

Table 3. Some Site Types and Features within Sites.

Paleoindian Period Site Types (n=11)			
Quarry	Campsite	Extraction	Cemetery
Butcher	House	Rock Shelter	Cave
Submerged	Megafauna	Surface Find	
Archaic Period Site Types (n= 15)			
Quarry	Camp	Extraction	Cemetery
Butcher	House	Rock Shelter	Cave
Submerged	Surface Find	Shell Ring	Shell Midden
Fish Weir	Seasonal Camp	Ceremonial	
Woodland Period Site Types (n= 18)			
Quarry	Seasonal Camp	Extraction	Cemetery
Butcher Site	House	Rock Shelter	Cave
Submerged	Surface Find	Shell Ring	Shell Midden
Fish Weir	Ceremonial	Mound	Earthwork
Village	Hamlet		
South Appalachian Mississippian/Contact Period Site Types (n= 21)			
Quarry	Seasonal Camp	Extraction	Cemetery
Butcher Site	House	Rock Shelter	Cave
Submerged	Surface Find	Shell Midden	Fish Weir
Ceremonial	Mound	Earthwork	Village
Hamlet	Charnel House	Barbacoa	Earth Lodge
Town House			
16th Century Site Types (n= 11)			
Spanish Fort	French Fort	Cemetery	Landing
Church	House	Village/Town	Surface Find
Submerged	Tavern	Tailor	
17th Century Site Types (n= 13)			
English Fort	House	Privy	Barn
Corn Crib	Kiln	Slave Structure	Submerged
Surface Find	Church	Tavern	Tailor
Cemetery			
18th Century Site Types (n= 28)			
Fort	Plantation	Slave Structure	Smith
Smokehouse	Barn	Kitchen	Mill
Tackhouse	Dock/Landing	Privy	Tannery
Orangerie	Pottery Kiln	Brick Kiln	Corn Crib
Greenhouse	School	Church	Courthouse
Jail	Tavern	Trading Post	Battlefield
Earthwork	Cemetery	Submerged	Surface Find
19th Century Site Types (n= 32)			
Fort	Plantation	Slave Structure	Smith
Smokehouse	Barn	Kitchen	Mill
Tackhouse	Dock/Landing	Privy	Tannery
Orangeire	Pottery Kiln	Brick Kiln	Corn Crib
Greenhouse	School	Church	Courthouse
Jail	Tavern	Battlefield	Earthwork
Railroad	Dump	Tobacco Barn	House
Submerged	Surface Find	Tenant Farm	Cemetery

Part 681 - Archaeological and Historical Properties

IDENTIFYING HISTORIC ARTIFACTS

(a) Introduction

Unlike prehistoric artifacts, which we know are all very old, many historic artifacts often bare resemblances to items we use today. Determining whether an artifact or a building is historic (at least 50 years old) can sometimes be difficult. The following information is intended to provide clues to the age of artifacts and construction materials.

(b) Old Buildings

Depending on the situation some elements of a structure may be more visible than others. Sometimes old buildings have been refurbished and the older parts hidden away. Sometimes old artifacts in the area may provide better clues to the age of a structure than the observable construction elements. Sometimes very little to no standing elements are left. In this situation look for foundation remains. The following is a list of some of the more obvious elements.

(c) Old Building Materials -

- Hand hewn logs or straight cut wide planks.
- Slate roofing shingles.
- Square, cut or hand wrought nails.
- Window glass with bubbles or irregularities.
- Ceramic door knobs.
- Rock foundation footers.
- Irregularly shaped, solid bricks with impurities.

(d) Old Artifacts

Old artifacts take many forms, from machines to very simple elements. Usually close examination of an artifact will reveal peculiarities dissimilar to items made today. Look for impurities, bubbles, and irregularities in glass. Unusual designs and compositions of ceramics. Highly rusted metal or iron objects. Buttons are often common elements on many historic sites. Be aware of buttons made of glass, shell or bone. Be aware of a lack of such items as plastics, styrofoam and aluminum. The following information presents more in depth descriptions of old historic artifacts.

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(i) Glass -

Old glass is rather easy to recognize and is common on a variety of site types either as window glass, water, alcoholic beverage, or medicine containers. As mentioned previously a good way to check the age of glass is to hold it up to a light and look for bubbles, impurities, or irregularities. Patination (a discolored outer skin) sometimes takes place on bottles that have been exposed to the elements for many years.

