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
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Dr. Nicholas Freidin, Committee Chairperson
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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
Northing: 4139 790

37° 24’ 22” North Latitude
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 back yard. 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’.
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).
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 environment . . . Skeletal 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.
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 body sherds.

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 individual's 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.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


CURRICULUM VITAE

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1999 - Present  Secretary, Summersville, West Virginia  
2006 (Summer)  Archaeologist, Richwood, West Virginia  
2005 (Summer)  Archaeologist, White Sulfur Springs, West Virginia  
2004 (Summer)  Archaeologist, Richwood, West Virginia  
1994 - 1998  United States Marine Corps, Beaufort, South Carolina

MEMBERSHIPS:

American Institute of Archaeology  2007
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APPENDIX A

MAPS
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 (1958; photorevised in 1976)
Suamee Lake Complex
The Snidow Village Site
46-YC-1
1975 Excavations
E. E. Jones, Jr. - 1989

**North Half of Village Site**
APPENDIX B

FIELD NOTES OF JONES AND SKELETAL ANALYSIS
Virginia Archeological Society

Type of Feature: Burial
Length: 42", Width: 24", Depth from Surface: 28", Midden: 10"

Description: A large, long burial of an adult obtained in situ with the head to the SE. The burial was in the form of a pubis, faced north. The body was extended at a 45° angle, so that it was directly above the head. The skull completely intact and covered the skull on the right side and frontal. The lower left side of the skull included the coronal and sagittal sinuses. The bones were intact and lay at 010 degrees to the burial. The right and left sides are the direction to the burial. The burial was found by another person, and named the "Red".

Artifacts:
- Chipped Stone: None
- Polished Stone: None
- Shell: None
- Bone: None
- Pottery: None
- Other: None

 Pit Contents:
- Bone: 3rd, 5th, and 6th
- Stone: Various objects
- Shell: Various objects
- Other: None
- Charcoal and/or Ash: None
- Any Strata: No, Sample taken, Depth: 0
- Vegetal remains: None
- Human bone: None

Was human bone worked: Yes (see back for full details)

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

Comments:

[Additional comments and notes]
Virginia Archeological Society

Site # 19816
Type of Feature: Burial

Features:

- Length: 45"
- Width: 39"
- Depth from Surface: 26"
- Hidden: Y
- Orientation: NE

Description:
A burial pit contained the body of a young man. The body was positioned in a flexed position on the left side. The head was facing south. The lower jaw bone was removed. An arrow point was found in the chest and arm area (left).

The chin area appeared underdeveloped, with half of bone missing.

Artifacts:
- Chipped Stone

Polished Stone
- Shell
- Bone
- Pottery

Other:
- Hand Tool: 1 large flake tool, 1 shell awl, 1 bone awl

Fit Contents:
- Bone
- Shell
- Other

Charcoal and/or Ash:

Any Strata:
Sample taken: yes

Vegetal remains

Human bone

Was human bone worked: yes

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features

Comments

(see back for full details)
(1) Small thin heads around the body - a couple of small square heads found.

(2) Hook and short neck - shaggy animal found.

(3) Bone at the mouth in left side, snout at the pelvis on the right side. Bone had slipped down & stuck out about the lower chest.

(4) Body - apparently head, down, and front.

(5) Bone hold.
Site # Helms 
Fed # 123 
Photo # 
Date 11/14/81 
Name 

Virginia Archeological Society

Type of Feature: Burial of Body
Length: 39" Width: 29" Depth from Surface: 23" Midden: 8"

Description: An oval pit containing the burial of a body. The body was oriented about Due West. The burial was an advanced state of decomposition. There were numerous small bone shreds about the upper thighs. They appeared to have been scattered and may have been tamped at each about the sides or down to a jacket.

Artifacts:
Chipped Stone
Other: Stone, beads, and other artifacts
Polished Stone
Shell: Any small shell beads 1/4 - 3/4" in diameter
Bone
Pottery: Fragments
Other

Pit Contents:
Bone
Stone
Shell
Other
Charcoal and/or Ash
Any Strata
Vegetal remains
Human bone
Was human bone worked: N/A (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features

Comments: On the bottom right of the excavated bone was a severe pathological condition. It had distorted the human greatly. The pathologies were on the right side of the human. There were no signs of the right side of the head and human bones were not seen.
(a) Smaller block.

Chars could be identified on right arm.
West Virginia Archaeological Society

Site #: 46 Mc

Feature # 154

Photo #: Yes

Date: 6/10/88
Name: Jones

Type of Feature: Infant Burial

Length: 20", Width: 13", Depth from Surface: 18", Hidden: 10".

Description:

A fetus or newborn burial. No teeth eruption or other evidence of age. Bones in very poor condition. Most fragmented and to S.E. No bones poorly developed or undetected. There were no burial goods.

Artifacts:

Chipped Stone: No

Polished Stone: No

Shell: None

Bone: None

Pottery: Fragments

Other: No

Pit Contents:

Bone: Human

Shell: Occasional

Other: None

Charcoal and/or Ash: No

Any Strata: No

Vegetal remains: None noted

Human bone: Yes

Was human bone worked: Yes

(see back for full details)

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

Many bones + burial difficult to remove

Comments: In burial area.
Virginia Archeological Society

Site #: 44MK1 Pea #: 32-B5 Photo #: 579 Date: 1/30/68 Name: Peter Copeland

Type of Feature: Baby Burial

Length: 30", Width: 18", Depth from Surface: 11", Hidden: 13"

Description: Alignment: North-North East. Slight Incline. A few beads were in the grave area. The infant was buried just beneath the plow zone. His face and part of his body were covered by earth. The dog was buried in the earth. There was no cover on the grave. The bones were not in the earth. The grave was covered with earth. There were no artifacts.

Artifacts:
- Chipped Stone: No
- Polished Stone: No
- Shell: Yes - Small obsidian beads, 1/4 to 1/8" in diameter
- Bone: Yes - Five small obsidian beads, 1/4" in diameter
- Pottery: Yes - Fragments

Other: None, noted

Pit Contents:
- Bone: Yes - Fragments
- Stone: None
- Shell: None
- charcoal and/or ash: None
- Other: None noted

Any Strata: No, Sample taken: No, Depth: None

Vegetal remains: None, Human bone: None

Was human bone worked: No

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

In the area are two other ancient burials. Also, the skull cavity was filled with small shells.

Comments:

[Blank]
Virginia Archeological Society  

Site #: 41.M2  Date: 4/30/1980  Name: Glen

Type of Feature: Derelict Baby Urn

Length: 3'6"; Width: 3'2"; Depth from Surface: 20"; Midden: 10".

Description: The first burial encountered was a derelict baby urn. The bones were distorted and partially fused together. The center of the urn was filled with soil and probably some sort of earth. The bones were not in the correct alignment and the burial had been disturbed. Only the skull and mandible were present. It appeared the skull had simply been dumped into the burial pit. The last part of the pit was filled in, a complete circular in relatively good condition. A pathological condition is noted in the arthritic bone which extended to the adjacent vertebra. This anomaly may indicate a violent death.

Artifacts:
Chipped Stone: No

Polished Stone: No
Shell: No - very small, dark beads 6-10
Bone: None noted
Pottery: None

Other:

Pit Contents:
Bone: Yes
Stone: No
Shell: No
Charcoal and/or Ash: Not sufficient for sample
Any Strata: No - Sample taken 10, Depth 20
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 layer of refuse.

Comments: This is a rare thing. I believe it indicates a disaster struck the village.
WES T Virginia Archeological Society

Site #: 46No. Fee #: B8. Photo: 0. Type: Baby Burial. Date: 5/21/38. Name: corps.

Type of Feature: Baby Burial. Length: 28". Width: 18". Depth from Surface: 24". Hidden: 10"

Description: Baby fragmented baby burial. "Burial was six months old. Probably taken about one month after birth. Skull broken up.

Artifacts:
Chipped Stone

Polished Stone
Shell
Bone
Pottery
Other

Pit Contents:
Bone
Stone
Shell
Charcoal and/or Ash
Any Strata
Vegetal remains
Human bone

Was human bone worked

(See back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features

Comments

WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Site #        Field 49       Photo 0        Date 6/1/88       Name Hinkle

Type of Feature: Burial of small person 10-12 yrs
Length 42", Width 32", Depth from Surface 34", "Hidden 10"

Description: Small mortuary (R), mouth is open, bone is too small for determining gender, very small feet, feet not well filled, on left side on a lower flexed position, arms flexed with hands under the chin. All

Artifacts:
Chipped Stone
Polished Stone
Shell
Bone
Pottery
Other

Pit Contents:
Bone
Stone
Shell
Charcoal and/or Ash
Any Strata, Sample taken
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 is more typical of the burials of the region. The grave pit was oval. There were no grave goods. The floor was in poor condition. There was very little refuse in the fill around the burial.
Site # ________  Fee # ________  Photo # ________  Date ________  Name ________

Type of Feature
Length ________  Width ________  Depth from Surface ________  Midden ________

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

Artifacts:
Chipped Stone

Polished Stone
Shell - Small disc shell fragment approximately 1/2" in diameter
Bone
Pottery
Other

Pit Contents:
Bone - yes - fragment
Stone
Shell - yes - Reminder, Cornland, Oyster shell
Other - Some wearer
Charcoal and/or Ash - Small, Sample taken - 1, Depth
Any Strata - No
Vegetal remains - No
Human bone - No

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

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features

Comments: See burial for info.
WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Site #: 4H41
Feature #: B1
Photo #: yes
Date: 4/14/68
Name: Hall

Type of Feature: Baby Burial
Length: 3 1/2", Width: 3 1/2", Depth from Surface: 3", Hidden: 8".

