

# Archaeology Of Vacant Lot In Elkhart, Indiana

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Anthropology is known as the discipline of humankind. It examines all aspects of culture and society. These studies comprise tools, traditions, techniques, language, values, beliefs, and the effect of humans on the rest of human beings. Archaeologies study the past and the present of the human. Archaeologists study the past by examining artifacts, and most of these objects are obtained from sites where earlier civilizations disposed of materials. Tools and bones are found where the earliest hunting groups have disposed of their waste materials; tax returns have been established with pots with studies of discard locations (Bernache, 7). The site has the ability to tell much regarding ancient civilizations and man today. Certainly, we are supposed to be looking at the outline in several great yet now fallen civilizations, which started with abundant assets followed by population growth and over-consumption with defective or lack of communications in order to manage populations with high consumption that leads to the collapse of many societies.

The study seeks to study in Elkhart, Indiana, as the site to conduct this project. A location is a place that is filled with slimy water. Old maps show the site had a pond with a stream outlet and major transportation and communication routes during the prehistory. Notably, there are prehistoric human habitation sites that surround this place (Hodder 9). The study used modern technological devices such as GPS and the Global Positioning System, among others, to aid this research. These devices are computerized methods of showing various features in the maps, which can be covered to illustrate the connections with the natural as well as cultural features over time. The site is grassy, woody, marshy, and paved. The surface visibility is bright/dim and overgrown.

I have also collected significant lessons from the site. The hazardous waste collection was found to be a highly exposed household hazardous waste gathering campaign; the level of disposal of hazardous waste materials did not decrease, and it increased. The real quantity in the trash was paper, construction waste, textbook receipts, sachets of liquids, as well as several non-biodegradable and biodegradable (Lewis, Jermain, and Kilgore 7). I studied the contents of the residents' waste to examine patterns of artifact evolution and consumption. Quantitative data from the site was analyzed, including data concerning residents who are believed to own them. Moreover, the results have shown that the data individuals freely volunteered on their consumption behavior did not constantly match with the contents obtained from their waste materials on the site (Bernache, 1994). For instance, the consumption of alcohol was established to be extensively greater in reality compared to the completed questionnaires submitted by the individual studied. Such findings have decorated the disparity between people's self-reported and definite behaviors. Moreover, such revelations cast doubt on the consistency of the chronological documentation when applied to the sites of archaeology in general and follow an approach that stresses the settlement of scientific

analysis. A popular conception was that disposable diapers, fast food wrapping, and plastic grocery luggage were especially accountable for the straining of our site, which I conducted research on (Hodder 19). To archaeologists, contemporary garbage remains a gold mine of data regarding artifacts. No single society on the surface of the earth had ever disposed of such rich repudiate, a lot of its packaging that identified the content materials it once seized by brand, form, cost, ingredients, and quantity, among others.

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Over the years, there have been thoughts concerning the performance the scientists may find out when they are to examine the refuse of society (Lewis, Jermain, and Kilgore 7). While frequently humorous, speculations are based on a grave rationale. If archaeologists can study vital information on extinct societies from outlines within an ancient site, then they should be able to learn vital information on current societies from the outline in the fresh compost. Further, the portions of various ceramics, the cracked stone apparatuses, and cut bones of the animals that traditional archaeologists excavate from old refuse to provide an unexpectedly detailed viewpoint of past ways of life (Bernache, 14). The data from the site was designed to test and record the pickups of fresh garbage from different households. However, this discovery cannot be categorized as a great revelation. Since the information is considered to be common among various behavioral scientists, every method depends on the correctness of responses that the individuals offer to interviewers or rather on the survey's experience from challenges of informer biases.

People sometimes use the site as a garbage dump. This is evidenced by the packaging materials and bottles, among other things. There is a need to remove the garage and preserve a clean environment around the place. In the next ten years, the place would become dirty and stinking, which would affect the health of the people living there. A number of individuals have presumed that materials that are organic in nature, like newspapers, are simply biodegraded within the site. Data shows that a considerable amount of raw organic materials, such as food and yard waste, are biodegraded. The environment should be protected, and the recycling of waste materials is vital for a healthy environment.

## Works Cited

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The map showing Elkhart, Indiana

