



**A GABLED WOODEN LODGE IN AN
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONTEXT:
ARCHAEOLOGICAL INVESTIGATIONS AT
SAMPLE UNIT U19adPL,
NEVADA TEST SITE, NYE COUNTY, NEVADA**

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Artifact 1295.1 from Feature 1, Unit 1205N 1085E, level 7, Strata C2 is a translucent red on opaque white bead. The bead is 3.6 mm in diameter, 2.5 mm long, and has a hole 1.3 mm in diameter. It is in good condition. A swirl on one side may indicate that the bead was wire wound. It is possibly a well rounded cane bead.

Distribution of Beads within the Site

All of the beads which were found at the site were in close proximity to each other; 27 of the 33 beads studied were found within an area less than 2 x 3 meters which contained a hearth near its center. Beads are most often found in three contexts in California sites. They are found in and on the floors of residences and in refuse removed from houses; they are found buried in mortuary contexts; and, they are discovered at some shrine sites. The beads from 26NY3393 are apparently associated with a residence.

Both shell beads, two of the three red on green cane beads, four of the five semitranslucent copper blue cane beads, the translucent red with white center bead, and the faceted cobalt blue bead were associated with Feature 1. Most of the white beads were associated with Feature 2. The high degree of similarity of the color and size of beads within each type and the absence of other common types indicate that the beads were deposited during a few events.

Faunal Remains

The following analysis by Hockett discusses the bones recovered from 32 units excavated at 26NY3393 and focuses on the leporid (cottontail and hare) bones recovered from the site. Discussed are the elements present, element portions recovered, age structure, burning patterns, cut-marked bones, and nonculturally affected leporid bones from the site. These data are used to infer subsistence and

other behavioral activities that may have occurred at 26NY3393. They are also used to test an energy utilization model (Dansie 1987; 1991) that correlates intensity of bone destruction with the season of occupation of archaeological sites in the Great Basin.

Seventeen rodent bones and ten unidentifiable large mammal bones were recovered from 26NY3393. Rodents were an important food source for prehistoric Native Americans in the Great Basin (Ebeling 1986). The few rodent bones from 26NY3393 may be intrusive because only two of them were burned, and most of them were complete or nearly complete specimens. This interpretation is nevertheless speculative because of the small number of rodent bones recovered from the site.

Three additional pieces of non-leporid bone were also recovered at 26NY3393. These were all upper carapace fragments derived from *Gopherus agassizi* (desert tortoise). None of these fragments were burned or otherwise modified. Ethnographic accounts indicate that desert tortoise was utilized by native peoples for several purposes. Both the Southern Paiute and the Shoshone reportedly used desert tortoise for food (Steward 1941). While data regarding preparation methods are scanty, some ethnographic reports and archaeological investigations suggest that the whole tortoise was roasted within its shell (Schneider and Everson 1989). Some Mojave desert groups reportedly used the shells of tortoise to produce ceremonial or ritual paraphernalia such as rattles (Drucker 1937), but such uses are not reported for Great Basin groups located farther to the east. Steward (1933, 1938, 1941) and Stewart (1941) do not describe any ceremonial use of tortoises or turtles. Numerous accounts describe tortoise shell used for utensils or implements such as scoops, spoons, bowls and digging tools (Steward 1941, Stewart 1942).

The small number of unidentifiable large mammal bones may have been deposited by humans because five of the ten bones were burned (Vehik 1977). Therefore, the presence of heavily fractured and burned large mammal bones may indicate that portions of at least one ungulate carcass were processed by humans at 26NY3393.

The Leporid Bones from 26NY3393

Table 17 shows the Number of Identified Specimens (NISP), Minimum Number of Elements (MNE), Minimum Animal Units (MAU), and the relative frequencies of the leporid bones recovered from 26NY3393. A total of 3,973 identifiable and unidentifiable leporid-sized bone specimens were recovered from the 32 excavation units. Of this total, 1,801 bones (approximately 45 percent of the sample) were identifiable, and 2,172 bones (approximately 55 percent of the sample) were unidentifiable. Of the 1,801 identifiable elements, 646 bones were from cottontails (*Sylvilagus* sp.), 20 bones were from hares (*Lepus* sp.), and 1,135 bones were identified only as leporid. Based on their small size, the vast majority of the leporid bones from 26NY3393 belong to cottontails.

