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Summary

Over 6,000 animal bones from Camber come from a wide spectrum of species. Sheep, cattle, pig, chicken, rabbit and several fish predominate. Beef was the main source of meat. There were no zoo-archaeological differences between phases or across the site indicating that the bones are derived from the main period of the castle's use - mid 16th to mid 17th centuries. This is a short span and provides a useful bench-mark for comparison with other assemblages. The large farm animals and most fish were presumably obtained locally. However the soldiers themselves may have hunted many of the birds and smaller mammals. The species spectrum reflects the environment - marsh, estuary, and sea. While most species are undoubtedly the remains of what the soldiers ate, the status of the rabbit is unclear. The faunal assemblage does not reflect high status, but rather has the flavour of an urban collection. Camber is not therefore a typical castle. The sheep and cattle were much larger than earlier sheep and cattle from various parts of England, and even larger than those from several contemporary sites. This may reflect the advances in Sussex and Kent agriculture in Henry VIII's reign. The cattle age at slaughter pattern is similar to those from other contemporary sites. Unlike earlier cattle, much of the Camber beef was derived from veal calves. The post-medieval shift to veal may reflect a countrywide shift from oxen to horses for power and a greater interest in cow milk.

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ANCIENT MONUMENTS LABORATORY REPORTS SERIES

Animal bones from Camber Castle, East Sussex, 1963-1983 excavations

Brian Connell and Simon JM Davis with a contribution on the fish bones by Alison Locker

Introduction

Camber Castle (NGR TQ 922 185) was built during the reign of King Henry VIII. It is situated to the south of the Cinque Port of Rye, and to the north-east of the town of Winchelsea, in East Sussex (see Figure 1). The towns of Rye and Winchelsea were built on isolated hills separated by the open waters of the river Camber in the sixteenth century. Camber Castle was built at the north end of a shingle spit, today known as Kevill (or Cobble) Point. The entrance to the Camber lay between Kevill Point and Rye, and could be effectively closed by guns based at the castle. Coastal erosion formed a series of spits south of Rye and Winchelsea and this process continued throughout the 16th and 17th centuries and as a result Camber Castle rapidly became obsolete. By 1548 the House of Commons was considering a bill for amending the Camber and havens of Rye and Winchelsea because the "channel is so choked swared and fylled up...". By 1599 the waters of the Camber were almost completely reclaimed by the effects of coastal erosion and had become marsh land. It is known that the silting of the natural harbour between Winchelsea and Rye led to rapid economic decline in Winchelsea in the late medieval period. The harbour town of Rye also underwent long-term decline. As a result of these changes in land levels, Camber Castle now lies some one and a half miles from the sea (Hiller and Keevill, in prep).

This report describes our study of the animal bones uncovered during excavations at Camber Castle between 1963 and 1983. Some of the questions we attempt to answer here include the following: what was the diet of the occupants of the castle and can this tell us anything about their status? How was the castle provisioned ie what was the source of the animals - were they kept locally and slaughtered on site or were joints of meat imported into the castle from further afield? Can the animals tell us something about the local environment? Is there evidence for any kind of change during the castle's occupation? How do the Camber animals compare with medieval and post-medieval ones from other sites?

The Camber Castle animal bones, viewed in the context of other assemblages, both earlier and contemporary, provide some interesting information about the development of English animal husbandry, and, we hope, help to shed some additional light on the day-to-day existence of the soldiers who manned this fortification.

Excavation. The phases of the site are as follows:

Phase	Date	
VI	18th - 20th centuries	re-use
V	1637+	abandonment
IV	mid-16th - 1637	development and use
II-III	1539 - 1542/3	keep heightened and bastions built
I	1512 - 1514	

There were no animal bones recovered from Phase I, and very few from phases II-III. The majority came from phases IV, V and VI (see tables 1 - 5), ie the period of main occupation (IV) and abandonment/reuse (V and VI).

Other sources of evidence. According to Biddle *et al* (1982:444), in 1540 there were 16 gunners and a porter at Camber Castle in addition to the captain, and this increased to 29 in 1542. However, at a time of crisis soldiers could be supplemented by local musters (Saunders, 1989:47). Camber Castle's guns were never fired in anger, and, as mentioned above, the castle became obsolete in the course of the 16th century.

While something is known of the provisioning of Henry VIII's troops on military campaigns in northern France and the Scottish border country (see for example Davies, 1964; and Cruickshank, 1966 and 1969) we know little about how a small fortified position such as Camber might have been victualled. Perhaps the commander purchased supplies of major food items from local farmers. Troops overseas were expected in part to "requisition" food from the local inhabitants and soldiers were responsible for feeding themselves. A soldier's wage of 6d a day was supposed to be enough for him to buy his own food; but this still left the government with the problem of arranging for its delivery, or were soldiers expected to do all the procurement themselves? While on campaign, troops' rations, in theory at least, were certainly generous; each man was entitled to 1-1½ lbs. of biscuit, 1-1½ gallons of beer, and a **pound of beef each day** (Davies, 1964). A little earlier in Elizabethan times forces overseas were supplied with bread, biscuit, butter, cheese, beer, oatmeal, peas, beans, pork, bacon, fresh and salt beef, dried cod (stockfish), ling and herring (Cruickshank, 1966). **Salt beef, bacon, ling**, beer, biscuit etc as well as **salt fish, 300 oxen and 1,000 sheep** are mentioned (see Cruickshank, 1969) for victualling Henry VIII's force invading France. As we shall see below, these animals feature in the Camber Castle animal-bone assemblage and the dual sourcing (ie central supply and local "requisitioning") of the animals seems to tally with the spectrum of species found in the Camber faunal assemblage. However, caution must be exercised in using the above documentary sources since they refer to campaign situations which may (or may not) have much bearing upon what happened at Camber.

The nature of the assemblage. Animal bones, unlike coins and pottery, cannot be dated individually (apart from very expensive techniques such as radiocarbon analysis). Therefore, one of the key problems with the Camber animal bones has been to determine the origin of the considerable quantity of bone from the 'abandonment' and 're-use' phases (ie phases V and VI). Do

they derive from activity by for example squatters who may have frequented the castle after its decline? Or, are they redeposited from the main occupation phases (ie phase IV)? Evidence that they are probably derived from redeposited phase IV material is indicated by the absence of any significant difference between the phase IV bones and pooled phases IV - VI bones (eg size, frequencies of species, body-part frequencies etc which will be discussed below). The whole collection of animal bones, in other words, appears to be a single homogenous assemblage. Supporting evidence for this supposition comes from other archaeological finds. Studies of the metalwork and especially the pottery from Camber Castle indicate that these finds are almost exclusively derived from the period between the mid 16th century and 1637, ie phase IV (Ian Scott, pers. comm.), and Lucy Whitingham (pers. comm.) who analysed the pottery from Camber was able to join sherds from both different areas *and* different phases! For most purposes therefore the Camber animal bones are treated as a single assemblage dated to the mid 16th to mid 17th centuries. This means that the Camber animal bones derive from an archaeologically short time-span and therefore provide a useful bench-mark for the zoo-archaeology of post-medieval England. This is particularly relevant to our understanding of livestock improvement in the course of the last few centuries - a process associated with the Agricultural Revolution.

Anthony Streeten (pers. comm.) noted how the archaeological deposits at Camber were riddled with rabbit burrows. Indeed, as we discuss below, the origin of the abundant rabbit bones at Camber has proven enigmatic.

Methods

Identification. Most, but not all, caprine (sheep and goat) bones are difficult to identify to species and are referred to as sheep/goat. However, deciduous cheek teeth (dP_3 and dP_4), metacarpals, astragali, and metatarsals are relatively easy to identify (see for example the criteria described by Boessneck, 1969; and Payne, 1969 and 1985) and these parts of the caprine skeleton are the ones which we attempted to identify to species. The distinction between the two species of hare that occur in Britain, the brown hare (*Lepus europaeus*) and the mountain hare (*Lepus timidus*), is usually made on cranial characters, but skulls are rarely found in archaeological sites. There is no reliable method as yet for distinguishing the two species on the basis of postcranial bones. All hare bones at Camber are described as *Lepus*. Horse, *Equus caballus*, and ass, *E. asinus*, bones are also difficult to separate, although the patterning of the enamel folds of their cheek teeth often enable them to be distinguished (Eisenmann, 1981). The distinction between the three closely related and osteologically rather similar species of galliform - chicken, guinea-fowl and pheasant - is difficult. Some bones like the tarsometatarsus are more distinct (Cohen and Serjeantson, 1986:77). Further criteria are also provided by MacDonald (1992). As a result several categories of galliform are given (see Table 1), but often only one species can be confidently eliminated from the three possible ones.

Counting. For a full description of the methods used see Davis (1992b). In brief, all mandibular teeth and a restricted suite of "parts of the skeleton always recorded" (ie a predetermined set of articular ends/epiphyses and

metaphyses of girdle, limb and foot bones) were recorded and used in counts. In order to avoid multiple counting of very fragmented bones, at least 50% of a given part had to be present for it to be counted. Broken, and therefore single, metapodial condyles of caprines, cattle and cervids were counted as halves, as were each of the two central pig metapodials. The following bird bones were recorded: scapula (glenoid articulation), distal humerus, distal femur, distal tibiotarsus, and distal tarso-metatarsus.

Ageing. Caprine teeth were assigned to the eruption and wear stages of Payne (1987), pig and cattle teeth were assigned to the eruption and wear stages of Grant (1982). The state of fusion of the epiphyses or growing ends of the long bones was also recorded. (In mammals growth in length occurs within a cartilagenous plate between epiphysis and shaft, growth in length ceases when this cartilagenous plate disappears and epiphysis fuses to shaft. Fusion of the different epiphyses occurs at various ages from birth onwards.) Three stages of epiphysial fusion were recorded, *unfused*, *just fused* (in which the suture line was still visible) and *fused*. The second and third categories were added together when calculating the percentages of fused versus unfused bones. Bird bones with "spongy" (ie incompletely ossified or growing) ends are recorded as *juvenile*.

Measurements taken are among those suggested by von den Driesch (1976). In addition measurements taken on the humerus and cattle metapodials are illustrated in Davis (1992b), and on pig teeth follow Payne and Bull (1988).

Butchery marks, such as cuts, chops and saw marks, were recorded when present on all bones to determine whether there was any change in the pattern of butchery between the phases.

Recovery, condition and storage

The Camber Castle bones were excavated over a period of 20 years by five different teams of excavators, none of whom undertook any systematic sieving. The absence of sieving for smaller bones and reliance on hand recovered material is known to favour the recovery of larger bone fragments (Payne, 1975). This problem may also be compounded on an excavation where large quantities of rubble have had to be removed. All of these factors will affect the standard of recovery and this must be borne in mind when interpreting data from this site.

Preservation of animal bone was generally good. Gnawed (presumably by dogs) bones were present in very small numbers. Similarly, some bones had been gnawed by rodents.

The Camber Castle faunal remains are stored at Dover Castle.

The species found (tables 1 - 5)

Like most hand-recovered assemblages of archaeological animal remains from England, well over 60% of the bones belong to sheep, cattle and pig. Various aspects of the remains of these three animals such as their frequencies, size

variation and body-part representation are discussed below in separate sections. No sheep/goat bones or teeth could be identified as goat (166 bones were identified with certainty as sheep), sheep and sheep/goat data have been pooled as sheep. In addition a very large number of rabbit bones were found. We are unsure whether they represent the remains of rabbits actually eaten by the soldiers at Camber or whether some or even all derive from some other source such as animal predators. The rabbits too, are dealt with in a separate section below. A substantial number of fish were also found and they too are discussed separately below.

Three species of deer were present at Camber - red, fallow and roe. Roe deer (*Capreolus capreolus*) was represented by a single calcaneum and cannot be considered to have been an important food source at Camber. Bones of red deer and fallow deer were more common, although still not present in any great quantity. Red deer (*Cervus elaphus*) was present as 10 antler fragments, some sawn, and two radii (one fused, one unfused). The sawn antlers suggest antler-working, but the radii presumably indicate the consumption of these animals. There are 13 bones of fallow deer (*Dama dama*). Two have cut marks. The very small number of deer bones at Camber suggests that while venison was occasionally eaten it was probably not an important item on the menu. It may have been too expensive to provide, or as Dobney *et al* (1995:50) note at Lincoln, the scarcity of roe deer may simply reflect the lack of dense woodland (their preferred habitat) in the Rye area at that time.

36 bones of hare were also found at Camber. They probably belonged to the brown hare presently found throughout England and most of Scotland. The mountain hare is today restricted to Scotland and the peak district where it was introduced.

Two equid cheek teeth were found at Camber. They are horse-like. Since no definite ass-like characters were recognised in these teeth, we assume that the Camber equid remains belonged to horse. Besides the horse teeth, three equid bones (a distal tibia and two metapodials) were also identified. At Camber horses may have been used regularly for draught purposes, eg moving heavy ordnance like the big guns. Guns were often moved from fort to fort depending on emergencies (Saunders 1989:47) and horses would have been useful in this respect, eg winching guns up and down the keep. Unfortunately, none of the horse bones was complete enough to allow an estimate of their size. The distal end of the tibia had been sawn from its shaft. Instances of butchered horse bones, though not common, are known in the medieval period. Three butchered horse bones were found at Launceston Castle (Albarella and Davis 1996) and another 'trimmed' calcaneum was found at Banbury Castle (Wilson 1976). Butchered horse bones also occur in post-medieval deposits, a butchered calcaneum was found in period 7 (post-medieval) at Middleton Stoney, Oxfordshire (Levitan 1984) and butchered horse bones have also been found in 18th century deposits at Witney Palace, also in Oxfordshire, where, according to Wilson and Edwards (1993) horse flesh was fed to dogs. Dogs were present at Camber in all phases, but it would be unwise to draw too firm a conclusion from a solitary bone about whether horse flesh was exploited. The sawn horse tibia may represent evidence for bone working or even knackering.

The bones of dogs were relatively common and probably come from animals kept in the castle. A relatively complete skeleton was also found in the north bastion, whose skull was roughly the same size as a modern Jack Russell Terrier (cranial index 54.4, snout index 49.5, snout width index 38.1).

Comparison of the limb bones with a Jack Russell showed that this dog had limbs that were longer and thinner, and it had a shoulder height of 30cm (following Harcourt 1974). Six of its ribs also showed visceral surface lesions, indicating that the dog had a pulmonary infection before it died. A second partial skeleton was also found in the north bastion, although much less complete. This skeleton was very similar in size and shape to the other semi-complete skeleton mentioned above, and it too had a shoulder height of 30cm. Also found in the same context (900) was the forelimb of a much larger dog, suggesting that this area might have been a burial area set aside for dogs within the castle. The shoulder height of this dog was 74cm, indicating that the size of dogs at Camber was extremely variable, from the size of a small lap dog up to the size of wolf. Dogs may have been kept as pets (the castle mascot?), hunting dogs, or, as in the case of the large dog mentioned above, guard dogs. The ulna from the very large dog also had several fine cut marks along its posterior border, suggesting that it had been skinned. The smaller dog skeletons had no evidence of skinning, perhaps they were too small for this to be worthwhile. In addition to these partial skeletons, many other dog bones were found (95), 10 of which show small cut marks. Three cervical vertebrae had multiple cut marks on both ventral and dorsal surfaces - perhaps they had been decapitated. Two bones (a calcaneum and a metacarpal) had fine cut marks which may be associated with skinning. The remainder consisted of limb bones with cuts at mid-shaft level and in and around joints, which could be associated with dismemberment as well as skinning. It is unlikely that dogs were eaten as human food, Wilson and Edwards (1993) suggest that dogs may have been 'recycled' as food for other dogs. Dogs were found in 'significant' numbers at Portchester Castle (Grant, 1985) and many had cut marks on them, although this was attributed to dogs being eaten. Dog skins were commonly used in medieval times, and the cut dog bones from Camber suggests that dogs were still valued for their pelts in the early post-medieval period. Perhaps dog pelts had particular significance to soldiers.

A small number of cat bones was present. A partial skeleton of a kitten (not included in the total count of cat bones) was found in the gallery area. A complete skull of a young adult was also found in the South bastion. In post-medieval Exeter a large proportion of the cat bones belonged to semi-complete skeletons (Maltby, 1979). The presence of these bones during the occupation phase at Camber indicates that cats were probably kept on site, perhaps to help control vermin, or simply as mascots or pets. Cat bones are commonly found on castle sites, at Middleton Stoney they were the most common of the minor mammals (Levitan 1984) and cats were also found at Banbury Castle (Wilson 1976), Bramber Castle (Westley 1977) and Battle Abbey (Locker 1985). Of particular interest is a cat metatarsal whose distal end had been chopped off, and a radius with two mid-shaft cut marks possibly caused when the animal was skinned. Grant (1988) has drawn attention to the fact that occasionally cats may have been skinned. Cut marks on cat bones were noticed at Launceston Castle (Albarella and Davis 1996), and at West Cotton (Albarella and Davis 1994). However, there are no cut marks on the post-medieval cat bones from Exeter and Middleton Stoney. The Camber finds indicate that cat pelts were still valued in the early post-medieval period.

Three bones of polecat (*Mustela putorius*) or ferret (*M. furo*) were found, a humerus, mandible and an incomplete cranium. Dobney *et al.* (1995) tentatively identified ferret (a domesticated form of the polecat) at Lincoln and associated this with rabbit hunting. Polecat was also found in post-medieval

contexts at West Cotton, although Albarella and Davis (1994) note that the size of the polecats was smaller than those at in the Ancient Monuments Laboratory comparative collection, and were closer to the size of a ferret. Jones (1993) also identified ferret in 15th-16th century deposits at Thetford, although the criteria used for the identification were not described. Ferret skulls may be distinguished from polecats by the extent to which the cranium is constricted behind the orbit. However, there is little left of the cranium of the Camber specimen to be able to make this distinction. The Camber polecats/ferrets may in part be responsible for the large accumulation of rabbit bones (see below).

Six bones of fox (*Vulpes vulpes*) were found, which may derive from animals scavenging on rubbish. Although foxes may have been valued for their fur, which is highly likely given the evidence for dog and cat pelts, none of the fox bones bore any cut marks.

Not surprisingly, given the large size of the faunal assemblage at Camber, bones from a wide spectrum of other mammal species were found. These include common and water shrew, hedgehog, water vole, wood/yellow necked mouse, house mouse, black rat, and fox. Most of their remains were reasonably easy to identify to species. The absence of any systematic sieving means that all small mammals and smaller bones of large animals are undoubtedly under-represented. Bones of the rat, a typical commensal species, were recovered. The identifications are made on the basis of cranial characters. As Maltby (1979) notes, their presence in deposits of rubbish and food waste is to be expected. The remains of water voles (*Arvicola terrestris*) were identified in small numbers. Again, the proximity of the castle to a river may explain the presence of this species. It is possible that the same predator caught some or all these rodents as took the rabbits or at least the juvenile rabbits.

Two mole bones were found - they are probably intrusive. Water shrew (*Neomys fodiens*) is also present, perhaps a reflection of the generally wet environment of Camber.

The remains of hedgehog may represent a meat source, though there is no evidence (eg cut marks) that hedgehog was eaten at Camber. Perhaps hedgehogs merely became trapped in the castle ruins. The remains of shrews, mole, mice, voles and rats could also derive from owl pellets. Owls may have roosted in the castle, and the remains of tawny owls are indeed present in the assemblage.

The most unusual animal encountered at Camber was whale, of which five fragments were found. The presence of whale is not surprising due to the proximity of Camber to the coast. One of the fragments is slightly burnt and has two small chop marks indicating that whale meat was occasionally eaten. Three are fragments of what must have been very large bones and the other two are small fragments of a cranium and a caudal vertebra. All of them, unfortunately, are too fragmentary to be identifiable to species. Whale meat was, at least occasionally, consumed in the past. For example Muffet (1655; 173) describes whale flesh as the 'hardest of all other, and unusuall to be eaten of our Countrymen ... yet the livers of Whales, and Dolphins smell like violets, taste most pleasantly being salted, and give competent nourishment ...'. According to Drummond and Wilbraham (1939; 66) whale, porpoise and seal meat were an interesting feature of medieval and Tudor menus but went out of fashion in the late 16th century.

There is a wide spectrum of wild and domestic bird species (see Table 1) at Camber. This is not surprising given the coastal location of Camber Castle near a river estuary with its mud-flats which explains the abundance of gulls

and waders. Human activities at the castle, such as dumping of kitchen waste may also have attracted some of the scavenging species. As the castle fell into disuse the ruins would have made an attractive nesting site for many bird species.

Over 400 *Gallus/Numida/Phasianus* (ie chicken, guinea-fowl, pheasant) bones were present at Camber. No definite guinea fowl or pheasant could be identified, and we assume that most - probably all - of the fowl-like bones belonged to chicken. Chicken bones represent less than 10% of the main food taxa. This relatively low frequency indicates that chicken only played a subsidiary role in the diet at Camber, though the possibility of poor recovery has to be considered. Chicken would also have been a useful bird, providing besides meat, eggs, down and feathers, and (see below) "amusement". A total of 30 tarsometatarsals were recovered. Of these 30 bones, ten were spurred (ie from cocks) and one has a spur scar. A cock tarsometatarsus (ie with a spur) was found. It has a green stain parallel with the spur on the anterolateral surface of the shaft. X-ray fluorescence of the stain indicated mainly copper and zinc. We presume this cock was wearing a brass spurred ring for cock-fighting. Cock-fighting in England has been traced back to the 12th century and became a fashionable amusement during the reign of Edward III. Henry VIII added a cock-pit to the palace at Whitehall (Strutt, 1801; 224). This form of animal baiting was the most popular. At first cocks fought with their natural weapons of spur and beak, but by the 17th century the refinement of metal spurs had been added and all sectors of English society appear to have enjoyed this barbarous pastime (Arlot, 1975; 9-11). It is easy to imagine the bored soldiers at Camber whiling away their time engaged in this activity!

52 goose bones were identified. The differentiation between bones of wild and domestic geese is difficult to make and all of the goose bones were identified as *Anser* sp. In addition, four other non-domestic goose bones were identified from the genus *Branta* - which includes barnacle, brent and red-breasted goose. Goose flesh probably played a very subsidiary role in the diet. There were some cut marks on goose bones, two proximal humeri had cut marks across their articular surface presumably made when removing the wings. A tibiotarsus also had a small cut mark at its proximal end, indicating that goose was eaten.

Two species of duck were identified, the mallard or domestic duck (*Anas* cf. *platyrhynchos*) and the teal (*Anas crecca*). 43 bones could not be identified to species and are merely recorded as duck (*Anas sp.*). One teal humerus has a chop mark at the distal end, and a possible mallard ulna has a cut mark on it. These indicate that ducks too were eaten. "Teal, for the pleasantnesse and wholesomenesse of meat excelleth all other water-fowle" (Venner 1628 in Simon 1944:70). No doubt ducks were caught locally.

Eight bones of turkey (*Meleagris gallopavo*) were recorded. This bird was imported from Mexico around 1540 and "was enthusiastically hailed and made welcome as soon as it appeared on the tables of the well-to-do" (Simon, 1944:75). Turkey bones have been found at a number of post-medieval sites in the south of England. Wilson (1984) identified 17th century turkey bones in domestic tenements at St. Ebbe's, Oxford, and three turkey bones were found in contexts at Aldgate in London, dated to the third quarter of the 17th century (Armitage 1984). Turkey was also found in 16th century Exeter, Devon (Maltby 1979), 17th-18th century Christchurch, Dorset (Coy 1987) and at 18th-19th century Launceston Castle, Cornwall (Albarella and Davis 1996). As

this bird was probably quite rare in the 16th century, its presence at Camber Castle gives some suggestion of higher status.

Two fragmentary bones of heron (*Ardea cinerea*) - another "high status bird" - were also found. Heron was once highly regarded at the table and was served to the Lords of the Star Chamber in the 16th and early 17th centuries priced at several shillings. One was advised to drink plenty of strong old wine with it! (Simon, 1944: 29).

A tarsometatarsus and a carpometacarpus of the peafowl (*Pavo cristatus*) were found. The latter had its proximal end chopped off. Like the turkey, this bird may have made a rare appearance on the dinner table. Peacocks and peafowls used to have pride of place on the tables of the wealthy (Simon, 1944: 143). Evidence of peafowl was also found further North at Whitefriars, Coventry dated *c.*1545 - *c.*1558 (Holmes 1981), which is roughly contemporary with the occupation of Camber Castle. Peafowl have been found at other castle sites, Levitan (1984) describes peafowl at Middleton Stoney, although these were from medieval layers.

Quail (*Coturnix*) and grey partridge (*Perdix*) were identified. The occurrence of the partridge may be incidental as they are known to inhabit sand dunes (Peterson *et al* 1993:86). A water rail (*Rallus aquaticus*) bone was found. According to a letter of Sir Thomas Browne written in the second half of the 17th century this bird was "counted a dayntie dish" (Simon, 1944:58). The remains of woodcock (*Scolopax rusticola*), another highly reputed game bird, were also found.

An oystercatcher (*Haematopus ostralegus*) humerus has cut marks across the distal articular surface, and an avocet (*Recurvirostra avosetta*) humerus has cut marks at the proximal end, perhaps made when removing the wing of the bird with a knife.

Over 300 bones of the jackdaw (*Corvus monedula*) were found at Camber. None had cut marks. This bird prefers to inhabit old buildings, and the castle, particularly after abandonment would have provided an excellent environment. Peterson *et al.* (1993:217) also mention that jackdaws nest in holes and occasionally in burrows in the ground. The large number of rabbit burrows may also have encouraged this bird. It seems quite likely that the jackdaw was not directly associated with the human inhabitants of Camber Castle. Other corvids (rooks/crows) were also recovered but rook could not be separated from crow with any certainty. The occurrence of these birds, like the jackdaw, is to be expected in and around sites of human habitation.

Given the coastal location of the castle, it is not surprising that several species of gull were identified, although the bones were only found in small numbers. However, five bones of blackheaded gull (*Larus ridibundus*) and one of kittiwake (*Rissa tridactyla*) were found and these may have been scavengers of rubbish. During the 17th century young blackheaded gulls, termed 'puets', were netted and held in high esteem as a delicacy after being fed on bullock's liver or with corn or curds from the dairy, which may have imparted a more pleasant flavour (Simon 1944:28). None of the gull bones had any cut marks. Besides gulls, sea birds such as the black guillemot (*Cepphus grylle*; uncommon in southern Britain) and shag (*Phalacrocorax aristotelis*) were also found.

28 pigeon/dove (*Columba* sp.) bones were found. None show any signs of cuts - though such small birds are easily cooked and eaten whole.

Of the smaller song-birds, starlings (*Sturnus vulgaris*), blackbirds and thrushes (*Turdus* sp.), sparrows (*Passer* sp.), and the wagtail (*Motacilla* sp.) were identified.

The bones of sparrowhawk (*Accipiter nisus*) and hen harrier/buzzard (*Circus cyaneus/Buteo*) were also found. The latter could not be identified to species.

Twelve tawny owl (*Strix aluco*) bones were found - perhaps derived from owls roosting in the castle - although there is the possibility that owls were kept as pets.

Frequencies of species

For an estimate of the relative importance of cattle, sheep, pigs and chicken, the frequencies of these animals were compared (Table 5). Phases IV and V were the only ones with sufficiently large quantities to allow a meaningful comparison to be made. This gives at least some indication of variation of species frequencies between phases and indicates that there is little evidence for any change in the Camber sequence. This is not surprising given the conclusions drawn from the pottery and metalwork (see above; ie that most of the material from phases V and VI is derived from phase IV).

Sheep bones were the most numerous at Camber and this animal must have been an important meat source. However, since a sheep is only approximately one tenth (or less) the size of a cattle, beef was without doubt a more important meat than mutton.

Like most medieval and post-medieval English archaeological sites, pig remains were less common than those of cattle and sheep. Today much pork and pork derived products are consumed off-the-bone. If this was the case at Camber then the pig bones may under-represent the contribution of pork to the diet of the soldiers stationed there.

The environment of the animals

The common food animals such as sheep, cattle, pigs and chicken are domesticated animals and cannot tell us a great deal about the environment surrounding Camber for two reasons. First, they tolerate a wide variety of conditions and second, many of them may have been driven to Camber from afar ie from farms around Rye or even further afield.

Some of the other species may however tell us a little more. The scarcity of deer in archaeological sites is often taken to reflect a scarcity of woodland in the vicinity of the settlement. However, after the Norman conquest deer hunting was restricted to the aristocracy so their scarcity at Camber may simply reflect the lowly status of the men eating there (see also below).

The abundance of fish remains is hardly surprising in view of the site's closeness to the sea and the two fishing towns of Rye and Winchelsea. There are also several species of birds in the Camber assemblage which are associated with the sea such as the gulls, kittiwake, oystercatcher and guillemot. These presumably derive locally as a result of bird hunting by the soldiers at Camber.

Another biotope which seems well represented at Camber is fresh water/marshland with water vole and water shrew, ducks, shag, heron, water rail, and the waders. Then as now, it seems likely that the environ of the castle was rather wet.

Overall then, the animal remains from Camber are what one might expect from a settlement situated on rather marshy land near a coastal estuary.

Distribution of bones across the site

Most bones come from the courtyard and the north bastion (Table 6). These were the main areas excavated. It is difficult to explore the question of differential disposal of animal remains across the whole castle, particularly as the south bastion is still largely unexcavated. Cattle are slightly more common than sheep and pig in the north bastion than in the courtyard. We cannot offer any explanation for this difference, it may reflect some kind of recovery bias - cattle bones being larger than those of the other species. Fowl are more common in the west bastion and the gallery, though with such small samples these discrepancies are probably of little significance. However, taken as a whole, there does not appear to be any very marked variation in species frequencies across the site.

Parts of the skeleton represented (see Table 3 and Fig. 2)

It hardly needs to be stated that different parts of a mammal's skeleton bear varying amounts of flesh. For example some of the choice cuts of mutton and beef are to be found around the shoulder and pelvic girdles, and the parts of the limb closest to the body (humerus and femur). The feet however have hardly any flesh and are generally consumed by the poor or even discarded at the slaughterhouse. It is sometimes possible to determine the wealth of the inhabitants of a household simply by the parts of the skelton present. However, if animals were slaughtered on site, as was probably often the case before rail transport, then we should expect to find all parts of the skeleton represented. However, bones vary in their size and fragility, and as Brain (1969) and Payne (1975) have demonstrated the frequencies of different bones represented in an assemblage of mammalian remains varies with their density and their size. At a very crude level though body-part frequencies can generally provide an approximate idea of whether joints or whole animals are represented.

a) Cattle

No differences were found between the phases. Large meat-bearing regions such as scapulae and humeri from the forelimb, and pelves, femora and tibiae from the hindlimb are well represented. Teeth, however, are poorly represented, as are the smaller bones such as phalanges. Hardly any carpal bones were found and this relative to the higher number of radii and metacarpals (bones which are adjacent to the carpals) would suggest that small bones and teeth were less often recovered during excavation. The low numbers of teeth might indicate that many of the beeves brought to Camber had been decapitated. However, if beef was brought to Camber already extensively butchered we would really expect to find a scarcity of those bones which are

non-meat-bearing such as the metapodials. These are generally (today at any rate) detached at the abattoir.

