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**Mortuary Patterning: A Burial Analysis from Northwest Coast
Archaeological Excavations**

by

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Abstract

Many burial sites have been the subject of archaeological investigations on the Northwest Coast. Few attempts have been made to compile this data in an effort to examine differential burial practices. Many of the burial excavations demonstrate that individuals were subjected to differential burial treatment, but no patterns have been identified using a regional perspective. Were individuals accorded differential burial based on their age and gender? If so, how does differential treatment vary through time and space on the Northwest Coast? How do the ethnographic and archaeological records compare in what they tell us about the treatment of the dead?

This thesis compiles burial data from Northwest Coast archaeological excavations to examine regional trends in differential burial treatment temporally and spatially. Demographic and burial contextual information from archaeologically excavated burials is gathered and compared by age and gender categories in addition to grave goods and burial positions to identify patterns of differential burial. Once trends are identified from a comparison of the burial material an attempt is made to characterize the nature of these patterns. This analysis provides a regional and temporal perspective on mortuary treatment on the Northwest coast that has been, until now, absent.

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Chapter 1 Introduction

Introduction

There are approximately 9100 archaeological sites on the west coast of British Columbia, of which 722 are reported to contain human skeletal remains (McMurdo, Personal Communication May 2000). A small number such as False Narrows, Pender, and Greenville have been the subject of full-scale archaeological investigation. Few regional summaries of the burial material recovered from the Northwest Coast have been compiled. I here conduct a detailed examination of excavated burial data to investigate regional trends in the mortuary practices of the prehistoric and early historic people of the Northwest Coast. The archaeological sites containing skeletal remains represent a rich database that has hitherto been underutilized to answer questions about the treatment of the dead in Northwest Coast societies of the past. The questions of primary concern focus on the differential treatment of various social classes. Is differential burial accorded to age and gender classes among Northwest Coast individuals? Are there any patterns of differential treatment between the various Northwest Coast groups through time and space?

This analysis is important because few syntheses of archaeologically excavated burial material from the Northwest Coast exist. The data from these investigations constitute a rich database of information. The remains that have been archaeologically excavated have the potential to indicate facets of past societies that cannot be gained in any other fashion. Burial remains reflect the spiritual beliefs of a group of people through their material treatment of the dead. Chapter Two examines the information archaeologists learn from studying burial populations.

Following a brief introduction to the Northwest Coast area, methodology and sites to be examined in Chapter 3, the burial information generated from previous archaeological investigations is compiled in Chapter 4. A list of individual burials is compiled according to multiple dimensions of mortuary treatment such as age, sex, date, grave associations, body position, and body orientation. The demographics of the burial population are analyzed temporally and regionally. All additional dimensions of mortuary information collected are analyzed for temporal and regional trends. In Chapter Five the ethnographic and ethnohistoric records are examined to seek explanations for any patterns of differential mortuary treatment that emerge from the demographic and dimensional analysis. By way of introduction, an examination of the Northwest Coast culture area provides a basis from which to conduct the burial analysis.

Geographical Area and Regional Ethnography

The Northwest Coast is the northwestern portion of the North American continent as seen in Figure 1. The Northwest Coast is bounded by the Coastal Mountain Range in British Columbia, which creates a rainforest environment unique in North America. This environment allowed Northwest Coast cultures to flourish.

The Northwest Coast culture area stretches from the mouth of the Copper River in Alaska to Northern California. While many different First Nations groups occupy this area, they are characterized by their similar cultural adaptations. This study focuses primarily on the Northwest Coast groups from the mouth of the Copper River to the Puget Sound area (Figure 1). This area was chosen based on the abundance of ethnographic and archaeological information available.

The ethnographic record from the Northwest Coast is rich. Prompted by the perception that Northwest Coast cultures were vanishing, anthropologists descended on the area in efforts to record the culture before it disappeared. Boas and de Laguna are two of the most recognized anthropologists to study the Northwest Coast people. Previous to the arrival of the anthropologists, explorers, trappers, and missionaries documented their interactions with the Northwest Coast people (e.g., Alexander Mackenzie, Dixon, Kamenskii, Eells, Fraser, etc.). The writings of this diverse group of people are spread unevenly throughout the coastal area, resulting in information gaps. As a result, there are comprehensive records for some groups and relatively little for others.

The groups occupying the area under examination are divided into seven linguistic groups: Haida, Tsimshian, Kwakwaka'wakw, Nootka, Bella Coola, Coast Salish, and Tlingit. "Each of these groups comprises the speakers of one language or a number of related languages, occupying a continuous area and sharing a basically similar culture" (Duff 1992:20). These groups can be divided into subgroups based on shared languages as seen in Table 1. These groups are subdivided into numerous bands and tribes.

Many explorers gave the Northwest Coast groups names; however, most have recently been changed to better correspond to correct native pronunciations. In the interest of consistency, the terms used in the *Handbook of Northwest Coast Indians* are employed in this study (Suttles 1990). Tsimshian includes the people of the Lower Skeena River and Coast, the Nishga of the Nass River, and the Gitksan of the upper Skeena.

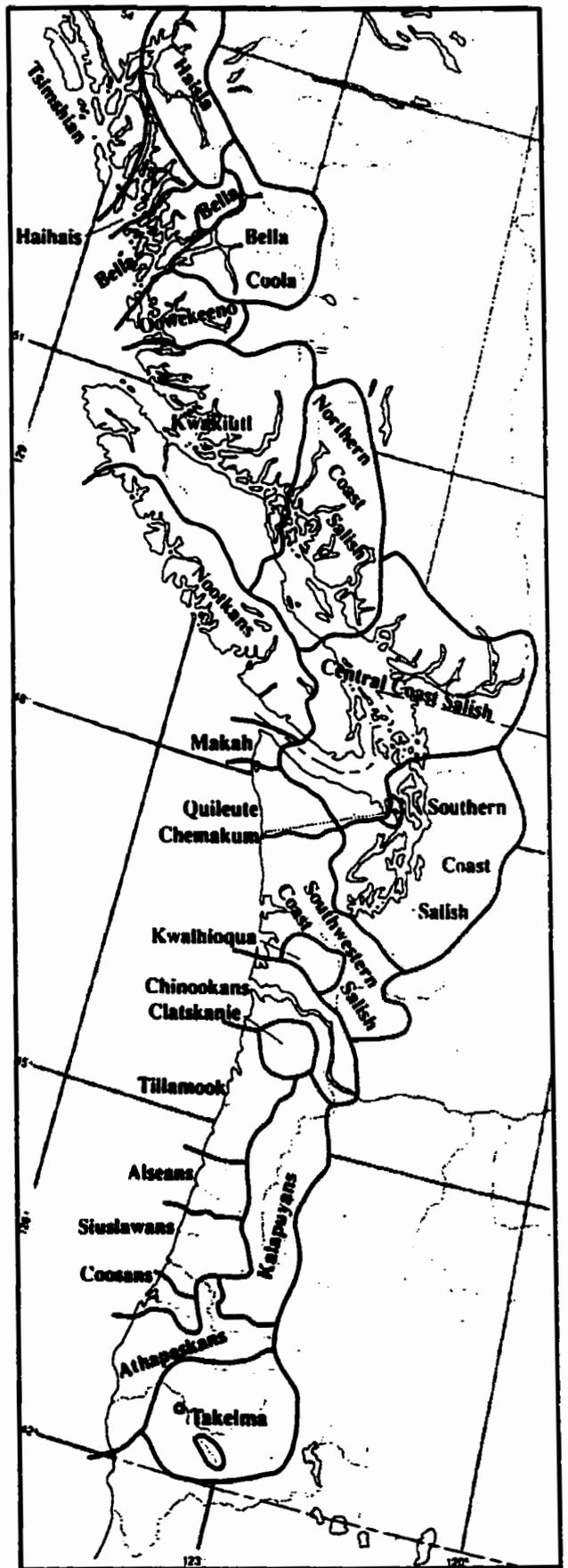
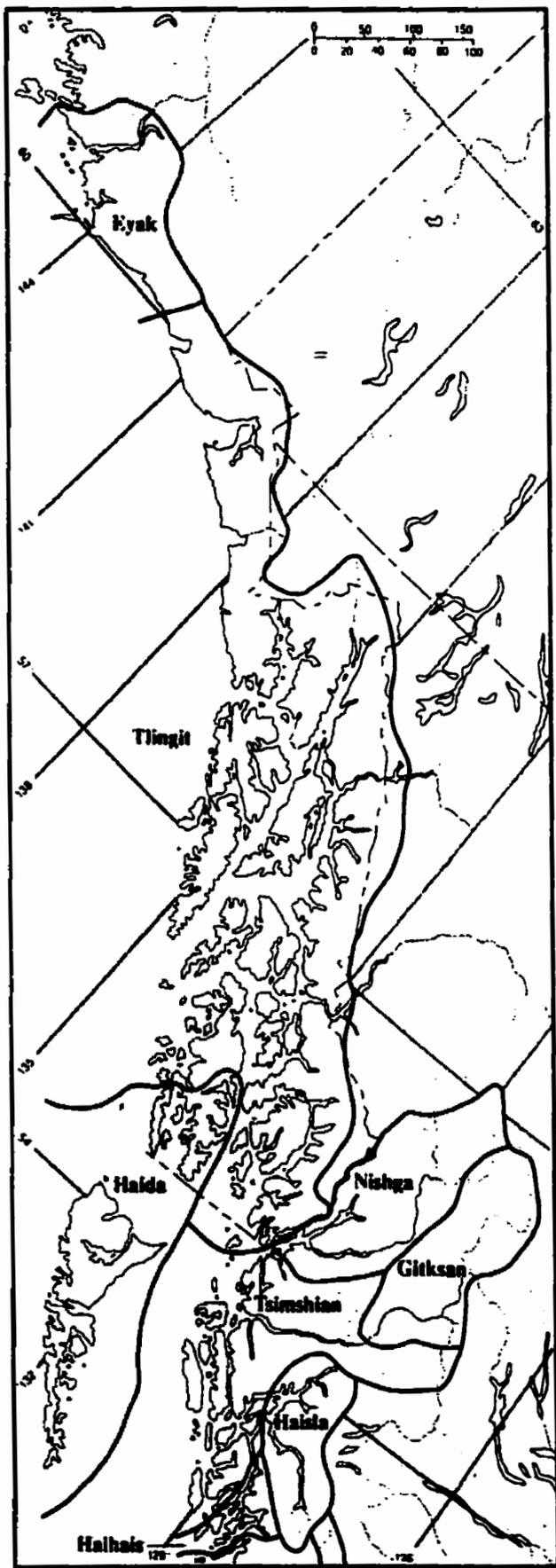


Figure 1. Map of Northwest Coast and location of cultural groups (Suttles 1990:ix).

Ethnic Division	Language	Regional Group
Haida	Masset Dialect	Masset Inlet
		North Coast
	Skidigate Dialect	Skidegate Inlet and West Coast
		Moresby Island
		Kunghit Haida
Tsimshian	Tsimshian	Coast Tsimshian
		Lower Skeena Tsimshian
		Canyon Tsimshian
	Gitksan	
		Niska
Kwakiutl	Northern Kwakiutl	Haisia Dialect
		Heiltsuk Dialect
	Southern Kwakiutl	Ft. Rupert Tribes
		Nahwitti Tribes
		Quatsino Sound Tribes
		Euclataw Tribes
Nootka	Northern Nootka	
	Central Nootka	
	Southern Nootka	
Bella Coola		
Coast Salish	Comox	Comox
		Homathko
		Siammon
		Klahuse
		Sechelt
	Pentlatch	Pentlatch
	Squamish	Squamish
	Halkomelem	Nanaimo
		Chemainus
		Cowichan
		Stalo
		Straits Salish
		Lekwungen
		Klallam
		Sooke
	Semiahmoo	
Tlingit		

Table 1. Linguistic divisions and regional groups of the Northwest Coast adapted from Duff (1992:27).

Suttles identifies the Tsimshian proper as the Coast Tsimshian (Suttles 1990:14). Kwakiutl is used for the speakers of that language, while the Haisla, Haihais, Bella Bella, and Oowekeeno are identified by their own names (Suttles 1990:14). "Nootkan refers to the Southern Branch of the Wakashan family, consisting of the Nootka, Nitinaht, and Makah" (Suttles 1990:14). The Nuu-chah-nulth are commonly referred to as the Nootka in the ethnographies. The term Coast Salish is used to refer to the coastal speakers of the Salishan languages (Suttles 1990:14). The Nuxalkmx are commonly referred to as the Bella Coola in the ethnographies. The terminology employed in this study does not seek to gloss over important differences between the Northwest Coast groups but to facilitate consistency between the ethnographic, ethnohistoric and archaeological records. Figure 1 demonstrates the geographical distribution of the groups.

Methodology

The burial data from previous archaeological excavations are compiled. All the dimensions of burial treatment that may exhibit differential burial are collected and tabulated. They are then compared within and between regions and within and between time periods. Low-level statistics are utilized to determine if there is differential burial by age and gender categories. Differential burial practices indicated by this comparison are compared to ethnographic burial practices to seek possible explanations for any archaeological patterns. Demographic analysis of skeletal remains in conjunction with the dimensions of mortuary treatment can indicate differential treatment of age or gender classes based on the over or under representation of certain categories of individuals.

Chapter 2 Mortuary Theory

Introduction

Archaeologists have devoted much energy to the study of cemeteries and skeletal remains. A body of theory and corresponding methods has therefore developed to determine the level of information archaeologists can gain from cemetery data. This chapter does not attempt to conduct a comprehensive review of the copious literature devoted to the archaeology of death (for literature reviews see: Chapman and Randsborg 1981; Bartel 1982; Braun 1981 and 1979; Tainter 1978; Orton and Hodson 1981; O' Shea 1984; Metcalf and Huntington 1991; Rothschild 1990; Wason 1994). This chapter examines the usefulness of mortuary analysis and the theoretical approach and method that is used in this thesis. Before delving into this discussion it is necessary to define mortuary practices.

What are mortuary practices? Simply stated, mortuary practices are made up of actions that are carried out by the living when an individual dies. Mortuary practices consist of ceremonies performed for the living that may leave no traces in the archaeological record, and others that do. Archaeologists use the physical remnants of mortuary practices left in the archaeological record, to make statements about the ceremonies and practices that patterned their creation.

Why should archaeologists concern themselves with studying mortuary practices?

According to Metcalf and Huntington (1991)

The study of death rituals is a positive endeavor because, regardless of whether custom calls for festive or restrained behavior, the issue of death throws into relief the most important cultural values by which people live their lives

and evaluate their experiences. Life becomes transparent against the background of death, and fundamental social and cultural issues are revealed (Metcalf and Huntington 1991:25).

It would follow that social and cultural issues are reflected in both the mortuary behaviors accorded to an individual upon death and its physical manifestations. As a result, an archaeologist may examine social and cultural issues by studying the physical manifestations of mortuary behavior. Saxe states that "How people dispose of their dead is a reflection of the socio-cultural system in which they participate" (1977:74).

Cemetery excavations provide a wealth of information because they provide direct information on individuals who lived in the past. Skeletal remains can give archaeologists a picture of the life of an individual. Aspects of the physical life of an individual can be reconstructed by osteological analysis, and the social life reconstructed by examining the circumstances of the burial. Archaeologists uses of mortuary data hinge on the assumption that burial methods are a manifestation of the social and cultural issues reflected in mortuary behavior. While archaeologists agree that the physical manifestations of mortuary treatment reflect social and cultural issues, they differ on which issues and behaviors they reflect.

Many archaeologists suggest that social status is reflected in the disposal of the dead (Swedlund and Armelagos 1976, Ravesloot 1988; Rothschild 1979,1990; Cannon 1989; Tainter 1973, 1976, 1978, 1980; Tainter and Cordy 1977; Brown 1971, 1981; Peebles and Kus 1977; Mainfort 1985; Saxe 1971; Ucko 1969; Braun 1979). As a result, "there is a wealth of information available from the cemetery excavation that can be used to reconstruct the socio-cultural status of the skeletal population" (Swedlund and Armelagos 1976:37). According to Rothschild (1990:2), "burial data are used because it is assumed that society's treatment of an individual at death reflects social patterns and the social

position of the individual during life". Archaeologists have used different methods to determine the status of individuals from cemetery data.

Theory

In determining which approach would be best suited for a comparative burial analysis, it will be most useful to examine briefly the variety of theoretical approaches archaeologists have taken in conducting mortuary analysis.

The uniqueness and complexity of mortuary behavior is advocated by Kroeber (1927), Ucko (1969), and Cannon (1989). Kroeber (1927) conducts a comparative ethnographic study of the mortuary practices of several tribes in California. He finds that the distribution of burial types does not conform to the distribution of other cultural traits within each cultural area. He examines some additional ethnographic examples in the attempt to further elucidate the distribution of traits. From this ethnographic information, he determines that the methods of disposing of the dead exhibit a fluctuating history (Kroeber 1927:313), and differences did not appear to correspond to economic or environmental determinants. He, therefore, concludes that changes in mortuary treatment are akin to changes in style of dress (Kroeber 1927:314).

Cannon (1989) concurs with Kroeber's conclusion. Because of inherent complexity involved with mortuary behavior, archaeologists should look at temporal changes in mortuary practices, as they are a medium for deliberate competitive expression (Cannon 1989). Cannon supports his perspective by examining case studies from Victorian England, and from the Iroquois, where he maintains that ideology is expressed in mortuary rituals to maintain the status quo. The theory that ideology is deliberately expressed in mortuary behavior to maintain the social order is difficult to test in an

archaeological sample. Many of the researchers advocating this theory rely upon Historic data that are not available for the prehistoric period. However these studies serve to indicate the magnitude and variability of ideologies that may be expressed in the mortuary domain.

Binford (1971) advocates that the social phenomena symbolized in a burial must be evaluated by understanding the social persona of the deceased as a composite of their social identities in life that are appropriate for recognition in death. Rank will determine the life identities that are appropriate for recognition in death. The composition and size of the social unit recognizing the status of the deceased will also influence the phenomena symbolized in burial. Binford hypothesizes that individuals owe status obligations to higher-ranking individuals. Mortuary treatment of a high ranking individual will be more elaborate because of the large group owing status obligations to the deceased. As a result, the death of a high status individual would cause considerable disruption of daily life. Binford outlines three hypotheses: (i) there is a high degree of isomorphism between the complexity of the mortuary ceremony and the complexity of the status structure in a society; (ii) there should be a correspondence between the nature of the characteristics exhibiting differential treatment and the expected criteria of differential treatment for a society based on the complexity of their hierarchical system; and (iii) the degree of mortuary ritual will interfere with the normal activities of the community. Binford tests these hypotheses on mortuary information from forty non-state societies gathered from the Human Relations Area Files, grouped based on their subsistence method, and compares them to confirm his three hypotheses. Binford's theories on the reflection of status in mortuary treatment are based on ethnographic data

but he does not suggest a working method to determine the status of individuals from archaeological skeletal data.

A method for determining the status of archaeological skeletal remains is suggested by Saxe (1971), Brown (1971), and Tainter (1978). They use Binford's theories to develop a methodology, formal analysis, to quantify the amount of energy invested in the mortuary treatment of skeletal remains. Peebles (1971) developed a method based on Binford's theory, evaluating the status of grave goods by classifying them according to technomic, socio-technic, and idiotechnic categories. Once the status of the deceased is determined, Peebles pose that archaeologists can ascertain the level of social organization characterizing the group the individual lived within.

Goldstein (1981) sees the determination of status from burials as crucial,

since burials afford archaeologists one of the best means for examining social interaction. The particular social relationships involving the deceased account for the specific disposal treatment. However, because different types of social organization allow for different sets of social relationships, different organizations will also exhibit different disposal treatments. Mortuary analysis must link social relationships, social structure, and disposal treatment (Goldstein 1981:54).

Goldstein suggests that spatial organization of the cemetery can indicate the organizing principles of the society, as well as differentiation.

Some archaeologists argue that differential burials do not reflect status differences. Instead, they advocate, mortuary treatment is a ritual and, as such, forms "an active part of the social construction of reality within social formations and may be conceived as a particular form of the ideological legitimization of the social order, serving sectional interests of particular groups" (Shanks and Tilley 1982:130). Some archaeologists

attribute burial differentiation to a reflection of the manifestation of organizing principles of society. They hypothesize that burials are used as an avenue to maintain the social order (Shanks and Tilley 1982). They argue that the ideology expressed in mortuary practices serves the interests of the group by hiding contradiction (Pearson 1982).

Discussion

Many theories discussed advocate universality in the behaviors that cause differentiation in mortuary treatment. Some archaeologists advocate that "burial rites are known to change frequently in many situations" (Ucko 1969:203), and that human society is not static. The ethnographic information upon which Binford and other archaeologists based their theories is not without limitations. Ethnographic information was compiled from cultures in the present to derive universal theories of human behavior and impose them onto the distant past. The ethnographic cultures used to generate these theories are not necessarily comparable to prehistoric cultures. We have no reliable way to gauge the fit of the analogy between all of these cultural groups. Instead, hypotheses should be generated on a case per case basis, so that the analogical fit may be more accurately determined. Ucko (1969) demonstrates that there is a wide variety of ethnographic reasons for the inclusion or lack of grave goods with the deceased, creation of monuments, and location of burial. As a result of the extreme variation in reasons for mortuary treatment observed ethnographically, archaeologists must be cautious when attributing universal causes to mortuary treatment. Instead, where possible, archaeologists may achieve a better understanding of social implications of mortuary treatment by generating hypotheses using ethnographic analogies that are a close fit with the prehistoric culture under analysis.

This approach is adopted in this study. The ethnographic record is utilized to explain patterns of differential burial observed in the burial data from the Coast. By utilizing the ethnographic record of the Northwest Coast people to explain patterns observed in the archaeological record we can gain a deeper understanding of the behaviors that patterned their creation. By using the ethnographic record to explain patterns in the archaeological record we may more clearly determine if the archaeological patterns can be attributed to cultural behavior or depositional circumstances.

Method

How can archaeologists test their theories about mortuary behavior using the archaeological record? I here survey some of the methods used by archaeologists to test theories about mortuary behavior in addition to outlining the approach adopted for this comparative burial analysis.

Several methods have been used to examine the reflection of the symbolic order in graves. Hodder (1984) examined the symbolism of European Neolithic burials by comparing them, along several dimensions, with Neolithic houses. McGuire (1992) conducted a statistical analysis of multidimensional cemetery information at La Ciudad to make statements about the social order as seen in contradictions between different classes of remains. Shanks and Tilley (1982) sought to determine the nature of social structuring principles by analyzing the physical positions of skeletal remains in Neolithic barrows. Pearson (1982) conducts an analysis of Victorian Period mortuary practices to determine how the deceased are manipulated so that the upper class can maintain their influence. Morris (1987) demonstrates that the spatial arrangement of Greek burials is based upon corporate group membership by examining literary sources, burial type, and spatial

patterning. Morris uses these multiple dimensions of burial practices and literary evidence to trace the development of the Polis, or Greek City State concept. These studies are all based on the concept that burial ritual manifests social ideology and as such, play a role in the negotiation of power between social groups (McGuire 1992:3). This ideological approach to the study of mortuary behavior demonstrates that there are multiple causes for the complexity of mortuary activities.

Many archaeologists focus on the exclusive use of grave inclusions to determine the role of an individual in society in the past. Once the role of a person has been identified, archaeologists can determine the social level of the society they are studying (Rothschild 1979). This method of conducting burial analysis has been criticized because not all grave inclusions deposited with skeletal remains will be preserved (Ravesloot 1988:71). Consequently, the presence or absence of grave goods alone can not be used to infer the possible existence of ascribed status (Ravesloot 1988:71). Additional dimensions of mortuary treatment must be examined to generate a more adequate picture of the social organization of groups in the past.

Some archaeologists have also looked at the quantity and quality of grave goods interred with an individual to further assess the status of the individuals in a cemetery. Others have used historical records to assign value to grave goods in order to quantify the wealth interred with an individual and thereby determine his or her rank (Rothschild 1979, Mainfort 1985).

Many archaeologists, recognizing the limitations of mortuary studies focused strictly on grave goods, have advocated a multidimensional approach to determine status differences reflected in mortuary treatment (Goldstein 1981; Ravesloot 1988; Pader 1982;

Rothschild 1990; Chapman and Randsborg 1981; Ucko 1969; Howell and Kintigh 1996; and Binford 1971). Simply stated, the multidimensional method of analysis examines a number of dimensions of mortuary treatment. In addition to grave goods, this group of archaeologists advocates the examination of demographics, burial orientation, paleopathologies, and spatial distribution. They argue that by examining multiple dimensions of mortuary treatment we may obtain a more detailed understanding of status differentiation in the past. Comparisons and correlations can be made between the various dimensions of the mortuary domain to understand more fully the social and cultural issues that are reflected in cemeteries. Archaeologists must study all dimensions of mortuary treatment in order to form a model of the burial treatments practiced by a group and to understand the level of organization reflected (Ravesloot 1988:19). Ravesloot advocates that “regardless of the approach used in a mortuary study, it is important not to limit analysis to one dimension over another, but to examine the total mortuary program of the society being investigated” (Ravesloot 1988:18).

Multidimensional analysis has been undertaken by classifying and coding the cemetery data recovered from an excavation according to a list of burial traits that can be statistically analyzed to test hypotheses (Rothschild 1990, Ravesloot 1988). Brown (1981) examines multiple dimensions of mortuary treatment such as treatment of the corpse, position and construction of the interment facility, duration and extent of the funeral, differences in the materials contributed to the ritual, and selective sacrifice of humans with the deceased to evaluate the energy expended on an individual's mortuary treatment. As discussed previously, energy expended in mortuary treatment reflects the status of the individual in life. By conducting multidimensional analysis in this manner it

becomes possible to distinguish the status of an individual, despite few grave goods and poor preservation (Brown 1981:29). Because of its usefulness as a method for mortuary analysis, the multidimensional approach may be used to test the hypotheses of the New Archaeologists and Postprocessualists, despite their theoretical differences. This multidimensional study will be undertaken by evaluating the mortuary data according to demographics, grave inclusions, burial type, and body orientation.

Children

The examination of the mortuary treatment of children has an important role in the determination of status, according to many archaeologists. Commonly, it is hypothesized that children buried with grave goods indicate the practice of ascribed status in past societies (Schulting 1995; Rothschild 1979, 1990; Brown 1981; Saxe 1970; Binford 1971; Tainter 1978). This theory is based on the assumption that children did not live long enough to acquire social status through their accomplishments (Wason 1994:99), therefore their high status, as evident in grave goods, was ascribed by their birth into a family of high rank. Brown (1981:29) indicates that it is not until a society reaches the point where power gravitates towards certain individuals that children can become the objects of elaborate mortuary treatment. "If the loss of children to a community or lineage can be argued to be critical to the future of a heritable claim, the children can be expected to be singled out for elaborate treatment when the birth rate is low or the family circle is narrow" (Brown 1981:29).

If this were the case, one might ask what the mortuary treatment of a child would be in a society practicing ascribed status where the birth rate is high or the family circle large? The presence of rich grave goods with the remains of a child must be correlated with

some other indicators of ascribed status before making a definitive conclusion based exclusively on grave goods. "Basically, when burials differ in ways which indicate ranked status and infants or children are among those receiving high status treatment, we can infer that status is at least partially inherited" (Wason 1994:99). The inference of hereditary status is stronger when children are buried in a different location, are treated differently from adults, and were accorded prestigious treatment (Brown 1981:32). Archaeologists must examine multiple dimensions of mortuary treatment to test for ascribed status rather than relying exclusively on grave goods to determine ascribed status.

Multiple indicators of ascribed status must be examined because it is possible that the presence of rich child burials may be the result of the achieved status of the surviving family members rather than status ascribed to the child (Peebles and Kus 1977:431). Thus, differential mortuary treatment of children may be attributed to other causes than the expression of ascribed status. High infant mortality rates may influence the treatment accorded to an infant in death. Some societies do not bury newborns or children because they are from the spirit world and had no intention of staying in the human world. The Oowekeeno bury their children in a cemetery separate from adults because they come from above (Olson 1954). Because there may be many causes for the burial of children with grave goods, it is crucial to seek additional dimensions of mortuary treatment to better understand their differential status. While it is not the goal of this study to determine the level of social stratification achieved by Northwest Coast groups some inferences may potentially be generated.

To conduct this burial analysis, information from excavated burials is compiled. Individual burials are compared according to some of the mortuary dimensions discussed by Ravesloot (1988). The burials are divided into gender and age categories within temporal and regional groups. The regional and temporal groups are then compared to examine regional and temporal distribution of age and gender categories. It is hoped that through this procedure patterns of differential burial will be determined which can then be examined in the Northwest Coast ethnohistoric and ethnographic records.

Chapter 3 Northwest Coast Archaeological Sites: Background

This chapter sets the stage for the burial analysis conducted in Chapter Four. It describes the archaeological sites from which burial information is drawn and the criteria used for their selection. The number of sites utilized is too numerous for each to be examined in detail. Instead, the most significant sites are discussed along with an indication of the mortuary record in general to provide a gauge for the representativeness of the burial sample being used in this analysis.

Site Selection Criteria

Site selection criteria had to be established to obtain sites that could provide the maximum amount of information. The sites chosen for study in this analysis must comply with several criteria to facilitate comparison of the burial material through time and space. The use of these selection criteria increases the probability that significant differences discovered between regions may be attributed to differences in mortuary treatment rather than to differing levels of information resulting from variations in excavation methodology.

The sites chosen for study must be professionally excavated. Excavation increases the level of information that is obtained from the site. Through excavation, factors such as preservation conditions, stratigraphy, dating, and scope of the site are more accurately assessed. A survey of the British Columbia sites file indicates that a substantial portion of the human remains recovered on the coast in the past ten years have been surface collections, or excavations of one or a few individuals. This methodology has emerged with the goals of avoiding destruction of significant archaeological sites, and respecting

the wishes of First Nations groups not to disturb burials. While this methodology will continue, it does not lend itself to regional comparisons of burial information because it does not provide data of a comparable nature.

The nature of archaeological recovery differs depending on goals of the project. The mitigation project is often subject to tight time constraints that influence the level of analysis possible. Full excavations often are afforded the luxury of time to conduct a thorough analysis of all aspects of the site and its contents. As a result, it is difficult to compare a site that was examined under mitigative circumstances with full-scale archaeological excavations. Therefore, I have chosen to omit small mitigative recoveries of individual skeletal remains from this regional comparison.

All of the sites examined must have sufficient preservation conditions to identify age and gender of the majority of individuals recovered. This level of information is a fundamental dimension of mortuary analysis necessary to distinguish burial patterns based on age and gender. In conjunction with this information the excavators must have obtained contextual information such as orientation, type of burial, artifact associations, and feature associations. This information is necessary to distinguish differential mortuary treatment.

In addition to information on the context of the burial, there must be a description of the site itself. This is necessary to determine the location of the site so it may be placed in a culture area for analysis. The site description should delineate the extent of the site. This is important to determine how representative the skeletal sample is of the remains at the site.

The sites chosen for examination must be dated to determine their place within Northwest Coast prehistory. This is necessary to determine temporal sequences of mortuary treatment from the archaeological record. Some excavators use a combination of radiocarbon dates and typological comparisons to assign remains to a specific cultural period. All of the sites included have radiocarbon dates. Dates based on artifact associations to a particular cultural period can be problematic, and therefore are avoided where possible. The burials are grouped according to the stages of Northwest Coast prehistory (See Dahm 1994). Many sites contain demographic data without contextual information. These sites are used in demographic calculations, but are omitted from the other dimensions of analysis.

Site Background Information

The intention of this discussion is to give the reader an idea of the variety of burial sites located throughout the Northwest Coast. It is beyond the scope of this analysis to discuss the details of every archaeological site where human remains have been uncovered. Many archaeological sites are discovered and destroyed when modern developments impinge. As a result, many of the burials composing the data for this investigation have been excavated under extreme time constraints and under less than ideal conditions for archaeological investigation.

There are many sites along the Northwest Coast that have been the subject of full-scale archaeological excavations. These sites will be discussed to give an overview of the burial information available in each region of the coast. The general nature of the burial sites in each region is discussed and illustrated.

Queen Charlotte Islands

Blue Jackets Creek (FIUa 4)

This site is located on the Queen Charlotte Islands two and a half kilometers south of Masset on the east shore of Masset Sound (Severs 1974). Maximum recovery of the site was desired because the area had been subdivided for future development (Severs 1974:132). The stratigraphy of the site is variable throughout. The skeletal remains of 28 individuals, in differing states of articulation and preservation, were excavated from the site (Murray 1981:127). No information is provided on the context and grave associations for each individual. In addition, no demographic breakdown of the archaeological population is provided. Most of the individuals were found in differing positions of flexation, on the right side, and facing north (Severs 1974: 136). Most of the flexed burials were found in shallow pits. Three individuals were sitting in an upright position, covered in red ochre. Artifacts were found with most of the burials (Severs 1974:136), but Severs does not give an itemized account of the individuals found with grave goods. In addition to the 28 individuals found at the site several isolated and broken fragments of human bone were also excavated (Severs 1974:136).

Gust Island Burial Shelter (FhUb-1)

This cave site is located 98 kilometers inland from a rocky beach on the shores of Gust Island (MacDonald 1973). The burial shelter was threatened by logging activity and was disturbed by vandals, consequently, only half of the 13 individuals remained in their burial boxes. Time constraints did not permit excavation to sterile rock so additional skeletal remains likely were not collected. As a result it is not possible to determine the date the cave was first used, but it was likely used from the Eighteenth Century until the

middle of the Nineteenth Century based on the presence of Historic period artifacts (MacDonald 1973:41).

Central Coast

Namu (EISx 1)

Namu, a prehistoric midden site, is located south of the confluence of Fitzhugh Sound and Burke Channel in the now largely abandoned cannery settlement of Namu. Forty-two individuals were recovered from the site during excavations by Hester with the University of Colorado (1969-71), and Carlson with Simon Fraser University (1977, 1978, and 1994).

