

Before a flintknapper can attempt to replicate a technique, he must analyze the artifact and his ~~method of~~ analysis must include an examination of the flake scars and a mental reconstruction of the processes and techniques involved to produce a flake that would fit each particular scar. If he has only the flake for this reconstruction process, he must then make a mental picture of the negative flake scar left on the artifact and calculate at what stage of fabrication it was removed and further decide what part it played in the completion of the tool. Most collections do only contain artifacts and it is most unusual to find an artifact

with flake assemblage. When examining an artifact, the student of flintknapping <sup>studies</sup> examines the edges for remnants of platforms which

may reveal diagnostic traits pertinent to certain types of platform

preparation. He attempts to compute the angles at which force was

<sup>whether by pressure or percussion</sup> applied and, <sup>He tries to determine why the</sup> if such is the case, <sup>certain artifacts</sup> the flake scar <sup>and Regularity or</sup> conformation. He <sup>were</sup> studies the edges, the hinge or step fractures, the feathering of <sup>and irregular and distorted</sup>

the flakes and the width of the flake scars in relation to their

length. A lso important is the size and form of the artifact relative

<sup>The general eye appeal of the form</sup> may have little bearing on the amt. of skill necessary to <sup>produce</sup> to the type of flake scars. A lenticular cross-section would, by <sup>this</sup> necessity, have curved flakes whereas the diamond-shaped cross-section <sup>certain</sup> will result from the removal of flat flakes. <sup>tool,</sup>

will result from the removal of flat flakes.

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with regard to the removal of the flakes.

necessarily have caused flakes across the diamond-shaped cross-section

Enigmatic and difficult the Folsom is, however, this

to the case of flake scars. A diamond-shaped cross-section would be

manufacturing problem is not confined to present-day flint-

removal. A too important is the size and form of the surface features

the flakes and the width of the flake scars in relation to their

edges, the shape of their fractures, the direction of

striations and, if such is the case, the flake scar configuration. He

preservation. He attempts to compare the angles of impact force and

may reveal diagnostic flake patterns to certain types of projectile

fracturing, examining the edges for remnants of projectile which

with flake scars. When examining an artifact, the student of

contains artifacts and is the most important to find on an artifact

played in the completion of the tool. Most collections do not

edges of fracture if was removed and further desire what part of

negative flake scar left on the surface and calculate at what

completion process, he must then make a mental picture of the

the each particular case. If he has only the flake for the re-

of the processes and techniques involved to produce a flake that would

include an examination of the flake scars and a mental reconstruction

what analyze the artifact and the circumstances under which

before a flintknapper can attempt to reproduce a specimen, he

*[Handwritten notes and scribbles on the right side of the page, including the name 'C. S. M.']*



Appraisal of artifacts should include comparison of the different  
degrees of the toolmakers skill. and the multiple techniques required  
to produce these stone tools. Each must be evaluated according to  
the individual s ability to produce a flake of the desired dimensions  
under certain set conditions and, further, must be related to the  
quality of material. To be considered are the isotropic and homogeneous  
qualities of the material, whether the stone had been altered by the  
heat treatment, and whether undetected flaws or inclusions caused a  
higher ratio of breakage in partly completed points. These are a few  
check points to be considered to help the knapper understand the many  
phases of manufacturing methods employed. It is unfortunate that only  
the final stages of the flaking are represented by the flake scars left  
on the completed artifact. There were, no doubt, several pressure  
retouchings done before the final, but, without a complete assemblage  
of the flakes, there is no means of being infalliable regarding the  
pressure or percussion technique used. When such assemblages are  
available, for interpretation of all stages of production - from the  
rough to the finished tool - then, perhaps, we will discover some of  
the more elusive points of their manufacture that are now nebulous.  
Then, perhaps, certain diagnostic traits may be followed through time  
and space.

*cultural trends possible functional needs corresponding to environment were generally a practice + the assemblage*

*Ca. 31. 19.22*

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Enigmatic and difficult the Folsom is, however, this  
 manufacturing problem is not confined to present-day flint-  
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 selection of raw material to the final finished product. It is  
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 responsibility done before the flake, and, although a complete description  
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 quantity of material. To be considered are the isotropic and homogeneous  
 under certain set conditions and, further, what be related to the  
 the individual's ability to produce a flake of the desired dimensions  
 to produce these stone tools. Each must be evaluated according to  
 degree of the rock's ability and the multiple responsibilities related  
 properties of materials should include comparison of the different

*Handwritten notes:*  
 The following are the main points to be considered in the study of the Folsom flake.  
 1. The material used must be of a certain quality and quantity.  
 2. The flaking process must be understood and controlled.  
 3. The final product must be of the desired dimensions and shape.