

THE COLHA PROJECT
Belize

Field address:

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alibates, Amarillo, Texas

Novaçulite Quarry ARKASAS
Battle Mountain Nevada.

Hellgap, Wyo

Knife River, Neb.

Harison Co. Indiana 8000 oviates

Novaçulite, Ark.

Potomac, Washington, D. C.

Brandon, Eng.

India, Poona. N. V. Misera

Jutland, Denmark, Andres Kreigh, Gorden Melgaard-Man Og Flint

Gran Pressigny, Central France

Bergerac, South Western France, 200,000 flakes and blades at Corbiac

Capsian blades and cores Chalcedony and flints

Egyptian flints

Obsidians, ignimbrite, basalt *JAPAN + MEDITERRANIAN*

Bishop# , California

Coso Hot Springs

Northern Calif

Glass Buttes Oreogon

and finally Panchucca, Cerro de Navahas

Eolithie

Paleolithic Upper ~~###~~ lower and Middle

Neolithic

Chalcolithic

Tools from Lower Oldivi Gorge to the most recent use of stone. Coupe à ~~###~~

Reduction of Nodules, Core tools, Plaques, Blades

Block on block , bi-polar, huge hammerstones as percussors, Macro blade blades and flakes

Blade tools, Font Robert burins

Plano and bifacial implements adz and celts and Solutrean bifaces.

Excentrics and indirect percussors

Platform preparation, LLevallois, faceted ground unprepared scrubbing grinding , platform isolation , Danish

ce-30.3.6-1

MANY TECHNOLOGIES WERE INVOLVED IN THE REMOVAL OF BLADES AND FLAKES WITH
WELL DEFINED SEPARATION OF INDUSTRIES.

CHAPEAU GENDARME FLAKES

LLAVLOIS PREPARATION

TRANCHENT

PLANO, 90% PLATFORM TOPS

SCRUBBING USING FLINT AS THE ATTRITING STONE

GRINDING

REMOVING OVERHANGS

LEAVING OVERHANG MUCH LIKE THE BRANDON GUNFLINT KNAPPERS

LIPED FLAKES

BIFACIAL THINNING FLAKES

PLATFORM PREPARATION FLAKES

THINNING FLAKES WITH SCRUBBED 90% PLATFORMS

MARGINAL THINNING FLAKES

AX REDUCTION FLAKES

ONE CHANNEL FLAKE

NO PRESSURE FLAKES EXCEPT OBSIDIAN PRESSURE CORES AND BLADES, PRESSURE BLADES WERE
SHARPENED BY REMOVING ORANGE PEELS AND CORES HAD ORANGE PEEL FLAKES REMOVED FROM
AROUND THE TOPS

NO ARROW HEADS

ONE PRESSURE FLAKED TIP OUT OF 2000 lbs. of specimans.

No sign of intentional heat treatment.

Ce. 80. 3. 6. 2

BELIZE

8600 Square Miles Mainland and 268 Square miles of off shore Islands

Country 175 X 270 Miles

SIGNIFICANT MAYA RUINS

UNEXPLORED CAVES

500 Species of BIRDS

PEOPLE ARE CREOLS, CARIBS, MESTIZOS, MAYAS, EUROPEANS, NORTH AMERICANS, CHINESE
EAST INDIANS, AND LEBONESE

LANGUAGE ENGLISH, SPANISH , MAYA, CREOL, AND FRENCH

LITERACY RATE IS 90%

SUBTROPICAL CLIMATE mean temperature of 79 F.

LONGEST BARRIER REEF IN THE WESTERN HEMISPHERE

175 offshore islands

MAIN ECONOMY, SUGAR, CITRUS, BANANAS AND MARINE PRODUCTS

EARLY INHABITANTS, BAY OF HONDURAS, RESOURCES, MARINE , ABORAL, AND TERRESTRIAL
CENTER OF STONE WORKING INDUSTRIES AND BOAT BUILDING, STARTING MUCH BEFORE THE
TIME OF CHRIST

QUANTITIES OF FINE TOUGH FLINT AND UNBELIEVEABLE QUANTITIES OF DEBITAGE

MINING AND REDUCTION INTO USABLE FORMS IS STILL PROBLEMATIC

NODULES AND SPHEROIDS WERE REDUCED BY PRECUSSION

HUGE MACRO FLAKES BY JAPANESE SETUSHIE TECHNIQUE

HUGE CORES WERE PREPARED FOR THE DETACHMENT OF MACROBLADES

MACROFLAKES YIELDED MANY AND DIVERSE OBJECTS AND IMPLEMENTS SOME ARE
HUGE EXCENTRICS, MACES SWORDS, SPRARS, KNIVES, BIFACES, DIGGING STICK TIPS AND

WHEN FURTHER REDUCED ALL VARIETIES OF SMALL TOOLS. LARGE PLANO PLATES
WERE A PARTIAL SOURCE OF ADZ MATERIAL. SEVERAL VARIETIES OF CELTS AND AXES.

BLADES FROM THE MACRO CORE WERE STEMMED OR PEDUNCLED AND USED WITH NO FURTHER WORK

VERY LARGE BLADES WERE SECTIONED BY AN UNKNOWN TECHNIQUE AND THE UNIFACIALLY FLAKED
FOR ADZS AND SHARPENED BY THE REMOVAL OF A CURVED TRANCHENT FLAKE CALLED ORANGE PEELS.
BLADE SECTIONS WERE UNIFACIALLY TO FORM SERRATED PLANERS AND A VARIETY OF WOOD WORKING
TOOLS.

U.S. 30.3.6.3