



Descriptive Essay

Artifacts, Features, and Ecofacts Of The 21st Century

In archeological excavations, there are three main components and these are the artifacts, features, and ecofacts. These three components are instrumental when describing the results of the works of the anthropologists, especially those who decide to go to the field to collect first-hand information that has never been documented in previous records found in archives. Artifacts by description refer to objects that are made and used by people within a given historical period. Features, on the other hand, can be described as non-portable artifacts and this may include things like soil stains indicating the storage pits, garbage dumps, and structures along with fences that were once in existence, while ecofacts are the natural remains like the plant and animal remains that can help in understanding the diet and the subsistence pattern of a given period (Greene, & Moore, 2010).

However, when the future anthropologists decide to carry out archeological excavations in the field, it is certain that they will come across the various artifacts, features, and ecofacts. For instance, when it comes to artifacts which have been previously described as objects that are made and used by people within a given period, the future anthropologists in reference to the 21st century will come across some form of technological devices which must be having some sort of complex interior. This would imply to the anthropologists that this generation was characterized by a high degree of civilization, and was highly educated to the extent that they were capable of making such elaborate technological devices (Pearsall, 2008). It can, therefore, be concluded that people during this time period in subject were literate.

On the other hand, when it comes to features; which are non-portable artifacts as highlighted above, the archeologists in the process of their excavation will come across things like mysterious wooden poles with wires joining them at intervals. The interconnection between the poles by a wire is an indicator that something might have been passing through it. The conclusion arrived at, in such a scenario is that the wooden poles along with the wires were used for communication purposes between people and that the radio waves passed through them. Apart from that, the poles were used to hold electrical power, transferring it from one location or one building to the other. Such an evidence of the poles with the wires will thus indicate that the people of the 21st century had scientific abilities, and that communication was important to them.

Last but not least, when it comes to the other archeological element which is the ectofact; representing remains from plants and animals. The archeologists in the course of their excavations will find some animal faeces, indicating that there was the existence of other life besides people (White, 2008). For instance, when the archeologists come across faeces of birds such as Blue Jey or North Cardinal, the inference, in this case, will be that birds were common during the period in subject. Apart from the animal remains, the archeologists will also come across flower seeds such as the pansy seeds. This will indicate that such flowers were common around buildings during the period in subject.

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