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| **Term** | **Definition** |
| Small Pit | Circular, with concave bases, 1.5–2.5 mm in diameter and 0.75–2.5 mm deep (Figure 1B). |
| Medium Pit | Circular, with concave bases, about 1.5–2.5 mm in diameter and 2.5–5.5 mm deep. Scalloped contours of bone removal created by conjoined pitting (Figure 1B). |
| Bore | Tunnels between 2.5–3.5 mm in diameter, over 5.5 mm deep, sometimes conjoined and extending to the width of the bone and removing all cancellous bone (Figure 2A). |
| Scalloped Quarry stage 1 | Edge grazing on innominate up to 1 mm deep; scalloping due to conjunction of hemispherical pits. |
| Scalloped Quarry Stage 2 | Edge grazing on innominate between 1–2 mm deep. |
| Scalloped Quarry Stage 3 | Edge grazing on innominate over 2 mm deep (Figure 2A). In all quarry stages, mining penetrated more deeply into the spongy interior of bone and often included visible pitting. |