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KABAZI V: INTERSTRATIFICATION OF
MICOQUIAN & LEVALLOIS-MOUSTERIAN
CAMP SITES

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Chapter 12

Kabazi V, Sub-Unit III/6: Flint Artefacts

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Sub-unit III/6 consists of two occupational levels: III/6-1-2 and III/6-3. Seeing as both these levels are the remnants of eroded living floors (Chapter 1, this volume), a high degree of homogeneity among the archaeological material was not expected.

ARTEFACTS COMPOSITION

A total of 9,355 artefacts were recovered from sub-unit III/6, whereby the number of artefacts from level III/6-1-2 is about five times greater than from level III/6-3 (Table 12-1). Each of the artefact categories, with the exception of chips and flakes, is statistically incomplete. As usual, the majority of artefacts comprise chips. In the essential count (without chips and chunks) the most dominant artefacts are flakes. The percentage of tools is relatively high, being close to the upper range defined for the WCM, and the lower/mid range for Crimean Micoquian assemblages. The essential percentage of cores fits both to the lower range of the WCM and upper range of Micoquian artefact composition structures. At the same time, the essential percentage of blades is similar to that identified for the Micoquian. The core to debitage (flakes and blades) ratio is 1:35.4, and the core to tools ratio is 1:6.6. Both ratios are close to those defined for the WCM.

Thus, sub-unit III/6 artefact structure can be described as intermediate between Crimean Micoquian and the WCM.

Chunks

There are 11 chunks in level III/6-1-2 and 8 chunks in level III/6-3. The maximum dimension of all these pieces lies below 5 cm. Thus, the average dimensions for chunks are as follows: length – 28.85 mm; width – 18.66; thickness – 9.74 mm. None of the chunk is thought to represent a raw material reserve.

Preforms

The only preform stems from level III/6-1-2. It is the fragment of a flint plaquette which had been tested by a few blows. The dimensions of the preform fragment are: length – 32.83 mm; width – 38.55 mm; thickness – 13.57 mm. A precise and correct

	Level III/6-1-2			Level III/6-3		
	#	%	esse %	#	%	esse %
Chips, <2.99 cm	7,568	97.46	.	1,538	97.09	.
Chunks	11	0.14	.	8	0.51	.
Preforms	1	0.01	0.54	1	0.06	2.63
Cores	5	0.06	2.69	.	.	.
Flakes	128	1.65	68.82	16	1.01	42.11
Blades	17	0.22	9.14	5	0.32	13.15
Tools	35	0.46	18.81	16	1.01	42.11
Total:	7,765	100.00	100.00	1,584	100.00	100.00
Bone retouchers	6			.		

Table 12-1 Kabazi V, sub-unit III/6: artefact totals.

classification of this piece is difficult, it being unclear whether we are dealing with the preform of a bifacial tool or a core. However, the thickness of this artefact best resembles those of the bifacial tools.

Cores

All five cores were recovered from level III/6-1-2. There are two unidirectional cores (one of which with a narrow flaking surface), one bidirectional core, and two unidentifiable core fragments. The only striking platform on the unidirectional core is small (width: 26.63 mm; thickness: 11.01 mm), is covered by cortex, and is characterised by a ca. 90° angle to the flaking surface. The flaking surface is rectangular, and its dimensions are not particularly impressive: length: 34.62 mm; width: 30.99 mm; thickness: 11.01 mm.

The unidirectional narrow flaking surface core exhibits a rectangular flaking surface and a small obtuse faceted striking platform (width: 24.59; thickness: 10.46). The dimensions of this piece are

as follows: length – 50.83 mm; width – 24.08 mm; thickness – 41.78 mm.

The bidirectional core has a rectangular flaking surface with two main obtuse faceted striking platforms (Fig. 12-1, 5). The main platforms are roughly the same size (width: ca. 40 mm; thickness: ca. 17 mm). There are no supplementary platforms. The two main opposed platforms are situated at an angle of about 60° to each other. The core dimensions are as follows: length – 59.16 mm; width – 57.22 mm; thickness – 24.37 mm.

Two further cores are represented by fragments of striking platforms, which are retouched and plain. The dimensions of the former are: width – 51.79 mm; thickness – 21.47 mm. The fragment of the plain striking platform is much smaller: width – 19.41 mm; thickness – 10.60 mm.

Some features of the core assemblage, such as the faceted platforms and the narrow flaking surface, correspond well with WCM methods of core reduction. At the same time, however, the absence of supplementary striking platforms is a clearly Micoquian attribute.

