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Analysis of Prehistoric Burials at the Snidow Site (46mc1), Mercer County, West Virginia

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**ANALYSIS OF PREHISTORIC BURIALS AT THE
SNIDOW SITE (46MC1),
MERCER COUNTY, WEST VIRGINIA**

Thesis submitted to
The Graduate College of
Marshall University

In partial fulfillment of the
Requirements for the degree of
Master of Arts
Department of Sociology/Anthropology

By Rachel J. Crawford

Dr. Nicholas Freidin, Committee Chairperson
Dr. Richard Garnett, Committee Member
Dr. Karen Simpkins, Committee Member

Marshall University

March 16, 2007

ABSTRACT

“Analysis of Prehistoric Burials at the Snidow Site (46MC1), Mercer County, West Virginia”

By Rachel J. Crawford

The Snidow Site (46-MC-1) is a Late Prehistoric village site containing evidence of palisade lines, house structures and numerous prehistoric burials. Most of the burials at the site consisted of infants and subadults, with only a couple of burials being of mature adults. The analysis of the grave goods and the human skeletal remains helps archaeologists identify such things as burials rites, social organization, and status of the individuals. Archaeological excavations and technical laboratory methods were used in analyzing the artifacts associated with the Snidow site. The main objective in this analysis is to date the material, analyze the artifacts and bones associated with the burials, and to see if there is evidence of egalitarian society and organization within the village. The documented results of this analysis included the descriptions of the burials, all methodology used, skeletal analysis, artifact analysis and curation.

DEDICATION

I wish to dedicate this text to my daughter, ARIANNA, for being so patient over the last few years about me being away from her so much so that I could get through with college. To my mother, CAROL, without her support and encouragement I would never have been able to make it this far. To all of my friends and family, who have encouraged me over the years and pushed me to excel.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

This author wishes to thank everyone who has made the completion of my thesis a success. I am grateful to the Sociology/Anthropology Department for their guidance and understanding.

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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Prehistoric burials contain a wealth of information for archaeologists and give insight into the societies that existed before the advent of documents. This insight occurs when archaeologists gather evidence and analyze the materials associated with the burials, in the context of the history and background of the burial area. The purpose here is to present a detailed analysis of the burials located by Emory Jones, Jr., during the 1975 and 1988-89 excavations of the Snidow Site (46-MC-1) in Mercer County, West Virginia. The site studied is dated to the Late Prehistoric Phase in eastern United States prehistory.

The analysis includes finding any patterns that may exist among the burials and associated grave-goods, explaining why the burials were placed in the burial pits in specific positions, and analyzing the artifacts and materials interred with the deceased. By analyzing and examining these aspects of the burials, one should get a sense of how the prehistoric people of the Bluestone River region existed in late prehistoric times.

Archaeologists who study prehistoric burials and their associated cultural material must put the pieces of history - the ascertainable facts - together, like a puzzle, to form theories about egalitarian societies and to reconstruct social organization within these societies. These are important factors when studying the behaviors and cultures of prehistoric people. The grave-goods associated with the burials, as well as the burials themselves, are studied in depth, adding to the information being gathered and analyzed.

Radio carbon dating suggests that the Snidow Site (46-MC-1) in Mercer County, West Virginia, is one such site. Carbon dating suggests that this was a late prehistoric village site occupied from approximately AD 1200-1400. Ralph Solecki's definition of a village site as "characterized by a large area of dark earth spotted with stone chips, pottery fragments, and other debris, suggesting long extensive occupation" (Solecki, p. 373), leads some to believe that Snidow was such a village site. Post holes from palisade lines and dwellings were located during excavation (See Appendix A, III). Also discovered was evidence of fire pits from cooking fires and a midden (a refuse heap usually encircling the village).

However, the most informative pieces of evidence acquired from the site came from the burials (See Appendix A, IV). The burials can teach much about burial rites (if any), social structure and organization, the status of the deceased, and often the cause of death which oftentimes was malnutrition or disease.

The analysis of burials is time consuming and meticulous. The human skeletal remains and associated artifacts will be brittle and easily destroyed if not handled correctly.

Factors to consider in the analysis are pottery fragments, bones, lithics (such as points and other tools), and ornamental or decorative artifacts (such as beads or clay pipes). The placement of the burials and the method of interment, combined with associated artifacts, are indications of the specificity of items utilized by certain villages. They can also be useful in determining the social organization of the people and the possibility of this being a ranked society.

Emory Jones, Jr., conducted meticulous excavations of those burials in 1975 and again in 1988-89, and recorded any associated finds. He took photographs of the burials before the contents were extracted (See Appendix C, I) and Jones and his crew also drew detailed diagrams on the field notes, both of which were advantageous to this analysis (See Appendix B, I). In addition, Dr. Nicholas Freidin of Marshall University conducted excavations with Jones in 1988-89 and prepared detailed field notes and plans of the site. All of this information has been thoroughly researched and analyzed in order to do a complete, informative analysis of the burials at the Snidow Site (46-MC-1).

Geographic Location

The Snidow Site (46-MC-1) is located in the Bluestone Reservoir drainage in Mercer County, West Virginia (See map on Page 2 of Jones, 1987). Solecki states that, “The Bluestone Reservation, with a drainage area of 4,565 miles, lies 100 miles south of Charleston, West Virginia. The reservation extends thirty-six miles between Hinton, West Virginia, and Narrows, Virginia. . . . The reservoir lies in the Allegheny or Appalachian plateau . . . it has steep slopes bounding the narrow valleys which are separated by narrow watershed ridges” (Solecki, p. 320-321).

The site itself is approximately 7.5 kilometers northwest of Princeton, West Virginia. “It lies on the first right bank terrace of the Bluestone River, above the floodplain, at the base of a north-pointing meander of the river, bordered to the south by WV Route 10. The site is about 550 m west of Lake Shawnee, a run-down recreational park with several artificial pools, north of the junction of WV Route 10 and US Route 19” (Freidin, p. 6)

A topographical map for this location can be found in the appendix (See Appendix A, II, topographical map of the site area):

UTM Grid Coordinates: Zone 17

Easting: 487 060

37° 24' 22" North Latitude

Northing: 4139 790

81° 08' 40" West Longitude

Site datum elevation: 635.032 m

(Coordinates taken from Freidin, p. 6)

History of the Area

The Snidow Site (46-MC-1) in Mercer County, West Virginia, lies on a terrace along the Bluestone River (See map on page 2 of Emory Jones, Jr., 1987). This area has been utilized by different people over the span of hundreds and thousands of years. It was used by the prehistoric Native Americans as a village site due to the proximity of the site to the river; by historic Native Americans because it was flat and well irrigated for agricultural use; and, by European settlers for farming and other agricultural needs. The site area was utilized to this degree because of its flatness and due to its irrigation from the Bluestone River. The area was difficult to access due to the rugged terrain of the Appalachian Mountain Range, but the prehistoric people who settled here seemed to prosper.

The time of occupation for the Snidow Site was obtained by collecting a C14 carbon date and was found to be dated to the Late Prehistoric Phase which spans approximately AD 1000-1675. Solecki states in his archaeological survey that “there were at least five culturally distinct (at least archaeologically so) prehistoric aboriginal occupations present in this valley” (Solecki, p. 418). This archaeological evidence exhibits how befitting this area was for agriculture and settlement.

The burials excavated at the Snidow Site date to AD 1200-1400 and it is suggested that the Indians dwelled in this area for extended periods of time. Evidence of the palisades and other structures, and the midden proves that the prehistoric people inhabited the area at length, providing archaeologists with information to ascertain the length of occupation and the specific time periods involved.

The sites located of the prehistoric people of the river valley had settlement patterns that can be studied along with the burials. These settlement patterns contain evidence of

house structures and how they may have been arranged, palisade lines and post holes, and how the entire village would have been organized into a social unit. Hole states that, “patterns of settlement can also be interpreted in terms of their relevance to human behavior” (Hole, p. 291). Human behavioral characteristics can be learned through burials, as well as other elements of prehistoric society. One of the approaches to settlement patterns includes being “concerned with the distribution of features within a single site and the inferences that can be made from these data about social, political, and religious organization” (Hole, p 287). Burials, midden's and other archaeological features contribute to the learning of specific data throughout the past.

There are other factors that contain information for archaeologists to be able to gain insight into prehistoric people and their daily lives. As Hole states, “most archaeologists feel that the location, spacing, size and kinds of sites are determined by the natural environment, by social factors and by biological factors” (Hole, p. 291). It can be noted here that, as stated by Maslowski, “Prehistoric people had the same basic needs as we have today. They needed food, shelter, clothing and tools” (Maslowski, p. 1), which can all be examined in archaeological context.

The burials from the Snidow Site have a wealth of information for archaeologists to examine such as eating habits, age, disease, burial rites, and so forth. Evidence of different point types, pottery, burials, and societal organization can help archaeologists interpret and gain knowledge into the lives of these people. The burials are the focus of this text and will be studied in detail, including artifacts interred with the deceased and placement of the burials.

History of the Site

The Snidow Site was first excavated in 1965 by Father Clifford M. Lewis, S.J., of Wheeling College, and again in the same year by Edward V. McMichael (Jones, 1987). In 1975, Emory Jones, Jr., a professor from Concord College and a member of the West Virginia Archaeological Society, was asked to investigate the site again. In 1988-89, Freidin with his field school from Marshall University in Huntington, West Virginia, and Concord College in Athens, West Virginia, came to the site to conduct a rescue operation. The site was to be used by the private owner, Mr. Gaylord White, as a type of amusement park which would destroy any archaeological remains on the property.

The rescue operation would help delineate the boundaries and allow excavation to recover as many artifacts and burials still in context and to be able to preserve them as quickly as possible to avoid any damage to them. Freidin and Jones were able to excavate quickly and preserve some very important information from the site. The rescue operation was part of the Snidow Site (46-MC-1) and (46MC1-3). Since there had been previous excavations at the site, it was easy to pinpoint where they would need to do the rescue operation.

The Snidow Site burials contained many associated grave-goods (which are artifacts purposefully placed with an individual upon burial) including shell necklaces, pottery sherds and lithics. Some of the artifacts that were recovered from the burial pits could have come from the fill or the midden. Some, however, did have grave-goods, which are artifacts that are placed with the individual when they die, including ornamentation or lithics (See Burial #2 photo 2, Burial #12 photo 1 - Appendix C, I).

The Snidow Site is similar to the Buffalo site in Putnam County, West Virginia, where there were “560 graves located . . . and artifacts found with these burials were mostly ornamental, although projectile points, whet stones, awls, pieces of pottery, and carved pipes also were recovered” (Nava, p. 2). The Buffalo Site was found to be a prehistoric village site containing burials, artifacts and settlement patterns similar to the Snidow Site which also contained burials, artifacts, a village and palisades as well.

There is evidence that the site was a permanent settlement. It had palisade post holes and other structures within. The burials found at the site were located in the areas of house structures. Freidin states that, “The vertebrate fauna suggests a year-round occupation, supported by the evidence of repair and rebuilding activities in the site” (Freidin, abstract). Other details of the area and the environmental factors can be found in Freidin's investigations of the Snidow Site (1990).

CHAPTER II

THE COLLECTION

Origin

The origin of the Snidow collection comes from Emory Jones, Jr., who was a professor of Geology at Concord College in Athens, West Virginia, and a member of the West Virginia Archaeological Society. Jones conducted excavations at the Snidow Site in 1975 for the Mercer County Bicentennial Commission at the request of Mr. Scott Rogers who was the Commission's Executive Director.

Jones was an avocational archaeologist who began doing archaeology in his own backyard. He was from Bluefield, West Virginia, attended to Bluefield High School and then went on to Bluefield College, which are all in Mercer County, West Virginia. He taught classes at Concord College in Athens, West Virginia. Jones played a major role in the excavations of several sites in Virginia and West Virginia such as the Newberry-Tate Site, the Hoge Site, and especially the Snidow Site. He conducted many of his excavations with Colonel Howard MacCord, a close friend of Jones, and he wrote archaeological reports and made contributions to other sites in the Virginia/West Virginia area.

Jones located archaeological features at the Snidow Site in 1975 which included a burial, village remains such as palisade holes and pits, and associated materials such as pottery, points and chert flakes. Jones excavated the site from October to December and then only ceased excavations due to inclement weather. (See Jones, 1989)

In 1988 and 1989, Jones and the archaeological field school from Concord College, with the help of Freidin and the archaeological field school from Marshall University, conducted emergency excavations to recover as much of the site as possible before destruction of the property by the owner, Mr. Gaylord White.

Jones, Freidin and the field school crews excavated the area by digging test pits with shovels and trowels and by having a trench dug by a dozer through what was believed to be the middle of the village site. They excavated artifacts and burials and located palisade lines making this village site extremely informative in regards to the prehistoric Native Americans that occupied the area hundreds of years prior.

The site was mapped showing where palisade lines were, where the trench was dug, where test pits were excavated and where burial pits were located. Artifacts pertaining to the village and burials were found consistently throughout the site. Jones placed the artifacts and human skeletal remains in his collection of the site. Upon his passing, Jones left the artifacts and the burials in the care of Freidin at Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia, so that they could be properly stored, organized and analyzed sometime in the future.

The artifacts in the collection were separated, re-bagged (some of the old bags were out of shape and had holes), and organized. The grave-goods were separated even further so that they could be analyzed with the skeletal remains that they had been excavated with.

The burials had been previously analyzed by David B. Burr, Leon Lane and Carrie McGrath and the analysis was included in *The 1988-1989 Investigations of the Snidow Site (46MC01): The Data* written by Dr. Nicholas Freidin in June of 1990. A copy of that analysis is in Appendix B, II.

All of the artifacts associated with the burials and the burials themselves are being stored in the Archaeology Lab at Marshall University. The owner of the property from which the materials were recovered is awaiting the return of said artifacts and human skeletal remains, and actually has a right to them in accordance with the law. Freidin would like to get all of the materials analyzed before having to turn them back over to the owner, Mr. Gaylord White.

Curation

The artifacts and burials from the Snidow Site (46-MC-1) in Mercer County, West Virginia, were kept by Jones of Concord College, Athens, West Virginia, until his death. They were then donated and transported to Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia, for analysis. The artifacts are stored in the Archaeology Laboratory at Marshall University.

Rebecca Klug, a student at Marshall University, completed a paper on the Snidow materials for her senior capstone project. She had a detailed spreadsheet of the artifacts: what they were, how many artifacts there were with each provenience and what box and bag number they were issued. The author of this text decided to do a master's thesis on the burials and associated artifacts from the Snidow Site (46-MC-1).

There were approximately thirty or so boxes with artifacts from the Snidow Site, which included the materials from the burials. The burials themselves were in separate boxes in the Archaeology Lab. They had been separated and bagged in plastic to help with preservation. All of the materials and human burial remains are located in the Archaeology Lab and will remain there until a conclusion can be reached as to where these precious items should be displayed or stored.

Past Research

Research on the Snidow Site (46-MC-1) has been conducted in the past, prior to Jones' excavations, and are mentioned on Page 7 of this text. Jones did an investigative report on the site in the *West Virginia Archaeologist*, Volume 39 (1). His report was for excavations conducted in 1975 for the Bicentennial Commission. Jones explained the archaeological features, artifact assemblage, ceramics, and methodology.

Dr. Nicholas Freidin was the next to complete a detailed report of the Snidow Site. He took a field school from Marshall University, along with Jones and a field school from Concord College, and did an emergency excavation of the site. The owner of the property, Mr. Gaylord White, wanted to utilize the property for his own personal endeavors and would be essentially destroying the site.

Freidin's report is titled "The 1988-89 Investigations of the Snidow Site (46-MC-1): The Data" and dated July 1990. The report includes detailed analysis of the features, the artifacts, the burials and his methodology. The human osteology was analyzed by Mr. David Burr, et al, and was included in Freidin's 1990 report. The Skeletal Inventory Sheets and the Skeletal Analysis Report used for the analysis of the human osteology are included in this text (See Appendix B, III).

As stated earlier, Rebecca Klug from Marshall University completed a senior project on the items in the collection. She counted them, labeled them and made spreadsheets to show what was included in the Snidow Site materials. There is a spreadsheet in the appendix showing what the discrepancies were between Klugs' artifact information and Jones'.

PRIOR METHODOLOGY and FIELD PROCEDURES

All archaeological sites must be carefully surveyed and excavated in order to obtain as much information as possible about the site itself, the prehistoric people who inhabited the area, and must be recorded accurately so as to leave information for future generations. The more information gained through a specific site, the more archaeologists and other historians can tell about the people that lived many years ago. When studying human skeletal remains, grave-goods and other artifacts, archaeologists can determine dates of occupation, the sex and age of the burials, and how the prehistoric people manufactured their tools and other implements that they utilized on a daily basis.

A variety of archaeological methods were utilized at the Snidow Site (46-MC-1) excavations by Jones in 1975, and then again with Freidin and the field schools in 1988-89. In 1975, Jones began his testing of the site by establishing a datum point. This ensures accurate plotting of the site on a map and gives possible future excavators a known point to start from, should they decide to excavate at the site again. Jones established this datum point in the southwest quadrant of the site by using a transit machine (Jones, p. 1).

The excavators dug trenches that were 5' x 5' and were enlarged to 10' when they had enough time. All of the excavations at the site in 1975 were excavated by hand using a shovel and trowels. The top soil and 9" of the midden, which is a refuse pile, were removed. The midden was not screened. There was an irregular 9-10" plow zone of which 10" of plow zone was removed.

Other test pits were excavated away from the major plow zones to follow predicted post mould patterns. Multiple palisade lines were found which shows that there was definitely a village here. The palisades that the prehistoric people made were usually constructed from small trees or limbs and they were formed into a circle around the village to keep animals and intruders from getting in easily. These palisades were the people's defense system, which worked for them for awhile. There is a map of the palisade holes in appendix A, III.

The material recovered from 0-10" below the surface was bagged and labeled, and material below 10" was bagged separately (Jones, p. 2). The features were mapped, numbered and put into bags with a feature number on them. This ensures that the excavator and anyone else who studies the collection will know exactly what material came from which test pit. There must always be a record kept which notes where artifacts were recovered so that if researchers return to the site later on, they will know where there was a high concentration of artifacts, or whether it would even be worth more excavation.

In 1988-89, Freidin went with the Marshall University field school to aid Jones in a rescue operation at the Snidow Site (46MC1-3). Freidin utilized some different methods than Jones had used in 1975. This excavation had to be quickly executed, but still careful and extensive. The methods of excavation that Freidin and Jones used for this rescue operation are as follows: aerial photographic survey, ground survey, test pits, machine-cut trench, sampling strategy of trench backfill, flotation device and electrical resistivity survey.

Excavation Procedures

Emory Jones, Jr.

Jones conducted excavations at the Snidow Site (46-MC-1) in Mercer County, West Virginia, in 1975, at the bequest of Scott Rogers, director of the Mercer County, West Virginia, Bicentennial Commission.

Jones first established his datum point to the southwest and making a baseline north-south and east-west. By staking the datum point, Jones ensured the exact location of the site and could then run his transects for excavation with known points by using a transit.

All of Jones excavations were completed by hand using a shovel or a trowel. He first removed the plowed soil and the midden (refuse) to about 10" below the surface, in order to access undisturbed soil layers. Jones excavated plow zone soil but did not screen it. Some artifacts were recovered from the plow zone in this soil layer. Removing the plow zone aids archaeologists in determining the context of the artifacts and helps in dating artifacts by using the soil layers as a guide.

Trenches were dug at five foot intervals and enlarged to ten foot intervals as time permitted. Since post/palisade holes were found there were units excavated away from the trenches, following the post hole patterns. In doing this, Jones revealed how the palisade was built around the village site (See Appendix A, III). Jones states that, "the excavations were successful in establishing multiple palisade lines and revealing a highly complex situation" (Jones, 1989).

All of the artifacts recovered in the test pits were bagged in 10" increments within their separate test unit. They were bagged, labeled and boxed accordingly.

Dr. Nicholas Freidin

Freidin utilized several methods in his 1988-89 excavations of the Snidow Site (46-MC-1), Mercer County, West Virginia. Most of Freidin's methods at Snidow were more modern to archaeology than Jones had access to in 1975 since there were more advanced methods available for Freidin after thirteen years.

First, Freidin rented a helicopter from Dorse Hick's Flight Training, Raleigh County Airport, Beckley, West Virginia, to do an aerial photographic survey. In doing this, Freidin could see anomalies from the air on the ground surface of the site area and identify the perimeter of the site area. For example, a midden (refuse heap) can sometimes be seen from the air showing an unnatural surface area.

Freidin then set up the survey and grid system. Since Jones had already established the datum point in 1975, Freidin could utilize that same point for his own excavations because it is a known point on the site. From there, Freidin used a theodolite to establish points in order to place test units in the site area and to ensure an accurate map of the site. Freidin then placed test pits along a south-north axis at twenty meter intervals, thirty meters east of the datum point (from S 50 to N 90).

Excavation of the test pits was done by using mattocks and shovels for the plow zone and then using trowels or finer tools to finish up the pits. Test pits are dug as deep as needed until sub-soil is reached. Soil was screened through quarter inch screen. Once test pits are completed, soil layers must be noted. The texture of the soil is established and then the color is established by using a Munsel Soil Chart. Features were found while excavating test pits that were annotated in the field notes and mapped.

Since Freidin's excavation was a rescue operation, the crew had to excavate rather quickly. They brought in a dozer to dig a trench through the middle of the site where there seemed to be the highest concentration of post/palisade holes and artifacts. Features could be seen easily in the trenches because of the freshly cut loam. The dozer operator went too deep in some sections and actually cut through some of the features. All features were excavated and the artifacts were labeled and bagged appropriately. Maps were also drawn of the feature areas showing palisade lines and feature placement.

Freidin used flotation devices to separate the light and heavy fraction out. The debris and the dirt in the flotation device sink to the bottom while the heavy fraction goes to the top. The light fraction is separated out and captured through a filter. These materials are usually too small to be seen and recovered through regular screening.

Freidin used an electrical resistivity survey to find pit structures and middens in the site area. The meter conducts electric currents into the ground and can show where there is a difference in the soil structures, such as looser and more water retentive soils. The results of the resistivity meter can tell if there are anomalies beneath the earth and where test pits might need to be placed.

CHAPTER III

RESEARCH PROCEDURES

Research Procedures

The research procedures utilized in this text involved many hours of sorting through artifacts and searching through boxes in order to find what was needed for this analysis. The artifacts and burials pertaining to the Snidow Site (46-MC-1) were donated to Marshall University in Huntington, West Virginia. They are kept in the Archaeology Lab at Marshall.

Research for this text began approximately two years ago. First, the artifacts had to be organized in such a way that the items needed for analysis (pertaining to the burials) would be easily accessible. The materials were labeled, bagged and placed back into the boxes. Once the artifacts were arranged in working order, time was taken to sort through the artifacts associated with the burials and figure out exactly what was contained in the collection. When the materials were finally organized, the main goal was to conduct background research that would lend to this analysis.

Many references were utilized including books on prehistoric archaeology retrieved from Drinko and Morrow Libraries at Marshall University. Some government documents, archaeological surveys of areas in West Virginia, and special collections were used which were obtained at Morrow Library. The research process took quite a bit of time because it required a lot of reading and extrapolating of useful information.

Some of the information gained for the analysis was difficult to find. There is not a significant amount of resources in Drinko or Morrow Library at Marshall University on West Virginia prehistory. The information that was available on campus was mostly for the broad area of the northeastern United States. Many of the resources were retrieved through internet sources and other libraries.

CHAPTER IV

BURIALS

Human skeletal remains are important objects for archaeologists to study and analyze because they give more information about the lives of the prehistoric people than other sources. Fagan says that, “Human burials are the most important source of information about prehistoric social organization and ranking . . . Funerary rites are a ritual of passage and are usually reflected not only in the position of the body in the grave but also in the ornaments and grave furniture that accompany it. The contents of a grave, whether spectacular or extremely simple, are useful barometers of social ranking” (Fagan, p. 414).

The burials give insight to archaeologists on things such as stature, age and so forth. They also aid in determining pathological information so that we may note the diseases and whether they affected one individual or the whole community. The grave-goods recovered with the burials and the method of interment aids archaeologists in understanding social organization and status. There are many variants which help archaeologists gain more information on how and why they were buried in certain ways and with certain things. “. . . age, sex, personal ability, personality and even circumstances of death can affect the way in which one is buried” (Brown, 1981).

Human remains, including those at Snidow, are usually placed in a specific manner within the burial pit. There are extended burials which have the body of the deceased placed on its back with the arms close to the sides and the legs fully extended. The fully flexed burial has the body placed on its side in the fetal position. Sometimes the deceased was tied

into the flexed position by animal skins or sinew (rope). The semi-flexed burials are placed in a fetal position also, but are not so tightly flexed. The semi-flexed burials may have been fully flexed burials at some point in time, but could have moved in situ due to freezing and thawing of the ground. Also, according to Ubelaker, “burials may be primary (complete, articulated skeletons) or secondary (bones not in anatomical arrangement)” (Ubelaker, p. 1).

Determining age, sex and pathology among human bones must be examined by a professional osteologist or a physical anthropologist in order to gain accurate information. Ubelaker says that “. . . because of the number and variety of judgments required to achieve reasonably accurate estimates of sex, stature and age, a physical anthropologist with expertise in skeletal biology should be consulted” (Ubelaker, p. 41). The burials at the Snidow Site (46-MC-1) have been previously analyzed by David Burr, et al, in 1989, by using Skeletal Inventory Sheets (See Appendix B, III). These sheets show what parts of the skeletal system of the burials were found, the age of the individual, dental information and so forth. There are notes regarding the burials with the inventory sheets, some of which have been integrated into the burial descriptions in this text. A spreadsheet with the sex and age determination is located in appendix D, III.

Some of the notes tell of diseases affecting the deceased individuals. Poor diet and disposal of waste are just a couple of the elements which can cause disease. Nava states that, “over-crowding, the absence of efficient waste disposal systems, and a limited diet resulted in malnutrition and disease. Bone from sites in these regions indicate the people suffered from anemia, dental disease, arthritis, tuberculosis, and intestinal parasites” (Nava, p. 3). In the Snidow Site burials, some diseases noted above are present.

There are several burials from both areas of the Snidow Site, (46-MC-1) and (46MC1-3). There are fourteen burials with (46-MC-1) and seven with (46MC1-3). The human burial remains were mostly of subadults, which might indicate that a disease or epidemic swept through the village. The information for the burials comes directly from Jones' field notes and, as Ubelaker stated, "exact recording of the location of each burial is essential" (Ubelaker, p. 10). Also, David Burr's Skeletal Inventory Sheets (See Appendix B, III) provide information about the human skeletal remains themselves. Some of the field notes are more accurate and more detailed than others, and most of them have diagrams drawn of how the skeleton lay in the burial pit.

The grave-goods interred with the deceased consisted of necklaces made out of shells; necklaces or bracelets made out of very small bone or wooden beads; points made from chert for the specific purpose of being interred with the deceased; and, other items that may have been necessary for the deceased in the afterlife. Sometimes they placed stones in the grave more than likely for a symbolic purpose, such as burial #2 (See Appendix C, I, Burial #12, Photo 2).

Great care must be taken when excavating burials to ensure accurate and useful information. Some of the field notes for these burials do not have the exact context of artifacts. Some of the burials were photographed and some were not. When excavating, a burial, village or random site, everything must be recorded so that future archaeologists or researchers can establish what was done if they decide to return to the site. Ubelaker states that, ". . . the skeleton and associated artifacts should be photographed and described immediately after exposure is completed" (Ubelaker, p. 13).

Materials that have been analyzed should provide some explanations as to why the prehistoric individuals utilized them, how they manufactured them, and why they were interred with the deceased. Renfrew states that, “{there is} a relationship between the role and rank of the deceased during life and the manner in which the remains are disposed of and accompanied by artifacts” (Renfrew, p. 195).

Descriptions of Burials 1-14 (46-MC-1)

The burials described below belong to the late prehistoric period, from approximately AD 1000-1675. Although these are simple burials, they contain a great deal of information for the archaeologist to discover about prehistory. The information in the field notes is extremely important as it gives the exact coordinates of where each burial pit is, the measurements of the pit and the body, and a description of the burial itself. The individuals that took notes in the field should have annotated whether there were artifacts associated with each burial and the amount of materials. They also should have noted any unusual items or conditions in the artifacts and burials. However, some of the field notes are not complete. (See Appendix B, I).

Burial 1

Burial 1, F7, is a burial of an adult. The burial pit is 42” in length, 24” wide and had a depth from the surface of 38”. The midden is 10” thick below surface. The burial is loosely flexed and the orientation of the head is to the southeast. This burial is described in detail in Jones’ report of the site (Jones, 1987, p. 4). This is the only burial that Jones describes in that report. There were no artifacts recovered with this burial, but there were animal bone fragments, stone fragments and chips, mussel and riverine shell, and very little charcoal. These materials were probably in the backfill, but are not noted as such. The measurements and the northing and easting can be found in Jones report (1987) in the appendix. There is a diagram of the burial in the field notes (See Appendix B, I, Burial #1). There were photographs taken of this burial but they are not included in this text.

Burial 2

Burial 2, F35, is the burial of a subadult. The northing is 105, easting 13. This burial pit was 45" by 39", and 26" below the surface, with a 9 ½" midden. The orientation of the head was northeast. There was no apparent cause of death with this burial, but there was some erosion in the mastoids. The excavator could tell that these human remains were male due to the fact that the teeth were larger. A point was found to the side of the chest and the left arm. There was an abundance of beads found with this burial. A round disc and possibly a hammerstone were found with the deceased (See Appendix C, I, Burial #2, Photo 2). The burial was articulated and in a semi-flexed position.

The artifacts found with this burial include points, shell beads, and what Jones describes as a "tool kit". There were also potsherds, animal bone fragments and debitage. Pit contents include stone, shell, charcoal, vegetal remains, bone scraps, and human bones. There were photographs taken of this burial (See Appendix C, I, Burial #2).

Burial 3

Burial 3, F36, is the burial of an infant. The northing is 108, easting 13. This burial pit was 39" by 29", 23" below surface, and had an 8" midden. The orientation of the head was to the east. Unfortunately, this burial was in a bad state of decay. Jones states in his field notes that the "bottom right of the occipital bone had severe pathology". The infection was confined to this area.

The artifacts found with this burial include small shell beads. Pit contents include potsherds, charcoal and human bones. There are no photographs listed for this burial.

Burial 4

Burial 4, F41, is the burial of a fetus. The northing is 124, easting 11.5. The excavator could deduce this because there was no tooth eruption at all. This burial pit was oval and measured 30" by 18", it was 18" below surface and had a 10" midden. The orientation of the skull was to the southeast and the skull was fragmented. This burial was disarticulated.

There were no burial goods with this burial. Pit contents include pottery, periwinkle and eliptio shells, and human bone. There are photographs for this burial (See Appendix C, I, Burial #4).

Burial 5

Burial 5, F38, is the burial of an infant. The northing is 125, easting 14. This burial pit was 30" by 18", it was 14" below the surface and had a 12" midden. The orientation of the skull was to the north northeast and it was aligned as such. The baby was lying on its back, legs spread apart at the knees and coming together at the heels which formed a diamond shape (See Appendix C, I, Burial #5). The fingers of the left hand were out of position and lying back along the arm bones like they had been bent backward against the lower arm. This burial was mostly articulated.

The artifacts associated with this burial are shell beads. The pit contents included animal bone, pottery, small stones, periwinkle and eliptio shells, very little charcoal and human bones. There were photographs taken of this burial (See Appendix C, I, Burial #5).

Burial 6

Burial 6, F37, is the burial of an infant. The northing is 116, easting 12. This burial pit was 3' 6" wide, 20" below surface and had a 10" midden. The orientation of the skull was to the southeast. The grave was 5' long from east to west. The bones here were all mixed together, the leg, arm, rib and pelvic bones lay about the skull in the center. This was completely disarticulated. To the west, in the same pit, was burial #8 with only the skull and mandible present and to the east was burial #10, which was a complete burial. There seemed to be a pathological condition present which fused to the vertebra which could indicate the cause of death. All the burials in this pit aged approximately 1 ½ years old or younger, which can be deduced from lack of tooth eruption.

These burials being placed together in the same burial pit and having similar pathology could be an indication that some sort of disaster or epidemic struck the village. All of the burials in this pit were in poor condition.

The artifacts recovered with the burials were small shell beads. Pit contents included bone, stones, shells, pottery and human bones. There are photographs listed for this burial but not included in this text.

Burial 7

F 40 - NO FIELD NOTES FOR THIS BURIAL COULD BE FOUND. There was a photograph taken of this particular burial, #7 (See Appendix C, I, Burial #7). It is articulated and lying on its back. There seems to a ring of shells or other debris surrounding the skeleton. The bones look rather small so it is probably an infant or a subadult. No grave-goods can be seen in the photograph.

Burial 8

Burial 8, F42, is the burial of an infant. The northing is 116, easting 12. This burial pit was 38" by 18", 24" below surface and had a 10" midden. This burial was approximately six months old and badly fragmented. This burial was on the west side of the burial pit. The skull of this burial was broken. This burial was with Burial #6. See burial #6 for description. There were photographs taken but not included in this text.

Burial 9

Burial 9, F43, is the burial of a 10-12 year old subadult. The northing is 122.5, easting 15. The burial pit was 42" by 32", 3' 6" below surface and had a 10" midden. No orientation listed. This burial was lying on its left side in a loosely flexed position. The arms were flexed with the hands under the chin. This burial was articulated.

There were no grave-goods. Pit contents included animal bones, stones, shells, very little charcoal and human bones. There were photographs listed for this burial (See Appendix C, I, Burial #9).

Burial 10

Burial 10, F44, is the burial of an infant. The northing is 116, easting 12. The burial pit was 5' by 4', 12" below surface and had a 10" midden. This burial goes with Burials #6 and #8. See burial #6 for description. This burial was on the east side of the burial pit. There is a photograph for this burial (See Appendix C, I, Burial #10).

Burial 11

Burial 11, F45, is the burial of an infant. The northing is 144-145, easting 12. The burial pit was 3' 6" by 3' 6", 3' below surface and had an 8" midden. The orientation of the skull was to the east. This burial was very small and it was articulated in a loosely-flexed position. The arms were straight at the sides. The body was placed on the right side with the legs flexed to the right. There was no eruption of teeth. The bones in this burial were very fragmented. This pit seemed extremely large for a baby burial.

There were no grave-goods in this burial. The pit contents include charcoal and human bone. There is a photograph for this burial (See Appendix C, I, Burial #11).

Burial 12

Burial 12, F 48, is the burial of an infant, approximately 18-24 months old. The northing is 160, easting 15. The burial pit was 33" by 18", 24" below surface and had a 10" midden. The orientation of the head was to the east. The arms of the baby were straight at the sides with the legs elevated at the knee. The right leg was straight. This burial was disarticulated.

The artifacts in this burial include a Mother of Pearl necklace which can be seen in photograph 1 (See Appendix C, I, Burial #12), beads, and a squirrel mandible pendant. Pit contents include pottery, rocks, charcoal and some human bones. There are photographs for this burial (See Appendix C, I, Burial #12).

Burial 13

Burial 13, F49, is the burial of an infant, 2-3 months old. The northing is 92, easting 3.5. The burial pit was 24" by 10", 24" below surface and had an 8" midden. The baby was aligned with its head to the east. There was a limestone tempered pot with this burial, the pot being east of the skull. The pot was not found in the associated artifacts at Marshall.

Artifacts included beads and pottery. The pit contents were pottery, animal bones, stones, shells, very little charcoal, and human bone. There were photographs taken of this burial but are not included in this text.

Burial 14

Burial 14, F53, is the burial of an infant, probably a new born. The northing is 197, easting 38. The burial pit was 36" by 24", 18" below surface and had an 18" midden. The orientation of the skull was to the east. The accumulation of the midden indicates that this burial was early in the final occupation of the site. No photos were listed for this burial.

Pit contents were pottery and human bones.

Descriptions of Burials I-II and 1-5 (46MC1-3)

Burial 1

Burial 1, F19, is the burial of an infant. It is 0-26' south and 0-3' east. This burial pit was 24" by 18", 10" below surface, no midden measurement shown. The orientation of the skull was to the west. The cause of death is unknown. The bones in this burial are extremely decayed and in poor condition.

The artifacts with this burial included about 150-200 very small shell or wooden disc beads. Pit contents include pottery and human bone. There are no photographs listed with this burial. For some reason, there were two sheets of field notes for this burial, but, according to Freidin, they belong together.

Burial 2

Burial 2, F14, is the burial of an adult. It is 15' south and 49' east. This burial pit was 42" by 31", 20" below surface and had a 2" midden. The orientation of the skull was to the west. This burial was very shallow and in a very advanced state of decay. It was loosely flexed and lying on the left side. The arms were flexed and crossed at the wrists, the left arm was lying on the bottom of the pit and both hands were approximately 10 inches from the face. The legs were flexed at the pelvis and the knees, the femur at a right angle to the body. The bones and lower legs were parallel to the spine. Unfortunately, some of the bones were destroyed upon removal.

There were no artifacts listed with this burial. The pit contents were only of human bone. There were no photographs listed.

Burial 3

Burial 3, F30, is the burial of an infant, less than 6 months old. It is 0-29' south and 0-4' west. This burial pit was approximately 22" by 14", 18" below surface and had a 16" midden. The age was determined by the tooth eruption. There is no evidence of the cause of death. The orientation of the skull was to the north. The bones in this burial were extremely deteriorated.

Artifacts found were shell ornaments, small bone disc beads, and elk teeth. The pit contents include pottery, animal bones, stones, periwinkle and small ovali, very little charcoal and human bones. There were no photographs listed for this burial. There were two sheets of field notes for this burial, but according to Freidin they belong together.

Burial 4

Burial 4, F28, is the burial of an adult female. The sex of the remains was determined by the shape of the chin indicates it is female. It was 20 degrees northeast, 150 degrees northeast of DD in Sycamore. This burial was 40" by 40", 2'6" below surface and had a 10" midden. Most of the teeth in this burial were missing. Unfortunately, this burial was destroyed by a bulldozer, which was grading the drag strip, and was completely ruined.

There are no artifacts listed with this burial. There are no photographs listed with this burial. This field note sheet was blank below the description.

Burial 5

Burial 5, F29, is the burial of an infant. It is 50' south of starting grid, 18' east of a north concrete wall. It was 2' long, with no width or midden measurements given. The age of this burial is probably less than 6 months old. This burial was destroyed by a bulldozer.

The artifacts included an A-line bead in with the human bones. No other artifacts were found with this burial and there were no photographs listed.

The next two burials being described have the same burial numbers as a couple of the burials described above for (46MC1-3). They are burial number II and burial number 4. However, they do have different feature numbers so they have been separated from the other burials and have been described below.

Burial II

Burial II, F8, is the burial of an adult. It is 0-30' 6" south. The burial pit was 53" by 38", 20" below surface and there was no midden measurement. All of the human remains seemed to be present in this burial and has an approximate age of 20-25 years old. Rain ruined the analysis of this burial before the excavators had a chance to find out for certain whether this was male or female. There was a flat stone about 18" long and 4-6" thick across the chest and chin and it weighed about 40 pounds. There was another stone near pelvic area but it was removed in order to excavate the burial. This burial was largely excavated compared to the other burials. There were two other burials right on the edge of this one.

The artifacts in this burial include chipped stone and a bead cut from a mandible. Pit contents include pottery, animal bones, stone chips, mussel and periwinkle shell, charcoal, and some human bone. There are no photographs of this burial.

Burial 4

Burial 4, F1, is the burial of an adult. It is 2' 0" south and 23' 6" east. The burial pit was 38" by 18", 24" below surface and had a 3" midden. The orientation of the skull was to the west. This burial was tightly flexed on its back and the human remains were in fair condition. The legs were pulled flat against the stomach with the arms folded under the knees. On the north side of the burial pit was a large rock about 8" thick and 14" long, which was placed unusually in the burial. On the east side was another rock that was lying flat and approximately 6" thick, and 12" by 14" in width.

There were no artifacts with this burial. The field sheet is blank below the description. There is a photograph of this Burial #4 (MC1-3) (See Appendix C, I, Burial #4 (MC-1-3)).

Most of the artifacts, or grave-goods, found associated with these burials are probably from the back fill and are not associated with the burials themselves. Since the burials were all found with a 10" to 18" midden on over top of them, they could have gotten a lot of the pit contents from there. Charcoal samples and soil samples were taken from some of the burial pits. They help in determining the age of the site and the length of occupation.

CHAPTER V

GRAVE-GOODS

Grave-goods are an important part of the burial analysis. These items can reveal a vast amount of information regarding the culture and how the people lived, worked and played. Also, Renfrew states, “grave-goods can reveal much about disparities in social status . . .” (Renfrew, p. 195). The grave-goods are placed with the burials to exhibit respect for the deceased or to help them into the afterlife.

There are several different types of materials that can be excavated and studied to determine social and organizational aspects of a culture. These materials include bones, lithics, pottery and decorative items. These materials also help identify the chronology of the area.

The objects prehistoric people manufactured have a variety of different uses and they aided these people in becoming organized and self-sufficient. Jones states that the artifact assemblage in the Bluestone area was an “. . . almost exclusive use of local materials. The clay used in manufacturing the fired ceramics, stone to manufacture chipped and ground stone implements and bone from presumably local animal kills indicate these villagers to have been completely self-sufficient for their daily living needs” (Jones, p. 5).

Individuals who analyze the artifacts from a site must have experience in studying the objects. They must be able to date the object and determine how they were manufactured and what the usage in society was. “We do not have objects with their dates stamped on them. The most important of these (artifacts) are those which can be shown to change through time” (Hole, p. 222). If determining the age of artifacts was a simple task,

archaeologists would be left with much to research or analyze. However, as Hole stated, they do not, so it is up to the archaeologist to be able to determine the characteristics of varying types of artifacts and the cultures that manufactured them.

Grave-goods are also important in helping archaeologists in determining status, social organization and ritual. Materials associated with the burials can aid in identifying whether a person had achieved (earned through personal accomplishments) or ascribed (inherited at birth) status. Some individuals were held in high regard, some were just commoners and some were important to the overall village or society as a whole. In regards to prehistoric societies, Price states that, “grave-goods inform archaeologists about the relative social position of the interred individuals. A person’s status during life is generally reflected at death” (Price, p. 280).

Most of the burials at the Snidow Site (46-MC-1) were of subadults and they were not elaborate. Subadults are not usually interred with an abundance of artifacts because they have not reached any kind of status yet. Some of the burials had points and pottery fragments, but most of them were interred with small shell or bone beads. An analysis of the artifacts that were recovered with these burials is included in this text.

There are many prehistoric burial sites in the area of West Virginia and Virginia that contain grave-goods/artifacts like those explained above. “Indian Burial Cave (44LE11) [in Virginia] was reported to have contained ceramics and shell beads . . . Bone Cave (44LE169) [also in Virginia] was found to have ceramics, shell beads, and cut mica” (Hubbard, p. 158). These two sites, although they are caves, are similar to the Snidow Site because prehistoric items and burials were recovered from them.

Skeletal Remains

Human

Human skeletal remains are one of the most important materials for archaeologists and researchers because they provide information to determine sex, age, pathology, dentition (if teeth are available), diet, mortality, aid in demographics, and so forth. They can aid archaeologists in gaining information on societies that have long since gone. As Bass states, “Bones are the framework of the vertebrate body and thus contain much information about man’s adaptive mechanisms to his environmentSkeletal evidence also has the potential to provide information on prehistoric customs and diseases” (Bass, p. 1).

Human bones are excavated in many archaeological sites including rock shelters, caves and villages. The remains are preserved in the soil by certain types of preservatives. Mussel shell is one such preservative and it is found in many village sites, usually in the midden. Maslowski states, in reference to a burial site, “. . . {there was} poor bone preservation due to the lack of mussel shell” (Maslowski, 2003). As the mussel shell permeates the earth, it gives off a preservative that can aid in the conservation of the bones. A lack of such preservatives leads to greater deterioration of the bones over time.

Skeletal remains also aid in identifying certain pathologies. The bones that are well preserved can be analyzed for diseases such as arthritis and cancers of the bone. Human bones also aid researchers in determining the overall health and lifestyle of the individuals and as a unit. Boyd states that, through skeletal analysis, certain elements can be discovered such as “demographic characteristics of the individuals represented (age at death, sex), health and disease indicators (infection, nutritional stress, oral health, arthritis), and lifestyle (trauma)” (Boyd, p. 161).

The human skeletal remains have been previously analyzed by David Burr, et al, and the Skeletal Analysis Report is located in appendix B, II, along with the Skeletal Inventory Sheets. As Brothwell puts it, “. . . each bone demands rigorous examination and description” (Brothwell, p. 108). The skeletal remains, whether animal or human, need to be analyzed in meticulous and conservative fashion so as not to harm the bones. Bones can get brittle after lying in the ground for thousands of years. It takes a professional such as a physical anthropologist or osteologist who knows how to handle the bones properly to do such an analysis. Archaeologists who are doing excavations should call in a physical anthropologist when dealing with human remains.

See photographs of burials in appendix C, I, for examples of human skeletal remains.

Animal

Animal remains recovered in prehistoric sites come from several different sources such as deer, squirrel and other small animals. Animal bones aid determining what the villagers hunted, killed, and ate. The prehistoric people sometimes manufactured materials from bone such as awls, pipes, and jewelry. They also used bones as tools. Many of the animal bones found in archaeological sites are located in the midden because that is where they disposed of them. Some of the most common animals in the region of southern West Virginia and northern Virginia during the prehistoric period were deer, rabbit, squirrel, and several types of fowl. Beads, pendants and awls are some of the materials that were made from bone and recovered from the Snidow Site.

The decoration and ornaments manufactured from bone can be simple or extravagant. Some of the simpler artifacts might include bone awls, small bone beads and gorgets. More extravagant objects might include bone pipes, bone effigies, and elaborately carved bone. These items were manufactured very carefully and the village probably had two or three individuals that were extremely talented in working bone. Solecki states that, “the working of bone by the aborigines involved the techniques of cutting, sewing, grinding, polishing and incising . . . proficiency in bone work there was attained to at least a moderate degree” (Solecki, p. 392).