Three stratigraphic components recognized at Namu span almost 10,000 years. The Early period (9,720-5,000 B.P.) is characterized by a black matrix with shellfish remains in its terminal portions (Curtin 1984:9). Cultural remains consist of a microlithic flaked stone tool industry, some bone items, and two burials (Curtin 1984:9). The middle period (5,000-1,000 B.P.) contains thick mixed shell deposits. The tool industry is characterized by a shift from stone to bone tools. Most of the burials come from this time period. The Late period (1,000-200 B.P.) is represented by thin unmixed shell layers separated by burned lenses (Curtin 1984:9). The variety and quantity of artifacts is lower than in the two previous stratigraphic components (Curtin 1984:9). Only two burials are associated with this time period.

Curtin (1984:13) defines a burial as a cluster or group of bones that consists of several elements from one individual and separate from other individuals. Isolated elements are compared to other individuals with similar provenience and are included with that individual if they are similar in gender, age, and morphology. The burials are dated using

a combination of stratigraphic and radiocarbon dating. Some areas of the site contained fewer burials due to a lack of midden deposit (Carlson, in Curtin 1984:11). The information on the burials from this site is detailed, including contextual and demographic information.

Owikeno Lake (EkSp 13)

This site is located on the central British Columbia Coast near the mouth of the Sheemahant River. The site represents a historic cemetery likely dating close to the 1862 smallpox epidemic (Cybulski, personal communication Feb 15 1999). Excavations were conducted because of concerns over vandalism and destruction (Cybulski 1977:50, 1999). As a result the number of individuals present is based upon MNI counts. Eight thousand artifacts were recovered, along with the skeletal remains of 50 individuals (Cybulski 1977). The skeletal remains were analyzed during excavation and placed in a burial house in accordance with band wishes that the remains not leave the site. Despite the large quantities of Historic period artifacts recovered, the high level of disturbance makes associations difficult to determine (Cybulski personal communication, Feb 15 1999). As a result, the burials from this site are used here only in the demographic analysis.

Northern Coast

Prince Rupert Harbor (GbTo 33 & 36)

These two midden sites, located on Prince Rupert Harbor, were excavated because they were threatened by the development of a deep-sea shipping terminal (Inglis 1974:64). Railway construction and associated camps in the early 1900's, military encampments, and cabins have extensively disturbed the sites. The sites were scheduled for destruction so the excavators aimed at gathering the largest sample possible given

their time constraints. Fifty burial features were excavated at GbTo 33 and an additional thirteen at GbTo 36. No demographic breakdown of the burials is provided by Inglis (1974). Inglis makes no mention of the presence or absence of grave inclusions.

Greenville Burial Ground (GgTj 6)

This site is located in traditional Nisga'a territory, 28 kilometers from the mouth of the Nass River in northern British Columbia. The site was used as a cemetery from AD 450 to European contact (Cybulski 1992:1). The remains of 57 individuals were identified from skeletal remains excavated from the site (Cybulski 1992:1). The site was discovered during the excavation of a drainage ditch in a new housing development (Cybulski 1992: 2). The construction activities resulted in a great deal of disturbance according to Cybulski (1992:15). One hundred and seventy one elements had been recovered by the time the excavation crews arrived. Over 1400 disturbed elements were recovered (Cybulski 1992:15). "Human skeletal remains were frequently encountered, either as single or grouped or disturbed elements or as intact or partly intact burials, throughout the horizontal extent of the site" (Cybulski 1992: 15). Preservation of the remains was assisted by the creation of a neutral pH level by the midden deposits. The lack of structural features, such as post molds, led Cybulski to conclude that there was no evidence of prehistoric structures (Cybulski 1992:17).

The cemetery appears to have been in reasonably continuous use for 1000 years (Cybulski 1992:18). A clustering of radiocarbon dates indicates three periods of cemetery usage. The early layer (AD 566-760) and middle layer (AD 770-1010) were separated by a statistically insignificant ten year gap. The late period burials (AD 1180-1290) were separated from the middle ones by a 170 year gap. The burials in the later layer were not

buried in shell deposits like the other two layers. "The fact that shell was not a matrix feature of this later use further suggests that the presence of shell may itself have been an associated mortuary ritual that varied through time" (Cybulski 1992:27).

Despite the disturbance level, the information on Greenville is valuable for its long duration of site usage and high quality of analysis.

West Coast of Vancouver Island

Hesquiat Harbor (DiSo5,9-13,15,16,18-20)

Hesquiat Harbor is located on the southwest coast of Vancouver Island. The remains of 108 individuals were removed from 11 sites. Skeletal remains were removed from these sites as a burial relocation project in reaction to increasing vandalism. The remains were studied in the field prior to their re-burial in a crypt. "Remains at all sites were so badly disturbed that few intact and complete skeletons were recoverable" (Cybulski 1978:13). The sites date to the early Historic period.

Gulf of Georgia

Crescent Beach (DgRr 1)

Crescent Beach is 24 kilometers south of Vancouver in South Surrey. This midden site has been the subject of extensive study (Beattie 1976, 1980; Conaty and Curtin 1984; Trace 1981; Percy 1975), perhaps due to its location in the densely populated Vancouver lower mainland area. Much of the information about this site has come from mitigative reports, where time was a limiting factor for the investigations.

Beattie (1976 and 1980) studied 22 skeletons recovered from previous excavations. The burials are dated based upon stratigraphic associations. Twelve of the burials are undisturbed or stratigraphically located immediately after their discovery (Beattie

1976:155). Conaty and Curtin (1984) conducted a mitigative investigation necessitated by the extension of sewer lines. Twenty-five human remains were recovered during a sewer excavation in addition to twenty incidents of isolated human remains.

Duke Point (DgRx 5)

This site was surveyed and excavated to gather as much information before its destruction caused by construction of an industrial park and deep-sea port (Murray 1982:5). The site is located on a peninsula extending from Vancouver Island. It is bordered by Northumberland Channel, Gabriola Island, and a lagoon (Murray 1982:3). Three stratigraphic zones were identified. The upper level contained finely crushed and sometimes burned shell with a dark brown silty to sandy loam (Murray 1982:8). This level contains Historic period artifacts as well as microblades and ground stone artifacts. Calibrated radiocarbon dates for this level are A.D. 910, A.D. 590, A.D. 1240, and A.D. 1260.

The middle level is composed of dark brown clay, burned soil, ash lenses, and burned shell, and higher quantities of fire cracked rock. A mass burial of ten individuals is moderately well preserved. This component, dated to 600 B.C., exhibits an increase in ground stone disc beads, microblades, bone and ground stone artifacts, and quartz crystal flakes. No list of associated artifacts or physical descriptions were given for the individual skeletal remains. Shell disk beads, probably necklaces, were found around the necks of two children, and a possible bone blanket pin or ornament was associated with one of the young female adults (Murray 1982:364). Some of the remains were on the right and left sides, heads aligned both north and south, while some were in an extended position (Murray 1982:364).

The lower zone is composed of dark reddish brown soil and sandy clay. There is little fire-cracked rock, no shell, and high quantities of water-rounded gravel and cobbles. There are few faunal remains or artifacts associated with this component dated at 2760 B.C.

Some miscellaneous remains were found from other areas in the site, but age and gender determinations can not be made due to their fragmentary condition (Murray 1982:365). Some burials may have been located in the face of a midden, which has undergone extensive erosion. Murray concludes that the small sample of burials found at the site do not comprise a representative sample, and should not be used to examine population trends (Murray 1982:367).

Cattle Point (S.J.1)

This site is located on the shore of San Juan Island situated in the San Juan Archipelago in the northern portion of Washington Sound. The site is on the south shore of the island facing the Strait of Juan de Fuca. The site is large, but its exact extent could not be determined because of disturbance attributed to later habitation (King 1950:3). Two cairns were discovered during excavation. One of these was disturbed by plow action, while the other was buried under a deposit of shell. The skeletal remains of nine individuals were uncovered during excavation. This sample of the population is not enough to compose a representative sample (King 1950: 77) of the group inhabiting or using the site and their mortuary practices.

Somenos Creek (DeRw 18)

This site is located on Somenos Creek, close to the town of Duncan, on the southeastern portion of Vancouver Island. The site was discovered in 1992 during

construction of a residential subdivision. Eleven individuals were recovered from the site (Warner 1993). An additional fourteen individuals were recovered during 1994 excavations along with the partial remains of another ten individuals. The initial goal of the project, one hundred per cent recovery, was halted at the request of the Cowichan Tribes (Brown 1996:12). Brown's analysis focuses on the fourteen individuals recovered during the 1994 excavations. He notes that four of the additional ten human remains recovered were slab burials and the remaining were located in shallow pits (Brown 1996:26). Brown reports that the skeletal remains were in poor condition "In many cases crania and long bones were crushed and fragmented; some remains dissolved into powder during recovery, and some skeletons were incomplete" (Brown 1996:26). Time constraints imposed by poor preservation and the Cowichan's desire to re-inter the remains post haste limited analysis. Slab, box, and cairn burials, multiple interments in a shallow pit, and individual interments in shallow pits were all observed.

False Narrows/Senewelets (DgRw 4)

The False Narrows site is located on Gabriola Island, one of the Gulf Islands situated east of the southern portion of Vancouver Island. The site is located on the shores of False Narrows, which separates Gabriola and Mudge Islands. This midden site, situated in the traditional territory of the Coast Salish, was used at least 2000 years ago (Burley 1988:7).

The site, discovered in 1962 excavated in 1976 and 1977, has been disturbed by clearing vegetation, cultivation, and erosion. The site is composed of a series of three terraces rising from sea level to 13 meters. "Erosion along the False Narrows shore line creates difficulties in estimating the original extent of occupation" (Burley 1988:13).

The site is composed of four components ranging from Middle Marpole to Historic times (Burley 1988:41). The first component, False Narrows I, is characterized by the most abundant artifact assemblage. It consists of a high number of personal items and ornaments, and is a variant on the Marpole culture type (Burley 1988:41). False Narrows II is a transitional component to III and IV, which belong to the Gulf of Georgia culture type. Eighty six individuals were recovered from the site.

Montague Harbor (DfRu 13)

This site is located in Montague Harbor Marine Park on the southwest shore of Galiano Island (Mitchell 1971:75). This site consists of a series of shell middens, the largest of which is DfRu 13. The site has been subjected to considerable wave and water erosion, causing the loss of an 11-12 meter by 198 meter section of the site (Mitchell 1971:78). The remaining site is 12 meters wide and 107 meters long, and varying in depth to a maximum of two to two and a half meters. The site has also been subjected to attrition attributed to park development. Test cuts were undertaken by Mitchell (1971) to determine the best location for a large scale excavation. A full-scale excavation was undertaken for three months and yielded 834 artifacts, 18 burials, and 61 features (Mitchell 1971:80).

The Hill Site (DfRu 4)

The Hill site is located on the north side of Ganges Harbor on Saltspring Island. This site was excavated in 1973 as part of a mitigation project. The site has been subjected to destruction by modern residences, high tides, and roads providing access to the beaches (Roberts 1973:1). The site was excavated to salvage information that would be lost during construction on the property. The midden deposits contained primarily clam shell,

consisting of mussel, whelk, and cockle shell, with no native oyster shell. Excavations yielded a variety of tools composed of stone, bone, and shell. Twenty-two burials were recovered; three of which were recovered by a backhoe (Roberts 1973:6). The area that was excavated was a small portion of the site, so the author concludes that the recovered sample is not representative of the site's occupation (Roberts 1973:10). No dates are indicated, but stratigraphic context is discussed. Hall and Haggarty place the site in the Marpole culture type based upon the artifact's similarity to Beach Grove, False Narrows, and Marpole (Hall and Haggarty 1981:98). An osteological analysis of the burials and their archaeological meaning was conducted by Hall and Haggarty (1981).

Long Harbor (DfRu 44)

Long Harbor is located on the eastern side of Saltspring Island. The site is 195 meters along a spit, with deposits ranging from one to three meters in depth (Johnstone 1988:3). The site was excavated in 1987 to salvage the south end of the site that was endangered by development. The remainder of the site was sampled to better understand the site's content, formation, and chronology (Johnstone 1988:4). Twenty-two individuals were excavated from the site.

Glenrose Cannery (DgRr 6)

This site is located on the south bank of the Fraser River five kilometers opposite and downstream from New Westminster. The site is composed of 200 meters of midden deposit exposed along the riverbank and cut by railroad tracks (Matson 1976:2). Disturbance has also been caused by seasonal fluctuations in the water level of the river. The stratigraphy is variable throughout the site, and exhibits St. Mungo and Marpole phases. No intermediary Locarno phase was present, and there is a 1000 year time gap in

the radiocarbon dates and cultural deposits (Matson 1976:20). The skeletal remains of 22 individuals, in varying states of preservation and in 19 burial features, were excavated. "Burials were confined to the Marpole and upper part of the St. Mungo stratigraphic zones" (Styles 1976:203). Root growth and rodent activity caused disturbance of some skeletal remains (Styles 1976:203).

Pender Canal Site (DeRt 1 and 2)

This site consists of two archaeological sites, DeRt 1 and DeRt 2. Due to concern over severe erosion, Pender Canal site was excavated by Simon Fraser University in 1984, 1985 and 1986 with the goal of 100 per cent site excavation (Carlson 1985:7). The site was partially destroyed in 1902-03 during canal excavations and consequently has been subjected to erosion (Carlson 1985:48). The site is a shell midden, located on the northwest side of an artificial canal dividing Pender Island into North and South Pender. The shell midden deposit is composed of poorly stratified lenses of burned shell, rock features, hearth stones, faunal bones, and burials (Carlson 1985:56). Both the Locarno Beach and San Juan Phases are well represented with a less well defined Late Marpole Phase (Carlson 1986). Eighty-five individuals have been identified from the primary and secondary burials excavated at both Pender sites. The primary inhumations are completely or semi-articulated individuals with little to no disturbance (Weeks 1986:94). The secondary interments are disturbed, disarticulated or scattered. The Primary inhumations occur at greater depth than the secondary interments, which Weeks interprets to reflect changes in burial practices over time (1985:80). Weeks demonstrates that the skeletal population is characterized by degenerative changes in dentition and osteoarthritis which indicate a mature population (Weeks 1986:99).

Scattered Remains

In addition to the complete skeletal remains recovered from the sites discussed, it is common to find scattered remains throughout the coast. It is difficult to determine the number of individuals represented by fragmentary scattered remains, their age and gender. The high frequency of these sites demonstrates the difficulty with deriving demographic estimates from Northwest Coast archaeological skeletal data. The frequency of scattered and fragmentary human remains indicates that the remains of some individuals were treated differently from those who have been preserved in anatomical association. Is the high number of scattered human remains a result of differential burial practices or post-depositional factors? Questions such as these are further examined once patterns of mortuary differentiation have been identified.

The excavated burial remains from the coast originate from diverse archaeological sites. Many were excavated under differing methodologies based on the recovery goals of the project. Only the burials that have been excavated from major archaeological projects will be utilized in this analysis as their common recovery type facilitates comparison. It is the tendency of full-scale excavations to produce detailed information when compared to the recovery of isolated individuals. Full-scale archaeological excavations produce detailed information on the size of the site, number of individuals, temporal relationships between individuals, stratigraphic and contextual information that the recovery of one individual from a site can not. The quantity of full-scale archaeological excavations differs between each area of the coast, resulting in differential representation of each geographical region. The quantity of remains from each geographical region and the burial remains from each is examined in Chapter Four.

Chapter 4 Analysis

Introduction

This chapter presents the compilation and analysis of Northwest Coast burial data to determine the extent of differentiation in the mortuary domain. The information compiled from the burials is grouped demographically, temporally, and by gender and age class. The demographic information is used to compare the number of adults, childrens, and infants as well as male and female remains through time. Any patterns of differential treatment determined from the demographic analysis is further investigated by examining the distribution of grave goods, interment type, and body position.

Methodology

The categories of adult, juveniles, children, and infants are defined osteologically and culturally. The archaeological remains are categorized based on determinants such as tooth eruption and fusion of the epiphyses. Based upon age, they are placed in a category such as infant, child, juvenile, and adult. These categories are ones that exist with us in the present and are imposed on the remains based on their physical morphology. These categories are a reflection of the age divisions practiced in western culture, which is primarily manifested in the distinction of a juvenile class. In many cultures, including Northwest Coast ethno-historic groups, children progress to adulthood in rites of initiation therefore bypassing the juvenile category. Therefore in this study the juvenile category is eliminated. Infants are 0-2.99 years, children are 3-12.99 years, and adults are from 13 years and up.

The skeletal remains and reports themselves are highly variable. The human remains from each site are found in varying states of preservation and fragmentation. Some of the

skeletal remains are easily dated based on radiocarbon and stratigraphic evidence while others are found completely out of context due to poor preservation conditions or mitigative circumstances. In addition, many of the burials can not be aged due to the absence of necessary morphological indicators.

Reporting of the remains from each site varies as much as the remains themselves. Many reports provide demographic information for the populations excavated, while other reports only indicate the number of individuals recovered. Despite these differences, the excavated burial data comprise a sample of the remains present at the archaeological site. The burial population itself does not represent a random sample of the living population because each individual does not have an equal opportunity to be included in the burial sample due to differential burial practices and preservation. While the burial population does not consist of a random sample of the living population, it nevertheless is a sample, and a sizable one at that.

Demographics

General Trends

The data set consists of 991 burials from 58 coastal sites (see Appendix I). The demographic information presented in Figure 3 is a combination of all burials from all time periods and geographic areas. Many of the burials in this data set are not dated. Age determinations were not possible for five per cent of the population. Infants compose eleven per cent of the population and children 14 per cent. Adults compose the largest age group at seventy per cent of the population.

Age	North Coast	Central Coast	Queen Charlotte Islands	West Vancouver Island	Gulf of Georgia	Total	Per cent
Unknown	0	4	16	1	28	49	5
Infant	2	17	8	18	64	109	11
Child	12	17	5	25	78	137	14
Adult	46	78	49	46	477	696	70
Total	60	116	78	90	647	991	
Per cent	6	11	8	9	65		

Table 2. Number of burials from excavated sites by region.

Table 2 demonstrates regional disparity in the quantity of burial data. Only six per cent of the excavated burials come from the Northern Coast, 11 per cent from the Central coast, eight per cent from the Queen Charlotte Islands, and nine per cent from the Vancouver Island region. In contrast an overwhelming 65 per cent of the excavated burials come from the Gulf of Georgia region. While this regional disparity exists and must be recognized, it does not detract from the individual representativeness of the excavations within each region. As a result of the disparity in burial samples between geographical regions of the coast it is necessary to utilize percentages when comparing demographic data.

North Coast

The burials from this area comprise six per cent of the burial sample population, and were excavated primarily from the Greenville Cemetery. Sixty individuals have been excavated from this area. Three per cent of the population are infants, 20 per cent are children and 77 per cent are adults.

Central Coast

Eleven per cent of the burial data sample comes from the Central Coast. Three per cent of the burials were not identifiable to age. Fifteen per cent of the population are infants, 15 per cent are children, and 67 per cent are adults. The per cent of infant burials is much higher than in the North coast. Most of the burials from this region come from Namu.

Queen Charlotte Islands

Like the Central Coast, few archaeological excavations of cemetery sites have been conducted in the Queen Charlotte Islands region. The individuals recovered from this region constitute eight per cent of the burial data. Twenty per cent of the population could not be identified to age. Ten per cent of the individuals were infants, six per cent children, and 63 per cent adults. Like in the Northern and Central regions of the coast there is a low per cent of infants and children.

Vancouver Island

This region represents nine per cent of the burial data for the Northwest Coast geographical region. One per cent of the individuals excavated in the Vancouver Island region could not be identified to age. Twenty per cent of the population are infants, 28 per cent children and 51 per cent adults. This population exhibits exceptionally high percentages of infants and children in comparison to the other geographical regions.

Gulf of Georgia

This geographical area has been extensively investigated, and provides a rich sample of burials for analysis. Sixty five per cent of the Northwest Coast burial population comes from this area. The Gulf of Georgia region is located in the most densely populated region of British Columbia, causing increased incidence of conflict between economic

development and archaeological sites. As a result, more excavations have occurred in this area than any other region. Four per cent of the population could not be aged. Ten per cent of the population are infants, 12 per cent children, and 74 per cent adults. This population again exhibits the same low percentage of children and infants burials as in the central coast and Queen Charlotte Island regions.

Many questions are raised by these data. Why is Vancouver Island the only region where the percentage of children and infants is higher than the other regions? Why is there such a low per cent of infants on the North Coast? A more detailed regional and temporal breakdown of the burial data can provide some answers to these questions.

There is a disproportionate number of burials from each geographic region of the Northwest Coast which hampers regional comparisons. The Gulf of Georgia region is over-represented while all other geographical areas are under-represented. Because the sample is so biased to the Gulf of Georgia, it is difficult to conduct meaningful statistical tests to ascertain the significance of the differences in demographics and burial features between regions. Consequently, the nature of the data demands that comparisons be made using basic proportions.

Streamlined Sample

More insight on the demographic information may be gained by further classifying the burials according to time phases in each geographic area (see Appendix II). Where possible, the burials are grouped by age class, region and time phase. Burial reports lacking the appropriate information for classification are eliminated from this phase of analysis.

In the process of compiling the burials for each phase in each area, many burials were eliminated because they are not dated by radiocarbon or stratigraphy. As a result, 362 individual burials, or 37 per cent of the sample, is eliminated from this phase of the analysis. While a large portion of the initial burial sample is removed from the analysis, the proportions of each age category remain similar. The initial parent sample is composed of 70 per cent adults, 14 per cent children, and 11 per cent infants while the streamlined sample is composed of 69 per cent adults, 15 per cent children, and 13 per cent infants. Therefore the loss of information serves to increase the integrity of the sample rather than adversely effecting its representativeness.

The streamlined sample can be broken down into prehistoric and historic components. Four hundred and twenty-seven prehistoric individuals are dated and aged, 202 historic individuals are dated and aged. These two samples, prehistoric and historic (Table 3), are compared to examine the differences between the two populations. Before conducting a comparison of the prehistoric and historic samples, it is necessary to examine the nature of each sample.

Prehistoric

The prehistoric portion of the sample consists of 76 per cent adults, 14 per cent children, and 10 per cent infants. Table 4 presents the number of individuals in each time interval and region. Table 5 presents the percentage of each age class in the geographical regions through time. The resulting analysis is discussed regionally.

HISTORIC					
Geographic Area	Infants	Children	Adults	Unknown	Total
Vancouver Island	18	24	45	1	88
Queen Charlotte	6	1	22	9	38
Central Coast	17	9	41	5	72
Gulf of Georgia	1	0	3	0	4
Total	42	34	111	15	202
Percentage of the population	21%	17%	55%	7%	

Prehistoric					
Geographic Area	Infants	Children	Adults	Total	
Gulf of Georgia	37	43	238	318	
Central Coast	1	6	31	38	
Northern Coast	2	9	35	46	
Queen Charlottes	1	4	19	24	
Vancouver Island	0	1	2	3	
Total	41	63	325	429	
Per cent of the population	10%	14%	76%		

Table 3. The number of prehistoric and historic skeletal remains by region composing the streamlined sample.

Gulf of Georgia	Infants	Children	Adults	Total
1500 BP-European Contact	3	8	21	32
2500-1500 BP (Marpole)	32	29	160	221
3500-2500 BP (Locarno Beach)	1	0	34	35
5500-3500 BP (Charles)	1	6	23	30
Total	37	43	238	318

Queen Charlotte Islands	Infants	Children	Adults	Total
1500 BP-European Contact	0	0	0	0
4300-2000 BP	1	3	18	22
Total	1	3	18	22

North Coast	Infants	Children	Adults	Total
660-770 BP (Late)	0	3	12	15
940-1180 BP (Middle)	2	6	13	21
1190-1394 BP (Early)	0	0	10	10
Total	2	9	35	46

Central Coast	Infants	Children	Adults	Total
2000-3000 BP	0	2	4	6
3000-4000 BP	1	2	14	17
4000-5000 BP	0	2	11	13
5000-6000 BP	0	0	2	2
Total	1	6	31	38

Vancouver Island	Infants	Children	Adults	Total
1130-1730 BP	0	1	2	3

Table 4. The number of prehistoric individuals assigned to time phase and region from the streamlined sample.

Table 5 presents a comparison of the per cent of individuals in each age class by region and time interval. All of the regions contain a high percentage of adult remains, with a smaller percentage of children and infant remains. The distribution of infant burials is sparse in all geographic areas and time phases with the exception of the Marpole phase of the Gulf of Georgia. Eleven per cent of the population from the Gulf of Georgia are infants. This is higher than the Queen Charlotte Islands and North Coast samples at four per cent infants, as well as the three per cent from the Central Coast.

Historic

The historic sample consists of 202 individuals (Appendix III), 15 (seven per cent of the population) of which were not identified to age or gender. Fifty five per cent of the population are adults, 16 per cent children, and 21 per cent infants. Figure 4 demonstrates a large difference in the relative percentage of individuals in each age category between the prehistoric and Historic periods. During the Historic period, infants represent 21 per cent of the population, children 16, and adults 55. In contrast the prehistoric record for all areas exhibits ten per cent infants, 14 per cent children and 76 per cent adults. From the prehistoric to historic time periods there was an 11 per cent jump in the per cent of infant's remains, and a 21 per cent decrease in the per cent of adult remains.

A Chi Square statistical test is calculated to determine the level of significance of the differences in the demographics of the age classes between the historic and prehistoric sample populations (Appendix V). The Chi Square analysis resulted in a value of 8.05 at the 0.05 significance level which is larger than the expected value of 5.99 at two degrees

Gulf of Georgia	Infants	Children	Adults	Total
1500 BP-European Contact	9%	25%	66%	10%
2500-1500 BP (Marpole)	15%	13%	72%	69%
3500-2500 BP (Locarno Beach)	3%	0%	97%	11%
5500-3500 BP (Charles)	3%	20%	77%	9%
Total	11%	13%	76%	

Queen Charlotte Islands	Infants	Children	Adults	Total
1500 BP-European Contact	0	0	100%	4%
4300-2000 BP	4%	17%	78%	96%
Total	4%	17%	79%	

North Coast	Infants	Children	Adults	Total
660-770 BP (Late)	0	20%	80%	33%
940-1180 BP (Middle)	10%	29%	62%	46%
1190-1394 BP (Early)	0	0	100%	22%
Total	4%	20%	76%	

Central Coast	Infants	Children	Adults	Total
2000-3000 BP	0	33%	66%	16%
3000-4000 BP	6%	12%	82%	45%
4000-5000 BP	0	15%	85%	34%
5000-6000 BP	0	0	100%	5%
Total	3%	16%	82%	

Table 5. The per cent of individuals by region and time phase.

of freedom. Therefore there is a significant difference between the age classes in the prehistoric and historic samples. What can the differences in the demographics of age class between the historic and prehistoric samples be attributed to? Differences in burial practices and/or changes in demographics of the population caused by the arrival of European may play a role in these differences, and is examined in the following chapter.

Demographics of Physiological Sex Categories

The original burial sample was classified into sex categories based on the information provided by each researcher. Twenty six per cent of the adults are female and 28 per cent are male (Table 6). The prehistoric streamlined data resulted in similar percentages with twenty seven per cent of the population female, and thirty per cent of the population male.

Of the 202 historic burials, 46 are adult females and 48 are adult males (Table 7). Table 7 demonstrates the distribution of the gender classes between the historic burials for each geographic region. Table 7 demonstrates a relatively equal number of males and females throughout all geographic regions of the coast for the historic period. This pattern can also be observed for the prehistoric period.

The numbers of male (n=136, 32%) and female (n=124, 29%) adult individuals listed in Table 8, demonstrate that there is not a difference in the proportions of males to females in the streamlined sample. When the prehistoric individuals are further broken

Age and Sex Groups	Central Coast	Queen Charlotte Islands	Northern Coast	Vancouver Island	Gulf of Georgia	Total	Per cent
Unknown Sex and Age	4	16	0	1	28	49	5
Unknown Sex Adults	15	15	3	7	115	155	16
Unknown Sex Children	17	5	12	21	66	121	12
Unknown Sex Infants	17	8	2	18	64	109	11
Female Adults	32	18	18	17	171	256	26
Female Children	0	0	0	3	5	8	1
Male Adults	31	16	25	22	191	285	28
Male Children	0	0	0	1	7	8	1
Total	116	78	60	90	647	991	100

Table 6. The number of individuals by gender in all Northwest Coast burials.

Age	Gender	Vancouver Island	Queen Charlotte Islands	Central Coast	Gulf of Georgia	Total
?	?	1	9	5	0	15
Adult	?	6	6	4	1	17
Adult	Female	17	9	19	1	46
Adult	Male	22	7	18	1	48
Child	?	21	1	9	0	31
Child	Male	1	0	0	0	1
Child	Female	2	0	0	0	2
Infant	?	18	6	17	1	42
Total		88	38	72	4	202

Table 7. Gender and age class distribution by region for historic burials.

Age and Sex	Central Coast	Gulf of Georgia	Queen Charlotte Islands	Northern Coast	Vancouver Island	Total	Per cent
Unknown Sex and Age	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Unknown Sex Adult	5	55	1	3	0	64	15
Unknown Sex Child	6	31	3	9	1	50	12
Unknown sex Infants	1	37	1	2	0	41	10
Female Adult	14	87	9	13	1	124	29
Female Child	0	5	0	0	0	5	1
Male Adult	12	96	8	19	1	136	32
Male Child	0	7	0	0	0	7	1
Total	38	318	22	46	3	427	100

Table 8. The number of prehistoric individuals of each sex in the streamlined burial sample.

Central Coast	Unknown Adult	Female Adult	Male Adult	Child	Infant	Total
1000-2000 BP	0	0	0	1	0	1
2000-3000 BP	0	3	1	1	0	5
3000-4000 BP	3	6	6	2	1	18
4000-5000 BP	1	5	4	2	0	12
5000-6000 BP	1	0	1	0	0	2
Total	5	14	12	6	1	38

Gulf of Georgia	Unknown Adult	Female Adult	Male Adult	Child	Infant	Total
1500 BP- European Contact	8	7	6	8	3	32
1500-2500BP (Marpole)	41	52	67	29	32	221
2500-3500 BP (Locarno Beach)	4	14	16	0	1	35
3500-5500 BP (Charles)	2	14	7	6	1	30
Total	55	87	96	43	37	318

Queen Charlotte Islands	Unknown Adult	Female Adult	Male Adult	Child	Infant	Total
1500BP- European Contact	0	0	0	0	0	0
2000-4300 BP	1	9	8	3	1	22
Total	1	9	8	3	1	22

North Coast	Unknown Adult	Female Adult	Male Adult	Child	Infant	Total
660-770 BP (Late)	1	2	9	3	0	15
940-1180 BP (Middle)	1	6	6	6	2	21
1190-1394 BP (Early)	1	5	4	0	0	10
Total	3	13	19	9	2	46

Vancouver Island	Unknown Adult	Female Adult	Male Adult	Child	Infant	Total
1130-1730 BP		1	1	1		3

Table 9. The number of prehistoric dated individuals in each gender class.

down temporally (Table 9) some differences between the gender classes appear. Most of the female-to-male ratios are consistently equal with the exception of the Marpole and Charles Phases of the Gulf of Georgia. Thirty three per cent (N=52) of the adult Marpole population are female and forty two per cent (N=67) are male, while 25 per cent of the adult population is of unknown gender. These proportions differ from the more equal ratio of males and females seen in the other geographic regions and time phases on the coast.

The adult population of the Charles Phase of the Gulf of Georgia is composed of 47 per cent female and 23 per cent male, while only 7 per cent of the adult population are of unknown gender.

One hundred and twenty four adults (38 per cent of the adults) in the prehistoric sample are female, 143 (42 per cent of the adults) are male, and 64 adults could not be identified to gender class (19 per cent). Forty two per cent (N=46) of the adult individuals dated to the historic period are female, 43 per cent (N=48) are male, and 15 per cent (N=17) of the adults could not be identified to gender. The Historic period demonstrates a more equal distribution of male and female individuals than the prehistoric period. Are the differences in the percentage of males and females between the Historic and prehistoric periods a result of differential burial treatment, or the difficulty in recognizing gender due to post-depositional factors? An examination of the presence of grave inclusions between the gender classes may help to indicate if these differences can be attributed to differential burial practices.

Grave Inclusions

The individuals from the streamlined burial sample excavated with grave inclusions were extracted and sorted by region, gender, age, and date (Appendix III). Grave inclusions were considered to be any item that could have been included with the deceased as a result of mortuary practices. Items considered as grave inclusions range from seeds in the Northern Coast to elaborate items of personal adornment in the Gulf of Georgia region. The demographics of the individuals found with grave inclusions are here discussed, followed by a brief examination of the wide variety of grave inclusions. This discussion focuses on the prehistoric burial sample as few grave inclusions have been found with Historic period burials. Only seven historic burials have been found with grave inclusions, three male and four female. The grave goods range from a ship's compass to buttons. This sample comprises such a small number of the historic burials that it is unlikely that it comprises a representative sample of the historic population and as a result will not be examined. This discussion is undertaken in the hope of clarifying the patterns of differential age and gender representation revealed previously.

Grave Inclusions and Age Classes

Table 10 outlines the quantity of prehistoric individuals from each time phase and geographic area that were recovered with grave goods. Table 11 presents the proportions of individuals in each age category excavated with grave goods. Overall, 124 individuals, composing 29 per cent of the sample population contained grave inclusions. Five of the 41 infants (12 per cent) in the streamlined sample were excavated with grave inclusions. Sixteen of the 62 children (26 per cent) in the streamlined sample were excavated with grave inclusions. One hundred and three of the 324 adults (32 per cent) were excavated

with grave inclusions. Sixty eight per cent of the burials with grave goods come from the Gulf of Georgia.

North Coast

Thirty six per cent of the graves from this area contain grave goods, and those individuals represent 13 per cent of Northwest Coast population excavated with grave inclusions. None of the two infants excavated in this region contain grave inclusions. Six per cent of the total number of individuals with grave inclusions are children. Of the children in this region eleven per cent contain grave goods. Ninety four per cent of graves excavated with grave inclusions are adults, yet only 43 per cent of the adult population were excavated with grave inclusions. The burials with grave inclusions from all time periods in this region are characteristically elderberry seeds or wood fibers.