This does not appear to have been the case, and we conclude that many of the discrepancies between the different parts of the cattle skeleton represented at Camber reflect the vagaries of preservation and recovery. In other words it seems more likely that cattle were brought to the castle live and slaughtered locally. Davies (1964) mentions that oxen travelled on the hoof from the Midlands to the Berwick slaughter-house when Henry VIII and his 20,000 men were fighting in the northern Marches, and when fighting in northern France hay and straw had to be shipped to Calais for the thousands of horses and oxen accompanying the army!

b) Sheep

Like the cattle, no differences were found between phases. Humeri and tibiae - both meat bearing bones - are the most common parts of the skeleton represented. A similar pattern was noted in both medieval and post-medieval layers at Launceston castle (Albarella and Davis, 1996). These two bones are large and their distal ends are dense and hence it is easy (as Brain, 1967 suggested) to understand why they are common. There does not appear to be any very marked under-representation of any part of the body, note for example that metatarsals, which have little meat on them, are fairly well represented. We conclude, if tentatively, that like the cattle, mutton was brought to Camber in the form of whole carcasses or even perhaps live on the hoof.

c) Pig

From Roman times onward, most British archaeological remains of pig comprise teeth and cranial bones (King 1978), and Camber is no exception in this respect - perhaps a reflection of the robust nature of the pig's head. Of the few post-cranial bones, humeri and tibiae were the most common. There were also several bones from the distal part of the limb such as metapodials and phalanges which suggest that sections of pigs or whole pigs were brought to the castle. But with so few bones it is difficult to examine the question of body-part selection in the pig.

Butchery and cut marks (Table 7)

a) Cattle

Cattle bones were heavily butchered. While most of the butchery was on or around the joints, many femora and humeri had multiple chop marks mid-shaft. There are no significant differences in the pattern of butchery marks between the main phases. The presence of chopped metapodials and phalanges (bones with very little meat) suggests that at least some butchery (perhaps slaughtering too) took place on site. More convincing is the presence of eight butchered mandibles and a zygomatic (cheek) bone with a chop mark on it. These marks could have been made when removing the mandible from the rest of the head.

b) Sheep

Sheep bones too were heavily butchered - 30% of limb and girdle bones have cut marks. Most butchery marks consisted of small chops on or around the

joints. One interesting pattern consisted of multiple, fine circumferential cuts in the mid-shaft area of the humerus. These marks were probably made when the forelimb was cut up into a large shoulder joint (scapula and proximal humerus) and an elbow joint with less meat on (distal humerus and proximal radius/ulna). This unusual pattern has also been observed at Battle Abbey, Sussex, in 16th century deposits at Nonsuch Palace and at Baynards Castle c.1520 (Locker 1985).

c) Pig

Some 17% of pig bones showed evidence of butchery. The most commonly occurring chop marks were on the neck of the scapula, distal articulation (trochlea) of the humerus and proximal part of the tibia shaft. These were probably made during dismemberment of the carcass. However, since other parts of the skeleton are so scarce it is difficult to determine how carcasses were processed. Two cuboid (a small tarsal or foot bone) bones have fine cut marks on their ventral surfaces and there are five examples of mandibles chopped obliquely through the diastema (the space behind the canine and in front of the premolars), a feature also seen at Battle Abbey (Locker 1985) and Banbury Castle (Wilson 1976).

Age at slaughter

a) Cattle

A consideration (Table 8) of the numbers of milk and permanent teeth and their wear stages reveals that 13 of the 15 deciduous lower fourth premolars (dp_4) were in very early wear stages - a, b or c. These are from animals which must have been under 6 months old - ie from veal calves. The M_1 and M_2 teeth are mostly in stage g or above, which indicates that older animals were also eaten. The counts of unfused versus fused long bone epiphyses (Table 9) indicate that there were high frequencies of fused bones. For example 85% of the distal humeri are fused. Similarly, 74% of the distal tibiae are fused. This suggests that the majority of cattle at Camber were adult, though these data have to be viewed with caution due to the fragile nature of veal bones (juvenile teeth may be somewhat more robust than juvenile bones and therefore less susceptible to destruction post-mortem).

The presence of veal calves indicated by relatively unworn dp_4 teeth, and the older cattle points to more specialised cattle farming - a pattern which presumably reflects a degree of specialisation in cattle husbandry with an emphasis upon the production of milk as well as beef with veal as a side product. This is in marked contrast to the pattern on medieval sites where most cattle remains derive from adult beasts - presumably retired dairy and traction animals. Veal and dairy production seems to have become common countrywide in post-medieval times. Grant (1988) mentions an "increase in the percentage of young animals in later deposits at some sites" - a change which she attributes to the increasing importance of cattle as suppliers of meat. Maltby (1979) notes an increase of young cattle in the 16th century and onwards at Exeter; Griffith et al., (1983) note many more young cattle jaws in the 17th century at Sandal castle; and in his summary of animal remains from monastic sites, O'Connor (1993) notes that at St. Andrew's priory "... the 15th and 16th centuries seem to have seen an increase in ... the exploitation of

newly-weaned cattle for veal". Veal as well as adult cattle teeth were also found in late post-medieval Lincoln (Dobney *et al.* 1995) and in the post-medieval at Launceston Castle (Albarella and Davis, 1996). Recent studies by historians appear to confirm the zoo-archaeological data.

It is interesting to compare the dP_4-P_4-M_3 tooth counts from Camber with those from Launceston. (This exercise is admittedly risky in view of the probable recovery biasses allready alluded to.) At Launceston the counts of these teeth in the medieval levels and post-medieval levels are respectively 12-61-103 and 28-19-44 (ie the proportion of milk teeth increased considerably). The Camber count of 15-11-34 is remarkably different from the Launceston medieval and similar to the Launceston post-medieval one. In other words the slaughter pattern of the Camber cattle appears to fall within a national pattern of cattle husbandry.

Historians appear to confirm the zoo-archaeological data. Trow-Smith (1957) suggested that during the 16th and 17th centuries the cow shifted in importance from a beast of traction to become a breeder of meat and supplier of milk. In his section on Sussex and Kent Trow-Smith (1957; 188-193) wrote that at this time some beef was being grown from young surplus beasts, and some dairying, based upon the cow, was being undertaken. He also writes that other sources "hint at a growing interest in meat production". In their study of manorial accounts and probate inventories Campbell and Overton (1992 and 1993) discovered that the ratio of immature:adult cattle increased during the 17th century. The ratios (with dates) that they calculated are as follows: 0.72 (1250-1349), 0.47 (1350-1449), 0.78 (1584-1640) and 1.63 (1660-1739) - a little late for Camber. Campbell and Overton discovered that at some time between medieval and post-medieval times stocking densities almost doubled and that by the early modern period there was a general move away from dairying towards fattening younger cattle for meat.

b) Sheep

A large proportion of sheep mandibles and mandibular teeth are from animals under 2 years old, some are even new-born judging by the presence of dp_4 teeth with no wear on them. Quite a large proportion of the limb-bone epiphyses are unfused (Table 9). The sheep kill-off pattern deduced from the eruption and wear stages of the teeth suggests that over half were slaughtered by 3 years, and three-quarters by 5 years (see tables 10 and 11). This points to sheep being used primarily as a meat source, though the older animals presumably had been exploited for their wool and milk. In other words the sheep remains at Camber are probably reflecting a mixed sheep economy in the Rye area.

A closer examination of the sheep ageing data - both long-bones and teeth - revealed that in phase V context PR#2 there is an unusually large number of neonatal sheep. (There are no neonatal sheep bones and only a small number of dp_4s with no wear in the other phases.) For example of the 11 dp_4s in phase V with no wear (ie in wear stage "0" - which must have come from neonatal lambs) 9 are in context PR#2. We wonder whether they come from a single "dumping" event of, say, still-born sheep and therefore do not represent part of the assemblage of food remains. For this reason they have been subtracted from the counts of sheep dp_4s in wear stage "0" in Table 10. Similarly, the numbers of unfused/fused long-bone epiphyses have been recounted in Table 9 (they are in parentheses) to exclude the sheep bones in context PR#2. All the pottery in this context is early 16th century (Ian Scott, pers. comm.). (There

are a few obvious neonatal pig bones in phases IV (4) and V (4); there are no obvious neonatal cattle bones.)

c) Pig

There were few pig mandibles with fully erupted third molars in wear (Table 12). In the pig this tooth erupts at approximately 17-22 months (Silver, 1969). Of the 14 M_3s present either in mandibles or isolated, 10 were at wear stage "a" and 4 at stage "b" - the oldest stage present. The first lower molar also showed a similar pattern, out of 19 teeth present, only seven were at stage "g" or more with one animal at stage "m". Of 17 dp_4s, 14 were at stages "a-f", and only 3 at stage "h" or more. As in most archaeological sites, most pigs appear to have been slaughtered relatively young which is not surprising for an animal primarily exploited for its meat and fat. Epiphysial fusion data for pigs (Table 9) were very limited due to the small samples available.

The size of the animals at Camber

This section first addresses the question of size variation between phases at Camber and then comparisons are made between the Camber animals and those from other parts of England within the medieval and post-medieval.

Cattle and sheep measurements from phase IV are compared with pooled measurements from phases IV-VI (Table 13). This comparison failed to reveal any statistically significant inter-phase differences. In view of this as well as the homogeneity of the pottery and metalwork (see above) we have decided to pool data from Camber as a primarily mid 16th - mid 17th century assemblage in order to compare the sheep, cattle and pigs at Camber with those from other sites.

Table 14 provides measurements (as 'stem and leaf' diagrams) of various parts of the skeleton of cattle, sheep, pig, rabbit and chicken.

a) Cattle

How large were the cattle at Camber compared first to earlier (ie medieval) cattle and second to other contemporary (ie post-medieval) cattle? Figures 3 and 4 provide plots of Camber cattle bones alongside those from other sites in various parts of England. These show that the Camber cattle were considerably larger than medieval cattle. Within the 16th - 18th century timespan it would appear that the Camber cattle were also larger than those from Launceston Castle in Cornwall and also possibly larger than cattle from Norwich and Lincoln (though the differences here are much less marked). The large size of the Camber cattle is consistent with the pattern emerging from studies of other sites which show a size increase as early (in some parts of England) as the 15/16th centuries (see for example Maltby, 1979; Davis, 1987; Stallibrass, 1988; Dobney et al., 1996; Albarella et al., 1997).

b) Sheep

The Camber sheep bones are considerably larger than those from earlier, ie medieval, sites (Fig. 5). Camber sheep compared to other post-medieval sheep (Fig. 6) were still much larger than those in Cornwall and also larger than those from Norwich, though similar in size to the post-medieval sheep from

Lincoln and the 17th century sheep from Exeter (Maltby, 1979). When compared to the "baseline" of modern Shetland ewes (Davis, 1996) in Figure 7 the Camber sheep appear to be larger than the Shetland ewes; most of the Camber sheep measurements fall to the right of the zero line. This is in part probably due to the fact that the Camber sheep include bones of rams - rams are larger than ewes. It is interesting also to note that the Camber bone-length measurements (note especially metacarpal GL and calcaneum GL) fall further to the right of the zero line than do most of the width and depth measurements (such as humerus BT and HTC) suggesting that the Camber sheep were slightly longer-limbed than modern unimproved Shetland ewes. A similar discrepancy was noticed when comparing the Shetland "baseline" measurements with those of other samples of archaeological sheep bones. The Shetland sheep may be a special case; their short limbs being an adaptation to the colder climes of that northern archipelago. Assuming that size increase reflects improvement, it is clear that by the 16th/17th century there were already improved sheep present in this part of England.

The large size of sheep from Camber Castle is consistent with the pattern from other post-medieval sites which show an increase in the late 16th-17th centuries, and the Camber data therefore indicate that the shift towards larger, more robust stock had already occurred in Sussex by the 16th/17th century. Without measurements of archaeological sheep bones from earlier sites in Sussex it is difficult to determine when and how rapidly this improvement occurred.

c) Pig

There are too few pig measurements from Camber to determine whether there is any intra-site size variation. Measurements of the dp_4, M_1 and M_2 teeth show that their mean widths are slightly larger than those from the 16th-17th century at Launceston but similar to those of 18th and 19th centuries at Launceston and post-medieval Lincoln. The humerus is the only pig bone in sufficient quantity to allow comparison of its measurements and it indicates that the Camber pigs were significantly ($p < 0.01$) larger than those from 18th/19th century Launceston.

In Figure 8 the tooth widths are compared with the "standard" values calculated from the Neolithic sample of pigs from Durrington Walls (Albarella and Payne, forthcoming). This method allows a comparison to be made of different measurements and (in this case) of different teeth, highlighting possible differences in proportions. An interesting difference in proportions relative to the Neolithic ones can be seen; relative tooth size decreases towards the back of the jaw. The anterior tooth widths are slightly larger than the Durrington Walls standard and the posterior tooth widths such as the width of the posterior cusp of M_2 are smaller than the Durrington standard. A similar trend was noted for the medieval pig teeth from West Cotton in Northamptonshire (see fig. 18 in Albarella and Davis, 1994). It seems likely that following their domestication the relative sizes of the front teeth and back teeth of the pig have altered, with an increase in size further towards the front of the mouth. This phenomenon is worth further study.

Taken overall, then the sheep and cattle in the period mid 16th - mid 17th century were large and presumably "improved" versions of their medieval ancestors. This would seem to corroborate what Trow-Smith (1957; 188-193) wrote when he suggested that this period saw the "beginning of enlightenment" in Sussex and Kent.

Pathology

a) Cattle

Several of the cattle bones from Camber Castle had pathological features. Two incisor teeth had 'v' shaped grooves on the distal surface at the base of the crown. Miles and Grigson (1990:494-495) attribute this to the pulling of long grass between the teeth during grazing. Similar notches were also reported by Davis (1992a) in medieval deposits at Burystead and Langham Road, Northants. A common feature in artiodactyl mandibles is the congenital absence of the P_2 tooth (Andrews and Noddle 1975). One such case appeared at Camber in a left cattle mandible. Another interesting anatomical variant in cattle is the absence of the third pillar (hypoconulid) from the back of the lower third molar tooth. This anomaly is common in England in the medieval period and it appears to have become progressively rarer subsequently. For example relatively high frequencies have been reported in Roman assemblages at Exeter, Devon (10/76 cases; Maltby, 1979) and Dorchester, Dorset (7/114 cases; Maltby, 1993) and the medieval levels at Launceston, Cornwall (14/108 cases; Albarella and Davis, 1995). In the post-medieval at Launceston this trait appears to have almost completely disappeared and Maltby (1979; 40) suggests that it may have disappeared from English cattle some time after the Roman period. There were no reduced or missing hypoconulids observed in the 28 cattle M_3s from Camber Castle.

Two proximal cattle metacarpals showed small (6 mm), well defined circular lesions on the articular surface for the magnum. The floor of these lesions is porous in appearance. Dobney *et al* (1995) also observed these lesions in post-medieval cattle from Lincoln and attributed them to osteochondritis dessicans. These lesions were also seen in Camber sheep and it is possible that rather than the joint disease osteochondritis dessicans, that these are an inherited (or epigenetic) trait.

A distal metatarsal had an extension of the medial condyle whose width is 33.6 mm versus 27.5 mm of the lateral condyle) which makes the end of the metatarsal appear 'asymmetric' when viewed from the front. Its measurements (they are as follows, in tenths of a millimetre: BFd = 634, BatF = 506, BFdm = 336, BFdl = 275, 1 = 257, 2 = 340, 3 = 299, 4 = 225, 5 = 307, 6 = 290) have not been included in the metrical analyses or the tables/stem-and-leaf diagrams. There was no evidence for any kind of inflammation. This kind of 'extension' of the articular surface is described by Davis (1992a) who attributes a possible stress (? traction) induced cause. Bartosiewicz *et al* (1993) also note that the exploitation of cattle for draught purposes may be a factor. At Prudhoe Castle, this feature was more common in cattle metatarsals, and it was also more common in medieval than later periods (Davis 1987) and a decrease in its frequency could be correlated with the suggestion that horses rather than oxen became the primary source of traction power in the post-medieval period (Albarella and Davis 1996). The rigid horse harness, which allowed horses to pull (in fact they were now pushing) with greater effect, was introduced from the continent some time in the 12th century and gradually led to the increased use of horses (Lefebvre des Noettes, 1931) though in many parts of the country especially those with heavy clay soils ox-drawn ploughing survived till very late. Did this anomalous metatarsal derive from a retired work-ox? There is a small butchery mark across its anterior surface, so this cattle was probably eaten.

b) Sheep

A number of dental abnormalities were found. The congenital absence of the P_2 tooth, also seen in the cattle, was noted in two mandibles out of a total of 97. Four mandibles had periodontal disease and ante-mortem tooth loss.

A number of sheep bones had evidence of disease. Firstly, a right rib (8-10) had a visceral surface lesion consisting of a small (15 mm) area of woven bone, possibly the result of a lung infection. Two proximal sheep metacarpals showed small circular lesions on the articular surface for the magnum. One of these 'lesions' was entirely smooth-walled whilst the other had a finely porous floor. These are very similar to lesions seen in an identical location on cattle metacarpals (see above).

A complete fused metatarsal had a formation of dense lamellar bone on the anterior surface of the proximal end. It is 30 mm long, 5 mm at its widest point and protrudes 1.5 mm from the surface. This lesion is identical to lesions described by Dobney *et al* (1995) at Lincoln, and similar ones have also been noted by O'Connor (1984) in material from post-medieval Walmgate (York).

A condition occurs in the elbow joint of sheep that is described as 'penning elbow'. This takes the form of large projections of bone in the lateral collateral ligament. Three cases were noted at Camber Castle on the humeral attachment where 8 mm ossifications are seen, and the radial attachment where projections of up to 6 mm are seen. These could be the result of sprain or partial dislocation (O'Connor 1991:267), although the exact cause of this rather common anomaly is still unclear.

c) Pig

One of the pig mandibles displayed a congenitally absent right P_1 tooth. There is a distal tibia with new bone formation around the joint margins and on the joint surface itself. There are some small sub-chondral cystic cavities, but there is no eburnation and these changes are probably due to a septic arthropathy. Pathological lesions on pig bones were also rarely seen at other sites, a feature partly due to the larger proportion of juvenile culling ie before pathology can become manifest in the skeleton.

Rabbit and Hare

Over one thousand bones of rabbit (*Oryctolagus cuniculus*) were recovered at Camber. Rabbits are burrowing animals and their remains when found in archaeological sites are often considered to be intrusive. However, there is much documentary evidence for the exploitation of rabbits following their introduction by the Normans (Sheail, 1971). What, therefore, is the origin of the Camber rabbit bones - are they merely contaminants or are they the remains of animals eaten by the soldiers as a supplement to their meagre offerings in the mess?

Camber today is densely populated by rabbits and Anthony Streeten who excavated at Camber has suggested to us that the strata were "riddled with rabbit burrows". He is sure that the majority of the rabbit bones at Camber are intrusive.

The rabbit was probably introduced into England from Spain or France by the 13th century. In the 13th and 14th centuries rabbit was expensive but by

post-medieval times it was an important minor element in the English diet (Veale, 1957). More relevant to Camber: the black rabbits of Kent were very well known during the 16th century and during the reign of Henry VIII a new warren was set out at Hampton Court. John Caius (1576), the first writer on British dogs, mentions the use of the "Thievish Dog" for hunting rabbits at night, and there was a considerable traffic in rabbit meat and fur which began in medieval times. In the 1690s Gregory King estimated the numbers of animals inhabiting England. His figures include 4½ million beeves, 11 million sheep, 2 million pigs, 100,000 deer, 50,000 goats, **24,000 hares and 1 million rabbits** (Sheail, 1971). Note that Gregory King's ratio of hare to rabbit - 24:1,000 - is rather similar to the ratio of 36:1,189 - the ratio of hare bones to rabbit bones found at Camber!

One certain clue that archaeological remains of animal bones were associated (gastronomically or otherwise) with the site's human inhabitants is the presence of cut or butchery marks. This criterion however does not help us at Camber since only one rabbit bone (a radius) had a cut mark. Perhaps some rabbit meat at the very least was eaten by the soldiers at Camber. However, while cut marks may argue *for* an association, their absence does not necessarily argue *against* such an association. Indeed, cut marks would not necessarily be expected on bones of small mammals like rabbits since they are easy to skin and the whole carcass can be easily accommodated in a pot. One interesting point is that the bones of similarly small-sized birds such as the ducks, avocets and oystercatchers show more evidence of butchery yet they are as small as or smaller and more delicate than a rabbit. (For example 1 out of 15 teal bones, 2 out of 32 mallard bones, 1 out of 5 avocet bones, and 1 out of 12 oystercatcher bones have cut or chop marks on them.) There are, in other words, more cut marks on a smaller sample of bird bones than there are on this large collection of rabbit bones. However, wild birds with their tough ligaments are quite unlike small mammals, and tend to be difficult to skin and dismember. What of the hare bones? None of the (admittedly small sample of 36) hare bones have any cut marks. The hare is not a burrowing animal, and cannot be considered a "burrowing contaminant". In sum then, the 'cut mark' criterion does not help us very much at Camber.

Do the rabbit bone measurements help at all? A plot (Fig. 9) of the tibia shaft widths shows a clear bimodal distribution. (The same sort of bimodal plot was obtained for other rabbit bones such as scapula and humerus.) Sexual dimorphism can be ruled out since modern specimens of known-sex rabbit bones show considerable overlap of the sexes on this measurement. This suggests that two distinct age-groups of rabbits are represented. The left-hand peak consists entirely of juvenile bones with unfused distal epiphyses. Some (those that measure around 2 millimetres for example) must have belonged to extremely young individuals - probably foetal or new-born individuals still in their burrows, or just beginning to emerge. The right-hand peak which includes both unfused and fused specimens must have belonged to older individuals - presumably those that were fully independent. According to Southern (1940) the age at which the majority of young rabbits disappear in the wild is between 3 and 4 weeks after birth (as a result of dog and cat predation). Tyndale-Biscoe and Williams (1955) who studied natural mortality in a wild population of the rabbit in New Zealand also found that the vulnerability of rabbits to predators is highest at the time of emergence from burrows and declines steadily thereafter. It seems possible then that the left-hand peak of very young rabbits derive from individuals predated (perhaps by

dogs and cats) upon emergence from their burrows. The older group may have been taken by a different predator. But at present the bimodal pattern for the Camber rabbits is enigmatic. Another possible explanation is that the young group derive from nestlings which were taken from their burrows and consumed as "fish" and the older group was hunted/trapped as free-ranging animals. In medieval England nestling rabbits were considered to be fish and could be eaten by devout Catholics and monks, while older rabbits were considered to be meat (Zeuner, 1963). Were the occupants of Camber Castle devout Catholics? - an unlikely suggestion!

Other possibilities have also to be considered such as that the majority of the rabbit bones derive from animals taken by buzzards, or at least that the younger age group, like some of the other rodents mentioned below, represents the juvenile prey of a predator which could enter the rabbit burrows (?polecat or stoat), and that the older ones were those taken by another predator (?the soldiers) as Payne (1983) has suggested happened to the hares at Douara cave in Syria where the juveniles were taken by owls, and adults by man.

The early 16th century site, Little Pickle in Surrey, contained a large amount of rabbit (approximately 30%; Bourdillon, 1992). However, unlike at Camber where all parts of the skeleton was represented and there was only one cut mark, at Little Pickle the majority of the rabbit bones were from the head and feet. Bourdillon mentions that they were butchered, the hind feet had been cut off at the lower part of the tibia shaft.

Taken overall, we are inclined to believe that the rabbit remains at Camber Castle derive in part from young animals which died in their burrows and in part from individuals taken by predators, most, perhaps even all, animal predators. The problem of identifying the origin of rabbit bones in an archaeological site is one which is clearly worth further investigation.

Fish by Alison Locker

Introduction. Since the sieving and sampling techniques were inconsistent during the years that Camber was excavated the presence or absence of certain species cannot be reliably attributed to any selectivity by the castle's inhabitants. 1027 fish bones were identified to species or family group (see Table 2), as well as a few fragments of crab (*Cancer* sp.) and cuttlefish (*Sepia officinalis*). The biology of the fish species present indicates exploitation of the local coastal resources for a regular supply of fresh fish, with some evidence for the purchase of dried or salted fish from the presence of ling and in some instances cod. Freshwater fish are poorly represented. Table 2 shows the total number of identified fragments from each phase - 71% are from phase IV, as well as a sieved sample from context 86, the courtyard, where many remains of whiting and haddock were identified.

The fish species. The presence of ling is interesting. It is found in northern waters, not usually south of the Norfolk coastline, which suggests that these bones at Camber may be the remains of dried or salted fish brought to the castle. Some caudal cod vertebrae could also be the remains of stockfish, in which the fish is split and cleaned for drying, the last few caudal vertebrae being left in the fish. As cod could have been caught in the Channel these vertebrae could also be from a fresh local catch.

A small quantity of conger eel was also present at Camber. This fish was popular and was often caught off rocky coastlines in traps or on lines (Wheeler 1978:63).

Flatfish are strongly represented in the courtyard, especially plaice/flounder. Measurements were made on the length of the 1st anal pterygiophore, the median fin spine which was commonly present, and compared with modern reference specimens of known length. Today plaice are usually around 50cms in length, with a maximum of 91cms, and flounder reach a maximum of 50cms (Wheeler 1978:354, 356). Of the 17 pterygiophores measured in phase IV, 12 indicated fish between 15 and 20cms, two indicated fish between 20-30cms, three indicated fish between 30-40cms and a single large specimen of around 55cms was measured from a maxillary. These fish are not large specimens, and are likely to have been caught as part of an inshore/shoreline fishery where fish are caught on lines or trapped as they come up on the shoreline to feed. The gurnard remains, also strongly represented in context 86, may also have been part of the same inshore fishery for bottom living fish.

The abundant whiting remains from context 86 were mostly skull bones and represented a minimum of 11 heads from fish between 30-40cms total length (measured from premaxillae and dentaries), an average size today. Eleven other lengths were calculated from other contexts included two other smaller individuals of 25cms and a larger one of 50cms. Whiting have been important foodfish throughout historic times.

Haddock were also present in some quantity in context 86, skull bones were predominant and at least six heads were represented from fish of less than 43cms with one at around 51cms, within the size range for commercial haddock exploited today (Wheeler 1978:152), measurements are after Beerenhout (1994). In the English Channel, in the south of its range, haddock would have been found in inshore shallow waters during the winter and would be a valuable seasonal catch.

Other species identified from the courtyard include the premaxilla and dentary of an angler fish from context 73. This species of angler (*Lophius piscatorius*) is found in shallow water and is good to eat. Davidson (1980:161) finds the flesh comparable to lobster. Although it has never been the subject of a commercial fishery, accidental catches are marketed. The fleshy tail is eaten and the fish is sold both without the head and also whole, despite its unattractive appearance. Roker was identified by two of the characteristic dermal denticles or 'bucklers'.

Both eel and herring, often present at other sites in large numbers in sieved material, are absent from context 86 except for two eel dentaries. It appears, therefore, that in the case of context 86 eel and herring were eaten rarely, but for the other hand-collected material, in which they are also rare, this may be attributed to their small size.

In the gallery, close area and the bastions plaice and flounder are present throughout, as well as sole in small numbers. A valuable foodfish, the adult sole move into shallower water in the summer when they would have been easier to catch. Turbot, identified from the North bastion, is common in the English Channel (Wheeler 1978:344) and is found in shallow inshore waters to 80 metres. A valuable and highly esteemed foodfish, turbot may be considered indicative of higher status than the fish already discussed.

A single pilchard opercular bone was identified from the gallery. This species used to be the object of a valuable local fishery off the Cornish coast, the fish were barrelled and exported to Italy as well as supplying a local home market. The export trade was later affected by the Napoleonic wars from which it never recovered, despite efforts to find a new market in the West Indies as slave food (Culley 1971). The pilchard like other clupeids is subject to periodic fluctuations in numbers which make for an unstable fishery. It is present in the Channel, where small catches are still made, and is sensitive to temperature change being encouraged by warm periods (Wheeler 1978:68).

Whiting, haddock as well as cod and ling (the last two species by virtue of their size rather than the number of occurrences), are probably the most commonly consumed species after the flatfishes. Occasionally mackerel, sea bream, gurnards, roker and conger eel were also eaten. Proximity to a bountiful shoreline may have obviated the need to consume large numbers of barrelled herrings throughout the year, so often encountered in other assemblages both inland and on the coast.

An interesting find was three skull bones of perch - a true fresh-water species. Another interesting find of a fresh-water species was a carp pharyngeal from the North bastion from an individual of around 40 cms in total length. Carp are not native to Britain, and were introduced from the Danube basin in the Balkans into Western Europe in the early Middle Ages (Hoffman 1995). They were particularly suitable for fish ponds, the development and maintenance of which ensured a supply of fresh fish all year in inland areas. Carp arrived in Britain rather later than the rest of Europe, the earliest record being in the 1460's when carp were used to stock the Duke of Norfolk's ponds (Hoffman 1995). Tolerance of low oxygen conditions made the carp an ideal fish in, what became, a complex fish pond culture. The flesh can have a muddy taste, but this could be improved by hanging the live fish in a net of wet moss and feeding it bread and milk for a few days (Zeuner 1963). Carp have also been identified from mid-16th to 17th century deposits from Nonsuch Palace, Surrey, during its use as government offices by officials such as Samuel Pepys, who wished to leave London to escape the plague (Locker *unpublished*). However, the virtual absence of fresh water species is to be expected from a site so close to the coast and fishing ports.

The only fish bones found in the keep were two turbot heads.

Discussion of the fish bones. The assemblage of fish bones from Camber shows conformity in species distribution between the phases which is not surprising in view of the other findings (see above). Situated on the Sussex coast, close to the fishing ports of Rye and Winchelsea and less than 12 miles from the larger port at Hastings the castle could have been supplied daily with fresh fish. This is strongly reflected in the assemblage where flatfishes as well as whiting and haddock predominated. The other marine species, with the exception of ling and possibly cod, would have been supplied from the same source. The presence of so few fresh water fish is to be expected on a site so close to the sea.

There seems to be no suggestion of high status from the fish. As previously stated turbot was well regarded as a food fish and probably would have been a more costly purchase than the other flatfishes. By the mid 17th century carp was not held in the same regard as it had been in the medieval period.

The low number of herring and eel are difficult to assess owing to the lack of a consistent sieving programme, but as only two eel bones were found in context 86, which was sieved, it does suggest that their absence may not be solely attributable to recovery loss.

There is no evidence for area-related distribution of fish species.

Some 14 miles away at Battle Abbey (Locker 1985) herring was only present in the post-Dissolution deposits, although the cellarer's accounts show herring to have been the monks' staple diet. They also purchased stockfish, possibly both cod and ling and mackerel, the last was not identified from the bone assemblage. These documentary sources highlight the difficulties in interpreting the significance of absent species, particularly when maximum retrieval has not been ensured.

Documentary evidence also shows that both the monks and the Brownes (who lived at Battle Abbey after the Dissolution) were supplied with fish from London, including dried cod and 'red' and 'white' barrelled herrings. It would seem likely that Camber Castle, being coastal and close in location to Battle Abbey, as well as sharing a similar level of status, would have had access to the same markets for fish.

Discussion

It is not surprising that the majority of the bones found at Camber Castle belong to cattle, sheep and pigs. The main source of meat at Camber was beef once an allowance is made for the different sizes of these animals and their meat yield. Mutton, pork, poultry and fish were also consumed but to a lesser extent.

There are some indications of a higher status component in the diet from the presence of turkey, peafowl and deer, but these are not very prominent and would only have been eaten on rare occasions. Indeed they probably bear witness to the occasional visits to the castle by high ranking officers. In terms of the amount of pig and cervid bones, when compared to other English medieval and post-medieval towns, villages and castles (Fig. 10), Camber with its low percentages of both pig and cervids is very similar to other urban animal-bone assemblages. Camber does not appear to have been a high-status site. This finding is also corroborated by the fish-bone assemblage and is not very surprising since Camber was manned mainly by gunners rather than being a stately residence. It is also interesting that in terms of cervid and pig frequencies, Camber is more similar to town than village assemblages - this is logical as towns are mainly "importers" of food from the surrounding countryside - a situation which most probably applies to Camber Castle - while villages are largely self sufficient. In other words the animal bones indicate that Camber was more like a low status urban 'entity'.