Animal bones are an excellent source of information for what the prehistoric people ate on a daily basis. They are usually located in the midden (refuse pile) and are quite abundant. The people ate mostly meat because they were hunters, so they left behind animal

bones which are recovered in almost every prehistoric site excavated. Prehistoric Native Americans used every part of the animals that they hunted and killed for food, tools and other materials.

Some examples of animal bone use are included here:

Burial #3, page 4, photograph 2, shows a jawbone of a small animal, possibly a beaver or a groundhog. This item was either placed in the burial for ritual purposes or it came from the fill.

Burial #5, photograph 2, is a necklace made from shell and bone. The two darker materials are the bone. The prehistoric people made holes in the bone and shell in order to string them onto a necklace (probably made from sinew).

In Burial #12, page 2, photograph 2, there was a bone awl recovered. Awls were utilized for punching holes in hides, for sewing and for other activities. The prehistoric people who manufactured the awls would obtain a piece of bone and sharpen it on one end.

Burial #12, page 4, photograph 2, shows the claws of animals. These were probably used the same as an awl. They were already sharp to begin with.

Some examples of these materials can be located in appendix C, I.

Types of Tools, Lithics and Other Stone Implements and Their Usage

There are many different types of tools that the prehistoric people manufactured and utilized. They used scrapers to skin and gut their kills, they used points on spears and arrows to kill their food, and they used hammerstones for flint-knapping. The items were utilized at Snidow and in other areas of West Virginia, as well as Virginia and the eastern United States. Maslowski states that these items, “Arrowheads, knives, scrapers and drills, were made from flint, a hard stone found along the banks of the Kanawha River” (Maslowski, p. 10). There are other flint outcrops that can be found throughout the northeastern United States.

Scrapers were usually made from a chert core. The prehistoric men would flint-knapp and pieces break off of a large nodule of chert (called debitage). If the piece was large enough, they would make scrapers and knives out of it. An example of a scraper can be located in Burial #1, photograph 3, in appendix C, II. These were used for scraping the fur off hides, they were used as knives, and they could be used for other daily activities.

An example of a drill can be found in burial #12, page 3, photograph 9. It is a long slender looking point approximately 24 cm in length, 10 cm along the base and 3 cm thick. Drills were formed by flint-knapping and they were utilized for drilling holes in bones, shell and other materials. Maslowski says that, “these flint drill bits were attached to sticks and twirled between the hands or powered by a bow” (Maslowski, p. 10). This in turn caused the holes to form in whatever product they were manufacturing.

Lithics come in a variety of shapes and have a variety of different uses. One of the most important lithic materials is the point. A point is an arrowhead or spearhead that has been fashioned out of chert such as quartzite, obsidian or some other rock outcrop by flint knapping. These blades were used in hunting game and in times of war. They were

manufactured by the men of the tribe and each warrior knew how to make their own points. They had to have this skill so that they could fashion points when and where they needed them. An important aspect about points is that researchers can now, with improved technology, tell what kind of animal was killed with the point by using high-tech equipment to analyze any blood remains on the artifacts. Also, they can tell what kind of flaking is on the artifact leading to the knowledge of how the prehistoric people manufactured these items.

The most common type of point found at the Snidow Site (46-MC-1) are Levanna triangular points and most of them are made from Kanawha Black chert. Many of the points were broken or unfinished, but some complete examples have been photographed and are included herewith. Other types of points have been found which included Savannah River with large stems and LeCroy with bifurcated bases. Some exotic materials, meaning that it is not from the area being analyzed, were observed implying that trading among different bands and tribes was somewhat common.

Examples of some of these points found at Snidow can be found in appendix C, II.

Burial #2, photograph 1, is a good example of a triangular point, made out of Kanawha Black chert. This point is in good condition and is not broken.

Burial #1, photograph 3, is a photograph of a scraper that is a good example of a tool that has been used by the prehistoric people.

Burial #12, page 3, photograph 1, is an example of a point base. This point was broken at some point in the past, leaving only the base to be buried with the deceased.

Burial #12, page 3, photograph 2, shows five point bases and two whole points. These are good examples of the types spoken about above.

There are no other photographs of tools that were associated with the burials.

Pottery

Pottery is an artifact which changes over time and aids researchers in being able to date the site. Hole states that, “Pottery has traditionally been the most important artifact used for purposes of dating. It is durable, being made of fired clay, and therefore will accumulate in quantity rather than decay and disappear after it is broken and discarded” (Hole, p. 223). Pottery has a variety of different styles and decoration, and unfortunately, the only pottery we find is broken or damaged. But, just a small piece of pottery can show decoration such as cord-marking, paint, or, if there is a rim or handle, the style of the pot itself. All of these characteristics of pottery aid archaeologists in identifying what culture it is from and what time period.

There are different types of techniques which were used to manufacture pottery. Pottery is made by adding a tempering agent, such as sandstone or limestone, to the clay. The tempering agent helps to hold the ceramic vessel together. Sutton states that, “temper {is} a substance that helps reduce shrinkage and cracking in clay. Some used materials such as fine sand, powdered shell, or even mica as artificial temper - limestone” (Sutton, p. 261). The use of the tempering agents shows what location the pottery may have come from by studying the geological materials of certain areas and figuring out what rocks outcrop there.

There are many different types and styles of pottery. Pottery is grouped into surface treatment, decoration and temper and what portion of the vessel is represented. The pottery at the Snidow Site was mostly of the cord-marked variety. Cord-marking on the pottery was made by wrapping a cord around a paddle and using it to impress a design onto the outside of the ceramic vessel. Brennan states that the cord was used to “. . . bond the coils more firmly by the mixing effect of rough impact surface of the paddle. Cord-marking was not an

intentional decorative treatment, but a step in the manufacturing process” (Breenan, p. 204). Two types of pottery were recovered from the Snidow Site, and the same can be located in the surrounding area. One is called the New River Series and the other is called the Radford Series.

The difference between the New River and Radford pottery is the temper. The prehistoric people who manufactured the New River pottery type used a crushed-shell temper, while the people who made the Radford style used limestone temper. Jones states that, “. . . those having limestone tempering preferences initially occupied the site and was later joined by Bluestone having shell tempering preferences” (Jones, 19).

The New River Series pottery has been described by Evans, in the C. G. Holland text, as being characterized by “a gray-tan surface, incompletely oxidized, producing a gray-cored paste, with crushed-shell temper and with certain diagnostic rim and vessel shapes” (Holland, p. 61). New River Series rimsherds were found at the Cedar Hill Cave Site (now Indian Burial Cave 44LE11 in Virginia) by C. G. Holland in 1970. The Radford Series pottery is described also, being characterized by “gray to gray-tan color, a gray to black core resulting from incomplete firing. There is a crushed limestone temper and there are diagnostic rim and vessel shapes” (Holland, p. 64). The descriptions of the pottery aids in determining what series the vessel or sherd is from and what time period.

The Daugherty’s Cave site in south western Virginia was found containing these same types of pottery (Kerr, p. 37). This shows that the pottery styles were not confined to the area of southern West Virginia, but that they extended into Virginia and probably Tennessee and Kentucky as well.

Jones found approximately 670 pottery sherds associated with the burials at the Snidow Site (46-MC-1). The number of pottery sherds after being separated were 68 shell tempered, 39 limestone tempered, and 344 unknown. There were 219 pottery sherds found in the fill. He did a detailed analysis of the ceramics and the correlations that go along with them in the report of his investigations at the Snidow Site (46-MC-1), (Jones, p. 11).

Burial #1, photograph 1-2, contains more examples of cord-marked pottery. These are more than likely bodysherds.

Burial #3, page 2-3, shows some good examples of pottery with a cord-marking pattern on it. This is a large piece of pottery, probably from the body of the vessel.

Some examples of the pottery can be found in appendix C, II.

Decoration/Ornamentation

Jewelry and decorative wear among prehistoric people was sometimes elaborate and sometimes simple. However, in both circumstances, a lot of care is put into the manufacturing of such objects. The women in prehistoric societies were probably the artisans of these beautiful artifacts. Most of the decoration/ornamentation was made out of bone, shell, or wood. There are examples of bone beads that were found at the Mt. Carbon site in Maslowski's Kanawha Valley article. These items were once necklaces, bracelets and other jewelry items, which were once held together by sinew. They were most likely very important to the people that owned them.

The materials recovered with the burials were probably manufactured for the specific purpose of being interred with the deceased. In most circumstances, items were not buried with subadults because they had not reached any kind of status yet, but in these burials from the Snidow Site, most of the individuals had some sort of bead necklaces or other jewelry interred with them.

For instance, the photograph in appendix C, I, Burial #12, photo 1, contains a necklace of various sized beads made of mussel shell which is located to the left side of the individuals head. Although this is a subadult burial, the necklace is somewhat elaborate. This individual probably had ascribed status.

Burial #7, appendix C, I, photo 1, is the burial of an infant. The individual is surrounded by a ring of very small shell beads. For a child so young, this is an elaborate burial. There were also shell beads found with burials at Indian Burial Cave 44LE11 in Virginia.

Some jewelry was manufactured out of mussel and riverine shell. These types of shell can be found in many sites that are close to rivers, such as the Bluestone, usually located in the midden, or sometimes as decorative or ornamental items. The prehistoric people gathered and ate the mussels as part of their daily diet which is known due to evidence of shells in the midden. However, as Solecki states, “shell artifacts are not particularly durable, especially after exposure to the elements for some time” (Solecki, p. 394).

Many of the deceased in this analysis were interred with beads. “Beads were made of anything that could be perforated for stringing, including snail shells and seeds” (Brennan, p. 15). These beads are rather small and the material which held them together has long since disintegrated. They were usually held together with string made out of sinew or some other such material.

Examples of jewelry can be found in the following examples.

Burial #3, page 1, very small beads made from shell or bone.

Burial #5, photograph #2, is a necklace of five shell and two bone beads. The necklace was probably held together with sinew at the time of its manufacture.

Burial #12, photograph 1-2, riverine and mussel shell necklace.

CHAPTER VI

CONCLUSION

The investigations of the Snidow Site (46-MC-1) in Mercer County, West Virginia, contain vast amount of information for archaeologists. Renfrew states that, “ the major source of evidence comes from burial of the dead, whether in simple graves, elaborate burial mounds or giant pyramids . . .” (Renfrew, p. 55). The burials in this text are simple and they aid in the research of past societies. The burials analyzed here are mostly of subadults. Many of the burials were interred with artifacts which indicates that they may have had ascribed status, and some were not interred with grave-goods, which indicates that they probably had no status in the village whatsoever.

The graves found at the Snidow Site are not elaborate, but simple burials. The remains were put in the burial pits in a way that the prehistoric Native Americans felt was necessary and interred them with grave-goods that were important to them or that would help them in the afterlife. The burials at Snidow were mostly of infants and subadults which may indicate to researchers that some kind of epidemic swept through the village targeting the young. All of the evidence combined gives archaeologists enough information to date the site and the burials, and to determine whether this society was egalitarian and displayed societal organization.

The burials provide archaeologists with an array of information to establish demographics, disease, diet, age and sex. Having a physical anthropologist or osteologist to analyze the burials is important because they have the expertise to handle bones and the knowledge to be able to determine such elements of prehistoric societies.

When establishing status, it can be noted that there was probably a hierarchy here, with a chief, his extended family and the commoners (the rest of the village). The deceased that had been buried with such items as points and elaborate beaded necklaces, etc., were either a part of the chief's immediate family or had been given some kind of ascribed status.

Burials are seen as having an abundance of information for any researcher or archaeologist that is trying to study them. Hayden states that, “. . . Burials can be incredibly rich sources of information about the past, especially concerning the social and economic inequalities that existed in the society, as well as also about belief systems, physical violence, the level of health and well-being, and even the relative importance of various types of food in the diet” (Hayden, p. 45). With all of these elements, we can try to put ourselves in the prehistoric time period and figure out how these people lived from day to day.

When recording a site such as the Snidow Site, archaeologists must record everything, from the placement of the burials to the context of the artifacts associated with them. Ubelaker points out that, “. . . recording should be thorough and objective as possible, making use of sketches and diagrams to compliment the narrative. The location, deposition, position, orientation, and depth of the skeleton must be recorded, along with complete measurements of the bones, artifacts and pit” (Ubelaker, p. 13).

These burials, along with any other sites in the area, give researchers a starting point in determining what types of lithics, pottery and jewelry these individuals manufactured and what they were made of. They can also give insight into how these people lived, worked and played on a daily basis.

Jones has completed excavations and published reports on other sites, such as the Newberry-Tate site in Bland County, Virginia and the Hoge Site in Tazewell County, Virginia. Unfortunately, Mr. Jones passed away before completing a report on the Snidow Site. A complete analysis of the entire collection from the Snidow Site will be needed in the future in order to grasp the whole scope and extent of the village and the associated materials.

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APPENDICES

LIST OF APPENDICES

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- I. Map of the Bluestone Reservation Area, West Virginia (Solecki).
- II. Map of the location of the Snidow Site (46-MC-1).
- III. Map of the test area and palisade/post holes.
- IV. Map of the burial and feature placement.

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- I. Copies of Jones' field notes for the Snidow Site burials.
- II. Skeletal Analysis Report by David Burr, et al, 1989.
- III. Skeletal Inventory Sheets.

APPENDIX C: PHOTOGRAPHS

- I. Photographs of select burials from the Snidow Site.
- II. Photographs of select artifacts from the Snidow Site.

APPENDIX D: GLOSSARY AND SPREADSHEETS

- I. Glossary of Terms.
- II. Spreadsheet for discrepancies among artifacts found: Emory Jones, Jr., Rebecca Klug, and Rachel Crawford.
- III. Spreadsheet of sex and age determination for the burials.

APPENDIX A

MAPS

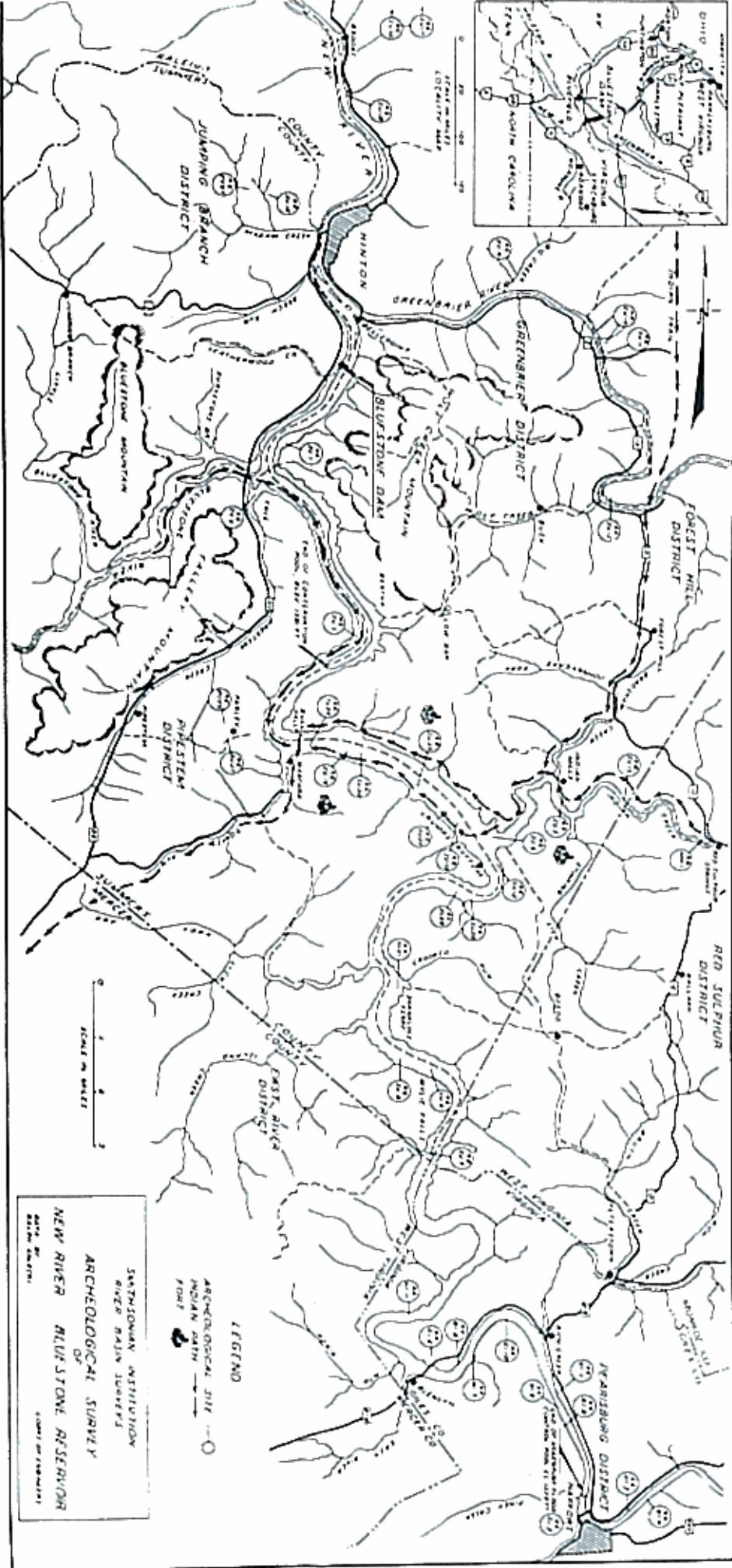


Fig. 2. Monocline Reservation, West Virginia

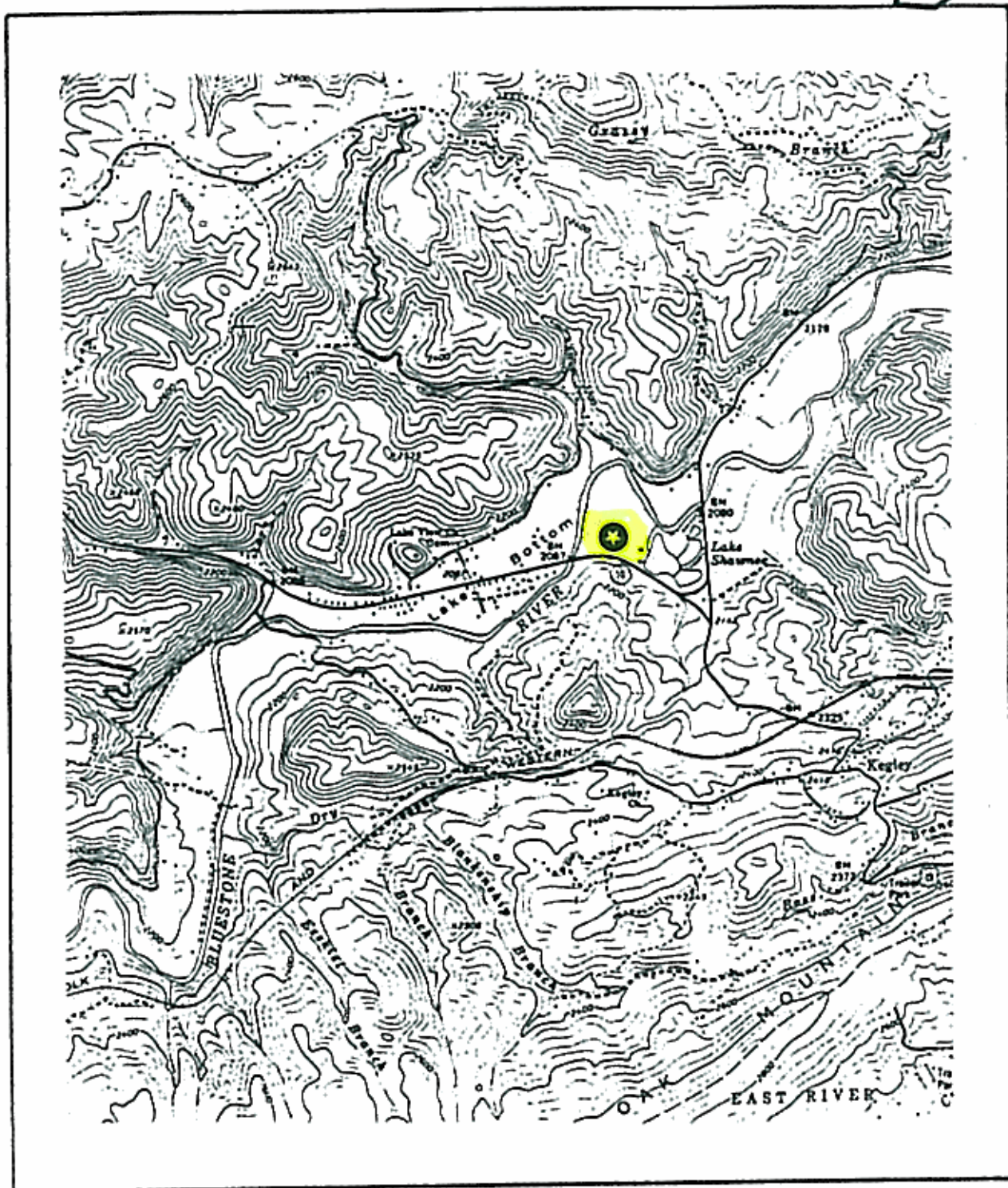


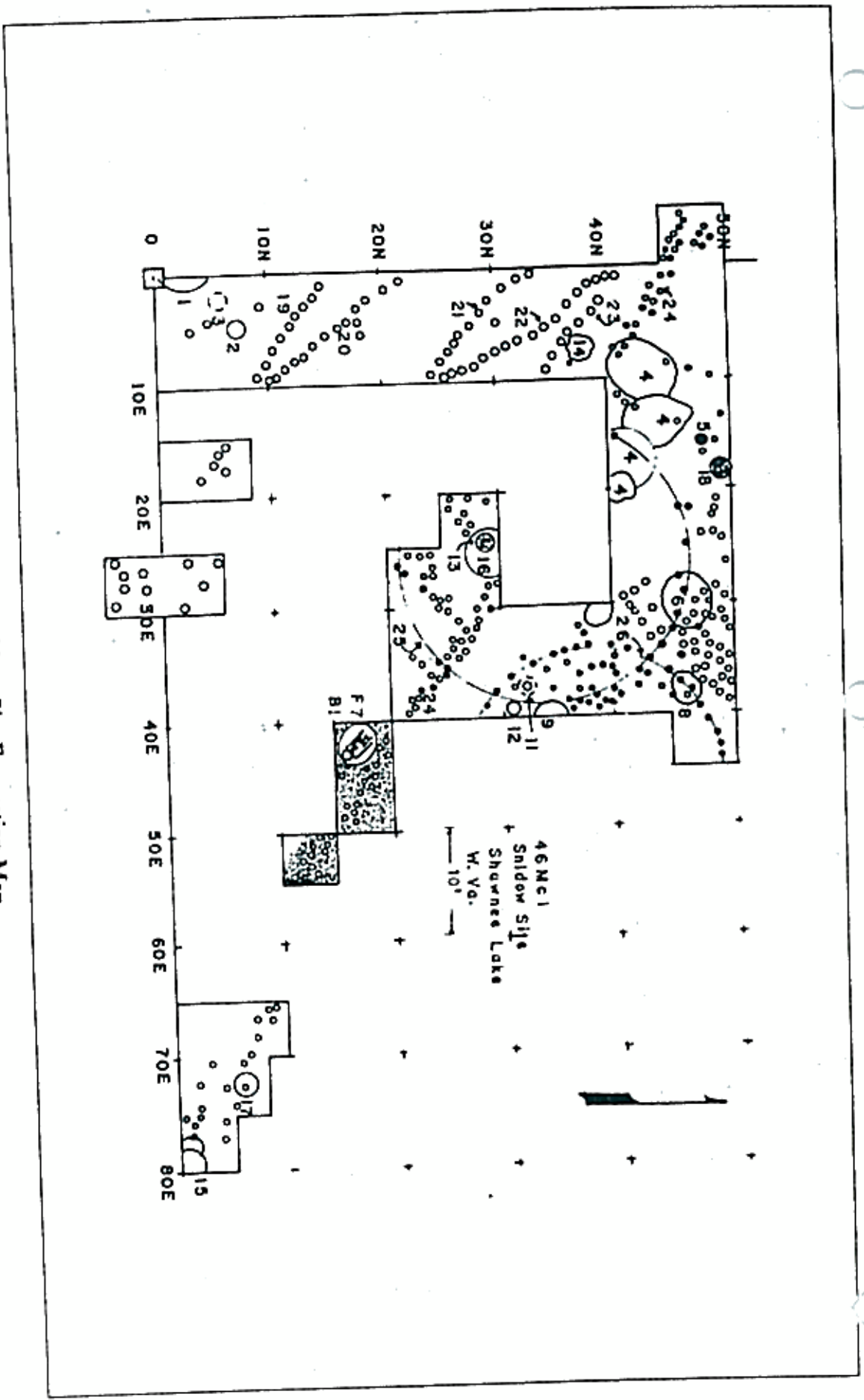
FIGURE 2

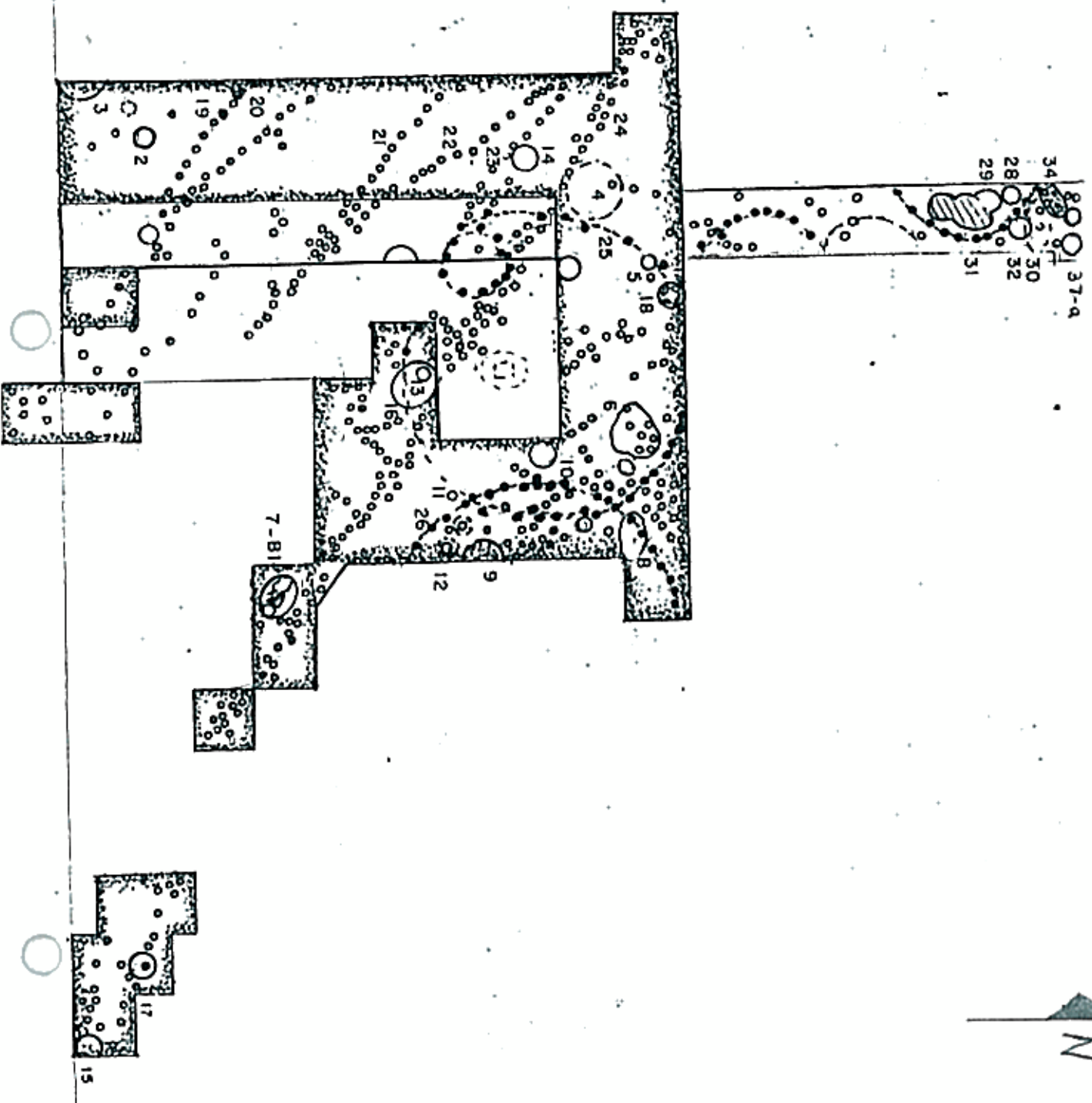
Location of the Snidow Site (46-MC-1) on the USGS 7.5 minute series topographic map (1:24 000): Matoaka Quadrangle, Mercer County, West Virginia (1968; photorevised in 1976)

va)

inia

Snidow Site Excavation Map.





Shawnee Lake Complex
The Snidow Village Site
46Mc1-1

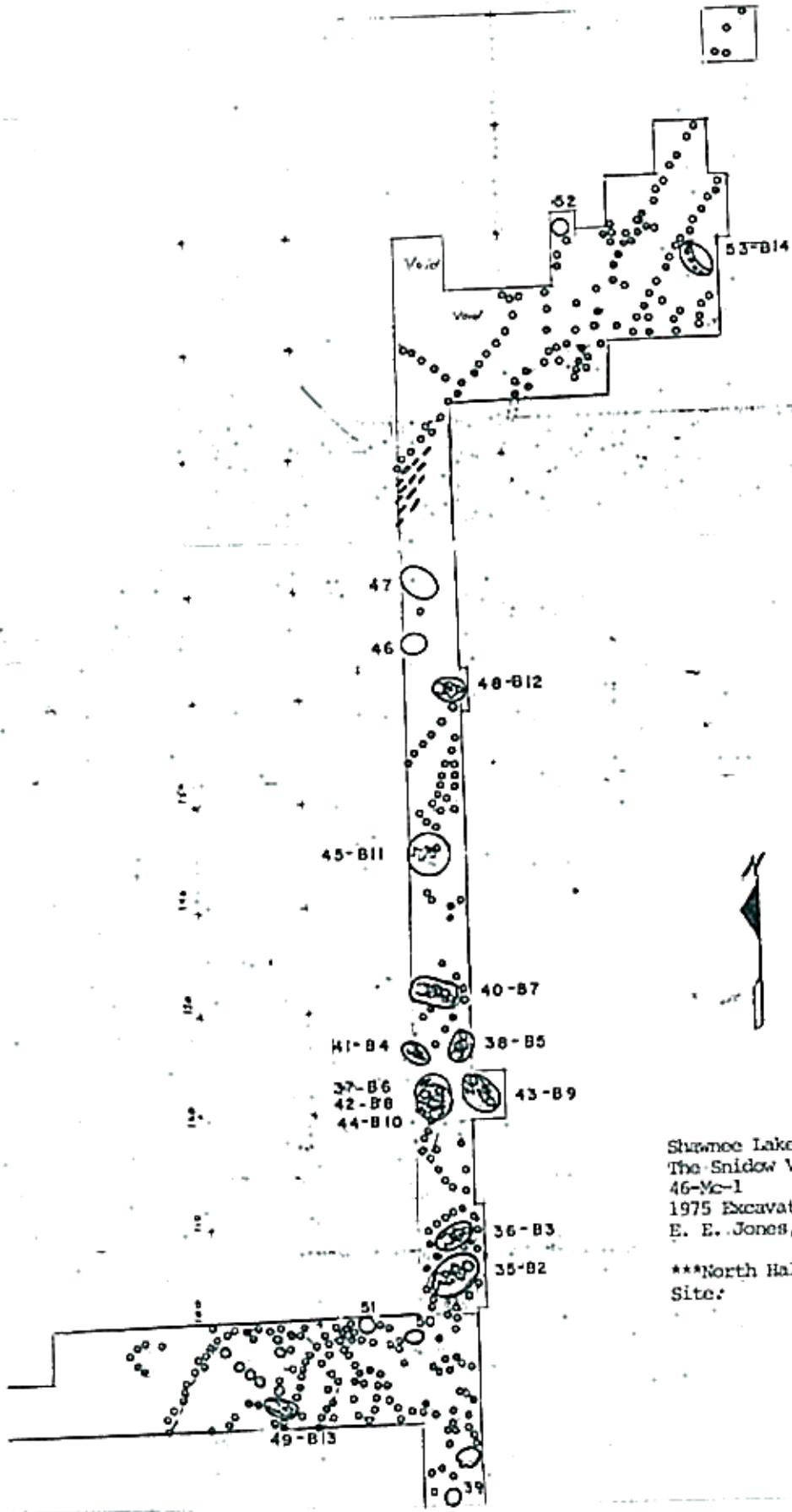


1975 Excavations

E. E. Jones Jr - 1989

***South Half of Village Site.





Shawnee Lake Complex
 The Snidow Village Site
 46-Mc-1
 1975 Excavations
 E. E. Jones, Jr. - 1989
 ***North Half of Village
 Site:

A P P E N D I X B

F I E L D N O T E S O F J O N E S
A N D
S K E L E T A L A N A L Y S I S

Virginia Archeological Society

Site # 46 No 1 Fea # F7 B2 Photo # Yes Date 11/24/75 Name Tomas
Royer
 Type of Feature Burial
 Length 42", Width 24", Depth from Surface 28", Midden 10"

Description: A loose bladed burial of an adult obtained NW-SE
with the head to the SE. The burial was on the back. The
right leg seems flexed. The humerus at a sharp angle so that
it was trapped above the body. The left humerus flexed around
the stomach (probably the result of post mortem contraction caused
by decay). The left side of the skull including the maxilla
gloria had collapsed and lay on the floor of the burial pit.
The ribs were straight and lay at the right of the body.
The hands and feet were near the pelvis. The burial was
unperturbed. Additional human bones and two human
another adult were found in the pit.

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone None

Polished Stone None

Shell None

Bone None

Pottery None

Other None noted

Pi: Contents:

Bone Human & animal

Stone Tools & chips

Shell Human & animal remains

Other None noted

Charcoal and/or Ash None noted

Any Strata no, Sample taken no, Depth ---

Vegetal remains None

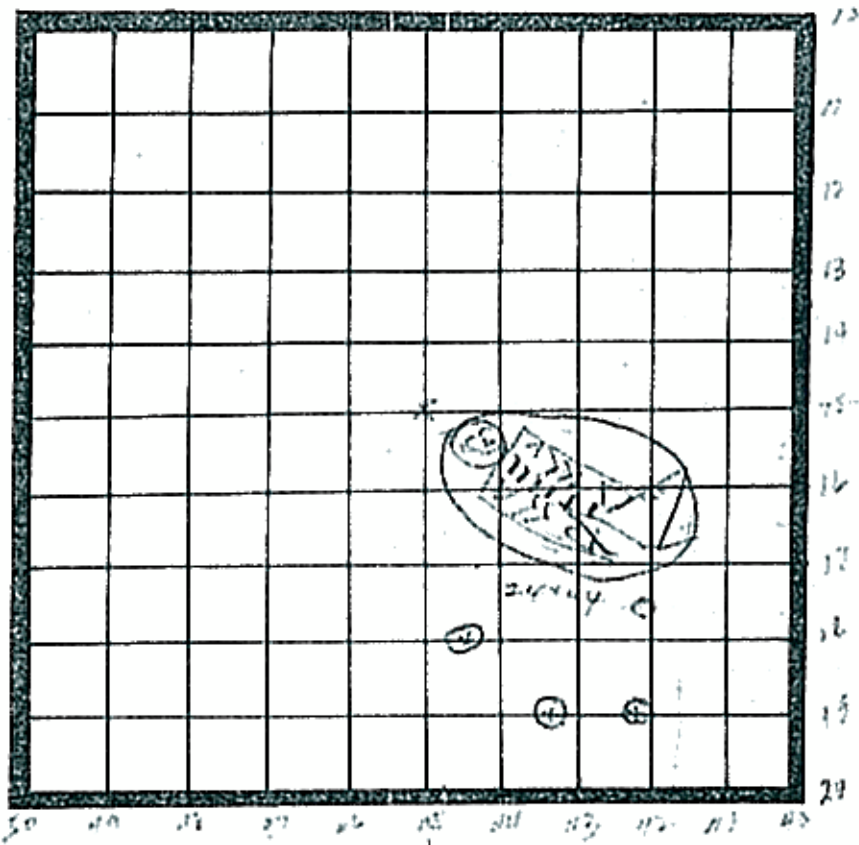
Human bone See above

Was human bone worked no (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features

It's probably a loose burial of the adult on shoulders with
tools.

Comments See above



the distribution of atoms after throwing a 1/2 inch wire
 found to be particles at several points of near
 equal. The mass of the atoms is about
 the same, but some are smaller than others
 they are more numerous than some, more the others
 but they are all the same size. I am sure of
 the fact that they are all the same size. I am
 sure of the fact that they are all the same size. I am
 sure of the fact that they are all the same size. I am
 sure of the fact that they are all the same size. I am

Virginia Archeological Society

Burial 2 Baby Hill

Site # 105N-13E-2 Fea # ³² 35 Photo # Yes Date _____ Name Pick: HillType of Feature Burial
Length 45", Width 39", Depth from Surface 26", Midden 4 1/2"
orientation NEDescription: A burial pit containing the body of a young person. ~~There was no~~ shell wear was not observed at what would be death. However there was an undisturbed position of the mandible. Skull bones are very thin. Bones rotted in decay. An arrow point found to the side of chest and arm (left)The chin was square and undulatory in shape. Also teeth were large

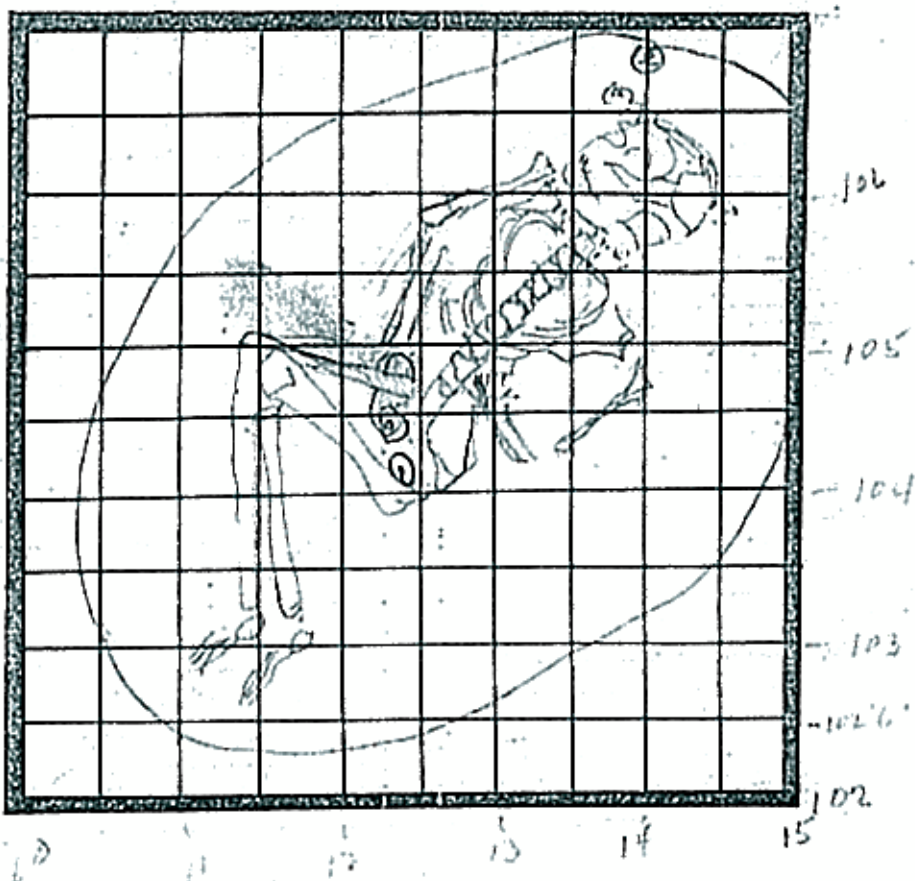
Artifacts:

Chipped Stone yes - arrow points in pit & next to burialPolished Stone yes fewShell 1400 shell beads ^{some} and in pelvic areas, small disc beadsBone fragmentsPottery fragments at upper left side of pitOther Tool Kit: 1 triangular flint knife, 2 shell scrapers, 1 large
Spondylus Stone 2/8" Small smooth stone 1 1/2" etc. similar
1 shell bone fragment, 1 small shell like shell, 1 Hair Pin.Pit Contents: 1 small changed part of shellBone yes aboveStone yes aboveShell yes aboveOther yes aboveCharcoal and/or Ash yesAny Strata _____, Sample taken yes, Depth _____Vegetal remains shell of oysterHuman bone yes as aboveWas human bone worked no (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features _____

Comments _____

N



- Head
- (a) small deer heads around the head - a couple of small squirrel heads found
 - (b) Neck and chest area - largest animal found
 - (c) bones at the wrist on left side, and at the pelvis on the right side. Bones had slipped down & feet were about the pelvis bones
 - (d) foot - apparently head, some of the bones outside of the foot found.

(1) July 1941

1402

Virginia Archeological Society

Site # H6M1 Fea # 36 13 Photo # _____ Date 11/14/81 Name Price + Allison

Type of Feature Burial of Baby
Length 39", Width 29", Depth from Surface 23", Midden 8"

Description: An Oval pit containing the burial of a baby. ~~burial~~ orientated almost due east. The burial was in an advanced state of deterioration. There were numerous small disc beads about the wrist. ~~They~~ They appeared to have been strangled and may have been wrapped or sealed about the wrists or down to a jacket.

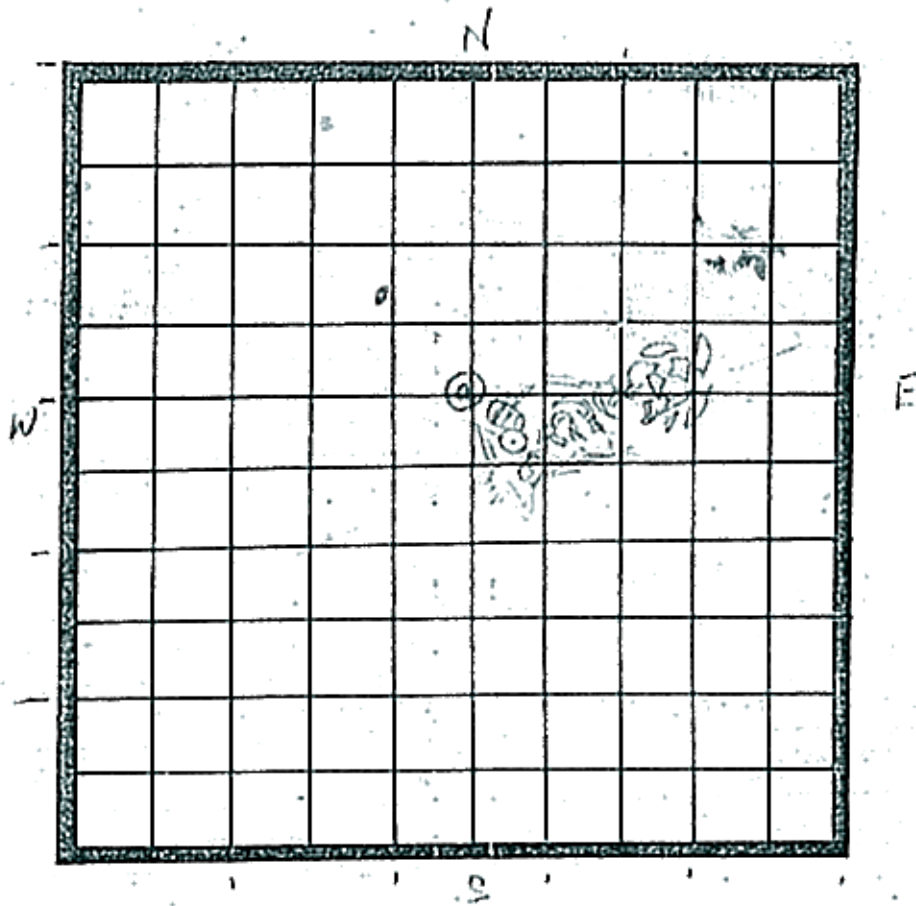
Artifacts:
Chipped Stone Other than beads no other artifacts

Polished Stone _____
Shell very small disc beads 1/8 - 3/16" in diameter
Bone non
Pottery fragments
Other _____

Pit Contents:
Bone Human bone
Stone no
Shell yes - disc
Other yes
Charcoal and/or Ash yes
Any Strata no, Sample taken yes, Depth varies at burial depth
Vegetal remains _____
Human bone yes
Was human bone worked n/a (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features _____

Comments Right
On the bottom left of the occipital bone was a severe pathological condition which had destroyed the lower portion of just above and to the right of the foramen magnum. The infection had been quite severe and had not been confined to that portion of the skull but had spread to some



(a) Small beads.



beads could be identified on right arm.

South East

124
134N - 19, 11.5 E

WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Site # 46M01 Fea # 134 Photo # yes Date 6/10/88 Name Jones

Type of Feature Fetus Burial
Length 30", Width 13", Depth from Surface 18", Hidden 10"

Description: A fetus or new born burial. No tooth eruption
or none present. Bones in very poor condition.
Skull fragmented and to SE. All bones poorly developed
or undeveloped. There were no burial goods.

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone no

Polished Stone no

Shell none

Bone none

Pottery fragments

Other no

Pit Contents:

Bone Human

Stone occasional

Shell Penwinkle, Elyptio

Other no

Charcoal and/or Ash no

Any Strata no, Sample taken no, Depth no

Vegetal remains none noted

Human bone yes

Was human bone worked no (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features

Many rains & burial difficult to remove

Comments In burial area

130

129

128

127

126

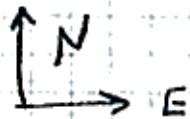
125

124

123

122

ALM 01
B. 4



14E 147E
120N 119 1/2 N

Virginia Archeological Society

deanna Jot

Site # 46M-1 Fea # 38-B5 Photo # yes Date 4/30/88 Name Sam Copelan

Type of Feature Baby Burial
Length 30", Width 180", Depth from Surface 14", Midden 12"

Description: Alignment North-North East head to NNE
lying on back. A few beads lying on the neck area.
The burial was lying just behind the plow marks on
its back and most skeletal bones missing because of
exposure to surface causing decay. The leg were
typically baby being spread apart at the knees and curving together
of the skull forming a diamond shape. Most of the facial
bones were on the left hand were out of position likely
back along the lower arm bones as if the hand were been
folded back.