Thirty seven per cent of the individuals from the North Coast excavated with grave inclusions come from 660-770 BP. Forty per cent of the individuals from this time period were excavated with grave inclusions. No children or infants were excavated with grave inclusions. Yet 50 per cent of the adult population was excavated with grave inclusions.

The same per cent of individuals was excavated with grave goods dating from 940-1180 BP as 660-770 BP. However, only 29 per cent of the individuals from the former time period were excavated with grave inclusions, in contrast to the 50 per cent from 660-770 BP. There are no infants excavated with grave inclusions from 940-1180 BP. Seventeen per cent of the graves with grave inclusions from this time period are children's, and 17 per cent of the children are excavated with grave inclusions. Eighty three per cent of the individuals with grave goods from this time are adults. Thirty eight per cent of the adults from this time period are excavated with grave inclusions.

Gulf of Georgia	Infants	Children	Adults	Total
1500 BP-European Contact	0	3	8	11
2500-1500 BP (Marpole)	5	8	37	50
3500-2500 BP (Locarno Beach)	0	0	12	12
5500-3500 BP (Charles)	0	2	10	12
Total	5	13	67	85

Queen Charlotte Islands	Infants	Children	Adults	Total
1500 BP-European Contact	0	0	1	1
4300-2000 BP	0	0	0	0
Total	0	0	1	1

North Coast	Infants	Children	Adults	Total
660-770 BP (Late)	0	0	6	6
940-1180 BP (Middle)	0	1	5	6
1190-1394 BP (Early)	0	0	4	4
Total	0	1	15	16

Central Coast	Infants	Children	Adults	Total
1000-2000 BP	0	1	0	1
2000-3000 BP	0	1	3	4
3000-4000 BP	0	0	14	14
4000-5000 BP	0	0	3	3
5000-6000 BP	0	0	0	0
Total	0	2	20	22

Table 10. The number of dated individuals excavated with grave goods.

Gulf of Georgia	Infants	Children	Adults
1500 BP-European Contact	0	37%	61%
2500-1500 BP (Marpole)	16%	28%	31%
3500-2500 BP (Locarno Beach)	0	0	40%
5500-3500 BP (Charles)	0	33%	48%
Total	16%	32%	26%

North Coast	Infants	Children	Adults
660-770 BP (Late)	0	0	50%
940-1180 BP (Middle)	0	17%	38%
1190-1394 BP (Early)	0	0	40%
Total	0	11%	43%

Central Coast	Infants	Children	Adults
2000-3000 BP	0	50%	25%
3000-4000 BP	0	0	29%
4000-5000 BP	0	50%	27%
5000-6000 BP	0	0	0
Total	0	33%	65%

Table 11. The percent of individuals in each age class excavated with grave inclusions.

Twenty five per cent of the graves from the North Coast are dated 1190-1394 BP. Forty per cent of the individuals from this time period were excavated with grave inclusions. Forty per cent of adults from this time period were excavated with grave inclusions, and constitute 100 per cent of the sample. No children or infants were excavated with grave inclusions.

Central Coast

Eighteen per cent of the graves with inclusions come from this region. Fifty-eight per cent of the burials excavated in this region contain grave inclusions. Nine per cent of the individuals with grave goods are children, and 33 per cent of the children's graves were excavated with inclusions. Ninety one per cent of the burials with grave goods are adults, and 65 per cent of the region's adults contain grave inclusions. No infants were excavated with grave goods in this region.

Four per cent of the burials with grave inclusions date to 1000-2000BP. The only burial from this time period, a child, was excavated with grave inclusions.

Eighteen per cent of the burials with grave goods in this region come from the time period 2000-3000 BP. Twenty five per cent of the burials with grave inclusions from this time period are children. Fifty per cent of the children from this time period were excavated with grave inclusions. Seventy-five per cent of the graves with inclusions are adult, and 75 per cent of the adult population was excavated with grave inclusions.

Sixty-four per cent of the burials with grave goods are dated to 3000-4000 BP. Eighty two per cent of the population from this time contain grave inclusions. All of the individuals from this time period are adults, who were all excavated with grave inclusions.

Fourteen per cent of the burials with grave goods in this region are dated to 4000-5000 BP. Twenty three per cent of the burials from this time contain grave goods. All of the individuals with grave inclusions are adults but only 27 per cent of the adult population were excavated with grave inclusions.

Gulf of Georgia

The Gulf of Georgia region represents the region with the most number of individuals excavated with grave inclusions at sixty-eight per cent. Twenty seven per cent of the individuals from the region contain grave inclusions. This region also demonstrates a higher percent of child and infant burials than the other regions discussed. Thirteen per cent of the infants graves contain grave inclusions and six per cent of the graves with grave inclusions are infants. Thirty per cent of the children's graves contain grave goods, and represent 15 per cent of the individuals excavated with grave goods. Twenty eight per cent of the adult burials were excavated with grave inclusions, and represent 79 per cent of the population with grave inclusions.

Thirty four per cent of the graves from 1500 BP to European contact were excavated with grave goods, and 13 per cent of the burials with grave goods come from this time period. No infants were excavated from this time period containing grave inclusions. Thirty-seven per cent of the children's burials from this time period contain grave inclusions and represents 27 per cent of the burials with grave goods. Thirty-eight per cent of the adult burials contain grave inclusions, and represent 73 per cent of the burials excavated with grave inclusions.

Fifty-nine per cent of the burials with grave goods come from the Marpole Phase (1500-2500 BP). Twenty-three per cent of the Marpole burials were excavated with grave

inclusions. Ten per cent of the burials with grave inclusions are infants, 16 per cent children, and 74 per cent adult. Sixteen per cent of the infants from this time were excavated with grave inclusions. Twenty-eight per cent of the children's burials were excavated with grave inclusions, and 23 per cent of the adults were excavated with grave inclusions. The Marpole phases burials are typically excavated with non-utilitarian goods of personal adornment such as beads.

Fourteen per cent of the burials excavated with grave goods date to the Locarno Beach phase (2500 BP-3500 BP). Thirty four per cent of the graves from this time contain grave inclusions. None of the infant or children's burials excavated contained grave inclusions. Thirty-five per cent of the adults from this time period were excavated with grave inclusions.

Fourteen per cent of the burials excavated with grave inclusions are dated to the Charles phase (3500-5500 BP); forty per cent of the individuals dated to this phase were excavated with grave inclusions. No infant graves were found to contain grave inclusions. Seventeen per cent of the excavated individuals containing grave inclusions were children. Thirty-three per cent of the children's burials dated to this phase were found to contain grave inclusions. Forty-three per cent of the adults from this time phase were excavated in association with grave inclusions, and represent 83 per cent of the individuals with grave goods during this time period.

The burial data from the Gulf of Georgia region demonstrates nearly equal percentages of children and adults found with grave inclusions, and is therefore a unique data set among the Northwest Coast regions. Thirty per cent of the children's burials have been found with grave inclusions while 28 per cent of the adult population has been

found with grave inclusions. The near equal percentage of children and adults interred with grave inclusions extends from 1500 BP to European contact period to the Marpole phase. No children's graves have been excavated with grave inclusions in the Locarno Beach. There is a greater difference in the per cent of children and adult graves (33 per cent verses 40 per cent respectively) during the Charles phase than the Marpole phase.

Grave Inclusions and Sex

The per cent of each gender class with grave inclusions is examined regionally to further examine the demographic patterns of gender differentiation discussed previously. It was determined that the per cent of males and females is roughly equal in all regions with exception of slight differences in the Marpole and Charles phases of the Gulf of Georgia. Can this pattern be observed in the occurrence of grave inclusions (Table 12)?

Thirty of the prehistoric adults from the Central coast were found with grave goods. Thirteen individuals were female, and ten male. The grave goods found with each sex represent both utilitarian and non-utilitarian items.

Seventy-four individuals from the Gulf of Georgia were interred with grave goods. Twenty-three are female and 29 are male. Similar to the Central coast population there is a relative similarity in the types of grave interments found with both men and women.

Twenty-one of the burials from the Northern Coast were found with grave goods, nine female, and eleven male. The grave goods from this sample generally consisted of a high quantity of elderberry seeds.

Overall, there are a relatively equal number of men and women interred with grave goods throughout all regions of the Northwest Coast. The even pattern of grave

Grave Goods	Central Coast	Per cent	Northern Coast	Per cent	Gulf of Georgia	Per cent	Queen Charlotte Islands	Vancouver Island
Unknown Sex and Age	1	4	1	33	15	18	0	0
Female Adult	12	54	9	69	25	29	0	1
Male Adult	7	31	11	58	27	32	1	0
Unknown sex child	2	11	1	11	9	11	0	1
Female Child	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Male Child	0	0	0	0	2	2	0	0
Unknown sex infant	0	0	0	0	5	6	0	0

Table 12. Prehistoric individuals with grave goods by gender.

inclusions according to gender suggests that the demographic differences do not reflect differential burial. The even pattern of grave inclusions according to sex suggests that the demographic differences do not reflect differential burial. Further conformation of this will be examined in the ethnographic record.

An examination of the types of grave inclusions that appear in male and females graves indicates that there are few differences. Generally female graves tend to contain non-utilitarian items whereas males tend to have utilitarian and hunting items associated with their graves. However both of these artifact types are not unique to only one of the sexes. Pender is the only site where there is a specific differentiation in the grave goods associated with a sex category. All of the individuals found with elaborately carved spoons are female. There is not enough information at this time to determine more

specific patterns in grave goods between the male and female individuals in this sample of Northwest Coast burials.

Grave Type and Body Position

Despite the fact that grave type and body position are not provided in all archaeological reports, it is possible to summarize available data as in Table 13. This table presents the distribution of grave type in each geographic area, and time phase. The burial type was only provided for 19 per cent of the infants (N=8), 32 per cent of the children (N=20), and 32 per cent of the adults (N=108) in the sample population.

No body position information was provided for infants in any of the geographical areas. Thirty-two per cent of the children's graves from the entire coastal region are flexed, or tightly flexed. All of the children's graves for which body position was provided are flexed or tightly flexed in all geographical regions and time phases. Ninety-three per cent of the adult burials were recovered in a flexed or tightly flexed manner, and seven per cent of the population was extended. Two of the children's burials are extended.

The directional position of the individuals is extremely variable throughout the region. No patterns could be determined.

Conclusion

While the analysis of the grave type and body position could not yield any clear patterns due to lack of information, many other patterns have been established from the other dimensions of analysis. The analysis of grave interments demonstrates a low per cent of infants and children interred with inclusions except in the well represented Gulf of

Gulf of Georgia	Infants	Children	Adults
1500 BP-European Contact	0	0	Cairn (5) Pit (6)
2500-1500 BP (Marpole)	Cairn (4) Pit (1) Surface (2)	Cairn (2) Pit(9) Surface (1)	Cairn (19) Pit (31) Surface (10)
3500-2500 BP (Locarno Beach)	0	0	Cairn (4) Cyst (4) Pit(3)
5500-3500 BP (Charles)	0	Cairn (2) Cyst (1) Cremation (1)	Cyst (2)

North Coast	Infants	Children	Adults
660-770 BP (Late)	0	Pit (2) Basket (1)	Pit (8)
940-1180 BP (Middle)	0	0	Pit (3) Box(2)
1190-1394 BP (Early)	0	0	Pit (2)

Central Coast	Infants	Children	Adults
2000-3000 BP	0	Bundle (1)	Bundle (1)
3000-4000 BP	Bundle (1)	0	Bundle (5)
4000-5000 BP	0	0	Bundle (1)
5000-6000 BP	0	0	Bundle (2)

Table 13. Interment types by region and time phase.

Georgia region. The gender class analysis of grave inclusions indicates that there is little difference in the per cent of male and female graves found with inclusions.

The demographic analysis demonstrates that during the prehistoric period there is a low per cent of infant and children's remains. Curtin (1984) states that "examination of infant mortality data from a large number of prehistoric proto-historic skeletal series and from ethnographic studies on North American Indians and modern hunter-gatherers suggests that first year mortality ranges between 20-40 per cent in groups without access to modern medical assistance" (Curtin 1984:46). Therefore the proportion of infants is lower than expected in prehistoric Northwest groups who did not have access to modern medical assistance. The analysis also demonstrates that there are more infant's and children's graves in the Historic period than in the prehistoric period.

The Marpole phase of the Gulf of Georgia is characterized by a higher per cent of children found with grave interments relative to the other geographic regions, but it is also the only region and time interval that demonstrates a decreased per cent of children in comparison to infants. The per cent of children and infants is relatively equal, but in all other regions and time phases the per cent of infants is lower than children.

The demographic analysis of gender classes indicates that there is a relatively equal per cent of male and female individuals in all regions with the exception of the Marpole and Charles phase of the Gulf of Georgia region. But there is little difference in the number of males and females interred with grave inclusions. The cause of these patterns is examined in Chapter 5.

Chapter 5 Discussion

Introduction

A number of interesting patterns arose from the burial analysis in Chapter 4 which are here examined in depth utilizing the ethnographic record to seek explanations. Chapter 4 identifies the under representation of children and infants in the prehistoric archaeological record; the relatively equal per cent of children and adults found with grave inclusions; an increase in the per cent of children and infants remains in the historic period; and the relatively equal per cent of male and female graves throughout the prehistoric and Historic periods of the coast despite some demographic differences. In this chapter the causes and reasons for the above patterns will be investigated utilizing information from the archaeological and ethnographic records. How can the ethnographic record be used to explain the patterns arising from the burial analysis conducted in Chapter 4?

Analogy

The rich ethnographic record of the Northwest Coast can provide insight into the social practices that may have shaped mortuary treatment. Analogies can be drawn between the ethnographic culture of the Northwest Coast as described by the ethnographers and the prehistoric and historic cultures, which shaped the archaeological record. An analogy is the comparison of like features between two things. The use of analogy as an explanatory device in archaeology has evoked much debate and controversy (for a concise discussion of this debate see Wylie 1985). Heated debate has arisen on the usefulness and application of the ethnographic analogy in particular. While this debate is too lengthy to delve into for this analysis, it is clear that the ethnographic

analogy must only be used with caution and therefore thoroughly evaluated before conducted. As a result, an investigation of the usefulness of the ethnographic analogy between the ethnographic Northwest Coast groups and the prehistoric groups in the same geographical area must be conducted to determine its usefulness in explaining patterns observed in the archaeological record. How can ethnographic analogy be used to gain a deeper understanding of the patterns in the archaeological record? To evaluate this question, it is necessary to examine the characteristics of a good analogy, and then evaluate the usefulness of the analogy between the historic Northwest Coast people and the ethnographic record.

Dozier (1970) discusses six premises that should be used when making inferences from the present to the past: a more reliable analogy may be constructed by ensuring a short time difference between the past and present populations, the socio-cultural level of the ethnographic and prehistoric groups must match, the past and present groups must share the same subsistence economy, "the initial work on inferences with analogy to ethnographic groups should be restricted to contiguous areas where the history, prehistory, and distribution of socio-cultural and linguistic groups are fairly well known" (Dozier 1970:204), the language affiliation between the two groups need not be given high priority, and a measure of the level of conservativeness of the ethnographic population over time is useful.

The analogy between the ethnographic and prehistoric Northwest Coast groups may be justified on all of the aforementioned premises. The Northwest Coast ethnographies were written during the late Nineteenth and early Twentieth Centuries. They seek to capture the condition and lives of the people at the time and in the past. Many were

undertaken during the process of assimilation into the newly arrived European society. As a result, they also contain the recollections of elders who remember life prior to the arrival of Europeans. While the accuracy of the ethnographies must be based on their individual merits, they represent the only tangible record of the lives of the people at the time. The ethnographic analogy created using the Northwest Coast ethnographies will be more accurate for the periods closer in time to their creation.

The sociocultural levels of the ethnographic and prehistoric Northwest Coast populations correspond. The ethnographies outline the hierarchical social system and its expression in the potlatch system. This hierarchical social system can be observed in the archaeological record through differential burial practices and grave inclusions.

The subsistence economies of the ethnographic and prehistoric populations are similar. Both subsisted on a marine diet supplemented by berries and roots. The continuous nature of the subsistence economy is supported in the archaeological record by extensive middens containing shell and various types of fish remains.

The analogy between the ethnographic and prehistoric Northwest Coast groups is further validated by the contiguous nature of the groups and the abundant ethnographic information indicating the history and distribution of the groups.

The level of sociocultural stability (or conservativeness) is difficult to assess for the ethnographic populations of the Northwest Coast. The ethnographies were compiled just after cultures were forced into rapid change by the arrival of Europeans. The decimation of the indigenous population caused by smallpox likely initiated changes in the system of inheritance and mortuary practice. This rapid depopulation caused other changes to the fabric of Northwest Coast society. Therefore the level of social cultural stability would

likely correspond with the specific time of European contact. Those groups contacted by Europeans later in time could have had a greater level of social cultural stability.

However, because of changing social cultural stability the fit between the ethnographic record and the Northwest Coast Groups decreases the farther back in time one goes past the time of the creation of the ethnographies.

Based on the satisfaction of Dozier's (1970) premises for the construction of an analogy, a reasonable analogy may be drawn between the ethnographic and prehistoric Northwest Coast groups. Based on the degree of validity of this analogy, ethnographic practices may be utilized to seek explanations for the patterns observed in the burial analysis. By examining the ethnographic practices it is possible to determine if differences observed in the archaeological record between children and adult burials may be attributed to differential mortuary treatment.

Ethnographic Mortuary Practices

Mortuary practices have been described inconsistently by ethnographers. Some ethnographers describe mortuary practices in great detail, while others do not. The ethnographers who discuss mortuary practices examine preparation of the body, mortuary ceremonies, and interment. Mortuary rituals will not be examined in this analysis except in the event that they potentially influence the archaeological record. A comprehensive examination of Northwest Coast mortuary ritual may be found in Kan (1982). The preparation of the body and interment will be examined in this analysis since they result in the configuration and deposition of the archaeological record.

The information supplied by ethnographers demonstrates that a wide variety of mortuary behavior was practiced. This discussion examines burial practices for each

ethnographic cultural area to seek explanations for the patterns observed in the mortuary analysis of the Northwest Coast archaeological record.

Tlingit

The Tlingits belief in reincarnation is central to their mortuary practices.

While death marked the end of this life and the dissolution of the body, it was not the end of the individual. Rather, with it began a period of ghostly existence which was only a transition until the dead person returned to his relatives in the form of a baby (de Laguna 1972:531).

This philosophy is tied to the practice of cremation. The remains of deceased individuals were cremated until the establishment of missions (de Laguna 1972:531). Upon death the deceased is washed and placed in a sitting position opposite to the door of the house. The deceased is dressed in his or her best clothing, face painted with ocher (Emmons 1991, Olson 1967, and de Laguna 1972) and is surrounded by family heirlooms. The body is displayed in this manner for a prescribed duration depending on individual's status. The wake ends with the cremation of the corpse. Ceremonial costumes and food were once burned with the body (de Laguna 1972:545).

The cremated remains are gathered, wrapped in cloth, and placed in a container. The cremation is followed by a prescribed duration of feasting, the length of which is also determined by the rank of the deceased. The container, holding the cremated remains of the deceased, is deposited in a grave house several months after the funeral. The deceased's property is disbursed to heirs after the remains are placed in the grave house. If the deceased was of high social standing a potlatch would be held several years after death. In the Nineteenth Century mortuary poles and grave houses were used to house the cremated remains of the deceased. Some mortuary poles held the remains of the

deceased, while others were erected in tribute to a deceased individual of high rank. The poles and grave houses of high-ranking people contained the remains of no more than three individuals while those of the lower class contained twelve or more individuals (Krause 1956:91). The carvings on the box represented the crest of the deceased's matrilineage. Malaspina and Suria described some monuments with two boxes, one for the body, and the other for the skull. The grave houses were located towards the woods or the beach, away from the village (Krause 1956:91). The high cost of formal cremation could not be afforded by all; therefore, the poor cremated their deceased in caves (Krause 1956:157).

De Laguna discusses some circumstances when a corpse is not cremated (1972:535). The corpses of shamans, brave warriors, and prominent men are placed in boxes in elevated grave houses. Later, de Laguna notes that shamans were laid on planks and then elevated rather than put in boxes (De Laguna 1972:673). Krause also notes that a shaman's corpse is tied to a board and fastened down with straps (Krause 1956:159). One of the bones the shaman used in his practices is placed through his septum, while the other is in his topknot. The remains are then placed in an elevated grave house in a place where it can be seen from the water (Krause 1956:160). Krause also notes that Dixon described a shaman's monument in Yakutat where the body was housed in one box, and the head in another (Krause 1956:160). There was variation in the grave houses for shaman and others, but only the shaman's is elevated on four posts (Krause 1956:161). Enemies killed in battle were left where they fell or put into the water. The corpse of a slave is placed in the woods or on the beach.

Methods of interment may have been influenced by the social standing of the deceased, their clan membership, or personal choice prior to death. Some groups practiced multiple methods of interment at any given time. Other groups bury their deceased, or place them in a rockshelter, in a box suspended on stilts, or in a tree.

Bella Coola

Before death, the Bella Coola assembled their relatives and bequeathed their property accordingly (McIlwraith 1948:127). Upon death, the corpse was dressed in good clothing and bound in a squatting position with the hands around the shins, head between the knees, and placed in a box (McIlwraith 1948:437). The skull may be crushed and the backbone broken to get the corpse in the box. A rock is placed on the back of the deceased's neck so the ghost will not return (McIlwraith 1948:437). The box is buried facing east in a cemetery behind the village. The possessions of the deceased are burned while the grave is dug (McIlwraith 1948:444). Items that did not burn may have been placed in a small house above the grave. The essence of the material deposited or burned beside the grave is received by the ghost. Once the box is buried, boards and rocks are placed on top of the grave to prevent the ghost from coming out (McIlwraith 1948:449).

In contrast to interment in the ground, the corpses of twins and children were placed in trees or monuments. The remains of children were also placed in boxes on top of monuments depicting their family crests. Sometimes, a corpse was placed in a box, on scaffolding close to the house. Additional boxes were added to the scaffolding as needed. "In the last century a certain shaman, Askankots, by name, is said to have pointed out that corpses were frequently carried off by wolves, sniq and other animals. For this reason he persuaded the people to inter their dead" (McIlwraith 1948:450). Cremation is also

said to have occurred just after the first settlement of the earth, but none of McIlwraith's informants observed this practice (McIlwraith 1948: 450). The burials of individuals from various social classes differ only in the extent of the accompanying rituals. This difference is not manifested in the physical treatment of the corpse.

Haida

The mortuary treatment of a deceased Skidegate Haida closely resembles that of the Tlingit. Upon death, an individual is placed on a box in the rear of a house. The corpse is dressed in dancing attire and its face is painted red. The body is left in this position for four to six days, following which it is placed in a grave box. The box is placed within a grave post in a cemetery. The remains of a shaman were placed apart from others. The Masset Haida's mortuary ritual differed in the length of the wake, and placement of the deceased. The wake was three to ten days long depending upon the popularity of the deceased. The grave box was set between two elevated poles if affordable. The poor placed the boxes containing their deceased behind their houses and covered them with leaves. "In olden times the bodies of those who died far from home were burned, and the bones alone brought back. Sometimes the bodies of those who had died at home were also burned. In either case the bones were brought into the house and kept where they would be safe. The living liked to have them around" (Swanton 1970:54).

Oowekeeno

The Oowekeeno washed the body of the deceased and put it in a box at the front of a house. The box stayed there throughout the duration of rituals held for the deceased; however, Olson (1954) does not discuss the duration or details of these rituals. The box is placed in a tree, with a post or marker occasionally nearby. "There is no cremation but

food and some personal effects are burned at the grave" (Olson 1954:227). A boy's septum is pierced before burial so the ghosts may inspect the deceased. The only other mortuary information Olson (1954) discusses, is the treatment of children. The remains of children are placed in a separate area from those of adults. "For children there is little or no burial ritual. The body is merely placed in a box and carried to a cemetery somewhat removed from that of adults" (Olson 1954:235).

Nootka

The Nootka disposed of the body upon death rather than conducting a wake like many other Northwest Coast groups. The Nootka placed the remains of deceased men of high rank and young girls in trees (Sproat 1987:173). The possessions of the deceased were burned so that the ghost can rebuild the material (Sproat 1987:55). According to Drucker (1951), a deceased chief was wrapped in a cedar bark blanket and placed in a wood box. The box was placed in a rockshelter, cave, prominent place beside a memorial, or lashed in branches of a tree. Possessions were placed in the memorial. At Kyuquot only the coffins of the Matsuwaiath lineage members were suspended in trees. Younger people were placed in caves, and older people under canoes. "Bodies of the very old Moachat were taken to a special burying place called Otsa" (Drucker 1951:149). In the past, commoners and slaves were wrapped in mats instead of being placed in a box. Other than this, there are no differences in the interment method of people from different classes.

Twins, people born deformed and their parents were the only ones to receive differential burial. They were laid on mats at the entrance to a cave. Cremation was not practiced (Drucker 1951:149). Four years after the death of a chief, his head was recovered and displayed at a potlatch marking the lifting of a taboo on his name. Drucker

notes that this practice is not performed by the Northern Nootka (1951:149). The fetus in a deceased pregnant woman would be removed and resuscitated if possible, and when not, buried separately from the mother.

The Nootka of Cape Flattery rolled the remains of the deceased in a blanket, bound it with rope, doubled the remains and placed them in a box (Swan 1964:83). Further back in the past, the box was secured with rope and placed in a tree close to the house. Swan (1964:83) notes that in more recent times the remains of the deceased were buried in a box. The box is buried level to the ground and then surrounded by 4 to 5 foot boards arranged perpendicular to the ground. The deceased's personal possessions are sometimes placed on top of the coffin. Some of the property was disbursed among the relatives of the deceased. All material deposited around the grave was rendered useless so an evil-minded person could not steal from the dead (Swan 1964:86).

Coast Salish

Eells (in Castile 1985) outlines what he sees as five distinct ages or stages of burial practices of the Clallum and Twana (Coast Salish). Interment in the ground is the oldest burial method practiced, but Eells says that the current inhabitants have no knowledge of the deep burials found in the area (Castile 1985:332).

Interment in a canoe was the most common burial method observed by early Europeans in the area. The body was wrapped in mats and a canoe placed over top. The canoe was sometimes elevated in a tree or scaffolding, left for one or more years, and then the remains were buried (Castile 1985:332). In many cases, burials left at ground level in the canoe were looted and desecrated by Europeans.

Following the arrival of Europeans, scaffold burials were practiced to prevent grave robbing by Europeans (Castile 1985: 334). Canoes, with holes to render them useless, were suspended on scaffolding. Sometimes boxes were used in place of canoes as a receptacle for the deceased's remains. The Twana interred their deceased in a box in a bent-up position, whereas the Clallam were placed in a sitting position (Castile 1985:331). Some of the deceased's possessions were burned, while other items were deposited in a box placed in the canoe (Castile 1985:333). Some of these interments were later placed in the ground (Castile 1985:34).

In addition to ground, canoe, and scaffold burials, human remains were also interred in the ground during the Historic period. The influx and influence of missionaries increased the practice of ground burials. Eells says that the body is wrapped, tied at the hands and feet, face and head (Castile 1985:337). Some of the deceased's clothing is thrown in the grave as the coffin is buried. Sometimes a grave house is built over the grave and others have a European-type headstone.

Eells' notes on the mortuary practices of the Twana and Clallam demonstrate changing mortuary practices in the face of European colonization. It seems that the five distinct types of burials Eells mentions are not that distinct, but variations on a basic burial practice influenced by European contact. Primary interment in canoes followed by secondary interment in the ground progresses to primary scaffold burial in canoes or boxes followed by secondary burial, and finally progressing to burial only.

Elmendorf (1960) describes the burial practices of the Twana. The corpse was washed, wrapped in new blankets, bound with cords, and laid on a sleeping platform in the house for a wake. Gifts were given to the deceased and their family, some of which

were placed in a grave canoe with the corpse. Money and previously worn dentalium was put over the eyes and mouth of the deceased (Elmendorf 1960:449). The grave canoe was suspended on four, five-to-six foot high, posts. The grave canoe was seldom covered, and had holes in the bottom for drainage. Elmendorf mentions that the family reused the canoes for other individuals, but he does not discuss the treatment of the remains that were previously in the canoe. The community cemetery was located near the beach, or in a grove of trees (Elmendorf 1960:456). In addition to grave canoes, some corpses were placed in boxes. Poorer people placed the wooden box on the ground in a grave house. Similarly, the corpses of slaves were also placed in boxes, but were suspended in trees. Elmendorf suggests that canoe burials started as an upper-class practice but placing a grave box in a tree may be older (Elmendorf 1960:455). If a baby dies one or two days after birth, it was wrapped in cedar bark, and placed in a tree deep in the woods. The father or uncle who performs this duty tries to gain power from the deceased child; it will speak to him and give him a vision (Elmendorf 1960:453). If the village moved, the dead were relocated to a cemetery in the new community.

Grave inclusions were placed in the canoe with the corpse to take to the land of the dead. Grave inclusions were sometimes offered to the deceased by placing them under the canoe, but they were not burned (Elmendorf 1960:455).

The British Columbia mainland Chinook and Sechelt divisions of the Salish treated their deceased similarly to the Twana and Clallum. Upon death, the body of a Chinook was carried out of the house, washed, and painted red. Following this, it was doubled up, bound in a mat or blanket, and placed in a grave box, or family vault (Hill-Tout 1978a:52). The wealthy were often placed in a boat-shaped box, while the poor were

placed in a rectangular box. Wooden human effigies were often placed near the graves (Hill-Tout 1978a:53). Hill-Tout (1978a) does not discuss the placement of the boxes containing the deceased.

The Chehalis washed the body of the deceased like the Chinook, but did not paint the corpse. The remains were placed in an undecorated grave box, and then placed in a tree. During modern times, the practice of placing the deceased in a box, or under a shelter was borrowed from neighboring tribes (Hill-Tout 1978b:106).

The Sechelt of Vancouver Island placed their deceased on the ground surface on a special island. "Since their conversion to Christianity the Sechelt have gathered up all these old corpses and their remains and buried them in their consecrated graveyards" (Hill-Tout 1978b:108). Similar treatment is noted by Barnett (1955). Some of the Coast Salish painted the face of the deceased with red ocher, wrapped it in a new blanket, and bound in a flexed position. Barnett mentions that children were kept away from the wake (1955:216), but he does not indicate the duration, or events occurring in conjunction with the wake. The body was placed in a new cedar box, or canoe, and placed on logs or planks, or on scaffolding covered by a shed roof, on an island. The Pentlatch, and Comox placed the boxes high in spruce trees (Barnett 1955:217). The Squamish and Musqueam placed the deceased, extended, on a covered platform supported by trees and posts (Barnett 1955:217). Infants were placed in a basket instead of a box. Totem poles or carved grave markers illustrated the accomplishments of the deceased. Food and grave inclusions were not placed with the deceased unless requested before death. Personal possessions were burned (Barnett 1955:218).

Mortuary Treatment of Children

Little information is available in the ethnographies on the treatment of a deceased child. Swanton (1970) gives no mortuary information on Haida children and infants. The information available is scattered in bits throughout the ethnographies. It would seem, given the hypothesized high rate of infant mortality that the death of an infant or child was commonplace. Therefore most of the ethnographers would likely have been present for the death of an infant or child. Indeed, de Laguna indicates that "soon there were babies, often every year, although with the high rate of infant mortality there were more to mourn than to watch grow to childhood" (de Laguna 1972: 527). However, she does not detail the mortuary practices performed at the death of a child.

Tlingit

The Tlingit cremated children. They believed a child was the reincarnation of a maternal relative (de Laguna 1972:498). Emmons describes in some detail an infant lying in state before cremation. The baby was dressed in good clothing, face painted with vermilion, and wearing mittens. The baby wore a bag containing charms for its safety, and red powder around its neck (Emmons 1991:251). When a pregnant mother died, the fetus was removed and cremated separately from the mother (Emmons 1991:278).

Bella Coola

Bella Coola parents prepared their dead child's remains for burial (McIlwraith 1948:436). "For a dead child, emphasis is laid on the fact that although he did not live long enough to be incorporated into his ancestral myths on earth this will be done for him in his future home" (McIlwraith 1948: 446). Children's remains may be placed in a tree instead of in the ground as is more common. "If the parents desire to do this, they erect in

the cemetery a carved figure of one of their crests and deposit the coffin on top of it" (McIlwraith 1948:450).

Oowekeeno

The Oowekeeno bury twins in a separate place than other children (Olson 1954:266). "A special area is reserved as a cemetery for children. Until the age of 5-7 years children are regarded as not quite human and are pure in the mystical sense" (Olson 1954:235). Little burial ritual is associated with children. The body is put in a box and taken to the cemetery (Olson 1954:235). While little attention is lavished on the physical remains of children, their separate cemetery attests to their unique status.

Kwakiutl

Boas does not discuss the mortuary treatment of children other than a mother's song. A Kwakiutl mother whose child has died cries to it

Ah, ah, ah, child why have you done this to me? I have tried hard to treat you well when you came to me to have me for your mother. Look at all your toys and all the things you have. Why do you desert me, child? May it be that I did something, child, to you in the way I treated you? I will try better when you come back to me, child. Please, only become at once well in the place to which you are going. As soon as you have been made well come back to me, child! Please, do not stay there for good. Please, do have mercy on one who is your mother, child! (Boas 1966:158).

Nootka

Drucker does not describe the mortuary treatment of Nootkan infants and children in detail. The Nootka place the remains of children in trees (Sproat 1987:173). A child who had received its second name is placed higher in the tree than one who was only given one name (Sproat 1987:173). The remains of twins are placed on mats at the entrance to a cave or rock shelter. Their entire body with the exception of the face is covered with a

robe (Drucker 1951:149). A fetus or an infant is placed in a box and buried (Sproat 1987:150). If a twin died, it is placed on the ground in a swampy place (Drucker 1951:128). It was taboo to mourn the death of a twin (Drucker 1951:128).

