

**GUIDE**  
to the identification of certain  
**AMERICAN INDIAN PROJECTILE**  
**POINTS**

**GREGORY PERINO**

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#### Special Publications Available

**SPECIAL BULLETIN I.** Bell, Robert E., *A GUIDE TO THE IDENTIFICATION OF CERTAIN AMERICAN INDIAN PROJECTILE POINTS*. 104 pages. Drawings of 50 projectile points with definitions, descriptions, provenience, etc.

**SPECIAL BULLETIN II.** Bell, Robert E. (same title as above.) 105 pages. 50 additional points

**SPECIAL BULLETIN III.** Perino, Gregory. (same title as above.) 104 pages. 50 additional points

**SPECIAL BULLETIN IV.** Perino, Gregory. (same title as above.) 104 pages. 50 additional points

**MEMOIR I.** Duffield, Lathel, *SPIRO SHELL ENGRAVINGS*. The first comprehensive study of these famous art objects from the intriguing Spiro Mounds, excavated in the 1930's.

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I would like to thank Dr. Robert E. Bell and the Oklahoma Anthropological Society for asking me to assume editorship of Point Guide 3 after Dr. Bell's increasing academic responsibilities and commitments made it no longer feasible for him to continue the series as its editor. I especially appreciate Dr. Bell's guidance in this project, his good advice and editorial assistance. Through his efforts, several important types of projectile point specimens were made available for my examination, study and inclusion in this special bulletin.

I wish to thank the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, and its director, Paul Rossi, for permission to use the point collections in the museum and for use of its research facilities as needed.

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Staff Archaeologist  
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## INTRODUCTION

Special Bulletin No. 3 is a continuation of the "Guide to the Identification of Certain American Indian Projectile Points," published by the Oklahoma Anthropological Society in December, 1958, and October, 1960. Information and pen drawings are presented for 50 projectile point types which have been recognized in the United States and Canada. There are 150 point types included in the three Special Bulletins; still, not all are included which have been recognized or identified throughout the literature. There are perhaps somewhere between 250 and 300 point types which have been named at this time. I am gathering data and specimens of other types constantly, and hope to eventually assemble Special Bulletin No. 4.

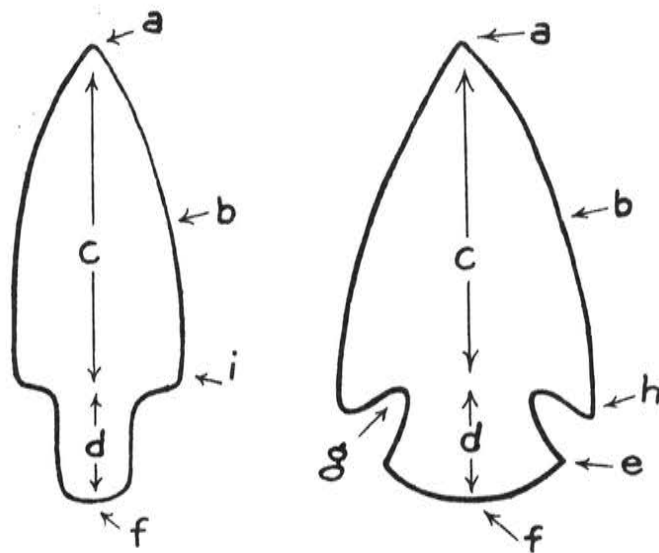
The types which are included herein were not selected from the total number of named types because they are believed to be more important or better known. They are included only because it has been possible for me to obtain descriptive information and typical specimens for illustration. It is not always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

The illustrations are presented . . . proximate 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 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 which have been properly identified.

The descriptive information which goes along with each plate gives important data necessary to identify each type but it must be understood that the original description often was done on the basis of only a few points from one site, therefore, it may not reflect the range in variety, size, or material. It includes information on the type name, a description of the type (as found at the type site or the types available for study), the known distribution, estimated age and cultural affiliation, remarks and source of plate illustrations. Additional data can be obtained from the references included in the bibliography.





- 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

## AGATE BASIN POINTS

Agate Basin points were reported by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. (1951), who found them at an interesting site in Agate Basin which drains into the Cheyenne River in Wyoming. Their first description was by H. M. Wormington (1957:141).

### Description

Thirty-two points were found by Roberts and over thirty-eight by collectors. These points are long and slender with parallel or slightly convex edges. They are lanceolate points with basal grinding and horizontal flaking. There is a fine marginal re-touch, but basal thinning is usually absent.

