

## Information sheet Gennai PhD Database

**ID**, unique number automatically given when creating a database entry

**Year**, archaeological campaign when the artefact has been excavated

**Site**, archaeological site

**Layer**, stratigraphical unit

**Square**, grid square (number) and quadrant(letter) of finding

**Piece Original ID**, artefact unique label

**StorBox**, storage box

### Entirety

- Complete, the blank is whole or presents a minimal breakage not influencing the dimensional development.
- Prox+Mes, the blank preserves the proximal and a portion of mesial parts.
- Mes+Dist, the blank preserves the distal termination and a portion of the mesial part.
- Proximal fragment, the blank just preserves the butt and the immediate neighbouring part.
- Mesial fragment, the blank does not preserve proximal and distal part.
- Distal fragment, the blank just preserves the distal termination.
- Fragment, the blank is fragmentary but still determinable

**CO**, core blank

**Cx**, cortex extension on blank's dorsal face, measured in quarters instalments

**CxPosition**, cortex position is recorded accordingly the Flaking direction. In cores, it records the surfaces bearing cortex, according to the main flaking surface

**Length**, it measures the maximum extent of the blank according to its debitage axis. Despite resulting in shorter measurements in case of déjète blanks, it is preferred to the maximum morphological axis due to its better adherence to the orientation of the blank and to the true position on the core volume (Inizan et al., 1999; Andrefsky, 2005). In cores, it corresponds to the maximum length recorded on the flaking surface according to the main negatives' orientation.

**Width**, it measures the maximum extent of roughly mid-blank area perpendicularly to the Length. In cores it equates to the midpoint of the flaking surface.

**Thickness**, it is the maximum measure obtained transversally to the length on the artefact mid-point.

**Flèche**, it is the maximum distance between the blank lateral edge and a plain surface when both proximal and distal ending is touching the plain surface.

**EI**, Elongation Index,  $Length/Width$

**Curv**, Profile curvature is assessed only on Complete laminar blanks; it is calculated using this formula  $\frac{Flèche*100}{Length}$  and gives values that are considered within intervals: Straight: 0-2,9 Slightly curved 3-5,9 Curved:6-8,9 Very Curved: 9-14,9.

**F**Angle, flaking angle the angle formed by the ventral face and butt.

**Exterior Angle (SP-FS angle, cores)** , (Angle de Chasse), the angle measured between the striking platform and the flaking surface. In blanks, calculated subtracting the Flaking Angle from a straight angle.

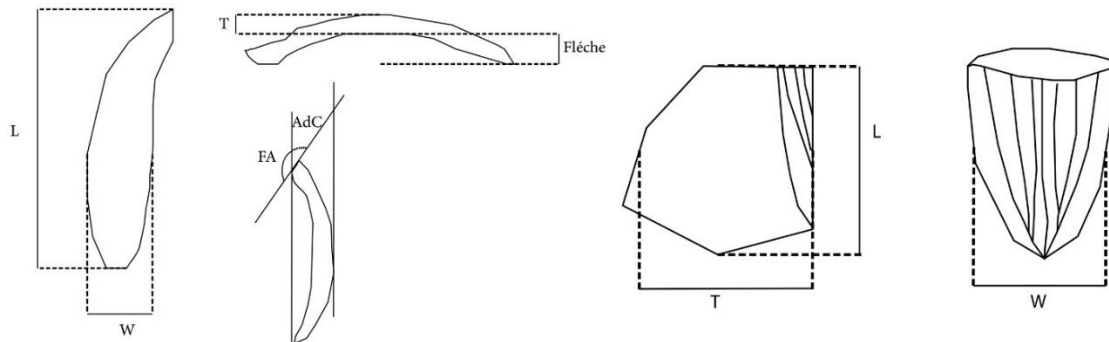


Figure 1 Modalities of measurements-taking in blanks (left) and cores (right).