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone no

Polished Stone no

Shell yes - small chise heads 1/4 to 3/16" in diameter

Bone yes - in the pit of stomach area a sharply pointed bone

Pottery yes - fragments

Other None noted

Pit Contents:

Bone yes - fragments

Stone small

Shell perishable (numerous), couple small E. I. shells

Other None noted

Charcoal and/or Ash very little

Any Strata no, Sample taken no, Depth

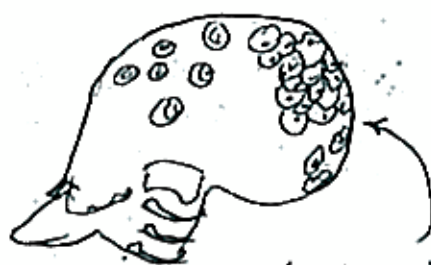
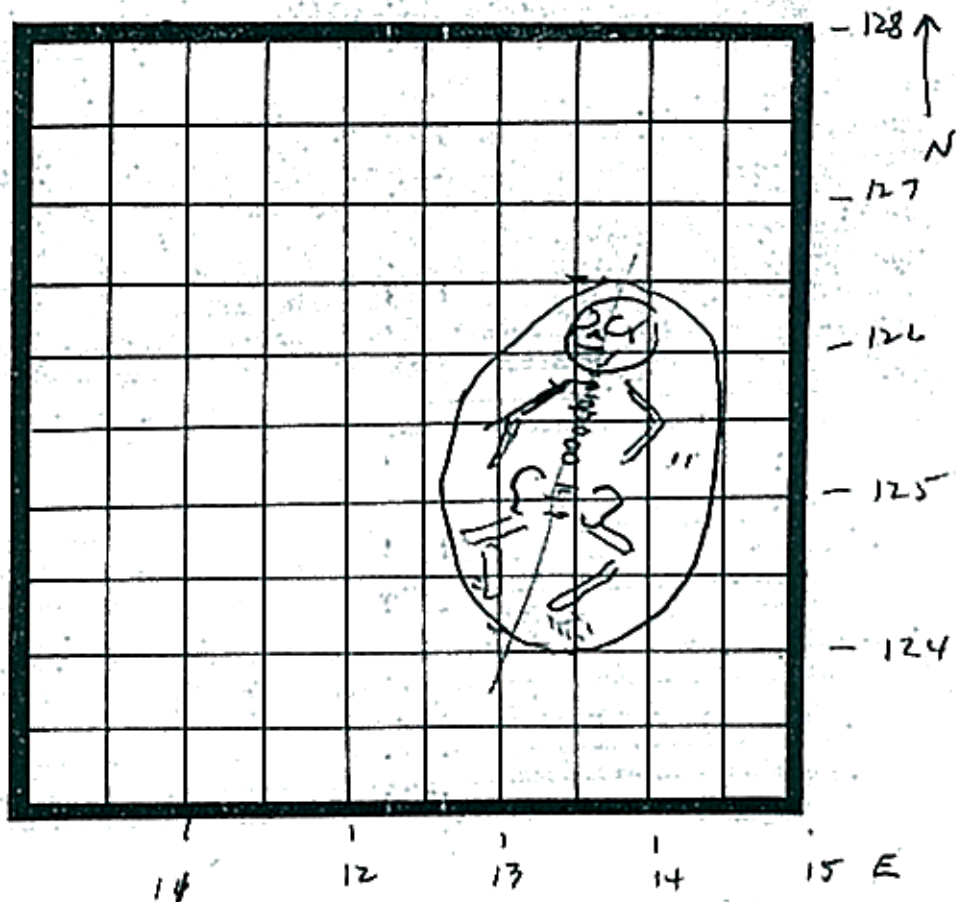
Vegetal remains no

Human bone see above

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features

Sp the next are two other infant burials
Also the skull cavity was literally filled with small shells

Comments Part of burial lies in Plow zone and
part plowed under



Sand snails in skull

Site # 46M-1 Fea # 37 Photo # Yes Date 4/30/86 Name _____

Type of Feature Disarticulated baby burial
Length _____, Width 3'6", Depth from Surface 20"; Midden 10"

anatomical
Description: ^{B6} The first burial encountered was a disarticulated one, the bones in no anatomical order, rather jumbled together. In the center of the leg, arm, rib and pelvic bone lay about the skull. The bones were not in too good condition and were scattered about the pit. This is Burial 8. Only the skull and mandible seem to be present. It appeared this skull had simply been dumped into the burial pit. On the east side of the pit was burial 10, a complete burial in relatively good condition. A pathological condition is noted in the atlas vertebra which had fused to the adjoining vertebra. This anomaly may indicate cause of death.

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone no

Polished Stone no

Shell yes -- very small disc beads 1/8-3/16"

Bone no

Pottery fragments

Other None noted

Pit Contents:

Bone yes

Stone _____

Shell _____

Other _____

Charcoal and/or Ash not sufficient for sample

Any Strata no, Sample taken no, Depth no

Vegetal remains none

Human bone above

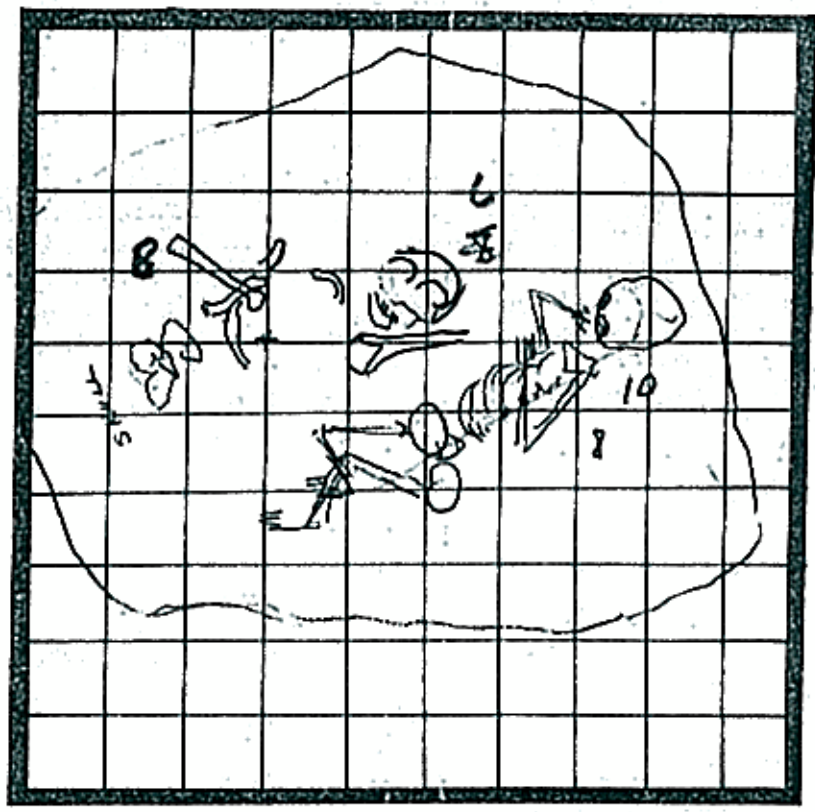
Was human bone worked no (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features _____

All of these burials were under a year of age (2000 eruption)

Comments This is a rare thing. I believe it indicates a disaster struck the village.

10 11 12 13 14 15 E



— 116 N

116N-12E

WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Site # 46M-1 Fea # B.8⁴² Photo # yes Date 5/31/88 Name Jones

Type of Feature Baby burial
Length 38", Width 18", Depth from Surface 24", Midden 10"

Description: Badly fragmented baby burial. Burial
was a baby, less than 6 months old, probably less than
a month old on west side. Skull broken up

See Burial 6

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone _____

Polished Stone _____

Shell _____

Bone _____

Pottery _____

Other _____

Pit Contents:

Bone _____

Stone _____

Shell _____

Other _____

Charcoal and/or Ash _____

Any Strata _____, Sample taken _____, Depth _____

Vegetal remains _____

Human bone _____

Was human bone worked _____ (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features _____

Comments _____

122.5N-15E

WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Site # _____ Fea # 139⁴³ Photo # _____ Date 6/1/88 Name HaleType of Feature Burial of small person 10-12 yrs
Length 42", Width 32", Depth from Surface 3'6", Hidden 10"Description: Small mustaid (R), Mouth iron of horse like, two
small for development 3/4 normal, very small & vertical
facets
lying on left side in a loose flexed position, arms
flexed with hands under the chin. All

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone None

Polished Stone _____

Shell _____

Bone _____

Pottery _____

Other _____

Pit Contents:

Bone yes

Stone _____

Shell _____

Other _____

Charcoal and/or Ash _____

Any Strata _____, Sample taken _____, Depth _____

Vegetal remains _____

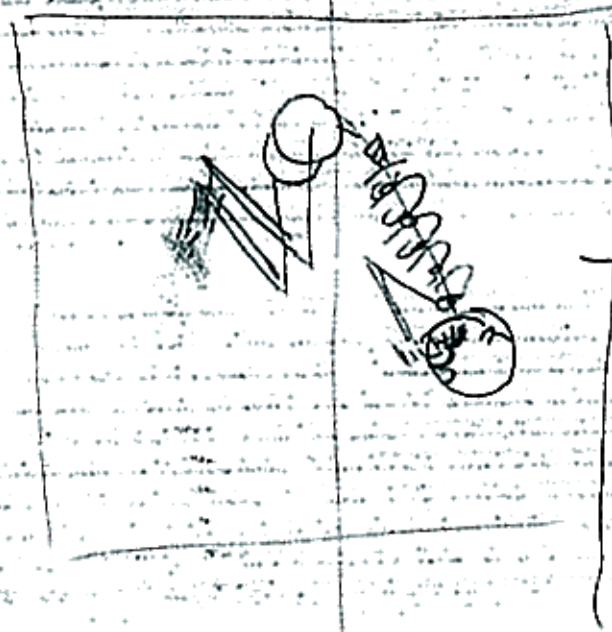
Human bone _____

Was human bone worked _____ (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features _____

Comments This was more typical of the burials of the region. The
grave pit was oval. There were no grave goods. The
bones were in fair condition. There was very little refuse in
the fill above the burial.

15L



122.5

116N
12E

WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Site # _____ Fea # B10 Photo # _____ Date _____ Name _____

Type of Feature _____

Length 5', Width 4', Depth from Surface 12", Hidden 10"

Description: A baby burial lying with two others (B6 and B8)
in a combined burial pit. The grave was 5' long
East West and 4' North South. All the 3 burials were
in very poor condition.

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone _____

Polished Stone _____

Shell Small disc shell beads approximately 1/8" in diameter

Bone _____

Pottery _____

Other _____

Pit Contents:

Bone yes - fragments

Stone yes

Shell yes Periwinkle, small snail, quite small

Other Some charcoal

Charcoal and/or Ash small amounts

Any Strata no, Sample taken no?, Depth _____

Vegetal remains no

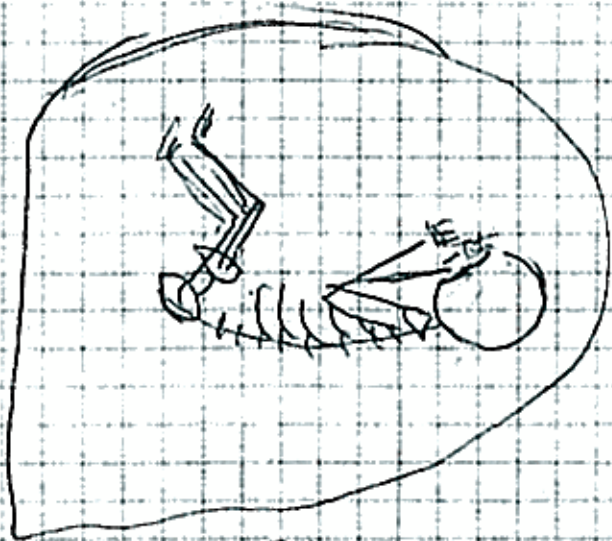
Human bone yes

Was human bone worked _____ (see back for full details)

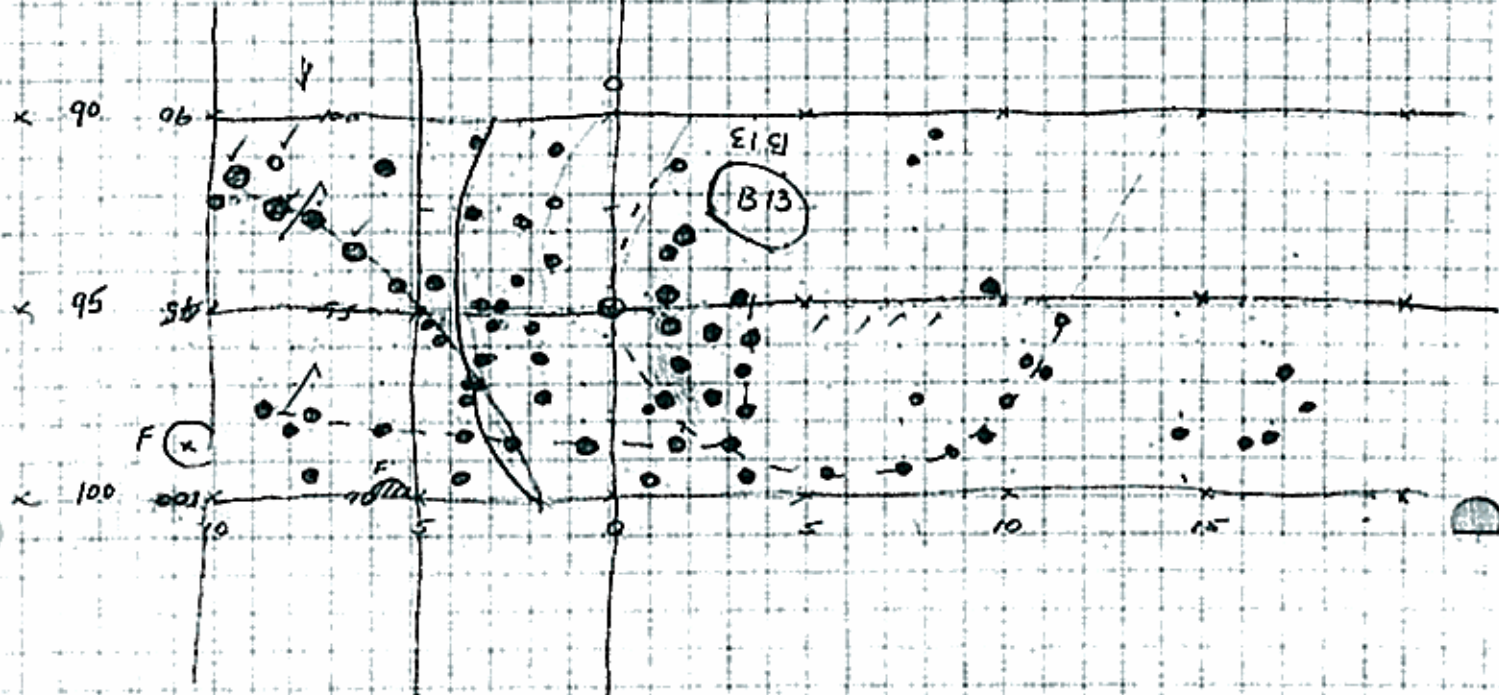
Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features _____

Buried with two other bodies.

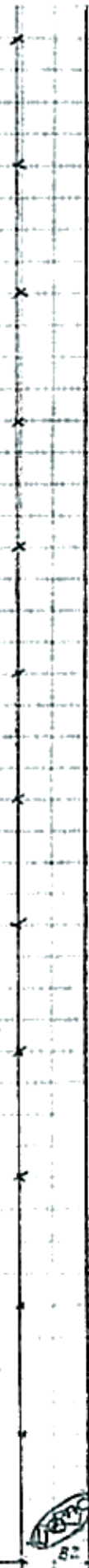
Comments See Burial to for details.



B10



READ
↓



230

220

200

190

180

170

160

150

140

130

120

110

105N
1136

100

90

82



144N
145N1-12E

WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Site # 46M1 Loc # B11 Photo # yes Date 6/14/88 Name Hale

Type of Feature Baby burial
Length 3'6", Width 3'6", Depth from Surface 3', Hidden 8"

Description: Very small baby, either new born or
plus skull fragments and other bones very poorly
developed. The skull was. Foot bones advanced in
decay. Arms straight at sides. Baby slightly on right side, legs
held to the right. There was no eruption of the teeth and
bones highly fragmented. There were no burial goods
Bones very fragile

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone none

Polished Stone _____

Shell _____

Bone _____

Pottery _____

Other _____

Pit Contents:

Bone see below

Stone _____

Shell _____

Other _____

Charcoal and/or Ash yes

Any Strata yes, Sample taken yes, Depth 3'

Vegetal remains none

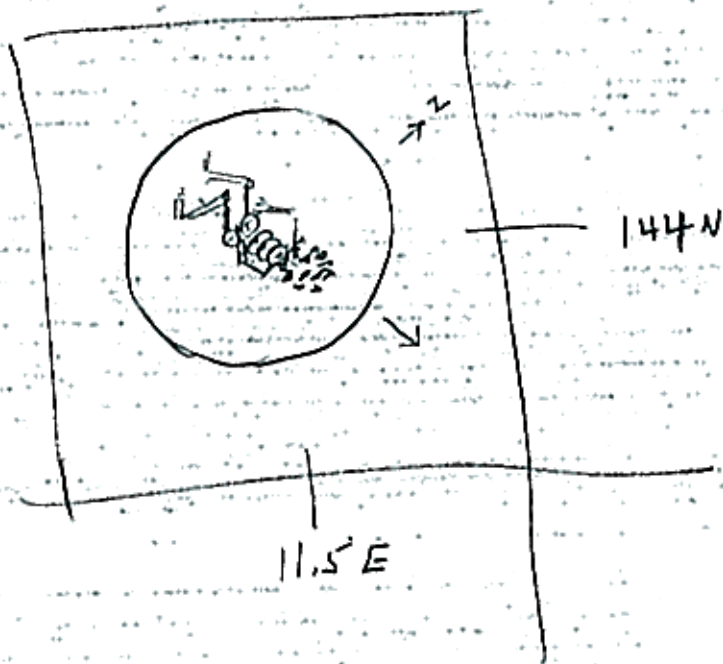
Human bone yes

Was human bone worked _____ (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features

The grave pit was extremely large for a small baby.

Comments



WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Site # 46Mc1 Fea # 312
48 Photo yes Date 7/16/88 Name Alice EdlisonType of Feature Baby burial
Length 33", Width 18", Depth from Surface 24", Hidden 10" P2Description: Burial was a child infant 18-24 months old in fair condition. Foot bones were mostly fully decayed or in an advanced state of decay. Arms were straight at the sides, left leg revealed at the knee, right leg straight orientation to the least. There was no evidence of cause of death.

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone noPolished Stone noShell yes - Mother of Pearl necklace & small tubular beadsBone yes squirrel mandible pendantPottery fragments - not directly related to burial

Other _____

Pit Contents:

Bone _____

Stone Stray rocks irregular

Shell _____

Other _____

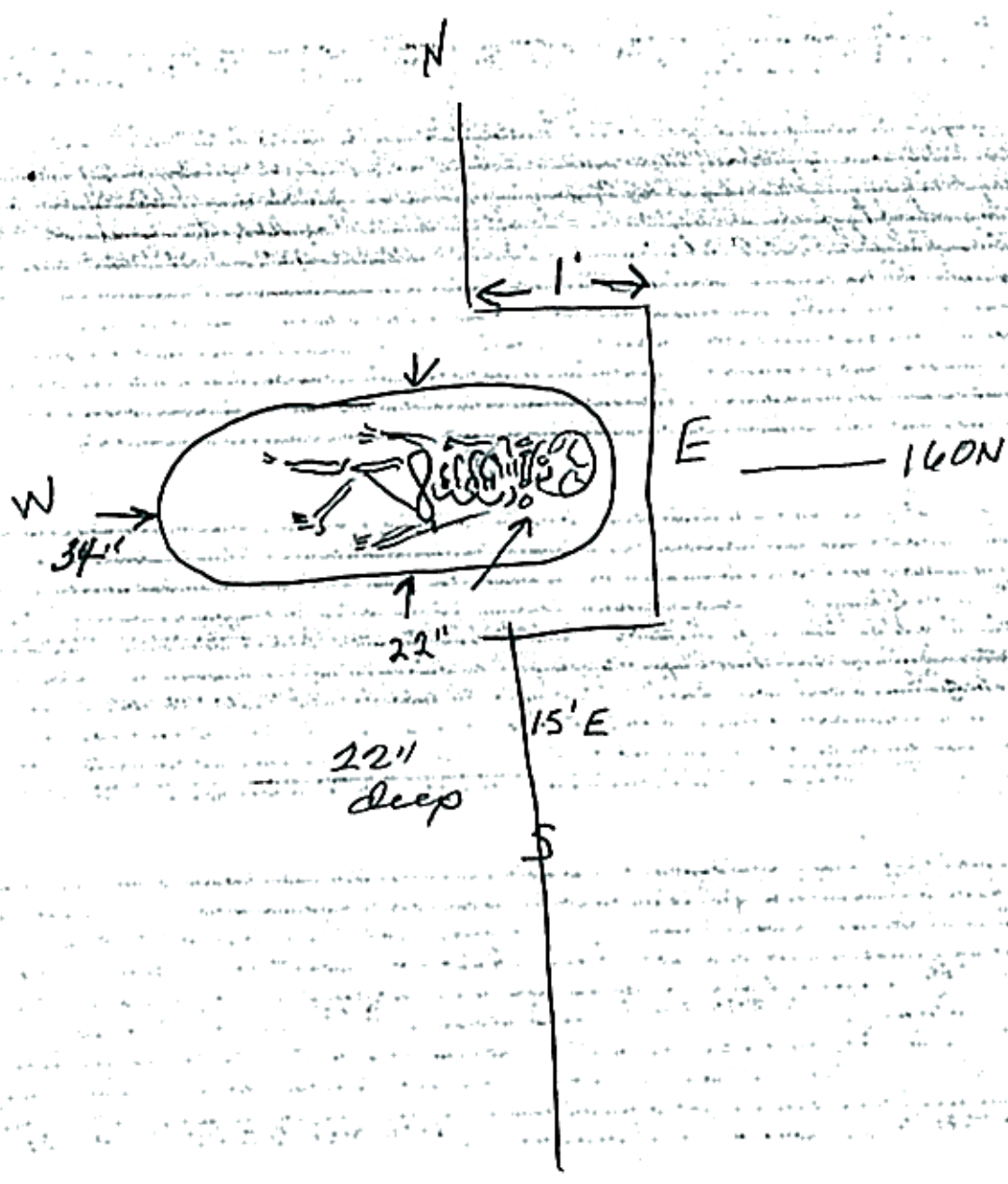
Charcoal and/or Ash yesAny Strata yes, Sample taken yes, Depth variousVegetal remains no

Human bone _____

Was human bone worked n/a (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features _____

Shells were extremely well preserved. See back for listComments Charcoal sample given to friend at Marshall



WEST Virginia Archeological Society

92'N - 3.5'

Mike Anders

Site # 46Mc1 Fea # B13 49 Photo yes Date 7/26/88 Name JonesType of Feature Burial of a baby about 2-3 months
Length 24", Width 10", Depth from Surface 24", Hidden 8"Description: This burial aligned east west with head to east. The feet above the burial at and at the top and slightly to the left. The skull was a limestone tempurized pot (approximately 6" in height and diameter). The pot is cordmarked with diamond & oval at the neck. Orientation S 30° E (19.0°)

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone _____

Polished Stone noShell yes - tubular beads

Bone _____

Pottery fragments of shell tempurized + small pot approximately 5" in diameter and 6" high -- rounded body + ballfoot

Other _____

Pit Contents:

Bone yesStone yesShell yes - tuberculata (small)

Other _____

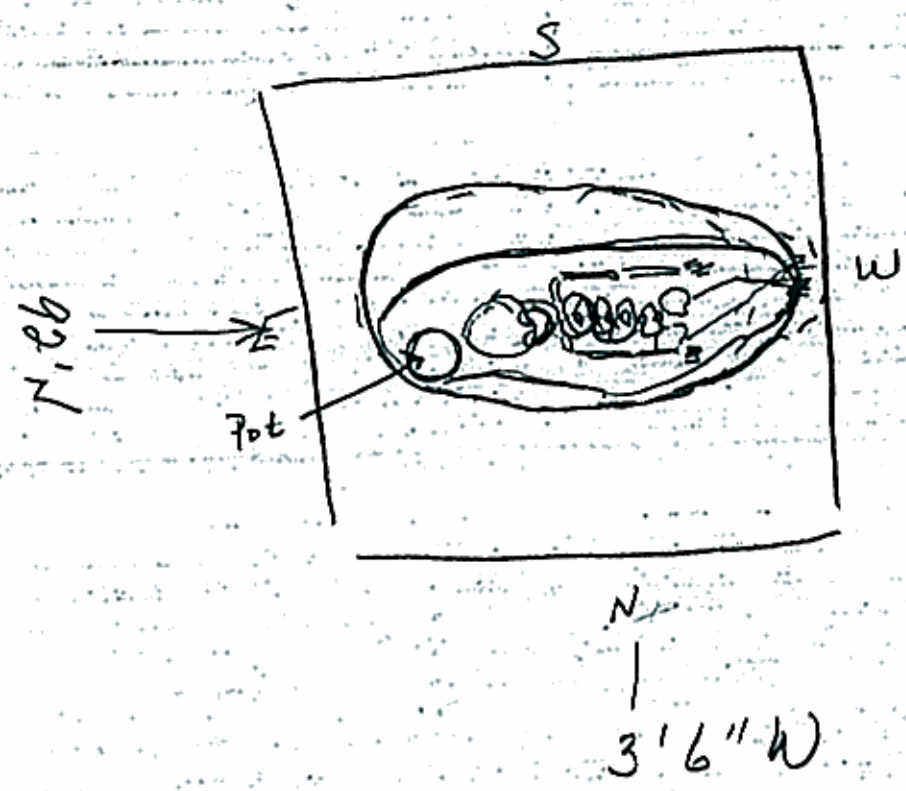
Charcoal and/or Ash RareAny Strata no, Sample taken no, Depth ✓Vegetal remains noneHuman bone yes - burialWas human bone worked no (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features _____

The limestone tempurized pot in itself is very unusual.

Comments _____

Present today: Lee De? , Diana Johnson, Alice
Ellison, Jay Vent (all my favorites), Glen
and Mike (Mike unusually good excavator)
Alice helped him on this burial



OK
197N-38E

WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Site # 46Mc1 Fea # B14 53 Photo # No Date 9/3/88 Name Pickett
Alice Ellison

Type of Feature Burial
Length 36", Width 24", Depth from Surface 18", Hidden 18"

Description: This was a baby burial, either new born or only a few days old. It is possibly a fetus. The bones were in an extreme advancement of decay. A skull fragment was found on the east side of the burial pit and leg bones found at the west end, but this apparently indicated a general east-west orientation with the head to the east. This burial was located at the bottom of the slope of the terrace and overburden was deep, indicating that burial was early in the final occupation allowing an accumulation of midden. All bone preservation was due to the material poor drainage. There were no burial goods.

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone No
Polished Stone No
Shell No
Bone No
Pottery fragments
Other none noted

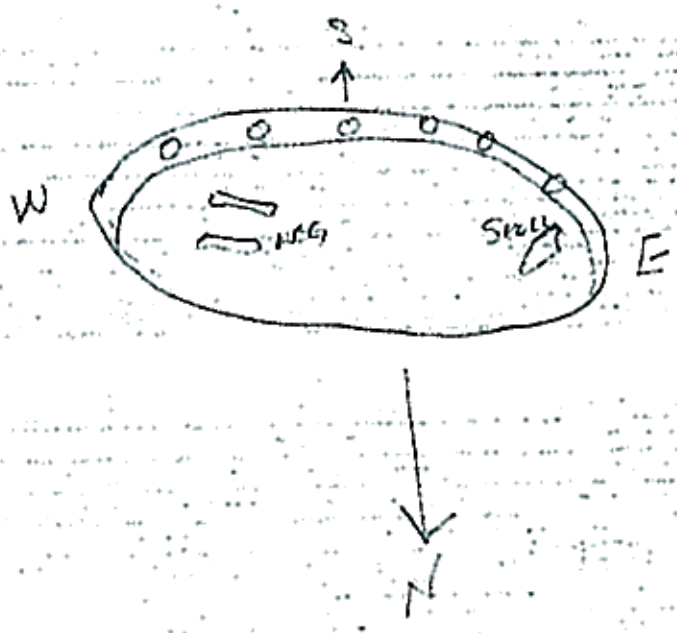
Pit Contents:

Bone _____
Stone _____
Shell _____
Other _____
Charcoal and/or Ash _____
Any Strata _____, Sample taken _____, Depth _____
Vegetal remains _____
Human bone _____

Was human bone worked _____ (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features _____

Bone was extremely advanced and only fragments of a few bones were recovered. A skull fragment and brassier bones were found from the leg area. About the interior of the south edge of the grave were a series of six small post or stake holes indicating a structure over the grave.



46 Me 1

145



B4

140

130



B7

fetus



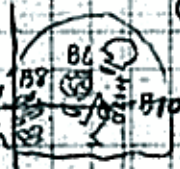
B4



B5



B9



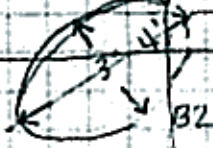
B10

120

110



B3



B2

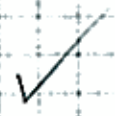
100

10

15

20

- B1 ✓
- B2 ✓
- B3 ✓
- B4 ✓
- B5 ✓
- B6 ✓
- B7 ✓
- B8 ✓
- B9 ✓
- B10 ✓
- B11 ✓
- B12 ✓
- B13 ✓



MCL-3 OH

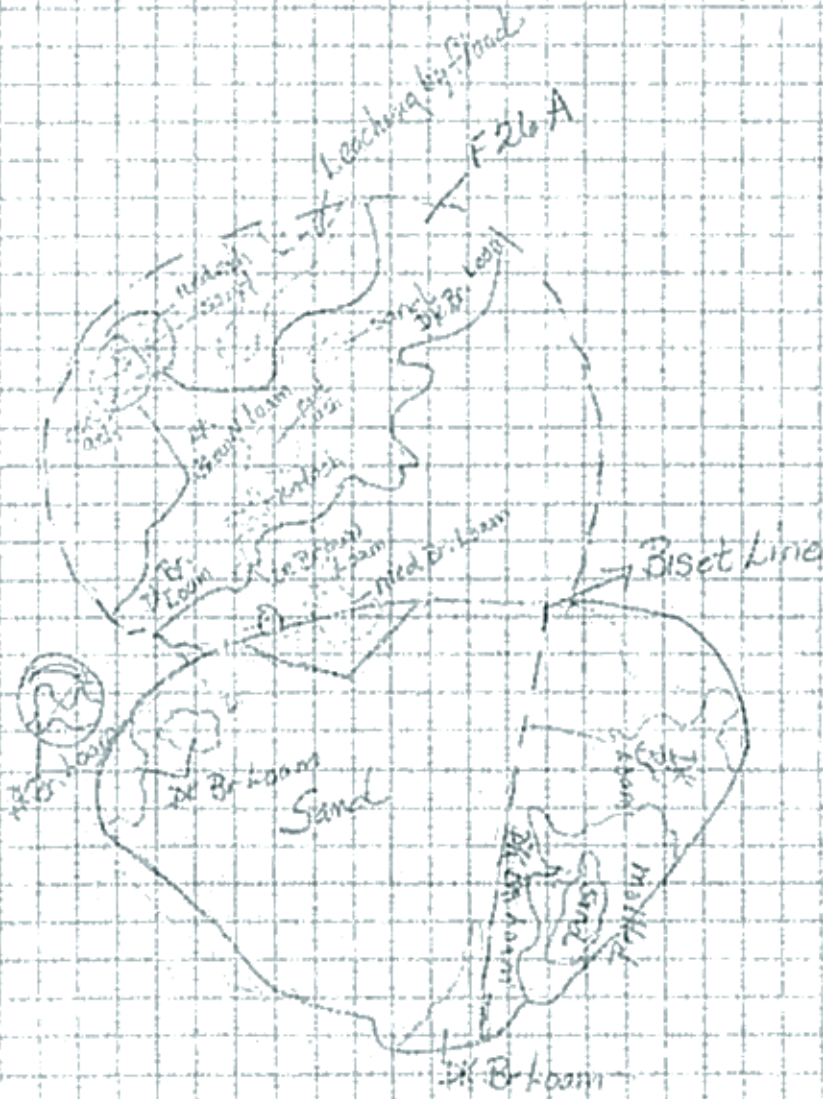
- ✓ F12 32'E, 15'S
 OH1 Bay 32'E 20-25
 ✓ F13 45E - 5'S 28°D, 3ft deep - very little refuse
 ✓ F14 132 40°x20" 15'S, 49'E Burial of a small person (adult)
 OH2 Bag 42-45' S, 47'E Sintered Area
 ✓ F15 38E 18S
 F16 Small pit 40'E, 21'S very rich. Shallow 30x30x12"
 F17 Oval pit 18'E, 5'N wally day + covered by fill flat bottom
 F18

Patsy Honey
 12 Shaw Lane
 Gadsden, Ala 35901

10:30

F-26 & F26A (Fire Burn Area)

VINT 11/13/89 Pls Mc 1-3 OH



4611-3 OH



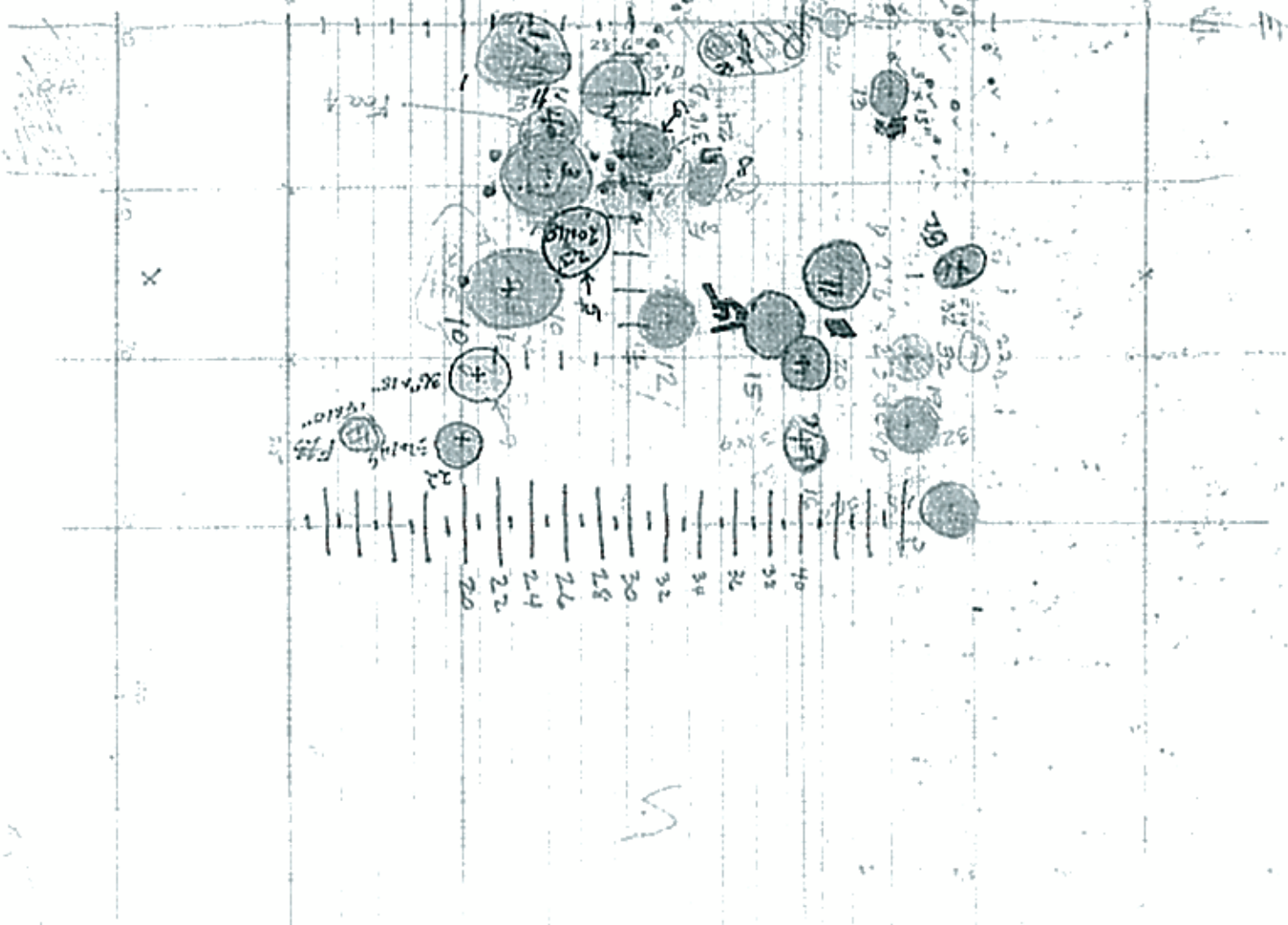
1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

31'E 8'S

10-30

CCNY

50 48 46 44 42 40 38 36 34 32 30 28 26 24 22 20 18 16 14 12 10



46 McI-3 OH

FEATURE LOCATIONS

FEATURE NUMBER	EAST (VERTICAL)	NORTH (LEFT)	SOUTH (RIGHT OR VERT)	
1-131	✓ 23'6"	-	2'	Burial
2	✓ 29'0"	-	4'2"	Pit Refuse-Storage
3	✓ 25'0"	-	9'0"	" " ?
4	✓ 25'0"	-	1'0"	" " "
5	✓ 27'0"	-	13'6"	20" x 18" deep " "
6	✓ 31'0E"	-	7'10"	3'6" DIAM, 24" deep
7	✓ 34E to 40E	-	0-2S	6" deep. Strat. area
8	✓ 35'E	0-2S	9'5"	2' long, 1'2" wide, 14" deep
9	✓ 21'E	-	21'3"	3' diam, 1 1/2' deep.
10	✓ 22'E	-	16'6"	3'5" wide 6' long, 4' deep
11	✓ 42'E	-	15'5"	4' diam, 3'6" deep
12	✓ 32'E	-	18'5"	3' diam, 3' deep
13	✓ 45E	-	4'2" S	2' x 10" deep
14-132	✓ 49'E	-	15'5"	3'6" x 2', 1'2" (Burial?)
15	✓ 38'E	-	17'9" S	3' diam, 30" deep
16	✓ 18'E	4W 5N		3'6" long, 2' wide, 12" deep
17	✓ 18'E	5N		8 postholes - storage pit
18	✓ 40E	-	25S	
19	✓ 47E	-	25S	3' diam 4' deep
20	✓ 40'6"	-	21'S	2'3" diam, 2' deep
21	✓ 49'E	-	30 S	3'6" diam 4' deep
22	✓ 20'E	-	25'S	32" diam x 14" deep
23	✓ 14'E	-	25'S	14" diam x 10" deep
24	✓ 43E	-	20'6" S	
25	✓ 45'E	Benjamin line marked C.P. 23	22'S	24" diam 18" deep
26	✓ 42E	0	0	30" diam
26A	✓ 41E-40	5N-16"	0	24" x 18"
20?	✓ 46E	-	20	2'6" diam x 2'3" deep
22A	✓ 49'E	-	21	
27	✓ 46'6"E	-	16' S	Clay storage pit
29	✓ 45E	-	27 S ✓	16' x 12' x 6' A storage/labrine? structure defined by 7 PM 4" in 6" deep
30	✓ 36'6"	-	28	
31	40E	-	12	Frog Pit
32	✓ 46E	-	27	

22E-21S

Location
O-2B'S
O-31E



WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Site # 46 MC 3^{1-3 DS} Fea # 19 Photo # 102 Date 4/22/88 Name P. Ellison Jones

Type of Feature Burial I
Length 18", Width 14", Depth from Surface 6", Hidden

Description: Baby burial, approx. under 6 months
cause of death unknown, bone-poor condition

Artifacts:
Chipped Stone

Polished Stone
Shell SM dis bead. est. 150-200

Bone
Pottery ✓ - FEW

Other

Pit Contents:
Bone
Stone
Shell
Other
Charcoal and/or Ash
Any Strata , Sample taken , Depth
Vegetal remains
Human bone

Was human bone worked (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features

Comments East-West head to west

Location
A-3016'S
05-0

WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Blomker

Site # 46Mc3 Fea # F9 Photo # ND Date 4/23/8 Name Atkinson/Tracy

Type of Feature Burial II - An Adult
Length 53", Width 38", Depth from Surface 20", Midden _____

Description: All bones seem to be present sep. BCE Under
15 - last male R/SKE
possible male but rain storm ruined burial analysis in
pit. Across the chest and chin was a flat stone 18"
long and 14" wide and 4" thick weighing approximately
40 pounds. The burial pit was unusually large compared
to burial pits to the east. Another stone was at the
head end but was removed in order to examine
the burial.

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone yes

Polished Stone _____

Shell _____

Bone 1 bone 3/4" x 2 1/2" ; a cut for mandible, left side Throat

Pottery 2 were lost because

Other _____

Pit Contents:

Bone yes - scrap

Stone chips

Shell a few mussel, periwinkle

Other none noted

Charcoal and/or Ash yes

Any Strata yes; Sample taken yes, Depth _____

Vegetal remains none noted

Human bone yes

Was human bone worked no (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features

Two baby burials on edge of this burial pit

Comments The burial arrangements were lost during

a rain storm which flooded the bones out of the
burial pit. Burial was same as 46Mc1-30H

Location
0-2615
0-3-46

WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Site # 46Mc3 Fea # 19 Photo # No Date 4/23/88 Name A. Ellison Jones

Type of Feature

Burial

Length 24", Width 18", Depth from Surface 10", Midden ?

Description:

Burial of a baby almost completely decayed

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone No

Polished Stone

Shell

Bone

Pottery

Other

Pit Contents:

Bone

Stone

Shell

Other

Charcoal and/or Ash

Any Strata _____, Sample taken _____, Depth _____

Vegetal remains

Human bone yes

Was human bone worked NA (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features

None

Comments

Deep - Probably early

Virginia Archeological Society

Site # 46M61-30N Fea # 14 Photo # _____ Date _____ Name _____

Type of Feature Burial
Length 42", Width 31", Depth from Surface 20", Midden 3"

Description: This burial was shallow and in poor condition. It was a poorly flexed burial on the left side. The arms flexed with the lower arm at the wrist. The left arm lying on the bottom of the pit and both hands about 10" in front of the head. The legs were flexed at the knees and above the femur bones at right angles to the body bones and lower leg bones. In attempting to remove the bones they were so set in the material that in advanced stage of deterioration they could be removed without damage to the material, especially the skull to which.

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone none

Polished Stone _____

Shell _____

Bone _____

Pottery _____

Other _____

Pit Contents:

Bone human

Stone no

Shell no

Other _____

Charcoal and/or Ash no

Any Strata _____, Sample taken _____, Depth _____

Vegetal remains _____

Human bone _____

Was human bone worked _____ (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features _____

Head to the west

Comments Probably windblown burial.

WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Location 0-29-5
0-4-W
 Site # 46MC3 Fea # 30 Photo # 143 Date 4/20/88 Name A. Allison Jones

Type of Feature Burial 3 - Baby less than 6 months
 Length 32", Width 14", Depth from Surface 8", Hidden

Description: Age could not be determined except by tooth eruption.
Bone development of epiphysis not even formed suggesting age less than
six months.

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone no

Polished Stone no

Shell 3 Shell Triangles 1" - 2 also with

Bone 2 round Dis head

Pottery yes, fragments

Other none noted

Pit Contents:

Bone yes - scrap fragments

Stone only small beads -- none worked

Shell Periwinkle and small ovals

Other none noted

Charcoal and/or Ash very little -- too small for sample

Any Strata no, Sample taken no, Depth none

Vegetal remains no

Human bone ✓ yes - baby

Was human bone worked no Applicable (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features

was directly west of adult burial # 2

Comments N-S head to South

The burial goods are unusual for this region to the east
because all artifacts never appear there.

WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Site # 46Mc3 Fea # ^{F30} B3 Photo # _____ Date 4/18/88 Name JonesType of Feature Baby Burial
Length 20", Width 12", Depth from Surface 18", Midden 16"Description: A small baby under 6 months. No
evidence of cause of death. Burial was shallow
AI-5 was head to north. In very poor condition

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone NonePolished Stone NoneShell NoneBone Occasional mammal fragmentPottery Yes - a few piecesOther None noted

Pit Contents:

Bone HumanStone NoneShell Remnants - no murelOther None notedCharcoal and/or Ash NoAny Strata N/A, Sample taken N/A, Depth N/AVegetal remains NoHuman bone Yes - BurialWas human bone worked N/A

(see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features _____

Was done west of Burial # 2Comments Very badly decayed.

B4

20° NE
150 NE of DP in Lyncamore

WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Site # 46Mc1-3 Fea # 28 Photo # yes Date 7-7-89 Name Jones-Anderson

Type of Feature Burial
Length 40+''?, Width 40+''? Depth from Surface 2'6'', Midden 10''

Description: The burial of an adult - most teeth gone.
Cliv. indicates female. All vertebrae, legs and joint ends
at elbow gone, as well as distal hips - skull longed
away in packing

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone _____

Polished Stone _____

Shell _____

Bone _____

Pottery _____

Other _____

Pit Contents:

Bone _____

Stone _____

Shell _____

Other _____

Charcoal and/or Ash _____

Any Strata _____, Sample taken _____, Depth _____

Vegetal remains _____

Human bone _____

Was human bone worked _____ (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features _____

Comments _____

Virginia Archeological Society

DH

2364E, 210'S ✓

Jones
Anderson

Site # 46M1-3 Fea # 1 Photo # 25 Date 12/2/80 Name Anderson

Type of Feature Burial of an adult
 Length 38", Width 18", Depth from Surface 24", Midden ?

Description: Burial of an adult lying on its back
aligned due east-west with the road to the west
Bone in last position. Legs were bent and
with arms tucked and hands on stomach under the
breast. The skull was buried to the west and
the face was to the east. The skull was on the
ground and the body was in the dirt. The body
was in the dirt. The body was in the dirt.
Burial 12/2/80 J.A.P.