### Distribution

There is little in the literature regarding distribution of the Agate Basin point. A study of collections indicates they are well represented in most of the following states: Wyoming, Colorado, New Mexico, Texas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and much of south-central and southwestern Canada.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

Radiocarbon dated sites indicate Agate Basin to date around 7000 to 7500 B.C. and to associate with Late Paleo-Early Archaic cultural assemblages.

### Remarks

Agate Basin points may have concave, straight or convex bases; sides are most often convex; sides of the base are ground one-fourth to one-third the length of the points. They are uniformly lenticular in cross section. Specimens B and E may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustration

The drawings, A, B, C, E and F were made from a photograph of Agate Basin points submitted by Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr. Figure D was drawn from a point loaned by J. C. Grindell of St. Louis, Missouri.

A, B, C, E, and F - from the Agate Basin site, Wyoming

D - from St. Louis county, Missouri

# AGATE BASIN



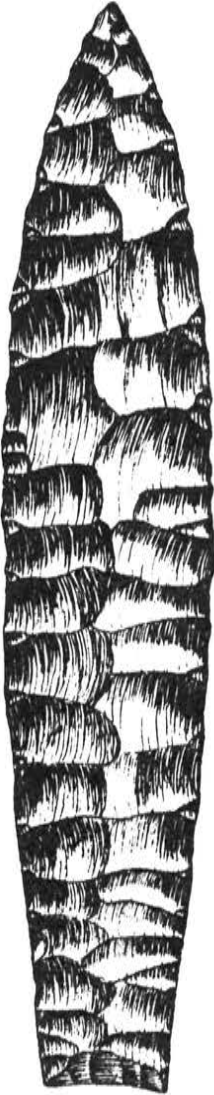
A



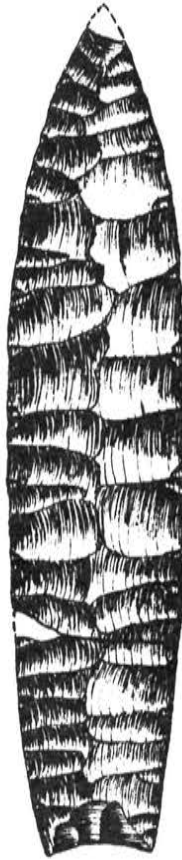
B



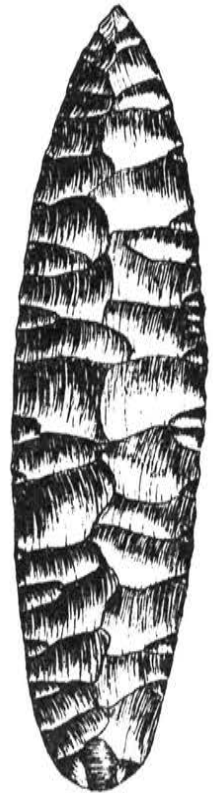
C



D



E



F

## AGEE POINTS

The Agee point has been named by W. Raymond Wood (1963) from types found in the Crenshaw Mounds, Miller county, Arkansas.

### Description

This is a corner-notched point having recurved blade edges, convex near the tip and concave near the shoulders; more rarely, gently convex to straight. Notches are deep and U- or V-shaped, directed into the blade at about a 45 degree angle from the extreme sides of the base. Barbs are pointed or flat-ended, depending on the position of the notch.

The base is evenly convex. Flaking over all is carefully controlled, pressure flaking. The larger, better-made points are obliquely flaked on the left side and transverse or irregularly flaked on the right side. Smaller points are randomly flaked. They are uniformly shaped, and edges are delicately trimmed by the removal of minute flakes. A few are finely serrated.

The fifteen Crenshaw specimens associated with a Coles Creek burial measure as follows: length, 35 to 55 mm.; maximum width, 15 to 20 mm.; maximum thickness 2.5 mm. There are longer and shorter points from Crenshaw in the hands of collectors.

Note: Among the specimens from Crenshaw there are four examples (Figs. A, B, C, and D) with strongly convex bases having two notches on either side of the stem almost at right angles to the long axis of the blade.

### Distribution

Agee points are found on Late Coles Creek sites in southwest Arkansas, probably in the adjoining areas of Louisiana and Texas and again in caches at the Spiro site, LeFlore county, Oklahoma.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Agee point appears to be representative of Coles Creek, especially as grave offerings, and are thought to have been made in the period between 1000 and 1300 A.D.

### Remarks

There are clear parallels between the blade shape and the technique of notching of each of the following point types: Agee, Homan, Alba, Hayes, and Catahoula. In each instance (with the possible exception of the Alba point) they are modified by notches entering a broad, convex to pointed base.

