

A Note on the Database Files

1. The Files

<i>Region</i>	<i>File Name</i>	<i>Countries</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>MNI</i>	Number of Sites
Scandinavia	01_Mesolithic_Scandinavia	Southern Sweden, Southern Denmark	Upper Palaeolithic	0	0
			Mesolithic	280	75
Northwest Europe	02_Upper_Palaeolithic_Northwest_Europe	Britain, Belgium, Northern France, the Netherlands, Luxembourg	Upper Palaeolithic	23	10
	03_Mesolithic_Northwest_Europe		Mesolithic	169	44
West Europe	04_Upper_Palaeolithic_West_Europe	Southern France, Northern Spain	Upper Palaeolithic	245	59
	05_Mesolithic_West_Europe		Mesolithic	83	33
Southwest Europe	06_Upper_Palaeolithic_Southwest_Europe	Southern Spain, Portugal	Upper Palaeolithic	16	6
	07_Mesolithic_Southwest_Europe		Mesolithic	394	18
The Maghreb	09_Iberomaurusian_Capsian_Maghreb	Algeria, Morocco	Ibéromaurusian	392	23
			Capsian	145	30
				1747	298

2. Abbreviations

Key for abbreviations used in the database files.			
Contexts in which human remains have been discovered:		Demography:	
IS	Inhumation Single	A	Adult of Unknown Sex
ISP	Inhumation Single Primary	AF	Adult Female
ISS	Inhumation Single Secondary	AM	Adult Male
IG	Inhumation Group	C	Child (<20 yrs)
IGSP	Inhumation Group Synchronous Primary	U	Unknown Age and Sex
IGSS	Inhumation Group Synchronous Secondary		

IGDP	Inhumation Group Diachronous Primary
IGDS	Inhumation Group Diachronous Secondary
BS A	Bone Scatter type A
BS B	Bone Scatter type B
BS C	Bone Scatter type C
BS D	Bone Scatter type D

3. More Abbreviations

Note that under ‘site type’ in the database, ‘open air’ refers to open air locales without midden deposits.

4. A List of Problematic Sites

Name	Country	Problem	Tab 1	Tab 2	Tab 3	Reference
Haavistonharju, Tuovila and Jönsas	Finland	The Finnish sites of Haavistonharju, Tuovila and Jönsas are thought, based on the presence of ochre filled pits, to have included Mesolithic burials, but none of them produced human bones and are not, therefore, included in the database.	No	No	No	Grünberg 2000
Vænget Nord	Denmark	A human sized pit with a few stone tools was found in Kongemose levels at Vænget Nord (Grünberg 2000) but as no human remains were found, the site is not included in the database.	No	No	No	Grünberg 2000
Nivå 10	Denmark	Three human burials were found at Nivå 10 but I have been unable to find literature describing them in detail, and so the remains are not included in the database.	No	No	No	Jensen 2003

Bodal K, Hedegård, Køge Sønakke, Korsør Glasværk, Tømmerupgårds Mose	Denmark	Human remains at these sites have been radiocarbon dated (Fischer <i>et al.</i> 2007a) but I have not been able to find any references describing the contexts in which they were discovered. Note, however, that the radiocarbon dates are given in the tables in Chapter 5.	No	No	No	Fischer <i>et al.</i> 2007a
Dr Bruin and Polderweg (Hardinxveld- Greissendam), Schokland P14, Swifterbant S2, Urk E4, Zoelen	Netherlands	These sites are referred to in Meiklejohn <i>et al.</i> (2009) as having yielded human remains with a combined total of 49; Polderweg and Schokland P14 are high MNI sites which have yielded the remains of 12 and 14 people, respectively. Unfortunately, I have been unable to obtain any of the references given for this material in the article and with regards to the majority I'm uncertain as to whether they derive from burials or were found as disarticulated components. A paper by Louwe-Koijmans (2003) discusses some of the remains at Polderweg and De Bruin, including the presence of dog graves, but with insufficient detail with regards to the other individuals to include these two sites in the database. This is a shame given this thesis's interest in high MNI locales, but Region A is not examined as a case study and there is enough information on other high MNI locales to support discussion in chapter 7. As a result, only Dalfsen (Verlinde 1974) and Oirschot V (Arts and Hoogland 1987) are included in the database.	No	No	No	Meiklejohn <i>et al.</i> 2009, Louwe Koijmans 2003.
Claminforge,	Belgium	The Early Mesolithic caves of Claminforge, Faille du	Yes	Yes	No	Straus and

Faille du Burin, Lombeau		Burin and Lombeau yielded human remains, but I've been unable to obtain literature describing the context of discovery in detail. As Straus and Otte (2000-2001) report some information about the existence of group burials, these sites are included in the database summary tables, but do not receive detailed entries.					Otte 2000-2001
Aveline's Hole	England	Aveline's Hole has a complex history of investigation, and a great deal of information and excavated material has been lost. Information is, nevertheless, included in the database based on a recent analysis of the site (Schulting 2005).	Yes	Yes	Yes (albeit partial)		Schulting 2005
Combe Capelle	France	The inhumation at Combe Capelle, once attributed to the Aurignacian, has been assigned to the Gravettian based on the grave goods (Hoffmann and Wegner 2002) and skeletal morphology (Gambier 1989) and is included in the database on this basis.	Yes	Yes	Yes		Hoffmann and Wegner 2002, Gambier 1989
Cro-Magnon	France	The human remains at Cro-Magnon were thought to date to the Aurignacian, but radiocarbon analyses of associated marine shells have placed the burial in the Gravettian; the site is entered in the database on this basis.	Yes	Yes	Yes		Lartet and Christy 1865-1875; Henry-Gambier 2002
Cueva Morin	France	The burials found at Cueva Morin (Spain) are generally ascribed to the Aurignacian but are described only in two very short articles (Freeman 1968 and Freeman and Gonzalez Echegaray 1970). The human remains survive	Yes	Yes	Yes		Freeman 1968; Freeman and Gonzalez

