

REVISTING SEVILLE:
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF HOUSE-YARD BURIALS AT THE SEVILLE PLANTATION
ST. ANN'S BAY, JAMAICA

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MAY 2009

A SENIOR THESIS SUBMITTED IN PARTIAL FULFILLMENT OF THE
REQUIREMENTS FOR THE DEGREE OF
BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL STUDIES
UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN- LA CROSSE

Abstract

The phenomenon of African slave house-yard burials in Jamaica is a rare occurrence. Archaeological excavations in the 1990's on the Seville Plantation site uncovered four separate house-yard burials typical of a distinct African burial pattern dating to the 18th century. Using spatial analysis, as well as comparative studies with contemporary burial sites in the Caribbean and burial sites within the African slave culture from the 18th and 19th centuries, this paper examines the significance of these burials. The distinguishing attributes of the individuals as well as the burial practices, funerary beliefs, and artifacts collected are examined.

Introduction

There are seven major archaeological sites in the Caribbean country of Jamaica. These sites are the Old Naval Dockyard in Port Royal, St. Peter's Church in Port Royal, Spanish Town, Thetford, Juan de Bolla, Drax Hall and Seville Plantation (Hauser, 2008). Each of these sites offers a different perspective of life in colonial Jamaica. On the Seville Plantation site of St. Ann's Parish, Jamaica, researchers excavated four unique burials in the early 1990's. These burials represent a pattern that is distinct from all others in the Caribbean, as they are the only examples of African slaves buried in the house-yard context (Armstrong and Fleischman, 2003). Initially, the burials were examined and raw data was recorded, but little interpretation was done. The data and interpretation of the site by Armstrong and Fleischman (2003) and has not been revisited since. These findings will allowing for an interpretation of burial practice and ideological development of Jamaica and the Jamaican people, as well as allowing for a better understanding of the phenomenon of cultural contact within the Caribbean.

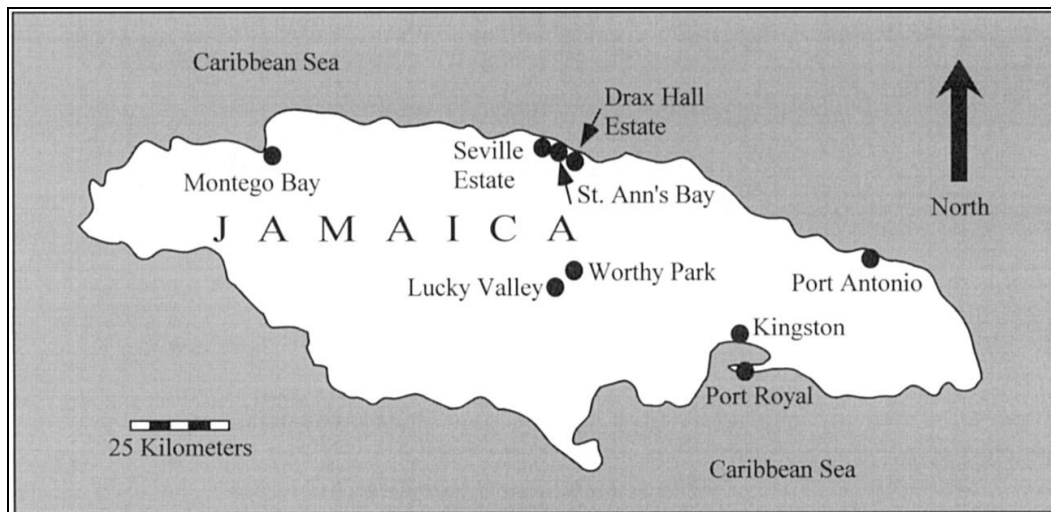


Figure 1: Jamaica and a few Archaeological Sites (Armstrong and Fleischman 2003: 34)

One underlying question of the Seville Plantation becomes what is the significance of these house-yard burials and why did they occur? Not only that, but what is the general burial trend of African slaves within the Caribbean? In their original publication on the burials, Armstrong and Fleischman's (2003) data included forensic analysis of the skeletal remains on

the site. While previous work on the skeletal remains, as well as spatial analysis of the community has been previously reviewed, this paper will focus on the importance of the individual burials in comparison to the more common burial practices exhibited at contemporary burial sites. These sites include slave cemeteries from the 18th and 19th centuries including L'Anse Saint Marguerite in Guadeloupe and cemeteries contemporary with the Seville Plantation site at the Newton Cemetery in Barbados, West African sites within the Inland Niger Delta of Mali, and a very prominent African slave burial site in New York known as the African Burial Ground.

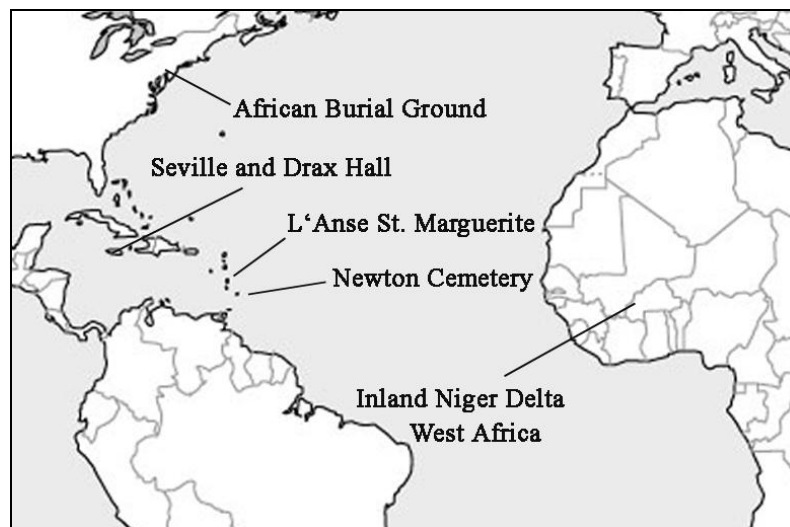


Figure 2: Sites in Relation to each other on a world map

Methods

The methods utilized for the study of the significance of the house-yard burials at Seville Plantation will first put the site itself into a regional and ideological context, and then allow for interpretation of the significance of the burials in relation to Caribbean and general plantation archaeology. The site of Seville Plantation is examined through the original site reports, publications, and raw data collected from the original excavations of the site and the burials. Spatial analysis then examines the environmental factors upon the inhabitants of this site. The most functional means of habitation and burial practices is communicated.

Spatial comparison is conducted by utilizing studies from the Drax Hall Plantation, another Jamaican sugar plantation. By comparing these sites an outline for the development or

practicality of this mode of burial is formed. These comparisons look at the age, sex, and other biological traits of the individual through examination of skeletal remains, while the grave goods and artifacts found in conjunction with the burials offer a glimpse into the social standing of the individual through his or her “prized possessions.” Both biological remains and artifacts recovered will shed light onto the burial practices of this culture, such as common artifacts collected, position of the skeletal remains in the burial, or condition of the burial itself. Historical documents and records dating to the 17th, 18th, and 19th centuries are examined to use further contemporary commentary placing phenomenon of house-yard burials into a more accurate perspective and further answering the question of why this burial practice is utilized at Seville Plantation.

African Burial Practices

Little research has been done on the burial customs of African societies in the 18th century. The few sources we have for such study are in varying historical documents, most often from slave traders, and are very rare and in poor condition. Much of the information gathered for this research is based on the secondary research used for the interpretation of the African Burial Ground in New York City (Medford, 2004).

The African burial customs seen in the 18th century include the wrapping of the deceased in a shroud for burial from Senegambia region, the same practice was utilized in Sierra-Leone, only funerary rites were only practiced in the evening or early morning hours. Both cultures would also lay objects such as mats, rugs, cloth, or stones upon the graves as a token (Medford 2004). On the Gold Coast of Africa, which stretched from modern day Ghana to Cameroon and is associated with the Gulf of Guinea, the body of the deceased would often be placed in a coffin, a tradition which seems to eventually become the preferred means of burial for Africans living in the New World.

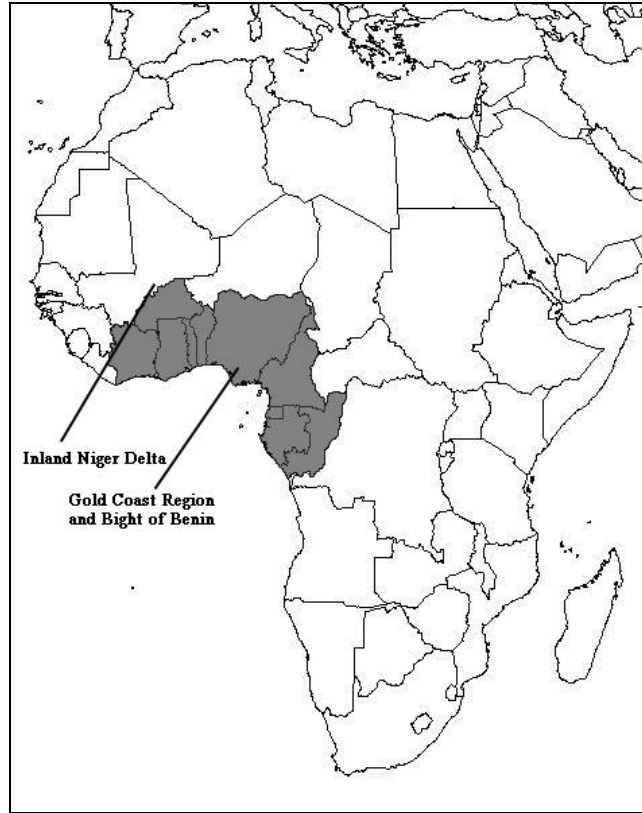


Figure 3: Map of Africa, highlighting the Gold Coast, Bight of Benin, and Inland Niger Delta

Burial within the coffin lead to a more elaborate mortuary rite for the deceased individual, allowing them to be clothed in jewelry and buried with objects which they treasured in life (Medford 2004). Objects associated with the individuals occupation would be laid with them in their coffin or placed upon their grave. It was not uncommon for grave markers in the forms of effigies to be placed upon graves in the Gold Coast. Records also indicate that it was very common for the individual to be interred under the house where they lived, often in the same area as they would sleep, or even where they died (Medford 2004.)

Burial of the deceased within their homes is also seen in the Bight of Benin, another region of Africa's coast. The inhabitants of the Bight of Benin didn't have cemeteries for their dead; instead they were buried under the foundations of their homes. On the Coastal Niger Delta the dead would be smoked over a fire, mummifying the individual. Then the individual would be wrapped in a white cloth, placed in a tight coffin, and buried under the home where they had lived (Medford 2004). The Igbo tribe of West Africa has a similar practice, wherein the

individual would be washed and purified, then wrapped in a shroud and buried beneath their home. The Igbos believed that the soul of this individual, being bound to that place, would soon possess a newborn of that dwelling. Grave goods of the African deceased followed a general trend of being those items which the individual found precious in life, such as gifts of tobacco and pipes (Medford 2004).

Historical documents, which will be mentioned further in the next portion of this paper, indicate that many African populations in the New World would continue blending Christian rituals and traditional African burial customs. This practice was seen as blasphemy and heresy by much of the European clergy within the New World, and thus the African burial practice became more and more Christian until eventually they were all but erased (Medford 2004.)

African-Jamaican Mortuary Practices

Historically speaking, the colony of Jamaica was little more than a sugar producing island of death. With mortality rates higher than any other British colony, and the island itself being seen as a “completely unholy place” it doesn’t seem surprising to note that funerals and funeral ceremonies become common place and joyous occasions reminiscent of a “homecoming.” In fact, according to historical documents of local clergy and early abolitionists, African slaves would welcome death as it was a common belief that they would return home upon their passing. Death rates were so high among the slave population, that a favored slave would “live past his usefulness.” One British commentator on slavery in Jamaica stated that “if a Negro lived more than seven years he had paid for himself” (Brown 2003).

The religious atmosphere of Jamaica at this time was an intricate blend of West African ancestral worship practices, or Obeah, and British Protestantism. For the slave communities, Christianity was simply another form of Obeah, and it became integrated within their religious beliefs, allowing slaves to convert to Christianity but still pay homage to ancestral spirits (Brown 2003).

In modern Jamaica, burials and funerary rites are often much more elaborate than the life of the individual, a practice which is believed to have roots in the slave communities. The individual wishes to die and move on to a better world, one in which they will be comfortable.

Burials in Jamaica, more often than not, would take place within twenty-four hours of death, before the body began to decompose in the heat. Individuals were also buried with tokens of their life, or small religious symbols which would protect or guide them in death (Paul 2007).

Similarly, for the majority of the slave population, burials were a quick and simple practice with a shallow grave being dug by one or two fellow slaves on the more unusable portion of the plantation. For those slaves that were in the master's favor though (i.e. - the slaves who had exceeded their life expectancy and usefulness) burials would be much more elaborate. These funerals become the principle celebrations within the African communities, sometimes drawing together more than a thousand slaves from neighboring plantations. A more elaborate burial would have the individual wrapped in linens and laid with prized possessions from their lifetime. Food, drink, tobacco, and offerings of animal blood would be given by friends and relatives. If the slave was within the planter's favor, the planter may give rum, Madeira, sugar or flour, but most often these offerings and gifts were from the provision ground or stolen (Brown 2003). Within the context of New World burials of Africans, it seems as though beads may be quite significant such as they were in African burials. A bead would be presented to the individual for every rite of passage they successfully completed. The beads would be symbols of power and good fortune for the living. The presence of beads, as is the same with shells, within burials is a powerful reminder of the African heritage of the individuals, and the possibility of their continued devotion to the African religious practices (Medford 2004).

The burial ceremonies in the Caribbean were often surrounded by singing and dancing and the playing of drums. While the Christian influences upon the slaves forbid this type of activity, the funerary rites allowed for this type of celebration to take place. Before being laid to rest in a poorly constructed coffin made from scrap woods and left over nails from previous construction projects, the remains of the deceased would be carried throughout the slave village by pallbearers. These individuals would act as a medium for the deceased, following orders of when to stop, where to go, and what to say to individuals passing by. This practice is believed to have originated on the Gold Coast of Africa (Brown 2003). Other evidence of burial rites in Jamaica indicates that the coffin bearers would raise and lower the coffin three times. The Ashanti tribe of Africa used this as a burial rite to ward off evil spirits. The Ashanti were one of the more dominant tribes present in African-Jamaican slave society (Medford 2004.)

This evidence shows the integration of African and Christian beliefs within the colony of Jamaica. At the time of the Seville Plantation, such beliefs would have been common place and observed on a regular basis, considering the size of the slave community, and the mortality rates from the population.

Foundations of Spatial Organization and Social Patterns

The life of an African slave in the New World was a harsh life based ultimately upon a strictly utilitarian existence. The savage nature of the sugar plantation was only alleviated by the predictably efficient manner in which the spatial arrangement became manifest, and the social patterns the slave societies exhibited. Much of the living space on the sugar plantations was designed in a strictly linear manner, more space efficient and easier to observe from the overseer's house, which was always located between the slave village and the plantation owner's mansion house (Higman 1973). The general layout of the African slave villages was a linear pattern of homes. Each home was a rectangular shape, with a limestone or wooden plank floor. The building materials used for the construction of these homes is indicative of recycled material most likely discarded by one of the more luxurious homes in the area (Kelly 1989).

Concerning burial practices within the spatial arrangement, most slaves were buried on the plantation grounds which they served upon. This may have been due to the fact that many of the African slaves were not baptized Christians, and therefore weren't allowed to be buried in the numerous colonial Christian cemeteries (Handler et al. 1989). Historical documents such as journals indicate that as early as the 17th century slave cemeteries were forming within the plantation compounds, but the census records for most of these plantations show no sign of a slave cemetery on the estate (Handler et al. 1989). One possible alternative to the cemetery burial is noted by Governor Parry in 1788. He wrote:

Negroes are superstitiously attached to the burial places of their ancestors and friends. These are generally as near as can be to the houses in which they live. It is frequent to inter a near relation under the bed place on which they sleep. (Parry 1789)

This extract from a letter by Governor Parry indicates that the practice of burials outside cemetery plots and in the area of the housing complex was among one of the more common burial practices by the slave societies in the Caribbean. This practice may stem from the idea that the familial relationship within these societies became the foundation of the spatial pattern, an idea finding its basis within the arrangement of West African villages by clan and family status, as well as ancestral relation (Agorsah 1999).

The house and yard areas also began to take on a more vital role in the social practices of the African slave population as the plantation lands expanded. As the fields and plantation properties expanded, the provision grounds once left at the periphery of the estates for the slaves to grow their own food became absorbed into the general plantation compound (Delle 1996). The peripheral provision grounds, once serving as the most important area of the plantation for the slave populations, became less hospitable, and the gardens and recreational practices which had been present there, were moved to the yard areas within the slave villages (Delle 1996, Agorsah 1999). When this transition took place, it becomes apparent that the house-yard areas must begin to take on other purposes as well (Agorsah 1999). This may very well have been the catalyst which triggered the development of the house-yard burial phenomenon on Seville Plantation.

Seville Plantation

The Seville Plantation is located on the northern coast of Jamaica in St. Ann's Parish, near the coast of St. Ann's Bay and situated on the edge of cane fields in a coastal flood plain (Armstrong and Kelly 2000).

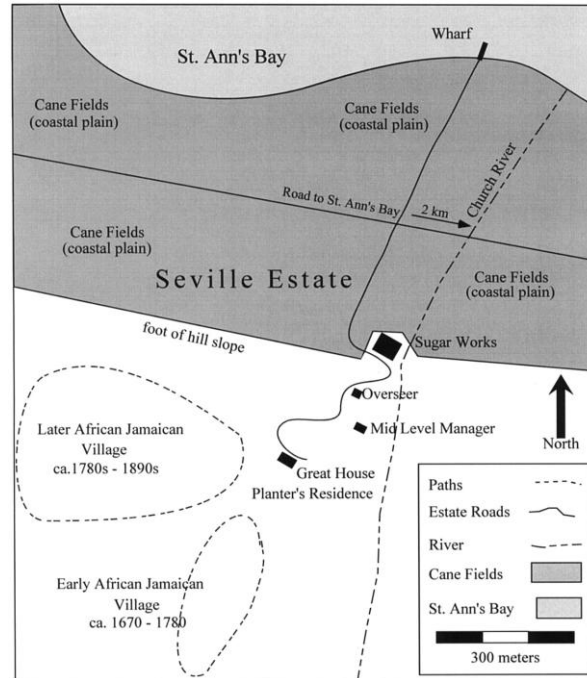


Figure 4: A Map of Seville Plantation (Armstrong and Kelly 2000: 376)

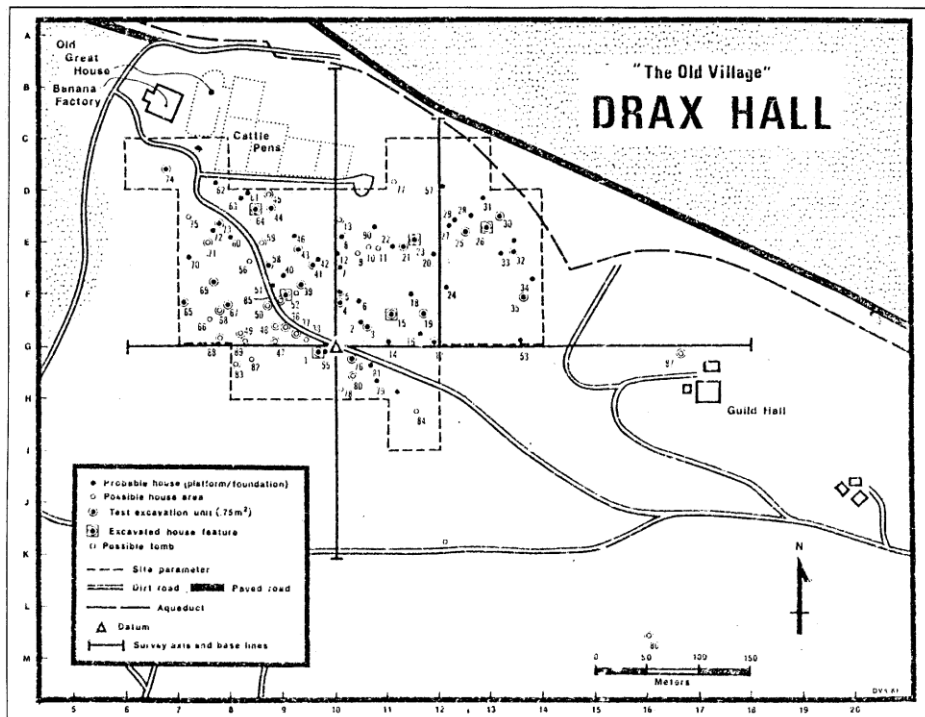
The plantation was originally founded in 1670 by the Spanish as a sugar plantation. The site of the African-Jamaican village on the plantation is a very hilly, rocky and unusable for agriculture, but is found in close proximity to the cane fields, in some cases the fields may have come right up to the houses. Early maps show that the original village on the plantation site was two linear rows of tightly spaced houses along a narrow lane, an easily viewed, albeit small, settlement from the planter's residence. The African-Jamaican village on the site was removed from the master and overseer's houses, and was likely on the more inhospitable land, as well as in and amongst growing cane itself. Examinations of the African- Jamaican villages were conducted upon their discovery. Two separate villages were determined, one dating from 1670 until 1780 and the second from 1780 until the 1890's (Armstrong and Fleischman 2003). The second village appears to have been more spread out than the original, allowing for more individual yard space. Though the spatial layout seems to have yielded to the overall topography of the region, the dense foliage would likely have hid the majority of housing from the view from the planter's house (Armstrong and Kelly 2000).

