

---

# Unravelling the burin-core dichotomy: Historiographic and technological data to develop a new analytical framework for the study of on-edge artefacts.

Javier Sánchez-Martínez<sup>1,2</sup>, Xavier Roda Gilabert<sup>1,3</sup>, Jorge Martínez-Moreno<sup>1</sup>

1. Centre d'Estudis del Patrimoni Arqueològic, Universitat Autònoma de Barcelona (CEPArq-UAB).  
08193 Bellaterra, Spain

2. Interdisciplinary Center for Archaeology and the Evolution of Human Behaviour (ICArEHB),  
Universidade do Algarve, 8005-139 Faro, Portugal.

3. CASEs - Culture, Archaeology, and Socio-Ecological Dynamics group. Universitat Pompeu Fabra.  
Departament d'Humanitats. 08005 Barcelona, Spain.

Email:Sánchez-Martinez: javier.sanchez.martinez@uab.cat; Roda Gilabert: Javier.roda@uab.cat;  
Martínez.Moreno: Jorge.Martínez@uab.cat

---

## Supplementary materials

The supplementary material consists of this document and an Excel file where we collect the definitions and descriptions of the types of burins following the main typological lists used for the study of Upper Palaeolithic artefacts.

The descriptions were analysed to verify which of them could belong to the technological sphere of burin-cores based on criteria established by other authors (Le Brun-Ricalens and Brou 2003; Pesesse and Michel 2006; Sánchez-Martínez *et al.* 2022) and the technical attributes presented in this article. The aspects that better informed some burin types could correspond to cores are the detachment of a group of removals and the manufacture of a knapping platform.

Following this method of analysis, we marked in bold the burin types (see Excel file in the external supplement) whose definition refers to cores and homogenised the typological lists following Laplace (1972). We added the preferential burin-core (BCP) and equivalent burin-core (BCE) types to include burins that correspond to cores, and the burin + burin (B+B) category for composite types (Table s1).

Table s1: Correlation of the burin types documented in the list of (Sonneville-Bordes and Perrot, 1956), (Brézillon 1977) and (Demars and Laurent, 2003) adapted to the analytical typology of (Laplace 1972). BCP = Preferential burin-core; BCE = equivalent burin-core; B+B = multiple burin; (U) = undefined. Some types may belong to several analytical categories.

<b>Analytic categories</b>	<b>Laplace</b>	<b>Demars and Laurent</b>	<b>Sonneville-Bordes and Perrot</b>	<b>Brézillon</b>
<b>B11</b>	1	1	0	0
<b>B12</b>	1	1	1	4
<b>B21</b>	1	1	3	11
<b>B22</b>	1	6	6	20
<b>B23</b>	1	2	3	8
<b>B31</b>	1	1	5	7
<b>B32</b>	1	1	5	8
<b>BCP</b>	0	5	6	26
<b>BCE</b>	0	0	1	2
<b>B+B</b>	0	0	2	4
<b>U</b>	0	0	0	25

As a result, we observe different burins (26) may be encompassed in burin-cores, which is a category that is not represented in the classic typological lists. This approximation is aimed at visualising burin-cores among the retouched lithic assemblages and inform these artefacts should be kept in mind when analysing core reduction sequences and chronocultural variations along the Upper Palaeolithic.

This situation can be observed in the referential drawings of Vachons and Busqué burins presented by Laurent and Demars, which possibly refers to burin-cores because of the repeated intention of obtaining recurrent bladelets from the lateral edges, the presence of prepared knapping platforms and the manufacture of lateral retouches used to generate burin facets (Figure s1 and s2).

