**Variables Recoreded for Most Lithic Artifacts**

**Integ**. *Integrity* indicates whether the item is *broken* or *intact*; broken items could no longer conceivably be profitably be used for their assumed or demonstrated function, while intact items possessed sufficient features to allow them to be conceivably profitably used for their assumed or demonstrated function. Broken items are not simply exhausted, but have lost their functional value via a catastrophic event.

**Heat**. This variable indicates whether the item bears compelling evidence of thermal alteration (aka *heat treatment*). On lithic items such evidence may include surface crazing (continuous-area cracking of a rock’s outer surface, normally on translucent crypto-crystalline silicates), cracking through a rind or through an entire piece of stone, blackening via deposition of burned organics, or other discoloration not resulting from surface deposition.

**Raw Material**. Raw materials recognized in the lithic assemblages are basalt (BAS), crypto-crystalline silicates (CCS), rhyolites (RHY), sandstones (SAN), pumices (PUM) and obsidians (OBS).

**New Type**. The utilitiarian (a.k.a. ‘technomic’ *sensu* Binford) functional type to which the item—which might have a different, previously-assigned function—has been assigned for analytical reasons in the 2009-2018 period by G. Baker, C.M. Smith, K.M. Ames and W.G. O’Kearney, based on usewear analyses and morphofunctional examination of each item, often under magnification. Additional renaming has been done to standardize each item to the current Artifact Type list.

**Shape.** Artifact shape reflects the basic shape—qualitatively described—of a stone item; shapes recognized in this study are *disc*, *finger*, *sphere*, *tablet* and *block*. These are basic descriptors, not to be reified; shapes rarely fit neatly into these categories, but they do describe the essential geometries, such that we may say shape is an *accurate* term, if not *precise*.

**Likely Intended Function (LIF).** This is a best guess as to the intended function of an item, based on our familiarity with the 45CL1 and 35CO5 assemblages. It is subjective and unquantifiable, but a very educated estimation; we have a high confidence in these assignments. Items were only given LIF functions reflecting the current New Type artifact type list. Many items assigned in the field to the artifact type ‘manuport’ were assigned a Likely Intended Function as we became more familiar with the recurring properties (e.g. specific size and shape co-occurrences) of artifacts bearing usewear.

**Variables Recoreded for Most Fine-Grained CCS Artifacts**

**Use Wear.** This indicates whether a given lithic item bears identifiable or analytically-diagnosable wear traces, whether macroscopic, microscopic, or both. A Y indicates that it does, and an N that it does not.

**Exhaustion.** This variable is an estimation of whether or not the artifact has been used past the point of continued, productive utilitarian use; exactly what constitutes for a given item depends on many variables including the quality of the raw material, the specific intersecting lithic plane angles and the presumed expertise of the tool-user.

**# Util Edge.** This indicates the number of utilized edges (UE’s) on a given lithic item; it was largely used to record the number of these on CCS items; many CCS items bore more than one UE, though few bore more than three.

**Edge #.** This is an assignment of a Utilized Element (UE) number on a given artifact; used for bookkeeping purposes, it separates multiple Utilized Element measurements into separate rows in the catalogs, however these rows indicate multiple UE’s on a single artifact bearing a single artifact number, such that there are more UE’s than stone items in the assemblage.

**Edge Angle.** This is a measurement of the angle of the intersection of the ventral and dorsal lithic planes of a given Utilized Element; it is the mean of three such measurements made along the whole UE.

**Edge Length.** This is a measurement of the length (in mm) of a given Utilized Element as measured on the artifact’s periphery.

**Edge Height.** This is a measurement of the height of an artifact’s Utilized Element in millimeters; specifically it is a single figure representing the mean of three ‘thickness’ measurements made along the length of the Utilized Element.

**Curvature**. This indicates a concave (CC) or convex (CV) Utilized Element in relationship to the artifact’s long axis. Items with a UE parallel to the item’s long axis were not assigned a Curvature label.

**Variables Regarding Manuports and Cores**

**Tested**. This indicates whether the lithic item was tested with less than three assay strikes (Yes) or not (No). Items with one or two assay flakes were sometimes analyzed separately from items bearing no such flakes as they represent a slightly later stage of production than unstricken/unassayed cores.

**Exhaustion**. This indicates whether the core could concievably profitably be further flaked, or has reached a point where it is too small and/or bears too few or no appropriately-angled lithic plane interfaces to allow further working of the toolstone. This is somewhat subjective, as skilled knappers can often get more from a given toolstone core than novices.