Elements Present

Based on relative frequencies and NISP counts, Table 18 shows that mandibles, tibiae, scapulae, skull fragments, and ribs were the most common identifiable elements recovered from 26NY3393. In contrast, femora, humeri, radii, ulnae, maxillae, innominates, sacrae, calcanei, and astragali all had low relative frequency values. In addition, carpals/tarsals, metapodials, phalanges, and especially vertebrae were all identified in relatively low numbers.

Assuming that the prehistoric occupants of 26NY3393 transported whole leporid carcasses to the site for processing, taphonomic processes such as humans pounding bones

with milling stones (Michelsen 1967), carnivore ravaging (Binford 1981; Haynes 1983), natural weathering (Behrensmeyer 1978; Lyman and Fox 1989), and screening (Thomas 1969) may cause some bones to be recovered or identified more frequently than other bones. For example, dozens of carpals/tarsals, metapodials, and phalanges may have fallen through the 1/8 inch screens used during the excavation of the site, and this may partially account for their low recovery rate. The remainder of leporid elements (excluding ribs)

Table 17. Attributes of the Leporid Bones from 26NY3393.

LEPORID RELATIVE	NISP*	MNE*	MAU*	FREQ
SYLVILAGUS				
Mandible	133	88	44.0	1.00
Tibia	117	72	36.0	.82
Scapula	115	72	36.0	.82
Humerus	37	34	17.0	.39
Maxilla	32	32	16.0	.36
Calcaneus	30	30	15.0	.34
Ulna	38	28	14.0	.32
Innominate	34	25	12.5	.28
Radius	64	24	12.0	.27
Astragalus	19	19	9.5	.22
Femur	26	10	5.0	.11
Sacrum	1	1	1.0	.02
TOTALS SYLVILAGUS	646	435	44.0	
LEPUS				
Maxilla	6	6	3.0	1.00
Ulna	3	3	1.5	.50
Mandible	3	2	1.0	.33
Humerus	2	2	1.0	.33
Innominate	2	2	1.0	.33
Tibia	1	1	0.5	.17
Scapula	1	1	0.5	.17
Radius	1	1	0.5	.17
Astragalus	1	1	0.5	.17
Femur	0	0	0	0
Sacrum	0	0	0	0
Calcaneus	0	0	0	0
TOTALS LEPUS	20	19	3.0	
LEPORID				
Skull	293			
Teeth	152			
Vertebra	19			
Rib	281			
Carpal/Tarsal	22			
Metapodial	202			
Phalange	166			
TOTAL NISP	1801			
UNIDENTIFIED	2172			
TOTAL N	3973			

(NISP), Minimum Number of Elements (MNE), Minimum Animal Units (MAU), and (FREQ) Relative Frequency

will not generally fall through 1/8 inch screens. The prevalence or scarcity of these bones must be accounted for by other taphonomic processes, such as those mentioned above.

Large numbers of mandibles, tibiae, scapulae, and skull fragments, coupled with low numbers of axial skeletal bones (excluding the skull) may be characteristic of leporid bone assemblages created by prehistoric peoples in the Great Basin. Dansie (1991) found that the leporid bones from the Huffaker Hills site near Reno, Nevada, and those from several Washoe midden sites displayed this patterning. As mentioned above, mandibles, tibiae, scapulae, and skull fragments were the most common leporid bones identified at 26NY3393. In addition, cottontail sacrae and leporid vertebrae were the least common bones identified at 26NY3393. Only one cottontail sacrum and only 19 vertebrae were identified from the bone assemblage. The sacrum and vertebrae had relative frequency values of only 2 and 1.8 percent, respectively (assuming that all 19 vertebrae belong to cottontails).

The faunal patterning described above may be produced by at least two different processes. First, Native Americans in the Great Basin may have pounded the axial skeleton (except for the skull) with milling stones more frequently than they did the appendicular skeleton. This behavior may produce a greater abundance of identifiable limb and skull

bones, and a scarcity of identifiable vertebrae and sacrae in these culturally modified leporid bone assemblages. The majority of ribs identified at 26NY3393 were small segments measuring less than 3 cm in length. Complete ribs may shatter into several identifiable segments during pounding of the vertebral column, which would account for their relatively high NISP count at the site.

Second, carnivores that had access to the axial skeleton after the leporid carcasses were fully processed for human consumption may remove most of these bones from the identifiable bone assemblage. For example, the single sacrum and three of the 19 vertebrae identified at 26NY3393 displayed discoloration and corrosive damage caused by gastric digestive fluids. This suggests that these bones were last deposited in the site in carnivore scats. These data probably indicate that the occupants of 26NY3393 had domestic dogs (*Canis familiaris*) that were occasionally fed portions of the axial skeleton, or coyotes (*Canis latrans*) scavenged axial skeletal bones after humans abandoned the site.