It is unclear at present to what extent the large number of rabbit bones - some extremely young - derive from animals trapped/hunted by the soldiers of Camber, whether they are simply intrusive or even derive from other predatory mammals and birds.

The bird and fish species present suggest that the local coastal and estuarine resources were exploited. Flatfishes, whiting and haddock dominate the fish component, and ducks and waders the bird component. One might speculate that while the bulk of the meat (beef, mutton and pork) was supplied

by the quartermasters, the gunners went out themselves and hunted/trapped/poached/fished some of these smaller animals to supplement their diet, and no doubt to help while away their time.

The poor representation of horse suggests that horses were used for their power alone. A sawn horse bone could be evidence of tool production.

The presence of partial skeletons of dogs and cats suggests that these animals inhabited the castle. Dogs were probably used as guard animals or mascots, and cats would have helped with the control of rats and mice as well as possibly being pets. Many of the dog and cat bones have cut marks suggesting these animals were skinned. Perhaps dog and cat pelts were still valued in the early post-medieval period.

Much of the meat was probably imported into the castle as whole animals or carcasses, and thus, at least in part, butchered, perhaps even slaughtered, in the castle. At that time armies on foreign campaigns were supplied with live beef cattle which followed the troops (Davies, 1964). Some beef, however, may well have been brought in from outside the castle as butchered joints. There is little indication that other animals besides the cats and dogs were kept nearby. Given the nature of the site, ie an artillery fort whose primary function was military, it could be argued that other larger domestic animals kept in or near the castle would have interfered with its military function during a battle. This situation may have changed as the castle declined in importance and was eventually abandoned, the remaining military personnel may have kept a few livestock in or near the castle before its complete abandonment in 1637.

The cattle age structure at Camber conforms to what was probably a countrywide pattern by the 16th century with a shift towards the culling of veal calves, indicating the development of more specialised beef farming geared towards veal and dairy production. It would also suggest that perhaps the dairy industry was important in the Rye area in the 17th century. Many of the sheep were less than 3 years old; they were probably exploited primarily for their meat, though no doubt the local farmers also exploited them for other purposes, and it is quite likely that, for example, the retired dairy animals were sent elsewhere.

Our comparison between the Camber bone measurements and those from other sites - medieval and post-medieval - has proved very interesting. There is considerable interest among agricultural historians concerning the improvement of livestock in England during the last few centuries (see for example Beckett, 1990). Livestock improvement is generally associated with the so-called Agricultural Revolution. When did it occur and did it happen rapidly or gradually? If we assume that increased *size* equals *improvement*, then measurements taken on zoo-archaeological remains can provide an alternative source of information about this process. The short time-span that Camber was occupied means that sheep and cattle measurements from this site can serve as a useful bench-mark for animal size during an archaeologically brief period of 120 years.

Several recent studies of animal remains from medieval and post-medieval assemblages of animal bones have shown that sheep and cattle underwent a marked increase in size during the period between the 15th and 19th centuries. In several cases where material could be fairly tightly dated, these size increases appear to have occurred quite early - even as early as the 15th century - three centuries before the often accepted date of the Agricultural Revolution (Maltby, 1979; Stallibrass, 1988; Davis, 1995; Dobney *et al*, 1995; Albarella and Davis, 1996).

In view of these findings it is not surprising that the Camber cattle and sheep are considerably larger than medieval English cattle and sheep. As far as the comparisons with other post-medieval remains are concerned, it would appear that the Camber animals are larger than the post-medieval ones from Launceston in Cornwall (both 16th-17th centuries and 18th and 19th centuries) and perhaps, though the samples are small, slightly larger than those from Norwich and Lincoln too. (A caveat is needed here since the small difference between on the one hand Camber and on the other hand Norwich and Lincoln may be due to a disparity in the sexual composition of these samples - for example a larger proportion of males compared to females at Camber and a smaller number of males at Norwich and Lincoln.) However, if the Camber cattle and sheep are indeed larger than their post-medieval relatives elsewhere in England, then this might be a reflection of the state of agriculture in Sussex at that time. In his description of the Romney Marsh country in the 16th century, Kerridge (1973; 91) writes that it was mainly in the hands of well-to-do graziers above all interested "in producing fat stock". Cattle were brought here to be fattened, and the native Romney Marsh sheep were big animals with "long legs, deep paunches, thick necks and heavy fleeces of very long, semi-lustrous combing wool, well suited to all but the finest worsteds".

It will be interesting, when samples become available, to compare earlier (ie medieval) sheep and cattle remains from the Rye area both with those from Camber and with contemporary sheep and cattle elsewhere in England to discover first when their size increased and second whether even in medieval times east Sussex had larger livestock than elsewhere.

The measurements of the animal bones from the site are valuable and will therefore make a useful contribution to a much broader study of selection trends and animal husbandry practices during the post-medieval period in the South of England.

Conclusions and summary

A wide spectrum of species of animals are represented in the Camber Castle assemblage, but the common ones are sheep, cattle, pig, chicken, rabbit and several species of fish. Given the relative size of these animals, beef was undoubtedly the main source of meat.

As far as species frequencies, parts of the skeleton represented, and the size variation of the sheep and cattle are concerned no differences could be observed between phases or across the site ie between the bastions and courtyard. The homogeneity of the faunal assemblage like the pottery and metalwork (Scott pers. comm.) indicates that the faunal remains are predominantly derived from the period in which the castle was in use ie mid 16th to mid 17th centuries - in archaeological terms a relatively short time span and one which therefore provides a useful bench-mark for comparison with other assemblages.

There is little evidence from the body-parts represented that either beef or mutton were brought to the castle as butchered joints since all parts of the skeleton are represented if rather unequally - probably due to varying preservation and recovery. A rather low frequency of cattle teeth may however be partly due to some beef being brought in as joints, but the data are not at all clear-cut. Since Camber belongs to the pre-industrialised age, (ie there were no

railways or motorised transport) animals had in general to be brought into towns "on the hoof".

Most of the species were presumably eaten as is attested by the abundant cut/butchery marks and the general state of disarticulation of the skeletons. We might assume that the large farm animals such as cattle, pigs and sheep were purchased from farmers in the Rye area, and many of the fish brought over by fishermen from Rye and Winchelsea. However, it is quite likely that the soldiers in part to supplement their rations and also to assuage the boredom of their duties went out and hunted/snared many of the species of birds such as the teal, avocets and oystercatchers, and smaller animals like hares and rabbits. The species spectrum which includes marine birds, waders etc certainly appears to reflect the kind of environment in which Camber Castle was (and still is) situated - ie marsh, estuary, and sea. The scarcity of typical woodland animals such as deer may also reflect the absence of suitable habitat.

While most of the species' remains are undoubtedly the remains of what the soldiers ate, some remains are probably not. These include the cats and dogs, parts of whose skeletons were found in articulation. The status of the rabbit, however, is unclear. Indeed it is quite likely that some rabbit was snared while others, perhaps the very juvenile individuals, derive from predators. The abundant remains of jackdaws as well as some of the smaller animals like sparrows, shrews, rats, mice, may also have accumulated by some natural means.

The overall composition of the faunal assemblage does not appear to reflect a high status site like many of the castles of medieval England occupied by high ranking members of society. Indeed, with so few deer bones, high status birds and fish, the assemblage has the flavour of an urban collection. In other words Camber Castle is not really a typical castle.

A comparison of measurements from other archaeological sites shows that the sheep and cattle at Camber were very much larger than earlier (medieval) sheep and cattle from various parts of England, and even larger than sheep and cattle from several contemporary sites. If we assume that farm animals' size correlates with their degree of improvement then the large size of the Camber sheep and cattle may reflect the general advanced state of agriculture in Sussex and Kent in the time of Henry VIII. It will be interesting to compare the camber measurements with data from earlier sites in Sussex and Kent. In another respect also the age at slaughter pattern of the cattle also falls in line with similar data from other contemporary sites in different parts of the country. Unlike earlier cattle, much of the Camber beef was derived from veal calves. The medieval - post-medieval shift to veal may well reflect a countrywide shift from oxen to horses for power and the beginnings of a widespread interest in cow milk.

Most of the fish are marine species and were probably locally caught, though some such as the ling and possibly cod may have come from further afield salted or dried. The common fish eaten were plaice/flounder, whiting, haddock and cod.

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Mammals:

Species	II	III	IV	V	VI	IV-VI*
Rodents						
Water vole *Arvicola terrestris*	-	2	3	5	1	9
Field vole *Microtus agrestis*	-	-	7	1	-	8
Rat/water vole *Rattus/Arvicola*	-	2	18	5	2	27
Wood/yellow-necked mouse *Apodemus* sp	-	-	1	-	-	1
House mouse *Mus musculus*	-	-	3	-	1	4
Black rat *Rattus rattus*	-	1	3	2	2	9
Rat *Rattus sp*	-	-	-	5	7	12
Small rodent	-	-	39	14	1	57
Insectivores						
Common shrew *Sorex araneus*	-	-	-	2	-	2
Shrew *Sorex sp*	-	-	4	2	-	6
Water shrew *Neomys fodiens*	-	-	-	2	-	2
Mole *Talpa europaea*	-	-	-	2	-	2
Hedgehog *Erinaceus europaeus*	-	-	1	1	11	13
Lagomorphs						
Rabbit *Oryctolagus cuniculus*	5	41	532	288	183	1143
Hare *Lepus sp*	1	-	18	3	2	35
Carnivores						
Dog *Canis familiaris*	-	3	37	43	11	92
Dog/Fox *Canis/Vulpes*	-	-	-	1	1	2
Fox *Vulpes vulpes*	-	-	1	2	3	6
Cat *Felis catus*	-	1	19	3	6	32
?Ferret *Mustela cf furo*	-	-	-	2	1	3
Cetaceans						
Whale (not identified to species)	-	-	1	3	1	5
Ungulates						
Horse *Equus caballus*	-	-	-	2	1	5
Roe deer *Capreolus capreolus*	-	-	-	-	1	1
Red deer *Cervus elaphus*	-	-	4	4	4	12
Fallow deer *Dama dama*	1	-	9	2	1	12
Cattle *Bos*	27	13	263	474	119	909
Sheep/Goat *Ovis/Capra*	21	45	573	728	191	1581
Pig *Sus*	2	6	103	43	39	230

Table 1

Mammal and bird bones found in the different phases at Camber Castle. * The right-hand column, IV-VI, includes specimens assigned to "phase IV/V" and "phase IV-VI".

Birds:

Species	II	III	IV	V	VI	IV-VI*
Ducks and geese						
Duck *Anas sp*	-	3	25	9	5	40
Mallard/domestic duck *Anas platyrynchos*	-	-	20	11	4	35
Teal *Anas crecca*	-	-	11	3	1	16
Goose *Anser* (?domestic)	-	1	30	9	8	51
Goose *Branta*	-	-	-	2	2	4
Partridges, quails and pheasants						
Quail *Coturnix coturnix*	-	-	1	-	-	1
Grey partridge *Perdix perdix*	-	-	1	1	-	2
Turkey *Meleagris gallopavo*	-	-	4	3	1	8
Peacock *Pavo cristatus*	-	-	2	-	-	2
Chicken and cf chicken *Galliformes*	15	9	97	70	25	230
Crows						
Jackdaw *Corvus monedula*	2	6	143	92	56	298
Crow/rook *Corvus corone/frugilegus*	2	2	14	5	2	25
Gulls						
Blackheaded gull *Larus ridibundus*	-	-	5	-	-	5
Common gull *Larus cf canus*	-	-	-	1	2	3
Herring gull *Larus cf argentatus*	-	-	-	1	-	1
Great black-backed gull *Larus cf marinus*	-	-	-	1	-	1
Herring/lesser black-backed gull *Larus argentatus/fuscus*	-	-	-	4	-	4
Kittiwake *Rissa tridactyla*	-	-	1	-	-	1
Gull *Larus sp*			5	1	2	10
Pigeons and doves						
Pigeon/dove *Columba*	-	1	13	3	3	19
Rock dove *Columba cf livia*	-	-	2	1	4	7
Wood pigeon *Columba cf palumbus*	-	-	-	-	1	1
Sandpipers, godwits and curlews						
Dunlin/sandpiper *Calidris sp*	-	-	23	5	1	29
Bar tailed godwit *Limosa lapponica*	-	-	-	1	2	3
Redshank/sandpiper *Tringa sp*	-	2	9	7	1	19
Woodcock *Scolopax rusticola*	-	-	2	-	-	2
Curlew *Numenius arquata*	-	-	3	1	-	4
Scolopacidae	-	1	2	-	-	2
Rails, crakes and coots						
Water rail *Rallus aquaticus*	-	-	-	1	-	1
Stilts and avocets						
Avocet *Recurvirostra avosetta*	-	-	4	1	-	5
Oystercatchers						
Oystercatcher *Haematopus ostralegus*	-	-	10	2	-	12
Pipits and wagtails						
Wagtail *cf Motacilla*	-	-	3	-	-	3

Table 1 (continued)

Bird bones found in the different phases at Camber Castle. * The right-hand column, IV-VI, includes specimens assigned to "phase IV/V" and "phase IV-VI".

Species	II	III	IV	V	VI	IV-VI*
Robins, chats and thrushes						
Starling *Sturnus vulgaris*	-	-	1	1	1	3
Blackbird/thrush *Turdus* sp	-	5	36	13	8	59
Blackbird/thrush/ starling *Turdus/Sturnus*	-	-	2	1	1	4
Sparrows						
Sparrow *Passer*	-	-	7	1	-	8
Passeriformes	-	6	18	6	5	30
Plovers						
Plover *Pluvialis sp*	-	1	17	1	-	18
Lapwing *Vanellus vanellus*	-	-	29	9	5	44
Herons and bitterns						
Grey heron *Ardea cinerea*	-	-	1	1	-	2
Auks						
Black guillemot *Cepphus grylle*	-	-	-	1	-	1
Harriers, hawks and buzzards						
Buzzard/hen harrier *Buteo buteo/Circus cyaneus*	-	-	1	1	-	2
Sparrowhawk *cf Accipiter nisus*	-	-	-	1	-	1
Cormorants						
Shag *Phalacrocorax aristotelis*	-	-	1	-	-	2
Owls						
Tawny owl *Strix aluco*	-	-	11	1	-	12

Table 1 (continued)

Bird bones found in the different phases at Camber Castle. * The right-hand column, IV-VI, includes specimens assigned to "phase IV/V" and "phase IV-VI".

Phase:	II	III	IV	V	VI	IV-VI
Elasmobranch	-	-	2	4	1	7
Roker *Raja clavata*	-	-	5	-	-	5
Eel *Anguilla anguilla*	-	-	4	-	-	4
Conger eel *Conger conger*	2	1	6	2	-	8
Herring *Clupea harengus*	-	-	16	2	1	19
Pilchard *Sardina pilchardus*	-	-	1	-	-	1
Carp *Cyprinus carpio*	-	-	-	1	-	1
Angler *Lophius piscatorius*	-	-	2	-	-	2
Cod *Gadus morhua*	2	1	57	11	1	69
Small gadid	-	-	6	-	-	6
Large gadid	-	1	14	8	2	24
Haddock *Melanogrammus aeglefinus*	-	-	150	14	-	164
Whiting *Merlangius merlangus*	-	2	154	18	16	188
Ling *Molva molva*	9	-	6	9	2	17
Tub gurnard *Triglia lucerna*	-	-	3	4	3	10
Gurnard	-	-	27	3	2	32
Perch *Perca fluviatilis*	-	-	2	1	-	3
Sea bream	-	-	2	-	-	2
Mackerel *Scomber scombrus*	-	-	1	1	-	2
Turbot *Scophthalmus maximus*	-	1	1	2	19	22
Turbot/Halibut *Scophthalmus/Hippoglossus*	-	1	4	2	-	6
Plaice *Pleuronectes platessa*	-	-	2	-	1	3
Plaice/Flounder	-	29	241	61	25	327
Dab *Limanda*	-	-	6	2	-	8
Sole *Solea solea*	-	-	16	-	-	16
Large Flatfish	-	-	-	1	1	2
Flatfish	-	-	28	2	-	30
Totals:	13	36	756	148	74	978

Table 2

Numbers of fish bones at Camber Castle

Cattle:

	Ph II-III MNI	Ph IV MNI	%	Ph IV-VI MNI	%
Incisor	1	1	8	3	6
$dp_4 + P_4$	1	2	15	11	23
$M_{1/2}$	1	1	8	8	17
M_3	1	3	23	15	32
Scapula	1	13	100	40	85
Humerus	2	10	77	47	100
Radius	3	6	46	22	47
Metacarpal	1	3	23	13	28
Pelvis	1	8	62	30	64
Femur	3	8	62	30	64
Tibia	2	8	62	36	77
Calcaneum	2	6	46	23	49
Astragalus	0	7	54	18	38
Metatarsal	1	9	69	25	53
Phalanx 1	3	5	38	15	31
Phalanx 3	1	4	31	7	15

Sheep:

	Ph II-III MNI	Ph IV MNI	%	Ph IV-VI MNI	%
Incisor	1	2	4	3	2
$dp_4 + P_4$	5	23	46	55	44
$M_{1/2}$	5	19	38	44	35
M_3	2	20	40	45	36
Scapula	4	28	56	90	72
Humerus	4	46	92	125	100
Radius	2	20	40	64	51
Metacarpal	2	4	8	29	58
Pelvis	3	27	54	63	50
Femur	2	18	36	37	30
Tibia	4	50	100	97	78
Calcaneum	1	18	36	38	30
Astragalus	0	12	24	18	14
Metatarsal	3	9	18	38	30
Phalanx 1	0	2	4	12	10
Phalanx 3	0	0	-	0	-

Pig:

	Ph II-III MNI	Ph IV MNI	Ph IV-VI MNI	%
Incisor	1	3	6	50
$dp_4 + P_4$	1	6	12	100
$M_{1/2}$		3	10	83
M_3		2	8	67
Scapula	1	2	6	50
Humerus		4	11	92
Radius		3	6	50
Metacarpal	1	3	6	50
Pelvis		2	5	42
Femur	1	3	5	42
Tibia		4	8	67
Calcaneum		2	3	25
Astragalus		2	4	33
Metatarsal		2	6	50
Phalanx 1		1	3	25
Phalanx 3	1	0	0	-

Table 3

Relative representation of different parts of the skeleton of the cattle, sheep and pig at Camber Castle. MNI = the Minimum Number of Individuals calculated for a particular bone.

	II-III		IV		IV-VI	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Mammals	171	62	1653	56	4220	68
Birds	56	20	554	19	1029	17
Fish	49	18	756	25	978	16
Totals	276		2963		6227	

Table 4

Camber Castle. The numbers and percentages of mammal, bird and fish.

Phase:	II-III		IV		V		IV-VI	
	n	%	n	%	n	%	n	%
Cattle	40	22	263	17	474	30	909	22
Sheep	66	36	573	37	728	45	1581	39
Pig	8	4	103	7	43	3	230	6
Chicken	24	13	97	6	70	4	230	6
Rabbit	46	25	532	34	288	18	1143	28
Total:	184		1568		1603		4093	

Table 5

Camber Castle. Numbers and percentages of the most frequent mammals.

Area		Cattle	Pig	Sheep	Dog	Cat	Red deer	Fallow deer	Fowl	Goose	Rabbit	TOTAL
Courtyard	%	17	8	40	3	1	+	+	3	1	26	
	n	308	135	717	56	9	5	8	60	24	460	1782
North Bastion	%	30	2	35	1	+	+	+	7	1	23	
	n	429	36	508	17	7	3	1	94	12	334	1441
West Bastion	%	16	6	32	1	0	1	0	7	1	37	
	n	59	21	113	2	0	4	0	26	2	131	358
Gallery	%	10	4	28	1	4	0	1	11	2	40	
	n	36	13	98	5	15	0	2	37	6	139	351
East Bastion	%	27	6	43	3	0	0	+	5	1	15	
	n	75	17	123	8	0	0	1	15	2	42	283
South Bastion	%	26	10	45	5	1	0	1	4	2	8	
	n	34	13	59	6	1	0	1	5	3	10	132
Keep	%	6	2	23	1	0	0	0	10	1	56	
	n	8	3	29	1	0	0	0	13	1	70	125
Close	n	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	4	2	3	10

Table 6

The numbers and percentages of the major animal taxa in the main areas of Camber Castle (all phases). The right-hand column gives the total numbers of bones. "+" refers to values less than 0.5%

	Cattle	Sheep	Pig
Scapula	37/79	12/179	3/12
Humerus	50/93	55/247	7/22
Radius	20/56	11/132	1/13
Metacarpal	2/16	0/0	
Pelvis	24/59	14/123	1/9
Femur	27/83	10/90	4/15
Tibia	34/76	37/197	5/14
Astragalus	22/35	1/24	0/7
Calcaneum	13/47	5/76	0/7
Metatarsal	4/42	0/0	
Metapodial			0/28

Table 7

Butchery. Numbers of butchered cattle, sheep and pig bones at Camber Castle phases IV-VI expressed as a proportion of the total counts of the different bones.

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	n	o	p	Total
dP_4	Ph II-III																0
	Ph IV		3														3
	Ph IV-VI	1	9	3							1	1					15
P_4	Ph II-III						1										1
	Ph IV																0
	Ph IV-VI	1		2		2	1		3							1	10
M_1	Ph II-III																0
	Ph IV										1						1
	Ph IV-VI							3	1	1	7		1				13
M_2	Ph II-III																0
	Ph IV						1										1
	Ph IV-VI						2	4			6	2					14
$M_{1/2}$	Ph II-III									2	2						4
	Ph IV		1							1	2						4
	Ph IV-VI		1					6	1	3	6	2					15
M_3	Ph II-III						1										1
	Ph IV		2	1		2											5
	Ph IV-VI		5	4	2	6	3	7	1	2	2	1					33

Table 8

Camber Castle. **Cattle** wear stages of individual teeth (following Grant 1982). Both teeth in mandibles and isolated teeth are included.

Sheep:	Phase IV			Phases IV - VI (-context PR#2)		
	U	F	%U	U	F	%U
Scapula	6	50	11	19 (10)	160 (132)	11 (7)
Humerus dist.	7	84	8	32 (21)	215 (191)	13 (10)
Radius dist.	15	25	38	49 (36)	79 (71)	38 (34)
Metacarpal dist.	5	2		30 (19)	16 (14)	65 (58)
Pelvis	3	51	6	14 (5)	111 (102)	11 (5)
Femur dist.	18	18	50	40 (32)	34 (30)	54 (52)
Tibia dist.	17	83	17	48 (30)	144 (134)	25 (18)
Calcaneum	5	30	14	22 (16)	52 (51)	30 (24)
Metatarsal dist.	11	4		55 (38)	17 (13)	76 (75)
Phalanx 1	6	7		11 (9)	20 (19)	35 (32)
Metapodial	2	0		5 (3)	1 (0)	

Cattle:	Phase IV			Phases IV - VI		
	U	F	%U	U	F	%U
Scapula	3	23	12	8	71	10
Humerus dist.	6	13	32	14	78	15
Radius dist.	9	2		17	26	40
Metacarpal dist.	0	2		4	14	22
Pelvis	1	14	7	3	56	5
Femur dist.	14	1	93	34	23	60
Tibia dist.	5	10	33	18	51	26
Calcaneum	7	5		24	20	55
Metatarsal dist.	9	5		17	25	40
Phalanx 1	2	36		4	109	4
Metapodial	3	0		7	1	

Pig:	Phase IV		Phases IV - VI	
	U	F	U	F
Scapula	4	0	6	4
Humerus dist.	3	5	6	15
Radius dist.	5	0	11	0
Metacarpal dist.	5	0	11	1
Pelvis	1	3	1	8
Femur dist.	4	2	7	2
Tibia dist.	3	4	8	6
Calcaneum	3	0	5	0
Metatarsal dist.	2	0	9	1
Phalanx 1	3	4	7	6
Metapodial	4	0	6	0

Table 9

Counts of unfused (U) and fused (F = "fused" + "just fused") epiphyses/metaphyses of sheep, cattle and pig bones at Camber Castle. NB: The numbers and percentages for sheep in parentheses are the counts excluding sheep bones in context PR#2 (phase V) which contains an unusually large number of neonatal sheep bones.

		0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total
dP_4																									
	Ph II-III						3				1	1		1		3			1					2	5
	Ph IV	1					3			3	1	1		1	3	5		2			1			3	19
	Ph IV-VI	14					3			3	1	1		1	10	14		8	2		1			3	61
	(Ph IV-VI	5					3			3	1	1		1	8	13		6	2		1			3	47)
P_4																									
	Ph II-III					2								2		1									5
	Ph IV			3		3	1		2	4	1		2	8		6									30
	Ph IV-VI			4		3	2	1	3	10	10		2	14		10	1								60
	(Ph IV-VI			3		3	2	1	3	8	8		2	12		10	1								53)
M_1																									
	Ph II-III					1		1	1		6					2									11
	Ph IV	1			1		1				22	2	3	2			5								37
	Ph IV-VI	4		2	2	1	1	4		4	51	4	7	4		3	8								95
	(Ph IV-VI	3		2	2		1	4		3	44	3	5	4		3	7								81)
M_2																									
	Ph II-III	1			1		1				4														7
	Ph IV						1	2	1	8	23	2				1									38
	Ph IV-VI	2	1				1	7	9	13	45	3		1		3									85
	(Ph IV-VI	2					1	6	6	10	39	3		1		2									70)
$M_{1/2}$																									
	Ph II-III										1														1
	Ph IV							3	1	2	5						1								12
	Ph IV-VI	1					2	4	4	2	13					1	1								28
	(Ph IV-VI	1					2	4	3	2	12														25)
M_3																									
	Ph II-III									2			2												4
	Ph IV	1	1	4	1	3	2	2	1	1	1	7	15		1										40
	Ph IV-VI	5	1	9	1	5	4	6	4	5	7	11	32		1	1									92
	(Ph IV-VI	3	1		1	5	2	4	3	4	5	10	27		1										73)

Table 10

Camber Castle. **Sheep** wear stages of individual teeth (following Payne 1987). Both teeth in mandibles and isolated teeth are included. NB: The numbers in parentheses for phases IV-VI are counts excluding sheep teeth in context PR#2 (phase V) which contains an unusually large number of neonatal sheep bones.

	Age range	Tooth	n	Wear stage	% killed	cum. % killed	age (approx)
Phase IV							
	0-2 yrs	dp_4	19		39	39	2 yrs
	>2 yrs	P_4	30		61		
	2-3 yrs	M_3	8	2-4	13	52	3 yrs
	3-5 yrs	M_3	14	5-10	22	74	5 yrs
	6-10 yrs	M_3	15	11G	24	98	10 yrs
	>10 yrs	M_3	1	>11G	2	100	
Phases IV-VI							
	0-2 yrs	dp_4	61		50	50	2 yrs
	>2 yrs	P_4	60		50		
	2-3 yrs	M_3	15	2-4	9	59	3 yrs
	3-5 yrs	M_3	37	5-10	22	81	5 yrs
	6-10 yrs	M_3	32	11G	19	99	10 yrs
	>10 yrs	M_3	2	>11G	1	100	
Phases IV-VI excluding PR#2							
	0-2 yrs	dp_4	47		47	47	2 yrs
	>2 yrs	P_4	53		53		
	2-3 yrs	M_3	6	2-4	5	52	3 yrs
	3-5 yrs	M_3	28	5-10	24	76	5 yrs
	6-10 yrs	M_3	27	11G	23	99	10 yrs
	>10 yrs	M_3	1	>11G	1	100	

Table 11

Sheep kill-off pattern (following Payne, 1988)

		a	b	c	d	e	f	g	h	j	k	l	m	n	Total
dP_4	Ph II-III	1													1
	Ph IV	3				1	4		1						9
	Ph IV-VI	5				1	7		2	1					16
P_4	Ph II-III														0
	Ph IV	1			1										2
	Ph IV-VI	2	2		2										6
M_1	Ph II-III														0
	Ph IV		2	3									1		6
	Ph IV-VI	1	5	3	3			1		4	1		1		19
M_2	Ph II-III														0
	Ph IV	2	1				1								4
	Ph IV-VI	4	4	3	2	2	2								17
$M_{1/2}$	Ph II-III														0
	Ph IV	2				1		1							4
	Ph IV-VI	4		1	1	1	1	1							9
M_3	Ph II-III														0
	Ph IV	3	1												4
	Ph IV-VI	10	4												14

Table 12

Camber Castle. **Pig** wear stages of individual teeth (following Grant 1982). Both teeth in mandibles and isolated teeth are included.

		Phase(s)	n	mean	sd
Cattle					
	Humerus BT	IV	4	783	58.0
	Humerus BT	IV-VI	25	756	59.2
	Humerus HTC	IV	7	354	35.2
	Humerus HTC	IV-VI	48	347	31.5
	Tibia Bd	IV	7	645	46.8
	Tibia Bd	IV-VI	34	622	44.4
Sheep					
	Humerus BT	IV	68	277	17.0
	Humerus BT	IV-VI	173	278	17.7
	Humerus HTC	IV	74	145	9.8
	Humerus HTC	IV-VI	187	144	9.9
	Radius GL	IV	7	1476	131.8
	Radius GL	IV-VI	27	1505	110.7
	Radius Bd	IV	18	282	19.8
	Radius Bd	IV-VI	57	287	17.5
	Tibia Bd	IV	77	269	15.4
	Tibia Bd	IV-VI	129	269	17.0
	Astragalus Bd	IV	20	188	11.8
	Astragalus Bd	IV-VI	28	188	10.9
	Calcaneum GL	IV	23	571	33.2
	Calcaneum GL	IV-VI	41	567	35.9

Table 13

Pairwise comparisons 'phase IV' *versus* 'pooled phases IV-VI' of measurements (in tenths of a millimetre) of cattle and sheep bones. For all bones there was no statistically significant (Student's "t" tests, at the 5% level) difference between on the one hand 'phase IV' and on the other 'pooled phases IV-VI'.

Figure 1

Location of Camber Castle. An extract from a map by Speed (1610) showing the location of the Castle before the river Camber became silted up rendering the Castle obsolete.

