they would put it in there ... and let it dry. It would take a good little while to dry. You know, they had a loft. They used to put it in there after they make it and they used to let it go into a house. They used to call a ‘dry house.’” (Castille, et al. 1988: A-50).

Kilns would be the largest and most visible physical manifestation of pottery production on the landscape. Pottery kilns are found in a variety of shapes and sizes, with three basic types: updraft, downdraft, and crossdraft. Crossdraft kilns including ‘groundhog kilns’ have been traditionally associated with Southern stoneware production, however, a much larger Asian-inspired kiln resembling an Anagama, Dragon, or Snake kiln was discovered at the Pottersville location (Calfas 2011). Firing the pottery within the kilns would have taken many hours in which laborers would have to tend to the fire by adding wood as needed to maintain the temperature. As Irene Gringrey recalls, the men “sit up at night and kept the kiln, you know, they had to keep it up to a certain temperature, and never let it ... ‘cause it had to bake” (Castille, et al. 1988: A-36).

In addition to the industrial components of the pottery itself, the domestic loci would also contain a number of structures necessary for the housing of both the pottery owner and the laborers. The main house would contain a number of outbuildings including a detached kitchen, privies, wells, and several assorted outbuildings including possible smokehouses and storage sheds. Cabins for the enslaved laborers that were owned outright or hired for extended periods would have been located on the property.

An informal survey of surviving antebellum enslaved labor housing in the Edgefield region along with a review of the J.A. Palmer historical stereographs was

conducted at the onset of the 2011 field season (Figures 7.1, 7.2). Although the stereographs are not included in this thesis, Palmer, a native of Ireland, photographed churches, homes, public buildings, textile mills, railroads over a large expanse of South Carolina, as well as parts of Georgia and Florida from 1871 to 1896. He specialized in scenes from the African American community including cabins and shots from in the cotton fields and other industrial locations. The Palmer stereographs, although capturing postbellum African American life, are useful when considering possible regional construction materials and methods.

Results of the survey reveal the almost ubiquitous use of sandstone footers, or pier stones in building construction with brick or sandstone chimneys, wooden plank siding, and few to no windows. It is hypothesized that similar construction methods would be used for the enslaved labor housing at many of the potteries. This hypothesis is further supported by a 1987 interview in which Mrs. Irene Gringey noted, “most of the chimneys were made out of sand rock... sand rock [was] used wherever it could be used” (Castille, et al. 1988: A-27-28). It should be noted, however, that this survey may have be biased on those slave cabins with more durable construction materials that would have withstood the test of time. Chimneys made of mud and stick should not be ruled out for this reason. These construction methods would leave a very faint archaeological footprint on the landscape that often do not have easily discernible surface signature and require subsurface surveying techniques (see also Honerkamp and Bean 2010).



Figures 7.1 and 7.2 Hypothesized enslaved labor cabins. Note sandstone piers. Photo by author.

For the remainder of our discussion on the domestic loci of the Reverend Landrum site, it will be useful to use a method of spatial analysis derived from Randall Moir's model of farmyard proxemics (Moir 1987). From a study of 60 late nineteenth to early twentieth century Texas farmsteads, Moir developed a model of spatial analysis based on the distances of various outbuildings in relation to the main house. These areas were termed the immediate active yard, the outer active yard, and the peripheral yard.

Cabak and Groover (2004) have further modified the spatial model for their study of small antebellum plantation complexes located in the former Barnwell District, South Carolina, located contiguous to the Old Edgefield District. This model may be useful for comparison with the domestic loci of the Reverend Landrum site due to the geographical region. The Barnwell District research defined the immediate active yard, or dwelling area, as encompassing the area within the footprint of the main house as well as the 3m directly surrounding the dwelling. This area was found to contain a moderate to low artifact deposition due to yard maintenance such as sweeping. The outer active yard, or the area 3-15m surrounding the main house, contains most of the domestic support

structures such as smokehouses, storage sheds, privies, as well as quarters for domestic servants. The quantity of sheet midden artifacts would generally increase as one moves further away from the main house. Detached kitchens would also present within the outer active yard, commonly “located directly adjacent to dwellings, separated only by narrow porches or short walkways” and oriented “both perpendicular and parallel to houses” (Cabak and Groover 2004: 8-10). Wells and privies are also noted as often marking the boundaries of the outer and inner active yards. Finally, the peripheral yard is defined as those areas located greater than 15m from the main house and would contain agricultural structures such as corn cribs and barns. Enslaved labor housing would be located in the peripheral yard or perhaps near work areas such as agricultural fields (Figure 6.4). The function of the site as a pottery adds an added dimension of uncertainty as to where such housing would be located given the multiplicity of work areas and the lack of any comparative data for antebellum pottery sites employing enslaved labor. On a study of low country plantation labor dwellings in South Carolina, J.W. Joseph (2003) notes that cabins were located closer to the planter’s main house in 19th century due to a change in ideology that favored the close surveillance of skilled laborers. Unfortunately, no concrete spatial measurements are given in the study. Taking Joseph’s observations into account may translate into unskilled or agricultural laborers living in housing in the peripheral yard with “more valuable” skilled laborers, such as turners, living in cabins closer to the main house and the main pottery production areas at the Landrum site.

7.1 ALKALINE GLAZED STONEWARE DISTRIBUTION

Four artifact classes including alkaline glazed stoneware, nails, window glass, and non-local ceramics were selected for analysis throughout the survey area in order to view

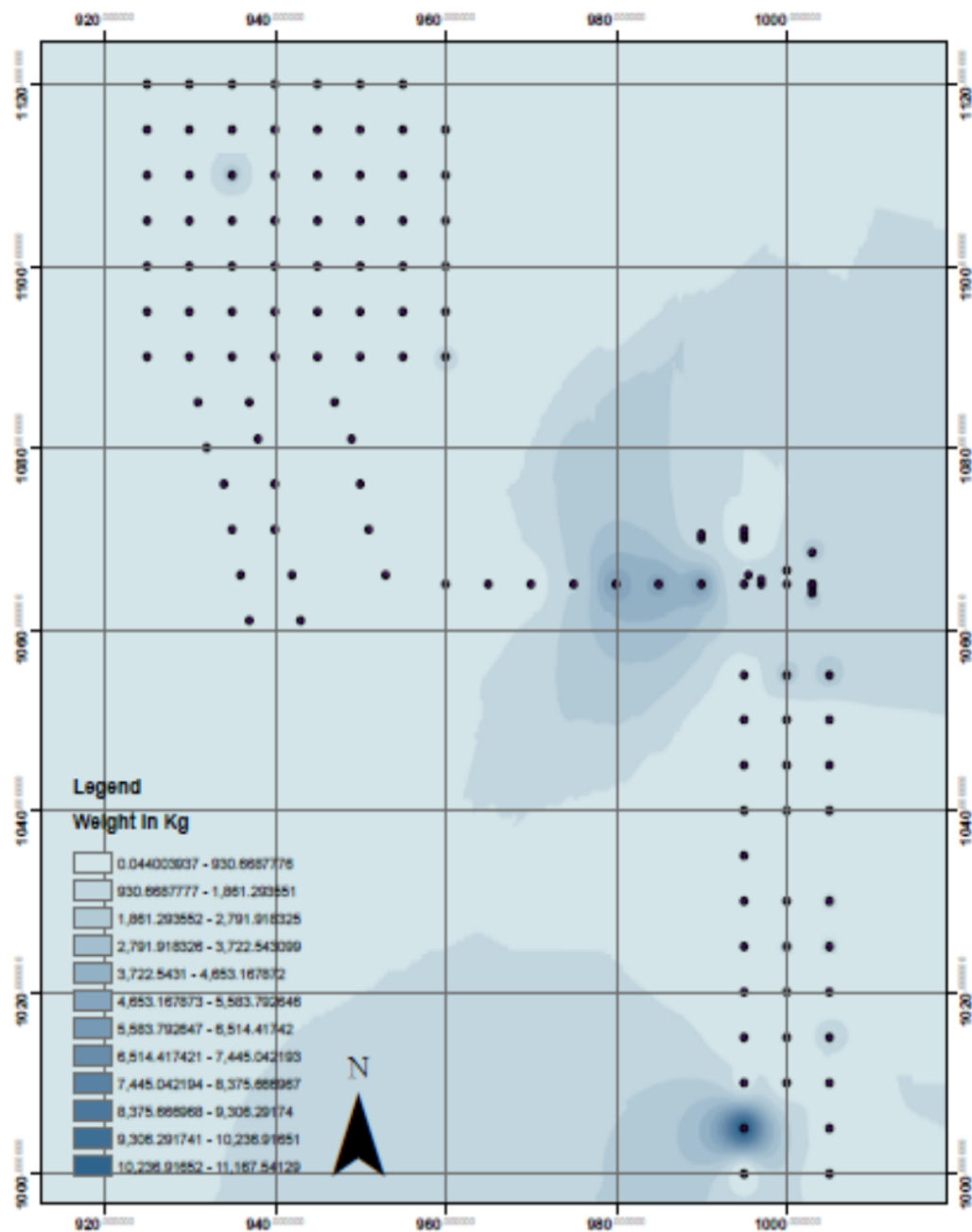
general trends in artifact distributions, to aid in distinguishing between industrial and domestic loci as well as to locate additional buildings in the survey area. Distribution maps were created using Esri's ArcGIS 10 software using points to designate the location of each individual test unit on the established grid. Total counts of nails, glass shards, and the total weights of alkaline glazed stoneware and non-local ceramics including creamware, pearlware, whiteware, and ironstone retrieved from each unit were then added and analyzed using the inverse distribution weight (IDW) function to capture spatial variation needed for analysis.

First, it is hypothesized that greater quantities of alkaline glazed stoneware would be present in the main production areas of the site. Distribution analysis should therefore illustrate distinct patterns between production and domestic areas. Greater quantities of stoneware in the production loci would indicate the presence of waster piles formed as a result of the accumulation of the discarded remains of ceramics that were damaged or deformed during the firing process. These waster piles should therefore be located within a reasonable distance of the loading and unloading entry points of the kilns.

In the 1987 survey, one kiln at Locus A (1005N 1000E) was discovered in a 2x3ft test unit excavated to 3.3ft below the surface. The kiln foundation consists of large, soft, white firebricks, oriented in a north-south direction. Although the exact dimensions of the kiln could not be established, the presence of diagnostic artifacts as well as smaller quantities of experimental wares point to a later construction date of Kiln A (Steen, personal communication). A second kiln, Kiln B was also discovered during the 2011 field season. While the entire kiln was not excavated, the southern segment of the exposed wall, oriented in a northwest-southeast direction measures over 16m , which is

considerably larger than most Southern groundhog kilns (Steen 2011). Excavations at the Pottersville location in the summer of 2011 also revealed a kiln much larger than expected (12ft x 105ft) (Calfas 2011).

Distributional analysis shows that Locus A and B do exhibit greater quantities of alkaline glazed stoneware than the domestic loci D and E (Figure 7.3). Two particularly dense concentrations of alkaline glazed stoneware are apparent at the 1065N 980E, 1065N 985E, 1065N 990E and the 1005N 995E units. These large concentrations of alkaline glazed stoneware may be representative of waster piles associated with the two kilns found at the site. Waster piles would be located fairly close to the loading and unloading locations of the kilns as wasters would have been discarded nearby. The high quantities of alkaline glazed stoneware along with the physical remains of the kilns in the area establish Locus A and Locus B as the main production areas at the site.



38AK497 AGSW Distribution

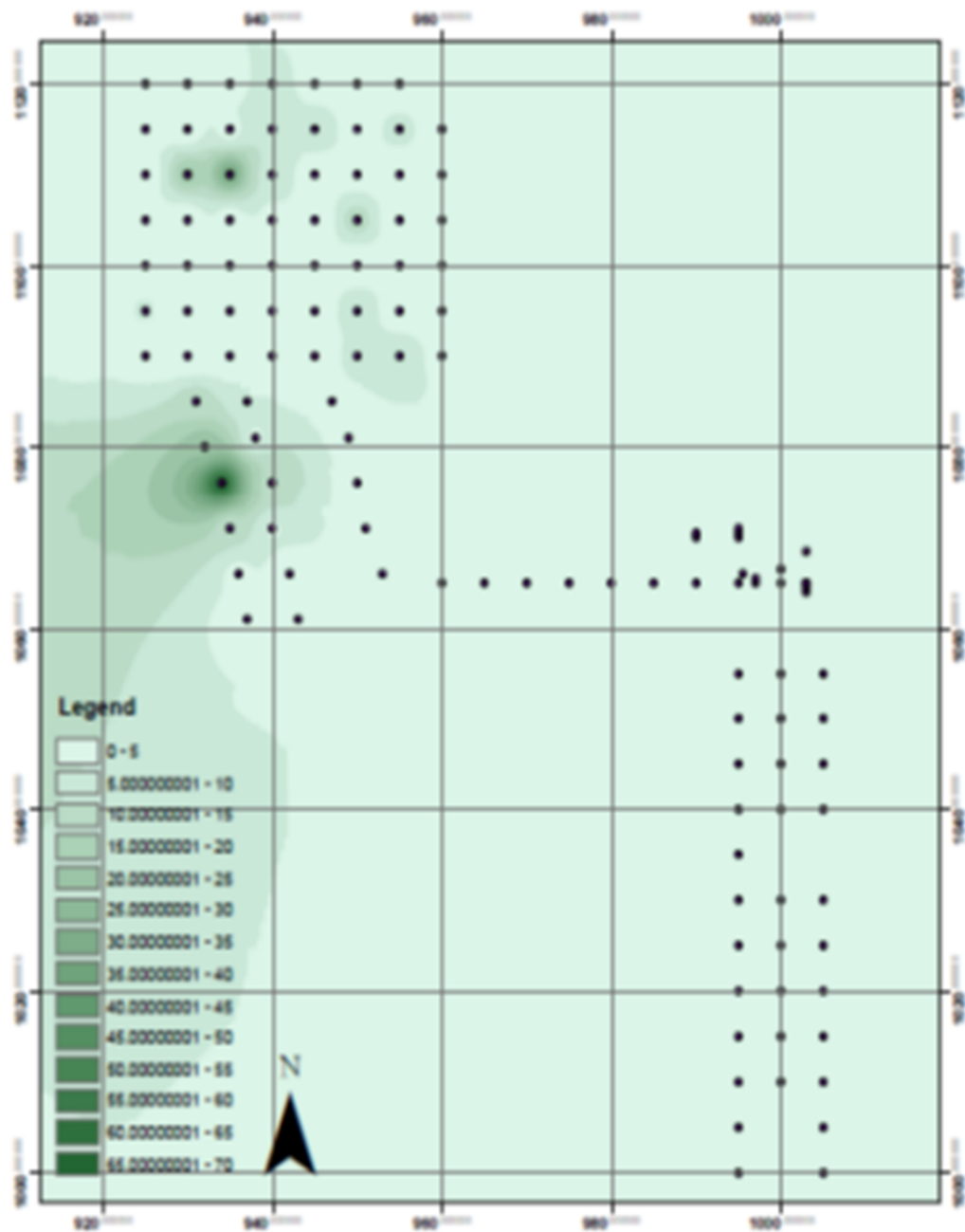
Figure 7.3 Alkaline Glazed Stoneware Distribution at Reverend Landrum Site

7.2 NAIL DISTRIBUTION

Now that the domestic loci have been established, it will be useful to analyze distributions of nails in order to locate additional structures in the survey area in which total counts of both wrought and cut nails will be considered. As structures from this period would most likely have been supported on brick or sandstone piers, the absence of in-ground foundations and the probability of the pier stones being moved over time would make the visible footprints of these ephemeral buildings very difficult to locate through traditional pedestrian survey. However, due to construction methods such as the use of wood plank siding, they would most likely contain large quantities of nails making discrete clusters of such artifacts one of the most effective means of determining the locations of these former structures (see also Young 1994; Honerkamp and Bean 2010). Two concentrations of nails can be distinguished from distributional analysis (Figure 7.4). The first, located in Locus E beside the main house, and second, in Locus D located approximately 20m north of the main house.

In a similar study, Amy L. Young (1994) has noted that extremely high frequencies of nails, commonly referred to as “nail rain”, are often found on nineteenth or twentieth century houselots in the Southeast United States. Although dense concentrations of nails may point to the locations of buildings (Faulkner 1984), these concentrations may also represent the location of refuse disposal areas or salvage piles in which lumber, nails, and other architectural debris may have been stored or disposed of. Despite the fact that several indicators including a pier stone as well as a possible chimney fall do suggest the presence of a former structure located on the ridge toe, comparing the total nail assemblage with a set of established ethnoarchaeological patterns

confirmed by Young may be useful to verify this assumption with a higher degree of confidence. The total nail assemblage including both wrought and cut nails from Locus D (2.6% clinched nails, 115 total nails) was compared with the ethnoarchaeological patterns established by Young using chi-square tests. Results show that although there is a significant difference between the Locus D pattern and archaeological building assemblage ($\chi^2 = 10.128$, $df=1$, $p=.0015$), an even greater difference is indicated in a chi square test with the ethnoarchaeological disposal assemblage ($\chi^2 = 21.450$, $df=1$, $p=.0001$). As the Locus D sample is more similar to the archaeological building assemblage, it can be concluded with a relatively high degree of confidence that the nail concentration represents the remains of a structure and not a refuse disposal area.



38AK497 Nail Distribution

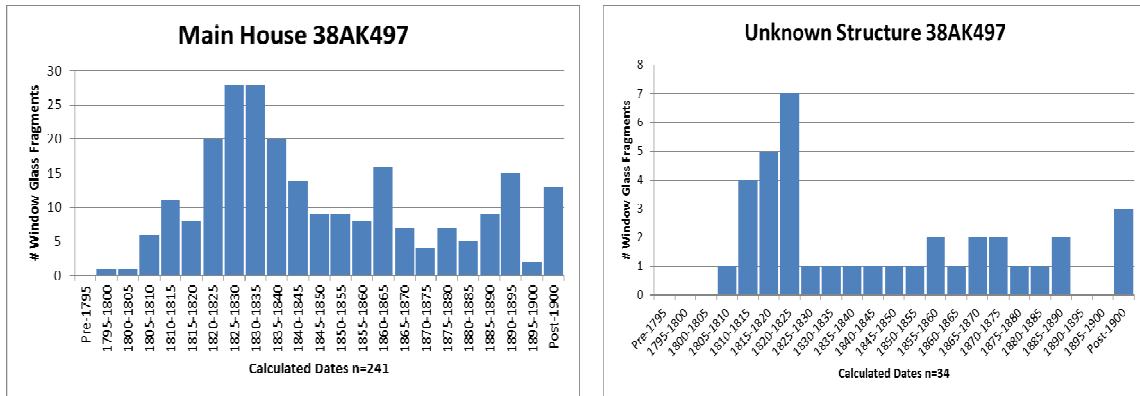
Figure 7.4 Nail Distribution at Reverend Landrum Site

7.3 DATING METHODS

Given that the presence of at least two separate structures in Locus D and Locus E have been established, it may be useful to establish a chronological order in regard to the estimated construction date for each structure as well as the mean occupation dates.

In his research on nineteenth century Texas farmsteads mentioned above, Randall Moir also developed a dating technique for structures using the measured widths of window glass shards in the assemblages (Moir 1987). This technique is based on changing manufacturing methods for window glass which allowed for increasingly thinner panes of glass to be produced over time. In other words, thicker shards of window glass would be older than thinner shards. Using a regression formula: $\text{Glass Manufacture Date} = 84.22 \times (\text{Glass Thickness in Millimeters}) + 1712.7$, initial construction dates can be obtained from flat glass assemblages (Moir 1987). As long as length of occupation of a site is less than 60 years, the sample sizes are reasonable and are collected from more than one or two points from a site, the formula is accurate to plus or minus seven years in 60% of the cases studied. It should also be noted that the replacement of broken windows over time may influence the calculated dates. Moir's window glass dating technique can therefore be used in order to determine the construction dates of the main house and the unknown structure.

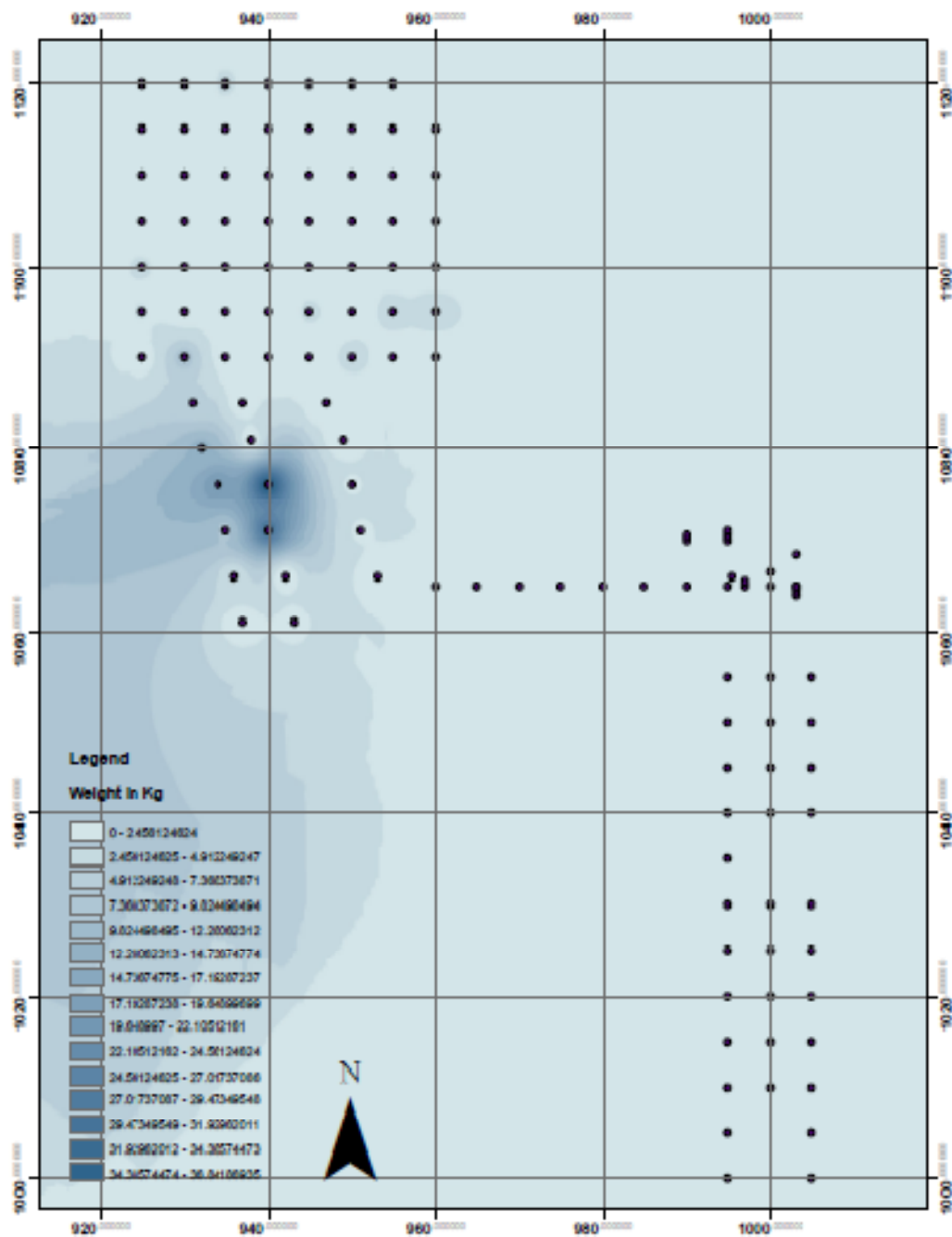
The thickness of all flat glass shards from both Locus D and E were measured and the estimated manufacture date for each shard was ascertained using Moir's regression formula. Manufacture dates were then organized into ten year increments and frequencies were plotted in histograms for both the main house (Figure 7.5) and the unknown structure (Figure 7.6).



Figures 7.5 and 7.6 Glass Dating Histogram for Locus E (left) and for Locus D (right).

As illustrated in the histograms, several post-1900 outliers appear in the assemblages. These outliers could be the result of a number of factors including post-occupation depositions as well as the presence of flat bottle glass in the assemblage, which is clearly the case in one instance given the estimated manufacture date of 2021 for one shard. As these outliers represented a fairly small percentage of the overall assemblages (5.4% of the main house assemblage and 8.8% of the unknown structure assemblage), these shards were omitted from further analysis.