Coast Salish

The Coast Salish placed the remains of a child in a basket and suspended them in a tree (Castile 1985:332). The bundle also contained a box of paste made from fern root (Castile 1985:332). Twins were not buried near other people (Barnett 1955:136).

Summary

It can be concluded from the ethnographic information that Northwest Coast groups employed a wide variety of mortuary practices. "Indeed, the ethnographic record indicates that there can be no concise statements about the historic and proto-historic periods as to specific forms of burial among different Northwest Coast cultural groups or local subgroups, and this is further supported by actual observation" (Cybulski 1992:29). Cybulski bases this statement on the contradictions between the ethnographic accounts of burial methods and the archaeological record. Not all methods of mortuary treatment observed archaeologically are recorded in the ethnographic record. A prime example of this apparent contradiction is the lack of ethnographic information on midden burials despite their common occurrence in the archaeological record. If there is a contradiction between the ethnographic and archaeological records, how can this ethnographic examination be of any use to gain a better understanding of Northwest Coast archaeological burial treatment?

Archaeological Expectations

The examination of Northwest Coast burial practices demonstrates variability that functions to pattern the archaeological record. The variability of burial practices acts as a cultural transform that evokes taphonomic changes effecting the archaeological record. Above ground burials will decrease the quantity and quality of remains visible in the archaeological record. The placement of human remains in trees or monuments causes the scattering of remains and subsequent destruction by weathering and scavenging. The likelihood of these types of remains being preserved in the archaeological record is slim to none. The absence of these remains from the archaeological record may skew comparative burial analysis by eliminating a certain age or sex category from the archaeological record.

The treatment of the body will also effect the quality of the remains to be preserved in the archaeological record. Cremation was widespread among the Tlingit, though the time depth of this practice is uncertain. The cremation of human remains may decrease the number of deceased individuals preserved in the archaeological record. The temperature of cremation governs the incompleteness of the remains. "Teeth may be fairly complete if the body was not subjected to great heat, but sometimes the temperature was enough to splinter off all the enamel, leaving only a core of dentine intact" (Brothwell 1965:18). The elimination of teeth and other physical indicators of age and sex makes burial analysis difficult at best. Following cremation, the Tlingit gathered the ashes and any other remains and placed them in a box. In this process, small bones and teeth may easily become lost. The loss of remains through transportation and cremation subsequently

decreases the quantity of remains preserved in the archaeological record, causing differential representation.

Human remains interred in a box in the ground have a greater likelihood of surviving into the archaeological record. In the ground, these remains are not exposed to the same dispersal factor as those involved in other disposal methods. The remains in boxes are exposed to the taphonomic processes that occur in the ground according to the level of soil acidity in conjunction with bioturbation, humidity, and predation. The remains may be dispersed by the interment of additional individuals into the same areas. Despite these taphonomic factors, the burial of an individual in the ground gives greater preservation rates than other disposal methods.

The remains interred in the ground may be modified by cultural practices prior to burial. The Bella Coola placed a rock on top of the remains when they were placed in the coffin to keep the spirit from departing the grave to wander. Such a rock may have caused post-mortem physical trauma to the corpse. This trauma may be observed in the archaeological record depending on the time of its occurrence following death, and the point of impact. Such a burial may have been prescribed for a certain age class, sex, gender, or social class.

The body preparation and burial procedures recorded in ethnographies can generate expectations for the characteristics of grave inclusions in the archaeological record. In some cases the remains of the deceased are dressed in good clothing, bound a certain way, and in many cases placed in a box in a specific manner. The good clothing may result in the deposition of beads with the deceased. Binding of the body will result in the position in which archaeologists find the remains. The method of placing the body in the

box may result in identifiable body markings. Grave goods are burned on top of the grave, interred with the deceased or placed in a grave house thereby influencing the quantity of grave goods found archaeologically.

Body ornamentation widely used by many Northwest Coast groups may also be found in burial context. It may be observed directly through the presence of labrets and ear spools with the deceased, or indirectly through the existence of labret wear markings on teeth. These artifacts indicate the deceased's social standing, sex, and group affiliation depending on the time and geographic location of the remains.

Some Northwest Coast groups practiced secondary interment of the deceased. Among the Clallam and Twana, human remains were buried at least one year following their placement in an elevated canoe. The secondary treatment of the human remains causes changes that will influence their potential to be preserved in the archaeological record.

The arrival of Europeans influenced the burial practices of the people of the Northwest Coast. Castile (1985) provides Myron Eells' interpretation of the changing mortuary practices of the Twana and Clallam as the result of grave robbing by Europeans. The additional influence of the smallpox epidemics may have caused changes in mortuary practices occasioned by the need to inter large numbers of deceased. Examining the archaeological record can illuminate these changes and gauge the time depth of the mortuary practices left to us in the ethnographic record.

There is variability in the ethnographic record. The biases of this record must be considered when using it to generate expectations for the archaeological record. For the most part, ethnographers were European middle class men who would not have had full access to the cultural knowledge and practices of the groups they were studying. The

ethnographies these men produced must be understood from the perspective from which they were written. Despite the biases of the ethnographic record, it provides a rich database of material culture and practices of Northwest Coast groups.

How does the ethnographic record of the mortuary treatment of children help to explain the archaeological patterns observed in the mortuary analysis of the archaeological record? Limited information on the burial practices prescribed for children is discussed in the ethnographies. However, the information found may generate expectations for the quantity of children's remains represented in the archaeological record.

Olson (1954:235) mentions that children up to five and seven years old were buried in a different place than adults. This practice is manifested in the archaeological record by the absence of physical remains of children under five to seven years old in Oowekeeno cemeteries. The existence of children's cemeteries has not been confirmed in the archaeological record of the Northwest Coast. The absence of archaeologically excavated children's cemeteries does not preclude the possibility of their existence. Additional study should be devoted to locating children's cemeteries and examining the demographics of early historic cemeteries in the Oowekeeno's traditional territory.

Among some groups, children's remains were placed in trees and on the open ground. This treatment exposes the remains to extensive cultural and natural transforms resulting in poor preservation and subsequent differential representation of these age classes in the archaeological record.

Many children appear to have been buried in the same manner as adults but it is necessary to examine the context of the burials, such as grave inclusions, body

orientation and burial type, to examine differentiation. The poor preservation conditions on the Northwest Coast and archaeologists' inability to readily recognize children's material culture suggest that an additional dimension of mortuary analysis is necessary to investigate the presence of children in archaeology. Is the deposition of individuals in accordance with accepted mortuary treatment the only factor that could shape the patterns seen in the Northwest Coast mortuary analysis?

Differential Preservation

The demographics of the death population will be influenced by differential preservation and recovery rates of fetal bone. Fetal bones are not preserved as readily as adult bones because they are small, thinner, and incompletely ossified. They will weather more rapidly than adult bone and succumb to bioturbation and transportation. Therefore fewer fetal remains will be preserved in the archaeological record than adult remains.

A lack of fetal remains in the archaeological record is compounded by the inability of archaeologists to recognize them. Fetal bones are small, and could be mistaken for animal remains (Curtin 1994: 38). This biasing factor could decrease the number of fetal remains recorded and used in mortuary analysis.

Differential burial and relative bone size will influence the demographics of mortuary populations. "The differences in preservational potential by age present a particular problem for the paleodemographer: at marginal pH ranges all or most of the infants and children may be systematically eliminated from the mortuary sample by preservational bias" (Gordon and Buikstra 1981:569).

Based on the ethnographic record and differential preservation that may be caused by variability in disposal of human remains, there may be a high amount of variability in the human remains excavated between the various geographical areas.

Differential treatment of children can be observed in the relatively equal percentage of children interred with grave goods than adults in the well-represented Gulf of Georgia area. The proportion of children with grave inclusions indicates that they were accorded differential treatment for unknown reasons. Children may have been accorded differential burial treatment because of their achieved and or ascribed status. They may also have been accorded differential burial treatment because of societal bereavement over the loss of a young person. The differential treatment of children may also be attributed to spiritual beliefs as expressed by the Oowekeeno's burial of children in a separate cemetery because they are special and from above (Olson 1954). This would result in few, if any, children or infant remains found with adults. The small number of children's remains found in the prehistoric period may be a result of differential burial practices. Additional study in this area should focus on the location of children's cemeteries in the attempt to pinpoint a reason for the low number of infant remains in the prehistoric time period.

The difference in the occurrence of infant and children's burials between the Historic and prehistoric time periods may be attributed to differences in the age of the remains. Prehistoric infants' remains have been exposed to damaging taphonomic processes for longer than the historic remains. Fewer prehistoric infant remains than historic remains would be preserved in the archaeological record.

The difference in the percentage of infant and children's burials between the prehistoric and Historic time periods may also be attributed to differing burial practices. As discussed previously, children were reportedly placed in trees upon death. The remains would decay in the tree, and fall to the ground. Unless the remains on the ground were buried quickly by a fortuitous event, they would be exposed to damaging taphonomic processes causing their quick destruction. As a result, few infants would be preserved in the archaeological record. Those that were preserved would be scattered, and difficult for the archaeologist to reconstruct.

Grave Goods with Children's Burials

A relatively equal per cent of children and adult burials from the Marpole Phase in the Gulf of Georgia region contain grave inclusions. This pattern is significant because it differs from all time periods in all Northwest Coast geographical regions. Determining the reason for this pattern is a little more problematic, and speculative. Some advocate that children are interred with grave inclusions when a society practices ascribed status. If this were the case for the population examined, I would anticipate that few individuals would be interred with grave goods. However in the Marpole sample, a higher proportion of children were interred with grave goods than adults. Overall, 25 per cent of the Marpole skeletal sample was interred with grave inclusions. Is it realistic to hypothesize that 25 per cent of the population could have been members of an upper class? In North America, three per cent of the population is classified in the Upper Class (less than one per cent living on inherited wealth, and two per cent on earned income due to exceptional ability), 82 per cent middle class, and 16 per cent lower class (Kotler, Armstrong, and Cunningham 1999:162). The large middle class that emerged during the Industrial

Revolution is absent in non-industrialized nations. Non-industrialized nations are instead composed of a small number of elite upper class individuals and masses of lower class individuals. As a result, it is unlikely that the upper class in a society would equal 25 per cent of the population, as indicated by the proportion of individuals from the Marpole Phase of the Gulf of Georgia.

The demographics of the prehistoric burial population demonstrate a very low per cent of infants in comparison to the expected infant mortality rate in a society with no access to modern medical assistance. This is likely caused by differential burial practices, and preservational factors. While the ethnographic record supports this hypothesis, additional studies must be conducted to evaluate its likelihood. A comparative analysis of burial demographics from other archaeological sites throughout North America and other countries would provide useful information in the attempt to answer this question.

The burial analysis in Chapter Four demonstrates an unexpected relative lack of prehistoric children's skeletal remains in the excavated burials from the Northwest Coast. The Coast Salish population contained a greater number of children than the other groups examined. More of the children were interred with grave goods than were adults. The proportion of children interred with grave goods is higher than the proportion of adults interred with grave goods.

Physiological Sex Classes

The examination of the representation of each physiological sex class in the burial record demonstrated a relatively equal proportion of men and women. None of the ethnographic mortuary practices indicate differential mortuary treatment according to sex. Among some groups such as the Tlingit, chiefs and shaman were accorded

differential mortuary treatment from other deceased individuals. These differential mortuary practices would result in differential preservation of some male remains if more males than females occupied these social positions. One would therefore expect to find fewer men than women in the archaeological record. While it has been assumed, the ethnographic records do not indicate that only men occupied the higher social positions. If men were the individuals in the position of power then there should be some sort of differentiation in the occurrence of male and female burials in the archaeological record. In addition women should have higher mortality rate during childbearing ages. Young men tend to be placed in risky situations such as wars and hunting that would place certain age classes at risk of higher mortality. However, the archaeological record demonstrates a nearly equal representation of men and women in all Northwest Coast groups. A detailed analysis of the demographics of the adult category is necessary to further examine why these trends do not appear in the archaeological record of the Northwest Coast.

Historic vs. Prehistoric

A sharp difference in the proportion of infant and children's remains between the Historic and prehistoric periods was observed in the demographic analysis. The Chi Square analysis in chapter four indicates that there is a significant difference in the demographics of the age classes between the prehistoric and historic populations. Why does this difference appear, and to what can it be attributed? The difference in the proportion of children and infants between these time periods can likely be attributed to changes in burial practices brought about by smallpox and missionaries.

There is some contention about the first wave of smallpox that spread through North America. Some researchers like Dobyns (1983) indicate that a smallpox epidemic would have spread to North America following the arrival of the Spanish in South America. However, Boyd (1990:137) points out that there is no proof to support a smallpox epidemic in the 250 years before 1770. Boyd indicates that the first outbreak occurred in the 1770s and affected the entire coastal region (1990:137). The exact time of the first smallpox epidemic may never be known, but both of these groups agree that it occurred with no European witnesses.

An estimated population decline of 80 per cent during the first century of European contact was caused by the introduction of European diseases (Boyd 1999:262). Thirty percent of the population perished in the first smallpox epidemic (Boyd 1990:137). Many of the early explorers to the coastal area noted pockmarked faces among the Native population. The arrival of the Europeans and smallpox resulted in dramatic population decline. Many of their diseases such as malaria, measles, influenza, dysentery, whooping cough, typhus, venereal disease, in addition to alcohol, wars, intemperance, and infanticide of babies born to white fathers all resulted in deaths and reduced birth rates (Duff 1992:60).

The large number of people dying of diseases would have changed the way that individuals were buried. Few individuals were available to take care of the sick and dying. Stress was placed on Northwest Coast mortuary practices by the large number of sick and dying individuals. It is possible that the difference in the number of children and infant remains in the Historic compared to the prehistoric period may have been caused by changing mortuary practices that resulted in differential burial of children and infants.

The increase in the per cent of infants and children in the historic period may also be a result of smallpox itself. The very young and elderly populations are devastated the most in an epidemic. "This epidemiological phenomenon of smallpox and other viral diseases tends to concentrate mortality in the younger segments of population experiencing sequential epidemics" (Boyd 1990:138). Increased numbers of infants and children died, and as a result should be represented by higher proportions of individuals in the archaeological record for this time.

An additional factor that may have caused an increase in the percentage of children and infant graves is the presence of missionaries. While Duff indicates that the influence of missionaries was not significant in the early Historic period, it was nevertheless an influence. "By 1904, 90 per cent of the Indians of the Province were nominally Christian. In 1939 the census could number only 28 who still held to "aboriginal beliefs" (a few Tahltans and the rest Nootkans); at the time, 57 per cent of the Indians were Roman Catholic, 20 per cent Anglican, 20 per cent United Church, and 3 per cent "other Christian beliefs" (mostly Salvation Army)" (Duff 1992:128). The influence of missionaries was not dramatic in the early periods of European exploration. A small number of missionaries came to the Northwest Coast with the Spanish and established a church at a short-lived settlement at Nootka (1789-1795). "These early contacts seem not to have produced any profound impact on native beliefs" (Duff 1992:132). A race to save the souls of the Northwest Coast people was initiated by the arrival of Oblate and Jesuit missionaries from the east. During the 1850s, Victoria became an important center of Catholic Missionaries, which spread from there into other areas of the coast. Protestants, Anglicans, Methodists, and the Salvation Army all established competing missions. "The

Catholic priests (and not they alone) were convinced that it was necessary to change the secular as well as spiritual lives of the Indians, and they imposed completely new social and political structures on the communities they converted" (Duff 1992:134). Religious communities were founded and under the control of a priest or religious leader. It took approximately sixty years between the time of the arrival of the missionaries from the east and the 1904 census indicating that 90 per cent of the provinces Indians were Christian. In less than one generation, the Northwest Coast people progressed from a strong cultural identity to adopting a new belief system and way of life.

The adoption of Christianity may have resulted in the adoption or imposition of Christian burial practices. Many baptized individuals were buried in a consecrated cemetery. The deceased were placed, extended, in a coffin and interred in the ground. This method of burial would have resulted in increased numbers of children's burials. If children and infants' remains were treated differently than adults fewer children would be found in the archaeological record. Burial of all individuals according to the same method would result in a more accurate representation of the individuals. Child and infant burials became subjected to the same post-depositional influences as adults. Therefore if differential burial was practiced for infants and children in the past one would expect to see a jump in their numbers when they became buried in the same manner as adults.

Conclusion

Explanations for differential burial practices observed in the archaeological record are derived from the ethnographic record and preservation factors. The ethnographic record indicates that differential mortuary treatment of children occurred in the form of different cemeteries, and placement in trees. This differential mortuary treatment affected the

likelihood of preservation and in some cases is the likely cause for few children and infant remains in the prehistoric archaeological record. No ethnographies indicate differential burial of men and women. However, the ethnographies indicate differential burial of shamans and chiefs. The ethnographies also demonstrate diverse burial practices that differ to some extent between geographical regions. The Tlingit practiced cremation, and the Bella Coola interred their deceased in the ground.

An examination of preservation factors effecting human remains after they have been deposited indicates that children's remains do not preserve as well as adults. This would have accentuated the breakdown of children and infant remains placed in locations non-conducive to preservation.

The arrival of missionaries likely changed mortuary practices. Christian burial methods were combined with traditional practices following the arrival of missionaries, thus changing the likelihood for preservation of various age classes. Children who would have been treated differently than adults prehistorically would be buried in the same fashion as adults, which would therefore increase their chances of preservation resulting in increased percentages of children's and infants' remains during the Historic period.

An examination of the nature of smallpox indicates that children and infants would likely have higher mortality rates after the arrival of Europeans because smallpox and other diseases affect the young and elderly segments of the population hardest. These two factors may contribute to the higher per cent of children and infants in the historic period. In addition, the devastating population losses caused by European diseases would have changed the social structure and networks.

As suggested, many factors were likely to have been involved in causing the differences in the infant mortality between the Historic and prehistoric periods. Due to the epidemic nature of small pox and its spread in a population that lacked immunity and medical assistance it is likely the primary factor causing a higher infant mortality rate in the historic sample than the prehistoric sample. Additional studies of population demographics between the Historic and prehistoric periods must be conducted in other geographical regions to assess the accuracy of this conclusion.

Chapter 6 Conclusion

The burial analysis conducted using previously excavated burials indicates four patterns: there is a relatively equal percentage of male and female individuals between all geographic regions, there are more children with grave goods in the Gulf of Georgia region than any other, there are fewer infant and children's remains than expected in a society without access to modern medical assistance, and there are many more infant and children's remains in the Historic period than in the prehistoric period.

The archaeological record demonstrates differentiation between the proportion of children interred with grave goods, and adults interred with grave goods in the prehistoric Marpole Phase of the Gulf of Georgia region. This difference may be attributed to the important place of children in this group. However, additional research is required to determine the cause of this pattern. Many researchers attribute children buried with grave goods to ascribed status. However, the ethnographic record indicates that children may have been accorded differential treatment according to their special status within society regardless of the method of status acquisition. The ethnographic record also indicates that, among Northwest Coast groups, status is ascribed and achieved. To claim family status, one had to prove themselves worthy of this status. It is unlikely that children interred with grave goods would have had enough time in their life to achieve their family's status. There is not enough information to determine if children, in this instance, were interred with grave goods because of ascribed status.

There is a relatively equal representation of men and women in the archaeological burial population. No information could be obtained from the ethnographic record that indicated differential burial according to gender classes. In addition, the types of grave

goods interred with males and females were of utilitarian and non-utilitarian nature in both cases. Therefore no clear gender difference in grave inclusions could be identified with exception of the carved spoons found associated with female graves at Pender.

The reason for the lack of infant and children remains in the prehistoric period than expected for a society with no access to modern medical assistance has been attributed to several causes. Poor preservation attributed to cultural and natural transforms acted to decrease the number of infant and children's remains. The incompletely ossified nature of infant and children's bones make them more susceptible to natural transforms that would result in poor preservation. The examination of the ethnographic record indicates that the remains of infants and children were often treated differently than adults resulting in differential preservation.

While preservation may have caused a decrease in the number of infant and children's remains preserved from the prehistoric period, events occurred in the Historic period that would cause an increase in infant and child mortality rates. Large differences between the percent of infant and children's remains between the prehistoric and historic periods can be attributed to these events. The introduction of smallpox by European explorers decimated the native population of the Northwest Coast because they lacked immunity to the disease. The epidemiological nature of smallpox causes increased mortality rates among the very young and very old and should be manifested in the archaeological record. Changes in burial methods were also prompted by the smallpox epidemic: and the need for a small hand-full of sick to inter a large number of dead in an expedient manner. These changes may have caused increased preservation. Additional investigation must be

devoted to the effect of smallpox on the mortality rates and mortuary practices of the Northwest Coast people.

The increase in the number of infant and children's remains in the Historic period has also been attributed to the influence of missionaries. More study needs to be devoted to the effects of missionaries on the mortuary practices of the people of the Northwest Coast. How quickly were Christian mortuary practices adopted and what influence did this have on preservation? Were Christian mortuary practices and material culture simply woven into the existing Northwest Coast worldview? Or did a change in worldview accompany the adoption of Christianity?

While many questions remain, it is clear from the chi square statistical test, that there is a difference in the percent of infant and children's remains between the prehistoric and historic periods. Additional investigation should examine roll of smallpox and associated changes in mortuary practices in this difference. Perhaps mortality rates were lower in the prehistoric period than in the Historic period due smallpox epidemics and the lack of modern medical assistance to treat the disease.

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Appendix I

Northwest Coast Burial Data by Location

Appendix I Northwest Coast Burial Data by Location

Site	Source	Burial No/Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DefRt 1 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-1 Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	1710±1-190				Cairn	Flexed on right	107-198 cm DBS		
DefRt 1 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-3 Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia						Flexed on left	150-160 cm DBS		
DefRt 1 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-1 Child	?	Gulf of Georgia		Fish remains (cod), and one rock				Flexed on right	197-200 cm DBS		
DefRt 1 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-2 Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia					Pit	Seated	200-218 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-12b Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	5170±1-220	Four rocks and 8 possible bowl	mid			Flexed on right	34cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-22 Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia		Eight rocks associated	humid		Cist	Seated	10-30 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-27 Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3260±1-200	Spoon, L.m.b	mid s		Cairn	Seated	170-120 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-30b Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia			mid			Seated	90-82 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-31 Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	4320±1-220		mid s			Flexed on left	184-188 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-32 Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia		Shell and one rock	mid		Bundle?	Seated	38 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-33 Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	4430±1-170	Ten rocks	mid			Seated	40-70 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-34a Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	2590±1-180		mid			Flexed on right	40 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-34b Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	4320±1-150		mid			Seated	40 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-34c Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia			mid			Flexed on right	40 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-35 Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3270±1-220	Ten rocks	bedfall			Seated, C	110-120 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-36 Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	3370±1-280		s			Flexed on right	80 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-37 Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3140±1-200	Bowl	5a		Cist	Seated	95-100 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-38 Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3600±1-180	Spoon	5a		Cist	Seated	110-150 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-39 Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia		Four rocks	5a intrusive into 4			Flexed on right			
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-42 Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	1090±1-130		humid		Cairn	Flexed on right	30 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-43 Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3050±1-150		humid		Cairn	Flexed on right	60-70 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-44 Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	1420±1-90		humid		Cairn	Flexed on back	40 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-45 Child	?	Gulf of Georgia		Two whalruts found in screen with remains	7/bedurbed			Flexed on right	30-40 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-46 Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia		Bowl and carnel remains	mid			Flexed on right	95-105 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	84-47 Child	?	Gulf of Georgia	3500-4000	Red ochre on superior portion of skeleton	mid		Cairn	Extended	170-190 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-18 Child	?	Gulf of Georgia	4070±1-150		mid		Cairn	Flexed on left	170-175 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-2 Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia						Flexed on left	85 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-3 Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia		One rock				Flexed on right	33 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-4 Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	1340±1-150	Fish remains	7f		Cairn	Flexed on left	53-70 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-6 Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia			9			Flexed on left	44 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-7 Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	2500-3000	Deer remains	5a?			Flexed on left	46 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-8 Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia		Three rocks	bedfall			Flexed on right	82-91 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-10a Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia		Five rocks	green			Flexed on left	170 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-12 Child	?	Gulf of Georgia	1460±1-180	Four rocks	mid?			Flexed on left	50-60 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-13 Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia		Eight rocks, deer, and carnel remains				Flexed on right	87-103 cm DBS		
DefRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-15 Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia			5			Flexed on left	132-145 cm DBS		

Site	Source	Burial No	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-17	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	3520+/-170	Thirteen rocks, and bird remains	humid			Extended	90-100 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-18	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia		Four rocks, elk and fish remains	5a			Flexed on right	60-74 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-19	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia		Bowl	5b			Flexed on right	60-75 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-21	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia		Bird and Fish remains	humid			Seated	106 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-22	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	3970+/-60	Bowl and fish vert.	5a			Flexed on right	92 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-24	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia		One rock	5e			Flexed on right	72-88 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-28	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia			2a			Flexed on left	140 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-27	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia	4000-3500		humid			Flexed on right	108-120 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-29a	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia			5a		Cist?	Seated	63-70 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-29b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia		Three rocks				Flexed on left	92-97 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-30	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	3750+/-160	Eleven rocks	on 5a			Flexed on right	48-62 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-31	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia		Two rocks	on 5e			Flexed on left	70-83 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-34	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia			5e		Cairn	Flexed on left	100-120 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-35	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia			4		Cairn	Flexed on right	106 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-36	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3600+/-160	Spoon	2a?		Cist	Seated	110-152 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-37	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3380+/-150	Spoon and deer remains	2a		Pit	Seated	130-160 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-38	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3630+/-140	Two spoons, fish remains and one large rock	2a?			Flexed on right	115 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	85-39	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia		Two rocks, bead, flint	humid			Flexed on left	92-97 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-2	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia		Possible scallop shells					60-80 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-3	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia		Canid vert. and skull fragments maxilla 6 cm from skull					20-33 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-6	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia		Burned sea mammal and nine rocks	5b			Flexed on right	20 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-7	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia					Cairn	Flexed on right	100-120 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-8	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia		Bowls	3a		Cist?	Seated?	145 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-9a	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia		Double burial with 86-9b	3b			Flexed on right	175-178 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-9b	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia		Double burial with 86-9a	3b			Flexed on right	175-178 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-10	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	3040+/-60		5e		Cairn	Flexed on left	69 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-11	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia			3b			Flexed on right	175 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-15	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia			4			Flexed on right	82 cm		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-16	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia	3500-4000		4		Cremation	Flexed on left	130-140 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-19	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia		Bowl, deer and fish remains	mid s		Pit	Seated	160-170 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-20	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia		Fish and deer remains	humid		Cairn	Flexed on right	53-55 cm DBS		

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-24	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	2620+/-50		5a		Calm	Flexed on right	165-185 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-26	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia		One dig burned rock	4		Box	Bundle	160-173 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-28	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia		Four rocks	7a?			Flexed on left	30-40 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-30	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia	4000-4500	111 shell beads, 2 deer mandibles	3			Flexed on left	214-224 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-32a	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia		Canid, fish and deer remains, double burial with 86-32b	7a		Calm	Flexed	80-90 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-32b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia		Canid remains, double burial with 86-32a	7a		Calm	Flexed	70-90 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-33	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia			7a		Cist	Seated	102-130 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-35	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia		Canid remains?	5b			Flexed on right	60-75 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-36	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia		Fish, bird and mammal remains	7			Flexed on right	30 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-37	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia		Bowls and canid remains	5		Calm	Flexed on right	105-130 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-38	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia			5			Seated	90-110 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-39	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia		Shell bowl in front of face, fish and bird remains, slate file frag, fish hook barb, ground slate point in screen, unfinished whetstone, cut antler in screen, whetstone, unfinished whetstone in screen, and a tooth pendant fragment	5a			Flexed on left	75-85 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-40	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia		Bowl and deer remains	5			Flexed on left	90-100 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-41	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia		Shell bowl under mandible	5a			Flexed on left	67-77 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-45	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia		Deer and fish remains	5b		Calm	Flexed on right	90-100 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-46	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	4000-3500	Bowl and two rocks	4			Flexed on left	130-150 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-51	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia		One rock	3a			Flexed on left	130-140 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-52a	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia		Red ochre, many shell beads, two abraders on top of burial, double burial with 86-52b	3a		Calm		219-222 cm DBS		

Appendix I Northwest Coast Burial Data by Location

Site	Source	Burial No.	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-52b	?	Gulf of Georgia		Red ochre, many shell beads, two abraders on top of burial, double burial with 86-52a			Calm		219-222 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-55	M	Gulf of Georgia		One rock	4		Cremation	Flexed on right	70-80 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-58	M	Gulf of Georgia		One rock	4			Flexed on right	70-80cm DBS?		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	86-81	M	Gulf of Georgia			5?			Flexed on left	80-70 cm DBS		
DeRt 2 Pender	Carlson n.d.	87-1	F	Gulf of Georgia		Bowl, carid, bird and fish remains	7a			Flexed on right	45-75 cm DBS		
DeRt 10 Willows Beach	Eldridge 1987	1	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast) Salish/Songhee	2800 B.P.	FAR, red ochre, faunal remains, mica	Poor preservation	Midden	PI	Tightly flexed on right			
DeRt 10 Willows Beach	Eldridge 1987b	1	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast) Salish/Songhee	2700-1600 B.P.	FAR	Badly disturbed						
DeRt 10 Willows Beach	Eldridge 1987b	2	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast) Salish/Songhee	2700-1800 B.P.	None	Partial remains						
DeRt 10 Willows Beach	Eldridge 1987b	3	Infant	Gulf of Georgia (Coast) Salish/Songhee	2700-1800 B.P.	Crystal in center of pit, 6- large walis, bone wedge or chisel, and abrasive stone.	Badly disturbed		Possible calm			Frontal	
DeRt 10 Willows Beach	Eldridge 1987b	4	Child (8-10y)	Gulf of Georgia (Coast) Salish/Songhee	2700-1600 B.P.	PI lined with thin layer of burnt yellow sea urchin spines, small fish bones, and scattered butler clam, with white sand, oregon iron shell near cranium and partial remains of two dogs.	Mixed and random	Midden	PI	Tightly flexed on left, face turned N, vertebral column pointed W			
DeRt 10 Willows Beach	Eldridge 1987b	5	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast) Salish/Songhee	2700-1600 B.P.	None							
DeRt 10 Willows Beach	Eldridge 1987b	6	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast) Salish/Songhee	2700-1600 B.P.	None	Random						
DeRu 25 Inner Harbour	Oliver 1990	1	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast) Salish/Songhee	Historical	Wrapped in burial blanket, buttons and glass fragments			Coffin, extended, head to N				

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Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Contact	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DcRu 28 Inner Harbour	Oliver 1990	2	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songhees)	Historical	Wrapped in burial blanket, buttons and glass fragments			Coffin, extended, head to N				
DcRu 25 Inner Harbour	Oliver 1990	3	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songhees)	Historical	None	Incomplete						
DcRu 453 Six Mile Rockshel	Kiddie 1988	1	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	200+ years	None		Midden					
DcRu 453 Six Mile Rockshel	Kiddie 1988	1	Child (juvenile)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songhees)	200+ years	None		Midden					
DcRu 453 Six Mile Rockshel	Kiddie 1988	1	Child (juvenile)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songhees)	200+ years	None		Midden					
DcRu 52	Conrathshoff 1994	1	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songhees)	610+/-400, A.D. 940- A.D. 1740	None		Midden	Calm				
DeRu 12 Maple Bay	Cybulski 1988-20	1	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songhees)	Marpole (500BC- AD 500) Based on head deformation type	None							
DeRu 12 Maple Bay	Cybulski 1988-20	2	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songhees)	Marpole (500BC- AD 500) Based on head deformation type	None							
DeRu 12 Maple Bay	Cybulski 1988-20	3	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songhees)	Marpole (500BC- AD 500) Based on head deformation type	None							
DeRu 12 Maple Bay	Cybulski 1988-20	4	Infant (fetus)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songhees)	Marpole (500BC- AD 500) Based on head deformation type	None							
DeRu 148	Shinner 1984	A	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Cowichan/Halkomelem)	Fragmentary	None	Fragmentary						
DeRu 148	Shinner 1984	B	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Cowichan/Halkomelem)	Fragmentary	None	Fragmentary						
DeRu 148	Shinner 1984	C	Infant (fetus)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Cowichan/Halkomelem)	Fragmentary	None	Fragmentary			Tightly flexed on left			
DeRu 18 Sennance Creek	Warner 1983	1	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	1540+/-70	None							

Appendix I Northwest Coast Burial Data by Location

Site	Source	Burial Id.	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DeRw 18 Sommenos Creek	Warner 1993	4		Gulf of Georgia		Three-stranded dentulae recalcitra (17 dentula shell fragments), copper staining on incisors, copper fragment, 1 ground stone fragment and 1 basalt block shunter (may be grave goods)		Midden					
DeRw 18 Sommenos Creek	Warner 1993	5		Gulf of Georgia		1 Bone point		Midden					
DeRw 18 Sommenos Creek	Brown 1996	15	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1715 +/- 70	175 Ground stone beads		Midden	PK(?)	Flexed		?	
DeRw 18 Sommenos Creek	Brown 1996	16	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	None		Midden	Calm	Flexed		?	
DeRw 18 Sommenos Creek	Brown 1996	17	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	None		Midden	PK (?)	Flexed		?	
DeRw 18 Sommenos Creek	Brown 1996	18	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	None		Midden	Multiple/pt	Flexed		Fronto-lamb.?	
DeRw 18 Sommenos Creek	Brown 1996	19	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1335 +/- 60	?		Midden	Calm	Semi-flexed		?	
DeRw 18 Sommenos Creek	Brown 1996	21	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	1 Worked bone frag., 1 obsidian microblade		Midden	Slab	Flexed		?	
DeRw 18 Sommenos Creek	Brown 1996	23	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1515 +/- 60	683 Ground stone beads		Midden	Multiple/pt	Flexed		?	
DeRw 18 Sommenos Creek	Brown 1996	25	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	None		Midden	Box	Semi-flexed		?	
DeRw 18 Sommenos Creek	Brown 1996	18a		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	332 ground stone beads, 71 pieces dentallium shell	Disarticulated	Midden	Multiple/pt				Fronto-lamb
DeRw 18 Sommenos Creek	Brown 1996	20a	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1560 +/- 70	1 Hammerstone		Midden	Multiple/pt	Disarticulated Flexed/decant			Fronto-lamb.
DeRw 18 Sommenos Creek	Brown 1996	20b	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	?		Midden	Multiple/pt				Fronto-lamb.
DeRw 18 Sommenos Creek	Brown 1996	22a	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1765 +/- 60	22 Ground stone beads	Disarticulated	Midden	Multiple/pt				None
DeRw 18 Sommenos Creek	Brown 1996	22b	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	1 Nephrite adze		Midden	Multiple/pt	Flexed		?	
DeRw 18 Sommenos Creek	Brown 1996	22c	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	9 ground stone beads	Disarticulated	Midden	Multiple/pt			?	
DeRw 18 Sommenos Creek	Warner 1993	2a	F	Gulf of Georgia		None	Fragmentary						
DeRw 18 Sommenos Creek	Warner 1993	2b	F	Gulf of Georgia		None	Fragmentary						

