

Supporting Information

Lu et al. 10.1073/pnas.0900158106



Fig. S1. Archaeological excavations revealed the remains of millstones and grind roller at the Early Neolithic sites of Cishan, China.

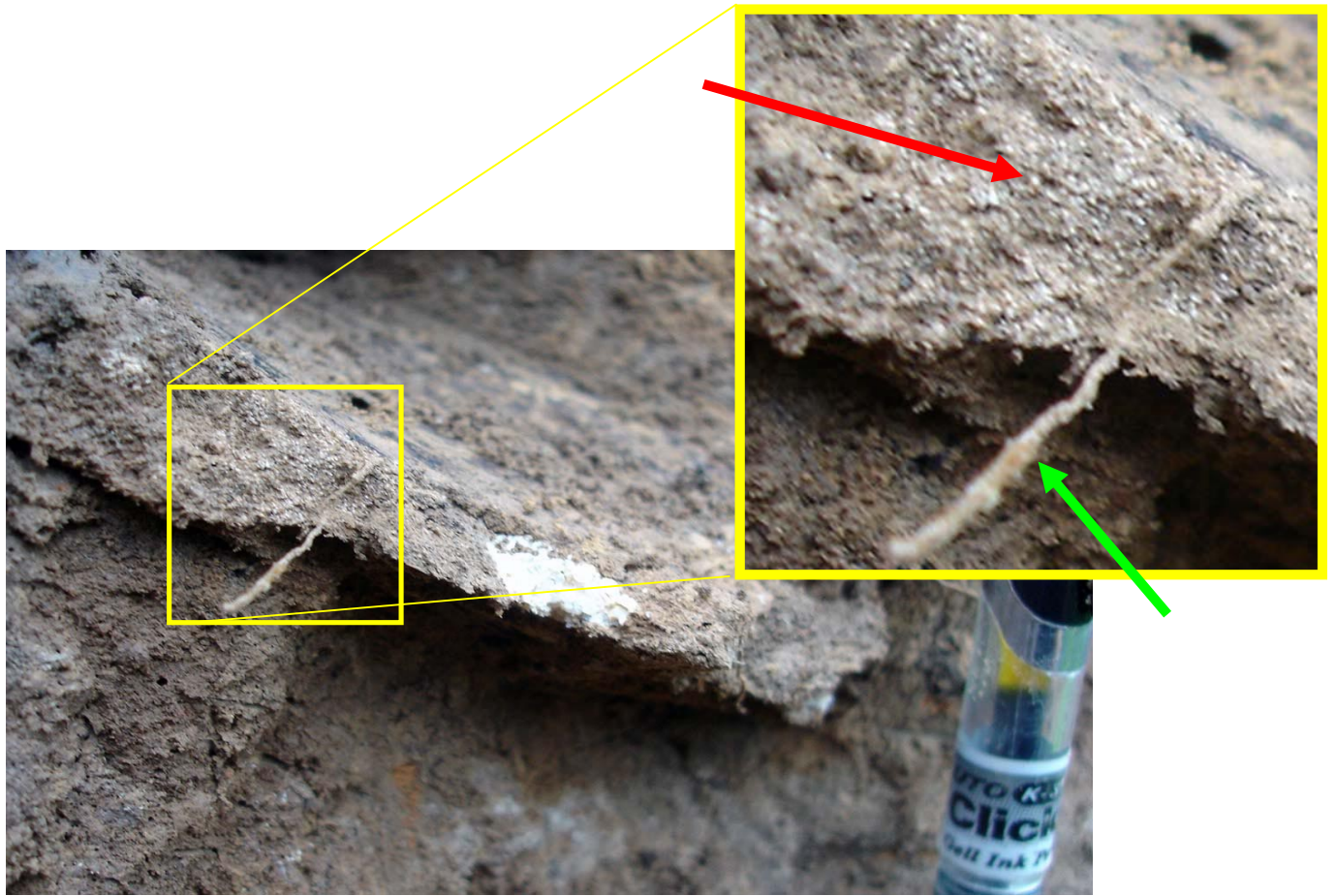


Fig. S2. Close-up photograph of the grain crop remains in storage pit CS-I, Early Neolithic sites of Cishan, China. The red arrow denotes the exposed grain crop remains. The green arrow denotes an intrusion of root from the modern grasses.