Artifacts:
 Chipped Stone None present except refuse

Polished Stone _____

Shell _____

Bone _____

Pottery _____

Other _____

Pit Contents:

Bone _____

Stone _____

Shell _____

Other _____

Charcoal and/or Ash _____

Any Strata _____, Sample taken _____, Depth _____

Vegetal remains _____

Human bone _____

Was human bone worked _____ (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features _____

Revised

Comments _____

50 feet S of starting gate
18' E of west concrete wall

WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Site # H/Mc1-305 Fea # 35 29 Photo # NO Date 8-12-89 Name Pickett

Type of Feature Very fragmented by bulldozer
Length 7, Width 70, Depth from Surface _____, Hidden 7

Description: A few very small rib bones and a skull bone.
The baby showed less than 1 mo. old.

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone None found

Polished Stone

Shell 1 alone found in with human bones

Bone

Pottery

Other

Pit Contents:

Bone

Stone

Shell

Other

Charcoal and/or Ash

Any Strata _____, Sample taken _____, Depth _____

vegetal remains

Human bone

Was human bone worked _____ (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features _____

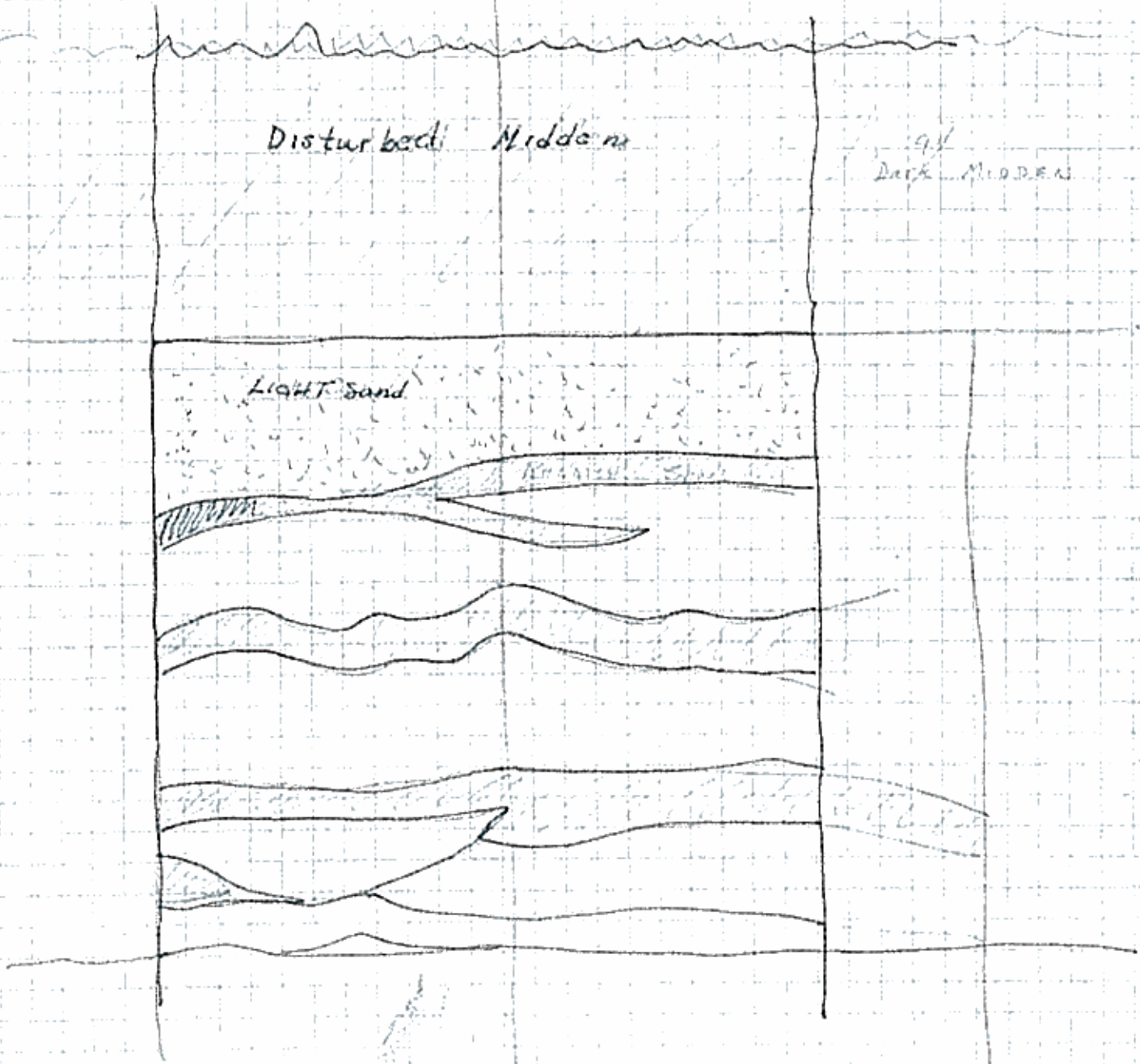
None

Comments

Destroyed by bulldozer

Flora 3

-46.5' NORTH - 11.5' East - 1900 A.D.



Disturbed bed Middle

Dark MIDDEN

LIGHT sand

0
3
6
9
12
15
18
21
24
27

10 E 70 N 65 N 60 N 55 N 50 N 45 N 40 N 35 N 30 N 25 N



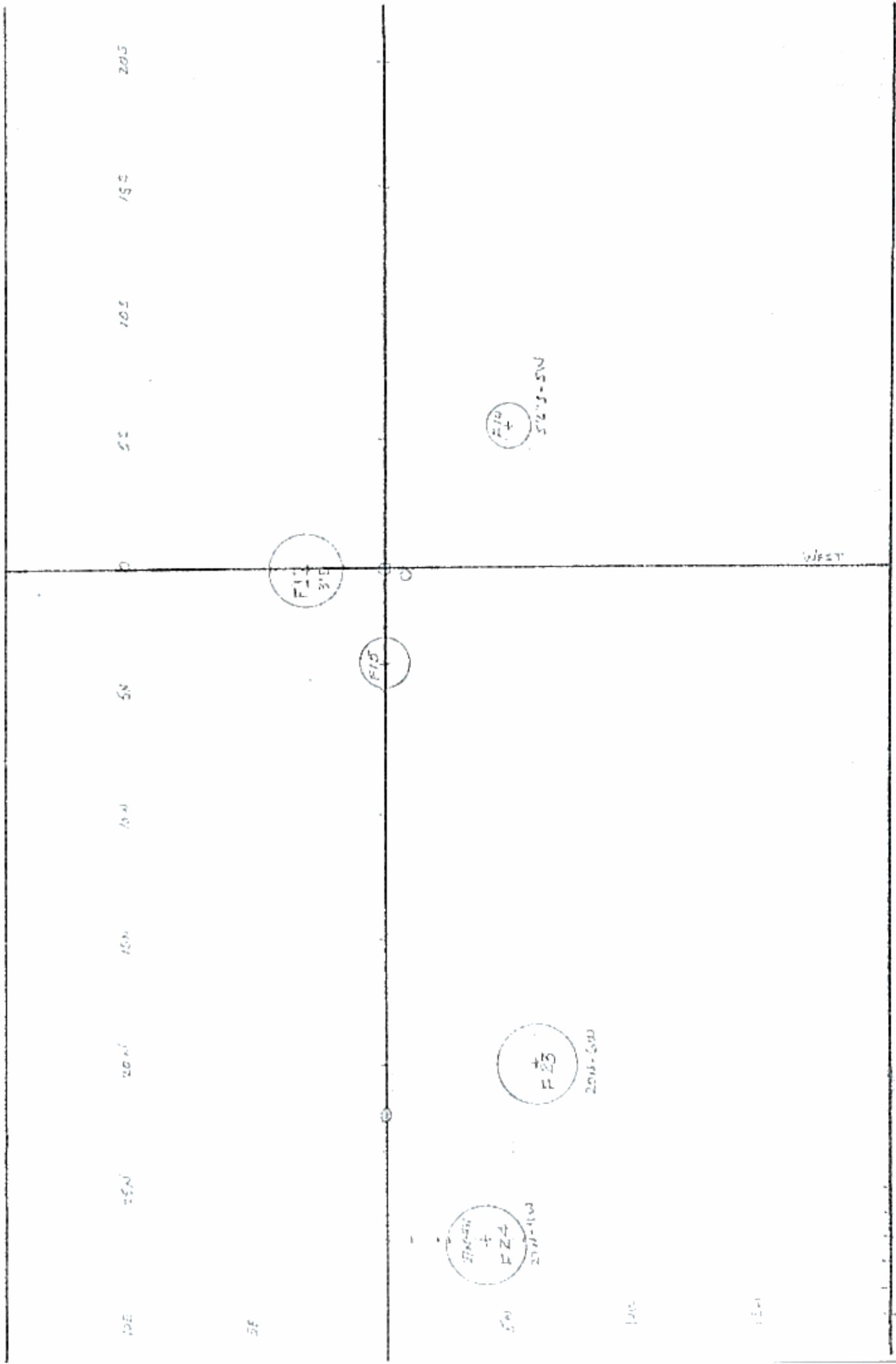
56



5W

low

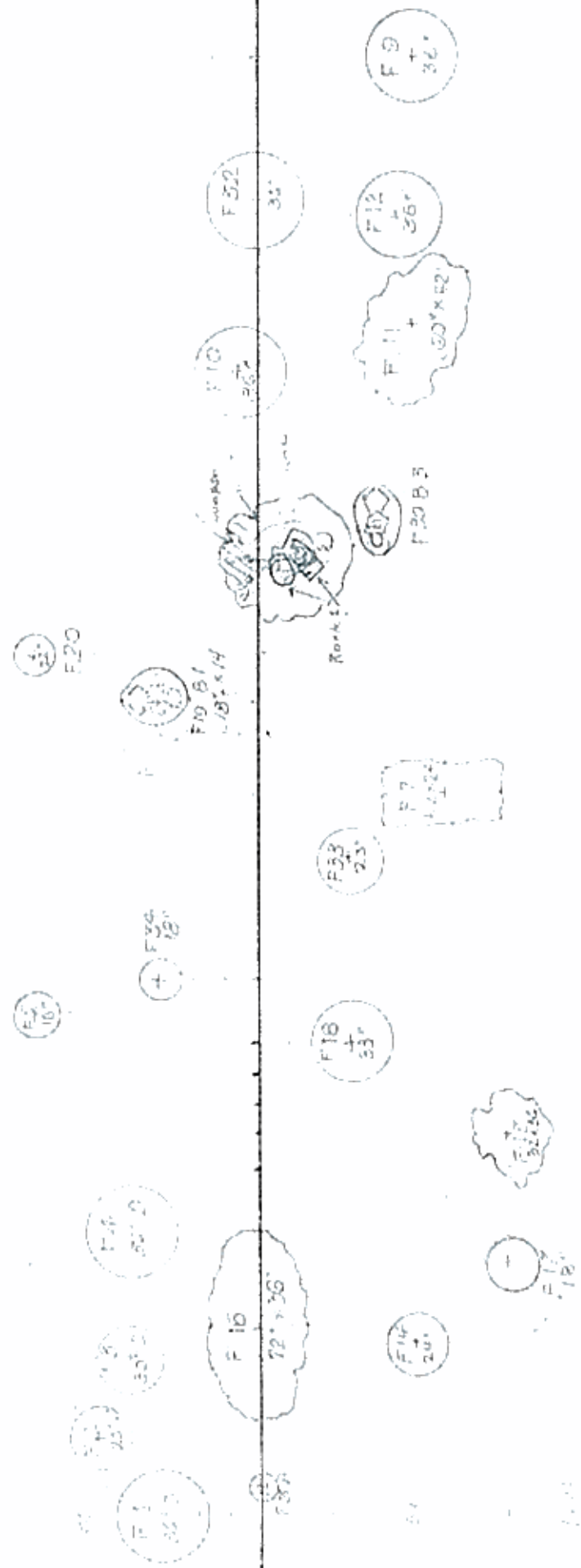
15W



Must:



920
 Burial 4
 all lower bones
 destroyed by
 bulldoze.
 Corn here



Sheet 4

500 550 600 650 700 750 800 850 900 950 1000



10E

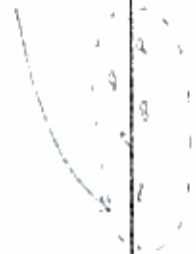
5C

5W

10W

75W

Burial 5
Remnants (Baby)
Destroyed by
Bulldozer.



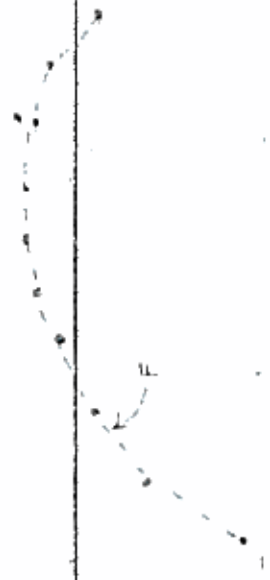
(L+ 21)

(F228)
981-6100



Sheet 5

1400 1050 1100 1150 1200 1250 1300 1350 1400 1450 1500



F22
+
365

F22
+

Results Not
Completed

Sheet 6

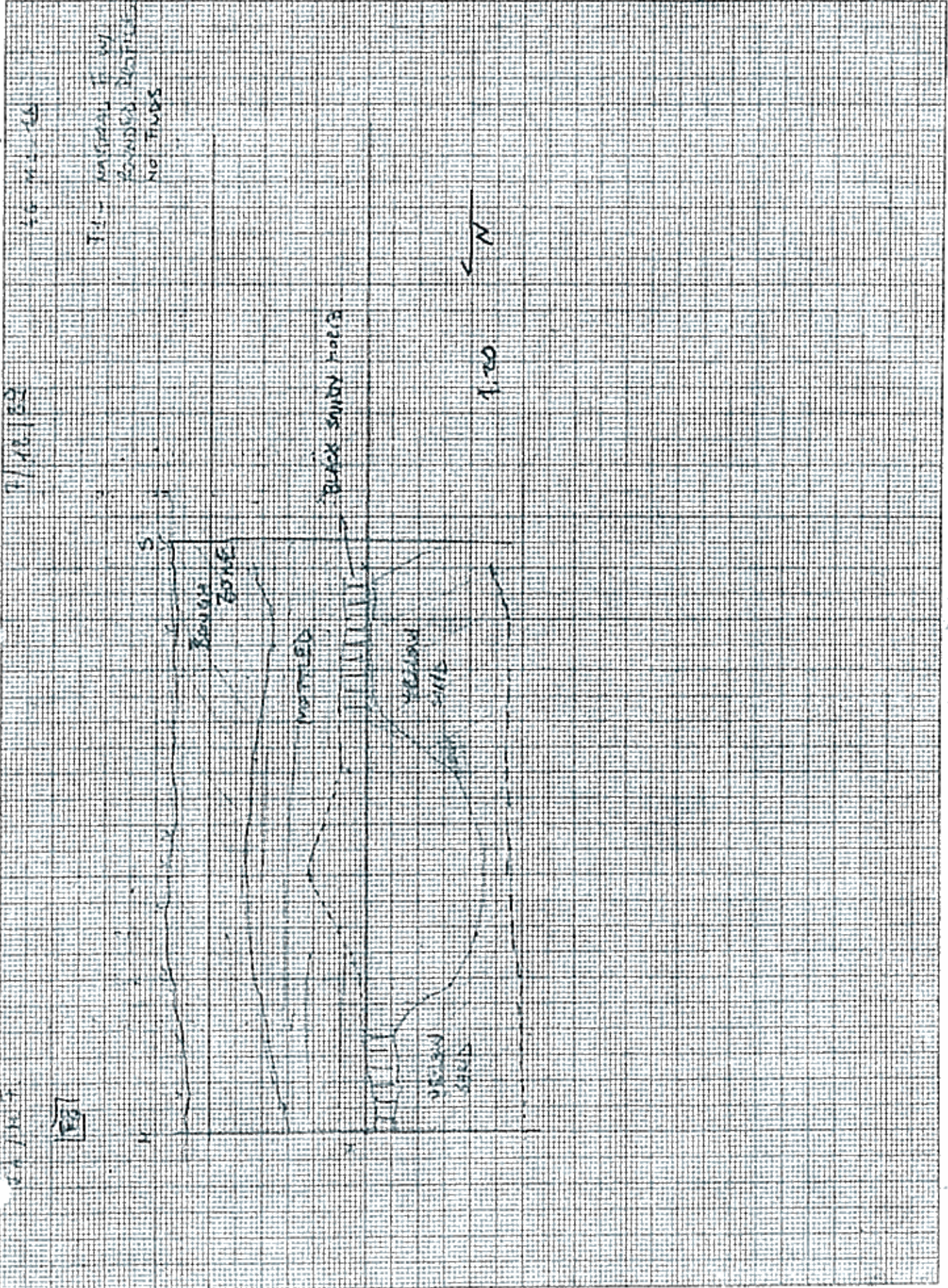
150.3 155.3 160.3 165.3 170.3 175.3 180.3 185.3 190.3 195.3



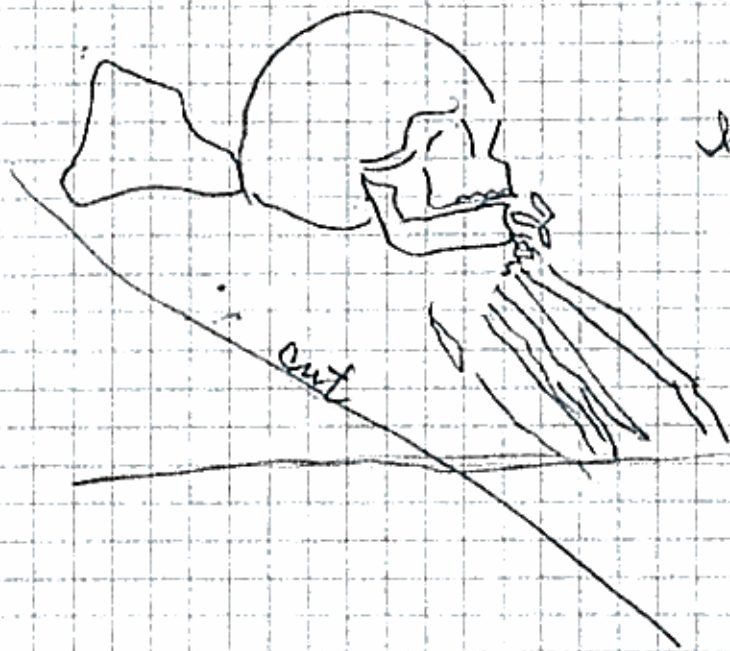
F24
+
Void
36"

46Mc1-3 DRAG STRIP

FEATURE	LOCATION	SIZE-DEPTH DEPTH(?)	All depths from graded surface which varied from 18" to 48"
1	0-3E	36" (27")	Contained bone, chipped stone, etc.
2	2 1/2 S-5E	25" D (10")	Saucer shaped - circular. (Probably bottom)
3	5S-4E	30" D (12")	Shallow - contained bird bone owl.
3A	0-9"E	12" D (8")	Shallow circular.
4	9S-4E	36" D (9-10")	No description available
5	16S-7E	18" (5")	There may be another 15' area. Chipped stone - shell - bone - artifacts
6	147S-6"W	50" (24")	About 18" overburden graded out
7	23S-6W	42EW-24NS	Irregular rectangular (was probably round)
E(W) B2-8	30 1/2 S-O	53" x 38" (20")	Rain storm ruined burial - Present was a bone bead, cut for mandible - Stone (collapsed) a burial head was in the west end stone were on right side. Bone collapsed inward on that end. High limestone chest burial was very little. Burial unexcavated See Burial 1 - 46Mc1-3 OH.
9	34 1/2 S-5'W	36" D (10")	A copper bead from this pit
10	35 1/2 S-6"E	36" D (6")	a shallow saucer shaped pit.
11	35 1/2 S-5'W	78" L x 54" (24")	a black cut flint (white?) ^{same pit south} of this.
12	40 1/2 S-4 1/2 W	36" x 36" (10")	a copper bead was found
13	12'S-8'W	42" D (10")	Artifacts - shell, bone, other
14	5 1/2 S-5'W	24" D (24")	Sectioned - 8-10" contained artifacts with a 3" sand layer (flint?) below 10" bone shell found
15	4'N-O	24" D (12")	show little shell + bone - no other details missing contents recorded.
16	6'S-O	72" x 36 (6")	Large shallow pit with bone, stone shell etc
17	8'S-8'W	18" D (14")	Small pit. Ethelther Tool, Copper bead
18	15'S-3W	33" (20")	Burial refuse - charcoal
E(W) B1-19	26'S-3E	24" x 20" (13")	Baby burial, estimated less than 6 months Curl of death unknown, bones in very poor condition. Burial goods were small disc beads (100-200) East west - head to west
20	27 1/2 S-7'E	22" D (6")	Artifacts found.
21	82'S'S -3 1/2 W	24 x 18 (10")	Burial refuse, but suspect was a burial.
22	117'S-3'W	3' D (3')	Pit was filled with burned material, inc burn, Hazelred, Chestnut - Bone Bead. Side walls were also burned deeply. Charcoal sample taken.
22A	93'S-6'R	26" D (3")	30 works in a circular arrangement - Chalk?
23	133S-13W	24" D (8")	Fire pit - ran out of time - Artifacts.
24	162S-8W	36" (6")	No contents but possible. (Not completed)
25	38N-5E	40" (20")	A very rich pit which was not completed.
26	71N-3W	25" (6")	Very little found - Gradual + 2 feet thin water the bottom of a late pit
27	172S-2W	14" D (?)	There was a post in center - bottom could not be reached long bones found completely gone (osteoporosis?) Most of this burial destroyed by B.D. red bone, skull + a few vertebrae.
N S B4-28	APPROX 50S	?(2')	Bulldog scattered bones - an olive head found Age less than 6 months, 3 shell longitudinal 2 elk teeth, 2 round disc bead.
? B5-29	about 20S	?	
N S B3-30	29'S-4'W	27" x 14" (8")	A linear PM arrangement of 11 PM shut last
31	130S-O		
32	42S-O	36" (6")	
33	21S-3W	23" (?)	" "
34	17S-3E	15" (?)	" "

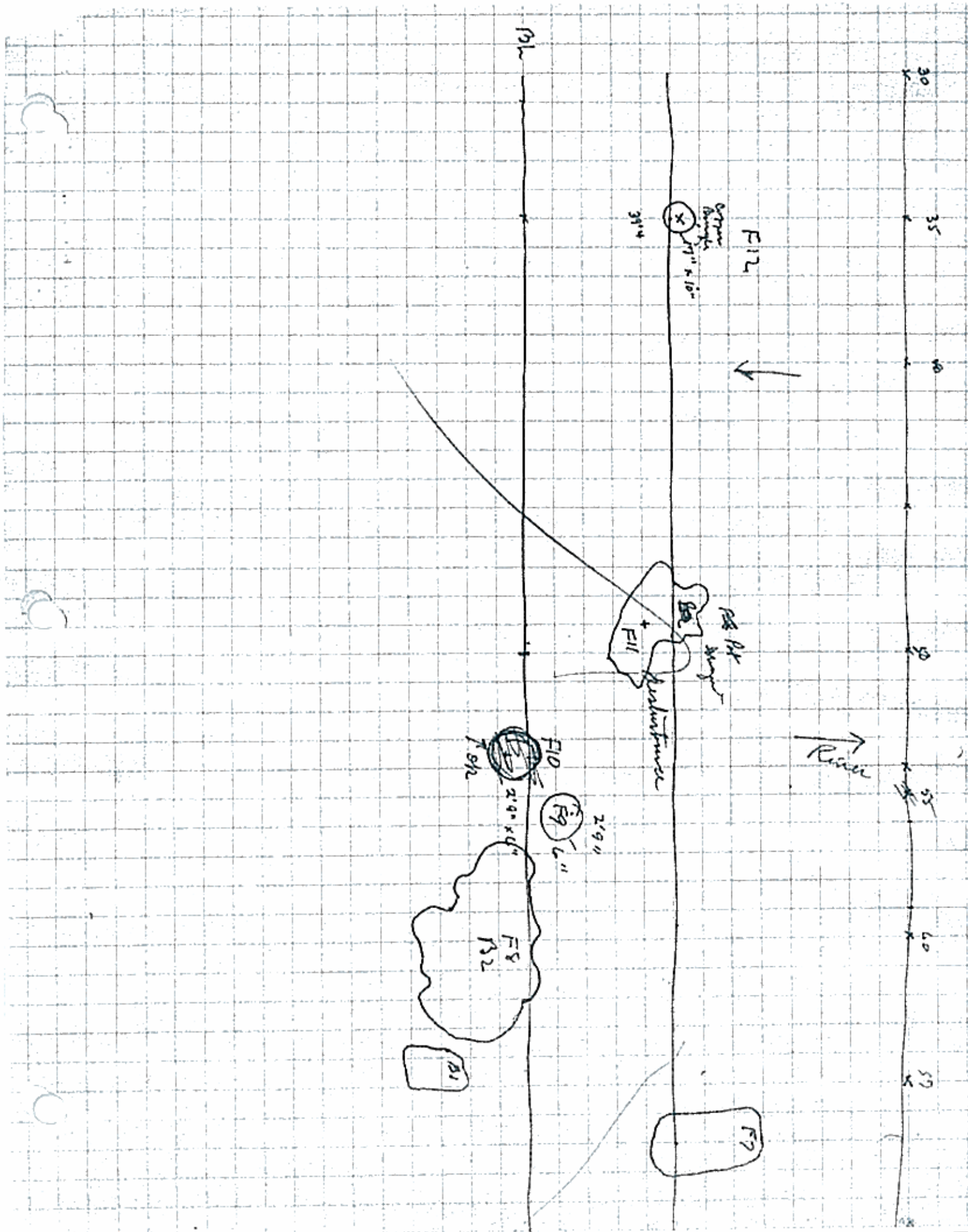


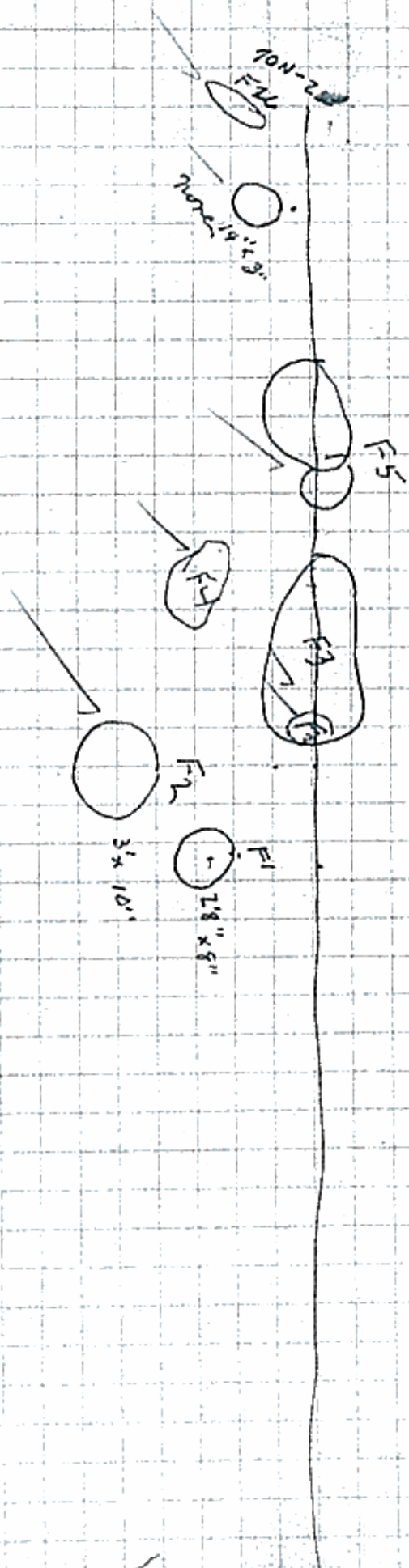
~~B~~ 3-1-5^B



Inside Wall

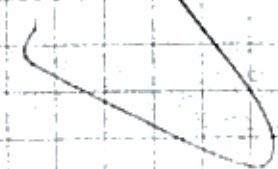
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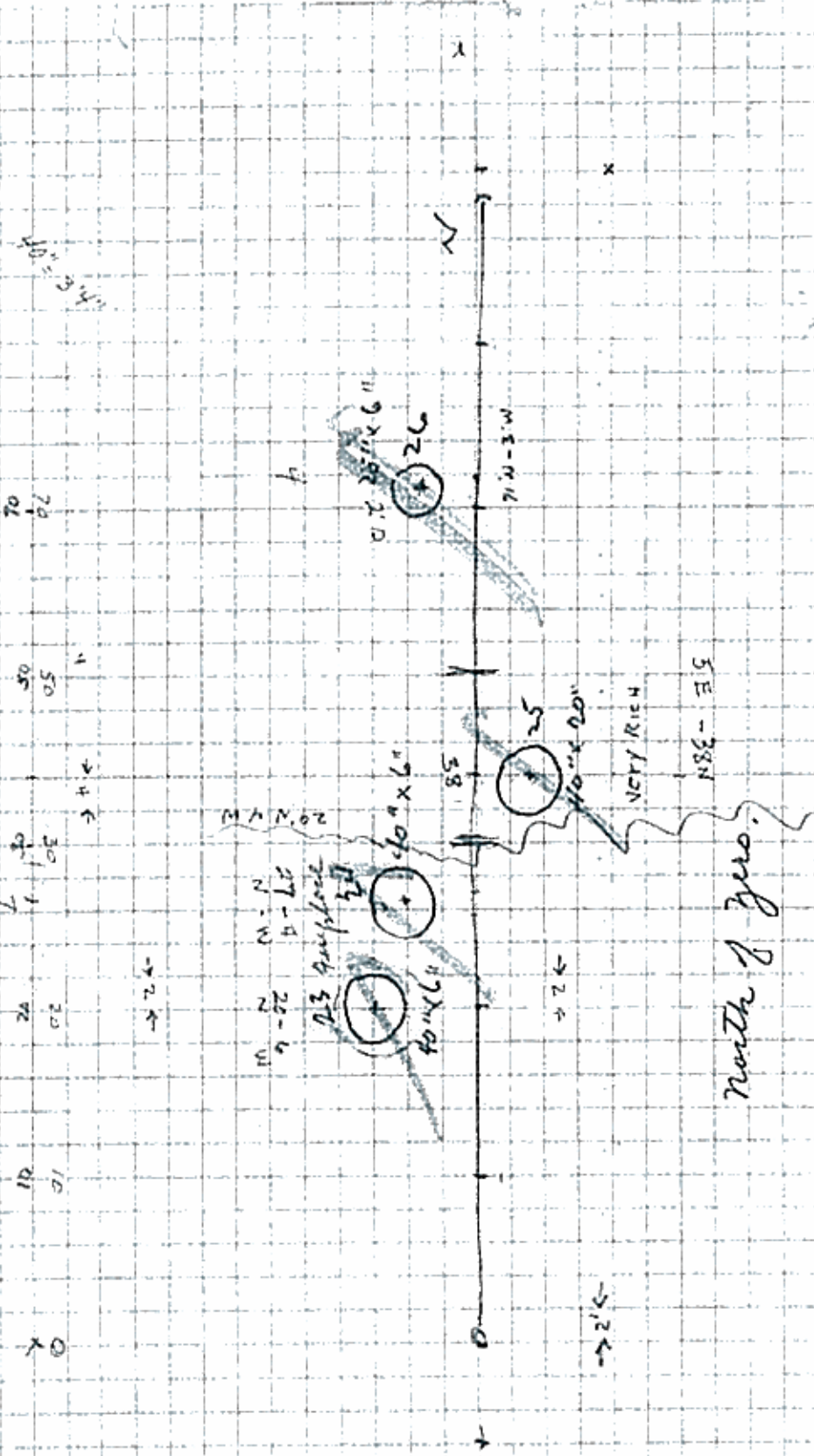




10 X
 75 N
 80
 80
 85 N
 90
 90 N
 95
 95 N
 X

1/16"





10" = 34m

70 04

50 05

30 07

10 10

0 0

22
25" x 6"

24
40" x 6"

25
40" x 20"

23 sample
20" x 4"
20" x 4"
20" x 4"

N-W-3-W

5E-38N
NCTY RICH

North of zero.

5/20/4

SNIDOW SITE, MERCER COUNTY, WV: SKELETAL ANALYSIS REPORT

DAVID B. BURR, LEON LANE AND CARRIE MCGRATH

The skeletal material in this report are from the "upper village" site of Snidow (46-MC-1) in the Southern part of West Virginia. Burial 1 (F213) and Burials 2A-C (F596) were excavated by a crew from Marshall University and Concord College. The remainder of the material was excavated by Mr. Jones, an amateur archeologist. The material was then washed and bagged at the Marshall University archeology lab and sent to West Virginia University for analysis. Originally excavated as 16 individuals, this material is now believed to represent 23-25 individuals.

<u>ID</u>	<u>SEX</u>	<u>AGE</u>	<u>COMMENTS</u>
Burial 1 (F213)	----	9-10 mos	No pathology
Burial 2A (F596)	M	40-45 yrs	Periodontal disease Vertebral and mandibular osteophytosis
Burial 2B (F596)	----	5 yrs	Periostitis/osteomyelitis of fibula
Burial 2C (F596)	----	15-17 yrs	No pathology
Burial 2A	F	11-14 yrs	Cradle-boarding
Burial 2B	----	11-12 mos	No pathology
Burial 3A (F36)	----	6- 9 mos	Three separate individuals
Burial 3B (F36)	----	3- 6 yrs	found in common
Burial 3C (F36)	----	13-16 yrs	burial
Burial 4	----	0- 3 mos	Probably died at birth
Burial 5	----	11-13 mos	No pathology
Burial 6	----	22-26 mos	May belong with Burial 10B
Burial 8A	----	4- 6 mos	No pathology
Burial 8B	----	3- 4 yrs	May belong with Burial 8C
Burial 8C	----	4- 6 yrs	May belong with Burial 8B, 8D, or 10A

Burial 8D	----	4 yrs	May belong with Burial 8C
Burial 10A	----	5- 6 yrs	May belong with Burial 8C; intracranial contusion
Burial 10B	----	18-24 mos	May belong with Burial 6
Burial 7	----	18-24 mos	Cradle boarding; Anemia; possible pleuritis
Burial 9	M	12-14 yrs	No pathology
Burial 11A	----	6- 8 mos	No pathology
Burial 11B	----	19+ yrs	Represented only by and axis
Burial 12	----	18-24 mos	Alveolar infection; mild anemia
Burial 13	----	9-12 mos	Trauma on frontal; mild anemia
Burial 14	----	----	----

SUMMARY OF AGE COHORTS

<u>Age</u>	<u>Frequency</u>
0-3 months	1
3-6 months	1
6-9 months	2
9-12 months	4
1.5-2 years	4
3 -6 years	6
7-11 years	0
11-16 years	4
> 18 years	2

DESCRIPTION

Burial 1 (F213)

Burial 1 (F213) is an infant of undetermined sex. The burial is represented by a partial fragmented cranium and mandible, complete deciduous dentition, a canine bud from the permanent dentition, incomplete scapulas, left clavicle and humerus, proximal right radius and ulna, right femoral midshaft, long bone fragments, C₁ vertebra unfused, 6 vertebral bodies and 15 halves of neural arches, and 31 rib fragments representing a minimum of 9 ribs. A piece of unidentified animal bone was associated with this burial.

This individual was between 9-10 months at the time of death. The mental symphysis is fused but the suture is clearly visible, indicating an age just under one year. Dentition indicates an age of nine months.

Because of the age, gender is undeterminable.

Because the epiphyses are not present, and because stature estimation regression equations are based on adult samples, height could not be estimated.

The deciduous teeth are in excellent condition. Incisors have erupted, are moderately shovel shaped, enamel is in fair condition and roots are 50% developed. The deciduous canines and 1st molars have 1/4 root development, no enamel, and have not erupted. The crowns of the deciduous 2nd molars are 3/4 to completely formed. The cusp of the permanent canine has coalesced.

Significant post-mortem deterioration and fragmentation of the entire skeleton is evident. There is no indication of pathology on any bones from this burial. Cause of death is indeterminable from the skeletal remains.

Burial 2A(F596)

Burial 2A (F596) represents an adult male. The burial is represented by an incomplete cranium, complete mandible, complete dentition except for M₁, M¹ and M², complete appendicular skeleton, nearly complete pectoral and pelvic girdles, a minimum of 19 ribs, complete cervical, thoracic and lumbar vertebral column, the 1st and 2nd sacral vertebrae and one coccygeal vertebra.

This individual was 40-45 years old at the time of death. Epiphyseal fusion indicates an age greater than 25 years. Fusion of sacral vertebrae 1 and 2 indicates an age greater than 32 years. The pubic symphysis indicates an age between 38 and 42 years old. Slight fusion of cranial sutures, severe occlusal wear, pre-mortem loss of the upper first molars, slight alveolar resorption around the canines, slight lipping of the vertebrae and spurring of the mandibular condyle are all consistent with an age between 40 and 45 years.

Although several pelvic traits suggest female gender (e.g. subpubic angle, sciatic notch width, ischial flaring and a preauricular sulcus), the balance of pelvic traits indicate that

this skeleton belonged to a male. The robustness of the pelvic girdle, the shape of the pelvic inlet, and the width of the first sacral body compared to the alae are all consistent with male gender. The appendicular skeleton is robust with heavy muscle attachment markings. The cranium exhibits large mastoid processes, distinct brow ridges, and a robust nuchal area. The squared gonial angle and mental eminence of the mandible are consistent with male gender.

The dentition from this individual was in poor condition. There is significant occlusal wear on all teeth, and extreme wear on the upper central incisors. The upper first molars were lost pre-mortem. The 1^M was probably lost as a consequence of advanced periodontal disease that involved and infected the maxillary sinus. There was slight alveolar resorption around the lower canines. There are caries on the mesial aspect of both lower first premolars, the buccal aspect of M^3 , 2^M and 3^M . occlusal aspect of the lower second molars and distal aspects of the lower second incisors.

Stature for this individual is estimated at 167.25 cm (about 5' 5-3/4").

This individual showed evidence of an age-related mild osteophytosis involving some vertebrae and the mandibular condyle. In addition, a periodontal abscess involving the maxillary sinus was observed.

Burial 2B (F 596)

Burial 2B (F596) is the skeleton of a child of undetermined gender. This burial is represented by incomplete mandible and cranium, nearly complete dentition, incomplete pectoral and pelvic girdles, an incomplete appendicular skeleton, numerous rib fragments, the atlas, all the lumbar and sacral vertebrae and numerous unidentified posterior elements and vertebral bodies.

This individual was 5 years old at the time of death. This was determined largely by dental development. The primary dentition was completely erupted. Tooth buds for the permanent first and second molars and both permanent premolars were present. The first molars had fully developed crowns but little root development. The crowns of the second molars had coalesced but were not completely developed.

The teeth are in fair condition. Incisors are mildly shovel shaped. The i_1 had become necrotic prior to the individual's death. The crown of i_c was lost prior to death.

The fibulae had a spongy appearance and were thicker than normal. This is suggestive of a soft tissue or bony infection, suggesting either a periostitis or a mild osteomyelitis. Such an infection could be associated with the cause of death.

Burial 2C (F596)

Burial 2C (F596) is the skeleton of an adolescent of undetermined gender. This burial is represented by 2 middle and 2 distal phalanges.

This individual was 14-16 years old at the time of death, based on partial fusion of the phalangeal epiphyses.

Gender and stature cannot be determined for this individual. No pathology was present.

Burial 2A

Burial 2A is a female between 11-14 years of age. This burial is represented by complete appendicular bones, pectoral and pelvic girdles, 17 ribs, miscellaneous metatarsals and metacarpals, bilateral calcanea and tali nearly complete vertebral column, incomplete bones of the braincase, maxillae, zygomatics, and nearly complete dentition.

Epiphyseal evidence indicates an age of 12-20 years old. The pubic symphysis indicates an age of less than 18. Diaphyseal length of long bones and width of ilium indicates an age of 7.5-8.5, although clearly this is too young, and inconsistent with other evidence. Dental evidence is consistent with an individual 11-14 years old.

Because of the age, gender determination is doubtful, but it was most likely female. A square chin indicates male gender. Other traits such as small brow ridges and supraorbital tori, and a wide sciatic notch suggest female gender.

Stature is undetermined because of age. Stature estimation regression equations are based on adult samples so stature could not be accurately assessed.

Teeth are in overall good condition. The left and right first molars show signs of wearing. Upper and lower left M1 and M2 have caries. Incisors are shovel shaped.

The occipital is flattened probably from cradle boarding during infancy. No other signs of pathology are visible on this skeleton. Cause of death cannot be determined.

Burial 2B

Burial 2B is an infant of undetermined sex. The burial is represented by an incomplete cranium and mandible, partial deciduous dentition, three unerupted permanent molars and one rib.

Based on the dentition age at death was estimated at 11-12 months old. The metopic suture was clearly visible but mostly fused indicating an age less than 2.

Because of age, gender and stature estimation are undeterminable.

The teeth were in fair condition. The deciduous molars and canines had partial root development but had not erupted. The crowns of the permanent molars were 3/4 formed. The enamel on the right canine was just forming and 3 pits in a transverse plane just below the enamel development may indicate enamel hypoplasia.

No pathology was present on the skeleton, except for the pitting on the right canine. If enamel hypoplasia is the cause of the pitting, a dietary deficiency may be indicated.

Burial 3A

Burial 3A is an infant of undetermined sex. This burial is represented by incomplete skull, right scapula and clavicle, mostly complete upper appendicular skeleton, incomplete femur, long bone fragments, one epiphyseal rib fragment, 3 cervical vertebrae and other unidentified vertebrae, miscellaneous hand and foot bones, and partial dentition. Animal bones were mixed

in with this skeleton, but now have been separated.

This individual was 6-9 months old at time of death. The metopic suture is present and the anterior fontanelle is open. The deciduous incisors and molars have partially formed roots. The neural arches of the unidentified vertebrae are unfused. Long bone age estimation regression formulas indicate an age of 0.5-1.5 years. These traits are consistent with an age of 6-9 months.

Because of age, gender and stature estimation are undeterminable.

The enamel of the deciduous molars is not fully formed. There is a carie on i_2 ; m_2 is impacted.

There is evidence of slight cribra orbitalia. This suggests a mild anemia. The occipital appears to have some thinning with slight degradation of the surrounding bone. This is probably not associated with the cause of death.

Burial 3B

This burial is a child of undetermined sex. It is represented by the basi-occipital region of the occipital and the distal tibial epiphysis.

This individual was likely between 3-6 years old. Non fusion of the basi-occipital to the condylar elements indicates an age of less than six. Size of the two bones is similar in proportion to other individuals from this site between ages 3-6.

Because of age and lack of remains, gender and stature could not be estimated.

No pathology was present on either bone representing this individual.

Burial 3C

This burial is a subadult of undetermined sex. It is represented by the right fourth metatarsal and a left proximal phalanx.

This individual was between 13-16 years of age. Lack of fusion of distal epiphysis on the metatarsal indicates an age less than 18. The lack of fusion of the proximal epiphysis on the phalanx indicates an age less than 16. Size of the two bones indicates an individual of subadult status.

Gender and stature cannot be determined by these bones.

No sign of pathology is present.

Burial 4

Burial 4 is an infant of undetermined gender. This burial is represented by incomplete cranium, partial dentition, pectoral girdle, appendicular skeleton, rib fragments, and unfused vertebral elements. Twenty animal bone fragments were associated with this skeleton.

This individual was between 0-3 months at the time of death. Diaphyseal long bone length indicates an age of 0-6 months. All dental indicators indicate an age less than 3 months. It is possible that this individual died at or soon after birth.

Gender and stature are undeterminable for an individual of this age.

No enamel has formed on the deciduous dentition. Molars and

canines have only partially formed crowns. Incisors have fully formed crowns, no root development and slight shovel shape.

No pathology was present on this skeleton.

Burial 5

Burial 5 is an infant of undetermined sex. It is represented by incomplete left frontal and sphenoid, several unidentified skull fragments, nearly complete postcranial skeleton and deciduous $2m$. Present is a possible human patella of an individual less than 5. Several pieces of animal bone were also mixed with this skeleton.

This burial is an infant 11-13 months old. Some of the neural arches of vertebrae in the cervical and thoracic region are fused. Epiphyseal ends have not fused to long bones. Age estimation regression formulas based on long bone length indicate an age of 0.5 to 1.5 years.

Due to age, gender and stature are undeterminable.

Dentition for this individual is represented by $2m$. It has the root has not erupted and the root has not developed.

No signs of pathology are present on this individual.

Burials 6, 8, and 10

The materials from Burials 6, 8 and 10 came to us as three individuals buried in a common pit. Upon examination we determined that a minimum of five individuals were buried in this pit. There is a possibility that seven individuals were buried in this pit. Burial 6 represents one individual, though the material now catalogued as Burial 10B may actually belong with it. This is based on the similar ages of the individuals (about 2 years), and the absence of duplicate skeletal elements.

Burial 8 has been separated into four individuals labeled 8A-D. Burial 8A is an infant 4-6 months old, much younger than the rest of this burial. Burial 8B is a child 3-4 years old, and may belong with Burial 8C because the ages are similar and there is no duplication of skeletal elements. There is no possibility that Burial 8B belongs with Burials 8A or 8D, based on age analysis and duplicated skeletal elements. Burial 8C is most likely part of Burial 8B, 8D or 10A. Burials 8B, 8D and 10A each represent a separate individual. It is most likely that Burials 8C and 8D belong together. However, Burial 8C may represent a separate individual, and so it has been given its own identification.

Burial 10 was separated into two individuals, 10A and 10B. Burial 10A was a child 5-6 years old and may belong with Burial 8C, as stated above. Because of its age and duplicate skeletal elements, it cannot belong to Burials 6, 8A, 8B, 8D or 10B, also found in this pit. Burial 10B is an infant 1.5-2 years of age. As mentioned previously, this skeletal material may belong with Burial 6.

