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APPENDIX A: HUMAN REMAINS FROM GUA SIREH AND LUBANG ANGIN**Peter J. Dowling**

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Both the cave sites of Gua Sireh and Lubang Angin contained human skeletal remains. During the course of excavation scattered fragments of human bone and teeth, intermixed with other archaeological materials, were recovered and removed from both caves for examination. Two *in-situ* and articulated skeletons found in the Lubang Angin trench were partially uncovered, photographed then reburied.

APPENDIX A

HUMAN REMAINS FROM GUA SIREH AND LUBANG ANGIN

by

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PRESERVATION OF THE BONE

The bone removed from both caves was extremely fragmentary and eroded with few diagnostic features remaining making precise identification of the majority of pieces difficult and uncertain. Those pieces that were identifiable came from most parts of the skeleton. Skull, jaw, and teeth fragments were intermixed with bones of the upper and lower parts of the skeleton. The only intact bones were several of the smaller metatarsals, metacarpals and phalanges. A major problem with the preservation of the bone was that the edges of the majority of the fragments were worn and rounded by post-depositional movement thereby destroying the breaklines between each piece. The loose bone fragments may be from secondary burials where the bones have been deliberately broken up and then placed in earthenware jars or other vessels. Over time, these have been disturbed by human and animal occupation of the caves and become further fragmented and scattered throughout the floor levels. Five or six pieces showed signs of having been partially burnt. Due to the overall nature of the recovered bone reconstruction was not attempted.

PRESERVATION OF THE DENTAL REMAINS

The dental remains were also fragmentary and thoroughly mixed with cranial and post-cranial material throughout the excavation levels. The majority consisted of the harder enamel portions of the teeth with very few root sections. In only one case was there teeth still in the jaw. This was a fragment of the upper right mandible of a child that had retained the deciduous first molar.

The majority of the teeth fragments were identified and separated into upper central incisors, incisors, canines, premolars and molars.

NUMBER OF INDIVIDUALS

Assessment of the minimum number of individuals represented in each cave was made by the dental remains. The number of molars represented in each cave were totalled and then divided by twelve (the number of molars in normal human dentition).