The Artifacts

Fig. 14a: Material, glass. Tabular piece with right angle edges removed from one side to permit seating of free-hand pressure tool. Dimensions: 12.9 x 4.3 x 1.0 cms.

Fig. 14b: Material, glass. First stage of pressure retouch to remove surface and make a semi-lenticular section and provide a surface more condusive to receive a more refined pressure flaking. Dimensions: 13.2 x 3.3 x 0.8 cms.

Fig. 14c: Material, glass. Preform retouched from both sides. Technique of applying pressure diagonally toward the worker. Base has been prepared and tip beveled. Bevels are made in opposite directions. Platform is yet to be prepared.

Fig. 14d: Edge view of Fig. 14c.

Fig. 14e: Demonstrates a type of retouch flaking which feathers out and terminates at the median line. Made by applying pressure at almost right angles to the artifact. Transverse section is diamond shaped, but with sufficient flatness to allow the channel flake to be contained without being excessively narrow. Dimensions: 9.6 x 2.2 x 0.8 cms.

Fig. 14f: Diagonal pressure retouch from only one edge. Technique is to apply the direct pressure away from the worker creating a double convex transverse section. Well suited for channel flake removal. Dimensions: 10.1 x 2.1 x 0.8 cms.

Fig. 14g: Feathered pressure retouch with a high median ridge from the base to the tip. Made by pressing toward the worker. This style of retouch will result in a narrow channel flake and a thick artifact. Dimensions: 12.6 x 1.9 x 0.8 cms.

Fig. 15a-e: Material, White Jasper from Battle Mountain, Nevada. Showing flakes to be preformed removed from a core. Dimensions: 9.4 x 6.7 x 1.7 cms.

Fig. 15f: Percussion preform. Dimensions: 8.8 x 4.3 x 1.1 cms.

Fig. 15g: Material, Oregon pitchstone. Secondary pressure retouched preform. Pressure applied away from worker. Dimensions: 7.3 x 2.9 x 0.5 cms.

Fig. 15h: Material, Obsidian from Glass Butte, Oregon. Secondary pressure retouch preform flaked from both sides. Dimensions: 10.5 x 3.8 x 0.5 cms.

Fig. 16a: Material, Black Jasper. Final retouched edge still showing secondary pressure retouch with platform and tip prepared. Dimensions: 7.0 x 2.9 x 0.9 cms.

Fig. 16b-c: Material, Gran Pressigny flint. Donated by Dr. Jacques Tixier, National Museum, Paris, France. Indirect percussion with clamp and anvil. Showing removal of first channel flake from artifact. Illustrates feathering of channel flake and reveals lack of undulations when a good quality flint is used. Dimensions b: 6.5 x 2.7 x 0.6 cms. c: 6.1 x 2.0 x 0.3 cms.

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Fig. 16d-e: Material, Glass. Indirect percussion with clamp and anvil. Artifact showing channel flake scar and removed flake. Notice undulations. Dimensions d: 6.6 X 2.1 X 0.5 cms. e: 5.5 X 1.6 X 0.3 cms.

Fig. 16f-g: Material, Flint from Harrison County, Indiana. Finished point and removed channel flake. Artifact and channel flake are narrow because of high ridge. Dimensions f: 4.5 X 1.2 X 0.4 cms. g: 4.2 X 0.6 X 0.1 cms.

Fig. 16h-j: Pressure fluting with clamp and anvil. Showing both faces of the completed artifact. Fig. 16h to illustrate retouching after fluting flake was removed. Dimensions h: 4.3 X 2.4 X 0.6 cms. i: 4.2 X 2.2 X 0.6 cms. j: 3.2 X 1.8 X 0.2 cms.

Fig. 17a-b: Material, Jasper. Fluted by pressure with clamp and anvil. Illustration of step-fracture. Dimensions a: 6.0 X 2.2 X 0.5 cms. b: 2.4 X 1.5 X 0.1 cms.