**NSP**, number of striking platforms (cores)

**SP**type, striking platform type (cores)

**SPR**, striking platforms relation (cores), describes the relationship and the position on the core of the striking platform(s)

- Single
- Adjacent
- Independent
- Opposed
- Opposed or Orthogonal Auxiliary: used for shaping negatives in opposed or orthogonal flaking directions

**NFS**, Number of flaking surfaces (cores)

**FSR**, Flaking surfaces relationship (cores) describes the relationship of multiple flaking surfaces on a core

- Single surface: no multiple surfaces
- Independent: on unrelated core surfaces
- Adjacent: on adjacent core surfaces
- Orthogonal: adjacent core surfaces the flaking direction is orthogonally changed
- Subsequent: on the same surface in two different moments
- Opposed: double platforms used at the same time

**FSS**, Flaking surface shape (cores)

**2FSS**, second flaking surface shape (cores)

**Butt**Type, Platform Type in debitage

- Natural, cortical.
- Plain, just one negative.
- Dihedral, two negatives forming a central ridge.
- Facetted, multiple negatives.

- Linear, a narrow strip along the proximal end.
- Punctiform, a small surface at the centre of the proximal end.

**BulbMorph**, Bulb morphology

- Pronounced, evident Hertzian cone on the proximal ventral face.
- Diffused, perceived at touching, but well distributed flatly.
- With bulbar scar, pronounced and with the detachment of a small contextual flake.
- Crushed, undeterminable because broken
- Not Perceived, flat

**Lipp**, Presence of a lip, a small protrusion on the very top of the ventral face

**OvAb**, Presence of Overhang Abrasion, micro-chipping on the very top of the dorsal face. Recorded for laminar items and cores

**Out**, Outline, the blank edges in upper view

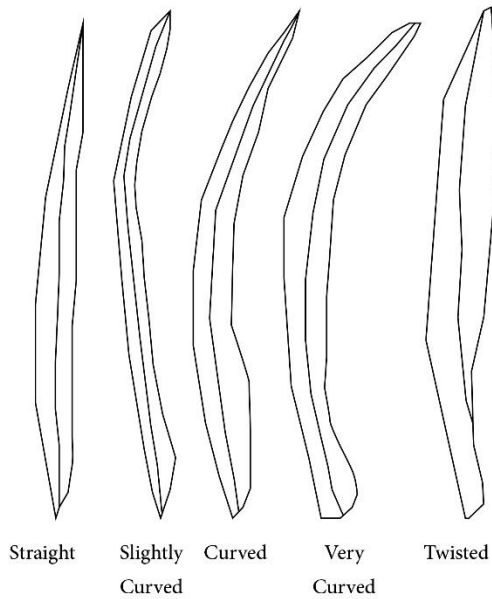
- (sub)Parallel Edges when the edges are following two separate parallel courses.
- Convergent, edges are progressing constantly towards each other.
- Off-axis, the morphological axis does not correspond to the flaking direction (dégèté).

**CrossSectMorph**, transversal crosssection, it is judged as the cross-section cut transversally at artefact midpoint

- Triangular (just one ridge)
  - Symmetrical.
  - Asymmetrical.
- Trapezoidal (more ridges)
  - Symmetrical.
  - Asymmetrical.
- Flat (no ridges).

**Pro**, profile, the morphology of the longitudinal edge. It is assessed just for Complete and Semi-complete blanks. Profile assessment followed the methodology illustrated by F. Bon (Bon, 2002). In case of Complete blanks, it is following the interval calculated with Curvature values

- Straight, the edge is sub-horizontal.
- Slightly Curved.
- Curved.
- Very Curved.
- Twisted, from perpendicular view, the artefact ventral face is partially exposed towards the viewer as schematically represented by F. Le Brun-Ricalens and colleagues (Le Brun-Ricalens, Bordes and Eizenberg, 2009).



*Figure 2 Longitudinal profile determination.*

**DEndMorph**, distal end morphology, it is recorded just on Complete and Mes+Dist fragments, or distal fragments.

- Feathered, when straight and forming a sharp termination.
- Plunging, when inclined downwards with accentuated curvature.
- Hinged, when blunt, evident stopping ripples on the ventral face and curving upwards.
- Stepped, when terminating briskly with a perpendicular surface (i.e. overshoot removing a plane opposite surface).

**Cat**, category of the blank, for debitage is expressed with an alphanumeric code, in cores it is spelled out

**1** Simple Flake, non-coherent or absent negatives pattern.

**2** Cortical Flake, the main character is the presence of a natural unmodified surface (cortex or neo-cortex).

**3** Core Tablet, an artefact which has been knapped perpendicularly to the main flaking surface, removing partially or totally the conjoining portion between the flaking surface and the platform. Usually, the point of impact (butt) is located on the flaking surface itself. The dorsal face is generally left unmodified and corresponds to the former platform.

