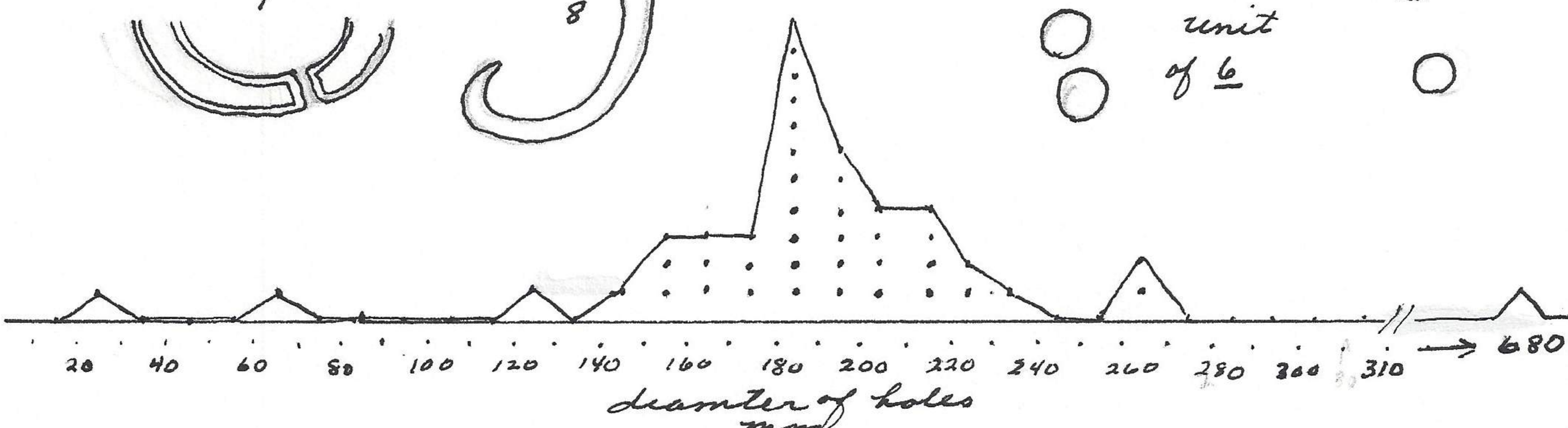
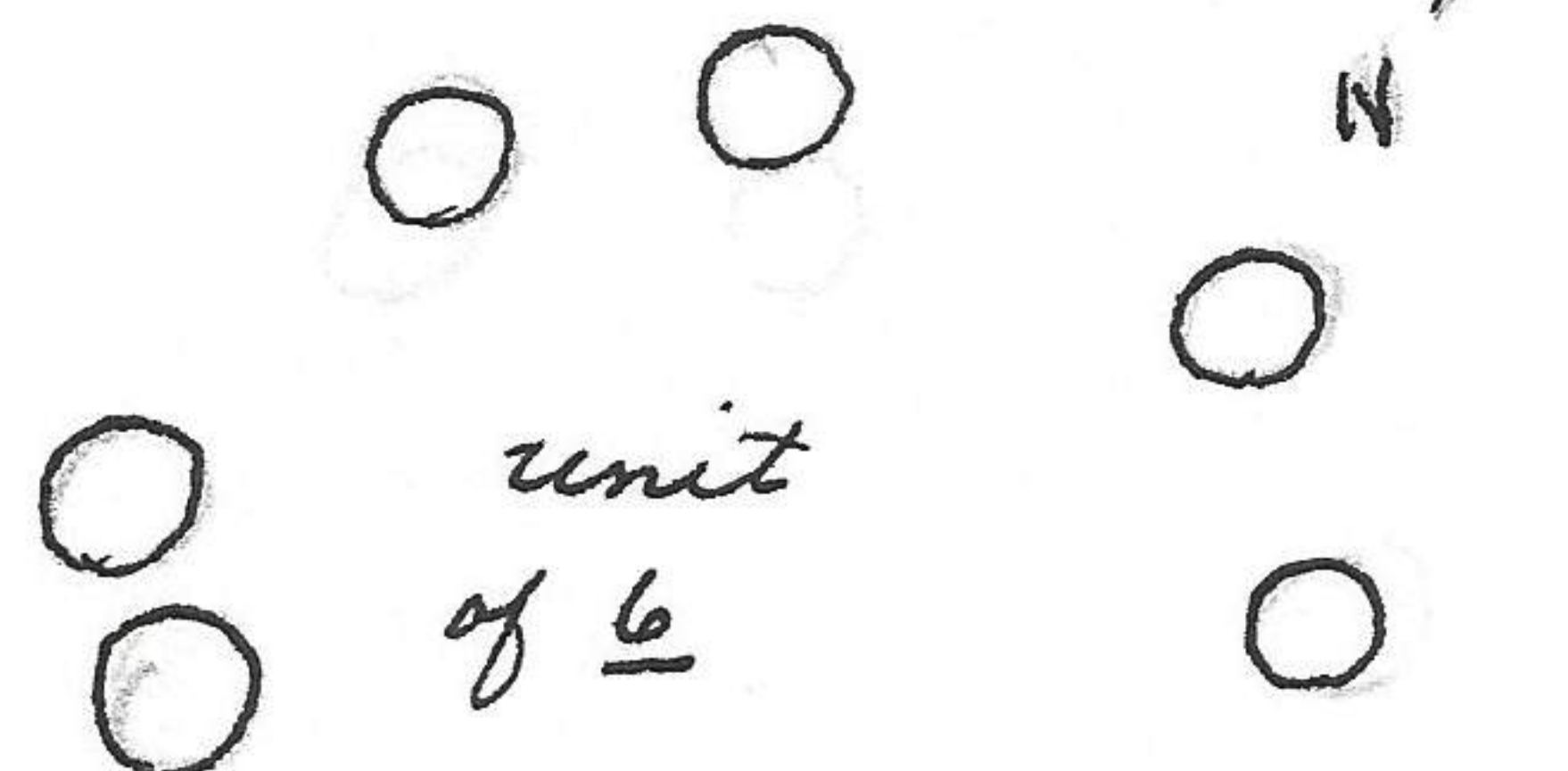
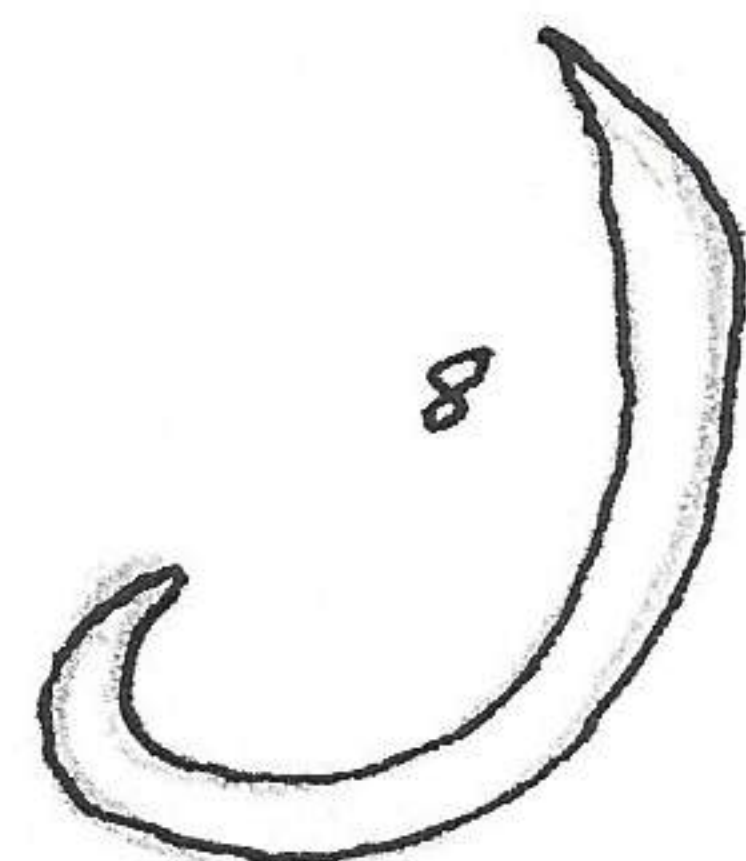
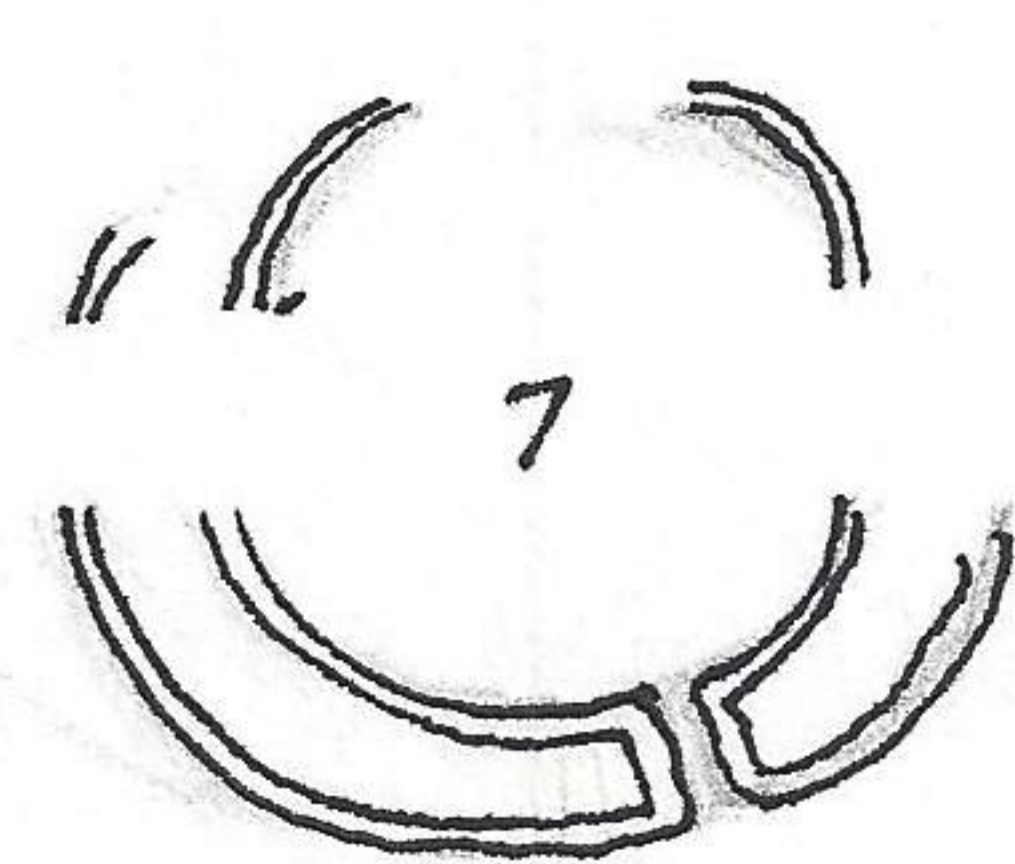
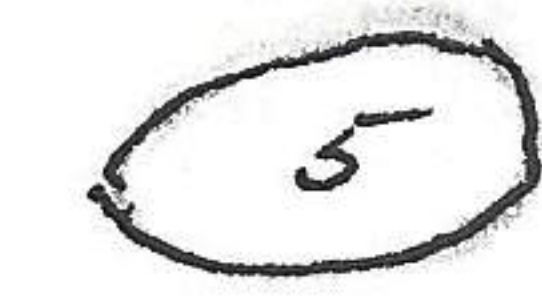
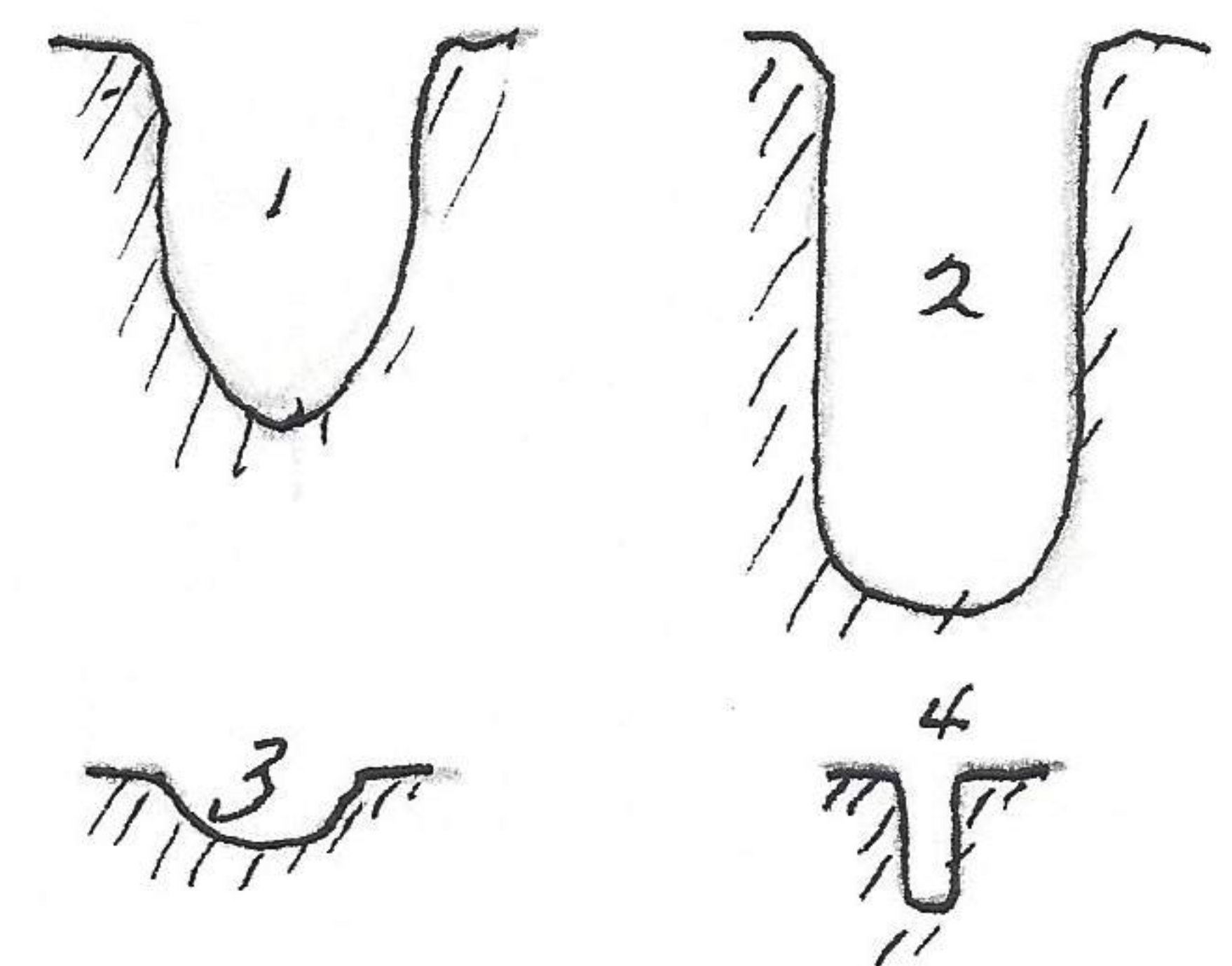


Examination of holes used for grinding by Indians, holes from water level to height of recent benchland

186	68	171	148	223
174	27	180	186	206
176	680	153	265	193
190	210	178	260	196
177	201	156	168	163
177	185	191	186	174
187	186	220	185	183
	215	191	160	233
	153	198	187	204
	189	196	162	216
	180	185	209	217



1. best preserved hole and gradually sloping walls and tapered at bottom, original surface, slightly beveled at top of hole.
2. parallel hole and deep, some 400 mm deep, some concavity and pestle would not function, too much contact surface and resistance too great. no reservoir for flour or grain at top.
3. shallow
4. deep and small in diameter
5. irregular hole.
6. systematic placement
7. gastropod fossil of average size and calcite outlines
8. fossil that could initiate hole
9. graph of normal curve of natural occurrence of water-pebble worn action
10. near water
11. height above river
12. Indian grinding holes also occur at springs some distance from running water abrasion

Indian made:

water-pebble formed:

nos. 1-6-10-11-12

2-3-4-5-7-8-9-10-11

Photos 830519-4 of these mortars in limestone. 830519-5 mortar at water level.