Table 18 also shows that the tibia has a much higher relative frequency value than does the femur at 26NY3393. Why was the femur destroyed or removed from the site much more frequently than was the tibia? *Lepus tibiae* were sometimes curated in order to manufacture bone beads at a later date

Table 18. Mandible, Scapula, and Individual Leporid Long Bone Portions Recovered from 26NY3393.

PORTION	MANDIBLE	SCAPULA	ELEMENT				
			FEMUR	TIBIA	HUMERUS	RADIUS	ULNA
Complete	32	25	0	1	0	11	8
Proximal ^a	58	47	10	3	3	10	23
Distal ^b	24	16	2	72	35	13	8
Diaphysis ^c	22	28	13	42	0	31	2
Epiphyses	-	1	0	1	0	0	

a Or anterior; b: Or posterior; c: Or mid-section

(Schmitt 1986), but leporid femora are not known to have been curated in a similar fashion.

It is possible that many cottontail femora are present but unrecognizable at 26NY3393 (Lyman and O'Brien 1987). As Table 17 shows, many tibiae diaphysis cylinders were recovered from the site. This may indicate that many of the long bone epiphyses were pounded with milling stones (Dansie 1991). Femora shafts may have broken into unidentifiable pieces much more frequently than did tibiae shafts during pounding of the epiphyses. This may help explain the high relative frequency value of the tibia, the low relative frequency value of the femur, and the large number of unidentifiable leporid-sized bone fragments at the site.

Element Portions

Table 18 shows the mandible, scapula, and individual long bone portions recovered from 26NY3393. Complete mandibles and scapulae were common, consisting of 23% and 22% of the total mandible and scapula NISP counts, respectively. Tibiae, humeri, and radii were most often identified as distal portions, and mandibles, femora, scapulae, and ulnae were most often identified as proximal portions. In addition, diaphysis (mid-section) segments of mandibles, femora, tibiae, scapulae, and radii were common.

The presence of long bone diaphysis segments may indicate that the prehistoric occupants of 26NY3393 removed the epiphyses to extract the marrow within the shaft of these bones, but cottontail femora, tibiae, and radii do not contain large amounts of marrow. As argued above, the ends of these bones may have been pulverized by milling stones to extract the nutrients from the cancellous portions of these bones (Dansie 1991). Excellent preservation of the bones suggests that differential destruction of the cancellous portions of

these bones (Lyman 1984) did not contribute to the large numbers of diaphysis segments recovered from the site.

Age Structure

The percentage of unfused proximal humeri and tibiae, and unfused distal femora estimates the number of subadult leporid elements, or the percentage of leporids in the sample that died before they reached one year in age (Driver 1985; Hale 1949; Sowls 1956). Table 19 shows the numbers of fused and unfused epiphyses on the femora, tibiae, and humeri recovered from 26NY3393. As Table 19 shows, a total of only eight proximal humeri, proximal tibiae, and distal femora were identified at 26NY3393. Nevertheless, all eight ends of these bones had fused epiphyses. In addition, the overall large size of the cottontail bones suggests that the majority of these bones were from adults. Large numbers of adult cottontail bone specimens probably indicate that the site was occupied during the late fall or winter months (Hockett 1991a; James 1983).

Burning Patterns

Table 20 shows the number of burned bones recovered from 26NY3393. Approximately 41% of the 3,973 leporid bone specimens were burned (excluding individual teeth). The majority of burned bones were unidentified burned bone fragments: 57.7% of the unidentified bones were charred, but only 17.8% of the identified bones were burned. The large number of unidentified burned bone fragments sug-

Table 19. Age Structure of the Leporid Bones from 26NY3393

EPIPHYSIS	FEMUR	TIBIA	HUMERUS
Proximal fused	8	4	3
Proximal unfused	2	0	0
Distal fused	2	71	35
Distal unfused	0	2	0

gests again that portions of leporid carcasses were pounded with milling stones at 26NY3393 (Michelsen 1967; Yohe et al., 1991).