Fig. 17c: Material, Glass. Types of pressure fluting with the clamp and anvil help. Dimensions: 8.5 X 2.7 X 0.9 cms.

Fig. 17d: Material, Obsidian. Types of pressure fluting with the clamp and anvil help. Dimensions: 7.8 X 2.7 X 0.9 cms.

Fig. 17e: Material, Igaumbrite. Types of pressure fluting with the clamp and anvil help. Dimensions: 7.7 X 2.9 X 1.8 cms.

Fig. 17f: Material, Obsidian. Types of pressure fluting with the clamp and anvil help. Dimensions: 8.8 X 3.1 X 0.8 cms.

Fig. 17g-h: Material, Black Jasper from West Virginia. Showing diagonal flakes at base to remove ridges left by bulbs of pressure. Dimensions g: 7.3 X 2.7 X 0.8 cms. h: 5.4 X 1.6 X 0.3 cms.

Fig. 18a-b: Material, White Jasper from Battle Mountain, Nevada. Indirect percussion with clamp and anvil. One channel flake shows the dissipation of force. Dimensions a: 4.8 X 2.5 X 0.5 cms. b: 4.1 X 1.3 X 0.3 cms.

Fig. 18c-d: Material, White Jasper from Battle Mountain, Nevada. Indirect percussion with clamp and anvil. Shows termination of channel flake. Dimensions c: 6.6 X 3.1 X 0.8 cms. d: 5.7 X 1.5 X 0.4 cms.

Fig. 18e-f: Material, Fine-grained basalt. Indirect percussion with clamp and anvil. Notice lack of undulations because of the type of material. Dimensions e: 6.0 X 1.7 X 1.0 cms. f: 5.5 X 1.4 X 0.5 cms.

Fig. 19a-b: Material, Obsidian. Pressure with clamp and anvil. Shows termination of channel flake removed from an irregular surface. Dimensions a: 4.7 X 2.4 X 0.5 cms b: 3.2 X 1.5 X 0.4 cms.

Fig. 19c-d: Material, Flint from Harrison County, Indiana. Pressure with clamp and anvil. Showing the constricting and expanding of channel flake due to high and low areas on the face of the preform. Dimensions: c: 7.2 X 2.6 X 0.9 cms. d: 6.7 X 1.5 X 0.3 cms.

Fig. 19e-f: Material, Quartzite from Hellgap, Wyoming. Courtesy of Dr. Cynthia-Irwin-Williams. Example of indirect percussion using clamp and anvil. Dimensions e: 4.2 X 2.3 X 0.6 cms. f: 3.2 X 1.3 X 0.3 cms.

Fig. 20a: Material, Obsidian. Pressure with clamp and anvil. Showing channel flake not properly centered because pressure was not applied in line with the tip of the point. Dimensions: 6.3 X 2.7 X 1.6 cms.

Fig. 20b: Material, Obsidian. Pressure with clamp and anvil. Showing the short termination of the flake due to the application of too much outward pressure. Dimensions: 6.0 X 2.1 X 0.6 cms.

Fig. 20c: Material, Jasper. Pressure with clamp and anvil. Showing main flute off-center and second smaller fluting flake on the same face in order to thin the point. Dimensions: 4.4 X 2.6 X 0.6 cms.

Fig. 20d: Material, Obsidian. Pressure with clamp and anvil. Showing very thin point with good termination. Dimensions: 4.0 X 2.3 X 0.5 cms.

Fig. 20e-k: Material, Varieties of chalcedony. Indirect percussion with clamp and anvil. Good example of replicating the Lindenmeier Folsom. Dimensions e: 3.8 X 2.0 X 0.4 cms. f: 3.3 X 1 X 0.2 cms. g: 3.8 X 2.0 X 0.5 cms. k: 3.4 X 1.4 X 0.3 cms.