DEBITAGE STRUCTURE

A total of 9,321 pieces of debitage were recovered from sub-unit III/6. The greater part of this material stems from level III/6-1-2 (Table 12-2), whereby chips very clearly dominate (97%). In levels III/6-1-2 and III/6-3 the debitage from bifacial thinning and rejuvenation processes (chips, flakes and blades) accounts for 24.95% and 15.39% of this assemblage, respectively. The blade index for levels III/6-1-2 and III/2 lie at 13.56 and 16.22, accordingly. Both these

values, i.e. the ratios of bifacial debitage and blade index values, again suggest an intermediate position between Micoquian and WCM assemblages. Firstly, whereas the blade indexes would be too small to be typically WCM, they would be relatively large in Micoquian terms, and secondly, while the percentages of bifacial debitage would be slightly too large for the WCM, they are somewhat small for the Micoquian.

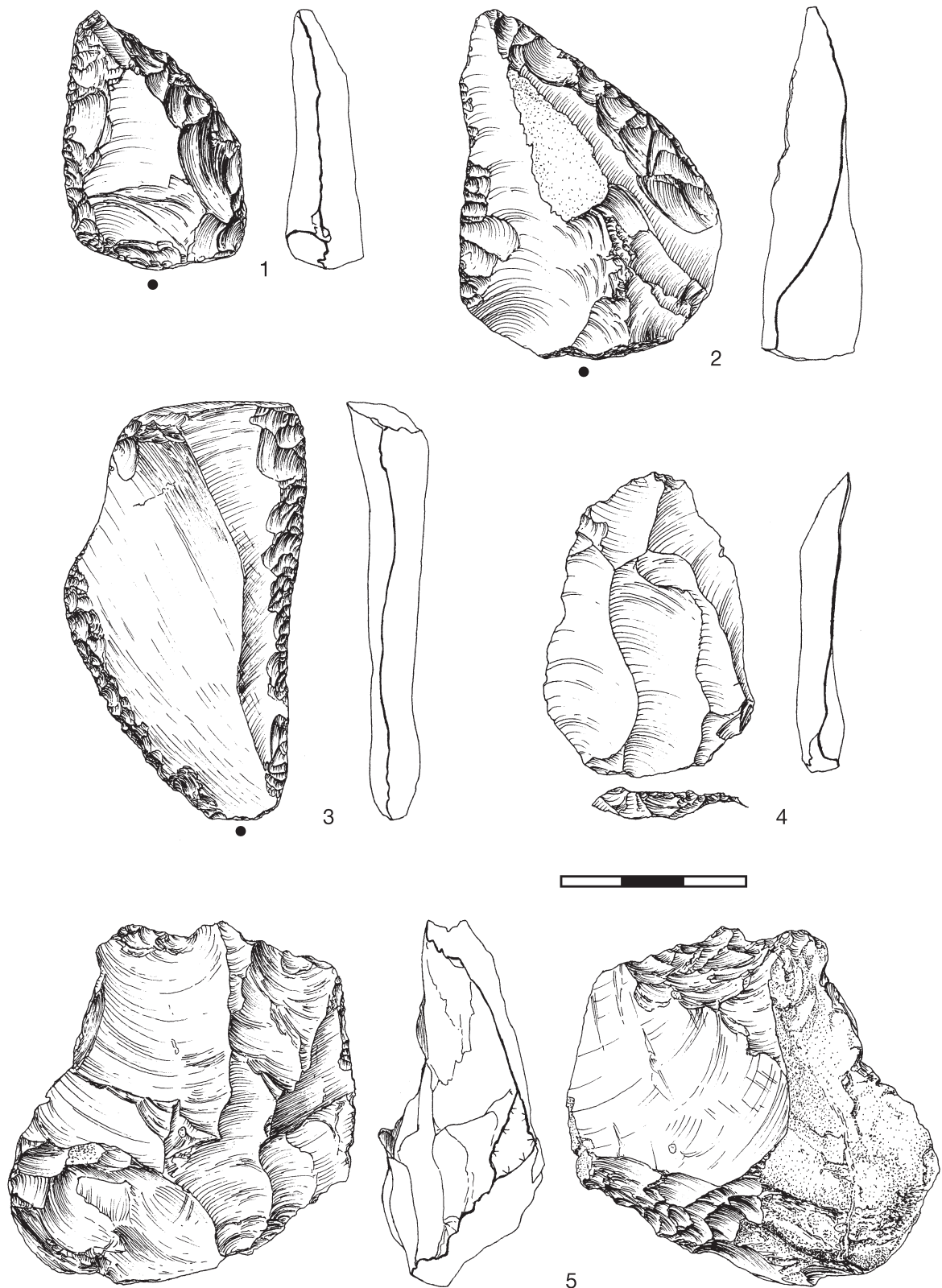


Fig. 12-1 Kabazi V, levels III/6-1-2 (1, 5) and III/6-3 (2, 3, 4). Artefacts: 1 – scraper, semi-crescent; 2 – scraper, convex-concave; 3 – scraper, wavy-convex; 4 – Levallois flake; 5 – core, bidirectional.