The calculated median date of construction for the main house is 1838.188 ± 7 years, with a mode of 1830.608 ± 7 years, while the estimated median date of construction for the unknown structure was calculated as 1826.818 ± 7 years with a mode of 1824.713 ± 7 years. While the sample size for the unknown structure is fairly small ($n=34$) as opposed to the main house ($n=241$), glass dating, when considered relationally between the two structures, does point to an earlier construction date for the unknown structure.



38AK497 Window Glass Distribution

Figure 7.7 Window Glass Distribution at Reverend John Landrum Site

As a relatively earlier construction date has been established for the unknown structure it may be useful to determine the mean occupation dates of each structure using South's mean ceramic dating methodology (1977). In addition to alkaline glazed stoneware, the assemblages from Loci D and E also contained various non-local ceramics such as creamwares, pearlwares, and whitewares. Although relatively few non-local ceramics were recovered from the test units in the immediate active yard surrounding and within the cellar depression of the main house (83.1g), the test units in Locus D were far more productive (266.37g) with a large concentration of ceramics in the 1110N 935 unit (Figure 7.8).

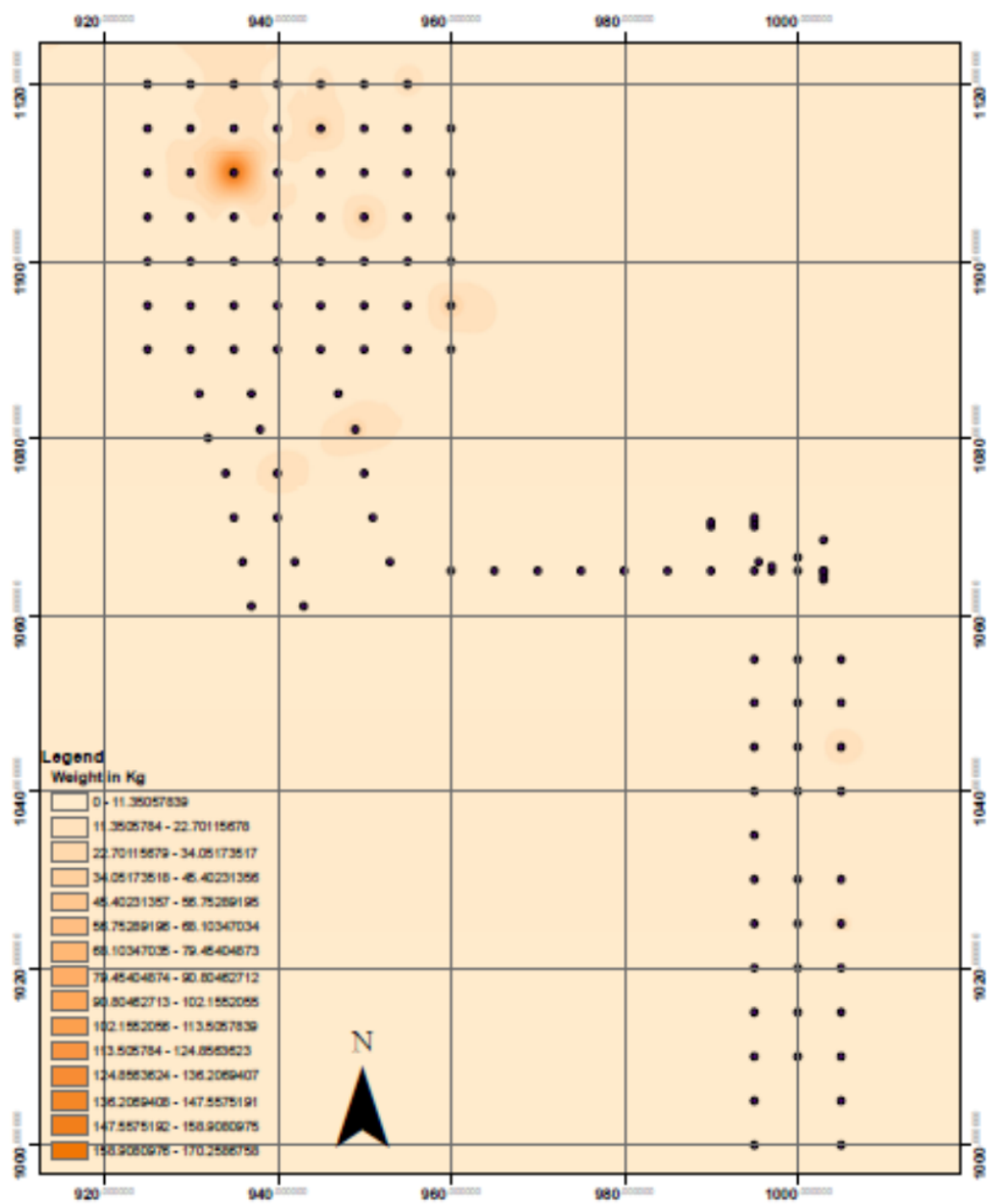
The non-local ceramics span a wide range of manufacturing dates from creamwares (1762-1820) to ironstone sherds (post-1840). Whiteware and ironstone sherds were exempted from the ceramic dating due to their lengthy manufacturing spans. However, their presence in the assemblage will not be completely excluded from analysis (see Chapter 8). Non-local ceramics from both Locus D and E were identified and date ranges were recorded.

Although the quantity of identifiable and dateable nonlocal ceramics from the main house (n=10) was low in comparison to the unknown structure (n=66), a mean ceramic date of 1829.05 was calculated (Table 7.1). The mean ceramic date for the unknown structure reveal a mean occupation date of 1820.11 (Table 7.2), almost a full decade before the main house.

Several notable differences have become apparent through artifact distribution and glass and ceramic dating analyses. First, based on glass dating techniques, the unknown structure is believed to have had an earlier construction date than the main

house, which is supported by the quantity and type of nails retrieved from test units. The unknown structure has a much greater quantity of wrought nails (n=24) as compared to cut nails (n=24) whereas the main house test units contained only 5 wrought and 114 cut nails. Mean ceramic dating also points to an earlier mean occupation date of the unknown structure by nearly a full decade.

In addition to different construction and mean occupation dates, the assemblages also reveal clear differences in construction materials. Higher quantities of flat window glass in the main house (n= 241) in contrast to the unknown structure (n=34) supports the conclusion that there were far fewer windows in the unknown structure. The presence of 15 lathing nails and plaster in Locus D may also point to a higher construction value of the main house.



38AK497 Non-Local Ceramics Distribution

Figure 7.8 Non-Local Ceramics Distribution at Reverend John Landrum Site

Table 7.1 Mean Ceramic Dating From Main House (Locus E)

MCD Main House				
General Ceramic Type	Ceramic Type	Date Range	Median Date	Reference
Pearlware	Even scalloped blue shell edged pearlware with impressed patterns	1800-1835	1817.5	Miller 2000
Whiteware	Sponge decorated whiteware	1830-1871	1850.5	Brown
2 Whiteware	Transferprinted whiteware	1830-1860	1845	Brown
Whiteware	Handpainted polychrome	1830-1900	1865	Brown
2 Pearlware	Underglaze painted polychrome pearlware, floral design	1795-1830	1812.5	Miller 2000
Whiteware	Brown lines painted parallel to rim	1810-1833	1821.5	Miller 2000
Creamware	Creamware	1762-1820	1791	Miller 2000
Whiteware	Stencil polychrome floral	1820-1840	1830	Brown
4 Ironstone	UID Ironstone	post-1840		
8 Whiteware	Undecorated Whiteware			
			1829.05	n=10

Table 7.2 Mean Ceramic Dating from Unknown Structure (Locus D)

MCD Unknown Structure				
General Ceramic Type	Ceramic Type	Date Range	Median Date	Reference
2 Pearlware	Underglaze Floral Blue Painting on Pearlware	1775-1830	1802.5	Miller 2000
2 Pearlware	Blue lined pearlware parallel to rim	1770-1825	1797.5	Miller 2000
3 Pearlware	Even scalloped blue shell edged pearlware with impressed patterns	1800-1835	1817.5	Miller 2000
14 Pearlware	Pearlware undecorated	1780-1830	1805	Brown
Pearlware	Annular pearlware	1795-1820	1807.5	Brown
Pearlware	Light Blue Transferprint Pearlware	1833-1848	1840.5	Jef-Pat
Pearlware	Underglaze painted polychrome pearlware, floral pattern	1795-1830	1812.5	Miller
Whiteware	London-shaped teacup	1810-1840	1825	Miller 2000
Whiteware	Handpainted Blue and Polychrome	1830-1900	1865	Brown
4 Whiteware	Purple transferprint	1834-1848	1841	Jef-Pat
2 Whiteware	Transferprinted whiteware	1830-1860	1845	Brown
Annularware	Finger-painted annular ware	1800-1820	1810	Brown
Whiteware	London-shaped teacup	1810-1840	1825	Miller 2000
2 Whiteware	Annular Whiteware	1830-1860	1845	Brown
2 Whiteware	Brown Transferprint	1829-1843	1836	Jef-Pat
12 Creamware	Undecorated Creamware	1762-1820	1791	Miller 2000
2 Whiteware	Floral Vignette Border	1832-1848	1840	Jeff-Pat
2 Pearlware	Underglaze painted polychrome pearlware, floral design	1795-1830	1812.5	Miller 2000
Pearlware	Dark blue transfer print	1819-1835	1827	Jeff-Pat
2 Pearlware	Blue Transferprint Pearlware	1787-1840	1813.5	Brown
3 Whiteware	Sponge decorated whiteware	1830-1871	1850.5	Brown
Whiteware	Transferprinted whiteware	1830-1860	1845	Brown
5 Whiteware	Handpainted Blue and Polychrome Whiteware	1830-1900	1865	Brown
Pearlware	Blue lined pearlware	1810-1833	1821.5	Miller 2000
26 Whiteware	Undecorated Whiteware			
2 Ironstone	UID Ironstone			
2 Redware	UID REW			
			1820.11	n=66

7.4 PATTERN ANALYSIS

In order to determine the possible function of the unknown structure, South's (1977) Carolina Artifact Pattern Analysis was used on both the assemblages from both

the main house and the unknown structure. This methodology was originally conceived on the theoretical assumption that human behavior is culturally structured and not individual and random, thus the by-products of quotidian life would reflect a distinct pattern. Through the quantification of artifact assemblages, identification of patterned variability could be discerned and greater law-like generalizations about cultural behaviors could be made (South 1977).

Pattern analysis has been criticized for numerous reasons, including not accounting for differing excavation strategies, changes in architecture, the increased availability of material goods in the nineteenth century (Joseph 1989), and social process or cultural change due to its synchronic perspective (Orser 1989). It should also be noted that the classificatory categories used in the analysis, and the decisions by which each artifact is placed within each category are defined by the researcher and do not reflect the multivalent or polysemic nature of material culture. Although it has been heavily criticized, pattern analysis is useful as an organizational tool that may be helpful in discerning the function of the unknown structure.

Analysis reveals that the main house does fit the Carolina Artifact Pattern for a domestic structure (Table 7.3). The unknown structure contained a far larger percentage of kitchen artifacts (81.05%) than that of the expected range (51.8%-69.2%) leading to the conclusion that the unknown structure may at one time have been a functional kitchen. Shards of large iron kettles retrieved in test units directly to the East of the chimney fall may support this hypothesis. As the site is the production center for alkaline glazed stoneware and the presence of large quantities may skew analysis, the assemblages were also considered without the stoneware.

Table 7.3 Pattern Analysis for Main House and Unknown Structure

			Main House		Main House		Unknown		Unknown	
Carolina Artifact Pattern			With AGSW		Without AGSW		With AGSW		Without AGSW	
Artifact Group	Mean %	% Range	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%	Count	%
Kitchen	63.1	51.8-69.2	330	69.77%	107	42.80%	834	81.05%	251	56.00%
Architecture	25.5	19.7-31.4	141	29.81%	141	56.40%	176	17.10%	176	39.50%
Furniture	0.2	0.1-0.6	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Arms	0.5	0.1-1.2	0	0%	0	0%	1	0.10%	1	0.22%
Clothing	3	0.6-5.4	2	0.42%	2	0.80%	3	0.29%	3	0.67%
Personal	0.2	0.1-0.5	0	0%	0	0%	7	0.68%	7	1.60%
Tobacco Pipes	5.8	1.8-13.9	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%	0	0%
Activities	1.7	0.9-2.7	0	0%	0	0%	8	0.78%	8	1.79%

7.5 SUMMARY

Given the available data that suggests that the unknown structure was constructed before the main house yet occupied for at least as long as the main house, as well as artifact patterning that revealed a high percentage of kitchen items as well as personal artifacts, may suggest multiple occupation episodes. Indeed it is always important to recognize that the built environment is part of a dynamic landscape that not only experiences fluctuating domestic cycles, but structures may also change function in response to local needs. As the construction of the building clearly predates the main house, it may have functioned as the residence of the Landrum family prior to and during the construction of the more elaborate main house. Once the main house was finished, the building may have been converted into a kitchen. Personal items such as buttons and chamber pots as well as a high volume of kitchen items found within the projected imprint of the structure support this conclusion. However, given the later construction date of the main house, it is important to note that the unknown building would not have been built in relation to the main house, but rather the opposite.

CHAPTER 8

CERAMICS: PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION

Thus far, both the industrial loci of the site including kilns and work areas as well as the domestic loci that would have contained the main house as well as domestic support structures have been identified. It may also be of further benefit to analyze the ceramic assemblage within the domestic loci in order to discern which vessels produced at the site were used for their own needs as well as to identify the use of any non-local ceramics.

Before delving into the alkaline glazed stoneware forms, it may be necessary to offer a brief introduction into some pottery basics for clarity. In general, “pottery” can be defined as “the shaping of clay into some preferred form and its firing to a functional hardness” (Baldwin 1993:11). Pottery or ceramics are traditionally placed into four general categories based on the type of clay used and the temperature at which the clay is fired. These categories include crude earthenware, refined earthenware, stoneware, and porcelain. In general, earthenwares are made from coarse-grained clays that may contain a high quantity of impurities including iron. These clays are fired at lower temperatures which leave the clay unvitrified and permeable to water and other liquids. Although some crude earthenware forms, such as flower pots, do not require glazing, the production of refined earthenwares such as tablewares may require glazing to prevent absorption and leaking. Porcelain production, on the other hand, requires clays relatively free of impurities, such as kaolin clay, that are fired to very high temperatures. The resulting

ceramics after firing are completely vitrified and slightly translucent. Stonewares, as an intermediate, are generally made from slightly coarser clays than the kaolin used in porcelain production and are fired at a slightly lower temperature. Stonewares are fully vitrified, very durable, and impervious to liquids. While most stonewares do not require glazing, many are treated on the interior or exterior walls for aesthetics or for more functional reasons such as ease in cleaning. Although many American and European stonewares use salt glazes, the Old Edgefield District potters employed a distinctive alkaline glaze composed of either lime or wood ash with an added silica source such as clay, sand, quartz, feldspar, or iron cinders that often produces a glassy texture (Baldwin 1993). The exact compositions of these glazes vary from site to site as well as within individual potteries. Various alkaline glazes were employed at the Reverend Landrum site indicating a degree of experimentation. The most common glaze colors within the domestic loci at the Reverend Landrum site include a celadon or light green color indicating a high lime content as well as a darker brown usually indicative of a wood ash based glaze.

Locally produced ceramics dominate the assemblages found at the site and are composed of alkaline glazed stoneware and bisque ware or unglazed stoneware. Interestingly enough, evidence of what appears to be locally made porcelain (Figures 8.1 and 8.2) were also discovered indicating an early experimentation period at the pottery. Several examples of local porcelain sherds were also found during the 1987 survey (Steen 1994). All sherds exhibited a rough texture with high level of kiln debris attached suggesting that manufacturing techniques had not been refined.



Figures 8.1 and 8.2 Locally made porcelain. Photos by author.

Common forms of alkaline glazed stoneware known to have been produced at nearly all of the Old Edgefield District potteries include jars, jugs, bowls, churns, pitchers, and chamber pots. These utilitarian forms are heavily represented within the stoneware assemblage. However, rare forms including plates, bottles, and what appears to be an ashtray were also represented (Figures 8.3 and 8.4). The domestic assemblages yielded bowls (26.7%), jars (18.3%), jugs (15%), cups (15%), churns (9.2%), deep bowls (5%), chamber pots (2.5%), flower pots (2.5%), sugar bowls/urns (2.5%), pans (1.7%), plates (1.7%), pitchers (1.7%), bottles/vials (0.8%) (Table 8.1). Previous excavations in 1987 also recovered similar utilitarian vessels as well as a number of less common forms including a stoneware teapot from the industrial loci (Castille, et al. 1988). All evidence points to a high degree of experimentation given the presence of locally made porcelains as well as the variability in glazes. Evidence of non-utilitarian forms including plates, tea pots, and other various forms also suggests that the potters could have produced a variety

of stoneware vessels and tablewares to fulfill all of their ceramic needs and could have exercised a high level of self-sufficiency.

Table 8.1 AGSW Vessel Forms from Domestic Loci

Form	Total #
Bowl	32
Jar	22
Jug	18
Cups	14
Churns	11
Deep Bowl	6
Flower Pot	3
Chamber Pot	3
Sugar Bowl	3
Plates	2
Pans	2
Pitcher	2
Ashtray	1
Bottle/Vial	1



Figures 8.3 and 8.4 AGSW Plate (left) and Unknown AGSW Form (right). Photos by author.

8.1 MAKERS' MARKS

While the majority of stoneware vessels from the Old Edgefield District are unmarked, those marks that have been discovered within collections as well as archaeological contexts can be categorized into five classes: capacity marks, makers' marks, production marks, decorations, as well as miscellaneous marks that do not easily fit into any of these established categories (Joseph 2011). Decorations are most often found in the form of rouletting, horizontal bands, or various embellishments using a slip glaze. When present, marks, as opposed to decorations, generally appear in three distinct locations on vessels: on the neck near the rim, on the base of the handle attachment, and near the base. Marks are generally either incised through free-hand drawing on the vessels or impressed in which an object would have been pressed into the wet clay. A number of different implements available at the pottery sites could have been used to make these marks including dowel rods, blacksmithing tools, typesetting letters, etc.

These marks are extremely cryptic in nature and the meaning behind the marks are somewhat contentious and controversial. In its most basic form, makers' marks on pottery serve to function as a visible indicator of the identity of the potter. In a 1987 interview, Edgefield resident Irene Gringrey recalled, "I know they had one old black man that worked there, and they let him make some of his pottery and use his own trade mark on it...all of them had a trade mark because it was so many of the different members of the family was using the kiln with their potter, and so they each one had their own trademarks so they could tell the pottery, who's was who's" (Castille et al. 1988: A-29). However, given that both white and enslaved laborers produced vessels at most of the sites, it is impossible to attribute the marks to either group with a high degree of

confidence. In general, there is a great degree of difficulty in distinguishing between capacity marks, makers' marks, and production marks. Researchers attempting to designate certain makers' marks to individual potters should exercise extreme caution when considering "established" attributions. Many of these attributions were developed by collectors of Old Edgefield District stoneware vessels and would have concrete financial advantages to attributing several marks to Dave the Potter. Indeed, the difference between one vessel with an unknown mark and one with a "Dave mark" can raise the value of the vessel thousands of dollars. No systematic study of these marks using artifacts from archaeological collections with known proveniences has been conducted. Until that time, researchers should beware.

At the Reverend Landrum site, numerous marks and decorations have been recovered in both the 1987 and 2011 excavations. During the 2011 excavations within the domestic sites, seven marks were discovered. On the base of vessels, an incised "//", well as an "x" (Figure 8.7), as well as a possible production mark (Figure 8.9). One incised horizontal "B" was found on the lower handle attachment (Figure 8.5) as well as one "B" on the vessel's body (Figure 8.6). A possible capacity mark in the form of two black colored dots was also discovered (Figure 8.8). Four sherds had decorations including possible incised writing (Figures 8.10, 8.12, 8.13, and 8.14), a thumbprint with three indentations (Figure 8.11), as well as two trailed slip sherds (Figures 8.13 and 8.14) in addition to sherd decorated with slip dots along the rim of the vessel (Figure 8.8). The presence of slip decorated stoneware sherds in the domestic assemblage points to the interconnectivity of the Edgefield potteries as decorated vessels are most commonly attributed to other potteries such as the Thomas Chandler site (Castille, et al. 1988).

Marks found during the 1987 survey were also acquired from the site file notes as the collection was not available to be viewed within the time limitations of this thesis. However, site notes written by Cinda Baldwin reveal many marks found within the production loci. Four impressed circles, one incomplete impressed circle, two impressed “//”s, one incised horizontal “B”, an incised backwards “S”, a stamped ‘E’, a single impressed horizontal “/”, an incised “3”, and an impressed “◄►►” were all located at the base of the handle attachment, one impressed “x”, an impressed “x” with serif terminals, an incised “x” with disjointed arms, an incised “c”, an impressed “▼”, an impressed “▲”, an impressed “/”, an impressed “//”, an impressed “◄►” and an impressed “►◄” were located on the vessel base. Vessels with marks were also retrieved from the production loci during the 2011 field season; however, they are not discussed here.



Figures 8.5 and 8.6 “B” Maker’s Marks. Photos by author.



Figures 8.7 and 8.8 'X' Maker's Mark (left) and Possible Capacity Marks (right). Photos by author.



Figures 8.9 and 8.10 Possible Production Mark (left) and Possible Incised Writing (right). Photos by author.



Figure 8.11 Thumbprint. Photo by author.



Figure 8.12 Trailed Slip Decoration.
Photo by author.



Figures 8.13 and 8.14 Slip Decorations. Photos by author.

8.2 NON-LOCAL CERAMICS

In addition to locally made ceramics, the domestic loci also exhibited a fairly high quantity of nonlocal ceramics including creamware, pearlware, and whiteware. By far, the majority of these nonlocal ceramics were discovered near the unknown structure. Vessel forms from the unknown structure's assemblage that could be identified with a high degree of confidence illustrate a high percentage of plates (n=24), followed by bowls (n=4), tea cups (n=4), and saucers (n=3), whereas only plates (n=8) could be identified from the main house assemblage. In the assemblages from both the main house and unknown structure undecorated whitewares dominate.

Table 8.2 Non-local Ceramics Breakdown by Ware Type

	Unknown	% Unknown	Main	% Main	Total	% Total
Undecorated Whiteware	28	28.9%	8	36.4%	36	30.3%
Undecorated Pearlware	14	14.4%	0	0.0%	14	11.8%
Undecorated Creamware	12	12.4%	1	4.5%	13	10.9%
Shell Edged	3	3.1%	1	4.5%	4	3.4%
Ironstone	2	2.1%	4	18.2%	6	5.0%
Transferprint Pearlware	4	4.1%	0	0.0%	4	3.4%
Handpainted Whiteware	6	6.2%	3	13.6%	9	7.6%
Sponged	3	3.1%	1	4.5%	4	3.4%
Redware	2	2.1%	0	0.0%	2	1.7%
Handpainted Pearlware	8	8.2%	2	9.1%	10	8.4%
Transferprinted Whiteware	11	11.3%	2	9.1%	13	10.9%
Annular Whiteware	3	3.1%	0	0.0%	3	2.5%
Annular Pearlware	1	1.0%	0	0.0%	1	0.8%
Total	97	100.0%	22	99.9%	119	100.1%

Table 8.3 Non-Local Ceramics Breakdown by Decoration

	Unknown	%Unknown	Main	%Main	Total	%Total
Undecorated	58	59.8%	13	59.0%	71	59.6%
Shell Edged	3	3.1%	1	4.5%	4	3.4%
Transferprint	15	15.5%	2	9.1%	17	14.3%
Handpainted	14	14.4%	5	22.7%	19	16.0%
Annularwares	4	4.1%	0	0.0%	4	3.4%
Spongedwares	3	3.1%	1	4.5%	4	3.4%
Total	97	100.0%	22	99.8%	119	100.1%

8.3 FACE VESSELS

One distinctive form of stoneware vessel that has been attributed directly to the enslaved laborers of the Old Edgefield District and has recently been discovered at the Reverend John Landrum site is known colloquially as the face vessel (c.f Hall 1988). Found in forms such as cups or jugs, these vessels typically decorated with clay facial features and often have kaolin eye and teeth inserts (Figure 8.15). Most arguments as to the origins of these forms have been derived from one source, Edwin Lee Barber's (1909)

Ceramics in America, in which the author interviewed Thomas J. Davies, the owner of the Palmetto Brickworks, in Bath, South Carolina. The passage from the original publication is included here in detail:

“Before the great influx of business came to the little pottery which was operated by Colonel Thomas J. Davies, at Bath, S.C., about the commencement of the Civil War, the negro workmen had considerable time on their hands, which they were accustomed to employ in making homely designs in coarse pottery. Among these were some weird-looking water jugs, roughly modeled on the front in the form of a grotesque human face, -- evidently intended to portray the African features. These are generally known as “monkey jugs,” not on account to their resemblance to the head of an ape, but because the porous vessels which were made for holding water and cooling it by evaporation were called by that name. Colonel Davies informed me a few years ago that numbers of these were made during the year 1862. These curious objects, which I have seen in several collections, labeled “Native Pottery made in Africa,” possess considerable interest as representing an art of the Southern negroes, uninfluenced by civilization, and we can readily believe that the modeling reveals a trace of aboriginal art as formerly practised [sic] by the ancestors of the makers in the Dark continent. By the ingenious insertion of a different clay, more porous and whiter than the body of the jug, the eyeballs and teeth attain a hideous prominence. A purplish glaze was roughly flown over the surface, presenting the composition of sand and ashes, as described to me by Colonial Davies himself” (Barber 1909: 466-467).