In summary, the most likely scenario for associated burials in this pit is:

Individual #1: Burials 6 and 10B

Individual #2: Burial 8A

Individual #3: Burial 8B

Burial 8C is likely

Individual #4: Burial 8D
Individual #5: Burial 10A

associated with one
of these three

Burial 6

Burial 6 is a child of undetermined sex. The skeleton is represented by partial cranium, left mandible, nearly complete dentition, clavicles, right ischium, distal fragment of fibula and ulna, unidentified phalanges, proximal tibial epiphysis, cervical vertebrae including 1/2 of the atlas, 2 thoracic vertebrae, other unidentified vertebral elements, and miscellaneous ribs. Also present were 8 animal bones. It is probable that this material and that of burial 10B represent one individual.

This individual was 22-26 months old at time of death. The metopic suture is closed. All deciduous teeth have erupted. No eruption of permanent dentition is apparent. No fusion of vertebral bodies to posterior elements has occurred. All traits are consistent with an age around 2 years.

Because of age, gender and stature are undeterminable.

Dentition is in good condition. All deciduous teeth have erupted.

No pathology is present on this skeleton.

Burial 8A

Burial 8A is an infant of undetermined gender. This burial is represented by a nearly complete cranium and mandible, scapulae, right clavicle and humerus, most of the pelvic girdle, left femur, 3 epiphyses, 3 bones from the hand or foot, rib fragments, and unidentified vertebral elements.

This skeleton was 4-6 months old at the time of death. The mental symphysis has not fused. Maxillary and mandibular alveoli indicate well developed tooth buds but no eruption of primary dentition. Diaphyseal long bone length and ilium width indicate an age of 0-.5 years.

Gender and stature are undeterminable.

No pathology is present.

Burial 8B

Burial 8B is a child of undetermined gender. The burial is represented by right zygomatic, incomplete maxillae, 2 pieces of unidentified cranium, and incomplete dentition. This skeleton may belong with 8C.

This individual was 3-4 years old at the time of death. Dental development is consistent with a child of that age. The upper deciduous incisors and canines were erupted, as was m¹. No permanent had erupted.

Gender and stature are undeterminable.

Deciduous dentition is in good condition and has erupted. Permanent dentition is present but has not erupted.

No pathology is present.

Burial 8C

Burial 8C is a child of undetermined gender. This burial is represented by a distal radius or ulna, partial fibula, distal

tibial epiphysis and a metacarpal. These remains probably belong with those of either 8B or 8D.

This individual was 4-6 years old. Age estimation was based on epiphyseal development and size.

Gender and stature is undeterminable.

No teeth are present.

No pathology is present.

Burial 8D

Burial 8D is a child of undetermined sex. It is represented by partial permanent and primary dentition. This skeleton may belong with material from 8C.

This individual was 4 ± years old at time of death, based on dental development.

Gender and stature are undeterminable.

The deciduous canine has two incipient caries. There is significant occlusal wear on central incisors. Tartar was found on the first molars. Roots of the second molars are not fully formed. Primary dentition has all erupted. Permanent dentition has not erupted.

No pathology, except caries, was found on this skeleton.

Burial 10A

Burial 10A is a child of undetermined gender. The burial is represented by an incomplete cranium, mandible, partial dentition, scapulae, incomplete appendicular and pelvic girdles, fifth metacarpal, left talus, calcaneus, cuboid, bilateral metatarsals, 10 phalanges, rib fragments, 6 thoracic vertebrae, 4 lumbar vertebrae, and 2 sacral vertebrae. Also present were 21 animal bones.

This individual was 5-6 years old at the time of death. The epiphyses for the head of the right humerus is partially united to the epiphysis for the greater tuberosity. This occurs at 6 years of age. Dental development is consistent with a person 5 or 6 years of age. Diaphyseal long bone length and ilium width gives an age less than 3.5 years old.

Stature is undeterminable.

Dentition shows occlusal wear on all erupted teeth. An x-ray was taken of the mandible showing the development of unerupted permanent dentition. Tooth buds for M² are not well developed. Development of M₁ is consistent with an age of 4-6 years. Development of the premolars is consistent with an age of 5-7 years.

There is evidence of an intracranial contusion (hematoma) on the right parietal. The exterior of the parietal in the same area is also stained. Lack of healing indicates the individual lived only a few days after the accident. It is likely that this is associated with cause of death.

Burial 10B

Burial 10B is an infant. This burial is represented by incomplete right mandible, right radius, and permanent first molar.

This individual was probably 1.5-2 years old at the time of death. The permanent M₁ is partially developed. The alveolus for

the deciduous m_2 indicates that tooth had erupted. Diaphyseal length of the radius indicates an age of .5-1.5 years of age.

Gender and stature are undeterminable.

M_1 is partially developed, no enamel development is apparent, and it had not erupted. No pathology is present on this skeleton.

Burial 7

Burial 7 is an infant of undetermined gender. It is represented by an incomplete cranium, mandible, partial dentition, incomplete appendicular skeleton, partial pectoral and pelvic girdles, rib fragments, 1st cervical vertebra and other unidentified vertebral elements.

This individual was 18-24 months old at the time of death. The neural arches are fused on one thoracic vertebra, but no fusion to vertebral bodies is evident. The mandibular second deciduous molars had just erupted. Dentition is consistent with an individual 18-24 months.

Gender and stature are undeterminable.

Deciduous dentition is all erupted, though eruption of m_2 is recent.

The occipital shows flattening probably from "cradle boarding." Also this skeleton shows severe cribra orbitalia. This may be associated with cause of death as it indicates a dietary deficiency probably associated with weaning. The proximal portions of two right ribs are fused. This could be caused by a completely healed fracture (unusual in this area) or as the result of an inflammatory infection, either pleuritis or a secondary respiratory infection. Such an infection could be associated with the cause of death.

Burial 9

Burial 9 is a male adolescent. It is represented by a nearly complete cranium, mandible, complete dentition, and nearly complete post-cranial skeleton.

This individual was 12-14 years of age at the time of death. There is partial fusion of an epiphysis on a metacarpal. No epiphyseal fusion is apparent on long bones. M_3 have not erupted. M_2 have erupted. The deciduous canine is present. The coxal bone has not united. No fusion of the epiphysis of the coracoid process is apparent. The posterior elements of the vertebrae are nearly fused. Vertebrae S4 and S5 have fused. Diaphyseal long bone lengths indicate and age of 7.5 - 10.5.

This individual was a male. The sciatic notch is narrow. The supraorbital tori are prominent. The mental symphysis is squared.

The mandibular teeth are in good condition. M_1 show distinct occlusal wear, greater on the left. The maxillary teeth are in good condition except for a carie on the distal aspect of P^1 . The M_1 show occlusal wear, more on the right side. There is a significant tartar build up on the lingual side of the upper and lower right teeth. Upper incisors are shovel shaped.

No pathology is apparent on this individual.

Burial 11A

Burial 11 is an infant of undetermined sex. This burial is

represented by partial cranium, nearly complete appendicular bones and pelvic girdle, rib fragments, unidentified hand and foot bones, and unidentified vertebral elements. There were 2 pieces of animal bone mixed with this material.

This individual was 6-8 months old at the time of death. Diaphyseal long bone length and ilium width indicates an age of 0-6 months. No fusion of vertebral elements has occurred. The body of the sphenoid has begun fusion but there is no evidence of lesser or greater wings. This suggests an age around 6 months but no greater than 8 months.

Stature is undeterminable.

No dentition is present.

No pathology is present.

Burial 11B

Burial 11B is an adult of undetermined sex. This burial is represented by a complete adult axis (C₂ vertebra). This vertebra is in a bag marked "Burial 11 adult axis vertebra."

This individual was at least 19 years of age at the time of death. The inferior surface of the vertebra had united.

Stature cannot be determined.

No pathology was observed.

Burial 12

Burial 12 is an infant of undetermined sex. It is represented by partial cranium, incomplete mandible, nearly complete dentition, and the majority of the postcranial skeleton.

This individual was 18-24 months old at time of death. There is no fusion of vertebral bodies to posterior elements but there is fusion of posterior elements in the thoracic and cervical regions. The first deciduous molars have erupted and the second molars have partially erupted. Diaphyseal bone length and width of ilium indicates an age of .5-3.5 years old.

Gender and stature are undeterminable.

The permanent upper right molar is impacted resulting in a possible infection. Other teeth show no abnormalities.

In addition to the infection in the maxillary bone this individual shows signs of cribra orbitalia. There are also some unusual marks on the frontal bone.

Burial 13

Burial 13 is an infant. It is represented by a partial cranium, mandible, incomplete pelvic and pectoral girdles, incomplete appendicular bones, rib fragments unidentified bones of hand and foot, complete deciduous dentition, buds for deciduous first molars, cervical vertebrae and other unidentified vertebral elements.

Based on dental development, this individual was 9-12 months old at the time of death. The anterior fontanelle had not closed but had an identifiable diamond shape. There is no fusion of posterior elements to vertebral bodies. Neural arches in the lumbar region are fused. There is an indication of mild cribra orbitalia on the frontal bones. The frontal has suffered trauma with an indication of a hypervascular response; this may be associated with the cause of death.

Burial 14

Burial 14 is represented by two pieces of unidentifiable human cranium. The rest of the bones are most likely animal. Nothing else can be determined from these remains.

ADDENDUM TO THE SNIDOW REPORT

The following materials associated with Burial 2B, Feature 596 of the Snidow site were sent to us following the submission of our original report. Skeletal material belonging to all three individuals found in Burial 2 was also included in this most recent material, although most of the fragments belonged to the 5 year old.

Skeletal material belonging to the 5 year old included:

1. Right ischium
2. Deciduous teeth i_1 and c_1 ; tooth buds for permanent teeth I^1 and $1C$
3. Coracoid process of left scapula
4. Acromion process of right scapula
5. Epiphysis for the femoral head
6. Various skull fragments, including the greater wing of the sphenoid and portions of the left and right orbits
7. Distal portion of the left clavicle
8. Fragments of phalanges

Because we have a complete set of incisors for the 5 year old, we now believe that the incisor originally thought to be a necrotic first incisor from this child is not of human origin.

Skeletal material belonging to the adult individual were all hand bones: 1 proximal phalanx, 3 middle phalanges, 2 distal phalanges, and a left trapezium. This makes the skeleton of the hands of this adult complete except for one phalanx.

Skeletal material belonging to the adolescent (probably):

A tooth root originally believed to be a lower canine from the 5 year old now must be classified as another individual because we have all the canines for the child and the dentition of the adult is complete. The root appears human rather than animal, and probably comes from a canine, although this is equivocal (it could be a fractured root from a molar, but this still would not place it with either of the other two skeletons in this burial). Because we found other material from an adolescent with this burial, we suggest this may be a tooth from the adolescent individual.

Other materials found with this burial:

With the human skeletal material we also found 3 fragmented animal bones, 2 pieces of pottery, 1 pebble and one polished nonhuman tooth root. There were also numerous unidentifiable fragments of bone that could have come from any of the skeletons in this burial.

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER MC 3 / 2 SERIES 511 down OBSERVER B. L. [unclear] DATE 3-7-79

SEX: SUTURAL EPIPHYSEAL 470 / > 12 DENTAL > 10 / < 15 PUBIC SYMP. < 18

MARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:

Crystal on MT partial or fused (4-17)
Dense epiphyses of the humeri fused (10-19)
Iliac epiphyses not present (< 15)

long bone epiphyses not fused (< 15)
M3 approx 10 or not developed (< 15)
M2 approx 12 (not developed)
Diphyseal L Bone length 7.5-8.5 see back

SEX: M (F) ?

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

Flaring (wide) Sciatic notch
Square chin (M)
Supra orbital fori small (F)
Parietal ridges small

CRITERIA:	SCIATIC NOTCH	M	(F)
	PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS	M	(F)
	SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES	M	(F)
	NUCHAL CREST	M	F
	MASTOID PROCESS	M	F
	ISCHIAL FLARING	M	F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:

- FULLY OBSERVABLE +
- FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
- INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
- ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

SKELETON COMPLETE	+
CRANIUM COMPLETE	+
CALVARIUM COMPLETE	+
FACE COMPLETE	+
<u>I</u> L MANDIBLE	R <u>I</u>
<u>+</u> L FRONTAL	R <u>I</u>
<u>+</u> L PARIETAL	R <u>I</u>
<u>I</u> L OCCIPITAL	R <u>I</u>
<u>I</u> L TEMPORAL	R <u>I</u>
<u>I</u> L SPHENOID	R <u>I</u>
<u>I</u> L ZYGOMATIC	R <u>+</u>
<u>I</u> L MAXILLA	R <u>I</u>
<u>I</u> L PALATINE	R <u>NO</u>
<u>I</u> L NASAL	R <u>NO</u>
<u>I</u> L LACRIMAL	R <u>NO</u>
<u>I</u> L I.N.CONCH.R.	R <u>NO</u>
ETHMOID	<u>NO</u>
VOMER	<u>NO</u>
HYOID	<u>NO</u>

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +

	STERNUM:	M	G	X
<u>I</u>	L SCAPULA	R	<u>I</u>	
<u>I</u>	L CLAVICLE	R	<u>+</u>	
<u>+</u>	L HUMERUS	R	<u>+</u>	165mm
<u>+</u>	L RADIUS	R	<u>+</u>	166mm
<u>I</u>	L ULNA	R	<u>I</u>	165mm
	L INNOMINATE	R		
<u>+</u>	L ILIUM	R	<u>+</u>	100mm
<u>+</u>	L ISCHIUM	R	<u>+</u>	
<u>I</u>	L PUBIS	R	<u>+</u>	
<u>+</u>	L FEMUR	R	<u>+</u>	296mm both epiphyses
<u>+</u>	L PATELLA	R	<u>I</u>	
<u>+</u>	L TIBIA	R	<u>+</u>	245mm proximal epiphyses
<u>I</u>	L FIBULA	R	<u>I</u>	249mm proximal & distal epiphyses

MINIMUM # OF RIBS 17

HAND

<u>+</u> L NAVICULAR	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L LUNATE	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L TRIANGUL.	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L PISIFORM	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L GTR. MULT.	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L LSR. MULT.	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L CAPITATE	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L HAMATE	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.C. 1	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.C. 2	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.C. 3	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.C. 4	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.C. 5	R	<u>+</u>

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS 11
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S 11

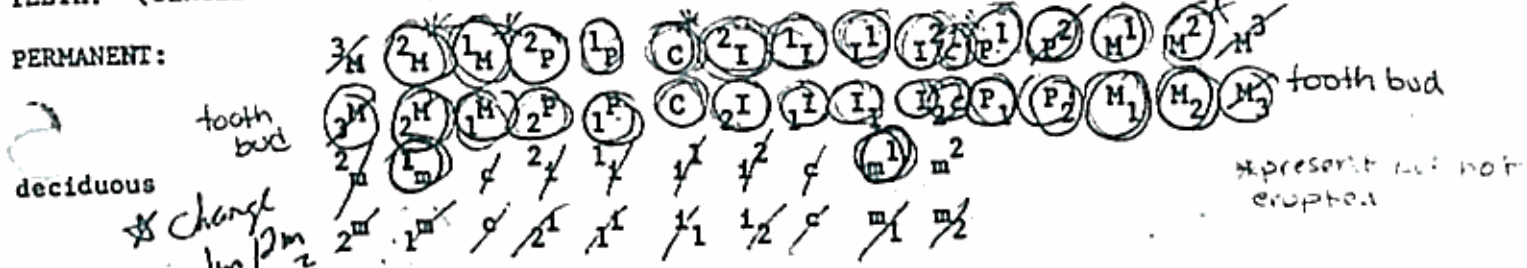
FOOT

<u>+</u> L TALUS	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L CALCANEUS	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L CUBOID	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L NAVICULAR	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L CUNE. 1	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L CUNE. 2	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L CUNE. 3	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.T. 1	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.T. 2	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.T. 3	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.T. 4	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.T. 5	R	<u>+</u>

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS 0
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S 6

proximal epiphyses fused
11 tarsals & distal ends of metatarsals

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)



* Change in lm, pm, mz

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	4	cervical indeterminate level						
THORACIC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL	9	unknown level
LUMBAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	LYSIS?								
SACRAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	2		unknown level						
COCCYGEAL	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL										

9 unidentified postnatal elements
 9 unidentified fragments of vertebral bodies (6-17 yrs)

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC. Long bone epiphyses not fused
 Occipital condyles attached / M3 upper, CR0 (left and right) P1 upper, R 1/2 L 1/2
 M1 very worn (1/2) with several cavities / shovel incisors (upper)
 All primary vertebral centers fused but not obliterated on some thoracic
 root development on all P's are not developed - P2 one erupted
 non-reached occlusal plane / M2 erupted M2 not erupted
 root development just began

Age: Deciduous canine present (9-14)
 Coxal bone not fused (2, 15)
 Coracoid process not begun to fuse (10-14)
 Posterior elements nearly fused but still apparent (11-12)

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 46-7C-1 SERIES Swidlow OBSERVER L. A. Durr DATE 8-3-89
By 1A 12b

AGE: SUTURAL _____ EPIPHYSEAL _____ DENTAL 11-12 mos PUBIC SYMP. _____
 REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: metopic suture closed but visible < 2

SEX: M F (?)
 REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION _____

CRITERIA: SCIATIC NOTCH M F
 PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS M F
 SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES M F
 NUCHAL CREST M F
 MASTOID PROCESS M F
 ISCHIAL FLARING M F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:
 FULLY OBSERVABLE +
 FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
 INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
 ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

SKELETON COMPLETE +
 CRANIUM COMPLETE +
 CALVARIUM COMPLETE +
 FACE COMPLETE +
 F L MANDIBLE R I
 F L FRONTAL R F
 F L PARIETAL R I
 F L OCCIPITAL R I
petrous I L TEMPORAL R I *petrous*
 L SPHENOID R _____
 L ZYGOMATIC R I
 L MAXILLA R _____
 L PALATINE R _____
 L NASAL R _____
 L LACRIMAL R _____
 L I.N.CONCH. R _____
 ETHMOID _____
 VOMER _____
 HYOID _____

2 fragments probably from right

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +
 STERNUM: M G X
 L SCAPULA R _____
 L CLAVICLE R _____
 L HUMERUS R _____
 L RADIUS R _____
 L ULNA R _____
 L INNOMINATE R _____
 L ILIUM R _____
 L ISCHIUM R _____
 L PUBIS R _____
 L FEMUR R _____
 L PATELLA R _____
 L TIBIA R _____
 L FIBULA R _____

MINIMUM # OF RIBS 1 R. b

HAND
 L NAVICULAR R _____
 L LUNATE R _____
 L TRIANGUL. R _____
 L PISIFORM R _____
 L GTR. MULT. R _____
 L LSR. MULT. R _____
 L CAPITATE R _____
 L HAMATE R _____
 L M.C. 1 R _____
 L M.C. 2 R _____
 L M.C. 3 R _____
 L M.C. 4 R _____
 L M.C. 5 R _____

FOOT
 L TALUS R _____
 L CALCANEUS R _____
 L CUBOID R _____
 L NAVICULAR R _____
 L CUNE. 1 R _____
 L CUNE. 2 R _____
 L CUNE. 3 R _____
 L H.T. 1 R _____
 L H.T. 2 R _____
 L H.T. 3 R _____
 L H.T. 4 R _____
 L H.T. 5 R _____

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S _____

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S _____

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER H6-MC-1 Buria 13A SERIES Spidow OBSERVER L. Lape / D. Burr DATE 6-22
 Feature 3a

SEX: SUTURAL EPIPHYSEAL DENTAL X PUBIC SYMP.

MARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:
 Sutural suture present; anterior fontanelle open.
 Length of R humerus gives an age of 5-1.5 years

7.5 months ± 1.5 months.

SEX: M F ?
 REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

CRITERIA: SCIATIC NOTCH M F
 PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS M F
 SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES M F
 NUCHAL CREST M F
 MASTOID PROCESS M F
 ISCHIAL FLARING M F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:
 FULLY OBSERVABLE +
 FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
 INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
 ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

SKELETON COMPLETE +
 CRANIUM COMPLETE +
 CALVARIUM COMPLETE +
 FACE COMPLETE +
 F L MANDIBLE R +
 F L FRONTAL R +
 F L PARIETAL R +
 + L OCCIPITAL R +
 + L TEMPORAL R +
 + L SPHENOID R +
 F L ZYGOMATIC R +
 F L MAXILLA R +
 L PALATINE R
 L NASAL R
 L LACRIMAL R
 L I.N. CONCH. R
 ETHMOID
 VOMER
 HYOID

distal only
 w/ occipital condyles
 partially fused, lesser & greater wings w/ sella.
 many cranial fragments distal
 midshaft fibula side indent.

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +
 STERNUM: M G X
 L SCAPULA R +
 L CLAVICLE R +
 F L HUMERUS R + 95% 100%
 I L RADIUS R I distal end
 + L ULNA R
 L INNOMINATE R
 L ILIUM R
 L ISCHIUM R
 L PUBIS R
 F L FEMUR R F prox.
 L PATELLA R
 L TIBIA R - 1 Tibia side indent
 L FIBULA R

MINIMUM # OF RIBS 13, 12 fragment.
3 unidentified long bone fragment.
1 unidentified epiphysis

HAND
 L NAVICULAR R
 L LUNATE R
 L TRIANGUL. R
 L PISIFORM R
 L GTR. MULT. R
 L LSR. MULT. R
 L CAPITATE R
 L HAMATE R
 L M.C. 1 R
 L M.C. 2 R
 L M.C. 3 R
 L M.C. 4 R
 L M.C. 5 R
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S

FOOT
 L TALUS R
 L CALCANEUS R
 L CUBOID R
 L NAVICULAR R
 L CUNE. 1 R
 L CUNE. 2 R
 L CUNE. 3 R
 L M.T. 1 R
 L M.T. 2 R
 L M.T. 3 R
 L M.T. 4 R
 L M.T. 5 R

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S

8 hand+foot bones incl. distal phalanx 2/ either

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT: $3^M \ 2^M \ 1^M \ 2^P \ 1^P \ C \ 2^I \ 1^I \ 1^I \ 1^I \ 2^C \ P^1 \ P^2 \ M^1 \ M^2 \ M^3$ # See below,
 deciduous: $3^m \ 2^m \ 1^m \ C \ 2^i \ 1^i \ 1^i \ 1^i \ 2^c \ P_1 \ P_2 \ (M_1) \ M_2 \ M_3$
 $2^m \ 1^m \ C \ (2^i) \ (1^i) \ (i^1) \ (i^2) \ C \ m^1 \ m^2$
 $(2^m) \ (1^m) \ (C) \ 2^i \ 1^i \ i^1 \ (i^2) \ C \ (m_1) \ (m_2)$

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	_____						
THORACIC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL	_____
LUMBAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	_____	LYSIS?	_____					
SACRAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	_____							
COCCYGEAL	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	_____								

2 vertebral bodies
 11 unfused arches
 3 fused cervical arches

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.

Appears to be pathology on occipital - thinning w/ some degradation of bone.
 Slight exorbitant orbitals.
 Primary m_2 and permanent M_1 in situ. M_2 impacted
 Enamel on deciduous molars not fully formed.
 Portions of incisor + canine (permanent) crowns, probably upper.
 Curie on i_2 . Roots not fully formed on incisors or molars (deciduous)
 Some animal bone mixed w/ skeleton

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 46-MC-1 Bucial 3B SERIES Snowdown OBSERVER H. LADE/D. BURR DATE 10-22
Feature 36

AGE: SUTURAL _____ EPIPHYSEAL _____ DENTAL _____ PUBIC SYMP. _____

MARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: 3-6 years, based on size of DSD [unclear] of [unclear] occipital to [unclear] [unclear]

SEX: M F (F)

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

CRITERIA:	M	F
SCIATIC NOTCH	M	F
PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS	M	F
SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES	M	F
NUCHAL CREST	M	F
MASTOID PROCESS	M	F
ISCHIAL FLARING	M	F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:

- FULLY OBSERVABLE +
- FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
- INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
- ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

- SKELETON COMPLETE +
- CRANIUM COMPLETE +
- CALVARIUM COMPLETE +
- FACE COMPLETE +
- _____ L MANDIBLE R _____
- _____ L FRONTAL R _____
- _____ L PARIETAL R _____
- _____ L OCCIPITAL R F
- _____ L TEMPORAL R _____
- _____ L SPHENOID R _____
- _____ L ZYGOMATIC R _____
- _____ L MAXILLA R _____
- _____ L PALATINE R _____
- _____ L NASAL R _____
- _____ L LACRIMAL R _____
- _____ L I.N.CONCH. R _____
- ETHMOID _____
- VOMER _____
- HYOID _____

*Basio occipital proximal
 INCLUDES BASIO
 LANDMARK + FKET
 FOR SPHENOID*

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +

- STERNUM: M G X
- _____ L SCAPULA R _____
 - _____ L CLAVICLE R _____
 - _____ L HUMERUS R _____
 - _____ L RADIUS R _____
 - F _____ L ULNA R _____
 - _____ L INNOMINATE R _____
 - _____ L ILIUM R _____
 - _____ L ISCHIUM R _____
 - _____ L PUBIS R _____
 - _____ L FEMUR R _____
 - _____ L PATELLA R _____
 - _____ L TIBIA R _____
 - _____ L FIBULA R _____
- Distal epip*

MINIMUM # OF RIBS _____

HAND

- _____ L NAVICULAR R _____
- _____ L LUNATE R _____
- _____ L TRIANGUL. R _____
- _____ L PISIFORM R _____
- _____ L GTR. MULT. R _____
- _____ L LSR. MULT. R _____
- _____ L CAPITATE R _____
- _____ L HAMATE R _____
- _____ L M.C. 1 R _____
- _____ L M.C. 2 R _____
- _____ L M.C. 3 R _____
- _____ L M.C. 4 R _____
- _____ L M.C. 5 R _____

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S _____

FOOT

- _____ L TALUS R _____
- _____ L CALCANEUS R _____
- _____ L CUBOID R _____
- _____ L NAVICULAR R _____
- _____ L CUNE. 1 R _____
- _____ L CUNE. 2 R _____
- _____ L CUNE. 3 R _____
- _____ L M.T. 1 R _____
- _____ L M.T. 2 R _____
- _____ L M.T. 3 R _____
- _____ L M.T. 4 R _____
- _____ L M.T. 5 R _____

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S _____

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT: 3_M 2_M 1_M 2_P 1_P C 2_I 1_I I^1 I^2 C^1 P^1 P^2 M^1 M^2 M^3
 3^M 2^M 1^M 2^P 1^P C 2^I 1^I I_1 I_2 C^1 P_1 P_2 M_1 M_2 M_3
 deciduous 2_m 1_m c 2^1 1^1 i^1 i^2 c m^1 m^2
 2^m 1^m c 2^1 1^1 i_1 i_2 c m_1 m_2

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 TOTAL _____
 THORACIC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 TOTAL _____
 LUMBAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____ LYSIS? _____
 SACRAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____
 COCCYGEAL 1 2 3 4 5 TOTAL _____

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.

*Based on size, these bones do NOT seem to go with Burial 3A.
 Based on size, we estimate age at 3-6 yrs.*

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 46-MC-1 SERIES Suidawo OBSERVER Lavel Burr DATE 6-23-89
Burial 3C

AGE: SUTURAL _____ EPIPHYSEAL _____ DENTAL _____ PUBIC SYMP. _____
 REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: 13-16 yrs. Distal epiphysis of MT4 not fused,
Prox epiphysis of phalanx 1 not fused, so
<16 yrs. But based on size probably a
teenager.

SEX: M F (?)
 REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

CRITERIA: SCIATIC NOTCH M F
 PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS M F
 SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES M F
 NUCHAL CREST M F
 MASTOID PROCESS M F
 ISCHIAL FLARING M F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:
 FULLY OBSERVABLE +
 FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
 INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
 ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

SKELETON COMPLETE +
 CRANIUM COMPLETE +
 CALVARIUM COMPLETE +
 FACE COMPLETE +
 _____ L MANDIBLE R _____
 _____ L FRONTAL R _____
 _____ L PARIETAL R _____
 _____ L OCCIPITAL R _____
 _____ L TEMPORAL R _____
 _____ L SPHENOID R _____
 _____ L ZYGOMATIC R _____
 _____ L MAXILLA R _____
 _____ L PALATINE R _____
 _____ L NASAL R _____
 _____ L LACRIMAL R _____
 _____ L I.N.CONCH. R _____
 ETHMOID _____
 VOMER _____
 HYOID _____

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +
 STERNUM: M G X
 _____ L SCAPULA R _____
 _____ L CLAVICLE R _____
 _____ L HUMERUS R _____
 _____ L RADIUS R _____
 _____ L ULNA R _____
 _____ L INNOMINATE R _____
 _____ L ILIUM R _____
 _____ L ISCHIUM R _____
 _____ L PUBIS R _____
 _____ L FEMUR R _____
 _____ L PATELLA R _____
 _____ L TIBIA R _____
 _____ L FIBULA R _____
 MINIMUM # OF RIBS _____

HAND
 _____ L NAVICULAR R _____
 _____ L LUNATE R _____
 _____ L TRIANGUL. R _____
 _____ L PISIFORM R _____
 _____ L GTR. MULT. R _____
 _____ L LSR. MULT. R _____
 _____ L CAPITATE R _____
 _____ L HAMATE R _____
 _____ L M.C. 1 R _____
 _____ L M.C. 2 R _____
 _____ L M.C. 3 R _____
 _____ L M.C. 4 R _____
 _____ L M.C. 5 R _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S _____

FOOT
 _____ L TALUS R _____
 _____ L CALCANEUS R _____
 _____ L CUBOID R _____
 _____ L NAVICULAR R _____
 _____ L CUNE. 1 R _____
 _____ L CUNE. 2 R _____
 _____ L CUNE. 3 R _____
 _____ L M.T. 1 R _____
 _____ L M.T. 2 R _____
 _____ L M.T. 3 R _____
 _____ L M.T. 4 R _____
 _____ L M.T. 5 R _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S _____

Prox. phalanx from left hand.

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 46-MC-1 SERIES Soidow OBSERVER LARE/Burr DATE 7-31
Burial 4

AGE: SUTURAL EPIPHYSEAL DENTAL 0-3 mos PUBIC SYMP.

REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: Based on Dental Development, diaphyseal long bone length and width of ilium age is estimated at 0-6 mos old with it being likely that the individual died at or soon after birth. Dental development suggests age < 3 mos.

SEX: M F ?

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

CRITERIA: SCIATIC NOTCH M F
 PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS M F
 SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES M F
 NUCHAL CREST M F
 MASTOID PROCESS M F
 ISCHIAL FLARING M F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:

FULLY OBSERVABLE +
 FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
 INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
 ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

SKELETON COMPLETE +
 CRANIUM COMPLETE +
 CALVARIUM COMPLETE +
 FACE COMPLETE +
I L MANDIBLE R I
F L FRONTAL R F
F L PARIETAL R F
F L OCCIPITAL R F
 L TEMPORAL R F
 L SPHENOID R I
? L ZYGOMATIC R I
 L MAXILLA R I-?
 L PALATINE R +
 L NASAL R +
 L LACRIMAL R +
 L I.N.CONCH.R +
 ETHMOID +
 VOMER +
 HYOID +

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +
 STERNUM: M G X
I L SCAPULA R +
+ L CLAVICLE R +
63mm + L HUMERUS R + 65mm
51mm + L RADIUS R + 50mm
59mm + L ULNA R + 60mm
 L INNOMINATE R +
 L ILIUM R + 36mm
 L ISCHIUM R +
 L PUBIS R +
74mm - L FEMUR R + 74mm
 L PATELLA R +
62mm + L TIBIA R + 63mm
60mm + L FIBULA R + 60mm

MINIMUM # OF RIBS 21
11 fragments of ribs

HAND
 L NAVICULAR R +
 L LUNATE R +
 L TRIANGUL. R +
 L PISIFORM R +
 L GTR.MULT. R +
 L LSR.MULT. R +
 L CAPITATE R +
 L HAMATE R +
 L M.C. 1 R +
 L M.C. 2 R +
 L M.C. 3 R +
 L M.C. 4 R +
 L M.C. 5 R +

FOOT
 L TALUS R +
 L CALCANEUS R +
 L CUBOID R +
 L NAVICULAR R +
 L CUNE. 1 R +
 L CUNE. 2 R +
 L CUNE. 3 R +
 L M.T. 1 R +
 L M.T. 2 R +
 L M.T. 3 R +
 L M.T. 4 R +
 L M.T. 5 R +

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS +
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S +

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS +
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S +

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT: 3_M 2_M 1_M 2_P 1_P C 2_I 1_I I¹ I² C P¹ P² M¹ M² M³

deciduous: 3_m 2_m 1_m 2_P 1_P C 2_I 1_I I₁ I₂ C P₁ P₂ M₁ M₂ M₃

2_m 1_m c 2_i 1_i i¹ i² c m¹ m² < light shovel shaped incisors

2_m 1_m c 2_i 1_i i₁ i₂ c m₁ m₂

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	_____						
THORACIC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL	_____
LUMBAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	_____	LYSIS?	_____					
SACRAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	_____							
COCCYGEAL	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	_____								

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC. 2 vertebrae bodies 12 cervical arches
20 animal bones

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 46-MC-1 Bucial 5 SERIES 1001 OBSERVER L. Lane / D. Burr DATE 6-1-89

AGE: SUTURAL EPIPHYSEAL X DENTAL M2 small PUBIC SYMP. _____

MARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: 9 MEZM based on dental FOOT DEVELOPMENT
Age = 9 ± 3 mos 5-1.5y based on diaphyseal long bone length

SEX: M F (D)

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

Indeterminate

CRITERIA:	SCIATIC NOTCH	M	F
	PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS	M	F
	SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES	M	F
	NUCHAL CREST	M	F
	MASTOID PROCESS	M	F
	ISCHIAL FLARING	M	F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:

FULLY OBSERVABLE +
 FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
 INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
 ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

SKELETON COMPLETE +
 CRANIUM COMPLETE +
 CALVARIUM COMPLETE +
 FACE COMPLETE +

<u>I</u>	L	MANDIBLE	R	_____
<u>I</u>	L	FRONTAL	R	_____
_____	L	PARIETAL	R	_____
_____	L	OCCIPITAL	R	_____
_____	L	TEMPORAL	R	_____
<u>I</u>	L	SPHENOID	R	_____
_____	L	ZYGOMATIC	R	_____
_____	L	MAXILLA	R	_____
_____	L	PALATINE	R	_____
_____	L	NASAL	R	_____
_____	L	LACRIMAL	R	_____
_____	L	I.N.CONCH.	R	_____

w/ frontal air sinus + part of orbit

w/ portion sphenoid air sinus

ETHMOID _____
 VOMER _____
 HYOID _____

Several unidentified skull fragments.

HAND

_____	L	NAVICULAR	R	_____
_____	L	LUNATE	R	_____
_____	L	TRIANGUL.	R	_____
_____	L	PISIFORM	R	_____
_____	L	GTR. MULT.	R	_____
_____	L	LSR. MULT.	R	_____
_____	L	CAPITATE	R	_____
_____	L	HAMATE	R	_____
_____	L	M.C. 1	R	_____
_____	L	M.C. 2	R	_____
_____	L	M.C. 3	R	_____
_____	L	M.C. 4	R	_____
_____	L	M.C. 5	R	_____

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S _____

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +

_____	+	L	SCAPULA	R	_____
_____	+	L	CLAVICLE	R	_____
95mm	+	L	HUMERUS	R	_____ 95mm
_____	+	L	RADIUS	R	_____ 73mm
85mm	+	L	ULNA	R	_____
_____	+	L	INNOMINATE	R	_____
55mm	+	L	ILIUM	R	_____ 54mm
_____	+	L	ISCHIUM	R	_____
_____	+	L	PUBIS	R	_____
118mm	+	L	FEMUR	R	_____ 117mm
_____	+	L	PATELLA	R	_____
96mm	+	L	TIBIA	R	_____ 96mm
93mm	+	L	FIBULA	R	_____

MINIMUM # OF RIBS 21

Distal femoral epiphysis present.
1 Distal fibular epiphysis present.
5 unidentified epiphyses (some carpal? two possibly 1 fr. humerus?)

_____	L	TALUS	R	_____
_____	L	CALCANEUS	R	_____
_____	L	CUBOID	R	_____
_____	L	NAVICULAR	R	_____
_____	L	CUNE. 1	R	_____
_____	L	CUNE. 2	R	_____
_____	L	CUNE. 3	R	_____
_____	L	M.T. 1	R	_____
_____	L	M.T. 2	R	_____
_____	L	M.T. 3	R	_____
_____	L	M.T. 4	R	_____
_____	L	M.T. 5	R	_____

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S _____

18 Hand & Foot Bones

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT: 3_M 2_M 1_M 2_P 1_P C 2_I 1_I I^1 I^2 C^1 P^1 P^2 M^1 M^2 M^3

deciduous: 3_m 2_m 1_m 2_i 1_i i^1 i^2 c m^1 m^2

(2_m) 1_m c 2^1 1^1 i_1 i_2 c m_1 m_2 root not developed, not erupted.

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL (1) 2 3 4 5 6 7 TOTAL _____
THORACIC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 TOTAL _____
LUMBAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____ LYSIS? _____
SACRAL (1) (2) (3) (4) 5 6 TOTAL 4 bodies
COCCYGEAL 1 2 3 4 5 TOTAL _____

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC. 17 vertebral bodies, 1 fused cervical neural arch, 9 fused thoracic neural arches, 1 fused lower thoracic lumbar neural arch, 28 unfused arch halves, 30 Rib fragments

Bone fragment - possible patella from individual > 5 yrs. It is possible that it is not human (separate bag).

Several pieces of animal bone mixed with human material (separate bag).

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 416 MC 1 SERIES Bureau 6 OBSERVER Lau/Burr DATE 6-13-89

MARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: SUTURAL _____ EPIPHYSEAL _____ DENTAL X PUBIC SYMP. _____

*Metopic suture closed
Based on dental eruption, about 2 yrs. ± 2 mos*

SEX: M F (?)

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

CRITERIA: SCIATIC NOTCH M F
PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS M F
SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES M F
NUCHAL CREST M F
MASTOID PROCESS M F
ISCHIAL FLARING M F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:
FULLY OBSERVABLE +
FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

SKELETON COMPLETE +
CRANIUM COMPLETE +
CALVARIUM COMPLETE +
FACE COMPLETE +
+ L MANDIBLE R +
+ L FRONTAL R +
F L PARIETAL R F
+ L OCCIPITAL R +
L TEMPORAL R
I L SPHENOID R
+ L ZYGOMATIC R
L MAXILLA R
L PALATINE R
L NASAL R
L LACRIMAL R
L I.N.CONCH.R
ETHMOID
VOMER
HYOID

possibly some of mastoid process.

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +
STERNUM: M G X
L SCAPULA R
+ L CLAVICLE R +
L HUMERUS R
L RADIUS R
L ULNA R
L INNOMINATE R
L ILIUM R
L ISCHIUM R +
L PUBIS R
L FEMUR R
L PATELLA R
L TIBIA R
L FIBULA R

MINIMUM # OF RIBS 5

Distal end of humerus or ulna, fragmented

HAND
L NAVICULAR R
L LUNATE R
L TRIANGUL. R
L PISIFORM R
L GTR. MULT. R
L LSR. MULT. R
L CAPITATE R
L HAMATE R
L M.C. 1 R
L M.C. 2 R
L M.C. 3 R
L M.C. 4 R
L M.C. 5 R

FOOT
L TALUS R
L CALCANEUS R
L CUBOID R
L NAVICULAR R
L CUNE. 1 R
L CUNE. 2 R
L CUNE. 3 R
L M.T. 1 R
L M.T. 2 R
L M.T. 3 R
L M.T. 4 R
L M.T. 5 R

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S

7 unidentified fingers + toes

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT: $3M \ 2M \ 1M \ 2P \ 1P \ C \ 2I \ 1I \ I^1 \ I^2 \ C \ P^1 \ P^2 \ M^1 \ M^2 \ M^3$ No eruption of permanent dentition.

Deciduous: $2m \ 1m \ c \ 2i \ i^1 \ i^1 \ i^2 \ c \ m^1 \ m^2$
 $(2^m) \ (1^m) \ (c) \ (2^i) \ i^1 \ i_1 \ i_2 \ (c) \ m^1 \ (m^2)$ All deciduous teeth erupted, but M2 unerupted or in process of erupting.

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL	(1) ^h	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	5						
THORACIC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL	2
LUMBAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	_____	LYSIS?	_____					
SACRAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	_____							
COCCYGEAL	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	_____								

7 vertebral bodies, 6 unfused posterior elements

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.

Proximal epiphysis of Tibia present.
 Several skull fragments + vertebral fragments
 This material probably goes with Burial 10B.

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 46-MC-1 SERIES Snider OBSERVER McGrath DATE 4/4/79
B-7

SEX: SUTURAL Closed EPIPHYSEAL none DENTAL 18-24 mo PUBIC SYMP. NU
 MARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: present 1.5-2.5 BASED ON DIAPHYSEAL LENGTH OF HUMERUS

SEX: M F (?)

CRITERIA:	M	F
SCIATIC NOTCH		
PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS		
SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES		
NUCHAL CREST		
MASTOID PROCESS		
ISCHIAL FLARING		

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

Due to lack of epiphyseal ends of bones, age determination made using dentition development. - deciduous teeth completely erupted (2) and deciduous M2 beginning to erupt (2)

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:

- FULLY OBSERVABLE +
- FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
- INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
- ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

SKELETON COMPLETE	+
CRANIUM COMPLETE	+
CALVARIUM COMPLETE	+
FACE COMPLETE	+
<u>I</u> L MANDIBLE R <u>I</u>	
<u>I</u> L FRONTAL R <u>I</u>	
<u>F</u> L PARIETAL R <u>+</u>	
<u>I</u> L OCCIPITAL R <u>F</u>	
<u>I</u> L TEMPORAL R <u>I</u>	
<u>I</u> L SPHENOID R <u>I</u>	
<u>+</u> L ZYGOMATIC R <u>+</u>	
<u>I</u> L MAXILLA R <u>I</u>	
_____ L PALATINE R _____	
_____ L NASAL R _____	
_____ L LACRIMAL R _____	
_____ L I.N.CONCH.R _____	
ETHMOID _____	
VOMER _____	
HYOID _____	

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE				+		
STERNUM:				M	G	X
<u>I</u> L SCAPULA R <u>I</u>						
<u>I</u> L CLAVICLE R <u>+</u>						
<u>I</u> L HUMERUS R <u>I</u>						
<u>I</u> L RADIUS R <u>+</u>						
<u>+</u> L ULNA R <u>+</u>						
_____ L INNOMINATE R _____						
<u>I</u> L ILIUM R <u>I</u>						
_____ L ISCHIUM R _____						
_____ L PUBIS R _____						
<u>I</u> L FEMUR R <u>I</u>						
_____ L PATELLA R _____						
(Foramen) <u>I</u> L TIBIA R <u>I</u> (Foramen)						
<u>I</u> L FIBULA R <u>I</u>						

MINIMUM # OF RIBS 20
 (29 fragments)

HAND

_____ L NAVICULAR R _____	
_____ L LUNATE R _____	
_____ L TRIANGUL. R _____	
_____ L PISIFORM R _____	
_____ L GTR. MULT. R _____	
_____ L LSR. MULT. R _____	
_____ L CAPITATE R _____	
_____ L HAMATE R _____	
_____ L M.C. 1 R _____	
_____ L M.C. 2 R _____	
_____ L M.C. 3 R _____	
_____ L M.C. 4 R _____	
_____ L M.C. 5 R _____	

FOOT

_____ L TALUS R _____	
_____ L CALCANEUS R _____	
_____ L CUBOID R _____	
_____ L NAVICULAR R _____	
_____ L CUNE. 1 R _____	
_____ L CUNE. 2 R _____	
_____ L CUNE. 3 R _____	
_____ L M.T. 1 R _____	
_____ L M.T. 2 R _____	
_____ L M.T. 3 R _____	
_____ L M.T. 4 R _____	
_____ L M.T. 5 R _____	

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S _____

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S _____

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT: 3_M 2_H 1_M 2_P 1_P C 2_I 1_I I¹ I² C P¹ P² M¹ M² M³
 deciduous: 3_m 2_m 1_m 2_p 1_p C 2_i 1_i I₁ I₂ C P₁ P₂ M₁ M₂ M₃
 * = not erupted
 ** = tooth bud - others cannot be id'd

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)
 CERVICAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 TOTAL _____ 12 unidentified vertebral arches
 THORACIC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 TOTAL _____ 14 unidentified bodies
 LUMBAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____ LYSIS? _____
 SACRAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____
 COCCYGEAL 1 2 3 4 5 TOTAL _____

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC. neural arches fused on one (1) unidentified thoracic vertebrae - no fusion to vertebral bodies, mandibular deciduous M¹ just erupted / One rhombic shaped upper permanent M¹ / One rhombic shaped permanent mandibular M¹ - both not erupted / flattened occipital / coronal & sagittal sutures closed / 1 coronal vertebrae w/ fused neural arches / Fusion at proximal portion of 2 right ribs - 2 possible causes, a completely healed fracture (usual in this location) or a result of inflammatory infection (e.g. pleuritis or secondary to any respiratory infection) / cribra orbitalia - severe lesions

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 46 MC-1 Burial BA SERIES Shielow OBSERVER Lane/Burr DATE 6/21/89

SEX: SUTURAL EPIPHYSEAL DENTAL L PUBIC SYMP.

REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:

*Mental symphysis: not fused.
No eruption of primary dentition, but tooth buds fairly well developed. 6 months ± 2 months. Diaphyseal long bone length 0-5y*

SEX: M F (?)

