During the 1960's and 1970's R.L. Dubois collected over 2000 sets of archaeomagnetic samples, mostly from the U.S. Southwest (1100), U.S. Midcontinent (600), Mesoamerica (250), and South America (60). A compendium of these data were recently published (DuBois 2008), but not in a peer-reviewed venue. Hagstrum and Blinman (2010) have examined the data from the U.S. Southwest, using only results with alpha-95s < 3 deg., and after re-analysing independent dating. Here we look only at DuBois' data. We obtained the original data files, in text format, read them with FORTRAN programs, and output them in a format suitable for inputting into spreadsheets and database formats. We found some typographical errors; e.g., our plotting of the data shows some site locations to be incorrect. DuBois identified 1661 sets of samples as useable for secular variation analysis; these have a median alpha-95 of 2.9 deg., and an interquartile range of 1.8-4.4 deg. Most importantly, our analysis shows how the independent archaeological dates are disregarded in favour of "archaeomagnetic dates," apparently chosen to maximize coherence of the secular variation data, a practice we do not endorse. For the Southwest data, 65% of the sets were associated with independent archaeological dates, but 85% were assigned an archaeomagnetic date by DuBois to use for the construction of secular variation curves. Despite our concerns with some aspects of the data, availability of this large data set will allow its use as seen appropriate for those studying secular variation and archaeomagnetic dating.