The Palmetto brickworks was initially founded as a partnership between Anson Peeler, a Bennington, Vermont potter and Thomas J. Davies, a wealthy planter from

South Carolina who supplied most of the capital including many of the enslaved laborers. These brick works were also partially transformed into a manufactory for earthenware jars, pitchers, cups and saucers in 1863 by “negro men and boys, who employed the old-fashioned ‘kick-wheel’ in their manufacture and utilized ‘large horizontal kilns’” (Barber 1909 :250). Although the brick works were not known for producing stoneware and were not connected through kinship ties to the pottery owners of the Old Edgefield District, they are located within a relatively short distance from one another (15-20 miles).



239.—“ MONKEY JUG,” MADE BY NEGRO SLAVES, AT BATH, S.C., 1862.

Figure 8.15 Edgefield Face Vessel
(Barber 1909: 466)

Scholars such as John Michael Vlach (1990) have attributed African stylistic motifs to these vessels based on ethnographic analogies to West African material culture. Comparisons of the Edgefield face vessels have been made with African minkisi, or

power figures associated with ritual that are traditionally made of wood and exhibit bright, wide eyes and gaping mouths. Comparisons have also been made to nkisi n'kondi, or wooden nail figures, which exhibit a high color contrast between bright white eyes, and dark glaze similar to the face vessels. The function of n'kondi as a vessel used to hold herbs and other substances during rituals is also used to further the face vessel analogy.

Many of the discussions of the African influences on the production of face vessels note the large numbers of captives brought to South Carolina from the BaKongo speaking regions of West Africa during the majority of the North American slave trade as well as the arrival of an illegal slaving ship named the *Wanderer* in the region. Although the slave trade was officially banned in the United States by 1808, one of the last known slaving ships to enter the United States was the *Wanderer* in 1858. The ship was commissioned by a slave trader in the Edgefield District and transported over four hundred captive Africans from the Kongo to Jekyll Island off the coast of Georgia. Approximately one hundred seventy of these captive Africans were sent up the Savannah river in a steamboat called the *Augusta* and taken to a point 2 miles below Augusta, Georgia on the Carolina side of the river (Montgomery 1908). Although most of the survivors of the *Wanderer* were sold to local plantations, connections to the Palmetto brickworks may have been established through hiring out practices. Three separate ledger entries from the Palmetto Brickworks, which was later transformed into a ceramics manufactory in 1863, reveal the hiring of a group of enslaved laborers including a man named Romeo who may be the Romeo, also known as Tahro pictured below, (Figure 8.16) that was a former captive on the *Wanderer* (Baldwin 1993).

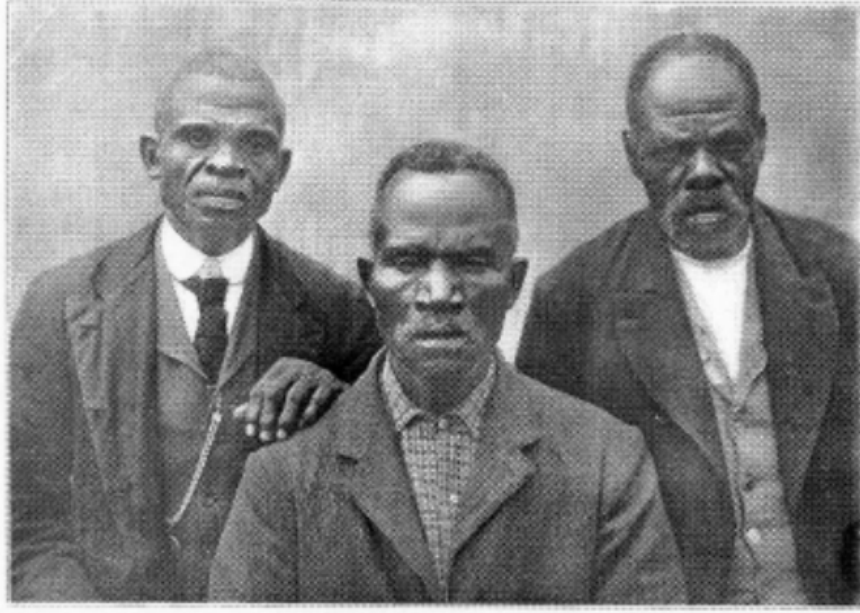


Figure 8.16 Survivors of the Wanderer: Cilucangy (Ward Lee)
Pucka Geata (Tucker Henderson), and Tahro (Romeo).
(Montgomery 1908:615)

Mark Newell (2006) of the Georgia Archaeological Institute offers an archaeological context for face vessels at the Joseph G. Baynham site in which he states that over two thousand large sherds representing at least seven vessels were discovered on a wooded slope located away from the main kiln production sites. His carefully guarded data points to the clandestine production of face vessels by African Americans at the pottery in a location that he believes was selected solely for the production of such vessels. During the 2011 field season at the Reverend Landrum site, a face jug nose was discovered in a test unit to the north of the main house toward the production loci (Figures 8.17, 8.18, and 8.19). Although three additional 1x1m units were placed around the location of nose, no further vessel fragments were discovered. The nose, measuring approximately 6cm in length, is slightly curved on the attachment surface leading to the assumption that it may have been part of a face jug and not a face cup. The aquiline shape

of the nose, as well as its slight bend to the left, is rather distinctive in comparison with the noses of extant vessels in collections. Although the nose does exhibit a dark brown glaze that is reminiscent of other stoneware sherds at the Reverend Landrum site, it cannot be confirmed with a high degree of confidence that the vessel was produced at the site until further analyses are performed. Also of interest is the location of the nose next to the main production locus which may contradict the findings of Mark Newell (2006) by indicating that the production or use of face vessels, at least at the Reverend Landrum site, was not a clandestine activity.



Figures 8.17, 8.18, and 8.19 Face Vessel Nose from 38AK497. Photos by author.

While the exact origins of these vessels may never been known and direct ties to African traditions may never be established, these vessels do represent an interesting connection between the potteries and other industries within the District. The presence of the face jug nose along with several sherds of stoneware traditionally associated with other potteries in the Old Edgefield District speak to the interconnectivity of the pottery

system. The kinship and social networks of local potters influenced labor practices including sharing skilled turners among potteries as well as hiring slaves from neighboring plantations and other industries that may have created an extended network among the enslaved laborers in which many traditions, including the production or use of face vessels may have been shared.

8.4. SMALL FINDS: G.U.O.O.F/ I.O.O.F

As mentioned previously, the presence of ironstone fragments as well as a South Carolina dispensary bottle that clearly postdates the known occupations periods were retrieved in the test units in the domestic loci. Discovered in association with the dispensary bottle which were known to have been produced in 1893 to 1899 (Huggins 1997), was an oval pressed metal tag with the initials “F.L.T.” located within three linked ovals (Figure 8.20). Upon further investigation, the initials F.L.T. (Friendship, Love, and Truth) and the three links are associated with two distinct sects of the Odd Fellows Fraternal Society: The Independent Order of Odd Fellows and the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows. Although the pressed tag could possibly be attributed to both orders, the IOOF tags are typically stamped with the additional IOOF initials.

Although the exact origins of the fraternal society are shrouded in mystery, Odd Fellows lodges were known to be in existence in England by the early 18th century. These lodges were initially formed by workingmen for social purposes and for giving members aid and assistance in obtaining employment while out of work. The first North American lodge was established in Baltimore in 1819 as an exclusively white organization and spread throughout the Northeast and later into the South to become known as the Independent Order of Odd Fellows (IOOF). As early as the 1840s, the Butler Lodge

No.17 of the I.O.O.F was advertised as meeting in the Edgefield area (Edgefield Advertiser May 10, 1848) and by 1886, South Carolina had a total of 16 lodges with 611 members with an average of 38 members per lodge (Ross 2003:663).



Figure 8.20 Possible GUOOF or IOOF tag. Photo by author.

In addition to the IOOF, there was also an African American counterpart organization in the United States that was established in 1843. A group of free African American men residing in New York City and Philadelphia realized the potential benefits of organizations that offered mutual aid and protection in case of sickness and distress and attempted to establish a new lodge within the American Order. Upon hearing news

that the African American men were denied permission to establish a new lodge, Peter Ogden, a member of a Lodge in Liverpool claimed that it was a “folly, a waste of time, if not self-respect, to stand, hat in hand, at the foot-stool of a class of men who, professing benevolence and fraternity, were most narrow and contracted, a class of men who judge another, not by principle and character, but by the shape of the nose, the curl of the hair, and the hue of the skin” (Brooks 1902:13). Ogden further pressed the African American men to petition for their own lodge, independent of the American order, leading to the establishment of the first Grand United Order of Odd Fellows (GUOOF) lodge in Philadelphia in 1843. Although the organization was exclusively male, The Household of Ruth was also organized in 1857 as the women’s auxiliary for the wives or women related to men in the GUOOF order. Although the first lodge south of the Mason-Dixon Line was formed in Washington, DC in 1848, further apprehension for opening lodges in the slave states was noted. By the end of the Civil War, however, lodges sprang up all over the South. On Jan 14, 1889 the first lodge was established in Edgefield, South Carolina followed closely by the formation of a second in 1892 (Brooks 1902: 198, 210). Local historians note that at least one of these lodges met in a small building beside the Macedonia Baptist Church in downtown Edgefield.

After the Civil War, many emancipated African Americans with pottery skills either continued to work at many of the area potteries or, in the case of John Miles, started potteries of their own (Baldwin 1993:97-98). Although there is evidence that Lewis Miles took over the Reverend Landrum pottery after his death in 1846, he is believed to have abandoned the site around 1850. The occupants of the site during the post-Miles period are unknown. In the era of Reconstruction with white supremacist

groups such as the Red Shirts and the later Jim Crow era African Americans were subject to extreme racial violence and were increasingly disenfranchised from politics and economic opportunities. Membership in fraternal societies such as the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows would have facilitated collective efforts for social support during times of hardship. Indeed it has been noted that African American fraternal associations flourished after emancipation and into the 20th century. “The lodge, more than any other merely social organization, is a permanent and ever-increasing force among blacks... Next to the Negro church in importance, as affecting the social life of the people, are the secret orders.” (Frannie Barber as quoted in Skocpol et al, 2006:8).

CHAPTER 9

ANALYSIS OF HISTORICAL DOCUMENTATION

In addition to the archaeological evidence, it will also be fruitful to examine extant historical documentation including probate inventories, census records, slave schedules, and land plats. Within historical archaeology, there has been a need to incorporate various lines of evidence including texts into archaeological analysis (Little 1992). Such analyses can lead to a fuller picture of site in question when the organizational behavior behind the production of such texts is recognized.

9.1 PROBATE ANALYSIS

Historical archaeologists often work with “small things forgotten” (*sensu* Deetz 1977), however, these remnants often represent a very small fraction of a historical actor’s total possession as many objects are either sold or taken with them after a site is abandoned. For this reason, the examination of historical documents including probate inventories are often useful in order to gain a fuller picture of the material goods that are owned during one’s lifetime. Although these inventories are not always complete as many possessions may have been omitted from inventories having previously been willed to heirs, these documents are a useful addition to the archaeological assemblage.

Probate inventories including the sale bill for the personal estate of Reverend John Landrum were compiled on February 22nd, 1847. For a clearer picture of the inventory and to allow for comparison with the artifact assemblage, the probate items were placed in a functional typology known as the Millwood typology (Orser 1988; Cabak and

Groover 2004). Six principal categories were used for organization including foodways, clothing, household/structural, personal, labor, and unidentified. Each category was further divided into subcategories.

The foodways category contains food preparation items such as cooking vessels, grindstones, and ovens, service items include flatware and glassware, and storage items including jars. As it has been noted that many households in Edgefield were making their own clothing, a separate category was created for any production related materials including fasteners, buttons, etc. (Mills 1925: 526). The household/structural category was further broken down into architectural and construction materials such as nails, door knobs, and locks as well as furnishings/accessories including furniture, linens, and andirons. Personal category includes monetary assets, recreational items such as pianos and other materials such as books, maps, and personal transportation such as carriages that were not considered part of the manufacturing business. The final category, labor, was divided into slaves, agricultural supplies including plows and any other cultigens, leatherworking materials including shoe lasts and raw leathers, stoneware supplies included any raw wares and turning wheels, and blacksmithing tools.

Several items could have had multiple functions including wagons that could have been used for multiple purposes including agriculture or stoneware. In these situations, decisions were made on a case-by-case basis often relying on the position of the item on the probate inventory in relation to other like materials. For example, if a wagon was listed with other pottery items, it may be assumed that it was being used for manufacturing and was placed within the stoneware category.

Analysis reveals Reverend Landrum had fully diversified his operations by the time of his death. In addition to manufacturing stoneware, Landrum was also heavily invested in leatherworking with an emphasis on shoe production, blacksmithing, as well as running his own plantation which was cultivating corn, wheat, and peas in addition to raising cows, pigs, and geese. Luxury items including piano forte, etc. are also present.

In addition to indicating diversification, the written text of the probate is also of note. The categorization of where the slave names and the order of listing and the font in which slave names were listed may tell us more about how slaves were viewed in Edgefield society or at least by the person who created the document. First and foremost, slaves are placed on the probate which indicates that they were viewed as property and were therefore both capital as well as labor. Further, the more elaborate penmanship was reserved for those skilled laborers who were listed as having a very high value. This may be reflective of a changing ideology within industrial slavery in which enslaved laborers were viewed as both capital and labor.

Table 9.1 Reverend John Landrum Probate Analysis

	Category	Subcategory	Percentage
Foodways	15.465		0.18%
Procurement		0.500	
Preparation		9.435	
Service		3.625	
Storage		1.905	
Clothing	3.125		0.04%
Manufacture		3.125	
Household/Structural	202.375		2.40%
Architectural/Construction		6.250	
Furnishings/Accessories		196.125	
Personal	131.413		1.56%
Monetary			
Other		55.413	
Recreational		76.000	
Labor	8089.933		95.83%
Slaves		6755.000	80.01%
Agricultural		825.650	9.78%
Blacksmithing		13.000	0.15%
Leatherworking		203.385	2.41%
Stoneware		221.460	2.62%
Unidentified		71.438	0.85%
Total	8442.310	8442.310	100.000%

9.2 WEALTH ACCUMULATION: CENSUS RECORDS, SLAVE SCHEDULES, AND LAND RECORDS

Through his use of enslaved labor at the pottery, Reverend Landrum was able to accumulate a great deal of wealth in the form of fixed assets over his lifetime. Although equity records do show that Landrum had amassed well over 8,000 in personal property by the time of his death in 1846, employing a synchronic perspective on Landrum's changing wealth may be more instructive. As annual tax records are not available for the

Old Edgefield District until 1860, the most effective method to track Landrum's changing wealth would be to consider his land acquisitions and slaveholdings over time.

The first record of Reverend John's slaveholdings appears on the 1810 census with six enslaved laborers. Records from census records reveal an overall increase in slaveholdings over time, and by 1846, probate records show that his holdings had risen to eighteen enslaved laborers (Figure 9.2). While Landrum's acquisitions surely would not place him in the class of planter elite which on average owned over one hundred slaves, at times as many as five hundred, in a society where only 54% of all families were slave owners, with more than half of this figure owning less than ten slaves, the ownership of eighteen enslaved laborers would have placed Reverend Landrum at the brink of being a small planter (Downey 2006: 26).

The second unit of analysis is far more indicative of Reverend John's accumulation of wealth. First, it should be noted that the land ownership records for the District are often fragmentary and incomplete, but the following purchases are believed to indicate a general trend in Landrum's land acquisition over time. The first record of land ownership by Reverend John Landrum appears on an 1802 plat with the purchase of 902 acres on Little Horse Creek. This tract could have been his homestead tract, but there are no detailed descriptions on the plat to confirm this assumption. Further acquisitions as evidenced by land plats for joint-ownership of five tracts of land in Shaw's Creek region with his brother Amos Landrum are evident dating March 28th, 1808 and totaling 3,688 acres. By the time of his death, Landrum's landholdings reached its apogee at 7,440 acres of land throughout the District as well as 8 acres on a sea island located in present-day

Beaufort County, South Carolina (Figure 9.1). An excerpt from equity records detailing the extent of his landholdings is provided in detail here:

“1. A tract... 6500 acres, more or less, within the district of said, on Horse & Shaw’s Creek... 2. A tract containing 240 acres, more or less on the road to Hamburg below the pine house, and ... lying on waters of Horse Creek. 3. The Nappier tract containing about 200 acres in the district aforesaid, on the Old Charleston Road... 4. One-third tract in the district aforesaid, whereof the other two thirds are owned by [Lewis] J. Miles, containing in the whole about 500 acres... 5. A tract of above 8 acres on Dawfuskee Island in Beaufort District.”

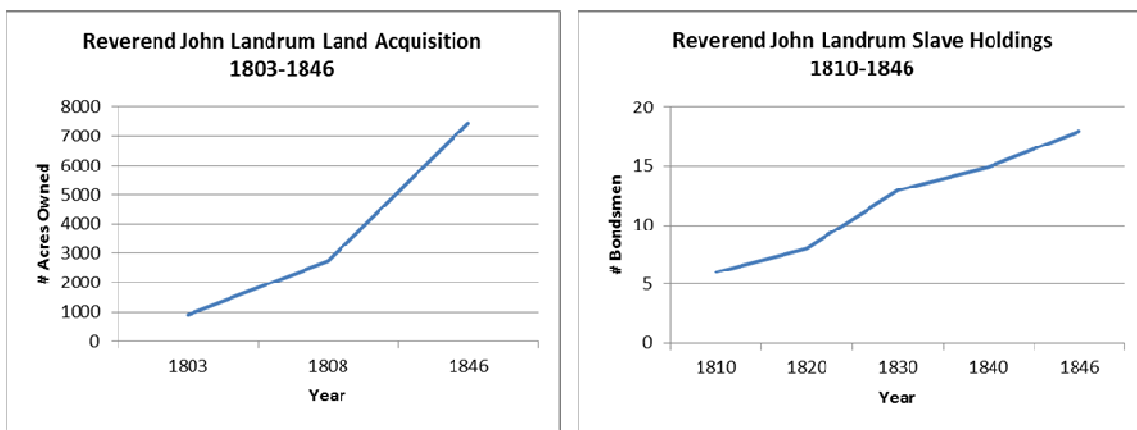


Figure 9.1. Landrum Land Acquisitions 1803-1846 Figure 9.2 Landrum Slave Holdings 1810-1846

9.3 SUMMARY

In summary, there are several noteworthy observations that have become apparent in regard to the analysis of both the archaeological assemblage and historical documents pertaining to the Reverend John Landrum site. First, distributional analysis of alkaline glazed stoneware has proven to be useful in locating the positions of both the industrial and domestic loci. However, no clear boundaries of working and living areas can be discerned that reflect a distinct separation of public and private activities (see also see Shackel and Pallus 2010; Rotman and Stacier 2002). The location and positioning of the kilns in relation to the principal residential area also appear to have shifted over time

from a relatively close position to a location further away. Although the second kiln was placed further away from the principal domestic areas, the kiln is still relatively close, perhaps for surveillance purposes.

In regard to the domestic loci, it appears that the main house the unknown structure is representative of a structure in which the Landrum family would have lived until the construction of the main house was completed. When constructing the new house, it appears that Reverend John may not have erected a new detached kitchen directly adjacent to the main house, a common feature for Edgefield and Barnwell antebellum farmsteads and small plantations (Cabak and Groover 2004). Rather, the original home, located approximately 20m to the North of the main house, may have been converted into a functional kitchen that could have housed some of the domestic servants. The location of the kitchen in what would be considered the peripheral yard does not reflect similar domestic layouts for farmsteads or small plantation in the region. The distance and orientation of the kitchen from the main house resembles the organization of larger plantation-style main house complexes. Similar layouts have been observed at the antebellum John S. Bratton plantation located in present-day York County, which included a detached kitchen approximately 27m to the side of the main house.

Ceramic analysis of the domestic loci also reveal Landrum's role as both a producer and consumer. While the majority of the alkaline glazed stoneware in the assemblage are found in common forms such as jars, jugs, and bowls, several rare forms including cups, plates, and teapots were also discovered suggesting that the Landrum family could have been completely self-sufficient by producing all of their ceramic needs including both utilitarian and table wares. However, the vast majority of tablewares

including plates, tea cups, and saucers are of non-local origins. Although undecorated wares dominate the assemblage, higher priced wares including transferprinted and handpainted whitewares are also present.

The analysis of historical documentation including probate inventories, land plats, census records, and slave schedules are also instructive. Probate analysis reveals that Reverend Landrum's operations did not rely solely on the production of stoneware, but he was also involved in agricultural, leather working, and sawmilling pursuits as well. Additional documentation also reveals the accumulation of wealth over time in the form of fixed assets such as enslaved laborers and land acquisitions.

CHAPTER 10

DISCUSSION

Beginning in the mid-eighteenth century, the region that would become the Old Edgefield District of South Carolina was primarily agricultural in nature with a few local industries such as grist and saw mills that would serve the immediate needs of the local community. With the adoption of the cotton gin, the agricultural sector expanded rapidly drawing increased numbers of enslaved laborers to the region, as well as creating a cotton aristocracy that amassed huge fortunes through the production of short-staple cotton. The planter elite of The Old Edgefield District established a social hierarchy based on Republican ideals that argue that only an agrarian society could uphold the virtues of a “free” republic and regarded farmers as the cornerstones of society. Manufacturing and wage labor with their associated “social banes” that followed part in parcel, therefore, represented a threat to their way of life. However, as a result of global and regional forces, the demand for domestic manufactures spurred the establishment of a number of industries by capitalist entrepreneurs throughout the Old Edgefield District. These industrialists were faced with the decision as to whether to follow Northern and British models through the use of free wage labor or to promulgate the system of slavery into industrial contexts. While a number of capitalists managed to establish businesses within the backcountry, the planter elite continued to view them with contempt and disdain and would further promote the ideal that cotton, land, and slaves were the only “respectable

means and ends by which wealth, status, and economic mobility [could be] measured”(Downey 2006: 26).

The Old Edgefield potteries are an example of early rural Southern industrialization which began as a capitalist enterprise that was established with the interest of producing porcelain for extended market networks yet would come to produce utilitarian stoneware vessels such as jars, jugs, and churns. Enabled through kinship and close social networks, capital in the form of kilns, clay sources, pine tracts, and most importantly enslaved African Americans who were crucial for the growth and success of the industry were shared among these social circles. Reverend John Landrum, brother of fellow pottery owners Abner and Amos, established his pottery on the confluence of Little Horse Creek and Gopher Branch in the Old Edgefield District sometime before 1817. Although the pottery was visited by several white migrant potters during the early production period, the major labor force for the duration of the pottery consisted of enslaved workers of African descent.