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

CRITERIA:	SCIATIC NOTCH	M	F
	PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS	M	F
	SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES	M	F
	NUCHAL CREST	M	F
	MASTOID PROCESS	M	F
	ISCHIAL FLARING	M	F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:

FULLY OBSERVABLE	+
FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT	F
INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING	I
ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT	*

SKELETON COMPLETE	+
CRANIUM COMPLETE	+
CALVARIUM COMPLETE	+
FACE COMPLETE	+
<u>+</u> L MANDIBLE	R <u>I</u>
<u>+</u> L FRONTAL	R <u>+</u>
<u>F</u> L PARIETAL	R <u>F</u> <i>side indeterminate</i>
<u>I</u> L OCCIPITAL	R <u>I</u> <i>R. occipital condyle</i>
<u>I</u> L TEMPORAL	R <u>I</u> <i>Petrous portion. Also</i>
<u>I</u> L SPHENOID	R <u>I</u> <i>portion w/ s. 399. arch</i>
<u>+</u> L ZYGOMATIC	R <u>+</u> <i>→ greater wings</i>
<u>+</u> L MAXILLA	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L PALATINE	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L NASAL	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L LACRIMAL	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L I.N. CONCH.	R <u>+</u>

ETHMOID +
VOMER +
HYOID +

HAND

<u>+</u> L NAVICULAR	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L LUNATE	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L TRIANGUL.	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L PISIFORM	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L GTR. MULT.	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L LSR. MULT.	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L CAPITATE	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L HAMATE	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.C. 1	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.C. 2	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.C. 3	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.C. 4	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.C. 5	R <u>+</u>

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS 3

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C'S 3

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +

STERNUM: M G X

<u>+</u> L SCAPULA	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L CLAVICLE	R <u>I</u>
<u>+</u> L HUMERUS	R <u>+</u> <i>w/ epiphyses for gr. Tubercles</i>
<u>+</u> L RADIUS	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L ULNA	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L INNOMINATE	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L ILIUM	R <u>+</u> <i>43mm</i>
<u>+</u> L ISCHIUM	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L PUBIS	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L FEMUR	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L PATELLA	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L TIBIA	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L FIBULA	R <u>+</u>

MINIMUM # OF RIBS 16 w/ 10 fragments

3 unidentified epiphyses, probably distal epiphyses from leg.

FOOT

<u>+</u> L TALUS	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L CALCANEUS	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L CUBOID	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L NAVICULAR	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L CUNE. 1	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L CUNE. 2	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L CUNE. 3	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.T. 1	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.T. 2	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.T. 3	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.T. 4	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.T. 5	R <u>+</u>

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS 3

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T'S 3

3 hand or foot bones.

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT: 3^M 2^M 1^M 2^P 1^P C 2^I 1^I I^1 I^2 C P^1 P^2 M^1 M^2 M^3
 deciduous 2^m 1^m c 2^i 1^i i^1 i^2 c m^1 m^2
 2^m 1^m c 2^i 1^i i^1 i^2 c m^1 m^2

NO DENTITION PRESENT
 BUT CAN DETERMINE AGE
 FROM THE SIZE OF
 ALVEOLAR

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 TOTAL _____
 THORACIC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 TOTAL _____
 LUMBAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____ LYSIS? _____
 SACRAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____
 COCCYGEAL 1 2 3 4 5 TOTAL _____

12. Vertebral bodies +
 5 sacral

21 unfused posterior elements, 2 fused posterior elements, 1 thoracic, 1 lumbar

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.

Appear to be mixing of skeletons. Bones from at least 3 skeletons.

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 46-2101 SERIES Snidow OBSERVER Lane / Burr DATE 6-21-89
Revised 8/3

AGE: SUTURAL _____ EPIPHYSEAL _____ DENTAL X PUBIC SYMP. _____
 REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: 3-4 yrs.

SEX: M F ?

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

CRITERIA:	SCIATIC NOTCH	M	F
	PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS	M	F
	SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES	M	F
	NUCHAL CREST	M	F
	MASTOID PROCESS	M	F
	ISCHIAL FLARING	M	F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:

FULLY OBSERVABLE	+
FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT	F
INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING	I
ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT	*

SKELETON COMPLETE	+	POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE	+
CRANIUM COMPLETE	+	STERNUM: M G X	
CALVARIUM COMPLETE	+	_____ L SCAPULA R _____	
FACE COMPLETE	+	_____ L CLAVICLE R _____	
_____ L MANDIBLE R _____		_____ L HUMERUS R _____	
_____ L FRONTAL R _____		_____ L RADIUS R _____	
_____ L PARIETAL R _____		_____ L ULNA R _____	
_____ L OCCIPITAL R _____		_____ L INNOMINATE R _____	
_____ L TEMPORAL R _____		_____ L ILIUM R _____	
_____ L SPHENOID R _____		_____ L ISCHIUM R _____	
_____ L ZYGOMATIC R <u>+</u>		_____ L PUBIS R _____	
<u>I</u> L MAXILLA R <u>I</u>		_____ L FEMUR R _____	
_____ L PALATINE R _____		_____ L PATELLA R _____	
_____ L NASAL R _____		_____ L TIBIA R _____	
_____ L LACRIMAL R _____		_____ L FIBULA R _____	
_____ L I.N.CONCH. R _____		MINIMUM # OF RIBS _____	
ETHMOID _____			
VOMER _____			
HYOID _____			

2 unidentified pieces of skull.

<u>HAND</u>		<u>FOOT</u>	
_____ L NAVICULAR R _____		_____ L TALUS R _____	
_____ L LUNATE R _____		_____ L CALCANEUS R _____	
_____ L TRIANGUL. R _____		_____ L CUBOID R _____	
_____ L PISIFORM R _____		_____ L NAVICULAR R _____	
_____ L GTR. MULT. R _____		_____ L CUNE. 1 R _____	
_____ L LGR. MULT. R _____		_____ L CUNE. 2 R _____	
_____ L CAPITATE R _____		_____ L CUNE. 3 R _____	
_____ L HAMATE R _____		_____ L M.T. 1 R _____	
_____ L M.C. 1 R _____		_____ L M.T. 2 R _____	
_____ L M.C. 2 R _____		_____ L M.T. 3 R _____	
_____ L M.C. 3 R _____		_____ L M.T. 4 R _____	
_____ L M.C. 4 R _____		_____ L M.T. 5 R _____	
_____ L M.C. 5 R _____			
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS _____		MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS _____	
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C'S _____		MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T'S _____	

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT: 3^H 2^H 1^H 2^P 1^P (C) 2^I (1^I) I^1 (2^I) (P^1) P^2 M^1 M^2 M^3 not erupted
 3^M 2^M 1^M 2^P 1^P C 2^I 1^I I_1 I_2 C P_1 P_2 M_1 M_2 M_3
 deciduous 2^m 1^m (C) (2^i) (1^i) (1^i) (1^i) (1^i) (C) (m^1) m^2 Deciduous i^1 i^2 i^3 C erupted.
 2^m 1^m C 2^i 1^i i_1 i_2 C m_1 m_2 Also i^1 i^2 i^3 C & M^1

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	_____						
THORACIC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL	_____
LUMBAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	_____	LYSIS?	_____					
SACRAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	_____							
COCCYGEAL	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	_____								

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.

We thought at first that 813 was material from Burial 10 but, there would be 2 right zygomatrics. Also, the ages appear to differ by 1-2 yrs. Possible - this material belongs with 80

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER HG-MC-1 SERIES Snidow OBSERVER Lone / Burr DATE _____
Burial BC

AGE: SUTURAL _____ EPIPHYSEAL _____ DENTAL _____ PUBIC SYMP. _____
 REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: 4-6 yrs. old. , Based on epiphyseal size.

SEX: M F (?) CRITERIA: SCIATIC NOTCH M F
 REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS M F
 SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES M F
 NUCHAL CREST M F
 MASTOID PROCESS M F
 ISCHIAL FLARING M F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:
 FULLY OBSERVABLE +
 FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
 INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
 ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

SKELETON COMPLETE	+	POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE	+
CRANIUM COMPLETE	+	STERNUM: M G X	
CALVARIUM COMPLETE	+	_____ L SCAPULA R _____	
FACE COMPLETE	+	_____ L CLAVICLE R _____	
_____ L MANDIBLE R _____		_____ L HUMERUS R _____	
_____ L FRONTAL R _____		_____ L RADIUS R _____	
_____ L PARIETAL R _____		_____ L ULNA R _____	
_____ L OCCIPITAL R _____		_____ L INNOMINATE R _____	
_____ L TEMPORAL R _____		_____ L ILIUM R _____	
_____ L SPHENOID R _____		_____ L ISCHIUM R _____	
_____ L ZYGOMATIC R _____		_____ L PUBIS R _____	
_____ L MAXILLA R _____		_____ L FEMUR R _____	
_____ L PALATINE R _____		_____ L PATELLA R _____	
_____ L NASAL R _____		_____ L TIBIA R _____	
_____ L LACRIMAL R _____		_____ L FIBULA R _____	
_____ L I.N.CONCH.R _____		MINIMUM # OF RIBS <u>1</u>	
ETHMOID _____			
VOMER _____			
HYOID _____			

Distal radius or ulna, side indeterminate

Distal tibial epiphysis Part of fibula, side indeterminate

<u>HAND</u>		<u>FOOT</u>	
_____ L NAVICULAR R _____		_____ L TALUS R _____	
_____ L LUNATE R _____		_____ L CALCANEUS R _____	
_____ L TRIANGUL. R _____		_____ L CUBOID R _____	
_____ L PISIFORM R _____		_____ L NAVICULAR R _____	
_____ L GTR.MULT. R _____		_____ L CUNE. 1 R _____	
_____ L LSR.MULT. R _____		_____ L CUNE. 2 R _____	
_____ L CAPITATE R _____		_____ L CUNE. 3 R _____	
_____ L HAMATE R _____		_____ L H.T. 1 R _____	
_____ L M.C. 1 R _____		_____ L H.T. 2 R _____	
_____ L M.C. 2 R _____		_____ L H.T. 3 R _____	
_____ L M.C. 3 R _____		_____ L H.T. 4 R _____	
_____ L M.C. 4 R _____		_____ L H.T. 5 R _____	
_____ L M.C. 5 R _____			
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS _____		MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS _____	
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C'S <u>1</u>		MINIMUM # UNIDENT. H.T'S _____	

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT: 3^M 2^M 1^M 2^P 1^P C 2^I 1^I I^1 I^2 C^1 P^1 P^2 M^1 M^2 M^3
 3^M 2^M 1^M 2^P 1^P C 2^I 1^I I^1 I^2 C^1 P^1 P^2 M^1 M^2 M^3
 deciduous 2^m 1^m c 2^i 1^i i^1 i^2 c m^1 m^2
 2^m 1^m c 2^i 1^i i^1 i^2 c m^1 m^2

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 TOTAL _____
 THORACIC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 TOTAL _____
 LUMBAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____ LYSIS? _____
 SACRAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____
 COCCYGEAL 1 2 3 4 5 TOTAL _____

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.

There is nothing that allows us to determine age accurately.
 Based on size of distal tibial epiphysis, this child was
 4-6 yrs. old. This material could be part of Burial 813,
 10 A (unlikely), or etc.

Size appears older than 8B but not conclusive.

Size appears close to that of 8D

Size appear close to that of 10A but possibility of duplication

NUMBER 46-MC-1 SERIES Suidow OBSERVER Lane/Burr DATE 6-21-89
Burial 8D

 SEX: SUTURAL EPIPHYSEAL DENTAL 4 PUBIC SYMP.
 REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: 4 yrs. ± 0.25 yr.

SEX: M F ?

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

 CRITERIA: SCIATIC NOTCH M F
 PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS M F
 SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES M F
 NUCHAL CREST M F
 MASTOID PROCESS M F
 ISCHIAL FLARING M F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:

 FULLY OBSERVABLE +
 FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
 INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
 ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

 SKELETON COMPLETE +
 CRANIUM COMPLETE +
 CALVARIUM COMPLETE +
 FACE COMPLETE +
 _____ L MANDIBLE R _____
 _____ L FRONTAL R _____
 _____ L PARIETAL R _____
 _____ L OCCIPITAL R _____
 _____ L TEMPORAL R _____
 _____ L SPHENOID R _____
 _____ L ZYGOMATIC R _____
 _____ L MAXILLA R _____
 _____ L PALATINE R _____
 _____ L NASAL R _____
 _____ L LACRIMAL R _____
 _____ L I.N.CONCH.R _____
 ETHMOID _____
 VOMER _____
 HYOID _____

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +

 STERNUM: M G X
 _____ L SCAPULA R _____
 _____ L CLAVICLE R _____
 _____ L HUMERUS R _____
 _____ L RADIUS R _____
 _____ L ULNA R _____
 _____ L INNOMINATE R _____
 _____ L ILIUM R _____
 _____ L ISCHIUM R _____
 _____ L PUBIS R _____
 _____ L FEMUR R _____
 _____ L PATELLA R _____
 _____ L TIBIA R _____
 _____ L FIBULA R _____

MINIMUM # OF RIBS _____

 HAND
 _____ L NAVICULAR R _____
 _____ L LUNATE R _____
 _____ L TRIANGUL. R _____
 _____ L PISIFORM R _____
 _____ L GTR.MULT. R _____
 _____ L LSR.MULT. R _____
 _____ L CAPITATE R _____
 _____ L HAMATE R _____
 _____ L M.C. 1 R _____
 _____ L M.C. 2 R _____
 _____ L M.C. 3 R _____
 _____ L M.C. 4 R _____
 _____ L M.C. 5 R _____

 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S _____

 FOOT
 _____ L TALUS R _____
 _____ L CALCANEUS R _____
 _____ L CUBOID R _____
 _____ L NAVICULAR R _____
 _____ L CUNE. 1 R _____
 _____ L CUNE. 2 R _____
 _____ L CUNE. 3 R _____
 _____ L M.T. 1 R _____
 _____ L M.T. 2 R _____
 _____ L M.T. 3 R _____
 _____ L M.T. 4 R _____
 _____ L M.T. 5 R _____

 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S _____

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT: 3^M 2^M 1^M 2^P 1^P C 2^I 1^I 1^I 1^I C P^1 P^2 M^1 M^2 M^3 Not erupted

Deciduous: 2^m 1^m C 2^i 1^i i^1 i^2 c m^1 m^2 All erupted

2^m 1^m c 2^i 1^i i_1 i_2 c m_1 m_2

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	_____						
THORACIC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL	_____
LUMBAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	_____	LYSIS?	_____					
SACRAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	_____							
COCCYGEAL	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	_____								

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.

i has significant occlusal wear.

left canine has 2 incipient caries.

Some tartar on 1st m¹; Roots of 2nd molars are hollow, not fully formed.

These teeth belong to either Burial 8B^(probably) or 8C (or both), but not to 8A or to Burial 10A.

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 46-MC-1 SERIES _____ OBSERVER L. Lane / D. Burr DATE 6-12-89

AGE: SUTURAL _____ EPIPHYSEAL X DENTAL X PUBIC SYMP. _____
 MARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: 5.6y From Dental
Proximal humeral epiphysis partially united - 6yrs
5.5 ± 0.5 yrs.

Element	Diaphyseal (mm)	Epiphyseal (mm)	Length (mm)
Humerus	1.5-2.6		
Radius	1.5-3.5		
Ulna	1.5-3.5		
Femur	1.5-3.5		
Tibia	1.5-3.5		
Fibula	1.5-3.5		
Ilium	1.5-3.5		

SEX: M Ⓟ ?

CRITERIA: SCLIATIC NOTCH M Ⓟ
 PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS Ⓜ F
 SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES M Ⓟ
 NUCHAL CREST M Ⓟ
 MASTOID PROCESS M F
 ISCHIAL FLARING M F

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION
mental emproence slightly square = M

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:
 FULLY OBSERVABLE +
 FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
 INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
 ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

SKELETON COMPLETE +
 CRANIUM COMPLETE +
 CALVARIUM COMPLETE +
 FACE COMPLETE +
I L MANDIBLE R +
I L FRONTAL R F
F L PARIETAL R F
I L OCCIPITAL R F
F L TEMPORAL R I
I L SPHENOID R I
 L ZYGOMATIC R +
 L MAXILLA R _____
 L PALATINE R _____
 L NASAL R _____
 L LACRIMAL R _____
 L I.N.CONCH.R _____

*Anterior portion of greater wing of h = R
 172mm w/ prox + distal epiphyses
 153mm prox + distal epiph*

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +
 STERNUM: M G X
I L SCAPULA R F(2)
 L CLAVICLE R _____
 L HUMERUS R + *129mm w/ prox epiph*
 182mm + L RADIUS R I *Distal end*
 113mm + L ULNA R _____
 L INNOMINATE R _____
 66mm + L ILIUM R + *68mm*
+ L ISCHIUM R +
+ L PUBIS R _____
+ L FEMUR R + *172mm w/ distal epiphyses*
 L PATELLA R _____
+ L TIBIA R + *w/ prox epiph 141mm*
 151mm + L FIBULA R _____

MINIMUM # OF RIBS 17 posterior elements
 27 fragments

ETHMOID _____
 VOMER _____
 HYOID _____

HAND

L NAVICULAR R _____
 L LUNATE R _____
 L TRIANGUL. R _____
 L PISIFORM R _____
 L GTR. MULT. R _____
 L LSR. MULT. R _____
 L CAPITATE R _____
 L HAMATE R _____
 L M.C. 1 R _____
 L M.C. 2 R _____
 L M.C. 3 R _____
 L M.C. 4 R _____
 L M.C. 5 R _____

5 M.C. w/ side indeterminate

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C'S _____

FOOT

+ L TALUS R _____
+ L CALCANEUS R _____
+ L CUBOID R _____
 L NAVICULAR R _____
 L CUNE. 1 R _____
 L CUNE. 2 R _____
 L CUNE. 3 R _____
+ L M.T. 1 R +
+ L M.T. 2 R +
+ L M.T. 3 R +
+ L M.T. 4 R +
+ L M.T. 5 R +

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T'S _____

10 metatarsals w/ limb indeterminate.

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT: 3^M 2^M 1^M 2^P 1^P C 2^I 1^I I^1 I^2 C^1 P^1 P^2 M^1 M^2 M^3
 3^M 2^M 1^M 2^P 1^P C 2^I 1^I I^1 I^2 C^1 P^1 P^2 M^1 M^2 M^3
 deciduous 2^m 1^m c 2^i 1^i i^1 i^2 c m^1 m^2
 2^m 1^m C 2^i 1^i I^1 I^2 c m^1 m^2 occlusal wear on erupted teeth

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	_____						
THORACIC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL	6
LUMBAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	4	LYSIS?	_____					
SACRAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	2							
COCCYGEAL	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	_____								

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.

Mixing of skeletons. AT least 2 individuals both immature, different ages. This sheet details only the oldest. The other skeleton is given number 46-MC-1-... burial 10B
 Epiphyses for humeral head + greater tuberosity are beginning to fuse

There is some evidence of an intracranial contusion (hematoma) on the parietal. Exterior of parietal also discolored. The injury shows no sign of healing or skeletal involvement one would expect if the individual lived for a long time after the accident. Suggests death occurred within days rather than weeks.
 21 pieces of animal bone

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER Burial 10 SERIES BOBSERVER LaneDATE 6-20-89SEX: SUTURAL EPIPHYSEAL DENTAL PUBIC SYMP.

REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:

Diaphyseal L. Bone Length
5-1.5y1.5-2 years old from Dental. Permanent ^M partly developed. Deciduous m₂ probably had erupted, places this individual very close to 2 yrs.SEX: M F ?

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

CRITERIA:	SCIATIC NOTCH	M	F
	PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS	M	F
	SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES	M	F
	NUCHAL CREST	M	F
	MASTOID PROCESS	M	F
	ISCHIAL FLARING	M	F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:

FULLY OBSERVABLE	+
FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT	F
INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING	I
ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT	*

SKELETON COMPLETE	+
CRANIUM COMPLETE	+
CALVARIUM COMPLETE	+
FACE COMPLETE	+
_____ L MANDIBLE	R <u>T</u>
_____ L FRONTAL	R _____
_____ L PARIETAL	R _____
_____ L OCCIPITAL	R _____
_____ L TEMPORAL	R _____
_____ L SPHENOID	R _____
_____ L ZYGOMATIC	R _____
_____ L MAXILLA	R _____
_____ L PALATINE	R _____
_____ L NASAL	R _____
_____ L LACRIMAL	R _____
_____ L I.N.CONCH.	R _____
ETHMOID	_____
VOMER	_____
HYOID	_____

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE	+
STERNUM:	M G X
_____ L SCAPULA	R _____
_____ L CLAVICLE	R _____
_____ L HUMERUS	R _____
_____ L RADIUS	R <u>+</u> 65mm
_____ L ULNA	R _____
_____ L INNOMINATE	R _____
_____ L ILIUM	R _____
_____ L ISCHIUM	R _____
_____ L PUBIS	R _____
_____ L FEMUR	R _____
_____ L PATELLA	R _____
_____ L TIBIA	R _____
_____ L FIBULA	R _____
MINIMUM # OF RIBS	_____

<u>HAND</u>	
_____ L NAVICULAR	R _____
_____ L LUNATE	R _____
_____ L TRIANGUL.	R _____
_____ L PISIFORM	R _____
_____ L GTR. MULT.	R _____
_____ L LSR. MULT.	R _____
_____ L CAPITATE	R _____
_____ L HAMATE	R _____
_____ L M.C. 1	R _____
_____ L M.C. 2	R _____
_____ L M.C. 3	R _____
_____ L M.C. 4	R _____
_____ L M.C. 5	R _____
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS	_____
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S	_____

<u>FOOT</u>	
_____ L TALUS	R _____
_____ L CALCANEUS	R _____
_____ L CUBOID	R _____
_____ L NAVICULAR	R _____
_____ L CUNE. 1	R _____
_____ L CUNE. 2	R _____
_____ L CUNE. 3	R _____
_____ L M.T. 1	R _____
_____ L M.T. 2	R _____
_____ L M.T. 3	R _____
_____ L M.T. 4	R _____
_____ L M.T. 5	R _____
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS	_____
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S	_____

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT: $3_M 2_M 1_M 2_P 1_P C 2_I 1_I I^1 I^2 C P^1 P^2 M^1 M^2 M^3$
 $3^H 2^H 1^H 2^P 1^P C 2^I 1^I I_1 I_2 C P_1 P_2 \textcircled{M_1} M_2 M_3$
 Deciduous $2_m 1_m c 2_i 1_i i^1 i^2 c m^1 m^2$
 $2^m 1^m c 2^i 1^i i_1 i_2 c m_1 m_2$

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)
 CERVICAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 TOTAL _____
 THORACIC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 TOTAL _____
 LUMBAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____ LYSIS? _____
 SACRAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____
 COCCYGEAL 1 2 3 4 5 TOTAL _____

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.

This material probably goes with Burial 6.

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 16 MC1/B9 SERIES Sidow OBSERVER Carmel McGrath DATE 2-14-89

AGE: ~ 12-14 yo SUTURAL EP EPIPHYSEAL < 20/ > 12 DENTAL > 10/ < 2 PUBIC SYMP. < 18

MARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:

1. epiphyses of 12C bones (14-19) / 10. y bone epiphyses not fused (<15)
 2. distal epiphyses of humeri (14-19) / 12. y bone epiphyses not fused (<18)
 3. iliac epiphyses not present (<15) / See on the side M2 erupted (12)

Diaphyseal length of long bones 7.5-10.5

SEX: M F ?

CRITERIA: SCIATIC NOTCH (M) F
 PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS (M) F
 SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES (M) F
 NUCHAL CREST (M) F
 MASTOID PROCESS (M) F
 ISCHIAL FLARING (M) F

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

Narrow sciatic notch
 From left supra-orbital fori
 Square chin

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:

FULLY OBSERVABLE +
 FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
 INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
 ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

SKELETON COMPLETE +
 CRANIUM COMPLETE +
 CALVARIUM COMPLETE +
 FACE COMPLETE +
 + L MANDIBLE R +
 F L FRONTAL R F
 F L PARIETAL R F
 F L OCCIPITAL R I
 + L TEMPORAL R I
 I L SPHENOID R F
 + L ZYGOMATIC R +
 F L MAXILLA R +
 I L PALATINE R I
 + L NASAL R +
 L LACRIMAL R +
 L I.N.CONCH.R
 ETHMOID I (FRAGMENTS)
 VOMER
 HYOID

12C corac. AP
 228mm
 Distal EPAPHYSIS NOT FUSED
 177mm
 proximal
 Femoral Head (both)

EPAPHYSIS NOT FUSED BUT USED FOR MEASUREMENT
 215mm
 254mm

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +

STERNUM: M G X
 + L SCAPULA R I
 + L CLAVICLE R + 221mm
 + L HUMERUS R + EPAPHYSIS NOT USED BUT PRESENT
 I L RADIUS P.P. R I Coronal ? Distal
 I L ULNA COXA2 R I
 L INNOMINATE R
 F L ILIUM R F
 + L ISCHIUM R +
 F L PUBIS R I
 + L FEMUR R + EPAPHYSIS NOT USED BUT PRESENT 315mm
 + L PATELLA R +
 + L TIBIA R + 157mm
 I L FIBULA R + P.P. 249mm

MINIMUM # OF RIBS 22 plus (32 fragments)
 coronal process of ribs (1 right)
 unused quadrate (body 5 ribs)

HAND

L NAVICULAR R
 L LUNATE R
 L TRIANGUL. R
 L PISIFORM R
 L GTR. MULT. R
 L LSR. MULT. R
 + L CAPITATE R
 L HAMATE R
 L H.C. 1 R
 L H.C. 2 R
 L H.C. 3 R
 L H.C. 4 R
 L H.C. 5 R

FOOT

+ L TALUS R -
 + L CALCANEUS R +
 F L CUBOID R +
 + L NAVICULAR R I
 L CUNE. 1 R
 + L CUNE. 2 R +
 + L CUNE. 3 R +
 L M.T. 1 R +
 L M.T. 2 R +
 L M.T. 3 R +
 L M.T. 4 R +
 L M.T. 5 R

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C'S 7

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS 1
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T'S 3

1 MC with fusion of

Phalanges - 13 unident. L & R

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT:

* (3M) (2M) (1M) (2P) (1P) (C) (2I) (1I) (I²) (C) (P¹) (P²) (M¹) (M²) (M³)*
 * (3M) (2M) (1M) (2P) (1P) (C) (2I) (1I) (I²) (C) (P¹) (P²) (M¹) (M²) (M³)*
 deciduous 2_m 1_m c 2_p 1_p 1_i 1_i 2_i c m₁ m₂ *NOT ERUPTED
 2_m 1_m c 2_p 1_p 1_i 1_i c m₁ m₂

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) TOTAL 6
 THORACIC (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) TOTAL 12
 LUMBAR (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) TOTAL 5 LYSIS? _____
 SACRAL (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) TOTAL 4 -
 COCCYGEAL (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) TOTAL 1

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC. Vertebrae: S 4 & 5 are fused - S 1 & 2 are not anterior arch of cervical vertebrae C 7 is present beginning to fuse Posterior: processes of all vertebrae are fused but not distalizing Coracoid process is not fused
 Mandibular dentition: all permanent teeth are present - left & right M3 have not erupted but are present. M1 shows medium wear - more on the left M2 shows very little wear. There are no apparent dental caries. Upper teeth - all upper incisors are showeled. M1 shows signs of wear and again as in mandibular, left M1 is more worn than right, also opposite of this phenomenon is abundance of tartar build up on upper & lower teeth only on right medial - one dental caries on right distal P1 all upper permanent teeth are present and one deciduous (RI¹) is present. Permanent right I¹ is not erupted but present.

Age: Deciduous canine present (9-14)
 Coxal bone not fused (< 15)
 Coracoid process not begun to fuse (10-14)
 Posterior elements of vertebrae nearly fused, but still apparent (11-12)

Stature: 148.50 cm

NUMBER MC-1 SERIES 11A OBSERVER D. BURR/L. LANE DATE 6-12-89

SEX: SUTURAL EPIPHYSEAL DENTAL PUBIC SYMP.
 MARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: 6-8 months based on fusion of sphenoid
0-.5y based on DIAPHYSEAL LONGBONE LENGTH

SEX: M F (P) CRITERIA: SCIATIC NOTCH M F
 REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS M F
 SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES M F
 NUCHAL CREST M F
 MASTOID PROCESS M F
 ISCHIAL FLARING M F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:
 FULLY OBSERVABLE +
 FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
 INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
 ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

SKELETON COMPLETE +
 CRANIUM COMPLETE +
 CALVARIUM COMPLETE +
 FACE COMPLETE +
 L MANDIBLE R _____
I L FRONTAL R _____ w/ orbit portion
 L PARIETAL R _____ Basis occipital with Basis
 L OCCIPITAL R v sphenoid facet
X L TEMPORAL R X petrous portion
 L SPHENOID R I also part of styloid
 L ZYGOMATIC R I ? process.
 L MAXILLA R _____ sphenoid body
 L PALATINE R _____ with cavity for
 L NASAL R _____ pituitary gland
 L LACRIMAL R _____
 L I.N.CONCH. R _____

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +
 STERNUM: M G X
 + L SCAPULA R +
 L CLAVICLE R _____
T L HUMERUS R F 3 pieces
 51mm + L RADIUS R F
 58mm + L ULNA R F
 L INNOMINATE R _____
 32cm + L ILIUM R F 2 pieces
 L ISCHIUM R +
 L PUBIS R +
 74cm + L FEMUR R + 73M
 L PATELLA R _____
 63cm + L TIBIA R + 63M
I L FIBULA R I

ETHMOID _____
 VOMER _____
 HYOID _____
 Fragments of unidentified
 parietal? and occipital?

MINIMUM # OF RIBS 6
 4 unidentified centers of ossification.

HAND
 L NAVICULAR R _____
 L LUNATE R _____
 L TRIANGUL. R _____
 L PISIFORM R _____
 L GTR. MULT. R _____
 L LSR. MULT. R _____
 L CAPITATE R _____
 L HAMATE R _____
 L M.C. 1 R _____
 L M.C. 2 R _____
 L M.C. 3 R _____
 L M.C. 4 R _____
 L M.C. 5 R _____

FOOT
 L TALUS R _____
 L CALCANEUS R _____
 L CUBOID R _____
 L NAVICULAR R _____
 L CUNE. 1 R _____
 L CUNE. 2 R _____
 L CUNE. 3 R _____
 L M.T. 1 R _____
 L M.T. 2 R _____
 L M.T. 3 R _____
 L M.T. 4 R _____
 L M.T. 5 R _____

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S _____

6 unidentified Hand and Foot Bones

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT: 3^M 2^M 1^M 2^P 1^P C 2^I 1^I I^1 I^2 C^1 P^1 P^2 M^1 M^2 M^3
 Deciduous 3^m 2^m 1^m 2^p 1^p C 2^i 1^i I_1 I_2 C^1 P_1 P_2 M_1 M_2 M_3
 2^m 1^m c 2^i 1^i i^1 i^2 c m^1 m^2
 2^m 1^m c 2^i 1^i i_1 i_2 c m_1 m_2

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 TOTAL _____
 THORACIC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 TOTAL _____
 LUMBAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____ LYSIS? _____
 SACRAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____
 COCCYGEAL 1 2 3 4 5 TOTAL _____

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.

- 1 Adult C₂ (Axis) - mixing of skeletons (separately bagged) = Burial 11B
- 2 pieces animal bone; 1 unidentified, possibly rib or fragmented long bone; other piece is portion of sacral w/ 2 fused sacral vertebrae (separately bagged).
- 3 long bone end possibly distal of right radius, ulna and fibula.
- 13 vertebral bodies, 1 probably sacral.
- 17 unfused pieces of neural arch.

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 46-MC-1 SERIES Saidon OBSERVER LANC/Burr DATE 6-12-89
B-11B

AGE: SUTURAL _____ EPIPHYSEAL _____ DENTAL _____ PUBIC SYMP. _____

REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: 18+ based on size of axis vertebrae

SEX: M F ?

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

CRITERIA:	SCIATIC NOTCH	M	F
	PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS	M	F
	SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES	M	F
	NUCHAL CREST	M	F
	MASTOID PROCESS	M	F
	ISCHIAL FLARING	M	F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:

FULLY OBSERVABLE	+
FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT	F
INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING	I
ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT	*

SKELETON COMPLETE	+
CRANIUM COMPLETE	+
CALVARIUM COMPLETE	+
FACE COMPLETE	+
_____ L MANDIBLE	R _____
_____ L FRONTAL	R _____
_____ L PARIETAL	R _____
_____ L OCCIPITAL	R _____
_____ L TEMPORAL	R _____
_____ L SPHENOID	R _____
_____ L ZYGOMATIC	R _____
_____ L MAXILLA	R _____
_____ L PALATINE	R _____
_____ L NASAL	R _____
_____ L LACRIMAL	R _____
_____ L I.N.CONCH.	R _____
ETHMOID	_____
VOMER	_____
HYOID	_____

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE	+
STERNUM:	M G X
_____ L SCAPULA	R _____
_____ L CLAVICLE	R _____
_____ L HUMERUS	R _____
_____ L RADIUS	R _____
_____ L ULNA	R _____
_____ L INNOMINATE	R _____
_____ L ILIUM	R _____
_____ L ISCHIUM	R _____
_____ L PUBIS	R _____
_____ L FEMUR	R _____
_____ L PATELLA	R _____
_____ L TIBIA	R _____
_____ L FIBULA	R _____
MINIMUM # OF RIBS	_____

<u>HAND</u>	
_____ L NAVICULAR	R _____
_____ L LUNATE	R _____
_____ L TRIANGUL.	R _____
_____ L PISIFORM	R _____
_____ L GTR. MULT.	R _____
_____ L LSR. MULT.	R _____
_____ L CAPITATE	R _____
_____ L HAMATE	R _____
_____ L M.C. 1	R _____
_____ L M.C. 2	R _____
_____ L M.C. 3	R _____
_____ L M.C. 4	R _____
_____ L M.C. 5	R _____
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS	_____
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S	_____

<u>FOOT</u>	
_____ L TALUS	R _____
_____ L CALCANEUS	R _____
_____ L CUBOID	R _____
_____ L NAVICULAR	R _____
_____ L CUNE. 1	R _____
_____ L CUNE. 2	R _____
_____ L CUNE. 3	R _____
_____ L M.T. 1	R _____
_____ L M.T. 2	R _____
_____ L M.T. 3	R _____
_____ L M.T. 4	R _____
_____ L M.T. 5	R _____
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS	_____
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S	_____

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT: 3_M 2_M 1_M 2_P 1_P C 2_I 1_I I^1 I^2 C^1 P^1 P^2 M^1 M^2 M^3
Deciduous 3_m 2_m 1_m 2_i 1_i C 2^1 1^1 I_1 I_2 C^1 P_1 P_2 M_1 M_2 M_3
 2_m 1_m c 2_i 1_i i^1 i^2 c m^1 m^2
 2^m 1^m c 2^i 1^i i_1 i_2 c m_1 m_2

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL 1 (2) 3 4 5 6 7 TOTAL _____
THORACIC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 TOTAL _____
LUMBAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____ LYSIS? _____
SACRAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____
COCCYGEAL 1 2 3 4 5 TOTAL _____

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC. This individual is in a bag marked 46-MC-1
Adult axis vertebrae. This individual is an adult
but age is undeterminable as is gender and
stature

SKELTAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 46-MC-7 SERIES Snow OBSERVER Carrie McGrath DATE 5-8-89
 B-12

AGE: SUTURAL ? EPIPHYSEAL 13 yrs DENTAL 18 mo - 2 yrs PUBIC SYMP. _____
 REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: *Age ~ 18 mo - 2 yrs from comparison to others and tooth eruption.*
 Diaphyseal length
 Ulna .5-3.5y
 Tibia .5-1.5y
 Fibula .5-2.5y

SEX: M F ? *Too young to sex*
 REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

CRITERIA: SCIATIC NOTCH M F
 PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS M F
 SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES M F
 NUCHAL CREST M F
 MASTOID PROCESS M F
 ISCHIAL FLARING M F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:

FULLY OBSERVABLE +
 FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
 INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
 ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

SKELETON COMPLETE +
 CRANIUM COMPLETE +
 CALVARIUM COMPLETE +
 FACE COMPLETE +
 L MANDIBLE R I (*impacted teeth*)
 L FRONTAL R I (*orbital foramina*)
 L PARIETAL R I
 L OCCIPITAL R I
 L TEMPORAL R I
 L SPHENOID R I
 L ZYGOMATIC R I
 L MAXILLA R _____
 L PALATINE R _____
 L NASAL R _____
 L LACRIMAL R _____
 L I.N.CONCH. R _____
 ETHMOID _____
 VOMER _____
 HYOID _____

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +
 STERNUM: M G X
 L SCAPULA R I
 L CLAVICLE R I
 L HUMERUS R I
 L RADIUS R I
 L ULNA R I
 L INNOMINATE R _____
 L ILIUM R I
 L ISCHIUM R I
 L PUBIS R _____
 L FEMUR R I
 L PATELLA R _____
 L TIBIA R I
 L FIBULA R I
115mm

100% NO epiphyseal fusion

MINIMUM # OF RIBS 21
 (17 fragments)

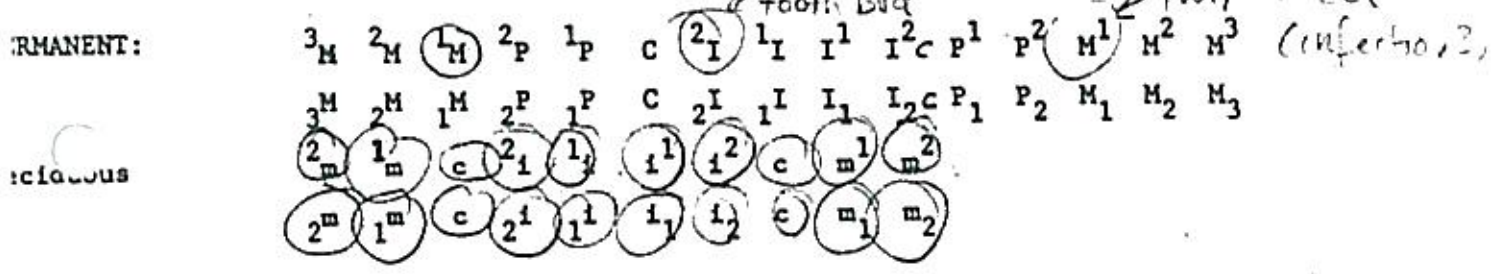
HAND
 L NAVICULAR R _____
 L LUNATE R _____
 L TRIANGUL. R _____
 L PISIFORM R _____
 L GTR. MULT. R _____
 L LSR. MULT. R _____
 L CAPITATE R _____
 L HAMATE R _____
 L M.C. 1 R _____
 L M.C. 2 R _____
 L M.C. 3 R _____
 L M.C. 4 R _____
 L M.C. 5 R _____

FOOT
 L TALUS R _____
 L CALCANEUS R _____
 L CUBOID R _____
 L NAVICULAR R _____
 L CUNE. 1 R _____
 L CUNE. 2 R _____
 L CUNE. 3 R _____
 L M.T. 1 R _____
 L M.T. 2 R _____
 L M.T. 3 R _____
 L M.T. 4 R _____
 L M.T. 5 R _____

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C'S 13

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T'S 16

METH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)



VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	3						
THORACIC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL	11
LUMBAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	_____	LYSIS?	_____					
SACRAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL	_____							
COCCYGEAL	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL	_____								

22 arch fragments
27 body fragments

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC. vertebral bodies not fused (23 yrs) however thoracic and cervical neural arches are (at 3 yrs)
teeth eruption indicates age at ~ 2 yrs - deciduous all upper and lower are fully erupted - M2 has partially erupted
upper right maxillary bone shows sclerosis perhaps an infection - impacted tooth.
Extensive callosa orbitaria in frontal - strange "scars" on left and right sides
No epiphyseal fusion on long bones - however there are 5 unidentifiable small epiphysal areas - several of the MT's and MC's had epiphysal ends (23 yrs)

76-246-7(13)

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER

SERIES Snidow

OBSERVER

C. McGrath

DATE

3-23-29

SEX: SUTURAL

EPIPHYSEAL

DENTAL 9-1y

PUBIC SYMP.

MARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: width of Ilium - .5-1.5y

SEX: M F ?

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

CRITERIA:

SCIATIC NOTCH	M	F
PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS	M	F
SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES	M	F
NUCHAL CREST	M	F
MASTOID PROCESS	M	F
ISCHIAL FLARING	M	F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:

FULLY OBSERVABLE	+
FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT	F
INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING	I
ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT	*

SKELETON COMPLETE	+
CRANIUM COMPLETE	+
CALVARIUM COMPLETE	+
FACE COMPLETE	+
<u>I</u> L MANDIBLE R	<u>+</u>
<u>I</u> L FRONTAL R	<u>+</u>
<u>I</u> L PARIETAL R	<u>+</u>
<u>I</u> L OCCIPITAL R	<u>I</u>
<u>+</u> L TEMPORAL R	<u>I</u>
<u>+</u> L SPHENOID R	<u>I</u>
<u>+</u> L ZYGOMATIC R	<u>+</u>
<u>I</u> L MAXILLA R	<u>I</u>
_____ L PALATINE R	_____
_____ L NASAL R	_____
_____ L LACRIMAL R	_____
_____ L I.N.CONCH.R	_____

occipital condyles & the Clivus

fragments of unidentifiable low bones

cellular (spheroidal) proximal end?

midshaft only of either tibia or humerus

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE	+
STERNUM: M G X	
<u>I</u> L SCAPULA R	<u>I</u>
_____ L CLAVICLE R	<u>I</u>
_____ L HUMERUS R	<u>I</u>
_____ L RADIUS R	<u>I</u>
_____ L ULNA R	<u>I</u>
_____ L INNOMINATE R	_____
<u>I</u> L ILIUM R	<u>I</u> <i>46mm</i>
_____ L ISCHIUM R	_____
_____ L PUBIS R	_____
<u>I</u> L FEMUR R	<u>I</u> <i>distal 50%</i>
_____ L PATELLA R	_____ <i>41mm</i>
_____ L TIBIA R	<u>I</u> <i>terminal end</i>
_____ L FIBULA R	_____

MINIMUM # OF RIBS 9
(15 fragments)

<u>HAND</u>	
_____ L NAVICULAR R	_____
_____ L LUNATE R	_____
_____ L TRIANGUL. R	_____
_____ L PISIFORM R	_____
_____ L GTR.MULT. R	_____
_____ L LSR.MULT. R	_____
_____ L CAPITATE R	_____
_____ L HAMATE R	_____
_____ L M.C. 1 R	_____
_____ L M.C. 2 R	_____
_____ L M.C. 3 R	_____
_____ L M.C. 4 R	_____
_____ L M.C. 5 R	_____

10 unid. hand

foot bones

first L or R meta tarsal

<u>FOOT</u>	
_____ L TALUS R	_____
_____ L CALCANEUS R	_____
_____ L CUBOID R	_____
_____ L NAVICULAR R	_____
_____ L CUNE. 1 R	_____
_____ L CUNE. 2 R	_____
_____ L CUNE. 3 R	_____
_____ L M.T. 1 R	_____
_____ L M.T. 2 R	_____
_____ L M.T. 3 R	_____
_____ L M.T. 4 R	_____
_____ L M.T. 5 R	_____

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS _____

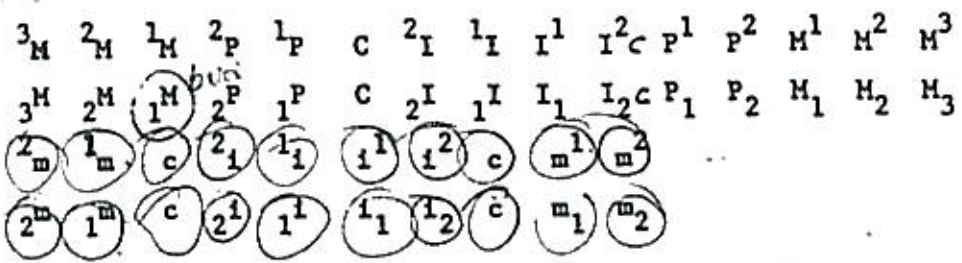
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C'S _____

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS _____

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T'S 6

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT:



deciduous

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL	①	2	3	4	5	6	7	TOTAL	minimum of 4 (5)?					TOTAL	19 vert bodies
THORACIC	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	TOTAL	
LUMBAR	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL		LYSIS?						
SACRAL	1	2	3	4	5	6	TOTAL								
COCCYGEAL	1	2	3	4	5	TOTAL									

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC. vertebrae have not begun to fuse to body.

Frontal sutures (fontanelle) have not fused - (diamond shape)

neural arches in cervical & thoracic vertebrae have not fused together - lumbar vertebrae have fused at neural arches but not to vertebral bodies

all maxillae have erupted - partial (not complete) root development / Denies normal canine in situ

small tooth buds for left permanent mandibular 1

partial root development on deciduous 12 / all are 12's the lower are in situ / Buds for all 15' Perm molars (in situ)

V 9 mo to 1 yr - closer to 9 mo as indicated by root develop.

Skull very mild cribra orbitalia

cranial trauma on right frontal w/ indication of a hypervascular response - possible cause of death, intra cranial hemorrhage

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 46-MC-1 SERIES Spidow OBSERVER LADP/BUFF DATE 8-1-77
Burial 14

IS: SUTURAL _____ EPIPHYSEAL _____ DENTAL _____ PUBIC SYMP. _____
 MARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:

SEX: M F ?

