GUIDE

to the identification of certain

AMERICAN INDIAN PROJECTILE POINTS

ROBERT E. BELL

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I am indebted to the Faculty Research Committee and the Department of Anthropology at the University of Oklahoma for funds to employ artists in the preparation of the drawings. Since the drawings are such an important part of the Guide, this becomes a considerable contribution, indeed, and I am thankful for this continued support.

The drawings are the product of several individual artists who have worked on them intermittently during the last two years. Mr. Max Hibshman and Miss Mary Fenton prepared most of the plates. Several of the drawings were prepared by Mr. Ben Williams during the last year, and a small number of individual drawings were completed by myself when an artist was not available.

Many of the types illustrated herein were initially described by Dee Ann Suhm and Alex Krieger from specimens found in Texas. Dr. Tom N. Campbell of the Department of Anthropology at the University of Texas has devoted much time to the sorting out and mailing of specimens representative of these types. Moreover, the type collections at the University of Texas were made available to me, and in consultation with Dr. Campbell, E. Mott Davis, Edward Jelks, Lathel Duffield and other members of the staff, I personally selected a number of specimens for illustrations.

For most of the Tennessee Valley types I am indebted to Tom M. N. Lewis of the Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee at Knoxville. Mr. Lewis not only furnished me with specimens, photographs or special drawings prepared by Madeline Kneberg, but he supplied the data and information on several types. The descriptive information for Benton, Big Sandy, Ledbetter, LeCroy, Hamilton, Greenbrier, Frazier and Cumberland types was prepared and supplied by Tom M. N. Lewis.

Mr. James W. Cambron of Decatur, Alabama has furnished a number of specimens and descriptive information for types found in his locality. He has also drawn upon members of the Alabama Archaeological Society for help in obtaining typical examples of various types and took the responsibility of mailing them to me at Norman. Through his help and that of other local society members, I have been able to include some types found in that section of the United States.

I also wish to thank Dr. William A. Ritchie and the New York State Museum for sending specimens of types from New York state. Dr. Ritchie is now in the process of preparing descriptive accounts of types found in the New York state area, so ultimately more data will be available for that region.

Dr. Stanley G. Copeland of Columbus, Ohio, has supplied from his personal collection numerous examples of types found in the Ohio Valley and eastern United States.

Dr. Clarence H. Webb of Shreveport, Louisiana has furnished actual specimens and descriptive information on several types found in Louisiana. As some of these types have not been described elsewhere, I am especially pleased to be able to include them here.

Mr. J. C. Grindell of St. Louis, Missouri, furnished, from his private collection, a number of fine examples of types found in Missouri. Since many of his specimens had to be removed from mounted frames, I especially appreciate the inconvenience of complying with my request for type examples.

A number of other individuals have furnished specimens for illustration, and I wish to thank each of the following persons for his help in selecting and loaning personal items for my study:

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C. E. Hannum, Ardmore, Oklahoma
R. K. Harris, Dallas, Texas
J. K. Long, III, Greenville, Kentucky
James B. Mayfield, Norman, Oklahoma
Gregory Perino, Tulsa, Oklahoma
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H. L. Shorter, Dallas, Texas
J. R. Whitaker, Norman, Oklahoma

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S. F. Borhegyi, Milwaukee Public Museum, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
T. J. Breeding, Madill, Oklahoma
Elmer Craft, Eldorado, Oklahoma
Don Dickson, Gentry, Arkansas
H. M. Gregory, Muskogee, Oklahoma
Mrs. W. G. Henneke, Anadarko, Oklahoma
Robert B. Hill, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Sherman P. Lawton, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma
Clarence Martin, Tulsa, Oklahoma
William Mayer-Oakes, University of Oklahoma, Norman, Oklahoma
H. R. McPherson, Fayetteville, Arkansas
Terry Nowka, Hydro, Oklahoma
Elizabeth Pillaert, Baytown, Texas
Max Ray, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Charles Robertson, Tulsa, Oklahoma
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E. E. Sibert, DeQueen, Arkansas
Charlie Steen, National Park Service, Santa Fe, New Mexico
Marvin Tong, Museum of the Great Plains, Lawton, Oklahoma
H. M. Wormington, Denver Museum, Denver, Colorado

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Mr. Leslie H. Butts of Oklahoma City, our printer, merits recognition for his help in matters regarding publication and preparation of the manuscript.

I also wish to acknowledge a debt to my wife, Virginia, who has spent many hours in going over the manuscript to rectify errors or clarify the text.

Robert E. Bell
Department of Anthropology
University of Oklahoma
Norman, Oklahoma

September 24, 1960

INTRODUCTION

This Bulletin, Special Bulletin No. 2, is a continuation of the Guide to the Identification of Certain American Indian Projectile Points published by the Oklahoma Anthropological Society in December, 1958. Information and pen drawings are presented for 50 projectile point types that have been recognized in the United States. This makes one hundred point types that have been included in the Special Bulletins, but it does not include all that have been recognized or identified throughout the literature. There are perhaps somewhere between 150 and 200 point types that have been named at this time. I am gathering data and specimens of other types constantly, and hope to eventually assemble Special Bulletin No. 3.

The types which are included herein were not selected from the total number of named types because they are believed to be more important or better known. They are included only because it has been possible for me to obtain descriptive information and typical specimens for illustration. It is not always easy to obtain typical examples of specific types, especially those not represented in the University of Oklahoma collections or other collections with which I am familiar.

The illustrations are presented in approximate actual size. I have attempted to select typical examples for each type and to pick specimens which were characteristic rather than to include a wide range of variation. I have also indicated one or more specimens which represent an ideal or classic example.

It should be understood that this represents only a guide to aid in identification. It does not replace experience acquired in seeing and examining actual identified specimens. Although the descriptive material and the drawings will serve as a guide, one should take every opportunity to study any original specimens that have been properly identified.

The descriptive information which goes along with each plate gives important data necessary to identify each type. It includes information on the type name, a description of the type, the distribution, estimated age and cultural affiliation, remarks and source of plate illustrations. Additional data can be obtained from the references included in the bibliography.

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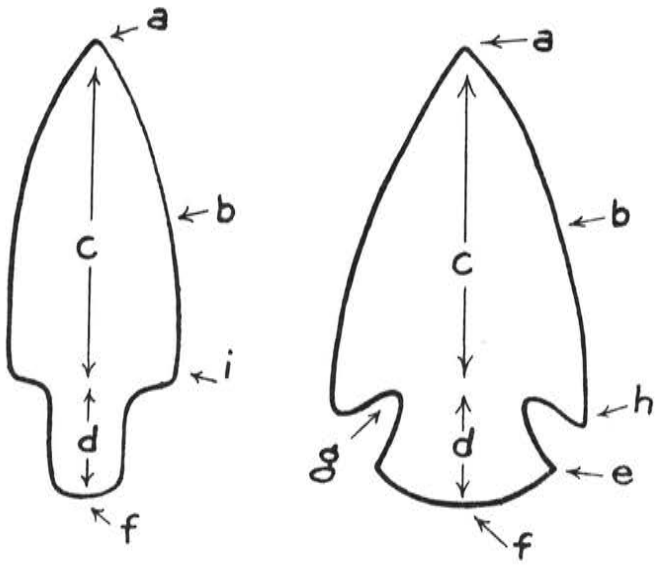


a) the point or tip
b) the edge
c) the face, body or blade
d) the stem
e) the tang
f) the base
g) the notch
h) the barb
i) the shoulder

STANDARD PROJECTILE POINT TERMINOLOGY

ALBERTA POINTS

The name Alberta point has been suggested by M. Wormington (1957, p. 134) for a distinctive type found in Alberta, Canada.

Description

The Alberta point is a medium or large dart point characterized by a wide rectangular stem, gently convex base, and small shoulders. The type resembles the Scottsbluff type but differs in a number of respects. Wormington (1957, p. 134) in contrasting the Alberta point to Scottsbluff notes that the Alberta points "are larger, the stem is longer, the base is slightly convex, and the tip is somewhat blunted."

Distribution

The distribution of the Alberta type is not well known at this time. Wormington (1957, p. 134) reports examples from Alberta and Saskatchewan, Canada.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Alberta point is found on sites associated with specimens of the Cody complex, including the Scottsbluff type. It is apparently related to the Scottsbluff type or is a northern variant of the type.

A suggested date would be around 7000 B. C. to 5000 B. C.

Remarks

Specimen A is a fine example of the type.

Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were made from photographs illustrated in Wormington (1957, pp. 133 and 135). The following information on each point is available:

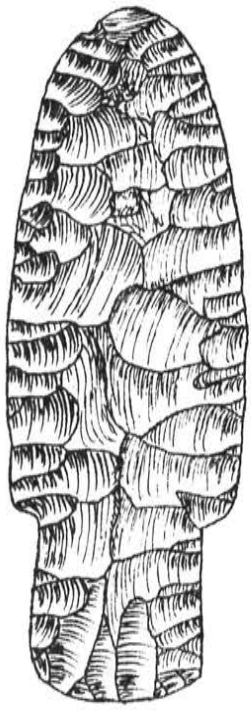
A - James MacGregor collection, Edmonton, Canada. Wormington, 1957, p. 135, No. 1.

B - Hugh Bower collection, Red Deer, Canada. Wormington, 1957, p. 135, No. 2.

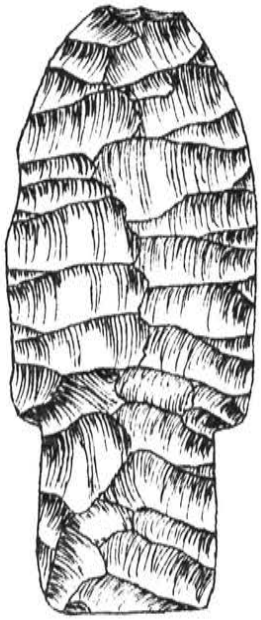
C - E. L. Smith collection. Wormington, 1957, p. 135, No. 3.

D - Russell A. Johnston collection, Cereal, Alberta, Canada. Wormington, 1957, p. 133, No. 5.

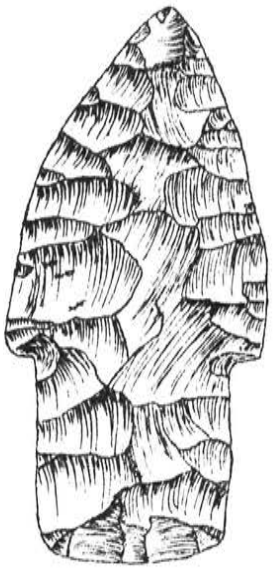
ALBERTA



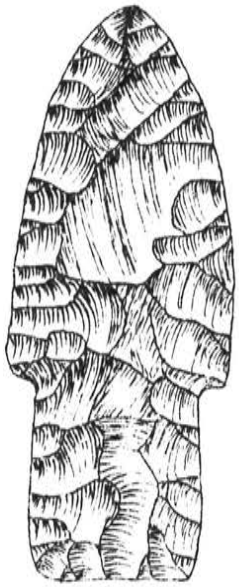
A



B



C



D

Plate 1

ASHTABULA POINTS

The term Ashtabula has been used for a number of years for a distinctive dart point found throughout the upper Ohio valley. Among collectors in the region, it is also commonly called a "bottle-neck" point. The origin of the term is not clear although it is probably derived from Ashtabula County, Ohio, where numerous examples have been found.

Description

The Ashtabula point is a medium to large sized dart or spear point characterized by the distinctive stem. The blade is triangular in shape, usually straight or slightly convex. The stem expands toward the base, and the identifying feature is the gradual graceful curve of the stem edges, extending from the shoulder toward the base of the point. The base is straight, convex or, occasionally, concave.

The length varies from about 2½ inches to 6 inches with examples between 4 or 5 inches being most characteristic. The blade is rather broad and some examples are relatively wide in comparison with their length. Throughout the Ohio area, specimens are often made from the colorful flints from Flint Ridge near Brownsville, Ohio.

Distribution

The Ashtabula point distribution is poorly known although it is present in Ohio, New York and Pennsylvania, apparently centering in the region to the east and south of Lake Erie.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The age and cultural affiliation of the Ashtabula type is not clear although Wm. Mayer-Oakes (1955, p. 38) suggests an association with Early Woodland cultures. This would indicate a date ranging from roughly 1500 B. C. to 500 B. C.

Remarks

Specimen D represents a choice example of this type.

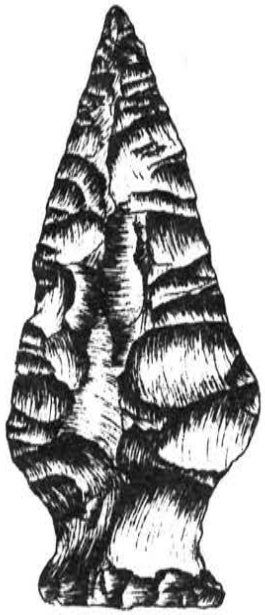
Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were made from actual specimens from the S. G. Copeland collection of Columbus, Ohio. The localities where found are as follows:

A - Fayette County, Ohio
B - Licking County, Ohio
C - Franklin County, Ohio
D - Wayne County, Ohio
E - Wayne County, Ohio
F - Ashland County, Ohio

ASHTABULA

A



B

C

D

E

F

Plate 2

BENTON POINTS

The Benton point has been named by Madeline Kneberg (1956, pp. 25-26) from types found in Benton County, Tennessee.

Description

The Benton point is a medium to large spearpoint characterized by beveling on all edges of the stem. This narrow, steep bevel usually results in an incurved outline of the base and sides of the stem. Tangs or ears on the basal corners of the stem are often quite distinct, as in Figure E. When the blade is thick, the edges show a bevel similar to that of the stem as in Figure C and D. Thin blades, especially large ones, often have oblique parallel flaking as in Figure B. The stem is usually broad and the shoulders small.

Kneberg (1956, pp. 25-26) describes the Benton type as follows: "Basic shape is trianguloid with excurvate side edges, and incurvate base. The blade is flat and thin, and occasionally shows parallel oblique chipping; pressure chipping retouch is present. The stem is straight, or very slightly incurvate, and rather broad; it is often carefully retouched with a definite bevel on all edges. The shoulders of the blade are narrow, and rarely show any tendency to be barbed. Size ranges from medium to large with narrow breadth proportions."

Distribution

The type is found in the Tennessee River valley and in western Tennessee along the Mississippi River.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

This type is from the Middle period of the Archaic and dates from about 3500 B.C. to 1200 B. C.

Remarks

The very long specimens of this type may have been knives; the average specimens, between 3 and 4 inches, however, were dart or spearpoints.

Specimen E is a typical example of the type.

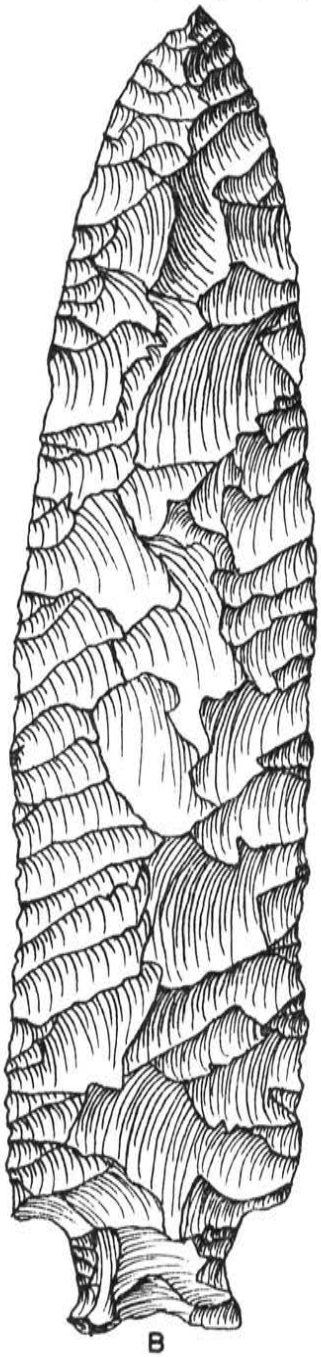
Source of Plate Illustrations

All drawings were made from specimens furnished by Tom M. N. Lewis, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. The site localities or catalog numbers are as follows:

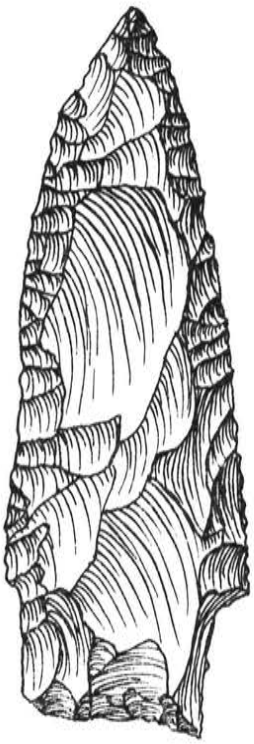
A - Big Sandy site, 1299/25Hy18
B - Kentucky Lake, Humphreys County, Tenn.
C - Hatchie River Bottom, Tenn.
D - Hatchie River Bottom
E - Eva site, 1067/6Bn12
F - Hatchie River Bottom

BENTON

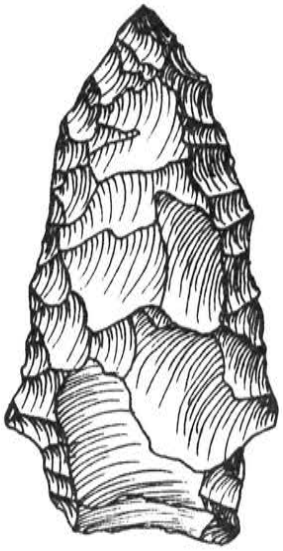
A



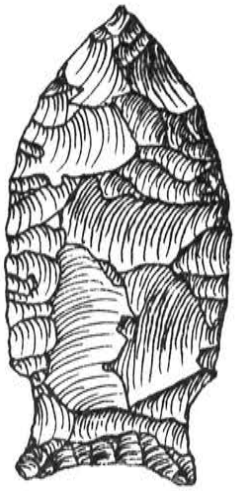
B



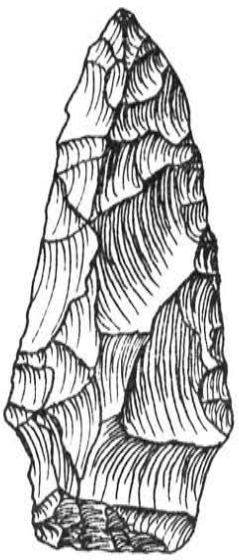
C



D



E



F

Plate 3

BIG SANDY POINTS

The name Big Sandy Side Notched was suggested by Madeline Kneberg (1956, p. 25) for types found at the Big Sandy site in Henry County, Tennessee.

Description

The Big Sandy point is a medium size dart or spearpoint distinguished by side notches and incurved base. The point is thin and flat and well retouched with pressure chipping.

The range in size is from 1 3/4 inches to 3½ inches, with 2½ inches being most typical.

Kneberg (1956, p. 25) describes the type as follows: "The basic shape is triangular, with excurvate side edges and incurvate or straight basal edge. The blade is usually thin and flat, and well retouched with pressure chipping. The notches, which are perpendicular to the long axis of the blade, are usually narrow and short. The base is usually incurvate, either definitely or slightly. The portion of the blade between the notches and the base represents the unmodified basic shape of the blade before the notches were made."

Distribution

This type is found in Western and Central Tennessee, Kentucky, and northern Alabama.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

It is associated with the Archaic culture in the Tennessee Valley region. Although it appears in the Eva phase of 5000 B. C., it is not frequent until the Three Mile phase (3500 to 1200 B. C.). It is present in very minor numbers in the Big Sandy phase, 1200 B. C. up to the beginning of the Christian era.

Remarks

In shape, it resembles the Osceola point, but it is considerably smaller. The typical 2½ inch Big Sandy point is smaller than the minimum size of the Osceola point. Its estimated age is later than that for the Osceola point, and it might be considered as a middle period Archaic variant of the Osceola type.

It is also related to the Frazier point, which is an unnotched blade of the same basic shape, but appears to be somewhat later in time.

The Big Sandy point also is similar to the Black Sand point of Illinois.

Source of Plate Illustrations

The illustrations were made from specimens furnished by T. M. N. Lewis, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. The sites and catalog numbers are as follows:

A - Big Sandy site, 1496/25Hy18
B - Big Sandy site, 1466/25Hy18
C - Eva site, 882/6Bn12
D - Big Sandy site, 800/25Hy18
E - Big Sandy site, 732/25Hy18
F - Frazier site, 435/64Bn59
G - Eva site, 1324/6Bn12
H - Big Sandy site, 139/25Hy18

BIG SANDY

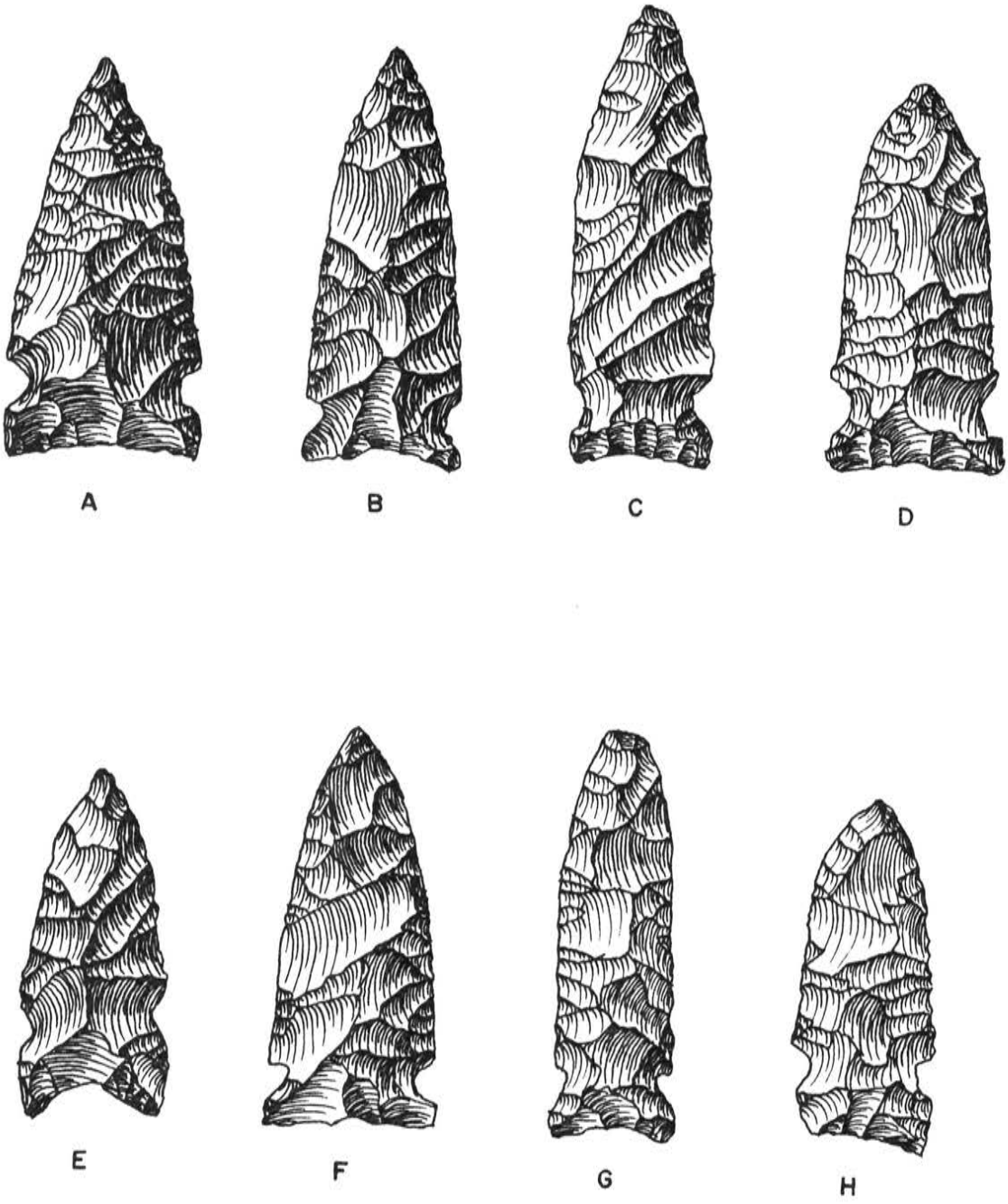


Plate 4

BONHAM POINTS

The Bonham point has been named by Krieger (1946, p. 185) from types found at the Sanders site in northern Texas.

Description

The Bonham point is a small arrowpoint characterized by a small, short rectangular stem. Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 496) describe the type as follows: "Slender triangular blade with edges usually straight but sometimes slightly concave or recurved; occasionally, slightly convex. Shoulders sometimes squared but usually have small barbs. Stem very narrow and parallel-edged. Base straight or slightly convex. Blade edges sometimes finely serrated."

The length ranges from about 3/4 inch to 1 3/4 inches.

Distribution

This type is found in the northern section of Texas, especially along the Red River Valley, and in north-central Texas. It is also found in southern, central and western Oklahoma. A few specimens from Texas have been found as far west as the Pecos River (Suhm and Krieger, 1954, p. 496).

Age and Cultural Affiliation

It is a common point in the Sanders Focus of north Texas. In Oklahoma it occurs occasionally in Washita River sites.

Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 496) assign an age of 800 to 1200 A. D. to the Bonham type.

Remarks

The Bonham point shares some features with the Alba type; the Alba point, however, is usually wider, has a greater recurve to the blade edge, and has a more bulbous shaped stem.

Specimens B and F are good examples of the Bonham type.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Specimens A, C through G, and K were furnished by Tom N. Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. Specimen B is from the Brown site in Grady county, Oklahoma, University of Oklahoma collections at Norman. Specimens H through J, and L through N were furnished by R. K. Harris of Dallas, Texas. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 69
B - Gd-1-1
C - L-1r5
D - 1E-142-12d
E - 284/1E-142-13
F - 8-59-754-o
G - 287/1E-142-38c
H - 19A4-1
I - 392A1
J - 19A4-1
K - 287A/1E-142-421
L - 27A1-20 Hearth 1
M - 19A4-1
N - 19A4-1

BONHAM

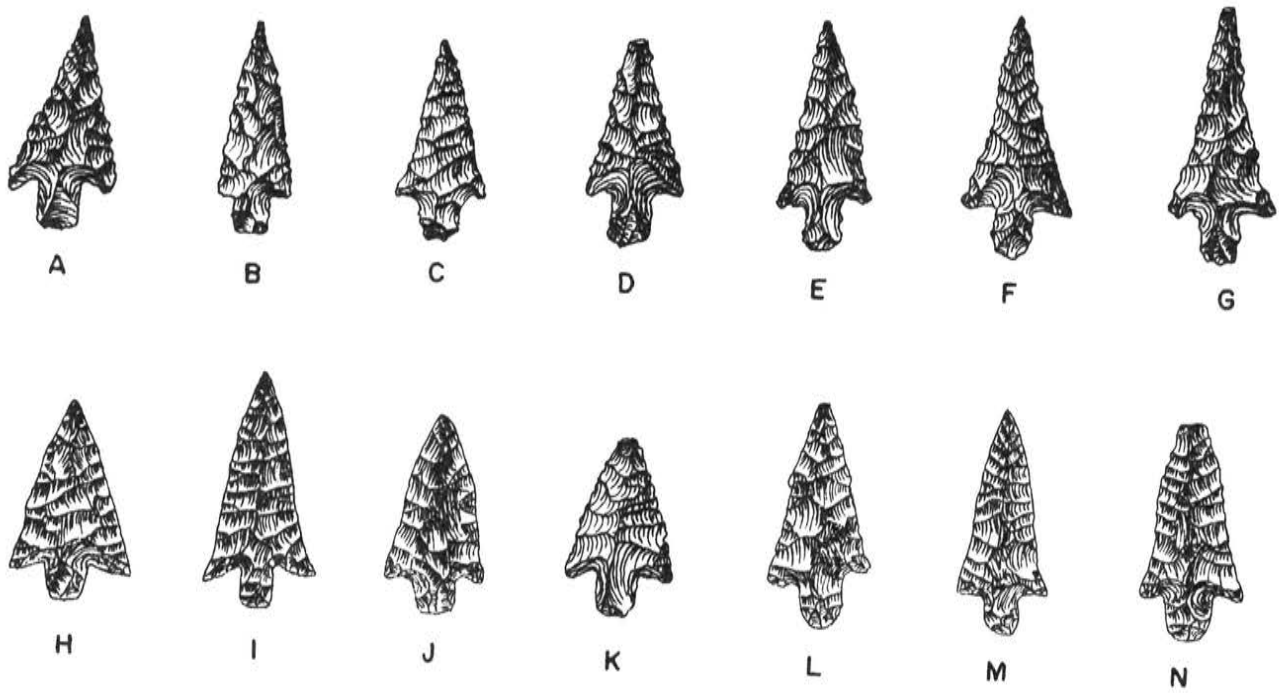


Plate 5

BULVERDE POINTS

The Bulverde point was named by J. Charles Kelly (1947) from types found in Texas. It has been described by Miller and Jelks (1952, p. 176) and by Suhm and Krieger (1954, p.404).

Description

The Bulverde point is a medium to large dart point featuring a rectangular stem and fairly prominent barbs. Miller and Jelks (1952, p. 176) describe it as follows: "This type is distinguished by a straight base, square or slightly contracting stem, pronounced barbed shoulders, and a short, squat, triangular blade."

Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 404) describe the type as follows: "Blade usually triangular with straight to slightly convex edges, but occasionally strongly convex to leaf-shaped. Shoulders sometimes squared but usually have short barbs. In a few cases, barbs extend nearly to base of stem, possibly indicating separate type although barbs of all lengths form a continuous gradation around fairly uniform stem shape. Stem usually rectangular or slightly contracting and characterized by wedge shape: that is, from shoulder area, stem is thinned evenly to very sharp edge at base, with stem edges finely chipped. Base usually straight, may be very slightly concave or convex."

The length ranges from 1 3/4 inches to 4 inches with the average around 2½ inches. The stem width is fairly uniform on all specimens.

Distribution

Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 404) list the type as common throughout central Texas. It is found less commonly in other regions but does occur in parts of Oklahoma and elsewhere.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The type appears in an Archaic context but apparently lasts for a considerable time period. Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 404) suggest dates ranging from 3000 B. C. up to 500 or 1000 A. D.

For Texas, Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 404) consider it "Primarily an Edwards Plateau Aspect type, occurring less frequently in adjoining pre-ceramic complexes from Pecos River Focus to East Texas Aspect and Aransas Focus on coast. Closely related to Carrollton points but lacks stem smoothing of latter type. Occurs in association with pottery in Alto Focus of Gibson Aspect in East Texas.

Remarks

The Bulverde point is similar to the Travis point except for the more prominent shoulders and barbs and the wedge-stem which is lacking in the Travis type (Suhm and Krieger, 1954, p. 404).

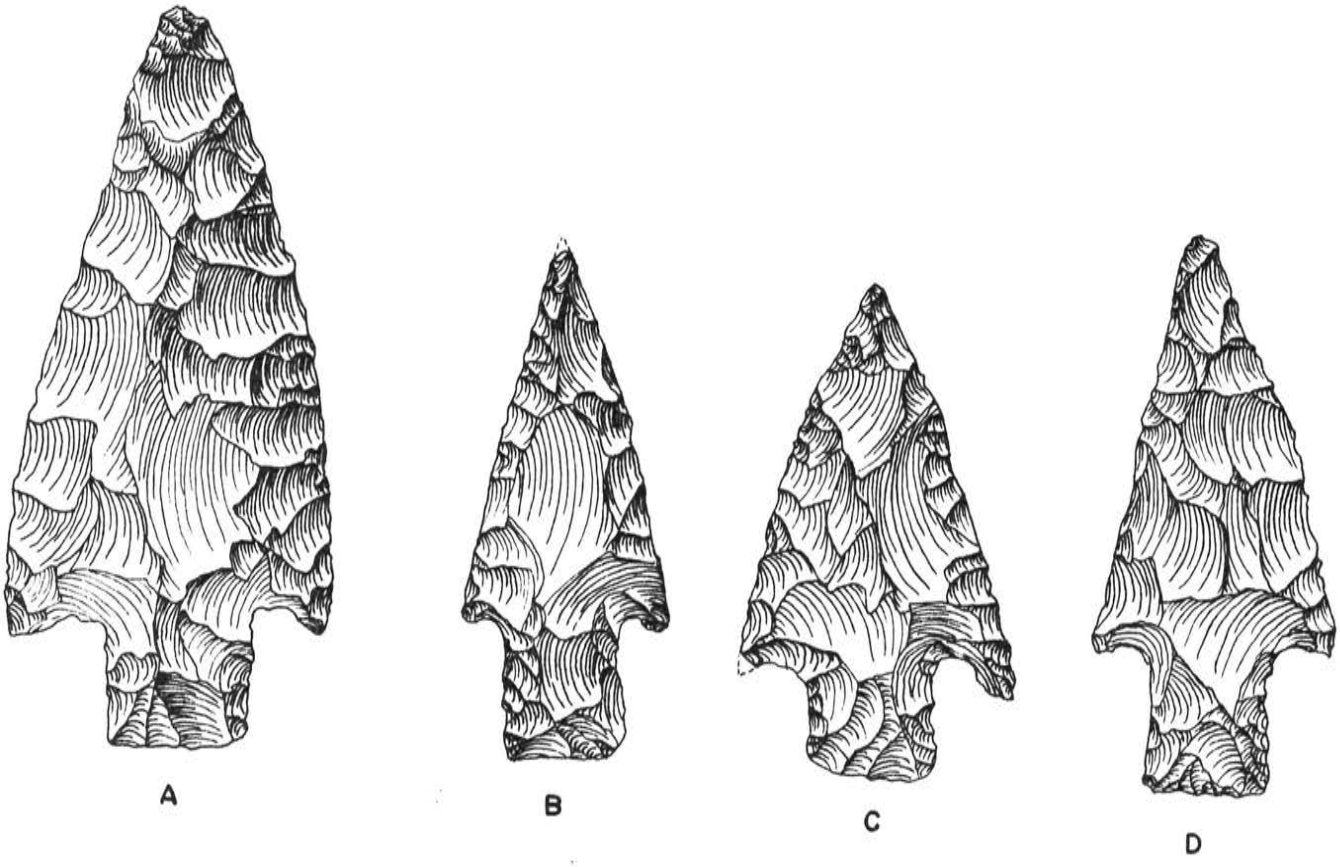
Fine examples are shown in specimens A, D and E.

Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were made from specimens found in Texas and furnished by Tom N. Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 5-6-1954
B - 5-6-2075b
C - 5-6-1745F
D - 5-6-1748c
E - 5-1-261-e
F - 5-6-2075g
G - 5-6-1748F
H - 51D3-2-19/2922

BULVERDE



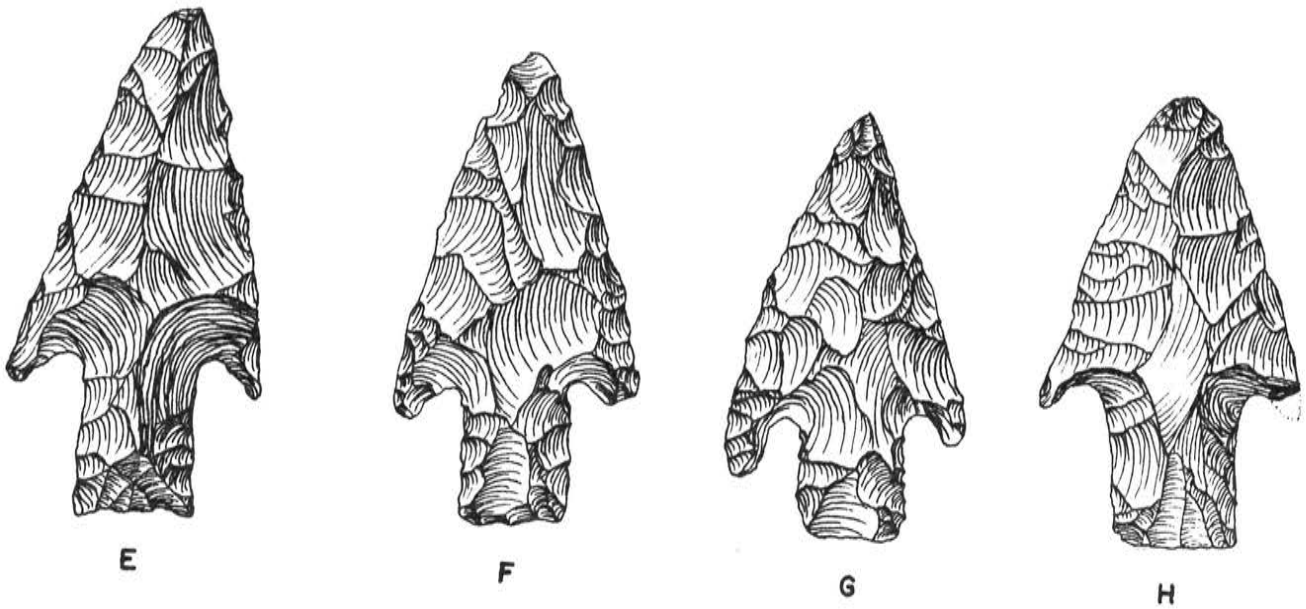


Plate 6

CASTROVILLE POINTS

The Castroville point has been named by J. Charles Kelley (1947) and was described by Miller and Jelks in 1952 (p. 176). Additional information was furnished by Suhm and Krieger in 1954 (p. 408).