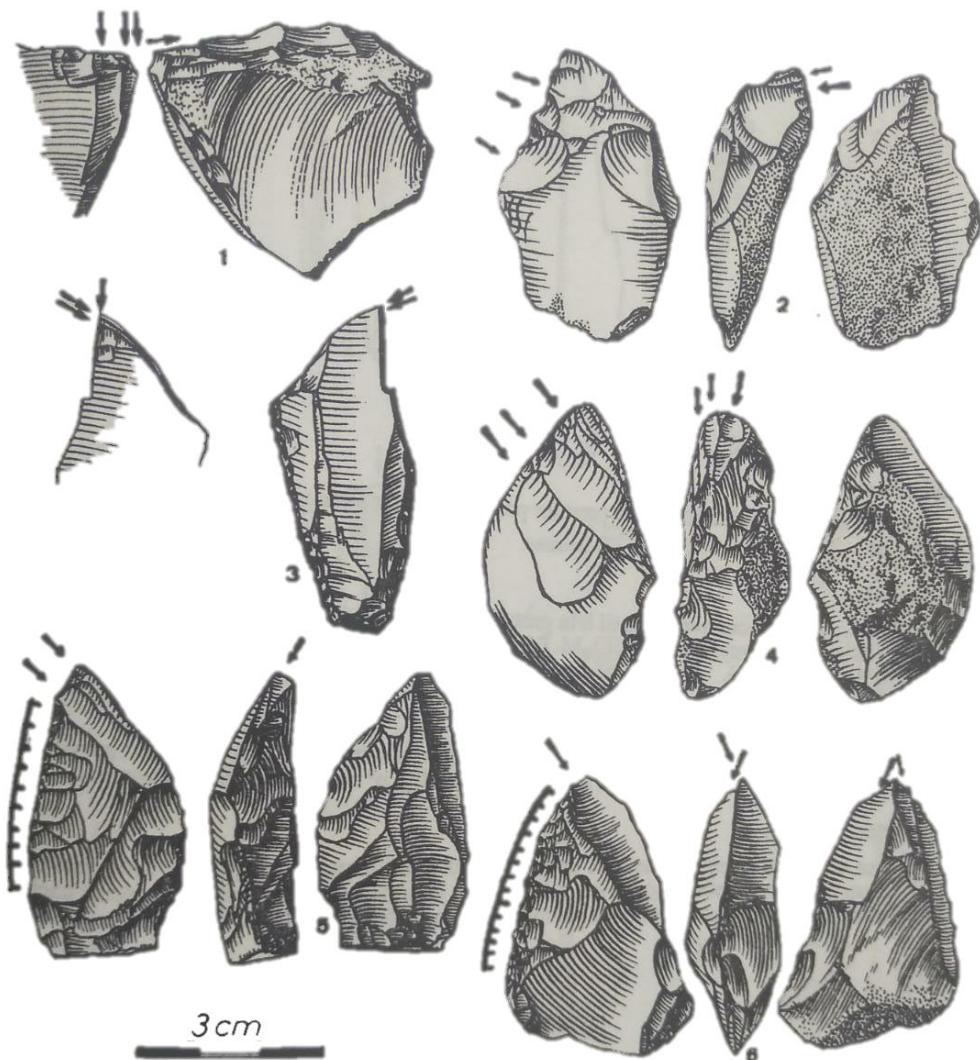


Figure s1: Examples of Vachons burins extracted from (Demars and Laurent, 2003) possibly related to burin-cores. Note the detachment of groups of removals from the lateral edge of generally thick blanks.

