

would require more light than from the small smoke vent. Thin skins would allow diffused light. If greater intensity were required rolling up blinds would provide direct light.

The low, non-supporting wall (apron) provides a zone of stable air. For one, who has had experiences with heating and air circulation of small living units and particularly with an open fire in an enclosed tent, is impressed with the need of a no-cross floor draft. Disregarding simple rules of air circulation means the difference between a comfortable and an intolerable housing unit. Smoke must be directed vertically to the roof vent. Cross drafts on the floor level interfere with the column of smoke, changing the chamber air to one of harmful fumes and irritating smoke.

The clay apron also serves other purposes. If one has ever slept in a tent in cold weather with his back against the canvas, he will realize that there is a lack of insulating protection and that it is to one's comfort to insulate with a ^{rolled} coat or sweater barrier. The clay apron serves the same purpose as the coat wedged between you and the canvas. The clay apron also protects against dampness, rains and splash water from outside drainage.

The floor slope and drains central water entering the building. The downward slope of the mound outside the dwelling drains water from the working areas there.

The perfectly symmetrical clay fire pit and rim in this dwelling is preserved as if unused in contrast to a normal fire pit with irregular and worn edges. The fire pit, which we call a *cist* in Site 11, could have been alternately used as a ceremonial pit or for a heating and cooking pit. Another explanation would be that it had just been created and ^{to} not as yet put into use.

Small floor holes adjacent ^{to} fire pit are likely supports for a cooking crane which would serve the entire area of the fire pit.