Excavation of the villages prompted researchers to survey for yard burials, as they had appeared in a similar pattern in the Drax Hall excavations and in West African excavations

which Armstrong had conducted (Armstrong 2003). The Jamaican house-yard burials were discovered during this survey and interest grew as these burials seemed to be of a unique pattern. Instead of being present in the yard of the individual houses, these burials seemed to be somewhere between the living area of the house itself and the yard, often splitting foundations of housing structures (Armstrong 2003).

House-yards at Drax Hall

Drax Hall was a contemporary plantation of the Seville Estate. Also residing within St. Ann's Bay, it is the one of the most thoroughly excavated plantation sites within the Caribbean. Drax Hall was built in the mid to late 17th century and was operational until 1863, longer than most sugar plantations within the Caribbean. Throughout its period of operation, Drax Hall had an average of 320 slaves at any given time. These slaves would live in housing similar to that at Seville Plantation (Armstrong, 1990). The spatial arrangement of Drax Hall allows for an insight into the spatial planning of these 18th century sugar plantations.



Map of the slave and later tenant settlement at Drax Hall plantation

Figure 6: The Plantation of Drax Hall (Armstrong 1990)

At Drax Hall the slave housing structures are once again placed near the cane fields, placed upon the more inhospitable and least desirable land. The huts of Drax hall were one or two room made of what little resources could be gathered. Limestone blocks, cheap mortar, and planks of wood scraps compiled the frame of the houses while dried cane stalks, reeds, and palms were tied up to create a thatched roof overhead (Armstrong 1990).



Figure 7: An 18th century slave house (Delle 1996: 48)

This design is similar in foundation to the huts most commonly found in Sierra Leone (Armstrong 1990). As you can see in the picture above, which dates to the 19th century, the huts were surrounded by a small yard area which allowed for gardens to be planted, as well as for a lane of traffic to be present between houses. Many transplanted African crops were grown in the yard areas alongside European and Caribbean vegetables. Crops were often selected due to their durability, their hearty nature allowed the plants to survive hurricanes which frequent the region. Cooking would take place outside of the hut in the yard area, in the shade, a practice which is still quite common in modern Jamaica (Armstrong 1990).

The yard area surrounding the house acted mostly as a living area, where the majority of entertaining, eating, and socializing would take place. This practice is quite typical in many West African cultures as the housing structure would often reach incredible temperatures throughout the day as the hot sun beat down upon it (Armstrong 1990). In modern Jamaica

houses are grouped and placed around what is called a tenement or government yard. It is here that the majority of Jamaicans spend their time when not working. These yards are at the core of Jamaican social interaction and are referenced in much of Jamaican popular culture (Higman 1973; Paul 2007; Samford 1996).

Seville Plantation Burials

Four burials at Seville Plantation represent the number of house-yard burials found in the Caribbean to date. These burials were excavated from underneath the foundations of slave housing in the Early African Jamaican Village. As you can see in the diagram below, the village was laid out in a linear pattern, with housing predominantly in two rows. The specific house-yard burials are marked upon the map (Armstrong 2003).

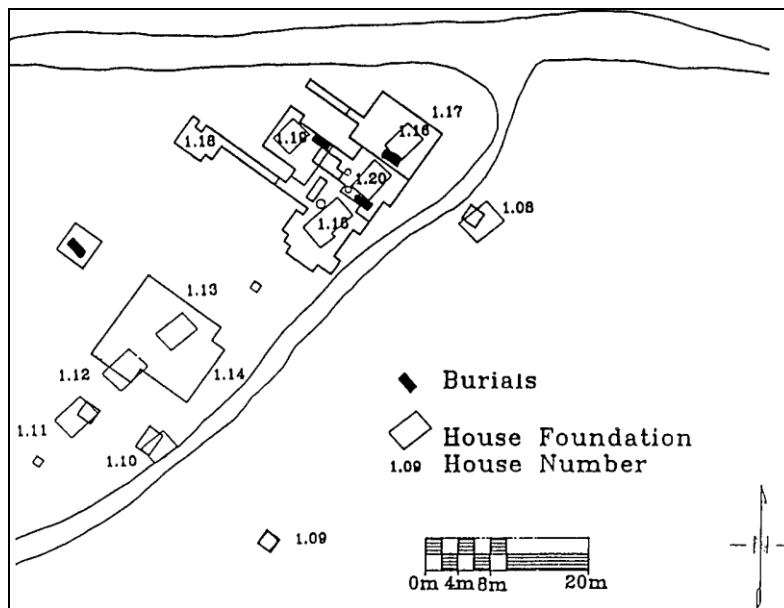


Figure 8: Map of burials present at Seville Plantation (Armstrong and Fleischman 2003: 37)

The table below describes the artifact content of each burial site, being sure to detail artifacts which would have been a product of the burial container itself, while also noting that significant artifacts which may have been given as gifts upon the individuals burial are present.

Table 1: Artifacts Present at Burials adapted from (Armstrong and Fleischman 2003)

Burial	Est. Median Burial Date	Coffin Present	Coffin Handles Present	# Handles	Nail Count	Button Count	Burial Marker	Significant Artifacts
SAJ-B1	1730	YES	NO	0	268	9	NO	Lock
SAJ-B2	1740	YES	YES	4	274	8	NO	Knife, Tobacco Pipe
SAJ-B3	1750	YES	NO	0	56	3	NO	Pecked Crystal (stopper)
SAJ-B4	1756	YES	YES	6	152	18	YES	Carpenter's Spacer (compass)

Table 1 shows that the materials present in the burials at Seville plantation indicate the presence of coffins. Also, the amount of nails found with each burial is quite high, indicating that the quality of wood used was in smaller, irregular pieces, and more nails had to be utilized for the coffin's construction. The presence of buttons indicates that the individuals were clothed in burial, and the presence of grave goods indicates a ritualistic or religious burial practice (Armstrong and Fleischman 2003).

Table 2: Osteological Information of burials adapted from (Armstrong and Fleischman 2003)

Burial	Sex	Approx Age	Est. Height (cm)	Indent at Nasion	Nasal Index	Nasal Gutter	Alveolar Prognathism	Supragonail Inversion	Bowing of Femur
SAJ-B1	M	20-30	156.72–164.54	NO	Unknown	NO	YES	YES	Strong
SAJ-B2	M	20-35	163.44–171.26	NO	2:9	YES	YES	YES	Weak
SAJ-B3	F	17-19	N/A	NO	2:6	YES	YES	YES	N/A
SAJ-B4	M	40+	165.79–173.67	YES	2:6	YES	YES	YES	Med

Table 2 shows the biological traits of all four burials, and the details which were concluded through study of the skeletal remains. The Nasion is the point where the nasofrontal suture and the midsagittal plane intersect; it serves as the uppermost landmark for facial height measurements. An indent at the nasion is indicative of race, as the nasion will be flatter for an individual of negroid ancestry, while caucasoids and mongoloids tend to have a more pronounced indent at the nasion (Bass 2005). The nasal index is the measure of the breadth of the nasal passage to the height, and when this is found in a large ratio, wherein the width of the nasal opening is quite large, combined with a nasal gutter, the data suggests that the individual is

of negroid descent (Bass 2005). The alveolar prognathism is a negroid trait in which there is an anterior protrusion of the mouth region (Bass 2005). The supragonial inversion is a depression in the mandible of the individual appearing before the gonial angle. This is also indicative of negroid individuals (Bass 2005). Lastly, the bowing of the femur is indicative of a life of hard labor, as the bone itself has been arched due to working pressures. By observing this skeletal data, it is concluded that these individuals are of African descent and were likely slave laborers (Armstrong and Fleischman 2003).

By observing the skeletal remains, it seems as though SAJ-B1 was a physically handicapped individual who only would have survived given the care of the community as well as his family. His burial is interesting in the fact that a lock was placed over the center of his coffin. The lock is a symbol of a weight intended to keep the dead from rising again. It is an Obeah belief similar to the Voodoo concept of a zombie. Upon the excavation of the coffin with the lock on top of it the local villagers who had gathered to watch made comments about the use of the lock to “keep the duppy down,” a duppy being the local slang for a restless soul (Armstrong and Fleischman 2003). It seems possible that due to this individual’s disability, this was not the first time that he had appeared dead, and the community wanted to make sure he wouldn’t be rising again. The number of nails as well as their placement in the burial indicates that the coffin itself was planned and made to fit the individual, as it appears nearly square at all corners. This would indicate that the individual was close to death and there was a coffin ready for him when he died. The number of nails also indicates that the pieces of wood used to build the coffin were cut to very precise measurements; they were not just pieces of scrap wood (Armstrong 2003).

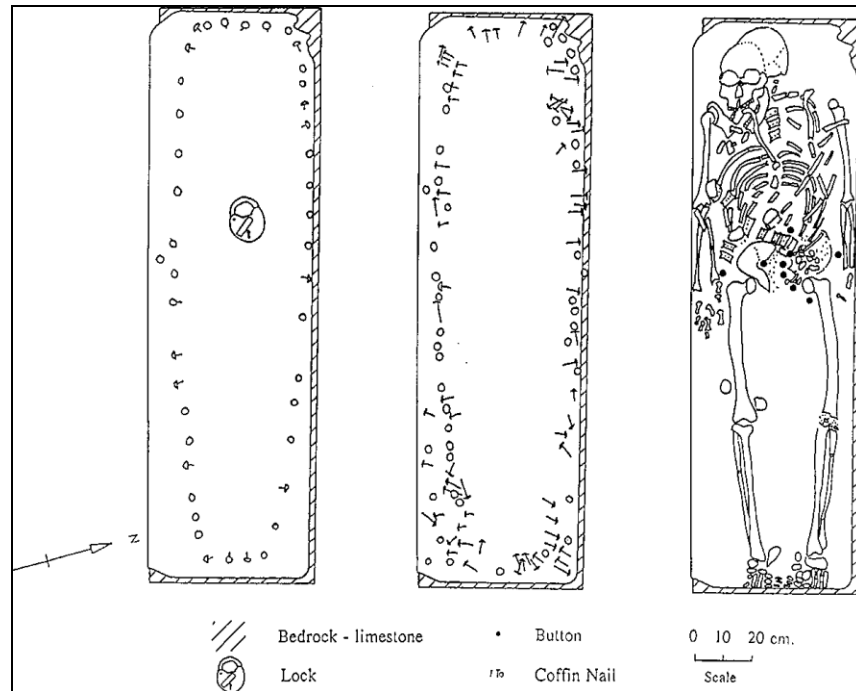


Figure 9: SAJ-B1 (Armstrong and Fleischman 2003: 44)

In SAJ-B2, we see an individual who was a typical field worker. Analysis of his skeletal remains indicated a thickening of the cranial bones and a response to clotting and necrosis, a sign of sickle cell anemia, a condition which likely killed him. Given the placement and the number of nails used for his coffin, it appears as though the coffin was not planned for him and was built roughly and quickly. The nails are almost randomly placed indicating the use of scrap wood which was nailed together for strength and in haste. It is interesting to note that the elaborate clay tobacco pipe which was laid to rest with SAJ-B2 was unused and is presumed to have been given to him as an offering before he was interred (Armstrong 2003).

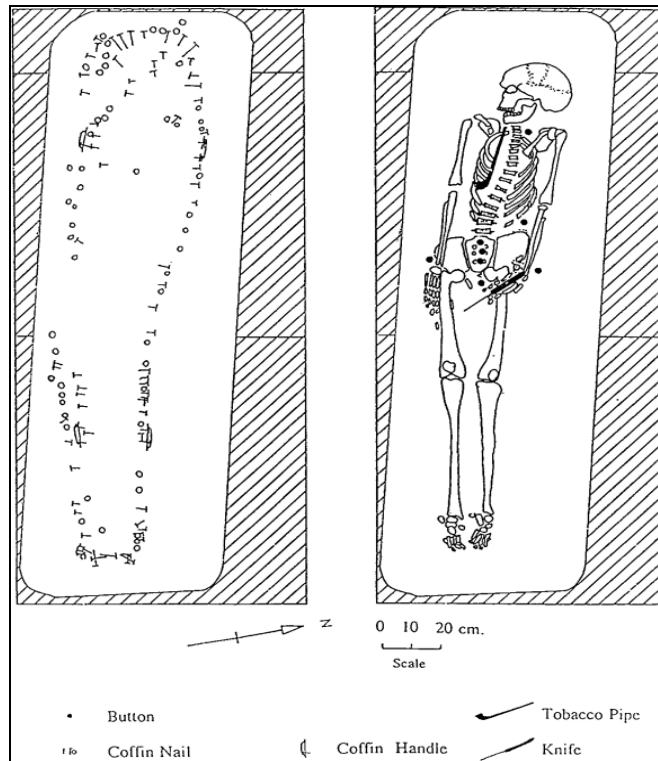


Figure 10: SAJ-B2 (Armstrong and Fleischman 2003: 45)

SAJ-B3 was the only female within these burials and was the youngest by far, dying in her late teens. It appears she may have died from an extreme case of anemia, which she may have struggled with throughout her life. Her burial was quite far removed from the rest of the burials, and was much shallower than the other three burials at less than 70cm below the surface. It takes many people to dig through limestone bedrock and a very shallow grave would indicate less manual labor. Within her grave we find a symbol of Obeah, a pecked crystal brandy bottle stopper. Likely this was used as a charm for protection. Her skeletal remains have indicators of porotic hyperostosis which can be seen in a “butterfly” pattern on her parietal bones and cribra orbitalia on her eye orbits, indicating a chronic case of anemia. Her burial, being later than the previous two and herself being quite smaller, would naturally have fewer nails within her coffin, as less material would be needed. Given the shape and number of nails within the burial, it appears that she was buried in a state of much haste, possibly within hours of her death. This may have been due to a number of factors, superstition involving her illness, intense heat causing the body to decompose faster, or due to the removed nature of the burial, she was simply not

found until after a few days after her death and the burial was just that unpleasant to deal with (Armstrong 2003).

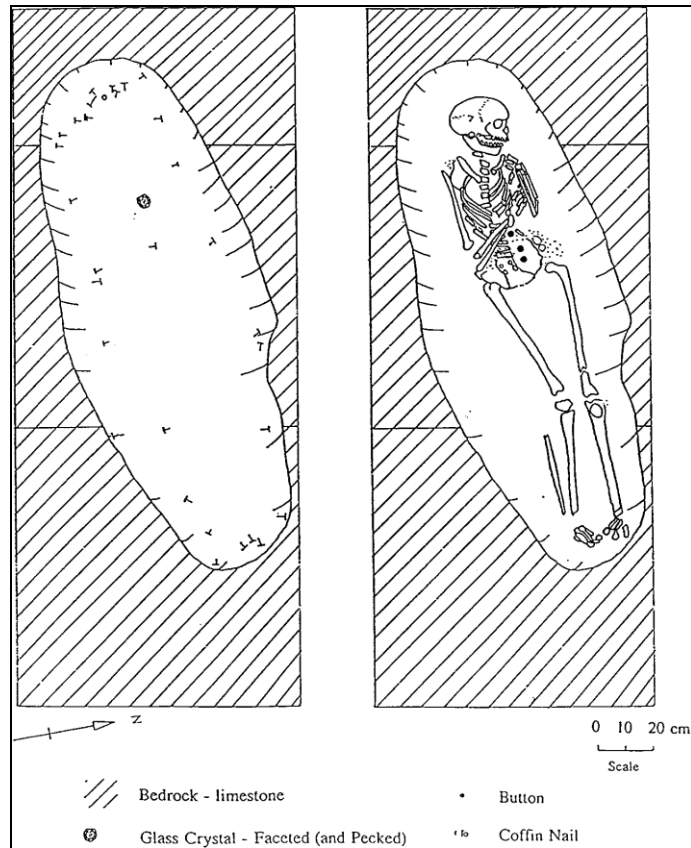


Figure 11: SAJ-B3 (Armstrong and Fleischman 2003: 46)

SAJ-B4 is the latest and largest burial discovered. He was likely a tradesman, given the artifacts recovered in his burial, a carpenter. The metatarsals and phalanges of this individual indicate an infection of osteomyelitis in his feet which became septic. It is likely that he would have died from this slowly crippling infection and it would have been quite obvious to the individuals within the community that he was dying. His burial is the most precise as far as a coffin is concerned, and the coffin shape takes on the “toe pincher” style rather than the previously used rectangular style, though it appears that the coffin was not centered in the rectangular burial bit itself, as there appears to be much room above his head. The number of nails used as well as the number of handles present indicates that the coffin was planned for this individual and had taken much time to build, especially compared to the other burials. The

precise measurements are indicative that a trained carpenter would have built the coffin. It seems possible that the carpenter buried in SAJ-B4 built the coffin himself (Armstrong 2003).

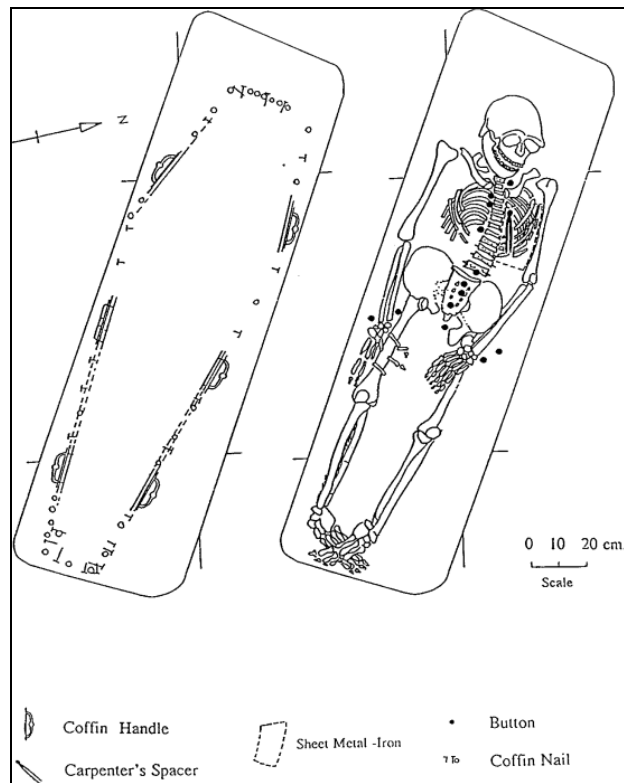


Figure 12: SAJ-B4 (Armstrong and Fleischman 2003: 48)

In his 2000 publication on the Seville Plantation, Armstrong states that the early African-Jamaican village- where these burials were uncovered- was likely destroyed by one of two very large and devastating hurricanes and relocated in the late 18th century to the later village area (Armstrong and Kelly 2000). We also go on to discover that the once common burial practice of the yard burial, observed as far back as 1687 by Hans Sloane, became much rarer in the 19th Century (Armstrong 2003.) Dr. Armstrong states:

As for the burial location for the vast majority, we do not have a conclusive answer. At this point it appears that they were buried in two areas; in the field west of the village and in the ruins of the Spanish Church grounds at Seville. The area to the west of the village was in cultivation and unavailable for testing when

we carried out our research. However, at that time we observed fragments of human remains in the yam mounds west of the village house sites.

It appears that the general trend was no longer to bury in the house-yard complex. It seems as though the predominant burial places are now in the Spanish church yards and cemeteries (Armstrong 2001). While the yard burial style continues in more rural areas of the Caribbean, there is no further evidence for their use around Seville Plantation, Jamaica (Armstrong 2003).

Newton Cemetery, Barbados

Newton Cemetery is located on the periphery of the Newton Plantation in Barbados. The cemetery was located close to the remains of the old slave village in an uncultivated pasture surrounded by the cane fields (Handler et al. 1989). The Newton Cemetery is an example of African slave burials within the cemetery style burial pattern seen outside of plantations. This site offers information on a contemporary burial method to the house-yard burials at Seville Plantation.