		as pseudomorphs and were found apparently in association with a structural complex which contained superimposed floors, five post-holes and lithics which were attributed to the Aurignacian. Because so little has been published it is difficult to evaluate this interpretation. However, it is worth noting that a number of recent studies which have radiocarbon dated material thought to belong to the Aurignacian has found that the remains derive from a later period (Conard <i>et al.</i> 2004; Trinkaus 2005) and the only material older than 28,000 years were found as disarticulated, isolated components. The site is entered in the database as Gravettian on this basis.					Ecchegaray 1970; Gamble 1986; Straus 1993
La Tannerie, La Marche, Le Morin	France	Villa (1992) mentions several Upper Palaeolithic human remains as exhibiting cut marks, including those at La Tannerie, La Marche and Le Morin; unfortunately I have not been able to find any other references for this material. They are not included in the database.	No	No	No		Villa 1992
Moita do Sebastião	Portugal	The information provided by Roche (1952, 1960, 1972a, 1972b, 1989) regarding information on burials (grave goods, grave structure, body position, etc.) is given in the database, but all demographic information is based on the work of Jackes and Alvim (2006) and Jackes and Meiklejohn (2004, 2008).	Yes	Yes	Yes		Jacks and Alvim 2006, Jackes and Meiklejohn 2008, Roche 1953, 1972a, 1972c, 1989
Cabeço da	Portugal	Information on the burials found in the original series of	Yes	Yes	Partial		Roksandic

Amoreira		excavations has been lost; therefore, those individuals described in detail in the database (MNI = 5) are those discovered during a recent series of excavations and published by Roksandic (2006). Demographic information on the early finds is derived from Cunha and Cardoso (2001).					2006, Rolão and Roksandic 2006, Cunha and Cardoso 2001
Cabeço da Arruda	Portugal	Detailed information is given in the database on only two individuals from Cabeço da Arruda, who were discovered during recent investigations by Roksandic (2006). Demographic data regarding the original finds is derived from Jackes and Meiklejohn (2004, 2008).	Yes	Yes	No		Costa 1865, Jackes and Meiklejohn 2004, 2008, Roksandic 2006
Fonte de Padre Pedro	Portugal	Costa (1865) describes the presence of several burials at Fonte de Padre Pedro, but not enough information is given to be able to provide detailed descriptions of the individuals in the database. As such they are documented only in terms of their demography.	Yes	Yes	No		Costa 1865
Cova da Onça	Portugal	The presence of human burials at this site has been mentioned (e.g. Cunha and Cardoso 2001, Cunha <i>et al.</i> 2003) but no information is available regarding the context of discoveries.	Yes	Yes	No		Cunha and Cardoso 2001, Cunha <i>et al.</i> 2003
Arapouco	Portugal	There is no detailed publication outlining the contexts from which the human remains were recovered; however, Arnaud (1989) has provided some indication of the nature of the mortuary rituals, and demographic	Yes	Yes	No		Cunha and Umbelino 2001, Arnaud 1989, Cunha

		information has been provided by Cunha and Umbelino (2001), and Cunha <i>et al.</i> (2002).				<i>et al.</i> 2002
Cabeço do Pez	Portugal	There is no detailed publication outlining the contexts from which the human remains were recovered; however, Arnaud (1989) has provided some indication of the nature of the mortuary rituals, and demographic information has been provided by Cunha <i>et al.</i> (2002).	Yes	Yes	No	Cunha <i>et al.</i> 2002, Arnaud 1989, Farinha dos Santos <i>et al.</i> 1974
Vale de Romeiras	Portugal	There is no detailed publication outlining the contexts from which the human remains were recovered; however, Arnaud (1989) has provided some indication of the nature of the mortuary rituals, and demographic information has been provided by Cunha <i>et al.</i> (2002).	Yes	Yes	No	Cunha <i>et al.</i> 2002, Arnaud 1989

The database containing human remains is not complete. Those sites found to be problematic are described here, and the conclusions arrived at regarding their relationship to the database is explained. *Note:* The database consists of 8 Excel files, split by region and period. Within each file are a series of tabs: the first contains a list of sites, their country, period, site type and MNI (*tab 1*); the second contains a comparative summary for each site of the contexts in which human remains were discovered (inhumation single primary, inhumation single secondary, inhumation group synchronous primary, and so on; *tab 2*). The remaining tabs provide more detailed information on each site (age, sex, pathology, grave goods, etc.; *tab 3*). The above table reports in which tabs information is included regarding each site. All those for whom information is provided in tabs 1 and 2 contribute towards the total MNI of each region discussed in chapter 4.