Despite their broad geographical distribution and respective cultural affiliation (Coles Creek and Caddo), these five points are related by their distinctive recurved blade form and technique of notching. Points K and L are the size and shape most expected to be found on sites. Others were used most often as burial offerings.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

Some of the specimens illustrated were found by W. P. Agee at Crenshaw. They were illustrated by Moorehead (1910: Fig. 199). Others were found by Lemley (1936: Figs. 25, 39, Plate 11), in Crenshaw Mound D. The points, now in the Gilcrease Institute collections, were used for the illustrations.

# AGEE



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L

## AVONLEA POINTS

The Avonlea point description was first published by Kehoe and McCorquadale (1961: 179-88) and is named from the type site in south-central Saskatchewan. A more thorough description of small side-notched points was published by Kehoe (1966:827).

### Description

The Avonlea is a triangular point having well executed flaking, the scars being broad and shallow, usually parallel, extending from the blade edge to the mid-point or beyond. Both faces are usually entirely dressed; this in conjunction with the thinness of the primary flake struck for the point produces a very delicate artifact.

Notching is V- or U-shaped (never rectangular). They are fairly wide, shallow, small side-notches, placed very low on the blade, symmetrically opposed and equidistant from the base. The base is predominantly concave, corners usually rounded, with small ears projecting at about 65° angle to the longitudinal axis of the point. The base may be wider than, equal to, or narrower than the proximal end of the blade. There is some basal grinding on points found in the southwestern part of the distributional area.

Edges are very regular, frequently finely serrated, with the tip needle sharp. Length range may vary from 11.0 to 39.0 mm. averaging 22.0 mm.

### Distribution

Distributional area of the Avonlea point is the northern Plains in Montana and the Canadian provinces of Alberta, Saskatchewan, and southern Manitoba. They are more of a Canadian point, the type extending southward into Montana.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Avonlea point is the earliest small side-notched point appearing with large-scale communal bison hunting in the northern Plains from about A.D. 220 to A.D. 660. It is found associated with the Middle Woodland Besant dart point. It is suggested that the Avonlea point may have been of Athabaskan derivation and introduced into the area when some acculturation of the indigenous Middle Woodland (Besant) people with the technologically superior Athabaskan invaders apparently occurred in the first two centuries A.D.

### Remarks

The time period quoted above indicates that this may have been the earliest arrow-head type used on the northern Plains. It also indicates that the bow and arrow may have been first introduced into the United States from the north, gradually being adopted southward and eastward by other groups in the next 500 years. Specimens E, I and L may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

All points were found in the southern part of the Province of Alberta except G which was found near Power, Montana.

Points E, G, H, J, L and N are from the Harold Herron collection, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. All were surface finds.

Points A, B, C, D, F, I, K, M and O are from excavated sites and are in the collections of the Glenbow Foundation Museum, Calgary, Alberta, Canada.



# AVONLEA



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L



M



N



O

## BEAVER LAKE POINTS

Beaver Lake points have been named by David L. DeJarnette, Edward B. Kurjack and James W. Cambron (1962) from specimens found at the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter, Colbert county, Alabama. It was named for the Beaver Lake area in Limestone county, Alabama.

### Description

This is a medium-size point with recurved blade edges. The length of 23 specimens from as many site locations ranged from 47 mm. to 86 mm.; the width ranged from 8 mm. to 24 mm.

The cross section is generally lenticular but sometimes may have a median ridge on one or both sides. The blade is recurvate - constricted in the hafting area above the basal projections. The distal end is usually acute. The basal edge is usually thinned and concave, but may be straight. The hafting constriction and basal edge are usually ground.

The shallow random flaking usually employed to shape the faces sometimes produces a median ridge. Secondary retouch flake scars are usually long, evenly spaced, and struck off on alternate faces, resulting in an irregular pattern along the blade edges.

### Distribution

Beaver Lake points are found in most of the Tennessee River Valley in the states of Alabama, Tennessee, and Kentucky. They are found in lesser numbers in northern Mississippi, southern Illinois, and southern Indiana.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

They are found in sites that produce Early Man materials. Examples were recovered from the lowest culture-bearing stratum at the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter, and all evidence indicates the type dates about 10,000 B.P. and earlier.

### Remarks

The type has been called Unfluted Cumberland in several papers, but it is usually thinner and wider than most Cumberland points. Specimen B may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were made from actual specimens. A is from the Dr. A. G. Long collection, Gunthersville, Alabama, and was found in Marshall county, Alabama; B is from Gregory Perino collection, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and was found in Jackson county, Illinois; C is from the Frank Fralix collection, Anderson, Alabama, and was found in Limestone county, Alabama; D is from the Gilcrease Institute collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and is from Tennessee; E is from the Edward C. Mahan collection, Huntsville, Alabama, and was found in Madison county, Alabama; F is from the Charles V. Brosemer collection, Huntsville, Alabama, and was found in Madison county, Alabama.