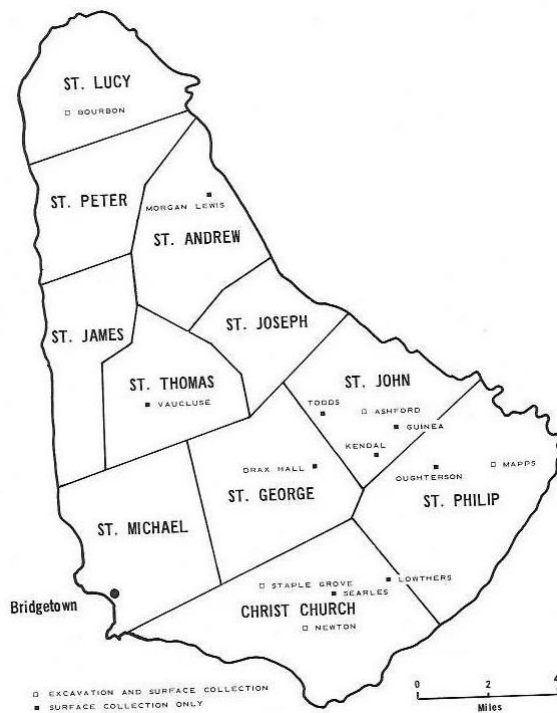


Figure 13: Map of Barbados and the Newton Plantation (Handler and Lange 1978: 44)

Burials appeared on the surface as small mounds, often with limestone slabs placed atop of them (Handler 1996). Of the 104 individual burials eventually identified on the site, 47 occurred within the feature known as Mound 2. Materials collected at Mound 2 suggest a prolonged use and utilization of various burials over a long period of time, with a mean burial date of 1749 (Handler and Lange 1978).

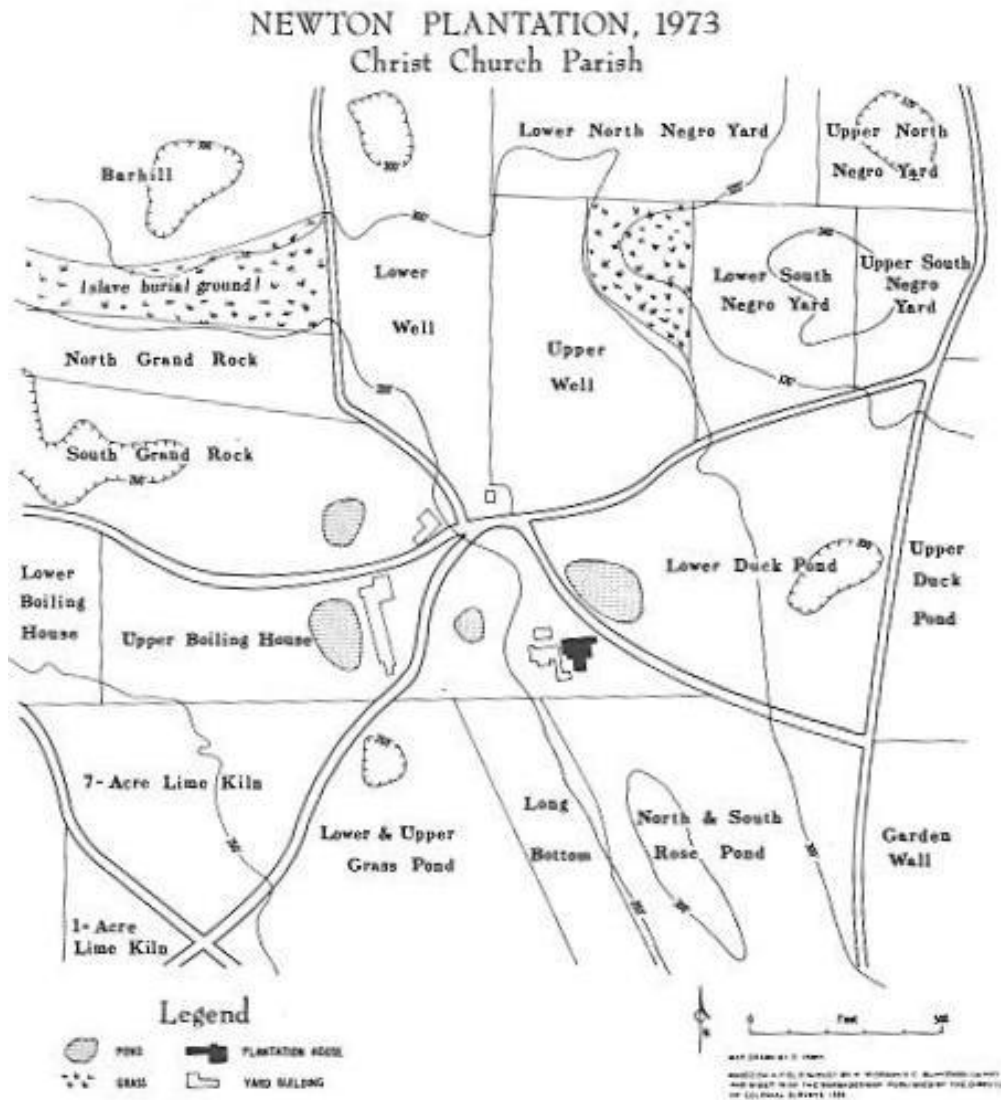


Figure 14: Newton Plantation (Handler and Lange 1978: 34)

Within Mound 2, 21 burials were oriented with their head to the west. One individual was oriented to the east while another was oriented to the north. The remaining 25 burials were disturbed and unable to be orientated within context (Handler and Lange 1978). Of the burials in

Mound 2, 21 had coffins present, 16 were possibly buried in coffins, four were coffin-less and three burials had an unknown coffin status. Few grave goods were excavated, and there is little evidence of clothing present, though the ethno-historical research conducted prior to the 1977 field work indicated the practice of body shrouding may have been present (Handler and Lange 1978).

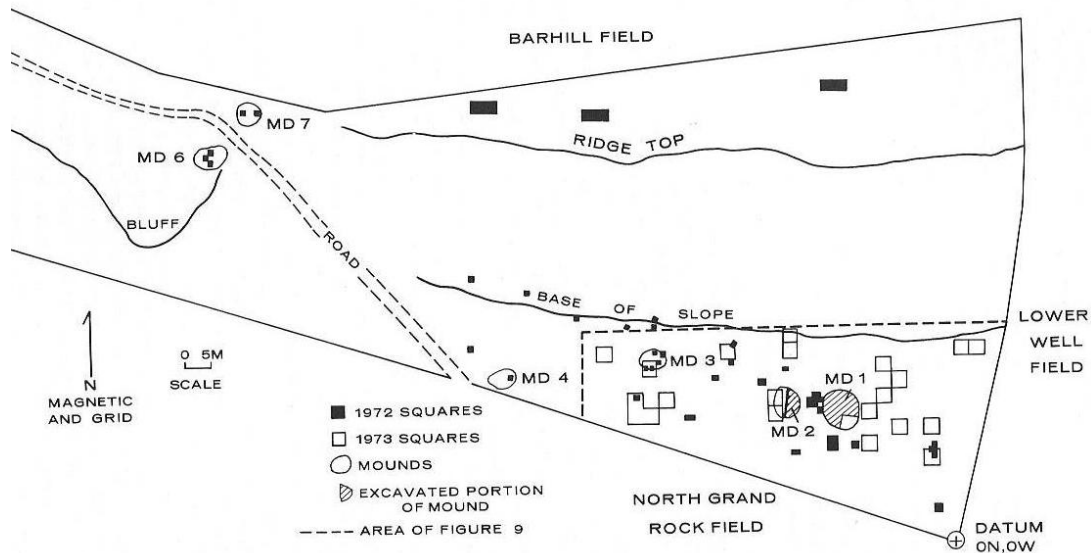


Figure 15: Newton Cemetery Excavations (Handler and Lange 1978: 106)

Non-mound burials on the site were laid in shallow graves beneath limestone outcroppings (Handler et al. 1989). Of the non-mound burials present at the Newton Cemetery, the majority present are in an extended supine position, though one was in a partially flexed position. The burials are often stacked and close together allowing for a relative dating of burials based upon the stratified location (Handler and Lange 1978). Three male burials were excavated with a rusted iron plate fixed atop their chest, in Mound 2, two female burials and one male burial exhibited the same practice. Two glass objects were also found in association with two separate burials. The objects were located near clay pipes, positioned near the individual's pelvis in regards to the first individual and the right knee in regards to the second. The glass object appears to have been pressed or made from a mold, possible a piece of a liquor bottle stopper (Handler and Lange 1978).

Table 3: Newton Cemetery Burials (OA= Old Adult, YA= Young Adult, AD= Adolescent, C= Child, I= Infant, - = insufficient data) (Handler and Lange, 1978)

Burial Number	Articulated	Orientation to West (No indicates insufficient data)	Coffin (Present or likely)	Age	Sex
2	NO	NO	YES	OA	M
3	YES	YES	YES	YA	M
4	NO	NO	YES	-	F
5	YES	YES	YES	OA	M
6	YES	YES	YES	YA	F
7	NO	NO	YES	-	M
8	YES	YES	YES	YA	F
10	YES	YES	YES	YA	F
11	NO	NO	NO	C	-
12	NO	NO	NO	-	-
13	NO	NO	YES	YA	M
14	NO	NO	YES	C	-
15	YES	YES	YES	OA	-
16	NO	NO	YES	C	F
17	NO	NO	YES	I/C	-
18	NO	NO	YES	OA	-
19	NO	NO	YES	I	-
20	YES	YES	YES	OA	M
21	NO	NO	YES	I	-
22	YES	YES	YES	YA	F
23	NO	NO	YES	OA	-
24	YES	YES	YES	YA	M
25	NO	NO	YES	YA	-
26	NO	YES	YES	YA	-
27	NO	YES	YES	OA	M
28	YES	YES	YES	YA	-
29	NO	NO	YES	YA	-
30	NO	NO	NO	OA	M
31	YES	YES	YES	YA	F
32	NO	NO	YES	-	-
37	NO	NO	YES	OA	-
38	NO	NO	YES	OA	-
39	NO	NO	YES	YA	-
40	NO	NO	NO	YA	-
41	NO	NO	NO	-	-
42	NO	NO	NO	YA	-
80	NO	YES	YES	AD	-
81	NO	NO	NO	YA	M
82	NO	YES	NO	C	-
83	YES	YES	YES	A	F
84	YES	YES	YES	C	-
85	YES	YES	YES	OA	M
87	YES	YES	YES	A	-
88	YES	YES	YES	OA	-
89	YES	YES	YES	AD	-

One burial present at the Newton Cemetery was a prone style burial located in a more secluded and removed portion of the cemetery which is the oldest example of this burial type in the New World (Handler 1996). The practice of a face-down or prone burials is also seen in the African Burial Ground of New York City (Perry and Howson 2006). The prone burial was that

of a young adult female in her early 20's. Skeletal analysis showed evidence of severe lead poisoning. Skeletal tissue samples indicated 249.8 PPM lead content compared to the overall sample mean of 118 PPM. It is necessary to note that acute lead poisoning begins at approximately 100 PPM (Handler 1996).

The individual lacked dental mutilation, which is a sign of birth in the New World as dental modification is a practice which was widespread in African society and was banned by plantation owners and overseers (Handler 1996). The individual also lacked a coffin and grave goods and she was oriented with her head to the west. The burial dates to the early 18th century, most likely making the individual a first generation Barbadian creole (Handler 1996).

The high amounts of lead present within the skeletal tissue are indicative of lead poisoning. Lead poisoning that severe would make the individual very sick, likely being in constant pain, screaming and crying, going in and out of seizures, and likely passing in and out of comas (Handler 1996). Based on the mean sample of lead content present at the site, it is not out of the question to hypothesize that the occurrence of lead poisoning was not all that uncommon and may have been quite common on other Caribbean plantations where living conditions were comparable. Due to the prone burial of this individual, as well as the underlying conditions associated with advanced lead poisoning, it is likely that the slave community saw her as an individual who was possessed by an evil spirit or seen as a witch (Handler 1996).

L'Anse St. Marguerite African Slave Cemetery

The cemetery at L'Anse St. Marguerite is located in the north-east quadrant of the country of Guadeloupe, north of the city of Moule and south of Gros Cap de Petit Canal. The cemetery is located on a sand dune terrace or west littoral of Grand-Terre on the coastal beach. The cemetery was first uncovered when waves eroded a portion of the sand dune to reveal human remains in the mid-1990's (Courtaud et al. 1999). This is another example of cemetery style burials of African slave populations within the Caribbean, though this cemetery is believed to be a communal cemetery rather than a plantation cemetery (Courtaud et al. 1999).

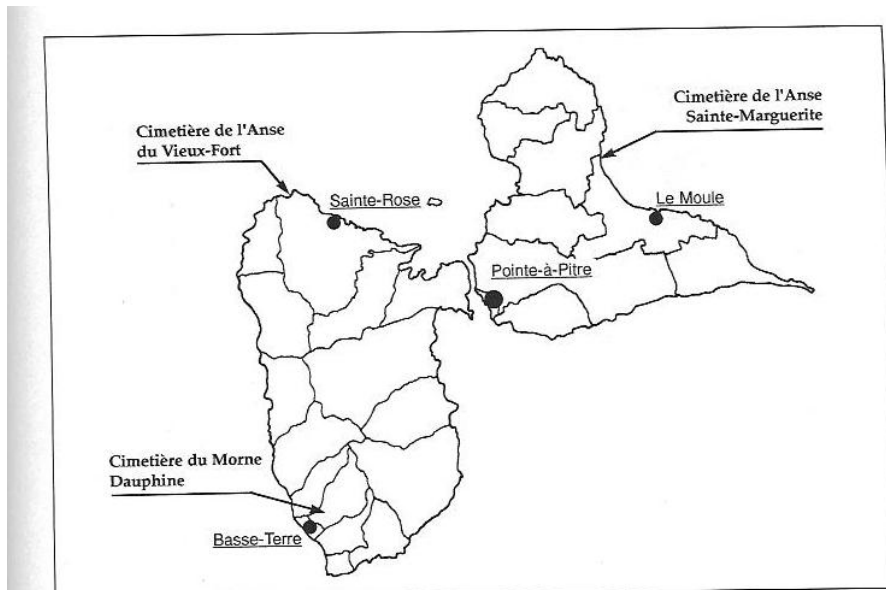


Figure 98. Colonial cemeteries on Guadeloupe

Figure 16: A map of Guadeloupe (Courtaud et al 1999: 279)

The cemetery is believed to have been an African slave cemetery dating to the 18th and 19th centuries. In last few decades of its utilization, the cemetery was looked upon by a Spanish mission in the area and the burials became consistent with Catholic funerary rites. Examination of skeletal remains indicated that the burials included within this study are of African ancestry and are likely a part of the local slave population (Courtaud et al. 1999).

Of the known cemetery, 75² meters were excavated, a relatively small portion of the site as a whole. Within the excavated 75² meters, 17 burials were uncovered. All burials were oriented in an east-west alignment with the head to the west, except for burials number 8 and 13 whose heads were situated to the east (Courtaud et al. 1999). All burials showed evidence of being placed in wooden coffins, consistent with the unearthing of a large quantity of nails. Of the burials excavated 83% were primary burials with one individual in the burial pit in an extended supine position (Courtaud et al. 1999).

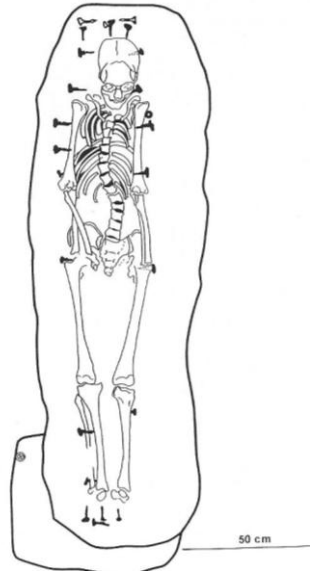


Figure 17: Example of Primary Burial at L'Anse St. Marguerite (Courtaud et al. 1999: 285)

Within the excavation, approximately 11% of the burials appeared to have been composite burials with the individual reduced between their own coffin and the burial pit of another individual, who was interred to the posterior of the first individual. These burials were uniform in the aspect that the second burial did not disturb the placement of the lower limbs of the first individual (Courtaud et al. 1999).

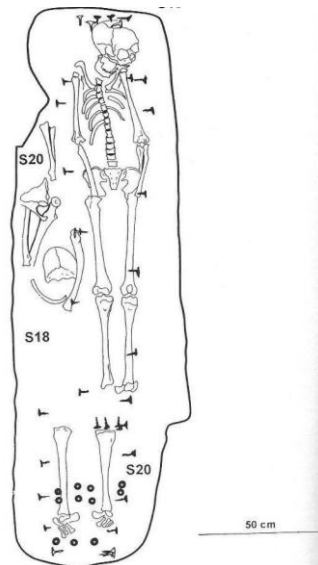


Figure 18: Composite Burial, individual splitting burial pits (Courtaud et al. 1999: 286)

The remaining 6% of burials were composite burials consisting of two individuals interred within the same coffin simultaneously (Courtaud et al. 1999).

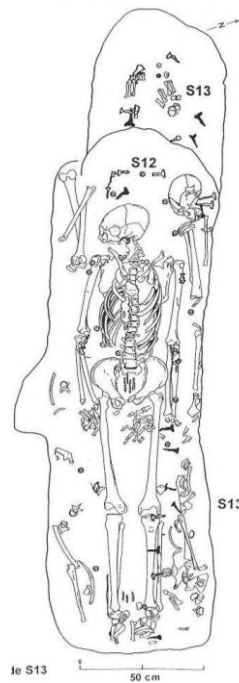


Figure 19: Composite Burial, two individuals share a single coffin (Courtaud et al. 1999: 284)

The recovery of artifacts associated with the burials at L'Anse St. Marguerite was noted as well within the field report. Artifacts recovered with the burials indicate that little or no funerary gifts or grave goods were placed within the burials. The majority of artifacts recovered from the cemetery included buttons from shirts and hardware from the coffins such as nails and hinges (Courtaud et al. 1999).

The findings at L'Anse St. Marguerite indicate a hurried approach to the burial practices of the slave population. The clustering of burial plots as well as the practice of interring multiple individuals within the same burial plot indicates a need for maximum spatial efficiency. Courtaud et al. (1999) note that the land upon which the cemetery was placed was on the periphery of the estate, completely marginalized, unarable, and of no agricultural use, similar to the defining characteristics of the Newton Cemetery in Barbados (Handler and Lange 1978, Handler 1996).

The African Burial Ground, New York

In 1991 the African Burial Ground was uncovered in New York City while construction crews were preparing to build a new federal government building. The cemetery was originally a commons area which was frequented by enslaved laborers from its initial founding in 1627 until the end of the 18th century (Medford 2004). Studies and documents from the era in which the cemetery was utilized indicate that a portion of the slave population interred at the African Burial Grounds may have been of African-Caribbean birth, or would have passed through the Caribbean during their time in bondage (Medford 2004). The mortuary practices shown at the African Burial Ground appear to be a culmination of many African religious practices and may ultimately serve as the best cultural comparison in regards to interpretation of burials present in plantation archaeology.