**Variables Regarding Hammers, Anvils and Hammer-Anvils**

**N ANV FAC**. The number of freehand anvil facets on a lithic item; these facets are described in the Artifact Descriptions report and do not include bipolar anvil facets (see below).

**BP ANV**. The number of bipolar reduction anvil facets on a lithic item; these facets are described in the Artifact Descriptions report.

**N HAM FAC.** This variable indicates the number of lithic hammering facets on a lithic item; these facets are described in the Artifact Descriptions report.

**N GPF.** The number of Groundstone Production Facets identified on a lithic item: these facets are described in the Artifact Descriptions report and are distinguished from freehand reduction facets, indicating they were related to Groundstone production rather than lithic toolstone reduction e.g. working CCS cores into flakes.

**N LF, N MF and N HF.** The number of Light, Medium and Heavy Wear Facets on a lithic item. These descriptions are entirely qualitative, however they are educated estimates based on our familiarity with the rate of hammering facet wear generation on the toolstones common at these sites. Light wear indicates that the item was used, but could still be used for some time; medium wear indicates that the wear facet is intact, but could be approaching exhaustion; heavy wear indicates a percussion facet that is close to exhaustion, as evidenced by flattening or other blunting.

**Diffuse.** The number of diffuse (rather than concentrated) hammering facets on a toolstone; this is a subjective description of whether the percussion facets are closely-spaced, suggesting specific use of that area of toolstone as a hammer, or widely-spaced, suggesting a more general-purpose tool.

**Length, Width** and **Area mm3.** These indicate the dimensions of a given percussion facet

**Variable Regarding Stone Mortars and Bowls**

**Number of Bowl Facets**. This indicates the number of pecked- or ground-stone depressions in an artifact surface believed to indicate containment, in the manner of a mortar or bowl, rather than facets indicating percussion resulting from use of the toolstone as a hammer.

**Bowl Diameter Max.** This is the maximum dimension of a given bowl inside its depression rim, in millimeters.

**Bowl Diameter Min.** This is themaximum dimension of bowl, perpendicular to the axis measured in maximum1 (if bowl is circular) or shorter axis across rim (if the bowl is not circular at the rim), measured in millimeters.

**Bowl Depth**: A straight-line, vertical distance from the top of the bowl rim to the bottom of the bowl, in millimeters.

**Bowl Volume**. This is a crude calculation of (Bowl Diameter Max \* Bowl Diameter Min \* Bowl Depth). This is not meant to be an absolute but relative measure for comparison across the assemblage. The volume is in milliliters; as a measure it is *accurate* but not *precise*, as we do not want to assume a cylindrical or conical or hemispherical volume.

**Decoration?** This Y (yes) or N (no) variable represents the presence or absence of any kind of decoration on the bowl surface

**Residue**. This variable indicates whether any residue is visible, at up to 30x magnification, on the bowl item, recorded only as a Y (yes) or N (no).

**Bottom.** Thi**s** reflects the shape of the base of the bowl: it can be either *flat* (implies shaping), *round* (implies shaping, because mortars and bowls are normally made on angular or columnar basalt rather than riverine basaltic cobbles), or *unshaped*.

**Variable Regarding Lithic Endscrapers**

**Shape**. Scraping tools (mostly assigned to hide scraping by useewear analysis) identified as occurring on relatively thin stone items were described as flake, while massive indicates the toolstone bears a prominent hump or mass of raw material near to and dorsal of the working element.

**Roof**. This indicates whether the endscraper’s Utilized Element is *roofed* or *overhanging* at the working edge, which normally indicates extreme efforts by the tool-user to resharpen the Utilized Element.

**#Teeth**. This variable identifies the number of convex teeth, or *denticulations*, on an endscraper’s working edge.

**Breakage**. This variable identifies whether the item was broken transverse to the artifact’s long axis (likely a resharpening failure) or longitudinally (likely a use-related failure) or is not broken (N).

**Exhaust**. This variable identifies whether the item has been exhausted, specifically by resharpening the working Utilized Element until no more flakes could concievably be removed.

**Variable Regarding Lithic Perforators**

**Direction.** This variable distinguishes between *bidirectional* and *unidirectional* rotation (boring) of a lithic perforator bit.

**Shaped to be Perf.** This variable (yes or no) indicates whether the lithic toolstone was specifically shaped to act as a perforator, or was, in our estimation, opportunistically used as a perforator.