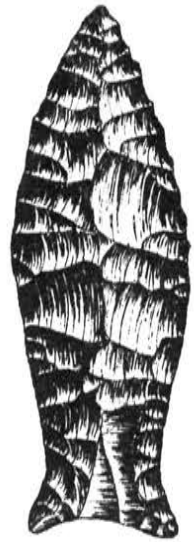
# BEAVER LAKE



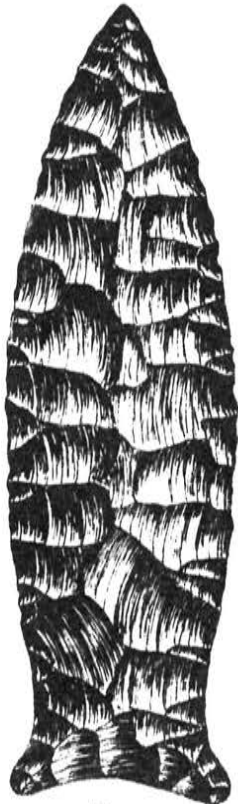
A



B



C



D



E



F

## BENTON METAL POINTS

The Benton Metal point has been named by R. K. Harris, Inus Marie Harris, Edward B. Jelks, and Ned Woodall (1967:160-161 and 1967: 30-32), in honor of the late Joe Benton, a pioneer cattle and oil man of Nocona, Texas, who, with his wife and daughter Clarice, made extensive collections from the Spanish Fort sites in Montague county, Texas, and Jefferson county, Oklahoma.

### Description

The type is divided into two sub-groups: Benton Type A and Benton Type B.

#### Benton Type A (A, B, C, D, E)

This form is diamond-shaped, with essentially straight or slightly convex edges converging to a sharp tip at the distal end -- and, to a narrow base at the proximal end. The length of the blade, in most cases, approximately equals the length of the stem. The converging edges of the blade are sharpened; the stem edges, in most cases, are notched with irregular hack marks, probably to facilitate hafting.

#### Benton Type B (F, G, H, I, J)

Type B is similar to Type A in all significant respects except that the lateral stem edges are slightly concave instead of straight. As with Type A, the blade and stem of Benton Type B tend to be, in most cases, of approximately equal lengths. The stem edges often have irregular hack marks.

The Benton Metal points range in length from about 10 mm. to about 25 mm.

These metal points are homemade affairs fashioned by the Indians from odd pieces of brass and iron acquired by trade from the Europeans. Many of the iron points were made from flattened, thin sections of gun barrels (C, F). Some of the iron specimens are made from the headstall plates of Spanish bridle bits (A, H). Most of the brass points are made from scrap kettle brass (B, D, E, I, J). Other brass points are made from gun parts. Specimen G is made from a brass trigger guard bow with most of the engraved pattern left intact.

### Distribution

Observations by the author indicate that the Benton Metal point is found in sites of the southern Plains on the Arkansas, Brazos, Red, Sabine, and Trinity Rivers in Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. The type was named on the basis of some 600 specimens from these sites.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

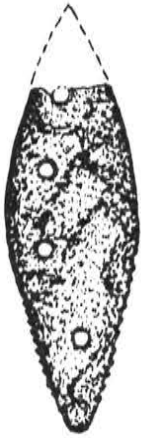
The Benton Metal point is found on Norteño Focus sites dating in the mid-18th to mid-19th century.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

All illustrated specimens were supplied from the personal collection of R. K. Harris, Anthropology Research Center, Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas.

A - 17A3 - 6 - M	Longest site, Jefferson county, Oklahoma
B - 17A3 - 1	Lower Tucker site, Montague county, Texas
C - 17A3 - 6 - M	Longest site, Jefferson county, Oklahoma
D - RA3 - 5	Gilbert site, Rains county, Texas
E - 39B5 - 1	Stone site, McLennan county, Texas
F - 17A3 - 6 - M	Longest site, Jefferson county, Oklahoma
G - RA3 - 5	Gilbert site, Rains county, Texas
H - 17A3 - 6 - M	Longest site, Jefferson county, Oklahoma
I - 39B5 - 1	Stone site, McLennan county, Texas
J - 17A3 - 3	Ayers site, Montague county, Texas

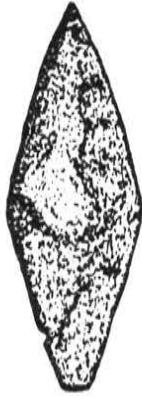
# BENTON METAL POINTS



A



B



C



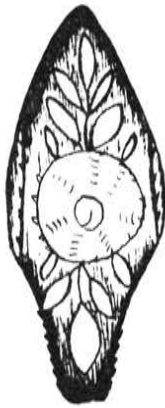
D



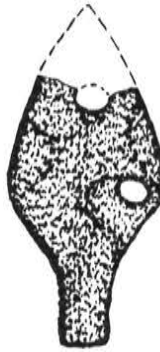
E



F



G



H



I



J

## CAHOKIA POINTS

The Cahokia point has been named by Scully (1951:15) from types found at the Cahokia site, St. Clair and Madison counties in Illinois.

