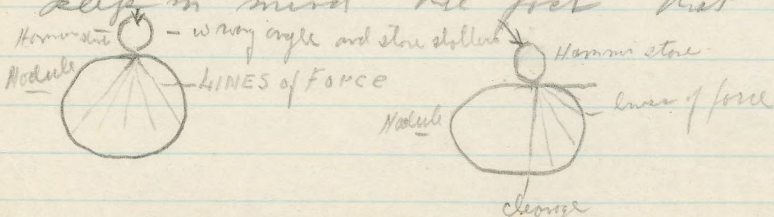


In the past a great deal of work has been done on the shape of artifacts and almost nothing on the methods of removing the desired type of flake in relation to the piece being worked on. If one can produce a flake of any size, shape or thickness they can reproduce any chert artifact.

For example if one has a large nodule of flint the first procedure is to clear the stone to establish a working platform. If the stone is round there is no way to start removing flakes for the edges of tools. One must use the right weight of tool in relation to the size of nodule.

See under (tools) to keep from bruising a fine nodule, it may be made entirely useless from repeated blows at random just to break the stone with disregard to angle and weight of hammer stone, one blow at the proper angle will clear the stone, repeated blows with the wrong kind of hammer-weight and material will ruin it - it is the same as a diamond cleaver using an ordinary hammer and placing the stone on an anvil, hoping the stone will break exactly where he wishes, he instead must use a definite mechanical formulae studying cleavage plane inclination and structure to produce a perfect break - this also applies to flint. An anvil cannot be used as one will get a compression rather than a shearing effect, the anvil method gives two sources of force - it is difficult enough to control one as well as establishing stresses and strains and producing a shattering effect.

The force applied must be a follow through, more of a pushing motion not a rebounding blow - if the tool rebounds the tool was either too light or held at an improper angle. The proper angle is at about 45°. one should examine the stone carefully for pits or flats to use as a platform for the initial break. one must keep in mind the fact that

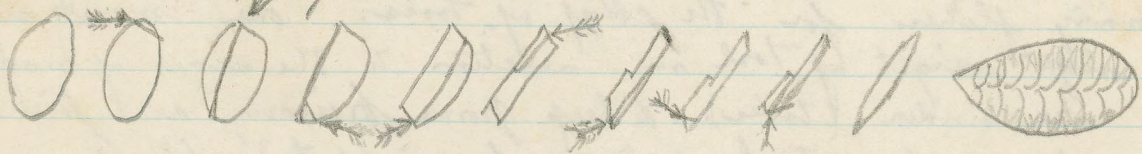


The stone may be supported in the hand on the fleshy part of the left top side of the thigh or placed on soft ground and one end held by the foot. The support should be at the center held at the opposite end the blow is struck simulated by striking a stick of wood across the knee

Ce. 31.14.6

This cleared or quartered maybe used in the flake method of manufacturing tools projectile points knives scrapers drills etc.

Some times when the material is short and a large tool the size of the nodules are desired the core method is used. Such as axes and ceremonial blades there is no way of knowing definitely but only my method in the effect of these tools



The flake method is very much the same except instead of thinning a core the flake may be detached to make it the proper thickness.

The principal use need is to remove irregularities and to straighten the flake or ^{or} ~~or~~ as no two flakes are exactly alike no set rules can be applied but each in its self is a definite mechanical problem with its solution certain forces stresses and strains cause various things to happen and for each there is a reason.

The secret of flint working is to produce the right kind of problem to get the right answer.