(j) Liquid Glass Containers -

Often hand or mold blown bottles. Old bottles usually have an applied lip that is not quite exactly round and sometimes with a lower collar made for attaching a cork. Many bottles will have what is called a pontil mark or kickup. This is the indentation in the base where a rod was attached in order to manipulate the bottle during its production. Some wine bottles still contain these today for various unrelated reasons. Old bottles did not have screw on lids and will not have threads. The most common colors or shades are dark green, aqua, purple, clear and sometimes white. Ball jar lid gaskets of white glass are very common on old domestic sites.

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(o) Utilitarian Bottles

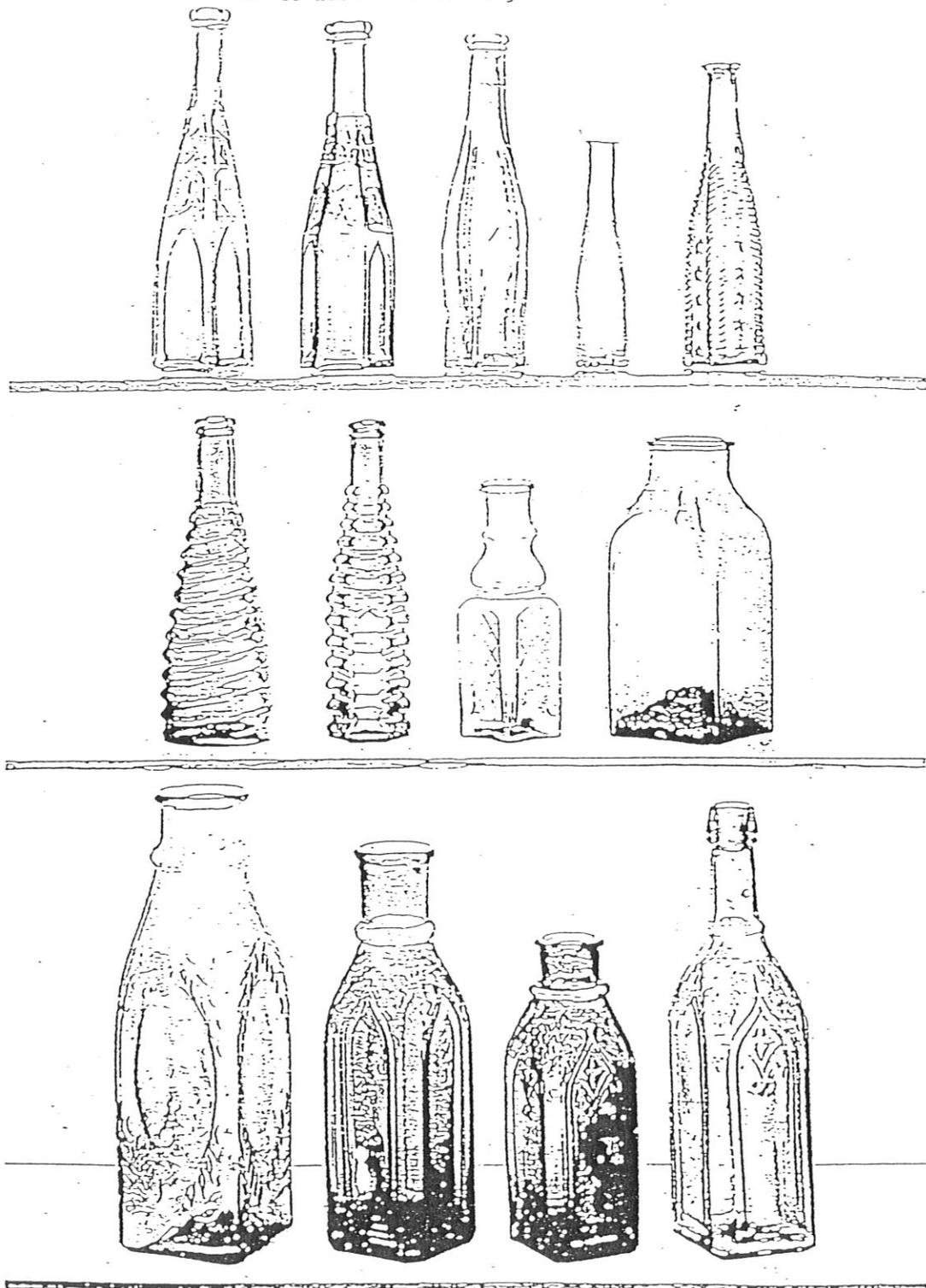
Utilitarian Bottles
18th - early 19th century bottles



