Supplemental Material, Text 2, Methodology of Ceramic Residue and Dental Calculus Removal

Residues were scraped from the interior of the vessel under low magnification, using a clean dental probe. Care was made to avoid any items having post-excavation curation treatment such as cataloging, use of adhesives, or remnants of tape. The residue was placed in a polypropylene vial with the provenience recorded on a label. The lab area was cleaned, and the dental probe washed with isopropyl alcohol before each sample was processed.

Dental calculus was collected from both Schultz and KCH burials for a total of seven samples from five sites. An updated analysis of the Schultz human remains (Dougherty 2012) proved helpful in assuring that the selection of teeth for analysis were from adult mandibles or maxilla from different individuals. Calculus was identified under low magnification, removed with a clean dental probe, and placed in a polypropylene vial with provenience and context information recorded on a label. The dental probe and lab area were always cleaned prior to sampling to avoid contamination.

References

Dougherty, Sean

2012 Mortality and Morbidity Among Three Skeletal Samples from the Republican River Valley. Report submitted to Mary Adair, Archaeological Research Center, University of Kansas.