### Description

Scully divided the Cahokia points into four categories; Cahokia Double Notched, Cahokia Triple Notched, Cahokia Multiple Notched, and Cahokia Serrated.

Cahokia Double Notched points are the same as Madison points except for the presence of a side notch on each edge.

Cahokia Triple Notched points are the same as Madison points except for the presence of a side notch on each edge and a notch in the base.

Cahokia Multiple Notched points are the same as Madison points except for the presence of four, five, six, seven, or nine notches.

Cahokia Serrated points are the same as Madison points except for the presence of serrations along the sides. Some may be notched.

### Distribution

Cahokia points are found in Illinois, Iowa, Wisconsin, Missouri, northern Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma. They are found on most Cahokia affiliated sites along the Mississippi and along Caddo-Mississippi trade routes to Spiro and other Caddo sites.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Cahokia point is an Early to Late Mississippi point dating back to about A.D. 900. Tri- and multiple notched points were generally earlier and belonged in the Old Village period; unnotched and double notched points were generally later and belonged in the Trappist period.

They are found in this context primarily at the huge, sprawling Cahokia Village site in Illinois and the Aztalan site in Wisconsin. It also occurs on Late Woodland-Mississippi acculturated sites in these areas.

### Remarks

Cahokia points are probably the earliest Mississippi points having counterparts on the Plains in such types as the Harrell, Washita and Reed points. Cahokia points, however, are generally longer and wider and most of the side notches are at right angles to the sides rather than parallel with the base. Cahokia points are made of local white flint, the colored surface layer of Kaolin flint, agate, Hixton silicified sandstone, hornstone and other gray or black flint, and bone.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

All points illustrated are from the Gilcrease Institute collections. Points A, B, C, D, E, F, G, H, K, M, N, O, and P are from the Cahokia site; points I, J, and L are from burial context at the Schild Site, Greene county, Illinois. Point O is made of bone.

# CAHOKIA



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L



M



N



O



P

## CALF CREEK POINTS

The Calf Creek point has been named and described by Don R. Dickson (1968) on the basis of examples found in situ in the Calf Creek Cave in Searcy county, Arkansas.

### Description

Calf Creek points feature deep but narrow basal notches and barbs which are usually aligned with the base of the parallel-sided to slightly expanding stems. Bases vary from straight to slightly convex in outline. A slight angle is usually formed where the parallel sides of the barbs and the triangular shaped blade unite, but some point edges are convex or recurved due to resharpening of damaged specimens. Calf Creek points were roughly formed by percussion and excellently finished by a pressure flaking technique that often produced delicate serrations along the edges of the blade and barbs. In cross section, the points range from very thin to medium lenticular, the thicker specimens being made from poor grades of flint. The base and sometimes the edges of the stems were usually smoothed by grinding or dulling. Most specimens are resharpened; ranging from 43 to 63 mm. in length.

### Distribution

Examples of the type have been reported from sites in northwestern Arkansas, southern Missouri, and northeastern Oklahoma.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

The type specimens were found in the lowest stratum at the Calf Creek Cave below a zone which produced Rice, Big Sandy and Searcy (lanceolate) points. Although the type has been reported from Archaic horizons at several regional Ozark sites, it has always been a minor type with few examples present. Many specimens have been recovered from the Calf Creek Cave, particularly from the lowest stratum where one unfinished fluted point was found. A suggested age for these Archaic points would be between 3000 and 5000 B.C.

### Remarks

The long barbs are frequently broken from Calf Creek points, as example H indicates, although some barbs were broken as a result of resharpening the point (Specimen C). Specimens A and E may be considered typical of the variety.