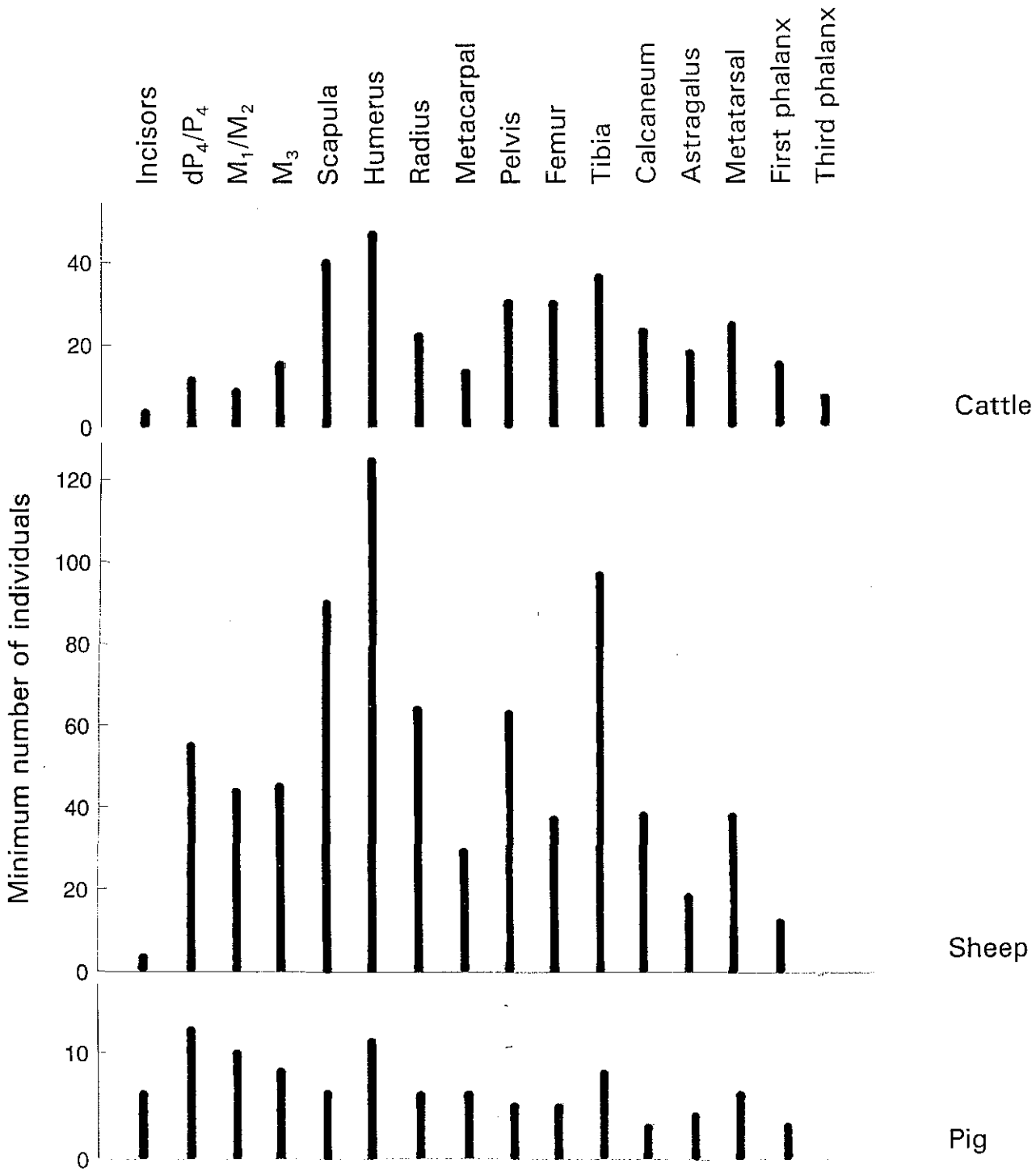

Figure 2

Camber castle, phases IV-VI. Parts of the skeleton of cattle, sheep and pig. Note that the vertical axis for pig is expanded for clarity

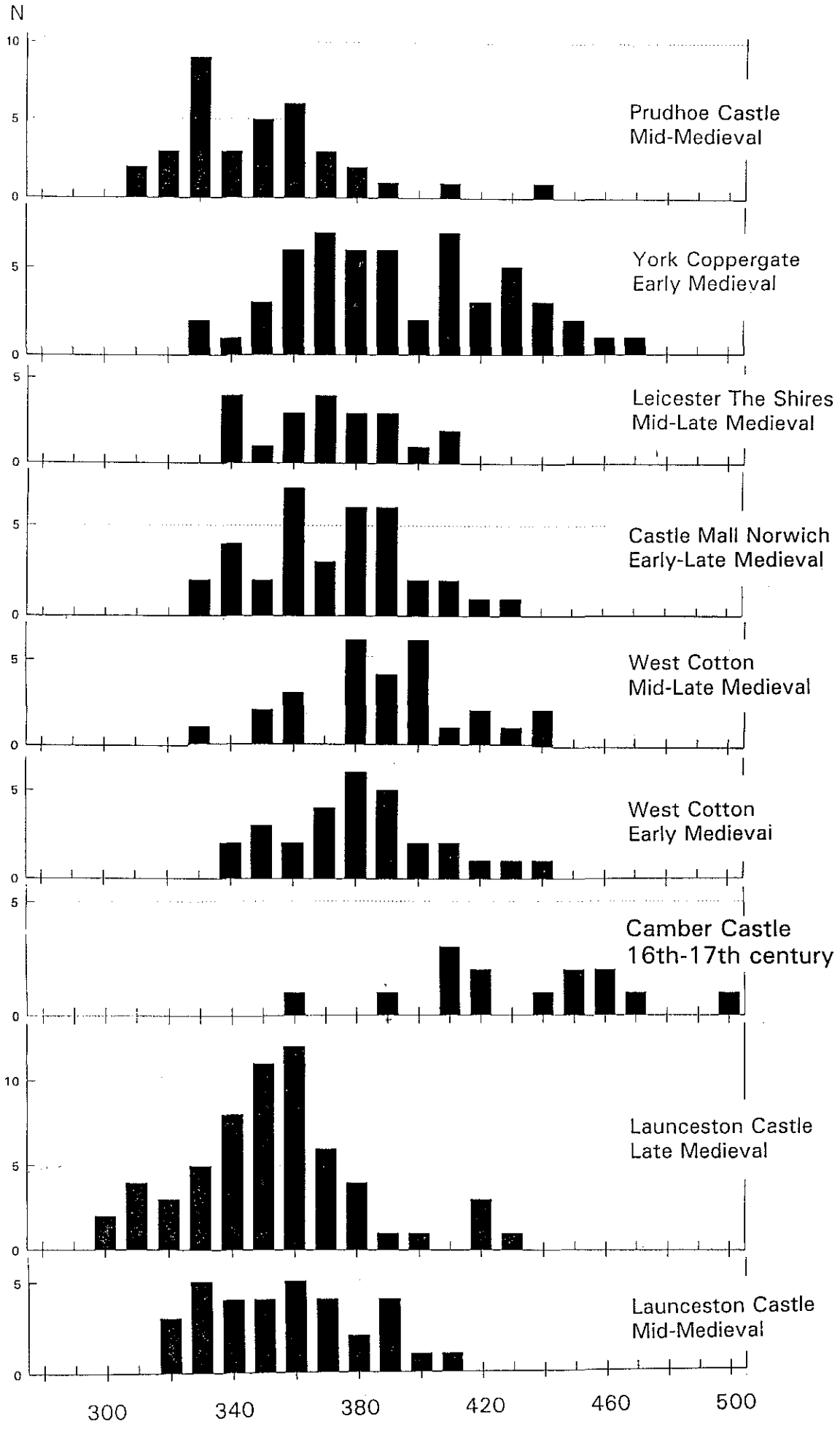

Figure 3

The Camber Castle cattle compared to cattle from several medieval sites in England. Astragalus distal width (Bd) in tenths of a millimetre. For Prudhoe Castle see Davis (1987); Coppergate, York see O'Connor (1986); Leicester The Shires see Gidney (1991a and b); Castle Mall, Norwich see Albarella et al. (in prep); West Cotton see Albarella and Davis (1994); and Launceston Castle see Albarella and Davis (1996).

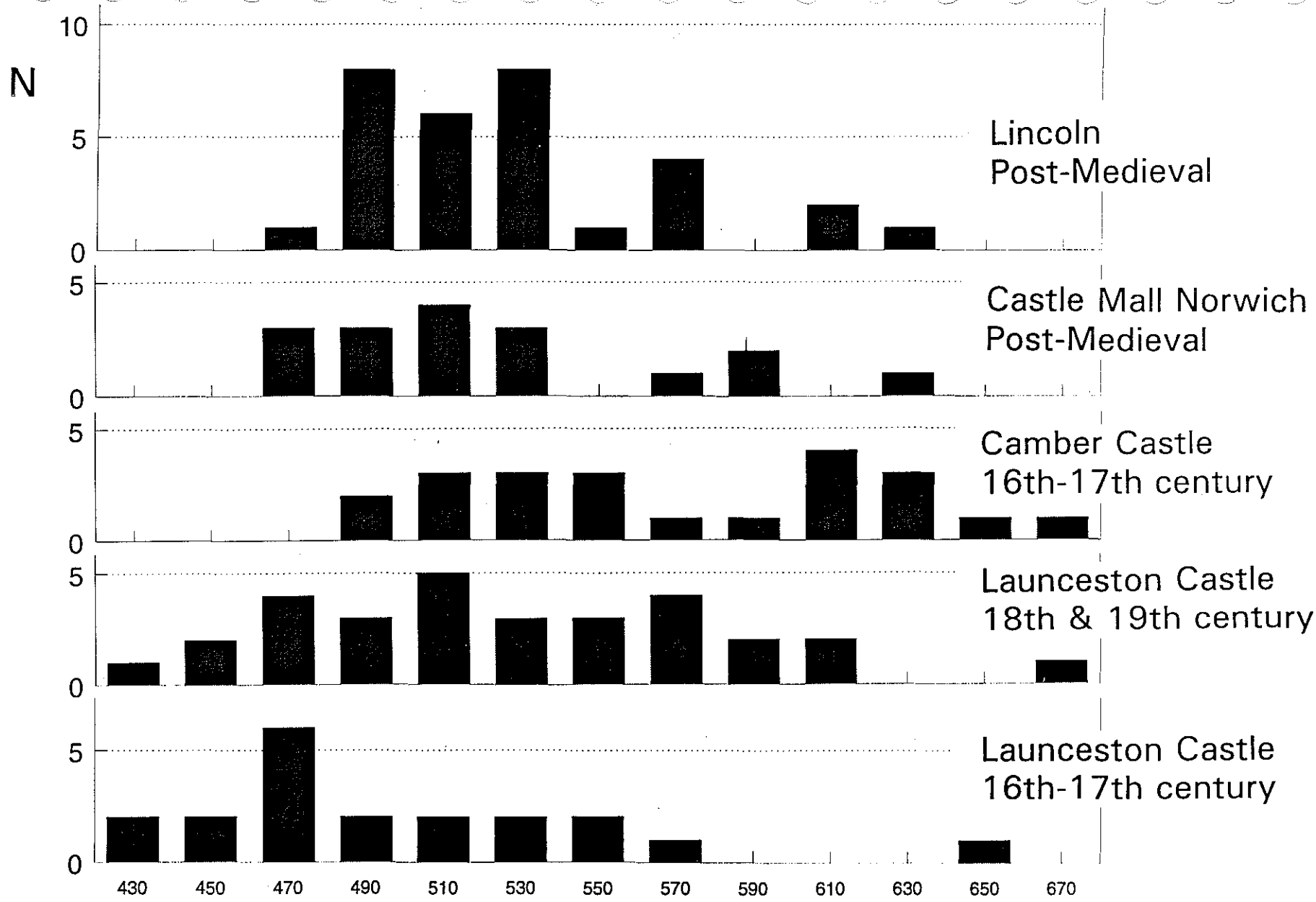

Figure 4

The Camber Castle cattle compared to cattle from several other post-medieval sites in England. Metatarsal distal width (BFd) in tenths of a millimetre. For Castle Mall, Norwich see Albarella et al. (1997); Lincoln see Dobney et al (1995); and Launceston Castle see Albarella and Davis (1996).

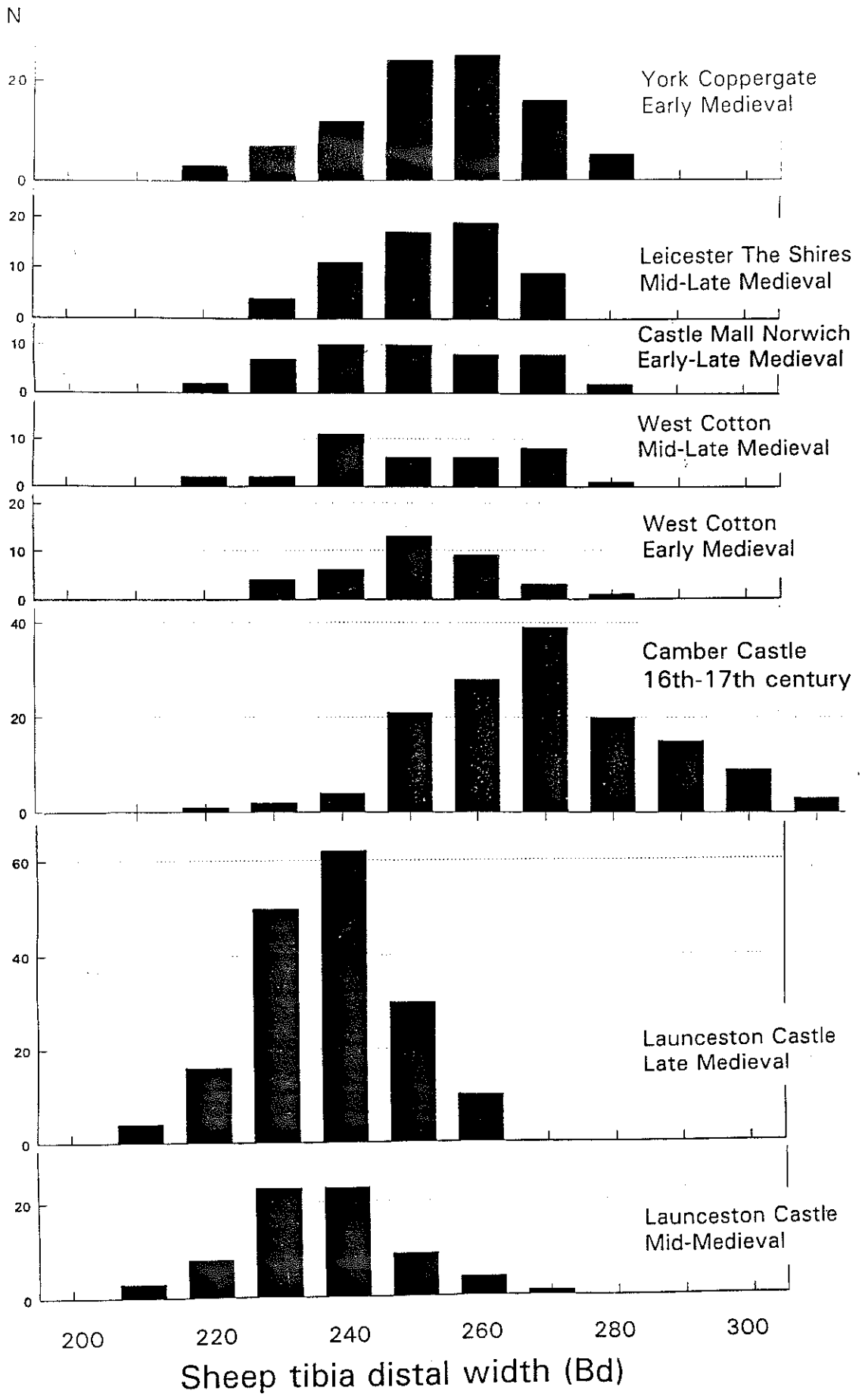

Figure 5

The Camber castle sheep compared to sheep from several medieval sites in England. Tibia distal width (Bd) in tenths of a millimetre. Adapted from figure 14 in Albarella and Davis (1994) with data from Castle Mall, Norwich from Albarella et al (in prep).

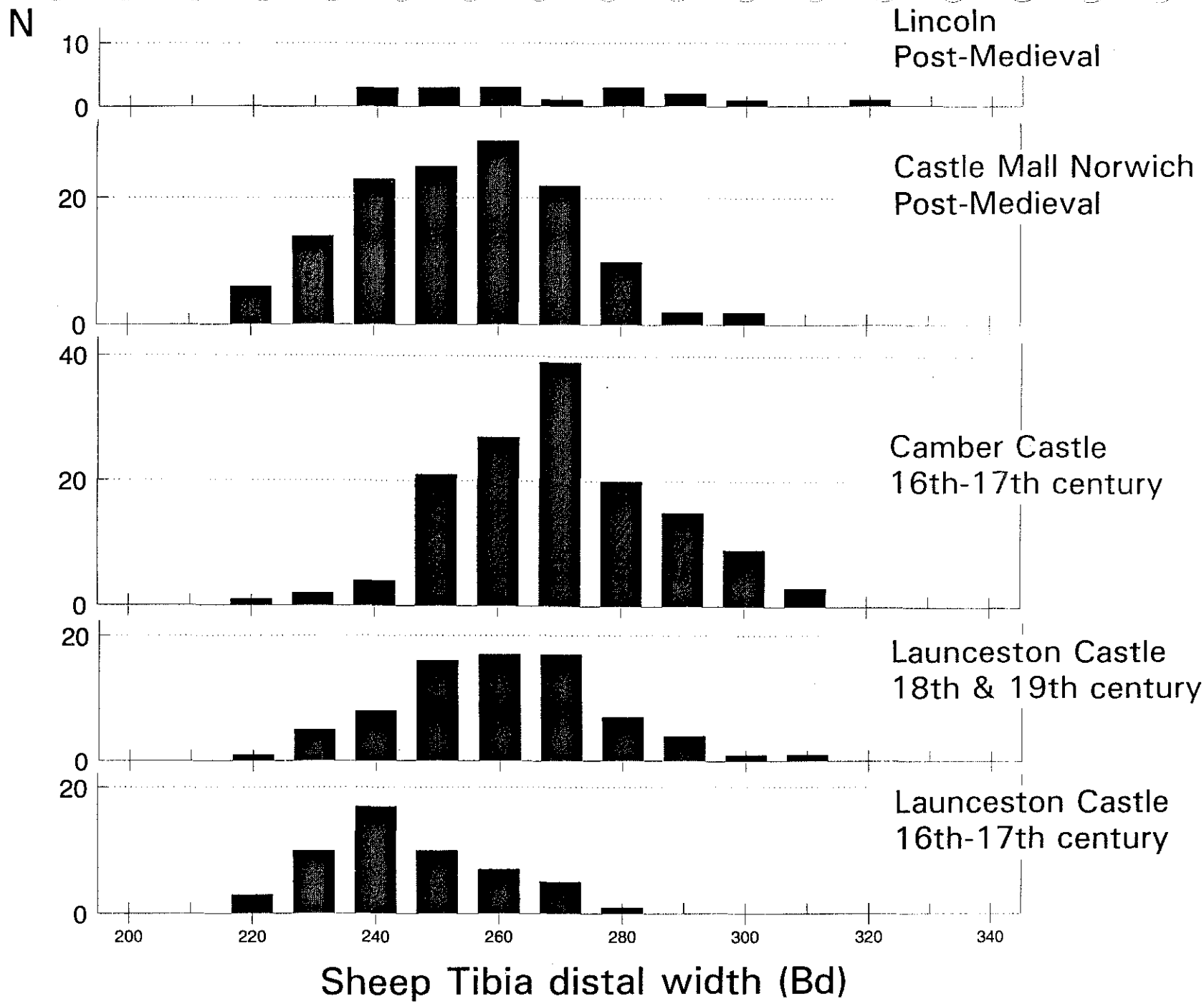

Figure 6

The Camber castle sheep compared to sheep from several other post-medieval sites in England. Tibia distal width (Bd) in tenths of a millimetre. For Castle Mall, Norwich see Albarella et al. (in prep); Lincoln see Dobney et al (1995); and Launceston Castle see Albarella and Davis (1996).

Figure 7

Measurements of the Camber Castle sheep compared with the mean values (the "0" line) of a sample of 26 modern Shetland ewes - Log ratio diagrams (from Davis, 1996). Values which are greater than the Shetland mean are positive and lie to the right of the zero line, values which are less are negative and lie to the left.

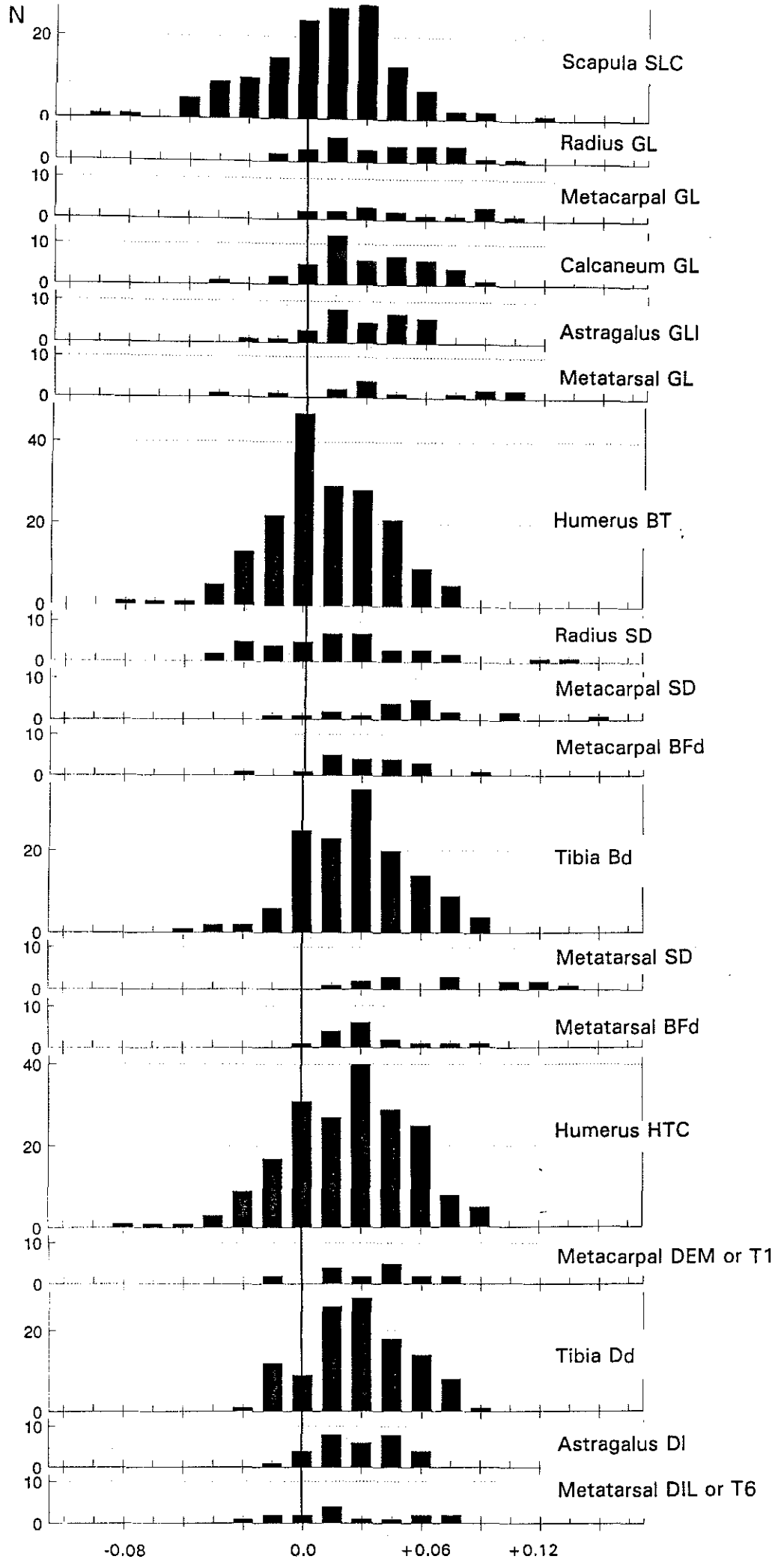
N
Scapula SLC
Radius GL
Metacarpal GL
Calcaneum GL
Astragalus GLl
Metatarsal GL
Humerus BT
Radius SD
Metacarpal SD
Metacarpal BFd
Tibia Bd
Metatarsal SD
Metatarsal BFd
Humerus HTC
Metacarpal DEM or T1
Tibia Dd
Astragalus Dl
Metatarsal DlL or T6
-0.08
0.0
+0.06
+0.12
Log 10 ratio

Figure 7

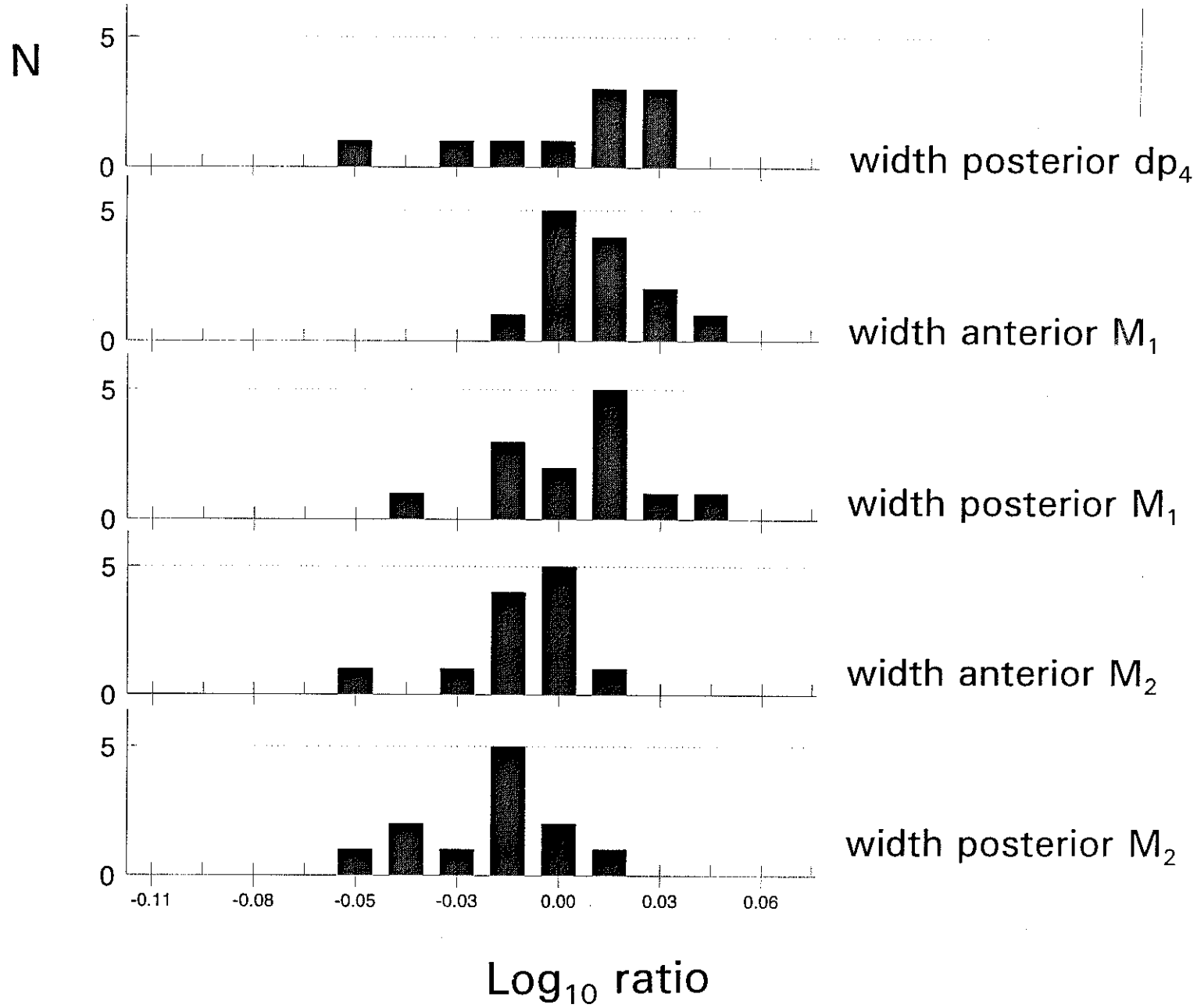

Figure 8

Measurements of the Camber castle pig teeth compared with the mean values (the "0" line) of a sample of Neolithic pig teeth from Durrington Walls (Albarella and Payne, forthcoming) - Log ratio diagrams. Values which are greater than the Durrington Walls "standard" are positive and lie to the right of the zero line, values which are less are negative and lie to the left.

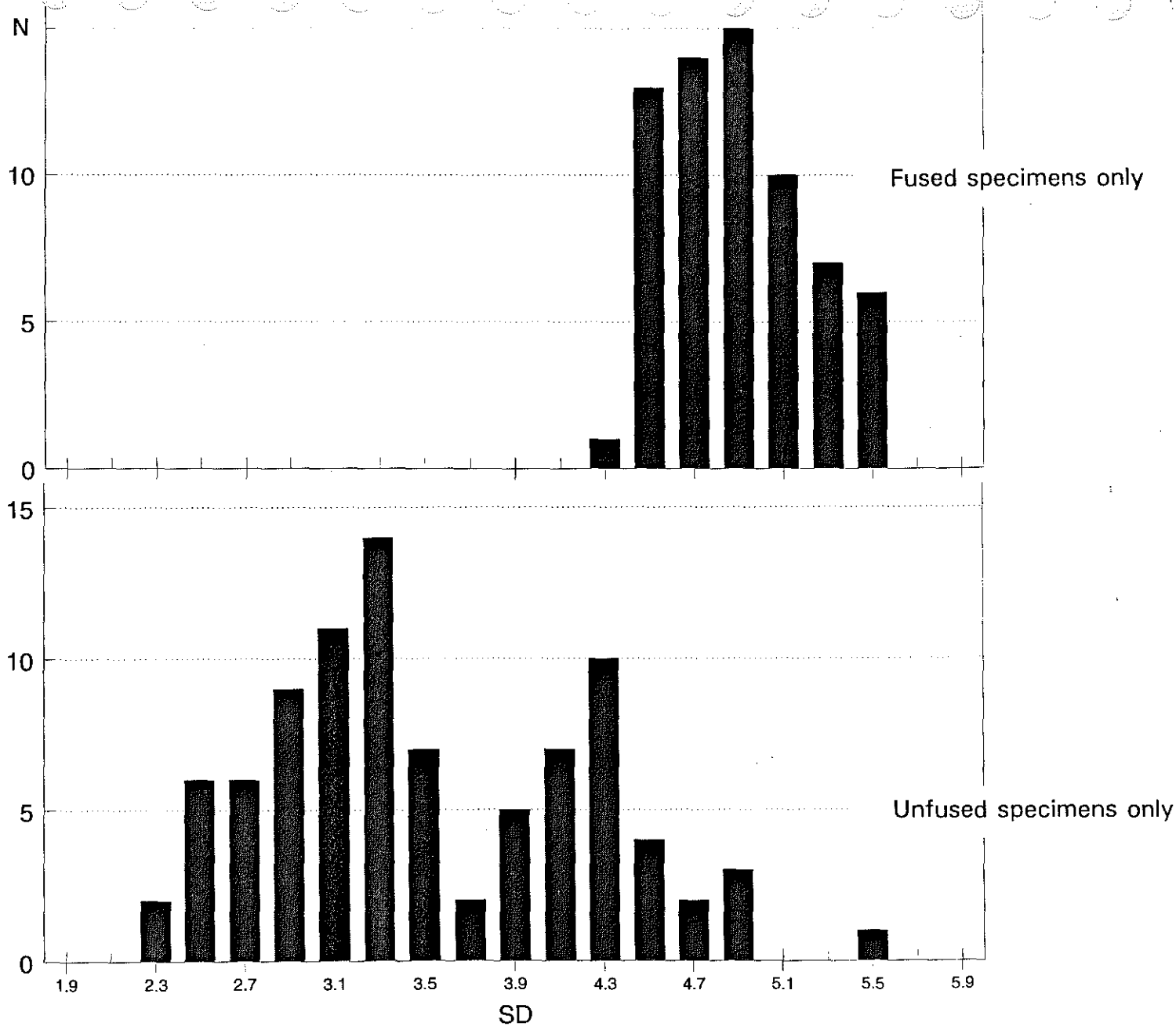

Figure 9

Camber castle. Rabbit tibiae from all phases, plots of tibia shaft width (SD) in millimetres. Specimens from adults (epiphyses fused) are shown above, specimens from juveniles (epiphyses unfused) are shown below. Note the bimodal plots indicating two age groups.

