

LIMITED EXPERIMENTS IN FLAKED STONE TOOL FUNCTION

(1), Materials. The materials used in ^{our} ~~the~~ experiments ranged

from ~~the~~ vitrious and ~~the~~ ~~of~~ glassy ~~nature~~ to ~~the~~ ~~the~~ ~~the~~

to rough and granular textures. *Range of variation of these* ~~These used in relation to their textures~~ ?

were man made glass; obsidian from different localities; ignimbrite

~~also~~ from several ~~different~~ sources; basalt; ~~several varieties of~~ *and*
varieties

chalcedony, including ~~the~~ that had been artificially altered by ~~the~~

(Ref. Tetsuwa) *We also used* use of indirect heating; *ics* silt stone; ~~and~~ *ics* varieties of silicified sediments;

quartzites formed by the deposition of chalcedonies ~~forming the~~ *in a*

matrix of sand grains; and ~~the~~ meta-quartzites formed by metamorphism

~~the~~ loosely binding ~~the~~ particles of quartz by heat and pressure.

Each material that was made into implements are suited

to perform certain functions in the working of different materials.

The materials to be shaped and formed by using flaked stone forming tools

were bone, antler, ##### fiber, leather and varieties of both hard and

soft woods. # The experiments revealed that the material to be formed

must be related to the to the material used in the construction of the

implement used to perform the shaping. The forming tool must be

be made to suit each particular function in the steps and stages in

developing the particular implement.

The forming tools were made by flaking and incorporated

the use of several techniques of flaking. Direct percussion was used #

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for some of the artifacts and pressure for others. Hard and soft hammerstones, billets of antler and wood, and the use of indirect percussion using intermediate punches of metal antler and pebbles. The pressure technique was used for retouching the edges of other forming tools. ~~#####~~ The edges of the artifacts were prepared by the shearing, regular spacing, alternating each flake, serrating, and removing the flakes at varying angles to increase or decrease the angle of the working edge.

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