Part 681 - Archaeological and Historical Properties

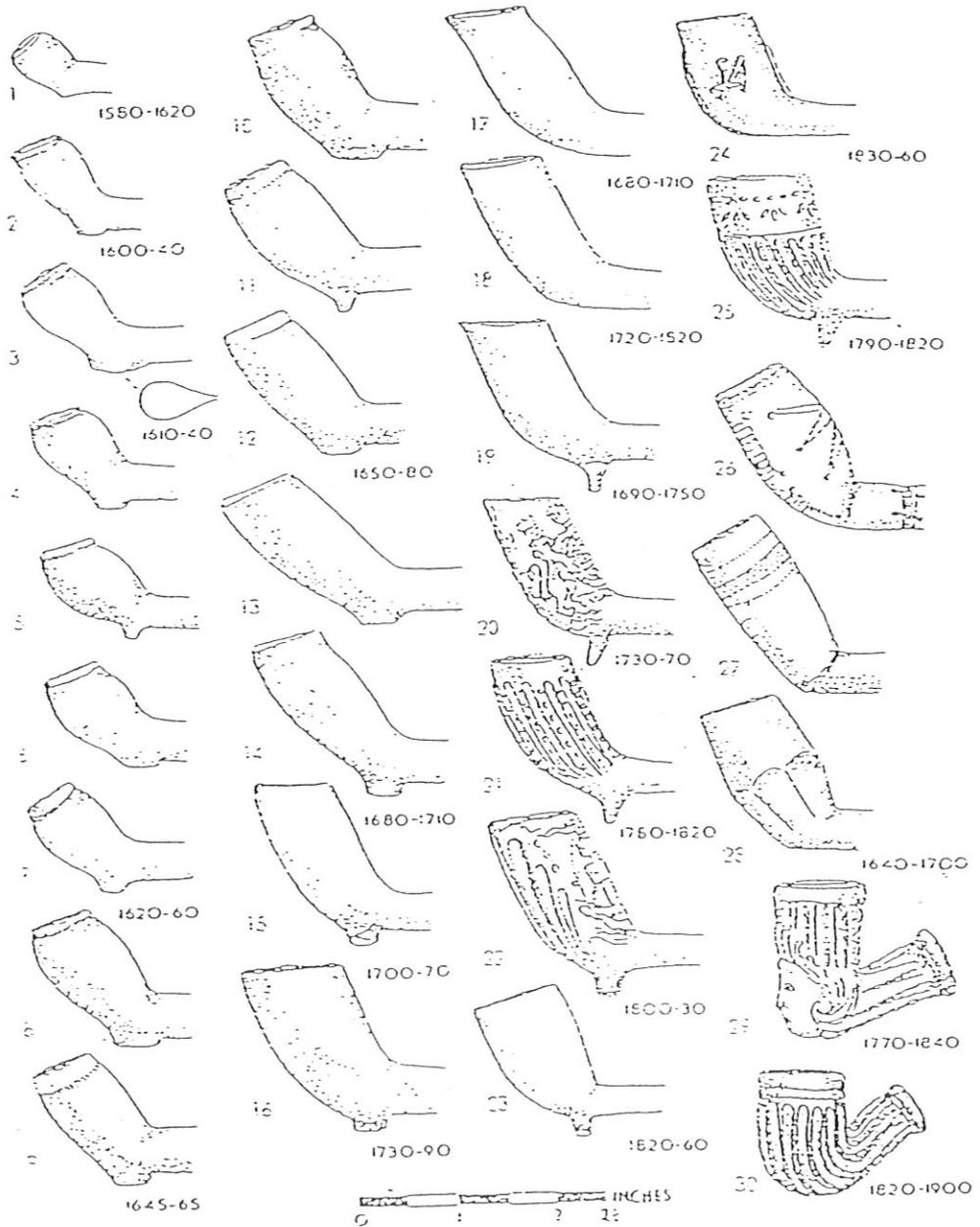
(g) Blown-Molded Sauce and Wide-Mouth "Pickle" Bottles

Blown-Molded Sauce and Wide-Mouth "Pickle" Bottles
Mid- to late 19th Century



(s) Early Pipe Bowls

Early Pipe Bowls



Note: All pipe bowls had stems. Not pictured above.