Description

Miller and Jelks (1952) describe the Castroville point as follows: "The stem is fairly broad and usually expanding, and the base ranges through varying degrees of convexity. The shoulders are well developed, and pronounced barbs are frequent. The blade is broad with convex edges."

Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 408) furnish the following description: "Large triangular blade with edges often quite straight, but sometimes slightly convex, concave, or recurved. Shoulders occasionally small, but strong barbs common. Barbs grade from long, narrow to massive with tips in line with stem base. In latter cases, artifact probably blocked out first as large triangle with convex base, then notches cut inward from base. One barb often longer than other. Stems very broad and usually expand with rather straight edges; they may also be nearly parallel-edged. Bases straight to convex. The broad stems and general straightness of both stem and blade edges usually form an easily recognized combination."

The length ranges from around 2 to 4 inches with most specimens averaging around 2½ inches. The length of the stem is usually ¼ to 1/3 the total length.

Distribution

The Castroville point is common throughout central Texas, appearing with a decreasing frequency toward the north-central area and the central coast (Suhm and Krieger, 1954). The type is also found in Oklahoma and other sections of the Mississippi Valley.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Suhm and Krieger (1954) suggest an estimated age of from 4000 B. C. to 1000 A.D., or the greater part of this time span, for the Castroville type.

In Texas, it is a major type of the Edwards Plateau Aspect of the Archaic Stage. The type in Oklahoma is apparently associated with the Archaic or non-pottery horizons.

Remarks

Suhm and Krieger (1954) note a similarity to the Williams point; the Castroville type, however, can be distinguished by the greater width and angularity of the stem and the larger barbs. Specimens A and E represent typical examples.

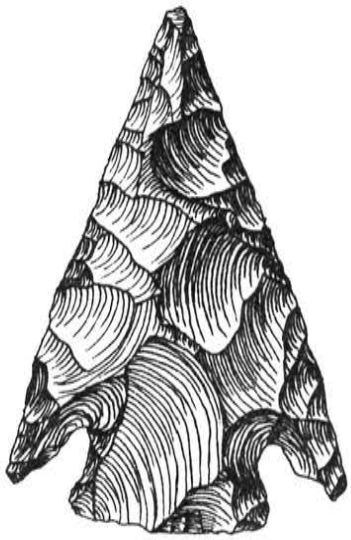
Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were made from Texas specimens furnished by Tom Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The catalog numbers are as follows:

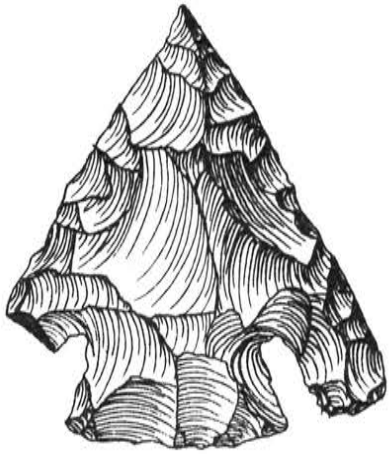
A - 1W-40-42E
B - 4-6-2850-c
C - 5-7-2561-j
D - 5-14-3935-b
E - 5-14-4016-j
F - 1C-33-10h

CASTROVILLE

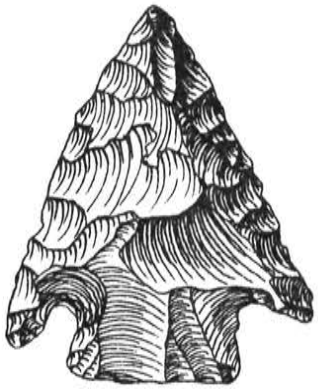
A



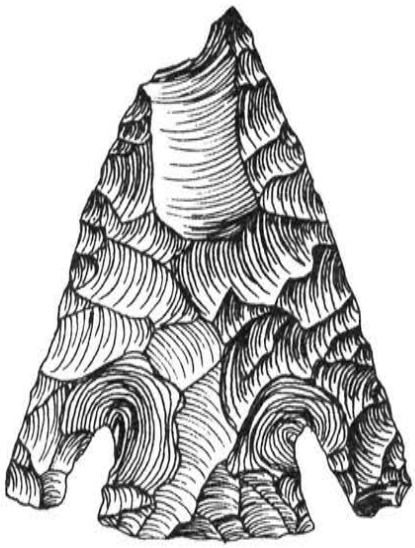
B



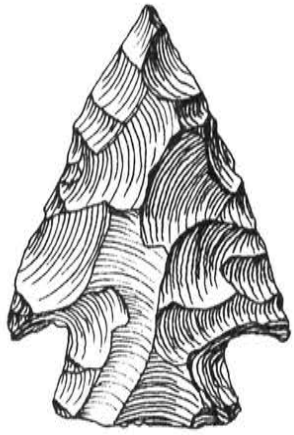
C



D



E



F

Plate 7

CATAHOULA POINTS

The Catahoula point has been named by C. H. Webb from examples found in the vicinity of Catahoula Lake, central Louisiana.

Description

The Catahoula point is an arrowpoint marked by distinctive barbs which produce a relatively broad shoulder area. The type is generally quite wide and flat, with good workmanship, and is perhaps somewhat larger than many other arrowpoint types. The blade edges are commonly recurved, often markedly concave, so that the blade appears short in reference to the broad shoulders. The stem is short, wide, expanding and normally convex at the base. The notches are likely to be rather narrow and delimit a large and broad barb which is the most distinctive feature of this type. The broad barbs may be rounded or squared to form lateral projections and thus giving the maximum width of the point. The length ranges from 3/4 inch to 1½ inches with some specimens being almost as wide as they are long.

Distribution

This type apparently centers around Catahoula Lake in central Louisiana. It is also found, however, in northwest Louisiana and parts of Arkansas. The area of distribution is poorly known although it is probably limited to the lower Mississippi Valley region.

Age and Cultural Affiliations

The age of the Catahoula point is uncertain although it appears to be associated with Plaquemine materials in Louisiana. In all probability, the type was made during the period from 1200 A. D. to 1600 A. D.

Remarks

Specimens C, E and G are selected examples of the type.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Specimens A through E and specimen G were drawn from the originals furnished by C. H. Webb of Shreveport, Louisiana. Specimens F, H, I and J were supplied by Pete Gregory of Ferriday, Louisiana.

The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 616	F - Wiley
B - Ca.1	G - R-1
C - Ca.1	H - H-2
D - L-3	I - Ct-9
E - R-1	J - Ra-1

CATAHOULA

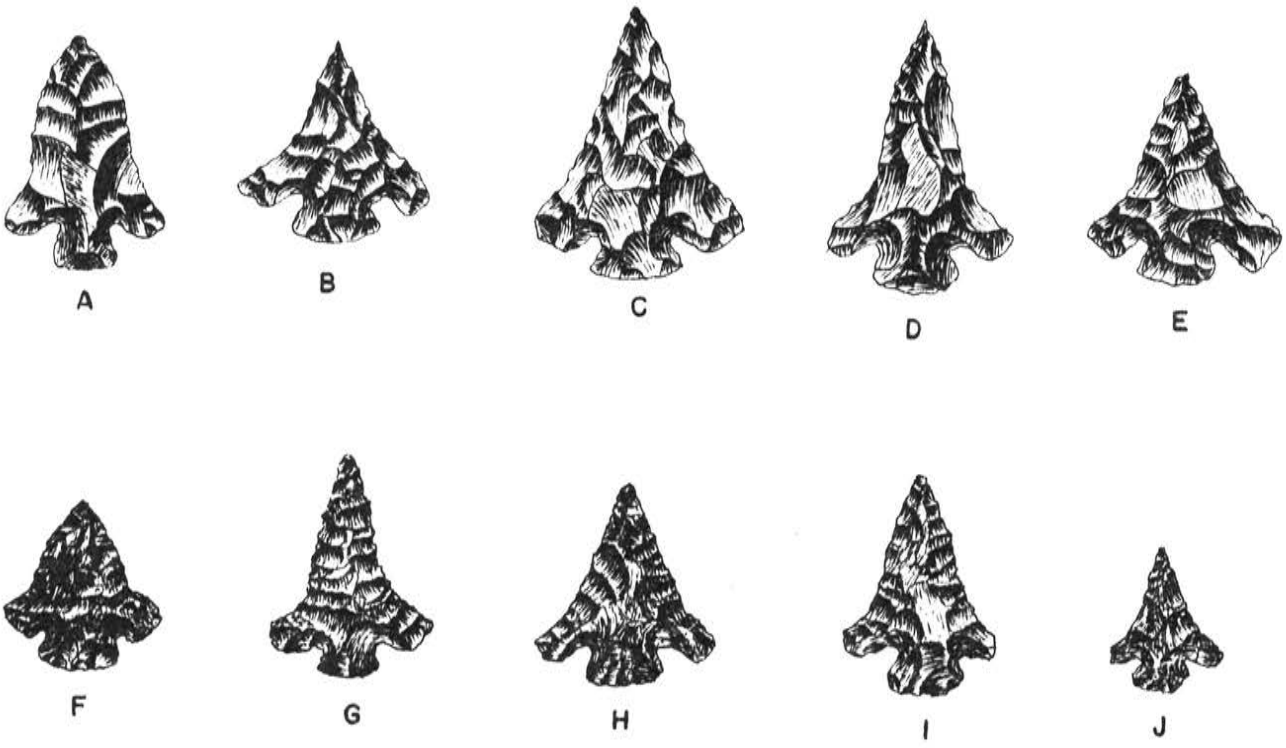


Plate 8

CLIFFTON

The Cliffton point was named by Krieger (1946, pp. 115-116); at that time, it was called the Cliffton Contracting Stem point.

Description

The Clifton point is a small arrowhead, crude in manufacture, often appearing unfinished, and having a short stem. Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 496) describe the type as follows: "Roughly triangular blade, crudely chipped, often modified on only one face, or on one face more than the other. Shoulders may project at right-angle but often are difficult to distinguish from the short, pointed stem. Blade edges may be fairly straight but often convex, concave, or asymmetrical."

In size, the specimens normally range from about 3/4 of an inch to 1½ inches long.

Distribution

Suhm and Krieger (1954) list the distribution as forming a "broad north south belt across Texas from the upper Red River to central Gulf coast". It is apparently more frequent in the northern section of the state.

The type is found in Oklahoma, especially in the central and southern sections of the state. It is not abundant and usually occurs in association with Harrell or Washita points.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The estimated age (Suhm and Krieger, 1954) is from 1200 to 1500 A. D. in the Texas Henrietta focus. It is also represented in the Central Texas Aspect and possibly the Rockport Focus. It occurs too in the Washita River focus of Oklahoma and late pottery bearing sites in the Red River valley.

Remarks

The Cliffton points are commonly made from thin flakes with a minimum amount of chipping. They are crude and some may possibly be unfinished specimens or reject material. Specimen E represents a characteristic example.

Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were made from Texas examples furnished by Tom Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 8-61-1306-f
B - 8-62-1488-a
C - 8-61-1306-e
D - 8-59-765-q
E - 8-59-765-c
F - 1C-237-26
G - 8-59-765-i
H - 4-10-3228
1 - 1C-31-903

CLIFFTON

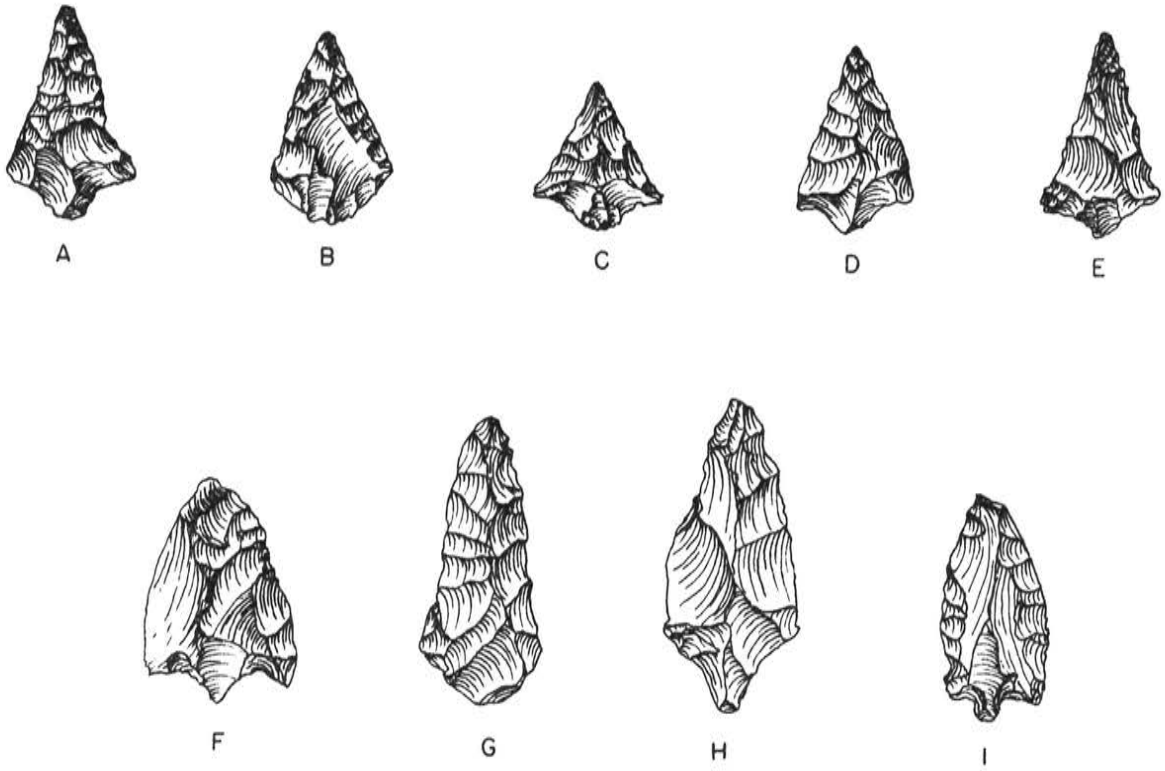


Plate 9

COPENA POINTS

The Copena point has been named by Webb and Dejarnette (1942, p. 37) from types found in the Pickwick Basin of northern Alabama.

Description

The Copena point is a medium to large sized dart or spearpoint having a recurved edge along the blade. Webb and Dejarnette (1942, p. 37) describe the type as follows: "In this type of point the base is square or slightly convex. The blade, from the base, at first contracts and then expands, thus having edges concave from the base to two-thirds of its length, after which the edges become convex, and the blade comes to a sharp point."

The type has been described by Kneberg (1956, p. 23) as follows: "Basic shape is trianguloid with recurvate side edges, and straight or slightly excurvate base. Basal edges and adjacent side edges often are ground. Blade is flat and thin, and finely retouched with pressure chipping. Size is medium to large, with narrow proportions."

Distribution

This type is found chiefly along the Tennessee River valley in parts of Alabama, Mississippi and Tennessee. It is also found in other sections of the surrounding regions, including Kentucky.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Copena point is associated with the Copena burial mound complex of northern Alabama and adjacent regions. Kneberg (1956, p. 23) notes that the type is usually found in Woodland burial mounds, but also occasionally on Archaic sites in the Tennessee area.

The Copena point was probably in use sometime during the period from 200 A. D. to 800 A. D.

Remarks

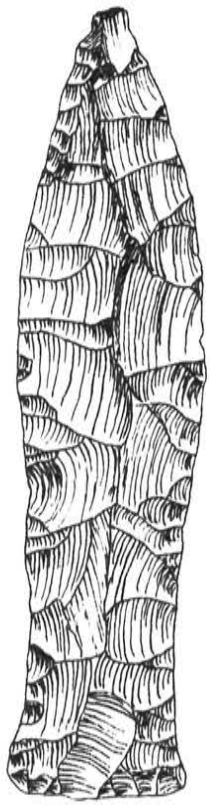
Specimens A and B are characteristic examples of the Copena type. Some examples found in Copena sites are more crude and exhibit more variation than those illustrated.

Source of Plate Illustrations

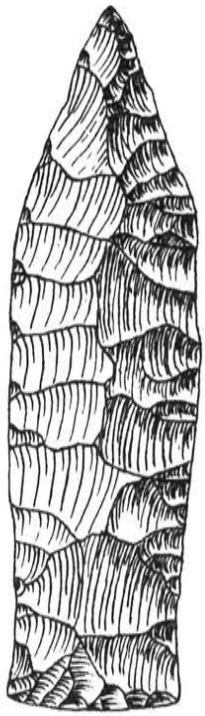
Specimens A, C, F, G and H were furnished by S. G. Copeland of Columbus, Ohio. Specimen B is from the J. B. Nuckolls collection, Jackson, Tennessee. Specimen D is in the J. W. Cambron collection, Decatur, Alabama. Specimen E is from the D. Hulse collection, Decatur, Alabama. The localities where the specimens were found are as follows:

A - Stewart County, Tennessee
B - R1/N Benton County, Tenn.
C - Stewart County, Tenn.
D - 294/11/JC
E - Limestone County, Alabama
F - Stewart County, Tenn.
G - Decatur County, Tenn.
H - Stewart County, Tenn.

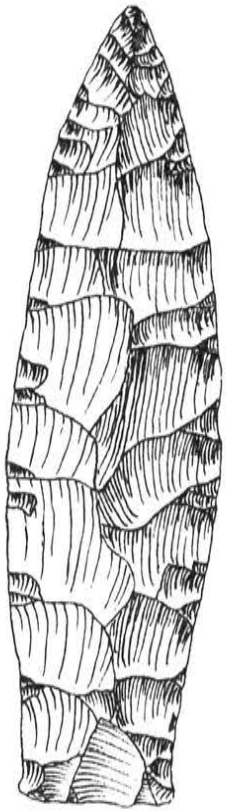
COPENA



A

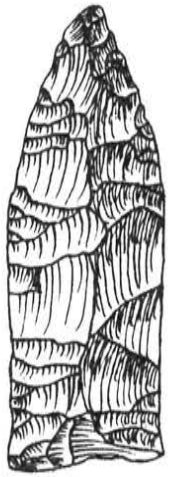


B

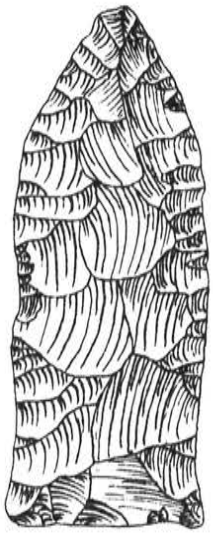


C

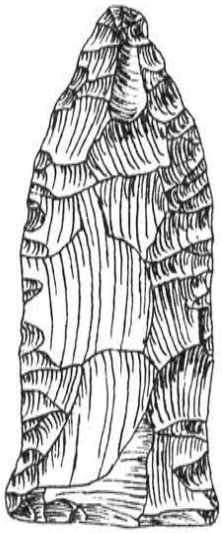
D



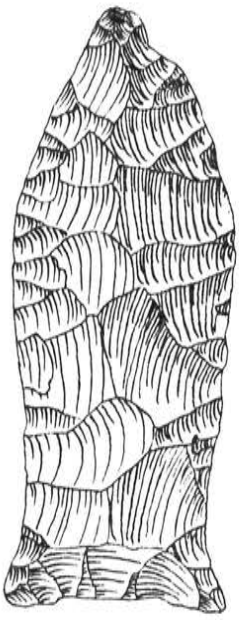
E



F



G



H

Plate 10

CUMBERLAND POINTS

The name Cumberland point was suggested by T. M. N. Lewis (1954, p. 7) because of the frequency of occurrence in the Cumberland River drainage. Occasional earlier references to the type included it under the term "Ohio Fluted".

Description

The Cumberland point is a medium to large lanceolate spearpoint distinguished by recurved edges, prominent, flaring "ears", and incurved base. It is usually fully fluted, or nearly so, on both faces. The blade is thicker than in the Clovis and Folsom types and shows a distinct median ridge near the tip when the flute does not obliterate it. Occasional thin examples lack fluting. Evidence of the multiple fluting technique is absent. The pronounced median ridge at the base apparently provided a platform for the removal of the flute by a single blow. The incurved base, ears, and side edges are ground smooth with grinding extending for one-third or more of the length.

Distribution

The greatest frequency of occurrence is in the Tennessee and Cumberland River valleys, and the adjacent Highland Rim area from Kentucky to Alabama. The points are found sporadically throughout Tennessee and elsewhere in the Mississippi basin.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Cumberland points occur on the same sites that produce Clovis points in Tennessee. However, the more advanced technique of striking single, full length flutes suggests that it may be later than the Clovis type and comparable in age to the Folsom type. A suggested age would range from 8000 B. C. to 6000 B. C.

Remarks

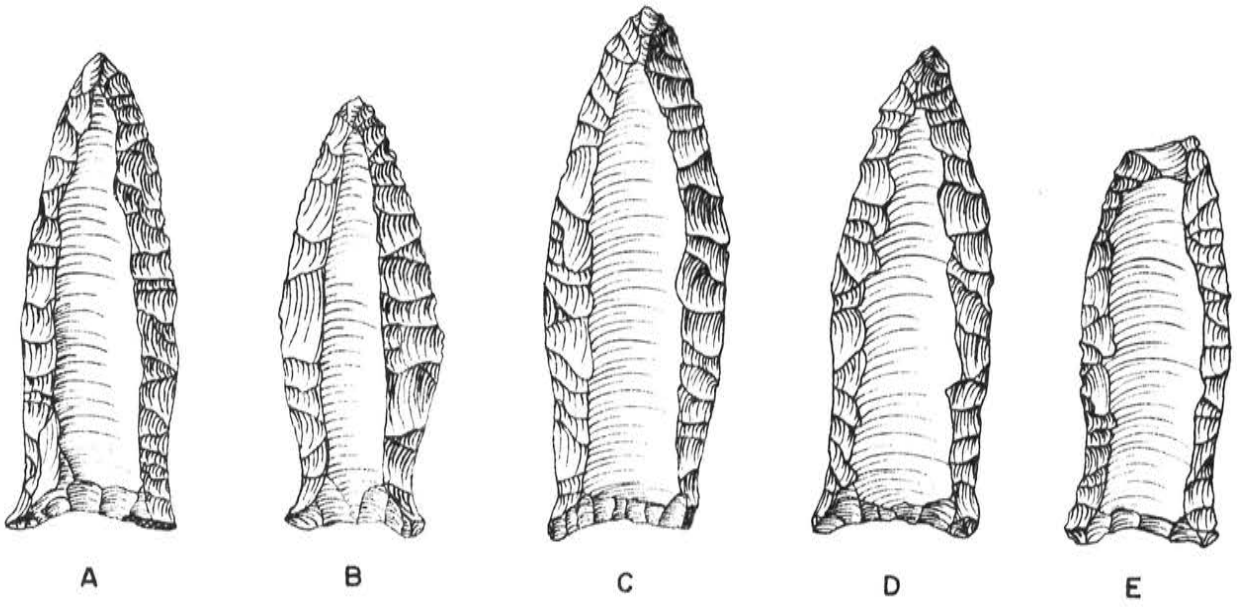
The Cumberland point is associated with the typical uniface blade tool complex of the Paleo-Indian horizon which includes spurred end scrapers, multiple spurred gravers, spokeshavers, large side scrapers, blade knives, and combination blade tools. Fine examples are represented by specimens B, C and H.

Source of Plate Illustrations

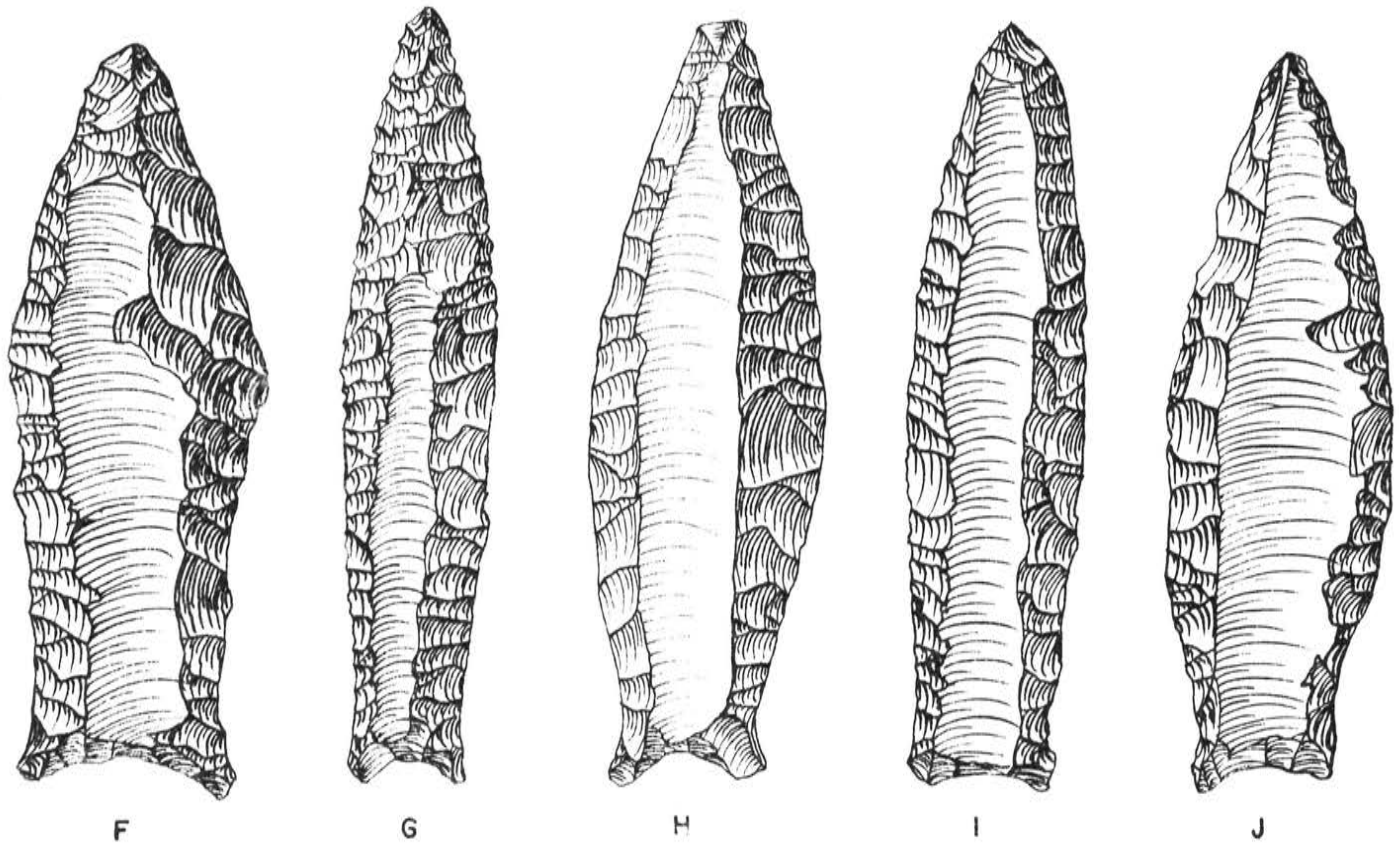
Specimens F, G, I and J were drawn from photographs furnished by T. M. N. Lewis, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. Specimens A and B were furnished by C. E. Hannum of Ardmore, Oklahoma. Specimens C, D and E are from the J. W. Cambron collection, Decatur, Alabama, and were drawn from photographs in the Tennessee Archaeologist (Vol. XIV, No. 2, p. 81, figures 3, 4 and 5). Specimen H is drawn from a photograph illustrated in the Tennessee Archaeologist (Vol. XIV, No. 2, p. 95). The discovery localities are as follows:

A - 56-O-M Camden County, Missouri
B - 561 No data
C - Pine Tree site, Decatur, Alabama
D - Pine Tree site, Decatur, Alabama
E - Pine Tree site, Decatur, Alabama
F - Maury County, Tennessee
G - Montgomery County, Tennessee
H - Overton County, Tennessee
I - Middle Tennessee area
J - Bedford County, Tennessee

CUMBERLAND



A B C D E



F G H I J

Plate 11

DALLAS POINTS

The Dallas point has been named and illustrated by W. W. Crook, Jr., and R. K. Harris (1954, p. 3) from examples found in the vicinity of Dallas, Texas.

Description

The Dallas point is a small to medium sized dart point characterized by its pentagonal outline and grinding along the stem edges. In overall length, the point is rather short, ranging from 1¼ to 1⅞ inches; the stem is proportionally long and is sometimes ½ the total length of the point. The triangular blade is commonly straight or slightly convex, rarely concave. The stem tapers slightly from a slight shoulder to a rectangular base. The stem edges are ground smooth from the base to the edge of the shoulder, and this is one typical feature of this type. The base is normally straight but may be slightly concave or convex.

Distribution

This type apparently centers around Dallas, Texas, although it is found throughout parts of northeast Texas and along the Red River valley in both Texas and Oklahoma. Examples are also known from eastern Oklahoma south of the Arkansas River.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Dallas point appears to be associated with Archaic periods and is well represented in the Carrollton and Elam foci of Texas. In Oklahoma, it is found in the Fourche Maline focus.

A suggested date range for this type would be from around 2000 B. C. up to perhaps 500 A. D.

Remarks

This type is commonly found in association with the Carrollton point and shares some characteristics with it. The Dallas point, however, lacks the sharp shoulder of the Carrollton type. Specimens A and B are fine examples.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Specimens A through J were supplied by R. K. Harris of Dallas, Texas. Specimens K through O were furnished by J. B. Mayfield of Norman, Oklahoma. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 27A5-12 Wood Pit site
B - 27A6-13 Obschner site
C - 27A1-19 Wheeler site
D - 27A1-18 Wheeler site
E - 27A1-19 Wheeler site
F - 27A1-18 Wheeler site
G - 27A6-13 Obschner site
H - 27A1-18 Wheeler site
I - 392/De.6 Lake Dallas site
J - Ma-3 Marshall County, Oklahoma
K - Ma-3 Marshall County, Oklahoma
L - Ma-3 Marshall County, Oklahoma
M - Ma-3 Marshall County, Oklahoma
N - F-Lake Texoma region, Oklahoma

DALLAS

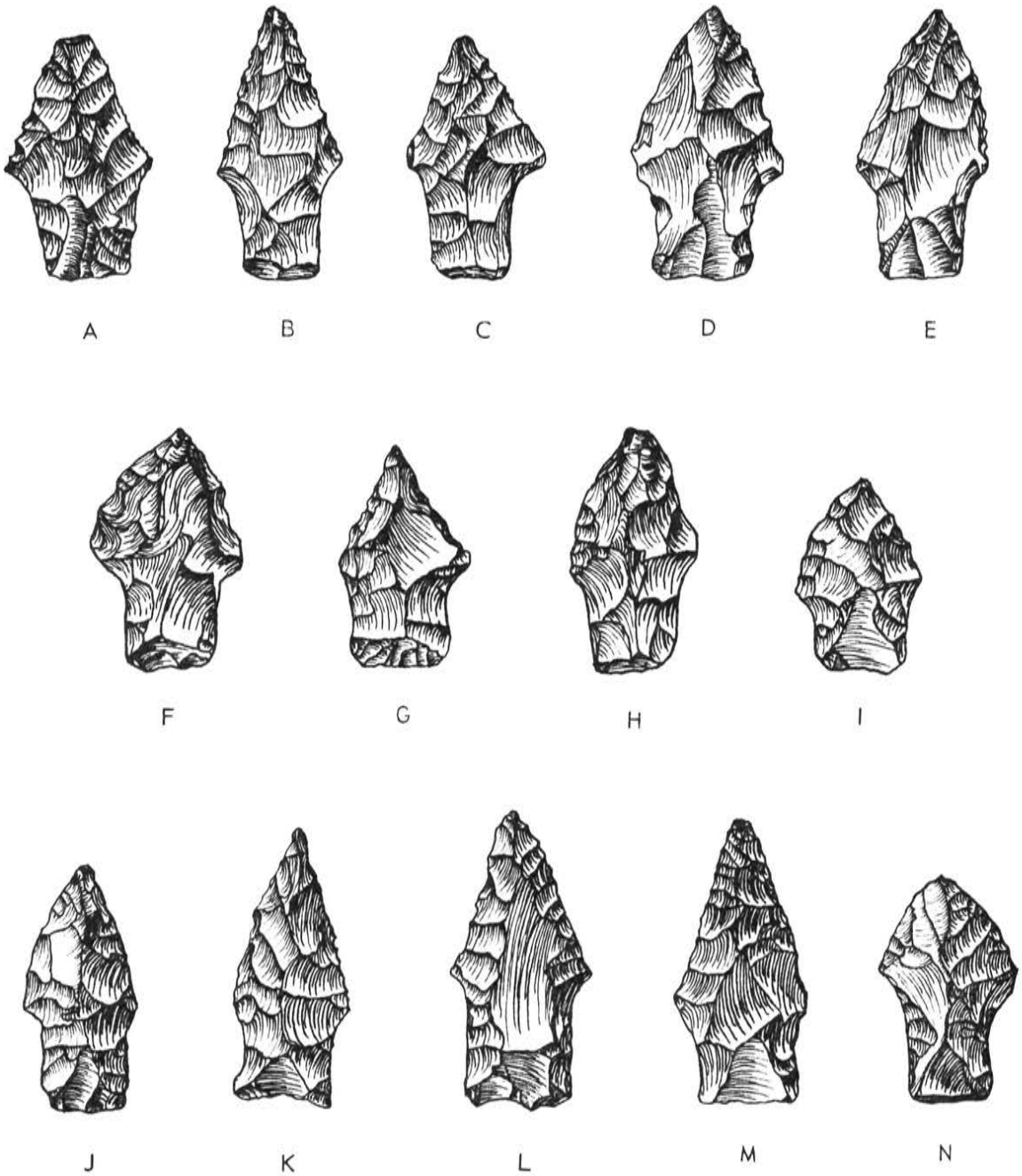


Plate 12

DARL POINTS

The name Darl was suggested by Miller and Jelks (1952, p. 175) for a type found at the Belton Reservoir in Texas.

Description

Miller and Jelks (1952, p. 175) describe the type as follows: "small, slender dart point with a beveled blade. Darl is similar to Yarbrough in general outline, having straight shoulders and a parallel sided stem, but differs from Yarbrough in its beveled blade, complete absence of stem smoothing, and in the semi-serrated effect - resulting from fine pressure flaking along the edges of the blade - of most specimens."

Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 414) describe Darl as follows: "Blade usually a long, slender triangle with edges straight to slightly convex. Shoulders vary from almost none to slight, angular projections; barbs absent. Blade commonly beveled, usually on right edge of both faces, bevel being narrow and very steep. Blade edges sometimes very finely serrated, on beveled as well as unbeveled specimens. Stem edges parallel to flaring and sometimes well smoothed by grinding. Bases usually concave from slightly to deeply, but may be straight. Stems sometimes beveled as well as blades.

The length ranges from about 1 inch to 3 inches.

Distribution

Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 414) note the Darl point as being common in Central and North-Central Texas and westward to the Pecos River mouth. It is also found in Oklahoma occasionally, especially in the central or western sections of the state.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The estimated age is from about the time of Christ to 1000 A. D. (Suhm and Krieger, 1954, p. 414).