Identifiable sacrae and vertebrae were the only two types of bones not burned at 26NY3393, and only two of the 281 ribs were burned. Therefore, identifiable bones of the

appendicular skeleton were burned more frequently than were identifiable bones of the axial skeleton, excluding the mandible (see Table 20). Discounting individual teeth (because they may have fallen out of mandibles and maxillae during recovery, transportation, and curation of the bones), over one-quarter of the mandible, tibia, scapula, humerus, and radius specimens were burned. In addition, bones of the shoulder girdle/front limb region were burned more frequently than the rest of the leporid carcass. Humeri, radii, and scapulae were the most frequently burned appendicular bones recovered from the site.

Table 20. Number of Burned Bones from 26NY3393^a

ELEMENT	No. Burned	% Burned
Unidentified	1254	57.7
Radius	29	44.6
Humerus	14	35.9
Scapula	40	34.5
Tibia	38	32.2
Mandible	39	28.7
Calcaneus	8	26.7
Metapodial	52	25.7
Innominate	8	22.2
Femur	4	15.4
Astragalus	3	15.0
Carpal/Tarsal	3	13.6
Phalange	21	12.7
Ulna	5	12.2
Maxilla	4	10.5
Skull	24	8.2
Rib	2	0.7
Sacrum	0	0
Vertebra	0	0
Totals	1548	40.5

a: Excluding individual teeth

Table 21 shows the distribution of leporid bones and burned leporid bones from 30 of the 32 units excavated at 26NY3393. Six units that surround the depression/hearth area (roughly 1204N to 1205N, and 1085E to 1087E) contained 80% of the total number of bone specimens recovered, and 97% of the total number of burned bones recovered from the site. Because the hearth was located within the depression, this area may have originally served as the processing station and roasting pit for preparing and cooking the leporid carcasses. The depression may therefore represent the remains of a multiple function use area, because this was apparently the trash

Table 21. Total Number of Bones/Number of Burned Bones by Unit from Features 1 and 2 (see Figure 7 for Locations of Units).

1207N	9/0	6/0	43/0	4/0		
1206N	2/0	30/1	23/3	151/7	142/0	
1205N	2/0	163/9	675/454	1112/556	183/10	1/1
1204N	5/3	63/5	518/232	593/220	95/7	3/2
1203N	0/0	19/2	24/2	31/9	49/3	
1202N	3/0	5/0	3/0	1/0		
1083E	1084E	1085E	1086E	1087E	1088E	

midden as well, or the place where the majority of leftovers were discarded. This behavior has been documented ethnographically (Jones 1983).

Cut-Marked Bones

Two leporid bones from 26NY3393 show human-inflicted cut marks. One leporid tibia was possibly cut during dismemberment of the carcass, and a second tibia was cut during bone bead manufacturing.

A single tibia excavated from the depression area (1204N/1085E) had three horizontal slicing marks across the proximal tibial tuberosity. The fact that only a single leporid bone shows evidence of butchery marks is not surprising because Jones (1983) has previously shown that bones of small to medium-sized fauna are far less likely to be cut during carcass processing and butchering than are bones from large animals.

Five distal tibiae recovered from the depression area (four tibiae from 1204N/1086E and one tibia from 1204N/1085E) are probably waste tubes from bone bead making activity. All five tibiae consist of attached distal epiphyses on one end, and straight, sawed-like proximal ends. The sawed-like proximal ends were produced by the groove-and-snap technique of making bone beads (Schmitt 1990). The final bead was cleanly snapped off of the proximal ends of four of these bones. One of the beads on one of the tibiae (or waste tubes) did not break completely across the bone, leaving a rectangular piece of shaft bone protruding from the main groove. The outside portion of the rectangular piece of shaft bone therefore retains the original groove or cut marking. The five waste tubes probably indicate that bone beads were made at 26NY3393.

Nonculturally Affected Leporid Bones from 26NY3393

At least 95 leporid bones (2.4% of the bone sample) from 26NY3393 were corroded and discolored, suggesting that they were deposited in canid scats (Andrews and Evans 1983; Duke et al. 1975; Hockett 1992; Schmitt 1988). Specifically, six proximal ulnae, three vertebrae, three phalanges, two distal humeri, two proximal radii, two ribs, one proximal scapula, one proximal femur, one calcaneus, one carpal/tarsal, and one sacrum showed corrosive damage caused by gastric digestive fluids. In addition, 72 unidentifiable bone fragments associated with these corroded bones were discolored reddish-brown. One proximal ulna also had a single puncture mark on the olecranon.