Description: Very small body, either newborn or pre-natal, with bone fragments and other bones very poorly developed. The skull projectcd, feet bones, advanced in decay, from right to left side. Baby tilted on right side, by shift to the right. There was no eruption of the teeth and bones appeared fragmented. There were bone burial goods.

Artifacts:
Chipped Stone: none
Polished Stone: none
Shell: none
Bone: none
Pottery: none
Other: none

Pit Contents:
Bone: See Below
Stone: none
Shell: none
Charcoal and/or Ash: yes
Any Strata: yes, Sample taken: yes, Depth: 3 1/2".
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 was extremely large for a small baby.

Comments:

[additional comments would be inserted here]
WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Site # 160161  Fea # 4  Photo # Yes  Date 7/1/68  Name Alice Ellison

Type of Feature Baby Burial
Length 33"  Width 18"  Depth from Surface 24"  Hidden 10"

Description: Burial was a child, infant 18-24 months old, in fair condition. Foot bones were mostly fully exposed or in an advanced state of decay. Head were destroyed and the pelvis, left leg, femur at the knee, right leg, femur at the knee, and left hand were lost from the burial. There was no indication of cause of death.

Artifacts:
Chipped Stone
Polished Stone
Shell Yes - Mother of Pearl medallion and small tubular beads
Bone No - no bony structures present
Pottery Fragments - not directly related to burial

Other

Pit Contents:
Bone Yes
Stone Stray rocks irregular
Shell
Other
Charcoal and/or Ash
Any Strata Yes, Sample taken Yes, Depth Unknown
Vegetal 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. Touch to be

Comments Charcoal Sample given to Fred Loctt Marshall
Type 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. Jet set near the burial at some depth and slightly to the south. The skull was a limegreen tinged. It was approximately 6" in height and decomposed. This fact led in segregating it with others east of Road No. 5. The east orientation 50°E (19°N)

Artifacts:
- Chipped Stone
- Polished Stone
- Shell
- Bone
- Pottery: Fragments of shell temper & small pot approximately 5" in diameter and 1" high.
- Other

Pit Contents:
- Bone
- Stone
- Shell: Tuberculosa (Small)
- Other
- Charcoal and/or Ash: Bone
- Any Strata: No, Sample taken: No, Depth: V
- Recent remains: None
- Human bone: Yes - Buried

Was human bone worked: No (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features:
The limegreen tinted pot in itself is very unusual.

Comments:
Present today: the Dees, Diana Johnson, Alice Ellis, Ron, Jay vent (all my favorites), Slim, and Mike (Mike unusually good excavator) Alice helped him on the burial.
WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Site #: Home 1  Fea #: 53  Photo #: No  Date: 9/3/81  Name: Oliver Ellison

Type of Feature: Burial
Length: 24"  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 possible a fetus. The bones were old and extremely advanced. A skull fragment was found on the east side of the burial. It was located in a depression in the clay. The depression was very flat. The flat area was located at the bottom of the feature and eventually was deep enough to accumulate sediment. No traces of vegetation was due to the advanced pace of decay. There were no burial goods.

Artifacts:
Chipped Stone: No
Polished Stone: No
Shell: No
Bone: No
Pottery: Fragments
Other: Bone ascent

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 were extremly advanced and only fragments of a few bones were removed. I shall try to find and recover them from the clay areas. I
About the interior of the north edge of the grave were a terrif of small seed or still small, small materials regarding a structure near
Contents: 

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F12 32'E, 18'S
OH1 Bay 32'E 20'-25'
F13 45'E - 9'S 28'-0', 2 ft deep - very little refuse
F14 B2 40'x20' 15'5', 49'E Basin of a small person (adult)
OH2 B4g 42'-45'E 47'E Shanty (old)
F15 38'E 185
F16 Small pit 40'E, 21'8S very rich. Shallow 30'x30'x12".
F17 Ome pit 18'E, 5'N well dug - covered by fill. Flat bed

Patsy Honkey
12, Share Lane, Greenville
Huntsville, Ala. 35901

10:13:01
<table>
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<th><strong>Feature Number</strong></th>
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<th><strong>South (Right or Vertical)</strong></th>
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<td>-</td>
<td>2'</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ 29' 0&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4' 2&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ 25' 0&quot;</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Pit Refuse Storage</td>
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<td>-</td>
<td>9' 0&quot;</td>
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<td>✓ 27' 0&quot;</td>
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<td>7' 0&quot;</td>
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<td>✓ 31' 0&quot;</td>
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<td>13' 6&quot;</td>
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<td>✓ 34' to 40'</td>
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<td>7' 10&quot; 36&quot; diam, 24&quot; deep</td>
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<td>7-8</td>
<td>✓ 35' E</td>
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<td>0-2 S 6&quot; deep - Sept. area</td>
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<td>✓ 21' E</td>
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<td>9' 5&quot; 2' long, 12' wide, 14&quot; deep</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ 22' E</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>21' 3&quot; 3' diam, 1½ ' deep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ 23' E</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16' 5&quot; 3' wide 6' long v dep</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ 24' E</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>4' diam 52' deep 18' 8&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ 32' E</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3' diam 3' deep 10' S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ 45' E</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2' 10&quot; deep 15' S</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-12</td>
<td>✓ 49' E</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3' 6&quot; X 2', 1½&quot; (buried)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ 38' E</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>3' 6&quot; diam, 30&quot; deep 7' 3&quot; N</td>
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<td>13</td>
<td>✓ 18' E</td>
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<td>3' 6&quot; long, 2' wide, 12&quot; deep</td>
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<td>14</td>
<td>✓ 40' E</td>
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<td>25 S 3' diam 4' deep 25' S</td>
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<td>✓ 40 E</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25' S 3' 6&quot; diam 2' deep</td>
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<td>✓ 42 E</td>
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<td>21' S 2' 3&quot; diam 2' deep</td>
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<td>✓ 44 E</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>30 S 3' 6&quot; diam 3' deep</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ 49 E</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>25' S 32' diam X 10&quot; deep</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ 20' E</td>
<td>-</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ 14' E</td>
<td>45' E</td>
<td>2' D, 18&quot; deep 21' S</td>
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<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ 14' E</td>
<td>✓ 15' E</td>
<td>0 30' diam</td>
</tr>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ 16' E</td>
<td>✓ 24 E</td>
<td>0 2' D X 15&quot;</td>
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<tr>
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<td>✓ 19' E</td>
<td>✓ 26 E</td>
<td>2' 6&quot; diam X 2' 3&quot; deep</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ 19' E</td>
<td>✓ 27 E</td>
<td>21' 16' S</td>
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<td></td>
<td>✓ 20' E</td>
<td>✓ 28 E</td>
<td>16' 5&quot;                 X 10&quot;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ 28 E</td>
<td>✓ 29 E</td>
<td>27 S ✓ 16'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>✓ 30' E</td>
<td>✓ 31 E</td>
<td>28</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

*Note: Some entries are marked with '✓' to denote presence, and 'X' to denote absence or uncertainty.*
**Site: 49MO25**  
**Feature:** 1  
**Photo:**  
**Date:**  
**Description:** Burial 1  
Cause of death unknown, body in good condition  

**Artifacts:**  
Chipped Stone  
Polished Stone  
Shell  
Bone  
Pottery  
Other  

**Pit Contents:**  
Bone  
Stone  
Shell  
Other  
Charcoal and/or Ash  
Any Strata  
Vegetal remains  
Human bone  
Was human bone worked  
(see back for full details)  

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

**Comments:** Head to west
**Type of Feature:** Burial II - An Adult

**Length:** 53"  **Width:** 38"  **Depth from Surface:** 20"  **Hidden**

**Description:** All three were the present day point under possible make but Taxa stain proved burial analysis was. There the chest and chin was a flat stone 18" long, 14" wide and 1/2" thick weighing approximately 40 pounds. The burial pit was unusually large compared to burial site in the last. Another stone was at base which was broken in order to clean up the burial. stages and was removed in order to clean up the burial.

**Artifacts:**
- Chipped Stone

**Polished Stone**

**Shell**

**Bone**
- 1 bone 3/4" x 2 1/2" called mandible, right side

**Pottery**
- 2 pieces 1 piece broken

**Other**

**Pit Contents:**
- Bone
- Stone
- Shell
- Bone machine, remnants
- Other
- Burnt material

**Charcoal and/or Ash**

**Any Strata**
- Yes

**Sample taken**
- Yes

**Depth**

**Vegetal remains**
- None

**Human bone**
- Yes

**Was human bone worked**
- Yes

(see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features:
- Stone block beside an edge of the burial pit.

**Comments:** The burial arrangement was intact during at time. There was a large amount of dirt on the burial pit. Burial was same as HML-12301.
W.E.S. Virginia Archeological Society

Site # 16M3 Fea # 19 Photo # No  Date 6/3/68 Name: ELLIOTT

Type of Feature: Burial 1
Length 24", Width 18", Depth from Surface 10", Hidden ?

Description: Burial of a baby almost completely

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
Vegetable remains
Human bone ?

Was human bone worked ?

(see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features

Comments

Dep. - Probably empty.
Type of Feature: Burial
Length: 4", Width: 3", Depth from Surface: 20", Hidden: 3"

Description: This burial was shallow and in poor condition. It was a nearly-filled burial on its left side. The arms were bent, but the hands were raised at the elbows, the feet were in strong. The legs were bent at the knees and the head was semi-reclined to the left. A number of nails and wooden stakes were in the body and some of the bones were dismembered. The burial was at least 10-12 feet north of the previous structure, and no other surface features were noted.

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: (handwritten notes)

Comments: Preliminary archaeological burial.
WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Site # 46MC 3   Feature # 30   Photo # 12   Date 4/22/68   Name  A. Johnson

Type of Feature: Child 3 - Baby less than 6 months

Length 32" Width 14" Depth from Surface 8" Hidden

Description: Body would need to be determined except by bone catalog. Bone development and level not bone formed suggesting age less than 6 months.