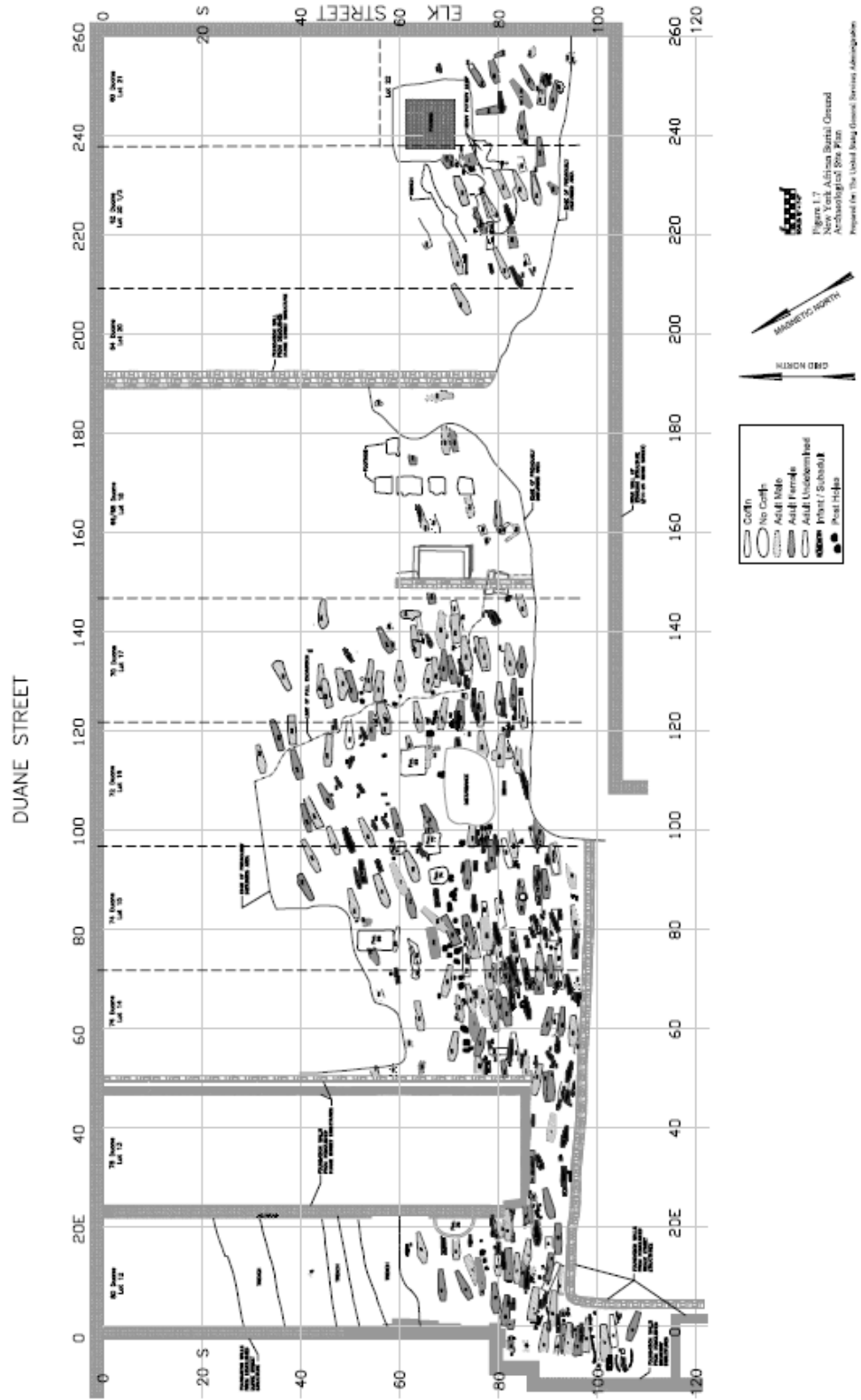


Figure 20: Excavation map of African Burial Ground (Perry and Howson 2006)

Of the 384 burials present at the African Burial Ground, 91.6% were found with coffins, 97.8% were oriented in an east-west manner with heads to the west, and 26 were shared burials. Nearly all the burials are believed to have been extended supine burials with the exception of a few which may have been prone burials (Perry and Howson 2006). Shrouding was present in the burials, as was determined by the presence of fastening pins in the majority of burial sites, burials without pins are assumed to have had the individual simply wrapped in the shroud (Perry and Howson 2006). Unlike at the Newton Cemetery, here the young were interred with the old in many of the 26 shared burials. The burial ground was quite crowded, within only a foot or two between the different burials. This is most likely a product of the limited common space the grave diggers had to work with at the time they were burying their dead (Perry and Howson 2006).

The use of burial markers is indicated, often times cobble stones were placed around the edges of the various burial sites, as well as headstones or vertically slabs of stone laid upon the burial itself. On a select few burials, a large rock was laid upon the burial place itself (Perry and Howson 2006). Few grave goods are associated with the site as a whole, though the presence of quite a bit of shell is noted by Medford (2004). One particular burial of a female had a shell and an unidentifiable metal and shell artifact laid upon the lid of her coffin. An unused tobacco pipe was also present at the site of her burial (Perry and Howson 2006). At burial 226 of the African Burial Ground a number of fire glass beads were uncovered, an artifact which was likely acquired in Africa before the individual was brought to the New World (Perry and Howson 2006).

Skeletal analysis of the individuals uncovered at the African Burial Ground indicates a genetic link with traits most commonly found in West African peoples. The examination of the strontium isotope within tissue samples of the skeletal remains indicates that many of the individuals were more than likely born within the Caribbean, as the strontium levels are similar to skeletal remains found within the Caribbean (Blakey and Rankin-Hill 2004).

High lead content was found in the skeletal tissue examined from the African Burial Ground, likely a common factor in the deaths of many African slaves within the New World including the Caribbean. The high lead content was additionally found in the skeletal remains of

infants, indicating that it was present during breast feeding, and may in fact have lead to high infant mortality rates, such as is indicated within the Caribbean cemeteries examined. This high lead content, as well as the majority of lead exposure in slave societies, is believed to be a by-product of working with blacksmithing equipment and other sources of lead fumes, paints and stains for woodwork, and may also have been ingested accidentally through preparation of medications such as azarcon or greta. Exposure to syphilis is also indicated in many of Caribbean born individuals' skeletal remains. This may have had any number of results within the varying slave populations of both New York and the Caribbean (Blakey and Rankin-Hill 2004).

The Inland Niger Delta Burials

West African burial practices may show a source for many of the burial practices seen in the archaeological record of the African slave burials. Unfortunately, there is little archaeological archeological evidence of burials within the West African sub-continent. The regions which would have been the most popular locations for the acquisition of the slave population within North America and the Caribbean, has yet to be properly examined, and may not be examined for an extended period of time due in part to political unrest, and also to the environment surrounding these regions. Based upon the nomadic subsistence patterns of many local tribes and the general lack of existing records upon the region in that time period, knowledge of these burial practices may be lost forever. One location, approximately 100 km north of the northern border of the Gold Coast, may give some clues to the burial practices of West Africans within this time period and region.

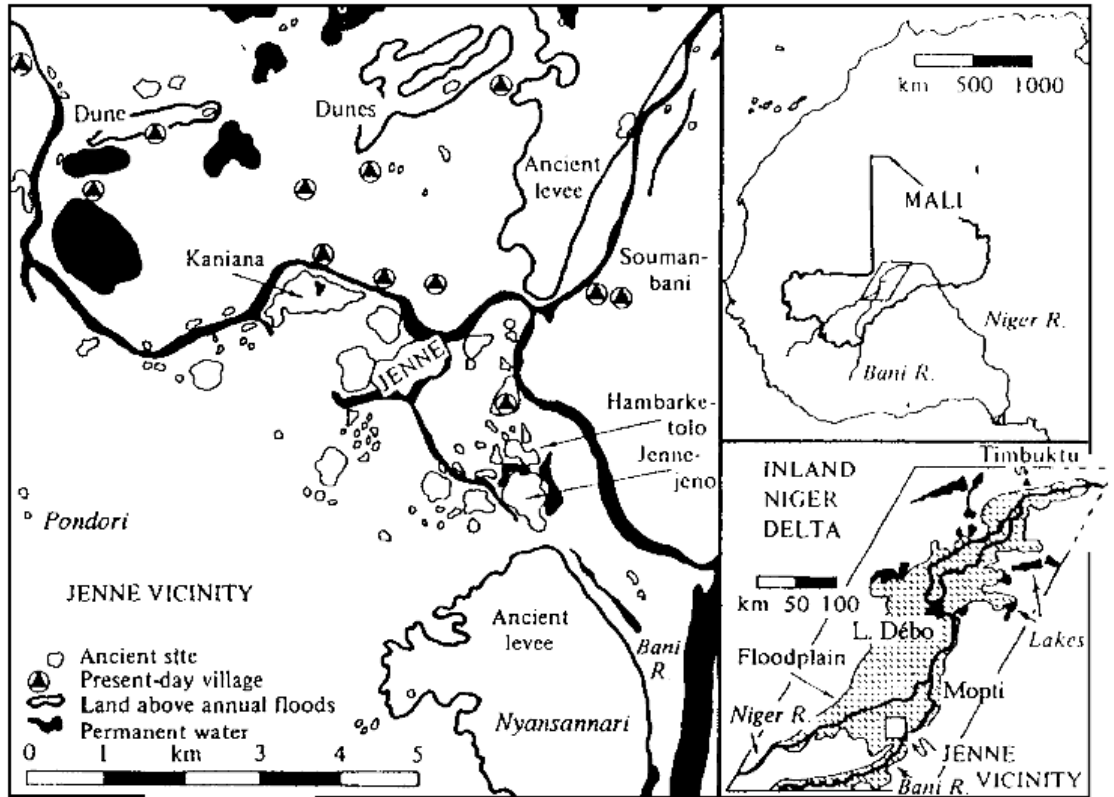


Figure 21: Burial and archaeological sites of the Inland Niger Delta (McIntosh et al. 1994)

The city of Djenne is the contemporary settlement founded near the mosque of Jenne-Jeno located in Mali on the Inland Niger Delta. While the burials from this site date to the 15th and 16th centuries, they may offer insight into later burial practices. Excavations from 1977 by Susan Keech McIntosh would locate the burial mounds of fourteen individuals. A number of these individuals were only identified by their teeth which were the only osteological components to have remained intact after the extended exposure to the West African elements (McIntosh et al. 1994).

Urn burials and the practice of cremation appear to have been the two most prominent burial types. The presence of bracelets and jewelry appears to be an indicator of burial with grave goods. One urn burial was revealed to have the remains of one individual in the top 7-30 cm, yet buried beneath ceramic marker of the cremated burial were the remains of two additional individuals, interred within the bottom 15cm of the urn. The more intact urn burials showed that the individuals had been interred in a flexed fetal position (McIntosh et al. 1994). Unfortunately,

even the data on this site is limited and offers little indication of overall burial practice, except that the deceased were shrouded and interred in an area which appears to have been adjacent to permanent living structures of the urban center (McIntosh et al. 1994).

Discussion

By initially comparing the data and common features put forth by each site, we may further develop an understanding of the transitions of burial patterns within the individual slave societies. As we can see in Table 4, the individual sites do show some variations in the common burial practices. Ultimately we may use the data present to identify common trends within the burial patterns of the enslaved African population as well as the similarities held within the historical documentation and the archeological evidence of contemporary African burial patterns. As a common trend in African slave populations we find evidence of shrouding, clothing, grave goods, and burial in an extended supine position. We also find that coffins and burial markers are present in most cases, with objects being placed over the individual buried, or mounds being constructed over the burials. West African burials show a trend toward a flexed position of burial, and evidence of urns being utilized rather than coffins, though coffins are present in some of the historical documents discussed previously. Shrouding is prevalent rather than clothing, and grave goods and burial markers are associated with the individual burials. In these West African burials, the burials are also near the living areas or housing, while it appears that much of the burial practices in the African slave population were in cemeteries removed from the housing areas.

Table 4: Comparison of Individual Site Burial Patterns

	Seville Plantation	L'Anse St. Marguerite	Newton Cemetery	African Burial Ground	West African Burial Ritual
East-West Orientation	x	x	x	x	
Extended Supine Position	x	x	x	x	
Flexed Position					x
Prone Position			x	x	
Primary Burials	x	x	x	x	x
Composite Burials		x		x	x
Burial Markers	x		x	x	x
Evidence of Clothing	x	x			
Evidence of Shrouding	x		x	x	x
Evidence of Coffin Burial	x	x	x	x	
Evidence of Urn Burial					x
Grave Goods Present	x		x	x	x
Mound Burial		x	x		
Object Placed over Burial	x		x	x	
Near Housing	x			x	x
Away from Housing		x	x		

Archaeologists who first studied African slave burials assumed that the material culture and methods utilized in burial practices would reflect the lifestyle and the culture of the African slave society. This assumption would lead many to conclude that the African traits exhibited in life would be easily interpreted after the individual's death and reflected within their burial and artifacts associated with the burial. This persistence of African traits within the burial setting would indicate the continuation of the African cultural practices outside of the continent of Africa (Orser 1998).

The Herskovits-Frazier debate brings this mode of thought into question. Melville Herskovits, a student of Franz Boas, argued that the cultural and social progress defining the modern African-American culture, as well as the African slave culture held distinct "Africanisms" which were integrated into their society, along with European and Native American social traits which were implanted through prolonged and intense culture contact (Herskovits 1941). E. Franklin Frazier was a sociologist and president of the NAACP (National Association for the Advancement of Colored People.) Frazier attested that African culture had been stripped from the African-Americans during the Middle Passage and the following years of

enslavement. He wrote that any occurrence of Herskovits' "Africanisms" were simply an echo or mimicry of the actual culture which had been taken from the African-American culture upon their enslavement (Frazier 1966).

Utilizing this debate as a point of reference, we are able to see throughout the burial practices taking place within the New World by the slave societies, many things which are reminiscent of their African heritage. The funerary rites, the practices of the using a shroud, the grave goods associated with the burials, as well as the reverence for the dead and the locations of the burials itself all seem to associate a level of African religiosity within the mortuary practices. While this evidence may indicate Herskovits' theory of Africanisms, it also indicates the factual basis of Frazier's theory as well. The mortuary practices which took place were not the same as the practices which had been occurring in Africa, they changed to be manifested in the new environment, and in doing so they would no longer retain the full African belief patterns. What must be pointed out is that there is no "African culture." The cultures and peoples of Africa are numerous and quite diverse. The African-American culture which came about as a product of enslaved labor was an eclectic mix of varying cultural beliefs and practices and manifests itself within these burials is, in fact, a prime example of what Frazier was indicating. The African culture was stripped away, and the African slaves combined the mimicry of old practices with new ones, such as Christian practices, to develop a new cultural connection, albeit a forced one, for the purposes of burial and mortuary rites. This is not to diminish the importance of the burial rites, as by holding on to the African practices the people of the African slave culture were attempting to salvage a portion of their culture within a forced utilitarian existence.

In regards to this mode of thought, Sidney Mintz's theory regarding the concept of transformation lays the basic groundwork for what has become known as creolization. Mintz writes that African-American culture and African slave culture is in particular an incorporation of African cultural practices and European socio-cultural interaction (Mintz and Price 1976). Mintz expanded on Herskovits' theory regarding African socio-cultural development and integration with the New World and that the multiple African cultures which are integrated into African slave societies in the New World do not extinguish the African culture there are bourn from, but rather allows a varied cultural development and evolution, such as any culture

experiences over time. This mode of thought has become the foundation for studies of the African Diaspora (Yelvington 2001).

Following Mintz's outline of the concept of transformation, the house-yard burial practices associated with Seville Plantation are indicative of the utilization of African burial practices. The presence of artifacts associated with the individuals valued possessions or possibly the individual's occupation is reminiscent of the giving of grave goods in West African burial rituals. The placement of burials under rocks or artifacts which will guide to deceased or keep it at ease is another feature which has been explored in multiple burial sites within the New World as well as in the background on African burial rites. It seems relevant to note that many of the burial rites discussed throughout this document are still being utilized or adapted in modern Caribbean cultures, specifically in Jamaica.

Regarding the spatial distribution of the burials at Seville Plantation, after comparing the spatial data of the Drax Hall plantation and accompanying historical documents, the utilization of space within the Seville Plantation complex seems to have undergone a natural transition. Noting Hillier's space syntax theory, it is important to note that the man-made landscape or environment in which the individual is a part is easily differentiated from the pre-existing natural landscape. This differentiation allows for the individual to manifest the man-made landscape in many forms, allowing for stretched sense of the limitations surrounding the environment. Therefore, regardless of the actual space available, the individual is able to manipulate the space as they deem appropriate, allowing for maximum utilization. This integration of the man-made and natural environments shapes the underlying social impact of the perceived nature of this space (Agorsah 1999.)

Applying this to the spatial patterns seen at the Seville Plantation, it is easy to understand why the phenomenon of house-yard burials came into practice. The environment in which the enslaved society lived was incredibly harsh, one in which the individuals were subjugated to an almost fully utilitarian existence, as was indicated earlier. By minimizing the space in which the enslaved individuals were allowed to participate in their social practices, the individuals in power believed they were able to limit the development of the aforementioned social structure. Socio-cultural developments then, such as the mortuary and burial rites, were confined to this space.

Familial relationships then, became the foundation of spatial patterning, as was the trend in West African cultures (Agorsah 1999.) The limited spatial arrangement made the yard area the center of the social focus. The yard area, which was in close proximity to the houses, would begin to serve other purposes given the limited environment. Using this model, it seems appropriate that burials would then become part of the expected purposes for the yard and house area. Combining this with the knowledge that the house had previously served as a burial place in many African cultures, the spatial arrangement of the Seville house-yard burials becomes a matter of social necessity and mortuary reverence, rather than a happenstance phenomenon.

Why then, given these explanations, are there only four present examples of house-yard burials at the Seville Plantation? Any number of reasons could indicate this small number of house-yard burial finds. It seems likely that given the location of the plantation on the coastal plain of St. Ann's Bay, and the knowledge that two large hurricanes destroyed the early African-Jamaican village in the late 18th century (Armstrong and Kelly 2000) that it is possible that more of these burials existed and were taken out to sea by the flood waters associated with the hurricanes. Due to the shallow nature of the graves and the possibility for the rising of organic decaying material through the loose soil while submerged underwater this seems likely. This explanation would also explain why the only burials found on the site were under limestone outcroppings and house foundations. Another possible explanation for the lack of additional house-yard burials is when the village was moved in the later 18th century the previously interred bodies were exhumed and placed in a separate cemetery or new burial location, likely located on the periphery of the plantation, or in a Christian cemetery nearby, as Armstrong also indicates (Armstrong 2001).

Conclusions

The significance of the house-yard burials at Seville Plantation is not in the fact that they occur, it must be focused more on the fact that only four have been found. The historical evidence and nature of the African religious elements present would indicate that this would be one of the more prominent burial practices within the African slave societies of the Caribbean. It is possible that more examples of this burial type are available and have yet to be excavated due to the lack of contemporary excavated sites within the Caribbean itself. Given the nature of the

burials as well as the practices surrounding them, this research indicates that house-yard burials were utilized by slave populations on plantations in Jamaica, and should be watched for in future excavations of Jamaican plantations. Examination of peripheral areas where provision grounds may have been present is suggested for future research of any plantation archaeological site.

The Seville Plantation house-yard burials show evidence of the presence of African religious practices, though the small sample associated with the site cannot draw any major conclusions in regards to the debate of Africanisms manifested within African slave culture, other than the fact that there are clearly some similarities within the mortuary practices, and it is likely that due to the nature of the slaves being first generation Africans as well as multiple generation creoles, further investigation will allow for a more in depth conclusion regarding the manifestation and utilization of religious ideologies, as well as the eventual transformation into cultural trends. Furthermore, by additional examination of the historical documents of the time period associated with this site, as well as census records and the records regarding the allocation and distribution of slaves, it is possible to come to a more precise conclusion in regards to the debate regarding the manifestation of Africanisms within African slave culture through mortuary practices.

Acknowledgements

I'd like to give many thanks to my advisors and colleagues at MVAC and the University of Wisconsin- La Crosse. Thanks, specifically but not exclusively, to Dr. James Theler, Dr. Joseph Tiffany, Dr. Constance Arzigian, Dr. Mark Chavalas and Dr. Timothy McAndrews for their help with the preparation of this project and many others. I would also like to thank Jake Pfaffenroth, Paul Swader, Mike McQuinn and Robin Heier for their help both in the classroom and out of it. Thanks to Dr. David Hart and Kaye Schendel who helped foster my love for the Caribbean. Many thanks to the brothers of Sigma Alpha Epsilon fraternity for their continued support of all my endeavors. To Dr. Douglas Armstrong of Syracuse University for his initial study on the Seville Plantation, thank you. And finally to my family, for sticking with me even when I thought I wanted to be a biology major, thanks.

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Appendix Guide:

Appendix A Raw Data Collected from Newton Plantation Cemetery

Appendix B Raw Data Collected from The New York African Burial Ground

Appendix A

Excavation Summary:
Newton Cemetery

The tabular summary of the excavated cultural and human skeletal materials from Newton cemetery in this appendix is divided into three groups: (1) lines 1–9 provide data on the location and context of interment and basic data on the skeletal materials; lines 10–12 provide additional information on burials interred with coffins; (2) lines 13–21 summarize associated artifactual materials for which some form of chronological data exist; (3) lines 22–29 summarize artifactual materials for which chronological data are currently lacking.

SYMBOLS USED IN TABLE, OTHER THAN THOSE
DESCRIBED IN EXPLANATORY NOTES

- Recovered data were insufficient to make a determination for particular burials in this category of information.
- 0 Absence of the characteristic or artifact, in lines 8–29.
- Y Presence of characteristic or artifact, in lines 8, 9, 11.
- ? Provisional identification.

EXPLANATORY NOTES

Line 1: Location. The square or mound (M: mound) where each interment was found; see figure 9.

Line 2: Articulated or Disturbed. The condition of the burial at the time of excavation; A: fully articulated skeleton, D: disturbed skeleton (generally disturbed to the extent that subsequent interpretation was impaired), A–D: skeleton that was largely articulated for interpretive purposes, but which had been partially disturbed.