**3a** Core blade tablet, an artefact removing a long and narrow portion of conjoining flaking surface-platform part. It is usually knapped from an orthogonal side, in case of complete flaking surface removal, or removing a longitudinal core edge.

**4** Maintenance Flake, a flake rejuvenating the core volume.

**4a** Surface Cleaning Flake, it is a flaking surface rejuvenation flake.

**5** Maintenance Blade, generic rejuvenation blade.

**5a** Crest, elongated artefact bearing one or bi-sided orthogonal flake removal creating a ridge used for blank removal guidance.

**5b Asymmetrical Blade**, a laminar blank that presents an asymmetrical cross-section, a twisted profile, and an off-axis distal termination. They have been referred to also as débordant blades or comma-like blades (Hussain, 2015; Falcucci, Conard and Peresani, 2017)

**5c Overshot Blade**, a laminar blank extracted from the centre of the flaking surface, generally extremely curved blunt distal ending aimed at removing a basal core portion for re-shaping the distal convexity. Usually they bear blades and/or bladelets negatives stopping at three quarters of the length, i.e. exploiting the flaking surface for a straight profile blank.

**5d Surface Cleaning Blade**, a laminar blank, wide enough for removing a large portion of the flaking surface, with a blunt distal termination.

**6 Simple Blade**, regular elongated,  $\geq 12$  mm wide, blank consuming convexities and/or present a feathered termination.

- **6a** central, the cross-section is symmetrical, termination is on-axis
- **6b** lateral, the cross-section is asymmetrical, the termination can be off-axis

**7 Simple Bladelet**, regular elongated,  $< 12$  mm wide, blank consuming convexities and/or present a feathered termination

- **7a** central, the cross-section is symmetrical, termination is on-axis
- **7b** lateral, the cross-section is asymmetrical, the termination can be off-axis

**7c Burin Spall**, particular on-axis artefact removing a longitudinal profile of an artefact; thus, they are generally triangular in cross-section and presents two ventral faces, their own and the one of the parent artefact.

### **Cores Categories**

**Semi Tournant**, blanks are knapped on the longitudinal side, negatives cover the flaking surface extending to the lateral surfaces.

**One face (sub) parallel edges**, they are cores with a flaking surface exploited frontally, i.e. not semi-circumferentially, framed by perpendicular parallel edges.

**Narrow Fronted**, blanks are knapped on the longitudinal side, the flaking surface is laterally delimited by negatives.

**Narrow Fronted *sur Tranche***, blanks are knapped on the longitudinal side, no formal narrowing, generally provided by cortical surfaces or ventral faces. They are produced also on-blank, in this case they are referred in publications as Lateral Carinated cores or, simply, Burin cores.

**Transversal Carinated**, blanks are knapped on the short side transversally the thickness of the piece. In publications they are referred as Carinated End-scrapers.

**Pre-core**, abandoned at an early stage.

**NegN**, number of negatives

**SNegN**, shaping negative number (cores)

**NegType**, Negative types can be Bladelets, Blades or Flakes and combinations.

**SNegType**, shaping negative type (cores)

**BladesNegN**, number of blades negatives

**BladeletsNegN**, number of bladelets negatives

**NegO**, Negative orientation

- Unipolar, the negatives follow the blank flaking direction.
- Bipolar, negatives coming from two opposite parallel directions.
- Convergent, negatives converge obliquely from two sides.
- Crossed, negatives cut obliquely the blank flaking direction.
- Orthogonal, negatives cut perpendicularly the blank flaking direction.

**SNegO**, shaping negative orientation, relative to main flaking surface.(cores)

**Length LCN**, length of last complete negative

**Width LCN**, width of last complete negative

**EI LCN**, elongation of last complete negative

**R**, presence of retouch

**RLoc**, retouch location after Inizan et al. 1999

**RPos**, retouch position after Inizan et al. 1999

**RDis**, retouch distribution after Inizan et al. 1999

**RDel**, retouch delineation after Inizan et al. 1999

**RExt**, retouch extent after Inizan et al. 1999

**Rang**, retouch angle after Inizan et al. 1999

**RMorph**, retouch morphology after Inizan et al. 1999

**Description LCN**, qualitative observation on the last complete negative (cores)

**Description**, qualitative observations.

## References

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