Artifacts:
Chipped Stone: No

Polished Stone: No
Shell: 2 shell pieces 1" - 2 shell pieces
Bone: 2 pieces of bone
Pottery: Yes, fragments
Other: None noted

Pit Contents:
Bone: Yes - scrap fragments
Stone: Only muller heads - none worked
Shell: Viable and small pieces
Other: None noted
Charcoal and/or Ash: Very little - too small for sample
Any Strata: No, Sample taken No Depth None
Vegetal remains: None
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 area was unusual for this region in so far as artifacts were not adjacent to the grave.
WEST Virginia Archeological Society

Site # 46 Mt. 3  Fea 0  B3  Photo 0  Date 4/18/68 Name

Type of Feature Baby Burial
Length 20", Width 12", Depth from Surface 18", Midden 16"

Description: A small baby under 6 months. No evidence of age of death. Burial was almost N-S with head to South. In very poor condition

Artifacts:
Chipped Stone None
Polished Stone None
Shell None
Bone Occasional mammal fragment
Pottery Yes - a few sherds
Other None noted

Pit Contents:
Bone Human
Shell Fossil, no mollusk
Other None noted
Charcoal and/or Ash N/A
Any Strata N/A, Sample taken N/A, Depth N/A
Vegetal remains Yes - Burial
Human bone Yes - Burial

Was human bone worked N/A (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features

War done went up Burial #7

Comments Very badly scavenged
Type of Feature: Burial
Length: 40", Width: 40", Depth from Surface: 2'6", Midden: 10'

Description: The burial of an adult, intact male, with bone and stone tools at the site. The grave was dug into the ground, with a shallow trench dug around it.

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

Site # 14/6e1-2  Feature 1  Photo 1  Date 12/01/81

Type of Feature: Burial, Human Adult
Length 38", Width 18", Depth from Surface 22", Hidden

Description: Burial 1 is a male, skeleton lying on its back, seated in the ditch, head against the head of the outer border. The condition of the bones indicates that the body was interred in a flexed position. The head was turned to the east. There was no grave goods associated with the skeleton. The body was buried in a flexed position, with a stone at the head and a rock in the center. The location of the grave was noted, and the exact location of the grave was marked on the map.

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
Site: 11K06-305  Fee: 29  Photo: No  Date: 8-12-59  Name: Rickett

Type of Feature: Very fragmented by bulldozer
Length: 7  Width: 1  Depth from Surface: 0  Hidden: 1

Description: A few very small bit bones and a skull bone. The baby is less than 1 month old.

Artifacts:
Chipped Stone: None found

Polished Stone: None
Shell: Obsidian flake or tool; human bones
Bone: None
Pottery: None
Other: None

Pit Contents:
Stone: None
Shell: None
Charcoal and/or Ash: None
Any Strata: Sample taken; Depth
Vegetal remains: None
Human bone: None

Was human bone worked: Yes, (see back for full details)

Note any unusual conditions and/or associations with other features: None

Comments: Destroyed by bulldozer
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Size and Depth</th>
<th>All depths from graded surface which varied from 15&quot; to 48&quot;</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>0-36</td>
<td>36&quot; (12&quot;)</td>
<td>Contained bone, chipped stone, etc.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>27.5-35</td>
<td>25&quot; (8&quot;)</td>
<td>Saucer-Shaped - Circular. (Possibly bottom)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>55-49</td>
<td>30&quot; (12&quot;)</td>
<td>Shell - Contained, Bird Bone and.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3.9</td>
<td>0-9</td>
<td>12&quot; (8&quot;)</td>
<td>Shallow circular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>93-46</td>
<td>36&quot; (10&quot;)</td>
<td>No description available.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>168-70</td>
<td>18&quot; (8&quot;)</td>
<td>Chipped Stone - Shell - Bone - Artifact.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>147-6</td>
<td>24&quot; (8&quot;)</td>
<td>About 18&quot; surrounding gravel out.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>233-62</td>
<td>42EW-214N</td>
<td>Irregular rectangular (was probably round)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>270-53</td>
<td>75&quot; x 75&quot;</td>
<td>From Grinn ed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9</td>
<td>3478</td>
<td>36&quot; (10&quot;)</td>
<td>Bird Bone.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10</td>
<td>356-6E</td>
<td>36&quot; (10&quot;)</td>
<td>Shallow circular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11</td>
<td>76-5-2</td>
<td>78&quot; x 75&quot;</td>
<td>A copper band from this pit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12</td>
<td>36-77</td>
<td>12&quot; (5&quot;)</td>
<td>A shallow square shaped pit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13</td>
<td>123-8W</td>
<td>42&quot; (10&quot;)</td>
<td>A black self-find (white?) - a put next to that.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14</td>
<td>52-5W</td>
<td>24&quot; (8&quot;)</td>
<td>A copper band even found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15</td>
<td>4W-7</td>
<td>24&quot; (8&quot;)</td>
<td>Artifacts - Shell, Bone, Altert.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16</td>
<td>24-50</td>
<td>24&quot; (8&quot;)</td>
<td>Shallow circular.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17</td>
<td>88-8W</td>
<td>78&quot; x 36&quot;</td>
<td>A put next to Shell.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18</td>
<td>155-3W</td>
<td>33&quot; (10&quot;)</td>
<td>A black self-find and small pit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>19</td>
<td>265-3E</td>
<td>24&quot; (8&quot;)</td>
<td>Artifacts found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20</td>
<td>277-3-7E</td>
<td>22&quot; (8&quot;)</td>
<td>General refuse - Charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21</td>
<td>86-3</td>
<td>30&quot; (8&quot;)</td>
<td>Large shallow pit with bone, shell, and small pit.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22</td>
<td>117-3W</td>
<td>30&quot; (8&quot;)</td>
<td>Ethelbert Ed., Copper band, and Charcoal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23</td>
<td>935-6B</td>
<td>26&quot; (8&quot;)</td>
<td>Artifacts found.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>24</td>
<td>133-13W</td>
<td>24&quot; (8&quot;)</td>
<td>Charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>25</td>
<td>160-8W</td>
<td>36&quot; (12&quot;)</td>
<td>Charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>26</td>
<td>359-5W</td>
<td>36&quot; (8&quot;)</td>
<td>Charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>27</td>
<td>71N-3W</td>
<td>24&quot; (8&quot;)</td>
<td>Charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>28</td>
<td>172S-2W</td>
<td>14&quot; (5&quot;)</td>
<td>Charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>29</td>
<td>115S-2W</td>
<td>36&quot; (12&quot;)</td>
<td>Charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>31</td>
<td>1302</td>
<td>23&quot; (8&quot;)</td>
<td>Charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>32</td>
<td>425-5</td>
<td>18&quot; (6&quot;)</td>
<td>Charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>33</td>
<td>215-3W</td>
<td>18&quot; (6&quot;)</td>
<td>Charcoal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>34</td>
<td>175-32</td>
<td>18&quot; (6&quot;)</td>
<td>Charcoal.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Artifacts found in a circular arrangement. Could be the location of an Artifacts found.

No notes that can be made. (Uncomplicated)

A very rich pit which was not completely removed. (Larger Than the Bottom of a Jute Pit)

Charcoal found in a circular arrangement. Could be the location of an Artifacts found.

No notes that can be made. (Uncomplicated)

A very rich pit which was not completely removed. (Larger Than the Bottom of a Jute Pit)

There was a post-structure located at the edge of the area which may be a continuation of the structure at the west of the area. (Jute Pit)

Bulldozed E-W. The area was divided into two zones. (Jute Pit)

A linear PM arrangement of 11 PM. (Jute Pit)
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.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Age</th>
<th>Frequency</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0-3 months</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-6 months</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6-9 months</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9-12 months</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1.5-2 years</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3-6 years</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7-11 years</td>
<td>0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11-16 years</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt; 18 years</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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, M2 and M3, 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 "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, 2M and 3M, 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 had become necrotic prior to the individual’s death. The crown of 1c 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.

Epiphysial evidence indicates an age of 12-20 years old. The pubic symphysis indicates an age of less than 18. Diaphysial 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 sciatric 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 i2; m2 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 1B**

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. Nonfusion 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 1C**

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 m. 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 m. 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 associated with one of these three
Individual #5: Burial 10A

Burial 6
Burial 6 is a child of undetermined sex. The skeleton represented by partial cranium, left mandible, nearly complete dentition, clavicles, right ischium, distal fragment of fibula, ulna, unidentified phalanges, proximal tibial epiphysis, cervical vertebrae including 1/2 of the atlas, 2 thoracic vertebrae, other unidentified vertebral elements, miscellaneous ribs. Also present were 8 animal bones. It is probable that this material and that of burial 10B represent an individual.
This individual was 22-26 months old at time of death. The metopic suture is closed. All deciduous teeth have erupted. 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 0.5-1.5 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 "cradling." 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 coccygeal process is apparent. The posterior elements of the vertebrae are nearly fused. Vertebræ S4 and S5 have fused. Diaphyseal long bone lengths indicate 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 caries on the distal aspect of $P^4$. 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 i₁ and c₁; tooth buds for permanent teeth i₁ and c₁
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 14/77 SERIES PHOENIX OBSERVER J.E. STEIN DATE 2-9-79

SEX: M ?

