

DESCRIPTION OF ARTIFACTS

October 5, 1966

- 1076 Very large core from the state of Colima, Mexico. ✓ *real big one.*
- 1077 Aboriginal core from Puebla, Mexico. ✓ *little grey one.*
- 1078 Obsidian Core from Teotihuacan. MEX. ✓ *chatoyant real perfect one.*
- 1079 Obsidian core Taxco?, Mexico ✓ *honey colored one.*
- 1080-86 Obsidian cores from Teotihuacan. MEX. ✓
- 1087 Harrison County Indiana flint - rectangular core. ✓
- 1088-94 Obsidian cores made by Don - Glass Butte, Oregon material. Distal end removed from 1094. ✓
- 1095 Cylindrical core of obsidian. Artic technique.
- 1096 Obsidian core preform with flake platform surface.
- 1097-1101 Long obsidian blades - material from Iceland. ✓
- 1102 Assorted cones.
- 1103 Core and blades of obsidian using indirect percussion with clamp.
- 1104-1105 Obsidian core preform.
- 1106 Indirect percussion - core and blades. ✓
- 1107 Obsidian core using direct percussion. ✓
- 1108 Jasper core - Northern Nevada. Method is direct percussion.
- 1109 Biconical obsidian core. Method is direct percussion.
- 1110 Silt stone core - rectangular shape. Method indirect percussion.
- 1111 Material cryptocrystalline chalcedonic material - Northern Nevada. Method ~~indirect~~ direct percussion.
- 1112-13 Material HellGap quartzite - two cores and blades - method indirect percussion.
- 1114 Material Jasper - core made by use of indirect percussion. Unprepared platform surface.
- 1115-16 Two cores and blades. material Battle Mountain chalcedonic material. One exhausted core.
- 1117 Exhausted core and blades. material yellow jasper - Battle Mountain Nevada.
- 1118-27 Experimental studies in ~~obsidian~~ obsidian cores - (will describe individually later). ✓
- 1128 Example of core end snipping. Material glass.

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- 1129-32 Three cores of obsidian - Method direct percussion.
- 1133 Material undetermined. During heat treating the material became courser and more granular after treatment than the original texture. Notice aboriginal flaking prior to heat treatment.
- 1134 Obsidian flakes of the Chapeau de Gendarme.
- 1135 Material poverty point - Method indirect percussion.
- 1136 Tabular core used to produce thick blades.
- 1137 Core. Material from Battle Mtn. - Indirect Percussion.
- 1138 Core and blades - Obsidian - Using indirect percussion by punch technique.
- 1139 Polyhedral core - Material from Battle Mtn. - Method pressure flaking.
- 1140 Core and blades removed by pressure showing repeated end snapping of the distal end of the core.
- 1141 Glass blades removed from Polyhedral core.
- 1142 Assorted obsidian and Glass blades removed from polyhedral core.
- 1143 Microblades and core - Material Battle Mtn. Nevada.
- 1144 Microblade core. Material ~~Battle~~ Glass. Method - Pressure.
- 1145 Microblades and core - Material Battle Mtn. Nevada. Method - pressure.
- 1146 Microblades and core - Material Battle Mtn. Nevada. Method - pressure.
- 1147 Micro core & blades. Material obsidian - Method - pressure. *real tiny with blades.*
- 1148 Micro core & blades. Material obsidian - Method - pressure. *tabular with blades.*
- 1149 Bifacial tool broken from end shock - method direct percussion. Material - obsidian.
- 1150 Bifacial artifact broken by use of billet technique in thinning - Material altered - Battle Mtn., Nevada. Altered by thermal treatment. White Jasper.
- 1151 Obsidian bifacial artifact broken during thinning technique.
- 1152 Dischoidal bifacial artifact broken during thinning by use of Indirect Percussion.
- 1153 Bifacial artifact broken by use of Indirect Percussion caused by Internal strains in the material.
- 1154 *SILICIFIED*
Solicified limestone broken during manufacture by use of direct percussion. Intensity of blow too severe.
- 1155 Solicified limestone - the expected results using material of this texture cannot result in uniformity of flaking.
- 1156 Core tool made by direct percussion from quartzite cobble. Also observe quality of material.
- 1157 Series of uniform obsidian blades removed from a polyhedral core.

Co. 30.12.1.2