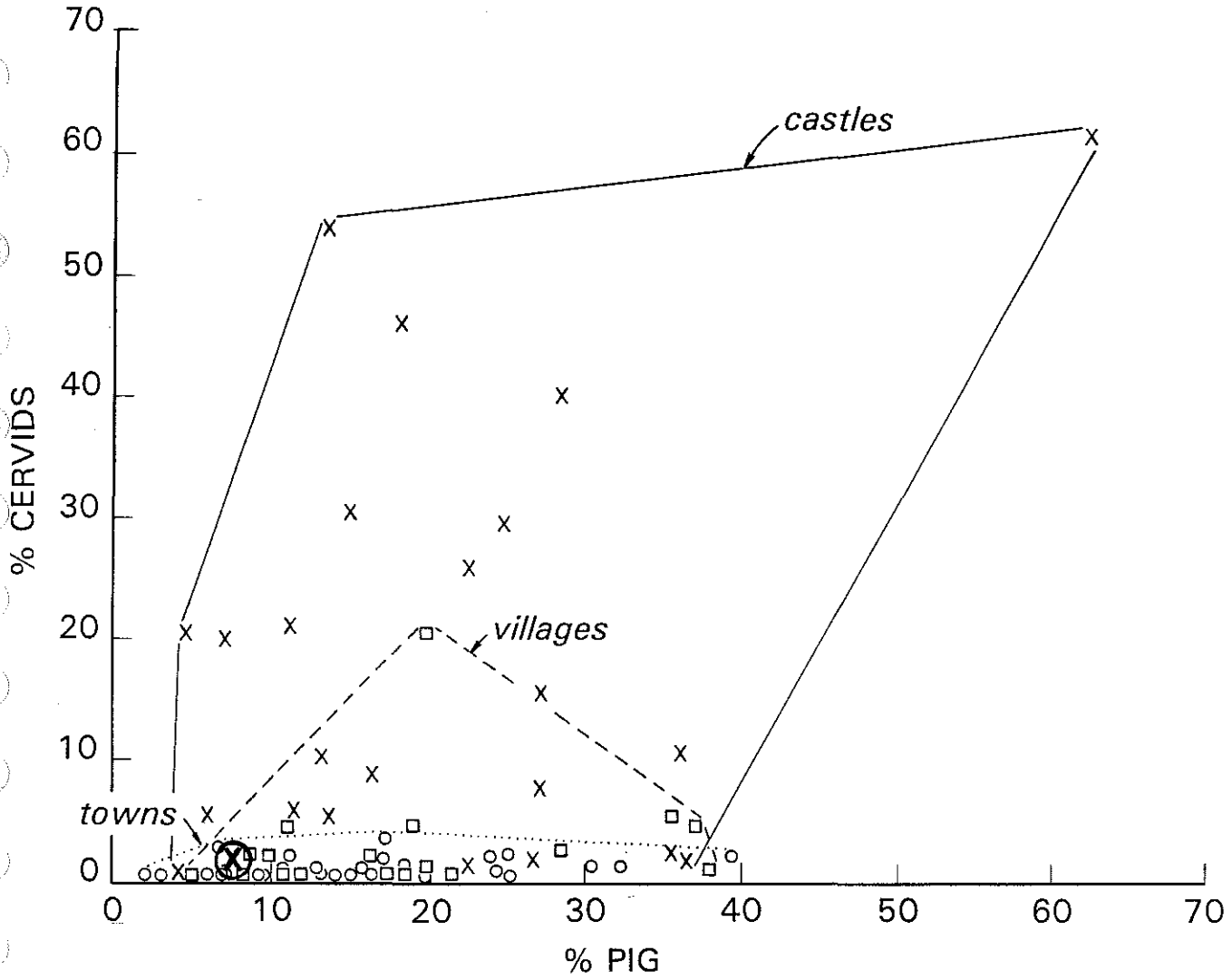

Figure 10

Plot of frequencies of pig against cervids for assemblages of medieval and post-medieval date: towns, castles and villages compared.
The vertical axis "% CERVIDS" and horizontal axis "% PIG" represent the proportion of these two groups calculated as a percentage of the total number of cattle + sheep + pig + cervid bones. (Adapted from figure 41 of Albarella and Davis, 1996.)

Appendix

Measurements in tenths of a millimetre of mammal and bird bones and teeth from Camber Castle, arranged by taxon, part of skeleton and period.

Measurements taken are as in von den Driesch (1976), Payne & Bull (1988) for pig teeth, and Davis (1996) for artiodactyl metapodials.

Key

Area Code

g	gallery
keep	keep or tower
ct	courtyard
nb	north bastion
wb	west bastion
eb	east bastion
sb	south bastion
c	close

Box nr

The animal bones box number, note that most of the bird bones are in boxes 1 and 2.

PR#

These are the context numbers as revised by the Oxford Archaeology Unit.

Elem

Bones are coded as follows:

sca	scapula
cor	coracoid
hum	humerus
rad	radius
uln	ulna
mc	metacarpal
cmc	carpometacarpal
pel	pelvis
fem	femur
tib	tibia
tta	tibiotarsus
cal	calcaneum
ast	astragalus
mt	metatarsal
tmt	tarsometatarsal

Tax

Taxa are coded as follows

b	*Bos* (cattle)
o	*Ovis* or *Capra* (sheep or goat)
ova	*Ovis* (sheep)
sus	*Sus* (pig)
dad	*Dama dama* (fallow deer)
eq	*Equus* (equid)
orc	*Oryctolagus cuniculus* (rabbit)
le	*Lepus* (hare)
caf	*Canis familiaris* (dog)
vuv	*Vulpes vulpes* (fox)
fec	*Felis catus* (cat)
phl	*Phalacrocorax aristotelis* (shag)
arc	*Ardea cinerea* (grey heron)
anas	*Anas cf platyrhynchos* (mallard)
anc	*Anas crecca* (teal)
ans	*Anser* (goose)
bra	*Branta* (goose)
gal	*Gallus* (probable chicken)
gnp	*Gallus/Numida/Phasianus* (chicken/guinea fowl/pheasant)
gp	*Gallus/Phasianus* (chicken/pheasant)
meg	*Meleagris gallopavo* (turkey)
pav	*Pavo cristatus* (peacock)
pep	*Perdix perdix* (grey partridge)
haem	*Haematopus ostralegus* (oystercatcher)
avo	*Recurvirostra avosetta* (avocet)
pl	*Pluvialis* (plover)
van	*Vanellus vanellus* (lapwing)
rit	*Rissa tridactylus* (kittiwake)
col	*Columba* (pigeon)
sta	*Strix aluco* (tawny owl)
tu	*Turdus* (turdid)
com	*Corvus monedula* (jackdaw)
cor	*Corvus corone/frugilegus* (crow/rook)

Fus

The state of fusion of the epiphysis and/or metaphysis is coded as follows:

jf	just fused (epiphysis fused, suture line still visible)
f	fused (suture not visible)
ufe	unfused epiphysis
ufm	unfused metaphysis
ufX	unfused epiphysis and metaphysis

Area	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Tax	M_3:L	M_3:wI
nb	831916	5	2	b	393	165
nb	831926	5	2	b	349	138
nb	831926	5	2	b	352	127
ct	834950	5	40	b	345	
sb	831897	4	763	b	360	137
nb	834720	4-6	335	b		137
nb	831926	5	2	b		129
nb	831926	5	2	b	370	139
nb	831926	5	2	b	382	137

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	LG	SLC
sb	831897	3	754	sca	b	f		369
eb	831686	4	645	sca	b	f	581	
sb	831897	4	750	sca	b	f		534
wb	831898	4	802	sca	b	f	609	
wb	831898	4	802	sca	b	f	618	
wb	831923	4	801	sca	b	f		505
wb	831923	4	801	sca	b	f	612	540
wb	831924	4	801	sca	b	f	724	655
nb	831925	4	890	sca	b	f	622	488
ct	834691	4	86	sca	b	f	685	
ct	834702	4	73	sca	b	f	668	
ct	834952	4	86	sca	b	f	595	
ct	834727	4	295	sca	b	f	574	545
ct	834727	4	295	sca	b	f		544
ct	834729	4	295	sca	b	f	598	
ct	834730	4	295	sca	b	f	608	
ct	834731	4	295	sca	b	f	582	
ct	834733	4	295	sca	b	f	736	677
ct	834734	4	295	sca	b	f	584	482
ct	834734	4	295	sca	b	f	726	
nb	834720	4-6	335	sca	b	f	605	
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	b	f	540	466
sb	831895	5	745	sca	b	f	632	
keep	831901	5	837	sca	b	f		519
nb	831907	5	2	sca	b	f	576	543
nb	831907	5	2	sca	b	f	619	538
nb	831907	5	2	sca	b	f	661	
nb	831907	5	2	sca	b	f		447
nb	831909	5	2	sca	b	f	554	
nb	831911	5	4	sca	b	f		453
nb	831912	5	3	sca	b	f	579	482
nb	831912	5	3	sca	b	f	580	
nb	831913	5	5	sca	b	f		454
nb	831913	5	5	sca	b	f	602	
nb	831913	5	7	sca	b	f	770	663
nb	831914	5	8	sca	b	f		606
nb	831915	5	2	sca	b	f		499
nb	831916	5	2	sca	b	f		509
nb	831916	5	2	sca	b	f	548	480
nb	831916	5	2	sca	b	f	606	515
nb	831916	5	2	sca	b	f	540	
nb	831916	5	2	sca	b	f	563	482
nb	831925	5	2	sca	b	f		626
nb	831925	5	2	sca	b	f	562	442
nb	831925	5	2	sca	b	f	623	502
nb	831925	5	2	sca	b	f	750	
nb	831926	5	2	sca	b	f	520	436
ct	834694	5	97	sca	b	f	601	
ct	834695	5	98	sca	b	f	638	
ct	834951	5	82	sca	b	f	688	
ct	834951	5	82	sca	b	f		491
ct	834725	5	288	sca	b	f	647	
g	834712	5	252	sca	b	f	641	
g	834712	5	252	sca	b	f		645
eb	831687	6	666	sca	b	f		528
wb	831902	6	953	sca	b	f	654	533
ct	831919	6	14	sca	b	f	631	

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	Bd	BT	HTC
ct	834700	3	119	hum	b	f			352
sb	831896	4	748	hum	b	f		794	356
sb	831897	4	750	hum	b	f	922	861	412
wb	831898	4	802	hum	b	f			317
wb	831923	4	801	hum	b	f	703		331
ct	834697	4	108	hum	b	f	851	742	328
ct	834952	4	86	hum	b	f	989		391
g	834702	4	74	hum	b	f	808	736	343
nb	831719	4-6	335	hum	b	f		725	323
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	b	f		779	400
nb	831906	5	2	hum	b	f			349
nb	831906	5	2	hum	b	f			406
nb	831907	5	2	hum	b	f			324
nb	831907	5	2	hum	b	f			358
nb	831907	5	2	hum	b	f			365
nb	831907	5	2	hum	b	f			374
nb	831908	5	2	hum	b	f			313
nb	831908	5	2	hum	b	f			383
nb	831909	5	2	hum	b	f			345
nb	831910	5	2	hum	b	f			300
nb	831910	5	2	hum	b	f			305
nb	831910	5	2	hum	b	f	833	740	349
nb	831912	5	3	hum	b	f	740	652	296
nb	831913	5	5	hum	b	f		671	307
nb	831913	5	5	hum	b	f			343
nb	831913	5	5	hum	b	f			387
nb	831915	5	2	hum	b	f	834	735	352
nb	831916	5	2	hum	b	f		752	351
nb	831916	5	2	hum	b	f	742	670	319
nb	831918	5	11	hum	b	f			302
nb	831920	5	5	hum	b	f			312
nb	831920	5	5	hum	b	f		715	353
nb	831920	5	5	hum	b	f		843	386
nb	831920	5	5	hum	b	f	869	790	390
nb	831921	5	2	hum	b	f	964	840	372
nb	831925	5	2	hum	b	f		774	375
nb	831925	5	2	hum	b	f	734	677	328
nb	831925	5	2	hum	b	f			320
nb	831925	5	2	hum	b	f			326
nb	831925	5	2	hum	b	f		788	
nb	831925	5	2	hum	b	f		839	365
nb	831925	5	2	hum	b	f	848	767	334
nb	831926	5	2	hum	b	f			309
ct	834694	5	97	hum	b	f		682	314
ct	834695	5	98	hum	b	f			369
g	834705	5	48	hum	b	f		715	295
ct	834726	5	288	hum	b	f			379
nb	831716	5	183	hum	b	f		726	
nb	831925	5	2	hum	b	jf		805	359
eb	831687	6	666	hum	b	f			400
keep	831901	6	846	hum	b	f		789	370
ct	834737	6	316	hum	b	f			341
g	834774	6	222	hum	b	f		791	363

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	Bd
eb	831893	2	723	rad	b	f	601
nb	834718	2b-3	337	rad	b	ufe	722
ct	834699	4	114	rad	b	ufe	721
nb	834720	4-6	335	rad	b	f	603
nb	831908	5	2	rad	b	f	713
nb	831912	5	3	rad	b	f	654
nb	831913	5	5	rad	b	f	802
nb	831916	5	2	rad	b	f	767
nb	831925	5	2	rad	b	f	787
ct	834725	5	288	rad	b	f	708
eb	831687	6	666	rad	b	f	670
eb	831687	6	666	rad	b	f	768
eb	831892	6	718	rad	b	jf	768

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	Dd	BFd	BatF	WCM	WCL	DEM	DVM	DIM	DEL	DVL	DIL
nb	834718	2b-3	343	mc	b	ufe				272	262	248	325	286	228	314	287
sb	831900	4	834	mc	b	f		642	602	292	312	253	331	291	240	323	299
ct	834735	4	302	mc	b	f		569	532	263	262	218		280	235	318	279
nb	831911	5	3	mc	b	f		611	541	306	287	231	295	266	212	291	264
nb	831912	5	3	mc	b	f		570	512	263	260	225	303	264	207	296	265
nb	831912	5	3	mc	b	f		593	570	265	258	225	300	264	220	296	267
nb	831916	5	2	mc	b	f		624	624	295	285	266	348	310	261	335	310
nb	831920	5	5	mc	b	f		692	637	335	312	284	351	330	260	345	330
nb	831920	5	5	mc	b	f		705	642	336	328	276	353	326	256	341	330
nb	831925	5	2	mc	b	f	280	583	530	281	263	232			220	305	275
nb	831925	5	2	mc	b	f	316	687	650	326	320	258	350	322	270	358	321
nb	831926	5	2	mc	b	f	254	523	470	240	238	226	291	255	211	287	264
nb	831926	5	2	mc	b	f	304	555	527	267	259	227	310	266	213	303	272
g	834705	5	48	mc	b	f		577	543	271	266	248	337	295	232	328	301
ct	834726	5	288	mc	b	f		704	660	339	329	280	380	328	264	364	330
g	834774	6	206	mc	b	ufe		554		261	251	247	325	295	243	320	296

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	LAR
ct	834700	3	119	pel	b	f	749
ct	834729	4	295	pel	b	f	706
nb	831908	5	2	pel	b	f	664
nb	831913	5	5	pel	b	f	713
nb	831913	5	5	pel	b	f	770
nb	831915	5	2	pel	b	f	649
nb	831918	5	11	pel	b	f	710
nb	831925	5	2	pel	b	f	647
nb	831925	5	2	pel	b	f	765
nb	831926	5	2	pel	b	f	650
ct	834690	5	81	pel	b	f	729
ct	834950	5	79	pel	b	f	636
g	834705	5	48	pel	b	f	800
ct	834725	5	288	pel	b	f	646
nb	831715	5	142	pel	b	f	687
eb	831687	6	666	pel	b	f	746
ct	834737	6	316	pel	b	f	644
ct	834737	6	316	pel	b	f	755

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	Bd
nb	831921	5	2	fem	b	f	935
ct	834725	5	288	fem	b	jf	473
eb	831892	6	718	fem	b	f	863

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	Bd	Dd
nb	834718	2b-3	337	tib	b	f	616	
sb	831896	4	748	tib	b	f		552
wb	831898	4	802	tib	b	f	602	479
wb	831898	4	802	tib	b	f	697	
wb	831922	4	801	tib	b	f	702	
wb	831924	4	801	tib	b	f	669	510
ct	831919	4	30	tib	b	f	600	451
ct	834699	4	114	tib	b	jf	650	
ct	834733	4	295	tib	b	jf	593	450
wb	831898	4	802	tib	b	ufe	627	
ct	834699	4	114	tib	b	ufe	610	
ct	834953	4	108	tib	b	ufe	575	
nb	831903	5	879	tib	b	f	624	
nb	831906	5	2	tib	b	f	586	
nb	831908	5	2	tib	b	f	582	450
nb	831908	5	2	tib	b	f	615	470
nb	831908	5	2	tib	b	f	640	
nb	831910	5	2	tib	b	f	609	488
nb	831910	5	2	tib	b	f	610	488
nb	831911	5	4	tib	b	f	593	420
nb	831912	5	3	tib	b	f	649	464
nb	831915	5	2	tib	b	f	529	423
nb	831915	5	2	tib	b	f	608	
nb	831920	5	5	tib	b	f	611	
nb	831925	5	2	tib	b	f	671	
nb	831926	5	2	tib	b	f	628	501
nb	831926	5	2	tib	b	f	691	
nb	831926	5	2	tib	b	f	637	
ct	834694	5	97	tib	b	f	649	
ct	834701	5	47	tib	b	f	551	
ct	834726	5	288	tib	b	f	586	471
nb	831715	5	142	tib	b	f	581	452
nb	831716	5	183	tib	b	f	630	
nb	831717	5	264	tib	b	f	590	
nb	831918	5	11	tib	b	jf	594	
nb	831926	5	2	tib	b	jf	744	
ct	834701	5	47	tib	b	jf	609	
ct	834951	5	82	tib	b	jf	593	428
ct	834693	6	66	tib	b	f	634	514

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	GLm	GLl	Dl	Bd
wb	831898	4	802	ast	b				459
wb	831922	4	801	ast	b		652	371	
ct	834727	4	295	ast	b				412
ct	834730	4	295	ast	b			379	
ct	834732	4	295	ast	b				408
ct	834733	4	295	ast	b	684			
nb	831719	4-6	335	ast	b				393
nb	831707	4/5	145	ast	b	631	677	366	420
nb	831910	5	2	ast	b	614			445
nb	831916	5	2	ast	b		655	370	443
nb	831920	5	5	ast	b			404	464
nb	831925	5	2	ast	b	671			473
nb	831926	5	2	ast	b	682	744	438	503
ct	834690	5	81	ast	b	553			
ct	834693	5	85	ast	b				410
ct	834695	5	98	ast	b		732	422	
ct	834695	5	98	ast	b	733			
ct	834726	5	288	ast	b				420
g	834774	5	232	ast	b	635	686		447
nb	831716	5	183	ast	b	684			
eb	861688	6	667	ast	b	538	568	323	360

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL
sb	831896	4	748	cal	b	jf	1325
nb	831912	5	3	cal	b	f	1348
nb	831912	5	3	cal	b	f	1473
nb	831925	5	2	cal	b	f	1266
eb	831891	6	716	cal	b	f	1212

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	SD	Dd	BFd	BatF	WCM	WCL	DEM	DVM	DIM	DEL	DVL	DIL
eb	831889	4	681	mt	b	f			500	484	236	235	224	309	267	215	300	271
sb	831896	4	748	mt	b	f			662	676	307	302	285	367	321	274	365	331
sb	831900	4	835	mt	b	f			519	509	248	236	240	324	284	222	314	293
sb	831900	4	835	mt	b	f			605	577	301	271	251	327	287	224	308	
ct	834953	4	108	mt	b	f			582	569	268	262	240	328	284	227	321	294
ct	834727	4	295	mt	b	ufe			551		268	244	229	299	269	210	287	269
nb	831906	5	2	mt	b	f			623	586	292	282	255	356	314	248	352	323
nb	831908	5	2	mt	b	f		290	561	520	274	242	218	284	262	196	281	268
nb	831912	5	3	mt	b	f			544	547	258	249	217	291	252	207	284	264
nb	831913	5	7	mt	b	f			655	610	315	297	268	366	325	244		314
nb	831915	5	2	mt	b	f			611	575	287	285	265	351	316	250	343	316
nb	831916	5	2	mt	b	f			634	596	302	285	253	349	303	246	340	307
nb	831921	5	2	mt	b	f			615	576	292	276	246	315	281	231	313	287
nb	831925	5	2	mt	b	f		282	493	451	230	224	213	289	253	208	283	265
nb	831925	5	2	mt	b	f		301	524	495	246	240	228	305	267	207	296	279
nb	831925	5	2	mt	b	f		337	638	608	292	288	257	347	309	252	348	323
nb	831926	5	2	mt	b	f		298	544	502	260	241	221	303	267	210	292	272
ct	834951	5	82	mt	b	f			531	532	245	240	232	310	266	223	301	276
ct	834951	5	82	mt	b	f			536	533	245	239	230	310	266	224	307	276
ct	834725	5	287	mt	b	f			611	588	284	280	266	363	315	260	356	321
ct	834736	6	316	mt	b	f			541	508	248	242	241	330	289	235	325	300
nb	831721	6	334	mt	b	f	256		518	489	247	236	214	295	263	201	291	268
nb	831721	6	334	mt	b	jf			495	466	234	221	222	300	261	208	293	269

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	LG	SLC
eb	831893	2	723	sca	o	f	234	190
keep	831901	2b-3	840	sca	o	f		184
keep	831901	2b-3	840	sca	o	f	246	174
nb	831905	3	909	sca	o	f	274	206
ct	834700	3	119	sca	o	f	247	185
eb	831686	4	613	sca	o	f		194
eb	831889	4	681	sca	o	f		157
sb	831896	4	748	sca	o	f	240	201
sb	831896	4	748	sca	o	f	249	197
wb	831899	4	823	sca	o	f	245	168
wb	831922	4	801	sca	o	f		183
wb	831924	4	801	sca	o	f		195
ct	834691	4	86	sca	o	f		198
ct	834691	4	86	sca	o	f		206
ct	834691	4	86	sca	o	f	264	221
ct	834697	4	108	sca	o	f	264	207
ct	834698	4	108	sca	o	f	252	203
ct	834699	4	114	sca	o	f	256	212
ct	834699	4	114	sca	o	f	272	
ct	834702	4	73	sca	o	f		192
ct	834702	4	73	sca	o	f	265	192
ct	834702	4	80	sca	o	f		218
ct	834952	4	86	sca	o	f	266	215
ct	834953	4	108	sca	o	f	248	187
ct	834953	4	108	sca	o	f	254	216
ct	834953	4	108	sca	o	f	270	210
g	834703	4	74	sca	o	f		207
g	834703	4	74	sca	o	f	279	229
g	834704	4	120	sca	o	f	250	172
g	834704	4	120	sca	o	f	253	
ct	834727	4	295	sca	o	f		180
ct	834727	4	295	sca	o	f	240	200
ct	834729	4	295	sca	o	f		212
ct	834729	4	295	sca	o	f		214
ct	834729	4	295	sca	o	f	250	217
ct	834729	4	295	sca	o	f		207
ct	834730	4	295	sca	o	f	235	205
ct	834730	4	295	sca	o	f	251	195
ct	834730	4	295	sca	o	f	238	
ct	834730	4	295	sca	o	f	256	
ct	834732	4	295	sca	o	f		233
ct	834732	4	295	sca	o	f	244	185
ct	834732	4	295	sca	o	f	253	199
ct	834733	4	295	sca	o	f		192
ct	834733	4	295	sca	o	f		201
ct	834733	4	295	sca	o	f	246	
ct	834734	4	295	sca	o	f		189
ct	834734	4	295	sca	o	f	247	184
ct	834735	4	302	sca	o	f		220
wb	834714	4	280	sca	o	f	243	208
wb	834714	4	280	sca	o	f	259	194
nb	831719	4-6	335	sca	o	f	260	206
nb	834720	4-6	335	sca	o	f		198
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	o	f		150
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	o	f	255	188
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	o	f	270	226
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	o	f	275	212
c	834738	4/5	383	sca	o	f	240	198
sb	831895	5	744	sca	o	f		183
keep	831901	5	837	sca	o	f	268	187
keep	831901	5	839	sca	o	f		199
wb	831898	5	796	sca	o	f	273	188
nb	831902	5	5	sca	o	f	260	189
nb	831903	5	879	sca	o	f	270	198
nb	831903	5	883	sca	o	f	253	196
nb	831903	5	886	sca	o	f		165
nb	831903	5	886	sca	o	f		197
nb	831925	5	897	sca	o	f	252	172
nb	831925	5	897	sca	o	f	270	219
nb	831925	5	900	sca	o	f		178
nb	831908	5	2	sca	o	f		172
nb	831908	5	2	sca	o	f	248	167
nb	831909	5	2	sca	o	f		168
nb	831909	5	2	sca	o	f		200
nb	831910	5	2	sca	o	f		191
nb	831911	5	4	sca	o	f	256	198
nb	831912	5	3	sca	o	f		171
nb	831913	5	5	sca	o	f	261	194
nb	831913	5	7	sca	o	f		181
nb	831913	5	7	sca	o	f		193
nb	831913	5	7	sca	o	f		205
nb	831914	5	8	sca	o	f		186
nb	831915	5	2	sca	o	f	260	205
nb	831921	5	2	sca	o	f	264	183
nb	831925	5	2	sca	o	f		179
nb	831925	5	2	sca	o	f	232	192
nb	831925	5	2	sca	o	f	244	182
nb	831925	5	2	sca	o	f	248	189
nb	831925	5	2	sca	o	f	293	202
nb	831925	5	2	sca	o	f		189
nb	831925	5	2	sca	o	f		197
nb	831926	5	2	sca	o	f		180
nb	831926	5	2	sca	o	f		193

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	LG	SLC
nb	831926	5	2	sca	o	f		200
nb	831926	5	2	sca	o	f		205
nb	831926	5	2	sca	o	f	247	192
nb	831926	5	2	sca	o	f	251	188
nb	831926	5	2	sca	o	f	253	206
nb	831926	5	2	sca	o	f	256	187
nb	831926	5	2	sca	o	f	260	182
nb	831926	5	2	sca	o	f	262	213
nb	831926	5	2	sca	o	f	292	202
nb	831926	5	2	sca	o	f		176
ct	834690	5	81	sca	o	f	250	204
ct	834690	5	81	sca	o	f		195
ct	834690	5	81	sca	o	f	248	
ct	834693	5	85	sca	o	f	255	190
ct	834694	5	97	sca	o	f		194
ct	834694	5	97	sca	o	f	262	205
ct	834694	5	97	sca	o	f	268	203
ct	834695	5	98	sca	o	f	233	181
ct	834695	5	98	sca	o	f	241	
ct	834696	5	99	sca	o	f	235	189
ct	834701	5	47	sca	o	f	268	202
ct	834701	5	47	sca	o	f	284	204
ct	834950	5	40	sca	o	f		185
ct	834950	5	40	sca	o	f		179
ct	834950	5	79	sca	o	f	253	170
ct	834951	5	82	sca	o	f	266	204
g	834703	5	41	sca	o	f	240	188
g	834703	5	41	sca	o	f	241	178
nb	834711	5	142	sca	o	f		202
ct	834722	5	276	sca	o	f	240	188
ct	834725	5	288	sca	o	f		212
ct	834725	5	288	sca	o	f		205
ct	834726	5	288	sca	o	f		190
ct	834726	5	288	sca	o	f	242	
ct	834726	5	288	sca	o	f	247	189
ct	834726	5	288	sca	o	f	252	203
g	834712	5	252	sca	o	f	255	197
nb	831715	5	142	sca	o	f		184
nb	831715	5	142	sca	o	f		176
nb	831717	5	264	sca	o	f		174
nb	831717	5	264	sca	o	f	278	
nb	831717	5	264	sca	o	f	250	202
eb	861688	6	667	sca	o	f	248	199
eb	861688	6	667	sca	o	f	267	
eb	861688	6	667	sca	o	f	280	251
eb	831891	6	716	sca	o	f	264	202
keep	831901	6	846	sca	o	f		205
keep	831901	6	846	sca	o	f	249	175
ct	834693	6	66	sca	o	f	248	
g	834703	6	64	sca	o	f		195
ct	834722	6	266	sca	o	f		206
ct	834735	6	297	sca	o	f		190
ct	834735	6	297	sca	o	f		207
ct	834735	6	297	sca	o	f	274	226
ct	834737	6	316	sca	o	f		198
ct	834737	6	316	sca	o	f	215	
ct	834737	6	316	sca	o	f		174
ct	834738	6	333	sca	o	f		188
g	834774	6	222	sca	o	f	280	209
nb	831709	6	164	sca	o	f	243	168
nb	831709	6	164	sca	o	f	274	206
nb	831721	6	334	sca	o	f		196
nb	831721	6	334	sca	o	f	238	194
wb	831713	6	230	sca	o	f	261	201

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL	Bd	BT	HTC	SD
eb	831893	2	723	hum	o	f		282	249	135	
nb	834718	2b-3	337	hum	ova	f			255	132	
eb	831686	3	606	hum	ova	f		292	270	141	
nb	834718	3	308	hum	ova	f		307	286	148	
nb	831905	3	926	hum	o	f		295	272	133	
nb	831905	3	926	hum	o	f		311	289	147	
eb	831889	4	677	hum	o	f		312		151	
eb	831889	4	681	hum	o	f				140	
sb	831900	4	834	hum	o	f		289	268	145	
wb	831899	4	820	hum	o	f		288	260	133	
wb	831899	4	820	hum	o	f		309	277	143	
wb	831899	4	820	hum	o	f		281	261	145	
wb	831923	4	801	hum	o	f			275	144	
wb	831924	4	801	hum	o	f		314	297	152	
ct	834691	4	86	hum	o	f		301	280	153	
ct	834692	4	86	hum	o	f		289	267	135	
ct	834697	4	108	hum	o	f			274	145	
ct	834697	4	108	hum	o	f			293	151	
ct	834697	4	108	hum	o	f		312	285	146	
ct	834699	4	114	hum	o	f		334	300	165	
g	834702	4	74	hum	o	f					175
ct	834729	4	295	hum	o	f			281	140	
ct	834729	4	295	hum	o	f			274	153	
ct	834730	4	295	hum	o	f			242	125	
ct	834730	4	295	hum	o	f			270	143	
ct	834730	4	295	hum	o	f			291	146	
ct	834730	4	295	hum	o	f		331	301	165	
ct	834730	4	295	hum	o	f		302	271	138	
ct	834731	4	295	hum	o	f			250	138	
ct	834732	4	295	hum	o	f				132	
ct	834732	4	295	hum	o	f			284	160	
ct	834732	4	295	hum	o	f		295	272	144	
ct	834732	4	295	hum	o	f		327	298	156	
ct	834732	4	295	hum	o	f				155	
ct	834732	4	295	hum	o	f			266	143	
ct	834732	4	295	hum	o	f		300	261	139	
ct	834732	4	295	hum	o	f		321	291	150	
ct	834732	4	295	hum	o	f		284	257	132	
ct	834734	4	295	hum	o	f			293	146	
ct	834735	4	302	hum	o	f		325	305	156	
ct	834735	4	302	hum	o	f		310	290	146	
ct	834735	4	302	hum	o	f			300	155	
ct	834738	4	332	hum	o	f		278	264	133	
ct	834738	4	332	hum	o	f		322	293	140	
wb	831713	4	257	hum	o	f		282	259	132	
ct	834722	4	194	hum	o	jf		314	283	150	
ct	831919	4	30	hum	ova	f		318	295	158	
ct	834699	4	114	hum	ova	f		287	267	134	
ct	834699	4	114	hum	ova	f				145	
ct	834699	4	114	hum	ova	f		328		152	
ct	834702	4	73	hum	ova	f		323	304	162	
ct	834702	4	73	hum	ova	f		286	252	138	
ct	834950	4	115	hum	ova	f			286	144	
ct	834950	4	115	hum	ova	f		343	308	160	
ct	834952	4	86	hum	ova	f				158	
ct	834952	4	86	hum	ova	f			298	154	
ct	834953	4	108	hum	ova	f			254	126	
ct	834953	4	108	hum	ova	f		288	271	132	
ct	834953	4	108	hum	ova	f		319	290	157	
ct	834953	4	108	hum	ova	f			278		
g	834702	4	74	hum	ova	f		310	271	148	
g	834704	4	120	hum	ova	f		331	301	158	
ct	834727	4	295	hum	ova	f		298	274	140	
ct	834727	4	295	hum	ova	f				134	
ct	834727	4	295	hum	ova	f		288	270		
ct	834733	4	295	hum	ova	f			259	136	
ct	834733	4	295	hum	ova	f			262	127	
ct	834733	4	295	hum	ova	f			273	140	
ct	834733	4	295	hum	ova	f			289	138	
ct	834733	4	295	hum	ova	f		321	296	153	
ct	834733	4	295	hum	ova	f		297	277	140	133
ct	834733	4	295	hum	ova	f			302	151	
ct	834734	4	295	hum	ova	f			314	156	
ct	834734	4	295	hum	ova	f		291	262	143	
ct	834734	4	295	hum	ova	f		293	268	139	
ct	834734	4	295	hum	ova	f		296	277	149	
ct	834734	4	295	hum	ova	f		298	269	146	
ct	834734	4	295	hum	ova	f			261	136	
ct	834734	4	295	hum	ova	f			270	150	
ct	834734	4	295	hum	ova	f		275	252	126	
ct	834734	4	295	hum	ova	f		292	269	137	
sb	831896	4	748	hum	ova	jf		275	257	139	
ct	834733	4	295	hum	ova	jf			246	131	
nb	834720	4-6	335	hum	o	f				147	
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	o	f		256	219	112	
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	o	f		319	302	146	155
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	o	f		309	293	141	

