Glossary

- **Complete Flake:**
  It is a flake which possesses all of the following features: intact striking platform bulb of percussion, and distal terminations and lateral edges. (Inizan et al. 1999: 138)

- **Flake Fragment:**
  It is a portion of a flake that is usually recognized by its clear ventral and dorsal faces but which lacks the bulb and platform and missing lateral edges or proximal or distal termination. It may be the result of knapping breaks or damage, which may either be old or fresh (Inizan et al. 1999: 138)

- **Chunk:**
  A piece of knapping shatter that does not have the properties of a flake but is not caused by nature. Debris refers to "shapeless fragments whose mode of fracture cannot be identified and cannot be assigned to any category of object (Inizan et al. 1999: 138).

- **End Stuck Flakes:**
  End stuck flakes are those whose length, when measured perpendicular to the striking platform, exceeds or equals the breadth. (Clark and Kleindienst 1974)

- **Side Stuck Flakes:**
  Side stuck flakes are those whose length, when measured perpendicular to the striking platform, is less than the breadth. (Clark and Kleindienst 1974)

- **Flake Scar Pattern:**
  Flake scar pattern or dorsal scar pattern is the pattern of the negative flake scars present on the dorsal side of any simple flake or a flake-tool. This may be:(Clark and Kleindienst 1974)

- **Retouch:**
  Patterned flaking, with the deliberate intention of altering its form. (Clark and Kleindienst 1974)

- **Retouch Nature:**
  It is the retouch scar pattern of an artifact.
  - Parallel: narrow, shallow, elongated and parallel retouching.
  - Sub-parallel: less regular than parallel retouching.
  - Step: retouching in the form of the steps of a staircase.
  - Scalar: retouching resembling the scales of a fish, broad and short; wider at the distal end than at the base.
- Scalar in one row only: scalar retouching limited to one row. ( Alam 2001)

- **Scraper:**
  It is defined as a flake tool which shows consistent small unifacial removals on one or more edges.

- **Cleaver:**
  Generally speaking, a cleaver is defined by its possession of a characteristic transverse or oblique cutting edge at the tip end, having distinct points of junction with the implement’s sides (which may be blunt or have working edges of their own)... There can be some overlap between cleavers and square-ended handaxes...
  The only point of metrical definition that needs to be reported here is if an implement is to qualify as a cleaver, the length of the distinctive transverse or oblique edge or ‘bit’ must be greater than half the implement’s breadth. If not, the implement counts as a square-ended handaxe (Roe 1994, 151–153)

- **Handaxe:**
  Characterized by a cutting edge around the entire circumference of the tool, or more rarely around the entire circumference with the exception of the butt. The emphasis in the manufacture, if distinguishable, seems to have been upon the point and both edges. Usually bilaterally symmetrical, and more or less biconvex in major and minor sections (i.e., along the major and minor axes). Points range from exceedingly acuate to linguate. There is large variation in size, degree and quality of workmanship, and plan-view, primarily according to the curvature of the edges, the length:width ratio, and the placement of the greatest width relative to the length of the tool (Kleindienst 1962, 85).

- **Retouched Flakes:**
  Side Retouched Flakes: These are flakes, one or both the lateral sides of which bear retouching.
  Circular Retouched Flakes: Flakes having a circular retouch on all the sides, excluding or including the platform.
  Side and End Retouched Flakes: Flakes having one or both the lateral sides and the distal end retouched.

- **Unretouched Flakes:**
Flakes which do not possess any kind of retouching on any of their sides or ends may be assigned to this class. Sometimes, these flakes are fully cortical and at times, they bear dorsal flake scars and a positive ventral bulb.

- **Flakes and Flake Tools:**
  All artifacts, tools as well as waste, that possess the morphological characters of a flake. Some of these artifacts display all of the characteristic flake attributes, including striking platform, ventral face with percussion bulb and conchoidal features. On others only a ventral face is identifiable, which is sufficient for ascribing an artifact to the “flake and flake tool” category. (Sharon 2007)

- **Cores and Core Tools:**
  All artifacts from which flakes have been removed by human agency. These include true cores as well as tools shaped on non-flake lithics, like chunks or natural cobbles (chopping tools, spheroids, etc.). (Sharon 2007)

- **Patina:**
  The damage experienced by the artifact as a result of mineral coating in response to the natural agencies

- **Maximum Length:**
  This is the length usually measured as a straight line distance from the proximal to the distal end; this straight line is perpendicular to the wide axis of the striking platform, at the centre of the striking platform. (Andrefsky 1998)

- **Maximum Breadth:**
  This is the distance of a straight line, which perpendicularly intersects the flake length line, at its widest point. (Andrefsky 1998)

- **Maximum Thickness:**
  Flake thickness is the distance from the dorsal side to the ventral side of the flake, perpendicular to the flake length line. (Andrefsky 1998)
• **Degree of Weathering:**
  Slightly Weathered: The artefact edges are sharp with clearly distinguishable dorsal scars.
  Moderately Weathered: The artefact edges are fairly worn with the scars still noticeable but not sharply defined.
  Highly Weathered: The artefact edges are highly worn and the scars not well defined.

**Microlithic**

Blade:
- **Parallel Sided Blades**
  Blades belonging to this category have more or less parallel lateral sides and almost parallel distal and proximal ends, giving the artifact a rectangular shape.

- **Ridged Blades:**
  These are blades that possess a prominent dorsal ridge formed by the intersection of parallel blade scars in the centre.

- **Backed Blades/Bladelets**
  These blades possess a backing in the form of steep retouches in one of their sides.

- **Unretouched Flakes/Blades**
  Artifacts belonging to this category are of various shapes and do not bear any kind of backing or retouching.

- **Lunates:**
  Artifacts belonging to this class have one of their lateral sides backed and convex, whereas the opposite lateral side is straight and is obtained by the intersection of a dorsal flake scar(s) or the dorsal cortical side with the ventral positive bulb.

- **Cores:**
  Cores (in the assemblage) have been categorised into various groups on the basis of their shapes:
- Pyramidal Cores: These are fluted cores from which long bidirectional or unidirectional flakes have been removed from at least three sides and the flake scars converge towards the distal end. These cores are worked from all the sides and have less than 25% of the conical part left. The flake scars cover about 50-75% of the area of the core.
- Sub-pyramidal Cores: These cores are long and lack perfect fluting, which means that the distal end is not pointed. These cores have almost 50% of the conical part left and only one or two faces are worked on the surface, with flake scars present.
- Cylindrical Cores: These cores have a polygonal cross-section. The distal end and the proximal end have an almost equal diameter which gives the core a cylindrical appearance.
- Sub-rectangular Cores: These cores are sub-rectangular in plan form, i.e., the long lateral sides and the short distal and proximal ends are sub-parallel, giving the artifact a sub-rectangular shape.
- Semi-circular Cores: These cores are semi-circular in plan view, i.e., one straight side and three convex sides. The cross-section is biconvex and almost all the sides of the core are worked.
- Triangular/Sub-triangular Cores: The cores belonging to this category are on flakes and are triangular or sub-triangular and plano-convex high back, in plan form.
- Irregular Cores: These cores are on nodules as well as on flakes and the cross-section and the plan form of these cores are irregular.