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION:
- Clavicle (und) scarce (notches)
- Suture claw (K)
- Supra clavicular small (K)
- Femur bridge all

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 +
CALVARIAL 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 ☑

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 ☑

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS ☑
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. H.C.'S 11

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 17

FOOT
- L TALUS R ☑
- L ANKLE 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 0
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S.
TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT:

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

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REMARKS, NOTES, ETC. (LONG BONE EPiphyseal not fused. Occipital and orh,M3 upper, C2 upper, R1, L1 upper, M1 very much (1yr) with several cavities, cranial incisors (upper). All premolars and molars are teeth fused but not abraded on some thoraic. Root development on all p's are not developed, some are erupted. Non-tethered molars and premolars. 14 erupted, m2 not erupted. Root development must be seen. |

AGE: Deciduous canine present (9 - 14) Coxal bone not fused (< 1.5)

Coxal and process not begin to fuse (10 - 14) Posterior elements nearly fused but still somewhat (11 - 12)
**SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET**

**NI** BEREA 76-1100
**SERIES** WOOD
**OBSERVER** HANCOCK
**DATE** 5-3-59

**AGE:** SUTURAL EPiphyseal DENTAL 11-12mos
**REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:** metopic suture closed but visible < 2

**SEX:** F

**CRITERIA:**
- SCiATIC NOTCH M F
- PRE-aurICULAR sulGUS 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**
- MANDIBLE L R
- FRONTAL L R
- PARIETAL L R
- OCCIPITAL L R
- TEMPORAL L R
- SPHENOID L R
- ZYGOMATIC L R
- MAXILLA L R
- PALATINE L R
- NASAL L R
- LACRIMAL L R
- L. I.N. CONCH. R

**ETHMID**
**VOMER**
**HYOID**

**POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE** +
**STERNUM:** M G X

| L SCAPULA | R |
| L CLAVICLE | R |
| L HUMERUS | R |
| L RADIUS | R |
| L URNA | 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. MUL. R
- L LSR. MUL. 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 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. TARSALS**
**MINIMUM # UNIDENT. H.T.'S**
TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT: \[3^m \ 2^m \ 1^m \ 2^p \ 1^p \ c \ 2^l \ 1^l \ i\ 1^r \ i^2 \ c \ p^1 \ p^2 \ (c) \ (1) \ m^2 \ M^2 \ M^3\]

ERUPTIVE: \[3^m \ 2^m \ (c) \ 2^p \ 1^p \ c \ 2^l \ 1^l \ i\ 1^r \ i^2 \ c \ m^1 \ m^2 \ (c) \ (1) \ m^2 \ M^3\]

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

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<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>LUMBAR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
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<td>LYSIS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SACRAL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COCCYGEAL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.
SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER: B0190A
SERIES WINDOW OBSERVER: C. CARP/D. BURR
DATE: 6-22

- SUTURAL
- EPiphyseal
- DENTAL X
- PUBIC SYMP.

SEX: M F ?

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

CRITERIA:
- SCiatric 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 +
CRANIAL COMPLETE +
CALVARIAL COMPLETE +
FACE COMPLETE +

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: 13/12 fragment

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 # UNIDENTIFIED CARPALS

MINIMUM # UNIDENTIFIED 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 # UNIDENTIFIED TARSALS

MINIMUM # UNIDENTIFIED M.T.'S

8 hand + foot bones incl. distal phalanges or eith
Teeth: (Circle if present, slash if absent, circle and slash if lost ante-mortem.)

Permanent:

\[
\begin{array}{cccccccccccc}
3^m & 2^m & 1^m & 2_p & 1_p & c & 2_I & 1_I & 1^1 & 1^2 & c & p^1 & p^2 & M^1 & M^2 & M^3 & \text{Sx: h2 (on)}
\end{array}
\]

Deciduous:

\[
\begin{array}{ccc}
2^m & 1_m & c
\end{array}
\]

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 Lysis?

Lumbar: 1 2 3 4 5 6 Total

Sacral: 1 2 3 4 5 6 Total

Coccygeal: 1 2 3 4 5 Total

2 vertebral bodies, 1 unfused arches, 3 fused caudal arches

Remarks, notes, etc.

Appears to be pathology an occipital - thinning w/ some degeneration of bone.

Slight orbito-orbital.

Primary 4\text{c} and permanent M\text{I} in situ, \text{M\text{I}} impacted.

Enamel on deciduous molars not fully formed.

Parses of incisors canine (permanent) crowns probably upper.

Cerv. \text{c}^1, \text{P}.\text{c}^1 not fully formed, no incisors on molars deciduous.

Some animal bone mixed with flesh.
**SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET**

**NUMBER** B-4044L SERIES Snobbs  
**SESS** 3/1  
**OBSERVER** A. Lape/D. Burr  
**DATE** 6-28

**SEX:** M F  
**REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:**  
3-6 years, based on size and degree of ossification.

**CATEGORIES:**
- SUTURAL  
- EPiphyseal  
- DENTAL  
- PUBIC SYMP.

**REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION**  

**CRITERIA:**
- SCIATIC NOTCH M F  
- PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS M F  
- SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES M F  
- NUCAH 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** +  

**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: 3M 2M 1M 2P 1P C 2I 1I 1I 2C F 1P 2F M1 M2 M3
            3M 2M 1M 2P 1P C 2I 1I 1I 2C F 1P 2F M1 M2 M3
deciduous  2m 1m c 2i 1i 1i 2c 1m 1m 2
            2m 1m c 2i 1i 1i 2c 1m 1m 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 3 A.
Based on size, our estimated age at 8-1 yrs.
SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

SEX: M F

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

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 +
CALVARIA COMPLETE +
FACE COMPLETE +

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 H.C. 1 R
L H.C. 2 R
L H.C. 3 R
L H.C. 4 R
L H.C. 5 R

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

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +
STERNUM:
L SCAPULA R
L CLAVICLE R
L HUMERUS R
L RADIUS R
L ULA 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

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

REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:
13-16 yrs. Distal epiphysis of M74 not fused. Prox. epiphysis of phalanges not fused so 16 yrs. But based on size probably a 15 yr. age.

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

DATE 6-23-65
TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3M</th>
<th>2M</th>
<th>1M</th>
<th>2p</th>
<th>1p</th>
<th>c</th>
<th>2i</th>
<th>1i</th>
<th>1i</th>
<th>1i</th>
<th>2c</th>
<th>p</th>
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<td>1I</td>
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<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
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</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ded.ous

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. __________________________________________

______________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________

______________________________________________________________
SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 46-MC-1    SERIES M-DOLOM     OBSERVER LACEY/BURR     DATE 7-31

SEX: M F ?

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

CRIERIA:

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

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 +
CALVARIAL COMPLETE +
FACE COMPLETE +

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

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 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
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. H.C.'S

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +
STERNUM: L G X

L SCAPULA R +
L CLAVICLE R +
L HUMERUS R + 45mm
L RADIUS R + 60mm
L ULNA R + 60mm
L INNOMINATE R
L ILLIUM R + 50mm
L ISCHIUM R
L PUBIS R
L FEMUR R + 170mm
L PATELLA R
L TIBIA R + 65mm
L FIBULA R + 60mm

MINIMUM # OF RIBS 21
11 fragments of ribs

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S
TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT:

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 vertebral bodies 12 neural arches 20 animal bones
**SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET**

**NUMBER:** AC-MC-1  
**SERIES:**  
**OBSERVER:** L. Lane D. Burr  
**DATE:** 6-1-89

**SEX:** M  
**F**  

**REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:**  
Age: 9 ± 3 mos  

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

**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 (*)

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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SKELETON COMPLETE</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>CRANIAL COMPLETE</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>ETHMOID</th>
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<td>CALVARIAL COMPLETE</td>
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<td>SKULL COMPLETE</td>
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<td>FACE COMPLETE</td>
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<td>R</td>
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<tr>
<td>L NASAL</td>
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<td>R</td>
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<tr>
<td>L I.N. CONCH.</td>
<td>R</td>
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</table>

**VOMER**: Several unidentified skull fragments.  

**HYOID**: Several unidentified skull fragments.  

**HAND**:  
- L NAVICULAR | R  
- L LUNATE | R  
- L TRIANGUL. | R  
- L PISIFORM | R  
- L GTR. MULTI. | R  
- L LSR. MULTI. | 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**: 18  
**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**:  

---

Distal femoral epiphyses present.  
Distal tibial epiphyses present.  
5 unidentified epiphyses (size Helps to determine sex).  
Possibly 1 Fr. humans?
TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT,Slash if absent, circle and slash if lost ante-mortem.)

PERMANENT:  

\[\text{M}^{2} \text{M}^{2} \text{M}^{2} \text{P}^{2} \text{P}^{1} \text{C}^{1} \text{I}^{1} \text{I}^{1} \text{I}^{2} \text{P}^{1} \text{I}^{2} \text{M}^{1} \text{M}^{1} \text{M}^{3}\]

deciduous  

\[\text{M}^{2} \text{M}^{2} \text{M}^{2} \text{P}^{2} \text{P}^{1} \text{C}^{1} \text{I}^{1} \text{I}^{1} \text{I}^{2} \text{C}^{1} \text{P}^{1} \text{P}^{2} \text{N}^{1} \text{N}^{1} \text{N}^{3}\]

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

CERVICAL  \[\text{1} \text{2} \text{3} \text{4} \text{5} \text{6} \text{7} \text{TOTAL} \]

THORACIC  \[\text{1} \text{2} \text{3} \text{4} \text{5} \text{6} \text{7} \text{8} \text{9} \text{10} \text{11} \text{12} \text{13} \text{TOTAL} \]

LUMBAR  \[\text{1} \text{2} \text{3} \text{4} \text{5} \text{6} \text{TOTAL} \text{LYSIS?} \]

SACRAL  \[\text{1} \text{2} \text{3} \text{4} \text{5} \text{6} \text{TOTAL}\]

COCCYGEAL  \[\text{1} \text{2} \text{3} \text{4} \text{5} \text{TOTAL}\]

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.  