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Site	Source	Burial No	Age	Sex	Area	Geographic	Date	Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
	Warner 1993	2a	Adult (22-24)	M		Gulf of Georgia	2510+70	12 dentate shell fragments and (Ostra directly associated, Bone point, retouched ubaidan microblade, and 2 pieces chipped stone debris- maybe grave goods.							
	Warner 1993	3b	Adult (50-69)	F		Gulf of Georgia	2510+70	None							
	Seymour 1976	1	Adult (12 to 14)	M		Gulf of Georgia	400 BC-AD 400	None				Fixed on back with head to the south			
	Seymour 1976	2	Adult	M		Gulf of Georgia	400 BC-AD 400	None							
	Seymour 1976	3	? ?	? ?		Gulf of Georgia	400 BC-AD 400	None	Fragmentary	Midden					
	Mitchell 1971:224	1	Adult (30)	M		Gulf of Georgia	(Coast Salish)	None	Skull only	Midden					
	Mitchell 1971:218	2	Adult (30)	F		Gulf of Georgia	(Coast Salish)	None		Midden		Loosely flexed N/W, head NE			
	Mitchell 1971:218	3	Adult (under 30)	? ?		Gulf of Georgia	(Coast Salish)	None		Midden					
	Mitchell 1971:179	4	Adult (18-30)	M		Gulf of Georgia	(Coast Salish)	Two large rocks associated		Midden		Loosely flexed on left facing N			
	Mitchell 1971:224	5	Adult (adolesce (M)	? ?		Gulf of Georgia	(Coast Salish)	None		Midden		Burned			
	Mitchell 1971:147	6	Adult (20-30)	M		Gulf of Georgia	(Coast Salish)	Large rock bent at base of pelvis, and several striker ones over the body		Midden		Tightly flexed on left facing N, oval gravel			
	Mitchell 1971:179	7	Adult (30-50)	M		Gulf of Georgia	(Coast Salish)	Distinct calm of cobbles, placed on short planks of wood		Midden		Tightly flexed, right side, facing S			
	Mitchell 1971:224	8	Child (8-9)	? ?		Gulf of Georgia	(Coast Salish)	None	Jaw fragments only	Midden					
	Mitchell 1971:179	9	Adult (young)	F		Gulf of Georgia	(Coast Salish)	Block of sandstone placed over the head		Midden		Loosely flexed			
	Mitchell 1971:224	10	? ?	? ?		Gulf of Georgia	(Coast Salish)	None		Midden		not excavated			

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Site	Source	Burial No	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DRU 13 Montisagus Harbour	Mitchell 1971:147	11	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	MH 1	None		Midden		Tightly flexed on left facing E			
DRU 13 Montisagus Harbour	Mitchell 1971:224	12	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	None		Midden			not excavated		
DRU 13 Montisagus Harbour	Mitchell 1971:218	13	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	MH III	Skernmed, chipped-stone point		Midden		On back			
DRU 13 Montisagus Harbour	Mitchell 1971:224	14	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	None		Midden			not excavated		
DRU 13 Montisagus Harbour	Mitchell 1971:147	15	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	MH 1	None		Midden	PK (oval)	Tightly flexed, facing NE			
DRU 13 Montisagus Harbour	Mitchell 1971:224	16	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	MH III	None		Midden			not excavated		
DRU 13 Montisagus Harbour	Mitchell 1971:224	17	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	MH I	None	Skull fragments	Midden					
DRU 13 Montisagus Harbour	Mitchell 1971:224	18	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	None		Midden			not excavated		
DRU 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	1	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None		Midden	Surface	Flexed			
DRU 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	2	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Saw/strader, ochre		Midden	Calm	Flexed			
DRU 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	2	Infant	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Saw/strader, ochre		Midden	Calm	Flexed			
DRU 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	3	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None		Midden	Surface Probable	Flexed			
DRU 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	4	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None		Midden	Calm	Flexed			
DRU 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	5	Adult (adolescence nr)	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Chipped and ground point, chipped and ground point frag., small shell beads, bone awl or punch		Midden	Surface Probable	Flexed			
DRU 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	7	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None		Midden	Calm	Flexed			
DRU 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	8	Infant	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None		Midden	Surface Probable	Indeterm.			
DRU 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	10	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None		Midden	Calm	Flexed			
DRU 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	12	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Ground slate point, small shell beads, small shale beads, strader		Midden	Surface	Flexed			
DRU 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	14	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Labor, ear spoon, medium shale bead, punch, pin or awl frag.		Midden	Surface	Flexed			
DRU 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	15	Infant	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None		Midden	Surface Probable	Indeterm.			
DRU 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	16	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None		Midden	Calm	Flexed			

Site	Source	Burial No	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	17	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None		Midden	Surface	Flexed			
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	18	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Labret		Midden	Probable Calm	Flexed			
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	22	Adult (adolescent)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None			Indeterm.	Indeterm.			
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	11a	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Abrader/saw		Midden	Probable Calm	Flexed			
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	11b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Abrader/saw		Midden	Probable Calm	Flexed			
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	13a	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Abrader			Indeterm.	Indeterm.			
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	13b	Adult (adolescent)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Abrader			Indeterm.	Indeterm.			
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	13c	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Abrader			Indeterm.	Indeterm.			
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	19a	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Labret, small shell beads			Probable pit	Flexed			
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	19b	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None			Probable pit		Flexed		
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	20a	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Punch or awl frag.			Indeterm.	Indeterm.			
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	20b	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Punch or awl frag.			Indeterm.	Indeterm.			
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	21a	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None			Indeterm.	Indeterm.			
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	21b	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None			Indeterm.	Indeterm.			
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	6A/1B	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	6a	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Worked land mammal bone		Midden	Probable Calm	Flexed			
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	6b	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Shell, shale, & Steatite beads		Midden	Probable Calm	Flexed			
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	8a	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Beaver Tooth, abrader		Midden	Surface	Flexed			
DiRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	9b	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None				Indeterm.			
DiRu 42 Salt Spring Island	Stinner 1984	1	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1060 +/- 80 BP	Broken bird bone		Midden		Tightly flexed			
DiRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988a	1	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Deer mandible in association				Flexed on left side pointing west			
DiRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988a	2	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None				Pointing E			
DiRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988a	3	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Ground slate point				Flexed on left side in burial pit facing south			
DiRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988a	4	?	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Rock feature, 2 dog skulls, mink skull			Secondary burial				
DiRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988a	5	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None				Flexed on back in pit facing south			

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Site	Source	Burial No.	Burial No.	Sex	Age	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Contact	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DFRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1968a	6		M	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None				Flaxed pointing Northwest			
DFRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1968a	7		F	Infant	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None				Pointing E			
DFRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1968b	87-2		F	Infant (perinatal)	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole 2220 +/- 60 B.P.	None						Occipital flattening	Dental abscessing
DFRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1968b	87-3		F	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None			Secondary burial				
DFRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1968b	87-4		M	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DFRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1968b	88-1		F	Infant	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None	Disarticulated and in poor condition						
DFRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1968b	88-10		F	Infant	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DFRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1968b	88-12		M	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Covered with three large rocks							
DFRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1968b	88-13		F	Infant	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DFRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1968b	88-15		M	Child (juvenile)	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Associated with large number of rocks and fauna			Secondary burial				
DFRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1968b	88-2		F	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DFRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1968b	88-3		F	Infant	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	May have been covered with shells							
DFRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1968b	88-4		F	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Rock on chest							
DFRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1968b	88-5		F	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DFRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1968b	88-6		F	Infant	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DFRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1968b	88-7		F	Infant	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DFRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1968b			F	Infant	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DFRu 8 Heien Point	Beattie 1980:183	1		M	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	MAYP	None							
DFRu 8 Heien Point	Beattie 1980:183	2		M	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	MAYP	None							
DFRu 8 Heien Point	Beattie 1980:183	3		F	7	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DFRu 8 Heien Point	Beattie 1980:183	4		F	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DFRu 8 Heien Point	Beattie 1980:183	5		F	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	MAYP	None							

Site	Source	Burial No	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DfRu 8 Helen Point	Beattie 1980:183	6	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno Beach phase	None							
DfRu 8 Helen Point	Beattie 1980:183	7	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	MAYP	None							
DfRu 8 Helen Point	Beattie 1980:183	8	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	MAYP	None							
DfRu 8 Helen Point	Beattie 1980:183	9	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Conity and Curtin 1984	1	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Bayview st. 2+80 1.25-1.35DBS	None		Midden			Flexed on back with legs to the right, head NE, Pelvis SW, head turned to right & eyes facing NW		
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Conity and Curtin 1984	2	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Bayview st 4+05 1.25DBS	None		Midden	Pit		Articulated, flexed on right, head S, eyes facing E		
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	2	Adult (old)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	1 Retouched flake, 1 abraded	Disturbed	Midden					
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	3	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC-400BC(LBP)	1 Mammalbone splinter awl		Midden			Flexed on back		
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Conity and Curtin 1984	3	Adult (19-22)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Bayview 2722, 4+15 1.25-1.35DBS	None	Articulated	Midden	Pit		Tightly flexed on right, head SW, eyes facing E		
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980	4	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC-400BC(LBP)	None		Midden			Flexed on back		
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Conity and Curtin 1984	4	Adult (young)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Bayview 3+20, 1.30mDBS	None	Articulated, very fragmentary	Midden					
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Conity and Curtin 1984	5	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Bayview 3+235 1.30DBS	None	Articulated	Midden					
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	5	Adult (old)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC-400BC(LBP)	1 Chipped basalt projectile point, 3 bone awls, 2 pebble core tools, 3 stone and 2 shell beads, 2 abraders, 2 retouched flakes, 8 utilized flakes, 3 fragments of worked bone.		Midden			Semi-extended on back		
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980	6	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC-400BC(LBP)	None		Midden			Semi-flexed on left		
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Conity and Curtin 1984	6	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Bayview 4+90 1.20DBS	None	Fragmentary	Midden			Head W		

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Site	Source	Burial #	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Conly and Curkin 1984	7	Adult (young)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Bayview 1-82-80-1,00BS	None		Midden		Face down, slightly flexed			
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Conly and Curkin 1984	8	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Bayview 1-85 1,00BS	Questionable bone artifact in association 1 Bone awl, 1 gouge, 2 cores, 1 abrader, 3 utilized flakes		Midden					
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	9	Adult (old)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC-400BC(LBP)	Skull stained with ochre	Articulated	Midden		Flaxed on left articulated, face down, head to NNW, eyes looking NNW			
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Conly and Curkin 1984	9	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Bayview 1-87 80-950BS	Skull stained with ochre	Articulated	Midden		Semi-flexed on back			
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	10	Adult (old)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC-400BC(LBP) McBride	57 Stone beads, 14 shell beads, 1 pebble core tool		Midden					
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Conly and Curkin 1984	10	Infant (6 months)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	2-01 8-750BS	None	Fell out of wall	Midden					
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980	11	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	None	Disturbed	Midden					
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Conly and Curkin 1984	11	Adult (young)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Maple st. 1-40-1-41-2-500BS 3400BC-1 Spinyer awl, 1 pebble core tool, 1 utilized flake	Four stone projectile points	Articulated	Midden		Flaxed on right, head S, pelvis N	Double burial with #12		
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	12	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Maple st. 1-40-1-41-2-500BS 3400BC-1	None		Midden		Flaxed on right, head S, pelvis N	Double burial with #11		
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Conly and Curkin 1984	12	Adult (young)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Maple 1-68 3400BC-?	None	Disturbed	Midden		Semi-extended on back			
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	13	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC(MAY) 1-40-1-41-2-500BS	1 Bone awl, 1 shell adze blade	Articulated	Midden					
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Conly and Curkin 1984	13	Adult (20)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Maple 1-68 1,30BS	None	Disturbed	Midden					
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980	14	?	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	None	Disturbed	Midden					
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Conly and Curkin 1984	14	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	O'Hara Lane 13-18-2-30BS	Three large cobblestone & basalt flakes	Disarticulated	Midden					
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	15	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC(MAY) 1-40-1-41-2-500BS	1 Pebble core tool		Midden					
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Conly and Curkin 1984	15	Adult (18-20)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	O'Hara Lane 11-82-5-70BS	Adze wedge possibly associated	Articulated, incomplete and fragmented	Midden		Tightly flexed on left			
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Conly and Curkin 1984	17	Adult (less than 30)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	O'Hara Lane 5-550BS	None	Articulated	Midden		Left side, head to S or SE			
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980	17	Adult (young)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	None	Disturbed	Midden					
DyRr. 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980	18	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	None	Disturbed	Midden		Flaxed on left			

Site	Source	Burial No	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Conity and Curtin 1984	18	Child (5-6)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	O'Hara Lane	None	Completely disturbed by backhoe	Midden					
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Conity and Curtin 1984	19	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Bayview, McBride Intersection 1.2DBS	None		Midden		Articulated and intact, in north wall			
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Conity and Curtin 1984	20	Adult (young)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Bayview 4+09 1.35DBS	None	Complete but removed by backhoe	Midden					
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Conity and Curtin 1984	21	Adult (young)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	MacKenzie st 2-.4 DBS	100 disc and dentatum shell beads under two wrists		Midden		Flexed on right, head to NE			
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Conity and Curtin 1984	22	Infant (1)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Bayview .9-.9DBS	Bones covered with thin layer of ochre, one small black chert flake		Midden		Head to SE	In sandy matrix above above shell lens, disturbed by trench		
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Conity and Curtin 1984	23	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Bayview 1.00 BS	None	Disturbed, incomplete	Midden		In sandy matrix above above shell lens, only left side remains			
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Conity and Curtin 1984	24	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	McBride 1+76	None	Incomplete, disturbed in previous sewer installation	Midden					
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980	16a	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (MARP)	None		Midden		Flexed on back			
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Conity and Curtin 1984	16a	Adult (12-13)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Maple st .8-.9DBS	None	Very incomplete and fragmentary	Midden					
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1980	16b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	MARP	None							
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Conity and Curtin 1984	16b	Adult (middle or old)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Maple st .8-.9DBS	None	Very incomplete and fragmentary, poor preservation	Midden					
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980	1a	Adult (old)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC-400BC (LBP)	None		Midden		Flexed on left side			
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1980	1b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC-400BC (LBP)	None							
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	7a	Adult (young)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	1 Pebble core tool, 1 chipped basalt preform		Midden		Flexed on back			
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1980	7b	Adult (old)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	None							
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980	9a	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	None	Disturbed	Midden					
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1980	9b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	None							
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Trace 1961:166	B102	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno Beach	None							

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Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Contact	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DyRr 1 Crescent Beach	Trace 1981:166	B104	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DyRr 1 Crescent Beach	Trace 1981:166	B106	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DyRr 1 Crescent Beach	Trace 1981:166	B107	Adult (38)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DyRr 1 Crescent Beach	Trace 1981:166	B108	Adult (21)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DyRr 1 Crescent Beach	Trace 1981:166	B109	Adult (18)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DyRr 1 Crescent Beach	Trace 1981:166	B201	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DyRr 1 Crescent Beach	Trace 1981:166	B203	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DyRr 1 Crescent Beach	Trace 1981:166	B204	Adult (35)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	1	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None	Fragmented			Flexed			
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beetle	2	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None	Mandible only						
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	3	Adult (young)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None				Flexed			
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	5	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	SLMG	Three kumppa ochre, drilled bone pendant, drilled shell beads, burned and polished bone frag.	Most articulated		Cyst	Flexed on left side facing East, on N-S axis.			
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	7	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	SLMG	None			Cyst	Flexed on right side with E-W body axis			
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	8	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	SLMG	Needle pointed awl	Some articulation		Cyst	Flexed left side			
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beetle	9	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Pin shaped bird bone near head				Flexed on back facing N, body axis E-W			
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beetle	10	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Ochre near ribs and chest	Fragmentary/SC attached			Slightly flexed			
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	12	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	SLMG	None				Flexed Facing NW			
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beetle	13	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	SLMG	Bone point frag.	Very fragmented			Possibly left side			
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	14	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None	Very fragmented						
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	15	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Mammal bones associated	Fragmented						
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	16	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	SLMG	None	Only foot bones						
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	17	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None	Poor preservation			Probably flexed			

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Site	Source	Burial No.	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	18	Child	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	S.L.M.G.	Yellow ochre near femur, frag. Of bone weaving tool, ultra tool	Poor preservation			Probably flexed			
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179	19	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	S.L.M.G.	None				Tightly flexed facing NE			
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	20	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	S.L.M.G.	Ochre covering skull	Poor preservation		In depression filled with shell and sand mbr.	Tightly flexed body axis E-W			
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179	11a	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	S.L.M.G.	None							
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179	11b	Child	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	S.L.M.G.	None							
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179	6a	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	S.L.M.G.	Ochre on ribs, scapula, clavical, phalanges, ultra bone awl.	Partial articulation			Flexed on left side, body axis E-W.			
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179	6b	Child	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	S.L.M.G.	None							
DyRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179	6c	Infant	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	S.L.M.G.	None							
DyRr 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	5	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DyRr 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	6	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DyRr 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	7	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DyRr 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	8	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DyRr 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	9	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DyRr 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	18	Infant	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DyRr 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	17	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DyRr 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	18	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DyRr 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	19	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DyRr 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	20	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DyRr 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	21	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DyRr 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	24	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DyRr 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	25	Child	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DyRr 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	28	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DyRr 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	1a	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DyRr 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	1b	Adult	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							

Site	Source	Burial No	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	22a	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	22b	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	2a	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	2b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	2c	?	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	3a	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	3b	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	4a	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	4b	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Trace 1981:166	B101	?	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Trace 1981:166	B103	?	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Trace 1981:166	B105	?	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Trace 1981:166	B202	?	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DgRt 2 St. Mungo Cannery	Calvert 1970	1	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	2360+/-110 B.C.-229+/-105B.C.	None	Partial and disturbed remains	Midden					
DgRt 2 St. Mungo Cannery	Calvert 1970	2	Infant (fetus)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	2360+/-110 B.C.-229+/-105B.C.	None	Partial and disturbed remains	Midden					
DgRt 2 St. Mungo Cannery	Calvert 1970	3	Child (Immature)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Early Marpole	Slate disk beads		Midden		Flexed facing inland			
DgRt 2 St. Mungo Cannery	Calvert 1970	4	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Early Marpole	Slate disk beads		Midden			Facing inland		
DgRw 20 Mueller Cabin	Skinner and Thacker 1988	1	Adult (15+/-2 years)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Gabriola Island)	900+/-60, 730+/-55		Three distinctive naturally polished green beach pebbles on either side of the right wrist, ochre flecks	Midden		On left side, head to west			
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	4.00E-67	Adult (20-30)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	11-66	Adult (30-40)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	One copper fragment, 414 dentata		Midden	Pit?	Flexed cranium and body SW		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	13-66	Adult (11-15)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	Pit?	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	14-66	Child (5-9)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	Rock	Flexed body N		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	15-66	Adult (17-19)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	Pit	Flexed body NE		???	

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Site	Source	Burial No/Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	18-66 Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	Two large lanceolate bifaces, 1,286 dentals	Midden	Midden	PH	Flexed cranium S, body N		???	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	19-67 Adult (20-30)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None	Midden	Midden	Sur?	Flexed Cranium W, body NE		Unidentified	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	2-66 Adult (20-30)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	Two ground stone lanceolate points, one copper pendant, 27 dentals, two stone beads	Midden	Midden	pl/str	cranium faces E		Lam	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	9-67 Child (8-11)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None			Sur?	Flexed cranium S, body N		Lam	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	9-66 Adult (20-30)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	905 dentals	Midden	Midden	PH	Flexed cranium W, body NW		???	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	10a-66 Adult (13-18)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	???	Midden	Midden	PH?	???		???	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	10b-66 Adult (13-18)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	???	Midden	Midden	PH?	???		???	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	10c-66 Adult (20-30)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	515 dentals	Midden	Midden	PH?	Flexed cranium and body SE		???	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	12a-66 Adult (11-15)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None			PH?	Cranium and body E		La	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	12b-66 Adult (11-15)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None			PH?	???		???	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	17a-66 Adult (30-40)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None			PH	Flexed cranium N, body SW		Lam	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	17b-66 Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None			PH?	???		???	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	18a-66 Adult (30-40)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None			PH	Flexed cranium S, body NW		Unidentified	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	18b-66 Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	FN1	None			PH?	???		???	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	18-66 Adult (25-35)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	17 shell beads, 17 dentals, two teredo beads	Midden	Midden	pl/str	Flexed cranium NW, body EW		???	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	18-66 Adult (25-35)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	????	Midden	Midden	pl/str	???		???	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	20-67 Adult (30-40)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None			Sur?	Cranium S, body W		Lam	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	21-67 Adult (30-40)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None			PH	Flexed cranium and body W		Unidentified	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	22a-67 Adult (30-40)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None			???	???		Lam	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	22b-67 ?	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None			???	???		???	
DfRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	23a-67 Adult (30-40)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	Four scallop shell cables, ten shell beads	Midden	Midden	PH	Flexed cranium SE, body NW		Unidentified	

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Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	23b-67	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD (FN I)	???		Midden	PK?	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	23c-67	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD (FN I)	???		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	24-67	Child (2-3)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 (FN I)	None		Midden	???	Flexed cranium and body W		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	25-67	Adult (11-13)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD (FN I)	185 shell beads		Midden	PK?	Flexed cranium and body W		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	26a-67	Adult (20-25)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD (FN I)	None		Midden	???	cranium and body SW		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	26b-67	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD (FN I)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	27-67	Child (7-9)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD (FN I)	one nephrite cell		Midden	PK	Extended body W		Unidentified	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	28a-67	Adult (23-28)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD (FN I)	None		Midden	???	cranium and body SW		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	28b-67	Infant (0-4 months)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD (FN I)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	29-67	?	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	???	None		Midden	???	cranium and body SW		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	2a-67	Adult (18-21)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD (FN I)	???		Midden	pl/aur	body NW		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	2b-67	Adult (20-30)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD (FN I)	???		Midden	pl/aur	body NW		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	2c-67	Adult (30-40)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD (FN I)	???		Midden	pl/aur	body NW		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	30a-67	Adult (40)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD (FN I)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	30b-67	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD (FN I)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	30c-67	Adult (30-40)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD (FN I)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	31-67	Adult (40)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD (FN I)	None		Midden	Surf?	Cranium SE, body S		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	33-67	Child (8-14)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD (FN I)	585 shell beads, 26 dentails, seven terrazo beads, one mica piece		Midden		Extended cranium and body E		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	34a-67	Adult (20-30)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD (FN I)	30 shell beads, one dentailium		Midden	PK	cranium and flexed		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	34b-67	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 (FN I)	???		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	35-67	Child (6-8)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Georgie (FN III)	11 dentails, one nephrite cell		Midden	???	Flexed cranium and body S		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	36-67	Adult (40-50)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Georgie (FN III)	None		Midden	PK	cranium E, body S		F-O	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1968)	37-67	Adult (20-30)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Georgie (FN III)	None		Midden	PK	Flexed cranium and body SW		???	

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Site	Source	Burial No.	Burial Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	39-57	Adult (30-40)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	PH	Flexed cranium S, body E		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	3a-6b	Adult (25-35)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	Unknown number of scattered dentals		Midden	Rock?	???		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	3b-5b	Child (4-6)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 (FN I)	???		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	3c-6b	Child (10-11)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	???		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	3d-6b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	???		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	40a-67	Adult (25-35)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	One flaked stone lanceolate biface, one harpoon, three mica pieces, several quartz pebbles, 2,263 shell beads, 71 dentals, 6 teredo shells		Midden	PH	Flexed body N		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	40b-67	Adult?	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	???		Midden	PH?	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	41-67	Adult (15-20)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	Unknown number of scattered shell beads		Midden	Calm	Cranium and body S		Chin	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	42-67	Adult (30-40)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	Rock?	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	43-67	Adult (15-20)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	???		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	44a-67	Adult (30-40)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Georgia (FN III)	None		Midden	Rock	Flexed cranium SW, body E		Unidentified	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	44b-67	?	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Georgia (FN III)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	45a-67	Adult (40-50)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Georgia (FN III)	None		Midden	Rock	Flexed cranium S, body E		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	45b-67	Adult (25-35)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Georgia (FN III)	None		Midden	???	???		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	46-68	Adult (30-40)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Georgia (FN III)	None		Midden	PH	Flexed cranium S, body E		F-O	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	47-67	Adult (17-21)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Georgia (FN III)	None		Midden	PH	Flexed cranium E, body SE		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	48-67	Child (3-5)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN II)	One dentarium		Midden	PH	cranium E, body SE		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	49a-67	Adult (25-35)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN II)	One shell pendant		Midden	Calm	cranium N, body NW		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	49b-67	Adult?	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 (FN II)	???		Midden	???	???		???	

Site	Source	Burial No	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	4a-66	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	Rock?	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	4a-67	Infant (0-4 months)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	4b-66	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	4b-67	Infant (0-4 months)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	4c-67	Infant (.5-2)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	4d-67	Adult (18-25)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	???	Flexed cranium SW, body NE		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	4f-67	Adult (30-40)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	5a-67	Infant (0-4 months)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN II)	None		Midden	Calm	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	51a-67	Adult (30-40)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN II)	None		Midden	???	Flexed body SE		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	51b-67	Infant (0-4 months)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN II)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	52-67	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	Bottle pendant, two incised elk tines, 2,506 shell beads, three dentalia, three terado beads, two whale bone armlets		Midden	???	Cranium and body E		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	5a-67	Adult (17-21)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	Four dentalia		Midden	Rock?	Cranium faces NW, body SW		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	5b-67	Adult (17+)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	???		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	6a-66	Child (8-14)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None			???	Flexed body W		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	6b-66	Child (8-9)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None			???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	7a-66	Child (8-13)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None			Rock	Flexed body NW		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	7b-66	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	Rock?	???		???	
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	1	Infant		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	2	Infant		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	3	Infant		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	4	Infant		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	5	Infant		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									

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Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	6	Infant		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	7	Infant		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	8	Infant		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	9	Infant		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	10	Infant		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	11	Infant		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	12	Infant		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	13	Infant		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	14	Infant		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	15	Infant		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	16	Infant		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	1	Child		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	2	Child		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	3	Child		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	4	Child		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	5	Child		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	6	Child		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	7	Child		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	8	Child		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	1	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	2	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	3	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	4	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	5	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	6	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	7	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	8	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	9	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	10	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	11	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	12	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	13	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	14	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	15	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	16	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	17	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	18	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	19	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	20	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	21	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	22	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	23	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	24	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	25	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	26	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	27	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	28	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	29	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	30	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	31	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	32	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	33	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	34	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	35	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	36	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	37	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	38	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	39	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									

Appendix I Northwest Coast Burial Data by Location

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	40	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	41	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	42	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	43	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	44	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	45	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	46	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	47	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	48	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	49	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	50	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	51	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	52	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	53	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	54	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	55	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	56	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	57	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	58	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	59	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	60	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	61	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	62	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	63	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	64	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	65	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	66	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	67	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curlin (1998)	68	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									

Site	Source	Burial No	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	69	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	70	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	71	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	72	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	73	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	74	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	75	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	76	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	77	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	78	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	79	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	80	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	81	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	82	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	83	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	84	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	85	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	86	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	87	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	88	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	89	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	90	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	91	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	92	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	93	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	94	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	95	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	96	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curtin (1998)	97	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									

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Site	Source	Burial No.	Burial Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRw 199	Curin (1998)	98	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curin (1998)	99	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curin (1998)	100	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curin (1998)	101	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curin (1998)	102	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curin (1998)	103	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curin (1998)	104	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curin (1998)	105	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curin (1998)	106	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curin (1998)	107	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curin (1998)	108	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curin (1998)	109	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curin (1998)	110	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curin (1998)	111	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 199	Curin (1998)	112	Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 204	Curin (1998)	1	Infant		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 204	Curin (1998)	2	Infant		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 204	Curin (1998)	1	Child		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 204	Curin (1998)	2	Child		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 204	Curin (1998)	1	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 204	Curin (1998)	2	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 204	Curin (1998)	3	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 204	Curin (1998)	4	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 204	Curin (1998)	5	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 204	Curin (1998)	6	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 204	Curin (1998)	7	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)									
DgRw 5 Duke Point	Murray 1982		(young) Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)								None	
DgRw 5 Duke Point	Murray 1982		(young) Adult		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)								None	
DgRw 5 Duke Point	Murray 1982		Adult (young)		Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)								None	

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Site	Source	Burial No.	Burial No. Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DfRs 5 Duke Point	Murray 1982		Adult (young)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None							
DfRs 5 Duke Point	Murray 1982		Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None							
DfRs 5 Duke Point	Murray 1982		Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None							
DfRs 5 Duke Point	Murray 1982		Child (juvenile)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None							
DfRs 5 Duke Point	Murray 1982		Child (juvenile)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None							
DfRs 5 Duke Point	Murray 1982		Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None							
DfRs 5 Duke Point	Murray 1982		Infant (fetus)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	1	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	2	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	3	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	4	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	5	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	6	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	7	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	8	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	9	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	10	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	11	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	12	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	13	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	14	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	15	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	17	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	20	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	21	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	27	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	28	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	29	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	30	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							

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Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DNRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	31	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DNRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	32	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DNRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	33	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DNRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	15a	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DNRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	15b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DNRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	18a	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DNRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	16b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DNRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	19a	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DNRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	19b	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DNRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	19c	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DNRs 5 Point Gray	Coupland 1991	1	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1870+/- 908 P., 2210+/- 908 B.P., 169 0+/-1208 P.	None	Crumbing/pool for preservation	Midden		Flexed on left facing south			
DNRs 6 Locarno Beach	Beattie 1960:182	3	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno Beach Phase	None							
DNRs 6 Locarno Beach	Beattie 1960:182	18	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno Beach Phase	None							
DNRs 6 Locarno Beach	Beattie 1960:182	19	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno Beach Phase	None							
DNRs 6 Locarno Beach	Beattie 1960:182	30	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno Beach Phase	None							
DNRs 6 Locarno Beach	Beattie 1960:182	2a	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno Beach Phase	None							
DNRs 6 Locarno Beach	Beattie 1960:182	2b	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno Beach Phase	None							
DNRs 44 Piper's Lagoon	Wilson 1998	1	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	Three fishers, burned and worked cedar Passable		Midden		Tightly flexed on right side, head to south			
DNRs 2 Shoemaker Bay	McMillan and St. Claire 1962	1	Child (infant)	?	Noonika	1130+/-65 to 1730+/-90	association with two composite logging harpoon heads	Partial Skull	Midden					
DNRs 2 Shoemaker Bay	McMillan and St. Claire 1962	2	Adult (young)	M	Noonika	1130+/-65 to 1730+/-90	None	Partial remains	Midden		Flexed on left side, facing N			
DNRs 2 Shoemaker Bay	McMillan and St. Claire 1962	5	Adult	F	Noonika	1130+/-65 to 1730+/-90	Odors on remains		Midden	PW Under calk	Flexed on left side facing NW			

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Site	Source	Burial No	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DISC 1 Lima Quilicura River	Barrick 1963	?	?	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	730+/-80 or 1220A.D.	On top of heath well preserved, not burned	Well preserved	Midden		Oriented east, west, with face to north			
DISC 28 Quilicura Beach	Over 1989	1	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)?		None	Two Ferris	Midden					
DISC 7 Deep Bay	Beattie 1980:184	1	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None							
DISC 7 Deep Bay	Beattie 1980:184	3	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None							
DISC 7 Deep Bay	Beattie 1980:184	4	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None							
DISC 7 Deep Bay	Beattie 1980:184	5	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None							
DISC 7 Deep Bay	Beattie 1980:184	7	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish) LMJC		None							
DISC 7 Deep Bay	Beattie 1980:184	8	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None							
DISC 7 Deep Bay	Beattie 1980:184	10	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None							
DISC 11 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult	M	Nootka		None	Disturbed & Caveatrock	Caveatrock					
DISC 11 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2	Child (9)	F	Nootka		None	Complete	Caveatrock					
DISC 11 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3	Infant (10-6 months)	?	Nootka		None	Fragmentary Caveatrock & disturbed	Caveatrock					
DISC 11 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	4	Infant (0-6 months)	?	Nootka		None	Fragmentary Caveatrock	Caveatrock					
DISC 12 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult (45-55)	M	Nootka		None	Fragmentary Cave	Cave					
DISC 12 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2	Adult (18 months)	F	Nootka		None	Fragmentary Cave	Cave					
DISC 12 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3	Infant (18 months)	?	Nootka		None	Fragmentary Cave	Cave					
DISC 12 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	4	Infant (18 months)	?	Nootka		None	Fragmentary Cave	Cave					
DISC 13 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult (40)	F	Nootka		None	Scattered and Fragmentary	Caveatrock					
DISC 13 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2	Adult	?	Nootka		None	Scattered and Fragmentary	Caveatrock					
DISC 13 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3	Adult (13-15)	?	Nootka		None	Scattered and Fragmentary	Caveatrock					
DISC 13 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	4	Child (2-3)	?	Nootka		None	Scattered and Fragmentary	Caveatrock					
DISC 13 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	5	Child (4)	?	Nootka		None	Scattered and Fragmentary	Caveatrock					
DISC 13 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	6	Infant (2-6 months)	?	Nootka		None	Scattered and Fragmentary	Caveatrock					