While many industrialists chose not to employ enslaved labor for both “skilled” and “unskilled” occupations within the South (i.e. Graniteville’s William Gregg), often due to absurd racist ideologies that viewed Africans and African Americans as unfit for skilled industrial work, as well as the argument posed by many Southern scholars who have stated that industrial slavery was not profitable due to the long term capitalization of labor while free labor involved only the current expense of wage labor, it may prove fruitful to explore the economic and social factors that influenced Reverend Landrum to employ enslaved labor for all aspects of the production process.

The analysis of historical documents points to several economic advantages of why Reverend Landrum, and Edgefield pottery owners in general, may have chosen enslaved labor for their establishments. First, as the *Edgefield Hive* article mentioned in Chapter 4.2 suggests, white wage laborers were often viewed as dangerous and a threat to efficiency and productivity within industrial contexts. For this reason, many entrepreneurs, including Reverend Landrum, took advantage of the system of slavery with its strict disciplinary methods including the threat of physical violence that would keep many enslaved laborers from developing the political and economic leverage afforded to free working classes. The activities of the enslaved laborers would have been extremely confined by a set of restrictive slave codes in South Carolina as well as the increased surveillance of both living and working conditions. Although these codes and surveillance measures would have created a formidable obstacle for the enslaved, domination was never complete as enslaved artisans and industrial slaves were the leaders of most organized rebellions as evidenced by the Gabriel Prosser and Denmark Vesey rebellions.

Second, The Old Edgefield pottery owners would have also profited from the flexibility of enslaved labor in which workers could be transferred from working in the pottery, to agricultural work, or perhaps even hired out to other potteries within the District. Results of the probate analysis reveal that Reverend Landrum was involved in several operations including producing stoneware and lumber, tanning hides, manufacturing shoes, and cultivating crops. During times in which stoneware production was not in peak production, enslaved laborers could have been transferred to other

economic activities. Practices in which enslaved laborers were lent or hired out to other potteries would have also have been possible within kinship and social networks.

Third, pottery owners also employed enslaved children, women, and superannuates and would have profited from the “marketable and productive offspring” of their female laborers (Starobin 1970:153,163-4). Although it is difficult to distinguish which of the enslaved belonging to Reverend John were actively participating in pottery production as manufacturing census data were not available in Edgefield until 1850, census records, slave schedules, and probate records from 1820, 1830, 1840, and 1846 reveal that in each year at least half of all of Landrum’s slaveholdings were female along with a number of individuals under the age of ten, and at least one individual over the age of 55. Through these economic advantages, Reverend Landrum was able to accrue a substantial amount of wealth in the form of fixed assets including additional enslaved labor and large tracts of land (see Chapter 9.2).

Although several economic incentives can be discerned through documentary evidence, archaeological analysis may reveal insights into the motivations and aspirations of industrialists to better understand why the system of slavery was incorporated into industrial contexts. The profits that Landrum accrued by using enslaved labor would allow him to consume goods and purchase land that would project his potentially desired social role as a planter instead of an industrialist, perhaps with the intent of elevating his social position. Indeed, equity records show that Landrum had little to no liquid assets at the time of his death suggesting he had invested all of his profits on these items; part of a greater trend throughout the Old South in which industrialists would “invest more in new lands and slave labor than in industry and internal improvements” (Starobin 1970:188).

Although his overall economic assets and slave ownership would not place him within the planter elite class of Edgefield society, there are several lines of evidence that point to Reverend Landrum's conscious manipulation of the landscape as well as consumption strategies as a means by which he and his family could portray these elite social ideals in order to improve their social status within the community. Within this framework, material objects whether in the form of landscape, architecture or more portable objects are not merely "a passive product of economic behavior, but an instrumental component of symbolic actions" including the projection of desired social positions or roles (Beaudry 1991:272; Smith 2007).

Archaeological evidence suggests that the Landrum Family first lived in a modest, simple home perhaps made of wood plank siding, a brick chimney, and few windows. As Landrum began to accumulate wealth, a larger, more ornate two-story home was constructed on the site with a piazza carved out of native granite with black marble ornaments, winding staircases of native hardwood, plastered walls, hand-made carved posts on the verandah. When constructing the new house, it appears that Reverend John may not have erected a new detached kitchen directly adjacent to the main house, a common feature for Edgefield and Barnwell antebellum farmsteads and small plantations with owners of similar economic class and slave holding patterns (Cabak and Groover 2004). Rather, the original home, located approximately 20m to the North of the main house, may have been converted into a functional kitchen that could have housed some of the domestic servants. The distance and orientation of the kitchen from the main house resembles the organization of larger plantation-style main house complexes.

Although the kitchen is but a small part of the overall landscape, there are other indications that Landrum was attempting to construct his property in the image of a larger plantation. Indeed, Reverend Landrum's homestead tract was part of a much larger parcel of land which totaled over 6,000 acres which greatly superseded the landholdings of his peers or the quantity of land necessary for a self-sufficient lifestyle. Landrum's probate inventory contains a large quantity of agricultural products and implements including wheat, corn, peas, plows, and scythes, as well livestock such as cows, mules, steer, oxen, and pigs suggesting he was also maintaining agricultural fields. If correct, the land plats created at the time of his death also reveal that Landrum may have housed several of his agricultural enslaved laborers on the tract of land near Shaw's creek (Figure 6.4).

Landrum's decisions on the organization of his land may best be interpreted as attempting to create a plantation landscape that would have rivaled many of the planter elites in Edgefield. As cultural geographer Pierce Lewis (1979: 12) has noted, "[t]he human landscape is our unwitting autobiography... reflecting our tastes, our values, our aspirations, and even our fears in tangible, visible form." In Reverend Landrum's case, the landscape and built environment may reflect that he aspired to perform the social role of a planter elite which his home and the placement of the detached kitchen, agricultural fields, and copious amounts of land would publicly project.

Archaeological analysis also provides evidence of Landrum's production as well as consumption strategies. The stoneware pottery produced a number of vessels including jars, jugs, churns, and bowls, in addition to less common forms such as plates, cups, and teapots suggesting the possibility of a self-sufficient means by which to meet the family's ceramic needs. However, analysis of the tablewares associated with the domestic loci

reveal an almost exclusive use of non-local ceramics in the form of plates, bowls, tea cups, and saucers with relatively high proportions of more expensive transferprinted and handpainted wares. In addition to the archaeological assemblage, probate analysis also reveals multiple other luxury goods including silver spoons, wine glasses, a piano forte, and ornate home furnishings, in addition to maps of South Carolina, The United States, Africa, and Europe. These consumption practices hint at the family's choice to not only participate in a larger consumer culture, but to also consume goods that are traditionally associated with gentility, "refined tastes", and planter class values.

To summarize, through the use of enslaved labor in his economic pursuits, Reverend Landrum accrued a fairly substantial amount of wealth which enabled him to purchase the land, additional enslaved laborers, and refined goods to project an image or publicly perform the role of a planter elite instead of merely an industrialist for greater acceptance within the community. Manipulation of the landscape, land acquisitions, participation in agricultural pursuits, consumption strategies that reflect "refined tastes", as well as the use of slave labor in his industrial operations point to Landrum's desires to be viewed as part of the planter elite instead of as an industrialist. The use of enslaved labor was the only way in which Landrum could have achieved the means by which to project his ideal social position, gain acceptance within the primarily agrarian community, as well as to successfully maintain his family's social position and wealth over several generations.

However, despite the oppressive conditions of a system of industrial slavery that was often created and maintained by industrialists in the pursuit of an increased social status, the enslaved African and African American laborers were not helpless, passive

victims of hegemonic power and structural oppression. Instead, many of the enslaved laborers were able to push back against the system, exercise cultural creativity, and to take action in their lives within their own small sites of power (Beaudry 1991). Perhaps, in addition to their cabins, within the confines of the potting shed may be considered what Patricia Hills Collins (2000:101) has termed a “safe space” in which many of the laborers could find room for self-definition and expression while avoiding “the objectification as the Other”.

By far the most famous of the enslaved potters in the Old Edgefield District was David Drake, commonly known as Dave the Potter. Dave has become an iconic figure known for writing original poetry, often in the form of rhymed couplets, on many of his vessels. These inscribed vessels are commonly found in jar form, often in massive sizes, speaking to Dave’s skill as a potter. Although the process by which he learned to read and write is unknown, many have speculated that he may have taught himself during his employment at Abner Landrum’s newspaper establishment in Pottersville. The inscription of verse on vessels by an enslaved laborer would be considered a courageous act as it was considered illegal act to teach the enslaved how to read and write during the antebellum period in South Carolina. Although much has been written about his life elsewhere (Baldwin 1993; Todd 2005; de Groft 1998), his work is a testament to the artistic creativity and perseverance of many enslaved African Americans of the antebellum South. Undoubtedly, there were many other enslaved African American artisans within the district that have often been overlooked. While some of the enslaved found room for self-expression during working hours through overtly visible forms such as the ornate decorations often found on stoneware vessels in floral motifs or in

depictions of daily life in the rural antebellum South, there may have been even more room for self/group definition or expression during off-hours contexts in which many of the face vessels are believed to have been made (Beaudry, et al. 1991: 276; Barber 1909).

After emancipation, many of the former enslaved laborers would have been able to transfer their skills in pottery production into economic opportunities for their own benefit. While establishing new potteries would have been difficult due to the large overhead of capital necessary for pottery production, it was not impossible as evidenced by John Miles (Baldwin 1993). Many other newly emancipated African Americans continued to work at the remaining potteries, carrying on the stoneware tradition as a wage laborers. However, this era within the newly formed Edgefield and Aiken counties marked a period of extreme racial violence as demonstrated most poignantly through the actions of the Red Shirts and Klan as well as the rise of Jim Crow laws. While many African Americans were increasingly disenfranchised from economic and political opportunities, many joined fraternal societies, such as the Grand United Order of Odd Fellows, that offered collective aid and protection during times of hardship and stress. Although many potters were able to continue the stoneware tradition well into the twentieth century, the industry within the backcountry of South Carolina would soon fade into oblivion, later to be resurrected by contemporary artisans.

10.1 CONCLUSION

Although the results of the 2011 field season within the domestic loci of the Reverend John Landrum site have yielded many clues as to the economic and social benefits of the use of enslaved labor within industrial contexts for one early slaveholding pottery owner in the Old Edgefield District, these findings are preliminary and there

remain many questions to be answered through future investigations. In addition to locating enslaved labor housing at the Reverend Landrum site as well as at many of the other pottery locations, future research would also be greatly enhanced through a systematic analysis of makers' marks retrieved from archaeological contexts.

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APPENDIX A – CERAMICS

FS#	STP#	LEVEL	E	N	CERAMIC WEIGHT (g)							MAX WIDTH (mm)	COLOR	RIM DIAM (CM)	VESSEL PORTION	VESSEL %	VESSEL FORM
					AGSW	BW	REW	REWTYPE	PLASTER	BRICK	KILN DEBRIS						
13	N/A	1	960	1065	5.3							7.6	5Y 5/2	20CM	RIM	3%	JAR
14	N/A	1	965	1065	25.1							8.2	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
14	N/A	1	965	1065	33.1							12.93	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
14	N/A	1	965	1065	23.1							8.06	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
14	N/A	1	965	1065	11.8							6.71	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
14	N/A	1	965	1065	5.3							7.28	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
14	N/A	1	965	1065	3.3							9.15	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
14	N/A	1	965	1065	2.3							6.63	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
14	N/A	1	965	1065	4.8							8.82	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
14	N/A	1	965	1065	3.8							7.34	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
14	N/A	1	965	1065	6							7.74	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
14	N/A	1	965	1065	7.6							10.75	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
14	N/A	1	965	1065	4.6							5.61	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
14	N/A	1	965	1065	5.6							8.1	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
14	N/A	1	965	1065	21.7							14.68	5Y 6/2		HANDLE		UID
14	N/A	1	965	1065	2.6							5.15	5Y 6/2	5CM	RIM	15%	JUG
15	N/A	1	970	1065	3.9							6.4	5Y 6/2	5CM	RIM	15%	JUG
15	N/A	1	970	1065	3.8							5.5	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
15	N/A	1	970	1065	5.7							10.45	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
15	N/A	1	970	1065	1.6							6.37	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID

15	N/A	1	970	1065	7.5							6.98	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
15	N/A	1	970	1065	5.6							7.94	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
15	N/A	1	970	1065	6.2							12.35	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
15	N/A	1	970	1065	5.8							6.72	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
15	N/A	1	970	1065	3.4							6.87	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
15	N/A	1	970	1065	1.2							4.71	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
15	N/A	1	970	1065	2							6.51	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
15	N/A	1	970	1065	5.1							9.1	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
15	N/A	1	970	1065	2.9							7.59	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
15	N/A	1	970	1065	2.8							6.3	5Y 6/3		BODY		UID
112	N/A	1	937	1061		4.1						7.62			BODY		UID
112	N/A	1	937	1061		1.1						6.46			BODY		UID
112	N/A	1	937	1061	21.5							7.76	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
112	N/A	1	937	1061			5	PEARLWARE				5.82		25CM	RIM	3%	PLATE
113	N/A	1	936	1066		1						7.09		UID	RIM	UID	UID
113	N/A	1	936	1066		1.6						6.45			BODY		UID
113	N/A	1	936	1066	39							10.1	UID	20CM	BASE	8%	UID
113	N/A	1	936	1066	16.1							12.06	5Y 4/2	10CM	BASE	10%	UID
113	N/A	1	936	1066	2							4.64	5Y 7/2	20CM	RIM	3%	CUP
113	N/A	1	936	1066			1.9	WHITEWARE				4.44			BODY		UID
113	N/A	1	936	1066	2							5	10YR 2/2		BODY		UID
113	N/A	1	936	1066	1							5.48	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
113	N/A	1	936	1066	0.8							4.56	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
113	N/A	1	936	1066	2.7							5.96	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
113	N/A	1	936	1066	2.2							3.93	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
113	N/A	1	936	1066	0.7							UID	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
113	N/A	1	936	1066	0.9							6.34	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID

114	N/A	2	936	1066		8.6						7.31			BODY		UID
114	N/A	2	936	1066			2	WHITEWARE				6.23		UID	UID	UID	PLATE
114	N/A	2	936	1066	1.2							6.95	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID
114	N/A	2	936	1066	1							UID	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
114	N/A	2	936	1066	1.6							5.2	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
114	N/A	2	936	1066	3.5							5.17	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID
114	N/A	2	936	1066	4.2							5.5	7.5 YR 2.5		BODY		UID
115	N/A	1	935	1071		162						13.5		15CM	BASE	25%	UID
115	N/A	1	935	1071	3.5							5.87	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
115	N/A	1	935	1071	3.3							8.55	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
115	N/A	1	935	1071	1.6							5.09	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
115	N/A	1	935	1071	2.3							6.52	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
115	N/A	1	935	1071	2.6							5.34	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
115	N/A	1	935	1071	1.3							5	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
115	N/A	1	935	1071	0.8							3.83	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
115	N/A	1	935	1071	1.3							3.2	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
116	N/A	2	935	1071		4.2						7.85			BODY		UID
116	N/A	2	935	1071		10.6						10.33			BODY		UID
116	N/A	2	935	1071		1.6						6.27			BODY		UID
116	N/A	2	935	1071		1.3						6.53			BODY		UID
116	N/A	2	935	1071		1.6						8.65			BODY		UID
116	N/A	2	935	1071	11.6							10.33	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
116	N/A	2	935	1071	10							6.93	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
116	N/A	2	935	1071	0.9							3.95	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
116	N/A	2	935	1071	3.8							5.92	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
116	N/A	2	935	1071	5.7							6.25	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
116	N/A	2	935	1071	3.5							8.73	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID

116	N/A	2	935	1071	6.2							9.2	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
116	N/A	2	935	1071	2.1							5.9	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
116	N/A	2	935	1071	1.5							5.38	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
116	N/A	2	935	1071	2.3							5.51	10YR		BODY		UID
116	N/A	2	935	1071	1.3							4.6	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
116	N/A	2	935	1071	0.9							6.2	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
116	N/A	2	935	1071	2.5			SGSW				6.2	7.5 YR 2.5		BODY		UID
116	N/A	2	935	1071	11.8							10	10YR 5/3	20CM	RIM	4%	JAR
116	N/A	2	935	1071	5.5							4.25	10YR 3/2	20CM	RIM	2%	JAR
116	N/A	2	935	1071	0.8							4.3	5Y 7/2	15CM	RIM	3%	CUP
116	N/A	2	935	1071			0.7	WHITEWARE				4.48		25CM	RIM	2%	PLATE
116	N/A	2	935	1071			1	WHITEWARE				4.12			BODY		UID
117	N/A	1	934	1076	3.4							5.09	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
117	N/A	1	934	1076	1.1							5.3	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
117	N/A	1	934	1076	10.2							10.26	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
117	N/A	1	934	1076	3.7							6.95	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
117	N/A	1	934	1076	4.8							8.87	5Y 5/1		BODY		UID
117	N/A	1	934	1076	1.6							4.6	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
117	N/A	1	934	1076	5.7							11.96	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
117	N/A	1	934	1076	27.7							14.56	5Y 3/2	UID	BASE	UID	UID
118	N/A	2	934	1076	3.8							6.08	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
118	N/A	2	934	1076	17							7.08	10YR 4/2		BODY		UID
118	N/A	2	934	1076	22.8							10.46	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
118	N/A	2	934	1076	1.5							6.19	7.5 YR 3/3		BODY		UID
118	N/A	2	934	1076		2.7						5.85			BODY		UID
118	N/A	2	934	1076	0.4							2.93	5Y 5/2	10CM	RIM	4%	BOWL
118	N/A	2	934	1076			0.2	WHITEWARE				2.46			BODY		UID

118	N/A	2	934	1076		27.5						8.6			BODY		UID
118	N/A	2	934	1076		2.2						5.2			BODY		UID
118	N/A	2	934	1076	11.5							7.1	5Y 2.5	15CM	BASE	3%	BOWL
118	N/A	2	934	1076					1171								UID
119	N/A	3	934	1076	1.9							5.46	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
120	N/A	1	932	1080		2.9						8.36			BODY		UID
120	N/A	1	932	1080	8.3							9.85	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
120	N/A	1	932	1080	1.5							7.55	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
120	N/A	1	932	1080	6							8.26	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
120	N/A	1	932	1080	0.8							5.93	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
120	N/A	1	932	1080	3.2							8.88	10YR 5/3		BODY		UID
120	N/A	1	932	1080	1.6							6.51	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
120	N/A	1	932	1080	2.4							5.51	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
121	N/A	2	932	1080		18.8						9.16		15CM	LID	7%	CHURN
121	N/A	2	932	1080		10						10.24			BODY		UID
121	N/A	2	932	1080	70.6							9.41	5Y 4/2	12CM	BASE	21%	UID
121	N/A	2	932	1080	6.1							8.14	5Y 5/2	15CM	RIM	3%	JAR
121	N/A	2	932	1080	13.9							6.2	5Y 7/2	20CM	RIM	7%	JAR
121	N/A	2	932	1080	3.2							6.1	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
121	N/A	2	932	1080	1.8							UID	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
121	N/A	2	932	1080	2.5							UID	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
121	N/A	2	932	1080	3.3							6.98	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
121	N/A	2	932	1080	2.2							6.24	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
121	N/A	2	932	1080	5.8							7.6	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
121	N/A	2	932	1080	6.3							9.16	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
121	N/A	2	932	1080	10.6							11.26	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
122	N/A	1	931	1085	55.3							11.9	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID

122	N/A	1	931	1085	8.5							8.2	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
122	N/A	1	931	1085	11.9							8.7	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
122	N/A	1	931	1085	4.6							9.17	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
122	N/A	1	931	1085	6.4							7.6	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
122	N/A	1	931	1085	3.7							9.47	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
122	N/A	1	931	1085	4.8							7.31	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
122	N/A	1	931	1085		6.5						9.88			BODY		UID
122	N/A	1	931	1085		4.1						9.15			BODY		UID
122	N/A	1	931	1085		2.1						5.52			BODY		UID
122	N/A	1	931	1085			2.3	WHITEWARE				4.46			BODY		UID
123	N/A	2	931	1085	11.8							7.41	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
123	N/A	2	931	1085		3						5.75			BODY		UID
123	N/A	2	931	1085	2							5.91	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
123	N/A	2	931	1085	1.8							6.37	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
123	N/A	2	931	1085	0.8							5.92	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
123	N/A	2	931	1085	1.1							6.26	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
123	N/A	2	931	1085	2							5.86	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
123	N/A	2	931	1085	5							5.75	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
123	N/A	2	931	1085	5.6							6.81	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	15.8							10.34	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	11.8							7.68	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	5.9							7.69	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	3.1							7.45	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	1.9							7.31	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	1.3							5	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	2							6.28	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	0.9							4.56	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID

124	N/A	1	943	1061	3.7							6.22	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	1.2							7.68	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	1.3							5.95	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	3.7							8.2	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	2.4							7.64	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	3.2							10.07	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	3							6.66	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	2.6							4.98	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	4.3							8.2	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	2.2							8.4	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	3.1							8.33	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	4.7							4.77	5Y 2.5/2	10CM	RIM	10%	CUP
124	N/A	1	943	1061	2.1							4.25	5Y 2.5/2		BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061			1.5	WHITEWARE				4.69			BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061		10.9						11.42			BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061		2.3						7.62			BODY		UID
124	N/A	1	943	1061	3.9							7.47	5Y 7/2	4CM	RIM	7%	JUG
125	N/A	1	942	1066	44.7							10.25	5Y 5/2	15CM	LID	16%	CHURN
125	N/A	1	942	1066			2.5	WHITEWARE				4.72		UID	BASE	UID	PLATE
125	N/A	1	942	1066		1						5.47			BODY		UID
125	N/A	1	942	1066	0.8							7.53	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
125	N/A	1	942	1066	3.2							4.2	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
125	N/A	1	942	1066	1.2							5.5	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
125	N/A	1	942	1066	0.7							6.59	10YR 3/6		BODY		UID
125	N/A	1	942	1066	0.8							6.5	10 YR 3/6		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071			1.3	WHITEWARE				2.77		UID	UID	UID	CUP
126	N/A	1	940	1071	46.6							11.22	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID

126	N/A	1	940	1071	24							8.59	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	20							8.26	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	28.8							12.36	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	2.4							UID	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	13.1							8.64	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	5.9							8.52	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	4.4							5.72	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	2.4							7.4	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	10.5							11.08	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	1.1							5.83	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	2.9							6.45	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	1.5							6.45	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	17.8							5	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	3.4							7.23	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	2							4.9	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	2.6							4.08	5Y 5/2	UID	RIM	UID	UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	2.1							6.12	5Y5/2		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	1.7							4.24	10YR 2/2		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	3.8							6.14	10YR 2/2		BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071		66.6						15.17			BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071		20.2						9.7			BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071		10.1						6.95			BODY		UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071		4.5						5.55		25CM	RIM	3%	JAR
126	N/A	1	940	1071		208.3								20CM	BASE	12%	UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071		33.6								UID	BASE	UID	UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071		10.9								UID	BASE	UID	UID
126	N/A	1	940	1071	65.5							15.9	5Y 6/2		HANDLE		UID

127	N/A	2	940	1071			0.5	CREAMWARE				2.49		UID	UID	UID	PLATE
127	N/A	2	940	1071			0.8	WHITEWARE				4.38			BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071			2.4	WHITEWARE				5.36			BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071		11.1						7.08			BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071		5.4						7.3			BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071		1.8						8.29			BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071		3.1						5.79			BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071		3.4						5.79			BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	24.4							11.32	5Y 3/2	20CM	BASE	9%	UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	11.6							7.94	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	5.7							8.6	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	4.3							6.4	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	3.6							7.26	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	2.1							6.45	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	2.9							7.04	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	0.6							3.17	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	2							6	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	2.4							5	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	1.5							5.13	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	4.1							6.3	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	3.2							5	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	1.8							7.8	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	1.3							UID	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	3.4							6.88	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	4.9							5.95	10YR 3/6		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	2							7.4	10 YR 2/2		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	1.6							5.8	10 YR 2/2		BODY		UID