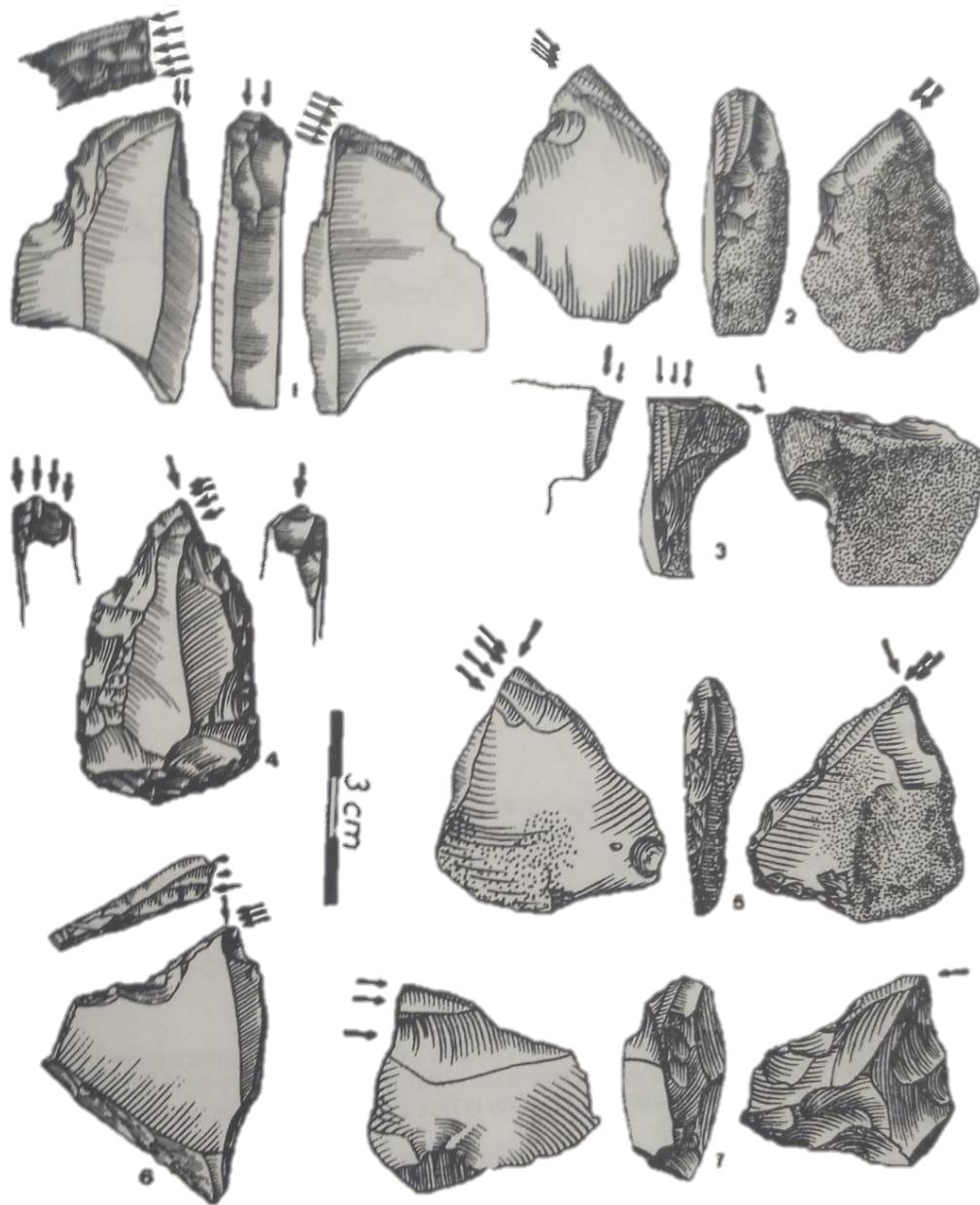


Figure s2: Examples of Busqué burins extracted from (Demars and Laurent, 2003) possibly related to burin-cores. Note the detachment of groups of removals from the lateral edge of generally thick blanks.

### Technological information

The technological analysis of the lithic artefacts from the units 6P and 7P has provided 8589 remains, which have allowed us to illustrate the ideas put forward in this article. Quantitative data on the lithic artefacts from the units studied are shown below, including general technological information (table s2), a list of artefacts related to on-edge reduction method (table s3); and a table with the different types of burins identified (table s4).

Table s2: General list of artefacts from the units 6P and 7P from Cova Gran de Santa Linya. Quantitative data is expressed in absolute and relative values.

<b>Category</b>	<b>6P</b>		<b>7P</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Core</b>	107	1,9	61	2,0	96	1,1
<b>Core frag.</b>	3	0,1	5	0,2	62	0,7
<b>Retouched tools</b>	416	7,4	229	7,6	645	7,5
<b>Nodules</b>	57	1,0	16	0,5	73	0,8
<b>Hammerstones</b>	70	1,3	37	1,2	107	1,2
<b>Hammerstones frag.</b>	57	1,0	18	0,6	75	0,9
<b>Flakes</b>	823	14,7	479	15,9	1302	15,2
<b>Elongated flakes</b>	125	2,2	59	2,0	184	2,1
<b>Blades</b>	20	0,4	11	0,4	31	0,4
<b>Bladelets</b>	400	7,2	318	10,6	718	8,4
<b>Debris</b>	277	5,0	109	3,6	386	4,5
<b>Unshaped frag.</b>	248	4,4	68	2,3	316	3,7
<b>Fragments</b>	1541	27,6	738	24,5	2279	26,5
<b>Proximal frag.</b>	574	10,3	311	10,3	885	10,3
<b>Medial frag.</b>	338	6,0	186	6,2	524	6,1
<b>Distal frag.</b>	545	9,8	361	12,0	906	10,5
<b>Total</b>	5601	100	3006	100,0	8589	100,0

Lithic artefacts related to on-edge reduction methods have been organised on cores, on-edge blanks and fragmented on-edge blanks, based on previous studies on that issue (See section 2.4 of the main text) (Table s3)

Table s3: Lithic artefacts linked with on edge knapping methods, organised by Cores, on edge blanks, and fragments of on edge blanks. BCP = Burin-core preferential, BCE = Burin-core equivalent, OESL: On edge sensu lato.