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL	Bd	BT	HTC	SD
eb	831894	5	739	hum	o	f		324	289	151	
nb	831903	5	881	hum	o	f		291	268	141	
nb	831907	5	2	hum	o	f		284	261	132	
nb	831907	5	2	hum	o	f		294	259	132	
nb	831909	5	2	hum	o	f			295	156	
nb	831909	5	2	hum	o	f		294	275	144	
nb	831909	5	2	hum	o	f		295	265	137	
nb	831909	5	2	hum	o	f		334	302	154	
nb	831911	5	4	hum	o	f		293	267	136	
nb	831912	5	3	hum	o	f		274	248	124	
nb	831920	5	5	hum	o	f		281	255	129	
nb	831920	5	5	hum	o	f		308	273	135	
nb	831921	5	2	hum	o	f		309	280	143	153
ct	834690	5	81	hum	o	f		336	290	150	
ct	834690	5	81	hum	o	f			269		
ct	834690	5	81	hum	o	f			278		
ct	834692	5	147	hum	o	f			259	137	
g	834703	5	41	hum	o	f	1258	281			
g	834703	5	116	hum	o	f		282	252	132	
nb	834711	5	142	hum	o	f			284		
ct	834722	5	276	hum	o	f			267	132	
ct	834722	5	276	hum	o	f			289	151	
g	834712	5	252	hum	o	f		297	266	143	
g	834712	5	252	hum	o	f		315	270	145	
nb	831716	5	246	hum	o	f		324	305		
nb	834718	5	293	hum	o	f		320	295	152	
eb	831686	5	600	hum	ova	f			323	166	
sb	831895	5	744	hum	ova	f				142	
sb	831895	5	745	hum	ova	f		281	253	142	
sb	831895	5	746	hum	ova	f				145	
sb	831895	5	746	hum	ova	f		299	273		
wb	831898	5	796	hum	ova	f		314	281	153	
nb	831902	5	5	hum	ova	f			312	161	
nb	831902	5	12	hum	ova	f		311	282	143	
nb	831902	5	12	hum	ova	f			293	144	
nb	831903	5	879	hum	ova	f		315	292	145	
nb	831903	5	886	hum	ova	f		295	274	144	
nb	831903	5	886	hum	ova	f		296	266	139	
nb	831925	5	897	hum	ova	f		312	282	144	
nb	831908	5	2	hum	ova	f			298	135	
nb	831910	5	2	hum	ova	f		250	226	117	
nb	831910	5	2	hum	ova	f		298	269	139	
nb	831910	5	2	hum	ova	f			305	158	
nb	831913	5	5	hum	ova	f		289	263	135	
nb	831915	5	2	hum	ova	f			275	138	
nb	831925	5	2	hum	ova	f		284	259	140	
nb	831926	5	2	hum	ova	f			278	139	
nb	831926	5	2	hum	ova	f			282	138	
nb	831926	5	2	hum	ova	f		263	241	127	
nb	831926	5	2	hum	ova	f		277	255	128	138
nb	831926	5	2	hum	ova	f		292	272	141	
nb	831926	5	2	hum	ova	f		296	283	138	
nb	831926	5	2	hum	ova	f		309	286	143	
nb	831926	5	2	hum	ova	f		321	297	153	
nb	831926	5	2	hum	ova	f				138	
nb	831926	5	2	hum	ova	f			278	138	
ct	834694	5	97	hum	ova	f	1325		248	120	131
ct	834694	5	97	hum	ova	f		351	303	158	
ct	834695	5	98	hum	ova	f		285	260	139	
ct	834695	5	98	hum	ova	f		293	268	140	149
ct	834695	5	98	hum	ova	f		297	272	137	
ct	834695	5	98	hum	ova	f		307	278	153	169
ct	834695	5	98	hum	ova	f		333	292	156	
ct	834696	5	99	hum	ova	f			311	159	
ct	834696	5	99	hum	ova	f		316	286	151	
ct	834950	5	40	hum	ova	f		299	270	143	
ct	834950	5	40	hum	ova	f	1623		318	168	178
ct	834950	5	79	hum	ova	f		325	282	142	
ct	834951	5	82	hum	ova	f			278	145	
ct	834951	5	82	hum	ova	f				160	
nb	834711	5	142	hum	ova	f			300	153	
nb	834711	5	142	hum	ova	f		286	270	140	
ct	834725	5	286	hum	ova	f		306	274	148	
ct	834725	5	286	hum	ova	f		314	285	150	
ct	834725	5	286	hum	ova	f		301	277	144	
ct	834725	5	286	hum	ova	f		305	272	137	
ct	834725	5	288	hum	ova	f			281	146	
ct	834725	5	288	hum	ova	f			293	149	
ct	834726	5	288	hum	ova	f			259	130	
ct	834726	5	288	hum	ova	f			282	144	
ct	834726	5	288	hum	ova	f			273	142	
ct	834726	5	288	hum	ova	f		340	306	165	
nb	831715	5	142	hum	ova	f			289	152	153
nb	831717	5	264	hum	ova	f			267	138	
nb	831717	5	264	hum	ova	f		290	265	141	
ct	834725	5	286	hum	ova	jf		337	310	163	
nb	831717	5	264	hum	ova	jf			270	149	

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL	Bd	BT	HTC	SD
eb	831891	6	716	hum	o	f				137	
eb	831891	6	716	hum	o	f			300	148	
eb	831891	6	716	hum	o	f		280	269	129	
eb	831891	6	716	hum	o	f		281	263	133	
ct	834693	6	66	hum	o	f		274	240	125	
g	834705	6	65	hum	o	f				143	
ct	834722	6	266	hum	o	f				145	
ct	834722	6	266	hum	o	f			288	146	
ct	834722	6	266	hum	o	f			252	138	
ct	834736	6	316	hum	o	f		312		149	
g	834774	6	203	hum	o	f		291	268	134	
g	834774	6	206	hum	o	f				151	
nb	831721	6	334	hum	o	f		288	269	129	
nb	831721	6	334	hum	o	f		295	272	134	
nb	831721	6	334	hum	o	f				140	
wb	831713	6	188	hum	o	f		301	281	153	
wb	831713	6	256	hum	o	f			294	155	
ct	834736	6	316	hum	o	jf				149	
eb	831892	6	718	hum	ova	f				134	
eb	831892	6	718	hum	ova	f			315	152	
eb	831892	6	718	hum	ova	f		315	284	138	
eb	831892	6	718	hum	ova	f		339	315	160	
eb	831892	6	718	hum	ova	f			298	149	
eb	831892	6	719	hum	ova	f			273	133	
keep	831901	6	846	hum	ova	f			250	127	
ct	831919	6	14	hum	ova	f			281	146	
ct	834737	6	316	hum	ova	f		286	259	132	
ct	834737	6	316	hum	ova	f		291		148	
ct	834737	6	316	hum	ova	f		302	271	143	
nb	834718	6	290	hum	ova	f			281	150	
g	834705	6	65	hum	ova	jf			252	139	
ct	834737	6	316	hum	ova	jf		310	280	155	

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL	Bp	Bd	SD	Dd
sb	831896	4	748	rad	o	f	1422	300		152	
sb	831900	4	834	rad	o	f			269		
wb	831898	4	802	rad	o	f	1315		245	153	173
wb	831898	4	802	rad	o	f			309		
nb	831925	4	893	rad	o	f			263		
ct	834699	4	114	rad	o	f	1683	352	337	189	220
ct	834953	4	108	rad	o	f	1437	305	284	165	189
g	834703	4	74	rad	o	f			267	149	
g	834704	4	123	rad	o	f			285		192
ct	834729	4	295	rad	o	f			275		
ct	834729	4	295	rad	o	f			294		
ct	834730	4	295	rad	o	f				171	
ct	834730	4	295	rad	o	f			283		
ct	834731	4	295	rad	o	f			287		
ct	834732	4	295	rad	o	f	1631			182	
ct	834732	4	295	rad	o	f			288		
ct	834734	4	295	rad	o	f			281		
ct	834734	4	295	rad	o	f	1398	308	279	171	196
ct	834735	4	302	rad	o	f	1447		261	152	
sb	831896	4	748	rad	o	jf		330			
ct	834727	4	295	rad	o	jf			289		191
ct	834731	4	295	rad	o	jf			287		
g	834702	4	74	rad	o	ufm		330		192	
eb	831686	4-6	610	rad	o	f			310		
nb	831707	4/5	145	rad	o	f	1436		272	150	
eb	831893	5	725	rad	o	f	1336		249	144	172
eb	831893	5	725	rad	o	f	1618	342	309	167	212
sb	831895	5	744	rad	o	f	1405	311		173	198
sb	831895	5	746	rad	o	f	1432		279	169	187
nb	831903	5	879	rad	o	f			296	162	
nb	0	5	5	rad	o	f				171	187
nb	831907	5	2	rad	o	f			307		
nb	831908	5	2	rad	o	f	1553	306	271	159	188
nb	831909	5	2	rad	o	f			270		
nb	831910	5	2	rad	o	f	1503	314	287	157	193
nb	831911	5	4	rad	o	f			308		
nb	831912	5	3	rad	o	f	1545		282	150	192
nb	831912	5	3	rad	o	f	1602		285	170	191
nb	831913	5	5	rad	o	f	1458	294	270	149	189
nb	831913	5	5	rad	o	f	1493	313	285	163	185
nb	831921	5	2	rad	o	f	1751		288	167	
nb	831925	5	2	rad	o	f			281		
nb	831925	5	2	rad	o	f			296		199
nb	831926	5	2	rad	o	f				152	
ct	834690	5	81	rad	o	f			280	175	
ct	834690	5	81	rad	o	f	1633		317	179	
ct	834694	5	97	rad	o	f	1596	363	319	211	210
ct	834694	5	97	rad	o	f	1598	369	326	214	210
ct	834694	5	97	rad	o	f			276		190
ct	834695	5	98	rad	o	f				175	
nb	834711	5	142	rad	o	f				301	201
nb	834711	5	142	rad	o	f			288	166	193
nb	834711	5	142	rad	o	f		293		143	
ct	834722	5	276	rad	o	f			285		
ct	834725	5	286	rad	o	f	1371	290		151	175
ct	834725	5	286	rad	o	f			275		
ct	834725	5	286	rad	o	f			278		173
ct	834725	5	288	rad	o	f	1386	304	295	167	186
ct	834725	5	288	rad	o	f	1428	297		158	
ct	834726	5	288	rad	o	f			285		182
ct	834726	5	288	rad	o	f				172	
ct	834726	5	288	rad	o	f	1565	328	299	181	198
nb	831716	5	183	rad	o	f			295		
nb	831914	5	8	rad	o	jf	1525	311	291	178	
ct	834701	5	47	rad	o	jf			308	185	207
nb	831911	5	4	rad	o	ufm				158	
nb	831926	5	2	rad	o	ufm		294			
nb	831926	5	2	rad	o	ufm		307			
nb	831926	5	2	rad	o	ufm		321			
ct	834694	5	97	rad	o	ufm		317		180	
ct	834695	5	98	rad	o	ufm				193	
ct	834951	5	82	rad	o	ufm				178	
g	834705	5	61	rad	o	ufm		315		189	
ct	834725	5	287	rad	o	ufm		297		164	
ct	834725	5	288	rad	o	ufm				163	
nb	831717	5	264	rad	o	ufm		296			
eb	861688	6	667	rad	o	f			322		
eb	831891	6	716	rad	o	f			292		
eb	831892	6	718	rad	o	f			288		199
eb	831892	6	718	rad	o	f	1517	314	283	157	199
ct	831919	6	14	rad	o	f			274		
g	834705	6	75	rad	o	f			294	157	190
g	831899	6	225	rad	o	f					182
g	834774	6	222	rad	o	f			280		
eb	861688	6	667	rad	o	jf			283		195

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL	Bp	SD	Dd	BFd	BatF	WCM	WCL	DEM	DVM	DIM	DEL	DVL	DIL
eb	831893	2	723	mc	o	f					244	242	116	112	112	167	145	110		148
wb	831899	3	827	mc	o	f	1242		149	150	267	275	116	110	105	154	130	95	138	131
wb	831902	3	961	mc	o	f		237	142	136	248	255								
ct	834953	4	108	mc	o	f	1134	217	135		241	238	106	104	100	155	128	97	152	131
g	834703	4	74	mc	o	f	1145		123	137	252		115	113	109			107		
eb	831686	4	613	mc	o	ufm		252	150											
eb	831686	4-6	610	mc	o	f	1265	257	140	153	255	267	115	111	111	171	145	107	165	143
nb	831707	4/5	145	mc	o	f	1204		162		265	265	122	120	105	164	135	100	157	138
nb	831707	4/5	145	mc	o	f	1205		160		265	265	121	118	105	165	135	100	159	135
nb	831707	4/5	145	mc	o	ufm			120											
nb	831902	5	5	mc	o	f	1383		143											
nb	831903	5	879	mc	o	f	1279	267	175		289	301	129	124	114			110	167	148
wb	831902	5	4	mc	o	f	1311	234	144	136	264	259	118	114	112	166	142	106	160	138
nb	831907	5	2	mc	o	f	1393		140	140	251	252	115	109	113	172	147	104	162	143
nb	831912	5	3	mc	o	f	1156	205	128	121	224	227	106	104	104	151	129	98		129
ct	834726	5	288	mc	o	f				146	275	269	126	123	115	170	147	110	161	148
nb	831926	5	2	mc	o	jf	1358	258	147	166	275	287	128	120	119	172	156	110	163	148
nb	831908	5	2	mc	o	ufm		220	130											
nb	831908	5	2	mc	o	ufm		236												
ct	834692	5	147	mc	o	ufm		226	120											
ct	834725	5	288	mc	o	ufm			108											
ct	834725	5	288	mc	o	ufm		243	125											
eb	861688	6	667	mc	o	f	1209		132		245	247	114	112	109	162	136	105	157	137
eb	861688	6	667	mc	o	f	1415		141		258	267	123	113	115	157	144	107	156	144
eb	831891	6	716	mc	o	f			131	137										
eb	831891	6	716	mc	o	f			148	152	271	277	127	124	120		156	113	174	155
eb	831892	6	718	mc	o	f		225	146		243	248								
wb	831902	6	953	mc	o	f	1177	225	145	118	244	245	112	107	99	151	125		143	124

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	LAR
eb	831893	2	723	pel	o	f	256
keep	831901	2b-3	840	pel	o	f	244
ct	834700	3	119	pel	ova	f	235
ct	834700	3	119	pel	ova	f	256
eb	831686	4-6	610	pel	ova	f	248
sb	831896	4	748	pel	o	f	259
wb	831898	4	802	pel	o	f	206
wb	831922	4	801	pel	o	f	232
wb	831924	4	801	pel	o	f	238
ct	834691	4	86	pel	o	f	235
ct	834691	4	86	pel	o	f	246
ct	834702	4	73	pel	o	f	218
ct	834702	4	73	pel	o	f	232
ct	834952	4	86	pel	o	f	231
ct	834952	4	86	pel	o	f	234
ct	834953	4	108	pel	o	f	235
g	834702	4	74	pel	o	f	230
ct	834727	4	295	pel	o	f	237
ct	834727	4	295	pel	o	f	251
ct	834730	4	295	pel	o	f	221
ct	834730	4	295	pel	o	f	271
ct	834731	4	295	pel	o	f	207
ct	834732	4	295	pel	o	f	233
ct	834732	4	295	pel	o	f	245
ct	834733	4	295	pel	o	f	207
ct	834733	4	295	pel	o	f	223
ct	834733	4	295	pel	o	f	228
nb	831707	4/5	145	pel	o	f	239
nb	831912	5	3	pel	o	f	221
nb	831913	5	5	pel	o	f	221
nb	831920	5	5	pel	o	f	250
nb	831925	5	2	pel	o	f	217
nb	831925	5	2	pel	o	f	231
nb	831925	5	2	pel	o	f	244
nb	831926	5	2	pel	o	f	205
nb	831926	5	2	pel	o	f	211
ct	834694	5	97	pel	o	f	242
ct	834695	5	98	pel	o	f	283
ct	834696	5	99	pel	o	f	202
ct	834696	5	99	pel	o	f	245
ct	834696	5	99	pel	o	f	231
ct	834701	5	47	pel	o	f	238
ct	834950	5	79	pel	o	f	247
ct	834951	5	82	pel	o	f	236
nb	831710	5	127	pel	o	f	254
nb	831715	5	142	pel	o	f	223
nb	831716	5	183	pel	o	f	223
nb	831716	5	183	pel	o	f	222
nb	831717	5	264	pel	o	f	240
ct	834726	5	288	pel	ova	f	248
ct	834722	6	266	pel	o	f	225
ct	834735	6	297	pel	o	f	224
ct	834737	6	316	pel	o	f	286
keep	831901	6	846	pel	ova	f	256

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	Bd	SD
nb	834718	2b-3	337	fem	ova	f	375	
sb	831896	4	748	fem	o	f	367	
ct	834699	4	114	fem	o	f	368	
ct	834953	4	108	fem	o	f	366	
ct	834730	4	295	fem	o	f	369	
ct	834731	4	295	fem	o	f		160
ct	834731	4	295	fem	o	f	377	
ct	834733	4	295	fem	o	f	390	
sb	831896	4	748	fem	o	jf	375	163
ct	834699	4	114	fem	ova	f	350	
g	834702	4	74	fem	ova	f	348	
ct	834727	4	295	fem	ova	f	356	
ct	834729	4	295	fem	ova	f	377	
wb	831899	4	830	fem	ova	ufe	361	
c	834738	4/5	383	fem	o	f	365	
nb	831920	5	5	fem	o	f	371	
ct	834726	5	288	fem	o	f	388	
g	834712	5	252	fem	o	f	388	
nb	831921	5	2	fem	o	jf	333	
nb	831909	5	2	fem	o	ufm		133
nb	831926	5	2	fem	ova	f	341	
g	834705	5	48	fem	ova	f	368	
ct	834726	5	288	fem	ova	f	412	

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL	Bd	SD	Dd
eb	831893	2	723	tib	o	f		266		210
eb	831893	2	723	tib	o	f			149	
nb	834718	2b-3	337	tib	o	f		259		
ct	834700	3	119	tib	o	f		266	158	210
ct	834700	3	119	tib	o	f		297	172	227
ct	834700	3	119	tib	o	f		299		214
eb	831686	4	659	tib	o	f		281	167	222
sb	831896	4	748	tib	o	f		271		216
sb	831896	4	748	tib	o	f		266		204
sb	831897	4	762	tib	o	f		273		212
sb	831900	4	834	tib	o	f		266		213
wb	831923	4	801	tib	o	f		286		231
wb	831923	4	801	tib	o	f		304		237
wb	831924	4	801	tib	o	f		264		207
nb	831925	4	890	tib	o	f	1865	254	141	209
wb	831902	4	957	tib	o	f		286		232
ct	831919	4	30	tib	o	f		262		190
ct	831919	4	30	tib	o	f		262		203
ct	834697	4	108	tib	o	f		275		205
ct	834697	4	108	tib	o	f		270		
ct	834699	4	114	tib	o	f		257		210
ct	834699	4	114	tib	o	f		269		206
ct	834699	4	114	tib	o	f		262		195
ct	834702	4	73	tib	o	f		265		203
ct	834702	4	73	tib	o	f		270		215
ct	834702	4	73	tib	o	f		275		204
ct	834702	4	73	tib	o	f		279		228
ct	834702	4	73	tib	o	f		287		195
ct	834702	4	73	tib	o	f		266		191
ct	834702	4	73	tib	o	f		284		210
ct	834950	4	115	tib	o	f		271		218
ct	834952	4	86	tib	o	f		267		200
ct	834952	4	86	tib	o	f		298		222
ct	834953	4	108	tib	o	f		262		209
ct	834953	4	108	tib	o	f		251		201
g	834702	4	74	tib	o	f		253		210
g	834702	4	74	tib	o	f		287		233
g	834704	4	120	tib	o	f		255	151	
g	834706	4	76	tib	o	f		256		206
ct	834727	4	295	tib	o	f				206
ct	834727	4	295	tib	o	f		254		201
ct	834729	4	295	tib	o	f		242		192
ct	834729	4	295	tib	o	f		263		
ct	834729	4	295	tib	o	f		258		205
ct	834729	4	295	tib	o	f		285		222
ct	834729	4	295	tib	o	f		249		
ct	834730	4	295	tib	o	f		239		
ct	834730	4	295	tib	o	f		261		
ct	834730	4	295	tib	o	f		265		
ct	834730	4	295	tib	o	f		270		
ct	834730	4	295	tib	o	f		270		222
ct	834730	4	295	tib	o	f		291		215
ct	834730	4	295	tib	o	f		270		216
ct	834731	4	295	tib	o	f		251		
ct	834731	4	295	tib	o	f		265		
ct	834731	4	295	tib	o	f		300		
ct	834731	4	295	tib	o	f		272		
ct	834732	4	295	tib	o	f		252		187
ct	834732	4	295	tib	o	f		261	147	191
ct	834732	4	295	tib	o	f		284		218
ct	834732	4	295	tib	o	f		274		208
ct	834732	4	295	tib	o	f		277		216
ct	834732	4	295	tib	o	f		296		221
ct	834733	4	295	tib	o	f		274		215
ct	834733	4	295	tib	o	f		286		210
ct	834733	4	295	tib	o	f		261		190
ct	834733	4	295	tib	o	f		272		208
ct	834733	4	295	tib	o	f		282		197
ct	834733	4	295	tib	o	f		285		218
ct	834734	4	295	tib	o	f				214
ct	834734	4	295	tib	o	f		249		196
ct	834734	4	295	tib	o	f		264		201
ct	834734	4	295	tib	o	f		264		210
ct	834734	4	295	tib	o	f		311		
ct	834734	4	295	tib	o	f		252		207
ct	834735	4	302	tib	o	f		252		
g	834774	4	228	tib	o	f		251		195
g	834774	4	228	tib	o	f		280		210
wb	834714	4	279	tib	o	f		248		202
sb	831896	4	748	tib	o	jf		277		210
wb	831899	4	820	tib	o	jf		272		205
ct	834697	4	108	tib	o	jf		274		205
ct	834729	4	295	tib	o	jf		281		227
ct	834735	4	302	tib	o	jf		283		227
ct	834697	4	108	tib	o	ufe		260		200
wb	831922	4	801	tib	ova	f		229		187
eb	831686	4-6	610	tib	o	f		267		205
nb	831719	4-6	335	tib	o	f		260		202
nb	834720	4-6	335	tib	o	f		252		
nb	831917	4/5	10	tib	o	f		256		200
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	o	f		267		210
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	o	f		271		205
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	o	f		278		209

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL	Bd	SD	Dd
sb	831895	5	746	tib	o	f		259		
keep	831901	5	837	tib	o	f		306		227
nb	831903	5	883	tib	o	f		271		209
nb	831925	5	898	tib	o	f		264		211
nb	831907	5	2	tib	o	f		270		218
nb	831907	5	2	tib	o	f		286		231
nb	831909	5	2	tib	o	f		261		207
nb	831910	5	2	tib	o	f		266		
nb	831912	5	3	tib	o	f				195
nb	831920	5	5	tib	o	f		255	135	
nb	831921	5	2	tib	o	f		248		189
nb	831926	5	2	tib	o	f		273		205
nb	831926	5	2	tib	o	f		277		213
nb	831926	5	2	tib	o	f		279		214
nb	831926	5	2	tib	o	f	1775	245	130	182
ct	834690	5	81	tib	o	f		242		
ct	834690	5	81	tib	o	f		254		201
ct	834694	5	97	tib	o	f		294		223
ct	834694	5	97	tib	o	f		312		230
ct	834695	5	98	tib	o	f		274		219
ct	834701	5	47	tib	o	f		285		219
ct	834701	5	47	tib	o	f		255		
ct	834950	5	79	tib	o	f		302		236
g	834703	5	116	tib	o	f		277		205
g	834705	5	48	tib	o	f		273		209
nb	834711	5	142	tib	o	f		290		219
ct	834722	5	276	tib	o	f		262		
ct	834725	5	286	tib	o	f		251		187
ct	834725	5	287	tib	o	f		281	161	217
ct	834725	5	288	tib	o	f		249		198
ct	834725	5	288	tib	o	f		254		191
ct	834726	5	288	tib	o	f		267		205
ct	834726	5	288	tib	o	f		293		
g	834712	5	252	tib	o	f		296		216
nb	831716	5	183	tib	o	f		256		208
nb	831716	5	183	tib	o	f		273		207
nb	831717	5	264	tib	o	f		279	166	229
nb	834718	5	293	tib	o	f		246		
sb	831895	5	746	tib	o	jf		275		205
ct	834695	5	98	tib	o	jf		291		208
eb	861688	6	667	tib	o	f		296		232
eb	831891	6	716	tib	o	f		240		194
keep	831901	6	846	tib	o	f		255		199
ct	834693	6	66	tib	o	f		264		
ct	834735	6	297	tib	o	f		270		191
ct	834736	6	316	tib	o	f		251		
ct	834737	6	316	tib	o	f				224
ct	834737	6	316	tib	o	f		269		203
ct	834737	6	316	tib	o	f		280		210
nb	831721	6	334	tib	o	f		265		192
nb	831721	6	334	tib	o	f		224		
wb	831713	6	256	tib	o	f		291		221
nb	831721	6	334	tib	o	jf		226		225
nb	831721	6	334	tib	o	jf		267		

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	GLm	GLl	Dl	Bd
sb	831896	4	748	ast	o	290	305	164	195
sb	831896	4	748	ast	o	288			
sb	831900	4	834	ast	o	280	306	163	200
ct	834697	4	108	ast	o	265	277	147	176
ct	834699	4	114	ast	o	269	280	152	174
ct	834699	4	114	ast	o	289	275	162	189
ct	834952	4	86	ast	o	268	273	150	184
ct	834952	4	86	ast	o	246	253	147	158
ct	834952	4	86	ast	o	278			
g	834706	4	76	ast	o	262	276	156	182
ct	834730	4	295	ast	o		300	158	
ct	834730	4	295	ast	o	279	295	166	199
ct	834731	4	295	ast	o	268	284	156	180
ct	834731	4	295	ast	o	275	286	156	187
ct	834733	4	295	ast	o	262	276	155	182
ct	834733	4	295	ast	o	265	279	151	179
ct	834733	4	295	ast	o	280	296	160	193
ct	834733	4	295	ast	o	289	305	169	196
ct	834733	4	295	ast	o	290	308	167	200
ct	834735	4	302	ast	o	288	304	170	196
ct	834738	4	332	ast	o	280	293	160	208
ct	834738	4	379	ast	o	273	288	155	187
g	834712	4	255	ast	o	282	297	171	200
eb	831686	4-6	610	ast	o	297	306	166	192
nb	831707	4/5	145	ast	o	258	273	152	176
nb	831909	5	2	ast	o	269	263	143	181
ct	834690	5	81	ast	o	269	274	151	182
ct	834692	5	147	ast	o	292	287	153	192
ct	834696	5	99	ast	o	277	279	161	187
ct	834726	5	288	ast	o	278	297	163	194
nb	831717	5	264	ast	o	282	297	163	198
keep	831901	6	846	ast	o	260	270	148	170
ct	834737	6	316	ast	o	270	288	154	189

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL
eb	831893	2	723	cal	o	f	550
wb	831898	4	802	cal	o	f	574
wb	831899	4	821	cal	o	f	517
wb	831923	4	801	cal	o	f	640
ct	831919	4	30	cal	o	f	533
ct	834691	4	86	cal	o	f	531
ct	834691	4	86	cal	o	f	594
ct	834692	4	86	cal	o	f	540
ct	834702	4	73	cal	o	f	556
ct	834702	4	73	cal	o	f	585
ct	834952	4	86	cal	o	f	602
g	834704	4	135	cal	o	f	550
g	834706	4	76	cal	o	f	539
ct	834727	4	295	cal	o	f	532
ct	834727	4	295	cal	o	f	581
ct	834729	4	295	cal	o	f	569
ct	834729	4	295	cal	o	f	588
ct	834730	4	295	cal	o	f	546
ct	834733	4	295	cal	o	f	601
ct	834733	4	295	cal	o	f	617
ct	834734	4	295	cal	o	f	604
ct	834735	4	302	cal	o	f	551
ct	834735	4	302	cal	o	f	569
ct	834730	4	295	cal	o	jf	617
eb	831686	4-6	610	cal	o	f	530
nb	831707	4/5	145	cal	o	f	586
keep	831901	5	837	cal	o	f	628
nb	831911	5	4	cal	o	f	541
ct	834690	5	81	cal	o	f	545
ct	834690	5	81	cal	o	f	587
ct	834696	5	99	cal	o	f	557
ct	834696	5	99	cal	o	f	572
ct	834725	5	286	cal	o	f	514
ct	834726	5	288	cal	o	f	584
nb	831715	5	142	cal	o	f	549
nb	831716	5	183	cal	o	f	542
nb	831716	5	247	cal	o	f	610
nb	831717	5	264	cal	o	f	532
nb	831717	5	264	cal	o	f	548
nb	834718	5	293	cal	o	f	566
eb	831892	6	718	cal	o	f	474
ct	834737	6	316	cal	o	f	539
nb	831709	6	164	cal	o	f	611
wb	834714	6	260	cal	o	f	619