127	N/A	2	940	1071	0.8							4.6	10 YR 2/2		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	0.8							5.3	10 YR 2/2		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	1							6.27	10 YR 2/2		BODY		UID
127	N/A	2	940	1071	4.2							6.65	10 YR 2/2		BODY		UID
128	N/A	1	940	1076					94.3								UID
128	N/A	1	940	1076	4.5							6.87	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
129	N/A	2	940	1076			12.5	IRONSTONE				7.25		25CM	RIM	2%	PLATE
129	N/A	2	940	1076			11.3	IRONSTONE				7.44		25CM	RIM	2%	PLATE
130	N/A	1	938	1081	9.7							10.64	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
131	N/A	1	937	1085			1.2	WHITEWARE				5.46		UID	BASE	UID	PLATE
132	N/A	1	953	1066	24							11.18	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
132	N/A	1	953	1066	2.5							5.09	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
132	N/A	1	953	1066	1.5							6.27	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
132	N/A	1	953	1066	3							5.9	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
132	N/A	1	953	1066	3							6.53	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
132	N/A	1	953	1066	2.3							6.02	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
132	N/A	1	953	1066			2.2	WHITEWARE						UID	BASE	UID	PLATE
134	N/A	1	945	1076						165.4							UID
134	N/A	1	945	1076		5.1						7.03			BODY		UID
134	N/A	1	945	1076		1.1						5.2			BODY		UID
134	N/A	1	945	1076	38.7							15.4	5Y 4/2	15CM	BASE	5%	UID
134	N/A	1	945	1076			2.5	UID REW				4.06			BODY		UID
134	N/A	1	945	1076	14.3							9.26	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
134	N/A	1	945	1076	3.9							7.44	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID
134	N/A	1	945	1076	2.9							5.93	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
134	N/A	1	945	1076	3.9							6.78	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
134	N/A	1	945	1076	3.5							6.73	10YR 2/1		BODY		UID

135	N/A	1	949	1081							83.5						UID
135	N/A	1	949	1081						24.8							UID
135	N/A	1	949	1081	173.9							19	5Y 7/2	13CM	BASE	30%	UID
135	N/A	1	949	1081	16.6							6.11	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
135	N/A	1	949	1081	7.5							6.17	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
135	N/A	1	949	1081	1.3							7.27	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
135	N/A	1	949	1081	5.1							8.3	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
135	N/A	1	949	1081		14.8						14			BODY		UID
135	N/A	1	949	1081		4.8						7.1			BODY		UID
135	N/A	1	949	1081		6.7						5.26		15CM	RIM	7%	JAR
135	N/A	1	949	1081			22.7	IRONSTONE				6.59		15CM	BASE	8%	BOWL
135	N/A	1	949	1081			4	IRONSTONE				4.68			BODY		UID
136	N/A	2	949	1081					15.8								UID
136	N/A	2	949	1081	29.2							9.54	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
136	N/A	2	949	1081		8.6						7.47			BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085		21.6						11.4			BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085		9.6						6.36			BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085		8.3						8.3			BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085		3.8						7.9			BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	3.5							UID	5Y 7/2	4CM	RIM	7%	JUG
137	N/A	1	947	1085	1.4							4.6	5Y 5/2	10CM	RIM	3%	UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	109.9							17	5Y 7/2	12CM	BASE	20%	UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	62.8							9.6	5Y 7/1	8CM	BASE	30%	UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	37.3							15.6	5Y 6/2	UID	BASE	UID	UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	13.1							UID	5Y 7/1	UID	BASE	UID	UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085						9.7							UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	25.2							7.9	5Y 3/2	UID	BODY	UID	PITCHER

137	N/A	1	947	1085	14.8							6.62	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085			4.6	WHITEWARE				4.5		20CM	RIM	4%	PLATE
137	N/A	1	947	1085	1.4							3.28	5Y 7/1	15CM	RIM	5%	CUP
137	N/A	1	947	1085	25.9							7.31	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	4.5							6.37	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	4.5							6.65	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	9.5							10.23	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	8.5							7.42	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	7.3							7.3	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	7.2							6.3	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	6							6.64	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	4.4							5.85	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	1.9							8.18	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	1.4							4.95	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	1.7							6.6	10YR 3/3		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	2.4							4.64	10YR 3/3		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	0.8							3.79	10YR 3/3		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	9.2							9.76	10YR 3/3		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	1.1							3.7	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	11.3							7.67	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	2.5							6.05	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
137	N/A	1	947	1085	2.7							6.5	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090		16.5						10.13			BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	13							6.61			BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	12.4							13.45	5Y 6/2		HANDLE		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	8.3							7.14	5Y 7/1	20CM	FLAT RIM	10%	C POT
140	1	1	925	1090	39.7							16.16	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID

140	1	1	925	1090	11							6.24	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090			4.7	PEARLWARE				4.55		20CM	RIM	5%	PLATE
140	1	1	925	1090			0.3	PEARLWARE				2.22			BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090			1.3	WHITEWARE				3.4		UID	BASE	UID	UID
140	1	1	925	1090			0.7	WHITEWARE				2.76		15CM	RIM	4%	CUP
140	1	1	925	1090	9.9							6.56	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	3.8							5.32	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	7.3							5.72	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	2.7							6.36	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	8.3							6.92	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	2.9							6	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	12.5							9	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	3.3							6.07	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	6							7.46	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	5.9							9	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	1.3							6	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	3							5.17	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	1.6							3.69	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	1.9							5.6	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	4							5.2	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	1.2							5.88	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	14.4							8.53	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	6.9							6.66	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	2.2							6.2	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	15.1							8.89	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID
140	1	1	925	1090	22.8							6.9	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID
141	1	2	925	1090		1.2						UID			BODY		UID

141	1	2	925	1090		1.8						6.2				BODY		UID
141	1	2	925	1090		3.6						7.64				BODY		UID
141	1	2	925	1090	49.2							8.95	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
141	1	2	925	1090	70.1							16.18	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
141	1	2	925	1090	1.7							5	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
141	1	2	925	1090	7.3							6.26	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
141	1	2	925	1090	3.9							5.27	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
141	1	2	925	1090	3.6							6.87	5Y 8/1			BODY		UID
141	1	2	925	1090	22.1							9.13	7.5YR 3/3			BODY		UID
141	1	2	925	1090	6							7.07	7.5YR 3/3	20CM		RIM	4%	BOWL
141	1	2	925	1090			5.7	PEARLWARE				4.81		5CM		BASE	12%	TEA CUP
141	1	2	925	1090			2.6	WHITEWARE				3.17				BODY		UID
141	1	2	925	1090			0.4	WHITEWARE				3.23				BODY		UID
141	1	2	925	1090			0.6	WHITEWARE				4.7				BODY		UID
142	2	1	925	1095	9.9							11.09	UID	UID		BASE	UID	UID
142	2	1	925	1095	5.7							9.2	2.5YR 5/2			BODY		UID
142	2	1	925	1095		14						12.29				BODY		UID
142	2	1	925	1095	17.5							9.46	5Y 7/2	10CM		BASE	15%	UID
142	2	1	925	1095		4.5						10.57				BODY		UID
142	2	1	925	1095	7.8							7.96	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
142	2	1	925	1095	7.7							4.82	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
142	2	1	925	1095	10.9							8.85	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
142	2	1	925	1095	5.2							5.6	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
142	2	1	925	1095	8.6							6.6	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
142	2	1	925	1095	2.7							5.39	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
142	2	1	925	1095	2.9							6.53	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
142	2	1	925	1095	2							5.69	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID

142	2	1	925	1095	2.7							7.15	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
142	2	1	925	1095	3.6							7	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
142	2	1	925	1095	1.3							5.19	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
142	2	1	925	1095	4.9							6.94	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
142	2	1	925	1095			1.2	WHITEWARE				3.78		UID	BODY	UID	TEA CUP
143	2	2	925	1095	5.3							5.58	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
143	2	2	925	1095	0.8							7.7	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100	8.3							12.4	5Y 6/2		HANDLE		UID
144	3	1	925	1100	7.2							9.3	5Y 5/2	25CM	RIM	4%	BOWL
144	3	1	925	1100	10.1							8.3	5Y 7/2	25CM	RIM	4%	BOWL
144	3	1	925	1100	9.3							8	5Y 5/2	20CM	RIM	5%	C POT
144	3	1	925	1100	1.6							5.35	5Y 7/2	UID	RIM	UID	JUG
144	3	1	925	1100	7							6.04	5Y 4/2	15CM	BASE	5%	BOWL
144	3	1	925	1100	2.9							6.54	7.5YR 3/2		BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100		2.7						6.22			BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100	12.9							6.19	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100	3.6							3.07	5Y 7/2	10CM	RIM	5%	CUP
144	3	1	925	1100	2.3							5	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100	8.5							8.4	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100	1.4							7	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100	2							6.9	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100	2.3							7.38	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100	2.1							6.9	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100	5.3							6.84	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100	5.8							5.3	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100	2.6							5.93	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100	7							8.6			BODY		UID

144	3	1	925	1100	8.4							7.25				BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100	4.7							6.95				BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100	1							5.25				BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100	2.4							5.78				BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100	2.8							6.5				BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100	0.8							5.45				BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100			1.8	WHITEWARE				6.23		UID		BASE	UID	PLATE
144	3	1	925	1100			0.3	PEARLWARE				3.2				BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100			1.3	WHITEWARE				4.25				BODY		UID
144	3	1	925	1100			0.6	ANNULARWARE				3.24	GLEYS 6/5G-/1	15CM		RIM	3%	UID
145	4	1	925	1105	30.6							10.47	5Y 4/2	UID		BASE	UID	UID
145	4	1	925	1105	1.5							5.24	5Y 4/2			BODY		UID
145	4	1	925	1105	1.4							6.62	5Y 7/2			BODY		UID
145	4	1	925	1105	3.2							UID	5Y 7/2			BODY		UID
145	4	1	925	1105	2							6.84	5Y 7/2			BODY		UID
145	4	1	925	1105	1							4.38	5Y 7/2			BODY		UID
145	4	1	925	1105	10.4							12.38	10YR 6/3	UID		RIM	UID	UID
145	4	1	925	1105	6.2							8.92	10YR 6/3			BODY		UID
146	5	1	925	1110	7.1							8.09	5Y 5/2	20CM		RIM	5%	UID
146	5	1	925	1110	1							6.05	5Y 7/2	UID		RIM	UID	UID
146	5	1	925	1110	2.6							8.53	5Y 5/2			BODY		UID
146	5	1	925	1110	0.6							4.53	5Y 5/2			BODY		UID
146	5	1	925	1110	2.1							7.65	5Y 4/2			BODY		UID
146	5	1	925	1110	1.7							UID	5Y 4/2			BODY		UID
147	5	2	925	1110	0.5							4.51	5Y 7/2			BODY		UID
148	6	1	925	1115			0.5	CREAMWARE				UID				BODY		UID
148	6	1	925	1115		21.3						8.03				BODY		UID

148	6	1	925	1115	23.5							8.51	5Y 7/2	40CM	RIM	3%	JAR
148	6	1	925	1115	1							4.26	5Y 7/2	UID	RIM	UID	UID
148	6	1	925	1115	1.8							8.02	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
148	6	1	925	1115	6.3							10.26	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
148	6	1	925	1115	3.6							8.57	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
148	6	1	925	1115	1.5							5.63	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
148	6	1	925	1115	2.9							7.86	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
148	6	1	925	1115	1.4							5.17	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
149	6	2	925	1115	5.5							9.47	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
150	7	1	925	1120		4.2						8.34			BODY		UID
150	7	1	925	1120	9.4							9.89	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
150	7	1	925	1120	1.7							5.97	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
150	7	1	925	1120	1.9							6.7	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
150	7	1	925	1120	7.6							7	5Y 2.5/1		BODY		UID
150	7	1	925	1120			0.4	CREAMWARE				5.26		UID	RIM	UID	UID
150	7	1	925	1120	17.2							12.25	5Y 7/2		HANDLE		UID
151	7	2	925	1120	18.5							7.03	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
151	7	2	925	1120	3.1							9.47	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
151	7	2	925	1120	1.3							6.05	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
152	23	1	930	1090		2.4						5.4			BODY		UID
152	23	1	930	1090		5						5.31			BODY		UID
152	23	1	930	1090		1.3						5.44			BODY		UID
152	23	1	930	1090		5.2						6.91			BODY		UID
152	23	1	930	1090		5.4						8.12			BODY		UID
152	23	1	930	1090		0.8						4.56			BODY		UID
152	23	1	930	1090		1.3						6.57			BODY		UID
152	23	1	930	1090	14.2							9.16	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID

152	23	1	930	1090	10.2							6.75	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
152	23	1	930	1090	6.8							7.73	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
152	23	1	930	1090	1.8							6.45	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
153	23	2	930	1090	14.9							8.26	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
153	23	2	930	1090	7							7.14	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
153	23	2	930	1090	3							7.17	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
153	23	2	930	1090	13.8							6.53	5Y 3/2	UID	BASE	UID	UID
154	41	1	930	1095		21.9						10.9			BODY		UID
154	41	1	930	1095		4.7						5.96			BODY		UID
154	41	1	930	1095	23.2							7.02	5Y 3/1	25CM	RIM	6%	BOWL
154	41	1	930	1095			3.9	WHITEWARE				4.48			BODY		UID
154	41	1	930	1095	34.2							4.85	5Y 3/2	7CM	BASE	50%	UID
154	41	1	930	1095	11.5							6.29	5Y 3/2	UID	BASE	NONE	UID
154	41	1	930	1095	27.3							9.02	5Y 5/3		BODY		UID
154	41	1	930	1095	16.6							6.3	10 YR 3/2		BODY		UID
154	41	1	930	1095	23.1							10.14	10 YR 3/1		BODY		UID
154	41	1	930	1095	9.9							7.77	5Y 5/3		BODY		UID
154	41	1	930	1095	7.5							7.57	10 YR 3/2		BODY		UID
154	41	1	930	1095	4.6							9.37	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
154	41	1	930	1095	3.2							3.99	10 YR 4/3	15CM	RIM	4%	CUP
155	41	2	930	1095	28.3							8.98	5Y 5/2	UID	BASE	UID	UID
156	42	1	930	1100	5.3							6.83	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
156	42	1	930	1100	2.9							7.47	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
156	42	1	930	1100	3.9							5.6	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
156	42	1	930	1100	4.5							6.92	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
156	42	1	930	1100		7.3						5.5			BODY		UID
156	42	1	930	1100			2.4	LGEW				4.8			BODY		UID

157	43	1	930	1105		8.1						13.13				BODY		UID
157	43	1	930	1105		13.6						11.52				BODY		UID
157	43	1	930	1105		4.6						7.06				BODY		UID
157	43	1	930	1105		36.2						7.21		4.5CM		RIM	45%	JUG
158	44	1	930	1110		3.3						9.2	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
158	44	1	930	1110		3.1						7.9	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
158	44	1	930	1110	45.9							6.97	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
158	44	1	930	1110	29.6							9.68	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
158	44	1	930	1110	38.4							7.01	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
158	44	1	930	1110	9.1							6.37	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
158	44	1	930	1110	8.4							5.13	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
158	44	1	930	1110	33.1							8.1	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
158	44	1	930	1110	16.3							9.2	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
158	44	1	930	1110	10.2							8.3	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
158	44	1	930	1110	3.2							3.96	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
158	44	1	930	1110	1							4.84	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
158	44	1	930	1110	32.3							10.05	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
158	44	1	930	1110	8.3							4.98	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
158	44	1	930	1110	10.5							5.53	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
158	44	1	930	1110	2.8							5.88	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
158	44	1	930	1110	3.5							6.66	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
158	44	1	930	1110	1.6							5.39	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
158	44	1	930	1110	120.5							13.6	UID	20CM		BASE	20%	UID
158	44	1	930	1110	48.2							7.78	5Y 7/2	9CM		BASE	25%	UID
158	44	1	930	1110	2.9							8.45	5Y 7/2	5CM		RIM	10%	JUG
158	44	1	930	1110						11.4								UID
158	44	1	930	1110						6.2								UID

158	44	1	930	1110						7.3							UID
158	44	1	930	1110						8.3							UID
158	44	1	930	1110							62.1						UID
158	44	1	930	1110							34.8						UID
158	44	1	930	1110			5.9	WHITEWARE				5				BODY	UID
158	44	1	930	1110			0.3	WHITEWARE				3.99				BODY	UID
158	44	1	930	1110			1	WHITEWARE				3.74				BODY	UID
158	44	1	930	1110			1	WHITEWARE				5.15		15CM	RIM	2%	PLATE
158	44	1	930	1110			1.2	PEARLWARE				4.81				BODY	UID
158	44	1	930	1110			1.2	WHITEWARE				3.92				BODY	UID
158	44	1	930	1110			1.1	WHITEWARE				2.66				BODY	UID
159	44	2	930	1110		6.5						6.03				BODY	UID
159	44	2	930	1110		19.7						7.84		25CM	RIM	5%	BOWL
159	44	2	930	1110		19.3						7.5		25CM	RIM	7%	BOWL
159	44	2	930	1110		3.8						5.3				BODY	UID
159	44	2	930	1110	6.5							5.5	5Y 7/2			BODY	UID
159	44	2	930	1110	2.3							5.18	5Y 7/2			BODY	UID
159	44	2	930	1110	1.9							4.9	5Y 7/2			BODY	UID
159	44	2	930	1110	0.9							4.77	5Y 7/2	UID	UID	UID	PLATE
159	44	2	930	1110	2.2							5.53	5Y 7/2			BODY	UID
159	44	2	930	1110	4.4							UID	5Y 6/2			BODY	UID
159	44	2	930	1110	5.4							7.26	5Y 6/2			BODY	UID
159	44	2	930	1110	8.9							7.54	5Y 6/2			BODY	UID
159	44	2	930	1110	5.3							5.17	5Y 6/2			BODY	UID
159	44	2	930	1110	5.9							10.23	5Y 6/2			BODY	UID
159	44	2	930	1110	8.6							9.62	5Y 6/2			BODY	UID
159	44	2	930	1110	0.7							4.85	5Y 6/2			BODY	UID

159	44	2	930	1110	1.4							5.62	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
159	44	2	930	1110	0.8							4.34	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
159	44	2	930	1110	1.6							5.36	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
159	44	2	930	1110			3	PEARLWARE				4.34		10CM	BASE	10%	PLATE
159	44	2	930	1110			1.7	UID REW				UID	10YR 6/8		BODY		UID
159	44	2	930	1110			0.6	UID REW				UID	10YR 6/8		BODY		UID
160	45	1	930	1115		4.3						6.68			BODY		UID
160	45	1	930	1115		4.1						5.66			BODY		UID
160	45	1	930	1115	23.7							9.32	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID
160	45	1	930	1115						37.9							UID
160	45	1	930	1115			5	PEARLWARE				3.49		15CM	BASE	UID	BOWL
160	45	1	930	1115			0.9	PEARLWARE				N/A		20CM	RIM	UID	PLATE
161	46	1	930	1120		20.8						7.96			BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120		5.5						5.59			BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120		11.7						8.45			BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120		6.4		PEARLWARE				4.49		20CM	BASE	10%	PLATE
161	46	1	930	1120				PEARLWARE						20CM	BASE	UID	PLATE
161	46	1	930	1120	16.2							8.84	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120	18							6.68	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120	15.56							8.93	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120	7.3							6.11	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120	6							7.5	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120	3.7							8.17	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120	4.7							7.26	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120	3.1							5.24	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120	0.5							5.44	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120	0.5							5.86	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID

161	46	1	930	1120	1.3							5.75	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120	1.4							6.35	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120	13							6.4	5Y 5/3		BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120	6.6							6.26	5Y 5/3		BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120	0.8							4.1	5Y 5/3		BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120	1.9							3.86	5Y 5/3		BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120	3.5							4.62	5Y 5/3		BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120	7							10.94	5Y 5/3	10CM	BASE	UID	UID
161	46	1	930	1120	1.6							5.46			BODY		UID
161	46	1	930	1120	5.7							4.92			BODY		UID
162	46	2	930	1120	3.6							6.43	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
162	46	2	930	1120	0.8							5.16	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
163	14	1	935	1090	4.1							6.78	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
163	14	1	935	1090	2.52							5.6	5Y 4/1		BODY		UID
164	13	1	935	1095	4.72							4.36	5Y 4/3		BODY		UID
164	13	1	935	1095			2.44	CREAMWARE				6.4			BODY		UID
164	13	1	935	1095	6.5							4.88	5Y 4/3	4CM	RIM	15%	JUG
165	12	1	935	1100	15.46							7.47	5Y 6/2	10CM	RIM	15%	F POT
165	12	1	935	1100	9.09							6	5Y 5/2	20CM	RIM	12%	CHURN
165	12	1	935	1100	7.41							5.47	5Y 3/1		BODY		UID
165	12	1	935	1100	7.28							6.25	5Y 3/1		BODY		UID
165	12	1	935	1100	5.6							6.25	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
165	12	1	935	1100	3.76							5.81	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
165	12	1	935	1100	2.78							7.57	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
165	12	1	935	1100	5.98							10	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
166	12	2	935	1100	2							6.94	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
166	12	2	935	1100	6.2							14.31	2.5Y 5/3	40CM	RIM	2%	JAR

167	11	1	935	1105		1.9						7.77			BODY		UID
167	11	1	935	1105	2.5							5.78	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
167	11	1	935	1105	38.1							10.1	5Y 4/2	15CM	BASE	18%	UID
168	11	2	935	1105			0.54	PEARLWARE				3.08		10CM	RIM	2%	UID
169	10	1	935	1110		22.8						10.14			BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110		4.8						7.26			BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110		5.1						8.52			BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110		2.3						UID			BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	29.2							7.19	10YR 6/4	30CM	RIM	8%	BOWL
169	10	1	935	1110	6							8	5Y 6/3	UID	UID	UID	TEA CUP
169	10	1	935	1110	3.2							4.22	5Y 6/2	10CM	RIM	6%	CUP
169	10	1	935	1110	11.8							4.32	5Y 6/2	10CM	RIM	12%	CUP
169	10	1	935	1110	4.3							UID	5Y 4/4	20CM	RIM	3%	BOWL
169	10	1	935	1110	1.6							5.26	10 YR 4/3	3CM	RIM	20%	JUG
169	10	1	935	1110	9.7							7.77	10YR 3/2	20CM	RIM	4%	BOWL
169	10	1	935	1110	92.7							14.26	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	33.1							13.22	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	25.8							10.36	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	47.8							9.7	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	22.9							9.03	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	2.7							3.52	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	4.3							5.75	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	8.2							6	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	39.6							10.28	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	28.6							6.21	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	24.3							6.73	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	5.6							5.4	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID

169	10	1	935	1110	2.7							6.49	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	2.2							6.13	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	0.9							5.44	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	14.4							5.7	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	1							6.98	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	2.1							4.24	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	6.6							4.96	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	0.8							5.61	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	2.9							5.9	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	2.2							5.15	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	9.8							6.2	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	1							3.91	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	137.9							13.06	5Y 7/2	21CM	BASE	12%	UID
169	10	1	935	1110	15.8							8.65	5Y 7/2	25CM	BASE	6%	UID
169	10	1	935	1110	59.3							6.05	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110			1.7	PEARLWARE				3.33		25CM	RIM	4%	PLATE
169	10	1	935	1110			1.8	PEARLWARE				4.23		UID	UID	UID	PLATE
169	10	1	935	1110			2.7	PEARLWARE				3		15CM	RIM	5%	SAUCER
169	10	1	935	1110			21.2	IRONSTONE						UID	UID	UID	PLATE
169	10	1	935	1110			25	WHITEWARE				6.93		30CM	RIM	10%	PLATE
169	10	1	935	1110			0.6	PORCELAIN				2.79		8CM	RIM	5%	TEACUP
169	10	1	935	1110			2.4	PEARLWARE				4.51			BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110			1.6	WHITEWARE				7.2			BODY		UID
169	10	1	935	1110	2.4							3.93		20CM	RIM	3%	CUP
169	10	1	935	1110						774							UID
169	10	1	935	1110						839							UID
170	10	2	935	1110	97.4							8.5	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID

170	10	2	935	1110	115.5							9.36	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	128							6.75	5Y 6/2	16CM	BASE	20%	UID
170	10	2	935	1110	80.1							8.29	5Y 6/2	UID	BASE	UID	UID
170	10	2	935	1110	19.2							7.48	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	13							5.38	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	25.9							7.42	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	26.4							12.47	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	10.6							5.08	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	10.1							7.48	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	22							8.11	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	42.2							8.89	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	27							9.78	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	19.1							5.43	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	26.4							11.12	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	17.7							6.22	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	5.2							5.86	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	4.3							6.47	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	16.3							7.42	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	3.7							4.86	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	18.4							8.2	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	6							8.08	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	2.4							6.1	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	22.5							8.14	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	1.6							6.08	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	1.4							6.04	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	0.7							3.18	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	7.3							10.92	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID

170	10	2	935	1110	5.4							5.2	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	20.3							5.56	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	22.8							11.63	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	15.7							8.5	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	14.9							9.25	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	7.2							6.1	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	7.8							5.92	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	2.9							5.47	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	28.4							9.45	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	10.5							7.35	5Y 6/2	10CM	BASE	20%	UID
170	10	2	935	1110	6.2							5.56	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	54.3							13.5	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	9.3							8.6	5Y 6/2	UID	BASE	UID	UID
170	10	2	935	1110	2							5.13	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	8.2							10.4	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	12.6							7.22	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	17.8							6.44	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	2.5							6.4	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	4.3							6.37	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	5.9							6.72	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	15.1							10.27	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	6.2							4.6	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	11							6.1	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	20.5							9.94	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	5.6							6.65	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	15.8							7.57	5Y 6/1		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	19							7.79	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID

170	10	2	935	1110	7.7							5.64	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	7							5.22	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	5.7							5.97	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	1.2							4.94	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	3.7							7.33	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	11.4							6.08	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	4.7							6.28	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110		39.8						11.64		UID	BASE	UID	UID
170	10	2	935	1110		29.2						9.82		UID	BASE	UID	UID
170	10	2	935	1110	84.5							7.48	10YR 4/3		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110			12.2	WHITEWARE				3.05		6CM	RIM	12%	TEA CUP
170	10	2	935	1110		3.3						8.66			BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	26							6.08	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	9.5							6.05	5Y 6/2	20CM	RIM	4%	BOWL
170	10	2	935	1110	27.4							5.25	5Y 6/2	10CM	RIM	10%	CUP
170	10	2	935	1110	10							4	5Y 6/2	6CM	RIM	8%	CUP
170	10	2	935	1110	6.1							4.69	5Y 6/2	8CM	RIM	8%	CUP
170	10	2	935	1110	0.3							3.76	5Y 6/2	UID	RIM	UID	CUP
170	10	2	935	1110	0.3							4.55	5Y 6/2	UID	RIM	UID	CUP
170	10	2	935	1110	0.9							3.19	5Y 6/2	7CM	RIM	8%	CUP
170	10	2	935	1110	1.1							4	5Y 6/2	7CM	RIM	8%	CUP
170	10	2	935	1110	5.3							4.23	5Y 6/2	10%	RIM	10%	BOWL
170	10	2	935	1110	19.2							6.92	5Y 6/2	25CM	RIM	10%	BOWL
170	10	2	935	1110	20.4							9.41	5Y 6/2		HANDLE		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	10.3							4.76	5Y 6/2	25CM	RIM	8%	JAR
170	10	2	935	1110	23							26.07	5Y 6/2		FINIAL		UID
170	10	2	935	1110	7.1							4.34	5Y 6/2	15CM	RIM	8%	BOWL

170	10	2	935	1110	14							6.18	5Y 6/2	15CM	RIM	10%	BOWL
170	10	2	935	1110	7.2							7.3	2.5 YR 6/2	20CM	RIM	7%	BOWL
170	10	2	935	1110	111.6							10.93	2.5 YR 7/3	10CM	RIM	30%	ASHTRAY?
170	10	2	935	1110	16.3							7.47	2.5 YR 3/2	15CM	RIM	9%	BOWL
170	10	2	935	1110			5.9	WHITEWARE				5.62		10CM	RIM	10%	PLATE
170	10	2	935	1110			9.2	WHITEWARE				4		15CM	RIM	10%	SAUCER
170	10	2	935	1110			3.4	WHITEWARE				4.17		20CM	RIM	5%	PLATE
170	10	2	935	1110			4.1	WHITEWARE				4.8		UID	UID	UID	PLATE
170	10	2	935	1110			1	PEARLWARE				3.82			BODY		UID
170	10	2	935	1110			8.6	WHITEWARE				3.87		UID	UID	UID	PLATE
170	10	2	935	1110			1.2	WHITEWARE				4.5		UID	UID	UID	PLATE
170	10	2	935	1110	1							4.72	5Y 6/2	15CM	RIM	4%	JAR
170	10	2	935	1110			1	PEARLWARE				3.26		UID	BASE	UID	PLATE
170	10	2	935	1110			0.2	WHITEWARE				2.45			BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	6.6							4.46	5Y 6/3	15CM	RIM	15%	BOWL
171	10	3	935	1110			1.7	WHITEWARE				3.67			BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110			6.8	ANNULARWARE				5.17		15CM	BOWL	5%	UID
171	10	3	935	1110			7.7	WHITEWARE				3.08		UID	UID	UID	TEA CUP
171	10	3	935	1110	44.6							7.95	5Y 6/3	25CM	RIM	6%	JAR
171	10	3	935	1110	18.5							6.3	5Y 6/2	15CM	RIM	10%	JAR
171	10	3	935	1110	9							6.87	5Y 7/2	20CM	RIM	3%	BOWL
171	10	3	935	1110	9.1							6.68	5Y 5/2	20CM	RIM	4%	BOWL
171	10	3	935	1110			6.3	WHITEWARE				4.03		35CM	BASE	3%	UID
171	10	3	935	1110			0.6	PEARLWARE				2.65			BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	14.3							5.27	5Y 6/2	9CM	RIM	7.50%	CUP
171	10	3	935	1110	1.3							3.78	5Y 6/2	10CM	RIM	5%	CUP
171	10	3	935	1110	0.5							4.49	5Y 6/2	10CM	RIM	3%	CUP

171	10	3	935	1110	64.5							9.22	5Y 6/2	UID	BASE	UID	UID
171	10	3	935	1110	8.4							8.01	2.5Y 7/3		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	16.6							9.83	2.5Y 7/3	UID	BASE	UID	UID
171	10	3	935	1110	24.8							8.64	UID	30CM	BASE	5%	UID
171	10	3	935	1110	24.8							10	5Y 6/2	30CM	BASE	3%	UID
171	10	3	935	1110	7.3							7.04	UID	UID	BASE	UID	UID
171	10	3	935	1110	19.4							14.4	10YR 3/6		HANDLE		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	23							13.77	5Y 6/2		HANDLE		UID
171	10	3	935	1110			2.5	PEARLWARE				5.45		30CM	RIM	3%	PLATE
171	10	3	935	1110	2.6							5.44	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	4.9							5.4	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	3.6							6.63	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	7.7							6.14	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	1.3							4.6	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	3.6							5.92	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	3.6							5.83	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	3.9							6.13	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	19.2							8.33	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	18.5							9.37	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	6.5							5.48	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	16.1							6.89	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	7.6							7.96	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	9.3							8.57	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	7.6							5.88	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	3.4							5.22	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	2.5							7.07	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	7.8							7.41	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID

171	10	3	935	1110	7.2							8.87	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	6.9							8.44	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	13.1							5.6	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	9.9							9.63	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	2.5							9.55	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
171	10	3	935	1110	3.9							6.11	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115		37.2						10.35			BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115		29.9						9.71			BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115		6.3						9.16			BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115		11.9						10.94			BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115		3.1						5.77			BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115		1.6						6.86			BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115						75.4							UID
172	9	1	935	1115		16.3						12.28			BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115	19.4							6.53	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115	26.1							8.26	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115	30.2							6.39	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115	8.9							5.9	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115	8.2							9.61	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115	15.7							9.69	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115	8.6							6.86	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115	4.2							5.22	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115	6.1							6.44	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115	8.2							5.34	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115	4.3							5.69	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115	4.7							7.22	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115	7.6							8.35	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID

172	9	1	935	1115	6.3							6.42	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115	3.6							6	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115	15.2							6.11		25CM	RIM	5%	BOWL
172	9	1	935	1115	23.1							6.58		25CM	RIM	5%	BOWL
172	9	1	935	1115			0.8	PEARLWARE				3.14		UID	BASE	UID	PLATE
172	9	1	935	1115			2	WHITEWARE				4.09			BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115			0.7	WHITEWARE				4.18			BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115			0.6	ANNULARWARE				2.79			BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115			0.4	WHITEWARE				2.15			BODY		UID
172	9	1	935	1115			0.8	WHITEWARE				2.43			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120						210.1							UID
173	8	1	935	1120		28.9						8.22			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120		3.5						5.92			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120		14.7						12.5			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120		13						9.46			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120		1.6						4.25			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120		2.8						5.3			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120		4.8						6.22			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120		2.8						8.87			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	19.6							7.16		25CM	RIM	7%	UID
173	8	1	935	1120	35.8							12.23		15CM	BASE	10%	UID
173	8	1	935	1120	91.5							9.55		12CM	BASE	14%	UID
173	8	1	935	1120	5.1							6.01		15CM	RIM	4%	BOWL
173	8	1	935	1120	5.2							6.4		20CM	RIM	4%	CUP
173	8	1	935	1120			2.1	CREAMWARE				3.23			BASE		PLATE
173	8	1	935	1120			5.2	PEARLWARE				7.14		25CM	RIM	4%	PLATE
173	8	1	935	1120			2.5	CREAMWARE				8.88			BODY		UID

173	8	1	935	1120			0.1	CREAMWARE				UID			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120			1.1	CREAMWARE				3.78			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120			0.8	CREAMWARE				UID			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120			1.2	CREAMWARE				4.95		30CM	RIM	2%	UID
173	8	1	935	1120			0.4	CREAMWARE				5.24			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120			1.5	WHITEWARE				5.31			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120			1.3	WHITEWARE				UID			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120			1.9	WHITEWARE				3.27			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120			0.7	WHITEWARE				UID			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120			1	PEARLWARE				3.38			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120			1.6	PEARLWARE				3.97			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120			1.2	PEARLWARE				3			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120			1	UID REW				3.6			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120			1	PEARLWARE				2.93		UID	BASE	UID	PLATE
173	8	1	935	1120			0.2	PEARLWARE				2.47			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120			0.3	PEARLWARE				2.35			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120			0.4	PEARLWARE				UID			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120			0.4	PEARLWARE				2.71			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120			0.8	PEARLWARE				2.5			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	4.5							7.66	5Y 4/2		HANDLE		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	1.7							6.48	7.5YR 3/3	15CM	RIM	4%	UID
173	8	1	935	1120	2.9							8.69	5Y 7/2	5CM	RIM	10%	JUG
173	8	1	935	1120	4.9							4.8	2.5 Y 6/3	25CM	RIM	5%	CHURN
173	8	1	935	1120	7.4							6.39	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	10.5							6.08	10 YR 5/3		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	1.4							5	10 YR 5/3		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	1.1							5	10 YR 5/3		BODY		UID

173	8	1	935	1120	2.3							6.6	10 YR 5/3		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	1.8							4.22	10 YR 5/3		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	1.6							3.63	10 YR 5/3		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120		4.7						6.85			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120		4.5						7.35			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120		4.7						6.2			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120		1.7						12.53			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120		0.8						4.86			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120		0.9						4.34			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120		0.7						3.68			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120		2.1						4.22			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120		1.1						6.27			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120		9.3						6.33			BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	5.7							6.7	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	2.3							6.2	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	44.6							7.33	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	40.6							8.12	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	3.9							6.32	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	6.3							13.01	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	8.4							6.11	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	1.9							UID	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	11.2							7.19	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	10.8							6.81	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	6.4							6.43	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	2.8							5.7	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	3.7							6.88	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	4.9							5.71	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID

173	8	1	935	1120	4.6							7.1	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	11.2							8.2	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	10.7							7.65	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	7.5							7.15	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	3.7							7.19	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	4.9							7	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	1.2							5.44	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	2.9							6.32	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	1.3							4.44	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	2.1							5.188	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	3.9							7.07	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	2.2							6.33	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	1.3							5.7	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	1.7							6.25	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	1.4							UID	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	1.5							6.2	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	40							8	5Y 8/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	16							6.55	5Y 8/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	9.9							9.54	5Y 8/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	4.3							7.68	5Y 8/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	2.6							4.95	5Y 8/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	1.7							5.32	5Y 8/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	27							6.43	5Y 8/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	26.6							11.73	5Y 8/2	UID	BASE	UID	TILE?
173	8	1	935	1120	4.4							5.76	5Y 8/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	2.4							7	5Y 8/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	1.2							3.83	5Y 8/2		BODY		UID

173	8	1	935	1120	2.8							4.36	5Y 8/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	3.6							5.83	5Y 8/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	1.8							6.77	5Y 8/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	2.3							7.5	10 YR 3/2	5CM	RIM	10%	JUG
173	8	1	935	1120	4							5.11	10 YR 3/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	2.1							5.6	10 YR 3/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	1.2							6.92	10 YR 3/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	1.3							5.35	10 YR 3/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	7.6							5.39	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	4							4.07	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	0.8							5.6	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	0.5							UID	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	2.9							7.94	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120	1.1							4.61	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
173	8	1	935	1120		7						9.4	2.5 YR 2.5/1		BODY		UID
174	8	2	935	1120	31.29							7.67	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
174	8	2	935	1120	1.22							6.46	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
174	8	2	935	1120	2.86							4.39	10YR 3/1		BODY		UID
174	8	2	935	1120		14.25						7.7			BODY		UID
174	8	2	935	1120		13.9						10.4			BODY		UID
174	8	2	935	1120		2.54						7			BODY		UID
174	8	2	935	1120		0.52						UID			BODY		UID
174	8	2	935	1120		1.25						UID			BODY		UID
174	8	2	935	1120		0.72						UID			BODY		UID
174	8	2	935	1120		0.84						4.59			BODY		UID
174	8	2	935	1120	6.17							7.24	10YR 3/6		BODY		UID
175	15	1	940	1090	35.1							7.59			BODY		UID

175	15	1	940	1090	23.8							10.55	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
175	15	1	940	1090		7.7						9.65	5Y 6/2	UID	BASE	UID	UID
177	34	1	940	1095		8.6						7.88		9CM	BASE	10%	UID
177	34	1	940	1095	27.4							7.87	5Y 2.5/2	25CM	RIM	4%	JAR
177	34	1	940	1095	11.6							8.86	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
177	34	1	940	1095	11.3							5.79	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
177	34	1	940	1095	3.8							8.52	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
177	34	1	940	1095	0.8							5.65	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
177	34	1	940	1095	2.2							6.24	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
177	34	1	940	1095	12.9							7.31	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
177	34	1	940	1095			0.7	PORCELAIN				6.15			BODY		UID
177	34	1	940	1095			2.4	PEARLWARE				4.73			BODY		UID
178	34	2	940	1095	2.1							5.2	10YR 4/4		BODY		UID
178	34	2	940	1095	16.3							8.55	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
178	34	2	940	1095	39.5							11.05	10YR 4/3	15CM	LID	12%	CHURN
178	34	2	940	1095	10.3							7.95	UID	10CM	BASE	10%	UID
179	36	1	940	1100	18.01							6.21	10YR 3/2	20CM	RIM	10%	BOWL
179	36	1	940	1100	5.24							6.24	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
179	36	1	940	1100	1.65							6.3	10 YR 4/3		BODY		UID
179	36	1	940	1100	2.39							6.07	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
179	36	1	940	1100	19.57							11.4	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
180	37	1	940	1105			2.5	PEARLWARE				4.37		UID	RIM	UID	PLATE
180	37	1	940	1105	143.4							13.3	10YR 3/6	UID	BASE	UID	UID
180	37	1	940	1105	52.5							10.62	5Y 4/2	15CM	BASE	10%	UID
180	37	1	940	1105	60.2							11.98	10YR 3/6		BODY		UID
180	37	1	940	1105	7.6							14.96	2.5Y 5/6	UID	BASE	UID	UID
180	37	1	940	1105	200.1							18.1	UID	UID	BASE	UID	UID

180	37	1	940	1105	6.4							6.37	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
180	37	1	940	1105	2.7							6.62	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
181	37	2	940	1105	31.16							12.5	5Y 5/2	UID	BASE	UID	UID
181	37	2	940	1105	4.45							5.4	5Y 2.5/2	15CM	RIM	4%	UID
181	37	2	940	1105						7.59							UID
181	37	2	940	1105						5.36							UID
181	37	2	940	1105	35.85							11.2	5YR 3/3		BODY		UID
181	37	2	940	1105	4.86							4.52	10YR 3/1		BODY		UID
181	37	2	940	1105	3							5.3	10YR 3/1		BODY		UID
181	37	2	940	1105	3.08							7.72	10YR 3/1		BODY		UID
181	37	2	940	1105	14.04							8.12	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
181	37	2	940	1105	2.3							8.26	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
181	37	2	940	1105	6.68							7.08	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
181	37	2	940	1105	5.35							8.9	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
182	39	1	940	1110			1.04	PEARLWARE				4.6		20CM	RIM	2%	PLATE
182	39	1	940	1110			0.97	PORCELAIN				3.2		10CM	RIM	8%	UID
182	39	1	940	1110			0.4	WHITEWARE				3.36			BODY		UID
182	39	1	940	1110			0.78	WHITEWARE				3.1		25CM	RIM	2%	PLATE
182	39	1	940	1110	20.54							6	10YR 4/3	20CM	RIM	10%	JAR
182	39	1	940	1110	2.63							4.83	5Y 7/2	15CM	RIM	4%	CUP
182	39	1	940	1110	26.09							9.97	10YR 2/2	11CM	LID	15%	CHURN
182	39	1	940	1110	29.39							8.87	10YR 4/3		BODY		UID
182	39	1	940	1110	7.6							9.74	10YR 4/3		BODY		UID
182	39	1	940	1110	1.22							9.58	10YR 4/3		BODY		UID
182	39	1	940	1110	4.3							11.67	10YR 4/3		BODY		UID
182	39	1	940	1110	4.3							6.58	10YR 4/3		BODY		UID
182	39	1	940	1110	11.26							8.1	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID

182	39	1	940	1110	9.42							6	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
182	39	1	940	1110	2.2							5.3	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
182	39	1	940	1110	2.4							5.76	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
182	39	1	940	1110	5.3							5.49	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
182	39	1	940	1110	1.04							5.55	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
182	39	1	940	1110		3.6						7.14			BODY		UID
183	39	2	940	1110	2.8							4.35	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
183	39	2	940	1110			0.8	CREAMWARE				3.8			BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115		7.4						5.54			BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115		11.9						10.37			BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115		7.1						6.67			BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115		1.9						5.08			BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115		2.1						6.35			BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115		1.2						6.38			BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115		0.8						6.35			BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115		2.8						10.15			BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	43							14.36	5Y 2.5/2		HANDLE		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	1.5							6.9	5Y 7/2	UID	RIM	UID	UID
184	40	1	940	1115	2.3							4.7	10YR 4/3	25CM	RIM	3%	CUP
184	40	1	940	1115	3.5							4.96	10YR 4/3	10CM	RIM	10%	CUP
184	40	1	940	1115	14.4							6.62	5Y 6/2	25CM	RIM	5%	BOWL
184	40	1	940	1115			0.8	PEARLWARE				UID			BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	0.3							4.44			BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	67.4							5.68	5Y 2.5/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	25.9							4.06	5Y 2.5/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	32							4.76	5Y 2.5/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	1.5							UID	5Y 2.5/2		BODY		UID

184	40	1	940	1115	1.7							3.27	5Y 2.5/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	1.9							2.71	5Y 2.5/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	2.4							3.35	5Y 2.5/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	9.7							4.34	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	4.5							3.96	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	5							4.92	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	2							2.36	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	7.4							4.5	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	1.4							1.58	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	3.7							5.22	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	7.9							6.17	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	8							2.96	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	7							3.22	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	6.7							6.3	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	1.5							4.46	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	1.8							3.76	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	0.9							3.89	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	2.7							4	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	3.2							4.24	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115	5.7							4.05	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115		5						10.68			BODY		UID
184	40	1	940	1115		3.5						7.23			BODY		UID
185	40	2	940	1115			0.29	WHITEWARE				2.88		UID	RIM	UID	UID
186	47	1	940	1120	24.77							7.24	5Y 6/2	20CM	RIM	8%	BOWL
186	47	1	940	1120	16.03							7.85	5Y 4/1	25CM	RIM	4%	F POT
186	47	1	940	1120	8.05							6	5Y 6/2	25CM	RIM	4%	BOWL
186	47	1	940	1120	40							9.9	5Y 5/2	15CM	BASE	12%	UID

186	47	1	940	1120	11.97							7.2	5Y 7/2	20CM	BASE	5%	UID
186	47	1	940	1120	2.72							7.27	5Y 7/2		HANDLE		UID
186	47	1	940	1120			0.46	REDWARE				3.1	5Y 2.5/1	10CM	RIM	5%	UID
186	47	1	940	1120			0.73	WHITEWARE				UID			BODY		UID
186	47	1	940	1120			0.51	WHITEWARE				UID			BODY		UID
186	47	1	940	1120			0.65	WHITEWARE				UID			BODY		UID
186	47	1	940	1120		5.92						6.33			BODY		UID
186	47	1	940	1120		14.08						8.95		UID	BASE	UID	UID
186	47	1	940	1120	26.15							7.5	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
186	47	1	940	1120	7.92							5.5	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
186	47	1	940	1120	33.33							8.7	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
186	47	1	940	1120	8.84							7.4	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
186	47	1	940	1120	1.44							7.5	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
186	47	1	940	1120	1.93							4.07	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
186	47	1	940	1120	2.17							6.76	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
186	47	1	940	1120	2.44							4.9	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
186	47	1	940	1120	3.25							16	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
187	47	2	940	1120		3.65						5.42			BODY		UID
187	47	2	940	1120		1.7						4.92			BODY		UID
189	16	2	945	1090	1.9							5.95	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID
189	16	2	945	1090	2.5							4.67	5Y 4/2	9CM	RIM	10%	S BOWL
190	17	1	945	1095	9.2							7.16	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
190	17	1	945	1095	7.5							5.79	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
190	17	1	945	1095	2.6							3.82	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
190	17	1	945	1095	11.1							5.98	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
190	17	1	945	1095	1							3.64	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
190	17	1	945	1095	1.4							6.53	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID

190	17	1	945	1095	17							5.9	5Y 3/2	10CM	BASE	8%	UID
190	17	1	945	1095	33.2							5.6	5Y 3/2	17CM	RIM	12%	BOWL
190	17	1	945	1095	1.8							5.55	5Y 2.5/1		BODY		F JUG EYE?
190	17	1	945	1095	61							26.16	10YR 3/3		BODY		F JUG NOSE
191	17	2	945	1095			0.3	WHITEWARE				3.91			BODY		UID
192	18	1	945	1100	33.1							8.73	5Y 6/2	UID	BASE	UID	UID
192	18	1	945	1100	13.3							7.14	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
192	18	1	945	1100		6.1						7.87			BODY		UID
192	18	1	945	1100		4						7.8			BODY		UID
192	18	1	945	1100	11.6							6.08	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
192	18	1	945	1100	2.5							UID	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
192	18	1	945	1100	6.2							6.03	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
192	18	1	945	1100	2							5.74	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
192	18	1	945	1100	1.8							6.07	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
192	18	1	945	1100	1.1							6.28	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
192	18	1	945	1100	32.7							8.93	2.5Y 6/3	45CM	RIM	4%	BOWL
192	18	1	945	1100			2	PORCELAIN				2.81			BODY		UID
192	18	1	945	1100			0.5	WHITEWARE				6.37			BODY		UID
192	18	1	945	1100							123.8						UID
193	18	2	945	1100	3.5							6.69	5Y 8/2		BODY		UID
193	18	2	945	1100	3.4							7.11	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
193	18	2	945	1100	0.5							8.4	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
193	18	2	945	1100	0.8							4.12	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
194	19	1	945	1105	226							10.59	5Y 3/2	15CM	BASE	30%	UID
194	19	1	945	1105	10.5							8.17	5Y 4/2	20CM	RIM	15%	CHURN
194	19	1	945	1105	5.5							7.75	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
194	19	1	945	1105	12.6							8.42	5Y 6/2	15CM	BASE	12%	UID