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

CRITERIA:	SCIATIC NOTCH	M	F
	PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS	M	F
	SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES	M	F
	NUCHAL CREST	M	F
	MASTOID PROCESS	M	F
	ISCHIAL FLARING	M	F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:

FULLY OBSERVABLE	+
FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT	F
INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING	I
ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT	*

SKELETON COMPLETE	+
CRANIUM COMPLETE	+
CALVARIUM COMPLETE	+
FACE COMPLETE	+

_____	L	MANDIBLE	R	_____
_____	L	FRONTAL	R	_____
_____	L	PARIETAL	R	_____
_____	L	OCCIPITAL	R	_____
_____	L	TEMPORAL	R	_____
_____	L	SPHENOID	R	_____
_____	L	ZYGOMATIC	R	_____
_____	L	MAXILLA	R	_____
_____	L	PALATINE	R	_____
_____	L	NASAL	R	_____
_____	L	LACRIMAL	R	_____
_____	L	I.N.CONCH.	R	_____

ETHMOID	_____
VOMER	_____
HYOID	_____

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +

STERNUM:	M	G	X
_____	L	SCAPULA	R
_____	L	CLAVICLE	R
_____	L	HUMERUS	R
_____	L	RADIUS	R
_____	L	ULNA	R
_____	L	INNOMINATE	R
_____	L	ILIUM	R
_____	L	ISCHIUM	R
_____	L	PUBIS	R
_____	L	FEMUR	R
_____	L	PATELLA	R
_____	L	TIBIA	R
_____	L	FIBULA	R

MINIMUM # OF RIBS _____

HAND

_____	L	NAVICULAR	R	_____
_____	L	LUNATE	R	_____
_____	L	TRIANGUL.	R	_____
_____	L	PISIFORM	R	_____
_____	L	GTR. MULT.	R	_____
_____	L	LSR. MULT.	R	_____
_____	L	CAPITATE	R	_____
_____	L	HAMATE	R	_____
_____	L	M.C. 1	R	_____
_____	L	M.C. 2	R	_____
_____	L	M.C. 3	R	_____
_____	L	M.C. 4	R	_____
_____	L	M.C. 5	R	_____

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS	_____
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C'S	_____

FOOT

_____	L	TALUS	R	_____
_____	L	CALCANEUS	R	_____
_____	L	CUBOID	R	_____
_____	L	NAVICULAR	R	_____
_____	L	CUNE. 1	R	_____
_____	L	CUNE. 2	R	_____
_____	L	CUNE. 3	R	_____
_____	L	M.T. 1	R	_____
_____	L	M.T. 2	R	_____
_____	L	M.T. 3	R	_____
_____	L	M.T. 4	R	_____
_____	L	M.T. 5	R	_____

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS	_____
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T'S	_____

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT: 3^M 2^M 1^M 2^P 1^P C 2^I 1^I I^1 I^2 C^1 P^1 P^2 M^1 M^2 M^3
 3^M 2^M 1^M 2^P 1^P C 2^I 1^I I₁ I₂ C₁ P₁ P₂ M₁ M₂ M₃
 2^m 1^m c 2ⁱ 1ⁱ i¹ i² c m¹ m²
 2^m 1^m c 2ⁱ 1ⁱ i₁ i₂ c m₁ m₂

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 TOTAL _____
 THORACIC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 TOTAL _____
 LUMBAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____ LYSIS? _____
 SACRAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____
 COCCYGEAL 1 2 3 4 5 TOTAL _____

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC. 2 pieces of cranium which probably are human and
and may belong with another individual present. The
rest of these bones are animal.

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

HC-HC-1
 NUMBER 104 E42 SERIES Suidow OBSERVER Lane/Burr DATE 8-1-89
F213 Bum!

AGE: SUTURAL EPIPHYSEAL DENTAL 9-10 mos PUBIC SYMP.
 MARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: Mental symphysis fused but suture still definable, fusion at 14

SEX: M F (?)
 REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

CRITERIA: SCIATIC NOTCH M F
 PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS M F
 SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES M F
 NUCHAL CREST M F
 MASTOID PROCESS M F
 ISCHIAL FLARING M F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:
 FULLY OBSERVABLE +
 FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
 INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
 ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

SKELETON COMPLETE +
 CRANIUM COMPLETE +
 CALVARIUM COMPLETE +
 FACE COMPLETE +
F L MANDIBLE R F
F L FRONTAL R F
F L PARIETAL R F
F L OCCIPITAL R F
F L TEMPORAL R F
 L SPHENOID R F
 L ZYGOMATIC R F
F L MAXILLA R F
 L PALATINE R F
 L NASAL R F
 L LACRIMAL R F
 L I.N.CONCH. R F
 ETHMOID F
 VOMER F
 HYOID F

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +
 STERNUM: M G X
I L SCAPULA R I
I L CLAVICLE R I
I L HUMERUS R I
 L RADIUS R I
 L ULNA R I } Proximal fragment of 1 of each
 L INNOMINATE R I
 L ILIUM R I
 L ISCHIUM R I
 L PUBIS R I
 L FEMUR R I mid shaft
 L PATELLA R I
 L TIBIA R I ?
 L FIBULA R I

MINIMUM # OF RIBS 9
22 fragments of ribs
22 fragments that came
bagged as part of long bones
& clavicle

HAND
 L NAVICULAR R F
 L LUNATE R F
 L TRIANGUL. R F
 L PISIFORM R F
 L GTR. MULT. R F
 L LSR. MULT. R F
 L CAPITATE R F
 L HAMATE R F
 L M.C. 1 R F
 L M.C. 2 R F
 L M.C. 3 R F
 L M.C. 4 R F
 L M.C. 5 R F

FOOT
 L TALUS R F
 L CALCANEUS R F
 L CUBOID R F
 L NAVICULAR R F
 L CUNE. 1 R F
 L CUNE. 2 R F
 L CUNE. 3 R F
 L M.T. 1 R F
 L M.T. 2 R F
 L M.T. 3 R F
 L M.T. 4 R F
 L M.T. 5 R F

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT:

3_M 2_M 1_M 2_P 1_P C 2_I 1_I I¹ I² C P¹ P² M¹ M² M³

deciduous

3^M 2^M 1^M 2^P 1^P C 2^I 1^I I₁ I₂ C P₁ P₂ M₁ M₂ M₃ *Very small canine
bud*

*Incisors have moderate shovel shape
Incisor only erupted*

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL ① 2 3 4 5 6 7 TOTAL 1

THORACIC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 TOTAL _____

LUMBAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____ LYSIS? _____

SACRAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____

COCCYGEAL 1 2 3 4 5 TOTAL _____

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC. 6 vertebral bodies 15 1/2 of neural arch
1 animal bone

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 46-116-7 SERIES SNIDOW OBSERVER CARLA/CHIP DATE 8-31-89
B2A F596 15 Sept 89

AGE: SUTURAL 25-47 yrs EPIPHYSEAL 732 yrs + DENTAL 725 PUBIC SYMP. 38-42
 MARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: S: fused + observable E: fusion of clavical
 O: all elements erupted from very worn Vertical Gl index adult last minute. definitely less than old age Age = 40-45 yrs.

SEX: (M) F ? CRITERIA: SCIATIC NOTCH M (F)
 REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION: Appearance overall is adult: wide, square, heavy mandible (maxillary process L), broad zygomatic arches, distinct glenoid + scapular notches (with) humeri, distinct carpal, tarsal.
 PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS M (F)
 SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES M (F)
 NUCHAL CREST M (F)
 MASTOID PROCESS M (F)
 ISCHIAL FLARING M (F)

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:
 FULLY OBSERVABLE +
 FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
 INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
 ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

SKELETON COMPLETE	+			POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE	+
CRANIUM COMPLETE	+			STERNUM: <u>(H)</u> <u>(G)</u> X	
CALVARIUM COMPLETE	+			<u>F</u> L SCAPULA	R <u>F</u>
FACE COMPLETE	+			<u>+</u> L CLAVICLE	R <u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L MANDIBLE	R <u>+</u>	<u>Lengths (cm)</u>		<u>+</u> L HUMERUS	R <u>+</u>
<u>I</u> L FRONTAL	R <u>I</u>	R Femur 45.3 (166.50)		<u>+</u> L RADIUS	R <u>+</u>
<u>(C)</u> L PARIETAL	R <u>F</u>	L Femur 45.9 (167.50)		<u>+</u> L ULNA	R <u>I</u>
<u>(C)</u> L OCCIPITAL	R <u>F</u>	R Tibia 38.7 (167) ^{moltoles}		<u>F</u> L INNOMINATE	R <u>F</u>
<u>(C)</u> L TEMPORAL	R <u>F</u>	L Tibia 38.9 (167.50)		L ILIUM	R
<u>(C)</u> L SPHENOID	R <u>F</u>	R. Fibula 38.5 (166.50)		L ISCHIUM	R
<u>(C)</u> L ZYGOMATIC	R <u>+</u>	L. Fibula 38.7 (168.50)		L PUBIS	R
<u>I</u> L MAXILLA	R <u>I</u>	R. Humerus 32.5 (165)		<u>+</u> L FEMUR	R <u>+</u>
L PALATINE	R	L. Humerus 33.0 (166.5)		<u>+</u> L PATELLA	R <u>+</u>
L NASAL	R	R. Radius 26.0 (167.50)		<u>+</u> L TIBIA	R <u>+</u>
L LACRIMAL	R	L. Radius 26.0 (167.50)		<u>+</u> L FIBULA	R <u>+</u>
L I.N.CONCH.	R	R. Ulna			
ETHMOID		L. Ulna 27.9 (167.75)		MINIMUM # OF RIBS	<u>19 (dorsal-17 count)</u>
VOMER					
HYOID					

HAND

<u>+</u> L NAVICULAR	R	
<u>+</u> L LUNATE	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L TRIANGUL.	R	
<u>+</u> L PISIFORM	R	
<u>+</u> L 1 st MET.	R	
<u>+</u> L 2 nd MET.	R	
<u>+</u> L CAPITATE	R	
<u>+</u> L HAMATE	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.C. 1	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.C. 2	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.C. 3	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.C. 4	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.C. 5	R	<u>+</u>

FOOT

<u>+</u> L TALUS	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L CALCANEUS	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L CUBOID	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L NAVICULAR	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L CUNE. 1	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L CUNE. 2	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L CUNE. 3	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.T. 1	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.T. 2	R	<u>+</u>
<u>I</u> L M.T. 3	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.T. 4	R	<u>+</u>
<u>+</u> L M.T. 5	R	<u>+</u>

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S _____
 Left 4 prox. phalanges, 2 middle, and 4 distal phalanges 15 prox., 1 middle, 2 distal phalanges - left

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT:

(3)M (2)M (1)M (2)P (1)P C (2)I (1)I (1)I (2)C (P¹) (P²) (M¹) (M²) (M³)

deciduous

$\frac{3^M}{2^m}$ $\frac{2^M}{1^m}$ $\frac{1^M}{c}$ $\frac{2^P}{2^i}$ $\frac{1^P}{1^i}$ C $\frac{2^I}{1^i}$ $\frac{1^I}{c}$ $\frac{1^I}{m^1}$ $\frac{I_2 c P_1}{m^2}$ $\frac{P_2}{m^1}$ $\frac{M_1}{m^1}$ $\frac{M_2}{m^2}$ $\frac{M_3}{m^2}$ all present

2^m 1^m c 2^i 1^i 1^i 1^i 2^i c m^1 m^2

2^m 1^m c 2^i 1^i 1^i 1^i 2^i c m^1 m^2

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL-NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) TOTAL 7

THORACIC (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) (7) (8) (9) (10) (11) (12) (13) TOTAL 12

LUMBAR (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) TOTAL 5 LYSIS? _____

SACRAL (1) (2) (3) (4) (5) (6) TOTAL 2 + fragments of the others

COCCYGEAL (1) 2 3 4 5 TOTAL 1 (possible)

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.

Carpals/Tarsals - no degeneration of Ep. ends, epiphyses fused
Robust. Appendicular skeleton (long bones) - all Ep. ends fused (no degeneration)
epiphyses fused. Sacral Vert. - complete fusion, appearance
indicating of male due to width of ep. plate, S¹+S² are highly osteo-
epiphyseal lines visible - Pubic Symphysis 38-42 yrs, pre-auricular sulcus
in pubic bone (female indic.), siatic notch (slightly wide - indic. female)

Vert - minor liping/spurring, degeneration beginning = advanced adulthood. Pec girdle - complete
fused/Ep fused = 25 (sex) Cranium - large mastoid process, highly distinguished
brow ridge, rugged occipital - indic. male, fused sutures, observable, mental protuberance
indic. male. Maxilla - all teeth to premolars present

pre-mortem loss of M¹ & M²

M¹ - extreme wear of central I¹s;

lateral I¹ - into pulp cavity

periodontal disease = M¹ involved bone into maxillary sinus

caries: distal aspect $\frac{2}{3}$ P

buckle aspect M³

Mandible - L angle jaw = male, mental eminence = male, slight bone spurring
on condyl (older adult change), all lower dentition present, heavy wear, but much
 enamel still present M₃.

Caries: mesial aspect, P + P₁

buckle aspect $\frac{2}{3}$ M + $\frac{2}{3}$ M

occlusal aspect $\frac{2}{3}$ M + M₂

distal aspect $\frac{2}{3}$ I + I₂

some alveolar resorption
around canines

numerous rib fragments

numerous unidentified fragments

Stature: 167.25 cm (5'5 $\frac{3}{4}$ "

based on Cen. Mexico / Male

(table 12) / Santiago Ganoza 1965

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 46-MC-1 SERIES SN: 01N OBSERVER Burr/Chip/Carla DATE 9/20/89
(Burr 2B 1F596)

AGE: SUTURAL _____ EPIPHYSEAL + DENTAL 5 yrs. PUBIC SYMP. _____
 MARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:

*M2 Tooth bud present but crown incompletely developed. Bud for P¹ present.
 M1 crown fully developed. Little root development.*

SEX: M F (?)

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

CRITERIA: SCIATIC NOTCH M F
 PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS M F
 SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES M F
 NUCHAL CREST M F
 MASTOID PROCESS M F
 ISCHIAL FLARING M F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:

FULLY OBSERVABLE +
 FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
 INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
 ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

SKELETON COMPLETE +
 CRANIUM COMPLETE +
 CALVARIUM COMPLETE +
 FACE COMPLETE +

<u>I</u>	L	MANDIBLE	R	<u>I</u>
	L	FRONTAL	R	<u>I</u>
<u>I</u>	L	PARIETAL	R	<u>I</u>
<u>I</u>	L	OCCIPITAL	R	<u>I</u>
<u>I</u>	L	TEMPORAL	R	<u>I</u>
	L	SPHENOID	R	
	L	ZYGOMATIC	R	<u>I</u>
<u>I</u>	L	MAXILLA	R	<u>I</u>
	L	PALATINE	R	
	L	NASAL	R	
	L	LACRIMAL	R	
	L	I.N.CONCH.	R	

ETHMOID _____
 VOMER _____
 HYOID _____

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +

STERNUM: M G X

<u>I</u>	L	SCAPULA	R	<u>I</u>	<i>coracoid process</i>
	L	CLAVICLE	R	<u>I</u>	
<u>I</u>	L	HUMERUS	R	<u>I</u>	<i>head + epiphys. only</i>
<u>I</u>	L	RADIUS	R	<u>I</u>	
<u>I</u>	L	ULNA	R	<u>I</u>	
	L	INNOMINATE	R		
<u>I</u>	L	ILIUM	R	<u>I</u>	
<u>I</u>	L	ISCHIUM	R		
<u>I</u>	L	PUBIS	R		
<u>I</u>	L	FEMUR	R	<u>I</u>	<i>w/ head</i>
<u>I</u>	L	PATELLA	R		
<u>I</u>	L	TIBIA	R	<u>I</u>	<i>w/ prox. epiphys</i>
<u>I</u>	L	FIBULA	R	<u>I</u>	

MINIMUM # OF RIBS 18 + many fragments

1 unidentified upper limb epiphysis

HAND

	L	NAVICULAR	R	
	L	LUNATE	R	
	L	TRIANGUL.	R	
	L	PISIFORM	R	
	L	GTR. MULT.	R	
	L	LSR. MULT.	R	
	L	CAPITATE	R	
	L	HAMATE	R	
	L	M.C. 1	R	
	L	M.C. 2	R	
	L	M.C. 3	R	
	L	M.C. 4	R	
	L	M.C. 5	R	

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS _____

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S 3

4 unidentified phalanges

FOOT

	L	TALUS	R	
	L	CALCANEUS	R	
	L	CUBOID	R	
	L	NAVICULAR	R	
	L	CUNE. 1	R	
	L	CUNE. 2	R	
	L	CUNE. 3	R	
	L	M.T. 1	R	
	L	M.T. 2	R	
	L	M.T. 3	R	
	L	M.T. 4	R	
	L	M.T. 5	R	

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS _____

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S _____

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT:

3^M 2^M 1^M 2^P 1^P C 2^I 1^I I^1 I^2 C P^1 P^2 M^1 M^2 M^3
 3^M 2^M 1^M 2^P 1^P C 2^I 1^I I^1 I^2 C P^1 P^2 M^1 M^2 M^3
 Iduous 2^m 1^m C 2^i 1^i i^1 i^2 C m^1 m^3
 2^m 1^m C 2^i 1^i i^1 i^2 C m^1 m^2

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 TOTAL _____
 THORACIC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 TOTAL _____
 LUMBAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____ LYSIS? _____ Bodies
 SACRAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____ Fragments
 COCCYGEAL 1 2 3 4 5 TOTAL _____

5 posterior arches found, 25 vertebrae present
At least 20 vertebral bodies

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.

Fibulae, particularly left fibula, spongy & thicker than normal
 This is suggestive of some kind of bony or soft tissue infection, most likely
 some kind of periostitis, except that both fibulae show some involvement.
 Could be mild osteomyelitis
 Lower central incisor was dead prior to individual's death. Shovel shaped incisor
 crown of left lower canine broken off
 Maxillary bones also present
 Numerous lower limb bone frags.
 Numerous upper limb bone frags.

SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 46-MC-1 SERIES SM106W OBSERVER Burr/Chip/Caria DATE 22 Sept 67
Baris 7C (F596)

AGE: SUTURAL _____ EPIPHYSEAL 16 ± 1 DENTAL _____ PUBIC SYMP. _____
 REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: beginning of fusion of epiphysis to phalange & size indicates an age 16 ± 1

SEX: M F ?
 REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

CRITERIA: SCIATIC NOTCH M F
 PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS M F
 SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES M F
 NUCHAL CREST M F
 MASTOID PROCESS M F
 ISCHIAL FLARING M F

WHERE SPACE IS AVAILABLE USE THE CODE TO INDICATE CONDITION OF BONE:
 FULLY OBSERVABLE +
 FRAGMENTED BUT PRESENT F
 INCOMPLETE, PIECES MISSING I
 ANOMALY OR PATHOLOGY PRESENT *

SKELETON COMPLETE +
 CRANIUM COMPLETE +
 CALVARIUM COMPLETE +
 FACE COMPLETE +
 _____ L MANDIBLE R _____
 _____ L FRONTAL R _____
 _____ L PARIETAL R _____
 _____ L OCCIPITAL R _____
 _____ L TEMPORAL R _____
 _____ L SPHENOID R _____
 _____ L ZYGOMATIC R _____
 _____ L MAXILLA R _____
 _____ L PALATINE R _____
 _____ L NASAL R _____
 _____ L LACRIMAL R _____
 _____ L I.N. CONCH. R _____
 ETHMOID _____
 VOMER _____
 HYOID _____

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +
 STERNUM: M G X
 _____ L SCAPULA R _____
 _____ L CLAVICLE R _____
 _____ L HUMERUS R _____
 _____ L RADIUS R _____
 _____ L ULNA R _____
 _____ L INNOMINATE R _____
 _____ L ILIUM R _____
 _____ L ISCHIUM R _____
 _____ L PUBIS R _____
 _____ L FEMUR R _____
 _____ L PATELLA R _____
 _____ L TIBIA R _____
 _____ L FIBULA R _____
 MINIMUM # OF RIBS _____

HAND
 _____ L NAVICULAR R _____
 _____ L LUNATE R _____
 _____ L TRIANGUL. R _____
 _____ L PISIFORM R _____
 _____ L GTR. MULT. R _____
 _____ L LSR. MULT. R _____
 _____ L CAPITATE R _____
 _____ L HAMATE R _____
 _____ L M.C. 1 R _____
 _____ L M.C. 2 R _____
 _____ L M.C. 3 R _____
 _____ L M.C. 4 R _____
 _____ L M.C. 5 R _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S _____

FOOT
 _____ L TALUS R _____
 _____ L CALCANEUS R _____
 _____ L CUBOID R _____
 _____ L NAVICULAR R _____
 _____ L CUNE. 1 R _____
 _____ L CUNE. 2 R _____
 _____ L CUNE. 3 R _____
 _____ L M.T. 1 R _____
 _____ L M.T. 2 R _____
 _____ L M.T. 3 R _____
 _____ L M.T. 4 R _____
 _____ L M.T. 5 R _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS _____
 MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S _____

2 middle + 2 distal phalanges

TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT:

3_M 2_M 1_M 2_P 1_P C 2_I 1_I I¹ I² C P¹ P² H¹ M² M³

Deciduous

3_M 2_M 1_M 2_P 1_P C 2_I 1_I I₁ I₂ C P₁ P₂ M₁ M₂ M₃

2_m 1_m c 2_i 1_i i¹ i² c m¹ m²

2_m 1_m c 2_i 1_i i₁ i₂ c m₁ m₂

VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 TOTAL _____

THORACIC 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 TOTAL _____

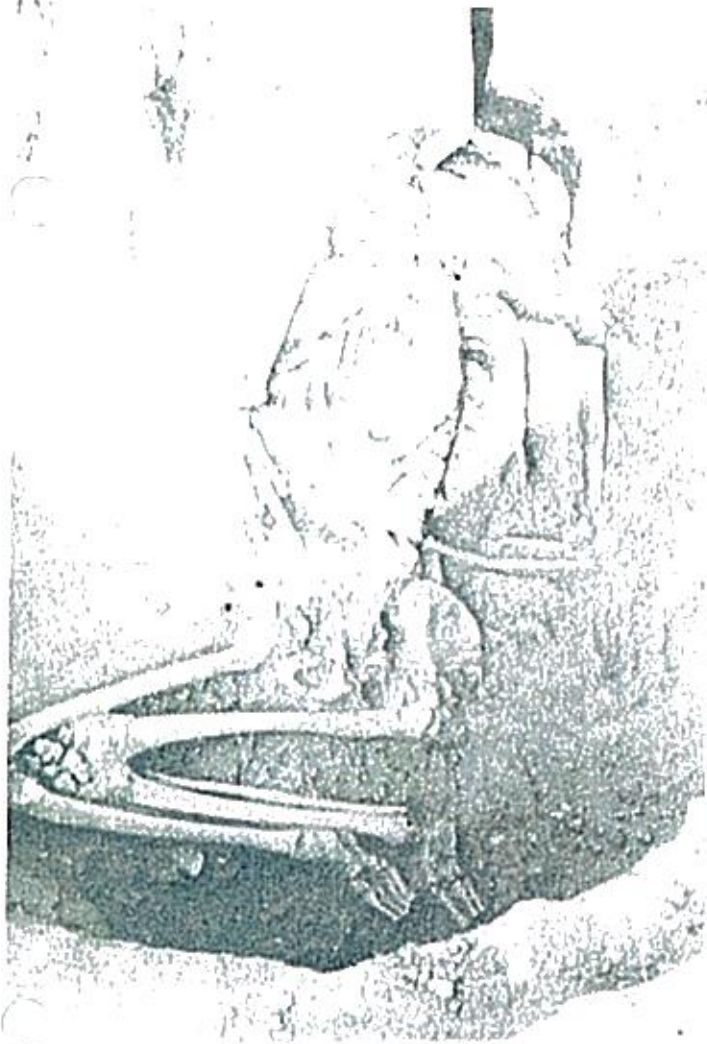
LUMBAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____ LYSIS? _____

SACRAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL _____

COCCYGEAL 1 2 3 4 5 TOTAL _____

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC. State of preservation, size, + emphasis! fusion. ob
indicate association of either 2A or 2B = separate branch.

APPENDIX C
PHOTOGRAPHS



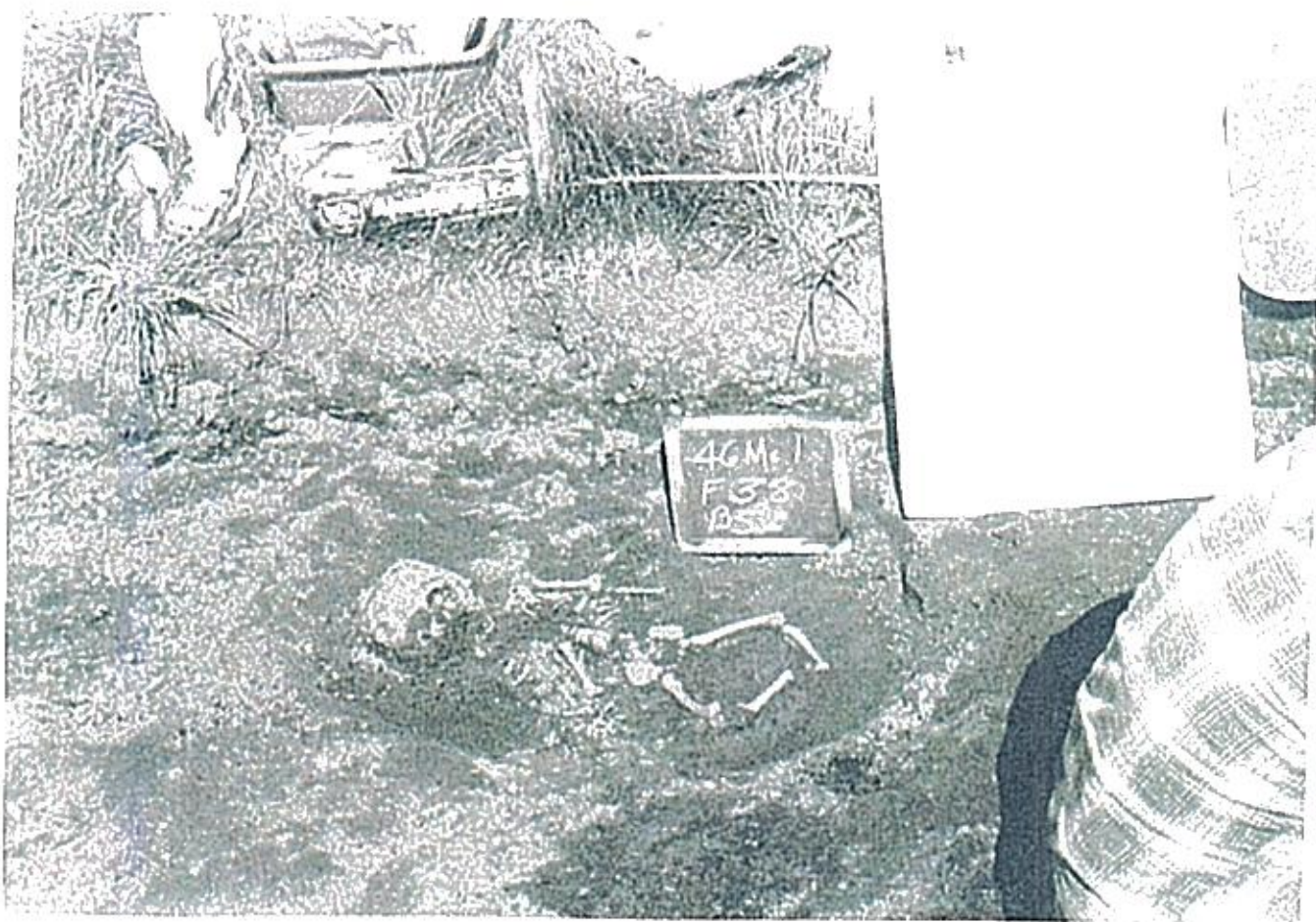
*Burial #2 - 105 N 13 E - F35
Mostly articulated burial, semi-
flexed, skull is crushed.

The photos at the bottom show that
there was a shell, a small round
disc and what appears to be a
hammerstone placed with the burial.

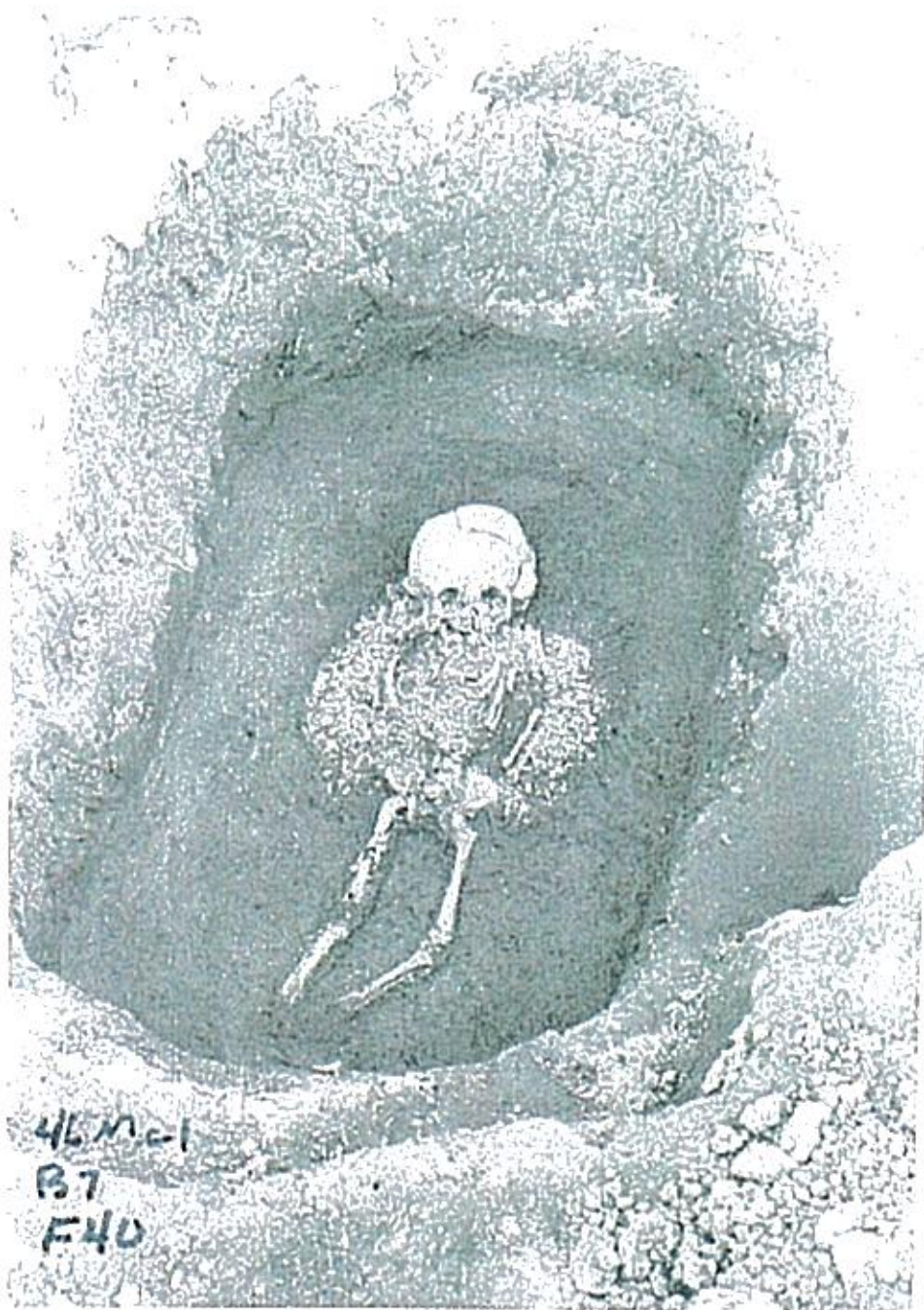




* Burial # 4 - 124 N 9-11.5 E - F41- Completely disarticulated burial.

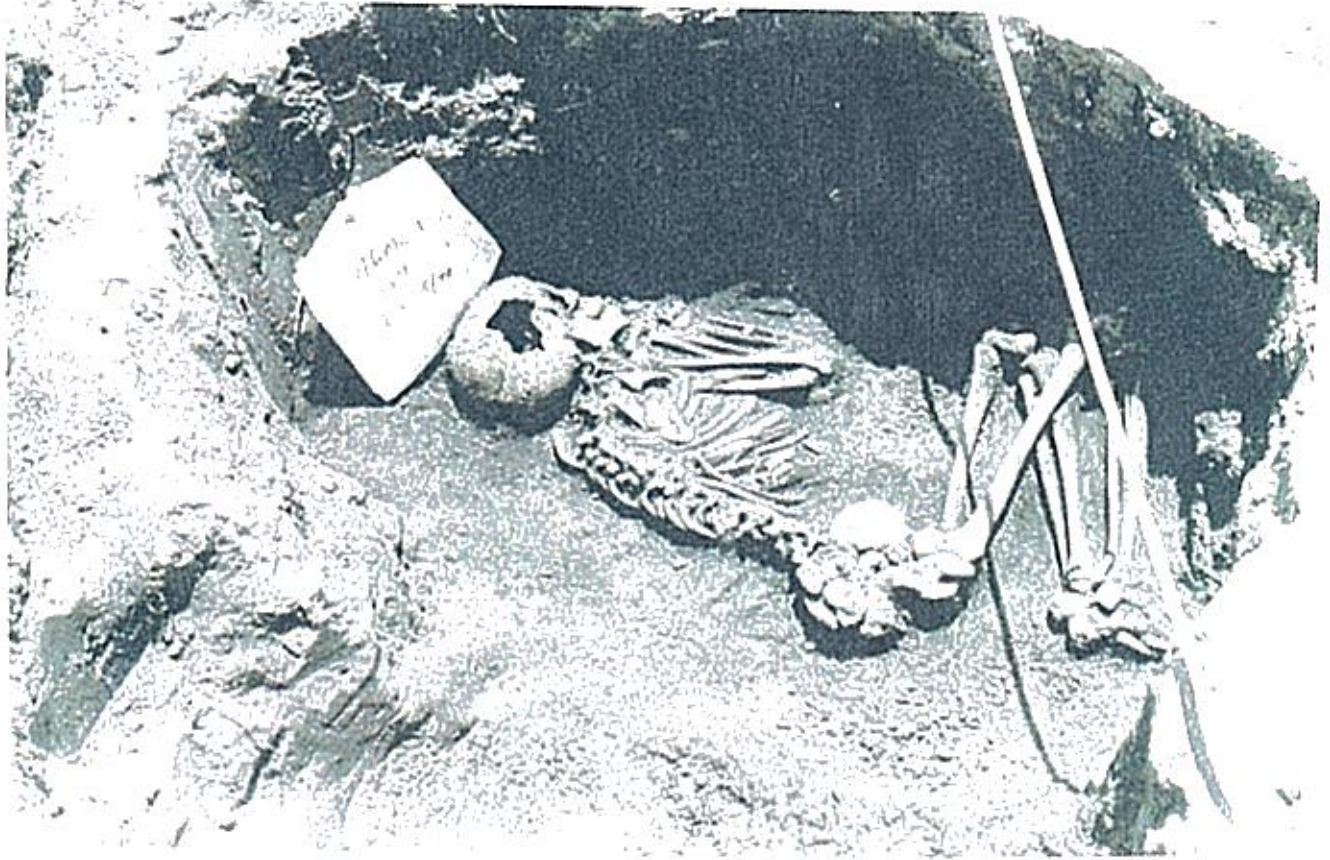


*Burial # 5 - 120 N 14 E. This burial is somewhat disarticulated. Deceased placed on back with legs spread apart at the knees and coming together at the heels, forming a diamond shape.

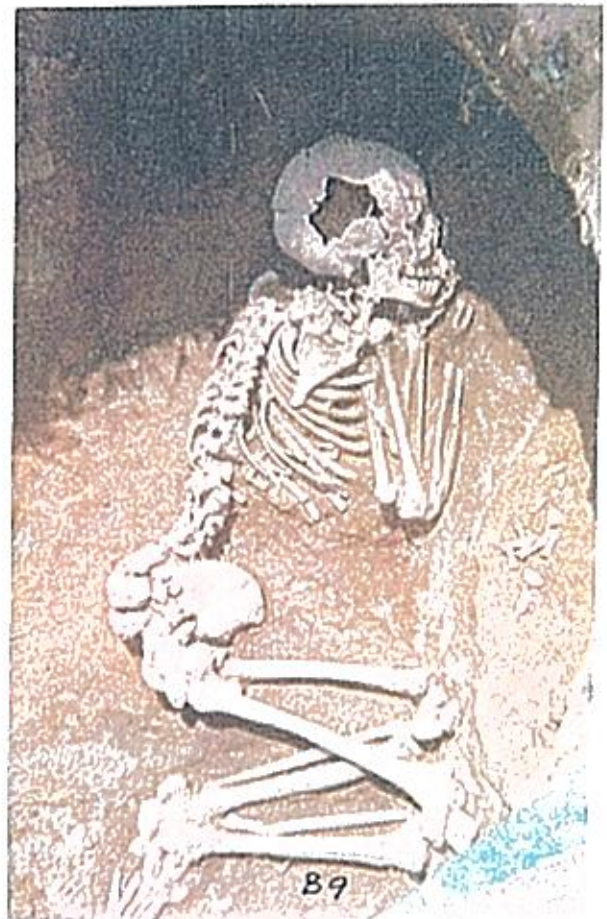
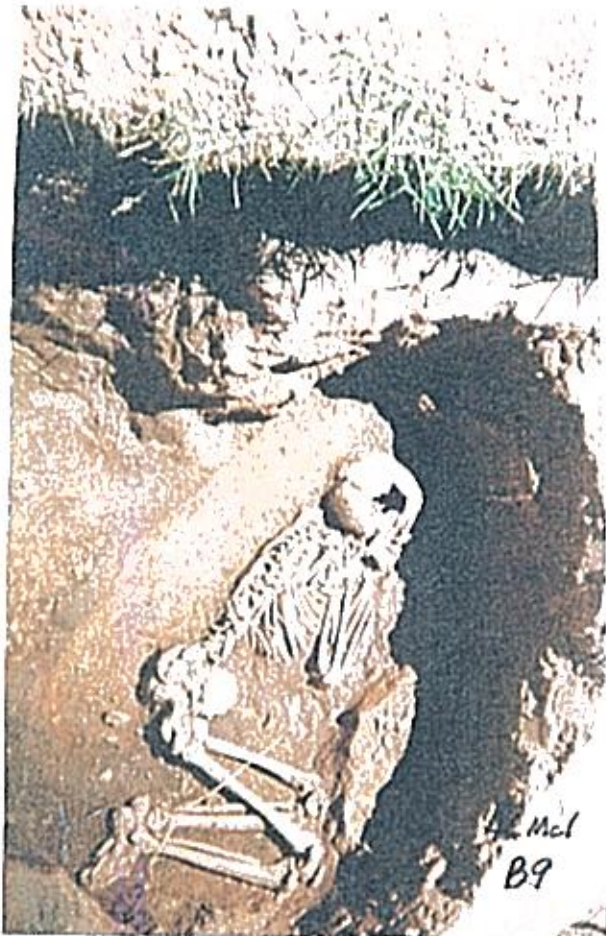


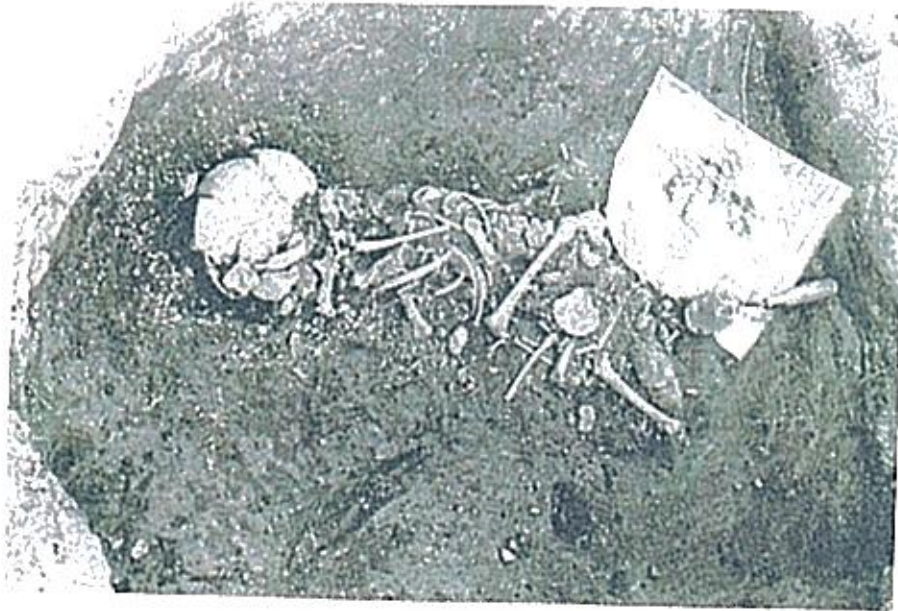
*Burial #7 - 180 N 13 E - F40

There was no field note sheet for this burial. There appears to be a ring of shells which forms a circle around the skeleton.



*Burial #9 - 121 N - 15-18 E - F43 - This burial is in a semi-flexed position and is articulated. The photos below show the burial in color. In the photo on the right, there can be seen some small bones seemingly placed on the rock.





*Burial #10 - 116 N 12 E - F44 - This burial is disarticulated and was excavated with Burials #6 and #8 because they were all three in the same burial pit.



*Burial #11 - 144-145 N 12 E - F45 - Unfortunately this burial cannot be seen very well in the photo. The legs are flexed to the north and the skeleton is mostly articulated.

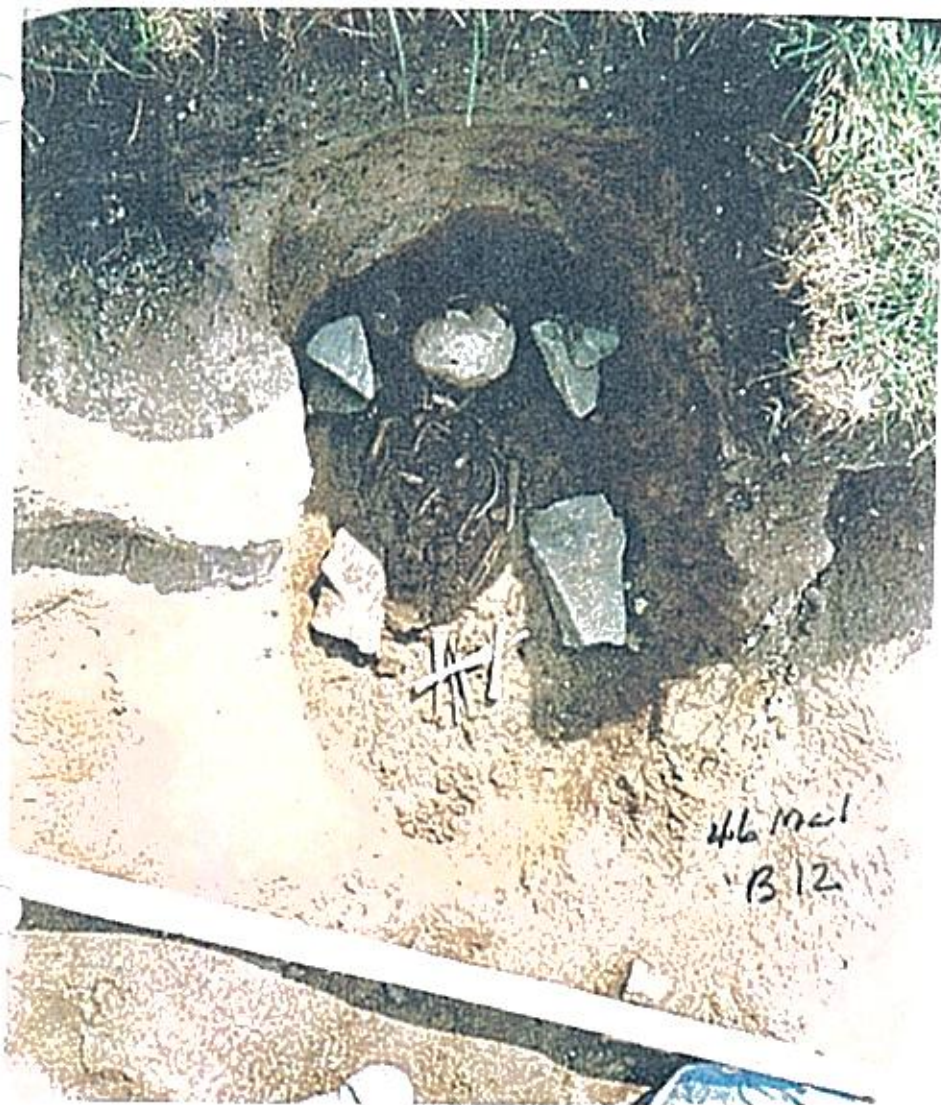


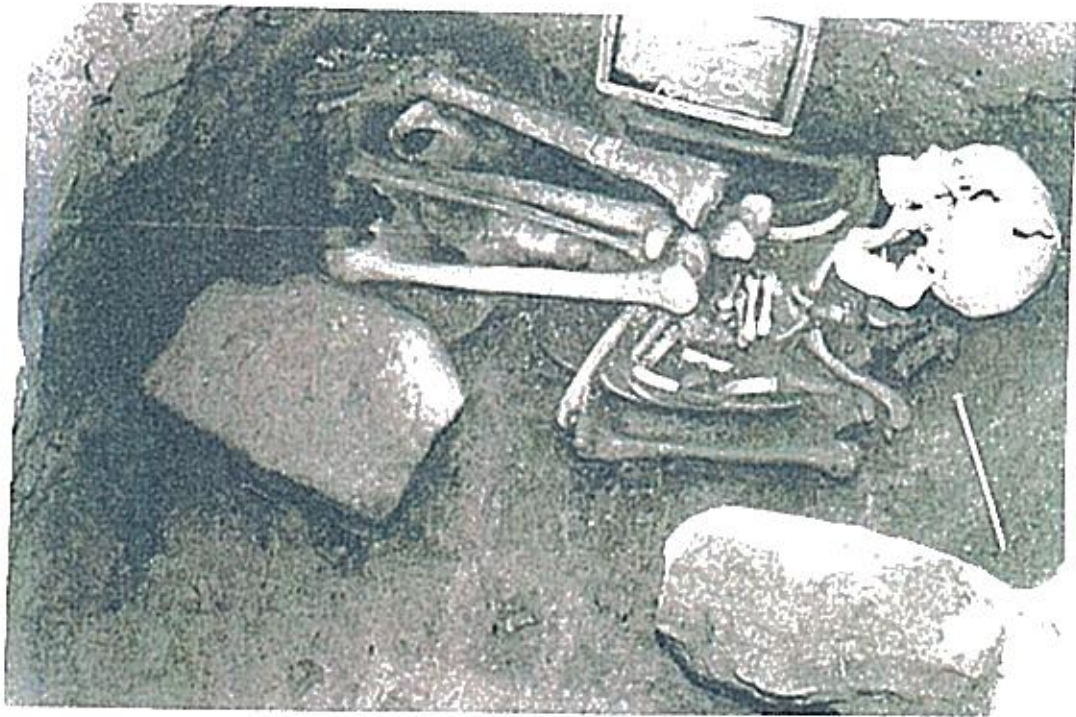


*Burial #12 - 160 N 15 E - F48
This burial is lying on its back
and is loosely flexed. It is
mostly articulated.