DESCRIPTIONS OF LITHIC ANALYSIS CATEGORIES

DEBITAGE

1. Secondary Multiple Flakes : These distinctive flakes have scalloped-shaped cross sections at the proximal end. The platform surface should usually be only single faceted. The presence of bold flake scars on the dorsal surface behind the platform will indicate that this is not a secondary multiple flake.

Flakes of this type are characteristic of early stage, hard hammer percussion reduction and result from multiple contact points made by the percussor.

2. Biface Thinning Flakes : These flakes are relatively thin, and flat to slightly curved in longitudinal cross section. Edges are usually feathered. On the dorsal surface flake scars are usually common. The platform is often comprised of a portion of the biface margin and a lip is common on the ventral surface at the platform. In other instances, the platform may be quite small but still with a slight lip. Bulbs of percussion are diffuse.

These flakes are produced during later stages of biface production.

3. Unspecialized Flakes : Flakes of this type are relatively thick and often very curved in longitudinal cross section. Platforms are often large but simple and exhibit no lip on the ventral surface. Bulbs of percussion are usually pronounced.

These flakes are produced during early stages of reduction.

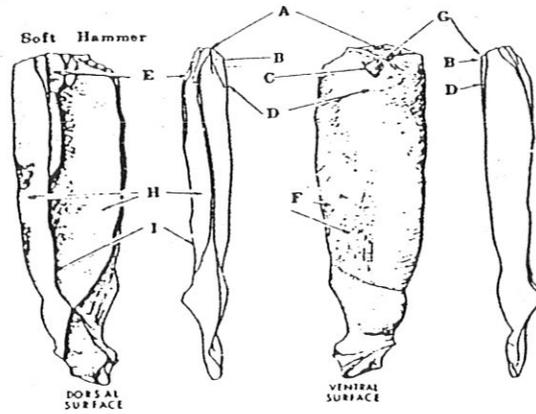
4. Bipolar Flakes : Bipolar flakes will be difficult to identify. Generally speaking, these have virtually no bulbs of percussion. In form they are often linear with common cortex. Unfortunately, the most common by-product of bipolar flaking is random shatter.

5. Blade Flake : Blade flakes are linear flakes with sub-parallel sides and ridges roughly parallel to the flake sides. These are also relatively thick. Terminations are often hinged or stepped.

6. Blades : Blades are linear flakes with parallel sides and parallel ridges on the dorsal surface. Terminations are usually feathered. These flakes are relatively thin.

7. Flake Fragments : These pieces of debitage are non-diagnostic medial and/or distal portions of flakes. Virtually any portion of a flake minus the bulb and/or platform should go into this category.

8. Shatter : Shatter is angular, blocky debitage bearing no evidence of platforms or bulbs of percussion. These flakes are not "orientable" as to proximal or distal end as are flakes.



Dorsal

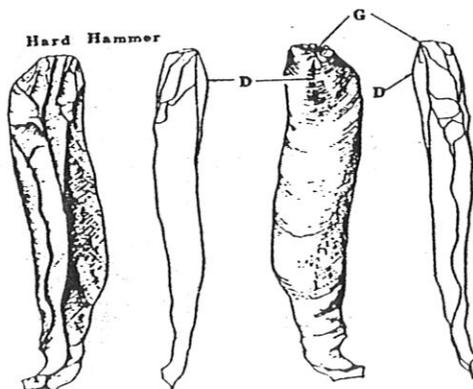
Ventral

Soft hammer blade

- | | |
|----------------------------|--------------------------|
| a. Platform | f. Fissures or hackles |
| b. Lip | g. Contact area |
| c. Erailure | h. Previous blade scar |
| d. Diffuse bulb of force | i. Dorsal ridge or arris |
| e. Preparation flake scars | |