### Sources of Plate Illustrations

The illustrated specimens are in the collection of Don R. Dickson of Gentry, Arkansas. All examples but E and H are from the type location. Catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 3/65-1/38  
B - 3/65-1/22  
C - 3/65-1/23  
D - 3/65-1/35

E - 3/4G4-C680  
F - 3/65-1/34  
G - 3/65-1/33  
H - 34/1-6-C696



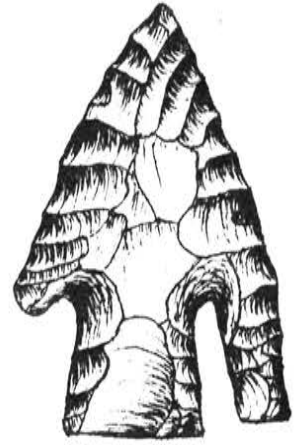
# CALF CREEK



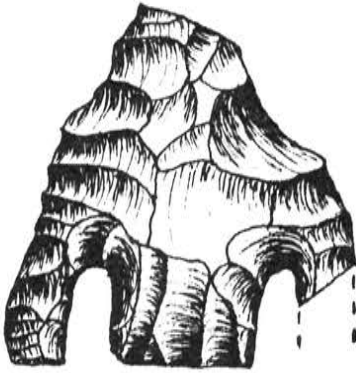
A



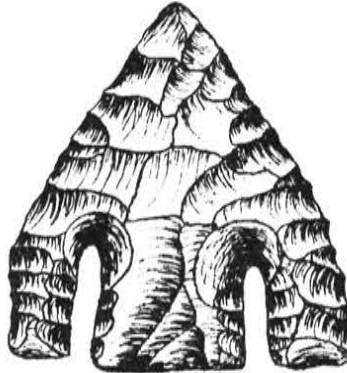
B



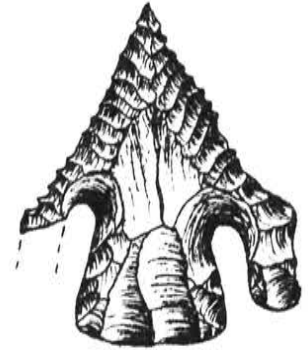
C



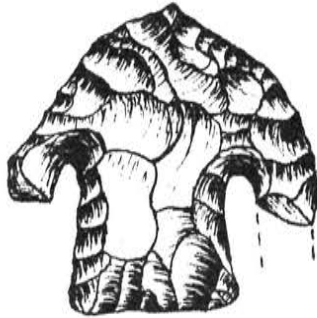
D



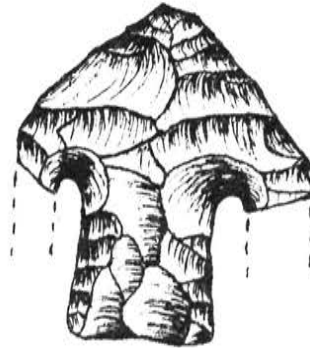
E



F



G



H

## CARRIZO POINTS

The Carrizo point has been named by J. W. House and Thomas Roy Hester (1963), from examples found in southern and southwest Texas.

### Description

The Carrizo point is a small to medium size dart point having a triangular blade with straight to slightly convex edges. The base is straight to slightly rounded, and a prominent notch is found near the middle of the base. The base is often thinned by short longitudinal flakes on each side of the basal notch. Beveling is extremely rare.

Length is generally from 4 to 7 cm. Width ranges from 2.5 to 4 cm., but may range to as high as 4.5 cm. Depth of basal notch ranges from .5 to 1 cm., but rarely exceeds 1 cm. in width.

### Distribution

Extensive distributional research has revealed that the type is concentrated in southwest Texas, in the counties of Dimmit, Zavala, Frio, and LaSalle. Isolated specimens have been reported in parts of southern Texas, as well as at several sites in central Texas, in the counties of Hays, Williamson, and Bastrop.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

The age has not yet been determined but it probably is sometime within the Archaic stage.

It appears to be a minor Archaic type in southern and southwest Texas, where it is found associated on the surface with other dart points such as Tortugas, Abasolo, Matamoros, Catan, Ensor, Frio, and occasional Edwards Plateau and Pecos River stemmed forms.

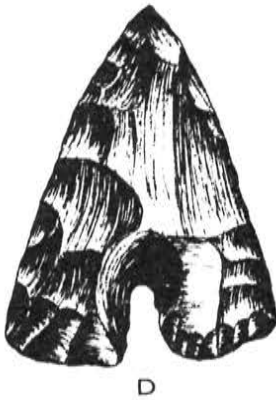
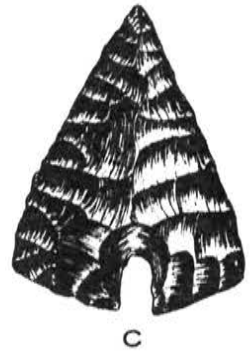
### Remarks

Huskey (1935:Pl. 15) reported a Carrizo-like specimen from his "Mound A" Archaic culture in the Nueces Canyon region of south central Texas. Since the initial description of the type in 1963, additional descriptions and illustrations have appeared in Nunley and Hester (1966:242) and House and Hester (1967:7-9). Specimen F may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

All points illustrated were provided by Thomas Roy Hester and were found in Dimmit county, Texas. Figure E was found at the South Hill site, Bowman Ranch; figure G was found at the Bermuda Land site, Nueces River, central Dimmit county, Texas. All others were scattered surface finds.

