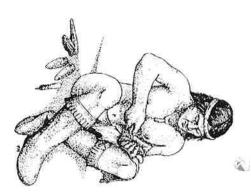
Flintknapping



Series in Ancient Technologies



prehistoric times to make spear and dart manufacture gun flints and in or chipped stone tools. This technology other tools. blades, gravers, perforators, and many points, arrow heads, knives, scrapers, was used in historic times to Flintknapping is the making of flaked



rock is very fine grained or nonand flint are silica-rich rocks found quartzite, jasper, and obsidian. Chert grained. The best rocks for flintinclusions, or other flaws. This type of structure, lacking frost fractures, brittle and uniform in texture and are struck. The best rock is somewhat control the way rocks break when they knapping are chert, flint, chalcedony, Flintknapping requires the ability to



may be used to dull the edge. very soft limestone, or other soft rock edge collapse. A piece of sandstone, must be ground dull prior to flake removal. This dulling helps prevent the removed flake. Edges being worked absorb some of the force, affording much energy to the core and will needed. Soft hammers will not pass as as obsidian or when greater control is when flaking very brittle material such soft hammers. Soft hammers are used elk, and caribou antler are all usable hard woods can be used. Moose, deer, antler, although bone and some very greater control of the size and shape of A soft hammer is made of a piece of

> reduction sequence: typically formed in the following by flaking of both surfaces. Bifaces are A biface is any chipped tool produced









Each stage reflects progressive reduction of a core or large flake. The resharpened frequently, extending their point, knife, or drill. Bifaces and other tools were usually repaired and desired product might be a projectile they were discarded use-lives but reducing their sizes until

often change noticeably, and the heat. The color and luster of the rock requires gradual application of high quality of some raw materials. It Heat treatment improves the knapping flaking quality of the rock improves