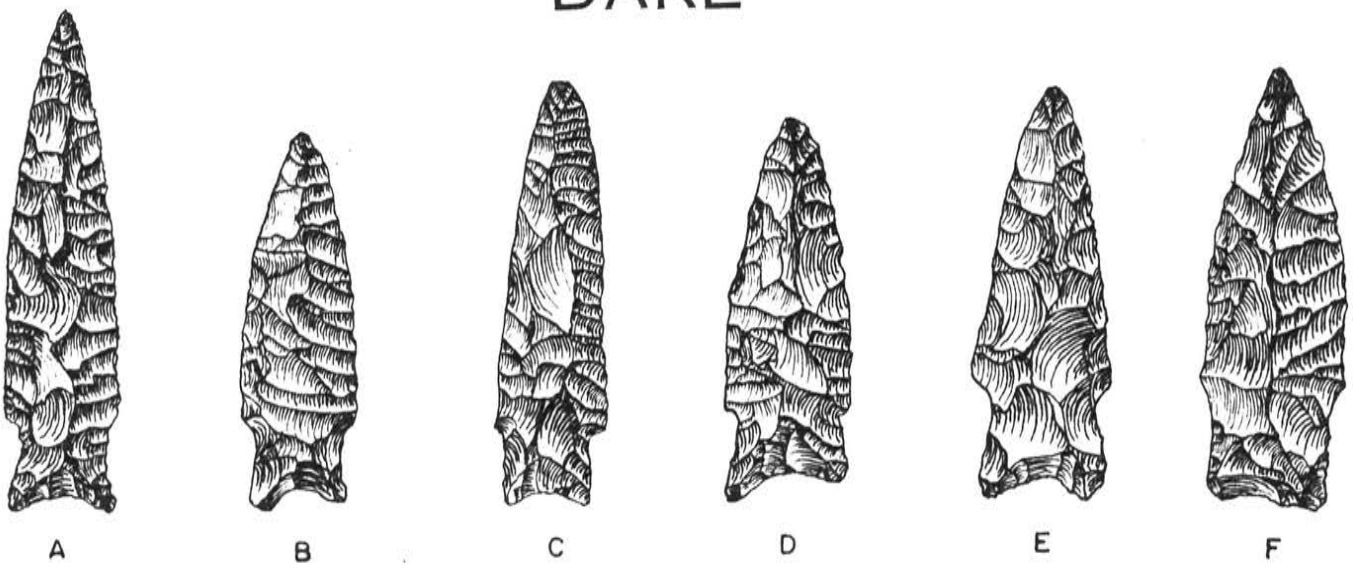
In Texas it is associated with the Archaic phase of the Edwards Plateau Aspect, but it lasts until later times. It appears to be found on non-pottery sites in Oklahoma.

Source of Plate Illustrations

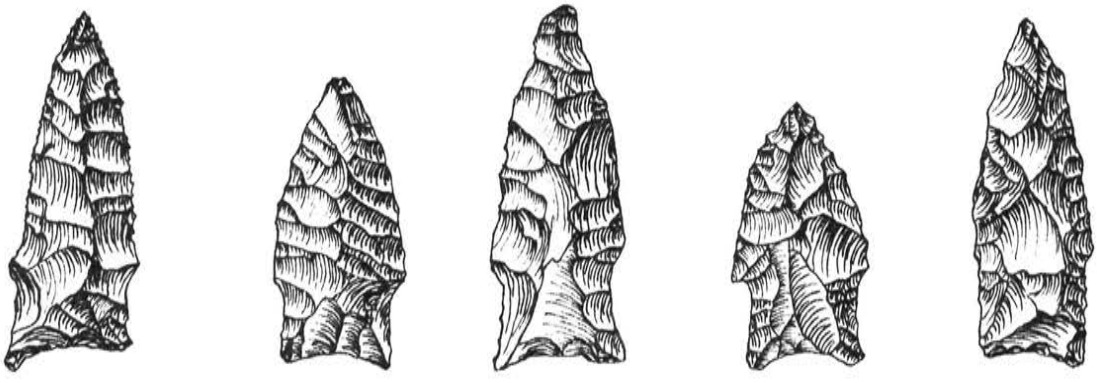
Specimens A through K were furnished by E. B. Jelks and Tom N. Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. Specimen L was supplied by J. B. Evers, Bristow, Oklahoma. Specimens M through Q were furnished by C. Rhoton, Jr., of Keyes, Oklahoma. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 5-6-1946-c
B - 5265-20-621A
C - 1C-33-165o
D - 5-14-3855-j
E - 6-154-138L
F - 5-14-3854-f
G - 4-2-2144c
H - 1C-33-1632
I - 4-2-2144b
J - 4-2-2046c
K - 1C-33-163g
L - Lake Lugert, Oklahoma
M - Texas
N - Texas
O - Texas
P - Texas
Q - Texas

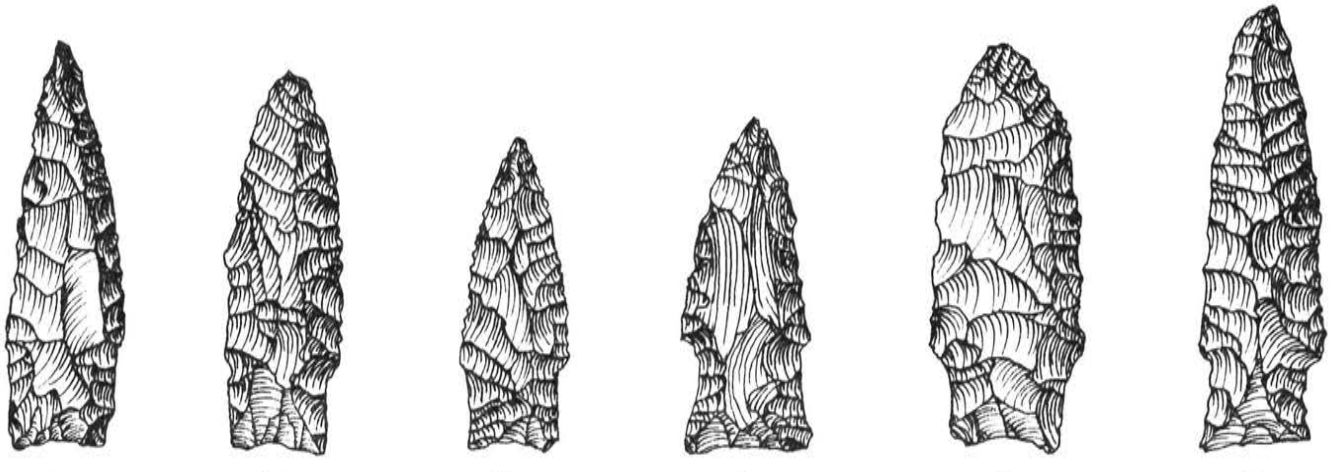
DARL



A B C D E F



G H I J K



L M N O P Q

Plate 13

DECATUR POINTS

The Decatur point has been named by J. W. Cambron from specimens collected in the vicinity of Decatur, Alabama (1957, p. 17).

Description

The Decatur point is a small to medium sized dart point characterized by a distinctive base which has been fractured to produce a flattened edge. Two special flakes have been removed from the base of the stem, one from each tang extending toward the mid-line of the point. The flake scars thus produced are at a right angle to the face of the point and form a flattened base.

This specially prepared base would serve to hold the point more securely in a haft when mounted. This trimming of the base also produces a very short stem which is another feature of the Decatur point. The blade is generally triangular in shape, usually recurved or concave, although convex edges do occur. The blade is normally also beveled on alternate edges. The stem is broad and expanded, but very short due to the removal of the fracture flakes. The base is usually concave, or at least slightly concave, and appears to have been thinned. The shoulders are prominent and sometimes barbed.

Cambron (1958, p. 17) describes the type as follows: "The points are corner notched, usually serrated, and characteristically show strong beveling and expanded barbs. Most examples show some grinding in the notches and around the base. The unique diagnostic characteristic of the Decatur points are the lateral flakes struck from either side across the base often causing a shallow basal concavity. The points range in size from 1 to more than 2 inches."

Distribution

The distribution of Decatur points is not well known at this time. Cambron (1957, p. 19) notes its occurrence from western North Carolina, across northern Georgia and Tennessee to northern Alabama - essentially along the Tennessee River. The type is also known from the Ohio Valley and other sections of eastern United States.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The age and cultural affiliation of Decatur points has not been established. Cambron finds them in association with sites identified as early Archaic along the Tennessee River. A suggested time range would be from about 5000 B. C. to 1000 B. C. or some part of that period.

Remarks

Examples of this type found in Ohio offer more variety in the shape of the blade although they retain the typical fractured base. Distributional studies may necessitate sub-varieties or modification of the type.

Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were made from specimens furnished by J. W. Cambron of Decatur, Alabama. Specimens B, C, D, G, H and I are in the Cambron collection. Specimens A, E, F, J through N are in the David Hulse collection, Decatur, Alabama. All examples are from sites in Limestone County, Alabama. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 32258	H - 156/207/JC
B - 156/99/JC	I - 156/208/JC
C - 76/1340/JC	J - 321257
D - 156/97/JC	K - 33159
E - 32358	L - 32158
F - 54159	M - 54158
G - 156/98/JC	N - 328359

DECATUR

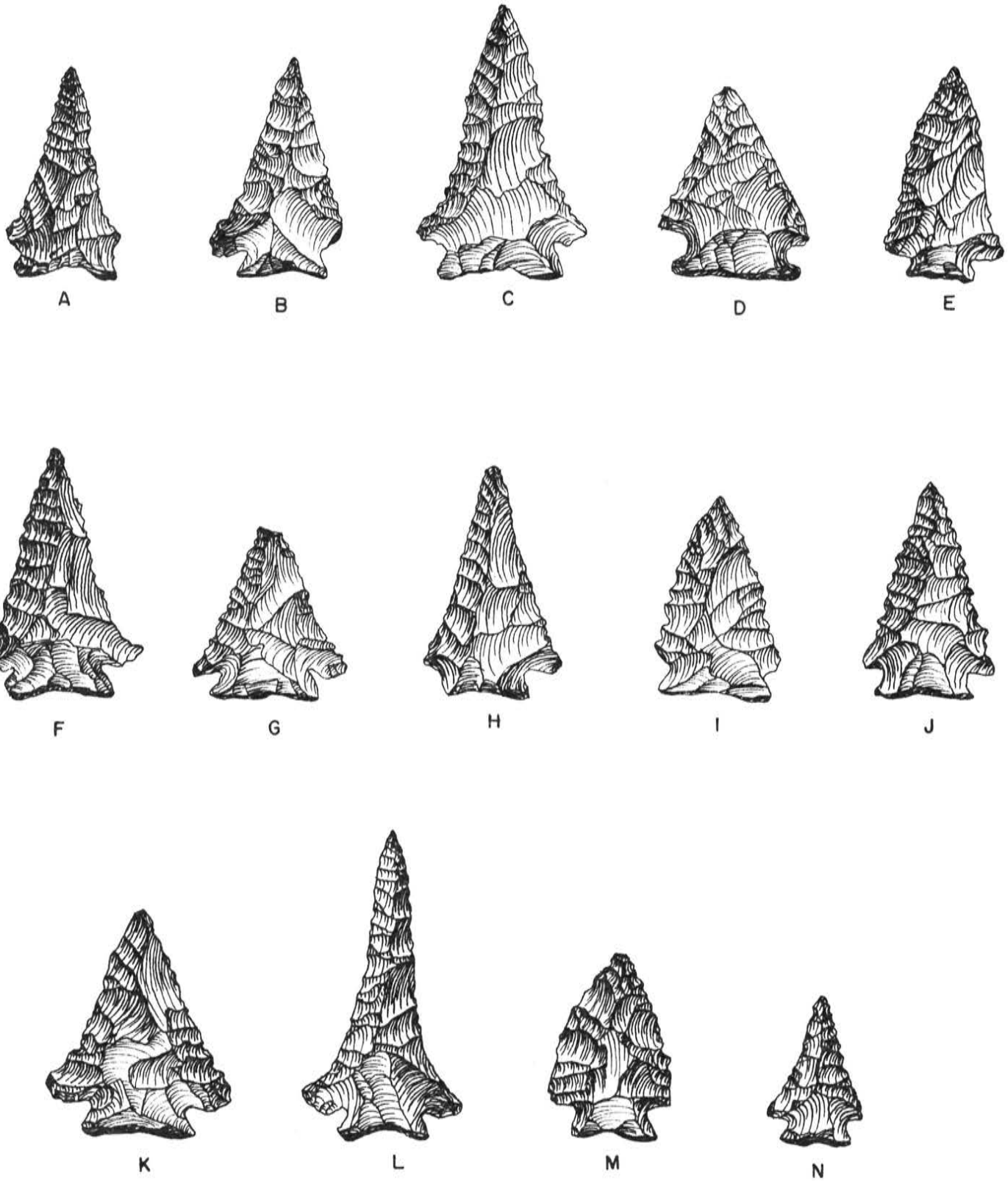


Plate 14

DESMUKE POINTS

The Desmuke point has been named by Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 416) from examples found in southwest Texas.

Description

The Desmuke point is a small to medium sized dart point, usually coarsely chipped, rather thick in cross-section and lacking pronounced stems. Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 416) describe the type as follows: "Small, shoulderless, roughly lozenge-shaped points. Blade edges straight to convex; base contracts more or less to point rather than being convex to semicircular as in the case of Abasolo points. Edges of base tend to be straight, or one edge fairly straight while other may be convex; base and blade frequently meet at a distinct angle. Blades sometimes beveled along either right or left each of both faces, but not as frequently as in Abasolo type."

The length is generally from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches with most specimens falling between $1\frac{1}{2}$ and 2 inches. The cross-sections may be thick, and some are diamond-shaped with a ridge on both faces.

Distribution

Suhm and Krieger (1954) list the type as "Apparently most frequent along middle parts of Frio and Nueces River valleys, decreasing southward toward lower Rio Grande, and toward coast in Nueces and Kleberg Counties. Not recognized as yet along rest of Texas coast or in Central Texas. Many specimens made of a white quartzite found in Duval, McMullen, and probably other adjacent counties; elsewhere, made of various flints."

Similar shaped points are found in Oklahoma and other sections of the United States.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The age remains uncertain for the Desmuke points, although Suhm and Krieger (1954) assign it to the Archaic State in southwest Texas. It appears to be represented in the Falcon and Mier Foci but is more frequent in other assemblages which have not been defined.

Oklahoma examples appear to be associated with non-pottery Archaic sites.

Remarks

Suhm and Krieger (1954) suggest that the type is probably related to both the Abasolo and Catan points. It differs from Abasolo types in that the base is more angular than rounded; it differs from Catan in the base and in size, the Catan point usually being smaller. Specimens B, D and F are characteristic examples.

Source of Plate Illustrations

All specimens illustrated were furnished by Tom Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. Their catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 15-67-83c
B - Jim Desmuke #3
C - 1S-70-6 Starr Co.
D - Jim Desmuke #1
E - Desmuke coll. #6
F - 7-1-1106-c
G - 1S-68-42a
H - 1S-67-27c
I - Desmuke coll. #16
J - 1S-68-176

DESMUKE

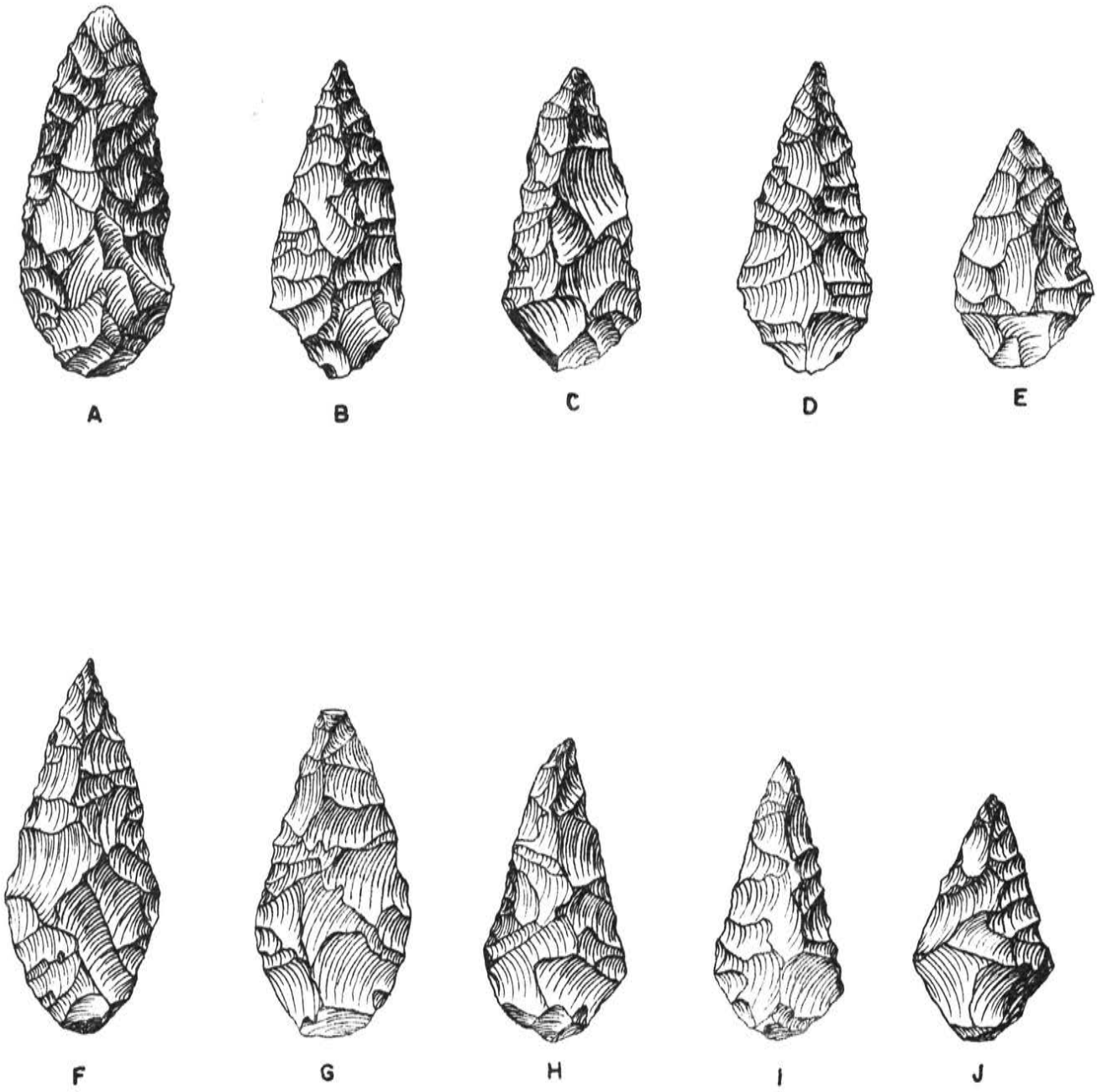


Plate 15

ELLIS POINTS

The Ellis point has been named and described by Newell and Krieger (1949, pp. 166-167) from types found in Texas. It has also been described by Suhm and Krieger (1954, pp. 420-421).

Description

The Ellis point is a small to medium sized dart point characterized by an expanding stem. Suhm and Krieger (1954, pp. 420-421) describe the type as follows: "Short triangular blade with edges straight to convex, occasionally slightly concave. Shoulders prominent to well barbed. Stem expands toward base but never as broad as shoulders; stem edges tend to be straighter than in most types with cut-out corners. Bases straight to convex."

The length ranges from about 1 1/8 inches to 2 inches with a relatively long stem. The stem comprises from $\frac{1}{4}$ to $\frac{1}{2}$ the total length of the point.

Distribution

According to Suhm and Krieger (1954, pp. 420-421) the type is widespread throughout Texas, except possibly the southwest section and parts of the Panhandle. It is most abundant in eastern Texas.

The type is common throughout Oklahoma and is reported from most sections of the Mississippi Basin.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

In Texas, it is widely distributed in the Archaic cultures, especially in the East Texas Aspect. It apparently survives into pottery making times, and is associated with the Alto Focus, Gibson Aspect.

Estimated age is from possibly 1000 B. C., or earlier, up to 500 or 1000 A. D. (Suhm and Krieger, 1954, p. 422).

Remarks

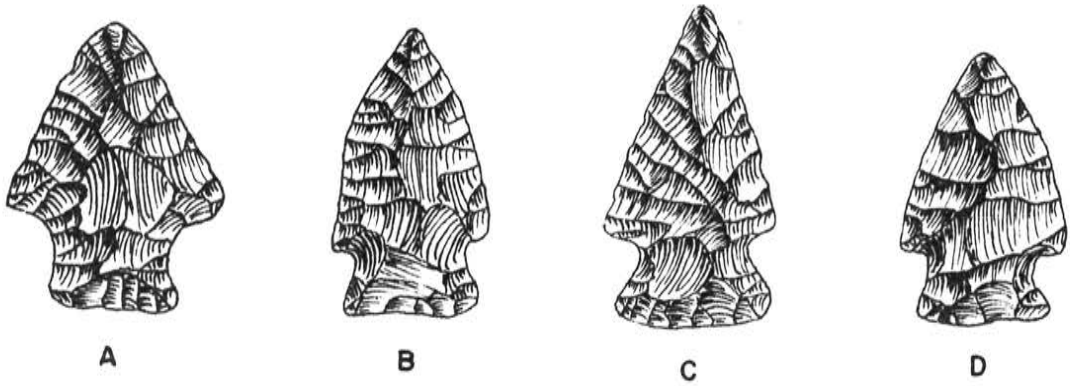
It is commonly found in association with the Gary point. It resembles somewhat the Edgewood type but does not have the distinctive stem and base of the Edgewood point.

Source of Plate Illustrations

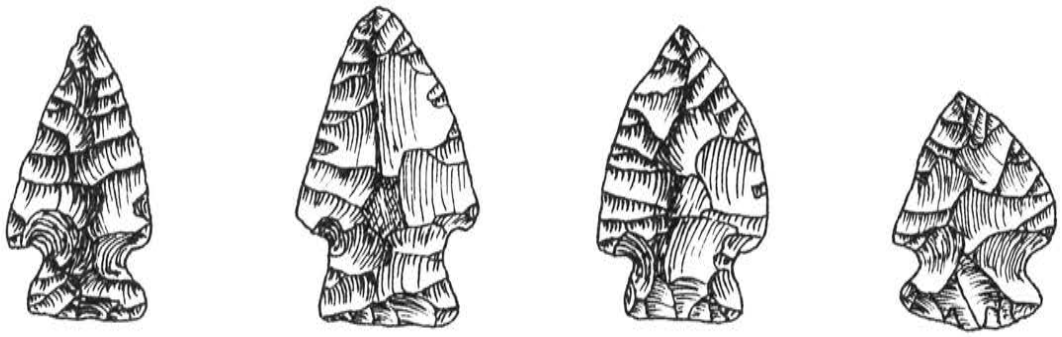
All specimens were drawn from examples in the University of Oklahoma collections at Norman, Oklahoma. They are all from various localities in Oklahoma. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 987 GTW
B - OK-69
C - Ft. Gibson area
D - Bl-0/3
E - OK-68
F - GTW Collection
G - Bl-0/3
H - Bl-0/3
I - Bl-0/3
J - Bl-0/3
K - Bl-0/3
L - OK-68

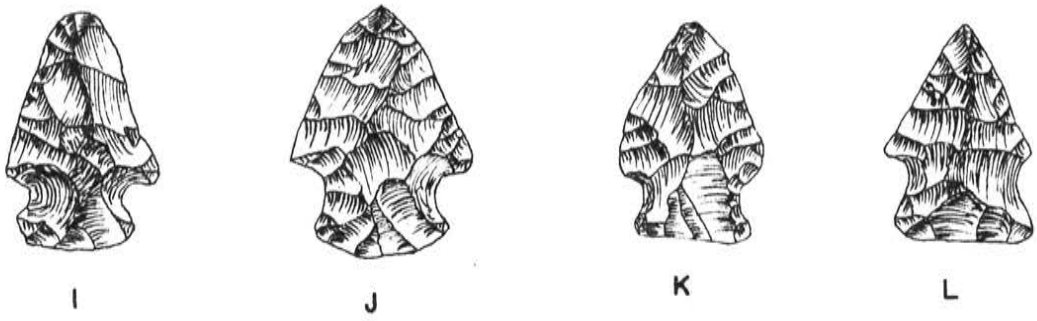
ELLIS



A B C D



E F G H



I J K L

Plate 16

ENSOR POINTS

The Ensor point has been named by Miller and Jelks (1952, p. 172) from examples found in the Belton Reservoir area of Coryell County, Texas. At the time of naming, however, they included points with a deep concave base which are now called Frio points (Suhm and Krieger, 1954, p. 422). The revised description of Ensor points was published by Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 422).

Description

The Ensor point is a side notched dart point characterized by a wide but short stem. Miller and Jelks (1952, p. 172) describe the type as follows: "The most prominent characteristic is a strongly expanding stem with a straight - - base, the lateral extensions of the stem usually being approximately in line with the blade edges. Ensor resembles Ellis Stemmed, but differs from it in these respects: the expansion of the stem is sufficient to bring the stem corners flush with the blade edges, - - - the blade edges are sometimes serrated, and Ensor is generally longer, thinner and of more slender proportions than Ellis."

Suhm and Krieger (1954) describe the type as follows: "Blade triangular and varying considerably in length and width; edges often quite straight, otherwise slightly convex, occasionally finely serrated. Shoulders vary from slight to pronounced; barbs, if present, are short. Stems very broad across neck, due to notches being shallow, and bases commonly wider than shoulders so that basal corners are in line with blade edges. Occasionally base is less wide than shoulders but shallow notches and broad stem neck suggest Ensor type. Bases most commonly straight but may be concave or convex."

Length ranges from about 1¼ inch to 2 and 3/4 inches with most examples falling around 2 inches. The stem is short and rarely exceeds 3/8 of an inch.

Distribution

For Texas, the type occurs most frequently in Central Texas and the lower Pecos River valley. Less frequently it appears southward toward the lower Guadalupe River and eastward toward the upper Sabine River valley (Suhm and Krieger, 1954). The type occurs frequently in most sections of Oklahoma and in other sections of the United States.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Suhm and Krieger (1954) give an estimated age from possibly 1000 or 2000 B. C. up to 500 or 1000 A. D.

The type is associated with the Edwards Plateau Aspect, Central Texas Aspect and Pecos River focus in Texas (Suhm and Krieger, 1954). In Oklahoma it is usually found in non-pottery bearing sites and appears to be associated with Archaic assemblages.

Remarks

Suhm and Krieger (1954) note that the Ensor point resembles Marcos in some characteristics. The Marcos points, however, "are generally larger, have much deeper notches which produce narrower stem neck and base always less wide than blade, and consequently have longer barbs."

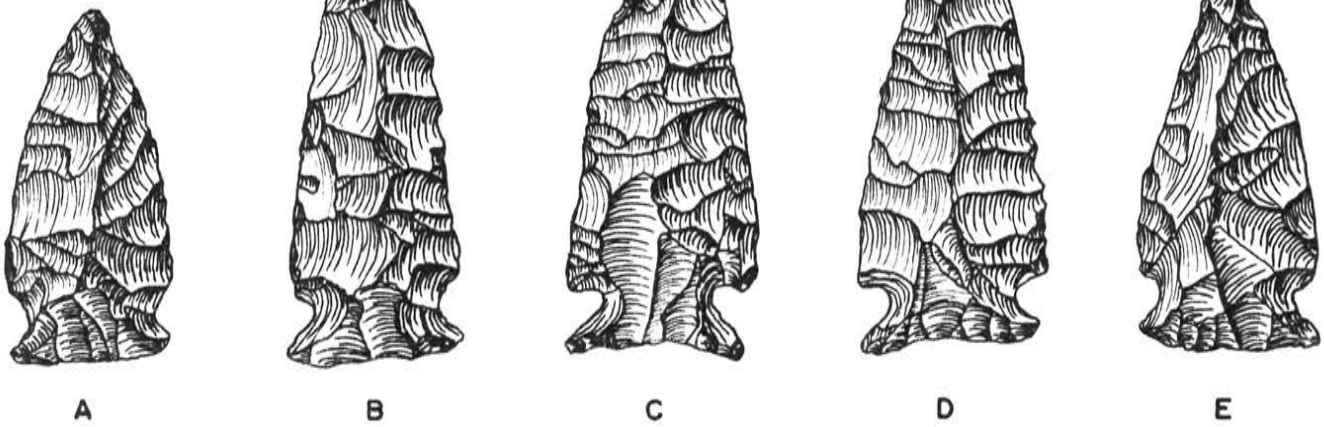
Specimens B, L and M are characteristic examples of the type.

Source of Plate Illustrations

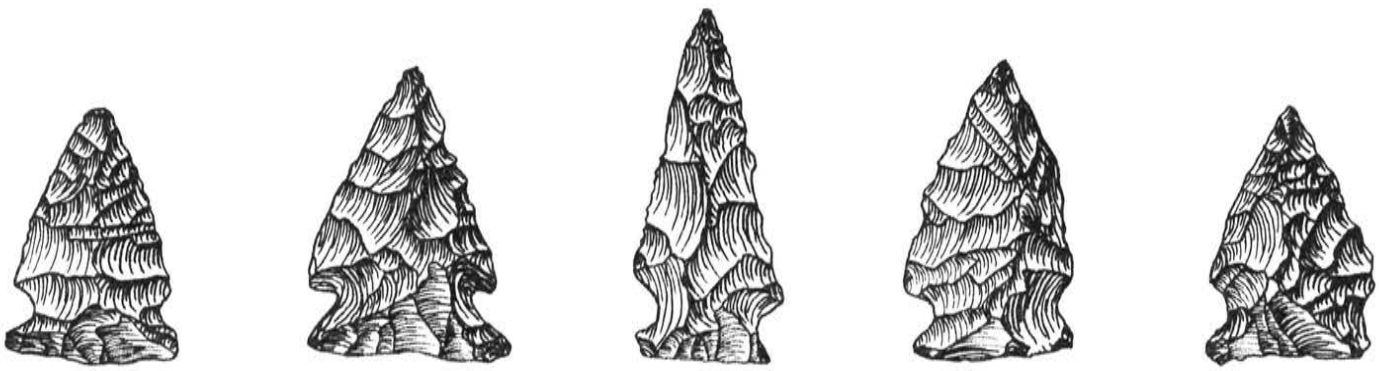
All of the drawings were made from Texas examples furnished by Tom Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - F. Bell, 1342
B - 4-2-1881b
C - 5-2-786-a
D - 4-2-1965a
E - F. Bell, 1565
F - F. Bell, 1586
G - 4-2-1275c
H - F. Bell, 1589
I - F. Bell, 1506
J - F. Bell, 1522
K - 4-10-3236d
L - F. Bell, 691
M - H-2-1466b
N - 5-4-1004-c
O - F. Bell, 1585

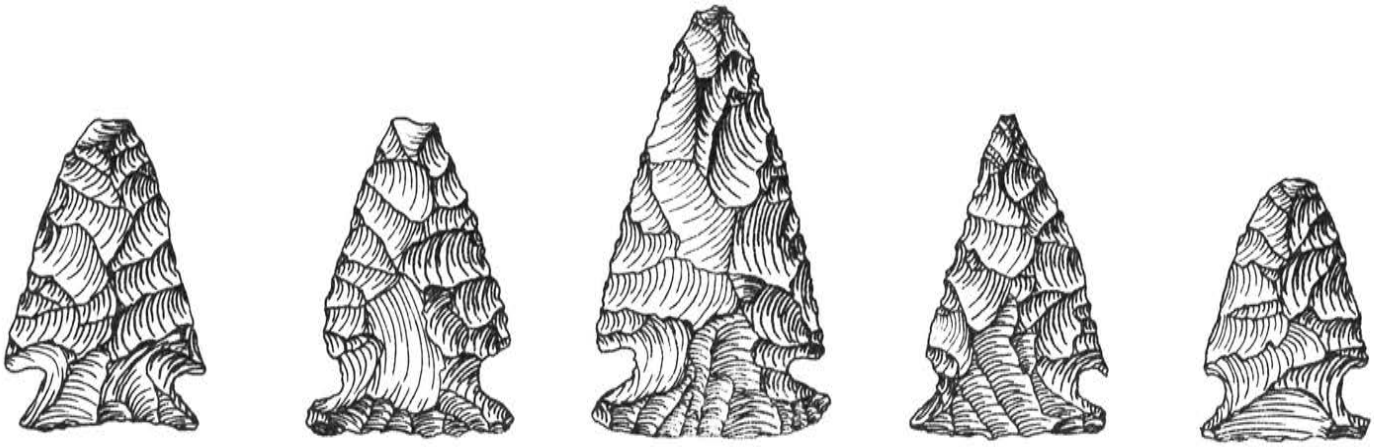
ENSOR



A B C D E



F G H I J



K L M N O

Plate 17

ETLEY POINTS

The Etley point has been named by Edward G. Scully (1951, p.2) from types found in Illinois and Missouri.

Description

The Etley point is a large dart or spearpoint characterized by a long blade and short stemmed base. Scully (1951, p. 2) cites a number of its characteristics: "The blade is commonly recurved, that is, it is slightly concave from the shoulder until about one-half the length of the point, then parallel sides until about three-quarters of the length of the point and then an arc to the tip. The stem is about 1/10 the total length of the point, slightly expanding or rectangular in form. The base is either straight or slightly convex. The barbs usually point diagonally downward and away from the blade, usually rounded somewhat, and from ¼ to 3/8 inches long."

In some varieties the recurved outline of the blade is not pronounced, and there is some variation in the barbs.

The length ranges from 5 inches to 9 inches with an average of 6 inches. The width is about one-fifth of the length.

Distribution

This type is found chiefly in the area surrounding St. Louis, Missouri, including central Illinois and east central Missouri. To my knowledge, the type does not occur in Oklahoma.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Scully (1951, p. 2) notes that it is commonly associated with large lanceolate blades with truncated bases. It is usually found in the late pre-ceramic period. This suggests a date range from perhaps 2000 B. C. up to 500 B. C.

Remarks

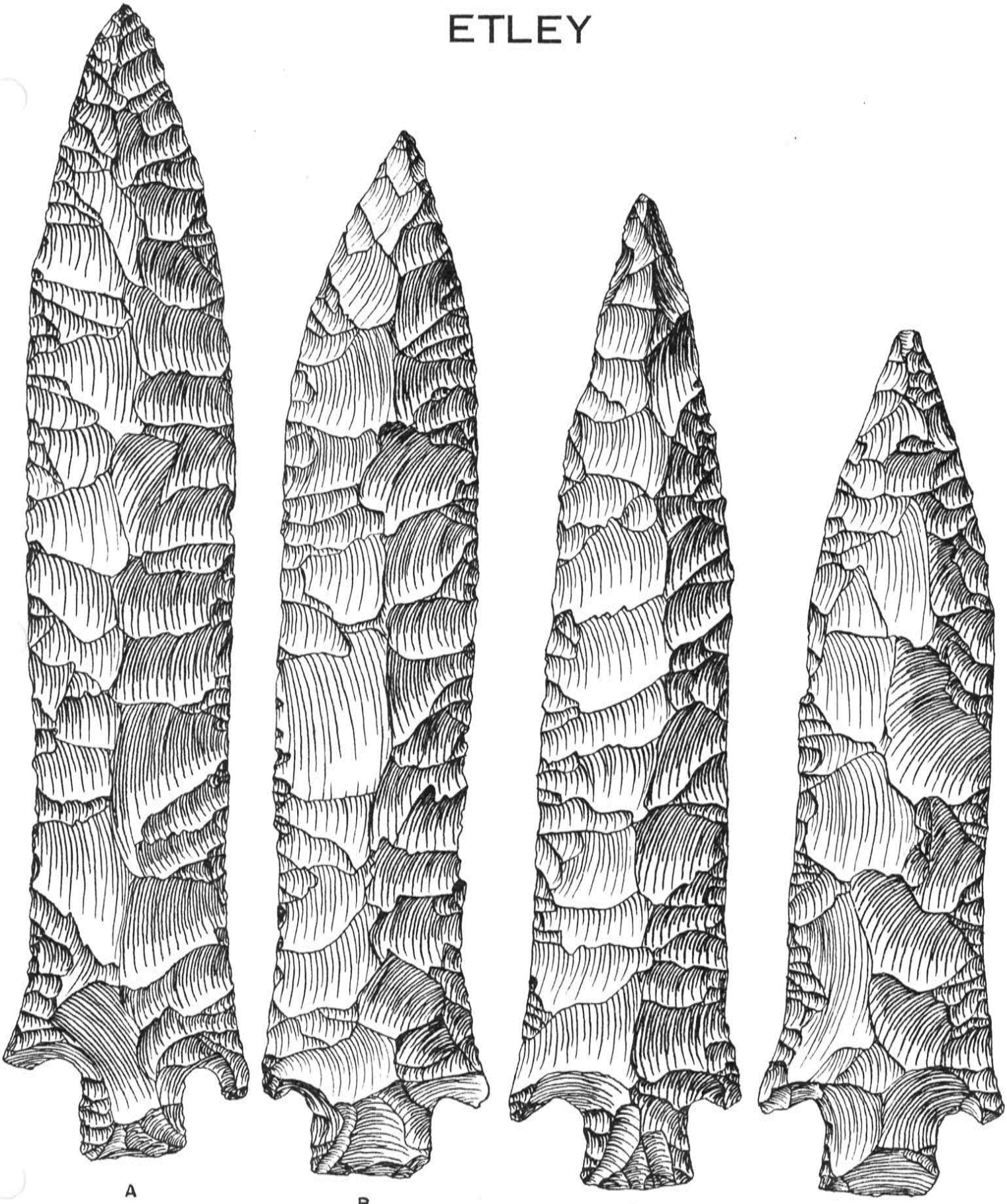
Specimen D is a fine example of the Etley type. It is commonly made of a white or cream colored flint, it exhibits large flake scars, although the workmanship is of good quality.

Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were made from specimens furnished by J. C. Grindell of St. Louis, Missouri. The catalog numbers and localities where found are as follows:

A - 335 Franklin county, Missouri
B - 517 Iron county, Missouri
C - 518 Iron county, Missouri
D - 522 St. Louis county, Missouri

ETLEY



A

B

C

D

Plate 18

FAIRLAND POINTS

The Fairland point has been named by J. Charles Kelley (1947) and was described by Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 424).

Description

The Fairland point is a medium sized dart point characterized by an expanding stem with a concave base. Suhm and Krieger (1954) describe the type as follows: "Triangular blade with edges sometimes straight, usually convex. Shoulders narrow, seldom barbed. Stem formed by long, shallow notches so that strongly flaring base usually as wide as, or wider than, shoulders. Base characterized by wide, deep concavity which produced very sharp corners; unusually fine edge-chipping makes the bases thinner and sharper than they appear in the photographs. Blade edges sometimes finely serrated, rarely beveled."

The usual size range is from about 1½ inches to 2¾ inches with most examples measuring about 2 inches in length.

Distribution

Suhm and Krieger (1954) list the Fairland type as characteristic of Central Texas. Occasional examples appear in collections throughout Oklahoma and elsewhere.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The type is assigned an estimated age bracket from about 1000 B. C. up to 500 A. D. by Suhm and Krieger (1954).

In Texas the Fairland point is assigned to the Edwards Plateau Aspect of the Archaic Stage. Suhm and Krieger (1954) note that it is not as common as a number of other types which are typical of this region.

Remarks

Suhm and Krieger (1954) note a similarity to Darl points but point out that the Fairland point is "much wider, stem corners flare outward more widely with sharper tips, stem edges not smoothed nor blade beveled as much as in Darl." The Fairland point also differs from Edgewood points "in having smaller shoulders, much longer outward and downward sweeping notches, and sharper, thinner stem corners."

Typical examples are illustrated in Figures D and G.

Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were prepared from Texas examples furnished by Tom Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 4-2-2194
B - 5-2-699-m
C - 4-2-1751b
D - 5-7-2556-a
E - 7-1-1029-b
F - 5-2-731
G - 5-14-3864-b
H - 7-1-1024-a

FAIRLAND

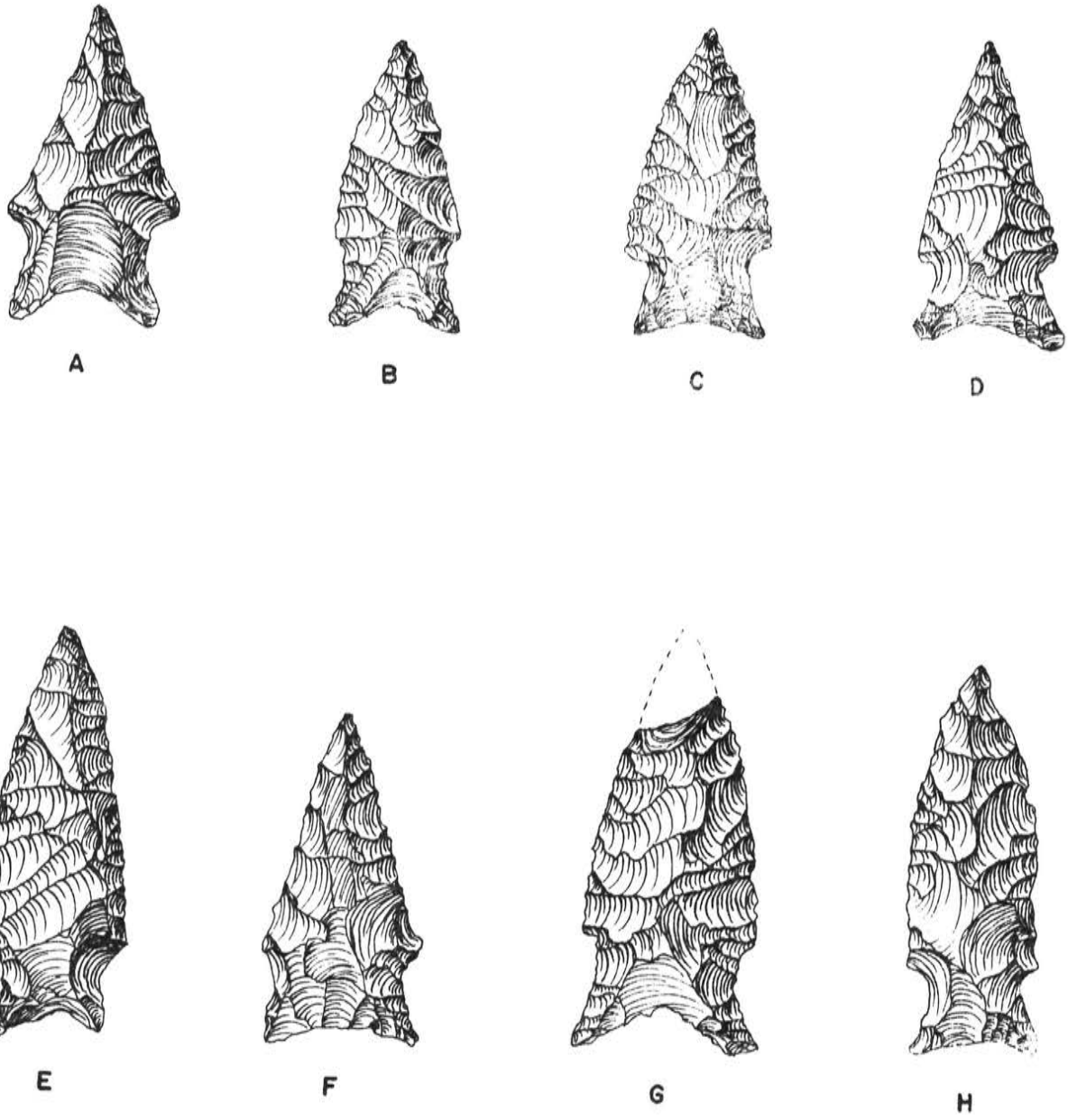


Plate 19

FORT ANCIENT POINTS

The Fort Ancient point has been recognized among archaeologists, both amateur and professional, in the Ohio region for a number of years. However, I have been unable to locate any formal published study of the type.

Description

This point is essentially a long slender triangular point of good quality workmanship. The length helps to identify the type, as typical examples range from 1¼ to 2 inches in length. In spite of this length, they are usually ½ inch or less in width. The blade edge is commonly straight or slightly concave, rarely convex. The base is straight and slightly convex. The Fort Ancient point occurs both strongly serrated and without serrations; the serrated form, however, is easiest to identify.

Distribution

The type is found chiefly in southern Ohio, Indiana and northern Kentucky.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Fort Ancient points are associated with the Feurt Focus of the Fort Ancient Aspect of the Ohio Valley.

A suggested date for the Fort Ancient point would be some part of the period from about 1200 A. D. to 1600 A. D.

Remarks

The non-serrated forms can be confused with triangular types found in many localities.

Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were made from photographs illustrated in William C. Mills report on the Feurt Mounds and Village Site, Certain Mounds and Village Sites in Ohio, Vol. III, p. 68, 1922. All specimens are from the Feurt site in Scioto County, Ohio.

FORT ANCIENT

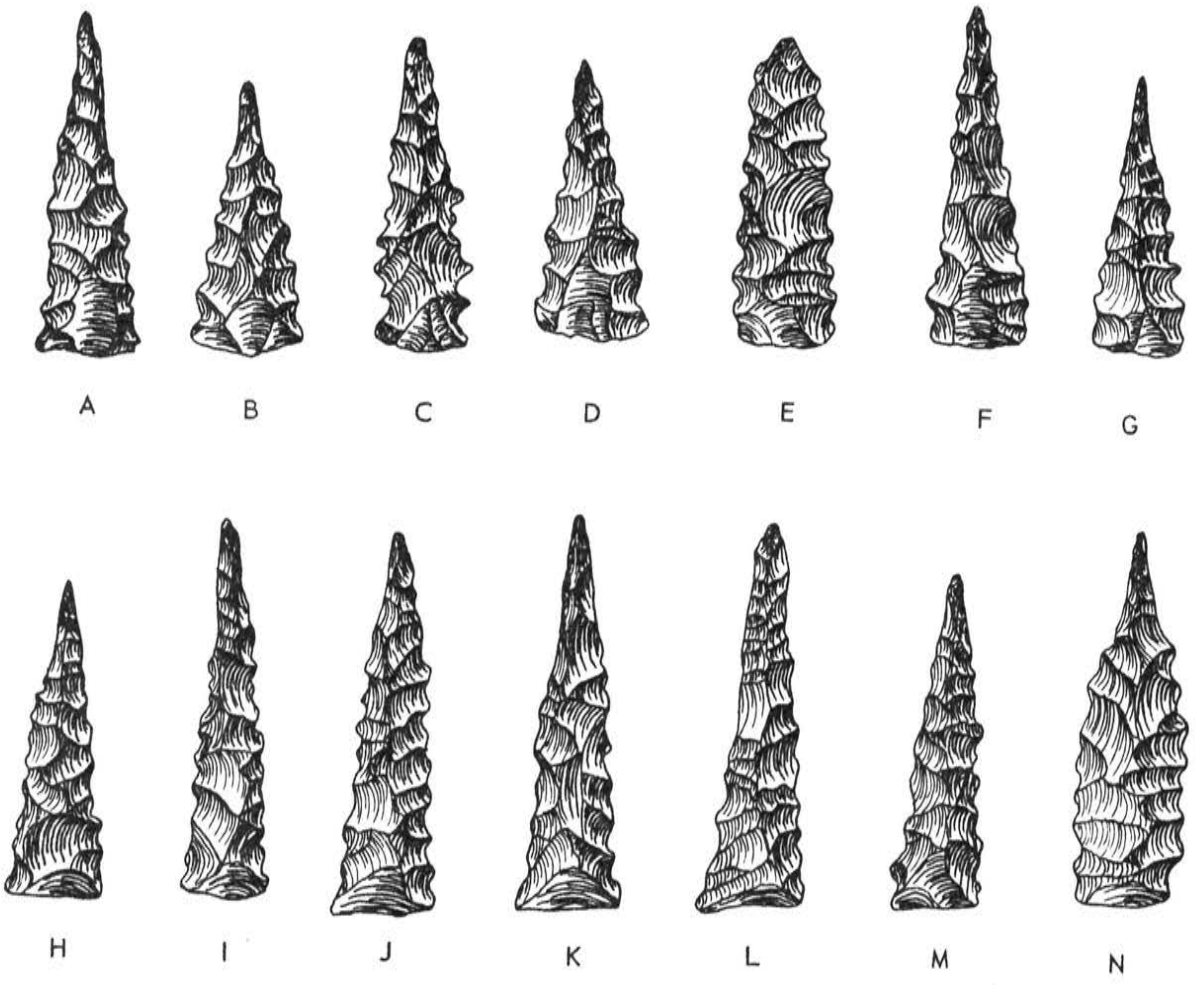


Plate 20

FRAZIER POINTS

The Frazier point has been named and described by Madeline Kneberg (1956, p. 22) from types found at the Frazier site in Benton County, Tennessee.

Description

The Frazier point is a medium size dart or spearpoint of lanceolate shape. The base is usually slightly incurved, rarely straight. The point is thin and well retouched with fine pressure chipping. The base is always well thinned and subsequently finely retouched. In size, these points range from 2 to 2¾ inches.

Kneberg (1956, p. 22) describes the type as follows: "The basic shape is triangluloid with a tendency to parallel side edges. Basal edge usually slightly incurvate, rarely straight. Blade is flat and thin, and the base is additionally thinned. Finely retouched with pressure chipping on all edges. Size is medium, and breadth proportion narrow."

Distribution

It is found in western Tennessee and possibly western Kentucky and northern Alabama.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Frazier point is associated with the Big Sandy phase of the late Archaic and dates from about 1200 B. C. to the beginning of the Christian era.

Remarks

The type is similar to the Kinney point, but it lacks the Kinney point's range in size and has narrower proportions. It differs from the Tortugas point in shape and also in having a retouched incurved base. It is almost identical in shape to many of the Big Sandy points except that it lacks the side notches. It occurs in the Big Sandy phase, but unlike the Big Sandy point, it does not occur in the Eva phase (5000 B. C.). It appears to be the basic shape used for the Big Sandy type and, hence, is closely related to it.

Source of Plate Illustrations

The illustrations were made from specimens furnished by T. M. N. Lewis, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. The catalog numbers and site localities are as follows:

A - Big Sandy site, 1181/25Hy18
B - Cherry site, B20/84Bn74
C - Big Sandy site, 1112/25Hy18
D - Big Sandy site, 802/25Hy18
E - Frazier site, 355/64Bn59
F - Big Sandy site, 145/25Hy18
G - Frazier site, 867/64Bn59
H - Frazier site, 20/64Bn59

FRAZIER

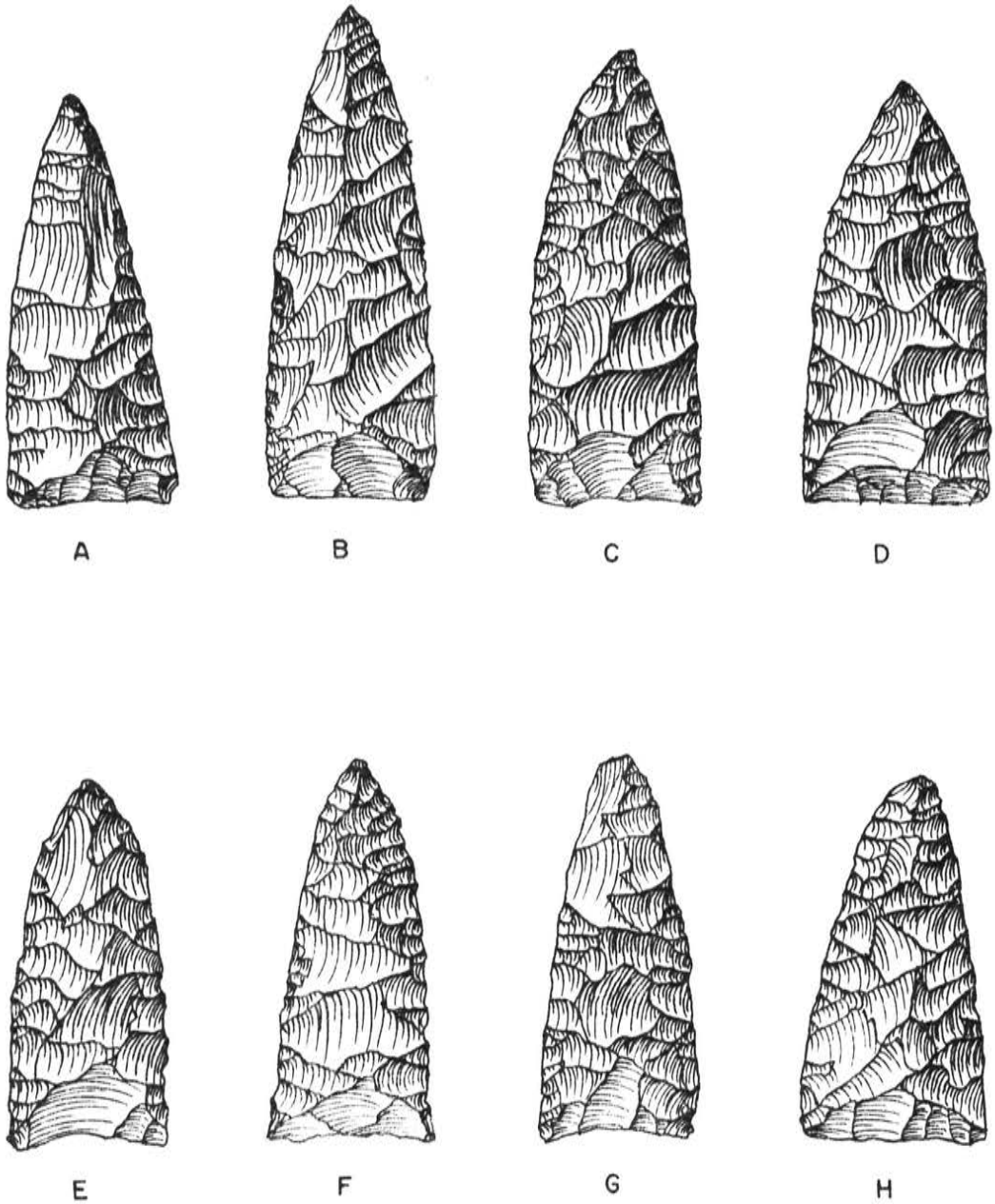


Plate 21

FRESNO POINTS

The Fresno point is referred to by a variety of names, one of the most common being the Mississippian triangular point. J. Charles Kelly (1947) gave it the name Fresno Triangular Blade for examples found in Texas, and the name Fresno point is now in common use.

Description

The Fresno point is a small triangular arrowpoint. Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 498) describe it as follows: "Simple triangles with straight to slightly convex edges, bases usually straight but may be concave or slightly convex. Usually finely flaked on both faces but occasionally one face is smooth fracture plane of original chip, only modified if at all. Rarely, edges are finely serrated."

In size, the type ranges from about 5/8 inches to 1½ inches with points around 1 inch being most common.

Distribution

The Fresno point is found throughout most sections of the United States. Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 498) observe its absence in counties of Texas close to the Louisiana border. It is found throughout Oklahoma and is common in most parts of the Mississippi basin.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The age range for this type is not clear although it is certainly late in prehistoric times for most regions. Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 498) assign the period from about 800 or 900 A. D. to 1600 A. D. or later. In Oklahoma, it is found on sites known to have been occupied as late as 1750 A. D., but it is soon replaced by sheet metal points.

The type is commonly associated with cultures of the Mississippian pattern in eastern United States. In Texas, it is found in most foci of the Neo-American stage. In Oklahoma, it is found in Fulton Aspect sites, the Washita River, Custer and Optima Foci and other assemblages.

Remarks

It is easy to identify but can be confused with Turney and Talco types of Texas. Specimens C, I, M, P and R represent fine examples.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Specimens H, I, M and N were furnished by Tom N. Campbell, University of Texas, Department of Anthropology, Austin, Texas. Specimens P, Q and T are from the Tom Barr collection, Oklahoma City, and the others are from the University of Oklahoma collections at Norman.

The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - Gd-1/38 Brown site, Grady county, Oklahoma
B - Gd-1/64 Brown site, Grady county, Oklahoma
C - Delaware county, Oklahoma
D - Cn-2/2 Canadian County, Oklahoma
E - Delaware county, Oklahoma
F - Gd-1/19 Brown site, Grady county, Oklahoma
G - Gd-1/51 Brown site, Grady county, Oklahoma
H - 215 H. E. Womack
I - H. E. Womack
J - Delaware county, Oklahoma
K - Delaware county, Oklahoma
L - Cn-2/2 Canadian county, Oklahoma
M - 13-81-Ea
N - GvGr-1,C18-7a Grant site, Garvin county, Oklahoma
O - Cedar Creek, Oklahoma
P - Wa-5 Cross site, Washita county, Oklahoma
Q - Wa-5 Cross site, Washita county, Oklahoma
R - Cedar Creek, Oklahoma
S - Ck-32D Vanderpool site, Cherokee county, Oklahoma
T - Wa-5 Cross site, Washita county, Oklahoma
U - GvGr-1, A53 Grant site, Garvin county, Oklahoma

FRESNO

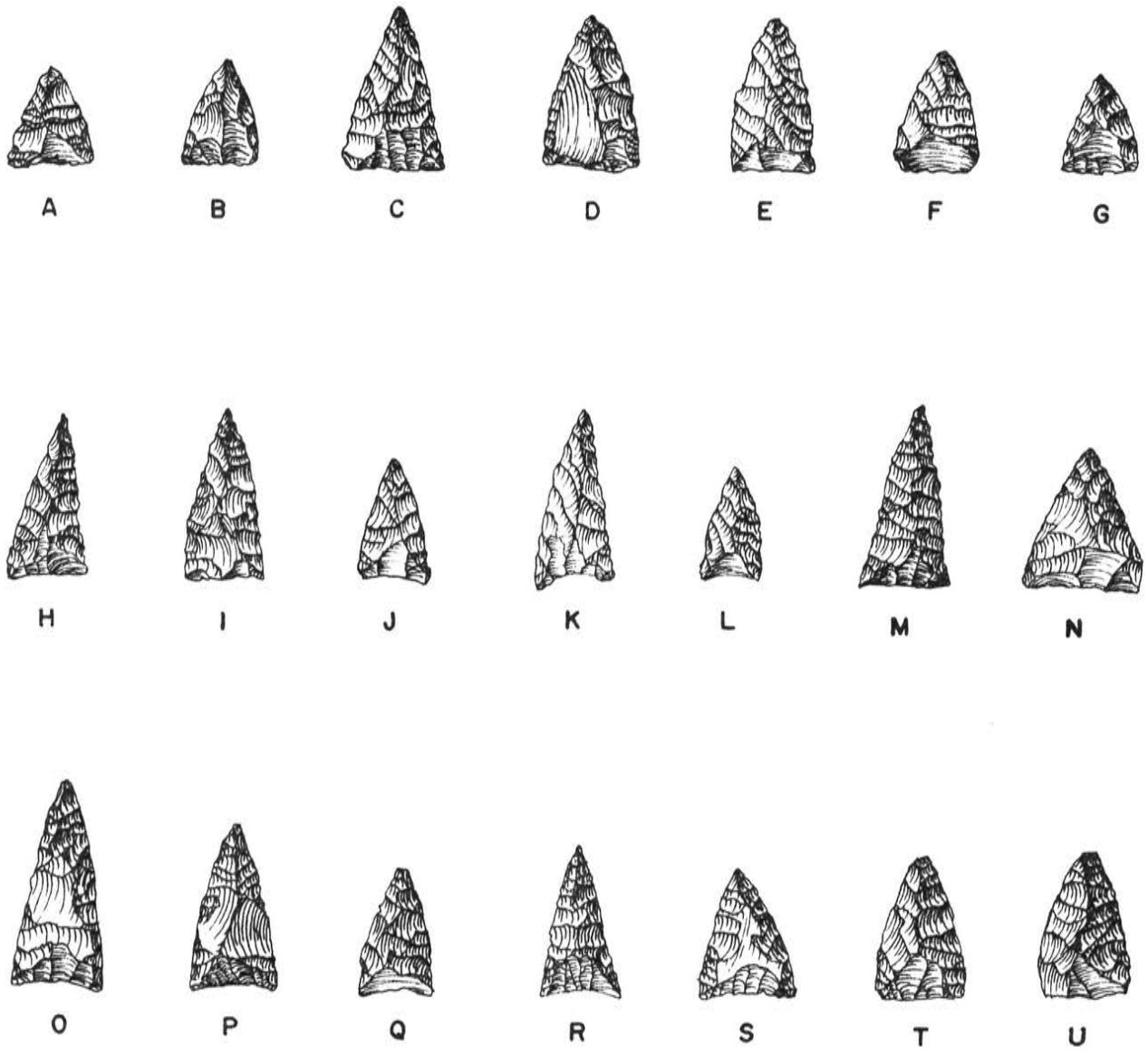


Plate 22

FRILEY POINTS

The Friley point has been named by C. H. Webb from examples found at the Friley site in Louisiana.

Description

The Friley point is a small arrowpoint characterized by the unusual spurred shoulders. The points range in size from about ½ inch to 1½ inches. They are thin and rather well made in most examples. The diagnostic feature is the reversed shoulder or spurred shoulder projecting laterally or toward the tip. The stems are straight or slightly expanding with bases that are most commonly straight, but which may be slightly concave or convex.

Distribution

The type is apparently most commonly found in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana, although it occurs in other sections of northwestern Louisiana. It is also found in parts of East Texas as far westward as Tyler. The type is unreported from Oklahoma.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The age and cultural associations are not clearly known at this time. The Friley point is found on pottery sites, however, and is presumably a late prehistoric type.

Remarks

Specimens A, B, C and H are all typical examples of the type.

Source of Plate Illustrations

All specimens were found in Louisiana and were furnished by C. H. Webb of Shreveport, Louisiana. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - N-3
B - N-7
C - N-3
D - N-3
E - N-3
F - No data
G - No data
H - No data
I - N-8
J - N-8
K - D-5

FRILEY

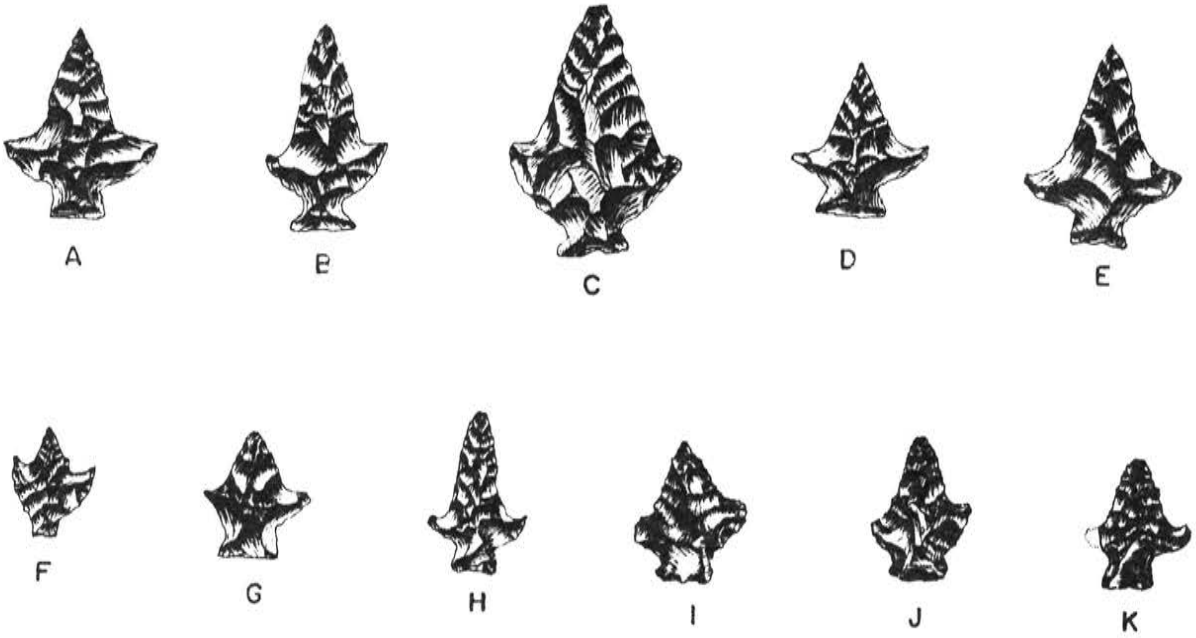


Plate 23

FRIO POINTS

The Frio point has been named by J. Charles Kelley (1947) from examples found in Texas. It was described by Suhm and Krieger in 1954 (p.428).

Description

The Frio point is a small to medium sized dart point characterized by the recurved expanded base. Suhm and Krieger (1954) describe the Frio type as follows: "Triangular blade which is often short and broad, edges usually straight to convex but also fairly often concave or recurved. Shoulders occasionally weakly developed but usually strong or with good barbs. Stem formed by corner notches, often as wide as, or wider than, shoulders. Base always concave but in many cases recurved due to a deep U-shaped notch in center; in others, the notch is not prominent but the recurved basal edge suggests that it was chipped with this principal in mind."

In length, the Frio point ranges from about 1 1/8 inches to 2⅜ inches, with most examples falling between 1½ and 2 inches. The stem forms 1/3 to 1/6 the total length.

Distribution

Suhm and Krieger (1954) list the Frio point as being found generally throughout central Texas, being more common in the western sections and extending to the lower Pecos River. It is also found in south-central Texas. The type is found in Oklahoma, usually in the eastern or central sections of the state. Similar forms occur in Archaic assemblages throughout most of eastern United States.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Age estimates by Suhm and Krieger (1954) are from possibly 2000 or 3000 B. C. up to around 500 A. D.

In Texas the Frio point is a minor type in the Edwards Plateau Aspect and the Pecos River Focus, both of Archaic Stage (Suhm and Krieger, 1954). Associations in Oklahoma are not clear although an Archaic context is suggested.

Remarks

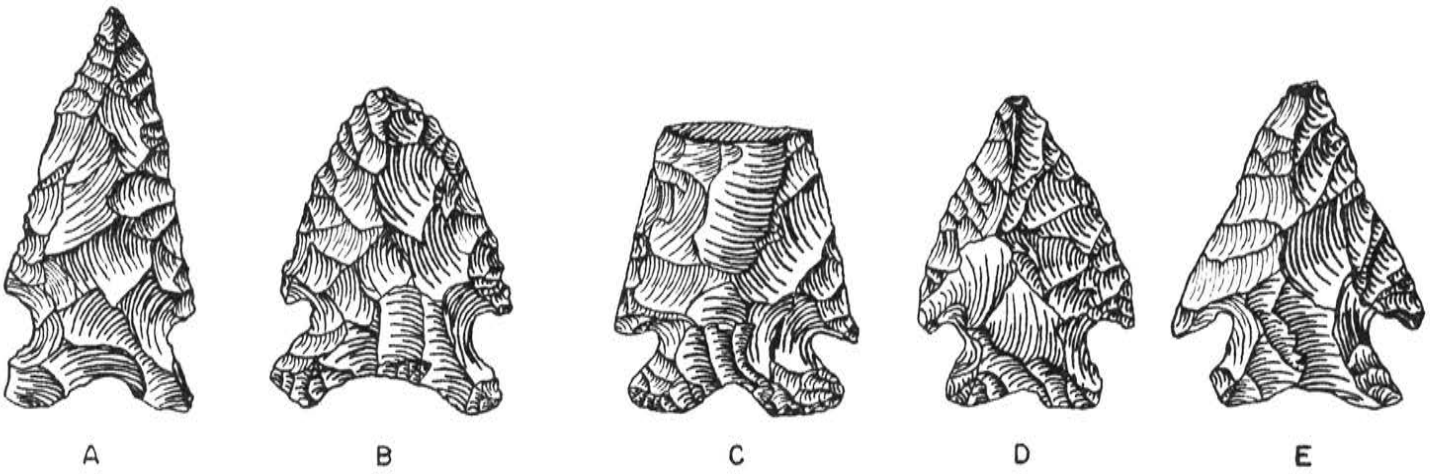
Suhm and Krieger (1954) note some resemblance to Fairland points, but they note that Frio points have basal corners rounded or squared rather than sharply pointed as well as corner notches of different shape. The Frio point also lacks the "fish-tail" basal edge of the Martindale, and this helps to differentiate these two types. It can be distinguished from Uvalde by being generally broader and having a wider stem, the Uvalde point being more slender and with a narrower stem. Specimen G represents a typical example.

Source of Plate Illustrations

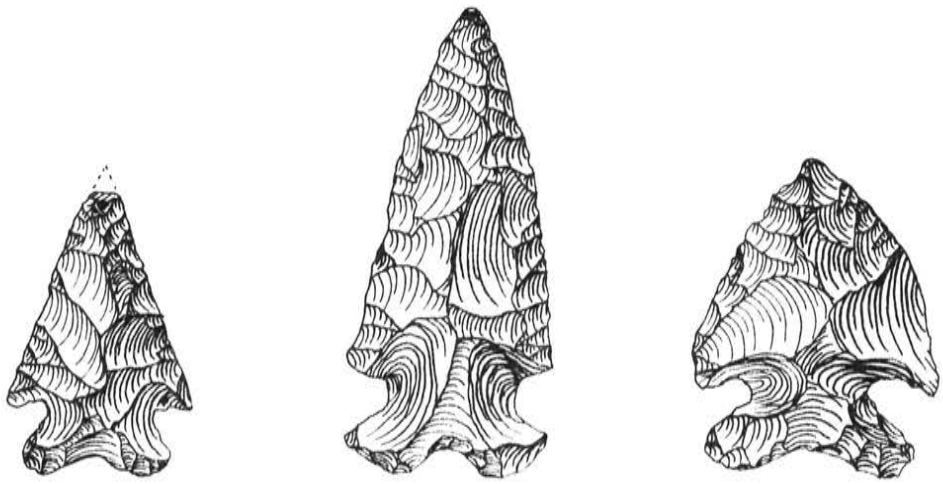
The illustrations were made from specimens found in Texas and furnished by Tom Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 4-2-1350b
B - H-2-1H50a
C - 51D3-2-19/212
D - 5-25-2091-e
E - 5-25-3091-f
F - 1W-40-9L
H - 5-6-1942-b
I - 4-6-2853-a
J - 4-6-2853-a
K - 5-9-2749
L - 1W-40-9F

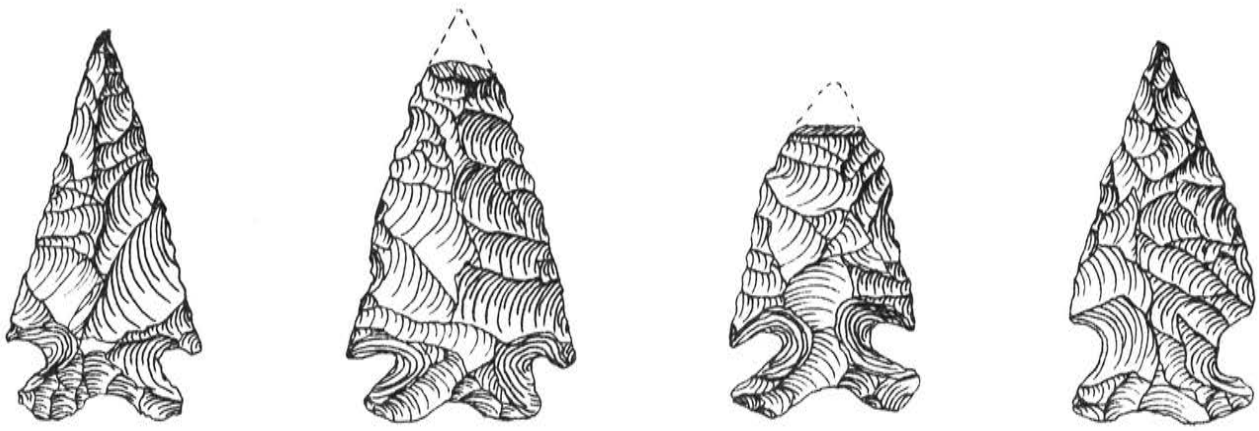
FRIO



A B C D E



F G H



I J K L

Plate 24

GREENBRIER POINTS

The Greenbrier point has been named by T. M. N. Lewis from examples found at the Nuckolls site (Lewis and Kneberg, 1958, pp. 60-79).