# CARRIZO



## DICKSON POINTS

The Dickson point has been named by Winters (unpublished manuscript in the archives of the Illinois State Museum) from types found at the Pond and Dickson Camp sites (F<sup>V</sup>35-P and F<sup>V</sup>35-D) in Dickson Mounds State Park, Fulton county, Illinois and from examples recovered during a survey of the Cache River Valley.

### Description

The Dickson point is a medium to large blade having a contracting stem. They may have squared or truncated bases, but should be reported as a variety, e.g. Dickson Truncated Base (Fig. A) or Dickson Rounded Base (Fig. E).

Blades are triangular with straight to slightly convex edges, shoulders are predominantly squared, but are frequently sloping. Bases are very rarely ground, never beveled and are always thinned.

The Dickson point, in Illinois, was used as a stemmed knife rather than a projectile point. This conclusion is based upon the alternate chipping of the blade edge, the use characteristics, and the general design of the blade and haft.

### Distribution

The Dickson point is consistently associated with sites of the Havana tradition in Illinois and adjacent areas. Heaviest concentrations are apparently in the Illinois and Kaskaskia River Valleys and their tributary systems. Lesser concentrations occur in the central Wabash Valley and the north-central Mississippi Valley. Few quantitative data from peripheral Havana areas in Michigan, Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, and north-eastern Oklahoma are available. Area of association with Black Sand (Early Woodland) culture is unknown beyond the lower Illinois Valley.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

Dickson (and/or Waubesa) points were the only variety found in an Early Woodland (Black Sand) context at the Peisker site, Calhoun county, Illinois. They, with the Snyders variety, are the major type used by the Middle Woodland Havana Tradition peoples in Illinois. Thus the type has a long history ranging from about 500 B.C. to A.D. 350.

### Remarks

Some points in western Arkansas and northeast Oklahoma classified tentatively as Gary points belong in this category. Narrower convex-sided points with broad rounded or narrow rounded bases have been named Waubesa by Baerreis (1953) some of which are illustrated by Ritzenthaler (1967:27) in Wisconsin Indian Projectile Point Types. Dickson and Waubesa points are found on the same sites and are related.

It is not entirely certain that these points were primarily used as knives everywhere for at the Snyders Site, Calhoun county, Illinois, more Snyders points were found in the midden and trash pits than either the Dickson or Waubesa varieties.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

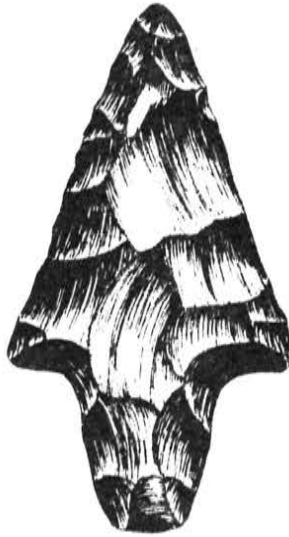
Points A,B,C, and E are from the Gilcrease Institute collections. Points A and B were excavated at the Snyders site during the Gilcrease survey at the site in 1955. Point C was found in Tomb A, Mound 1 at the Klunk site, Calhoun county, Illinois; point E is a surface find in Calhoun county, Illinois.

Points D and F are from the James Grindell collection, St. Louis, Missouri, and are surface finds. Point D is from St. Clair county, Illinois, point F is from St. Louis county, Missouri.