17 vertebral bodies, 1 fused cervical neural arch 9 fused thoracic neural arches, 1 fused lumbar neural arch 28 unfused arch halves 90 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 136 MC 1 | SERIES | OBSERVER | DATE 6-13-69

MARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:

SUTURAL
EPiphyseal
DENTAL
PUBIC SYMP.

SEX: M F (2)

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

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 *

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +

STERNUM: M G X

L SCAPULA R
L CLAVICLE R
L HUMERUS R
L RADIUS R
L ULNA R
L INNOVATE R
L ILIUM R
L ISCHIUM R
L PUBIS R
L FEMUR R
L PATELLAR R
L TIBIA R
L FIBULA R

MINIMUM # OF RIBS 5

UNIDENTIFIED SINE + TOS

MINIMUM # UNIDENTIFIED TARSALS
MINIMUM # UNIDENTIFIED H.T.'S
TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT:

\[ 3_M \quad 2_M \quad 1_M \quad 2_P \quad 1_P \quad 2_C \quad 1_C \quad 2_L \quad 1_L \quad 2_C \quad p_1 \quad P_1 \quad 2_H \quad 1_H \quad 2_H \quad M_3 \]

No eruption of permanent dentition.

DEIDOUS:

\[ 2_m \quad 1_m \quad 2_i \quad 1_i \quad 1_L \quad 2_C \quad n_1 \quad m_2 \]

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 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 6 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 1013.
SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 20-MC-1

SEX: M F (??)

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION:
Due to lack of epiphyseal and zyphous bone, age determination made using dentition development. Condition of skeleton complete (2) and dentition M2 beginning to erupt (2).

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

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

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

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

EThmoid
VOMER
HYOID

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

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. HAHATE 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

DATE 4/14/79
**TEETH:** (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

**PERMANENT:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>3 M</th>
<th>2 M</th>
<th>1 M</th>
<th>2 P</th>
<th>1 P</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>2 I</th>
<th>1 I</th>
<th>1 c</th>
<th>P</th>
<th>1 P</th>
<th>2 H</th>
<th>1 H</th>
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<th>1 M</th>
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<tbody>
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<td>1 P</td>
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<td>2 H</td>
<td>1 H</td>
<td>2 H</td>
<td>1 M</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**deciduous**

| 2 M | 1 M | 1 c | 1 i | 1 i | 1 i | c | n | m | m | m |

*x* = not erupted

| 2 M | 1 M | 1 c | 1 i | 1 i | 1 i | c | n | m | m | m |

VT = tooth lost - others cannot be identified

**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.**

- Neural arches fused on one (1) unidentified thoracic vertebrae. No fusion to vertebral bodies. Macronidralia decidual.
- Just erupted. One rhomboid shaped upper permanent m1 visible. Bilaterally.
- Permanent mandibular M1 - both not erupted. Flattened mesially.
- Coronal j sagittal sutures closed. Frontal not bifurcated.
- fused neural arches. Fracture at proximal portion & 2 arch.
- Fractures of 2 possible causes, a completely healed fracture (unusual in this location) or a result of inflammatory and infection (result of pleuritis or secondary to any necrotizing infection).
- Sinusitis, orbital - sinus lesion.
### Skeletal Inventory Sheet

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NUMBER: Burial BA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERIES: Shadow</td>
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<tr>
<td>OBSERVER: Burr</td>
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<tr>
<td>DATE: 6/21/59</td>
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#### Skeletal Analysis

**Sutural Determination:**
- **Remarks on Age Determination:** Nuchal symphysis not fused; no eruption of primary dentition; but tooth buds fairly well developed; 6 months ± 2 months; female; lower bone churn 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: *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skeleton Complete</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Cranium Complete</td>
<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calvarium Complete</td>
<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>Face Complete</td>
<td>+</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. Mandible</td>
<td>R</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. Frontal</td>
<td>R</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. Parietal</td>
<td>R</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. Occipital</td>
<td>R</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. Temporal</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Sphenoid</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Zygomatic</td>
<td>R</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. Maxilla</td>
<td>R</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. Palatine</td>
<td>R</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. Nasal</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Lacrimal</td>
<td>R</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. I. N. Conch.</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ethmoid</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vomer</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hyoid</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Hand**
- L. Nucicular 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. Nucicular 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**

3 hand or foot bones.

3 unidentified epiphyses, probably distal epiphyses from leg.
**Teeth:** (Circle if present, slash if absent, circle and slash if lost ante-mortem.)

PERMANENT:

| 3<sup>m</sup> | 2<sup>m</sup> | 1<sup>m</sup> | 2<sup>p</sup> | 1<sup>p</sup> | C | 2<sup>i</sup> | 1<sup>i</sup> | 1<sup>c</sup> | 1<sup>c</sup> | 1<sup>p</sup> | 2<sup>h</sup> | 1<sup>h</sup> | H | H | H |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3<sup>m</sup> | 2<sup>m</sup> | 1<sup>m</sup> | 2<sup>p</sup> | 1<sup>p</sup> | C | 2<sup>i</sup> | 1<sup>i</sup> | 1<sup>i</sup> | 1<sup>c</sup> | 1<sup>c</sup> | 1<sup>p</sup> | 2<sup>h</sup> | 1<sup>h</sup> | H | H | H |

Deciduous

<table>
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<th>c</th>
<th>2&lt;sup&gt;i&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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<th>1&lt;sup&gt;i&lt;/sup&gt;</th>
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<td>1&lt;sup&gt;m&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
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<td>m&lt;sup&gt;1&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
<td>m&lt;sup&gt;2&lt;/sup&gt;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 __________ LYSIS? __________

LUMBAR 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL __________

SACRAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL __________

COCCYGEAL 1 2 3 4 5 TOTAL __________

12. Vertebral bodies +
21. unfused posterior elements + 2 fused posterior elements, 5 sacral, 1 lumbar

**Remarks, Notes, etc.**

Appears to be mixing of skeletons. Bones from at least 3 skeletons.
**SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET**

**ST:** SUTURAL

**REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:** 3-4 yrs.

**SEX:** M F ?

**REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>CRITERIA</th>
<th>M</th>
<th>F</th>
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<tr>
<td>SCIA NIC NOTCH</td>
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<tr>
<td>PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS</td>
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<tr>
<td>SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES</td>
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<tr>
<td>NUCHAL CREST</td>
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<tr>
<td>MASTOID PROCESS</td>
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<tr>
<td>ISCHIAL FLARING</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**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 | + |
| CALVARIAL 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 | |

**2 unidentified pieces of skull.**

**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\textsuperscript{M} 2\textsuperscript{M} 1\textsuperscript{M} 2\textsuperscript{P} 1\textsuperscript{P} \textcircled{C} \textsubcircled{2} \textsuperscript{I} (\textcircled{1} \textsuperscript{I}) \textcircled{I} 1 \textcircled{2} \textsuperscript{P} 1 \textcircled{1} p^2 \textsuperscript{M} 1 \textsuperscript{H} 2 \textsuperscript{H} 3 \textsuperscript{H} not erupted

\textcircled{3} \textsuperscript{M} 2\textsuperscript{M} 1\textsuperscript{M} 2\textsuperscript{P} 1\textsuperscript{P} \textcircled{C} \textsubcircled{2} \textsuperscript{I} 1 \textsuperscript{I} 1 \textsuperscript{I} 2 \textsuperscript{C} \textsuperscript{P} \textsuperscript{1} \textsuperscript{P} 2 \textsuperscript{H} 1 \textsuperscript{M} 2 \textsuperscript{M} 3

deciduous

\textsuperscript{2}\textsuperscript{m} 1\textsuperscript{m} \textcircled{C} \textsubcircled{2} \textsuperscript{I} \textsuperscript{I} \textsuperscript{I} \textsuperscript{I} \textsuperscript{I} \textsuperscript{C} \textsuperscript{m} \textsuperscript{1} \textsuperscript{m} \textsuperscript{2} \textsuperscript{Deciduous 1', 2', 3', 4' erupted. Also, 1', 2', 3', 4', 5'}

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 8 & 9 was material from Burial 10
but there would be 2 right pyramids. Also, the ages appear to
differ by 1-2 yrs. Possible this material belongs with 8 & 9
SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER: 40-NC-1  SERIES: WIDOW  OBSERVER: LANE/ BURR  DATE: 

SEX: M  F  ( )

REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:
4-6 yrs. old.  Based on epiphyseal size.

SUTURAL  EPHYSEAL  DENTAL  PUBIC SYMP.

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

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

SKELETAL COMPLETE  (+)
CRANIUM COMPLETE  (+)
CALVARIAL COMPLETE  (+)
FACE COMPLETE  (+)

L. MANDIBLE  R.  ( )
L. FRONTAL  ( )
L. PARietal  ( )
L. OCCIPITAL  ( )
L. TEMPORAL  ( )
L. SPHENOID  ( )
L. ZYGOMATIC  ( )
L. MAXILLA  ( )
L. PALATINE  ( )
L. NASAL  ( )
L. LACRIMAL  ( )
L.  I.N. CONCH. R  ( )

ETHMOID  ( )
VOMER  ( )
HYOID  ( )

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE  (+)
STERNUM: ( )
L. SCAPULA  R.  ( )
L. CLAVICLE  R.  ( )
L. HUMERUS  R.  ( )
L. RADIUS  R.  ( )
L. ULNA  ( )
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

HAND
L. NAVICULAR  R.  ( )
L. Lunate  R.  ( )
L. TRAINGUL.  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.  ( )

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S  1

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. TARSALS
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. H.T.'S
**TEETH:** (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

**PERMANENT:**

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>3M</th>
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<th>2P</th>
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**DECIDUOUS**

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

**CERVICAL**

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**THORACIC**

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**LUMBAR**

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**SACRAL**

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**COCCYGEAL**

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**REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.**

There's 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 Bur. 813, 10 A (unlikely), or 0.

