APPENDIX A

THE TRIAL DIG AT SAMADHILA

The Acheulian site at Samadhila was excavated in 1977. A trial trench with dimensions of 3 x 3 x 1.20 m was dug at the flat implementiferous area of the SAMA - I Locality (Pl. III). The excavation has revealed the following succession of deposits (from top to bottom):

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Depth below surface</th>
<th>Types of formation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>0 - 15 cm</td>
<td>surface soil with sandy gravel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 - 60 cm</td>
<td>decalcified pebble gravel, moderately sorted, unstratified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>61 - 120 cm</td>
<td>bouldery, pebbly rubble gravel, poorly sorted, very well cemented and contains large (10-15 cm across) blocks of locally derived basalts. This is the Main Acheulian (Upper) horizon.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Below 120 cm the digging in the rubble gravel was discontinued as the proportion of tools decreased.

The total number of implements and artifacts recovered from the trench amounts to 859. Stone artifacts are composed of volcanic rock, and are extremely fresh in their physical condition.

Typological classification of the excavated collection has not yet been carried out. It is, therefore, not possible to enumerate details of percentages of various types of tools in the collection.
These include both heavy duty and light duty tools as well as waste products. Unlike the surface collection, the excavated material incorporates a very low amount of shaped tools and a very high amount of waste products.

The preponderence of waste products over finished tools, the presence of an anvil and several cores and hammerstones, and the fresh condition of the artifacts tend to suggest that this was an occupation site where tools were fashioned on the spot. In fact, majority of the cores that were found in the excavation do not exceed 100 mm in greatest dimensions and the absence of bigger cores corresponding to the size of heavy duty tools like handaxes and cleavers and the increase of light duty tools like scrapers etc., may thereby indicate that the heavy duty tools were manufactured elsewhere while the light duty tools were fashioned on the spot (Dowell and Clark, 1963).

Further excavations are, no doubt, needed to produce more detailed evidence as to the nature and extent of this occupation site. The trial dig has, however, substantiated the fact that the site in question was a work-cum-base camp.
APPENDIX B

ON THE OCCURRENCE OF GYPSUM AT VANGADHRA

About 100 m upstream the Vangadhra bridge, on the left bank of the Kalubhar, at the base of the Alluvial fill terrace there occurs an extensive calcreted gravely bed (Pl. IV). This is exposed right in the periphery of the channel.

The pebbly sandy gravel is well cemented, moderately sorted and well laminated. It contains pebbles of compact basalt, weathered zeolite and a good number of acid trap chips. Apart from containing calcreted sediments, it also contains localized patches of thinly bedded gypseous gravel. The gypseous gravel shows interbedding with the calcreted gravel. The total thickness of the gypseous bed is about half a metre and laterally extends to about 20 - 25 m.

This is probably the first evidence of gypsum in association with the Late Pleistocene deposits in this area. It may suggest either the presence of highly saline (localized) condition, or may indicate hyper arid condition during the Late Pleistocene. It is necessary to discover a few more similar type of gypseous beds in this area, as the occurrence of gypsum has certainly great Palaeo-climatic significance.