	Level III/6-1-2			Level III/6-3			
	#	%	esse %	#	%	esse %	
Chips	"regular", 2.0-2.9 cm	158	2.04	14.60	44	2.79	26.04
	"regular", 0.1-1.9 cm	486	6.27	44.92	63	4.00	37.28
	"bifacial thinning", 2.0-2.9 cm	39	0.50	3.60	2	0.13	1.18
	"bifacial thinning", 0.1-1.9 cm	200	2.58	18.48	22	1.39	13.02
	"bifacial rejuvenating", 2.0-2.9 cm	2	0.03	0.19	.	.	.
	"bifacial rejuvenating", 0.1-1.9 cm	20	0.26	1.84	2	0.13	1.18
	unidentifiable	6,663	86.02	.	1,405	89.21	.
Flakes	"regular"	120	1.55	11.09	16	1.02	9.47
	"regular", modified in tools	24	0.31	2.22	14	0.89	8.28
	"bifacial thinning"	7	0.09	0.65	.	.	.
	"bifacial thinning", modified in tools	2	0.03	0.19	.	.	.
	natural	1	0.01	.	.	.	.
	natural, modified in tools	.	.	.	1	0.06	.
Blades	"regular"	17	0.22	1.57	5	0.32	2.96
	"regular", modified in tools	7	0.09	0.65	1	0.06	0.59
Total:	7,746	100.00	100.00	1,575	100.00	100.00	

Table 12-2 Kabazi V, sub-unit III/6: blank assemblage composition.

Chips

Among the identifiable chips, 19.55 % of pieces from level III/6-3 and 28.84 % of pieces from level III/6-1-2 stem from bifacial thinning and rejuvenation. These values are about two times lower than those observed in level III/2, where an intensive production of bifacial tools was identified, but are twice larger than in level IV/1 which is known to have been characterised by intensive on-site core reduction (Chapters 8 and 14, this volume).

Flakes and blades

Whereas 9 bifacial thinning flakes were identified in level III/6-1-2, not a single bifacial thinning blade was discovered (Table 12-2). Also, there are neither bifacial thinning blades nor flakes in level III/6-3. In level III/6-1-2 bifacial thinning flakes make up 5.09 % of all identifiable flakes and blades. In fact, the number of blades is statistically incomplete (Table 12-2). For this reason all considerations regarding the role of blade production in sub-unit III/6 assemblages remain extremely hypothetical. At the same time, the core assemblage from level

III/6-1-2 offers an opportunity to consider both on-site blade production and the implication of Levallois technology; one Levallois flake (Fig. 12-1, 4) was found in level III/6-3, and a *débordante* flake fragment was recovered from level III/6-1-2.

Cortex

In sub-unit III/6 the majority of dorsal surfaces of both flakes and blades exhibit areas covered by cortex (56.04 % of flakes and 55.56 % of blades; Table 12-3), with the majority of blades, as well as flakes, displaying different kinds of lateral cortex (Table 12-4). At the same time, heavily corticated flakes (with >50 % cortex coverage) are twice as numerous as heavily corticated blades.

Dorsal scar pattern

Unidirectional and unidirectional-crossed dorsal scar patterns prevail in both flake and blade assemblages (Table 12-5). Further, flakes with a cortified dorsal surface also constitute a relatively frequently testified group.

Shapes & axes

The flake assemblage is dominated by trapezoidal, rectangular, and triangular shaped pieces. Among

	Flakes		Blades		Total		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
0 %	72	46.75	7	29.16	79	44.38	Level III/6-1-2
1-25 %	30	19.48	6	25.00	36	20.23	
26-50 %	18	11.69	9	37.50	27	15.17	
51-75 %	12	7.79	1	4.17	13	7.30	
>76 %	22	14.29	1	4.17	23	12.92	
Total:	154	100.00	24	100.00	178	100.00	
0 %	11	35.48	3	50.00	14	37.84	Level III/6-3
1-25 %	9	29.03	3	50.00	12	32.43	
26-50 %	4	12.91	.	.	4	10.81	
51-75 %	2	6.45	.	.	2	5.41	
>76 %	5	16.13	.	.	5	13.51	
Total:	31	100.00	6	100.00	37	100.00	

Table 12-3 Kabazi V, sub-unit III/6: cortex percentages, by blank types.

	Flakes		Blades		Total		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
None	72	46.75	7	29.16	79	44.38	Level III/6-1-2
Proximal	7	4.55	2	8.33	9	5.06	
Central	5	3.25	.	.	5	2.81	
Lateral	24	15.58	9	37.50	33	18.54	
Bilateral	1	0.65	1	4.17	2	1.12	
Lateral-distal	15	9.74	3	12.50	18	10.11	
Distal	7	4.55	1	4.17	8	4.49	
Distal-Proximal	1	0.65	.	.	1	0.56	
>76 %	22	14.28	1	4.17	23	12.93	
Total:	154	100.00	24	100.00	178	100.00	
None	11	35.47	3	50.00	14	37.84	Level III/6-3
Proximal	3	9.68	.	.	3	8.11	
Central	1	3.23	1	16.66	2	5.41	
Lateral	4	12.90	1	16.66	5	13.51	
Bilateral	1	3.23	.	.	1	2.70	
Lateral-distal	1	3.23	1	16.66	2	5.41	
Distal	5	16.13	.	.	5	13.51	
>76 %	5	16.13	.	.	5	13.51	
Total:	31	100.00	6	100.00	37	100.00	

Table 12-4 Kabazi V, sub-unit III/6: cortex placement, by blank types.