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Site	Source	Burial No.	Burial No. Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DISO 13 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	7	Infant (6 months) ?		Noctua	Historic	None	Scattered and fragmentary	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 15 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult ?		Noctua	Historic	None	Scattered and disturbed	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 15 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2	Child (6-7)		Noctua	Historic	None	Scattered and disturbed	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 15 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3	Child (2-3)		Noctua	Historic	None	Scattered and disturbed	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 15 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	4	Infant (18 months) ?		Noctua	Historic	None	Scattered and disturbed	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 16 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult F		Noctua	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 16 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2	Adult M		Noctua	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 18 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3	Adult M		Noctua	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 18 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	4	Adult F		Noctua	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 18 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	5	Adult ?		Noctua	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 18 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	6	Adult ?		Noctua	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 18 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	7	Infant (fetus)		Noctua	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 18 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	8	Infant (18-24 months) ?		Noctua	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 18 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	9	Infant (19-24 months) ?		Noctua	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 18 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	10	Child (3-4 years) ?		Noctua	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 18 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	11	Child (4-5 years) ?		Noctua	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 18 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult (22-26)	M	Noctua	Historic	None	Incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 18 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2	Adult (17-19)	M	Noctua	Historic	None	Incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 18 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3	Adult (25-28)	M	Noctua	Historic	None	Incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 18 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2.1	Adult (30-35)	M	Noctua	Historic	None	Incomplete & disturbed	Rock shelter					
DISO 18 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2.2	Child (3) ?		Noctua	Historic	None	Incomplete	Rock shelter					
DISO 18 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2.3	Child (10) ?		Noctua	Historic	None	Incomplete	Rock shelter					
DISO 19 Heesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2.4	Infant (0-2 months) ?		Noctua	Historic	None	Incomplete	Rock shelter					

Site	Source	Burial No	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DiSo 19 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2.5	Infant (6 months)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Near complete	Rock shelter					
DiSo 19 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3.1	Adult (young)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Incomplete	Rock shelter					
DiSo 19 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3.2	Adult	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Incomplete	Rock shelter					
DiSo 19 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult (25)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Incomplete	Rock shelter	Box				
DiSo 20 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult (24-26)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 20 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2	Child (10 to 12)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 5 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult 21 to 25	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 5 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2	Adult	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 5 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3	Adult (40 to 50)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 5 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	4	Adult (17)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult (30)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter			57 individuals, only 34 describable		
DiSo 9 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2	Infant (6 to 8 months)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3.2	Adult (27-35)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter			Beneath box containing 3.2		
DiSo 9 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	4	Adult	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	5	Adult (27-35)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Complete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	6.1	Adult (young)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	6.2	Child (4-6)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	6.3	Infant (0-3 months)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	7.1	Adult (old)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	7.2	Adult	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	7.3	Infant (0-6 months)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	8	?	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	9	Adult (35-39)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	10	Adult (22-24)	M	Nootka	Historic	None							
DiSo 9 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	11	Adult (14-16)	M	Nootka	Historic	ship's compass	Fragmentary	Cave/rock shelter	Box				
DiSo 9 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	12	Child (4)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Complete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	13.1	Adult	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquet Harbour	Cybulski 1978	13.2	Infant (fetus)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					

Appendix I Northwest Coast Burial Data by Location

Site	Source	Burial No	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DISO 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	13.3	Adult (40-50)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter				
DISO 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	14.1	Infant (fetus, M term)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter				
DISO 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	14.2	Infant (0-3 months)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter				
DISO 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	14.3	Child (5)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter				
DISO 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	14.4	Adult (27)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter				
DISO 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	15	Child (mixed immature bones of individual 8 or 4-5 years)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter				
DISO 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	16	Adult (13-15)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter				
DISO 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	17	Adult (old)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter				
DISO 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	18	Adult (old)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter				
DISO 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	19	Child (5)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter				
DISO 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	20.1	Child (4-5)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter				
DISO 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	20.2	Child (mixed immature bones of individual 4 or 4-5 years)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter				
DISO 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	21	Child (14-16)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter				
DISO 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	22	Adult (25-28)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter				
DISO 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	23	Child (mixed immature bones of individual 8 or 4-5 years)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter				
DISO 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	16b	Child (mixed immature bones of individual 8 or 4-5 years)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter				
DISO 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	16c	Child (mixed immature bones of individual 8 or 4-5 years)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter				

Appendix I Northwest Coast Burial Data by Location

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cremial Deformation	Pathologies
			Child (mixed immature bones of 4 individual years)	?	Nootka	Historic	None		Cave/rock shelter					
DISo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1976	16d	Adult (25-28)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & Incomplete	Cave/rock shelter	Box				
DISo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1976	3.1	Child (10)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1976	B	Child (8)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & Incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1976	C	Child (4-5)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & Incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1976	D	Child (6)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & Incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1976	Stalls A	Adult (young)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed, fragmentary	Cave/rock shelter					
ERSe 2 Bliss Landing	Beattie 1972	1	Adult (old)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	?	None		Midden		Tightly flexed on right side facing south towards beach			
ERSe 2 Bliss Landing	Beattie 1972, 1980:185	2	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Mayne Phase 3000-1000 B.C.	Two bone awls		Midden		Flexed on right NE, away from beach			
ERSe 2 Bliss Landing	Beattie 1972, 1980:185	3	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Mayne Phase 3000-1000 B.C.	None	Partial remains	Midden	PK				
ERSe 2 Bliss Landing	Beattie 1972	4	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Mayne Phase 3000-1000 B.C.	None	Partial remains, incomplete removal	Midden		Flexed			
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(1)	Adult	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(1)	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(1)	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(1)	Adult	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(1)	Child	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(1)	Child	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(1)	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(10)	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(10)	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(11)	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(11)	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(11)	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(12)	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(12)	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(13)	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(13)	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(13)	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(14)	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(14)	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(14)	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(15)	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(15)	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historical	None							
ERSp 13 Ovilano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(15)	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(16)	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(2)	Adult	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(2)	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(2)	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(2)	Child	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(2)	Child	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(2)	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(3)	Adult	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(3)	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(3)	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(3)	Child	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(3)	Child	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(3)	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(4)	Adult	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(4)	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(4)	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(4)	Child	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(4)	Child	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(4)	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(5)	Adult	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(5)	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(5)	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(5)	Child	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(5)	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(6)	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(6)	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(6)	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(7)	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(7)	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(7)	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(8)	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(8)	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(8)	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(8)	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(8)	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(8)	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
EkSp 13 Owlkano Lake	Cybulski 1982:227	(8)	Adult	?	Central Coast	Historical	None							
												Discrepancies in position described between authors. Going by Luebbers for 69-70 excavation and Curtin for 77		
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	1.11B.1	Adult (40-50)	M	Central Coast	5590 +/- 100 B.P.	None		Midden	Bundle				
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	1.13D.1	Adult (40-50)	?	Central Coast	7800-4540 BP	None		Midden	Bundle				
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	11.1A.2	Adult (15-17)	?	Central Coast	Recent	Amber beads, rocks present		Midden	? (Cairn)				
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	2.11C.1	Adult (15-17)	M	Central Coast	3400 BP	None		Midden		Flexed			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	2.12E.1	Adult (35-45)	F	Central Coast	4490 +/- 125 B.P.	270 clam shell beads		Midden		Extended			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.B.1	Child (5 to 6)	?	Central Coast	3400-1860 BP	Rocks present		Midden	?	?			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.C.1	Adult (35-45)	M	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	Bone needle, bone pendant, large rock slabs or boulders		Midden		Extended			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.G.1	Adult (25-35)	F	Central Coast	3400-3000 BP	Rocks present		Midden		Flexed			

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.G.2(1)	Adult (45-55)	M	Central Coast	4680 +/- 160 B.P.	Rocks present		Midden		Bundle			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.G.2(2)	Adult (40-50)	M	Central Coast	3400-3000 BP	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle				
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.G.3	Adult (18-18)	?	Central Coast	3400-3000 BP	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle				
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.G.4	Adult (45-55)	M	Central Coast	3400-3000 BP	None		Midden		Flexed			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.G.5	Child (7 to 8)	?	Central Coast	3400-3000 BP	None		Midden		Flexed			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.G.6	Adult (30-35)	F	Central Coast	4290-3400 BP	Large rock slabs or boulders		Midden		Extended			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.G.7	Child (5 to 6)	?	Central Coast	3400-3000 BP	None		Midden		Flexed			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.G.8	Adult (16-17)	F	Central Coast	4890 +/- 125 B.P.	Large rock slabs or boulders		Midden		Flexed			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.H.1	Adult (45-55)	M	Central Coast	3800-2880 BP	Shell beads, 4 bone points, 3 stone points, 2 ivory harpoons, 2 gaming pieces		Midden		Extended			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.I.1	Adult (15-18)	F	Central Coast	3800-2880 BP	Clam pendant		Midden		Extended			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.J.1	Adult (28-38)	F	Central Coast	4390 +/- 160 B.P.	None		Midden		Extended			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.K.1(1)	Adult (34-45)	F	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	Shell beads, bone needle, incised ribs		Midden		Flexed			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.K.1(2)	Adult	M	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	None		Midden	Bundle (?)				
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.K.1(3)	Adult	?	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	None		Midden	Bundle (?)				
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	5.11P.1	Adult (45-55)	F	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle				
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	5.11P.2	Infant (neonatal)	?	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	None		Midden	Bundle				
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	8.13A.1	?	?	Central Coast	?	None		Midden		?			
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-1	Adult	?	Central Coast	5000-4000 B.P.	None							
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-1D	Adult (young)	F	Central Coast	3000-2000 B.P.	None							
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-2	Adult (young)	M	Central Coast	4980 +/- 130 B.P.	None							
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-3	Adult (old)	M	Central Coast	4000-5000 B.P.	Shell disk beads, large rock slabs or boulders							
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-4	Child (8-11)	?	Central Coast	4000-5000 B.P.	Rocks present							
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-5	Adult (young)	F	Central Coast	4000-5000 B.P.	Rocks present							
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-6	Adult (15-17)	F?	Central Coast	4000-5000 B.P.	Large rock slabs or boulders							
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-7	Adult	M	Central Coast	4000-5000 B.P.	Rocks present							

Appendix I Northwest Coast Burial Data by Location

Site	Source	Burial No/Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
ESix 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-8 Child (3.5-4.5)	?	Central Coast	4000-5000 B.P.	Four shell beads, bone knife, rocks present							
ESix 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-9 Adult	F	Central Coast	3000-2000 B.P.	Rocks present							
ESix 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	78-1 Adult (young)	M	Central Coast	2630 +/- 180 B.P.	Rocks present							
ESix 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	8.12A.1 Adult (60)	F	Central Coast	3400-2860 BP	Rocks present		Midden		Flexed			
ESix 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	8.12B.1 Adult	?	Central Coast	3400-2860 BP	None		Midden		Extended			
ESix 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	9.0A.1 Child (4)	?	Central Coast	1800 BP	Two lamacolate points		Midden	Bundle				
ESix 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	9.1.22 ?	?	Central Coast		None							
ESix 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	9.1.24 ?	?	Central Coast		None							
ESix 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	9.1.39 ?	?	Central Coast		None							
ESix 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	9.3B.2 Adult (17)	F	Central Coast	2440BP	Carrivone staff, bone artifact		Midden	Midden	Bundle			
ESix 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	9.3B.2 Adult (17)	F	Central Coast	2440BP	5x5 cm cedar bark mat in a checkerboard pattern	Disarticulated						
ESix 75 Barry Island	Curtin 1990	1 Infant	?	Central Coast (Southern Kwakwaka'wakw)									
ESix 75 Barry Island	Curtin 1990	2 Adult	F	Central Coast (Southern Kwakwaka'wakw)		Three ply cedar bark cordage in three sizes, large fragment of cedar bark matting, possible basketry (fir fragment)			Box				
ESix 75 Barry Island	Curtin 1990	3 Adult	M	Central Coast (Southern Kwakwaka'wakw)		Woven cedar bark fragments, rock on top							
ESix 75 Barry Island	Curtin 1990	4 Adult	M	Central Coast (Southern Kwakwaka'wakw)		Two wood fragments							
ESix 75 Barry Island	Curtin 1990	5 Adult	F	Central Coast (Southern Kwakwaka'wakw)		None							
ESix 75 Barry Island	Curtin 1990	6 Adult	?	Central Coast (Southern Kwakwaka'wakw)		None							
ESix 75 Barry Island	Curtin 1990	7 Adult	M	Central Coast (Southern Kwakwaka'wakw)		Cedar bark cordage of three sizes draped over box			Box			Kosimo manner	Teeth highly worn
ESix 75 Barry Island	Curtin 1990	8 Adult	?	Central Coast (Southern Kwakwaka'wakw)		None							
ESix 75 Barry Island	Curtin 1990	9 Adult	?	Central Coast (Southern Kwakwaka'wakw)		None	Incomplete, fragmentary						
ESix 75 Barry Island	Curtin 1990	Child	?	Central Coast (Southern Kwakwaka'wakw)		None	Incomplete, fragmentary						

Appendix I Northwest Coast Burial Data by Location

Site	Source	Burial No.	Burial No. Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Contact	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
EPSP 75 Berry Island	Curtin 1980		Child (7-10)	?	Central Coast (Southern Kwakwaka'wakw)		None							
FATs 14	Acheson and Zacharias 1985	1	Adult	?	Queen Charlotte Islands		None	Scattered	Midden					
FATs 18	Acheson and Zacharias 1985	1	Adult	?	Queen Charlotte Islands		None	Scattered		Cave				
FATs 3	Acheson and Zacharias 1985	1	Adult	?	Queen Charlotte Islands		Wood box with nails	Scattered and buried	Midden					
FAT1 22b	Acheson and Zacharias 1986	1	?	?	Queen Charlotte Islands		None			Cremation				
FAT1 22b	Acheson and Zacharias 1986	2	Child	?	Queen Charlotte Islands		None	Incomplete and disarticulated						
FAT1 22b	Acheson and Zacharias 1986	3	Adult	?	Queen Charlotte Islands		None	Incomplete and disarticulated						
FAT1 22b	Acheson and Zacharias 1986	4	Adult	?	Queen Charlotte Islands		None	Incomplete and disarticulated						
FAT1 22b	Acheson and Zacharias 1986	5	Infant	?	Queen Charlotte Islands		None	Incomplete and disarticulated						
FAT1 1	Acheson and Zacharias 1985	1	Adult	?	Queen Charlotte Islands		None	Scattered in rock crevasse	Midden		Tightly flexed with head upright			
FN1b 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonaid (1973)	B-210	Adult	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None			Box placed on top of a plank				
FN1b 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonaid (1973)	B-211	Infant	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Frontal bone only						
FN1b 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonaid (1973)	B-212	Adult	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete						
FN1b 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonaid (1973)	B-213	Adult	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete						
FN1b 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonaid (1973)	B-214	Adult	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None Mortgage, cordage, lead bullet			Box	Flexed on back	Box is buried and bent		
FN1b 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonaid (1973)	B-215	Adult	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Post cranial remains spilling out of box		Box		Kefted and bent box painted with red ochre		
FN1b 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonaid (1973)	B-216	Adult	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete						

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Site	Source	Burial No.	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-217	Adult ?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete						
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-218	Adult M	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Complete	Box	Box				
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-219	Adult F	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Complete		Box				
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-220	Infant ?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-221	Infant (16 months)	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Complete		Box		Box sewn together with spruce root		
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-222	1 of 6 people	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-222	2 of 6 people	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-222	3 of 6 people	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-222	4 of 6 people	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-222	5 of 6 people	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-222	6 of 6 people	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-223	Infant (14 months)	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete				No box remains associated		Osteoporosis
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-224	Adult F	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None				Tightly flexed			
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-225	Adult F	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	Lath and cedar matting	complete		Box				
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-226	Adult M	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	complete		Box	Tightly flexed			
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-227	Adult F	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete						
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-228	Adult ?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete						
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-229	Adult M	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Complete						
FNUb 1 Guest Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-230	Adult ?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybalski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-231	Child (7-8)	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	Bark matting and cedar cordage			Box	Tightly flexed			
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybalski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-232	Adult	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	Box inlaid with opercula	Incomplete						
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybalski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-233	Adult	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	Rectangular labret	Incomplete				Box of European construction		
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybalski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-234	Infant (6 months)	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete		Box		Box sewn with spruce root		
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybalski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-235	Adult	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None			Box	Tightly flexed	Kerfed and bent box with 4 iron nails		
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybalski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-236	1 of 3 people	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybalski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-236	2 of 3 people	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybalski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-236	3 of 3 people	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybalski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-237	Infant	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete						
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybalski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-238	Adult	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete						
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybalski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-240	Adult	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybalski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-241	Adult	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B1	Child	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Skull frags.						
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B10	Adult (young)	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Incomplete						
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B11	Adult	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Incomplete						
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B12	Adult (old)	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B13	?	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Fragmentary						
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B14	?	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B15	Adult (young)	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							

Site	Source	Burial No	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B16	Adult (old)	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B17	Adult (young)	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B18	Adult (old)	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B19	Adult	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B2	Adult (old)	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B20	Adult	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B21-1	?	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Incomplete						
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B21-2	?	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Incomplete						
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B22	Adult (old)	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B23	Child	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B3	Adult (young)	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B4	Adult (young)	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B5	Adult (old)	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Fragmentary						
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B6	Adult (young)	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B7	Adult (young)	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B8	Adult (old)	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Incomplete						
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B9-1	Child	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Incomplete						
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B9-2	Infant	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Incomplete						
FIJa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	NG-71:1	Adult	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Fragmentary						

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Site	Source	Burial No.	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
FILE 4 Blue Jackals Creek	Murray 1981	NG-71-247	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Cranium						
FILE 4 Blue Jackals Creek	Murray 1981	NG-71-267	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Fragmentary						
Gallia 2	Shimer 1984	1	Adult M	Queen Charlotte Islands (Masset)	1230+/60	Seal bone		Midden	Flashed on left with head pointing E	Upright			
C&T 6 McMichael Creek	Coupland, Bassett and King (1981)	1	Adult F	Prince Rupert Harbour		None		Midden		Tightly flexed on left side, heading NW, body facing NE			
G&T 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1982	1	Adult (30-34) F	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None	Partially articulated			Tightly flexed on front, heading SW			
G&T 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1982	2	Adult (30-34) M	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None	Partially articulated			Lower legs tightly flexed, torso on right, heading N, body facing W			Isobryt wear on lower central incisor
G&T 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1982	3	Adult (45-49) F	Northern Coast	1045+/105 (middle)	None	Articulated		Shallow pit	Lower legs tightly flexed, torso on left, heading SW, body facing NW, head on left facing facing W			
G&T 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1982	4	Adult (12-15) M	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Dog skull, eleberry seeds	Articulated		Pit	Tightly flexed on left side heading SW, body facing NW			
G&T 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1982	5	Adult (48-54) M	Northern Coast	AD 556-760 (early)	None	Articulated			Tightly flexed, circular configuration with skull on top facing NW			
G&T 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1982	6	Child (2-4) ?	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1290 (late)	None	Articulated		Pit	Tightly flexed on right side, heading SE, body facing NE, head vertical facing NE			
G&T 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1982	7	Adult (60+) Child (8-11) M	Northern Coast	1350+/110 (early) AD 770-1010 (middle)	Thin concentration of eleberry seeds	Articulated Partial			Shallow pit/Probable bur			
G&T 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1982	8	Adult (40-44) M	Northern Coast	AD 556-760 (early)	None	Partial scattered						

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Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
GaTi & Greenville	Cybulski 1992	10	Adult (45-54)	F	Northern Coast	AD 556-790 (early ?)	Elderberry seeds surrounding and underneath most bones	Incomplete, articulated			Tightly flexed on right side, heading SE, body facing NE			
GaTi & Greenville	Cybulski 1992	11	Adult (28-34)	F	Northern Coast	AD 556-790 (early ?)	Small piece of wood on pelvis, large cobble tool on lower spine	Incomplete, articulated			Tightly flexed on back with legs to right, heading E, arms crossed in top of skull, head slightly raised facing SW			Labret wear on lower central incisor
GaTi & Greenville	Cybulski 1992	12	Adult (30-39)	F	Northern Coast	790-1460 (late)	None	Almost complete, articulated		Pit	Tightly flexed on left heading SE, body facing SW, head on left facing NW			Labret wear on lower central incisor
GaTi & Greenville	Cybulski 1992	13	Child (9-11)	F	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None	Incomplete, partially articulated			Flexed on left side, heading SW, body facing NW			
GaTi & Greenville	Cybulski 1992	14	Adult (18-22)	F	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Elderberry seeds on west side of remains	Incomplete, articulated			Tightly flexed on right side, heading E, body facing N, head bent over on top of skeleton facing N			
GaTi & Greenville	Cybulski 1992	15	Adult (22-28)	M	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Large section of wood plank	Incomplete, articulated		Possible box	Tightly flexed heading NW, head face down			
GaTi & Greenville	Cybulski 1992	16	Adult (50-59)	M	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Small rock outline and some on top of remains	Almost complete, articulated			Tightly flexed on left side, heading SW, body facing NW, head on left, almost facing down, looking NE			
GaTi & Greenville	Cybulski 1992	17	Adult (35-44)	M	Northern Coast	contact	None	Incomplete, clustered		Pit				
GaTi & Greenville	Cybulski 1992	18	Adult (35-44)	M	Northern Coast	735-1110 (late)	Square outline formed by concentration of elderberry seeds, small rocks on central part of skeleton & around box outline, wood at bottom of burial	Almost complete, articulated			Tightly flexed on front, heading W, head face down in W corner of box area			

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Site	Source	Burial No.	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
GaT16 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	19	M	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1280 (late)	Square outline of small rocks, thick concentration of elderberry seeds	Almost complete, articulated			Tightly flexed on front, with legs to left, heading SE, head face down in SE corner of box			
GaT16 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	20	M	Northern Coast	AD 566-760 (early)	Elderberry seeds	Almost complete, articulated		Pr	On back, legs to right, heading NE, head facing up			
GaT16 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	21	? Child (8-10)	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Elderberry seeds surrounding remains	Incomplete, partially articulated			Tightly flexed on left, heading SW, body facing NE, head partly face down			Cribra orbitalis, erosive pits in vertebral articular facets, and sacral spine bifida
GaT16 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	22	F	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Small number of elder berry seeds, several rocks on top of remains	Almost complete, articulated		Pr	Tightly flexed on front and right, heading S, body facing E, head vertical, facing SE			Labret wear on lower lateral incisors
GaT16 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	23	M	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle) ?	Heavy concentration of elderberry seeds	Almost complete, articulated			Tightly flexed on front and left, heading SW, body facing NW			
GaT16 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	24	F	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Two rocks on left shoulder blade	Almost complete, articulated			Tightly flexed on front, heading SW, head face down			Labret wear on two lower anterior teeth
GaT16 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	26	M	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1280 (late)	Distinct square box outline with wood along the sides and bottom, elderberry seeds concentrated in southwest corner	Almost complete, articulated		Pr and box	Tightly flexed on left and front, heading SE			
GaT16 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	27	M	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None	Incomplete, grouped remains						
GaT16 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	28	F	Northern Coast	AD 566-760 (early)	High concentration of elderberry seeds	Incomplete, articulated			Tightly flexed			Labret wear on canines

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Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Contact	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
GatJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	32	Adult (40-44)	M	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1290 (late)	None	Almost complete, variable preservation/articulated			Tightly flexed on right, heading S, body facing E, head verted facing E			
GatJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	33	Adult (22-28)	M	Northern Coast	510+-210 (late)	None	Incomplete, poorly preserved/articulated	PH		Tightly flexed on back and left, heading SW, body facing NW, head slightly raised facing NE			
GatJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	34	Adult (28-34)	M	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1290 (late)	None	Incomplete, variable preservation, articulated		PH	Torso on right and front, heading SW, body facing SE, thighs irregularly flexed to right, lower legs tightly flexed, head raised and turned back, facing party up and NE			
GatJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	36	Adult (40-49)	M	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1290 (late)	Elderberry seeds in triangular concentration	Incomplete, poorly preserved/articulated		PH	Tightly flexed on left, heading NE, body facing SE, head on left and face down			
GatJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	37	Adult (35-44)	M	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1290 (late)	Patch of wood, 10x15 cm underlying cast	Incomplete, poorly preserved/articulated		PH	Tightly flexed on left, heading SW, body facing NE, head on left, facing N			
GatJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	38	Adult (18-19)	M	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1290 (late)	High concentration of elderberry seeds	Almost complete, articulated		PH	Tightly flexed on front and left, heading SE, head on left, bent back on spine, facing SE			
GatJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	39	Adult (20+)	?	Northern Coast	AD 566-760 (early)	Covered by a layer of large rocks	Fragmentary, poorly preserved, articulated			Tightly flexed on left, heading NE, body facing SE			

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Site	Source	Burial No	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	40	F	Northern Coast	1190-/-80 (middle)	Four or five small rocks in box, elderberry seeds sparsely distributed	Almost complete, articulated		Wooden box	Tightly flexed on front and left, heading W, body facing N, head partly on left and partly face down			Labret wear on four lowers and incisors and left canine
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	41	?	Northern Coast	1190-/-80 (middle)	None	Incomplete, disturbed						Cribra orbitalis
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	42	F	Northern Coast	AD 1190-1290 (late)	Rocks on top of remains	Incomplete, articulated			Tightly flexed on left and front, heading S, body facing W, head on left, partly face down, facing NW			Labret wear on lower lateral incisors
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	43	F	Northern Coast	Uncertain	None	Incomplete, disturbed						
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	44	F	Northern Coast	Uncertain	None	Partial remains						
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	45	M	Northern Coast	Uncertain	None	Partial remains						
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	46	F	Northern Coast	Uncertain	None	Partial remains						
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	47	F	Northern Coast	Uncertain	None	Partial remains						
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	48	M	Northern Coast	Uncertain	None	Partial remains						
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	49	M	Northern Coast	Uncertain	None	Partial remains						
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	50	?	Northern Coast	Uncertain	None	Partial remains						
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	51	?	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None	Partial remains						
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	52	M	Northern Coast	Uncertain	None	Partial, clustered						
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	53	?	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None	Partial remains						
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	54	?	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None	Partial, clustered						
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	55	?	Northern Coast	Uncertain	None	Partial remains						
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	56	M	Northern Coast	Uncertain	None	Partial remains						
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	57	?	Northern Coast	Uncertain	None	Partial remains						
Gat] 6 Greenville	Cybuski 1992	25a	?	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None	Incomplete, partially articulated			Tightly flexed on left, heading S			Cribra orbitalis

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Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
GrTJ.6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	25b	Child (3-5)	?	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None	Incomplete, unarticulated cluster						
GrTJ.6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	31a	Adult (20-34)	M	Northern Coast	AD 566-760 (early) ?	None	Incomplete clustered						
GrTJ.6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	31b	Adult (12-16)	F	Northern Coast	AD 566-760 (early) ?	None	Incomplete, clustered			Tightly flexed on front, right arm and lower leg to right, heading NE, head face down			
GrTJ.6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	35a	Child (6-10)	?	Northern Coast	AD 1190-1290 (late)	None	Incomplete, poorly preserved/articulated		Pit				
GrTJ.6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	35b	Child (6-11)	?	Northern Coast	AD 1190-1290 (late)	None	Incomplete, disturbed						
GrTJ.6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	35c	Adult (12-16)	?	Northern Coast	AD 1190-1290 (late)	None	Incomplete, unarticulated						
S.J.1 Cattle Point	King 1950	1	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None	Fragmentary						
S.J.1 Cattle Point	King 1950	2	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None	Fragmentary						
S.J.1 Cattle Point	King 1950	3	?	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		Whale femur	Disarticulate distal		Calm				
S.J.1 Cattle Point	King 1950	4	?	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		Avian wedge, bipointed bone object, stone knife	Complete		Calm/flexed	Right side		Antero-posterior deformation	
S.J.1 Cattle Point	King 1950	6	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None	Fragmentary						
S.J.1 Cattle Point	King 1950	7	Adult (adolescent)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None	Fragmentary						
S.J.1 Cattle Point	King 1950	9	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None	Fragmentary			Semi-flexed			
S.J.1 Cattle Point	King 1950	10	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None	Fragmentary						
S.J.1 Cattle Point	King 1950	11	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)		None	Fragmentary						

Appendix II

Streamlined Northwest Coast Burial Data

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	9.0A.1	Child (4)	?	Central Coast	1800 BP	Two lanceolate points		Midden	Bundle	Right, oriented E	Ochre		
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	9.3B.2	Adult (17)	F	Central Coast	2440BP	Carnivore skull, bone artifact		Midden	Midden	Bundle	Ochre		
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	7B-1	Adult (young)	M	Central Coast	2530 +/- 150 B.P.	Rocks present				Right, oriented S			
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-10	Adult (young)	F	Central Coast	3000-2000 B.P.	None				Back, oriented W			
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-9	Adult	F	Central Coast	3000-2000 B.P.	Rocks present							
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	2.11C.1	Adult (15-17)	M	Central Coast	3400 BP	None		Midden		Flexed, right			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.B.1	Child (5 to 8)	?	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	Rocks present		Midden	?	?			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.K.1(3)	Adult	?	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	None		Midden	Bundle (?)				
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	8.12B.1	Adult	?	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	None		Midden		Extended, left side			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	5.11P.1	Adult (45-55)	F	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle				
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	8.12A.1	Adult (50-60)	F	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	Rocks present		Midden		Flexed, right oriented SW			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.K.1(f)	Adult (34-45)	F	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	Shell beads, bone needle, incised ribs		Midden		Flexed, right oriented SW			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.C.1	Adult (35-45)	M	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	Bone needle, bone pendant, large rock slabs or boulders		Midden		Extended, right, oriented E	Ochre		
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.K.1(2)	Adult	M	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	None		Midden	Bundle (?)	Right ?			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	5.11P.2	Infant (neonatal)	?	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	None		Midden	Bundle				
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.G.3	Adult (16-18)	?	Central Coast	3400-3000 BP	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle				
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.G.1	Adult (25-35)	F	Central Coast	3400-3000 BP	Rocks present		Midden		Flexed, back, oriented SW			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.G.4	Adult (45-55)	M	Central Coast	3400-3000 BP	None		Midden		Flexed, back, oriented NE			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.G.2(2)	Adult (40-50)	M	Central Coast	3400-3000 BP	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle				
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.G.7	Child (5 to 8)	?	Central Coast	3400-3000 BP	None		Midden		Flexed, back, oriented NE			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.G.5	Child (7 to 8)	?	Central Coast	3400-3000 BP	None		Midden		Flexed, back, oriented NE			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.I.1	Adult (15-18)	F	Central Coast	3800-2880 BP	Clam pendant		Midden		Extended, back, oriented S	Possible rock slabs or boulders		

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.H.1	Adult (45-55)	M	Central Coast	3800-2880 BP	Shell beads, 4 bone points, 3 stone points, 2 ivory harpoons, 2 gaming pieces		Midden		Extended, back, oriented N	Ochre, possible rock slabs or boulders		
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-5	Adult (young)	F	Central Coast	4000-5000 B.P.	Rocks present				Back, oriented SW			
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-6	Adult (15-17)	F?	Central Coast	4000-5000 B.P.	Large rock slabs or boulders				Back, oriented SW			
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-7	Adult	M	Central Coast	4000-5000 B.P.	Rocks present				Left, oriented NW	Ochre		
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-3	Adult (old)	M	Central Coast	4000-5000 B.P.	Shell disk beads, large rock slabs or boulders				Back, oriented NW			
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-8	Child (3.5-4.5)	?	Central Coast	4000-5000 B.P.	Four shell beads, bone knife, rocks present				Oriented SW			
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-4	Child (9-11)	?	Central Coast	4000-5000 B.P.	Rocks present				Back, oriented NW			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.G.6	Adult (30-35)	F	Central Coast	4290-3400 BP	Large rock slabs or boulders		Midden		Extended, back/left, oriented SW			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.J.1	Adult (28-38)	F	Central Coast	4390 +/- 160 B.P.	None		Midden		Extended, back, oriented N	Possible rock slabs or boulders		
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	2.12E.1	Adult (35-45)	F	Central Coast	4480 +/- 125 B.P.	270 clam shell beads		Midden		Extended, left, oriented S	Ochre		
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.G.2(1)	Adult (45-55)	M	Central Coast	4880 +/- 160 B.P.	Rocks present		Midden		Bundle			
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	4.G.8	Adult (16-17)	F	Central Coast	4890 +/- 125 B.P.	Large rock slabs or boulders		Midden		Flexed, right, oriented S			
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-2	Adult (young)	M	Central Coast	4980 +/- 130 B.P.	None				Oriented North	Ochre		
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-1	Adult	?	Central Coast	5000-4000 B.P.	None							
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	1.11B.1	Adult (40-50)	M	Central Coast	5590 +/- 100 B.P.	None		Midden	Bundle		Discrepancies in position described between authors. Going by Luebbers for 69-70 excavation and Curtin for 77		
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curtin 1984	1.13D.1	Adult (40-50)	?	Central Coast	7800-4540 BP	None		Midden	Bundle				