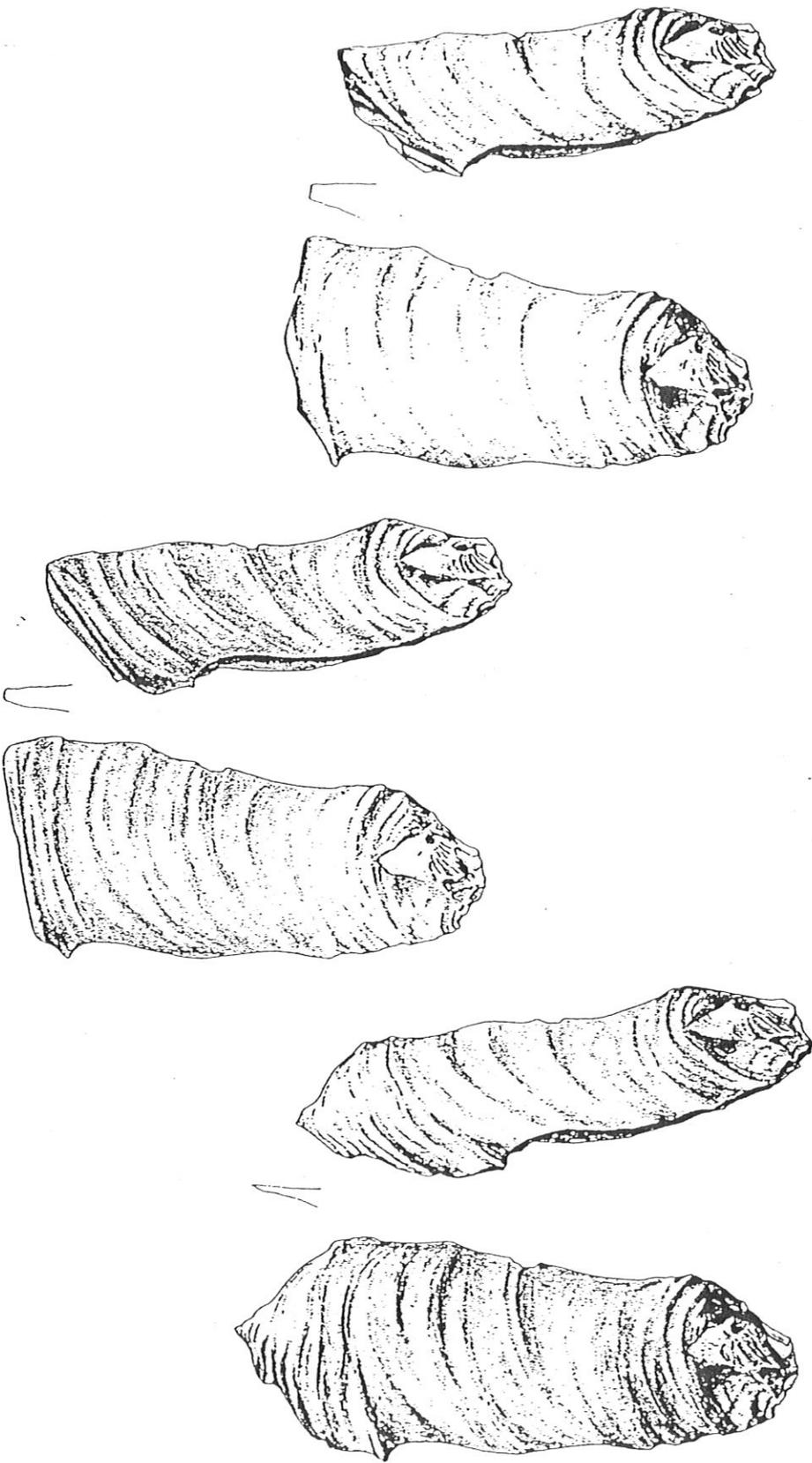
Hard hammer blade

- | |
|--|
| d. Pronounced bulb of force |
| g. Slightly crushed contact area; absence of lip |