	Flakes		Blades		Total		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Cortex	22	14.97	1	4.17	23	13.45	Level III/6-1-2
Lateral	13	8.84	3	12.5	16	9.36	
Bilateral	2	1.36	1	4.17	3	1.75	
Radial	14	9.52	.	.	14	8.19	
Converging	10	6.80	.	.	10	5.85	
Unidirectional	40	27.21	11	45.83	51	29.82	
Unidirectional-crossed	29	19.73	4	16.66	33	19.29	
Bidirectional	8	5.45	3	12.5	11	6.43	
Bidirectional-crossed	7	4.76	1	4.17	8	4.68	
Crested	1	0.68	.	.	1	0.59	
Plain (Yanus flake)	1	0.68	.	.	1	0.59	
Total:	147	100.00	24	100.00	171	100.00	
Unidentifiable	7		.		7		
Cortex	5	17.24	.	.	5	14.29	Level III/6-3
Lateral	2	6.90	.	.	2	5.71	
Bilateral	1	3.45	.	.	1	2.86	
Radial	1	3.45	.	.	1	2.86	
Converging	2	6.90	1	16.67	3	8.57	
Unidirectional	8	27.59	3	50.00	11	31.43	
Unidirectional-crossed	4	13.78	2	33.33	6	17.14	
Bidirectional	2	6.90	.	.	2	5.71	
Bidirectional-crossed	3	10.34	.	.	3	8.57	
Crested	1	3.45	.	.	1	2.86	
Total:	29	100.00	6	100.00	35	100.00	
Unidentifiable	2		.		2		

Table 12-5 Kabazi V, sub-unit III/6: dorsal scar pattern, by blank types.

blades, rectangular shapes are the most characteristic, followed by triangular and trapezoidal elongated (Table 12-6) pieces. The majority of flakes were removed off-axis, while the most part of blades were removed on-axis (Table 12-7).

Blank profiles and cross-sections

There are also some anticipated differences to be observed in flake and blade profiles. Among flakes, flat pieces, with incurvate mid point lateral profiles, and with feathering and / or hinged distal extremities, are the most common (Tables 12-8 and 12-9). Blades tend to be characterised by twisted lateral profiles, and by blunt or feathering distal ends (Tables 12-8 and 12-9). At their mid-point cross-sections the majority of both flakes and blades are either triangular or trapezoidal (Table 12-10).

Platform preparation

The flakes from level III/6-1-2 constitute the largest debitage assemblage with unbroken platforms (Table 12-11). Faceting indexes for flakes from level III/6-1-2 are $I_{fl}=38.88$; $I_{fs}=13.33$. Taken in total, both flake and blade assemblages from level III/6-1-2 display very similar index values: $I_{fl}=39.0$; $I_{fs}=13.0$. Such a low rate of faceted platforms is one of the main characteristic features of the Crimean Micoquian. There are slightly more semi-lipped and lipped platforms than unlipped (Table 12-12). Right angle and obtuse angle platforms are practically equal in number (Table 12-13).

Blank dimensions

Table 12-14 shows the average dimensions of debitage assemblages from levels III/6-1-2 and III/6-3.

	Flakes		Blades		Total		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Rectangular	15	14.29	10	55.56	25	20.33	Level III/6-1-2
Triangular	11	10.48	2	11.10	13	10.57	
Trapezoidal	47	44.76	.	.	47	38.21	
Trapezoidal elongated	8	7.62	2	11.10	10	8.13	
Ovoid	6	5.71	1	5.56	7	5.69	
Leaf-shaped	5	4.76	1	5.56	6	4.88	
Crescent	5	4.76	1	5.56	6	4.88	
Irregular	8	7.62	1	5.56	9	7.31	
Total:	105	100.00	18	100.00	123	100.00	
Unidentifiable	49		6		55		
Rectangular	4	18.17	3	60.00	7	25.93	Level III/6-3
Triangular	.	.	.	.	.	.
Trapezoidal	9	40.90	.	.	9	33.33	
Trapezoidal elongated	3	13.63	.	.	3	11.11	
Ovoid	2	9.10	.	.	2	7.41	
Leaf-shaped	.	.	.	.	.	.
Crescent	2	9.10	2	40.00	4	14.81	
Irregular	2	9.10	.	.	2	7.41	
Total:	22	100.00	5	100.00	27	100.00	
Unidentifiable	9		1		10		

Table 12-6 Kabazi V, sub-unit III/6: shapes, by blank types.