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL	Bp	SD	Dd	BFd	BatF	WCM	WCL	DEM	DVM	DIM	DEL	DVL	DIL
eb	831893	2	723	mt	o	f					254	250	112	106	114	176	145	110	165	144
eb	831686	3	622	mt	o	f		200	116	146	244	243	113	100	100	157	133	95	149	132
sb	831900	4	834	mt	o	f			120											
wb	831898	4	802	mt	o	f	1338	209	128	132	247	240	113	105	100	163	136	98	155	133
wb	831924	4	801	mt	o	f	1559	242	142		275	275	125	113	112	175	149	109	170	151
nb	831925	4	890	mt	o	f	1292	194	118	129	236	224	113	104	97	157	130	95	150	129
wb	831899	4	823	mt	o	ufm			115											
g	834702	4	74	mt	o	ufX		224	130				114	104						
eb	831686	4	613	mt	o	ufm			129											
eb	831686	4	613	mt	o	ufm		220	127											
wb	831899	4	820	mt	o	ufm			122											
wb	831899	4	821	mt	o	ufm			112											
wb	831899	4	823	mt	o	ufm			113											
eb	831686	4-6	609	mt	o	f	1304	198	120		233	229	107	98	92		120	87	140	120
nb	831707	4/5	145	mt	o	f	1305		142		264	259	121	110	102	164	131	96	154	131
nb	831707	4/5	145	mt	o	ufm			103											
nb	831707	4/5	145	mt	o	ufm			106											
nb	831707	4/5	145	mt	o	ufm			127											
keep	831901	5	837	mt	o	f	1470	238	149		273	279	130	116	109	179	145	103	169	148
nb	831903	5	879	mt	o	f		197												
nb	831903	5	879	mt	o	f	1328	189	114		226	225	102	98	92	154	122	88	147	125
nb	831908	5	2	mt	o	f	1281	207	129	123	247	241	115	104	89	149	119	84	138	117
nb	831909	5	2	mt	o	f	1280				234	235	112	100	96	151	128	92		126
nb	831910	5	2	mt	o	f	1172	203	122	132	241	242	109	98	90	148	124	85	142	123
ct	834950	5	79	mt	o	f	1470	221	138	168	253	268	110	106	110	172	142	105	164	139
g	834705	5	48	mt	o	f	1464	208	128	144	238	241	108	96	105	163	129	96	154	132
ct	834725	5	286	mt	o	f	1124	199						102						
ct	834726	5	288	mt	o	jf					244	232								
nb	831902	5	5	mt	o	ufm		228	137											
nb	831908	5	2	mt	o	ufm		221	130											
g	834704	5	96	mt	o	ufm		192	109											
ct	834722	5	276	mt	o	ufm			92											
wb	834714	6	260	mt	o	f	1543		141		248	258	118	104	108	171	146	108	165	144
ct	834722	6	266	mt	o	ufm			106											
ct	834722	6	266	mt	o	ufm			112											

Area	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Tax	dP_4:L	dP_4:wIII	M_1:L	M_1:wI	M_1:wII	M_2:L	M_2:wI	M_2:wII	M_3:L	M_3:wI
wb	831899	4	820	sus	164	90								
ct	831919	4	20	sus			149	109	121	180	133	143		
ct	834698	4	108	sus	188	94	155	110	115					
ct	834729	4	295	sus	168	81								
ct	834733	4	295	sus						197	136	140		
ct	834734	4	295	sus			149			194	139			
wb	831713	4	257	sus	186	94								
nb	831903	5	886	sus			146	104	114	194	135	146		
nb	831907	5	2	sus	209	94				203	121	125		145
nb	831918	5	13	sus						185	142	144		
ct	834694	5	97	sus			154	114	114	207	138	138		
ct	834695	5	98	sus								129		
ct	834695	5	98	sus			137	103	107					
ct	834951	5	82	sus						186	135	137		
ct	834951	5	82	sus	166	76	145	100	99					
ct	834725	5	286	sus	162	83	149	104	109					
ct	834725	5	287	sus			151	109	116					
ct	834730	5	2	sus	178	87								
eb	831688	6	667	sus			138	103	111	182	127	138		
eb	831688	6	667	sus			156	111	112	203	133	133		
eb	831688	6	667	sus						202	138	131		
ct	834693	6	66	sus			148	104	106	194	137	138		
ct	834736	6	316	sus	174	91								
ct	834737	6	316	sus			153	108	108					
nb	834711	5	142	sus									359	176
ct	834733	4	295	sus									339	158
ct	834733	4	295	sus	170	91	147	109	112					
nb	831903	5	883	sus									334	147

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GLm	GLl	Bd	BT	HTC	SD	Dd	SLC	LAR
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	sus	f								260	
eb	831889	6	687	sca	sus	f								250	
ct	834699	4	114	hum	sus	f			442	330	217	203			
ct	834731	4	295	hum	sus	f			370	296	196				
ct	834952	4	86	hum	sus	ufm						162			
ct	834696	5	99	hum	sus	f			450		209				
ct	834725	5	288	hum	sus	f			434	351	218				
ct	834725	5	288	hum	sus	f			441		215				
ct	834726	5	288	hum	sus	f			425	326	204				
eb	831687	6	666	hum	sus	f			430	305	217				
eb	831889	6	687	hum	sus	f			452	326	221	182			
ct	834736	6	316	hum	sus	f			420		221				
nb	831721	6	334	hum	sus	f			417						
sb	831900	4	834	pel	sus	f									358
ct	834732	4	295	pel	sus	f									297
ct	834695	5	98	pel	sus	f									320
ct	834733	4	295	fem	sus	jf			566						
ct	834953	4	108	tib	sus	f			353			262	326		
ct	834729	4	295	tib	sus	f			325				279		
ct	834730	4	295	tib	sus	f			370						
nb	831906	5	2	tib	sus	jf			321				283		
g	834774	6	222	tib	sus	jf			350						
ct	834737	6	316	tib	sus	ufm						205			
ct	834950	4	115	ast	sus		462	496	285						
ct	834952	4	86	ast	sus		422	445	267						
sb	831897	5	759	ast	sus		401	428							
ct	834693	6	95	ast	sus		402	447	258						

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	GL	Lm	Bp	Bd	Dic	SC
g	1	4	123	cor	anas		393				
ct	1	5	288	cor	anas	531	495				
nb	1	6	180	cor	anas	573	516				
nb	1	5	886	cmc	anas	619		142			
ct	1	5	98	cmc	anas	586		135			
g	1	6	65	cmc	anas	475		11			
g	1	4	133	rad	anas	739					
nb	1	5	261	rad	anas	710					
ct	834733	4	295	fem	anas	580	555		130		54
nb	1	5	2	fem	anas	473			106		
g	1	5	232	fem	anas	514			110		39
ct	1	4	295	tta	anas	90			92		
g	1	4	228	tmt	anas	474		104	102		44
g	1	4	228	tmt	anas	474		108	115		50
g	1	4	255	cor	anc	354	330				
g	1	4	123	tta	anc	552			55		24
nb	2	4/5	145	cor	ans	774	700				
sb	2	6	54	cor	ans	804	708				
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	ans					210	
keep	2	6	846	sca	ans					212	
sb	2	4	835	hum	ans			388			
wb	2	4	801	hum	ans				246		
c	1	4	76	hum	ans			390			
nb	2	5	2	hum	ans				259		
nb	2	5	2	hum	ans	1786		396	257		
g	1	6	65	cmc	ans			228			
g	2	4	228	fem	ans				198		
ct	834732	4	295	tta	ans				172		
g	2	4	228	tta	ans				164		87
nb	2	5	267	tta	ans				170		

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	GL	Bp
g	1	6	65	cmc	bra	652	149

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	GL	Lm	Bp	Bd	Dic	SC
wb	2	4	957	cor	gal	569	543				
g	1	4	255	cor	gal		564				
g	1	4	268	cor	gal	576	550				
g	1	6	65	cor	gal	553	525				
wb	2	4	257	cor	gnp		528				
ct	834697	4	108	sca	gal					138	
ct	1	4	295	sca	gal					141	
g	1	4	228	sca	gal					115	
wb	834714	4	279	sca	gal					135	
nb	2	4/5	145	sca	gal					116	
nb	2	4/5	145	sca	gal					122	
nb	2	4/5	145	sca	gal					127	
nb	2	4/5	145	sca	gal					141	
c	1	5	252	sca	gal					117	
nb	831709	6	164	sca	gal					153	
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	gp					142	
nb	1	2b	938	hum	gal				169		
nb	2	3	308	hum	gal	840		252	189		78
ct	1	4	30	hum	gal				198		
g	1	4	120	hum	gal				194		
g	1	4	123	hum	gal	843					84
ct	834732	4	295	hum	gal	812			181		
g	1	4	255	hum	gal				177		
nb	2	4/5	145	hum	gal	743		205	155		67
nb	2	4/5	145	hum	gal	816		235	175		73
nb	2	5	4	hum	gal	779		231	172		73
ct	1	5	98	hum	gal				173		
nb	1	5	264	hum	gal	844			168		76
g	1	6	65	hum	gal	722		194			72
nb	2	6	164	hum	gal			243			
wb	2	3	827	hum	gnp	765			160		68
eb	2	4	675	hum	gnp				157		66
nb	2	4	157	hum	gnp				159		
ct	1	4	86	hum	gnp				137		
ct	2	4	295	hum	gnp	712		204	152		68
g	2	4	135	hum	gnp						83
g	2	4	228	hum	gnp				171		81
g	2	4	228	hum	gnp	889		241			91
wb	2	4	279	hum	gnp				156		
eb	2	5	636	hum	gnp						67
eb	2	5	725	hum	gnp				181		
nb	2	5	2	hum	gnp			236			
nb	2	5	2	hum	gnp			220			
g	1	5	226	hum	gnp	730			158		68
nb	2	5	262	hum	gnp	844		227	174		76
nb	2	5	262	hum	gnp	866		232			90
nb	2	5	264	hum	gnp	796		214	169		79
g	1	6	95	hum	gnp				169		
nb	2	3	918	rad	gal	785		72	90		
g	1	4	228	rad	gal	676			80		
nb	2	4/5	145	rad	gnp	652					
wb	834714	4	280	uln	gal	718					
nb	2	4/5	145	uln	gal			91			
nb	2	4/5	145	uln	gal			117			
nb	2	4/5	145	uln	gal	641		101			40
g	1	5	116	uln	gal	811		102			49
eb	2	6	687	uln	gal	725		89			45
g	1	6	222	uln	gal	725		95			41
wb	2	6	260	uln	gal	899		100			56
nb	2	4	157	uln	gnp	677		88			48
nb	2	4/5	145	uln	gnp						48
nb	2	4/5	145	uln	gnp						49
nb	2	4/5	145	uln	gnp	716		92			
nb	2	5	262	uln	gnp	843		104			51
wb	2	6	953	uln	gnp						39
ct	1	6	281	uln	gnp			90			
ct	2	4	295	uln	gp	694					43
ct	1	4	295	uln	gp			90			
nb	2	5	246	uln	gp			98			41
nb	1	3	310	cmc	gal	465		128			
ct	1	4	86	cmc	gal	434		138			
g	1	4	228	cmc	gal	414		132			
nb	2	4/5	145	cmc	gal	411		103			
nb	2	4/5	145	cmc	gal	432		107			
nb	1	5	886	cmc	gal	417		127			
nb	1	5	264	cmc	gal	446		132			
nb	1	3	312	cmc	gnp	383		97			
sb	2	4	834	cmc	gnp	396		115			
wb	2	4	279	cmc	gnp	455		142			
g	2	4	228	cmc	gp	443		121			
wb	2	4	257	cmc	gp	347		86			
c	2	4/5	383	cmc	gp	429					
nb	2	4/5	145	cmc	gp	382		104			
nb	2	5	264	cmc	gp	451		138			

Area	Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	GL	Lm	Bp	Bd	SC	Spur
g		1	4	255	fem	gal			163			
nb		2	4/5	145	fem	gal			185			
sb		2	5	854	fem	gal		767	163	155		
nb		2	5	264	fem	gal				195	93	
eb		2	6	667	fem	gal			216			
g		1	6	222	fem	gal	825	770	165	152	67	
ct		1	4	86	fem	gn	928	866	181	179	82	
ct		1	4	108	fem	gn			169			
ct		2	4	295	fem	gn			159			
nb		2	4	157	fem	gn			155			
ct		1	4	369	fem	gn			160			
nb		2	4/5	145	fem	gn	919	864	193	186	81	
nb		2	4/5	145	fem	gn			159			
g		2	5	48	fem	gn	846	791	162	171	65	
g		1	5	226	fem	gn			169			
ct		2	6	54	fem	gn	774		158		64	
wb		2	4	820	fem	gnp				175		
nb		2	4	157	fem	gnp				155		
ct	834731	4		295	fem	gnp				189		
eb		2	6	718	fem	gp			146			
nb		1	2b	938	tta	gal				150		
nb		2	4	157	tta	gal	1104			114	54	
ct	834732	4		295	tta	gal				146		
nb		2	4/5	145	tta	gal					62	
nb		2	4/5	145	tta	gal	1109			116	61	
nb	834718	5		293	tta	gal				130		
g		1	6	222	tta	gal	1160			115	59	
eb		2	2	723	tta	gnp				135		
nb		2	5	881	tta	gnp				132		
wb		2	4	821	tmt	gal				155		present
wb		2	4	821	tmt	gal			174			present
nb		2	4	157	tmt	gal			153			present
wb		2	4	279	tmt	gal	872		161	140	65	present
nb		2	4/5	145	tmt	gal					68	
nb		2	4/5	145	tmt	gal	946		162	155	80	present
ct		1	5	147	tmt	gal	757		135	137	73	
ct		1	5	147	tmt	gal	946		162	157	80	present
nb		1	5	254	tmt	gal				159		
nb		2	5	293	tmt	gal	1083		191	179	95	present
g		1	6	65	tmt	gal				141		
sb		2	6	54	tmt	gal	791		139	138	61	
eb		2	5	637	tmt	gn				121		
nb		2	4/5	145	tmt	gnp			142			
nb		2	4/5	145	tmt	gnp				136		

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	GL	Lm	Bp	Bd	Dic	SC
ct	1	5	147	hum	meg				186		
g	2	4	74	uln	meg	943		136			60
g	1	6	222	uln	meg	1257		177			81
g	2	4	135	fem	meg				212		
nb	2	5	690	tta	meg	1562			155		79
ct	1	5	147	tta	meg				143		
wb	2	4	820	tmt	pav			255			
g	834712	4	259	uln	pep	423					

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	GL	Lm	Bp	Bd	Dic	SC
ct	1	4	332	sca	com	388				89	
ct	1	6	266	sca	com					87	
ct	1	4	114	cor	com		481				
ct	1	4	332	cor	com	350	323				
nb	1	5	183	cor	com	346	321				
ct	1	6	266	cor	com		315				
ct	1	6	266	cor	com	333	316				
ct	1	4	332	hum	com	456		126	106		43
ct	1	4	332	hum	com	465		137	112		51
g	1	5	41	hum	com	473					
ct	1	5	183	hum	com	505			126		44
nb	1	5	248	hum	com	479			112		43
g	1	6	64	hum	com	471					
ct	1	6	266	hum	com	458			110		42
ct	1	6	266	hum	com	480			107		45
ct	1	4	332	rad	com	537		34	48		
ct	1	4	332	rad	com	538		37	47		
ct	1	4	332	rad	com	585		75			39
ct	1	4	332	rad	com	590		74			34
ct	1	4	332	rad	com	592		76			39
ct	1	4	332	rad	com	593		74			35
ct	1	4	332	rad	com	596		80			37
ct	834699	4	114	uln	com	611					
g	1	4	120	uln	com	591		74			
g	1	4	255	uln	com	596					
ct	1	5	47	uln	com			75			
ct	1	6	266	uln	com	540					34
ct	1	6	266	uln	com	598					34
g	1	6	222	uln	com	585		72			
nb	1	6	126	uln	com	583		73			37
nb	1	6	180	uln	com	582					34
g	1	4	255	cmc	com	365		74			
ct	1	5	147	cmc	com	375		92			
g	1	5	226	cmc	com	371					
ct	1	6	266	cmc	com	354					
ct	1	6	266	cmc	com	370					
ct	1	4	332	fem	com			81			32
ct	1	4	332	fem	com	382					37
ct	1	5	183	fem	com	393		82	79		35
nb	1	5	264	fem	com	400			81		32
ct	1	6	266	fem	com	382			80		31
ct	1	4	332	tta	com				57		
ct	1	4	332	tta	com				63		
ct	1	4	332	tta	com				64		32
ct	1	4	332	tta	com	670			64		36
ct	1	4	332	tta	com	671			64		33
ct	1	4	332	tta	com	671			64		32
nb	1	5	248	tta	com	690			64		
nb	1	5	264	tta	com	723			66		32
ct	1	6	266	tta	com	670			62		28
ct	1	4	332	tmt	com	449		73	58		32
nb	1	5	2	tmt	com	448		77	59		26
ct	1	6	266	tmt	com				53		
ct	1	6	266	tmt	com				56		
ct	1	6	266	tmt	com	407		68			
g	1	6	237	tmt	com			70			
nb	1	2b	938	hum	cor	642		173	149		59
nb	1	3	934	tta	cor	846			87		43
nb	1	3	934	tmt	cor	571		10	70		33

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	GL	Bp	Bd	Dic	SC
g	1	4	120	hum	rit	785				
g	1	6	65	hum	col	555		135		
g	1	4	135	uln	col	523				
sb	2	5	759	cmc	col	327				
g	1	4	120	hum	avo	734		108		
g	1	4	228	uln	avo	745	72			
nb	1	5	883	hum	haem			120		47
nb	1	5	886	hum	haem	731	173	120		
g	1	4	123	rad	haem	714				
g	1	5	213	tta	tu			39		
g	1	4	228	hum	pl	498				
g	1	4	123	rad	pl	521				
ct	1	4	332	cmc	pl	301	79			
ct	1	4	332	tmt	pl		62			
ct	1	4	332	sca	van				82	
ct	1	4	332	hum	van			103		47
ct	1	4	332	hum	van	619	133	100		43
ct	1	4	332	hum	van			101		45
ct	1	4	332	hum	van		139			46
g	1	5	232	hum	van	625	132	103		41
ct	1	4	332	rad	van					36
ct	1	4	332	rad	van					39
ct	1	4	332	rad	van			51		
ct	1	4	332	rad	van		49			
ct	1	4	332	rad	van		79			38
ct	1	4	332	rad	van	713	85			36
ct	1	4	332	rad	van	714	47	49		
ct	1	4	332	cmc	van		92			
ct	1	4	332	cmc	van	383	97			
g	1	5	232	cmc	van	388				
ct	1	4	332	fem	van					28
ct	1	4	332	fem	van					29
ct	1	4	332	tta	van					25
ct	1	4	332	tta	van			53		
ct	1	4	332	tta	van			55		28
g	1	5	116	tta	van			56		
ct	1	4	332	tmt	van			68		
nb	2	4	157	tmt	arc			146		
nb	2	4/5	145	tmt	phl	627		152		
ct	1	4	369	sca	sta				99	
ct	1	4	369	hum	sta			143		
ct	1	4	369	rad	sta	849				
ct	1	4	369	rad	sta	849				
ct	1	4	369	fem	sta	593	106	110		43
ct	1	4	369	tta	sta	837				
ct	1	4	332	tmt	sta	459	100	112		56
ct	1	4	369	tmt	sta	454	107	112		

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL	Bd	SD
keep	831901	2b-3	840	fem	orc	ufm			50
ct	834700	3	119	fem	orc	f		137	50
wb	831899	3	827	fem	orc	ufm			35
wb	831899	3	827	fem	orc	ufm			41
g	834703	3	112	fem	orc	ufm			37
g	834703	3	112	fem	orc	ufm			46
eb	831889	4	682	fem	orc	f		130	
eb	831889	4	682	fem	orc	f	795	134	51
wb	831899	4	821	fem	orc	f		128	49
wb	831899	4	821	fem	orc	f		128	51
ct	834692	4	86	fem	orc	f			48
ct	834692	4	153	fem	orc	f		139	50
ct	834697	4	108	fem	orc	f			48
ct	834697	4	108	fem	orc	f		138	52
ct	834950	4	115	fem	orc	f		138	55
ct	834953	4	108	fem	orc	f		139	
g	834704	4	120	fem	orc	f		129	50
g	834704	4	120	fem	orc	f		133	50
g	834704	4	123	fem	orc	f		132	
g	834704	4	132	fem	orc	f		134	
ct	834729	4	295	fem	orc	f		140	53
ct	834730	4	295	fem	orc	f		133	47
ct	834730	4	295	fem	orc	f		136	52
ct	834731	4	295	fem	orc	f			51
ct	834731	4	295	fem	orc	f		129	54
ct	834732	4	295	fem	orc	f		131	53
ct	834735	4	302	fem	orc	f		137	54
ct	834738	4	332	fem	orc	f	807	137	50
ct	834738	4	369	fem	orc	f	840	129	56
ct	834738	4	369	fem	orc	f	843	134	57
g	834774	4	228	fem	orc	f		129	51
g	834774	4	228	fem	orc	f		131	
wb	834714	4	279	fem	orc	f		132	53
wb	834714	4	279	fem	orc	f		132	54
wb	834714	4	280	fem	orc	f		145	59
ct	834692	4	86	fem	orc	jf			54
eb	831889	4	675	fem	orc	ufm			50
eb	831889	4	675	fem	orc	ufm			50
sb	831896	4	748	fem	orc	ufm			35
wb	831899	4	820	fem	orc	ufm			47
wb	831899	4	821	fem	orc	ufm			46
wb	831922	4	801	fem	orc	ufm			44
wb	831902	4	957	fem	orc	ufm			35
wb	831902	4	957	fem	orc	ufm			44
ct	834692	4	86	fem	orc	ufm			22
ct	834692	4	86	fem	orc	ufm			22
ct	834692	4	86	fem	orc	ufm			29
ct	834692	4	86	fem	orc	ufm			38
ct	834692	4	86	fem	orc	ufm			40
ct	834692	4	86	fem	orc	ufm			40
ct	834692	4	86	fem	orc	ufm			41
ct	834692	4	86	fem	orc	ufm			49
ct	834692	4	153	fem	orc	ufm			40
ct	834697	4	108	fem	orc	ufm			48
ct	834698	4	108	fem	orc	ufm			27
ct	834698	4	108	fem	orc	ufm			46
ct	834699	4	114	fem	orc	ufm			26
ct	834699	4	114	fem	orc	ufm			36
ct	834699	4	114	fem	orc	ufm			49
ct	834950	4	115	fem	orc	ufm			40
g	834703	4	74	fem	orc	ufm			57
g	834704	4	120	fem	orc	ufm			42
c	1	4	76	fem	orc	ufm			41
ct	1	4	200	fem	orc	ufm			26
ct	834727	4	295	fem	orc	ufm			50
ct	834727	4	295	fem	orc	ufm			51
ct	834729	4	295	fem	orc	ufm			53
ct	834731	4	295	fem	orc	ufm			34
ct	834731	4	295	fem	orc	ufm			40
ct	834731	4	295	fem	orc	ufm			39
ct	834731	4	295	fem	orc	ufm			41
ct	834731	4	295	fem	orc	ufm			42
ct	834731	4	295	fem	orc	ufm			49
ct	834731	4	295	fem	orc	ufm			51
ct	834731	4	295	fem	orc	ufm			51
ct	834732	4	295	fem	orc	ufm			48
ct	834735	4	302	fem	orc	ufm			31
ct	834735	4	302	fem	orc	ufm			51
ct	834738	4	332	fem	orc	ufm			38
ct	834738	4	332	fem	orc	ufm			38
ct	834738	4	369	fem	orc	ufm			36
ct	834738	4	369	fem	orc	ufm			49
ct	834738	4	369	fem	orc	ufm			53
ct	834738	4	369	fem	orc	ufm			53
ct	834738	4	369	fem	orc	ufm			56
ct	834738	4	369	fem	orc	ufm			56
ct	834738	4	376	fem	orc	ufm			40

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL	Bd	SD
g	834712	4	259	fem	orc	ufm			37
g	834712	4	268	fem	orc	ufm			37
g	834712	4	268	fem	orc	ufm			50
g	834774	4	228	fem	orc	ufm			53
wb	831713	4	257	fem	orc	ufm			49
wb	831899	4	263	fem	orc	ufm			52
wb	834714	4	279	fem	orc	ufm			37
wb	834714	4	279	fem	orc	ufm			44
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	f		126	51
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	f		130	53
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	f		132	49
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	f		133	48
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	f		134	54
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	f		137	53
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	f		138	52
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	f		143	59
c	834738	4/5	383	fem	orc	f	775		50
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	jf		135	53
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			33
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			35
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			36
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			36
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			39
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			40
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			40
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			40
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			41
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			41
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			42
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			43
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			43
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			43
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			44
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			45
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			45
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			45
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			45
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			46
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			46
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			46
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			46
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			47
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			48
nb	831707	4/5	145	fem	orc	ufm			49
sb	831897	5	759	fem	orc	f		139	57
nb	831911	5	4	fem	orc	f		134	
nb	831926	5	2	fem	orc	f		131	56
ct	834694	5	97	fem	orc	f			56
ct	834694	5	97	fem	orc	f		137	
ct	834696	5	99	fem	orc	f			56
ct	834951	5	82	fem	orc	f		134	51
g	834703	5	41	fem	orc	f			51
g	834703	5	41	fem	orc	f		128	49
g	834703	5	41	fem	orc	f	822	135	53
g	834704	5	96	fem	orc	f		135	52
nb	831710	5	127	fem	orc	f		126	49
nb	831710	5	127	fem	orc	f		138	55
nb	834711	5	127	fem	orc	f		136	
ct	834722	5	276	fem	orc	f		132	52
ct	834725	5	288	fem	orc	f		139	50
nb	831715	5	142	fem	orc	f		131	55
nb	831717	5	264	fem	orc	f		133	55
nb	831717	5	264	fem	orc	f		136	55
nb	831717	5	264	fem	orc	f		137	51
nb	831717	5	264	fem	orc	f		138	52
nb	831717	5	264	fem	orc	f		140	56
nb	831717	5	264	fem	orc	f		143	55
nb	831717	5	264	fem	orc	jf		132	49
keep	831901	5	838	fem	orc	ufm			53
keep	831901	5	839	fem	orc	ufm			53
wb	831902	5	4	fem	orc	ufm			44
ct	834692	5	147	fem	orc	ufm			40
ct	834692	5	147	fem	orc	ufm			44
ct	834692	5	147	fem	orc	ufm			54
ct	834695	5	98	fem	orc	ufm			33
ct	834695	5	98	fem	orc	ufm			35
ct	834695	5	98	fem	orc	ufm			41
g	834703	5	116	fem	orc	ufm			50
ct	1	5	286	fem	orc	ufm			40
ct	834725	5	287	fem	orc	ufm			46
g	834712	5	252	fem	orc	ufm			46
nb	831716	5	246	fem	orc	ufm			36
nb	831716	5	246	fem	orc	ufm			49
nb	831717	5	261	fem	orc	ufm			45
nb	831717	5	262	fem	orc	ufm			33
nb	831717	5	264	fem	orc	ufm			37
nb	831717	5	264	fem	orc	ufm			43
nb	831717	5	264	fem	orc	ufm			47
nb	831717	5	264	fem	orc	ufm			50
nb	831899	5	250	fem	orc	ufm			40

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	Bd	SD
eb	831686	6	15	fem	orc	f	132	51
keep	831901	6	846	fem	orc	f	139	57
keep	831901	6	846	fem	orc	f	139	56
keep	831901	6	846	fem	orc	f	139	57
keep	831901	6	846	fem	orc	f	143	56
g	834703	6	64	fem	orc	f	131	52
g	834703	6	64	fem	orc	f	138	
nb	831710	6	126	fem	orc	f	134	54
nb	831710	6	130	fem	orc	f	131	48
nb	831710	6	130	fem	orc	f	141	
ct	834736	6	316	fem	orc	f	135	53
ct	834737	6	316	fem	orc	f	137	49
g	834774	6	222	fem	orc	f	133	
nb	831709	6	164	fem	orc	f	122	52
wb	831713	6	188	fem	orc	f	141	55
wb	831713	6	205	fem	orc	f	137	53
wb	831713	6	205	fem	orc	f	140	56
wb	831713	6	235	fem	orc	f	135	50
wb	831713	6	238	fem	orc	f	134	51
wb	831713	6	238	fem	orc	f	135	55
wb	834714	6	260	fem	orc	f	125	54
eb	831889	6	687	fem	orc	jf	139	58
g	834705	6	65	fem	orc	ufm		51
ct	834722	6	266	fem	orc	ufm		42
ct	834722	6	266	fem	orc	ufm		53
ct	834738	6	333	fem	orc	ufm		49
g	834774	6	222	fem	orc	ufm		40
nb	831709	6	164	fem	orc	ufm		38
nb	831709	6	164	fem	orc	ufm		39
wb	831713	6	230	fem	orc	ufm		38
wb	831713	6	230	fem	orc	ufm		40
wb	831713	6	230	fem	orc	ufm		53

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	Bd	HTC	SD
keep	831901	2b-3	840	hum	orc	f	90	43	
eb	831889	3	684	hum	orc	f	88	42	
eb	831889	3	684	hum	orc	f	89	42	
ct	834700	3	119	hum	orc	f	93	44	
nb	834718	3	311	hum	orc	f		45	
nb	834718	3	311	hum	orc	f	91	41	
eb	831686	4	645	hum	orc	f	88		
eb	831686	4	645	hum	orc	f	94	46	
eb	831889	4	675	hum	orc	f		87	
eb	831889	4	675	hum	orc	f	88	44	
sb	831900	4	834	hum	orc	f	89	45	
wb	831898	4	802	hum	orc	f	93	44	
wb	831899	4	820	hum	orc	f	91	43	43
ct	834692	4	86	hum	orc	f	87	44	
ct	834698	4	108	hum	orc	f	86		
ct	834698	4	108	hum	orc	f	88		
g	834703	4	74	hum	orc	f	86	40	
g	834704	4	123	hum	orc	f	88	43	
g	834704	4	123	hum	orc	f	90	44	
g	834704	4	132	hum	orc	f	95	47	
g	834704	4	133	hum	orc	f	92	44	
g	834704	4	133	hum	orc	f	93	44	
ct	834727	4	295	hum	orc	f	88	42	
ct	834727	4	295	hum	orc	f	92	45	
ct	834730	4	295	hum	orc	f	87	44	
ct	834730	4	295	hum	orc	f	87	47	
ct	834730	4	295	hum	orc	f	88	42	
ct	834730	4	295	hum	orc	f	88	47	44
ct	834730	4	295	hum	orc	f	88	90	
ct	834730	4	295	hum	orc	f	89	46	42
ct	834730	4	295	hum	orc	f	93		
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	f	81	43	
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	f	83	40	
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	f	84	43	
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	f	85		
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	f	86	44	
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	f	86	39	
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	f	87	38	
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	f	88	41	
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	f	88	40	
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	f	88	44	
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	f	89	43	
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	f	89	44	
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	f	90	43	
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	f	90	46	
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	f	92	47	
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	f	92	42	
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	f	93	45	
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	f	97	48	
ct	834732	4	295	hum	orc	f	92	45	41
ct	834735	4	302	hum	orc	f	88	46	
ct	834735	4	302	hum	orc	f	90	46	45
ct	834738	4	332	hum	orc	f	92	42	
ct	834738	4	369	hum	orc	f	90	41	
ct	834738	4	369	hum	orc	f	95	48	
g	834774	4	228	hum	orc	f	84		
g	834774	4	228	hum	orc	f	87		
wb	831713	4	257	hum	orc	f	84	42	
wb	831713	4	257	hum	orc	f	85	44	37
wb	831713	4	257	hum	orc	f	86	41	35
wb	831713	4	257	hum	orc	f	87	45	40
wb	834714	4	263	hum	orc	f		46	
wb	834714	4	263	hum	orc	f	84	42	40
wb	834714	4	263	hum	orc	f	87	46	42
wb	834714	4	273	hum	orc	f	101	43	47
wb	834714	4	275	hum	orc	f	88	44	43
wb	834714	4	279	hum	orc	f		44	37
wb	834714	4	279	hum	orc	f	89	43	43
wb	834714	4	279	hum	orc	f	91	43	40
wb	834714	4	279	hum	orc	f	95	43	43
wb	834714	4	280	hum	orc	f	89	43	42
wb	834714	4	280	hum	orc	f	96	46	48
ct	834731	4	295	hum	orc	jf	82	42	
ct	834738	4	369	hum	orc	jf	91	45	
ct	834732	4	295	hum	orc	jf	91	42	42
ct	834692	4	86	hum	orc	ufm			20
ct	834692	4	86	hum	orc	ufm			23
ct	834692	4	86	hum	orc	ufm			25
ct	834692	4	86	hum	orc	ufm			26
ct	834692	4	86	hum	orc	ufm			27
ct	834692	4	86	hum	orc	ufm			27
ct	834692	4	86	hum	orc	ufm			28
ct	834692	4	86	hum	orc	ufm			29
ct	834692	4	86	hum	orc	ufm			29
ct	834692	4	86	hum	orc	ufm			29
ct	834692	4	86	hum	orc	ufm			32
ct	834692	4	86	hum	orc	ufm			33
ct	834692	4	86	hum	orc	ufm			34
ct	834692	4	86	hum	orc	ufm			34
ct	834692	4	86	hum	orc	ufm			35