Line 3: Orientation. The direction of the head of the individual; N: north, W: west, E: east. These directions are generalized, but few individuals varied more than 5° from the true measurement.

Line 4: Body position. S: supine; P: prone; F: flexed; S* (Burial 46): the individual may have been interred on its left side.

Line 5: Coffin use. C: coffin; NC: no coffin; P: possible coffin.

Line 6: Age. I: infant; C: child; AD: adolescent; YA: young adult; A: adult; OA: old adult. Age was primarily determined from dental criteria described in chapter 5. An "old adult" is strictly a relative estimation and includes individuals from approximately age 30 upward.

Line 7: Sex. Sex was ascertained by applying criteria described in chapter 5; M: male; F: female. The poor preservation of many burials often made sexing impossible even where postinment disturbance was not a factor.

Line 8: Dental pipewear.

Line 9: Filed incisors.

Line 10: Coffin handles. The number of coffin handles associated with particular burials.

Line 11: Metal plates over chests. Though assumed to be part of the coffin, the exact function of these plates is unknown.

Line 12: Nails and tacks. The number of nails and tacks with individual burials; N: nails; T: tacks; Fe: iron; and Cu: copper—followed by the number of each. In some cases the presence of nails and tacks was used to infer coffin use although coffin handles were absent. Evidence for nails or tacks was found with Burial 36, but poor preservation made more specific identification impossible.

Line 13: Whole pipes. The number of whole pipes (bowl or bowl fragment attached to a full or partial stem) found with each burial. The two pipes listed with Burial 83 could have been associated with that burial or Burial 81. With the exception of the pipe with Burial 72, all pipes are of white clay.

Line 14: Pipestem or bowl fragments. The number of pipe fragments found in generalized contexts and usually not in direct association with a burial.

Line 15: Buttrons. The number of buttrons found with individual burials; S: shell; B: bone. A metal buttron was found in square 15N3W but its burial association could not be determined.

Line 16: Lead glazed slipware (combed yellow). Number of sherds with individual burials; date range, 1670–1795.

Line 17: Buckley Ware. Number of sherds with individual burials; date range, 1720–1803.

Line 18: Plain white delftware. Number of sherds with individual burials; date range, 1640–1800.

Line 19: Creamware. Number of sherds with individual burials; date range, 1762–1820.

Line 20: Pearlware (blue and green edged). Number of sherds with individual burials; date range, 1780–1830.

Line 21: Burstem stoneware. Number of sherds with individual burials; date range, 1705–40.

Line 22: Locally made glazed redware. Number of sherds with individual burials. The number given for Burial 22 refers to a large fragment of the original vessel, reconstructed from several sherds (see figure 24).

Line 23: Plain redware. Number of sherds with individual burials.

Line 24: Nonwheel-made ceramics. Number of sherds with individual burials.

Line 25: Glass beads. Number with individual burials.

Line 26: Iron knives. Number with individual burials.

Line 27: Finger rings. Number with individual burials.

Line 28: Glass fragments. Number with individual burials.

Line 29: Other artifacts. The number and type with individual burials; * other artifacts associated with Burial 72 (see chapter 5).

Burials

Line	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1	18N24W	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2
2	D	D	A	D	A	A-D	D	A
3	W	—	W	—	W	W	—	W
4	S	—	S	—	S	S	—	S
5	C	P	P	P	C	C	C	C
6	YA	OA	YA	—	OA	YA	—	YA
7	—	M	M	F	M	F	M	F
8	0	—	Y	—	Y	0	—	0
9	0	—	0	—	0	0	—	0
10	0	0	0	0	8	4	3	4
11	0	—	0	0	0	0	0	Y
12	N-Fe 40 T-Cu 1	N-Fe 8 T-Cu 1	N-Fe 8	N-Fe 3	N-Fe 25	N-Fe 40	N-Fe 22 T-Fe 6	N-Fe 1 T-Fe 3
13	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	1

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	Line	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
2	1	2	0	0	1	2	2	0	4	P	S	—	—	—	—	S
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	NC	C	—	—	C	P	C
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	YA	YA	C	—	YA	C	OA
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	7	F	F	—	—	M	—	—
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	8	Y	Y	—	—	0	—	—
1	0	0	0	2	0	6	12	4	9	0	0	—	—	0	—	—
0	0	0	0	0	0	3	5	2	10	0	9	—	—	2	—	2
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	11	0	0	—	—	0	—	0
2	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	12	0	N-Fe27 T-Fe22	—	—	N-Fe8	—	N-Fe13 T-Cu1
10	0	2	0	0	0	8	11	4	13	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14	2	2	0	0	2	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	16	0	0	0	0	0	0	4
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	17	0	2	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	18	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	19	0	0	0	0	2	0	3
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
									21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
									23	1	13	0	0	4	0	10
									24	0	0	0	0	0	0	10

Burials

e	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16
M1	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2
A	A	D	D	D	D	A-D	D	
W	W	—	—	N	—	W	—	

		Burials														
Line	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16								
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1							
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Burials																
Line	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24								
1	M2	M2	M2	M2.	M2	M2	M2	M2								
2	D	D	D	A	D	A-D	D	A-D								
3	—	—	—	W	—	W	—	W								
4	—	—	—	S	—	S	—	S								
5	C	C	C	C	C	C	P	P								
6	IC	OA	I	OA	I	YA	OA	YA								
7	—	—	—	M	—	F	—	M								
8	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0								
9	—	—	—	—	—	0	0	0								
10	—	—	3	4	with	1	0	1								
11	—	—	0	Y	burial	0	0	0								
12	—	—	N-Fe8	N-Fe9	20	N-Fe8	N-Fe4	0								

		Burials														
Line	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24								
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
16	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0								
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
19	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0								
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
22	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0								
23	0	0	4	3	0	2	0	1								
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
25	0	0	0	0	0	8	0	0								
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1								
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0								
Burials																
Line	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32								
1	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2	M2								
2	D	D	D	A	D	D	A	D								

Burials												
Line	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
5	P	P	P	C	P	NC	C	P				
6	YA	YA	OA	YA	YA	OA	YA	—				
7	—	—	M	—	—	M	F	—				
8	0	0	Y	0	—	Y	—	—				
9	0	0	0	0	—	0	—	—				
10	—	0	1	4	3	see	7	—				
11	—	0	0	0	—	burial	Y	—				
12	N-Fe2 T-Cu1	N-Fe6	N-Fe2 T-Fe1	N-Fe25 T-Fe16	N-Fe47 T-Fe12 T-Cu1	29	N-Fe36 T-Fe2	—				
13	0	0	0	2	0	0	0	0				
14	0	0	1	1	3	0	2	0				
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	S-5	0				
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	6	0				
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0				
19	0	0	0	0	6	0	14	0				
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0				
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
23	0	0	0	4	5	0	17	0				

Burials												
Line	25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32				
26	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	0				
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
28	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	0				
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	6 copper fasteners			
Burials												
Line	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40				
1	27,5N23W	M3	M3	31N37W	M2	M2	M2	M2				
2	A	A-D	A-D	A	D	D	D	D				
3	W	E	N	W	—	—	—	—				
4	S	S	S	S	—	—	—	—				
5	P	P	NC	P	P	C	P	NC				
6	YA	YA	OA	YA	OA	OA	YA	YA				
7	M	F	M	M	—	—	—	—				
8	0	0	Y	Y	0	0	—	Y				
9	0	0	Y	0	0	0	—	—				
10	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0				
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0				
12	N-Fe16	N-Fe11	N-Fe2	Y	N-Fe9 T-Fe3	N-Fe6 T-Fe1	0	0				

Burials

Line	33	34	35	36	37	38	39	40
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	1	1	0	1	2	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	31	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	1	0	0	1	0	0
29	2 metal door hinges	0	1 metal buckle	0	0	0	0	0

Burials

Line	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
1	M2	M2	18N15W	33N57W	15N3W	27N12W	36N42W	36N42W

Burials

Line	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48
4	--	--	S	S	--	S*	S	S
5	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC
6	--	YA	YA	OA	C	YA	OA	OA
7	--	--	F	M	--	MF	--	F?
8	--	0	0	0	--	Y?	0	Y?
9	--	0	0	0	--	0	0	Y
10	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	--	--	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	--	--	0	0	0	N-1c1	0	0
13	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
14	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	7	3	2	1	0	1

Burials

line	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
4	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
5	C	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	C
6	OA	AD	OA	AD	A	OA	OA	
7	M	F	P	P	M	M	M	
8	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
10	7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	Y	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	N-Fe9	T-Fe1	N-Fe4	N-Fe2	N-Fe2	0	N-Fe17 T-Fe4
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
14	1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
29	0	2 iron fasteners	0	1 glass object,	0	0	0	0
30	0	1 copper-covered wood fragment	0	0	0	0	0	0

Burials

Line	57	58	59	60	61	62	63	64
25	0	2	81	287	313	0	62	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
28	0	2	0	1	0	0	0	0
29	0	2 iron fasteners	0	1 glass object,	0	0	0	0
30	0	1 copper-covered wood fragment	0	0	0	0	0	0

Line	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
1	30N9W	21N9W	21N9W	21N9W	21N9W	21N9W	21N9W	30N66W
2	D	A	D	D	A	A	A	A
3	—	W	E	E	W	W	W	E
4	—	S	S	F	S	S	S	S
5	—	NC	NC	NC	P	P	C	NC
6	YA	A	A	—	OA	C	A	OA
7	—	M	—	—	M	—	F	M
8	0	0	—	—	Y	0	Y	Y
9	0	0	—	—	0	0	0	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	N-Fe3	0	0	N-Fe11	69	N-Fe4 T-Fe3	N-Fe4

Burials

Line	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72
13	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
14	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	1	0	0	0	0	1	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	14
26	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	*

Burials

nc	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
1	24N15W	36N66W	36N30W	24N15W	24N15W	27N54W	21N3W	M 2
2	A	D	A	A	A	A	A	D

Burials

Line	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
3	E	—	E	W	E	E	E	W
4	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
5	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	NC	C
6	AD	OV	A	AD	A	YA	OA	AD
7	MP	M	F	MP	—	M	—	—
8	0	Y	Y	Y	Y	Y	—	0
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	—	0
10	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
12	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	N-Fe4
13	0	1	0	0	1	0	0	N-Fe3
14	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	3
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	13
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	9
23	0	0	0	1	0	0	9	26
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

line	73	74	75	76	77	78	79	80
25	0	1	0	0	888	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
7	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
8	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1
9	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Burials

line	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
M2	M2	M2	M2	M2	24N33W	M2	M2	M2
D	D	A	A	A	D	A-D	A	A
--	W	W	W	W	F	W	W	W
--	S	S	S	S	S	S	S	S
--	NG	C	C	C	P	P	P	P
YA	C	A	C	ON	A	A	ON	ON
M	--	F	--	MP	--	--	--	--
0	--	Y	--	Y	0	Y?	Y	Y
0	--	0	--	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
N-Fe2	N-Fe7	N-Fe6	N-Fe4	N-Fe4	N-Fe3	N-Fe3	N-Fe4	N-Fe4
OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR	OR
1	0	1	0	1	0	0	0	0
1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	0

Line	81	82	83	84	85	86	87	88
15	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
22	0	1	1	0	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0	0	0	4	0
26	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0
27	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
28	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0

Burials

Line	89	90	91	92
1	M2	24N33W	17.5N4W	18N24W
2	A	D	D	D
3	W	F?	W	--
4	S	--	S	--

Burials

Line	89	90	91	92
5	P	C	P	—
6	AD	A	—	C
7	—	F	—	—
8	—	—	0	—
9	—	—	0	—
10	0	0	0	0
11	0	0	0	0
12	N-Fe 4	N-Fe II	N-Fe II	0
13	1	1	0	0
14	0	1	0	0
15	0	0	0	0
16	0	0	0	0
17	0	0	0	0
18	0	0	0	0
19	0	0	0	0
20	0	0	0	0
21	0	0	0	0
22	0	0	0	0
23	0	0	0	0
24	0	0	0	0
25	0	0	0	0
26	0	0	0	0
27	0	0	0	0
28	0	0	0	0
29	0	0	0	0

Appendix B

Clay Pipes from Newton Plantation Excavations

Crawford H. Blakeman, Jr., and Robert V. Riordan

White clay tobacco pipes are common finds at New World historical sites. Great quantities were manufactured in Europe, and large numbers were exported to the New World colonies. Clay pipes were inexpensive and were used by both sexes and all classes of society (Pritchard 1923:169, Oswald 1951:153). Over the years, pipe styles and manufacturing techniques gradually changed. The broad outlines of these changes are known today, and historical records give the names of many pipemakers and the periods during which they worked. Research over several decades has developed the potential of pipes as a source of chronological information for historic archaeology.

Historical sources record the use of pipes by Barbadian slaves, and numerous cases of characteristic dental wear in adult skeletons caused by the use of clay pipes attest to frequent pipe use by Newton slaves (see chapter 5). Of the ninety-two burials, seventeen (23 percent of the cemetery's adult population) had associated pipes. In addition, pipestem fragments and bowl fragments were found in the fill surrounding thirty-six of the ninety-two individuals. One whole pipe and twenty-eight pipe fragments were also recovered from the surface and general fill of the cemetery lot.

As objects of fired clay, pipes, like pottery, were subject to a high degree of accidental breakage. For whites, it was probably easier to replace pipes (because they were cheap) than to guard excessively against their breakage. The life of a pipe may also have been governed to some extent by hygienic considerations: Spence noted that "at one time it was the practice for pipes to be handed round from man to man, which unhygienic custom was somewhat mitigated by the more fastidious breaking off a small length of the stem before taking their turn" (1955:62). We are uncertain how much this last factor may have influenced the lifespan of the pipes used by slaves, but stems were undoubtedly shortened both accidentally through breakage and purposefully to gain fresh mouthpieces.

Appendix B (Howson and Perry 2006)

AFRICAN BURIAL GROUND BASIC BURIAL DATA

BURIAL	AGE		AGE GROUP	SEX	TEMPORAL GROUP	COFFIN			ARTIFACTS			POSITION OF REMAINS				LOCATION				DENTAL MODIFICATION	STATURE	SOIL ANAL.		PRESERVATION
	AGE - LOW	AGE - HIGH				COFFIN	COFFIN SHAPE	PINS	CLOTHING	JEWELRY	OTHER	HEAD ORIENTATI ON WEST	HEAD ON NORTH	BODY POSITION	ARMS	GRID SOUTH	GRID EAST	SKELETAL ELEVATION (HIGH) ASL	SKELETAL ELEVATION (LOW) ASL			GRAPHIC SERIES	BOTANICAL ANALYSIS	
B001	adult	20	25	20.0 - 24.9	female?	late	present	hexagonal	Y				94	supine	undetermined	82.5	2	9.13	8.78	41		3.7		Y
B002	adult	27	42	30.0 - 34.9	male	late	n/a	n/a						indeterminate		43.5	11		00					n
B003	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	male	mid	n/a	n/a						indeterminate		107	2		00					n
B004	adult	30	40	35.0 - 39.9	male	mid	n/a	n/a						indeterminate		86.5	11		01					n
B004A	adult	20	25	20.0 - 24.9	male?	mid	n/a	n/a						indeterminate		86.5	11		01					n
B005	subadult	0.5	1	50 - 0.99	unkite	mid	present	undent.	Y				90	indeterminate		86.5	9	8.17	7.83	01				Y
B006	adult	25	30	30.0 - 34.9	male?	late	present	hexagonal	Y	Y			91	supine	resting on pelvis	87.5	15	6.98	6.46	01	Y	5.3	Y	Y
B007	subadult	3	5	04.0 - 4.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				106	supine	right at side	80.5	15	7.29	6.96	01		3		Y
B008	infant	0	0.5	00 - 0.49	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				101	n/a		82.5	5	6.58	6.96	41				Y
B009	adult	35	45	40.0 - 44.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				90	supine	both at sides	89.5	25	5.44	5.02	00	Y		Y	Y
B010	adult	40	45	40.0 - 44.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				88	supine	both at sides	82.5	20	6.04	5.24	02			5.6	Y
B011	adult	30	40	35.0 - 39.9	male?	mid	present	hexagonal					90	supine	resting on pelvis	83.5	12	6.73	6.36	01			5.5	Y
B012	adult	35	45	40.0 - 44.9	female	late	present	rectangle?	Y				83	supine	both at sides	89.5	12	6.13	5.78	03A			4.8	Y
B013	SEE BURIAL 43																							
B014	infant	0	0.5	00 - 0.49	unkite	late	present	shard	Y				89	supine	left at side	103.5	-5	6.37	6.37	07				n/a
B015	subadult	11	18	13.0 - 13.9	unkite	late	present	undent.		Y?			106	n/a		103.5	-5	7.27	7.17	07			1.7	Y
B016	adult	50	60	55+	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				67	supine	both at sides	107	0	6.03	5.77	00				n
B017	subadult	4	6	05.0 - 5.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				89	supine	both at sides	83.25	20	4.94	4.56	02				Y
B018	adult	35	45	40.0 - 44.9	female?	early	present	tapered	Y				93	supine	both at sides	81.5	12	4.53	4.06	01			5.4	Y
B019	subadult	unkite	unkite	subadult	unkite	mid	present	undent.	Y				106	indeterminate		81.5	20	6.36	6.34	01			5.5	Y
B020	adult	45	50	45.0 - 49.9	male	late	no coffin	no coffin	Y					indeterminate		86	0	8.68	7.93	00			5.5	n
B021	subadult	unkite	unkite	subadult	unkite	mid	present	rectangle	Y					n/a		87.5	20	6.42	6.42	01				n
B022	subadult	2.5	4.5	03.0 - 3.9	unkite	mid	present	undent.	Y	Y			90	supine	resting on pelvis	96.5	-1.5	6.97	6.77	05			2.9	Y
B023	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	male	early	present	tapered	Y				85	supine	resting on pelvis	87.5	8	5.48	4.93	42	Y		5.6	Y
B024	subadult	3	6	04.0 - 4.9	unkite	mid	present	rectangle	Y				92	supine	indeterminate	87.5	5	7.88	7.33	42				Y
B025	adult	20	24	20.0 - 24.9	female	mid	present	undent.	Y				96	supine	resting on pelvis	87.5	20	6.07	5.64	01			5.2	Y
B026	subadult	8	12	10.0 - 10.9	unkite	early?	present	four-sided	Y				76	supine	both at sides	83	20	3.74	3.26	02				Y
B027	subadult	1.4	2.8	02.0 - 2.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				74	indeterminate		88.5	5	6.73	6.53	42				Y
B028	subadult	unkite	unkite	subadult	unkite	late	present	undent.						indeterminate		88	-2	8.58	8.46	00				Y
B029	adult	35	45	40.0 - 44.9	male?	early	present	tapered	Y				82	supine	both at sides	97.5	0	3.92	3.47	05			5.3	Y
B030	subadult	7	11	09.0 - 9.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				92	supine	both at sides	86	10	5.48	5.06	01				Y
B031	adult	14	16	15.0 - 19.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				90	supine	both at sides	103.5	-1	6.47	6.17	06				Y
B032	adult	50	60	55+	male	mid	present	hexagonal?	Y	Y?			100	supine	both at sides	86.5	23.5	5.74	4.79	01			5.2	Y
B033	adult	unkite	unkite	adult	unkite	early	n/a	n/a					83	indeterminate		87.5	10	5.48	5.26	03A				n
B034	adult	unkite	unkite	adult	unkite	early	present	rectangle?	Y					n/a		87.5	15	5.02	6.02	03A				n
B035	subadult	8	10	09.0 - 9.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				93	supine	resting on pelvis	87.5	15	6.08	5.6	01			4.2	Y
B036	adult	unkite	unkite	adult	female	late	present	undent.						indeterminate		87.5	-5	8.17	7.79	40				n
B037	adult	45	55	50.0 - 54.9	male	late	present	hexagonal	Y	Y			102	supine	resting on pelvis	65	20	7.44	6.94	00			5.6	Y
B038	adult	12	18	15.0 - 19.9	female	early	present	tapered	Y				90	supine	r. at side, l. on pelvis	86	10	5.18	4.93	01				Y
B039	subadult	5	7	06.0 - 6.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				82	supine	right at side	81.75	40	4.69	4.26	00			3.4	Y
B040	adult	50	60	55+	female	late	present	hexagonal	Y				94	supine	l. at side, r. on pelvis	65	10	7.88	7.43	00			5.3	Y
B041	adult	unkite	unkite	adult	unkite	mid	present	undent.					86	n/a		99.5	-11	7.57	7.27	00				n