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DfRu 42 Salt Sparring Island	Skinner 1984	1	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1060+/-80 BP	Broken bird bone		Midden		Tightly flexed		Antero-posterior cranial deformation	
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	84-42	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	1090+/-130		humid		Cairn	Flexed on right	30 cm DBS		
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980	4	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC-400BC(LBP)	None		Midden		Flexed on back			
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	3	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC-400BC(LBP)	1 Mammalbone splinter awl		Midden		Flexed on back			
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980	6	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC-400BC(LBP)	None		Midden		Semi-flexed on left			
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1980	1b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC-400BC(LBP)	None							
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	8	Adult (old)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC-400BC(LBP)	1 Bone awl, 1 bone chisel or gouge, 2 cores, 1 abrader, 3 utilized flakes		Midden		Flexed on left			
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	6	Adult (old)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC-400BC(LBP)	1 Chipped basalt projectile point, 3 bone awls, 2 pebble core tools, 3 stone and 2 shell beads, 2 abraders, 2 retouched flakes, 8 utilized flakes, 3 fragments of worked bone.		Midden		Semi-extended on back			
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	10	Adult (old)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC-400BC(LBP)	57 Stone beads, 14 shell beads, 1 pebble core tool		Midden		Semi-flexed on back			
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980	1a	Adult (old)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC-400BC(LBP)	None		Midden		Flexed on left side			

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
GaUa 2	Skinner 1984	1	Adult	M	Queen Charlotte Islands (Masset)	1230+/-60	Seal bone		Midden		Upright			
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	85-4	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	1340+/-150	Fish remains	71		Cairn	Flexed on left	53-70 cm DBS		
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	84-44	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	1420+/-90		humid		Cairn	Flexed on back	40 cm DBS		
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	85-12	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia	1460+/-160	Four rocks	mid?			Flexed on left	50-60 cm DBS		
DeRw 18 Somenos Creek	Brown 1996	23	Child (3-4)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1515 +/- 60	693 Ground stone beads		Midden	Multiple/pit	Flexed		?	
DeRw 18 Somenos Creek	Warner 1993	1	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	1540+/-70	None				Tightly flexed on left			
DeRw 18 Somenos Creek	Brown 1996	20a	Adult (35-39)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1560 +/- 70	1 Hammerstone		Midden	Multiple/pit	Disarticulated		Fronto-lamb.	
DeRt 1	Carlson n.d.	85-1	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	1710+/-190				Cairn	Flexed on right	107-198 cm DBS		
DeRw 18 Somenos Creek	Brown 1996	18	Adult (17-25)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1715 +/- 70	175 Ground stone beads		Midden	Pit(?)	Flexed		?	
DeRw 18 Somenos Creek	Brown 1996	22a	Adult (~45)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1765 +/- 60	22 Ground stone beads	Disarticulated	Midden	Multiple/pit			None	
DhRt 5 Point Gray	Coupland 1991	1	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1970+/-90B.P., 2210+/-90B.P., 1690+/-120B.P.	None	Crumbling/po or preservation	Midden		Flexed on left facing south			
DcRu 453 Six Mile Rockshelter	Kiddie 1988	1	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	200+ years	None		Midden					
DcRu 453 Six Mile Rockshelter	Kiddie 1988	1	Child (juvenile)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songhees)	200+ years	None		Midden					

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DcRu 453 Six Mile Rockshelter	Kiddie 1988	1	Child (juvenile)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songhees)	200+ years	None		Midden					
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b	87-3	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	2220+/- 60 B.P.	None						Occipital flattening	Dental abcessing
DgRt 2 St. Mungo Cannery Site	Calvert 1970	2	Infant (fetus)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	2360+/-110 B.C.-229+/-105B.C.	None	Partial and disturbed remains	Midden					
DgRt 2 St. Mungo Cannery Site	Calvert 1970	1	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	2360+/-110 B.C.-229+/-105B.C.	None	Partial and disturbed remains	Midden					
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	88-7	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	2500-3000	Deer remains	5a?			Flexed on left	46 cm DBS		
DeRw 18 Somenos Creek	Warner 1993	3b	Adult (50-89)	F	Gulf of Georgia	2510+/-70	None							
DeRw 18 Somenos Creek	Warner 1993	3a	Adult (22-24)	M	Gulf of Georgia	2510+/-70	12 dentaria shell fragments and Ochre directly associated, Bone point, retouched obsidian microblade, and 2 pieces chipped slate debitage-maybe grave goods.							
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	84-34a	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	2580+/-180		mid			Flexed on right	40 cm DBS		
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	86-24	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	2620+/-50		5a	Calm		Flexed on right	165-166 cm DBS		

Appendix II Streamlined Northwest Coast Burial Data

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Contact	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DcRt 10 Willows Beach	Erickson 1987b	4	Child (8-10y)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songh ees)	2700-1600 B.P.	Pit lined with thin layer of burnt yellow sea urchin spines, small fish bones, and scattered butter clams, with white sand, oregon triton shell near partial remains of two dogs.		Midden	Pit	Tightly flexed on left, face turned N, vertebral column pointed W			
DcRt 10 Willows Beach	Erickson 1987b	3	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songh ees)	2700-1600 B.P.	Crystal in carrier of pit, 6+ large winks, bone wedge or chisel, and abrasive stone.	Badly disturbed		Possible calm			Frontal	
DcRt 2	Carlson n.d.	86-10	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	3040+/-80		5a		Calm	Flexed on left	89 cm DBS		
DcRt 2	Carlson n.d.	84-43	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3050+/-150		humid		Calm	Flexed on right	60-70 cm DBS		
DcRt 2	Carlson n.d.	84-37	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3140+/-200	Bowl	5a		Cist	Seated	95-100 cm DBS		
DcRt 2	Carlson n.d.	84-37	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3280+/-200	Spoon, f, m, b	mid s		Carin	Seated	170-120 cm DBS		
DcRt 2	Carlson n.d.	84-35	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3270+/-220	Ten rocks	behell			Seated, C	110-120 cm DBS		
DcRt 2	Carlson n.d.	84-36	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	3370+/-280		s			Flexed on right	60 cm DBS		
DcRt 2	Carlson n.d.	86-37	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3380+/-150	Spoon and deer remains	2a		Pit	Seated	130-160 cm DBS		
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	12	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	3400BC-1100BC(MAY P)	1 Spindler awl, 1 pebble core tool, 1 utilized flake		Midden					
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	13	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	3400BC-1100BC(MAY P)	1 Bone awl, 1 shell adze blade		Midden		Semi-extended on back			
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	15	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	3400BC-1100BC(MAY P)	1 Pebble core tool		Midden					
DcRt 2	Carlson n.d.	84-47	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia	3500-4000	Red ochre on superior portion of skeleton	mid		Calm	Extended	170-180 cm DBS		

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	86-16	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia	3500-4000		4		Cremation	Flexed on left	130-140 cm DBS		
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	85-17	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	3520+/-170	Thirteen rocks, and bird remains	humid			Extended	90-100 cm DBS		
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	84-38	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3600+/-160	Spoon	5a		Cist	Seated	110-150 cm DBS		
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	85-36	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3600+/-160	Spoon	2a?		Cist	Seated	110-152 cm DBS		
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	85-38	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3630+/-140	Two spoons, fish remains and one large rock	2a?			Flexed on right	115 cm DBS		
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	85-30	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	3750+/-160	Eleven rocks	on 5a			Flexed on right	49-62 cm DBS		
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	85-22	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	3970+/-60	Bowl and fish vert.	5a			Flexed on right	92 cm DBS		
DfRs 3 Whalen Farm	Seymour 1976	2	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400	None	Incomplete	Midden					
DfRs 3 Whalen Farm	Seymour 1976	1	Adult (12 to 14)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400	None		Midden		Flexed on back with head to the south			
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	3c-66	Child (10-11)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	???			???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	8-66	Child (4-7)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	905 dentalia		Midden	Pit	Flexed cranium W, body NW		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	7a-66	Child (8-13)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None			Rock	Flexed body NW		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	4c-67	Infant (.5-2)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	4a-67	Infant (0-4 months)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	4b-67	Infant (0-4 months)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	???	???		???	

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	28b-67	Infant (0-4 months)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	21-67	Child (10-14)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None			Pit	Flexed cranium and body W		Unidentified	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	3b-66	Child (4-6)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	???		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	6a-66	Child (8-14)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None			???	Flexed body W		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	12a-66	Child (11-13)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None			Pit?	Cranium and body E		La	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	14-66	Child (5-9)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	Rock	Flexed body N		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	6b-66	Child (6-9)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None			???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	27-67	Child (7-9)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	one nephrite cell			Pit	Extended body W		Unidentified	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	8-67	Child (8-11)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None			Sur?	Flexed cranium S, body N		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	33-67	Child (8-14)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	565 shell beads, 26 dentals, seven teredo beads, one mica piece			Pit	Extended cranium and body E	Cranium and body E	Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	50-67	Infant (0-4 months)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN II)	None		Midden	Cairn	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	51b-67	Infant (0-4 months)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN II)	None		Midden	???	???		???	

Appendix II Streamlined Northwest Coast Burial Data

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Contact	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	48-57	Child (3-5)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN II)	One dentition		Midden	Pit	Flexed cranium E, body SE		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	48b-57	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN II)	???		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	49a-57	Adult (25-35)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN II)	One shell pendant		Midden	Calm	Flexed cranium N, body NW		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	51a-57	Adult (30-40)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN II)	None		Midden	???	Flexed body SE		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	2c-57	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	???		Midden	pit/cur	body NW		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	34b-57	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	???		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	40b-57	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	???		Midden	Pit?	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	17b-56	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	Pit?	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	28b-57	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	4a-56	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	Rock?	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	4b-56	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	7b-56	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN I)	None		Midden	Rock?	???		???	

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	10b-66	Adult (13-18)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	???		Midden	Pit?	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	5b-67	Adult (17+)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	???		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	10a-66	Adult (20-30)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	???		Midden	Pit?	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	24-67	Adult (25-35)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	23b-67	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	???		Midden	Pit?	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	23c-67	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	???		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	23a-67	Adult (30-40)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	Four scallop shell rattles, ten shell beads		Midden	Pit	Flexed cranium SE, body NW		Unidentified	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	41-67	Adult (15-20)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	Unknown number of scattered shell beads		Midden	Calm	Cranium and body S		Chin	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	4d-67	Adult (18-25)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	???	Flexed cranium SW, body NE		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	28a-67	Adult (20-25)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	???	Flexed cranium and body SW		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	2b-67	Adult (20-30)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	???		Midden	pit/sur	body NW		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	10c-66	Adult (20-30)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	515 dentalia		Midden	Pit?	Flexed cranium and body SE		???	

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	4.00E-67	Adult (20-30)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	2-66	Adult (20-30)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	Two ground stone lanceolate points, one copper pendant, 27 dentalia, two stone beads		Midden	pit/sur	Cranium faces E		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	1b-66	Adult (25-35)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	????		Midden	pit/sur	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	1a-66	Adult (25-35)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	17 shell beads, 17 dentalia, two teredo beads		Midden	pit/sur	Flexed cranium NW, body EW		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	17a-66	Adult (30-40)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	Pit	Flexed cranium N, body SW		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	20-67	Adult (30-40)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	Sur?	Cranium S, body W		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	30a-67	Adult (30-40)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	31-67	Adult (30-40)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	Sur?	Cranium SE, body S		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	11-66	Adult (30-40)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	One copper fragment, 414 dentalia		Midden	PR?	Flexed cranium and body SW		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	3d-66	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	???		Midden	???	???		???	

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	52-67	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	Bottle pendant, two incised elk tines, 2,506 shell beads, three dentalia, three tereido beads, two whale bone armlets		Midden	???	Cranium and body E		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	30b-67	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	30c-67	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	16-66	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	Two large lanceolate bifaces, 1,286 dentalia		Midden	Pit	Flexed cranium S, body N		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	25-67	Adult (11-13)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	185 shell beads		Midden	Pit?	Flexed cranium and body W		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	13-66	Adult (11-15)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	Pit?	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	12b-66	Adult (11-15)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	Pit?	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	43-67	Adult (15-20)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	???		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	15-66	Adult (17-19)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	Pit	Flexed body NE		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	5a-67	Adult (17-21)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	Four dentalia		Midden	Rock?	Cranium faces NW, body SW		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	2a-67	Adult (18-21)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	???		Midden	pit/sur	body NW		???	

Appendix II Streamlined Northwest Coast Burial Data

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	34a-67	Adult (20-30)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	30 shell beads, one dentalium		Midden	???	Flexed cranium and body W		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	19-67	Adult (20-30)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	Sur?	Flexed Cranium W, body NE		Unidentified	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	28a-67	Adult (23-28)	M	Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	???	Extended cranium and body SW		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	40a-67	Adult (25-35)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	One flaked stone lanceolate biface, one harpoon, three mica pieces, several quartz pebbles, 2,253 shell beads, 71 dentalia, 8 teredo shells		Midden	Pit	Flexed body N		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	3a-66	Adult (25-35)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	Unknown number of scattered dentalia		Midden	Rock?	???		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	18a-66	Adult (30-40)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	Pit	Flexed cranium S, body NW		Unidentified	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	22a-67	Adult (30-40)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	???	???		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	39-67	Adult (30-40)	M	Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	Pit	Flexed cranium S, body E		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	42-67	Adult (30-40)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	Rock?	???		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	41-67	Adult (30-40)	M	Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	None		Midden	???	???		???	
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980	16a	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (MARP)	None		Midden		Flexed on back		???	

Appendix II Streamlined Northwest Coast Burial Data

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Content	Site Type	Burial Site type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DeR1 2	Carlson n.d.	85-27	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia	4000-3500		humid			Flexed on right	106-120 cm DBS		
DeR1 2	Carlson n.d.	86-46	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	4000-3500	Bowl and two rocks	4			Flexed on left	130-150 cm DBS		
DeR1 2	Carlson n.d.	86-30	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia	4000-4500	111 shell beads, 2 deer mandibles	3			Flexed on left	214-224 cm DBS		
DeR1 2	Carlson n.d.	85-1a	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia	4070+/-150		mid		Cairn	Flexed on left	170-175 cm DBS		
FIJa 4 Blue Jackals Creek	Murray 1981	B18	Adult (old)	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
DeR1 2	Carlson n.d.	84-34b	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	4320+/-150		mid			Seated	40 cm DBS		
DeR1 2	Carlson n.d.	84-31	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	4320+/-220		mid			Flexed on left	184-188 cm DBS		
DeR1 2	Carlson n.d.	84-33	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	4430+/-170	Ten rocks	mid			Seated	40-70 cm DBS		
DeR1 2	Carlson n.d.	84-12b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	5170+/-220	Four rocks and a possible bowl	mid			Flexed on right	34cm DBS		
DcRu 52	Condrahoff 1984	1	Adult	F	Georgia (Coast Salish/Songhai)	610+/-400, A.D. 940-1220A.D.	None		Midden	Cairn	Oriented east, west, with face to north			
DISc 1 Little Qualeum River Site	Berrick 1993	1	Infant	?	Georgia (Coast Salish)	730+/-80 or 1220A.D.	On top of hearth feature, not burned	Well preserved	Midden					
DgRw 20 Mueller Cabin	Skinner and Thacker 1988	1	Adult (15+/-2)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Gabriola Island)	900+/-60, 730+/-55	Three distinctive naturally polished green beach pebbles on either side of the right wrist, ochre flecks	10% in situ	Midden		On left side, head to west			
DgR1 2 St. Mungo Cannery Site	Calvert 1970	3	Child (Immature)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Early Marpole	Slate disk beads		Midden		Flexed facing inland			
DgR1 2 St. Mungo Cannery Site	Calvert 1970	4	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Early Marpole	Slate disk beads		Midden			Facing inland	Flattened occipital	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1998)	18b-66	Child	?	Georgia (Coast Salish)	FN I	None			Pit?	???		???	

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DiSe 7 Deep Bay	Beattie 1980:184	1	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Gulf of Georgia	None							
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	37-67	Adult (20-30)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Gulf of Georgia (FN III)	None		Midden	Pit	Flexed cranium and body SW		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	45b-67	Adult (25-35)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Gulf of Georgia (FN III)	None		Midden	???	???		Lam	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	46-68	Adult (30-40)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Gulf of Georgia (FN III)	None		Midden	Pit	Flexed cranium S, body E		F-O	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	38-67	Child (6-8)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Gulf of Georgia (FN III)	11 dentals, one nephrite celt			???	Flexed cranium and body S		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	47-67	Adult (17-21)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Gulf of Georgia (FN III)	None		Midden	Pit	Flexed cranium E, body SE		???	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	44a-67	Adult (30-40)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Gulf of Georgia (FN III)	None		Midden	Rock	Flexed cranium SW, body E		Unidentified	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	36-67	Adult (40-50)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Gulf of Georgia (FN III)	None		Midden	Pit	Flexed cranium E, body S		F-O	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	45a-67	Adult (40-50)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Gulf of Georgia (FN III)	None		Midden	Rock	Flexed cranium S, body E		Lam	
DiSe 7 Deep Bay	Beattie 1980:184	7	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Lithic	None							
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Trace 1981:166	B106	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Trace 1981:166	B201	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							

Appendix II Streamlined Northwest Coast Burial Data

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Trace 1981:166	B203	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Trace 1981:166	B204	Adult (35)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Trace 1981:166	B109	Adult (18)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Trace 1981:166	B108	Adult (21)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Trace 1981:166	B104	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Trace 1981:166	B107	Adult (36)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno	None							
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Trace 1981:166	B102	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno Beach	None							
DfRr 8 Helen Point	Beattie 1980:183	6	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno Beach phase	None							
DhRt 6 Locarno Beach	Beattie 1980:182	2b	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno Beach Phase	None							
DhRt 6 Locarno Beach	Beattie 1980:182	3	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno Beach Phase	None							
DhRt 6 Locarno Beach	Beattie 1980:182	19	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno Beach Phase	None							
DhRt 6 Locarno Beach	Beattie 1980:182	30	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno Beach Phase	None							

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DhRt 6 Locarno Beach	Bestie 1980:182	2a	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno Beach Phase	None							
DhRt 6 Locarno Beach	Bestie 1980:182	18	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Locarno Beach Phase	None							
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	5	Adult (adolescent)	(12-15)	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Chipped and ground point, chipped and ground point frag., small shell beads, bone awl or punch		Midden	Surface	Flexed			
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	13a	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Abrader			Indeterm.	Indeterm.			
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	9a	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Beaver Tooth, abrader		Midden	Surface	Flexed			
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	1	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None		Midden	Surface	Flexed			
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	4	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None		Midden	Probable Cairn	Flexed			
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	17	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None		Midden	Surface	Flexed			
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	21a	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None			Indeterm.	Indeterm.			
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	21b	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None			Indeterm.	Indeterm.			
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	20a	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Punch or awl frag.			Indeterm.	Indeterm.			

Appendix II Streamlined Northwest Coast Burial Data

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	20b	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Punch or awl frag.			Indetern.	Indetern.			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	6b	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Shell, shale, & Steatite beads		Midden	Probable Cairn	Flexed			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	6a	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Worked land mammal bone		Midden	Probable Cairn	Flexed			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	13b	Adult (adolescent)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Abrader			Indetern.	Indetern.			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	3	Adult (adolescent)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None		Midden	Surface	Flexed			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	22	Adult (adolescent)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None			Indetern.	Indetern.			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	13c	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Abrader			Indetern.	Indetern.			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	9b	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None				Indetern.			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	6a/18	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	8	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None		Midden	Surface	Indetern.			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	15	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None		Midden	Surface	Indetern.			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	19b	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None			Probable pit		Flexed		

Appendix II Streamlined Northwest Coast Burial Data

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	2	Infant	7	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Saw/abraded, ochre			Calm	Flexed			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	7	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None		Midden	Probable Calm	Flexed			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	16	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None			Probable Calm	Flexed			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	2	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Saw/abraded, ochre		Midden	Calm	Flexed			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	11a	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Abneder/saw		Midden	Probable Calm	Flexed			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	11b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Abneder/saw Ground slits		Midden	Probable Calm	Flexed			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	12	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	point, small shell beads, small shells beads, abraded		Midden	Surface	Flexed			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	18	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Labret		Midden	Probable Calm	Flexed			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	14	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Labret, ear spool, medium shale bead, punch, pin or awl frag.		Midden	Surface	Flexed			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	18a	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Labret, small shell bead			Probable pit	Flexed			
DFRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	10	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None		Midden	Probable Calm	Flexed			
DFRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988a	3	Adult	7	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Ground slate point				Flexed on left side in burial pit facing south			

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b	88-3	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	May have been covered with shells				Facing E			
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988a	2	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None				Pointing E			
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988a	7	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None				Pointing E			
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b	88-1	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None				Flexed on back, head down in small hollow, oriented NW			
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b		Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b	88-6	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None				Flexed on left side pointing to W			
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b	88-7	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None				Flexed on left side facing E			
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b	88-10	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None	Disarticulated and in poor condition			Oriented NE			
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b	88-13	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None				Flexed on left side			
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b	87-2	Infant (perinatal)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988a	5	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None				Flexed on back in pit facing south			
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b	88-2	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None			Pit	On left side facing Northwest		Occipital flattening	Osteoarthritis, abscessing

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b	88-5	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None				Flexed on left side facing northwest			
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b	88-4	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Rock on chest			Pit	Flexed facing northwest			
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b	88-12	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Covered with three large rocks				Flexed on left side oriented to the southeast in a pit		Occipital flattening	
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988a	1	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Deer mandible in association				Flexed on left side pointing west			
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988a	6	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None				Flexed pointing Northwest			
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b	87-4	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None			Secondary burial				
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b	88-15	Child (juvenile)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Associated with large number of rocks and fauna	Disarticulated		Secondary burial				
DfRu 8 Helen Point	Beattie 1980:183	4	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRu 8 Helen Point	Beattie 1980:183	2	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRu 8 Helen Point	Beattie 1980:183	9	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DfRu 8 Helen Point	Beattie 1980:183	1	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206)	14	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None	Very fragmented						

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206)	17	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None	Poor preservation			Probably flexed			
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206)	15	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Mammal bones associated	Very fragmented and scattered						
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179)	2	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None	Mandible only						
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206)	1	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None	Fragmented			Flexed			
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179)	10	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Ochre near ribs and chest	Fragmentary/ac attested			Slightly flexed			
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179)	8	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Pin shaped bird bone near head				Flexed on back facing N, body axis E-W			
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206)	3	Adult (young)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None				Flexed			
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	2a	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	17	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	3b	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	4b	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	22b	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	25	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	16	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	3a	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	4a	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	5	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	7	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	19	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	21	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	22a	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	24	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	26	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	1a	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	1b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	2b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	6	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	8	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	9	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	18	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRs 1 Beach Grove	Beattie 1980:180	20	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	4	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	31	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	32	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	33	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	9	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							

Appendix II Streamlined Northwest Coast Burial Data

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	10	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	19c	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	20	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	12	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	21	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	28	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	1	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	2	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	6	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	11	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	14	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1960:181	17	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							

Appendix II Streamlined Northwest Coast Burial Data

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	18a	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	19a	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	19b	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	29	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	3	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	5	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	7	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	8	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	13	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	15a	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	15b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	16	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	18b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	27	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DhRs 1 Marpole	Beattie 1980:181	30	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DiSe 7 Deep Bay	Beattie 1980:184	4	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DiSe 7 Deep Bay	Beattie 1980:184	10	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DiSe 7 Deep Bay	Beattie 1980:184	3	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DiSe 7 Deep Bay	Beattie 1980:184	8	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DiSe 7 Deep Bay	Beattie 1980:184	5	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1980	18b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	None							
DeRu 12 Maple Bay	Cybulski 1988-20	3	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songh ees)	Marpole (500BC- AD 500) Based on head deformation type	None							
DeRu 12 Maple Bay	Cybulski 1988-20	4	Infant (fetus)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songh ees)	Marpole (500BC- AD 500) Based on head deformation type	None							

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DeRu 12 Maple Bay	Cybulski 1988-20	2	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songhees)	Marpole (500BC- AD 500) Based on head deformation type	None							
DeRu 12 Maple Bay	Cybulski 1988-20	1	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songhees)	Marpole (500BC- AD 500) Based on head deformation type	None							
EaSe 2 Bliss Landing	Beattie 1972	4	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Mayne Phase 3000-1000 B.C.	None	Partial remains, incomplete removal	Midden		Flexed			
EaSe 2 Bliss Landing	Beattie 1972, 1980:185	3	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Mayne Phase 3000-1000 B.C.	None	Partial remains	Midden	Pit	Flexed on right facing NE, away from beach			
EaSe 2 Bliss Landing	Beattie 1972, 1980:185	2	Adult (old)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Mayne Phase 3000-1000 B.C.	Two bone awls		Midden		Tightly flexed on right side facing south towards beach			
DfRu 8 Helen Point	Beattie 1980:183	8	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	MAYP	None							
DfRu 8 Helen Point	Beattie 1980:183	7	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	MAYP	None							
DfRu 8 Helen Point	Beattie 1980:183	5	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	MAYP	None							
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1978:206, Beattie 1980:179	13	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	St.MG	Bone point frag.	Very fragmented			Possibly left side			
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1978:206	7	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	St.MG	None			Cyst	Flexed on right side with E-W body axis			
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1978:206	16	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	St.MG	None	Only foot bones						

Appendix II Streamlined Northwest Coast Burial Data

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DgRr 6 Glennose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179	11a	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	SLMG	None			In depresso n filled with shell and sand and mix				
DgRr 6 Glennose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	20	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	SLMG	Ochre covering skelaton	Poor preservation			Tightly flexed body axis E-W			
DgRr 6 Glennose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	8	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	SLMG	Needle pointed awl	Some articulation		Cyst	Flexed left side			
DgRr 6 Glennose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179	6b	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	SLMG	None							
DgRr 6 Glennose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179	11b	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	SLMG	None							
DgRr 6 Glennose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	18	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	SLMG	Yellow ochre near femur, frag. Of bone weaving tool, uina tool	Poor preservation			Probably flexed			
DgRr 6 Glennose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	12	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	SLMG	None				Probably flexed Facing NW			
DgRr 6 Glennose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179	6c	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	SLMG	None							
DgRr 6 Glennose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179	19	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	SLMG	None				Tightly flexed facing NE			
DgRr 6 Glennose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179	6a	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	SLMG	Ochre on ribs, scapula, clavical, phalanges, uina bone awl.	Partial articulation		Cyst	Flexed on left side, body axis E-W.			
DgRr 6 Glennose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	5	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	SLMG	Three lumps ochre, drilled bone pendant, drilled shell beads, burned and potshie bone frag.	Most articulated		Cyst	Flexed on left side facing East, on N-S axis.			

Appendix II Streamlined Northwest Coast Burial Data

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
FILu 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B11	Adult	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Incomplete						
FILu 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B19	Adult	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FILu 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B5	Adult (old)	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Fragmentary						
FILu 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B12	Adult (old)	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FILu 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B16	Adult (old)	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FILu 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B4	Adult (young)	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FILu 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B8	Adult (young)	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FILu 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B7	Adult (young)	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FILu 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B15	Adult (young)	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FILu 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B2	Adult (old)	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FILu 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B9	Adult (old)	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Incomplete						
FILu 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B22	Adult (old)	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FILu 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B3	Adult (young)	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FILu 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B10	Adult (young)	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Incomplete						
FILu 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B17	Adult (young)	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FILu 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B20	Adult	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
FIUa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	NG-71:1	Adult	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Fragmentary						
FIUa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B9-1	Child	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Incomplete						
FIUa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B23	Child	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None							
FIUa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B1	Child	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Skull frags.						
FIUa 4 Blue Jackets Creek	Murray 1981	B9-2	Infant	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	4300-2000 B.P.	None	Incomplete						
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	3	Adult (45-49)	F	Northern Coast	1045+/-105 (middle)	None	Articulated		Shallow pit	Lower legs tightly flexed, torso on right, heading N, body facing W			labret wear on lower central incisor
DhSe 2 Shoemaker Bay	McMillan and St Claire 1982	6	Adult	F	Nootka	1130+/-85 to 1730+/-90	Ochre on remains		Midden	Pit under cairn	Flexed on left side facing NW			
DhSe 2 Shoemaker Bay	McMillan and St Claire 1982	2	Adult (young)	M	Nootka	1130+/-85 to 1730+/-90	None	Partial remains	Midden		Flexed on left side, facing N			
DhSe 2 Shoemaker Bay	McMillan and St Claire 1982	1	Child (Immature)	?	Nootka	1130+/-85 to 1730+/-90	Possible association with two composite toggling harpoon heads	Partial Skull	Midden					
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	41	Child (2-4)	?	Northern Coast	1190+/-80 (middle)	None	Incomplete, disturbed group						Cribriform orbitalia
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	40	Adult (22-28)	F	Northern Coast	1190+/-80 (middle)	Four or five small rocks in box, elderberry seeds sparsely distributed	Almost complete, articulated		Wooden box	Tightly flexed on front and left, heading W, body facing N, head partly on left and partly face down			Labret wear on four lowers incisors and left canine

Appendix II Streamlined Northwest Coast Burial Data

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Contact	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	7	Adult (60+)	F	Northern Coast	1350 +/- 110 (early)	Thin concentration of elderberry seeds	Articulated		Shallow pit/probably in a box	Tightly flexed on right side, heading SE, body facing NE, head vertical facing NE			
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	33	Adult (22-28)	M	Northern Coast	610 +/- 210 (late)	None	Incomplete, poorly preserved/articulated		Pit	Tightly flexed on back and left, heading SW, body facing NW, head slightly raised facing NE			
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	18	Adult (35-44)	M	Northern Coast	735 +/- 110 (late)	Square outline formed by concentration of elderberry seeds, small rocks on central part of skeleton & around box outline, wood at bottom of burial	Almost complete, articulated			Tightly flexed on front, heading W, head face down in W corner of box area			
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	12	Adult (30-39)	F	Northern Coast	790 +/- 60 (late)	None	Almost complete, articulated		Pit	Tightly flexed on left heading SE, body facing SW, head on left facing NW			Labret wear on lower central incisor
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	35c	Adult (12-16)	?	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1290 (late)	None	Incomplete, unarticulated						
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	6	Child (2-4)	?	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1290 (late)	None	Articulated		Pit/probably in a basket	Tightly flexed, circular configuration with skull on top facing NW			
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	35a	Child (6-10)	?	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1290 (late)	None	Incomplete, poorly preserved/articulated		Pit	Tightly flexed on front, right arm and lower leg to right, heading NE, head face down			
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	35b	Child (6-11)	?	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1290 (late)	None	Incomplete, disturbed		Pit				

Appendix II Streamlined Northwest Coast Burial Data

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	42	Adult (60+)	F	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1280 (late)	Rocks on top of remains	Almost complete, variably preserved, articulated	Pit		Tightly flexed on left and front, heading S, body facing W, head on left, partly face down, facing NW			Labret wear on lower lateral incisors
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	38	Adult (16-18)	M	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1290 (late)	High concentration of elderberry seeds	Almost complete, articulated	Pit		Tightly flexed on front and left, heading SE, head on left, bent back on spine, facing SE			
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	26	Adult (17-20)	M	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1290 (late)	Distinct square box outline with wood along the sides and bottom, elderberry seeds concentrated in southwest corner	Almost complete, articulated	Pit and box		Tightly flexed on left and front, heading SE			
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	34	Adult (28-34)	M	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1290 (late)	None	Incomplete, variable preservation, articulated	Pit		Torso on right and front, heading SW, body facing SE, thighs irregularly flexed to right, lower legs tightly flexed, head raised and turned back, facing partly up and NE			
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	37	Adult (35-44)	M	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1290 (late)	Patch of wood, 10x15 cm underlying cist	Incomplete, poorly preserved/articulated	Pit		Tightly flexed on left, heading SW, body facing NE, head on left, facing N			

Appendix II Streamlined Northwest Coast Burial Data

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	32	Adult (40-44)	M	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1290 (late)	None	Almost complete, variable preservation/articulated			Tightly flexed on right, heading S, body facing E, head vertical facing E			
GgTJ 9 Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	36	Adult (40-49)	M	Northern Coast	AD 1180-1290 (late)	Elderberry seeds in triangular concentration	Incomplete, poorly preserved/articulated			Tightly flexed on left, heading NE, body facing SE, head on left and face down			
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	9	Adult (40-44)	M	Northern Coast	AD 556-760 (early)	None	Partial, scattered	Pit					
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	5	Adult (48-54)	M	Northern Coast	AD 556-760 (early)	None	Articulated			Tightly flexed on left side heading SW, body facing NW			
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	11	Adult (28-34)	F	Northern Coast	AD 556-760 (early) ?	Small piece of wood on pelvis, large cobble tool on lower spine	Incomplete, articulated			Tightly flexed on back with legs to right, heading E, arms crossed in top of skull, head slightly raised facing SW			Labret wear on lower central incisor
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	10	Adult (45-54)	F	Northern Coast	AD 556-760 (early) ?	Elderberry seeds surrounding and underneath most bones	Incomplete, articulated			Tightly flexed on right side, heading SE, body facing NE			
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	38	Adult (20+)	?	Northern Coast	AD 556-760 (early)	Covered by a layer of large rocks	Fragmentary, poorly preserved, articulated			Tightly flexed on left, heading NE, body facing SE			
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	29	Adult (55-64)	F	Northern Coast	AD 556-760 (early)	High concentration of elderberry seeds	Incomplete, partially articulated			Tightly flexed on back, legs to right, heading NE, head falling up			Labret wear on canines
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	20	Adult (22-28)	M	Northern Coast	AD 556-760 (early)	Elderberry seeds	Almost complete, articulated		Pit				
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	31b	Adult (12-16)	F	Northern Coast	AD 556-760 (early) ?	None	Incomplete, clustered						

