| Parameters | Category of replicated cupules | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| | **1a - Big and saucer-shaped cupules** | **2a - Small circular cupules with conical depth** | **4 - Roughly triangular cupules** |
| Id No & Dimensions | RC-2, big saucer-shaped cupule created by a young shepherd in 2002. Dimensions: 55.7 × 55.0 × 9.0 mm (Fig. 13). | RC-9, small cupule with conical depth, created by an urban engineering student in 2009. Dimensions 32.0 × 31.5 × 9.0 mm (Fig. 15). | RC-6/10<br>Stage 1: RC-6, small cupule with conical depth, 33.5 × 32.5 × 9.0 mm (Fig. 14).<br><br>Stage 2: RC-6 was converted to RC-10, a roughly triangular form cupule, 36.0 (breadth) × 35.0 (height) × 10.0 mm (depth). (Figs 16 and 17). |
| No of strokes and time duration | 17300 powerful strokes in 138 minutes in 2 days, 12–13 June 2002. | 28 327 light strokes in 372 minutes in 2 days, 16–17 June 2009. | Stage 1: RC-6, 21661 light strokes, in 172 minutes in 3 days, 25–27 Dec. 2008. Out of these, 3322 strokes were made by indirect percussion in 22 minutes.<br>Stage 2: 89 600 light strokes (direct percussion) in 640 minutes in three days, 27–29 Jan. 2012 at an average rate of 140 strokes per minute. |
| Size, nature and No. of hammer-stones (Hs) used | Two Hs on big cobbles of quartzite were used. The Hs has to be lifted up to shoulder level (28 to 30 cm) to exert great power to it while striking. | Using comparatively light strokes made by 17 small Hs, by lifting them only up to a height of 5 to 6 cm. | Stage 1: comparatively light strokes made by 12 small Hs, by lifting them only up to a height of 5 to 6 cm.<br>Stage 2: light strokes made by three small and elongated Hs, by lifting them only up to a height of 5 to 6 cm. Most of the time two elongated Hs were used. A third one was discarded after a short duration of 32 minutes only on 28 January. |
| Concen-tration, commitment, skill, precision and patience required | It is a product more of strength and commitment, and less of skill. | Steady work with precision and concentration. It is a product of comparatively light strokes made by small hammerstones. | A roughly triangular shape of cupules became possible because of the further experiments in the small circular cupules with conical depth. Producing such cupules by direct percussion is a work of high precision and great patience and commitment. It is the further advanced stage of cupule creation after the creation of small circular cupules with conical depth. Its creation requires proper planning and strategy and a lot of time as compared to small circular cupules with conical depth. |
| Cognitive develop-ment and intelligence estimated | It is a product more of dedication and determination and less of skill. | It is a product of advanced skill and precision with great concentration and patience. Creation of such cupules also reflects a tradition of long experience. | A small conical cupule with conical depth produced by direct percussion forms the base to produce a triangular form of cupule. If we shift the centre of the depth, the cupule form will change to angular form. In the case of RC-10 it was shifted downwards by 4–5 mm (Fig. 17). Further, it needs innovative skill and reflects on the advanced stage of the cognitive development of its author. Size of an angular cupule is a function of time and also of finding or making a suitably long and thin hammerstone. |

***Table 1:*** *Comparative study of the production process and observations on the replicated cupules, and comments on them.*