BURIAL	AGE CATEGORY	AGE - LOW	AGE - HIGH	AGE GROUP	SEX	TEMPORAL GROUP	COFFIN	COFFIN SHAPE	PINS	CLOTHING	JEWELRY	OTHER	HEAD ORIENTATION ON (WEST OR NORTH)	BODY POSITION	ARMS	GRID SOUTH	GRID EAST	SKELETAL ELEVATION (HIGH) ASL	SKELETAL ELEVATION (LOW) ASL	STRATIGRAPHIC SERIES	DENTAL MODIFICATION	STATURE	BOTANICAL ANALYSIS	POLLEN ANALYSIS	PRESERVATION
B042	infant	0	2	.00 - 0.49	undete	mid	present	hexagonal					76	supine	both flexed at sides	91.5	45	4.92	4.92	08		1.8			Y
B043	subadult	2.5	4.5	03.0 - 3.9	undete	mid	present	four-sided?	Y				90	supine	both at sides	105	-7	6.42	6.98	07					Y
B044	subadult	3	9	06.0 - 6.9	undete	early?	present	four-sided					86.5	supine	both at sides	103.5	-5	5.54	5.94	01					Y
B045	subadult	2.5	4.5	03.0 - 3.9	undete	mid	present	hexagonal					86	supine	both at sides	96.5	0	5.27	5.07	06			Y		Y
B046	adult			adult	female?	mid	present	undent.	Y				86	supine	both at sides	103.5	0	6.42	4.96	06	Y				Y
B047	adult	35	45	40.0 - 44.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal?				Y	97	supine	crossed right over left	87.5	20	4.89	4.64	01					Y
B048	adult			adult	undete	early	present	tapered					82	supine	other	87.5	40	3.76	3.16	00			5.1		Y
B049	adult	40	50	45.0 - 49.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				90	supine	left flexed	87.5	30	5.81	5.96	29					Y
B050	subadult			subadult	undete	mid	present	hexagonal					118	supine	resting on pelvis	75	10	8.58	7.91	00			5.4		Y
B051	adult	24	32	25.0 - 29.9	female	late	present	hexagonal					18	supine	resting on pelvis	87.5	25	4.69	4.34	01					n
B052	undete			undetermined	undete	early	present	rectangle	Y				90	supine	left flexed	87.5	0	7.85	7.53	03B					Y
B053	subadult	0.25	0.75	.50 - 0.99	undete	mid	present	hexagonal					90	supine	left flexed	92	-4	7.63	6.88	04					n
B054	adult			adult	undete	mid	present	undent.				Y	93	supine	other	92.2	0	7.65	7.26	03B			3.1	Y	Y
B055	subadult	3	5	04.0 - 4.9	undete	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				90	supine	resting on pelvis	90.5	15	5.64	5.11	00A			5.2		Y
B056	adult	30	34	30.0 - 34.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal?	Y				90	supine	resting on pelvis	87.5	25	5.27	5.27	29					Y
B057	subadult	0.88	2.16	01.0 - 1.9	undete	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				80	supine	resting on pelvis	65	15	7.42	6.85	00			3.3		Y
B058	subadult	3.5	4.5	04.0 - 4.9	undete	late	present	rectangle	Y				90	supine	resting on pelvis	83	15	6.58	6.4	00					Y
B059	infant	0	0.25	.00 - 0.49	undete	late	present	hexagonal	Y				96	supine	resting on pelvis	93.5	0	7.73	7.28	04					Y
B060	subadult	0.25	0.75	.50 - 0.99	undete	mid	present	four-sided?	Y				82	supine	resting on pelvis	87.5	45	5.53	5.53	00					Y
B061	undete			undetermined	undete	mid	present	undent.					82	supine	resting on pelvis	87.5	45	5.53	5.53	00					n
B062														n/a						n/a					n/a
B063	adult	35	45	40.0 - 44.9	male	late	present	hexagonal	Y				91	supine	l. at side, r. on pelvis	70	15	7.12	6.72	00			5.4		Y
B064	subadult	0.38	0.88	.50 - 0.99	undete	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				82	supine	both flexed at sides	92.5	45	5.25	5.06	09			1.8		Y
B065	infant	0	0.49	.00 - 0.49	undete	late	present	hexagonal?	Y				90	indeterminate	resting on pelvis	75	10	8.58	8.56	44					Y
B066	infant	0	0.16	.00 - 0.49	undete	mid	present	undent.					90	indeterminate	resting on pelvis	93.5	25	5.23	5.23	29					Y
B067	adult	40	50	45.0 - 49.9	male	mid	present	undent.	Y				88	supine	resting on pelvis	94	0	7.28	5.88	04			5.6		Y (no cranium)
B068	adult	21	25	20.0 - 24.9	male	early	present	tapered					87	supine	resting on pelvis	91	-3.5	5.93	5.03	03B	Y				Y
B069	adult	30	60	adult	male	mid	present	hexagonal?					82	supine	resting on pelvis	89	-3.5	6.53	5.78	03B					Y (no cranium)
B070	adult	35	45	40.0 - 44.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal					90	supine	resting on pelvis	92.5	10	5.98	5.79	03A			5.4		Y (no cranium)
B071	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	female	late	present	hexagonal	Y		Y		102	supine	resting on pelvis	75	10	7.86	7.36	44			5.4		Y
B072	subadult	1	2	01.0 - 1.9	undete	early?	present	rectangle	Y				90	indeterminate	indeterminate	87.5	34	6.29	5.94	08					Y
B073	adult	20	30	25.0 - 29.9	female?	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				96	supine	both at sides	79	10	7.28	6.92	41			Y		Y
B074	n/a			n/a	n/a	mid	present	hexagonal					97	n/a		90	15	5.73	5.13	39					n (empty coffin)
B075	infant	0	0	.00 - 0.49	undete	mid	present	rectangle	Y				97	indeterminate		92.5	34	5.99	5.99	00					Y
B076	adult	25	55	40.0 - 44.9	male	late	no coffin						112	supine		75	10	8.33	8.08	44			5.7		Y
B077	subadult	0.67	1.3	01.0 - 1.9	undete	mid	present	hexagonal					110	indeterminate		88.5	35	5.26	5.26	08					Y
B078	adult	16	19	15.0 - 19.9	undete	early	present	tapered	Y				84	supine	left at side	91	10	4.31	3.91	03A					Y
B079	subadult	0.25	0.75	.50 - 0.99	undete	mid	present	tapered	Y				90	indeterminate		82	6	7.88	7.78	41					Y
B080	subadult			subadult	undete	mid	present	hexagonal					88	indeterminate		87.5	40	3.61	3.61	00					Y
B081	adult			adult	female	mid	present	undent.	Y				90	supine	resting on pelvis	93	-3	6.93	5.73	04					Y (no cranium)
B082	adult	18	25	20.0 - 24.9	female	mid	present	undent.	Y				86	supine		93	3	6.03	5.9	03B					Y (no cranium)
B083	subadult			subadult	undete	early?	present	rectangle					96	indeterminate		87.5	31	5.53	5.53	08					Y
B084	adult	17	21	15.0 - 19.9	female	early	present	four-sided	Y				86	supine	indeterminate	87.5	35	4.45	4.26	08					Y

BURIAL	AGE CATEGORY	AGE - LOW	AGE - HIGH	AGE GROUP	SEX	TEMPORAL GROUP	COFFIN	COFFIN SHAPE	PINS	CLOTHING	JEWELRY	OTHER	HEAD ORIENTATI ON (WEST OR EAST)	BODY POSITION	ARMS	GRID SOUTH	GRID EAST	SKELTAL ELEVATION (HIGH) ASL	SKELTAL ELEVATION (LOW) ASL	STRATIGRAPHIC SERIES	DENTAL MODIFICATI ON	STATURE	BOTANICAL ANALYSIS	POLLEN ANALYSIS	PRESERVA TI ON	
B085	subadult	0.25	0.75	50.-0.99	unknte	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				86	indeterminate		80.5	15	6.79	6.71	39					Y	
B086	subadult	6	8	07.0.-7.9	unknte	late	present	hexagonal	Y				91	supine	both at sides	74	16	7.89	7.52	00		2			Y	
B087	subadult	4	6	05.0.-5.9	unknte	mid	present	unknt.	Y				90	indeterminate		94	3	6.88	6.86	00					Y (cranium only)	
B088	unknte			undetermined	unknte	early	possible	unknt.					81	n/a		93.5	4	6.36	5.28	04					n	
B089	adult	50	60	55+	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				92	supine	both at sides	90.5	48	4.8	4.06	10		5.1			Y	
B090	adult	35	40	35.0.-39.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				90	supine	resting on pelvis	81.5	4	6.81	6.27	41		2.4			Y	
B091	subadult	0.67	1.3	01.0.-1.9	unknte	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				84	supine	both at sides	95	48	4.95	4.7	00					Y	
B093	adult			adult	unknte	mid	present	unknt.					85	n/a		85	3	6.98	6.93	43					n	
B094	subadult			subadult	unknte	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				80	n/a		92.5	47	4.75	4.58	09					Y	
B095	subadult	7	12	09.0.-9.9	unknte	late	present	hexagonal	Y				76	supine	other	94.5	51	4.85	4.48	09		3.8			Y	
B096	adult	16	18	15.0.-19.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				71	supine	both at sides	94.5	47	5.33	4.43	09		5.3			Y	
B097	adult	40	50	45.0.-49.9	male	late	present	hexagonal	Y				97	supine	both at sides	81	20	6.73	6.18	51		5.3			Y	
B098	subadult	1	2	01.0.-1.9	unknte	mid	present	hexagonal					90	indeterminate		81	20	6.23	6.13	51					Y	
B099	subadult	6	10	08.0.-8.9	unknte	late	present	unknt.	Y				78	indeterminate		91.5	70	4.92	3.67	11					Y	
B100	subadult			subadult	unknte	mid	present	hexagonal					80.5	supine	both at sides	80.5	20	5.44	5.44	51					Y	
B101	adult	29	35	30.0.-34.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				78	supine	both at sides	88.5	49	4.32	3.88	00	Y	5.8	Y		Y	
B102	subadult	1.33	2.67	02.0.-2.9	unknte	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				90	indeterminate		79.5	20	5.93	5.83	00					Y	
B103	subadult			subadult	unknte	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				86	supine		79.5	20	5.83	5.53	00					Y	
B104	adult	30	40	35.0.-39.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				77	supine	resting on pelvis	89.5	61	3.89	3.71	30					Y	
B105	adult	35	45	40.0.-44.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal					86	supine	indeterminate	96	60	4.37	4.32	11A		5.2			Y	
B106	adult	25	35	30.0.-34.9	female?	mid	present	hexagonal					92	supine	both at sides	90.5	71	3.85	3.44	11	Y				Y	
B107	adult	35	40	35.0.-39.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y		Y		93	supine	left at side	90	48	3.94	3.46	10		5	Y		Y	
B108	subadult	0.25	0.75	50.-0.99	unknte	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				66	supine	both at sides	87	53	5.4	5.2	00		2.1			Y	
B109	subadult	0.67	1.33	01.0.-1.9	unknte	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				126	indeterminate		90.5	54	4.32	4.26	10					Y	
B110	infant	-0.17	0.17	00.-0.49	unknte	---	n/a	n/a					73	indeterminate		90	78	5.33	4.94	11B					n	
B111	subadult	0.67	1.33	01.0.-1.9	unknte	mid	present	four-sided?	Y				73	indeterminate		91.5	53	4.87	4.83	10					Y	
B112	subadult	0.25	0.75	50.-0.99	unknte	mid	present	unknt.	Y				86	indeterminate		86	82.5	4.52	4.52	00					Y	
B113	adult			adult	unknte	mid	present	unknt.					86	indeterminate	indeterminate	91.5	60	3.62	3.44	30					Y	
B114	adult	45	50	45.0.-49.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				100	supine	resting on pelvis	94.5	91	3.79	3.26	00	Y	5.8	Y		Y	
B115	adult	25	35	30.0.-34.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y		Y		94	supine	both at sides	89.5	89	3.81	3.53	12	Y	5	Y		Y	
B116	adult	45	55	50.0.-54.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				100	supine	resting on pelvis	95.5	81.5	3.64	3.54	13					Y	
B117	infant	0	0	00.-0.49	unknte	late	n/a	n/a					indeterminate		resting on pelvis	91.5	77	4.14	4.04	11		1.6			n/a	
B118	adult			adult	unknte	mid	present	unknt.					94.5	n/a		94.5	55	4.18	4.18	11A					n	
B119	adult	35	45	40.0.-44.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				86	supine	r. at side l. on pelvis	89.5	72	3.79	3.36	11		Y	Y		Y	
B120	adult	25	34	30.0.-34.9	female	early	present	tapered					93	supine	indeterminate	89.5	70	3.54	3.26	11					Y	
B121	subadult	2.5	4.5	03.0.-3.9	unknte	early	present	tapered	Y				96	supine		86	70	4.19	3.9	11					Y	
B122	adult	18	20	15.0.-19.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				86	supine	crossed left over right	93	61	3.53	2.96	30		5.1	Y		Y	
B123	subadult	0.67	1.33	01.0.-1.9	unknte	mid	present	hexagonal?	Y				96	indeterminate		89.5	80	4.04	4.04	11B					Y	
B124	adult			adult	unknte	---	present	unknt.					91.5	n/a		91.5	95	5.09	4.55	14					n	
B125	adult			adult	female?	late	present	unknt.					86	n/a		64.5	52	3.96	3.75	00					n	
B126	subadult	3.5	5.5	04.0.-4.9	unknte	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				110	supine	indeterminate	88	80.5	3.4	3.04	11B					Y	
B127	subadult	0.67	1.33	01.0.-1.9	unknte	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				94	indeterminate		90	95	3.71	3.71	14					Y	
B128	infant	0	0.17	00.-0.49	unknte	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				89	supine	right at side	92.5	83	3.45	3.35	11B						Y

BURIAL	AGE CATEGORY	AGE - LOW	AGE - HIGH	AGE GROUP	SEX	TEMPORARY GROUP	COFFIN	COFFIN SHAPE	PINS	CLOTHING	JEWELRY	OTHER	HEAD ORIENTATI ON (WEST OR NORTH)	BODY POSITION	ARMS	GRID SOUTH	GRID EAST	SKETLEAL ELEVATION (HIGH) ASL	SKETLEAL ELEVATION (LOW) ASL	STRAT- GRAPHIC SERIES	DENTAL MODIFICAT	STATURE	BOTANICAL ANALYSIS	POLLEN ANALYSIS	PRESERVA
B129	na			na	na	mid	present	undent.					97	na		91.5	95	4.54	3.54	14				n (empty coffin)	
B130	subadult	1	2	01.0 - 1.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				89	supine	l. at side, r. on pelvis	92	56	3.27	3.19	00				Y	
B131	adult			subadult	unkite	late	present	undent.	Y				90	n/a		91.5	76.5	3.83	3.83	11				n	
B132	subadult	25	30	25.0 - 29.9	male	late	present	hexagonal					96	supine	crossed left over right	64.5	61.5	4.01	3.96	00			Y	Y	
B133	subadult	1	2	01.0 - 1.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				76	supine	both flexed at sides	96	78	4.06	3.92	13			Y	Y	
B134	adult	40	50	45.0 - 49.9	female	late	present	hexagonal	Y				106	supine	resting on pelvis	62.5	85	2.23	1.8	19			Y	Y	
B135	adult	30	40	35.0 - 39.9	male	late	present	hexagonal				Y	100	supine	resting on pelvis	70	70	2.81	2.32	00			Y	Y	
B136	subadult			subadult	unkite	mid	present	undent.	Y				100	indeterminate		96	86.7	4.09	4.09	00			Y	Y	
B137	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	unkite	late	present	undent.					100	indeterminate		63	75	3.86	3.41	18				Y	
B138	subadult	3	5	04.0 - 4.9	unkite	late	present	rectangle			Y		96	supine	both at sides	67.5	86	4.13	3.73	00		3.3		Y	
B142	adult	25	30	30.0 - 34.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal					95	supine	l. flexed, r. at side	88	90	4.05	3.61	12				Y	
B143	subadult	6	10	08.0 - 8.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				111	supine	indeterminate	88	80.5	3.11	2.92	11B				Y	
B144	infant	0	0.17	.00 - 0.49	unkite	mid	present	four-sided	Y				96	indeterminate		86	90	3.8	3.6	12				Y	
B145	na			na	na	mid	present	hexagonal					95	n/a		73.5	74	4.93	3.74	15B				n (empty coffin)	
B146	infant	0	0	.00 - 0.49	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				102	supine	resting on pelvis	73.5	74.5	4.72	4.65	15B				Y	
B147	adult	55	65	55+	male	late	present	hexagonal	Y		Y		81	supine	resting on pelvis	70.5	56.5	3.88	3.42	00			Y	Y	
B148	adult	12	18	15.0 - 19.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				93	supine	both at sides	91.5	70	3.27	2.95	11				Y	
B149	subadult	0.5	1	.50 - 0.99	unkite	mid	present	four-sided	Y				117	supine	right flexed	88	90	3.85	3.67	12				Y	
B150	adult	20	28	20.0 - 24.9	female	late	no coffin	no coffin					117	supine	resting on pelvis	70.5	80	4.43	3.88	16				Y	
B151	adult	35	45	40.0 - 44.9	male	late	present	hexagonal	Y				136	supine	both at sides	67.5	83	3.84	3.14	16	Y			Y	
B152	undete.			undetermined	unkite	late	present	undent.					110	na		55.5	67	1.9	1.72	00				n	
B153	adult			adult	female?	late	present	hexagonal	Y				111	supine	both at sides	54.5	74	1.48	1.17	00				Y	
B154	adult	25	29	25.0 - 29.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				86	supine	resting on pelvis	95.5	76	3.43	2.98	13			Y	Y	
B155	adult			adult	unkite	early	present	four-sided					92	supine	right at side	92	75	3.14	2.86	11			Y	n	
B156	adult	30	60	adult	female	mid	present	undent.					66.5	na		66.5	115	2.35	2.08	30				Y	
B157	adult			undetermined	female?	late	na	na						indeterminate		53.5	81.5	1.87	1.65	00				n	
B158	adult	20	30	25.0 - 29.9	male	late	no coffin	no coffin	Y		Y		111	supine	resting on pelvis	63	92	2.17	1.46	00				Y	
B159	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				86	supine	both at sides	73.5	90	3.43	3.02	54				Y	
B160	subadult	3.5	5.5	04.0 - 4.9	unkite	mid	present	four-sided	Y				93	indeterminate		73	98.5	3.1	2.96	22				Y	
B161	subadult			subadult	unkite	mid	present	rectangle					83	n/a		74.5	90			54				Y	
B162	adult	35	45	40.0 - 44.9	male	late	present	undent.					106	supine	both at sides	55	51.5	2.31	2	00				n	
B163	adult	18	24	20.0 - 24.9	male?	mid	present	hexagonal					86	supine	r. at side, l. on pelvis	74.5	99	2.18	1.87	22				Y	
B164	subadult	8	13	10.0 - 10.9	unkite	late	present	tapered					97	supine	other	52.5	91	1.47	1.31	31				Y	
B165	adult			adult	unkite	late	no coffin	no coffin				Y	106	supine	resting on pelvis	62.5	73			18	Y			Y	
B166	subadult	0.5	1	.50 - 0.99	unkite	late	present	rectangle	Y				111	supine	resting on pelvis	55.5	92.5	2.1	1.94	00				Y	
B167	subadult	8.5	12.5	10.0 - 10.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				99	supine	both flexed at sides	86.5	65	2.56	2.13	00				Y	
B168	adult			adult	male	mid	na	na					90	indeterminate		95.5	68.5	4.87	4.58	11				n	
B169	subadult	5.5	9.5	07.0 - 7.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal?	Y				114	supine	both at sides	91.5	81	2.67	2.15	11B				Y	
B170	subadult	7	11	09.0 - 9.9	unkite	late	present	undent.					90	na		96	65	4.33	3.74	11				Y (no cranium)	
B171	adult	44	60	50.0 - 54.9	male	late	present	hexagonal	Y		Y		114	supine	resting on pelvis	53.5	99.5	1.05	0.57	00				Y	
B172	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	female	late	no coffin	no coffin					118	supine	crossed left over right	40.5	88	1.61	1.14	00				Y	
B173	subadult	0.25	0.75	.50 - 0.99	unkite	late	present	rectangle	Y				121	indeterminate		57	101	0.55	0.45	00				Y	
B174	adult	17	18	15.0 - 19.9	male	late	present	hexagonal	Y		Y		115	supine	both at sides	60.5	90	2.31	1.91	19				Y	