Description

This is a medium to large dart or spearpoint characterized by broad, shallow side notches, an incurved base, and fine serrations on the blade. The notches and incurvature of the base are ground smooth, but the edges of the ears are seldom ground. The edges of the blade often show a distinct bevel, but the blade is flat. The shoulder is rudimentary or absent.

The size varies from 1 3/4 to 3 inches in length with the majority being close to 3 inches.

Distribution

It is found mainly along the lower Tennessee River in the Kentucky Lake area, and some have been found in northern Alabama. The distribution may be wider than is presently known.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

It is associated with a late Paleo-Indian or early Archaic horizon. Dalton points as well as Clovis and Cumberland points are found on the same sites as the Greenbrier points. The type is probably not as old as the fluted points, but it may be contemporary with the Dalton and Meserve types, of which it may be a variant. The suggested age would range from about 5000 B. C. up to 3000 B. C.

Remarks

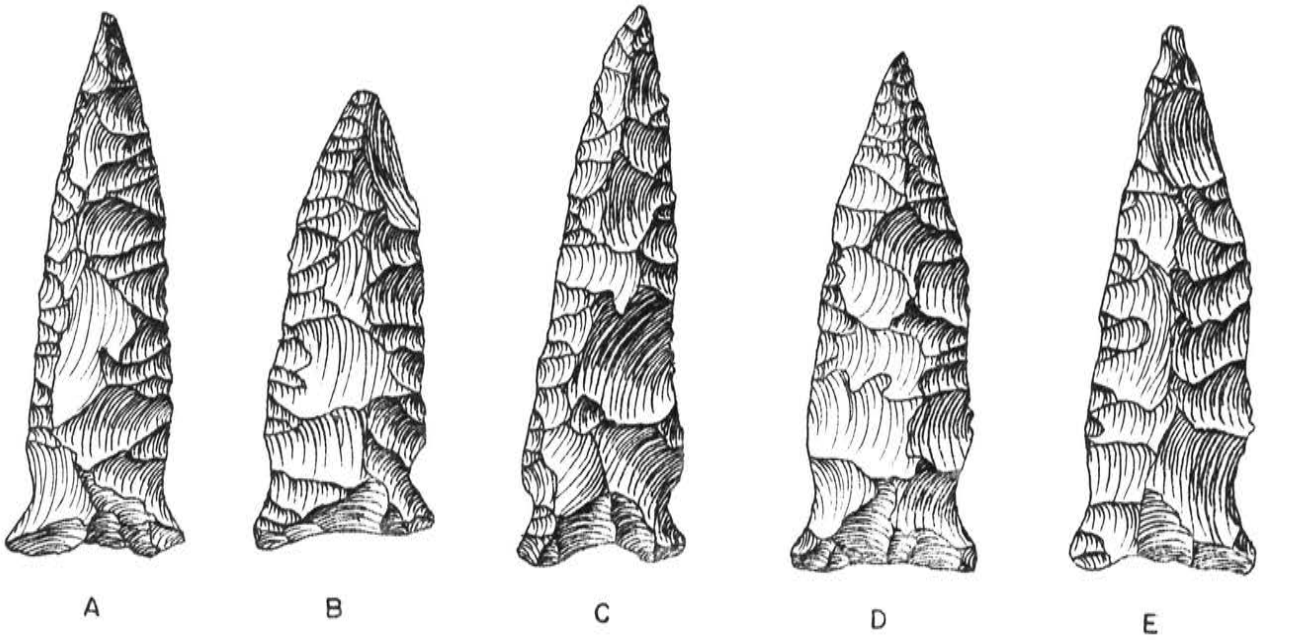
The tools associated with the Greenbrier points are typical uniface blade tools such as are found on Paleo-Indian sites in the Tennessee Valley.

Source of Plate Illustrations

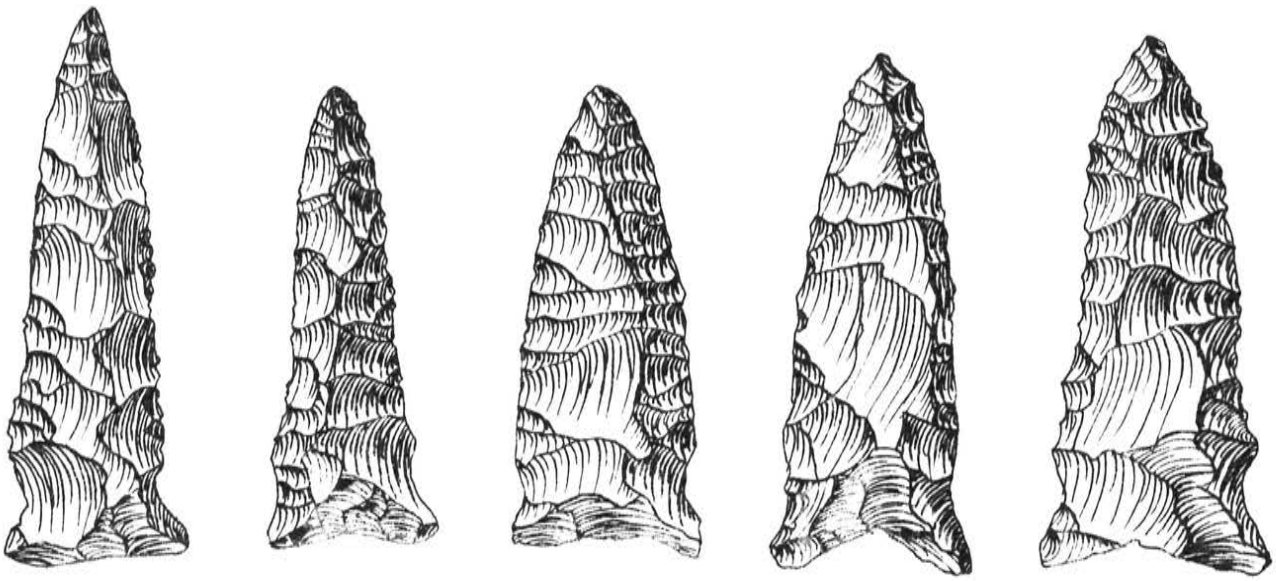
The illustrations were made from photographs illustrated in the Nuckoll's report (Lewis and Kneberg, 1958, pp. 67-68). All specimens are from the Nuckolls site in Tennessee. The following illustrating figures were used for the drawings:

A - Figure 24, p. 67
B - Figure 29, p. 67
C - Figure 26, p. 67
D - Figure 25, p. 67
E - Figure 27, p. 67
F - Figure 32, p. 67
G - Figure 34, p. 67
H - Figure 37, p. 68
I - Figure 38, p. 68
J - Figure 39, p. 68

GREENBRIER



A B C D E



F G H I J

Plate 25

GUILFORD POINTS

The Guilford point has been named by Joffre L. Coe (1952, p. 304) from types found in the Guilford Focus of the Carolina Piedmont.

Description

The Guilford point is a medium to large sized dart or spear point. It is leaf-shaped or lanceolate in outline, and the typical form has a concave base. Coe (1952, p. 304) describes the type as followd: "The most characteristic projectile point was a long, slender, but thick blade. Its base was usually concave, although less frequently it was made straight or slightly convex. In cross-section it was more rounded than elliptical and in some cases it appeared almost diamond shaped. On the most typical point the base and both edges of the blade for about one-third of the length were usually smoothed by grinding. Frequently the flaking runs diagonally across the body of the blade, and, in general, suggests the Yuma type in a degenerate form."

The length ranges from around 2½ inches to 5 inches.

Distribution

It is found in North Carolina and adjacent areas of the Piedmont.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Guilford point is associated with the Guilford Focus of the early Archaic.

A suggested date for this type is some portion of the span from 6000 B. C. to 3000 B. C.

Remarks

Specimens A and F are good examples of the type.

The Guilford points also occur with straight or slightly convex bases, although in this series only those with a concave base are illustrated.

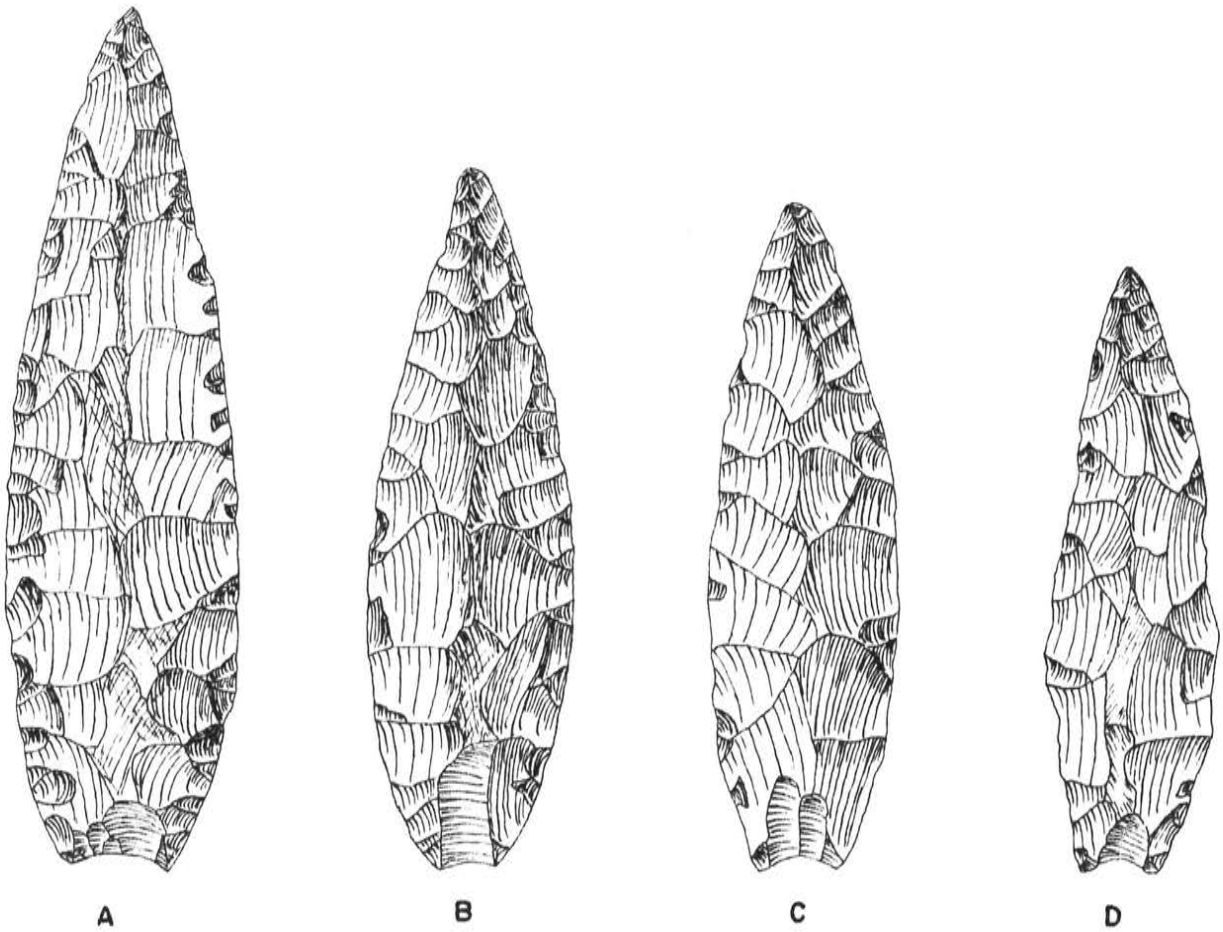
The points are often made from quartz or similar materials difficult to flake, and hence they appear rather crude in workmanship.

Source of Plate Illustrations

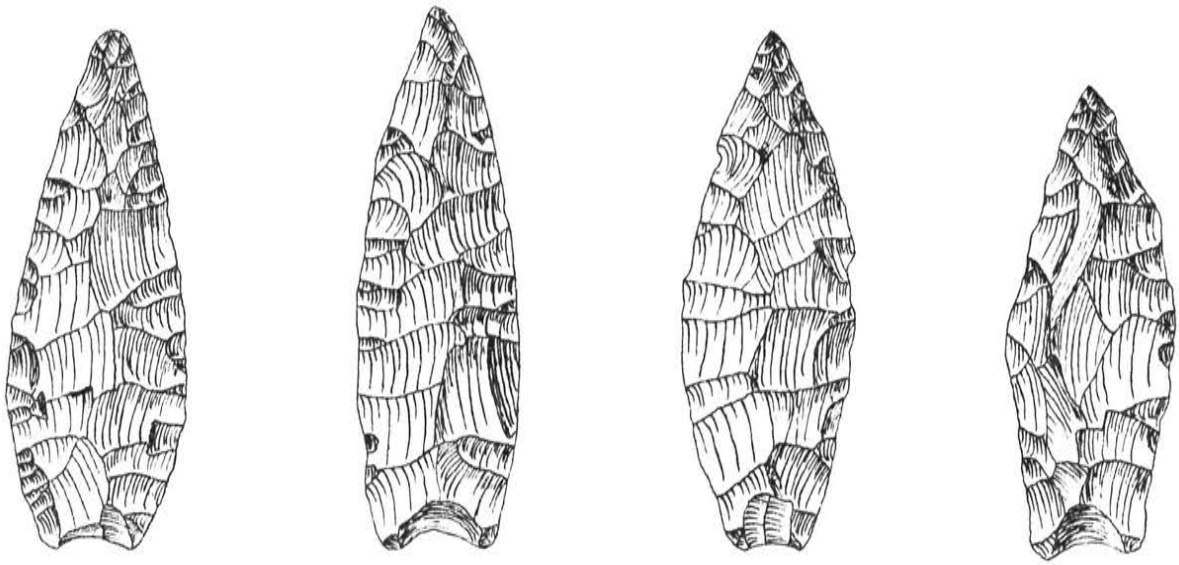
All specimens were drawn from the original points furnished by S. G. Copeland of Columbus, Ohio.

The specimens were collected in Granville County, North Carolina.

GUILFORD



A B C D



E F G H

Plate 26

HAMILTON POINTS

The Hamilton point was named by T. M. N. Lewis (1955, p. 69) from types found associated with the Hamilton culture in Hamilton County, Tennessee.

Description

The Hamilton point is a small triangular arrowpoint with a basic triangular shape. It is distinguished by having the side edges and base incurved or concave. The size varies from 7/8 to 1⅞ inches with 1½ inches being most typical. The points are thin, and the retouching is extremely fine. Serrations occur but are rare.

Kneberg (1956, p. 24) describes the type as follows: "The basic shape is triangular, and the edges are usually incurvate. The basal edge is almost invariably incurvate, but the side edges are occasionally straight. In the few examples where the base is straight, the side edges are incurvate. The side edges may be serrated, but serration is rather rare. The blade is flat and very thin. Exceptionally fine pressure chipping characterizes this type. The size is small, and the proportions generally narrow."

Distribution

This type is found throughout the Tennessee valley but is most frequent in eastern Tennessee.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

It is associated with the Middle Woodland Hamilton culture, although earliest examples are found in the early Woodland Candy Creek culture. Hamilton points occur both as inflicted points and burial gifts with burials in small dome-shaped mounds.

A suggested date for the Hamilton point is from about 300 A. D. to 800 A. D.

Remarks

The Hamilton point differs from the Talco and Maud points in having incurved side edges. This slight difference might not be important if the types were contemporary, but the Hamilton point is earlier and associated with the Woodland culture.

Specimen E is a typical example.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Specimens A through D were furnished by J. W. Cambron of Decatur, Alabama. Specimens E through J were drawn from the original illustration in the Oklahoma Anthropological Society Bulletin III, page 70 (T. M. N. Lewis, 1955), and specimens K through N were furnished by T. M. N. Lewis, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee.

The catalog numbers or localities where found are as follows:

A - 27/45
B - 27/73/JC
C - 27/423/JC
D - 27/350/JC
E - Hamilton County, Tenn.
F - Hamilton County, Tenn.
G - Hamilton County, Tenn.
H - Hamilton County, Tenn.
I - Hamilton County, Tenn.
J - Hamilton County, Tenn.
K - 482/46Mg31
L - 428/42Mg31
M - 493078Mg31
N - 142/46Mg31

HAMILTON

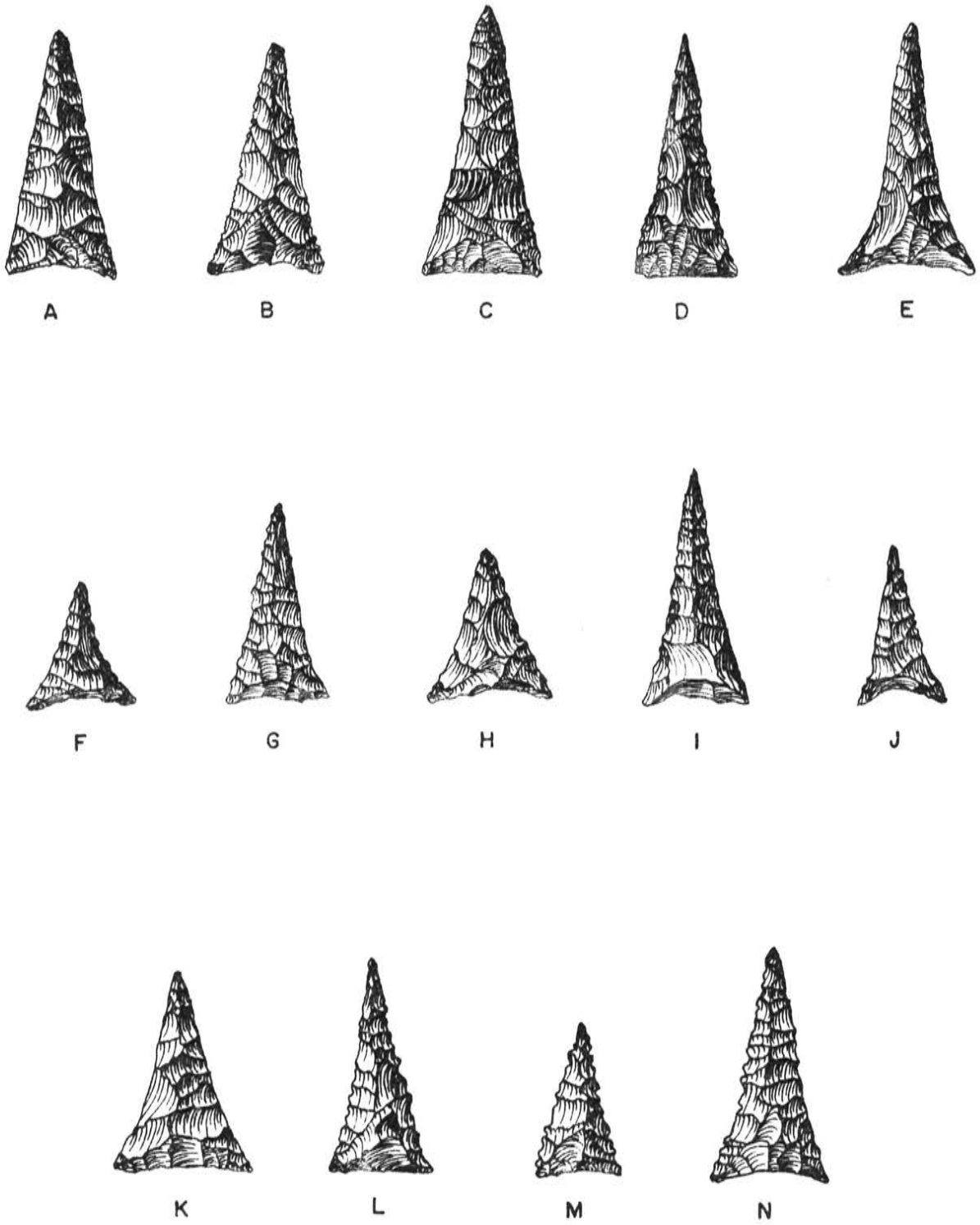


Plate 27

HARDIN POINTS

The Hardin projectile point has been named by Edward G. Scully from types found in Illinois and eastern Missouri (Scully, 1951, p. 2).

Description

The Hardin point is a large projectile point, probably serving as a spearhead. It is characterized by a long slender triangular blade with slightly convex edges and a slightly expanding rectangular base. It is normally barbed, but the barbs are not especially large considering the size of the point. The base is commonly straight but may be slightly concave or slightly convex; it is usually thin and well made. The stem often exhibits grinding along the sides and base. As a general rule, the Hardin type normally is very well made, is of good workmanship and commonly has a fairly thin lens shaped cross-section.

Scully (1951, p. 2) describes the Hardin characteristics as follows: General description: Medium long, narrow ovate shape with flaring stem. Size averages about 5 inches in length being about four times as long as wide. In shape, the body is slightly ovate, sides tend to be slightly excurvate above the shoulder; base is straight. The stem has straight sides but flare outward slightly, and the stem is about $\frac{1}{4}$ of the total length.

Distribution

Scully (1951, p. 2) lists the type as occurring in Illinois and eastern Missouri. Although this is perhaps the central locality for this type, it does appear in other localities surrounding this region. Examples are found essentially in the Central Mississippi valley area, ranging from at least Ohio to western Missouri, and probably from southern Wisconsin to Arkansas and Tennessee. Examples are reported from Oklahoma, chiefly in the northeastern sections of the state.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The age of the Hardin type is not too well established at the present time. Scully considers the type as being associated with Late Archaic or Early Woodland cultures, and this is probably correct. In terms of years an estimated date for the type would fall sometime between 2000 B. C. and 500 B. C.

Remarks

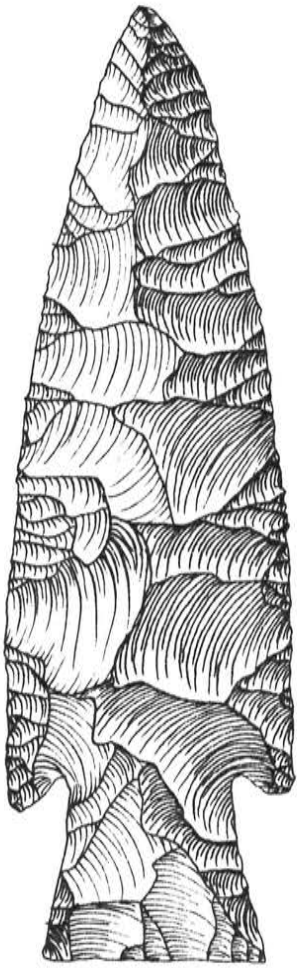
The Hardin point is usually of fine workmanship with large flat flake scars running from the edges to the midline of the blade. The edges are often marked by fine secondary chipping. In material, many of the specimens are made from a white or cream colored flint derived from quarries in Missouri or Illinois.

Source of Plate Illustrations

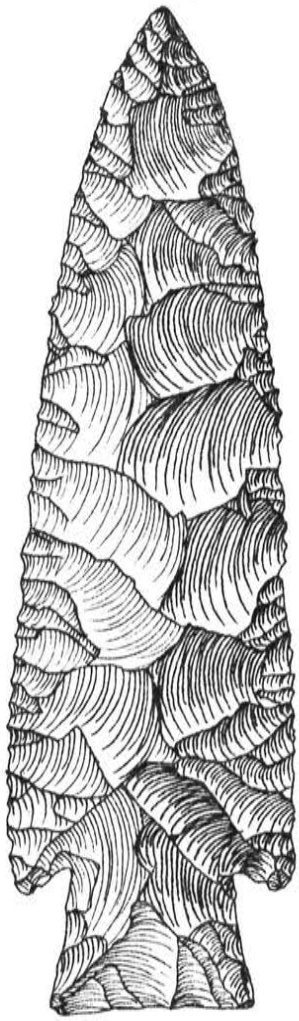
All specimens illustrated were furnished by J. C. Grindell of St. Louis, Missouri. The discovery locality is as follows:

A - Pike county, Illinois
B - Perry county, Missouri
C - #29, no data
D - Perry county, Missouri
E - Pike county, Missouri
F - Perry county, Missouri

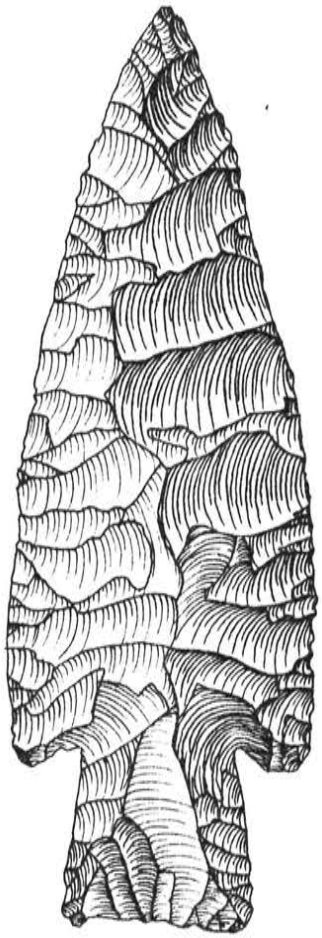
HARDIN



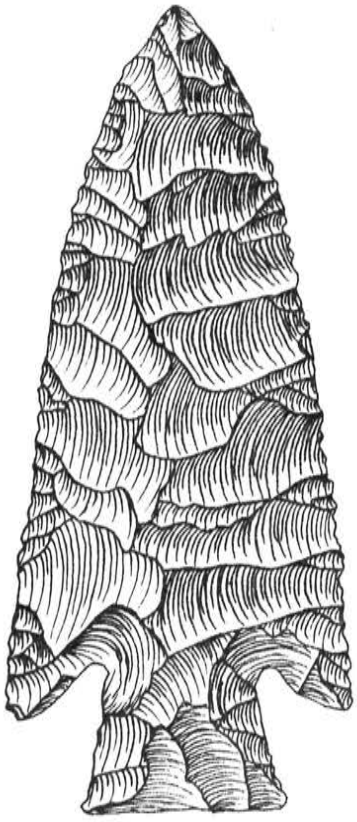
A



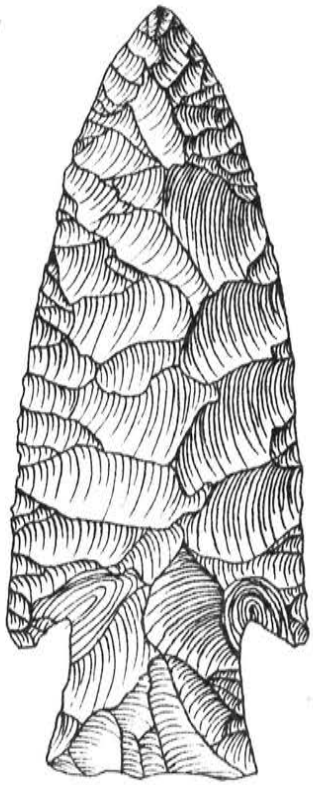
B



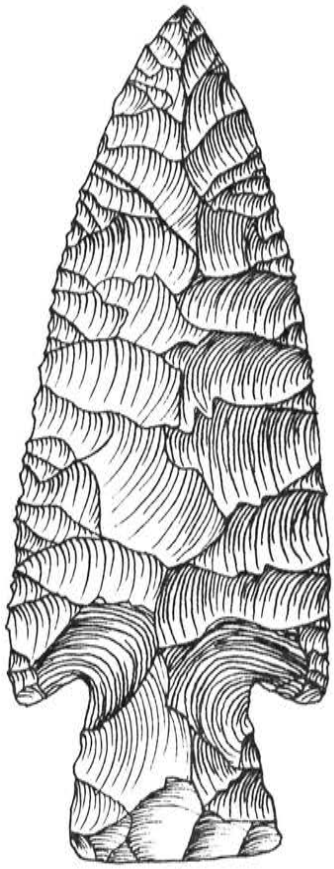
C



D



E



F

Plate 28

HUFFAKER POINTS

The Huffaker point has been named by Baerreis (1954, p. 44) from types found at the Huffaker site in northeastern Oklahoma.

Description

The Huffaker point is a small arrowpoint in which the major distinctive feature is the presence of an extra side notch on each side of the stem. The point is essentially a simple side-notched triangular point in which an extra set of notches have been cut between the basic notch and the base to form multiple notching. The base is usually straight or slightly concave, and some examples also have a basal notch at the mid-line.

Baerreis (1954, p. 44) comments as follows: "This type is proposed for a variant of the simple notched triangular point because of a distinctive modification of the side below the notch. Essentially the side below the notch is serrated though in actual practice this consists of the area having one or two small notches, much shallower than the primary notches."

Distribution

The Huffaker point is found at the Huffaker and Eufaula sites in Oklahoma (Baerreis, 1954, p. 44) and in sites representing the Washita River Focus and Custer Focus of central and western Oklahoma. It is fairly widespread throughout the state although it is not especially common anywhere.

The type is also found throughout most of the Plains area northward to the Dakotas and eastward as far as Illinois.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Huffaker point appears associated with the Washita River and Custer Focus in Oklahoma. Also, it is found at other sites such as the Eufaula site, which is a Gibson Aspect component. Elsewhere, it appears to be rather late prehistoric and is associated with Harrell, Washita or Fresno types.

The suggested age of the Huffaker type would range from 1000 A. D. to 1500 A. D.

Remarks

Specimens B, I, J and M are selected examples of the Huffaker type.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Specimens A through H were supplied by Dan Base of Fort Cobb, Oklahoma. Specimens I through L, and N through P were furnished by Tom Barr of Oklahoma City, Oklahoma. Specimen M is from the University of Oklahoma collections at Norman. The specimens are from the following localities:

A through H - West-central Oklahoma
I - Washita County, Oklahoma
J - Washita County, Oklahoma
K - Greer County, Oklahoma
L - Caddo County, Oklahoma
M - Blaine County, Oklahoma
N - Washita County, Oklahoma
O - Greer County, Oklahoma
P - Greer County, Oklahoma

HUFFAKER

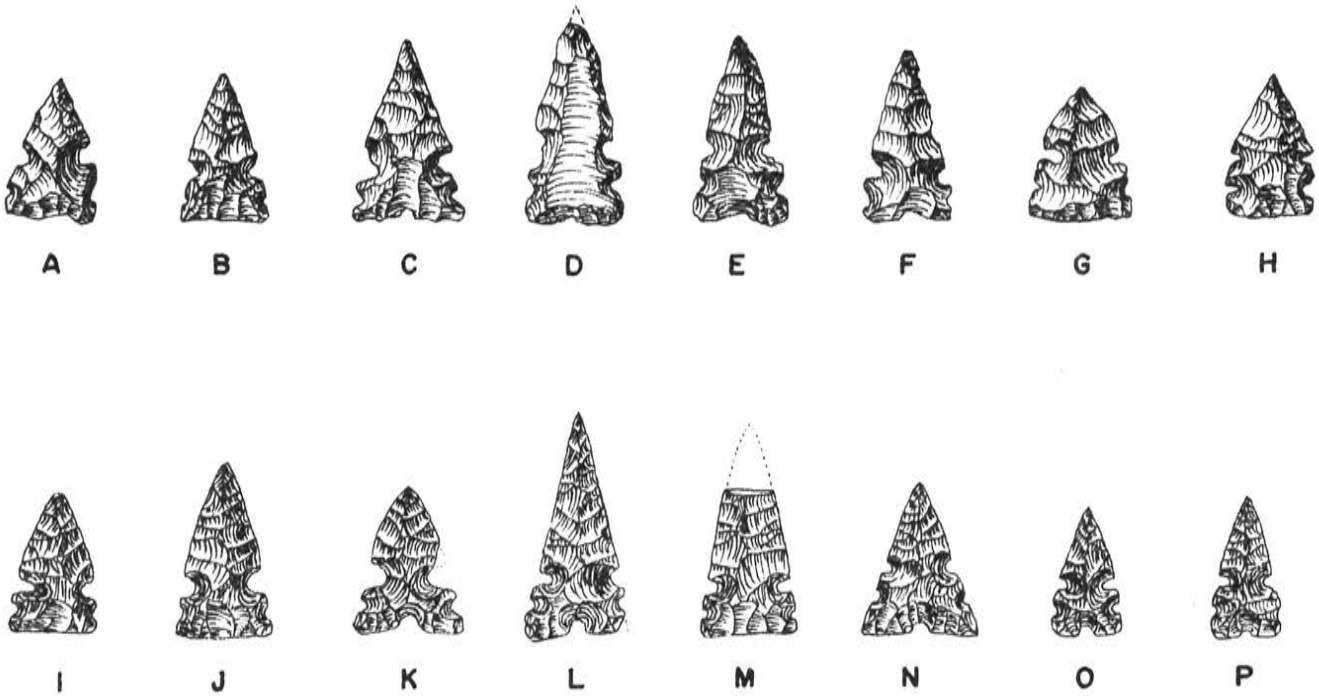


Plate 29

KENT POINTS

The Kent point has been named by Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 432) from examples found in Texas.

Description

The type has been described by Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 432) as follows: "Blade crudely triangular, often asymmetrical, edges usually convex but not in same degree; may be rather straight and in a few cases, concave. Shoulders weakly developed to right-angular; barbs uncommon and stronger on one side than other. Stems more or less parallel-edges, but like blades, usually poorly chipped and uneven. Bases usually convex, occasionally straight. Rarely, blade beveled."

The length ranges from about 1½ inches to 3 inches with a stem about 1/3 to 1/5 the total length. Chipping is crude to produce a relatively thick point.

Distribution

Kent points are found throughout the central portion of the Texas coast, northeastward to the Addicks Reservoir area west of Houston and into the East Texas area (Suhm and Krieger, 1954, p. 432). It is also found in Oklahoma, especially along the Red River valley region in the southeastern section of the state.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Suhm and Krieger suggest that the Kent point is late Archaic, probably ranging into the Christian era. A suggested date would range from 1000 B. C. up to 1000 A.D.

The type is found in the Aransas Focus of the Archaic and also in Edwards Plateau Aspect and East Texas Aspect. It is usually associated with non-pottery sites in Oklahoma.

Remarks

The type somewhat resembles the Yarbrough point but is more crudely chipped and more asymmetrical in form. The Kent point also lacks stem edge grinding and the straight bases of the Yarbrough type.

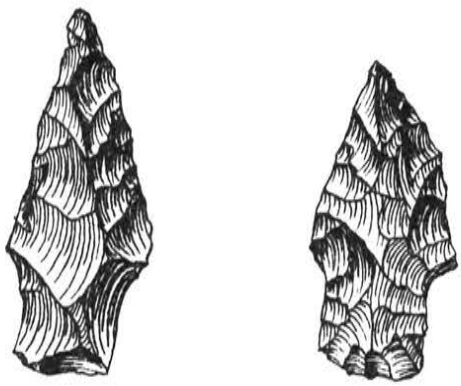
Source of Plate Illustrations

The examples illustrated were drawn from specimens furnished by Tom N. Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 2-10
B - 2-10
C - 2-10
D - 2-285
E - 2-10

KENT

A B C



D E

Plate 30

KIRK POINTS

The Kirk point has been named by Joffre L. Coe from specimens found on early Archaic sites in North Carolina.

Description

The Kirk point is a medium sized dart point characterized by large toothed serrations and a short more or less rectangular stem. The blade is triangular, commonly straight, but may be recurved or concave; the blade edge is marked by large and deep serrations which extend from the shoulder towards the tip for about 2/3 or 3/4 of the blade length. Sometimes the blade is beveled on alternate edges. The stem is usually rectangular in shape although it may taper slightly toward the base. The stem is quite wide and relatively short and usually lacks any smoothing along the stem edges. The base is either straight or concave and appears to have been thinned by the removal of several falkes from the basal edge. The shoulders are well marked, and occasionally they may form a barb.

The length ranges from about 1¾ inches to 3½ inches.

Distribution

The Kirk point is found in North Carolina, Tennessee, Kentucky, and adjacent areas.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Kirk point appears to be associated with early Archaic sites in North Carolina. It is also found at the Eva site in Tennessee and on numerous Archaic sites throughout parts of Kentucky.

A suggested date for the Kirk type would range from around 5000 B. C. up to perhaps 3000 B. C.

Remarks

This point has been subjected to considerable study by Joseph K. Long, III, who noted its distinctive character and common association on Archaic sites in Kentucky. Long has found examples in Trigg, Lyon, Muhlenberg and Hopkins Counties, Kentucky.