Size appears older than 8B but not conclusively.

Size appears close to that of 8D.

Size appears close to that of 10A but possibility of duplication.
SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 46-MC-1  SERIES Swann  OBSERVER Lane/Bow  DATE 6-21-89

Age Determination: 4 yrs ± 0.25 yr.

SEX: M F ?

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

CRITERIA:
- SCIENTIFIC NOTCH: M F
- PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS: M F
- SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES: M F
- BEAK 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 +

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ETHMOID

VOMER

HYOID

HAND

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MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. H.C.'S

FOOT

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MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S
**TEETH:** (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

**PERMANENT:**

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<tr>
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**All erupted**

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

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<tr>
<th>Category</th>
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</table>

**REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.**

- has significant occlusal wear.
- Left canine has a incipient cavity.
- Some tartar on 145 m1. Roots of 2nd molars are hollow, not fully formed.
- These teeth belong to either Burial 8B 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:** 6-12-87

**SEX:** M ☑ ?

**REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION:**
- Mental eminence slightly square = M

**REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:**
- Sutural From Dental
- Proximal humeral epiphysis partially united - 6 yrs
  - 5.5 ± 0.5 yrs.

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<td>I.N. CONCH. R</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**ETHmoid** ☑  
**VOMER** ☑  
**HYOID** ☑

**HAND**
- L NAVICULAR R
- L Lunate R
- L TRIANGUL. R
- L PISTFORM 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. H.C.'S** ☑

**POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE** ☑  
**STERNUM:** M ☑ G X  
- L SCAPULA R  
- L CLAVICLE R  
- L HUMERUS R  
- L RADIUS R  
- L ULNA R  
- L HUMERUS R  
- L TIBIA R  
- L FIBULA R

**MINIMUM # OF RIBS:** 27 FRAGMENTS  
17 posterior elements

**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. TARSALS** ☑  
**MINIMUM # UNIDENT. H.T.'S** ☑
**Teeth:** (Circle if present, slash if absent, circle and slash if lost ante-mortem.)

Permanent:
- $3_M$ $2_M$ $1_M$ $2_P$ $1_P$ $c$ $2_I$ $1_I$ $1_I$ $2_C$ $p$ $1_c$ $p$ $m$ $1$ $h$ $2$ $h$ $3$
- $3_M$ $2_H$ $1_H$ $2_{L}$ $1_{L}$ $1_{L}$ $2_{L}$ $p$ $1_L$ $p$ $m$ $1_H$ $2_H$ $3_H$

Deciduous:
- $2_{m}$ $1_{m}$ $c$ $2_{l}$ $1_{l}$ $1_{l}$ $2_{c}$ $c$ $m$ $1_{l}$ $m$ $2_{l}$

**Vertebrae:** (Circle if present, slash if absent, total-number present in category.)

Cervical: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 total 6

Thoracic: 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 total 11 Lysis?

Lumbar: 1 2 3 4 5 6 total 4

Sacral: 1 2 3 4 5 6 total 3

Coccygeal: 1 2 3 4 5 total 5

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**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 1013.*

There is some evidence of an intracranial contusion (Hematoma). 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.

*2 pieces of animal bone.*
**SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET**

**NUMBER** 108-126-0108

**SEX:** M

**REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION:** M

**REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:** 15-2 years old from dental. Permanent m3 developed. Residuals m3 probably had erupted. Plaque this individual was close to 2 yrs.

**CRITERIA:**
- SCIATIC NOTCH
- PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS
- SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES
- NUCHAL CRESCENT
- MASTOID PROCESS
- ISCHIAL FLARING

**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** +

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<tr>
<td>I.N. CONCH</td>
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**ETHmoid**

**VOMER**

**HYOID**

**HAND**

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
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**MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS**

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

**POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE** +

**STERNUM:** M G X

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**MINIMUM # OF RIBS**

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**MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS**

**MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S**
**TEETH:** (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

**PERMANENT:**

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

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**REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.**

This material probably goes with Burial 6.
SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER 14-01/49 SERIES 565646  OBSERVER: Celtic McGrath  DATE: 2-14-39

SEX: ♂️ ♀️ (?)

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION:
- Unknown sexual dimorphism
- Pelvic incision

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

<table>
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<th>CRANIUM COMPLETE</th>
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<th>POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE</th>
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<td>L HUMERUS</td>
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<tr>
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<td>T EMPORAL</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L NAVICULAR</td>
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<td>L LUNATE</td>
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<tr>
<td>L TRIANGUL.</td>
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<tr>
<td>L PISTFORM</td>
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<tr>
<td>L GTR. MULT.</td>
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<tr>
<td>L LSR. MULT.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L CAPITATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L HAMATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L H.C. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L H.C. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L H.C. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L H.C. 4</td>
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<tr>
<td>L H.C. 5</td>
</tr>
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MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS: 7

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S: 1

FOOT

<table>
<thead>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L TALUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L CALCAEUS</td>
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<tr>
<td>L CUBOID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L NAVICULAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L CUNE. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L CUNE. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L CUNE. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L M.T. 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L M.T. 2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L M.T. 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L M.T. 4</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L M.T. 5</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS: 1

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S: 3

1 uc with fusion of  Phalanx 1, 2 Unicusl. Ld
**TEETH:** (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-HORTEM.)

**PERMANENT:**

- 3
- 2
- 2
- 2
- 2
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1

**deciduous**

- 2
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1
- 1

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

- **CERVICAL**
  - 1
  - 3
  - 4
  - 5
  - 6
  - 7
  - TOTAL 6

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

- **LUMBAR**
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  - 5
  - 6
  - TOTAL 6

- **SACRAL**
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  - 5
  - 6
  - TOTAL 4

- **COCCYGEAL**
  - 1
  - 2
  - 3
  - 4
  - 5
  - TOTAL 1

**REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.**

- Vertebrae: 5, 7, 8 are fused. 4, 6 not fused. All cervical vertebrae C7 to T1 are beginning to fuse.
- Anterior arch of cervical vertebra C7 not fused beginning to fuse. Posterior arch of cervical vertebrae not fused but not distorting.
- Coccyx, ilium, is not fused.
- Mandibular dentition: All permanent teeth are present. Left m1, m2, m3 have not erupted, but are present. M1 shows medium wear, more on the left.
- M2 shows very little wear. Other are no apparent dental wear. Upper teeth - all upper incisors are worn down.
- M1 show signs of wear as in mandible. Left M3 is more worn than right. Also opposite of this phenomenon is abundance on the right. Could be on upper: lower tooth only or right maxilla - the dental arc on right distal P1, all upper permanent teeth are present and superimposition (Rt) present. 1 permanent molar L1 is not present but present.

**Age:**

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

**Stature:** 148.50 cm
SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER: Special II A SERIES: Observer: D. BURK / L. LANE Date: 6-12-89

MARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION: 6-8 months based on fusion of sphenoid
0-6 y based on diaphyseal long bone length

SEX: M F ( )

CRITERIA: SCIATIC NOTCH M F
            PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS M F
            SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES M F
            NUCHAL CREST M F
            HASTOID 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 +
CALVARIAL COMPLETE +
FACE COMPLETE +

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +
STERNUM: M G X

S C A P U L A R
L R
51 mm +
F 3 pieces

L H I M E N I
R F

L U L N A -
R F

L R I N N O M I N A T E
R F

L I L L U M
R F

L T I S C H I M
R F

L L I M E N I
R 1 +
74 mm +

L P A T E L L A
R F

L T I B I A
R +

L P I B U L A
R L

M I N I M U M # OF R I B S 6
4 unidentified centers of ossification

HAND

L L N A V I C U L A R R
L L U N A T E R
L L T R I A N G U L 1.
L L P I S I F O R M
L L G T R . M U L T . R
L L L S R . M U L T . R
L L C A P I T A T E R
L L H A M A T E R
L L H C . 1 R
L L H C . 2 R
L L H C . 3 R
L L H C . 4 R
L L H C . 5 R

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S 6

FOOT

L L T A L U S R
L L C A L C A N E A S R
L L C U B O I D R
L L N A V I C U L A R R
L L C U N E . 1 R
L L C U N E . 2 R
L L C U N E . 3 R
L L M T . 1 R
L L M T . 2 R
L L M T . 3 R
L L M T . 4 R
L L M T . 5 R

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. H.T.'S
**TEETH:** (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>PERMANENT</th>
<th>3M 2M 1M 2P 1P C 21 11 11 2P 2P 2H 1H 2H 3H</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2M 1M 2P 1P C 21 11 11 2C 2P 2H 1H 2H 3H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CONTINUOUS</td>
<td>2M 1M 1P 1P C 11 11 11 12 C M1 M2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>2M 1M 1P 1P C 11 11 12 C M1 M2</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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 structures (epiphysis/bone) = Burial 113
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 and possibly distal of right radius, ulna and fibula.
4. 13 vertebral bodies, 1 probably sacral.
5. 17 unidentifiable pieces of neural arch.
SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

SEX: M F ?