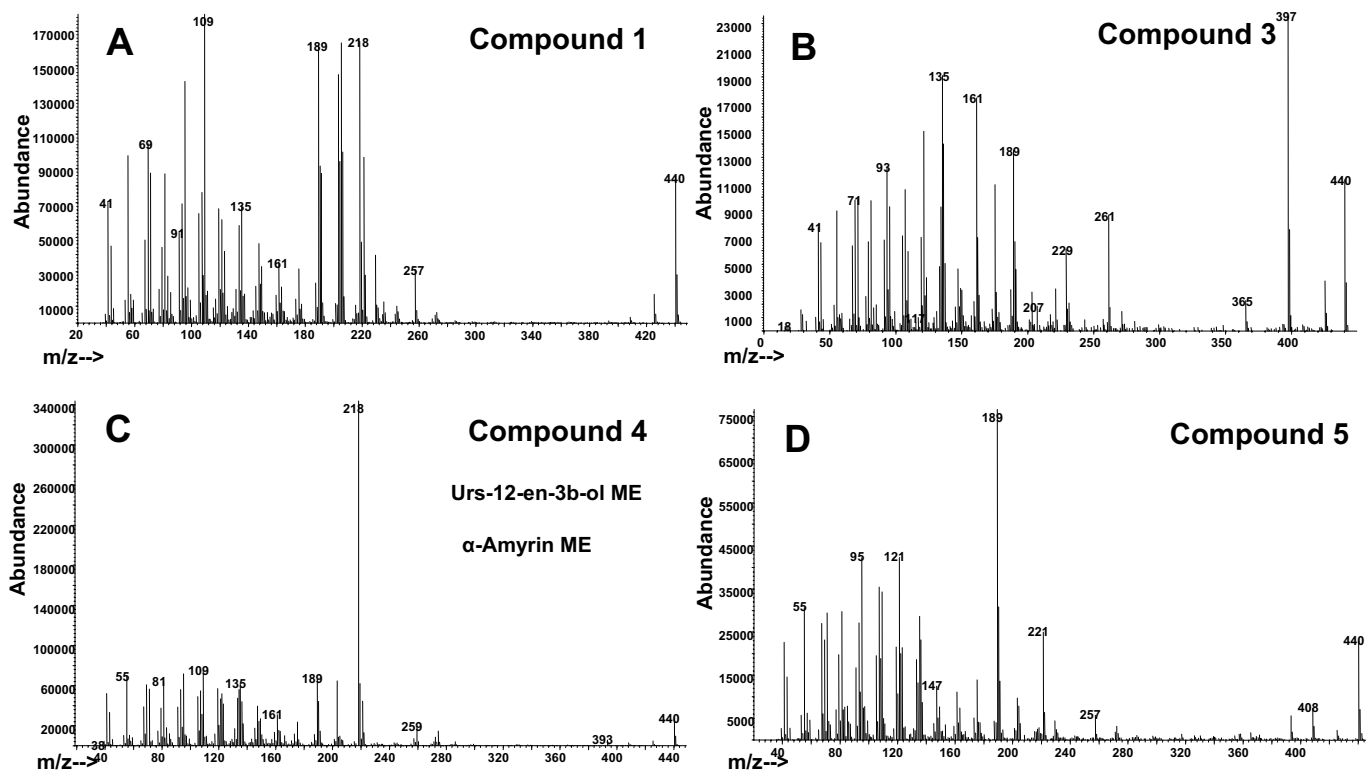


Fig. S3. Mass spectra of compounds named 1, 3, 4, and 5 (see Fig. 5) are presented in A, B, C, and D, respectively.

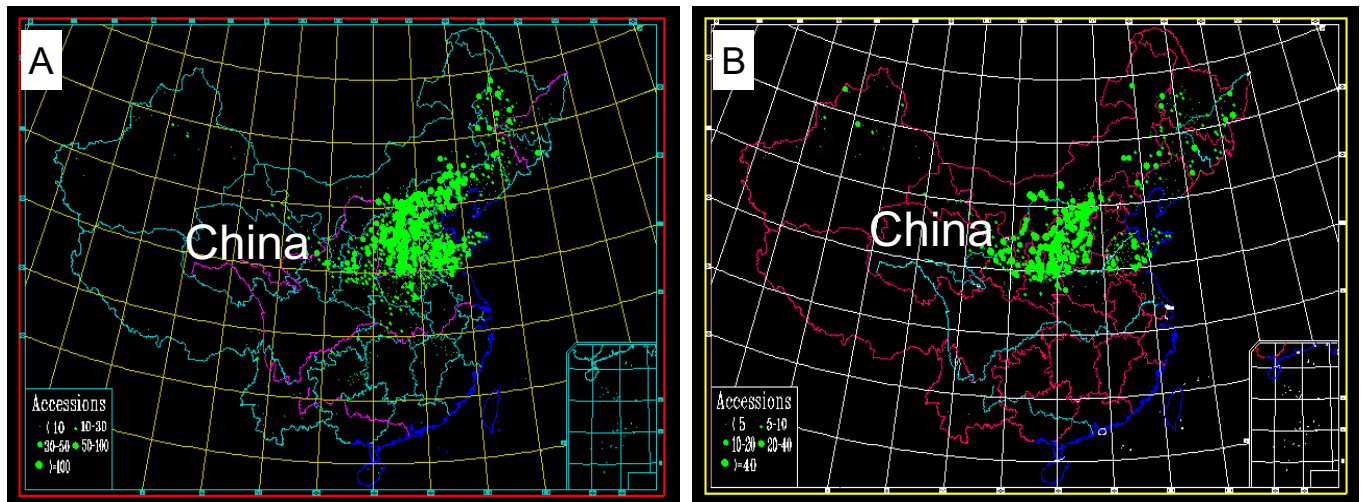


Fig. S4. The geographical distributions of foxtail millet (A) and common millet (B) in China. (After <http://icgr.caas.net.cn>; Documentation Department, Institute of Crop Germplasm Resources, Chinese Academy of Agricultural Sciences, Beijing, China.)

Table S1. Location and setting of the 5 storage pits

Storage pit	Site	Grain crop deposits			
		Bottom depth, m	Top depth, m	Thickness, m	Width, m
CS-I	36°34.509'N, 114°06.723' E Altitude, 268m	4.1	2.6	1.5	1.0
CS-II	36°34.511' N, 114°06.708' E Altitude, 270m	3.85	2.26	1.59	0.8
CS-III	36°34.512' N, 114°06.704' E Altitude, 270m	4.6	3.75	0.85	0.7
CS-IV	36°34.511' N, 114°06.709' E Altitude, 269m	4.0 (2.2 + 1.8)	2.88 (2.08 + 1.8)	1.12	1.45
CS-V	36°34.544' N, 114°06.742' E Altitude, 260m	3.3	2.3	1	0.7