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	Bd	HTC	SD
g	834704	4	120	hum	orc	ufm			30
ct	834738	4	369	hum	orc	ufm	88	42	
ct	834738	4	369	hum	orc	ufm	89	42	
ct	834738	4	369	hum	orc	ufm	92	45	
ct	834738	4	369	hum	orc	ufm	93	47	
ct	834738	4	369	hum	orc	ufm	94	50	
g	831899	4	268	hum	orc	ufm			30
g	834712	4	268	hum	orc	ufm			30
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	f	86	44	36
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	f	87	40	38
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	f	88	44	38
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	f	89	42	40
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	f	89	41	39
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	f	91	47	41
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	f	91	46	42
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	f	91	47	39
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	f	91	46	41
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	f	91	45	38
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	f	91	44	43
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	f	96	48	46
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	f	96	48	43
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	f	96	46	46
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	f	99	45	
c	834738	4/5	383	hum	orc	f	88	41	
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	ufm			27
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	ufm			29
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	ufm			29
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	ufm			30
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	ufm			34
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	ufm			35
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	orc	ufm			35
eb	831686	5	600	hum	orc	f	91	46	
eb	831893	5	725	hum	orc	f	93	45	
keep	831901	5	839	hum	orc	f	93	46	42
wb	831898	5	796	hum	orc	f	88	40	
wb	831902	5	4	hum	orc	f	87	45	
nb	831909	5	2	hum	orc	f	89	42	
nb	831911	5	3	hum	orc	f	93	44	
nb	831925	5	2	hum	orc	f	91	43	41
nb	831926	5	2	hum	orc	f	86	43	40
nb	831926	5	2	hum	orc	f	91	44	41
ct	834690	5	81	hum	orc	f	96	48	
ct	834694	5	97	hum	orc	f	90	45	44
ct	834695	5	98	hum	orc	f	97	47	48
ct	834696	5	99	hum	orc	f	99	48	
ct	834951	5	82	hum	orc	f	92	47	
g	834703	5	116	hum	orc	f	89	46	
nb	831710	5	127	hum	orc	f	91	46	44
nb	834711	5	127	hum	orc	f	94	45	
nb	834711	5	142	hum	orc	f	88	43	
nb	834711	5	142	hum	orc	f	91	47	
nb	834711	5	142	hum	orc	f	89		
ct	834725	5	286	hum	orc	f	89	43	38
ct	834725	5	286	hum	orc	f	89	45	
ct	834725	5	288	hum	orc	f	92	45	40
ct	834726	5	288	hum	orc	f	88	45	
g	834712	5	252	hum	orc	f	80	44	
g	834774	5	232	hum	orc	f	85	44	
nb	831716	5	183	hum	orc	f	85	43	38
nb	831716	5	183	hum	orc	f	85	42	34
nb	831716	5	183	hum	orc	f	91	42	40
nb	831716	5	246	hum	orc	f	94	43	
nb	831716	5	246	hum	orc	f	97	47	41
nb	831716	5	250	hum	orc	f	88	44	41
nb	831717	5	262	hum	orc	f	87	46	
nb	831717	5	264	hum	orc	f	84	42	
nb	831717	5	264	hum	orc	f	86	43	
nb	831717	5	264	hum	orc	f	91	43	
nb	831717	5	264	hum	orc	f	98	49	
ct	834725	5	288	hum	orc	jf	84	42	36
ct	834725	5	288	hum	orc	jf	84	40	36
nb	831717	5	261	hum	orc	jf	85		
nb	831717	5	261	hum	orc	ufm			35
nb	831717	5	264	hum	orc	ufm			33
nb	831717	5	267	hum	orc	ufm			33
eb	831891	6	716	hum	orc	f	91	43	
keep	831901	6	846	hum	orc	f	85	42	
keep	831901	6	846	hum	orc	f	89	47	
keep	831901	6	846	hum	orc	f	91	46	
keep	831901	6	846	hum	orc	f	94	44	
keep	831901	6	846	hum	orc	f	99	46	
keep	831901	6	846	hum	orc	f	99	45	
ct	834701	6	54	hum	orc	f	91	43	39
g	834703	6	64	hum	orc	f	86	44	
nb	831710	6	130	hum	orc	f	87	44	39
ct	834722	6	266	hum	orc	f	86	41	
ct	834722	6	266	hum	orc	f	92	49	

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	Bd	HTC	SD
ct	834736	6	316	hum	orc	f	88	43	
ct	834736	6	316	hum	orc	f	93	43	
ct	834738	6	333	hum	orc	f	89	42	
g	834774	6	214	hum	orc	f	93	45	
g	834774	6	222	hum	orc	f	85	43	
g	834774	6	222	hum	orc	f	87	41	
nb	831721	6	334	hum	orc	f		42	
wb	831713	6	205	hum	orc	f	90	43	39
wb	831713	6	230	hum	orc	f	90	43	
keep	831901	6	846	hum	orc	jf	91	46	
g	834703	6	72	hum	orc	jf	79	41	
g	834703	6	72	hum	orc	jf	81	42	
keep	2	6	846	hum	orc	ufm			36
nb	831709	6	164	hum	orc	ufm			26
nb	831709	6	164	hum	orc	ufm			26
nb	831709	6	164	hum	orc	ufm			28

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	LAR
eb	831893	2	723	pel	orc	f	77
keep	831901	2b-3	840	pel	orc	f	77
keep	831901	2b-3	840	pel	orc	f	78
g	834703	3	112	pel	orc	f	79
eb	831889	4	682	pel	orc	f	68
sb	831896	4	748	pel	orc	f	78
wb	831902	4	957	pel	orc	f	77
ct	834692	4	86	pel	orc	f	78
ct	834698	4	108	pel	orc	f	81
ct	834699	4	114	pel	orc	f	82
ct	834950	4	115	pel	orc	f	85
ct	834952	4	86	pel	orc	f	84
ct	834953	4	108	pel	orc	f	73
ct	834953	4	108	pel	orc	f	76
g	834704	4	120	pel	orc	f	78
g	834704	4	123	pel	orc	f	84
g	834704	4	135	pel	orc	f	79
g	834704	4	143	pel	orc	f	81
nb	831709	4	162	pel	orc	f	82
ct	834729	4	295	pel	orc	f	75
ct	834729	4	295	pel	orc	f	77
ct	834730	4	295	pel	orc	f	76
ct	834730	4	295	pel	orc	f	80
ct	834733	4	295	pel	orc	f	79
g	834712	4	268	pel	orc	f	79
wb	831713	4	257	pel	orc	f	74
wb	834714	4	263	pel	orc	f	76
wb	834714	4	263	pel	orc	f	77
wb	834714	4	279	pel	orc	f	80
wb	834714	4	279	pel	orc	f	84
wb	834714	4	280	pel	orc	f	77
eb	831686	4-6	610	pel	orc	f	86
nb	831707	4/5	145	pel	orc	f	72
nb	831707	4/5	145	pel	orc	f	73
nb	831707	4/5	145	pel	orc	f	73
nb	831707	4/5	145	pel	orc	f	74
nb	831707	4/5	145	pel	orc	f	79
nb	831707	4/5	145	pel	orc	f	80
nb	831707	4/5	145	pel	orc	f	81
nb	831707	4/5	145	pel	orc	f	81
nb	831707	4/5	145	pel	orc	f	84
nb	831707	4/5	145	pel	orc	f	84
nb	831707	4/5	145	pel	orc	f	84
sb	831895	5	744	pel	orc	f	81
sb	831897	5	759	pel	orc	f	79
keep	831901	5	838	pel	orc	f	81
keep	831901	5	838	pel	orc	f	85
nb	831903	5	883	pel	orc	f	71
nb	831903	5	883	pel	orc	f	71
nb	831903	5	886	pel	orc	f	79
wb	831902	5	4	pel	orc	f	76
nb	831908	5	2	pel	orc	f	75
nb	831911	5	3	pel	orc	f	79
nb	831920	5	5	pel	orc	f	75
nb	831921	5	2	pel	orc	f	77
nb	831925	5	2	pel	orc	f	76
ct	834690	5	81	pel	orc	f	80
ct	834694	5	97	pel	orc	f	83
ct	834694	5	97	pel	orc	f	83
ct	834950	5	40	pel	orc	f	81
ct	834950	5	40	pel	orc	f	82
ct	834950	5	79	pel	orc	f	79
ct	834951	5	82	pel	orc	f	88
g	834703	5	41	pel	orc	f	74
g	834703	5	41	pel	orc	f	74
g	834704	5	105	pel	orc	f	73
g	834704	5	105	pel	orc	f	80
g	834704	5	105	pel	orc	f	81
g	834705	5	48	pel	orc	f	76
g	834705	5	48	pel	orc	f	78
nb	831710	5	127	pel	orc	f	75
nb	831710	5	127	pel	orc	f	76
nb	831710	5	137	pel	orc	f	73
nb	831710	5	137	pel	orc	f	84
ct	834725	5	286	pel	orc	f	76
ct	834725	5	287	pel	orc	f	80
ct	834725	5	288	pel	orc	f	82
ct	834726	5	288	pel	orc	f	79
nb	831715	5	142	pel	orc	f	79
nb	831716	5	183	pel	orc	f	76
nb	831716	5	183	pel	orc	f	77
nb	831716	5	183	pel	orc	f	77
nb	831716	5	246	pel	orc	f	73
nb	831716	5	246	pel	orc	f	81
nb	831716	5	248	pel	orc	f	77
nb	831716	5	250	pel	orc	f	71
nb	831716	5	250	pel	orc	f	72
nb	831717	5	262	pel	orc	f	79
nb	831717	5	262	pel	orc	f	82
nb	831717	5	264	pel	orc	f	72

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	LAR
nb	831717	5	264	pel	orc	f	73
nb	831717	5	264	pel	orc	f	74
nb	831717	5	264	pel	orc	f	76
nb	831717	5	264	pel	orc	f	77
nb	831717	5	264	pel	orc	f	78
nb	831717	5	264	pel	orc	f	79
nb	831717	5	264	pel	orc	f	82
nb	831717	5	267	pel	orc	f	82
nb	834718	5	294	pel	orc	f	75
g	834712	5	252	pel	orc	jf	77
eb	831686	6	15	pel	orc	f	71
eb	861688	6	667	pel	orc	f	97
eb	831892	6	719	pel	orc	f	77
keep	831901	6	846	pel	orc	f	77
keep	831901	6	846	pel	orc	f	80
keep	831901	6	846	pel	orc	f	82
keep	831901	6	846	pel	orc	f	82
keep	831901	6	846	pel	orc	f	84
keep	831901	6	846	pel	orc	f	84
g	834703	6	64	pel	orc	f	78
g	834703	6	72	pel	orc	f	67
nb	831710	6	126	pel	orc	f	75
ct	834736	6	316	pel	orc	f	79
ct	834736	6	316	pel	orc	f	81
ct	834736	6	316	pel	orc	f	83
nb	831709	6	164	pel	orc	f	77
wb	831713	6	188	pel	orc	f	77
wb	831713	6	229	pel	orc	f	83
wb	831713	6	230	pel	orc	f	73
wb	831713	6	235	pel	orc	f	76

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	Bd	SD
g	834703	3	112	rad	orc	f	61	
nb	834718	3	310	rad	orc	f	56	
ct	834692	4	86	rad	orc	f	56	
ct	834692	4	86	rad	orc	f	64	
g	834704	4	123	rad	orc	f	60	37
g	834704	4	132	rad	orc	f	62	
nb	831709	4	162	rad	orc	f	65	
ct	1	4	295	rad	orc	f	59	
ct	834727	4	295	rad	orc	f	61	36
ct	834738	4	369	rad	orc	f	59	
ct	834738	4	369	rad	orc	f	65	
ct	834738	4	369	rad	orc	f	66	
ct	834738	4	369	rad	orc	f	67	
ct	834738	4	369	rad	orc	f	70	
g	0	4	332	rad	orc	f	60	34
g	834712	4	255	rad	orc	f	58	
wb	831713	4	257	rad	orc	f	64	
wb	834714	4	273	rad	orc	f	64	
nb	831707	4/5	145	rad	orc	f	56	
nb	831707	4/5	145	rad	orc	f	61	
nb	831707	4/5	145	rad	orc	f	61	
nb	831707	4/5	145	rad	orc	f	62	
nb	831707	4/5	145	rad	orc	f	65	
nb	2	4/5	145	rad	orc	f	64	
nb	831925	5	2	rad	orc	f	59	
ct	834690	5	81	rad	orc	f	66	
ct	834695	5	98	rad	orc	f	66	
ct	834696	5	99	rad	orc	f	59	
nb	831710	5	127	rad	orc	f	58	
ct	834726	5	288	rad	orc	f	56	
nb	831716	5	246	rad	orc	f	65	
nb	831716	5	246	rad	orc	f	67	
nb	831717	5	264	rad	orc	f	62	
keep	831901	6	846	rad	orc	f	64	
keep	831901	6	846	rad	orc	f	64	
keep	831901	6	846	rad	orc	f	64	
g	834705	6	65	rad	orc	f	61	
nb	831710	6	126	rad	orc	f	65	
nb	831710	6	130	rad	orc	f	63	
g	834774	6	203	rad	orc	f	60	
g	834774	6	237	rad	orc	f	60	
nb	831709	6	164	rad	orc	f	59	
wb	834714	6	260	rad	orc	f	60	

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	SLC
nb	831710	3	128	sca	orc	f	51
nb	834718	3	312	sca	orc	f	41
nb	834718	3	309	sca	orc	ufm	32
ct	834692	4	86	sca	orc	f	52
ct	834698	4	108	sca	orc	f	43
ct	834698	4	108	sca	orc	f	47
ct	834952	4	86	sca	orc	f	48
g	834704	4	120	sca	orc	f	46
g	834704	4	132	sca	orc	f	49
g	834704	4	133	sca	orc	f	48
g	834704	4	135	sca	orc	f	44
g	834706	4	76	sca	orc	f	46
ct	834727	4	295	sca	orc	f	45
ct	834727	4	295	sca	orc	f	47
ct	834729	4	295	sca	orc	f	45
ct	834730	4	295	sca	orc	f	47
wb	831713	4	257	sca	orc	f	42
wb	831713	4	257	sca	orc	f	43
wb	834714	4	263	sca	orc	f	45
wb	834714	4	275	sca	orc	f	49
wb	834714	4	279	sca	orc	f	45
wb	834714	4	283	sca	orc	f	49
wb	831899	4	820	sca	orc	ufm	38
wb	831902	4	957	sca	orc	ufm	33
ct	834692	4	86	sca	orc	ufm	22
ct	834692	4	86	sca	orc	ufm	28
ct	834692	4	86	sca	orc	ufm	30
ct	834692	4	86	sca	orc	ufm	34
ct	834692	4	86	sca	orc	ufm	36
ct	834692	4	86	sca	orc	ufm	38
ct	834692	4	86	sca	orc	ufm	39
ct	834692	4	86	sca	orc	ufm	40
ct	834692	4	86	sca	orc	ufm	40
ct	834692	4	86	sca	orc	ufm	41
ct	834692	4	86	sca	orc	ufm	42
ct	834692	4	86	sca	orc	ufm	43
ct	834692	4	153	sca	orc	ufm	34
g	831899	4	133	sca	orc	ufm	36
nb	831709	4	162	sca	orc	ufm	33
g	831899	4	268	sca	orc	ufm	38
g	834712	4	268	sca	orc	ufm	31
wb	831713	4	257	sca	orc	ufm	39
wb	834714	4	280	sca	orc	ufm	34
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	orc	f	41
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	orc	f	43
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	orc	f	44
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	orc	f	46
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	orc	f	46
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	orc	f	46
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	orc	f	47
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	orc	f	51
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	orc	ufm	40
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	orc	ufm	40
eb	831894	5	739	sca	orc	f	47
keep	831901	5	839	sca	orc	f	52
nb	831910	5	2	sca	orc	f	47
nb	831912	5	3	sca	orc	f	46
ct	834692	5	147	sca	orc	f	48
ct	834950	5	40	sca	orc	f	50
ct	834950	5	52	sca	orc	f	41
ct	834950	5	52	sca	orc	f	46
nb	831710	5	127	sca	orc	f	47
nb	834711	5	142	sca	orc	f	50
ct	834725	5	288	sca	orc	f	44
ct	834725	5	288	sca	orc	f	46
nb	831716	5	183	sca	orc	f	41
nb	831717	5	261	sca	orc	f	43
nb	831717	5	264	sca	orc	f	46
nb	831717	5	264	sca	orc	f	46
nb	831717	5	264	sca	orc	f	49
nb	831717	5	264	sca	orc	f	50
ct	834694	5	97	sca	orc	ufm	39
ct	834951	5	82	sca	orc	ufm	36
nb	831717	5	264	sca	orc	ufm	40
eb	831686	6	15	sca	orc	f	50
keep	831901	6	846	sca	orc	f	50
keep	831901	6	846	sca	orc	f	51
keep	831901	6	846	sca	orc	f	52
nb	831710	6	126	sca	orc	f	51
nb	831709	6	164	sca	orc	f	49
wb	831713	6	185	sca	orc	f	48
wb	831713	6	230	sca	orc	f	48
keep	2	6	846	sca	orc	ufm	39

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL	Bd	SD
eb	831889	3	684	tib	orc	f	911	112	47
ct	834700	3	119	tib	orc	f		120	46
eb	831686	3	622	tib	orc	ufm			33
wb	831899	3	827	tib	orc	ufm			34
nb	834718	3	309	tib	orc	ufm			30
eb	831686	4	613	tib	orc	f		127	46
eb	831889	4	682	tib	orc	f		117	
ct	834692	4	86	tib	orc	f		119	46
ct	834692	4	86	tib	orc	f		122	
ct	834692	4	86	tib	orc	f		122	
ct	834692	4	86	tib	orc	f		126	
ct	834697	4	108	tib	orc	f	909	121	48
g	834704	4	123	tib	orc	f		127	47
g	834704	4	123	tib	orc	f		128	50
ct	834729	4	295	tib	orc	f		112	50
ct	834730	4	295	tib	orc	f			47
ct	834730	4	295	tib	orc	f		119	
ct	834731	4	295	tib	orc	f		117	
ct	834731	4	295	tib	orc	f		119	
ct	834731	4	295	tib	orc	f		122	54
ct	834731	4	295	tib	orc	f		128	
ct	834731	4	295	tib	orc	f	924	124	53
ct	834735	4	302	tib	orc	f		124	51
ct	834738	4	332	tib	orc	f		128	
ct	834738	4	332	tib	orc	f	935	133	55
ct	834738	4	369	tib	orc	f		115	
ct	834738	4	369	tib	orc	f	899	123	51
ct	834738	4	369	tib	orc	f	922	114	51
wb	834714	4	280	tib	orc	f		127	55
ct	834730	4	295	tib	orc	jf		114	44
ct	834731	4	295	tib	orc	jf		124	
ct	834738	4	332	tib	orc	jf		113	54
ct	834738	4	369	tib	orc	jf		116	55
ct	834738	4	369	tib	orc	jf		128	54
wb	831713	4	257	tib	orc	ufm			47
wb	831899	4	830	tib	orc	ufm			30
wb	831899	4	830	tib	orc	ufm			34
ct	834692	4	86	tib	orc	ufm			24
ct	834692	4	86	tib	orc	ufm			26
ct	834692	4	86	tib	orc	ufm			26
ct	834692	4	86	tib	orc	ufm			26
ct	834692	4	86	tib	orc	ufm			28
ct	834692	4	86	tib	orc	ufm			29
ct	834692	4	86	tib	orc	ufm			30
ct	834692	4	86	tib	orc	ufm			32
ct	834692	4	153	tib	orc	ufm			34
ct	834697	4	108	tib	orc	ufm			44
ct	834952	4	86	tib	orc	ufm			25
ct	834953	4	108	tib	orc	ufm			32
g	834704	4	123	tib	orc	ufm			45
ct	834729	4	295	tib	orc	ufm			26
ct	834729	4	295	tib	orc	ufm			42
ct	834729	4	295	tib	orc	ufm			46
ct	834730	4	295	tib	orc	ufm			44
ct	834731	4	295	tib	orc	ufm			31
ct	834731	4	295	tib	orc	ufm			34
ct	834731	4	295	tib	orc	ufm			39
ct	834731	4	295	tib	orc	ufm			42
ct	834731	4	295	tib	orc	ufm			46
ct	834731	4	295	tib	orc	ufm			50
ct	834738	4	369	tib	orc	ufm			28
ct	834738	4	369	tib	orc	ufm			30
ct	834738	4	369	tib	orc	ufm			30
ct	834738	4	369	tib	orc	ufm			35
ct	834738	4	369	tib	orc	ufm			35
ct	834738	4	369	tib	orc	ufm			39
ct	834738	4	369	tib	orc	ufm			39
g	834712	4	268	tib	orc	ufm			29
g	834712	4	268	tib	orc	ufm			29
g	834712	4	268	tib	orc	ufm			44
g	834774	4	228	tib	orc	ufm			49
g	834774	4	228	tib	orc	ufm			55
eb	831686	4-6	610	tib	orc	f		115	47
eb	831686	4-6	610	tib	orc	f		119	48
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	f		120	44
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	f		122	
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	f		123	47
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	f		124	45
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	f		130	44
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	f		131	
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	jf		119	47
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			28
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			29
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			29
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			30
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			32
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			32
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			32
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			32
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			34

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL	Bd	SD
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			34
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			35
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			35
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			36
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			37
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			41
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			41
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			42
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			43
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			44
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			45
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			46
nb	831707	4/5	145	tib	orc	ufm			47
sb	831897	5	759	tib	orc	f		124	53
keep	831901	5	838	tib	orc	f		125	
nb	831911	5	3	tib	orc	f			54
nb	831911	5	3	tib	orc	f		119	45
nb	831926	5	2	tib	orc	f		113	53
ct	834690	5	81	tib	orc	f		110	
ct	834690	5	81	tib	orc	f		110	
ct	834690	5	81	tib	orc	f		120	
ct	834692	5	147	tib	orc	f		126	45
ct	834692	5	147	tib	orc	f		129	52
ct	834696	5	99	tib	orc	f		133	
ct	834950	5	40	tib	orc	f		117	49
ct	834951	5	82	tib	orc	f		126	45
g	834703	5	41	tib	orc	f	924	134	
g	834703	5	116	tib	orc	f		130	53
g	834704	5	124	tib	orc	f		121	50
nb	831710	5	127	tib	orc	f		127	
nb	834711	5	142	tib	orc	f		127	
ct	834726	5	288	tib	orc	f		122	49
g	834774	5	226	tib	orc	f		117	46
g	834774	5	232	tib	orc	f			55
nb	831715	5	142	tib	orc	f		123	47
nb	831715	5	142	tib	orc	f		126	51
nb	831717	5	264	tib	orc	f		127	50
nb	831717	5	264	tib	orc	f		132	50
keep	831901	5	839	tib	orc	jf		115	45
keep	831901	5	839	tib	orc	jf		124	44
nb	831710	5	127	tib	orc	jf		111	49
ct	834722	5	276	tib	orc	jf		115	50
nb	831716	5	183	tib	orc	jf		116	
keep	831901	5	838	tib	orc	ufm			48
nb	831926	5	2	tib	orc	ufm			41
ct	834692	5	147	tib	orc	ufm			33
ct	834692	5	147	tib	orc	ufm			34
ct	834695	5	98	tib	orc	ufm			25
ct	834695	5	98	tib	orc	ufm			32
ct	834696	5	99	tib	orc	ufm			33
ct	834950	5	40	tib	orc	ufm			42
ct	834722	5	276	tib	orc	ufm			31
ct	834725	5	286	tib	orc	ufm			34
g	834712	5	252	tib	orc	ufm			39
nb	831717	5	261	tib	orc	ufm			37
nb	831717	5	262	tib	orc	ufm			30
nb	831717	5	267	tib	orc	ufm			31
eb	831686	6	15	tib	orc	f		117	49
eb	831686	6	15	tib	orc	f		120	52
eb	831686	6	15	tib	orc	f		126	51
eb	831891	6	716	tib	orc	f		120	
eb	831891	6	716	tib	orc	f		120	49
keep	831901	6	846	tib	orc	f		119	49
keep	831901	6	846	tib	orc	f		121	
keep	831901	6	846	tib	orc	f		124	49
keep	831901	6	846	tib	orc	f		127	50
keep	831901	6	846	tib	orc	f		128	49
ct	1	6	46	tib	orc	f		123	46
g	834703	6	64	tib	orc	f		117	52
nb	831710	6	130	tib	orc	f		113	
ct	834722	6	266	tib	orc	f		120	
ct	834736	6	316	tib	orc	f		120	49
wb	831713	6	188	tib	orc	f		123	48
wb	831713	6	205	tib	orc	f		117	46
wb	831713	6	205	tib	orc	f		121	49
wb	831713	6	229	tib	orc	f		124	47
wb	831713	6	231	tib	orc	f		124	43
wb	831713	6	231	tib	orc	f		124	48
wb	831713	6	238	tib	orc	f		123	50
eb	831892	6	718	tib	orc	ufm			41
keep	831901	6	846	tib	orc	ufm			33
keep	831901	6	846	tib	orc	ufm			39
keep	831901	6	846	tib	orc	ufm			40
keep	831901	6	846	tib	orc	ufm			44
g	834703	6	64	tib	orc	ufm			34
ct	834736	6	316	tib	orc	ufm			29
ct	834736	6	316	tib	orc	ufm			40
ct	834736	6	316	tib	orc	ufm			43
nb	831709	6	164	tib	orc	ufm			24
nb	831709	6	164	tib	orc	ufm			26
wb	831713	6	188	tib	orc	ufm			25
wb	831713	6	230	tib	orc	ufm			22

Area	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Tax	M_1:L	M_1:w
wb	831890	4	694	caf	233	86

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL	LG	Bp	Bd	HTC	SD	SLC
sb	831896	4	748	sca	caf	f		182					
sb	831896	4	748	sca	caf	f		254					
ct	834691	4	86	sca	caf	f		207					190
ct	834702	4	73	sca	caf	f		254					
g	834712	4	255	sca	caf	f							162
nb	0	5	900	sca	caf	f		354					358
eb	831892	6	718	sca	caf	f							161
keep	831901	6	846	sca	caf	f							235
ct	834700	3	119	hum	caf	f				243			
sb	831896	4	748	hum	caf	f				302	118		
nb	0	4	892	hum	caf	f	2025		353	388	137	140	
ct	834691	4	86	hum	caf	f						169	
g	834703	4	74	hum	caf	f				283			
wb	831899	4	820	hum	caf	jf				272		98	
nb	0	5	900	hum	caf	f				441	162	168	
ct	834690	5	81	hum	caf	f				280	105	101	
ct	834701	5	47	hum	caf	f						83	
ct	834701	5	47	hum	caf	f				392			
ct	834951	5	82	hum	caf	f				220			
ct	834722	5	276	hum	caf	f	1255			247		108	
eb	831892	6	718	hum	caf	f				222			
ct	834701	6	54	hum	caf	f	1093			219	79	81	
sb	831896	4	748	rad	caf	f	1556			227		127	
ct	834952	4	86	rad	caf	f			164			125	
nb	0	5	900	rad	caf	f	2296		237	331		187	
ct	0	5	79	rad	caf	f	1781			277		161	
ct	834692	5	147	rad	caf	f	1012			167		82	
ct	834694	5	97	rad	caf	f			212				
ct	834951	5	82	rad	caf	f			222				
ct	834725	5	287	rad	caf	f	1296		157	212		117	
nb	831716	5	249	rad	caf	ufm						97	
ct	1	6	266	rad	caf	f				197			
ct	834953	4	108	fem	caf	f	1164		262	218		89	
sb	0	5	746	fem	caf	f	2034		439	368		155	
nb	831925	5	2	fem	caf	f				230			
ct	834700	3	119	tib	caf	f				155			
ct	834950	4	115	tib	caf	f				259		152	
ct	834953	4	108	tib	caf	f				164			
g	834703	4	74	tib	caf	f				216			
nb	831916	5	2	tib	caf	f	1578		293	184		92	
ct	834692	5	147	tib	caf	f				163			
ct	834694	5	97	tib	caf	f				187			
ct	834950	5	79	tib	caf	f				188		106	
eb	861688	6	667	tib	caf	f				185		102	
sb	0	4	750	cal	caf	f	514						
ct	834692	4	86	cal	caf	f	309						
ct	834692	5	147	cal	caf	f	305						

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL	GLm	GL1	Dl	LG	Bp	Bd	BT	HTC	SD	Dd	SLC
sb	831896	4	748	sca	dad	f					320							233
ct	831919	4	30	hum	dad	f							397	331	198			
ct	831919	4	30	rad	dad	f	1938					385	338			221		
g	834702	4	74	tib	dad	f							315				252	
eb	831893	2	723	ast	dad			364	349	203			246					
g	834702	4	74	ast	dad			336	354	195			230					

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL	SD	Dd	SLC	BFd	BatF	WCM	WCL
ct	834702	4	73	mt	dad	f					305	300	136	133
nb	831920	5	5	mt	dad	f	2191	172			318		140	142

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	Bd	Dd
g	834704	5	96	tib	eq	f	688	413

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	Bd	SLC
g	834706	4	76	sca	fec	f		10
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	fec	f	176	
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	fec	f	176	

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL	Bd	SD	SLC
ct	834692	4	153	sca	le	f				69
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	le	f				70
nb	831707	4/5	145	sca	le	f				70
ct	834722	6	266	sca	le	f				68
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	le	f		118		
nb	831707	4/5	145	hum	le	f	1022	120		
g	834704	4	133	rad	le	f		10	62	
nb	831707	4/5	145	rad	le	f	1076	99		
ct	834692	5	147	tib	le	f		153		

Area Code	Box nr	Phase	PR#	Elem	Tax	Fus	GL	Bp	Bd	SD	Dd
nb	831926	5	2	rad	vuv	f	1041	119	150	77	84