Specimens B and D are typical examples of the type.

Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were made from specimens furnished by J. K. Long, III, of Greenville, Kentucky. The catalog numbers and site localities are as follows:

A - 12 Ky-Tr-8
B - 9 Ky-Mu-36
C - 11 Ky-Tr-8
D - 8 Ky-Tr-8
E - 17 Ky-Tr-8
F - 10 Ky-Tr-8
G - 16 Ky-Tr-8
H - 14 Ky-Tr-8
I - 20 Ky-Tr-8

KIRK

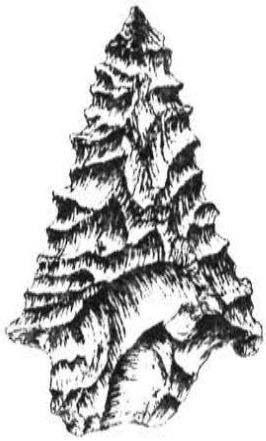
A

B

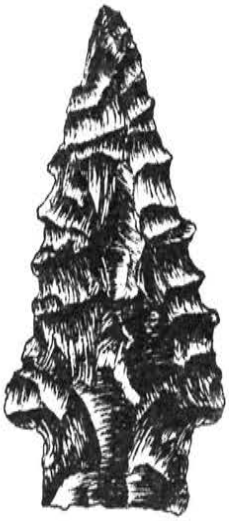
C

D

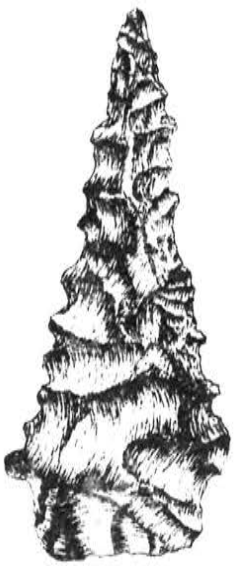
E



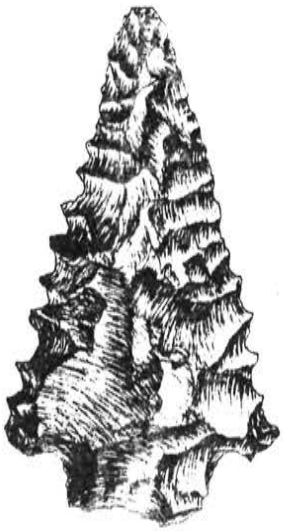
F



G



H



I

Plate 31

LeCROY POINTS

The LeCroy point has been named by Madeline Kneberg from examples found at the LeCroy site in Hamilton County, Tennessee (Kneberg, 1956, pp. 27-28).

Description

The LeCroy point is a small dart or arrowpoint characterized by a broad, bifurcated stem and a deeply serrated blade. The short and stubby blade is often asymmetrical, and the stem forms nearly half the length of the point. Occasionally, the edges of the stem, including the deep notch in the base, are ground smooth. The size varies from 7/8 to 2 inches with most examples falling between 1 and 1¼ inches.

Kneberg (1956, p. 28) describes the type as follows: "The basic shape is triangluloid with straight or incurvate side edges. The blade edges are usually serrated, often deeply so, resulting in a series of several sharp barbs from the tip to the shoulders. The stem varies from straight to slightly flared, and is usually deeply bifurcated. The edges of the stem are finely chipped, and occasionally finished by being ground smooth. The majority are small and have broad proportions. Even the medium sized examples are relatively broad."

Distribution

LeCroy points are found along the Tennessee River and its tributaries in northern Alabama and Tennessee. They have been reported from the Cumberland River, Porter County in northwestern Indiana, Albemarle County and elsewhere in Virginia, and near Roseville, Michigan. They are fairly widespread in eastern United States.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The smaller, more typical specimens are possibly from early Woodland times. Some of the larger examples may be late Archaic.

A suggested date for the type would range from 1500 B. C. up to about 500 A. D. (Kneberg, 1956, p. 28).

Remarks

The associations of this type are not entirely clear. They have been found on a number of sites that have early Woodland components but are not numerous on any site except the LeCroy site. Specimen A is a fine example.

Source of Plate Illustrations

All of the drawings were made from the original specimens furnished by J. W. Cambron of Decatur, Alabama. They were collected in Limestone and Morgan Counties, Alabama. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 83/167/JC
B - 83/1/JC
C - 19/4264
D - 19/4265
E - 19/635/JC
F - 19/4268
G - 19/4267
H - 83/53/JC
I - 19/185/JC
J - 19/422/JC
K - 76/2234/JC
L - 19/4266

LECROY

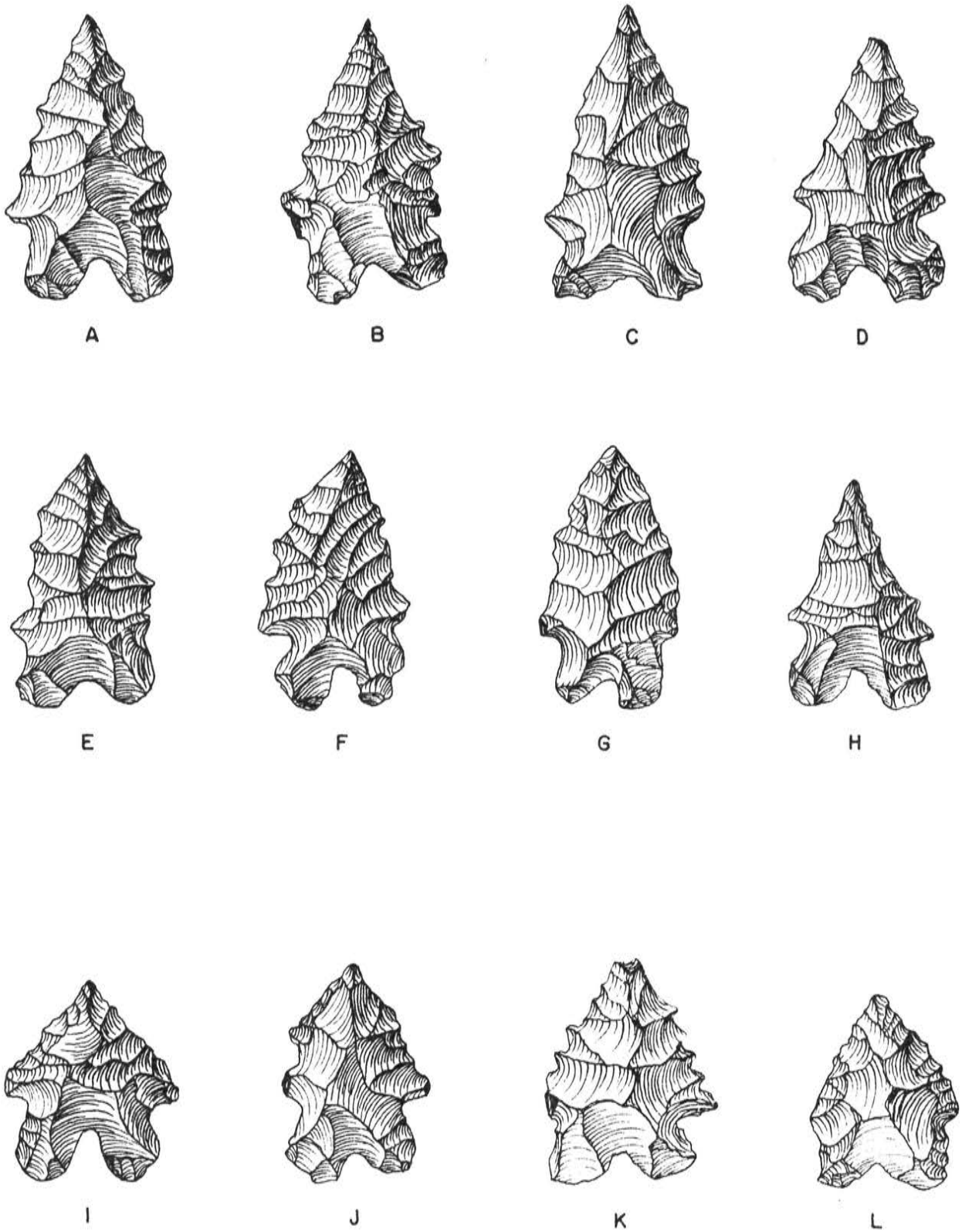


Plate 32

LEDBETTER POINTS

The Ledbetter point has been named and described by Madeline Kneberg (1956, p.26) from types found at the Ledbetter site in Benton County, Tennessee.

Description

This is a large, stemmed spearpoint or knife, distinguished by unequal width of the shoulders, one of which tends to form a barb while the other is straight or slanting. The blade is frequently asymmetrical with a reversed curve along one edge. The stem may be straight or tapered. Chipping is mainly percussion with some pressure retouching of one or both edges. The size range is from about 3 to 7 inches with specimens between 4 or 5 inches being the most typical.

Kneberg (1956, p. 26) describes the type as follows: "The basic shape is triangu-loid, and the distinctive feature of the blade portion is its asymmetry. The side edges are usually recurvate, but the recurvature is reversed on the two side edges. Thus, if one edge is excurvate-incurvate from the point to the shoulder, the other edge is incurvate-excurvate. This asymmetry of the edges results in the unequal shoulders that are diagnostic of the type. The incurvate-excurvate edge ends in a narrow, blunt shoulder, while the excurvate-incurvate edge ends in a flaring, barb-like shoulder. The stem is somewhat variable; it is usually straight or tapered with a straight basal edge, but it may be tapered with an excurvate basal edge. This latter variant is rare. The size is large with narrow breadth proportions, and the stem is relatively short."

Distribution

Ledbetter points are found in the Tennessee River valley from Alabama north along the river into western Tennessee and Kentucky. Illustrations from Stallings Island and Lake Spring site in Georgia indicate presence of the type in that area.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Ledbetter point is found in the Weldon and Ledbetter phases of the Archaic and should date from sometime between 2000 B. C. to the birth of Christ.

Remarks

Specimens B and E are good examples of the type.

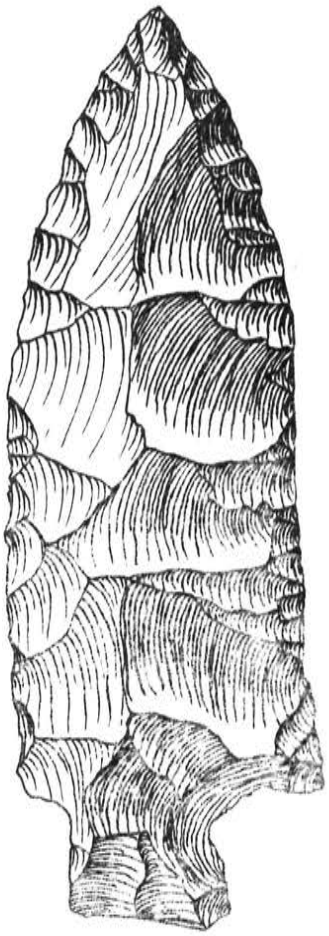
Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were made from specimens furnished by Tom M. N. Lewis, Department of Anthropology, University of Tennessee, Knoxville, Tennessee. The site locality and catalog numbers are as follows:

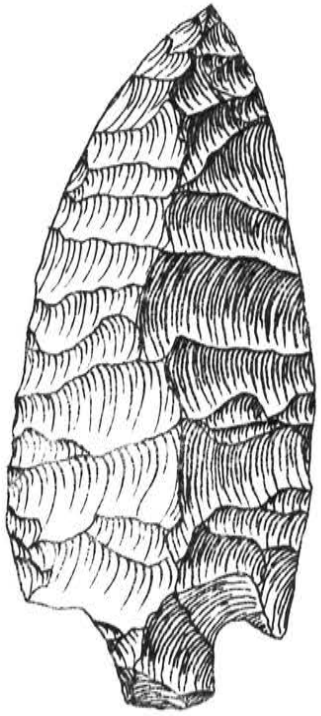
A - Kays Landing, 1522(137)/15Hq13
B - McDaniel site, B25 (2)8TBn77
C - Kays Landing, 400/15Hq13
D - Kays Landing, 388/15Hq13
E - Ledbetter site, B78-2(7)/9Bn25
F - Ledbetter site, 114/9Bn25

LEDBETTER

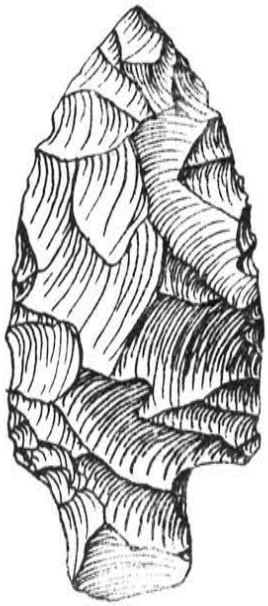
A



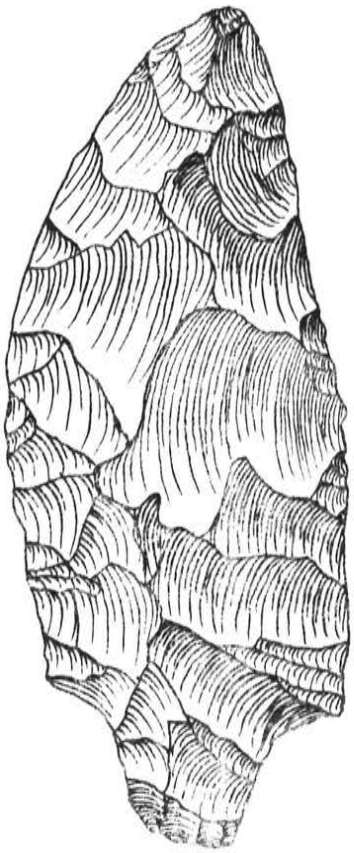
B



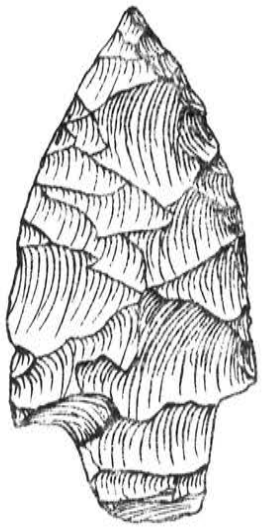
C



D



E



F

Plate 33

LIVERMORE POINTS

The Livermore point has been described by Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 502) from types found in Texas.

Description

The Livermore point is an arrowpoint featuring exceptionally prominent and broad shoulders and a slender tapering blade. Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 502) describe the type as follows: "Outline: More or less of a cross, due to very slender, incut blade, widely flaring shoulders, and narrow stem. Base pointed or rounded. Blade edges frequently serrated, often some teeth considerably longer than others. Stem may be about same width as blade, sometimes less, sometimes more."

In length, the type ranges from about 1 to 2 inches with a maximum width across the shoulders.

Distribution

It is found chiefly in the central part of the Trans-Pecos region of Texas (Suhm and Krieger, 1954, p. 502) and is not reported from Oklahoma.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

It is the major point type in the Livermore Focus but extends intrusively into the Mesilla Phase of the Jornada Branch (Suhm and Krieger, 1954, p. 502).

The estimated date for the type is some part of the period from 800 to 1200 A. D.

Remarks

Specimens A and D are characteristic examples of the type. The main characteristic is the prominent shoulders which taper abruptly to a long and slender point.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Specimen A was furnished by H. L. Shorter of Welch, Oklahoma. Specimens B through E, H and I were furnished by Tom N. Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. Specimens F, G, J and K were furnished by J. R. Whitaker of Norman, Oklahoma. The catalog numbers or locality where found are as follows:

A - West Texas
B - 4
C - TcIII-3
D - 40-2-1
E - 40-2-1
F - Southwest Texas
G - Southwest Texas
H - Corrigan Col.
I - Corrigan Col.
J - Southwest Texas
K - Southwest Texas

LIVERMORE

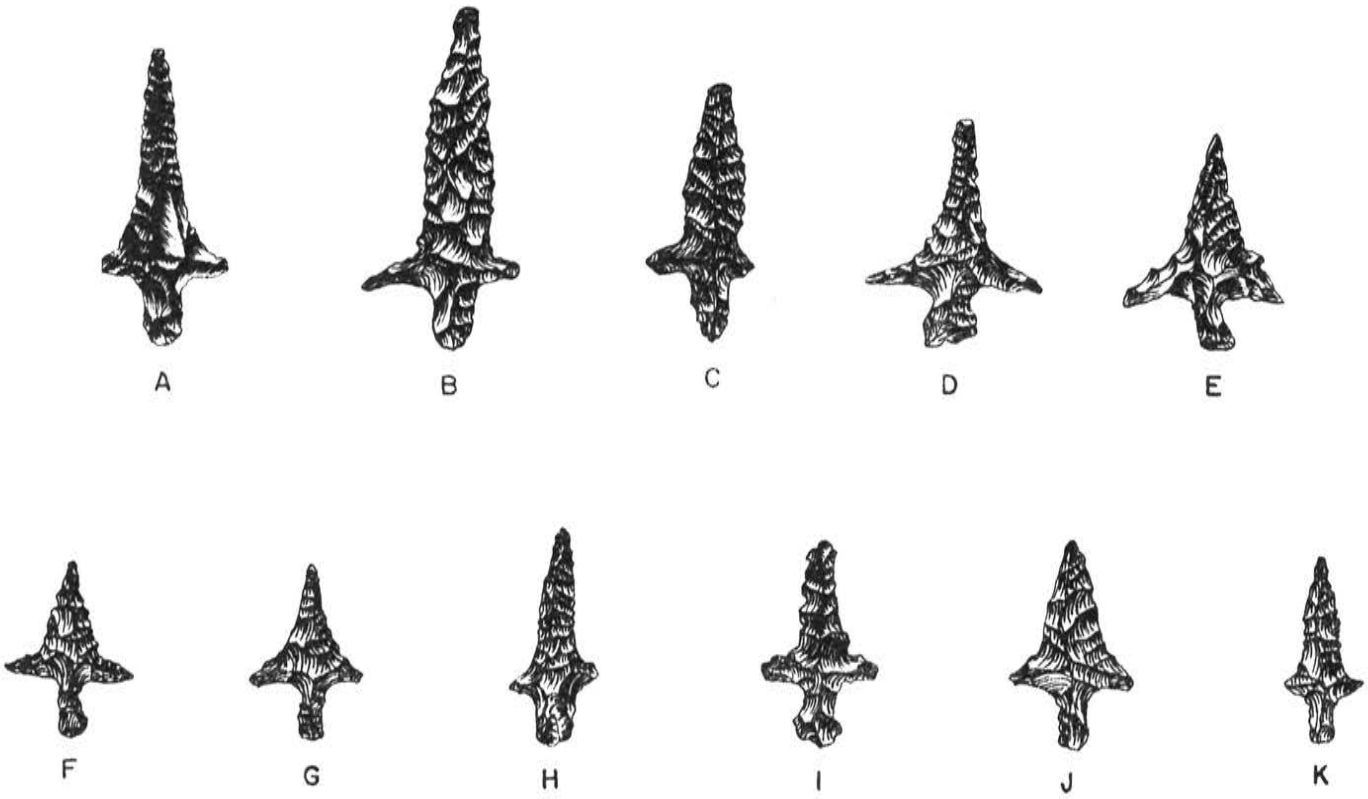


Plate 34

MARTINDALE POINTS

The Martindale point was named by J. Charles Kelley and was described by Miller and Jelks in 1952. Additional data were furnished by Suhm and Krieger in 1954.

Description

The Martindale point is a barbed dart point characterized by an expanding stem with a fish-tail shaped base. Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 446) describe it as follows: "Triangular blade with edges sometimes straight, usually convex. Shoulders pronounced to well-barbed, but barbs seldom reach to base. Stem varies from nearly parallel-edged to strongly expanding. The most distinguishing feature of these points is that the base is formed by two distinct convex curves meeting in a depression in the center, a 'fish-tail' - - . On other specimens base appears to be a simple recurve but close examination shows the double-convex 'fish-tail'. It is assumed that this form of base was the result of deliberate effort setting it apart from other bases."

In size, the Martindale point ranges from about 1⅛ inches to 2¾ inches with the average specimen being around 1½ to 2 inches long.

Distribution

Suhm and Krieger (1954) report the type from Central Texas. Examples are found in Oklahoma and elsewhere, although it does not appear to be a common type at any locality.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The estimated age of the Martindale point ranges from possibly 3000 or 4000 B.C. up to 1000 A. D. (Suhm and Krieger, 1954).

In Texas it is a minor type found in the Edwards Plateau Aspect.

Remarks

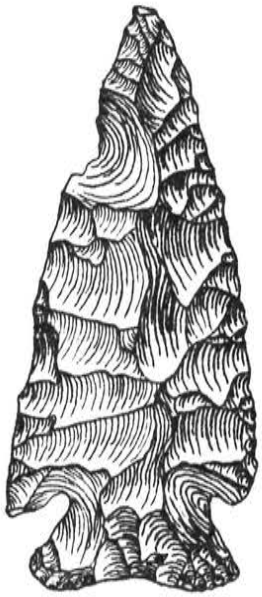
The Martindale type is similar to Frio and Uvalde points. The differences between them are mainly in the shape of the base and stem. Specimen B is a typical example of the type.

Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were made from Texas examples furnished by Tom Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The catalog numbers are as follows:

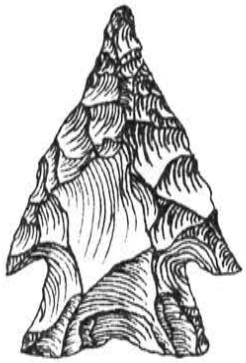
A - 5-24-5042-b
B - 52C1-5/1747
C - 5-24-5018L
D - 5-24-5019-a
E - 4-2-1530-a
F - 4-2-1685c
G - 4-2-160b
H - 5-14-3904-d

MARTINDALE



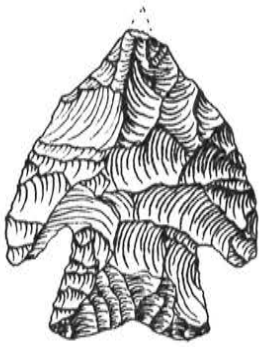
A

B

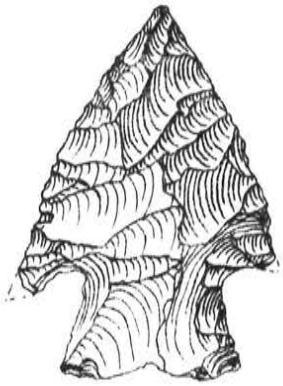


C

D

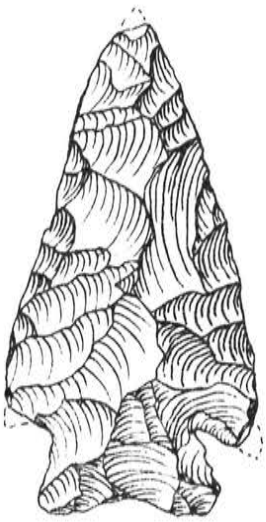


E



F

G



H

Plate 35

ORIENT POINTS

The Orient Fishtail point has been named by W. A. Ritchie from types found associated with the Orient culture of Long Island, New York (Ritchie, 1959, p. 31).

Description

The Orient point is a small to medium sized dart point characterized by the distinctive "fishtail" shaped stem. Ritchie (1959, pp. 31-32) offers the following characteristics: "A slender, gracefully formed point, with characteristically narrow lanceolate blade merging into a flaring "fishtail" stem. Blade lanceolate, with shoulders merging into a flaring stem with incurvate base." The size range is from about 1½ inches to 4 inches, with average specimens falling between 2 and 2½ inches long.

Distribution

The Orient point is found in eastern and southern New York, particularly in the middle and lower Hudson Valley and Long Island. It also has a light, sporadic distribution in central New York, southern New England and northeastern New Jersey (Ritchie, 1959, p. 32).

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Orient type is associated with the Late Archaic-Early Woodland transition period in New York; it is a typical point associated with the Orient Focus (Ritchie, 1959, p. 31-32).

The suggested date for this type would range somehwere between 2000 B. C. and 500 B. C.

Remarks

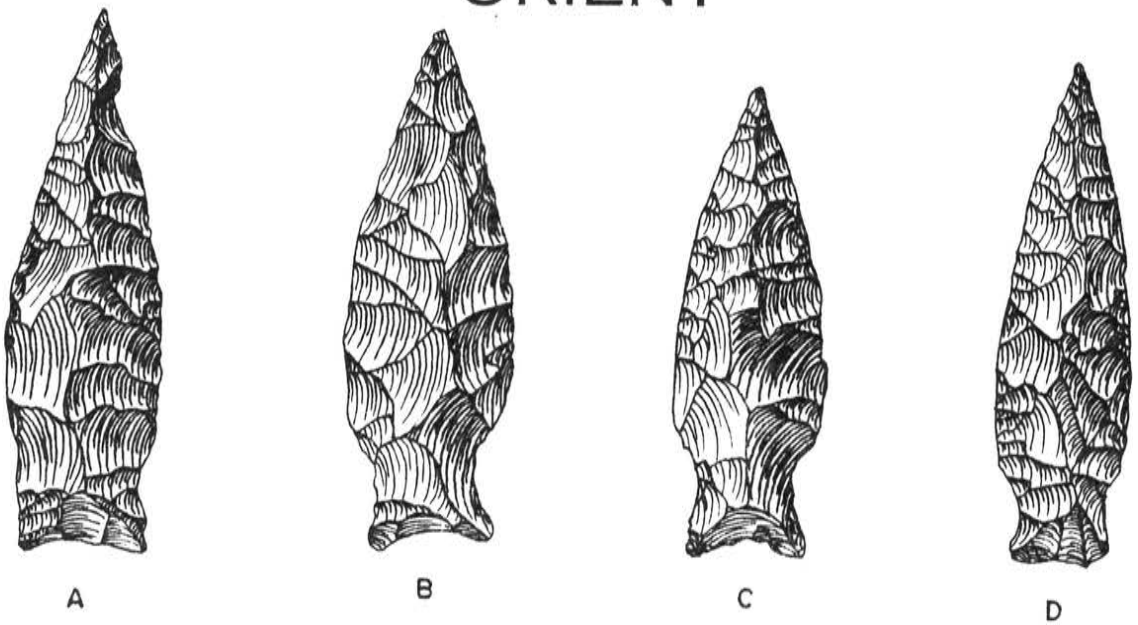
With few exceptions, the Orient point is always made of chipped quartz, quartzite, flint or slate. A variant or intermediate form having somewhat broader blade and straighter base is found throughout the Hudson River valley (Ritchie, 1959, p. 32).

Source of Plate Illustrations

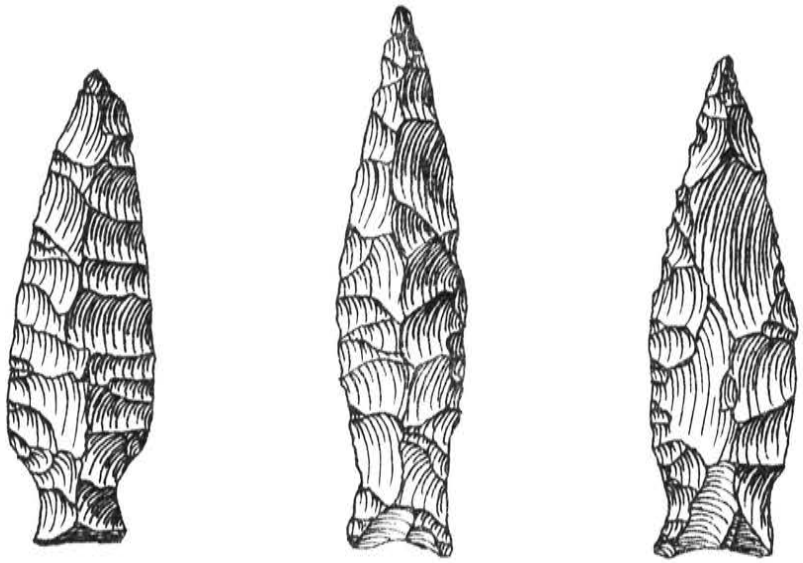
The drawings were made from actual specimens furnished by W. A. Ritchie, New York State Museum, Albany, New York. The catalog numbers and site locality, when known, are listed as follows:

A - 41288-1 WPB6" Jamesport site
B - 41475-9/22" Stony Brook site
C - Ctl.1 Sundler collection
D - Ctl.1 Sundler collection
E - Ctl.1 Sundler collection
F - 41288-16/WPB39" Jamesport site
G - Ctl.1 Sundler collection
H - Ctl.1 Sundler collection
I - Ctl.1 Sundler collection
J - Ctl.1 Sundler collection
K - Ctl.1 Sundler collection

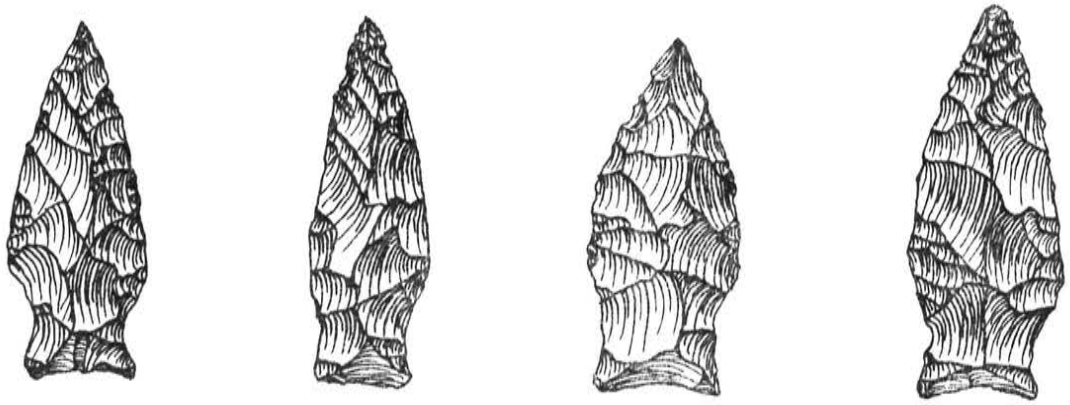
ORIENT



A B C D



E F G



H I J K

Plate 36

PALMILLAS POINTS

The Palmillas point has been named by Richard S. MacNeish and described by Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 462).

Description

The Palmillas point is a medium sized dart point characterized chiefly by the bulbous stem. Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 462) describe the type as follows: "Small triangular to leaf-shaped blade, edges straight to convex, occasionally concave or recurved. Shoulders vary from slight to well barbed and various grades in between. Chief characteristic is small bulbous stem, with expended, rounded sides and convex base. Occasionally specimens with straight base probably should be included."

The length range is from about 1¼ inches to 2½ inches.

Distribution

Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 462) report, "From East Texas across state to Trans-Pecos area, and from upper Brazos and Trinity valleys to central and eastern coastal plain. Although very widespread, does not appear to be common in any particular area. Extends southward in Mexico to southern Tamaulipas."

The type occurs in Oklahoma and other localities in eastern United States.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The age for this type has not been established. Specimens found in Oklahoma are usually from non-pottery sites.

According to Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 462), the Palmillas point is a minor type in most Archaic complexes of Texas. They suggest that it is late in this phase and that it may last until more recent times.

Remarks

Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 462) note a similarity between Palmillas and Williams points. The Williams point, however, tends to be larger in size and is probably somewhat later in time.

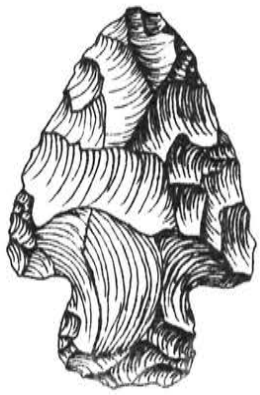
Specimens C, D and E represent typical examples.

Source of Plate Illustrations

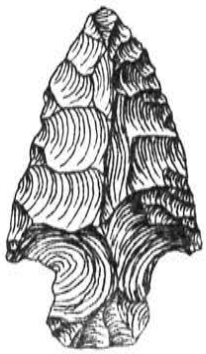
All specimens, found in Texas, were furnished by Tom N. Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - E. B. Ward, 21
B - A. Peurifay, 40
C - N. B. Ruggles, 15
D - 8-61-1289L
E - 5-7-2439-F
F - 5-14-3919-b
G - F. Bell, 1325
H - 2-10

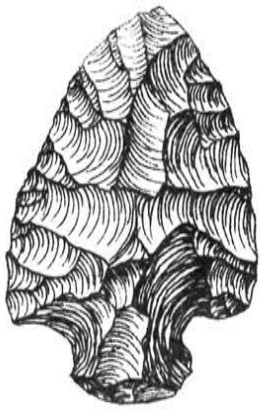
PALMILLAS



A

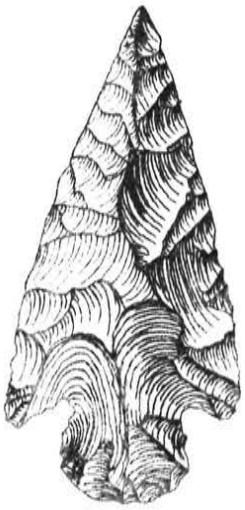


B



C

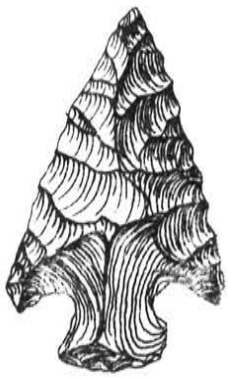
D



E

F

G



H

Plate 37

PANDORA POINTS

The Pandora point has been named by Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 466) from types found in central Texas.

Description

The Pandora point is a medium to large sized dart point or knife characterized by a straight or almost straight base. Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 466) describe the type as follows: "Triangular to leaf-shaped blade, edges almost straight in a few cases but usually convex. On longer and narrower specimens the edges may be almost parallel from ½ to ¾ the distance forward. Rarely, basal edges faintly smoothed."

In length the Pandora point ranges from about 2 inches to 5 inches with the width around 1 inch.

Distribution

This type, or an identical form, is widespread throughout eastern United States. Reporting for Texas, Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 466) note that it is " most common in portion of Texas where Central and Coastal areas meet, in Victoria, Refugio, and neighboring counties. Occurs infrequently in Central, North-Central, and eastern side of the Trans-Pecos Texas."

The type is represented throughout Oklahoma, especially in the southern and eastern sections.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 466) suggest a date ranging from possibly 2000 B. C. up to 1000 A. D., although they admit that it could be older or younger.

In Texas, it is represented in the Edwards Plateau Aspect and the Carrollton Focus. Throughout Oklahoma, it is most likely to occur on sites lacking pottery and which appear to be some manifestation of the Archaic.

Remarks

This type resembles both the Kinney point and the Refugio point. By definition, however, the Pandora point has a straight base, the Kinney point a concave base, and the Refugio point a strongly convex base.

Many of the Pandora points may properly be considered as knives; however they would also serve as projectile points, and specimens having a thinned base, symmetrical outline and absence of resharpening along the blade were probably projectile points.