	Flakes		Blades		Total		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
On-axis	29	27.62	16	80.00	45	36.00	Level III/6-1-2
Off-axis	76	72.38	4	20.00	80	64.00	
Total:	105	100.00	20	100.00	125	100.00	
Unidentifiable	49		4		53		
On-axis	8	34.78	2	40.00	10	35.71	Level III/6-3
Off-axis	15	65.22	3	60.00	18	64.29	
Total:	23	100.00	5	100.00	28	100.00	
Unidentifiable	8		1		9		

Table 12-7 Kabazi V, sub-unit III/6: axes, by blank types.

	Flakes		Blades		Total		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Flat	37	26.24	7	29.17	44	26.67	Level III/6-1-2
Incurvate medial	39	27.66	2	8.33	41	24.85	
Incurvate distal	22	15.60	2	8.33	24	14.55	
Twisted	21	14.90	12	50.00	33	20.00	
Convex	22	15.60	1	4.17	23	13.93	
Total:	141	100.00	24	100.00	165	100.00	
Unidentifiable	13		.		13		
Flat	5	17.24	1	16.67	6	17.14	Level III/6-3
Incurvate medial	3	10.35	.	.	3	8.57	
Incurvate distal	11	37.93	.	.	11	31.43	
Twisted	6	20.69	5	83.33	11	31.43	
Convex	4	13.79	.	.	4	11.43	
Total:	29	100.00	6	100.00	35	100.00	
Unidentifiable	2		.		2		

Table 12-8 Kabazi V, sub-unit III/6: lateral profiles, by blank types.

	Flakes		Blades		Total		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Feathering	58	50.00	5	41.67	63	49.22	Level III/6-1-2
Hinged	35	30.17	.	.	35	27.34	
Overpassed	2	1.73	.	.	2	1.56	
Blunt	21	18.1	7	58.33	28	21.88	
Total:	116	100.00	12	100.00	128	100.00	
Retouched	7		4		11		
Missing	31		8		39		
Feathering	5	20.00	.	.	5	17.24	Level III/6-3
Hinged	6	24.00	2	50.00	8	27.59	
Overpassed	2	8.00	.	.	2	6.89	
Blunt	12	48.00	2	50.00	14	48.28	
Total:	25	100.00	4	100.00	29	100.00	
Retouched	4		.		4		
Missing	2		2		4		

Table 12-9 Kabazi V, sub-unit III/6: distal end profiles, by blank types.

Whereas the assemblage from level III/6-1-2 provides some acceptable data, material from level III/6-3 is statistically incomplete. Length, width and thickness parameters of both flakes and blades from level III/6-1-2 are similar to the debitage assemblage from level III/2 (cf. Table 8-15, Chapter 8,

this volume), although average dimensions are still much smaller in the former (III/6-1-2) than in the latter (III/2) level. Additionally, all aforementioned debitage dimensions are much smaller than noted, for example, in level IV/1 (cf. Table 14-14, Chapter 14, this volume).

	Flakes		Blades		Total		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Flat	2	1.49	.	.	2	1.27	Level III/6-1-2
Triangular	44	32.84	16	66.66	60	37.98	
Lateral steep	17	12.69	1	4.17	18	11.39	
Trapezoidal	38	28.36	6	25.00	44	27.85	
Polyhedral	10	7.46	.	.	10	6.33	
Convex	8	5.97	1	4.17	9	5.69	
Irregular	15	11.19	.	.	15	9.49	
Total:	134	100.00	24	100.00	158	100.00	
Unidentifiable	20				20		Level III/6-3
Triangular	9	34.62	3	50.00	12	37.50	
Lateral steep	7	26.92	.	.	7	21.87	
Trapezoidal	5	19.23	3	50.00	8	25.00	
Polyhedral	3	11.54	.	.	3	9.38	
Irregular	2	7.69	.	.	2	6.25	
Total:	26	100.00	6	100.00	32	100.00	
Unidentifiable	5		.		5		

Table 12-10 Kabazi V, sub-unit III/6: cross-sections, by blank types.

	Flakes		Blades		Total		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Cortex	11	12.22	.	.	11	11.00	Level III/6-1-2
Plain	44	48.90	6	60.00	50	50.00	
Dihedral	11	12.22	2	20.00	13	13.00	
Polyhedral	12	13.33	1	10.00	13	13.00	
Faceted straight	7	7.78	.	.	7	7.00	
Faceted convex	4	4.44	1	10.00	5	5.00	
Faceted concave	1	1.11	.	.	1	1.00	
Total:	90	100.00	10	100.00	100	100.00	
Crushed	2		.		2		Level III/6-3
Missing	11		4		15		
Cortex	4	16.67	.	.	4	14.82	
Plain	7	29.16	1	33.33	8	29.62	
Dihedral	4	16.67	.	.	4	14.82	
Polyhedral	2	8.33	.	.	2	7.41	
Faceted straight	4	16.67	.	.	4	14.82	
Faceted convex	3	12.50	2	66.67	5	18.51	
Total:	24	100.00	3	100.00	27	100.00	
Crushed	.		1		1		Level III/6-3
Missing	7		2		9		

Table 12-11 Kabazi V, sub-unit III/6: platform types, by blank types.