These 95 scat bones were recovered from units 1206N/1086E, 1206N/1087E, and 1203N/1085E. These three units contained at least 59, 31, and 5 scat bones, respectively. Because all of the scat bones were identified from single excavation levels within their respective units, the 95 scat bones may represent the remains of only three canid scats.

As argued above, the scats were probably deposited by coyotes or by domestic dogs. If they represent the remains of coyote scats, then coyotes may have scavenged parts of leporid carcasses left behind after the occupants of 26NY3393 abandoned the site. If the carnivore scat bones were deposited by domestic dogs, then these bones probably represent scrap pieces fed directly to the dogs while the site was still occupied by humans.

Summary

Excavations of a Late Archaic gabled wooden lodge (26NY3393) in southern Nevada unearthed thousands of well preserved faunal remains. Among these, 3,973 leporid bones were recovered. Approximately 45% of the leporid bones from 26NY3393 were identifiable

to element; approximately 55% of the bones consisted of unidentifiable leporid-sized bone fragments. The vast majority of these bones belong to cottontails.

Because only 20 hare bones were identified in the leporid bone assemblage, 26NY3393 was probably not used as a station to process hare carcasses captured during a "rabbit drive". Ethnographic accounts suggest that cottontails were most frequently hunted individually rather than procured in large rabbit drives (Hockett 1991). In addition, cottontail ecology and behavior limit the possibility of "driving" them in large numbers into nets. The majority of cottontails recovered from the site were probably captured in traps, snares, or during encounter hunting episodes nearby or some distance away from the camp.

The majority of leporid bones recovered from 26NY3393 were adult specimens. This probably indicates that the site was occupied during the late fall or winter months.

The data presented above do not fully confirm Dansie's (1991) model that correlates intensity of small to medium-sized carcass destruction with season of occupation of archaeological sites in the Great Basin.

The central hypothesis of this model contends that Great Basin peoples did not waste their time fully processing small game during seasons or activities manifesting critical time constraints for the procurement of winter food stores. In contrast, during the winter and early spring, all animal food was utilized to the maximum extent technologically possible (Dansie 1991:87).

According to this model, leporid carcasses would not be fully processed in summer seed gathering or in fall big game hunting camps. In

contrast, every part of leporid carcasses would be fully processed in winter and early spring camps.

The physical expression of these behaviors is for seed gathering and hunting camps - relatively unbroken, distally charred rodent and rabbit bones representing a minimal energy extraction from a fresh roasted carcass. In Washoe winter villages, the pattern is for a highly fragmented and sorted midden bone assemblage reflecting systematic destruction of ribs, vertebrae, and the softer, long bone ends (Dansie 1991:87).

As previously mentioned, the large number of adult cottontail bones recovered from 26NY3393 suggests that the site was occupied during the late fall or winter months. If true, then Dansie's model of energy utilization correctly predicts the intense destruction of the axial skeleton (excluding the skull), and the large number of long bone diaphysis cylinders recovered from the site. Nevertheless, complete and nearly complete bones were common at 26NY3393, and nearly 50% of all leporid bones recovered from the site were large enough to be identifiable to element. In addition, although long bone diaphyses were common, the majority of long bones had attached epiphyses. These data do not seem to corroborate the assertion that "...every available nutrient was squeezed from rabbits...within the winter camps" (Dansie 1991:87).

A number of factors may account for this discrepancy. First, the majority of leporid bone assemblages that Dansie has used to test her model were excavated from western Great Basin sites. The model may work well for the western and perhaps for the northern Great Basin, but this does not necessarily ensure that the model will work equally well for the southern, eastern, or the central Great Basin. That is, intra-Basin variability in behavior pat-

terning may require the development of multiple models of prehistoric subsistence patterns.

Second, fluctuations in weather conditions may produce fluctuations in food resource availability from year to year. For example, variable climatic conditions may have supported increased numbers of plant and animal resources during mild winter months compared to severe winter conditions, or conversely, supported decreased numbers of plant and animal resources during severe summer droughts compared to mild and wet summer conditions. In these cases, it is possible that relatively unbroken leporid bones may be deposited in winter camps, while mainly unidentified bone fragments may be deposited in summer camps. Jochim (1991:309) has recently discussed this issue:

...In order to begin to solve these problems, we need to examine the effects of yearly environmental variation on the structure of settlement patterns and subsistence and on the archeological record. In doing this, we need to go beyond our emphasis on (or perception of) short-term stability in the ethnographic record as a model for our endeavors, to see the archeological record as a long-term ethnography of sorts, with its own characteristics and potential.