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

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 *

SKELETAL COMPLETE +
CRANIUM COMPLETE +
CALVARIUM COMPLETE +
FACE COMPLETE +

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>LEFT</th>
<th>RIGHT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L. MANDIBLE</td>
<td>R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. FRONTAL</td>
<td>R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. PARIETAL</td>
<td>R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. OCCIPITAL</td>
<td>R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. TEMPORAL</td>
<td>R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. SPHENOID</td>
<td>R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. ZYGOMATIC</td>
<td>R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. MAXILLA</td>
<td>R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. PATELINE</td>
<td>R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. NASAL</td>
<td>R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. LACRIMAL</td>
<td>R.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. I.N. CONCH.R</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

ETHMOID
VOMER
HYOID

POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE +

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>STERNUM: M G X</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L. SCAPULA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. CLAVICLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. HUMERUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. RADIUS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. Ulna</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. INNOMINATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. ILIUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. ISCHIUM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. PUBIS</td>
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<td>L. FEMUR</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. PATELLA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. TIBIA</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. FIBULA</td>
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MINIMUM # OF RIBS

HAND

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<tr>
<td>L. NAVICULAR</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. LUNATE</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. TRIANGUL.</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. PISIFORM</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. GIR. MULT.</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. LS.R. MULT.</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. CAPITATE</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. HAMATE</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. M.C. 1</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. M.C. 2</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. M.C. 3</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. M.C. 4</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. M.C. 5</td>
<td>R</td>
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</tbody>
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MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPS |

MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.C.'S |

FOOT

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<tbody>
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<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. CALCANEUS</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. CUBOID</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. NAVICULAR</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. CUN. 1</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. CUN. 2</td>
<td>R</td>
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<tr>
<td>L. CUN. 3</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. M.T. 1</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. M.T. 2</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. M.T. 3</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L. M.T. 4</td>
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<td>L. M.T. 5</td>
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MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSAL |
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. M.T.'S
**TEETH:** (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

**PERMANENT:**

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<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Upper</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
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</table>

**Mandibular**

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<th>1</th>
<th>2</th>
<th>1</th>
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<tr>
<td>Upper</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>M</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>P</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>m</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>c</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
<td>I</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

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

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>2</th>
<th>3</th>
<th>4</th>
<th>5</th>
<th>6</th>
<th>7</th>
<th>TOTAL</th>
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<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>______</td>
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<tr>
<td>THORACIC</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUMBAR</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>______</td>
<td>LYSIS?</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SACRAL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>______</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COCCYGEAL</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.** This individual is in a box marked U6-MC-1. Adult axis vertebra. This individual is an adult but age is undetermined as is gender and stature.
### Skeletal Inventory Sheet

**Number:** 46-MC-1  
**Series:**  
**Observer:** Conway McGraw  
**Date:** 5-8-39

**Remarks on Age Determination:**  
Age 2 + 18 mos - 3 yrs
from comparison to Clinic and tooth eruption

**Sex:** M F  
**Remarks on Sex Determination:** Too young to sex

**Criteria:**  
- Sciatic notch: H  
- Pre-auricular sulcus: M  
- Supra-orbital ridges: M  
- Nuchal crest: M  
- Mastoid process: M  
- Ischial flaring: 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: *

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Skeleton Complete</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>CRanium Complete</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>Calvarium Complete</th>
<th>+</th>
<th>Face Complete</th>
<th>+</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>L Mandible</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L Frontal</td>
<td>R+ (Impacted teeth)</td>
<td>L Parietal</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L Occipital</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L Temporal</td>
<td>R+</td>
<td>L Sphenoid</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L Zygomatic</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L Maxilla</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>L Palatine</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L Nasal</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L Lacrimal</td>
<td>R</td>
<td>L I.H. Conch.</td>
<td>R</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Ethmoid**  

**Vomer**  

**Hyoid**  

**Hand**

- L Navicular  
- L Lunate  
- L Triangul.  
- L Fisiform  
- L GTR. Mult.  
- L LSR. Mult.  
- L Capitate  
- L Hamate  
- L H.C. 1  
- L H.C. 2  
- L H.C. 3  
- L H.C. 4  
- L H.C. 5

**Minimum # Unident. Carpals:** 13

**Minimum # Unident. M.C.'s:** 13

**Postcranial Skeleton Complete**

- Sternum: M G X
- L Scapula  
- L Clavicle  
- L Humerus  
- L Radius  
- L Ulna  
- L Innominate  
- L Ilium  
- L Ischium  
- L Pubis  
- L Femur  
- L Patella  
- L Tibia  
- L Fibula

**Minimum # of Ribs:** 21  
(17 fragments)

**Foot**

- L Talus  
- L Calcaneus  
- L Cuboid  
- L Navicular  
- L Cune. 1  
- L Cune. 2  
- L Cune. 3  
- L M.T. 1  
- L M.T. 2  
- L M.T. 3  
- L M.T. 4  
- L M.T. 5

**Minimum # Unident. Tarsals:** 16

**Minimum # Unident. M.T.'s:** 16
### Skeletal Inventory Sheet

#### Age Determination
- Width of Ilium: 5-15y

#### Sex Determination
- Criteria:
  - Sciatic Notch
  - Pre-Auricular Sulcus
  - Supra-orbital Ridges
  - Nuchal Crest
  - Mastoid Process
  - Ischial Flaring

#### Observations
- Sex: M/F
- Remarks on Sex Determination

#### Bone Condition
- Fully Observable:
- Fragmented but Present:
- Incomplete, Pieces Missing:
- Anomaly or Pathology Present:

#### Skeletal Complete
- Cranium Complete
- Calvarium Complete
- Face Complete
- Mandible
- Frontal
- Parietal
- Occipital
- Temporal
- Sphenoid
- Zygomatic
- Maxilla
- Palatine
- Nasal
- Laginal
- IN Conch.R

#### Ethmoid
- Vomer
- Hyoid

#### Hand
- L Navicular
- L Lunate
- L Triangul.
- L Pisiform
- L TR. Mult.
- L Capitate
- L Hamate
- L M.C. 1
- L M.C. 2
- L M.C. 3
- L M.C. 4
- L M.C. 5

#### Minimum # Unident. Carpals

#### Foot
- L Talus
- L Calcaneus
- L Cuboid
- L Navicular
- L Cune. 1
- L Cune. 2
- L Cune. 3
- L M.T. 1
- L M.T. 2
- L M.T. 3
- L M.T. 4
- L M.T. 5

#### Minimum # Unident. Tarsals

#### Minimum # Unident. M.C.'s

#### Postcranial Skeleton Complete
- Sternum:
  - L Scapula
  - L Clavicle
  - L Humerus
  - R Radius
  - R Ulna
  - R IN. Conch.
  - R Femur
  - R Patella
  - R Tibia
  - R Fibula