	Flakes		Blades		Total		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Lipped	27	29.35	.	.	27	26.47	Level III/6-1-2
Semi-lipped	25	27.17	6	60.00	31	30.39	
Unlipped	40	43.48	4	40.00	44	43.14	
Total:	92	100.00	10	100.00	102	100.00	
Unidentifiable	62		14		76		
Lipped	3	12.50	.	.	3	11.11	Level III/6-3
Semi-lipped	3	12.50	1	33.33	4	14.82	
Unlipped	18	75.00	2	66.67	20	74.07	
Total:	24	100.00	3	100.00	27	100.00	
Unidentifiable	7		3		10		

Table 12-12 Kabazi V, sub-unit III/6: lipping, by blank types.

	Flakes		Blades		Total		
	#	%	#	%	#	%	
Acute	1	1.15	.	.	1	1.03	Level III/6-1-2
Obtuse	42	48.28	4	40.00	46	47.42	
Right	44	50.57	6	60.00	50	51.55	
Total:	87	100.00	10	100.00	97	100.00	
Unidentifiable	67		14		81		
Acute	Level III/6-3
Obtuse	5	20.83	.	.	5	18.52	
Right	19	79.17	3	100.00	22	81.48	
Total:	24	100.00	3	100.00	27	100.00	
Unidentifiable	7		3		10		

Table 12-13 Kabazi V, sub-unit III/6: platform angles, by blank types.

Summary of attribute analysis

The studied attributes do not provide sufficient grounds for an exact industrial affiliation of material recovered from sub-unit III/6. For example, although the WCM characteristics among cores might correlate with the presence of blades, Levallois, and *débordante* flakes in the assemblage as a whole, at the same time the observed faceting in-

dexes are certainly not in accord with the identified core faceted striking platforms. Further, although blank dimensions, profiles and shapes more closely resemble features of bifacial tool production encountered in Crimean Micoquian assemblages, debitage ratios from bifacial thinning and rejuvenation processes are too small to be suggestive of on-site bifacial tool production.

	Blank types	III/6-1-2	III/6-3
Length	flakes including tools	30.31	39.02
	blades including tools	41.17	40.34
	blanks (flakes & blades)	30.23	36.67
	tools	37.31	45.64
Width	flakes including tools	31.76	35.08
	blades including tools	17.10	16.88
	blanks (flakes & blades)	29.50	31.65
	tools	29.31	31.38
Thickness	flakes including tools	5.73	6.77
	blades including tools	4.85	3.91
	blanks (flakes & blades)	5.38	6.58
	tools	6.43	5.95
Platform width	flakes including tools	14.37	15.10
	blades including tools	7.32	11.68
	blanks (flakes & blades)	12.45	16.26
	tools	23.48	11.64
Platform thickness	flakes including tools	5.06	5.71
	blades including tools	3.22	3.43
	blanks (flakes & blades)	4.38	5.86
	tools	8.90	4.64

Table 12-14 Kabazi V, sub-unit III/6: debitage average dimensions, in mm.

TOOLS

The assemblages from sub-unit III/6 comprise a total of 51 tools, the majority of which stem from level III/6-1-2 (Table 12-15). The tool assemblage structure of sub-unit III/6 is represented by the following tool classes: points (N=7), scrapers (N=13), retouched pieces (N=10), thinned pieces (N=1), and unidentifiable items (N=20).

Points

All points were recovered from level III/6-1-2 (Table 12-15). Three of the seven are of the distal type. All points were made on blades, two of which (distal points) were complete. The dimensions of the two complete distal points are as follows: length – 33.48 mm and 49.67 mm; width – 16.20 mm and 17.24 mm; thickness – 3.65 mm and 8.71 mm, respectively. The distal points were made using obverse scalar flat/semi-abrupt retouch. The semi-leaf point is broken, its proximal part being absent. It was probably made on a flake. A combination of scalar/parallel flat/

semi-abrupt retouch techniques was used in the production of semi-leaf points. There are three more fragments of point tips. Generally speaking, point typology is characteristic of WCM industries.