Dorsal

Ventral

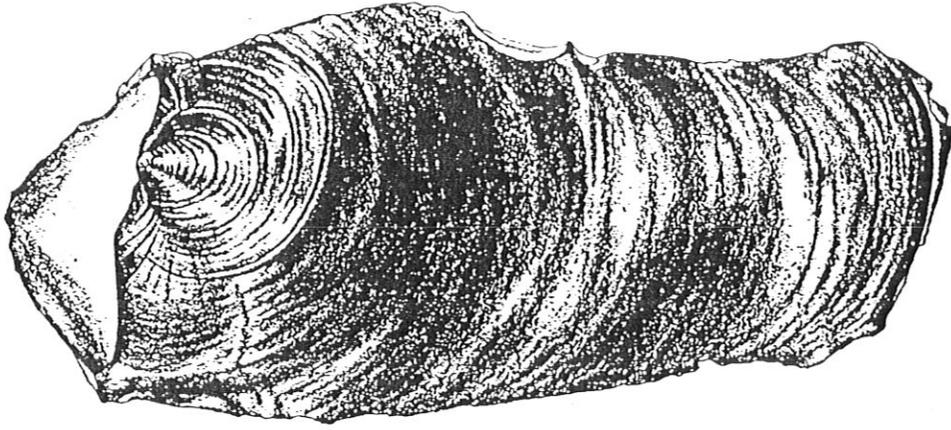


Step

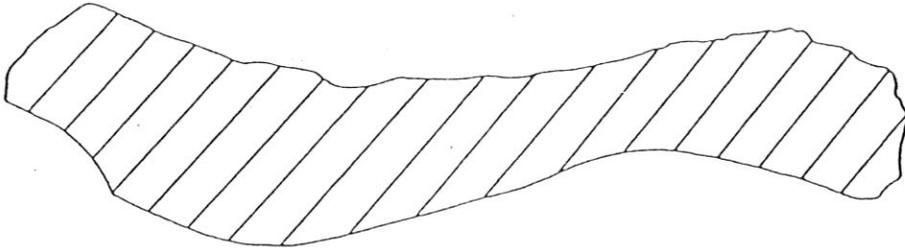
Hinge

Feather

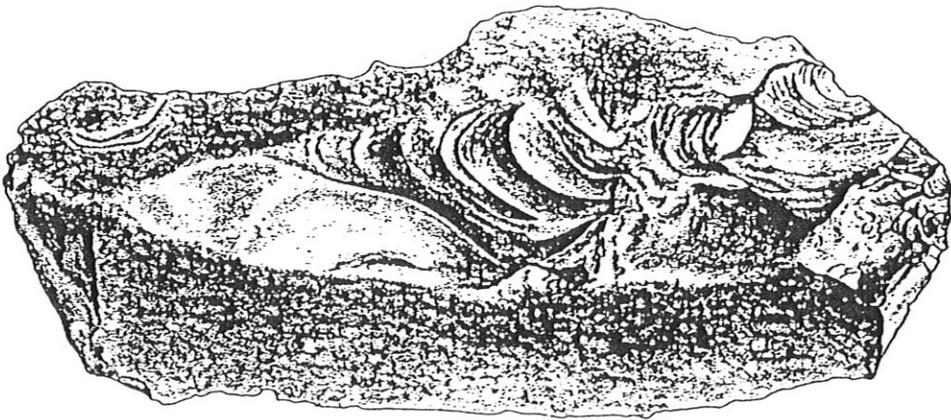
Terminations



Ventral



X-section

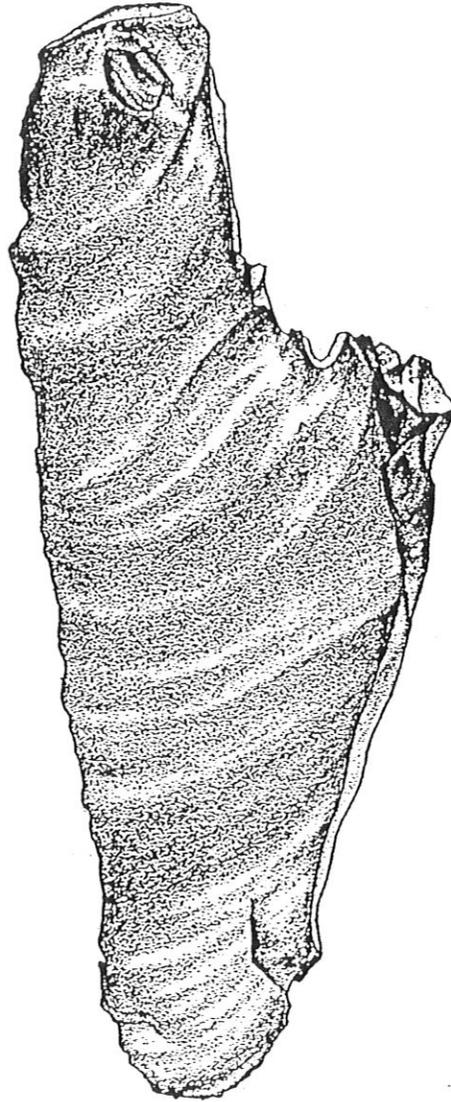


Dorsal

Hard hammer primary decortication blade



Dorsal



Ventral

Secondary decortication and hinge fracture recovery blade.

PIECE PRODUCTION

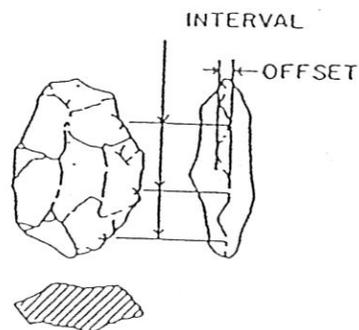
			CROSS SECTION
0. CORE (IF FOR MULTIPLE BLANKS)	—	PROCUREMENT	
1. BLANK	—————	STAGE 1	
2. EDGED PIECE	—————	STAGE 2	
3. PRIMARILY THINNED PIECE	—————	STAGE 3	
4. SECONDARILY THINNED PIECE	—————	STAGE 4	
5. SHAPED PIECE	—————	STAGE 5	

(SUBSEQUENT STAGES VARY WITH TRADITION & MIGHT INCLUDE PARALLEL FLAKING, NOTCHING, SERRATING, FLUTING, SUPER-THINNING, ETC. BY ANY TECHNIQUE, PERCUSSION OR PRESSURE)

BIFACE

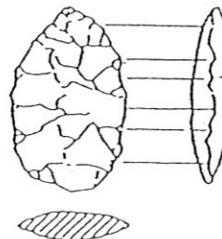
STAGE 2 -

BIFACIALLY WORKED EDGE