<b>Category</b>	<b>6P</b>		<b>7P</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Core</b>	43	8,2	42	11,5	85	9,6
<b>BCP</b>	28	5,4	29	7,9	57	6,4
<b>BCE</b>	6	1,1	7	1,9	13	1,5
<b>OESL</b>	9	1,7	6	1,6	15	1,7
<b>On edge blanks</b>	169	32,3	180	49,3	349	39,3
<b>Burin spalls</b>	125	23,9	136	37,3	261	29,4
<b>1st phase crested bladelets</b>	16	3,1	23	6,3	39	4,4
<b>2nd phase crested bladelets</b>	15	2,9	10	2,7	25	2,8
<b>Burin tablets</b>	13	2,5	11	3,0	24	2,7
<b>On edge fragmented blanks</b>	303	57,9	140	38,4	443	49,9
<b>Burin spalls frag.</b>	248	47,4	68	18,6	316	35,6
<b>1st phase crested bladelets</b>	34	6,5	30	8,2	64	7,2
<b>2nd phase crested bladelets</b>	19	3,6	28	7,7	47	5,3
<b>Burin tablets</b>	2	0,4	14	3,8	16	1,8
<b>Total</b>	515	100,0	362	100,0	877	100,0

Burins have been classified in broad categories according to whether or not they are organised on a natural surface, a fracture, a truncation (lateral or oblique), or the convergence of two facets creating a dihedral angle. The presence of distal notches has been identified separately from lateral retouch or truncations (Table s4).

Table s4: List of burins recovered from the units 6P and 7P from Cova Gran de Santa Linya. Categories with “\*\*” refer to burins with a distal notch to stop the burin spall removal.

<b>Category</b>	<b>6P</b>		<b>7P</b>		<b>Total</b>	
	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>	<b>N</b>	<b>%</b>
<b>Burin on natural surface</b>	2	6,1	3	14,3	5	9,3
<b>Burin on natural surface*</b>	0	0,0	1	4,8	1	1,9
<b>Burin on fracture</b>	1	3,0	1	4,8	2	3,7
<b>Burin on fracture*</b>	2	6,1	0	0,0	2	3,7
<b>Burin on lateral truncation</b>	1	3,0	1	4,8	2	3,7
<b>Burin on lateral truncation*</b>	1	3,0	0	0,0	1	1,9
<b>Burin on oblique truncation</b>	10	30,3	4	19,0	14	25,9
<b>Burin on oblique truncation*</b>	0	0,0	1	4,8	1	1,9
<b>Dihedral burin</b>	7	21,2	3	14,3	10	18,5
<b>Dihedral burin*</b>	2	6,1	3	14,3	5	9,3
<b>Dihedral burin lateralised</b>	3	9,1	4	19,0	7	13,0
<b>Dihedral burin lateralised*</b>	4	12,1	0	0,0	4	7,4
<b>Total</b>	33	100,0	21	100,0	54	100,0

## References

- Brézillon, M. 1977, La dénomination des objets de pierre taillée. Matériaux pour un vocabulaire des préhistoriens de langue française. Gallia Préhistoire. Paris, CNRS. (in French) (“The naming of knapped stone objects. Materials for a vocabulary of French-speaking prehistorians”).
- Demars, P. Y. & Laurent, P. 2003, Types d'outils lithiques du Paléolithique Supérieur en Europe. Paris, CNRS Editions. (in French) (Types of lithic tools from the Upper Palaeolithic in Europe”).
- Laplace, G. 1972, La typologie analytique et structurale: Base rationnelle d'étude des industries lithiques et osseuses. Marsella, CNRS. (in French) (“Analytical and structural typology: A rational basis for the study of lithic and bone industries”).
- Le Brun-Ricalens, F. & Brou, L. 2003, Burins carénés-nucléus à lamelles: identification d'une chaîne opératoire particulière à Thèmes (Yonne) et implications. Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française, 100(1): 67-83. (in French) (“Carinated burin-cores with lamellae: identification of a specific Chaînes opératoire at Thèmes (Yonne) and implications”) DOI: <https://doi.org/10.3406/bspf.2003.12793>
- Pesesse, D. & Michel, A. 2006, Le burin des Vachons: apports d'une relecture technologique à la compréhension de l'aurignacien récent du nord de l'Aquitaine et des Charentes. Paleo, 18: 143-160. (in French) (“The Vachons burin: contributions of a technological re-reading to the understanding of the Late Aurignacian of northern Aquitaine and the Charentes”) DOI: <https://doi.org/10.4000/paleo.184>
- Sánchez-Martínez, J., Roda Gilabert, X., Vega Bolívar, S., Martínez-Moreno, J.; Benito-Calvo, A. & Mora Torcal, R. 2022, Beyond Shapes: Core Reduction Strategies in the Magdalenian of Cova Gran de Santa Linya (NE Iberia). Journal of Paleolithic Archaeology, 5, 7. DOI: <https://doi.org/10.1007/s41982-022-00115>

Sonneville-Bordes D. de & Perrot, J. 1956, Lexique typologique du Paléolithique supérieur. Outilage lithique. IV) Burins. Bulletin de la Société Préhistorique Française., 53: 408-412. (in French) (“Typological lexicon of the Upper Palaeolithic. Lithic tools. IV) Burins”) DOI:  
<https://doi.org/10.3406/bspf.1956.3357>