Scrapers

The 13 scrapers from sub-unit III/6 are subdivided into three different morphological groups: simple scrapers (N=6), double scrapers (N=4) and convergent scrapers (N=3). Simple scrapers comprise one-edge longitudinal pieces discovered in level III/6-1-2; four of these have a straight edge, one a convex edge, and one scraper has a concave edge (Table 12-15). All were made on flakes. Two straight scrapers were made using obverse scalar flat/semi-abrupt retouch. The straight scraper with a natural back was made using obverse scalar stepped, semi-abrupt retouch. A further straight scraper was elaborated by an inverse scalar flat retouch. The production of convex and concave scrapers involved the application

	III/6-1-2	III/6-3	Total:
Points			
Distal, dorsal	3	.	3
Semi-leaf, dorsal	1	.	1
Unidentifiable, dorsal	3	.	3
Scrapers			
Straight, dorsal	2	.	2
Straight, ventral	1	.	1
Straight, dorsal, thinned base, backed	1	.	1
Convex, dorsal	1	.	1
Concave, dorsal	1	.	1
Double-convex, dorsal	2	.	2
Convex-concave, dorsal	.	1	1
Wavy-convex, dorsal	.	1	1
Semi-trapezoidal, dorsal, bi-terminally thinned	1	.	1
Semi-crescent, dorsal	1	.	1
Convergent-amorphous dorsal	1	.	1
Sub-Total:	18	2	20
Retouched Pieces:			
Lateral, dorsal	.	4	4
Lateral-distal, dorsal	1	.	1
Bilateral, dorsal	1	2	3
Lateral, ventral	1	.	1
Distal, dorsal	1	.	1
Thinned Pieces			
Lateral, ventral	.	1	1
Unidentifiable			
Unidentifiable, dorsal	10	7	17
Unidentifiable, alternate	1	.	1
Unidentifiable, bifacial	2	.	2
Total:	35	16	51

Table 12-15 Kabazi V, sub-unit III/6: tools.

of scalar flat and scalar abrupt retouch processes. Longitudinal dimensions of scrapers are as follows: length from 27.82 to 45.89 mm; width from 22.41 to 47.00 mm; and thickness from 3.77 to 14.07 mm.

Double scrapers comprise double-convex, convex-concave and wavy-convex (Table 12-15) types. Whereas the double-convex scrapers were found solely in level III/6-1-2, all others come from level III/6-3. Double-convex scrapers were made on both a blade and on a flake using obverse scalar abrupt and obverse scalar flat retouch, respectively. The dimensions of the double-convex scraper on a blade are as

follows: length – 50.86 mm; width – 17.69 mm; thickness – 5.77 mm. The double-convex scraper on a flake displays the following parameters: length – 27.84 mm; width – 38.69 mm; thickness – 4.54 mm. Both convex-concave (Fig. 12-1, 2) and wavy-convex (Fig. 12-1, 3) scrapers are made on flakes using combinations of dorsal scalar flat and semi-abrupt retouch. The wavy-convex scraper is the largest tool from the sub-unit III/6 assemblage: length – 68.20 mm; width – 38.54 mm; thickness – 6.50 mm. The convex-concave scraper is slightly smaller: length – 60.05 mm; width – 43.11 mm; thickness – 9.29 mm.

All convergent scrapers were found in level III/6-1-2. Convergent scrapers are represented by semi-trapezoidal, bi-terminally thinned; semi-crescent (Fig. 12-1, 1); and amorphous examples. All three scraper types were made on flakes using obverse scalar semi-abrupt retouch. The amorphous scraper is broken – the proximal part is missing. The semi-crescent (length – 42.43 mm; width – 20.09 mm; thickness – 8.25 mm) and semi-trapezoidal, bi-terminally thinned (length – 42.72 mm; width – 54.81 mm; thickness – 17.11 mm) convergent scrapers are middle size tools.

Generally speaking, the scraper typology in sub-unit III/6 is more reminiscent of WCM industries, although of course, such forms as the semi-crescent, and especially semi-trapezoidal, bi-terminally thinned scrapers, might be viewed as representative of a Micoquian component.

Retouched pieces

Four retouched pieces originate from level III/6-1-2, with six further pieces from level III/6-3. The main retouch combinations are: obverse irregular flat/semi abrupt scalar/marginal. The typological structure of retouched pieces is presented in Table 12-15. In level III/6-1-2 three retouched pieces were made on flakes and one on a broken blade (bilaterally retouched). The dimensions of the complete retouched pieces are as follows: length – 29.94 – 34.86 mm; width – 18.06 – 57.28 mm; thickness – 3.47 – 14.48 mm.

All retouched pieces from level III/6 were made on flakes. Three pieces were complete: one bilateral and two lateral artefacts. Their sizes range as follows: length from 29.43 to 50.96 mm; width from 25.93 to 35.51 mm; and thickness from 4.01 to 7.73 mm.

	Placement	Type	Angle	III/6-1-2	III/6-3	Total:
Points	obverse	sub-parallel	flat	1	.	1
	obverse	scalar	semi-abrupt	2	.	2
	obverse	scalar	flat	4	.	4
Scrapers	obverse	scalar	abrupt	2	.	2
	obverse	scalar	semi-abrupt	3	.	3
	obverse	scalar	flat	3	2	5
	obverse	stepped	semi-abrupt	2	.	2
	inverse	scalar	flat	1	.	1
Retouched pieces	obverse	scalar	flat	2	4	6
	obverse	scalar	semi-abrupt	.	1	1
	obverse	sub-parallel	semi-abrupt	.	1	1
	inverse	scalar	semi-abrupt	1	.	1
	obverse	marginal	flat	1	.	1
Thinned pieces	inverse	scalar	semi-abrupt	.	1	1
Unidentifiable	obverse	scalar	semi-abrupt	6	4	10
	obverse	scalar	abrupt	1	1	2
	obverse	scalar	flat	5	2	7
	alternate	scalar	semi-abrupt	1	.	1
Total:				35	16	51

Table 12-16 Kabazi V, sub-unit III/6: tools, retouch characteristics.