Source of Plate Illustrations

All drawings were made from the original specimens furnished by Tom N. Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 1S-29-1
B - 7-1-1218-c
C - 51D3-2-6/2224
D - 2673/7-1-1291-a
E - 1W-40-70c
F - 1S-30-68a
G - A. M. Woolsay, C67-70a

PANDORA

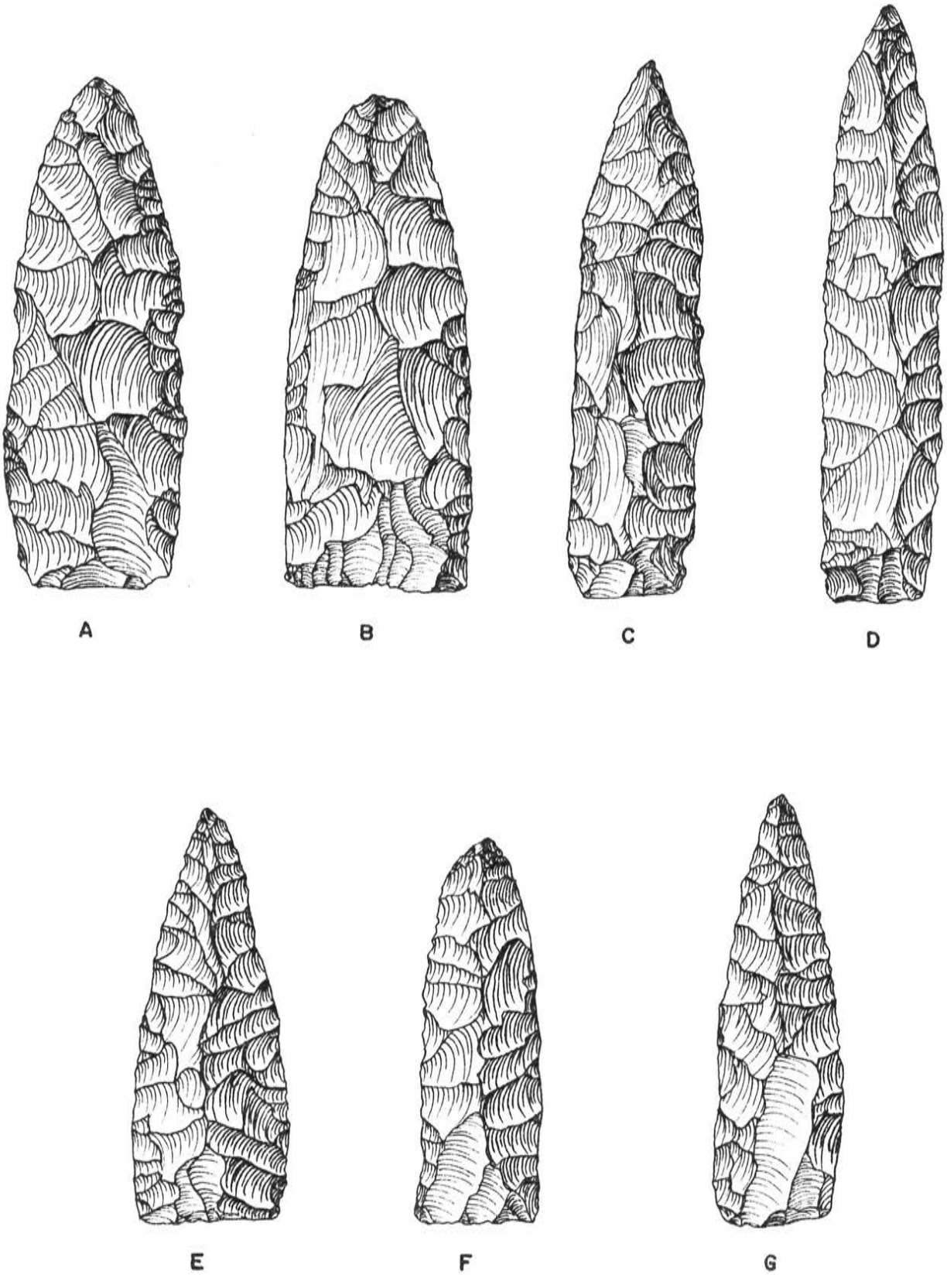


Plate 38

PERDIZ POINTS

The name Perdiz has been given to this type of arrowpoint by J. Charles Kelly (1947) from examples found in central and west Texas. It has been described by Miller and Jelks (1952, p. 177) and Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 504).

Description

The Perdiz point is a small arrowpoint characterized by the pointed stem and prominent pointed barbs. Miller and Jelks (1952, p. 177) describe the Perdiz point as follows: "Light, thin, and finely flaked, its most distinctive feature is a long, sharply pointed stem. Long, sharp barbs are also characteristic."

Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 504) describe it as follows. "Triangular blade with edges usually quite straight but sometimes slightly convex or concave. Shoulders sometimes at right angles to stem but usually well barbed. Stem contracted, often quite sharp at base, but may be somewhat rounded. Occasionally, specimen may be worked on one face only, or mainly on one face. More variation in size and proportions than in most arrowpoint types in Texas. Workmanship generally good, sometimes exceedingly fine with minutely serrated blade edges."

The length ranges from about 5/8 inches to 2¼ inches. The larger examples are thin and light of weight.

Distribution

Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 504) list the Perdiz point as found in "Most of Texas from Rio Grande in extreme west to Neches River valley on the east; from Red River valley in both Texas and Oklahoma southward to eastern and central parts of Gulf coast."

The type occurs in Oklahoma, chiefly in the southern and central sections of the state although it is never common at any site.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Suhm and Krieger (1954, 504) estimate the type as existing from about 1000 to 1500 A. D.

It is found in many late prehistoric complexes in Texas: the Bravo Valley and Central Texas Aspects, Henrietta, Wylie, Frankston, Galveston Bay and Rockport Foci. It is known from the Washita River focus in central Oklahoma.

Remarks

The definition of this type by Suhm and Krieger (1954) includes points formerly known as Foyle Flake. Specimen I is a fine example of Perdiz.

Source of Plate Illustrations

The examples were drawn from Texas specimens furnished by Tom N. Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 52C5-20/643a
B - 52C5-20/552
C - 52C5-20/642
D - 346/52C5-20
E - 52C5-20/577
F - 52C5-20/282
G - 4-1-754b
H - 1c-166-16a
I - 366-977
J - 4-2-1379
K - J. M. Cools- 9

PERDIZ

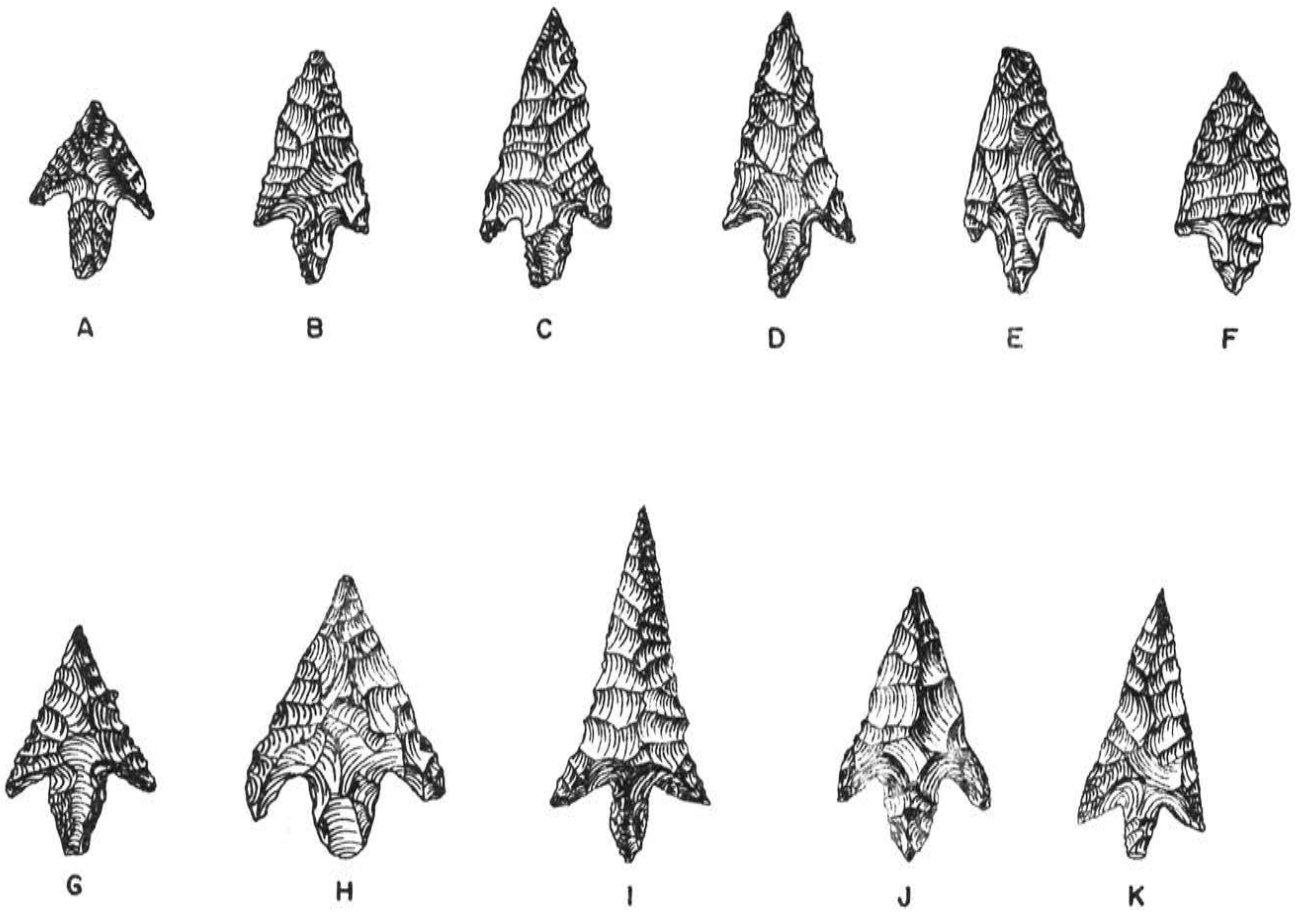


Plate 39

QUAD POINTS

The Quad point is a commonly recognized point found in the Tennessee River Valley region (Lewis, 1960, p. 54). The name is derived from the Quad site in Northern Alabama (Soday, 1954, pp. 1-20).

Description

The Quad point is a medium sized lanceolate-shaped dart point characterized by its distinctive base. In general, the Quad point resembles the Cumberland point except that the Quad type is shorter, wider and thinner in cross-section. The blade edges are recurved and terminate in an "eared" base which forms the widest part of the point. The base itself is concave, often considerably so, and frequently shows attempts at short fluting or thinning. The edges of the base and the lateral adjacent portion of the blade are ground smooth, usually for about 1/2 the length of the point.

The length ranges from 1½ inches to 3 inches with the larger sized specimens being more typical. The workmanship is good, and the cross-section is fairly flat and thin for so broad a point.

Distribution

The distribution of the Quad type is not known. It has been found in Alabama, Tennessee and Ohio

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The exact chronological position of the Quad type is not known although it is commonly found in association with Clovis, Cumberland and other early projectile point types. It is probably either to be considered as late Paleo-Indian or Early Archaic.

A suggested date for the Quad point would be some portion of the period from 8000 B. C. to 4000 B. C.

Remarks

The similarities of the Quad point to the Cumberland type suggest that the two are related. Lewis (1960, p. 54) suggests that the Quad point may have been derived from the Cumberland point; hence it would be somewhat later in time.

The Quad point also resembles closely the Candy Creek point with the latter being smaller and not so well made.

Specimens D and H are fine examples of the Quad type.

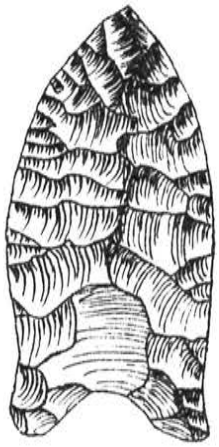
Source of Plate Illustrations

Specimens A through G, and I were drawn from photographs published in the Tennessee Archaeologist, Vol. XVI, No. 1, p. 59. They were found in Henry County, Tennessee, and are from the James L. H. Guinn collection of Paris Tennessee. Specimen H was found in Preble County, Ohio. The figure numbers are as follows:

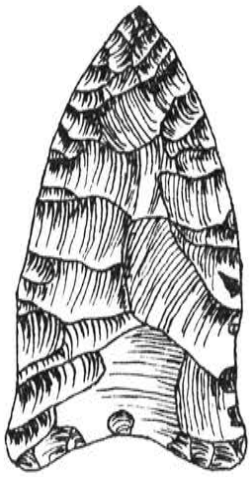
A - Figure 24
B - Figure 23
C - Figure 25
D - Figure 27
E - Figure 26
F - Figure 28
G - Figure 21
H - Cat. # 1196
I - Figure 22

QUAD

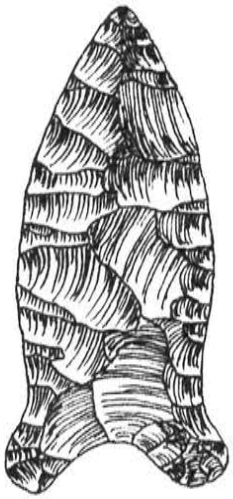
A



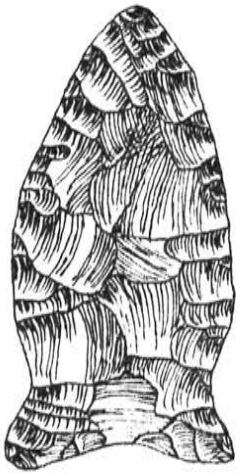
B



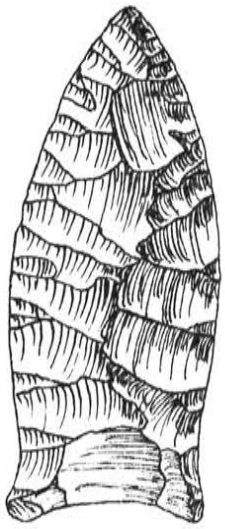
C



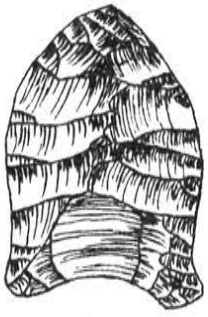
D



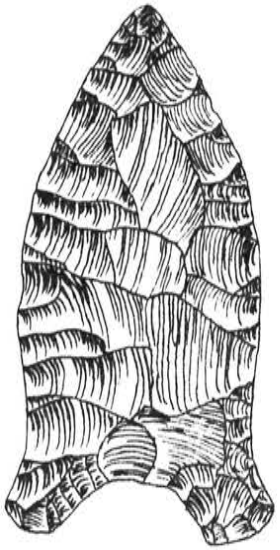
E



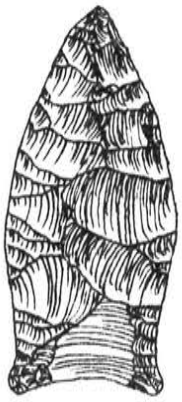
F



G



H



I

Plate 40

ST. CHARLES POINTS

The St. Charles point has been named by E. G. Scully (1951, p.4) from types found in Central Illinois and eastern Missouri. The type is also referred to as the Hopewell point (Bell and Hall, 1953) and "Circle-top" or Dove Tails by many collectors.

Description

The type is most commonly represented by large dart points, ranging from 3 to 6 inches in length, which have excellent workmanship. They are characterized by an expanded stem which has been made by merely cutting notches into an oval or leaf-shape blade. The stem has a convex base which has been ground smooth along the convex edge. The point is further characterized by convex edges which converge to form a rather rounded tip. The great majority of specimens in the Ohio area are made from the multicolored flint from Flint Ridge near Brownsville, Ohio.

Scully (1951, p. 4) describes the type as follows: "A narrow ovate blade with narrow corner notches averaging about 4 inches in length and 1½ inches in width. The body is generally ovate; the base markedly convex but not as wide as the maximum width of the blade. The notches are narrow corner notches projecting diagonally inward. The notches usually occur at the point of maximum width, where the base and sides meet."

Distribution

The type is fairly widely distributed although it is most common throughout the Ohio Valley and westward into Missouri. It is also found in the surrounding states such as Pennsylvania, West Virginia, Kentucky, Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Arkansas, Kentucky, Tennessee, etc.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The age of this type has not been clearly established although it is assigned by Scully to the late Archaic and Early Woodland periods (Scully, 1951, p. 4). I believe that it also lasts up into the Hopwellian period and would suggest the probable dates ranging from about 2000 B. C. up to the birth of Christ.

Remarks

Specimen A is a classic example of the type. There is a considerable size range in this type, from as short as 1½ inches up to 9 inches in length. Most examples fall between these two extremes.

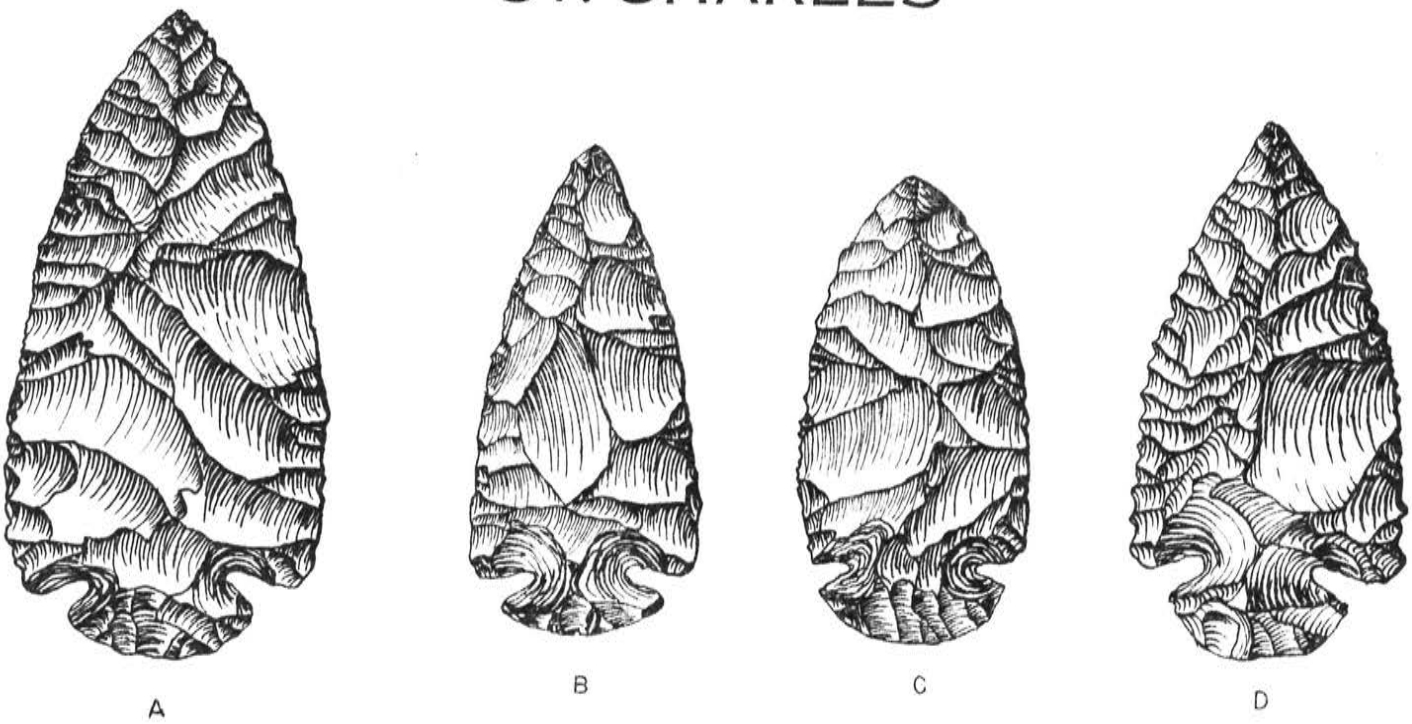
There is some variation in the bases; particularly some examples have a small concavity or concave area in the center of the base.

Source of Plate Illustrations

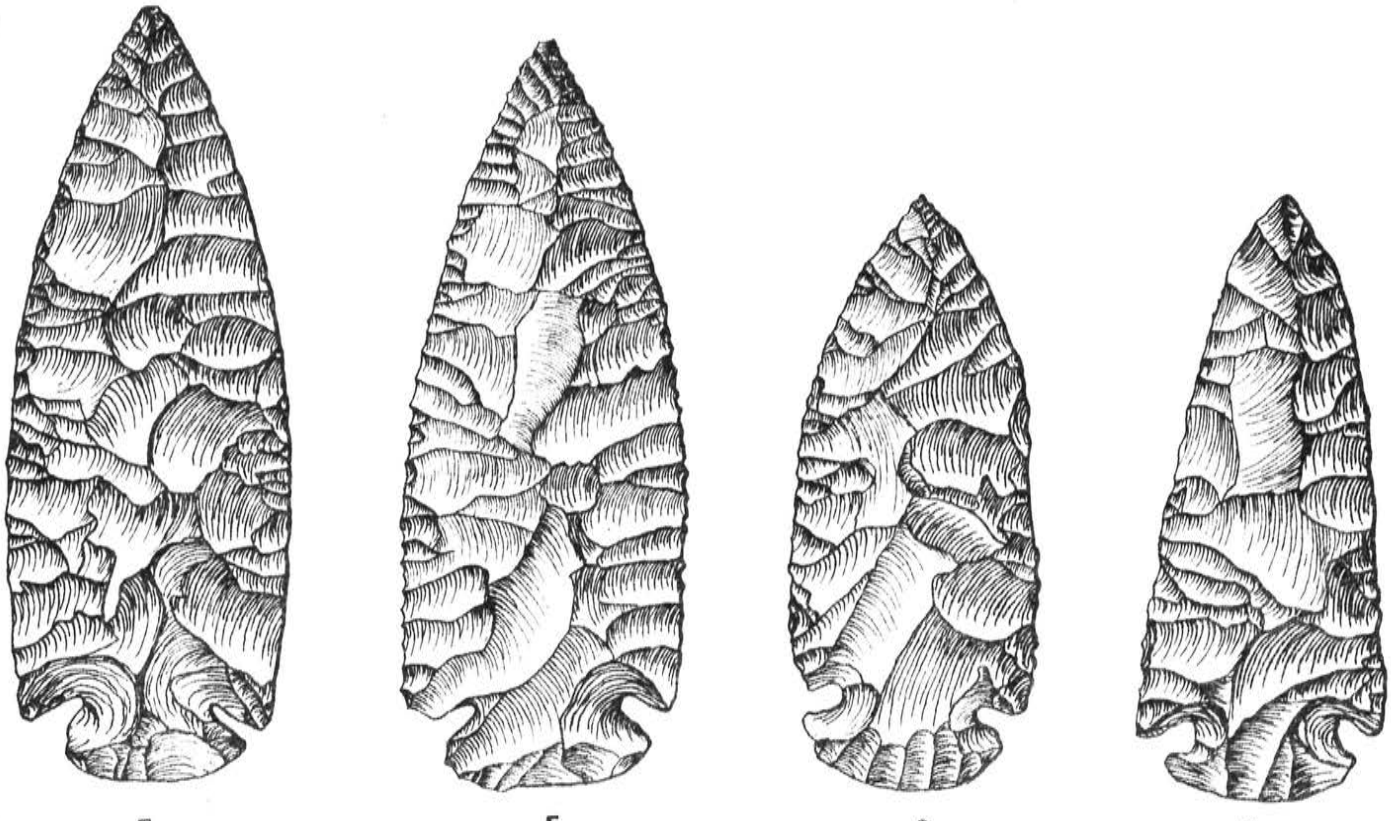
Specimens A, B, C and H are from Ohio. Specimen D was furnished by C. Cleavenger of Fort Smith, Arkansas. Specimens E, F and G were furnished by Thomas Gilcrease of Tulsa, Oklahoma. The localities where these specimens were found are as follows:

A - Delaware County, Ohio
B - Richland County, Ohio
C - Richland County, Ohio
D - 57 Indiana
E - S-781 Clay County, Arkansas
F - 1170 Calhoune County, Illinois
G - S-316 Greene County, Arkansas
H - Stark County, Ohio

ST. CHARLES



A B C D



E F G H

Plate 41

SCALLORN POINTS

The Scallorn type point was named by J. Charles Kelly (1947), who called it Scallorn Stemmed. Miller and Jelks (1952, p. 176) refer to it as Scallorn Stemmed, but Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 506) have dropped the descriptive term. It is now known simply as the Scallorn point.

Description

The Scallorn point is an arrowpoint having a flaring stem, sharp shoulders or barbs, and occasional serrations. Miller and Jelks (1952, p. 176) describe the Scallorn type as follows: "An expanding stem, sharp barbs, and occasional serrated blade edges are typical features."

Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 506) describe the type as follows: "Broad to slender triangular blades with edges straight to convex, occasionally concave. Shoulders may be squared but usually well barbed. Stem formed by notching into corners at various angles, making it expand from a broad wedge shape to rounded extremities as wide as the shoulders. Base straight, concave and convex. Blade edges often finely serrated."

The points are small and range in length from about 1 inch to 1⅞ inches. They are relatively narrow in width on typical examples.

Distribution

This is a widely distributed point type. For Texas, Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 506) note its occurrence in a "more or less broad central belt through Texas from Red River valley to Gulf coast, but absent in East Texas and eastern and southern extremities of coast."

The type occurs in most sections of Oklahoma, and similar forms are to be found in most sections of the Mississippi Valley region.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 506) list the Scallorn point as ranging from perhaps 700 A. D. to 1500 A. D. It tends to be associated with late sites and is usually associated with pottery and agriculture.

It is common throughout the Central Texas Aspect, the Henrietta Focus and probably in the Rockport Focus (Suhm and Krieger, p. 506). In Oklahoma it occurs in both the Gibson and Fulton Aspect sites as well as the Washita River Focus.

Remarks

Specimens A, F, G and I are selected examples of the Scallorn type. At the present time there is considerable variation within this type, and further study may well differentiate minor varieties of cultural significance.

Sources of Plate Illustrations

The top row, specimens A through F, were furnished by Tom N. Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The second row, specimens G through K, are from Oklahoma University, Department of Anthropology, Norman, Oklahoma.

The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 52C5-15/1246
B - 52C5-15/1085
C - 52C5-30/534
D - 1S-81-4
E - 1S-61-82
F - 8-59-863b
G - Ck-6/241 Harlan site, Cherokee county, Oklahoma
H - Ck-6/159 Harlan site, Cherokee County, Oklahoma
I - 8-59-763-2 Texas
J - OK-35
K - Ck-6/1129 Harlan site, Cherokee county, Oklahoma

SCALLORN

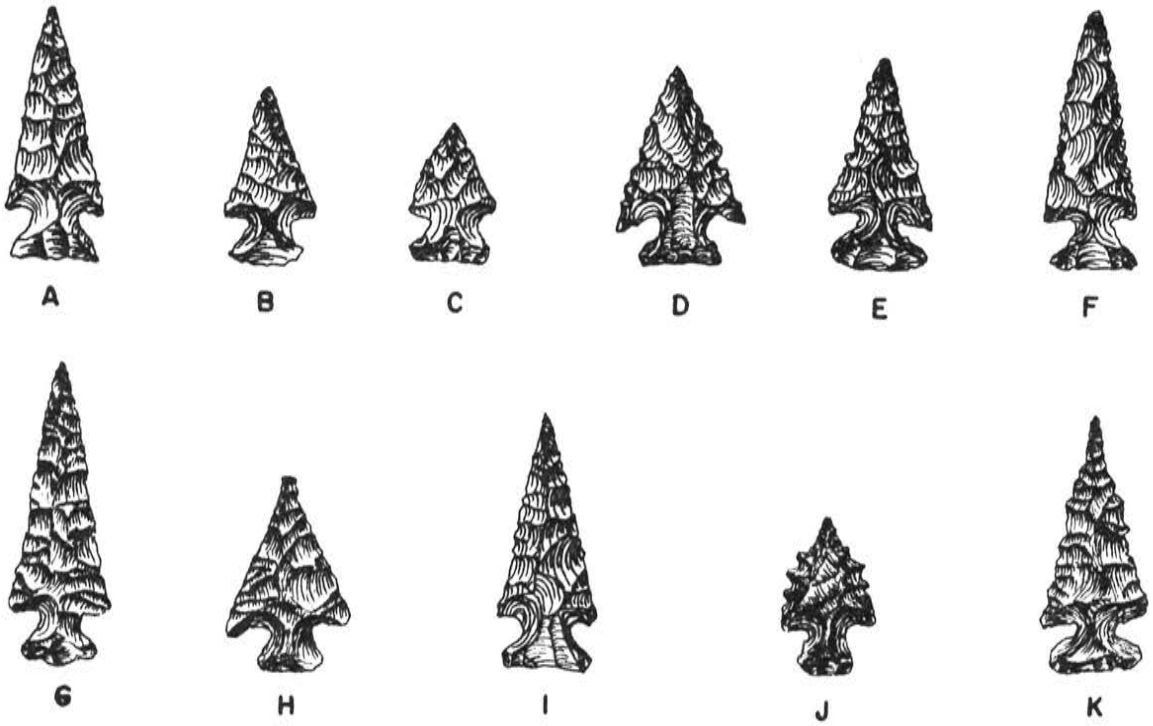


Plate 42

SHUMLA POINTS

The Shumla point has been named and described by Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 480) from types found in southwest Texas.

Description

Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 480) describe the Shumla point as follows: "Small triangular blade with edges sometimes convex but usually straight, concave, or recurved. Almost always barbed, from short to long, sweeping out laterally, or extending into line with stem base. Stem edges more or less parallel, may expand or contract somewhat. Base usually convex, but may be straight or, rarely, concave. Blade edges frequently serrated."

Total length ranges from about 1¼ inches to 3½ inches with most specimens averag- around 2 inches.

Distribution

"Centered about Pecos-Rio Grande confluence area, becoming less frequent down Rio Grande and Nueces River in Southwest Texas. May also extend into Big Bend and northern Coahuila to west of Pecos River mouth" (Suhm and Krieger, p. 480).

The type is reported from southern Oklahoma.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The age for the Shumla type is not clearly known. Suhm and Krieger (1954, p.480) suggest an unknown time before Christ to 700 or 800 A. D.

In Texas, it is closely linked with Langtry points and is a major type found in the Pecos River Focus. It occurs also in the Falcon Focus and in the Edwards Plateau Aspect.

Remarks

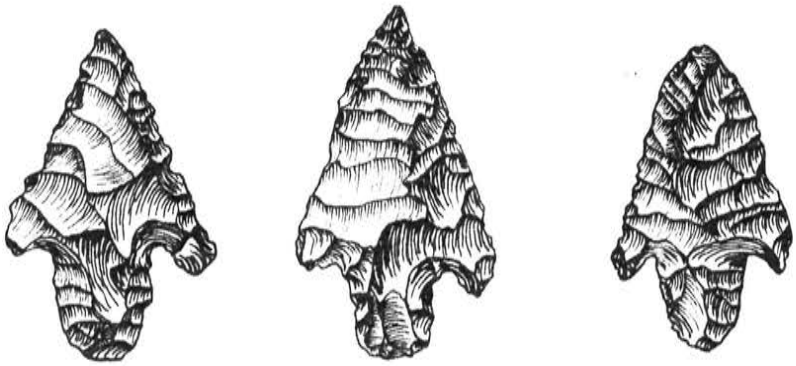
Specimens C and D are typical examples of this type.

Source of Plate Illustrations

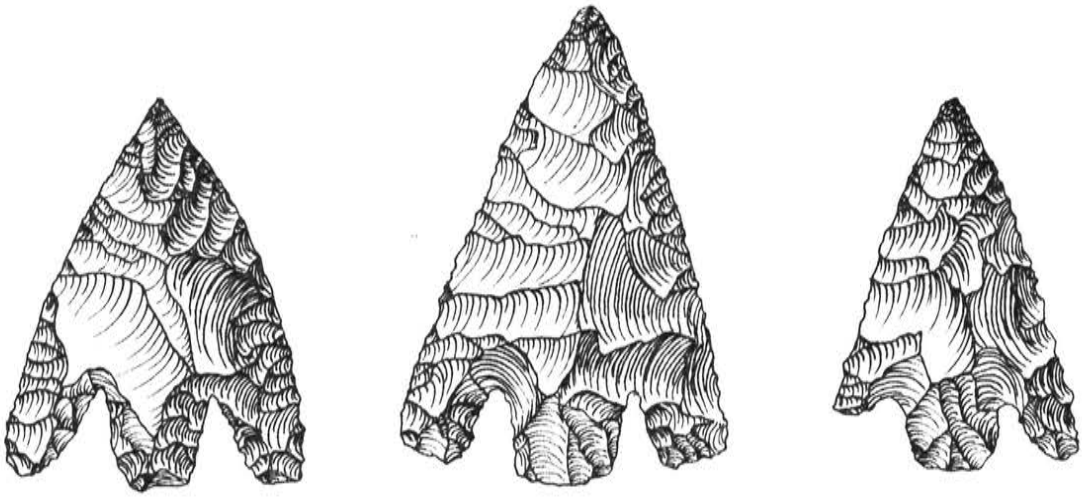
The drawings were made from the original specimens found in Texas and furnished by Tom N. Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - F. Bell, 1494
B - Mrs. Fate Bell, 800
C - F. Bell, 1403
D - Mrs. Fate Bell, 955
E - Fate Bell 994
F - Fate Bell, 985
G - F. Bell, 1772
H - F. Bell, 966
I - F. Bell, 982
J - F. Bell, 711

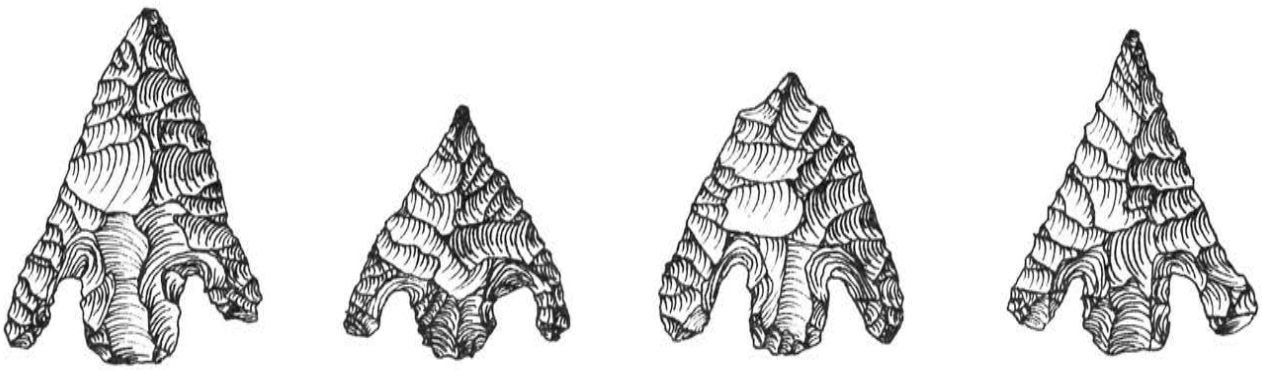
SHUMLA



A B C



D E F



G H I J

Plate 43

TOYAH POINTS

The Toyah point has been described by Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 508) from types found in western Texas.

Description

The Toyah type is a small arrowpoint characterized by side notches and a basal notch. Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 508) describe it as follows: "Small triangular blades with two side notches anywhere from near base to about middle. Bases originally straight to concave but strongly modified in most cases with a large third notch in center of base. Blade edges often strongly serrated and narrowed above notches."

The length ranges from about 5/8 inch to 1-1/8 inches.

Distribution

This type is found chiefly in the Trans-Pecos region of Texas and possibly extends into central Texas (Suhm and Krieger, 1954, p. 508).

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The age is estimated as late prehistoric or early historic by Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 508). This would suggest dates ranging from 1400 A. D. to 1600 A. D.

It is found chiefly in the Toyah Focus of the Central Texas Aspect.

Remarks

This type has some resemblances to the Harrell point although the Toyah type has more ornate blades and notches. The type is not well established and requires considerable study. It has not been clearly differentiated from Piedras Triple-Notched, Saucia Split-Base, Saragosa Notched-Serrate or Frisco Base-Notched.