Fig. 21a-c: Material, Obsidian. Direct freehand percussion without tip support. Dimensions a: 8.5 X 2.4 X 1.1 cms. b: 5.7 X 1.5 X 0.5 cms. c: 10.1 X 4.1 X 1.2 cms.

Fig. 21d-g: Material, Flint and obsidian. Freehand percussion with unsupported tip. Example of removal of the distal end. Dimensions d: 8.5 X 3.2 X 1.1 cms. e: 4.0 X 3.1 X 0.7 cms. f: 8.3 X 1.8 X 1.0 cms. g: 4.1 X 2.7 X 0.7 cms.

Fig. 21h-i: Material, Glass. Direct free-hand percussion with tip support. Intensity of blow was reduced to prevent end snipping. Dimensions h: 6.3 X 2.5 X 0.7 cms. i: 2.5 X 2.3 X 0.3 cms.

Fig. 21j-k: Material, Flint from Harrison County, Indiana. Direct free-hand percussion with tip support. Intensity of blow was reduced to prevent end snipping. Dimensions j: 5.7 X 3.5 X 0.8 cms. k: 3.4 X 2.7 X 0.4 cms.

Fig. 22a: Material, Glass. Pressure with clamp and anvil. Shows the type of break when the base is not properly secured in the clamp. Dimensions: 8.1 X 2.1 X 0.6 cms.

Fig. 22b: Material, Glass. Break caused by too much force from clamp. Dimensions: 7.7 X 2.3 X 0.8 cms.

Fig. 22c: Material, White Jasper from Battle Mountain, Nevada. Break caused by insufficient downward pressure exerted by the clamp on the anvil. Dimensions: 5.9 X 2.4 X 0.8 cms.

Fig. 22d-f: Material, Glass and obsidian. Breaks caused by the collapse of platform. Dimensions d: 3.1 X 2.0 X 0.4 cms. e: 3.1 X 0.9 X 0.3 cms. f: 3.3 X 1.9 X 0.4 cms.

Fig. 22g-j: Material, Glass. Pressure with clamp and anvil. Breaks caused by improper support in clamp. The force lines show the force starting in the middle of the artifact and moving towards the base and tip. Observe the character of the channel flakes. Dimensions g: 10.2 X 2.8 X 0.8 cms. h: 5.5 X 2.5 X 0.4 cms. i: 8.6 X 2.3 X 0.8 cms. j: 4.6 X 1.7 X 0.4 cms.

Fig. 23a-j: Material, Glass and obsidian. Examples of end-snipping because of the lack of tip support. Pressure with clamp and anvil. Dimensions a: 3.4 X 1.7 X 0.6 cms. b: 3.1 X 1.9 X 0.5 cms. c: 2.9 X 1.3 X 0.3 cms. d: 2.7 X 1.6 X 0.5 cms. e: 4.0 X 1.5 X 0.4 cms. f: 3.0 X 2.0 X 0.5 cms. g: 2.0 X 1.9 X 0.5 cms. h: 3.6 X 1.0 X 0.2 cms. i: 4.2 X 2.3 X 0.6 cms. j: 1.8 X 1.8 X 0.5 cms.

Fig. 23k-l: Material, Glass. Indirect percussion with rest. The angle of placing the intermediate tool was not correct causing the channel flakes to be short. Dimensions k: 6.0 x 2.2 x 0.7cms. l: 3.0 x 1.5 x 0.4cms.

Fig. 24a: Material, Obsidian. Hand-held pressure fluting. El Inga type of point. Dimensions: 5.7 x 2.8 x 0.7cms.

Fig. 24b: Material, Glass. Same as above to show basal thinning. Dimensions: 5.0 x 1.9 x 0.5cms.

Fig. 24c: Material, Obsidian. Pressure fluting with clamp and anvil. Shows compression of flake because a thrust was used on the chest crutch in order to get sufficient pressure. Dimensions: 10.1 x 4.3 x 1.0cms.