Appendix II Streamlined Northwest Coast Burial Data

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	31a	Adult (20-34)	M	Northern Coast	AD 566-760 (early)?	None	Incomplete clustered						
Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	53	Adult (12-16)	?	Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None	Partial remains partially articulated			Tightly flexed on left, heading S			Cribræ orbitalis
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	25a	Child (3-5)	?	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None	Incomplete, partially articulated						
Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	25b	Child (3-5)	?	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None	Incomplete, unarticulated cluster						
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	21	Child (8-10)	?	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Elderberry seeds surrounding remains	Incomplete, partially articulated			Tightly flexed on left, heading SW, body facing NE, head partly face down			Cribræ orbitalis, erosive pits in vertebral articular facets, and sacral spine bifida
Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	8	Child (9-11)	?	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None	Partial, scattered						
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	13	Child (8-11)	?	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None	Incomplete, partially articulated			Flexed on left side, heading SW, body facing NW			
Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	51	Infant (9-12 months)	?	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None	Partial remains						Cribræ orbitalis
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	54	Infant (fetus)	?	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None	Partial, clustered						
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	21	Child (8-10)	?	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Elderberry seeds surrounding remains	Incomplete, partially articulated			Tightly flexed on left, heading SW, body facing NE, head partly face down			Cribræ orbitalis, erosive pits in vertebral articular facets, and sacral spine bifida
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	1	Adult (30-34)	F	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None	Partially articulated			Tightly flexed on left side, heading NW, body facing NE			
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulaki 1992	22	Adult (40-49)	F	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Small number of elder berry seeds, several rocks on top of remains	Almost complete, articulated			Tightly flexed on front and right, heading S, body facing E, head vertical, facing SE			Labret wear on lower lateral incisors

Appendix II Streamlined Northwest Coast Burial Data

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Contact	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	24	Adult (60+)	F	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Two rocks on left shoulder blade	Almost complete, articulated			Tightly flexed on front, heading SW, head face down			Labret wear on two lower anterior teeth
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	4	Adult (12-18)	M	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Dog skull, elderberry seeds	Articulated, incomplete, grouped remains	Pit		Lower legs tightly flexed, torso on left, heading SW, body facing NW, head on left facing W			
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	27	Adult (20-24)	M	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None							
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	18	Adult (22-28)	M	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Large section of wood plank	Incomplete, articulated	Possible box		Tightly flexed heading NW, head face down			
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	2	Adult (30-34)	M	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	None	Partially articulated			Tightly flexed on front, heading SW			
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	18	Adult (22-28)	M	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Large section of wood plank	Incomplete, articulated	Possible box		Tightly flexed heading NW, head face down			
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	18	Adult (22-28)	M	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Large section of wood plank	Incomplete, articulated	Possible box		Tightly flexed heading NW, head face down			
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	18	Adult (22-28)	M	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Large section of wood plank	Incomplete, articulated	Possible box		Tightly flexed heading NW, head face down			

Appendix III
Historic Burials

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	8	?	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 11 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & scattered	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 13 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2	Adult	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Scattered and fragmentary	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 15 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult	?	Nootka	Historic	None	scattered and disturbed	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 16 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 16 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2	Adult	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 16 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3	Adult	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 16 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	4	Adult	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 16 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	5	Adult	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 16 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	6	Adult	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DiSo 19 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3.2	Adult	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Incomplete	Rock shelter					
DiSo 5 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2	Adult	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	4	Adult	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	7.2	Adult	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	13.1	Adult	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	13.3	Adult	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 13 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3	Adult (13-15)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Scattered and fragmentary	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	17	Adult (13-15)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	11	Adult (14-16)	M	Nootka	Historic	ship's compass	Fragmentary	Cave/rock shelter	Box				
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	22	Adult (14-16)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DiSo 5 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	4	Adult (17)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 18 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2	Adult (17-19)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	10	Adult (22-24)	M	Nootka	Historic	None							
DiSo 18 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult (22-26)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 20 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult (24-26)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 19 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult (25)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Incomplete	Rock shelter	Box				
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3.1	Adult (25-26)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter	Box				
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	23	Adult (25-26)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 18 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3	Adult (25-28)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	15	Adult (27-30)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 12 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult (27-35)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Fragmentary	Cave					

Appendix III Historic Burials

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments Beneath	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3.2	Adult (27-35)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter			Box containing 3.2		
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	5	Adult (27-35)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Complete	Cave/rock shelter			57		
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult (30)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter			57 individuals, only 34 describable		
DiSo 19 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2.1	Adult (30-35)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Incomplete & disturbed	Rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	9	Adult (35-39)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 5 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3	Adult (40 to 50)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	14.1	Adult (40-50)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 12 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2	Adult (45-55)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Fragmentary	Cave					
DiSo 13 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult (old)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Scattered and fragmentary	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	7.1	Adult (old)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	18	Adult (old)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	19	Adult (old)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 19 Heaquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3.1	Adult (young)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Incomplete	Rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	8.1	Adult (young)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 5 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	1	Adult 21 to 25	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	21	Child	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed, fragmentary & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter	Box				
DiSo 20 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2	Child (10 to 12)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 19 Heaquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2.3	Child (10)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Incomplete	Rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	8	Child (10)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 13 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	4	Child (2-3)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Scattered and fragmentary	Cave/rock shelter					

Appendix III Historic Burials

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DiSo 15 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3	Child (2-3)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Scattered and disturbed	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 19 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2.2	Child (3)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Incomplete	Rock shelter					
DiSo 16 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	10	Child (3-4 years)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 13 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	5	Child (4)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Scattered and fragmentary	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	12	Child (4)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Complete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 16 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	11	Child (4-5 years)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	20.2	Child (4-5)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	D	Child (4-5)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	6.2	Child (4-6)	M	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	14.4	Child (5)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	20.1	Child (5)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	Skulls A	Child (5)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 15 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2	Child (6-7)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Scattered and disturbed	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	C	Child (8)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 11 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2	Child (9)	F	Nootka	Historic	None	Complete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	16	Child (mixed immature bones of 4 individuals 9 or 4-5 years)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					

Appendix III Historic Burials

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DIso 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	16b	Child (mixed immature bones of 4 individuals 9 or 4-5 years) ?		Nootka	Historic	None							
DIso 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	16c	Child (mixed immature bones of 4 individuals 9 or 4-5 years) ?		Nootka	Historic	None							

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	16d	Child (mixed immature bones of 4 individuals 9 or 4-5 years)?	?	Nootka	Historic	None							
DiSo 19 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2.4	Infant (0-2 months)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Incomplete	Rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	6.3	Infant (0-3 months)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	14.3	Infant (0-3 months)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 11 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3	Infant (0-6 months)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Fragmentary & disturbed	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 11 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	4	Infant (0-6 months)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Fragmentary & disturbed	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	7.3	Infant (0-6 months)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DiSo 12 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	3	Infant (18 month s)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Fragmentary	Cave					
DiSo 15 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	4	Infant (18 month s)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Scattered and disturbed	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 16 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	8	Infant (18-24 month s)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 16 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	9	Infant (18-24 month s)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 13 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	6	Infant (2-6 month s)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Scattered and fragmentary	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 13 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	7	Infant (6 month s)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Scattered and fragmentary	Cave/rock shelter					
DiSo 19 Heaquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2.5	Infant (6 month s)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Near complete	Rock shelter					
DiSo 9 Hesquiat Harbour	Cybulski 1978	2	Infant (6 to 8 month s)	?	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					

Appendix III Historic Burials

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial Type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DISO 16	Heaquiat Harbour	Cybutski 1978	7	Infant	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed and incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 12	Heaquiat Harbour	Cybutski 1978	4	Infant	Nootka	Historic	None	Fragmentary	Cave					
DISO 9	Heaquiat Harbour	Cybutski 1978	13.2	Infant	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
DISO 9	Heaquiat Harbour	Cybutski 1978	14.2	Infant (full term)	Nootka	Historic	None	Disturbed & incomplete	Cave/rock shelter					
FHUB 1 (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	Island	Cybutski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-236	1 of 3 people	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FHUB 1 (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	Island	Cybutski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-236	2 of 3 people	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FHUB 1 (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	Island	Cybutski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-236	3 of 3 people	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FHUB 1 (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	Island	Cybutski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-222	1 of 6 people	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FHUB 1 (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	Island	Cybutski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-222	2 of 6 people	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-222	3 of 6 people	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-222	4 of 6 people	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-222	5 of 6 people	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-222	6 of 6 people	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-210	Adult	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None			Box	Tightly flexed with head upslope			
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-212	Adult	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete						
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-213	Adult	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete				In a dovetailed box of European manufacture, sanded and painted with red ochre, nails.		

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-214	Adult	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	Mattage, cordage, lead bullet			Box	Flexed on back	Box is kerfed and bent		
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-215	Adult	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Post cranial remians spilling out of box		Box		Kerfed and bent box painted with red ochre		
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-216	Adult	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete						
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-217	Adult	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete						
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-218	Adult	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Complete		Box				
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-219	Adult	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Complete		Box				
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-224	Adult	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None				Tightly flexed			
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-225	Adult	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	Labret and cedar matting	complete		Box				
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonald (1973)	B-226	Adult	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	complete		Box	Tightly flexed			

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-227	Adult	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete						
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-228	Adult	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete						
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-229	Adult	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Complete						
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-230	Adult	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-232	Adult	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	Box inlayed with opercula	Incomplete						
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-233	Adult	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	Rectangular labret	Incomplete				Box of European construction		
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-235	Adult	M	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None			Box	Tightly flexed	Kerfed and bent box with 4 iron nails		
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-238	Adult	F	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete						
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-240	Adult	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-241	Adult	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-231	Child (7-8)	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	Bark matting and cedar cordage			Box	Tightly flexed			
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-211	Infant	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Frontal bone only		Placed on top of a plank				
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-220	Infant	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None							
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-237	Infant	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete						
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-223	Infant (14 months)	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete				No box remains associated		Osteoporosis
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-221	Infant (18 months)	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Complete		Box		Box sewn together with spruce root		
FhUb 1 Gust Island	Cybulski (1973) & MacDonal d (1973)	B-234	Infant (6 months)	?	Queen Charlotte Islands	Historic	None	Incomplete		Box		Box sewn with spruce root		
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[1]	Adult	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[2]	Adult	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[3]	Adult	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[4]	Adult	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[5]	Adult	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[1]	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[2]	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[3]	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[4]	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[5]	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[6]	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[7]	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[8]	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[9]	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[10]	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historic	None							

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[11]	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[12]	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[13]	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[14]	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[15]	Adult	M	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[1]	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[2]	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[3]	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[4]	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[5]	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[6]	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[7]	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[8]	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historic	None							

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[9]	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[10]	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[11]	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[12]	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[13]	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[14]	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[15]	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[16]	Adult	F	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[1]	Adult	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[1]	Child	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[2]	Child	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[3]	Child	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[4]	Child	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[5]	Child	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[1]	Child	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[2]	Child	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[3]	Child	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[4]	Child	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[1]	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[2]	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[3]	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[4]	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[5]	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[6]	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[7]	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[8]	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[9]	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[10]	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[11]	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[12]	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[13]	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[14]	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EkSp 13 Owikeno Lake	Cybulski 1992:227	[15]	Infant	?	Central Coast	Historic	None							
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	11.1A.2	Adult (15-17)	?	Central Coast	Recent	Amber beads, rocks present		Midden	? (Cairn)				
EpSp 75 Berry Island	Curtin 1990	1	Infant	?	Central Coast (Southern Kwakiutl)	Historic	5x5 cm cedar bark mat in a checkerboard pattern	Disarticulated						

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
EpSp 75 Berry Island	Curtin 1990	2	Adult	F	Central Coast (Southern Kwakiutl)	Historic	Three ply cedar bark cordage in three sizes, large fragment of cedar bark matting, possible basketry rim fragment			Box				
EpSp 75 Berry Island	Curtin 1990	3	Adult	M	Central Coast (Southern Kwakiutl)	Historic	Woven cedar bark fragments, rock on top							
EpSp 75 Berry Island	Curtin 1990	4	Adult	M	Central Coast (Southern Kwakiutl)	Historic	Two wood fragments							
EpSp 75 Berry Island	Curtin 1990	5	Adult	F	Central Coast (Southern Kwakiutl)	Historic	None							
EpSp 75 Berry Island	Curtin 1990	6	Adult	?	Central Coast (Southern Kwakiutl)	Historic	None							
EpSp 75 Berry Island	Curtin 1990	7	Adult	M	Central Coast (Southern Kwakiutl)	Historic	Cedar bark cordage of three sizes draped over box			Box			Koskimo manner	Teeth highly worn
EpSp 75 Berry Island	Curtin 1990	8	Adult	?	Central Coast (Southern Kwakiutl)	Historic	None							
EpSp 75 Berry Island	Curtin 1990	9	Adult	?	Central Coast (Southern Kwakiutl)	Historic	None	Incomplete, fragmentary						

Appendix III Historic Burials

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area/Cultural Affiliation	Date	Grave inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments	Cranial Deformation	Pathologies
DcRu 25 Inner Harbour	Oliver 1990	1	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songhees)	Historic	Wrapped in burial blanket, buttons and glass fragments			Coffin, extended, head to N				
DcRu 25 Inner Harbour	Oliver 1990	2	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songhees)	Historic	Wrapped in burial blanket, buttons and glass fragments			Coffin, extended, head to N				
DcRu 25 Inner Harbour	Oliver 1990	3	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songhees)	Historic	None	Incomplete						
DeRv 148	Skinner 1984	C	Infant (fetus)?		Gulf of Georgia (Cowichan/Holcomelem)	1800-1840 A.D.	None	Fragmentary						

Appendix IV

Prehistoric Burials with Grave Inclusions

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitin 1984	9.0A.1	Child (4)	?	Central Coast	1800 BP	Two lanceolate points		Midden	Bundle	Right, oriented E	Ochre
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitin 1984	9.3B.2	Adult (17)	F	Central Coast	2440BP	Carnivore skull, bone artifact		Midden	Midden	Bundle	Ochre
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	78-1	Adult (young)	M	Central Coast	2530 +/- 160 B.P.	Rocks present				Right, oriented S	
EISx 1 Namu	Curtin 1984	77-9	Adult	F	Central Coast	3000-2000 B.P.	Rocks present					
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitin 1984	4.B.1	Child (5 to 6)	?	Central Coast	3400-1880 BP	Rocks present		Midden	?	?	
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitin 1984	5.11P.1	Adult (45-55)	F	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle		
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitin 1984	8.12A.1	Adult (50-60)	F	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	Rocks present		Midden		Flexed, right oriented SW	
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitin 1984	4.K.1(1)	Adult (34-45)	F	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	Shell beads, bone needle, incised ribs		Midden		Flexed, right oriented SW	
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitin 1984	4.C.1	Adult (35-45)	M	Central Coast	3400-2880 BP	Bone needle, bone pendant, large rock slabs or boulders		Midden		Extended, right, oriented E	Ochre

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitn 1984	4.G.3	Adult (16- 18)	?	Central Coast	3400- 3000 BP	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle		
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitn 1984	4.G.1	Adult (25- 35)	F	Central Coast	3400- 3000 BP	Rocks present		Midden		Flexed, back, oriented SW	
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitn 1984	4.G.2(2)	Adult (40- 50)	M	Central Coast	3400- 3000 BP	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle		
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitn 1984	4.G.2(2)	Adult (40- 50)	M	Central Coast	3400- 3000 BP	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle		
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitn 1984	4.G.2(2)	Adult (40- 50)	M	Central Coast	3400- 3000 BP	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle		
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitn 1984	4.G.2(2)	Adult (40- 50)	M	Central Coast	3400- 3000 BP	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle		
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitn 1984	4.G.2(2)	Adult (40- 50)	M	Central Coast	3400- 3000 BP	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle		
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitn 1984	4.G.2(2)	Adult (40- 50)	M	Central Coast	3400- 3000 BP	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle		
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitn 1984	4.G.2(2)	Adult (40- 50)	M	Central Coast	3400- 3000 BP	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle		

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitn 1984	4.G.2(2)	Adult (40- 50)	M	Central Coast	3400- 3000 BP	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle		
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitn 1984	4.G.2(2)	Adult (40- 50)	M	Central Coast	3400- 3000 BP	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle		
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitn 1984	4.G.2(2)	Adult (40- 50)	M	Central Coast	3400- 3000 BP	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle		
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitn 1984	2.12E.1	Adult (35- 45)	F	Central Coast	4480 +/- 125 B.P.	270 clam shell beads		Midden		Extended, left, oriented S	Ochre
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitn 1984	4.G.2(1)	Adult (45- 55)	M	Central Coast	4680 +/- 160 B.P.	Rocks present		Midden	Bundle		
EISx 1 Namu	Luebbers 1978, Curitn 1984	4.G.8	Adult (16- 17)	F	Central Coast	4890 +/- 125 B.P.	Large rock slabs or boulders		Midden		Flexed, right, oriented S	
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	5	Adult (adolesce nt)	(12-15)	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Chipped and ground point, chipped and ground point frag., small shell beads, bone awl or punch		Midden	Surface	Flexed	
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	12	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	3400BC- 1100BC(MAYP)	1 Splinter awl, 1 pebble core tool, 1 utilized flake		Midden			

Appendix IV Prehistoric Burials with Grave Inclusions

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	13a	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Abrader			Indeterm.	Indeterm.	
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	9a	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Beaver Tooth, abraded		Midden	Surface	Flexed	
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	20a	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Punch or awl frag.			Indeterm.	Indeterm.	
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	20b	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Punch or awl frag.			Indeterm.	Indeterm.	
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	6b	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Shell, shale, & Steatite beads		Midden	Probable Calm	Flexed	
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	6a	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Worked land mammal bone		Midden	Probable Calm	Flexed	
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988a	3	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Ground slate point					
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179	13	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	St.MG	Bone point frag.	Very fragmented			Possibly left side	
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179	13	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	St.MG	Bone point frag.	Very fragmented			Possibly left side	

Appendix IV Prehistoric Burials with Grave Inclusions

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beatlie 1980:179	13	Adult	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	St.MG	Bone point frag.	Very fragmented			Possibly left side	
DgRw 20 Mueller Cabin	Skinner and Thacker 1988	1	Adult (15+/-2)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Gabriola Island)	900+/-60, 730+/-55	Three distinctive naturally polished green beach pebbles on either side of the right wrist, ochre flecks	10% in situ	Midden		On left side, head to west	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	23a-67	Adult (30-40)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	Four scallop shell rattles, ten shell beads		Midden	Pit	Flexed cranium SE, body NW	
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	13b	Adult (adolescent)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Adzrader			Indeterm.	Indeterm.	
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	85-12	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia	1480+/-160	Four rocks	mid?			Flexed on left	50-60 cm DBS
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	84-47	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia	3500-4000	Red ochre on superior portion of skeleton	mid		Calm	Extended	170-180 cm DBS
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	88-30	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia	4000-4500	111 shell beads, 2 deer mandibles	3			Flexed on left	214-224 cm DBS
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	15	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Mammal bones associated	Very fragmented and scattered				

Appendix IV Prehistoric Burials with Grave Inclusions

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206	18	Child	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	St.MG	Yellow ochre near femur, frag. Of bone weaving tool, ulna tool	Poor preservation			Probably flexed	
DeRw 1B Somenos Creek	Brown 1986	23	Child (3-4)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1515 +/- 60	693 Ground stone beads		Midden	Multiple/pi †	Flexed Flexed	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	9-88	Child (4-7)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC- AD 400 (FN I)	905 dentalia Pit lined with thin layer of burnt yellow sea urchin spines, small fish bones, and scattered butter clams, with white sand, oregon triton shell near cranium and partial remains of two dogs.		Midden	Pit	cranium W, body NW	
DcRt 10 Willows Beach	Eldridge 1987b	4	Child (8- 10y)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	2700- 1600 B.P.			Midden	Pit	Tightly flexed on left, face turned N, vertebral column pointed W	
DgRt 2 St. Mungo Cannery Site	Calvert 1970	3	Child (immature)	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Early Marpole	Slate disk beads		Midden		Flexed facing inland	

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
DcRt 10 Willows Beach	Eldridge 1987b	3	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish/Songh ees)	2700- 1600 B.P.	Crystal in center of pit, 6+ large wells, bone wedge or chisel, and abrasive stone.	Badly disturbed		Possible cairn		
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	13c	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Abrader			Indeterm.	Indeterm.	
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	2	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Saw/abrader, ochre			Cairn	Flexed	
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b	88-3	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	May have been covered with shells				Facing E	
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179)	10	Infant	?	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Ochre near ribs and chest	Fragmentar y/scattered			Slightly flexed	
DfRu 42 Salt Sparing Island	Skinner 1984	1	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1060+/-80 BP	Broken bird bone		Midden		Tightly flexed	
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	85-7	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	2500- 3000	Deer remains	5a?			Flexed on left	46 cm DBS
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	84-37	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3140+/- 200	Bowl	5a		Cist	Seated	95-100 cm DBS
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	84-27	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3260+/- 200	Spoon, f.m.b	mid s		Carin	Seated	170-120 cm DBS
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	84-35	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3270+/- 220	Ten rocks	bshell			Seated, C	110-120 cm DBS
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	85-37	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3380+/- 150	Spoon and deer remains	2a		Pit	Seated	130-160 cm DBS

Appendix IV Prehistoric Burials with Grave Inclusions

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	13	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	3400BC- 1100BC(MAYP)	1 Bone awl, 1 shell adze blade		Midden		Semi- extended on back	
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	15	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	3400BC- 1100BC(MAYP)	1 Pebble core tool		Midden			
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	84-38	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3600+/- 160	Spoon	5a		Cist	Seated	110-150 cm DBS
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	85-36	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3600+/- 160	Spoon	2a?		Cist	Seated	110-152 cm DBS
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	85-38	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	3630+/- 140	Two spoons, fish remains and one large rock	2a?			Flexed on right	115 cm DBS
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	86-46	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	4000- 3500	Bowl and two rocks	4			Flexed on left	130-150 cm DBS
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	84-33	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia	4430+/- 170	Ten rocks	mtd			Seated	40-70 cm DBS
DgRt 2 St. Mungo Cannery Site	Calvert 1970	4	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Early Mairpole	Slate disk beads		Midden			Facing inland
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	2	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Mairpole	Saw/abrader, ochre		Midden	Cairn	Flexed	
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b	88-4	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Mairpole	Rock on chest			Pit	Flexed facing northwest	

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179)	9	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Pin shaped bird bone near head				Flexed on back facing N, body axis E-W	
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206, Beattie 1980:179)	6a	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	St.MG	Ochre on ribs, scapula, clavical, phalanges, ulna bone awl	Partial articulatio n		Cyst	Flexed on left side, body axis E-W.	
DgRr 6 Glenrose Cannery	Styles 1976:206)	5	Adult	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	St.MG	Three lumps ochre, drilled bone pendant, drilled shell beads, burned and polishe bone frag.	Most articulated		Cyst	Flexed on left side facing East, on N S axis.	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	41-67	Adult (15- 20)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC- AD 400 (FN1)	Unknown number of scattered shell beads		Midden	Caim	Cranium and body S	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	10c-86	Adult (20- 30)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC- AD 400 (FN1)	515 dentalia		Midden	Pit?	Flexed cranium and body SE	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	2-66	Adult (20- 30)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC- AD 400 (FN1)	Two ground stone lanceolate points, one copper pendant, 27 dentalia, two stone beads		Midden	pit/sur	Cranium faces E	

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	49a-67	Adult (25-35)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN II)	One shell pendant		Midden	Cairn	Flexed cranium N, body NW	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	1a-66	Adult (25-35)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	17 shell beads, 17 dentalia, two teredo beads		Midden	pit/sur	Flexed cranium NW, body EW	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	11-66	Adult (30-40)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	One copper fragment, 414 dentalia		Midden	Pit?	Flexed cranium and body SW	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	48-67	Child (3-5)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN II)	One dentalium		Midden	Pit	Flexed cranium E, body SE	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	35-67	Child (6-8)	F	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Gulf of Georgia (FN III)	11 dentalia, one nephrite celt			???	Flexed cranium and body S	
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	3	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC-400BC(LB P)	1 Mammalbone splinter awl		Midden		Flexed on back	
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	85-4	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	1340+/- 150	Fish remains	7f		Calm	Flexed on left	53-70 cm DBS
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	85-17	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	3520+/- 170	Thirteen rocks, and bird remains	humid			Extended	90-100 cm DBS
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	85-30	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	3750+/- 160	Eleven rocks	on 5a			Flexed on right	49-62 cm DBS
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	85-22	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia	3970+/-80	Bowl and fish vert.	5a			Flexed on right	92 cm DBS

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	52-67	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC- AD 400 (FN1)	Bottle pendant, two incised elk tines, 2,506 shell beads, three dentalia, three teredo beads, two whale bone armlets		Midden	???	Cranium and body E	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	16-86	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC- AD 400 (FN1)	Two large lanceolate bifaces, 1,286 dentalia		Midden	Pit	Flexed cranium S, body N	
DeRt 2	Carlson n.d.	84-12b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	5170+/- 220	Four rocks and a possible bowl	mid			Flexed on right	34cm DBS
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	11a	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Abrader/saw		Midden	Probable Cairn	Flexed	
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	11b	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Abrader/saw		Midden	Probable Cairn	Flexed	
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	12	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Ground slate point, small shell beads, small shale beads, abrader		Midden	Surface	Flexed	
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	18	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Labret		Midden	Probable Cairn	Flexed	

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	14	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Labret, ear spool, medium shale bead, punch, pin or awl frag.		Midden	Surface	Flexed	
DfRu 4 Hill Site	Hall and Haggarty 1981	19a	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Labret, small shell bead			Probable pit	Flexed	
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b	88-12	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Covered with three large rocks				Flexed on left side oriented to the southeast in a pit	
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988a	1	Adult	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole	Deer mandible in association				Flexed on left side pointing west	
DeRw 18 Somenos Creek	Brown 1996	22a	Adult (~45)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1765 +/- 60	22 Ground stone beads	Disarticulated	Midden	Multiple/pit		
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	25-67	Adult (11-13)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	185 shell beads		Midden	Pit?	Flexed cranium and body W	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	5a-67	Adult (17-21)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	Four dentalia		Midden	Rock?	Cranium faces NW, body SW	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	34a-67	Adult (20-30)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC-AD 400 (FN1)	30 shell beads, one dentalium		Midden	???	Flexed cranium and body W	

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
DeRw 18 Somenos Creek	Warner 1993	3a	Adult (22- 24)	M	Gulf of Georgia	2510+/-70	12 dentalia shell fragments and Ochre directly associated, Bone point, retouched obsidian microblade, and 2 pieces chipped slate debitage- maybe grave goods.					
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	40a-67	Adult (25- 35)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC- AD 400 (FN1)	One flaked stone lanceolate biface, one harpoon, three mica pieces, several quartz pebbles, 2,263 shell beads, 71 dentalia, 8 teredo shells		Midden	Pit	Flexed body N	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	3a-66	Adult (25- 35)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC- AD 400 (FN1)	Unknown number of scattered dentalia		Midden	Rock?	???	
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	8	Adult (old)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC- 400BC(LB P)	1 Bone awl, 1 bone chisel or gouge, 2 cores, 1 abrader, 3 utilized flakes		Midden		Flexed on left	

Appendix IV Prehistoric Burials with Grave Inclusions

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	5	Adult (old)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC- 400BC(LB P)	1 Chipped basalt projectile point, 3 bone awls, 2 pebble core tools, 3 stone and 2 shell beads, 2 abraders, 2 retouched flakes, 8 utilized flakes, 3 fragments of worked bone.	Midden	Midden		Semi- extended on back	
DgRr 1 Crescent Beach	Beattie 1976, 1980, Percy 1974	10	Adult (old)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	1100BC- 400BC(LB P)	57 Stone beads, 14 shell beads, 1 pebble core tool	Midden	Midden		Semi- flexed on back	
EaSe 2 Bliss Landing	Beattie 1972, 1980:185	2	Adult (old)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Mayne Phase 3000- 1000 B.C.	Two bone awls		Midden		Tightly flexed on right side facing south towards beach	
DgRw 6 False Narrows	Burley (1988)	33-67	Child (8- 14)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	400 BC- AD 400 (FN I)	565 shell beads, 26 dentalia, seven terebo beads, one mica piece Associated with large number of rocks and fauna			Pit	Extended cranium and body E	Cranium and body E
DfRu 44 Long Harbour	Johnstone 1988b	88-15	Child (juvenile)	M	Gulf of Georgia (Coast Salish)	Marpole		Disarticula ted		Secondary burial		

Appendix IV Prehistoric Burials with Grave Inclusions

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
GaJa 2	Skinner 1984	1	Adult	M	Queen Charlotte Islands (Masset)	1230+/-80	Seal bone Possible association with two composite toggling harpoon heads		Midden		Upright	
DhSe 2 Shoemaker Bay	McMillan and St Claire 1982	1	Child (Immature)	?	Nootka	1130+/-85 to 1730+/-90		Partial Skull	Midden		Tightly flexed on front and left, heading W, body facing N, head partly on left and partly face down	
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1982	40	Adult (22-28)	F	Northern Coast	1190+/-80 (middle)	Four or five small rocks in box, elderberry seeds sparsely distributed	Almost complete, articulated		Wooden box		
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	7	Adult (60+)	F	Northern Coast	1360+/-110 (early)	Thin concentration of elderberry seeds	Articulated		Shallow pit/probable box		Tightly flexed on right side, heading SE, body facing NE, head vertical facing NE

Appendix IV Prehistoric Burials with Grave Inclusions

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	18	Adult (35- 44)	M	Northern Coast	735+/-110 (late)	Square outline formed by concentration of elderberry seeds, small rocks on central part of skeleton & around box outline, wood at bottom of burial	Almost complete, articulated			Tightly flexed on front, heading W, head face down in W corner of box area	
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	42	Adult (60+)	F	Northern Coast	AD 1180- 1290 (late)	Rocks on top of remains	Almost complete, variably preserved, articulated		Pit	Tightly flexed on left and front, heading S, body facing W, head on left, partly face down, facing NW	
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	38	Adult (16- 18)	M	Northern Coast	AD 1180- 1290 (late)	High concentration of elderberry seeds	Almost complete, articulated		Pit	Tightly flexed on front and left, heading SE, head on left, bent back on spine, facing SE	

Appendix IV Prehistoric Burials with Grave Inclusions

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulecki 1992	26	Adult (17- 20)	M	Northern Coast	AD 1180- 1290 (late)	Distinct square box outline with wood along the sides and bottom, elderberry seeds concentrated in southwest corner	Almost complete, articulated		Pit and box	Tightly flexed on left and front, heading SE	
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulecki 1992	37	Adult (35- 44)	M	Northern Coast	AD 1180- 1290 (late)	Patch of wood, 10x15 cm underlying ceat	Incomplet e, poorly preserved/ articulated		Pit	Tightly flexed on left, heading SW, body facing NE, head on left, facing N	
GgTJ 6 Greenville	Cybulecki 1992	38	Adult (40- 49)	M	Northern Coast	AD 1180- 1290 (late)	Elderberry seeds in triangular concentration	Incomplet e, poorly preserved/ articulated		Pit	Tightly flexed on left, heading NE, body facing SE, head on left and face down	

Appendix IV Prehistoric Burials with Grave Inclusions

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	11	Adult (28-34)	F	Northern Coast	AD 556-790 (early) ?	Small piece of wood on pelvis, large cobble tool on lower spine	Incomplete, articulated			Tightly flexed on back with legs to right, heading E, arms crossed in top of skull, head slightly raised facing SW	
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	10	Adult (45-54)	F	Northern Coast	AD 556-790 (early) ?	Elderberry seeds surrounding and underneath most bones	Incomplete, articulated			Tightly flexed on right side, heading SE, body facing NE	
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	39	Adult (20+)	?	Northern Coast	AD 566-760 (early)	Covered by a layer of large rocks	Fragmentary, poorly preserved, articulated			Tightly flexed on left, heading NE, body facing SE	
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	29	Adult (55-64)	F	Northern Coast	AD 566-760 (early)	High concentration of elderberry seeds	Incomplete, articulated			Tightly flexed	On back, legs to right, heading NE, head facing up
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	20	Adult (22-28)	M	Northern Coast	AD 566-760 (early)	Elderberry seeds	Almost complete, articulated		Pit		

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	21	Child (8-10)	?	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Elderberry seeds surrounding remains	Incomplete, partially articulated			Tightly flexed on left, heading SW, body facing NE, head partly face down	
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	22	Adult (40-49)	F	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Small number of elder berry seeds, several rocks on top of remains	Almost complete, articulated		Pit	Tightly flexed on front and right, heading S, body facing E, head vertical, facing SE	
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	24	Adult (60+)	F	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Two rocks on left shoulder blade	Almost complete, articulated			Tightly flexed on front, heading SW, head face down	

Appendix IV Prehistoric Burials with Grave Inclusions

Site	Source	Burial No.	Age	Sex	Geographic Area	Date	Grave Inclusions	Context	Site Type	Burial type	Body Position	Comments
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	4	Adult (12-16)	M	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Dog skull, elderberry seeds	Articulated		Pit	Lower legs tightly flexed, torso on left, heading SW, body facing NW, head on left facing facing W	
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	15	Adult (22-28)	M	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Large section of wood plank	Incomplete, articulated		Possible box	Tightly flexed heading NW, head face down	
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	15	Adult (22-28)	M	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Large section of wood plank	Incomplete, articulated		Possible box	Tightly flexed heading NW, head face down	
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	15	Adult (22-28)	M	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Large section of wood plank	Incomplete, articulated		Possible box	Tightly flexed heading NW, head face down	
GgTj 6 Greenville	Cybulski 1992	15	Adult (22-28)	M	Northern Coast	AD 770-1010 (middle)	Large section of wood plank	Incomplete, articulated		Possible box	Tightly flexed heading NW, head face down	

Appendix V

Chi Square Analysis

Chi Square Analysis

Null hypothesis: There is no difference in the percentage of individuals in each age category between the historic and prehistoric populations.

Alternate hypothesis: There is a difference in the percentage of individuals in each age category between the historic and prehistoric populations.

Cell	O	E	O-E	(O-E) ²	(O-E) ² /E
1	9	15.54	-6.54	42.77	2.752
2	15	16.58	-1.58	2.49	0.15
3	76	67.87	8.13	66.09	0.973
4	21	14.45	6.55	42.9	2.97
5	17	15.42	1.58	2.49	0.161
6	55	63.12	8.12	65.93	1.044
Total					8.05

8.05 is more than the expected chi square value of 5.99 with two degrees of freedom at the 0.05 significance level. Therefore the null hypothesis that there is no difference in the percentage of individuals in each age class between the prehistoric and historic populations is rejected. The alternate hypothesis that there is a difference between the percentage of individuals in each age class between the prehistoric and historic populations is accepted.