Specimens C, E, I, K and M are characteristic examples.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Specimens A through H were drawn from the originals furnished by Tom N. Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. Specimens I through M are from the J. R. Whitaker collection, Norman, Oklahoma. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - J. S. B. 98
B - 1W-21-68c
C - J. S. B. 238
D - J. S. B. 212
E - 1W-21-68e
F - J. S. B. 240
G - J. S. B. 230
H - J. S. B. 214
I - West Texas
J - West Texas
K - West Texas
L - West Texas
M - West Texas

TOYAH

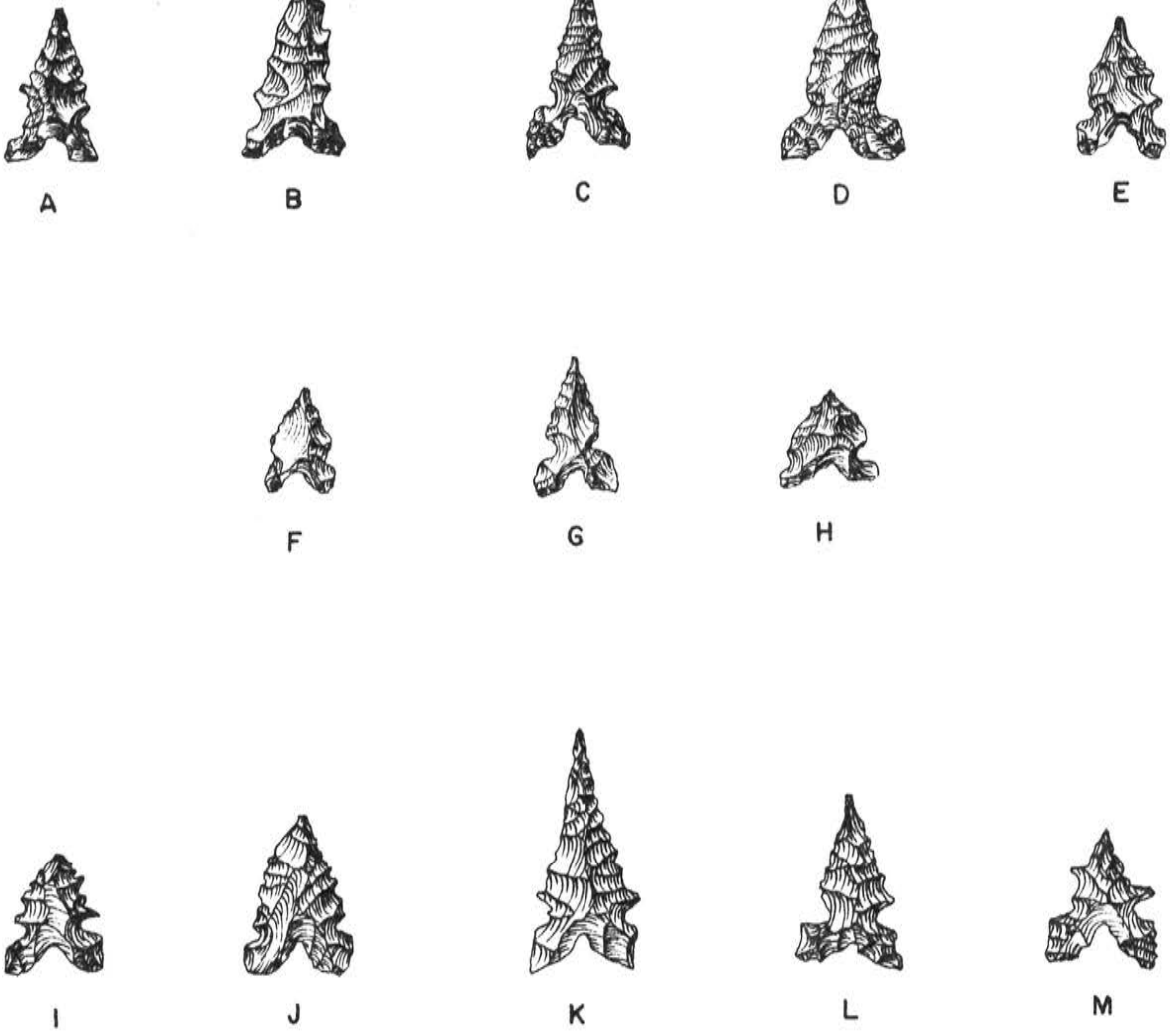


Plate 44

TURKEY TAIL POINTS

The Turkey Tail point has been recognized by archaeologists, both professional and amateur, for many years, and it was described under the name Fulton Turkey Tail by E. Scully (Scully, 1951, p. 11).

Description

The Turkey Tail point is a medium to large sized spearpoint or knife characterized by its general outline and the small notches at one end. The over all outline of the point is leaf-shaped with a point at each end; small notches were then chipped into the sides to produce a stem at the end. The resulting stem formed is small and appears quite out of proportion to the general size of the blade.

Scully (1951, p. 11) gives the following characteristics: "General description - leaf shaped, pointed at both ends and side notched at one end. Proportions - three times as long as the widest point. Shape - body is pointed at both ends with widest portion halfway up the length of the point; notches - shallow, rounded, narrow, side notches located about 1/10 length from end of point."

Scully notes that the average length is around 6 inches; the type ranges from about 3 inches to 8 inches in length.

Distribution

The Turkey Tail point is found chiefly in the Ohio Valley region and adjacent areas. Examples are found in Missouri, Illinois, Indiana, Ohio and Kentucky.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Scully (1951, p. 11) suggests that the Turkey Tail is associated with the late Archaic or early Woodland cultures. A suggested date would range from about 2000 B.C. to 500 B. C.

Remarks

There are actually two varieties of the Turkey Tail type as illustrated by Figures C and F. The latter variety tends to be more narrow in width, and the notches have been placed further away from the basal tip.

The Turkey Tail point is commonly made from a dark grey hornstone flint derived from quarries in southern Indiana. Moreover, the type commonly occurs in caches of several points, ranging from 4 or 5 up to 40 or more.

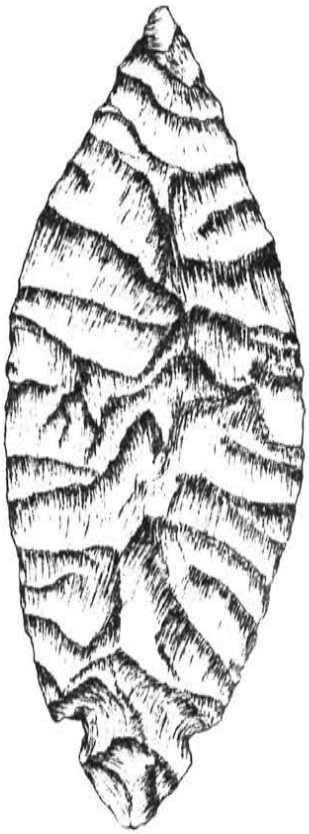
Source of Plate Illustrations

Specimens A, B, C, and E were made from photographs furnished by Gregory Perino of Tulsa, Oklahoma. These specimens are in the Tom Gilcrease collection in Tulsa, Oklahoma.

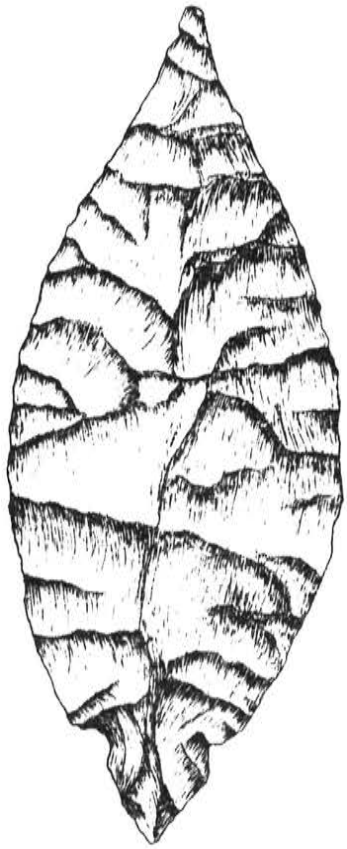
Specimens D and F were furnished by S. G. Copeland of Columbus, Ohio.

TURKEY TAIL

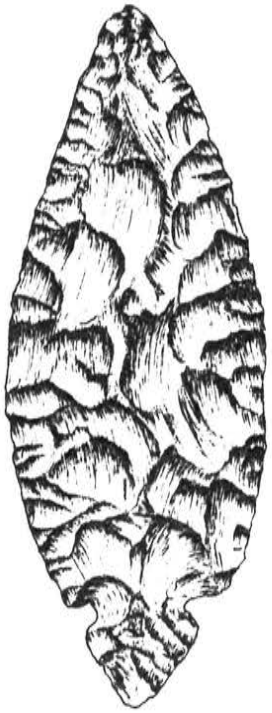
A



B

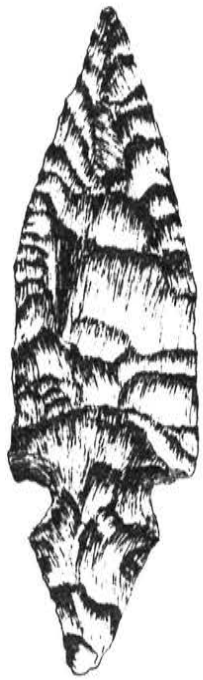


C



D

E



F

Plate 45

UVALDE POINTS

The Uvalde point has been named and described by Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 486) from types found in central Texas.

Description

The Uvalde type is a medium sized dart point characterized by a flaring stem with a deep concave base. Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 486) describe the type as follows: "Triangular to leaf-shaped blade, edges straight to convex, rarely concave. Shoulders prominent, rounded, or with good barbs. Stem expands strongly, sometimes being as wide as shoulders. Bases have deep U-shaped concavity similar to Pedernales points but stems are much shorter and flare outward more. Blade edge sometimes serrated."

The length ranges from about 1½ to 4 inches with the average between 2 and 2½ inches.

Distribution

The Uvalde point is found primarily in central Texas, extending toward the central Coastal area in the lower Guadalupe River valley and toward the Pecos River-Rio Grande confluence area (Suhm and Krieger, 1954, p. 486). Similar forms are found in Oklahoma and elsewhere.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

In Texas, it is a minor type in the Edwards Plateau Aspect. The estimated age (Suhm and Krieger, 1954, p. 486) is some part of the span from 4000 B. C. up to 1000 A. D.

Remarks

The Uvalde point is similar to the Frio point, but the blades are longer and narrower, the stems not as wide or as flaring; also the tangs point downward rather than laterally, and the central notch of Frio types is missing.

The Uvalde point is also similar to the Martindale point but it lacks the two-curve "fish-tail" base of the Martindale type.

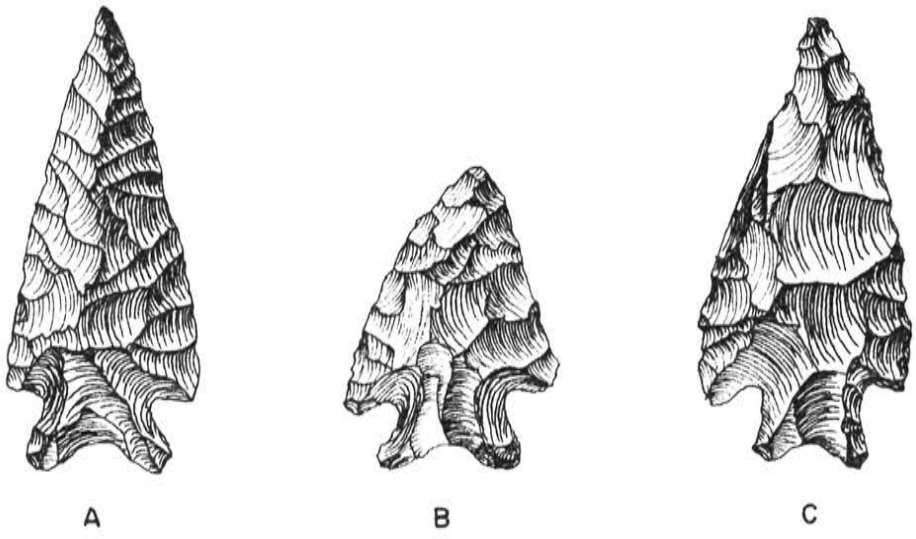
Specimen A is a typical example.

Source of Plate Illustrations

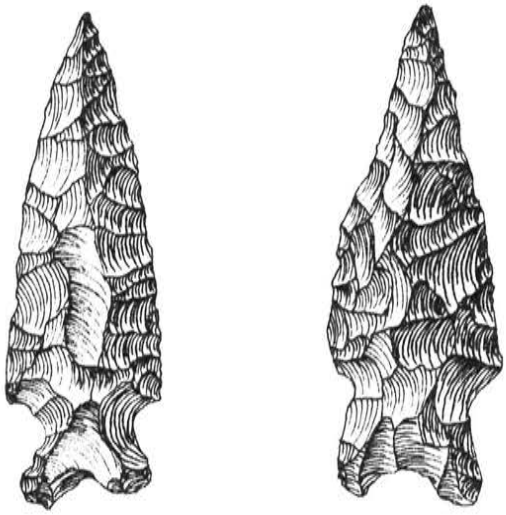
The drawings were made from specimens furnished by Tom N. Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - F. Bell, 1369
B - F. Bell, 1377
C - 4-2-2044g
D - 5-4-1002
E - F. Bell, 1333

UVALDE



A B C



D E

Plate 46

WHEELER POINTS

The Wheeler point has been named and described by J. W. Cambron (1955, pp. 7-8; 1957, p. 19) for types found in the Wheeler Basin of the Tennessee River.

Description

Cambron (1957, p. 19) describes the type as follows: "They are characterized by a deep basal concavity with sharply worked ears that tend to turn back toward the center of the point instead of flaring outward. The basal edge is thick, and fluting is almost unknown. The widest section of the point is below the mid-section and near the base. Basal grinding is not characteristic of the Wheeler points, but occasional specimens show grinding on the edges which sometimes extends all the way from the base to the tip."

The Wheeler point resembles the McKean type, but the basal edges are much thicker and the basal concavity much more pronounced on the Wheeler type. The length ranges from about 1¾ inches to 3 inches.

Distribution

The distribution of Wheeler points is not known, and they appear to be scarce everywhere. They are found, however, from the Osborn site in Transylvania County, North Carolina westward through Alabama. The smaller sized specimens appear to be most common.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The age of Wheeler points is not known although a considerable antiquity is suggested by Cambron. It is found on pre-pottery sites containing both Paleo-Indian and early Archaic materials.

Remarks

The Wheeler point tends to be broader and thicker than the McKean point, but the two types may be related in some way. Caution should be taken to not confuse a reworked point of some other variety with the Wheeler type.

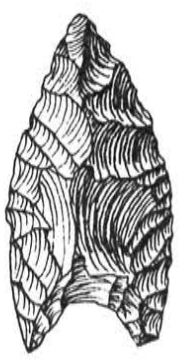
Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were made from specimens furnished by J. W. Cambron of Decatur, Alabama. All of the specimens were found in Limestone and Lincoln Counties, Alabama. Cambron recognizes 3 varieties of the Wheeler point, specimens A, B and C representing type 1, specimens D, E, and F representing type 2, and specimens G, H, and I representing type 3.

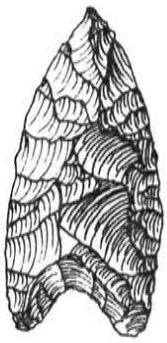
The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 69/20/JC
B - 156/205/JC
C - 156/198/JC
D - 156/2/JC
E - 156/1/JC
F - 156/203/JC
G - 162/1/JC
H - 156/202/JC
I - 85/512/JR

WHEELER

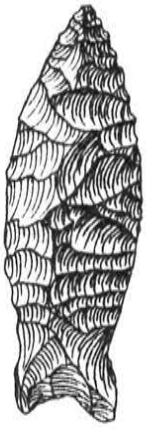


A

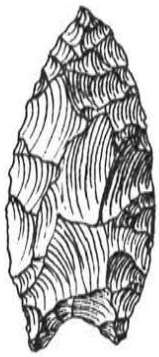


B

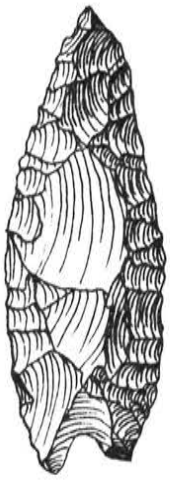
C



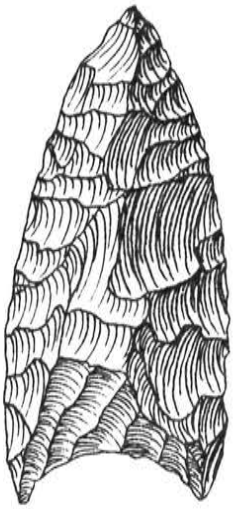
D



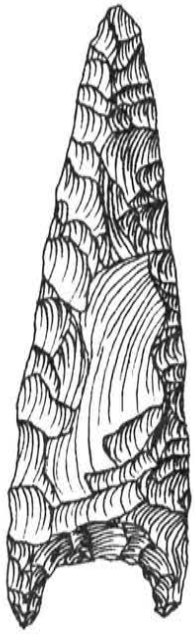
E



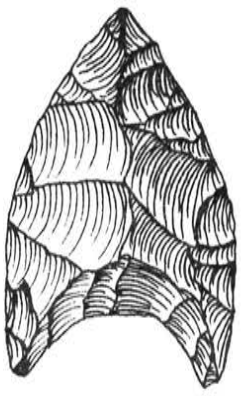
F



G



H



I

Plate 47

WILLIAMS POINTS

The Williams point had been named and described by Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 490) from types found in central Texas.

Description

The Williams point is a medium sized dart point characterized by an expanding stem and convex base. Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 490) describe the type as follows: "Broad triangular to leaf-shaped blade with edges usually slightly to strongly convex, occasionally nearly straight. Tips sometimes slimmed to needle sharpness. Shoulders pronounced, usually well barbed. Stem formed by corner notches, always expanded, with convex base. The stem edges and base may meet at an angle, but usually the stem and base form a rounded bulb."

The length ranges from about 2 inches to $3\frac{1}{4}$ inches with most specimens being relatively broad in width.

Distribution

It is found commonly throughout central Texas with less frequent occurrence in East Texas and along the coast. The type occurs in Oklahoma, especially the eastern sections of the state. It is also represented in other parts of the Mississippi Valley.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

It is a major type found in the Edwards Plateau Aspect (Suhm and Krieger, 1954, p. 490) and is associated with non-pottery cultures in Oklahoma.

This type apparently has a long duration, and Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 490) suggest a range from about 4000 B. C. up to 1000 A. D.

Remarks

The Williams point resembles the Palmillas type, which also has the bulb-shaped stem, but the Williams point is larger, broader, better barbed, and is more limited in distribution.

It also resembles the Castroville point except that the Castroville has a wider stem, a straighter stem edge, and a straighter blade edge.

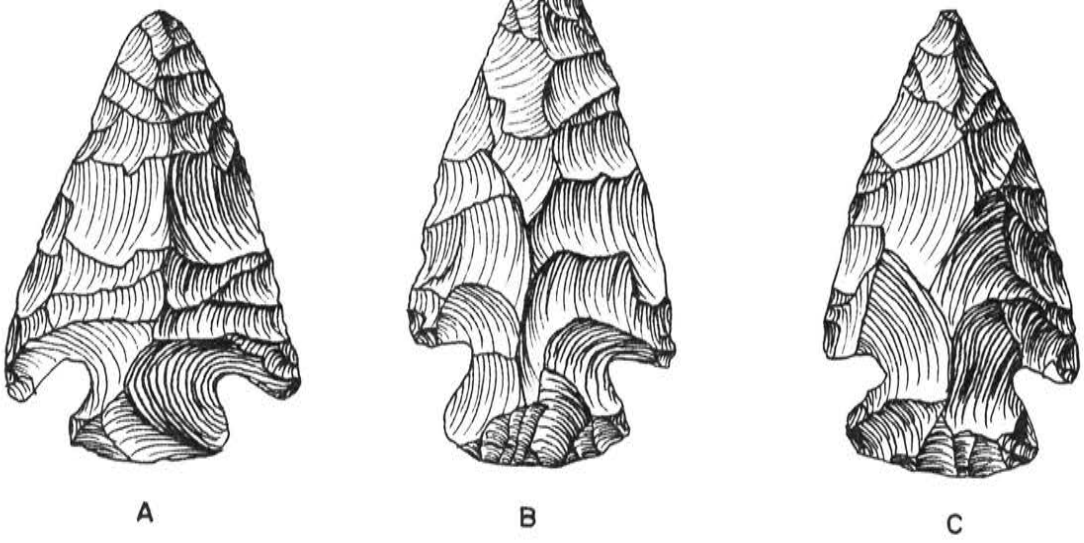
It shares some features with the Marcos type; however, the Marcos point has a straighter base and deeper-cut notches.

Source of Plate Illustrations

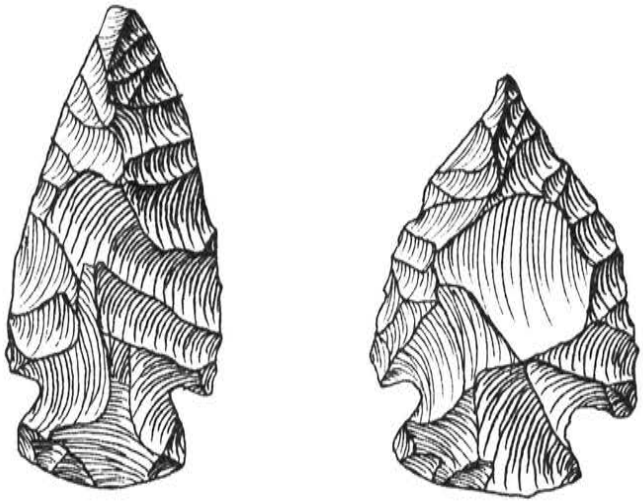
Specimens A through E were furnished by Tom N. Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. Specimens F through H are from Oklahoma and are in the University of Oklahoma collections at Norman, Oklahoma. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 5-7-2439-a
B - 5-7-2560-a
C - 5-1-148
D - 5-10-2879
E - 5-14-3936-j
F - OK-69
G - 987 GTW
H - OK-8

WILLIAMS



A B C



D E

F G H

Plate 48

YARBROUGH POINTS

The Yarbrough point has been named by Newell and Krieger (1949, p. 168) from types found in Texas. It was also described by Miller and Jelks (1952, p. 172) and Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 492).

Description

The Yarbrough point is a dart point characterized by a roughly rectangular stem which is commonly ground along the sides. Miller and Jelks (1952) describe it as follows: "a relatively slender, medium-sized dart point, with slight shoulders and a parallel-sided stem. Bases range from concave to convex and the stems are frequently smoothed along the edges."

Suhm and Krieger describe the Yarbrough point as "Small, slender triangular blade with edges straight to slightly convex, sometimes asymetrical. Shoulders from small to prominent, not barbed. Stem edges parallel to somewhat expanded and often ground smooth. Base usually straight but may be slightly concave or convex. Blade sometimes beveled, usually along right edge of both faces."

The length ranges from about 1½ inches to 2¼ inches. The stem length is approximately one third to one fourth of the total length.

Distribution

Suhm and Krieger (1954) list the type as common throughout East Texas, decreasing in frequency toward the west in north-central and central Texas. The type occurs Oklahoma and is more common in the southern and eastern sections of the state.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The type appears in the Archaic period and possibly continues up into the later pottery bearing periods. Suhm and Krieger (1954) suggest an estimated age from possibly 500 B. C. up to 1000 A. D. or possibly later.

Suhm and Krieger (1954) consider it "A major type of East Texas Aspect, Archaic Stage, continuing into association with pottery in Alto Focus and perhaps other foci of Gibson Aspect, Neo-American Stage. Some evidence that it may also survive in some foci of Fulton Aspect. Occurs in Elam Focus of Trinity Aspect, and apparently extends from late Edwards Plateau Aspect into early Central Texas Aspect."

Remarks

The Yarbrough point is closely related to the Darl point but it "lacks the extreme slenderness of the latter, the shoulders are more prominent, the base is more consistently straight (rather than concave), and the blade is less frequently beveled" (Suhm and Krieger, 1954).

Specimens D and I are characteristic examples.

Source of Plate Illustrations

All drawings were made from Texas specimens furnished by Tom Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 6154-128-a
B - 6-154-196-e
C - 6-154-128-b
D - 6-154-128-k
E - 6-154-221-b
F - 6-134-196-s
G - 6-154-128-p
H - 6-154-128-p
I - Birdsong, 34
J - E. B. Irby, 36
K - W. Mitchell, 19
L - A. Peurifay, 43
M - Womack, 73

YARBROUGH

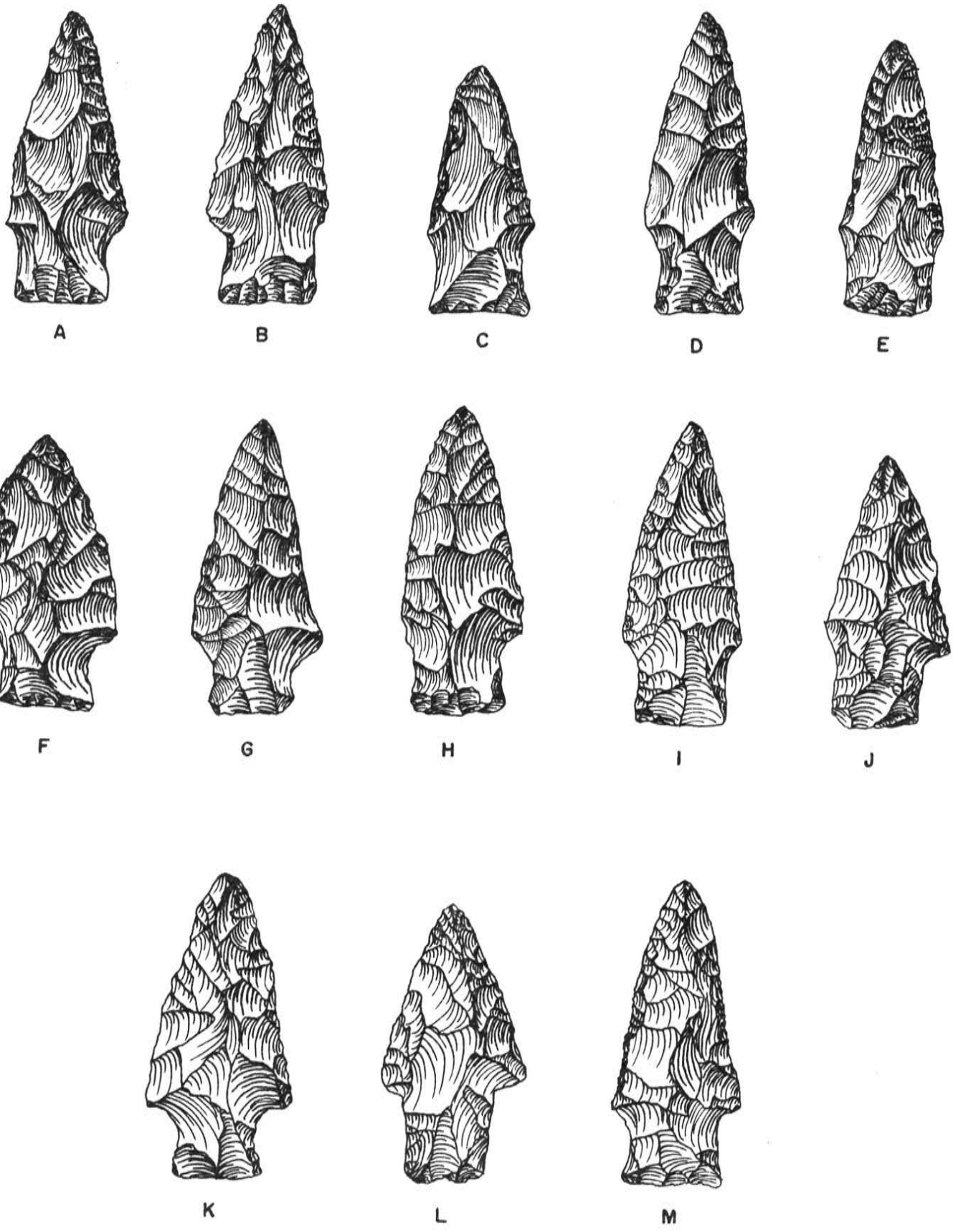


Plate 49

YOUNG POINTS

The Young point has been named and described by Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 510).

Description

The Young point is a small arrowpoint made from a flake, with little shaping or modification. Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 510) describe it as follows: "Crudely triangular to leaf-shaped, edges occasionally almost straight but usually strongly convex and often asymmetrical. Made from thin, curved flakes with little modification on either side, usually not enough to flatten the artifacts. Bases straight to convex, seldom concave, often crooked."

These points range in length from 1 inch to 1⅞ inches.

Distribution

Suhm and Krieger (1954, p. 510) note its occurrence in Young County, Texas, the Upper Brazos River valley, North-Central Texas and the northern part of Central Texas. The type is also found in Oklahoma and elsewhere.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

In Texas, this type is associated with the Henrietta Focus of northern Texas; it is rare but is present in the Central Texas Aspect. It is found in the Washita River Focus in Oklahoma.

The estimated age is from 1200 to 1500 A. D.

Remarks

The Young point looks like a very crude or unfinished point. It is, however, characteristic of a number of sites.

Source of Plate Illustrations

The illustrations were made from specimens furnished by Tom N. Campbell, Department of Anthropology, University of Texas, Austin, Texas. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 8-59-742-b
B - 8-59-742-c
C - 8-59-668-P
D - 8-59-742-g
E - 8-59-738-c
F - 8-59-742-q
G - 8-59-738-t
H - 8-59-745-F
I - 8-59-744-c
J - 8-59-611-s

YOUNG

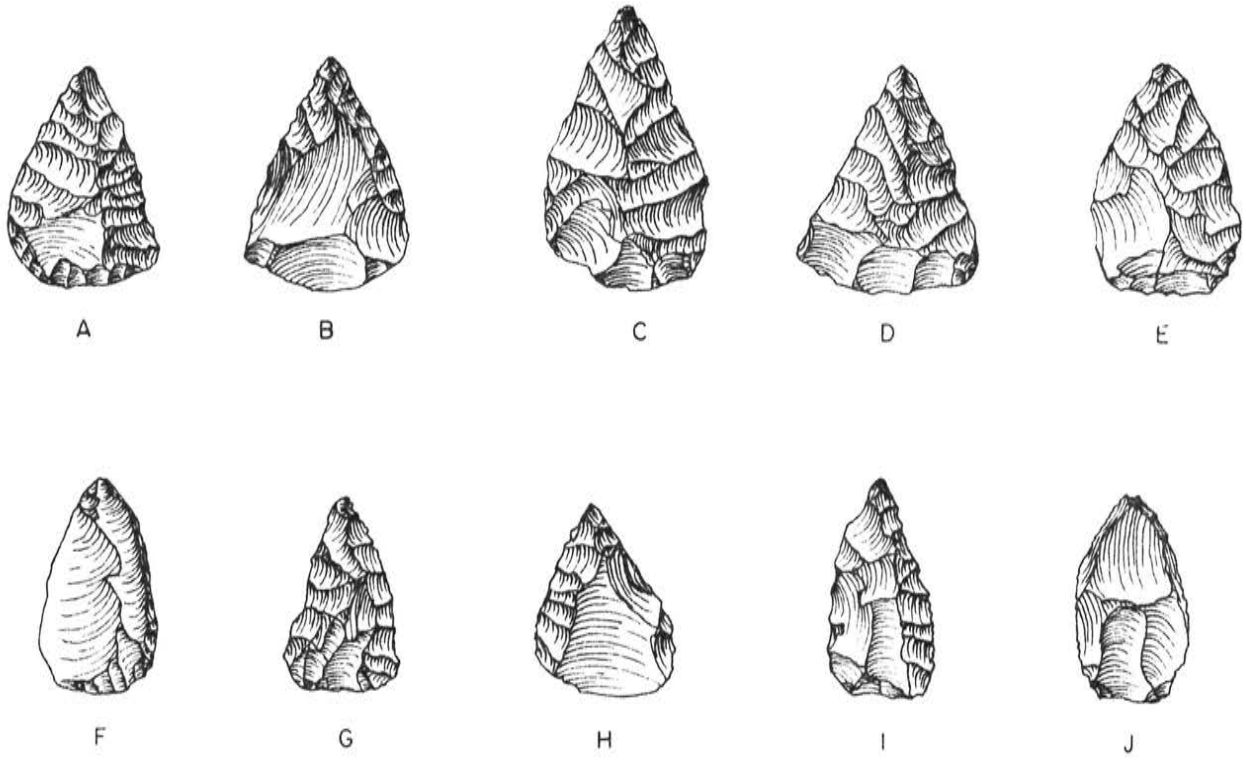


Plate 50

UNUSUAL POINTS

The specimens illustrated in the following drawing are unusual forms which are not often encountered, and which are probably the product of a single craftsman.

Specimens A through F were found in the Brown mound, LfBrIII, Burial #6. This is one of the mounds of the Spiro group in LeFlore County, Oklahoma. The 6 points illustrated are from a cache of 24 points found in association with one burial. Of the total number of points, 7 were of the double-notched variety illustrated, while the others were single notched forms. All were made from similar material derived from a single source.

Specimens G through J were found at the Hughes site, MsHul, in Muskogee County, Oklahoma.

Both the Brown mound and the Hughes site belong to the Gibson Aspect of eastern Oklahoma, and the specimens should date approximately 1000 A. D.

Unusual Points

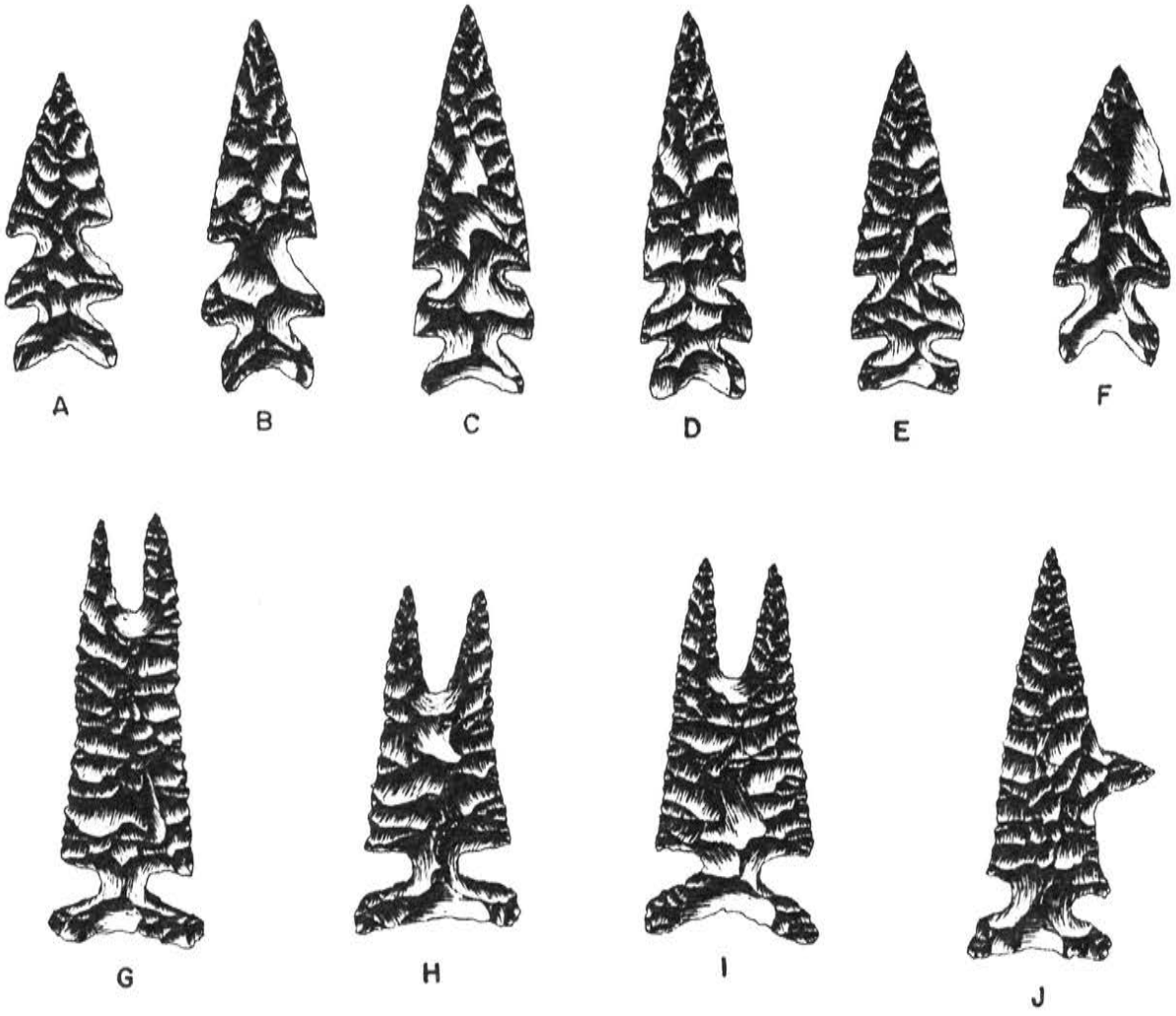


Plate 51

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