 PLAN (OUTLINE) - IRREGULAR
 INTERVAL - WIDELY AND/OR VARIABLY SPACED
 OFFSET - WIDE



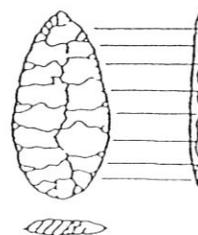
STAGE 3 -

BIFACIALLY WORKED EDGE
 PLAN - SEMI-REGULAR
 INTERVAL - SOMEWHAT CLOSELY AND/OR SEMI-REGULARLY SPACED
 OFFSET - MODERATE



STAGE 4 -

BIFACIALLY WORKED EDGE
 PLAN - REGULAR
 INTERVAL - CLOSELY AND/OR QUITE REGULARLY SPACED
 OFFSET - CLOSE

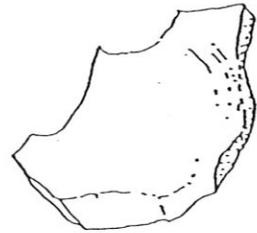


VIEW TOWARD
PLATFORM

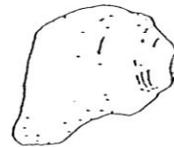
LONGITUDINAL
SECTION

DORSAL VIEW -
PLATFORM TO RIGHT

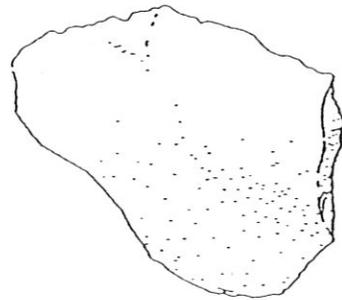
SECONDARY MULTIPLE FLAKE



BIFACE THINNING FLAKE



UNSPECIALIZED FLAKE



Early Projectile Points of the Savannah River Valley



Taylor



11,500-11,000 years ago



Dalton



12,000-11,500 years ago



Redstone



12,900-12,500 years ago



Clovis



13,000-12,850 years ago

Some Projectile Point Shapes and Associated Time Periods in VA

