[Supplementary material]

Isotopic insights into the jar and coffin mortuary ritual of the Cardamom Mountains, Cambodia

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Table S1. $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ of environmental samples.

Sample type	Lab #	$^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$	±2 standard error
Basalt (rock); Sr 1339 ppm	PP1	0.703431	0.000014
Basalt (rock); Sr 1307 ppm	PP2	0.70345	0.000014
Basalt (rock); Sr 1440 ppm	PP3	0.703439	0.000015
Sandstone (soil); Sr 3 ppm	PP4s	0.727155	0.000016
Sandstone soil (leachate)	PP4L	0.722331	0.000038
Sandstone (rock); Sr 5 ppm	PP5	0.735447	0.000029
Vegetation. Chi Phat village	PP6	0.71454	0.000030
Vegetation. Small river crossing	PP7a	0.704492	0.000018
Basalt (rock). Small river crossing; Sr 1180ppm	PP7b	0.70344	0.000015
Basalt (rock). Big river crossing; Sr 952ppm	PP8	0.704925	0.000014
Anthill (soil leachate)	PP9	0.716871	0.000014
Anthill (bulk soil)	PP9	0.725515	0.000014
Campsite soil (leachate)	PP10L	0.71383	0.000012
Campsite soil (bulk)	PP10s	0.720395	0.000015
Vegetation. Trail to site	PP11	0.7146	0.000030

Vegetation. Trail to site	PP12	0.71589	0.000010
Vegetation. Trail to site	PP13	0.71518	0.000020
Campsite grass	PP14	0.71432	0.000010
Waterfall/river water	PP water	0.70474	0.000050
Bat bone (jar 6). Modern	Bat	0.714218	0.000008
Rat mandible and teeth. Modern	Rat	0.714791	0.000019
Gecko egg shell (jar 2). Modern	Gecko	0.714766	0.000008
Land snail shell. Modern	Snail	0.714983	0.000018

Table S2. $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ in Phnom Pel coffin wood.

Coffin	**$^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$**	**±2 standard error**	**Age (cal AD)** Beavan *et al.* (2012)
Coffin 1	0.710867	0.000015	1420–1490
Coffin 2	0.710854	0.000020	1440–1630
Coffin 3	0.712636	0.000012	1450–1640
Coffin 4	0.707671	0.000015	1410–1470
Coffin 5	0.711826	0.000051	1410–1460
Coffin 6	0.711998	0.000016	1450–1640
Coffin 7	0.712603	0.000019	1455–1630*
Coffin 8	0.710789	0.000013	1495–1645*
Coffin 9	0.710767	0.000032	1395–1440*
Coffin 10	0.712465	0.000020	1450–1630
Coffin 11	0.711722	0.00005	1440–1620
Coffin 12	0.709883	0.00008	1430–1500

Table S3. $^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$ in human enamel.

Enamel sample (molar, tooth number)	Sample name	$^{87}Sr/^{86}Sr$	±2 standard error
Jar 3 (permanent M2, tooth 17, bone scatter #3); adult	PPJ3	0.711886	0.000007
Jar 4 (permanent M1, tooth 26); adult	PPJ4	0.713343	0.000012
Jar 5 (permanent M1, bone scatter #2); adult	PPJ5	0.712897	0.000020
Jar 6 (permanent M3); adult	PPJ6	0.712350	0.000014
Jar 7 (permanent M1, tooth 26); adult	PPJ7	0.712317	0.000017
Coffin 6 (permanent M1, tooth 36); adult male	PPC6	0.710279	0.000018
Coffin 7 permanent molar fragment; adult	PPC7	0.709762	0.000019
Coffin 9 permanent molar fragment; adult ?male	PPC9	0.711193	0.000020
Coffin 10 (permanent M1); adult	PPC10	0.711443	0.000011

References

BEAVAN, N. *et al*. 2012. Radiocarbon dates from jar and coffin burials of the Cardamom Mountains reveal a unique mortuary ritual in Cambodia's Late-to Post-Angkor period (15th–17th centuries AD). *Radiocarbon* 54: 1–22. https://doi.org/10.2458/azu_js_rc.v54i1.15828