195	19	2	945	1105	12.1							5.84	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
195	19	2	945	1105	3.1							5.85	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
195	19	2	945	1105	2.1							5.83	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
196	20	1	945	1110	48.5							12.94	5Y 5/3		BODY		UID
196	20	1	945	1110	30.4							7.14	5Y 5/3		BODY		UID
196	20	1	945	1110	5.9							7.22	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
196	20	1	945	1110	3.8							8.86	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
196	20	1	945	1110	18.6							8.64	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
196	20	1	945	1110	17.9							9.05	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
196	20	1	945	1110	6.2							8.78	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
196	20	1	945	1110	15.6							8.78	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
196	20	1	945	1110	2.7							6.15	10YR 2/1		BODY		UID
196	20	1	945	1110	2.7							6.05	10YR 2/1		BODY		UID
197	21	1	945	1115	3.5							4.73	5Y 3/2	5CM	BASE	10%	UID
197	21	1	945	1115	12.2							6.45	5Y 7/2	20CM	RIM	5%	BOWL
197	21	1	945	1115	0.3							3	5Y 7/2	10CM	RIM	5%	UID
197	21	1	945	1115	5							10.3	5Y 7/2		HANDLE		UID
197	21	1	945	1115			1.3	PEARLWARE				4.24		20CM	BASE	3%	PLATE
197	21	1	945	1115	25.9							5.25V	5Y 4/2	UID	BASE	UID	UID
197	21	1	945	1115			1.1	ANNULARWARE				3.14		20CM	RIM	2%	BOWL
197	21	1	945	1115			1.4	PEARLWARE				4.16		UID	BASE	UID	PLATE
197	21	1	945	1115			0.6	PEARLWARE				4.02		UID	UID	UID	PLATE
197	21	1	945	1115			20.8	WHITEWARE				7.08		30CM	RIM	4%	PLATE
197	21	1	945	1115	47.1							8.03	5Y 7/2	UID	LID	UID	UID
197	21	1	945	1115		25.8						5.2			BODY		UID
197	21	1	945	1115	31.8							12.1	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
197	21	1	945	1115	2.3							10.55	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID

197	21	1	945	1115	41.3							10.94	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
197	21	1	945	1115	8.9							6.15	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
197	21	1	945	1115		12.8						6.22			BODY		UID
197	21	1	945	1115	4.5							5.42	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
197	21	1	945	1115	10.9							8.34	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
197	21	1	945	1115	3.9							7.06	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
197	21	1	945	1115	8.4							7.48	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
197	21	1	945	1115	2.7							3.51	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
197	21	1	945	1115	1.3							6.91	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
198	21	2	945	1115			1.6	WHITEWARE				3.6			BODY		UID
198	21	2	945	1115	0.5							UID	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID
198	21	2	945	1115	0.9							6.24	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID
198	21	2	945	1115			0.7	WHITEWARE				5.73			BODY		UID
198	21	2	945	1115			2.2	WHITEWARE				3.34		UID	BASE	UID	BOWL
199	22	1	945	1125		11.28						7.43		UID	RIM	UID	UID
199	22	1	945	1125		11.86						8.98		UID	BASE	UID	UID
199	22	1	945	1125	134.4							10.9	10YR 5/3		BODY		UID
199	22	1	945	1125	35.75							8.43	5Y 7/2	25CM	RIM	10%	BOWL
199	22	1	945	1125			0.31	WHITEWARE				UID			BODY		UID
199	22	1	945	1125	29.08							8.43	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
199	22	1	945	1125	14.17							7.27	10YR 4/3		BODY		UID
199	22	1	945	1125	12.68							8.53	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
199	22	1	945	1125	9.38							7.2	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
199	22	1	945	1125	3.68							UID	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
199	22	1	945	1125	2.16							5.7	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
199	22	1	945	1125	4.02							5.19	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
199	22	1	945	1125	3.73							7.17	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID

199	22	1	945	1125	9.36							8.56	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
199	22	1	945	1125	0.96							6.04	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
199	22	1	945	1125	2.32							6.06	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
199	22	1	945	1125	3.76							6.53	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
199	22	1	945	1125	3.99							5.18	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
199	22	1	945	1125	6.02							7.5	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
200	24	1	950	1090		3.8						9.5			BODY		UID
200	24	1	950	1090		11.3						7.12			BODY		UID
200	24	1	950	1090		2.7						6.61			BODY		UID
200	24	1	950	1090	2.7							7.32	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
200	24	1	950	1090	2.5							4.85	5Y 7/2	4CM	RIM	10%	JUG
200	24	1	950	1090	3.8							5.48	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
200	24	1	950	1090	1.2							5.16	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
200	24	1	950	1090	6.2							5.8	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
200	24	1	950	1090			0.2	WHITEWARE				2.66			BODY		UID
201	24	2	950	1090	135.7							10.14	5Y 7/2	15CM	BASE	11%	UID
201	24	2	950	1090			3.2	WHITEWARE				3.53			BODY		UID
201	24	2	950	1090			0.9	WHITEWARE				3.63			BODY		UID
201	24	2	950	1090			0.4	PEARLWARE				3.04		UID	RIM	UID	UID
201	24	2	950	1090			3.4	PEARLWARE				5.5			BODY		UID
201	24	2	950	1090			0.4	WHITEWARE				3.6			BODY		UID
201	24	2	950	1090			0.3	WHITEWARE				3.6			BODY		UID
201	24	2	950	1090			0.4	WHITEWARE				3.6			BODY		UID
201	24	2	950	1090	44.2							5.7	5Y 7/2	23CM	RIM	15%	JAR
201	24	2	950	1090	5.9							5.9	5Y 7/2	15CM	RIM	6%	JAR
201	24	2	950	1090	11.2							6.16	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
201	24	2	950	1090	5.8							5.66	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID

201	24	2	950	1090	11.1							8.5	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
201	24	2	950	1090	2.2							4.72	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
201	24	2	950	1090	0.9							5.75	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
201	24	2	950	1090	7.1							6.88	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
201	24	2	950	1090	2							6.69	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
201	24	2	950	1090	6							7	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
201	24	2	950	1090	4.6							6.57	10YR 5/4		BODY		UID
201	24	2	950	1090	2.9							5.73	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
201	24	2	950	1090	3.3							5.29	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
201	24	2	950	1090	1.9							5.74	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
202	24	3	950	1090	21.5							7.35	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
203	33	1	950	1095	84.5							10.41	10YR 6/3		BODY		UID
203	33	1	950	1095	12.3							6.4	10YR 6/3		BODY		UID
203	33	1	950	1095	21.4							7.81	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
203	33	1	950	1095	15							6.72	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
203	33	1	950	1095	1.5							4.61	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
203	33	1	950	1095	2.5							6.3	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
203	33	1	950	1095	11.5							7.32	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
203	33	1	950	1095	15.6							9.61	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
203	33	1	950	1095	1.4							3.3	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
203	33	1	950	1095	2.4							5.47	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
203	33	1	950	1095	1.4							3.93	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
203	33	1	950	1095	19.9							9.4	10YR 2/2		BODY		UID
203	33	1	950	1095	19.9							8.61	10YR 2/2		BODY		UID
203	33	1	950	1095	24.1							7.74	10YR 2/2		BODY		UID
203	33	1	950	1095	11.2							10.16	10YR 2/2		BODY		UID
203	33	1	950	1095	42.1							11.6	5Y 2.5/2	10CM	BASE	10%	UID

203	33	1	950	1095	62.4							9.71	5Y 4/2	25CM	BASE	8%	UID
203	33	1	950	1095	11							5.2	5Y 3/2	25CM	RIM	5%	BOWL
203	33	1	950	1095	7.9							5.4	5Y 3/2	25CM	RIM	5%	JAR
203	33	1	950	1095	8							6.4	5Y 3/2	25CM	RIM	3%	BOWL
203	33	1	950	1095	9.2							7.42	5Y 5/2	25CM	RIM	4%	JAR
203	33	1	950	1095	8.3							5.54	5Y 3/2	25CM	RIM	3%	BOWL
203	33	1	950	1095			1.7	WHITEWARE				UID			BODY		UID
203	33	1	950	1095			1.6	PEARLWARE				4.8		UID	UID	UID	BOWL
204	33	2	950	1095	2.3							5.56	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
204	33	2	950	1095	12.8							5.66	10YR 4/6		BODY		UID
207	32	1	950	1100	5.1							4.72	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
207	32	1	950	1100	29.7							8.5	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
207	32	1	950	1100	8.9							7.52	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
207	32	1	950	1100	3.1							7.16	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
207	32	1	950	1100	6.8							8.2	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
207	32	1	950	1100	7.5							5.73	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
207	32	1	950	1100	38.2							9.31	5Y 4/4		BODY		UID
207	32	1	950	1100	7.3							5.44	5Y 4/4		BODY		UID
207	32	1	950	1100	33.3							9.77	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID
207	32	1	950	1100	19.9							7.2	2.5 Y 4/3		BODY		UID
207	32	1	950	1100	11.8							8.4	2.5 Y 4/3		BODY		UID
207	32	1	950	1100	17.8							6.09	2.5 Y 4/3		BODY		UID
207	32	1	950	1100	17							8.3	2.5 Y 4/3		BODY		UID
207	32	1	950	1100	12.3							5.7	2.5 Y 4/3		BODY		UID
207	32	1	950	1100	15.5							8.6	2.5 Y 4/3		BODY		UID
207	32	1	950	1100	21.4							14.34	2.5Y 6/3		HANDLE		UID
207	32	1	950	1100			0.3	PORCELAIN				2.67			BODY		UID

207	32	1	950	1100	20.7							8.86	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
207	32	1	950	1100	23.4							7.15	5Y 6/2	15CM	RIM	12%	CHURN
207	32	1	950	1100			0.6	WHITEWARE				UID			BODY		UID
207	32	1	950	1100			3.4	WHITEWARE				5.04		25CM	RIM	3%	PLATE
208	32	2	950	1100	17.9							7.09	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
208	32	2	950	1100	8.5							7.43	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105			21.1	WHITEWARE						15CM	RIM	18%	SAUCER
209	35	1	950	1105			5.2	IRONSTONE							BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105		22.3						8.64			BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105		3.1						4.92			BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105		7.9						7.06			BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105		68.2						19.04		UID	BASE	UID	UID
209	35	1	950	1105	138.4							13.93		13CM	BASE	14%	UID
209	35	1	950	1105	54.3							6.58	10YR 4/3	25CM	RIM	10%	C POT
209	35	1	950	1105	7.1							5.52	5Y 6/2	10CM	RIM	10%	S BOWL
209	35	1	950	1105	10.7							6.79	5Y 5/2	UID	RIM	UID	C POT
209	35	1	950	1105	16.7							9.7	5Y 5/2	UID	RIM	UID	BOWL
209	35	1	950	1105	49.1							8	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	29.8							6.69	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	21.2							8.2	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	30.2							8.35	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	32.4							7.72	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	2.6							7.28	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	12.2							8.11	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	12.9							6.05	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	4.8							5.47	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	2.7							7.1	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID

209	35	1	950	1105	8.3							10.36	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	2.3							5.89	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	4.9							4.58	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	6.9							6.73	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	2							6.54	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	18.3							6.7	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	11.6							7.82	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	1.8							6.85	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	1.4							4.13	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	8.6							6.48	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	12							6.4	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	10.5							8	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	8.6							14.42	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	4.2							5.55	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	4.6							UID	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	19.2							5.87	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	15.1							9.09	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	2.9							3.69	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	5.6							7.04	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	20.6							9.9	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	14.2							8.22	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	6.8							6.4	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	1.9							6.12	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	6.1							6.75	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	1.9							6.44	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	4.6							4.47	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105	8.3							6.07	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID

209	35	1	950	1105	15.5							5.76	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105		3.5						5.72			BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105		5.6						6.87			BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105		3.2						5.83			BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105		7.7						5.92			BODY		UID
209	35	1	950	1105		6.3						6.08			BODY		UID
210	35	2	950	1105	105.2							14.5	5Y 5/3	25CM	BASE	12%	UID
210	35	2	950	1105	19.2							7.57	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
210	35	2	950	1105	1.9							6.51	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
210	35	2	950	1105	1.6							6.44	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
210	35	2	950	1105	2.9							5.74	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
210	35	2	950	1105	0.7							5.32	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
210	35	2	950	1105	2.7							7.2	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
210	35	2	950	1105	0.5							3.9	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
210	35	2	950	1105	8.5							7.03	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
210	35	2	950	1105	7.8							9.88	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
210	35	2	950	1105	3.9							5.05	5Y 8/2	5CM	RIM	10%	JUG
210	35	2	950	1105			0.3	WHITEWARE				2.62			BODY		UID
210	35	2	950	1105			0.4	WHITEWARE				2.57			BODY		UID
210	35	2	950	1105			1.6	WHITEWARE				2.76		20CM	RIM	3%	PLATE
210	35	2	950	1105			1.7	WHITEWARE				3.86			BODY		UID
210	35	2	950	1105			0.4	WHITEWARE				4			BODY		UID
211	31	1	950	1110	2.8							4.48	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
211	31	1	950	1110			0.4	WHITEWARE				1.74			BODY		UID
211	31	1	950	1110	23.8							14.6	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
211	31	1	950	1110	47.2							10.47		10CM	BASE	20%	UID
211	31	1	950	1110	150.1							15.4	5Y 6/2	12CM	BASE	26%	UID

211	31	1	950	1110	30.6							7.08	5Y 5/3	30CM	RIM	6%	BOWL
211	31	1	950	1110	30.2							7.04	5Y 5/3	25CM	RIM	8%	CHURN
211	31	1	950	1110	6.7							7.99	UID	25CM	RIM	4%	BOWL
211	31	1	950	1110		14.1						8.59			BODY		UID
211	31	1	950	1110	33.1							12.28	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
211	31	1	950	1110	24.4							8.18	5Y 5/3		BODY		UID
211	31	1	950	1110	7.1							6.87	5Y 6/3		BODY		UID
211	31	1	950	1110	10.2							9.27	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
211	31	1	950	1110	5.3							8.44	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
211	31	1	950	1110	1.8							5.2	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
211	31	1	950	1110	2.6							5.52	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
211	31	1	950	1110	5.8							10.47	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
211	31	1	950	1110	3.4							7.13	7.5 YR 2.5/3		BODY		UID
212	38	1	950	1115	12.2							4.78	5Y 6/2	20CM	RIM	6%	CHURN
212	38	1	950	1115	7.1							11.5	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
212	38	1	950	1115	29.2							11.4	5Y 4/2	UID	BASE	UID	UID
212	38	1	950	1115	95.2							10.24	5Y 5/2	10CM	BASE	32%	UID
212	38	1	950	1115		8.1						8.38			BODY		UID
212	38	1	950	1115	10.6							5.5	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
212	38	1	950	1115	16.7							7.12	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
212	38	1	950	1115	14.6							8.3	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
212	38	1	950	1115	25.7							9.17	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
212	38	1	950	1115	20.4							8.65	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
212	38	1	950	1115	19.6							8.56	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
212	38	1	950	1115	2.3							8.58	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
212	38	1	950	1115	3.2							3.71	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
212	38	1	950	1115	2							7.55	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID

212	38	1	950	1115	2.4							9.28	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
212	38	1	950	1115	3.2							7.7	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
212	38	1	950	1115	1.4							8.8	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
212	38	1	950	1115	8.9							8.9	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
212	38	1	950	1115	11.8							5.95	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
212	38	1	950	1115	4							5.9	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
212	38	1	950	1115			4.6	WHITEWARE				3.14		15CM	RIM	7%	CUP
212	38	1	950	1115			1.1	CREAMWARE				3.9		15CM	RIM	3%	PLATE
212	38	1	950	1115			0.4	PEARLWARE				4.1			BODY		UID
213	38	2	950	1115	2.8							8.84	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120		48.5						11		15CM	BASE	12%	UID
214	54	1	950	1120	59.3							10.5	5Y 7/2	20CM	BASE	5%	UID
214	54	1	950	1120	29.5							6.55	5Y 6/2	20CM	RIM	9%	BOWL
214	54	1	950	1120	29.8							8.4	5Y 6/2	25CM	RIM	7%	JAR
214	54	1	950	1120	15.2							9.12	5Y 6/2	20CM	RIM	8%	BOWL
214	54	1	950	1120	11.9							6.35	5Y 6/2	20CM	RIM	3%	BOWL
214	54	1	950	1120	7.6							8.7	5Y 6/2	UID	RIM	UID	UID
214	54	1	950	1120	3.9							9.2	5Y 6/2	20CM	RIM	4%	UID
214	54	1	950	1120	2.9							5.9	5Y 6/2	4CM	RIM	7.50%	JUG
214	54	1	950	1120	1.9							10.3	5Y 6/2	UID	RIM	UID	UID
214	54	1	950	1120			2.4	WHITEWARE				5.9			BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120			2.3	PEARLWARE				UID		25CM	RIM	3%	PLATE
214	54	1	950	1120	13.4							11.01	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120		17.2						9.26			BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120		4.6						9.78			BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120		11.7						9			BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	70.1							13.14	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID

214	54	1	950	1120	22.1							6.72	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	25.4							14.81	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	27.6							13.88	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	53.2							14.98	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	11.4							8.68	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	9.3							9.88	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	9.3							13.15	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	11.2							6.08	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	3.3							7	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	12.3							9.25	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	2.6							7.39	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	12							9.89	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	5.3							6.85	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	4							5.55	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	1.1							4.69	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	2.7							9.11	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	2.5							7.83	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	4.6							7.88	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	1.4							6.52	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	5.3							6.14	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	2							UID	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	1.8							UID	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	3.4							6.19	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	28.6							8.16	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	65.5							9.5	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	13.1							7.13	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	3.7							6.37	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID

214	54	1	950	1120	3.4							8.15	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	5							9	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	3.2							4.68	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
214	54	1	950	1120	4.3							6.57	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	8.7							9.98	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	41.1							4.33	5Y 7/2	4CM	RIM	100%	JUG
215	48	1	955	1090			0.6	PEARLWARE				4.3			BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090			0.6	ANNULARWARE				3.32			BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090			1.3	ANNULARWARE				4.8			BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090			1	WHITEWARE				4.59			BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	59.4							10.7	5Y 6/2	20CM	BASE	9%	UID
215	48	1	955	1090	62.7							16.68	5Y 6/2	15CM	BASE	12%	UID
215	48	1	955	1090	79.7							11.74	5Y 6/2	15CM	BASE	20%	UID
215	48	1	955	1090	72.8							21.53	5Y 6/2	20CM	BASE	9%	UID
215	48	1	955	1090	54.5							12.79	5Y 6/2	UID	BASE	UID	UID
215	48	1	955	1090	22.7							13.68	5Y 6/2	20CM	BASE	4%	UID
215	48	1	955	1090	22.6							14.74	5Y 6/2	UID	BASE	UID	UID
215	48	1	955	1090	16.1							16.09	5Y 6/2	UID	BASE	UID	UID
215	48	1	955	1090	27.6							19.14	5Y 6/2	30CM	BASE	3%	UID
215	48	1	955	1090	51.9							14.66	5Y 6/2	15CM	BASE	10%	UID
215	48	1	955	1090	49.5							17.15	5Y 6/2	15CM	BASE	10%	UID
215	48	1	955	1090	31.6							15.32	5Y 6/2	10CM	BASE	11%	UID
215	48	1	955	1090	98.4							8.6	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	20.3							13.52	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	25							13	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	29.1							13	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	7.9							7.56	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID

215	48	1	955	1090	8.7							6.35	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	5.9							5.84	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	25.5							12.26	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	12.3							12.55	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	22.4							7.92	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	18.8							8	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	24.6							10.19	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	6.4							9.04	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	50.8							17.2	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	18.3							7.8	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	8.5							13.4	5Y 6/2	UID	BASE	UID	UID
215	48	1	955	1090	11.8							8.47	5Y 6/2	20CM	RIM	3%	UID
215	48	1	955	1090	9.3							8.78	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	3							7	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	2.5							9.13	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	8.1							6.2	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	5.2							7.3	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	10.4							9.63	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	7.8							6.61	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	1.1							4.5	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	7.2							10.65	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	3.8							10.77	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	3.4							17.94	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	2.6							9.69	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	2.7							7.78	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	2.6							6.24	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	2							6.61	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID

215	48	1	955	1090	3.2							10.11	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	7.1							8.41	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	7.2							8.58	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	4.7							6.53	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	4.3							14.59	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	1.8							7.23	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	1.2							5.28	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	3							5.77	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	2.8							10.37	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	3.4							6.3	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	1.5							8.83	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	1.9							5.97	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	3.5							7.62	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	2.7							8.3	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	12.2							9.44	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	4							UID	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	3.5							7.89	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	2.2							6.96	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	1.7							8.13	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	1.9							7.88	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090			1.5	WHITEWARE				4.43	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	2.2							4.11	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	3							6.81	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	2.7							7.09	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	1							8.72	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	1.2							UID	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	2.4							9.04	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID

215	48	1	955	1090	2							UID	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	3.8							9.07	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	2.8							6.12	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	2.3							6.08	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	2.9							UID	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	2.1							5.92	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	5.5							6.62	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	5.4							8.42	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	7.5							11	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	11							9.93	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	3.6							7.15	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	4.5							6.27	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	5.9							9.4	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	4.1							6.29	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	3.8							6.97	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090	2.5							6.05	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090		13.4						10.38			BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090		11						13.98			BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090		5.7						8.82			BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090		2.8						9.37			BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090		4.1						11			BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090		1.9						7.22			BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090		2.5						7.43			BODY		UID
215	48	1	955	1090		1.9						6.07			BODY		UID
216	48	2	955	1090	23.9							12.7	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
216	48	2	955	1090	12.3							15.77	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
216	48	2	955	1090	3.7							8.09	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID

216	48	2	955	1090	5.1							9.68	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID
216	48	2	955	1090	4.8							6.47	7.5YR 3/2		BODY		UID
216	48	2	955	1090	7							6.44	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
216	48	2	955	1090	2.9							7.29	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
216	48	2	955	1090	5.9							6.77	10YR 5/3		BODY		UID
216	48	2	955	1090	3.6							UID	10YR 5/4	15CM	BASE	4%	UID
217	49	1	955	1095	3.5							6.13	10YR 3/4		BODY		UID
217	49	1	955	1095	2.5							4.93	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
217	49	1	955	1095	1.2							7.09	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
217	49	1	955	1095			2.6	WHITEWARE				4.71		30CM	RIM	2%	PLATE
217	49	1	955	1095		7.8						7.77			BODY		UID
217	49	1	955	1095		3.4						6.27			BODY		UID
217	49	1	955	1095		2.2						5.29			BODY		UID
218	50	1	955	1100		2.3						6.63			BODY		UID
218	50	1	955	1100		2.8						6.19			BODY		UID
218	50	1	955	1100	4.4							7.59	5Y 6/2	30CM	RIM	3%	UID
218	50	1	955	1100			0.5	WHITEWARE				UID			BODY		UID
218	50	1	955	1100	92.7							10.2	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
218	50	1	955	1100	15.1							10.68	5Y 5/3		BODY		UID
218	50	1	955	1100	11.1							9.58	10YR 4/4		BODY		UID
218	50	1	955	1100	1.9							9.32	5Y 6/3		BODY		UID
219	51	1	955	1105	131.7							10.54	5Y 7/2	14CM	BASE	20%	UID
219	51	1	955	1105	160.2							18	5Y 7/2	20CM	BASE	3%	UID
219	51	1	955	1105	93.7							11.77	5Y 7/2	20CM	BASE	12%	UID
219	51	1	955	1105		4.4						7.24			BODY		UID
219	51	1	955	1105	12.2							UID	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
219	51	1	955	1105	1.6							4.74	5Y 8/1	10CM	RIM	2%	CUP

219	51	1	955	1105	81.2							10.34	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
219	51	1	955	1105	7.3							7.42	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
219	51	1	955	1105	15.6							7.61	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
219	51	1	955	1105	1.7							8.71	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
219	51	1	955	1105	2.2							5.67	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
219	51	1	955	1105	1.9							5.51	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
219	51	1	955	1105	8.1							8.98	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
219	51	1	955	1105	2.5							7.07	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
219	51	1	955	1105	5.3							8.12	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
219	51	1	955	1105	1.3							6.06	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
219	51	1	955	1105	6							6.41	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
219	51	1	955	1105	2.8							4.9	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
219	51	1	955	1105	10.4							6.26	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
219	51	1	955	1105	8							8.34	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
219	51	1	955	1105	7.1							6.6	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
219	51	1	955	1105			5.1	WHITEWARE				4	5Y 7/2	UID	RIM	UID	SAUCER
220	52	1	955	1110			1.1	WHITEWARE				UID		25CM	RIM	2%	UID
220	52	1	955	1110		1.1						5.35			BODY		UID
220	52	1	955	1110		3.8						6.05			BODY		UID
220	52	1	955	1110	160.1							11.5	UID	15CM	BASE	34%	UID
220	52	1	955	1110	11.9							9.08	5Y 7/2	35CM	RIM	4%	UID
220	52	1	955	1110	4.6							8.28	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
220	52	1	955	1110	2.1							4.09	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
220	52	1	955	1110	6.3							12.71	UID		BODY		UID
220	52	1	955	1110	2.5							6.43	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
221	51	2	955	1105	7.3							8.89	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
222	52	2	955	1110	22.1							8.75	5Y 6/3		BODY		UID