BURIAL	AGE CATEGORY	AGE - LOW	AGE - HIGH	AGE GROUP	SEX	TEMPORARY GROUP	COFFIN	COFFIN SHAPE	PINS	CLOTHING	JEWELRY	OTHER	HEAD ORIENTATI ON (WEST OR EAST OF GRID NORTH)	BODY POSITION	ARMS	GRID SOUTH	GRID EAST	SKELETAL ELEVATION (HIGH ASL)	SKELETAL ELEVATION (LOW ASL)	STRAT- GRAPHIC SERIES	DENTAL MODIFICAT	STATURE	BOTANICAL ANALYSIS	POLLEN ANALYSIS	PRESERVA
B175	adult	24	28	25.0 - 29.9	male	mid	present	undefined	Y					indeterminate			72	64.5	4.44	3.22	34			n	
B176	adult	20	24	20.0 - 24.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				103	supine	left flexed	74.5	65.5	3.1	2.77	17			Y	Y	
B177	adult	30	60	45.0 - 49.9	unkite	early	present	tapered	Y				88	supine	both at sides	91.5	80	2.23	1.94	11B				Y	
B178	adult			adult	male	late	n/a	n/a	Y					indeterminate			62	57	4	3.81	00			n	
B179	adult	25	30	25.0 - 29.9	male	late	present	hexagonal	Y				110	supine	resting on pelvis	48.5	98	-0.3	-0.86	00			Y	Y	
B180	subadult	11	13	12.0 - 12.9	unkite	late	present	hexagonal	Y				111	supine	both at sides	50	97.5	0.12	-0.3	00			Y	Y	
B181	adult	20	23	20.0 - 24.9	male	late	no coffin	no coffin	Y				86	supine	right flexed	66	115	2.23	0.14	33			Y	Y	
B182	subadult	7.5	12.5	10.0 - 10.9	unkite	early	present	tapered	Y				102	supine		94	69	3.81	3.42	11			Y	Y	
B183	subadult	0.63	1.13	50.0 - 0.99	unkite	late	present	hexagonal	Y					indeterminate			50	113.5	0.33	0.17	00			Y	Y
B184	subadult	1	1.5	01.0 - 1.9	unkite	late	present	four-sided	Y				121	supine	right at side	52	108.5	0.44	0.35	00			Y	Y	
B185	adult	21	23	20.0 - 24.9	male	late	no coffin	no coffin	Y					supine		54.5	122	0.85	0.5	53			Y	Y	
B186	infant	0	0.17	.00 - 0.49	unkite	late	present	hexagonal	Y	Y	Y	U	124	supine	right flexed	47.5	110	0.09	-0.14	00			Y	Y	
B187	subadult	1.5	4	02.0 - 2.9	unkite	late	present	hexagonal	Y	Y	Y		112	supine	both at sides	52.5	119.5	0.94	0.62	00			Y	Y	
B188	adult	26	32	25.0 - 29.9	unkite	late	n/a	n/a	Y				95	indeterminate		59.5	52.5	3.85	3.43	00			n	n	
B189	adult			adult	unkite	mid	present	undefined	Y				90	indeterminate		95.5	65.5	3.42	3.38	11			n	n	
B190	subadult	0.38	0.88	.50 - 0.99	unkite	late	present	hexagonal	Y				112	supine	both flexed at sides	55	100.5	0.57	0.32	00			Y	Y	
B191	adult	25	30	25.0 - 29.9	male	late	no coffin	no coffin	Y	Y	Y		109	supine	resting on pelvis	56.5	87.5	1.83	1.33	00			Y	Y	
B192	adult	40	60	50.0 - 54.9	female	late	present	hexagonal	Y	Y	Y		116	supine	crossed right over left	67	101.5			21	Y	Y	Y	Y	
B193	adult	30	48	35.0 - 39.9	male	late	no coffin	no coffin	Y				109	supine	left flexed	65.5	101.5			21			Y	Y	
B194	adult	30	40	35.0 - 39.9	male	late	present	hexagonal	Y				104	supine	resting on pelvis	50.5	84	0.95	0.41	00	Y	Y	Y	Y	
B195	adult	30	40	35.0 - 39.9	female	late	present	hexagonal	Y				100	supine	resting on pelvis	81.5	63			15A			Y	Y	
B196	adult	30	40	35.0 - 39.9	female	late	present	hexagonal	Y				90	n/a		83	56	4.14	3.7	20B			Y	Y	
B197	adult	45	55	50.0 - 54.9	female	late	present	hexagonal	Y			Y	77	supine	both at sides	76	57.5	4.05	3.45	17			Y	Y	
B198	subadult			subadult	unkite	mid	present	four-sided	Y				113	indeterminate		86.5	80	3.61	3.61	11B			Y	Y	
B199	adult	30	40	35.0 - 39.9	female	late	no coffin	no coffin	Y				112	supine	resting on pelvis	73.5	80	3.39	2.74	15B			Y	Y	
B200	adult			adult	male	early	present	four-sided	Y				98	supine	resting on pelvis	75.5	77	3.57	3.09	15B			Y	Y	
B201	subadult	1.5	3.5	02.0 - 2.9	unkite	late	present	rectangle	Y				101	supine		59.5	70.5	3.25	3.15	00			Y	Y	
B202	adult	12	18	15.0 - 19.9	female?	early	present	tapered	Y				108	supine	resting on pelvis	85.5	70	3.4	3.08	11			Y	Y	
B203	adult	12	18	15.0 - 19.9	unkite	late	present	hexagonal	Y	Y			83	supine	resting on pelvis	59	77	4.04	3.6	00			Y	Y	
B204	adult			adult	female?	late	n/a	n/a	Y					indeterminate		77.5	98	3.81	3.52	22			n	n	
B205	adult	18	20	15.0 - 19.9	female	late	present	hexagonal	Y				108	supine	both at sides	59.5	102	0.41	-0.11	00			Y	Y	
B206	subadult			subadult	unkite	mid	present	rectangle	Y					n/a		75.5	93	3.31	2.95	54			Y	Y	
B207	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	female?	late	present	tapered	Y				93	supine	resting on pelvis	78.5	95	3.76	2.7	22			Y	Y	
B208	subadult	0.5	1	.50 - 0.99	unkite	late	present	undefined	Y					n/a		77	96	3.7	3.55	22			n	n	
B209	adult	40	50	45.0 - 49.9	male	late	present	hexagonal	Y				117	supine	resting on pelvis	42	94	0.43	-0.12	00			Y	Y	
B210	adult	35	45	40.0 - 44.9	male	late	no coffin	no coffin	Y				88	supine	resting on pelvis	46	116	0.22	-0.37	00			Y	Y	
B211	adult			adult	male?	late	no coffin	no coffin	Y				96	supine	resting on pelvis	77	79.5	3.93	3.25	15A			Y	Y	
B212	subadult	4.5	5.5	05.0 - 5.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal?	Y				85	indeterminate		82.5	55	3.85	3.6	20B			Y (no oranium)	Y	
B213	adult	45	55	50.0 - 54.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y	Y			93	supine	l. at side, r. on pelvis	84.5	85.5	3.93	3.49	32			Y	Y	
B214	adult	45	55	50.0 - 54.9	male	late	present	hexagonal	Y	Y			99	supine	resting on pelvis	79.5	63.5	4.84	3.4	15A			Y	Y	
B215	infant	0	0.16	.00 - 0.49	unkite	mid	present	four-sided?	Y				111	indeterminate		81.5	72.5	4.57	3.45	15A			Y	Y	
B216	infant	0	0.16	.00 - 0.49	unkite	mid	present	rectangle	Y				104	indeterminate		78.5	57	4.47	4.33	20B			Y	Y	
B217	adult	17	19	15.0 - 19.9	male	late	present	hexagonal	Y				100	supine	resting on pelvis	64.5	122.5	1.34	0.97	00			Y	Y	

BURIAL	AGE CATEGORY	AGE - LOW	AGE - HIGH	AGE GROUP	SEX	TEMPORARY GROUP	COFFIN	COFFIN SHAPE	PINS	CLOTHING	JEWELRY	OTHER	HEAD ORIENTAT ON (WEST OR NORTH)	BODY POSITION	ARMS	GRID SOUTH	GRID EAST	SKEL ELEVATION (HIGH) ASL	SKEL ELEVATION (LOW) ASL	STRAT- GRAPHIC SERIES	DENTAL MODIFICAT	STATURE	BOTANICAL ANALYSIS	POLLEN ANALYSIS	PRESERVA
B218	subadult	0.5	3.5	02.0 - 2.9	unkite	mid	present	undent.					106	supine		89	73	3.48	3.36	11				Y	
B219	subadult	4	5	04.0 - 4.9	unkite	mid	present	undent.	Y				87	supine	right at side	71.5	122	2.2	1.71	36				Y	
B220	subadult			subadult	unkite	mid	present	tapered					96	n/a		78	92	3.75	3.32	22			Y	Y	
B221	adult	30	60	45.0 - 49.9	male	early	present	tapered	Y				96	supine	resting on pelvis	83.5	77	3.55	3.36	15A			Y	Y	
B222	adult			adult	male?	mid	present	hexagonal					95	supine		78.5	118	0.24	0.05	00				Y (no cranium)	
B223	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	female	late	no coffin	no coffin					101	supine	resting on pelvis	66.5	76.5	2.69	2.26	00				Y	
B224	subadult	0.5	1.35	01.0 - 1.9	unkite	mid	present	four-sided	Y				86	indeterminate		77.5	97	2.39	2.26	22				Y	
B225	subadult	0.5	1.25	.50 - 0.99	unkite	late	present	four-sided	Y				112	indeterminate		64.5	95.5			20				Y	
B226	infant	0	0.17	.00 - 0.49	unkite	early	present	tapered	Y		Y		105	indeterminate		83	77	3.69	3.03	15A			Y	Y	
B227	undesc.			undetermined	unkite	early	present	four-sided					96	indeterminate		77	84	4.22	3.02	15A				n	
B228	adult			adult	male?	late	present	hexagonal					86	supine		86	55	4.2	4	22A				n	
B229	subadult	6.75	11.25	09.0 - 9.9	unkite	mid	present	undent.	Y				106	supine	r. at side, l. on pelvis	83.5	72	4.22	3.79	15A				Y	
B230	adult	55	65	55+	female	late	present	hexagonal	Y				120	supine	both at sides	45.5	106	0.73	0.36	00				Y	
B231	subadult			subadult	unkite	mid	present	four-sided	Y					indeterminate		77.5	97	2.9	2.65	22				Y	
B232	subadult			subadult	unkite	mid	present	undent.						indeterminate		77.5	97	2.41	2.2	22				Y	
B233	n/a			n/a	n/a	mid	present	rectangle					90	n/a		73	127	1.84	1.74	00				n	
B234	infant	0	0.5	.00 - 0.49	unkite	mid	present	tapered					107	n/a		77.5	96.5	2.24	2.21	22				Y	
B235	adult	28	42	35.0 - 39.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				86	supine	resting on pelvis	71.5	123	1.44	0.76	36				Y	
B236	subadult	4	5	04.0 - 4.9	unkite	late	present	hexagonal	Y				90	supine		84.5	53.5	3.86	3.7	22A				Y	
B237	undesc.			undetermined	unkite	early	present	four-sided?					183	supine		80	55.5	4.11	4	23B				n	
B238	adult	40	50	45.0 - 49.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y		Y7		102	supine	resting on pelvis	78.5	82	3.43	3.04	15A			Y	Y	
B239	subadult	1.5	3.5	02.0 - 2.9	unkite	mid	present	tapered	Y				106	supine		83.5	70	3.8	3.54	15A				Y	
B240	subadult	0.88	2.66	01.0 - 1.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal?					90	supine		79.5	95.5	2.73	2.5	22				Y	
B241	adult	55	65	55+	female	late	present	hexagonal	Y				94	supine	resting on pelvis	54.5	121	-0.18	-0.96	33	Y		Y	Y	
B242	adult	40	50	45.0 - 49.9	female	late	present	hexagonal	Y		Y		90	supine	resting on pelvis	49.5	117	-0.3	-0.8	00			Y	Y	
B243	adult	40	50	45.0 - 49.9	male	late	no coffin	no coffin	Y7				106	supine	resting on pelvis	57.5	121	0.1	-0.9	33	Y		Y	Y	
B244	subadult	5	9	07.0 - 7.9	unkite	late	present	four-sided	Y				104	supine	r. at side, l. on pelvis	51.5	90	0.88	0.6	31				Y	
B245	subadult	2.5	4.5	03.0 - 3.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				93	supine		75	85.5	3.55	3.31	00				Y	
B246	subadult	0.5	2.9	.50 - 0.99	unkite	mid	present	four-sided					82	indeterminate		82.5	70	3.77	3.94	15A				Y	
B247	adult	35	49.9	40.0 - 44.9	male?	early?	present	undent.					90	indeterminate		84.5	90	3.69	3.34	32				n	
B248	subadult	14	15	14.0 - 14.9	unkite	mid	present	undent.					90	supine		71.2	119.5	1.14	1.00	00				n	
B249	subadult	0.67	1.33	01.0 - 1.9	unkite	early?	present	tapered					101	indeterminate		81	87	4.16	4.16	15A				Y	
B250	adult			adult	unkite	early	present	four-sided	Y	Y			98	indeterminate		80.5	84	4.07	3.81	15A			Y	Y	
B251	subadult	12	14	13.0 - 13.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal					101	indeterminate		79.5	79	3.73	3.43	15A				Y	
B252	subadult	1	2	01.0 - 1.9	unkite	late	present	hexagonal	Y				115	supine	both flexed at sides	64.5	95.5			20				Y	
B253	subadult	13	15	14.0 - 14.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				96	supine	both at sides	82.5	65.5	4.02	3.26	15A				Y	
B254	subadult	3.5	5.5	04.0 - 4.9	unkite	mid	present	undent.		Y			98	indeterminate		79.5	97.5	2.08	1.99	22			Y	Y	
B255	infant	0	0.17	.00 - 0.49	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal?	Y				90	indeterminate		79.3	117.9	1.81	1.79	25B				Y	
B256	adult	40	60	50.0 - 54.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal					88	supine	resting on pelvis	77.5	79	2.82	2.36	15A				Y	
B257	adult	30	40	35.0 - 39.9	male	late	present	other	Y	Y			100	supine	resting on pelvis	72.1	64.5	3.21	2.85	34				Y	
B258	infant	0	0.5	.00 - 0.49	unkite	mid	present	four-sided					104	indeterminate		85.5	78	3.21	3.21	11B				Y	
B259	adult	17	19	15.0 - 19.9	female?	late	present	hexagonal	Y	Y			106	supine	resting on pelvis	40.5	102	0.47	0.06	46				Y	
B260	undesc.			undetermined	unkite	mid	n/a	n/a					94	indeterminate		84.5	53.5	3.89	3.86	22A				n	

BURIAL	AGE CATEGORY	AGE - LOW	AGE - HIGH	AGE GROUP	SEX	TEMPORARY GROUP	COFFIN	COFFIN SHAPE	PINS	CLOTHING	JEWELRY	OTHER	HEAD ORIENTATION (WEST OR NORTH)	BODY POSITION	ARMS	GRID SOUTH	GRID EAST	SKELETAL ELEVATION (HIGH) ASL	SKELETAL ELEVATION (LOW) ASL	STRAT-GRAPHIC SERIES	DENTAL MODIFICATION	STATURE	BOTANICAL ANALYSIS	POLLEN ANALYSIS	PRESERVATION
E261	n/a			n/a	n/a	early	present	undent.						n/a			80	3.5	3.23	11B				u	
E262	adult	15	17	15.0 - 19.9	male?	late	no coffin	no coffin					94	supine	resting on pelvis	38.5	120	-0.31	-0.84	00				Y	
E263	subadult			subadult	undete	early	present	tapered					106	indeterminate		88.5	74	3.2	2.86	11				Y	
E264	adult			adult	undete	early	present	undent.						indeterminate		80	55	4.15	3.98	23B				u	
E265	subadult	0.5	1	.50 - 0.99	undete	mid	present	hexagonal?	Y				95	indeterminate		82	120	1.74	1.68	25B				Y	
E266	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	female	late	present	hexagonal	Y				106	supine	resting on pelvis	38.5	113.5	-0.59	-1.01	00	Y	Y		Y	
E267	adult			adult	undete	mid	present	hexagonal					106	supine	both at sides	82.5	94	4.09	3.27	22				Y	
E268	infant	0	0.5	.00 - 0.49	undete	mid	present	hexagonal?	Y				96	indeterminate		74.5	125.5	0.4	0.24	28				Y	
E269														n/a										n/a	
E270	adult			adult	male	mid	present	undent.					97	supine	l. at side, r. on pelvis	84.5	123.5	1.44	1.12	27	Y	Y		Y	
E271	adult	45	57	50.0 - 54.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal		Y			103	supine	resting on pelvis	76.5	65	3.7	3.12	15A				Y	
E272	subadult	0.25	0.75	.50 - 0.99	undete	early	present	four-sided					100	indeterminate		88.5	74.5	2.8	2.8	11				Y	
E273	undete.			undetermined	undete	---	n/a	n/a						indeterminate		81.5	52.5	4.27	4.25	20B				n	
E274														indeterminate		79.5	70	3.55	3.25	15A				n/a	
E275	adult			adult	female?	mid	present	undent.					96	supine		81	50	3.36	2.96	20B				n	
E276	adult	20	24	20.0 - 24.9	female	late	no coffin	no coffin		Y			108	supine	resting on pelvis	35.5	118.5	0.05	-0.65	00				Y	
E277	subadult			subadult	undete	mid	present	undent.					92	supine		77.5	51	4.01	3.86	00				Y	
E278	adult	45	55	50.0 - 54.9	male	late	no coffin	no coffin		Y			116	supine	resting on pelvis	42	103	-0.34	-0.72	46				Y	
E279	adult			adult	undete	early	present	four-sided					99	supine	resting on pelvis	76.5	75.5	3.32	3.13	15A				n	
E280	adult			adult	female?	early	present	four-sided					96	supine		83	70	2.8	2.75	15A				n	
E281	adult			adult	male?	early	present	four-sided	Y				90	indeterminate	resting on pelvis	79.5	75	3.78	3.5	15A	Y	Y		Y	
E282	adult	32.5	42.5	35.0 - 39.9	male	early	present	four-sided					96	supine		77.5	71.5	3.35	2.71	15A		Y		Y	
E283	subadult	0.33	0.67	0.10 - 1.9	undete	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				104	indeterminate		76	123	1.16	0.89	28				Y	
E284	adult	21	28	20.0 - 24.9	male	mid	present	undent.					86	supine	l. at side, r. on pelvis	80.5	115.5	2.09	1.46	26A				Y	
E285	adult	20	30	25.0 - 29.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal					102	supine	resting on pelvis	80.5	64	3.57	3.01	15A				Y	
E286	subadult	4.4	8.5	06.0 - 6.9	undete	mid	present	hexagonal?					86	supine	resting on pelvis	75	128	0.61	0.32	28				Y	
E287	adult	18	20	15.0 - 19.9	male	mid	present	undent.					95	supine	resting on pelvis	73.5	53	3.63	3.43	17				Y (no cranium)	
E288	adult			adult	undete	mid	n/a	n/a						indeterminate		74.5	120	1.61	1.56	36				n	
E289	subadult	5	9	07.0 - 7.9	undete	mid	present	tapered	Y			Y	89	indeterminate	left on pelvis	81	125	1.73	0.99	26		Y		Y	
E290	adult	45	55	50.0 - 54.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				86	supine		84	114	2.32	2.06	25C				Y	
E291	subadult	3	5	04.0 - 4.9	undete	mid	n/a	n/a						indeterminate		82.5	94	4.01	3.55	22				n	
E292	adult			adult	undete	mid	present	undent.						n/a		72.5	121	1.93	1.66	36				n	
E293	adult			adult	male?	mid	present	hexagonal					106	supine		82.5	94	3.55	3.37	22				n	
E294	subadult	0.5	1	.50 - 0.99	undete	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				96	indeterminate		86	86.5	4.19	4.06	12				Y	
E295	adult	30	50	40.0 - 44.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				110	supine	resting on pelvis	82	70	2.59	2.19	15A		Y		Y	
E296	infant	0.5	2.9	infant	undete	mid	present	undent.					68	indeterminate		94	98	4.2	3.92	22				n	
E297	adult	30	40	35.0 - 39.9	male	late	present	undent.					106	supine		82.5	117.5	0.04	-0.05	00				n	
E298	subadult	0.67	1.33	0.10 - 1.9	undete	mid	present	undent.						indeterminate		66.5	123	1.99	1.96	00				n	
E299	adult	40	50	45.0 - 49.9	male	late	present	hexagonal	Y				80	supine	resting on pelvis	68.5	123.5	1.32	0.65	00				Y	
E300	infant			infant	undete	mid	present	hexagonal?	Y				106	indeterminate		76	125.5	0.82	0.76	28				Y	
E301	adult			adult	undete	mid	n/a	n/a					96	indeterminate		86	100.5	4.17	4.07	24				n	
E301a	undete.			undetermined	undete	mid	n/a	n/a						indeterminate		86	100.5							n	
E302	adult			adult	female?	mid	n/a	n/a					99	indeterminate		88.5	99.5	3.96	3.31	24				n	