#### Minimum # of Ribs
- 9
- (15 fragments)
TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT:

```
\[3 \text{M} \ 2 \text{M} \ 1 \text{M} \ 2 \text{P} \ 1 \text{P} \ C \ 2 \text{I} \ 1 \text{I} \ 1 \text{I} \ 2 \text{C} \ 1 \text{P} \ 2 \text{H} \ 1 \text{H} \ 2 \text{H} \ 3 \text{H} \ 3 \text{M} \ 2 \text{M} \ 1 \text{M} \ 2 \text{P} \ 1 \text{P} \ C \ 2 \text{I} \ 1 \text{I} \ 1 \text{I} \ 2 \text{C} \ 1 \text{P} \ 2 \text{H} \ 1 \text{H} \ 2 \text{H} \ 3 \text{H} \]
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DECISSIOUS:

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\[2 \text{m} \ 1 \text{m} \ c \ 1 \text{i} \ 1 \text{i} \ 1 \text{i} \ 2 \text{c} \ m \ 1 \text{m} \ 2 \text{m} \]
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VERTEBRAE: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, TOTAL=NUMBER PRESENT IN CATEGORY.)

CERVICAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 TOTAL ___ MINIMUM ___ MAXIMUM ___
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.

Vertebral fusion noted to fuse to bodies
Frontal sutures (fontanelle) have not fused (diamand shape)
Nurual arches in cervic i thoracic vertebrae have not fused together - seem to be vertebral have fused at neural arches but not to vertebral bodies
Canines have erupted partial (not complete) root
Premolar / Lower right canine in situ (in situ)
Small tooth but has black Lever cheek mandibular (m1)
Partial root development on future teeth m1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8
m1 7 the lower are in situ 1 Bud for all 15 incisors (in situ)
Y Gm to 14 - almost to 14 months indicate by root forming
Skin - 
Should venous and cutaneous big color
Craniotrauma on right frontal w/induration as a trigger vascular response - possible cause of death, into cause of head injury
"
SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER: 46-MC-1  SERIES: Widow  OBSERVER: Law/Burr  DATE: 5-1-75

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  +
CRANIO COMPLETE  +
CALVARIAL 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 IN. 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 G.K. MULT.  R
- L L. S.R. 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 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. TARSALS
MINIMUM # UNIDENT. H.T'S
TEETH:  (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT:  
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\end{array} \]

M 1 2 3 4 5 6 7

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.  TWO PIECES OF FOSSILS, WHICH PROBABLY ARE NASAL AND MAY BELONG WITH THE OTHER INDIVIDUAL IN BONE. THE REST OF THESE BONES ARE ANIMAL.
**SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET**

**NUMBER:** 124-242  **SERIES:** Ewolow  **OBSERVER:** Lane/Burr  **DATE:** 8-1-89

**AGE:** 44  **SEX:** M F 0  **CRITERIA:**

- SCiATIC NOTCH: M F
- PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS: M F
- SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES: M F
- NUCHAL CREST: M F
- HASTOID PROCESS: M F
- ISCHIAL FLARING: M F

**REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:** Mental symphysis fused but sutures still definable fusonaty

**REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION**

**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:** +

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**MINIMUM # OF RIBS:** 9

**POSTCRANIAL SKELETON COMPLETE:** +

**STERNUM:** M G X

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**MINIMUM # UNIDENT. CARPALS**

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

**MINIMUM # UNIDENT. TARSALS**

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

**FURTHER**

- 22 Fragmentos of the 22 Fragmentos that came bagged as part of bog bones a clavicule
TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT:

<table>
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<tr>
<th>3m</th>
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DECIDUOUS

| 2d | 1d | m | c | 1i | 1i | 1i | i2c | 1p | p2 | h1 | h2 | h3 |

Very small canine.
Incisor only erupted.
Incidence moderate. Shovel shape.

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

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<tr>
<th>CERVICAL</th>
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REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.
6 vertebrae bodies; 1 1/2 of neural arch.
Animal bone.

...
**SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET**

**NUMBER:** 146391  **SERIES:** S623  **INVENTORY:** 396  **OBSERVER:** CAHN / CHIP  **DATE:** 3-3-89

**AGE:** SUTURAL: 25-47 yrs  **EPIPHYSEAL:** 732 yrs  **DENTAL:** 7:25  **PUBIC SYMP.:** 38-42

**MARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:** S: time + observer  E: fusion of cartilage

**REM праKs On SEX DETERMINATION:** C: all bones except from ventral of index finger lost minute bits inward very worn. L: less than 40 yrs. Age 40-45 yrs.

**SEX:** M  **F ?**  **CRITERIA:** SCiATIC NOTCH

**PRE-AURICULAR SULCUS**  **SUPRA-ORBITAL RIDGES**  **NUCLEAR CREST**  **MASTOYD PROCESS**  **ISCHIAL FLARING**

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

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

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**ETRUMID**

**VOMER**

**HYOID**

**HAND**

| L NAVICULAR R | + |
| L Lunate R | + |
| L TRIANGUL R | + |
| L PISTIFORM R | + |
| L CANON R | + |
| L L.S.R. VOL. 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 | + |
| L NAVICULAR | R | + |
| L CUNE. 1 | R | + |
| L CUNE. 2 | R | + |
| L CUNE. 3 | R | + |
| L H.T. 1 | R | + |
| L H.T. 2 | + |
| L H.T. 3 | + |
| L H.T. 4 | + |
| L H.T. 5 | + |

2 Sesamoids from left foot

**MINIMUM & UNIDENT. TARSALS**

**MINIMUM & UNIDENT. M.T.'S**

Left 4 prox phalanges, 2 middle, and 4 distal phalanges | 5prox, 1middle, 2 distal phalanges | Lt
TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT:

- Permanent teeth diagram
- All present

DECIDUOUS:

- Deciduous teeth diagram

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 13
- LUMBAR: 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL 6 LYSIS?
- SACRAL: 1 2 3 4 5 TOTAL 5 + Fragments of the others
- COCCYGEAL: 1 2 3 4 5 TOTAL 1 (possible)

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.

- Carpal/_radius: No degeneration of Ep. 4 and 5, enchondral fusion absent. Hypertrophic sclerosis (osteoarsis) - all Ep. ends fused/on edge.
- Nasal/innominate bones fused. Sacral Vert.: complete fusion, apparent.
- Indentation of middle area in width of Ep. plate 5+5' are highly observable.
- Symphysial line visible in pubic symphyses 38-42 yrs, pre-circular suture.
- In pubic bone (female indir.), sinistral notch (second molar - indir. female)
- Cranium: large mastoid process, highly distinguishable brow ridge, rugose occipital indir. male, fused sutures, observable.
- Mandible - indir. male.
- Maxilla: all teeth to premolars present.
- Premortem loss of M1+M2.
- M: resorbed near central I's.
- Lateral I's into pulp cavity.
- Periodontal disease = M involved bone into maxillary sinuses.
- Caries: distal aspect P.
- Buckle aspect M
- Mandible: Large jaw = male, mental eminence = male, thick bone spurring on condyl (older adult change).
- Caries: mesial aspect, P+P.
- Buckle aspect 2M+2M.
- Some alveolar resorption.
- Occipital aspect M+M around canines.
- Distal aspect I+I.
- Numerous rib fragments.

Stature: 167.25 cm (5'5.75")

Numerous unidentified fragments.

Based on Cer. Mex. male.

Chart 12 / Santa Fe, Arizona 1965.
**Skeletal Inventory Sheet**

**Number:** 46-Mc-1  **Series:** Sn. 011  **Observer:** Born/Chip/Carla  **Date:** 9/20/89

### Remarks on Age Determination:
- **Sutural:**
- **Epiphyseal:** +
- **Dental S'vrs.:**
- **Pubic Symp.:**

### Remarks on Sex Determination:
- **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

### 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
- **Complete:** +
- **Cranium Complete:** +
- **Calvarium Complete:** +
- **Face Complete:** +

### Hand
- **L Navicular:** R
- **L Lunate:** R
- **L Triangul.:** R
- **L Pisiform:** R
- **L Gr.Rult.:** R
- **L Sph. Rult.:** 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
- **Minimum # Unident. Carpals:** 4
- **Minimum # Unident. H. C.'s:** 3

### 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:**

---

Hand:

- L Navicular
- L Lunate
- L Triangul.
- L Pisiform
- L Gr.Rult.
- L Sph. Rult.
- L Capitate
- L Hamate
- L H. C. 1
- L H. C. 2
- L H. C. 3
- L H. C. 4
- L H. C. 5

Foot:

- L Talus
- L Calcaneus
- L Cuboid
- L Navicular
- L Cune. 1
- L Cune. 2
- L Cune. 3
- L M. T. 1
- L M. T. 2
- L M. T. 3
- L M. T. 4
- L M. T. 5

---

Unique annotations:
- Distal segments
- L Scapula
- L Clavicle
- L Humerus
- L Radius
- L Ulna
- L Radius
- L Ulna
- L Humerus
- L Ischium
- L Pubis
- L Femur
- L Patella
- L Tibia
- L Fibula

Minimum # of Ribs: 18 + many fragments
TEETH: (CIRCLE IF PRESENT, SLASH IF ABSENT, CIRCLE AND SLASH IF LOST ANTE-MORTEM.)

PERMANENT:

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? Bullets
SACRAL 1 2 3 4 5 6 TOTAL ___ Fragments
COCCYGEAL 1 2 3 4 5 TOTAL ___ 5 posterior arcurae; fourth vertebra posterolateral

REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.

Fibular, particularly left fibula, spongy & flaccid in their marrow. This is suggestive of some kind of bone 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. Sword shaped 7mm

Crowns of left lower canine broken off

Numerous lower limb bone fragments.

Numerous upper limb bone fragments.
SKELETAL INVENTORY SHEET

NUMBER: 46 M.S-1  
SERIES: SNOW  
OBSERVER: BURCH (Chippewa)  
DATE: 22 Sept. 47

AGE:
- SUTURAL
- EPiphyseal: 16 + 1
- DENTAL
- PUBIC SYMPhY

REMARKS ON AGE DETERMINATION:
- beginning of fusion of epiphysis to phalangeal size
- indicates an age of 16 + 1

SEX: M  F  ?

REMARKS ON SEX DETERMINATION

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

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<th>SKELETON COMPLETE</th>
<th>Postcranial Skeleton Complete</th>
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<td>L Temporal R</td>
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<td>L In.Conch.R</td>
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<tr>
<td>Vomer</td>
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| L Navicular R |
| L Lunate R    |
| L Triangul. R |
| L Pisiform R  |
| L Grt.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 |

| L Talus |
| L Calcaneus |
| L Cuboid |
| L Navicular |
| L Cune. 1 |
| L Cune. 2 |
| L Cune. 3 |
| L M.T. 1 |
| L M.T. 2 |
| L M.T. 3 |
| L M.T. 4 |
| L M.T. 5 |
| 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:**
\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
M^3 & M^2 & M^1 & P^2 & P^1 & C^2 & I^1 & I^1 \\
M^3 & M^2 & P^2 & P^1 & C^2 & I^1 & I^1 & I^2 \\
M^1 & M^2 & M^3 \\
\end{array}
\]

**Deciduous**
\[
\begin{array}{cccccccc}
M^1 & M^1 & c^2 & I^1 & I^1 & I^2 & c^1 & m^1 \\
M^2 & m^1 & c^2 & I^1 & I^1 & I^2 & c^1 & m^2 \\
\end{array}
\]

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

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<td>TOTAL</td>
<td>LYSIS?</td>
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<td>5</td>
<td>TOTAL</td>
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</table>

**REMARKS, NOTES, ETC.:**

State if present, size, and number/ossification/oss. indicate.

Note: CB or CB = separate brain.
APPENDIX C

PHOTOGRAPHS
*Burial #2 - 105 N 13 E - P35
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 - M45 - 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 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 antlers 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 Sandow 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 Savanah River, one unknown and a drill.
APPENDIX 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.

## Burial Information

**Discrepancies Among Artifacts Found:**

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<tr>
<th>Burial Information</th>
<th>Contents</th>
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<td><strong>Emory Jones, Jr.</strong></td>
<td><strong>Klug's List</strong></td>
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<tr>
<td><strong>Jones' List</strong></td>
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<td><strong>Klug's List</strong></td>
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<th>Burial</th>
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<td>F7 B1</td>
<td>Shell tempered pottery</td>
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<tr>
<td>F35 B2</td>
<td>Lithics</td>
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<td>Shell</td>
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<td>F7 B1</td>
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<tr>
<td>F35 B2</td>
<td>Musket shell</td>
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<td>Fill</td>
<td>Points</td>
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<td>Limestone pottery</td>
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<td>Beads</td>
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<td>Snail shell</td>
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<tr>
<td>F7 B1</td>
<td>Pottery</td>
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<tr>
<td>F35 B2</td>
<td>Tool Kit containing triangular flint knife, shell scraper, large smoothing stone, disc bone, beamer, turkey tibiotarsal awl, hairpin, small decayed piece of leather</td>
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**Note:**

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- These items were not in the artifacts located at Marshall University.
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**MC1-3 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.

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<th>Burial</th>
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<td>Human skull</td>
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<td>#1 glass jar</td>
<td>Charcoal &amp; small pieces of bone</td>
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