Thinned pieces

The only thinned piece stems from level III/6. The lateral side of this flake (length: 45.85 mm; width: 34.70 mm; thickness: 11.03 mm) had been thinned by scalar facets.

Unidentifiable tools

Heavily fragmented tools are represented by 17 pieces of flakes/blades with obverse retouch, and one fragment of a tool on a flake with alternate retouch. Further, there are two fragments (distal and proximal) of bifacial tools. Both were made in the plano-convex manner.

On the whole, the two most frequent combinations of retouch are obverse scalar flat and obverse scalar semi-abrupt (Table 12-16). In 38 of 51 cases these two combinations are attested.

CONCLUSION

The mixture of WCM and Micoquian attributes in sub-unit III/6 assemblages was caused by depositional processes. Both levels of sub-unit III/6 were located on eroded surfaces at the transition between geological layers 12A and 14A. It is likely that levels III/6-1-2 and III/6-3 are the remnants of a number of eroded Micoquian and WCM occupations.

АБСТРАКТ

КАБАЗИ V, ПАЧКА ГОРИЗОНТОВ III/6: КРЕМНЕВЫЕ АРТЕФАКТЫ

ЧАБАЙ В.П.

В пачке III/6 было обнаружено два горизонта залегания кремня и фаунистических остатков: III/6-1-2 и III/6-3. Оба горизонта представляют собой остатки эродированных жилых поверхностей (см. Главу 1, в этом томе).

Всего в пачке горизонтов III/6 найдено 9355 артефактов. Большая часть артефактов происходит из горизонта III/6-1-2 (Table 12-1). Коллекция нуклеусов характеризуется преобладанием типов с параллельными огранками рабочих поверхностей и фасетированными ударными площадками (Fig. 12-1, 5). С таким набором нуклеусов неплохо ассоциируются находки отщепов леваллуа (Fig. 12-1, 4) и *débordantes*. С другой стороны, индекс фасетажа ударных площадок сколов (IfI=39,0; Ifs=13,0 для горизонта III/6-1-2) и индекс пластин (Pam=13,56 для горизонта III/6-1-2 и Pam=16,22 для горизонта III/6-3) не соответствуют типологии нуклеусов. Процентное соотношение сколов обработки двусторонних орудий невелико: 24,95 % для горизонта III/6-1-2 и 15,39 % для горизонта III/6-3. Такие процентные показатели сколов обработки двусторонних орудий являются явно недостаточными для микокских комплексов и более чем высокими для леваллуа-мустьерских индустрий. Также следует упомянуть очень незначительные усредненные параметры отщепов и пластин (Table 12-14), которые мало соответствуют результатам нуклеусного расщепления, а более подходят для отходов изготовления двусторонних орудий.

Орудийный набор пачки горизонтов III/6 (Table 12-15) представлен следующими классами изделий: остроконечники (7 экз.), скребла (13 экз.), сколы с ретушью (10 экз.), сколы с утончением (1 экз.), неопределимые на уровне класса фрагменты односторонних (18 экз.) и двусторонних (2 экз.) орудий. Среди остроконечников преобладают дистальные формы (3 экз.), представлены полулистовидный (1 экз.) и неопределимые (3 экз.). Скребла

подразделяются на продольные (6 экз.), двойные (4 экз.) и конвергентные (3 экз.) формы. Среди продольных форм преобладают скребла с прямым лезвием (Table 12-15). Двойные скребла представлены двояковыпуклыми, выпукло-вогнутыми (Fig. 12-1, 2) и извилисто-выпуклыми типами (Fig. 12-1, 3). К конвергентным скреблам отнесены полутрапециевидное, полусегментовидное (Fig. 12-1, 1) и аморфное изделия. Сколы с ретушью представлены, в основном, латерально ретушированными отщепами. Наиболее часто встречающимися комбинациями ретуши для всех классов орудий являются дорсальная чешуйчатая плоская или полукруглая (Table 12-16). Типология орудийного набора более соответствует леваллуа-мустьерскому технокомплексу, хотя полутрапециевидное и полусегментовидное скребла, а также два фрагмента двусторонних орудий составляют ярко выраженный микокский компонент.

В целом, технико-типологические характеристики кремневых комплексов пачки горизонтов III/6 носят смешанный характер. Скорее всего, горизонты III/6-1-2 и III/6-3 являются остатками целого ряда эродированных жильных поверхностей, на которых обитали носители микокского и леваллуа-мустьерского технокомплексов.