222	52	2	955	1110							74.9						UID
223	53	1	955	1115		1.8						8.22			BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115		9.8						6.12			BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115		1.5						4.93			BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115		4						7.81			BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115		4.6						6.49			BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115		1.5						6.75			BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115		2						5.18			BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115		5.4						11.27			BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115		26						11			BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115		16.9						9.2			BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115		11.1						7.75			BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115		2						9.43		15CM	RIM	4%	CHURN
223	53	1	955	1115		5.3						10.42		10CM	RIM	10%	UID
223	53	1	955	1115	2.3								5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	8.9								5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115							32.4						UID
223	53	1	955	1115	5.4							5.82	7.5 YR 3/3		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	11.8							12.97	7.5YR 3/3	UID	BASE	UID	UID
223	53	1	955	1115			0.3	PEARLWARE				3.84			BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115			0.4	PEARLWARE				2.25			BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115			0.9	PEARLWARE				4.09		10CM	RIM	5%	UID
223	53	1	955	1115	72.6							9.89	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	59.7							10.45	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	43.3							9.67	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	21.9							8.9	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	32.3							12.62	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID

223	53	1	955	1115	16.1							8	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	18.6							6.12	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	14.7							9.51	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	15.8							10.83	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	7.3							9.83	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	5.4							5.63	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	10.1							9.58	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	11.4							13.57	5Y 6/2	UID	BASE	UID	UID
223	53	1	955	1115	4.5							5.4	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	5							7.23	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	5.8							7.33	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	1.8							6.16	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	3.7							7.38	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	1.1							5.59	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	26.5							6.8	2.5Y 7/3		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	37							9.3	2.5Y 7/3		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	8.7							7.64	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	2.3							6.48	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	1.5							6.37	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	1.2							5.11	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	2.4							4.57	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	0.4							2.28	5Y 7/2	15CM	RIM	1%	UID
223	53	1	955	1115	28.2							7.46	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	3.5							5.77	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	2.6							8.98	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	4.4							8.6	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	2.1							5.7	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID

223	53	1	955	1115	8.6							5.18	2.5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	10.9							9.17	2.5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	5.5							7.46	2.5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	1.8							6.65	2.5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	10.9							7.56	5Y 2.5/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	4.2							5.22	5Y 2.5/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	3.5							5.86	5Y 2.5/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	1.9							5	5Y 2.5/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	1							4.94	5Y 2.5/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	54.2							11.7	10YR 4/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	16.2							8.52	10YR 4/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	9.6							12.81	10YR 4/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	2.7							11.66	10YR 4/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	6.2							7.24	10YR 4/2		BODY		UID
223	53	1	955	1115	1.6							5.53	10YR 4/2		BODY		UID
224	53	2	955	1115		30.2						12.83		25CM	BASE	5%	UID
224	53	2	955	1115		2.5						5.63			BODY		UID
224	53	2	955	1115		0.8						4.2			BODY		UID
224	53	2	955	1115		7.3						UID			BODY		UID
224	53	2	955	1115		1.4						10.11			BODY		UID
224	53	2	955	1115	44.8							11.7	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
224	53	2	955	1115	24.8							14.5	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
224	53	2	955	1115	2							6.89	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
224	53	2	955	1115	2.8							6.7	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
224	53	2	955	1115	2.3							7.8	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
224	53	2	955	1115	2.6							5.77	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
224	53	2	955	1115	1.3							5.93	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID

224	53	2	955	1115	3.5							7.98	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
224	53	2	955	1115	4							9.85	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
224	53	2	955	1115	3.2							12	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
224	53	2	955	1115	2.9							7.9	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
224	53	2	955	1115	0.8							7.45	10 YR 4/4		BODY		UID
224	53	2	955	1115			0.3	PEARLWARE				2.92			BODY		UID
224	53	2	955	1115	3.7							9.03	5Y 6/2	20CM	RIM	4%	UID
224	53	2	955	1115	5.3							5.72	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120		18.1						10.66			BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120		6.5						6.81			BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120		5.3						10.72			BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120		4.8						6.05			BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120		10.7						13.97			BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120		5.5						7.82			BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120		6.1						8.77			BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120		7.4						7.48			BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120		6						7.91			BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120		19.3						13.07			BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	89							11.65	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	80.4							12.64	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	10.3							6.75	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	11.4							7.05	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	10.7							6.9	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	4.4							6.76	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	4.7							8.18	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	1.3							7.5	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	0.4							2.18	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID

225	55	1	955	1120	9.7							12.03	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	1.1							9.58	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	3.5							8.65	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	2.3							5.37	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	1.9							8.24	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	3.6							7.65	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	1.6							8.38	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	3.2							7.36	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	1.6							7.08	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	1.2							9.68	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	7.1							12.35	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	11.7							8.04	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	1.7							9.16	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	3.1							8.24	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	3.2							8	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	26.5							11.2	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	10.6							8.14	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	25.9							6.68	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	16.3							9.61	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	2.6							6.83	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	5.7							9.46	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	2.7							9.14	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	3.8							UID	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	2.6							9.41	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	1							UID	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	2.4							6.97	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	3.3							9.39	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID

225	55	1	955	1120	2.5							6.82	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	3.3							6.46	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	1.1							4.92	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	3.5							9.2	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	0.5							5.59	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	7.4							8.09	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	9							6.87	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	18.4							13.67	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	0.7							UID	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120		54.8						11.75		11CM	BASE	20%	UID
225	55	1	955	1120	190.7							15.5	10YR 4/2	15CM	BASE	21%	UID
225	55	1	955	1120	30.1							17.8	5Y 7/2	20CM	BASE	5%	UID
225	55	1	955	1120	31							UID	10 YR 6/3	15CM	BASE	10%	UID
225	55	1	955	1120	22.4							UID		20CM	BASE	3%	UID
225	55	1	955	1120	18.7							14.7	5Y 8/1		BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	11.3							8.37	5YR 3/2		HANDLE		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	20.6							11.3	5Y 7/2		HANDLE		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	19.2							9.69	5Y 5/2		HANDLE		UID
225	55	1	955	1120	11.3							13.31	5Y 6/2	25CM	RIM	3%	BOWL?
225	55	1	955	1120	9							9.28	5Y 5/1	25CM	RIM	3%	BOWL?
225	55	1	955	1120	9.8							13.4	5Y 6/2	25CM	RIM	4%	BOWL?
225	55	1	955	1120	2.9							8.17	5Y 7/2	25CM	RIM	2%	UID
225	55	1	955	1120			1.7	CREAMWARE				UID			BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120			0.9	CREAMWARE				UID			BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120			0.5	CREAMWARE				UID			BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120			2.3	CREAMWARE				4.66			BODY		UID
225	55	1	955	1120			3.9	CREAMWARE				5.57		UID	BASE	UID	PLATE

225	55	1	955	1120			4.1	CREAMWARE				3.7		UID	BASE	UID	PLATE
226	55	2	955	1120	2.5							7.7	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
226	55	2	955	1120	1.4							3.6	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090							379.1						UID
227	25	1	960	1090							320						UID
227	25	1	960	1090							48.7						UID
227	25	1	960	1090							24.5						UID
227	25	1	960	1090							4.9						UID
227	25	1	960	1090							10.7						UID
227	25	1	960	1090							3.1						UID
227	25	1	960	1090							3.5						UID
227	25	1	960	1090							3.6						UID
227	25	1	960	1090		82.2						19.8			BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090		5.9						11.12			BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090		4.1						9.07			BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090		12.3						9			BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090		14.1						10.67		UID	BASE	UID	UID
227	25	1	960	1090		3.1						7.18			BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090		12						12.13			HANDLE		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	3							4.82	2.5Y 5/2	20CM	RIM	3%	BOWL
227	25	1	960	1090	13.6							8.73	2.5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	12.4							6.07	2.5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	8.4							5.77	2.5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	6.9							5.46	2.5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	3							5.34	2.5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	3.3							5.21	2.5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	4.1							8.7	2.5Y 3/3		BODY		UID

227	25	1	960	1090	6.2							6.03	2.5Y 3/3		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	1.6							4.5	2.5Y 3/3		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	6.2							UID	2.5Y 6/3		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	3.1							UID	2.5Y 6/3		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	36.3							13.56	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	12.5							5.92	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	0.7							UID	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	7.1							6.61	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	28.4							8.28	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	3.3							8.32	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	2.9							8.47	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	8.3							11.71	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	1.7							8.88	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	0.9							8.26	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	6.4							6	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	5.4							9.08	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	1.8							6.61	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	1							6.05	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	0.6							3.8	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	0.7							4.67	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	1.3							8.68	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	0.6							4.57	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	2.8							7.85	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	4.2							6.52	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	0.8							UID	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	2.2							7.56	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	1.9							8.25	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID

227	25	1	960	1090	1.3							6.08	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	1.6							4.85	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	3.3							5.91	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	83.2							7.95	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	46.4							9.51	5Y 7/2		HANDLE		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	22.2							11.83	5Y 7/2		HANDLE		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	52.8							10.63	5Y 7/2	UID	BASE	UID	UID
227	25	1	960	1090	10.4							15.09	UID	UID	BASE	UID	UID
227	25	1	960	1090	9.1							10.68	7.5YR 3/4	15CM	RIM	20%	CUP
227	25	1	960	1090	3							7.8	7.5YR 3/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	5							9.2	7.5YR 3/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090	6.3							4.59	7.5YR 3/2		BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090			1.8	WHITEWARE				3.46			BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090			1.1	WHITEWARE				5.19			BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090			1	WHITEWARE				3.16			BODY		UID
227	25	1	960	1090			1.8	WHITEWARE				UID			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090		21.7						9.3			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	12.3							5.24			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	12.5							7.38			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	7.7							UID			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	9.4							8.64			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	11.9							7.5			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	7.4							7.72			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	5.2							5.11			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	5.1							6			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	2.4							6.34			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	1.3							5.93			BODY		UID

228	25	2	960	1090	2							5.95			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	1.7							6.05			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	1.5							4.52			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	1.8							UID			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	2.8							4.14			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	1.4							5.3			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	1.5							7.04			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	28.6							10.64	10YR 4/2	15CM	BASE	8%	UID
228	25	2	960	1090	60.2							8.57	5Y 7/2	UID	RIM	UID	JAR
228	25	2	960	1090	1.8							3.4	5Y 4/2	UID	RIM	UID	JUG
228	25	2	960	1090	22.2							6.93	5Y 7/2	15CM	RIM	15%	JAR
228	25	2	960	1090	44.3							12.02	10YR 3/1		HANDLE		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	18.9							10.4	10YR 3/6		HANDLE		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	10.9							7.19	10YR 3/1		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	5							13.36	10YR 3/6	UID	BASE	UID	UID
228	25	2	960	1090	3.2							4.74		UID	BASE	UID	BOWL
228	25	2	960	1090							334.6						UID
228	25	2	960	1090	334							14.3	10YR 2/1	15CM	BASE	30%	UID
228	25	2	960	1090	77.4							10.46	5Y 7/2	15CM	HANDLE	10%	UID
228	25	2	960	1090	13.5							10.68	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	7.3							6.04	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	1.7							5.92	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	8.5							6.49	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	3.4							5.3	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	5.7							6.84	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	2.5							4.19	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	1.7							5.28	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID

228	25	2	960	1090	12.7							6.04	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	5.6							5.27	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	4.7							4.46	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	2.2							6	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	4.8							6.73	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	1.1							5.6	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	0.9							6.3	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	6.8							9.36	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	2							6.27	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	3							6.46	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	1.3							UID	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	2.2							6.69	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	10.6							6.82	5Y 2.5/1		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	11.2							7.9	5Y 2.5/1		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	8.6							7.38	5Y 2.5/1		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	26.2							6.11	5Y 2.5/1		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	3.9							4.63	5Y 2.5/1		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	1.9							7.74	5Y 2.5/1		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	1.7							7.3	5Y 2.5/1		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	2.2							10.72	5Y 2.5/1		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	2.1							6.9	5Y 2.5/1		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	3.7							6.77	5Y 2.5/1		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	3.6							8.1	5Y 2.5/1		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	2.8							8.5	5Y 2.5/1		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	8.5							5.62	5Y 2.5/1		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	27.8							7.32	5Y 2.5/1		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	52.3							7.79	10YR 3/6		BODY		UID

228	25	2	960	1090	28.9							8.35	10YR 3/6		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	14.6							5.44	10YR 3/6		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	59							7.77	10YR 3/6		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	17.3							8.5	10YR 3/6		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	15.6							7.17	10YR 3/6		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	8.4							7.07	10YR 3/6		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	2.6							9.6	10YR 3/6		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	2.6							8.47	10YR 3/6		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	1.8							7.76	10YR 3/6		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	1.4							7.92	10YR 3/6		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	2.9							6.17	10YR 3/6		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	1.1							UID	10YR 3/6		BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090		35.4						UID			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	15.3							7.33			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	7.9							6.35			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	4.6							6.45			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	3.4							8.64			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	2.9							UID			BODY		UID
228	25	2	960	1090	0.8							5.13			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090		39.5						9.86			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090		3.3						6.28			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090		10						6.35			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090		5.4						8.08			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090		17.5						12.86			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090		4.7						8.51			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090		2.6						7.59			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090		1.9						3.49			BODY		UID

229	25	3	960	1090		3.9						7.17				BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090		1.1						4.96				BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090		4.8						8.35				BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090		1.3						12.16				BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090		1.1						6.74				BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090		2.3						5.91				BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090		6.3						7.97				BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090		4.2						8.92		20CM		RIM	4%	C POT
229	25	3	960	1090	38.9							11.4	5Y 7/2	20CM		BASE	8%	UID
229	25	3	960	1090	68.2							13.03	5Y 6/2	15CM		BASE	UID	UID
229	25	3	960	1090	8.02							8.02	5Y 7/2	5CM		RIM	20%	JUG
229	25	3	960	1090	49.8							7.45	10YR 5/2			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	31.2							6.18	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	23							8.4	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	14.5							4.18	5Y 3/2			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	13.6							11.04	5Y 3/2			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	2.2							5.22	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	10.6							6.48	5Y 7/2			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	18.9							11.5	4YR 4/4			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	4.6							12.34				BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	4.2							8.92	5Y 7/2	UID		BASE	UID	UID
229	25	3	960	1090	27.3							11.48	5Y 3/2			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	1.8							9	5Y 6/2			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	20.1							7.34	5Y 2.5/2			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	9.3							8.32	10YR 3/4			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	18							6.83	10YR 3/4			BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	1.8							7.16	5Y 7/2			BODY		UID

229	25	3	960	1090	5.7							8.54	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	0.7							3.92	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	7							6.36	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	2.1							5.86	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	1.9							5.92	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	3.8							6.9	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	1.7							5.97	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	2.5							10.88	5Y 7/2	20CM	BASE	2%	UID
229	25	3	960	1090	1.2							5.74	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	0.6							7.37	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	2.2							6.51	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	1.2							5.66	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	3.7							6.93	7.5YR 4/4		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	1.5							8.25	7.5YR 4/4		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	2.3							5.39	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	308.9							15.96	10YR 3/1		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	116.9							9.9	2.5Y 4/4		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	49.2							7.91	10YR 3/2		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	19.1							8.48	7.5YR 4/6		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	48.3							9.81	10YR 3/1		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	27.1							7.72	2.5Y 4/4		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	7.3							6.27	7.5YR 4/6		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	41.1							8.62	UID		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	21.2							6.45	7.5YR 3/3		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	9.3							6.92	7.5YR 3/3		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	8.4							5	7.5YR 3/3		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	2.9							6.84	10YR 3/1		BODY		UID

229	25	3	960	1090	4.3							6	7.5YR 3/3		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	9.8							5.93	7.5YR 3/3		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	8.6							9	7.5YR 4/2		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	11							7.63	7.5YR 3/4		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	4.7							8.2	7.5YR 3/1		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	4.6							6.81	10YR 3/1		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	1.9							7.43	UID		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	3.4							7.17	10YR 3/1		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	1.7							6.83	7.5YR 4/6		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	13.2							6.06	7.5YR 4/6		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	15.6							7.28	7.5YR 4/6		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	11							6.93	10YR 3/1		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	11.5							7.55	10YR 3/1		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	7.8							6.18	7.5YR 4/6		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	14.2							6.73	7.5YR 4/6		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	8.2							7.58	7.5YR 4/6		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	1.5							4.82	7.5YR 4/6		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090	3.4							10.65	7.5YR 4/6		BODY		UID
229	25	3	960	1090						647		146.14					UID
229	25	3	960	1090							335.5						UID
230	26	1	960	1095			10.6	UID REW				4.52	10YR 5/8		BODY		UID
230	26	1	960	1095	13.1							5.64	5Y 4/2	25CM	PLATE RIM	6%	PLATE
230	26	1	960	1095		8						9.18		20CM	RIM	6%	BOWL
230	26	1	960	1095	18.5							10.03	5Y 7/1		HANDLE		UID
230	26	1	960	1095	26.8							7.22	7.5 YR 4/6	4CM	RIM	50%	JUG
230	26	1	960	1095	16.9							6.97	5Y 4/3	13CM	BASE	10%	UID
230	26	1	960	1095	8							6.67	10YR 8/3	18CM	RIM	6%	BOWL

230	26	1	960	1095	5.4							7.64	5Y 6/2	UID	RIM	UID	UID
230	26	1	960	1095	10.6							6.43	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
230	26	1	960	1095	26.3							9.2	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
230	26	1	960	1095	26.6							9.28	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
230	26	1	960	1095	5.2							6.27	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
230	26	1	960	1095	10.7							5.37	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
230	26	1	960	1095	4.6							7.37	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
230	26	1	960	1095	2.1							5.54	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID
230	26	1	960	1095	6.1							9.35	UID	UID	BASE	UID	UID
230	26	1	960	1095	22.6							11.12	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID
230	26	1	960	1095			0.5	ANNULARWARE				3.17		10CM	RIM	1%	UID
230	26	1	960	1095			1.1	PEARLWARE				UID			BODY		UID
230	26	1	960	1095			1	PEARLWARE				4.76			BODY		UID
230	26	1	960	1095			0.5	PEARLWARE				2.62			BODY		UID
230	26	1	960	1095			0.9	WHITEWARE				3.42			BODY		UID
230	26	1	960	1095			0.6	WHITEWARE				3.13			BODY		UID
231	26	2	960	1095		4.4						10.07			BODY		UID
231	26	2	960	1095	8.3							4.95	7.5YR 4/4		BODY		UID
231	26	2	960	1095	8.6							6.94	5Y 4/4		BODY		UID
231	26	2	960	1095	10.1							7.77	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
231	26	2	960	1095	6							11.55	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
231	26	2	960	1095	2.6							7.66	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID
231	26	2	960	1095	1.1							5.4	5Y 7/1		BODY		UID
231	26	2	960	1095	4.8							8.05	5Y 2.5/2		BODY		UID
231	26	2	960	1095	57.9							8.25	5Y 3/2	30CM	RIM	10%	BOWL
231	26	2	960	1095			10.5	WHITEWARE				4.26		10CM	RIM	10%	BOWL
231	26	2	960	1095			1.2	WHITEWARE				4.04			BODY		UID

231	26	2	960	1095			3.4	WHITEWARE				4.39		UID	BASE	UID	PLATE
231	26	2	960	1095			1	REW UID				5.06			BODY		UID
232	27	1	960	1100		2.6						5.28			BODY		UID
232	27	1	960	1100		2.5						8.25			BODY		UID
232	27	1	960	1100	31.9							7.88	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
232	27	1	960	1100	42.5							10.55	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
232	27	1	960	1100	1.7							7.86	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
232	27	1	960	1100	3.4							4.64	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
232	27	1	960	1100	1.5							3.86	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
232	27	1	960	1100	2.7							6.59	5Y 3/2		BODY		UID
232	27	1	960	1100	2.4							4.33	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
233	27	2	960	1100	7.4							7.93	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
233	27	2	960	1100	3.6							6.81	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
234	28	1	960	1105		20.5						9.12			BODY		UID
234	28	1	960	1105	5							6.8	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
234	28	1	960	1105	4.6							6.5	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
234	28	1	960	1105	115.6							15	5Y 4/2	15CM	BASE	20%	UID
234	28	1	960	1105			7.2	WHITEWARE				5.62		15CM	RIM	16%	UID
235	29	1	960	1110		3.4						6.91			BODY		UID
235	29	1	960	1110		13.8						8.81			BODY		UID
235	29	1	960	1110	12.5							8.04	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
235	29	1	960	1110	12							7.64	5Y 5/3		BODY		UID
235	29	1	960	1110	1.3							4.53	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
235	29	1	960	1110	5.3							7.25	10YR 4/6		BODY		UID
235	29	1	960	1110	2.4							4.6	5Y 5/3		BODY		UID
235	29	1	960	1110	77							11.62	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
235	29	1	960	1110	17.5							13.66			HANDLE		UID

235	29	1	960	1110	16.5							6.24		20CM	RIM	9%	C POT
236	29	2	960	1110	6.3							8.08	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
236	29	2	960	1110	2.1							6.55	10YR 4/3		BODY		UID
237	30	1	960	1115		7.6						9.16			BODY		UID
237	30	1	960	1115		1.1						5.86			BODY		UID
237	30	1	960	1115			4.2	PEARLWARE				5.11		UID	BASE	UID	PLATE
237	30	1	960	1115			0.9	PEARLWARE				3.5			BODY		UID
237	30	1	960	1115			2.1	CREAMWARE				UID			BODY		UID
237	30	1	960	1115	2							4.5	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
237	30	1	960	1115	5							6.67	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
237	30	1	960	1115	0.9							4.7	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
237	30	1	960	1115	1.6							8.46	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
237	30	1	960	1115	5.6							10.14	5Y 6/2		BODY		UID
237	30	1	960	1115	5							10.8	10YR 8/1		BODY		UID
237	30	1	960	1115	1.4							7.2	5YR 3/4		BODY		UID
237	30	1	960	1115	4.2							6.8	5YR 3/4		BODY		UID
237	30	1	960	1115	9.3							10.81	5Y 4/2		BODY		UID
237	30	1	960	1115	299.1							14.44	10YR 4/4	16CM	BASE	35%	UID
237	30	1	960	1115	54.6							15.04	5Y 7/2	15CM	BASE	10%	UID
237	30	1	960	1115	21.7							6.14	10YR 3/2	10CM	RIM	10%	PITCHER
238	30	2	960	1115		21						10.68			BODY		UID
238	30	2	960	1115		4.8						6.05			BODY		UID
238	30	2	960	1115		6.2						10.66			BODY		UID
238	30	2	960	1115			1.5	CREAMWARE				2.96			BODY		UID
238	30	2	960	1115			0.3	WHITEWARE				3.12			BODY		UID
238	30	2	960	1115	16.9							6.91	5Y 4/2	20CM	RIM	10%	JAR
238	30	2	960	1115	23.2							8.92	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID

238	30	2	960	1115	12.9							13.6	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
238	30	2	960	1115	4.2							8.06	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
238	30	2	960	1115	2.5							6.88	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
238	30	2	960	1115	2.6							8.72	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
238	30	2	960	1115	0.9							6.38	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
238	30	2	960	1115	1.7							5.26	5Y 5/2		BODY		UID
238	30	2	960	1115	0.9							5.77	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
238	30	2	960	1115	1.3							5.54	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
238	30	2	960	1115	2.1							7.22	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
238	30	2	960	1115	0.5							3.24	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
238	30	2	960	1115	0.5							11.5	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
238	30	2	960	1115	0.3							3.89	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
238	30	2	960	1115	1.7							7.18	5Y 7/2		BODY		UID
238	30	2	960	1115	1							4.72	10 YR 3/3		BODY		UID