BURIAL	AGE CATEGORY	AGE - LOW	AGE - HIGH	AGE GROUP	SEX	TEMPORARY GROUP	COFFIN	COFFIN SHAPE	PINS	CLOTHING	JEWELRY	OTHER	HEAD ORIENTATI ON (WEST OR GRID NORTH)	BODY POSITION	ARMS	GRID SOUTH	GRID EAST	SKEL ETON (HIGH) ASL	SKEL ETON (LOW) ASL	STRAT- GRAPHIC SERIES	DENTAL MODIFICATI	STATURE	BOTANICAL ANALYSIS	POLLEN ANALYSIS	PRESERVA
E003	subadult	0.5	1	.50 - 0.99	unkite	mid	n/a	n/a	Y				100	indeterminate		73.5	76.5		00					n	
E004	subadult	3	5	04.0 - 4.9	unkite	mid	present	tapered					90	indeterminate		81.5	109	1.97	1.77	00				Y	
E005	infant	-0.33	0.33	.00 - 0.49	unkite	late	present	hexagonal	Y				109	indeterminate		57	122	-1.11	-1.36	53				Y	
E006	adult	28	44	35.0 - 39.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal					88	supine	r. & side, l. on pelvis	76.5	125	0.11	-0.52	28				Y	
E007	adult	45	55	50.0 - 54.9	male?	early?	no coffin	no coffin					86	supine		82.5	115.5	2.02	1.63	25A				Y	
E008	subadult			subadult	unkite	early	present	four-sided					109	supine		84.5	109	1.31	0.96	25C				Y	
E009	adult	20	25	20.0 - 24.9	male	late	no coffin	no coffin					99	supine	resting on pelvis	62	143.5	1.89	1.66	00				Y	
E010	adult	44	52	45.0 - 49.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal			Y	Y	99	supine	r. flexed, l. & side	75.5	60	2.49	1.87	17		Y		Y	
E011	subadult	0.25	0.75	.50 - 0.99	unkite	mid	present	tapered	Y				100	indeterminate		89.5	99.5	3.41	3.23	24				Y	
E012	infant	0	0.3	.00 - 0.49	unkite	mid	present	rectangle	Y				94	supine		75	67	3.38	3.24	17				Y	
E013	adult	45	55	50.0 - 54.9	male	late	present	hexagonal	Y		Y?		102	supine	crossed left over right	31.5	114.5	-1.5	-1.88	00				Y	
E014	adult	40	50	45.0 - 49.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal					97	supine		82	134			55				Y	
E015	adult	30	40	35.0 - 39.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal?	Y				86	supine	crossed over chest	83	127	1.41	0.86	27				Y	
E016	adult	18	20	15.0 - 19.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				95	supine	both at sides	89.5	99.5	3.02	2.65	24				Y	
E017	adult	19	39	25.0 - 29.9	male?	mid	present	unkid.					91.5	supine		91.5	220	2.21	1.97	61				n	
E018	subadult	7.5	14	12.0 - 12.9	unkite	mid	n/a	n/a					116	indeterminate		78	144	1.95	1.93	58				n	
E019	adult			adult	female	mid	present	unkid.	Y				indeterminate			89.5	248	2.25	1.76	62				n	
E020	subadult	2	4	03.0 - 3.9	unkite	mid	present	unkid.	Y				120	n/a		90	251.5	1.73	1.61	62				Y	
E021	subadult	1	2	01.0 - 1.9	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				117	supine		79.5	143	0.39	0.11	98		Y		Y	
E022	adult			adult	female	late	n/a	n/a			Y?		98	indeterminate		64.5	140	2.47	1.89	00				n	
E023	adult	19	30	20.0 - 24.9	male	late	no coffin	no coffin					98	supine	other	45	128.5			45				Y	
E024	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal					90	supine	other	69	132	1.83	0.99	56				Y	
E025	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	male	late	present	hexagonal	Y		Y		98	supine	both at sides	63.5	137.5	0.89	0.7	00				Y	
E026	adult	45	55	50.0 - 54.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				96	supine	resting on pelvis	73.5	135			57	Y			Y	
E027	adult	35	45	40.0 - 44.9	male	late	no coffin	no coffin					98	supine		48.5	129			47				Y	
E028	adult	40	50	45.0 - 49.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y		Y		88	supine	both at sides	84.5	241			36				Y	
E029	adult			adult	male	late	no coffin	no coffin					95	supine	resting on pelvis	56	128.5			00				Y	
E029.1	adult			adult	unkite	late	n/a	n/a					indeterminate			56	128.5			00				n	
E030	adult	28	58	40.0 - 44.9	male	late	n/a	n/a					indeterminate			58.5	140	0.72	0.36	00				n	
E031	adult	30	35	30.0 - 34.9	unkite	late	n/a	n/a					indeterminate			59	137	0.52	0.5	00				n	
E032	adult	35	40	35.0 - 39.9	male?	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				92	supine	resting on pelvis	80.5	126	0.67	0.17	26				Y	
E033	adult	45	55	50.0 - 54.9	male	mid	present	rectangle	Y				121	supine	r. & side, l. on pelvis	81.5	230.5	1.14	0.86	00				Y	
E034	subadult			subadult	unkite	mid	present	unkid.	Y				111	supine		89	251	1.63	1.55	62				Y	
E035	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				127	supine	resting on pelvis	84.5	248	0.36	-0.18	00			Y	Y	
E036	subadult	0.5	1	.50 - 0.99	unkite	mid	present	hexagonal?	Y				92	indeterminate		83	125.5	0.68	0.68	27				Y	
E037	adult	40	50	45.0 - 49.9	male	late	no coffin	no coffin					116	supine	resting on pelvis	37	130	-0.67	-1.29	00				Y	
E038	adult	33	65	45.0 - 49.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				92	supine	crossed left over right	84.5	133.5	0.69	0.21	55				Y	
E039	subadult			subadult	unkite	mid	present	unkid.					86	indeterminate		83	123	1.39	1.39	00				n	
E040	adult	39.3	64.4	50.0 - 54.9	female	early	present	tapered	Y		Y	Y	94	supine		89.5	236.5	0.27	-0.2	00	Y			Y	
E041	adult			adult	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y		Y		103	supine	resting on pelvis	87.5	229.5	1.26	0.85	37			Y	Y	
E042	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	female?	late	present	hexagonal	Y		Y		104	supine	resting on pelvis	50	129	-0.73	-1.43	47				Y	
E043	adult	19	23	20.0 - 24.9	male	late	present	hexagonal	Y		Y		92	supine	resting on pelvis	59.5	130	-0.02	-0.26	00				Y	
E044	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	male?	mid	present	unkid.					indeterminate			87.5	255	0.84	0.02	00				n	

BURIAL	AGE CATEGORY	AGE - LOW	AGE - HIGH	AGE GROUP	SEX	TEMPORAL GROUP	COFFIN	COFFIN SHAPE	PINS	CLOTHING	JEWELRY	OTHER	HEAD ORIENTAT ON (WEST OF GRID NORTH)	BODY POSITION	ARMS	GRID SOUTH	GRID EAST	SKELETAL ELEVATION (HIGH) ASL	SKELETAL ELEVATION (LOW) ASL	STRAT- GRAPHIC SERIES	DENTAL MODIFICAT	STATURE	BOTANICAL ANALYSIS	POLLEN ANALYSIS	PRESERVA
B045	adult			adult	undete	mid	n/a	n/a						indeterminate		74.5	254	0.52	0.36	64				n	
B046	adult	50	70	55+	female	late	present	hexagonal	Y				117	supine	resting on pelvis	57.5	138.5	-0.25	-1.1	00				Y	
B047	subadult	0.5	1	50 - 0.99	undete	mid	present	hexagonal					96	indeterminate		73.5	130	0.97	0.74	00				Y	
B048	subadult	1	2	0.10 - 1.9	undete	mid	present	hexagonal	Y			Y	112	supine	resting on pelvis	66	138	1.62	1.35	00				Y	
B049	infant	0	0.5	00 - 0.49	undete	mid	present	undent					94	indeterminate		72	132	1.64	1.52	57				Y	
B050	undete			undetermined	undete	mid	n/a	n/a						indeterminate											n
B051	adult	50	60	55+	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				106	supine	resting on pelvis	82	133.5	1.18	0.21	56				Y	
B052	adult			adult	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y			Y	100	supine	r. at side, l. on pelvis	67.5	131	1.47	0.96	56				Y	
B053	adult	24	34	25.0 - 29.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y			Y	112	supine	r. at side, l. on pelvis	84.5	230	1.13	0.86	00				Y	
B054	adult	35	45	40.0 - 44.9	male	late	present	hexagonal					93	supine	resting on pelvis	44.5	129.5	-1.16	-1.86	45				Y	
B055	adult			adult	undete	mid	n/a	n/a						indeterminate		74.5	235	3.19	3.18	66				n	
B056	subadult			subadult	undete	mid	present	shard	Y				128	supine		84.5	248	-0.01	-0.02	00				Y	
B057	adult	45	65	55+	male	mid	no coffin	no coffin					109	supine	crossed light over left	72	226.5	-0.31	-0.86	00		Y		Y	
B058	adult			undetermined	female?	mid	present	undent.				126	supine		89.5	230	1.93	1.7	00				n		
B059	subadult			subadult	undete	mid	present	undent.					95	indeterminate		84.5	127.5	1.47	1.2	27				n	
B060	subadult			subadult	undete	mid	present	undent.	Y					indeterminate		75.5	235	0.24	-0.61	66				Y	
B061	adult	33	57	45.0 - 49.9	male	early	present	tapered	Y	Y			85	supine		89.5	249	0.77	0.23	62				Y	
B062	adult			adult	undete	mid	present	undent.	Y				119	supine		69.5	235	-0.81	-1.25	66				Y	
B063	subadult	1	2	0.10 - 1.9	undete	late	present	hexagonal	Y				124	supine		49.5	135	-0.35	-0.5	00				Y (cranium only)	
B064	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	male	late	no coffin	no coffin					90	supine		44.5	143.5	-0.23	-0.36	00				Y	
B065	adult			adult	female	mid	present	undent.				Y	195	supine		79.5	257.5	-0.06	-0.26	00				n	
B066	adult	34	62	45.0 - 49.9	undete	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				118	supine		78	224	0.73	-0.68	38	Y	Y		Y	
B067	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	female?	mid	n/a	n/a						indeterminate		72	130	2.08	1.96	56	Y			n	
B068	subadult	10.5	13.5	12.0 - 12.9	undete	mid	present	undent.	Y	Y			95	supine		80.5	246.5	0.86	0.2	63				Y	
B069	adult	40	50	45.0 - 49.9	male	late	no coffin	no coffin	Y				83	supine		54	131	-0.21	-0.7	00				Y	
B070	subadult	2	4	03.0 - 3.9	undete	mid	present	hexagonal?	Y				75	supine		82	146.5	0.79	0.73	00				Y	
B071	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	female	mid	no coffin	no coffin			Y		115	supine		69	235	-2.88	-3.4	66				Y	
B072	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	female	mid	n/a	n/a						indeterminate		81	235	1.91	1.83	00				n	
B073	adult	45	60	45.0 - 49.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				100	supine		70.5	132	-0.97	-1.36	56				Y	
B074	infant	0	0.25	00 - 0.49	undete	mid	present	undent.	Y				93	supine		73	132.5	1.36	1.27	57				Y	
B075	adult	16	18	15.0 - 19.9	female	mid	no coffin	no coffin	Y		Y		126	supine	over head	74.5	253	-0.4	-0.96	64				Y	
B076	adult	45	65	55+	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y			Y	98	supine	both at sides	77	134.5	0.45	-0.06	59		Y		Y	
B077	adult	32.6	57.8	45.0 - 49.9	female	mid	no coffin	no coffin			Y		103	supine	resting on pelvis	75.5	235	-0.44	-0.93	66				Y	
B078	undete			undetermined	undete	mid	present	undent.						n/a		75.5	235	-0.28	-0.28	66				n (not excavated)	
B079	adult	30	40	35.0 - 39.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y	Y			109	supine	resting on pelvis	71.5	215	0.16	-0.36	48				Y	
B080	adult	40	60	50.0 - 54.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				98	supine	resting on pelvis	85	241	0.51	0.2	36				Y	
B081	undete			undetermined	undete	mid	n/a	n/a						indeterminate		75.5	235	-0.68	-0.86	65				n (not excavated)	
B082	subadult	4	5	04.0 - 4.9	undete	early?	present	four-sided	Y				110	supine		71.5	215	0.17	0.09	48				Y	
B083	adult	14	18	15.0 - 19.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y					supine	resting on pelvis	79	245	-0.76	-1.51	63				Y	
B084	adult	25	45	35.0 - 39.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				80	supine	resting on pelvis	91.5	248	0.59	-0.23	61		Y		Y	
B085	adult	40	60	50.0 - 54.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y	Y			121	supine	resting on pelvis	86	251.5	0.83	0.4	00				Y	
B086	infant	0	0.3	00 - 0.49	undete	late	present	undent.					101	indeterminate		48	121.5	0.37	0.06	00				Y	
B087	adult	34	44	35.0 - 39.9	male	early	present	tapered		Y?		Y	109	supine	resting on pelvis	78	227	-0.25	-1.23	38				Y	

BURIAL	AGE CATEGORY	AGE - LOW	AGE - HIGH	AGE GROUP	SEX	TEMPORAL GROUP	COFFIN	COFFIN SHAPE	PINS	CLOTHING	JEWELRY	OTHER	HEAD ORIENTAT ON (WEST OR GRID NORTH)	BODY POSITION	ARMS	GRID SOUTH	GRID EAST	SKELETAL ELEVATION (HIGH) ASL	SKELETAL ELEVATION (LOW) ASL	STRAIT- GRAPHIC SERIES	DENTAL MODIFICATI	STATURE	BOTANICAL ANALYSIS	POLLEN ANALYSIS	PRESERVA	
B388	adult	29	57	40.0 - 44.9	female	early	present	tapered	Y				112	supine	resting on pelvis	75.5	222	-0.38	-0.88	52				Y		
B389	adult			adult	female	early	present	tapered	Y				100	supine	resting on pelvis	82	220	1.87	1.36	50			Y		Y	
B390	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	male	mid	n/a	n/a					94	indeterminate		71.5	140	1.01	1.01	57					n	
B391	adult	16.5	19.5	15.0 - 19.9	male	mid	no coffin	no coffin					90	supine	crossed left over right	68	140.5	1.69	1.36	57					Y	
B392	adult	42.5	52.5	45.0 - 49.9	male	mid	present	rectangle	Y				119	supine	both at sides	71.5	140	1.04	0.87	57			Y	Y	Y	
B393	infant	-0.17	0.17	0.0 - 0.49	undete	mid	present	hexagonal?	Y				119	supine	both at sides	84	211	2.54	2.27	52			Y		Y	
B394	adult	16	25	25.0 - 29.9	undete	mid	n/a	n/a					107	supine		59.5	185	-0.59	-0.94	00					n	
B395	adult	43	53	45.0 - 49.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				106	supine	both fixed at sides	76.5	135.5	-1.11	-1.56	59					Y	
B396	subadult	6.5	8.5	07.0 - 7.9	undete	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				106	supine	right at side	82.5	224	1.43	1.06	50					Y	
B397	adult	30	40	35.0 - 39.9	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				100	supine	resting on pelvis	87	229	0.51	0.17	37	Y		Y		Y	
B398	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	undete	mid	n/a	n/a	Y	Y7			106	supine	l. at side, r. on pelvis	93	255.5	0.67	0.52	00					n	
B399	infant	0	0.3	0.0 - 0.49	undete	mid	present	rectangle	Y				106	supine		78	213	-0.08	-0.18	00					Y	
B400	adult	25	35	30.0 - 34.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				85	supine	other	65.5	130	2.09	1.86	56					Y	
B401														n/a						n/a					n/a	
B402	adult			adult	undete	early	present	tapered					100	supine	resting on pelvis	84.5	235	1.06	0.56	00					n	
B403	adult	39	65	50.0 - 54.9	male	mid	present	undent.	Y	Y7			113	supine		93	255.5	1.12	0.42	00	Y				n	
B404	adult			adult	female	early	present	tapered					86	n/a		79.5	165			00			Y		n (empty coffin)	
B405	subadult	6	10	08.0 - 8.9	undete	mid	present	hexagonal?	Y	Y			119	supine	l. at side, r. on pelvis	83.9	211.8	2.22	1.75	52			Y		Y	
B406	infant	0	0.5	0.0 - 0.49	undete	mid	present	hexagonal?	Y				200	supine		68.25	253.5	0.02	-0.31	00					Y	
B407														n/a						n/a					n/a	
B408	adult			adult	male?	mid	n/a	n/a					indeterminate	indeterminate		79.5	158	0.5	-0.7	00					n/a	
B409	n/a			n/a	n/a	mid	n/a	n/a					96	n/a		88	184			00					n/a	
B410	adult			adult	female	mid	present	hexagonal				Y	96	supine	left on pelvis	69.5	178	1.05	0.76	40					Y	
B412	infant	0	0	0.0 - 0.49	undete	mid	present	undent.	Y				95	supine		78.5	218.5	2.1	2.07	52					Y	
B413	adult	50	70	55+	female	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				95	supine	left at side	62.5	175.5	0.97	0.46	00					Y	
B414	adult	39	59	45.0 - 49.9	male	mid	present	undent.	Y	Y			112	supine	resting on pelvis	74	165	0.97	0.57	00					Y	
B415	adult	35	55	45.0 - 49.9	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y	Y			98	supine	resting on pelvis	81	215	1.81	1.56	52			Y		Y	
B416	adult			adult	undete	early	present	tapered					101	supine	both at sides	71.5	142	1.28	0.59	57			Y		Y (no cranium)	
B417	subadult	9.5	14.5	12.0 - 12.9	undete	mid	present	undent.	Y				106	supine		64.5	165	1.14	0.96	60					Y	
B418	adult	30	55	40.0 - 44.9	male	mid	present	undent.					106	supine		64.5	163	0.86	0.57	60					Y	
B419	adult	48	62	55+	male	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				117	supine		71.5	206.5	0.4	0.1	00					Y	
B420	adult	35	45	40.0 - 44.9	male	mid	n/a	n/a					indeterminate	indeterminate		69.5	186.5	0.63	0.09	00					n	
B421														n/a						n/a					n/a	
B422	undete			undetermined	undete	mid	present	undent.					indeterminate	indeterminate		86.5	212.5	2.22	2.01	00					n	
B423	n/a			n/a	n/a	mid	present	undent.					67	indeterminate		67	162	0.74		60					n (not excavated)	
B424	adult			adult	undete	mid	n/a	n/a					78	indeterminate		78	220	-1.07	-1.19	52					n/a	
B425	adult			adult	female	mid	present	hexagonal					107	supine		79.1	253	0.36	0.09	00					n (not excavated)	
B426	undete			undetermined	undete	early	present	tapered?					91	supine		69.5	141	1.52	1.31	57					n (not excavated)	
B427	adult	16	20	15.0 - 19.9	male?	mid	present	hexagonal	Y				91	supine		69.5	179	0.28	-0.06	40					Y	
B428	adult	40	70	55+	female	mid	present	undent.	Y	Y7			96	supine		66.5	147.5	1.57	1.06	00					Y	
B429	adult			adult	undete	mid	present	undent.					96	supine		64.5	215			00					n (not excavated)	
B430	n/a			n/a	n/a	mid	present	undent.					84.5	n/a		84.5	215			00					n (not excavated)	
B431	adult			adult	undete	mid	present	undent.					79.5	supine		79.5	162	0.48	0.16	00					n	

BURIAL	AGE CATEGORY	AGE - LOW	AGE - HIGH	AGE GROUP	SEX	TEMPORAL GROUP	COFFIN	COFFIN SHAPE	PINS	CLOTHING	JEWELRY	OTHER	HEAD ORIENTATION (WEST OF GRID NORTH)	BODY POSITION	ARMS	GRID SOUTH	GRID EAST	SKELETAL ELEVATION (HIGH) ASL	SKELETAL ELEVATION (LOW) ASL	STRATI-GRAPHIC SERIES	DENTAL MODIFICATI	STATURE	BOTANICAL ANALYSIS	POLLEN ANALYSIS	PRESERVA
B432	adult			adult	undete	early	present	rectangle?					90	supine		78	220	-0.89	-1.06	52				Y	
B433	adult			adult	undete	mid	n/a	n/a						indeterminate		79.5	160.5			00				n	
B434	undete			undetermined	undete	mid	no coffin	no coffin			LY			undent.		79.5	155			00				n	
B435	undete			undetermined	undete	n/a	n/a	n/a						indeterminate		84.5	205	2.64	2.34	00				n	