The top photo shows that there is
a shell necklace buried with the
deceased to the right of the head.

In the bottom photo, the burial has
been cleaned off and the necklace
has been removed. There are rocks
placed sporadically in the burial.
They seem to have been placed
there with with burial purposefully.





*Burial #4 (MC 1-3) - 380 S 10 W - This burial is tightly flexed and mostly articulated. There are some rocks in the burial pit which may have been placed there purposefully.

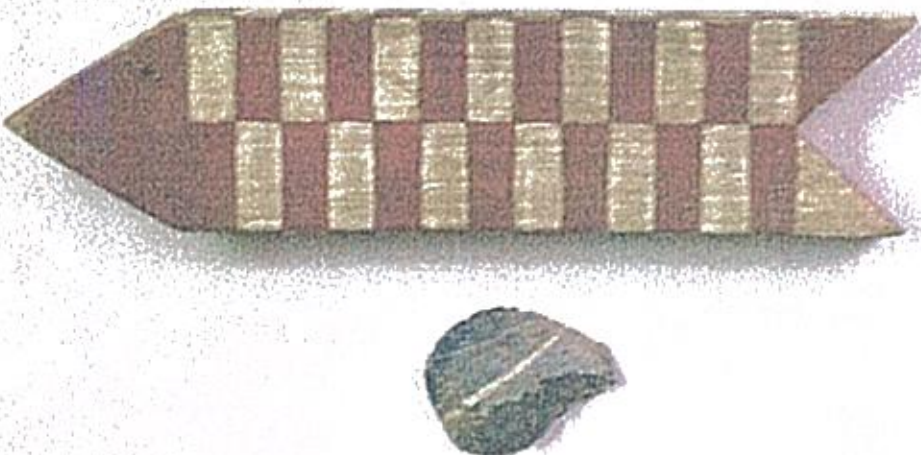
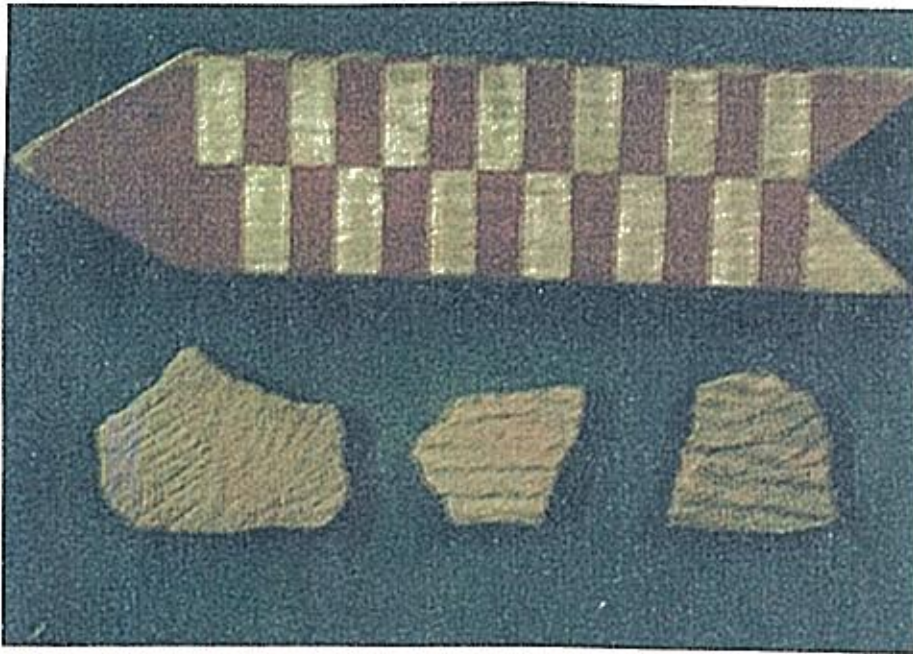


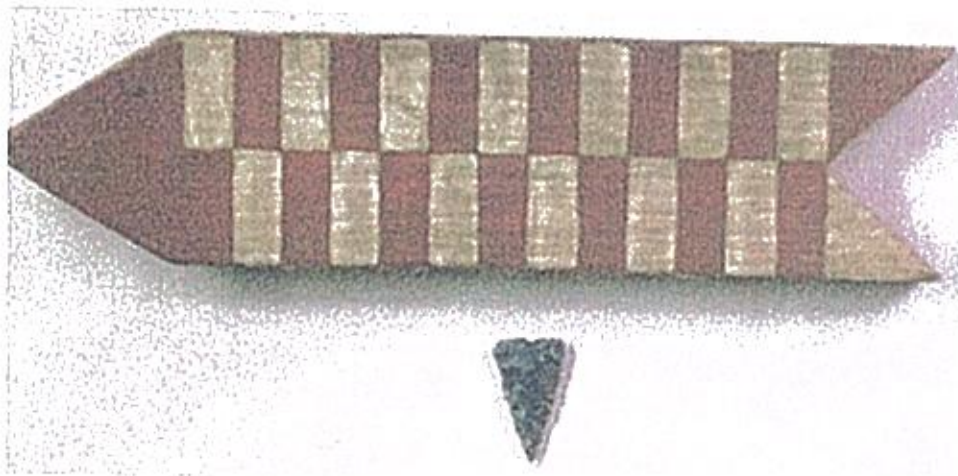
*Burial #1 - Pottery/Artifact

This pottery is shell tempered making it New River Series. In the top photo, there are two cord-marked and one net impressed.

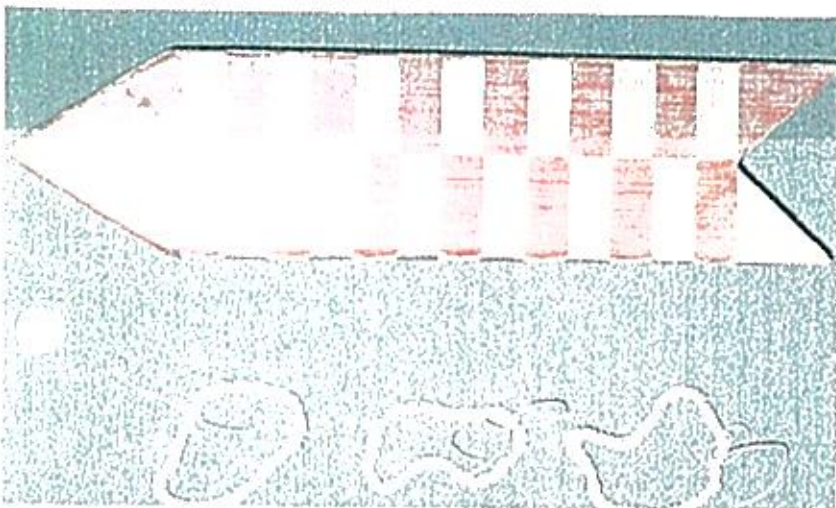
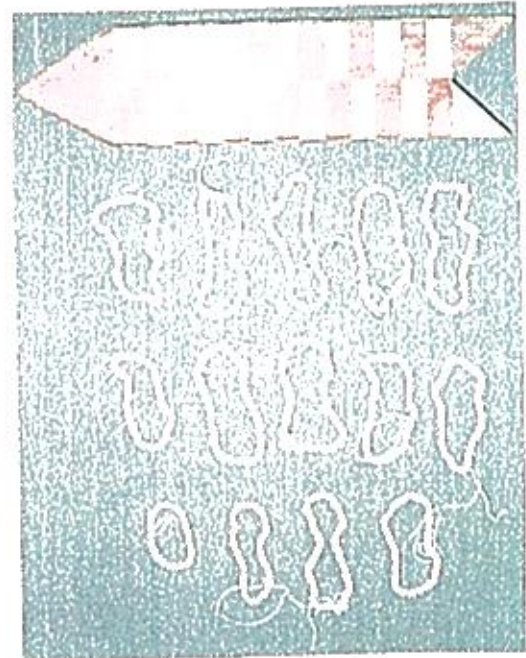
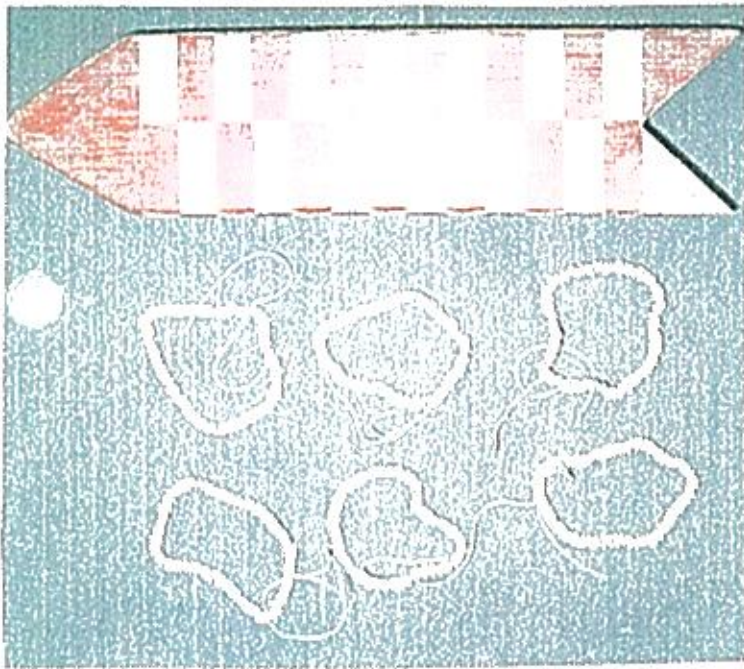
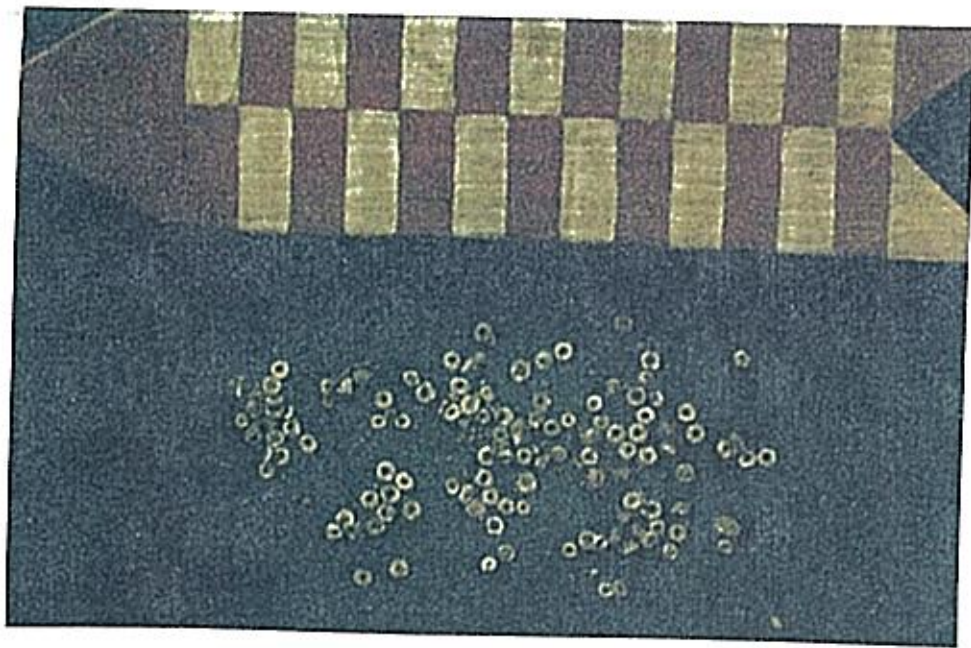
In the second photo, there are two cord-marked and one net impressed.

In photo 3, there is an example of a scraper. It is rounded on one end and it has been utilized. This scraper was probably used for skinning hide.





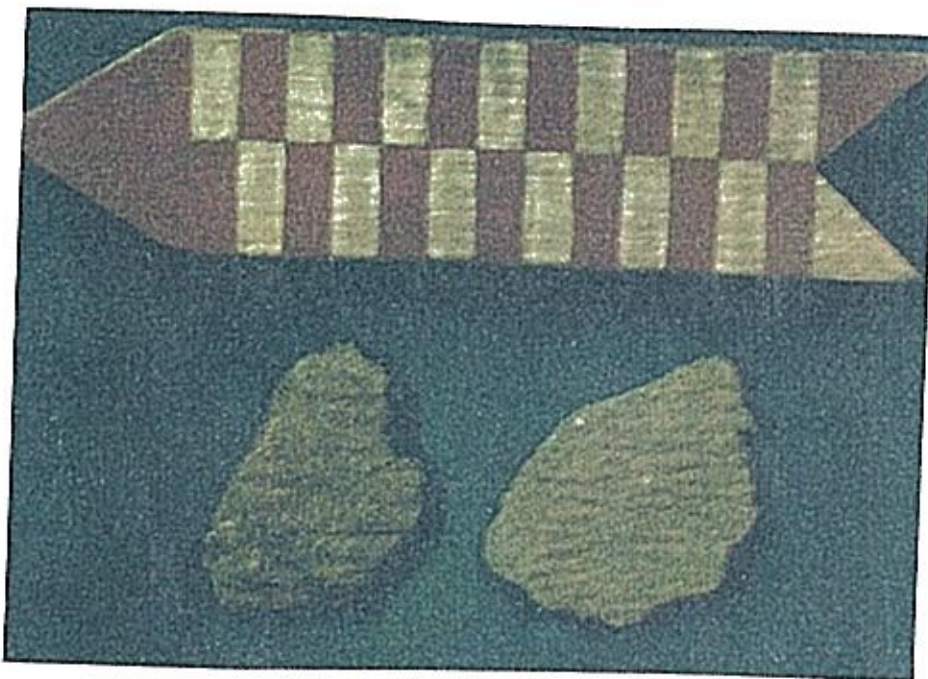
*Burial #2 - This is a small triangular point. Probably a Levana point and it is made out of Kanawha Black chert.



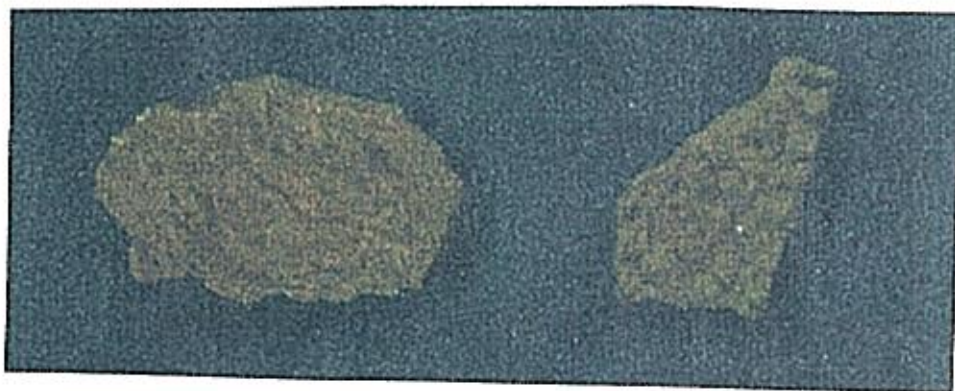
*Burial #3 - These photos are of small shell/bone beads.

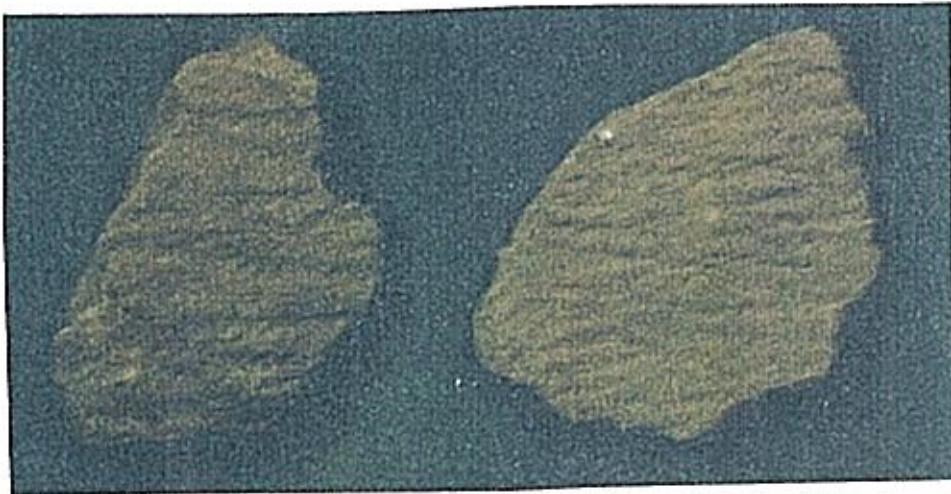
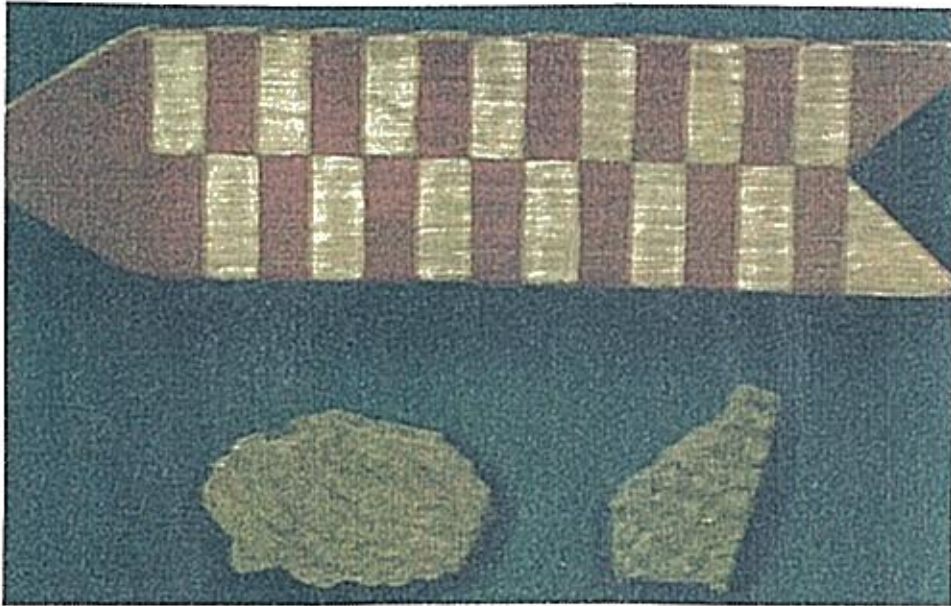
The top photo is probably bone beads, but they are really too small to tell unless they are analyzed under a microscope. They were probably put onto a necklace or some other kind of decoration.

The rest of the photos are shell beads, probably used in the same fashion as the top photo. They were strung together by Jones to keep them from getting lost.

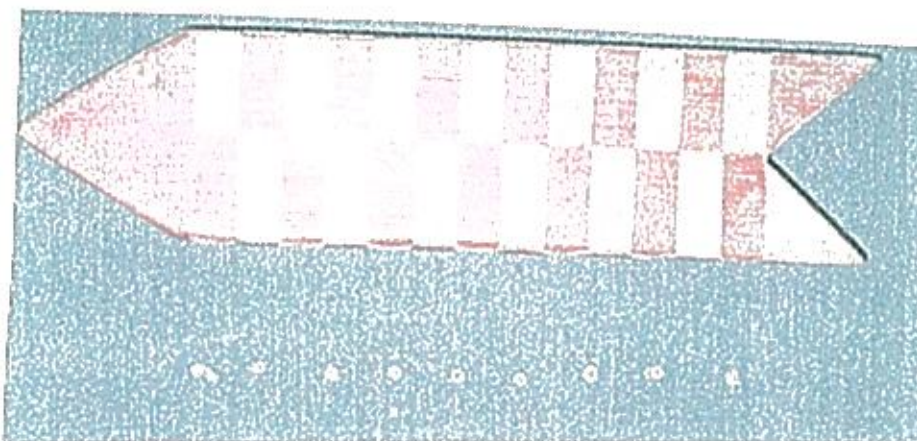


*Burial #3 - These are photos of pottery. This pottery is New River Series and it is cord-marked. Photo 2 shows a piece of the rim of a pot.

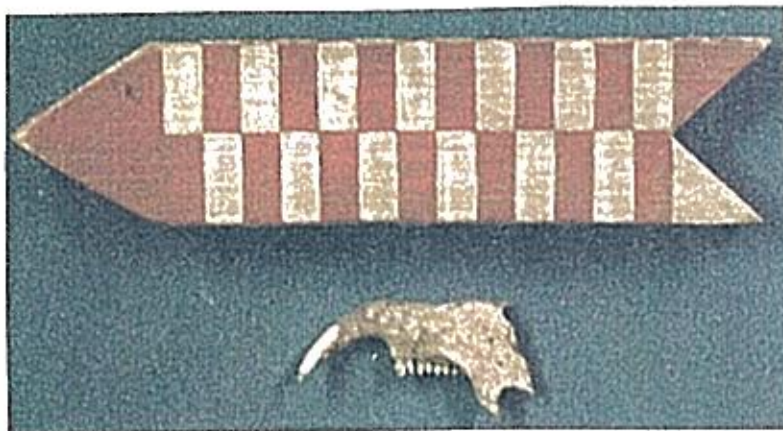




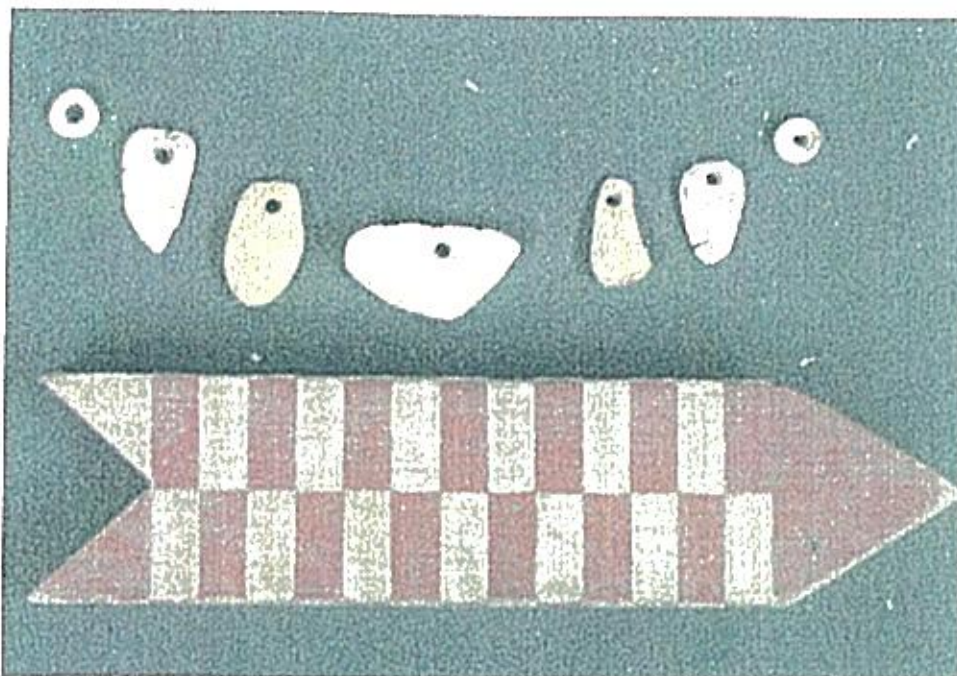
*Burial #3 - This is also pottery of the cord-marked variety. This, unlike the other pottery photos, is Radford Series pottery.



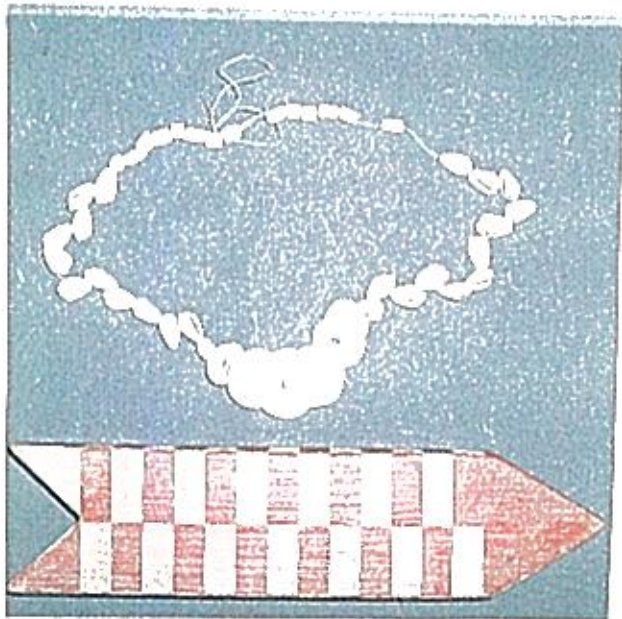
*Burial #3 - These are very small shell beads, probably made from mussel shell. These would have been used for decoration, probably a necklace, and were usually strung on sinew.



*This is the mandible of a beaver or a groundhog. It is unknown whether this was placed in the burial for ritual purposes, or just from the midden/fill.



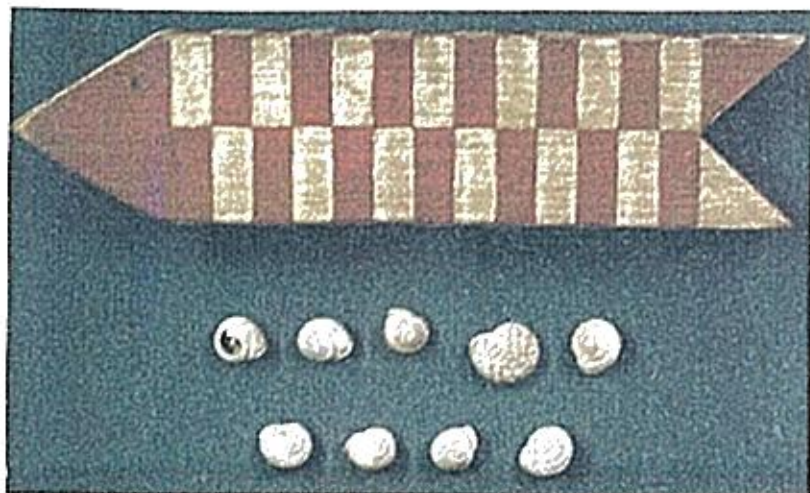
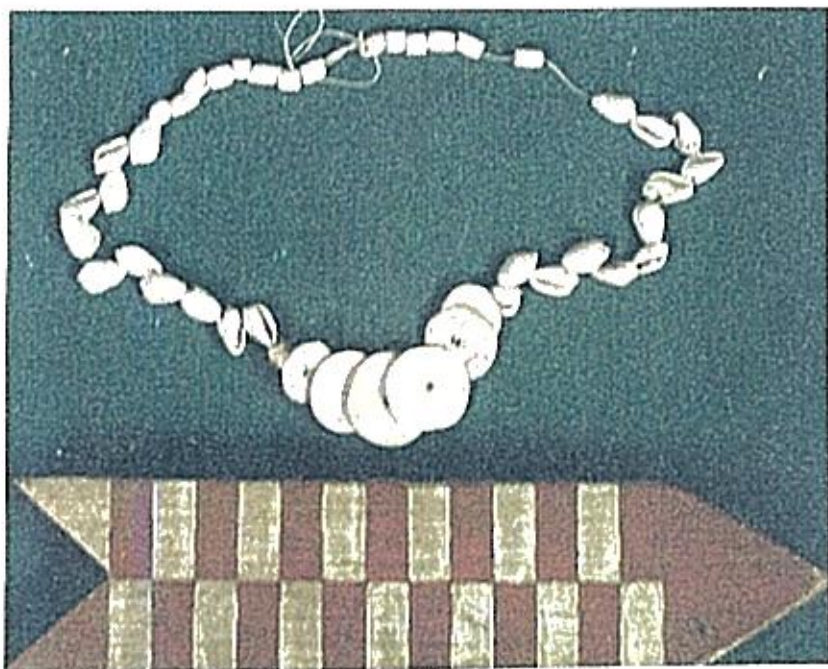
*Burial #5 - The top photo shows the placement of the beads in the burial, as drawn by Jones. They were found under the chin. Since the material that held them together has long since disintegrated, there is no way to tell exactly how they were originally arranged. In the bottom photo, I have placed the beads the way they might have been.

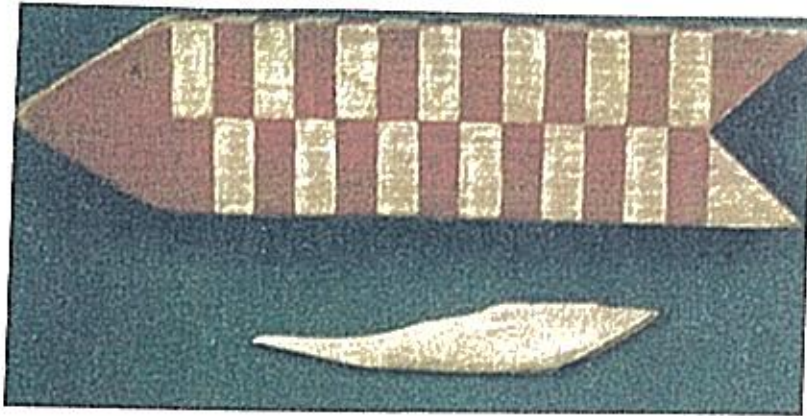


*Burial #12 - These photos show a necklace made of mussel and riverine shell and shells.

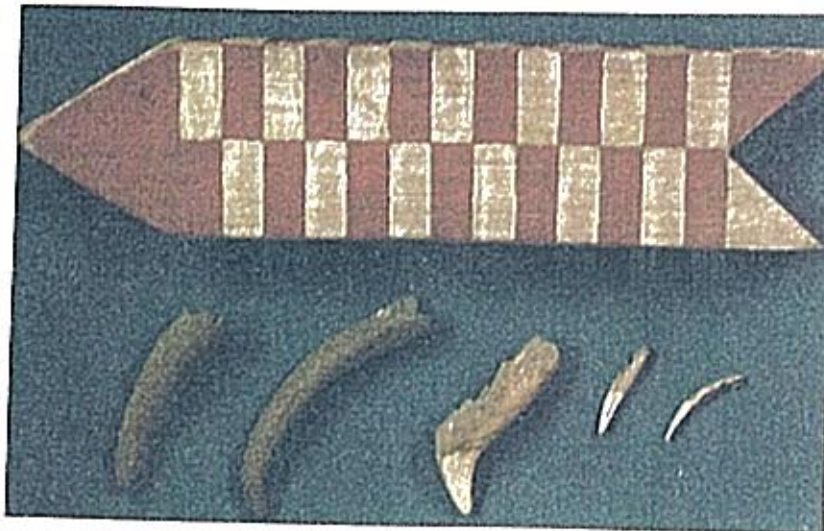
The top photo shows a necklace made with shells which was tied together with string. They would have originally been tied with sinew.

The bottom photo shows riverine shells. These may have been placed in the burial pit for ritual purposes or they have come from the midden/fill.

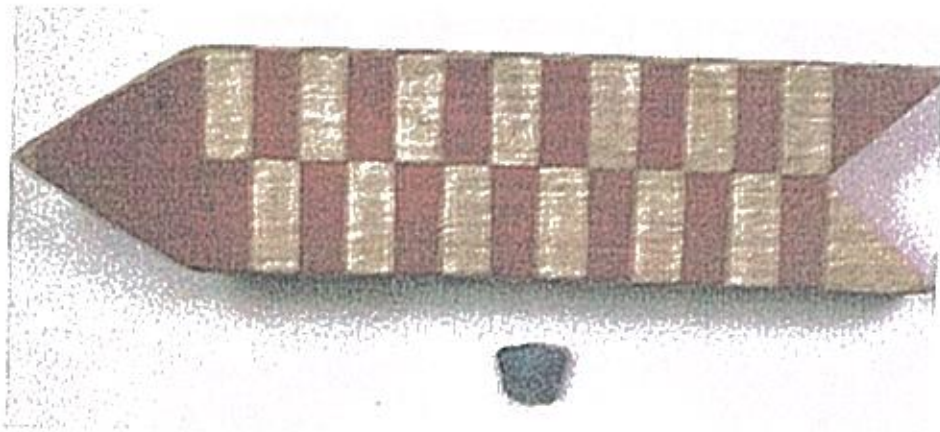




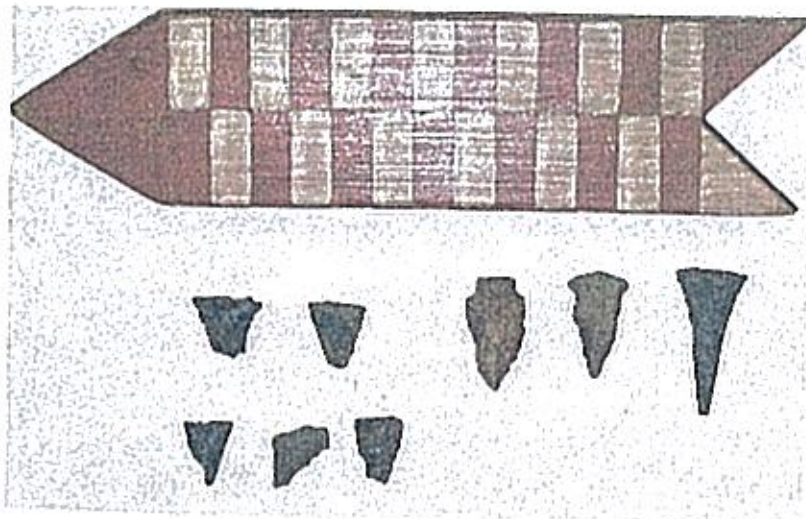
*Burial #12 - This photo shows a bone that has been utilized as an awl. There is noticeable wear on the sharp end of this bone.



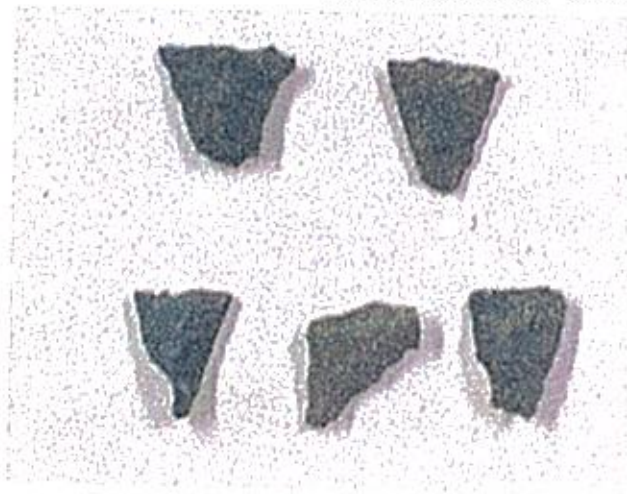
*Burial #12 - This photo is of two utilized antler- and three claws. The antlers were probably used for flaking by a flint knapper. The claws could have been used as awls. They could have been placed in the burial for ritual purposes or they could be from the midden/fill.



*Burial #12 - This is a triangular point base. Probably Levana and made from Kanawha Black chert.



*Burial #12 - These are some examples of points found at the Snidow Site with the burials. The five on the left are just point bases. Four are Kanawha Black chert and the other is unknown. They are Levana points. The three on the right consist of one Savannah River, one unknown and a drill.



A P P E N D I X D

GLOSSARY AND SPREADSHEETS

GLOSSARY OF TERMS

Achieved status - Status earned through personal accomplishments.

Adult - A person who is fully grown/developed/matured.

Articulated - Bones in proper anatomical arrangement.

Artifacts / materials - Any movable object that has been used, modified or manufactured by humans.

Ascribed status - Status earned through inheritance at birth.

Carbon Dating (Radiocarbon Dating) - Technique for determining the age of carbon-bearing materials including wood, plant and bone remains.

Datum point - A known point used as a reference for vertical and horizontal measurement.

Delineate (in Archaeology) - Testing around a site in order to find the site boundaries so that size of sites can be determined.

Disarticulated - Bones not in proper anatomical arrangement.

Extended burials - The body of the deceased is placed on its back with the arms close to the sides and the legs fully extended.

Fetus - In humans, the unborn young from the end of the eighth week after conception to the moment of birth.

Fully flexed burials - The body of the deceased is placed on its side in a fetal position. The body was sometimes held into this position with a rope or cord.

Grave-goods - Artifacts or other materials that are placed with the deceased upon burial for status or ritual purposes.

Infant - A child during the earliest period of its life, especially before he/she can walk.

In-situ - In the natural or original position.

Late Prehistoric Phase - The phase of prehistory dating from 1000 to 1675 AD.

Lithics - Stone artifacts and tools.

Midden - A refuse ring where the prehistoric people deposited their trash which makes a noticeable anomaly on the ground.

Palisade - A high fence of stakes, especially for defense.

Points - A broad category of stone artifacts, including a variety of pointed tools flaked on one or both sides.

Pottery (ceramic) - Baked clay usually used for containers and impressed with some specific decoration.

Prehistory - Any period for which there is no contemporary documentary evidence.

Primary burials - Complete, articulated skeletons.

Rescue operations - Excavations that are conducted when an archaeological site/resource is going to be destroyed by some kind of activity and the site has to be studied very quickly before the destruction can take place.

Secondary burials - Bones not in anatomical arrangement, disarticulated.

Semi-flexed burials - The body is placed in a fetal position but is not so tightly flexed.

These burials could have been fully flexed as some point in time, but may have been moved in-situ by freezing or other environmental factors.

Subadult - Stage in which the individual has developed many but not all adult characteristics and is not sexually mature.

**Definitions in this glossary came from the author of the text, The Penguin

Archaeology Guide edited by Paul Bahn, and The Merriam-Webster Dictionary.

BURIAL INFORMATION
DISCREPANCIES AMONG ARTIFACTS FOUND:
EMORY JONES, JR, REBECCA KLUG AND RACIEL CRAWFORD

KLUG'S LIST

JONES' LIST

**Jones' artifacts listed on the field notes had no count.

<u>Burial</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u># of Artifacts Found</u>	<u>Burial</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u># of Artifacts Found</u>
F7 B1	Shell tempered pottery	49	F7 B1	No artifacts listed.	0
	Flakes	18			
	Limestone pottery	9			
	Pottery	55			
	Bone	56			
	Mussel shell	20			
F35 B2	Pottery	60	F35 B2	Arrow points	No count
	Bone	73		Disc Shell Bead	No count
	Flakes	12		Pottery	No count
	Shell	2		Tool Kit containing triangular flint knife, shell scraper, large smoothing stone, small smoothing stone, disc bone beamer, turkey tibiotarsal awl, hair pin, small decayed piece of leather	These items were not in the artifacts located at Marshall University.
	Lithics	2			
	Mussel shell	6			
Fill	Points	1	Fill		
Fill	Snail shell	1	Fill		

Fill	Mussel shell	1	Fill	
Fill	Pottery	10	Fill	
Fill	Flakes	4	Fill	
Fill/head	Bone		Fill/head	
Fill/head	Pottery		Fill/head	
Fill/head	Flakes		Fill/head	
Fill/head	Mussel shell		Fill/head	
	Soil sample	1		
	Charcoal	--		
F36 B3	Pottery	79	F36 B3	Beads
	Bone	67		Pottery
	Flakes	22		
	Mussel shell	2		
	Turtle shell	1		
	Micro. Samples: tiny bone beads	3		
	Limestone pottery	30		
	Shell pottery	19		
Fill	Pottery	4	Fill	
Fill	Flakes	1	Fill	
Fill	Bone	8	Fill	
F41 B4	Nothing in Klug's info.		F41 B4	No artifacts listed.
F38 B5	Nothing in Klug's info.		F38 B5	Small disc beads
				Pottery
				Sharp pointed bone
F37 B6	Bone	95	F37 B6	Small disc beads
	Soil sample	1		Pottery
	Flakes	59		
	Pottery	138		
	Beads	23		
Fill	Soil sample	1	Fill	

Fill	Bone	44	Fill		
Fill	Pottery	15	Fill		
Fill	Mussel shell	5	Fill		
Fill	Flakes	7	Fill		
Fill	Points	10	Fill		
Fill	Circular stone disc (1/2 of the disc)	1	Fill		
B7	No burial for this number.		B7	No burial for this number.	
F42 B8	Nothing in Klug's info.		F42 B8	SEE BURIAL #6.	
F43 B9	Pottery	2	F43 B9	No artifacts listed.	0
	Bone	2			
Fill	Soil sample	2	Fill		
Fill	Flakes	20	Fill		
Fill	Bone	63	Fill		
Fill	Pottery	152	Fill		
Fill	Mussel shell	7	Fill		
F44 B10	Worked bone	3	F44 B10	SEE BURIAL #6.	
F45 B11	Soil sample	3	F45 B11	No artifacts listed.	0
Fill	Bone	66	Fill		
Fill	Mussel shell	1	Fill		
Fill	Pottery	34	Fill		
Fill	Flakes	8	Fill		
F48 B12	Worked lithic	1	F48 B12	Mother of Pearl necklace	
	Beads (bone and shell necklace)	1		Small tubular beads	
	Shell	68		Squirrel mandible pendant	
	Worked bone	8		Pottery	
	Beads (bone and shell)	9			
	Pottery	10			
	Bone	9			
	FCR	1			
	Mussel shell	3			

	Flakes		1			
	Point		1			
	Soil sample		1			
F-49 B13	Bone			F-49 B13	Tubular beads	
	Pottery				Pottery	
	Shell necklace		74			
	Shell necklace		78			
Fill	Pottery		4	Fill		
Fill	Flakes		1	Fill		
Fill	Bone		8	Fill		
F53 B14	Nothing in Klug's info.			F53 B14	Pottery	
	MCI-3 OH					
	**Klug does not have these burials listed on her spreadsheet.					
				F19 B1	Pottery	
					Small disc bead	
				F14 B2	No artifacts listed.	0
				F30 B30	Shell triangle	
					Elk teeth	
					Disc Beads	
					Pottery	
				F28 B4	No artifacts listed.	0
				F29 B5	Aline bead w/human bones	
				F8 B11	Flakes	
					Beads	
					Fox mandible	
					Pottery (marked lost on bag)	
				F1 B4	No artifacts listed.	0

***Additional artifacts found by Rachel Crawford during thesis research. It is unclear at this point if these burial items actually belong with the Snidow Collection.

<u>Burial</u>	<u>Contents</u>	<u># of Artifacts Found</u>
46MCI (burial stuff?) blue basket	Human skull	1
#1 glass jar	Charcoal & small pieces of bone	--
#2 glass jar	Flakes	13
	Point	1
	Stones	2
Baggie #1	Pottery	47
Baggie #2	Human teeth	12
	Bone	7
	Flake	1
	Stone	1
	Bones	80
	Human jawbones w/teeth	3
	Tooth	1
	Stone	1
	Stones (iron/ochre)	58
	Hammerstone (piece)	1
	Stone tool	1
	Shell	1
	Bone	1
	Stone	1
	Pottery	12
	Whiteware	1
	Piece of cylindrical stone or clay (pipe?)	1
	Elongated cylindrical clay or stone	1

	Large pieces of iron	4
	Smoothed stone (hammerstone)	1
	Points (some broken)	16
	Flakes	119
	Chunk/flakes	48
	Utilized flakes	7
	Point bases	2
	Claws	6
El Producto Box - Burial of 'baby	Bone implements	11
	Awls (bone)	3
	Pottery (burnt)	1
	Kodak photo slides	4
	Turtle shell/bone implements in sm box	1/4
	Photo of skull	1
	Bags w/ bead necklaces found @ body	5
	Stone artifact w/baby	1
Blue washtub (reboxed)	Charcoal	--
	Bone	411
	Flakes	6
	Pottery	40
	Shell	9

Sex and Age Determinations of Burials

Burial #	Sex	Age	Determined By:
2a	F	9-14 yrs	Sex: Determined by looking at flaring sciatic notch and the brow ridge Age: Dentition Bones
2b	UN	11-12 mo	Sex: Probably too young to be identified Age: Metopic suture closed but visible
3A	UN	7.5 +/- 1.5 mo	Sex: Probably too young to be identified Age: Dentition and bones
3B	UN	3.6 yrs	Burial not sexed - no reason given Age: Based on size and non-fusion of bones - basio-occipital
3C	UN	13-16 yrs	Burial not sexed - no reason given Age: Based on bones
4	UN	0-3 mo	Sex: Too young to be identified Age: Dentition Bone length and width of ilium
5	UN	9 +/- 3 mo	Sex: Probably too young to be identified Age: Dentition Long bone length
6	UN	2 yrs +/- 2 mo	Sex: Probably too young to be identified Age: Metopic suture closed Dentition
7	UN	18-14 mo	Sex: Probably too young to be identified Age: Dentition Length of humerus, also based on Diaphyseal
8A	UN	6 mo +/- 2 mo	Sex: Probably too young to be identified Age: Dentition Mental symphysis
8B	UN	3-4 yrs	Burial not sexed - no reason given Age: Dentition
8C	UN	4-6 yrs	Burial not sexed - no reason given Age: Based on epiphysis size
8D	UN	4 yrs +/- 4 mo	Burial not sexed because only teeth were obtained from site. Age: Dentition
9	M	12-14 yrs	Sex: Narrow sciatic arch Supraorbital ridges Square chin Age: Dentition Bone analysis
10A	F	5.5 +/- .5 yrs	Sex: Mental eminence slightly square Age: Dentition Proximal humoral epiphysis partially united

10B	UN	1.5 -2 yrs	Burial not sexed because only teeth were obtained from site. Age: Dentition
11A	UN	6-8 mo	Sex: Too young to be identified Age: Fusion of sphenoid Longbone length
11B	UN	18 yrs	Burial not sexed - no reason given Age: Axis vertebrae
12	UN	18 mo - 2 yrs	Sex: Too young to be identified Age: Dentition Bone size
13	UN	9 mo - 1 yr	Sex: Too young to be identified Age: Width of ilium
14	UN	-----	Note: There were two pieces of cranium found which may actually belong to another individual present
F213 Burial 1 N 4 E 42	UN	9-10 mo	Sex: Too young to be identified Age: Dentition Mental syphysis fused but suture still defined
F596 Burial 2A	M	40-45 yrs	Sex: Pubic symphysis Brow ridge Mental protuberance Heavy mandible Age: Bone length Dentition - teeth worn Vertebra
F596 Burial 2B	UN	5 yrs	Burial not sexed - no reason given Age: Dentition Bones
F596 Burial 2C	UN	16 +/- 1 yr	Burial not sexed - no reason given Age: Epiphysis