Third, changes in population size and density may produce variability in the intensity of resource use independent of weather conditions (Elston 1982). As Elston (1982) has argued, increases in prehistoric population size and density in later times may have caused territories to become restricted in the western Great Basin compared to earlier time periods. This may have resulted in, among other things, a diversification and intensification of the resource base exploited within these restricted territories (Jochim 1991).

In sum, the season of occupation of prehistoric sites in the Great Basin may have fluctuated because of environmental instability, changing demographic patterns, or other factors not discussed above. For example, Jochim (1991:311) stated that:

...Year-to-year variation can occur in a number of realms, including food types and proportions, dietary breadth, degree of sharing, technology, group occurrence of ceremonies, and interaction with other groups. The season of occupation of a camp may be weakly associated with any of the other factors.

Because a number of factors could affect the intensity of leporid carcass use in prehistoric Great Basin sites, age structure data are probably a better indicator of season of occupation of these sites than is intensity of bone destruction. That is, a higher percentage of adult leporids are available during the late fall and winter months because breeding diminishes, and many young have fallen to predators. Conversely, many more subadult leporids are available during the spring and summer months when breeding is at its peak, and not as many young have fallen to predators (Hockett 1991).

The complex relationship between prehistoric humans and the Great Basin environment probably varied from season to season and from place to place. In addition, because prehistoric peoples probably annually adapted to variable weather conditions, it is difficult to make conclusive behavioral interpretations about the past based on faunal remains alone. Nevertheless, if general aspects of optimality models hold true, then perhaps 26NY3393 was occupied during the late fall or winter months, but occupied when mild fall or winter conditions prevailed. Perhaps resource/food availability was especially good during this time, and the prehistoric occupants of 26NY3393 did not utilize the leporid car-

casses as intensively as they may have in more lean times during severe weather conditions.

It is also possible that Late Archaic population size and density was not as critical a factor in shaping the intensity of resource use in parts of the southern Great Basin as it apparently was in other parts of the Great Basin. A larger comparison of Great Basin sites that contain large numbers of culturally modified leporid bones may help clarify some of the issues discussed above.

Pollen Analysis

Introduction

Eleven pollen samples from archaeological site 26NY3393, located within area U20adPL, were analyzed for significant differences in their

pollen content. The samples include four samples taken from millingstone ground facets, four sediment samples used as control samples for the millingstone samples, one modern surface sample, one from a hearth feature and one from an excavation unit (Table 22).

Four sediment samples from 26NY3393 underwent plant macrofossil analysis (Table 23). All four flotation samples consisted of fill from Feature 2 (hearth).

Methods and Results

Pollen Analyses

Two tablespoons (27.6 cc) of sediment were taken from each matrix sample (1098, 1101, 1253, 1255, 1257, and 1329) and each uniform-volume sample was covered with distilled water. Each millingstone was found with one ground surface facing down in the excavation. This facet was chosen for sampling. The

Table 22. Samples from 26NY3393 analyzed for pollen content.

Reference Number	Extraction Number	Description
none	18	Modern surface sample. Pollen control grab sample for Block X.
1098	19	1206N 1084E Feature 1 Level 3 Stratum B.
1101	20	1204N 1086E Feature 2 Level 3 Stratum C, hearth fill.
1252	16	1203N 1087E Feature 1 Level 3 Stratum E, millingstone.
1253	21	1203N 1087E Feature 1 Level 3 Stratum B/E, control sample for 1252.
1254	17	1203N 1085E Feature 1 Level 4 Stratum E, millingstone.
1255	24	1203N 1085E Feature 1 Level 4 Stratum E, control sample for 1254.
1256	14	1203N 1085E Feature 1 Level 4 Stratum E, millingstone.
1257	22	1203N 1085E Feature 1 Level 4 Stratum E, control for 1256.
1328	15	1201N 1085E Feature 1 Level 3 Stratum B/E, millingstone.
1329	23	1201N 1085E Feature 1 Level 3 Stratum B/E, control sample for 1328.

Table 23. 26NY3393 Flotation Samples.

Reference Number	Description
1101	1204N 1085E Feature 2 Level 3 Stratum C, hearth fill.
1102	1204n 1086E Feature 2 Level 3 Stratum C, hearth fill.
1181	204N 1086E Feature 2 Level 3 Stratum C, hearth fill.
1186	1205N 1086E Feature 2 Level 3 Stratum C, hearth fill.