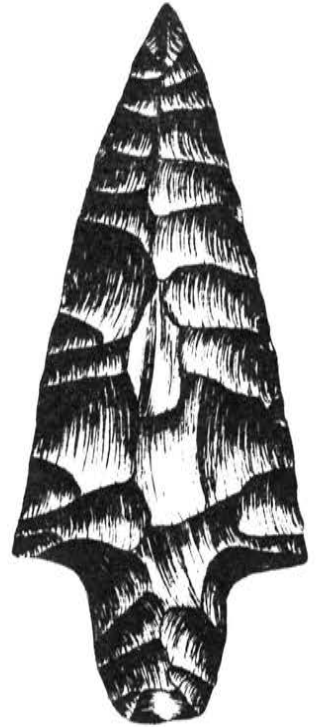
DICKSON



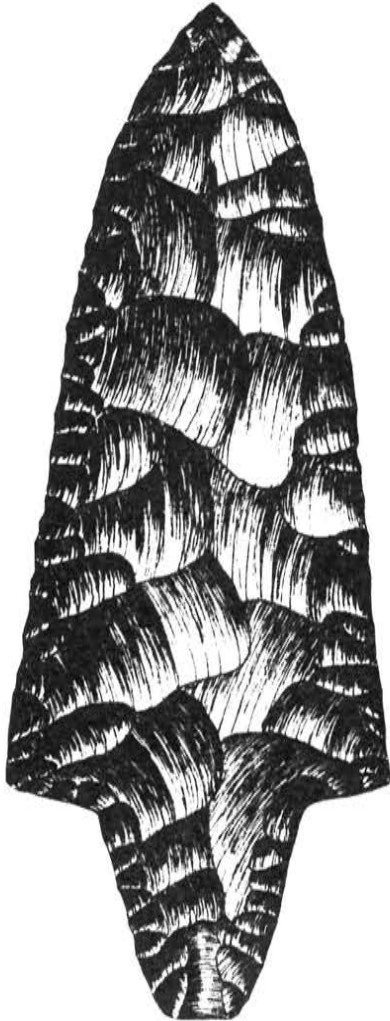
A



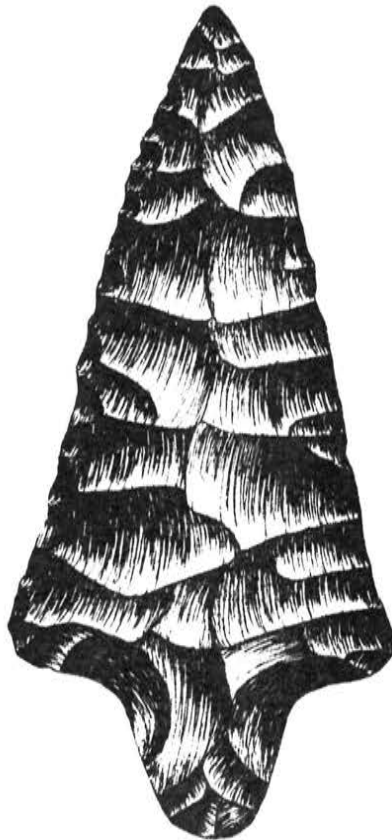
B



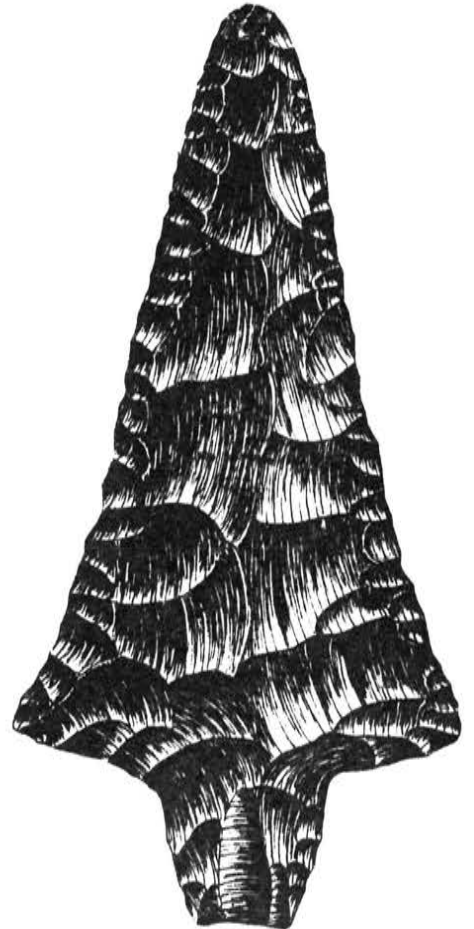
C



D



E



F

## EDWARDS POINTS

The Edwards point has been named by J. B. Sollberger (1967) from types found in the Edwards Plateau area of Texas.

### Description

The Edwards point is a medium size arrowhead having pronounced shoulders and basal barbs projecting diagonally downward. The blade is triangular with straight to convex or slightly concave sides often having finely serrated edges, occasionally recurved; shoulder barbs are prominent and pointed.

The stem is deeply divided into two long barb-like projections, each pointed, rounded or squared, and leaving the long axis of the point at about 45 degrees or more, down and outward. On some examples, these basal projections are narrow and curve either up or down.

The width range of Edwards points varies from 1.4 cm. to 2.3 cm. The length range varies from 2 cm. to 4 cm.

### Distribution

Distribution of the Edwards point is unknown at present but seems to center around the area of Kerr county, Texas.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Edwards point appears to be an early arrow point type in the late Edwards Plateau Aspect. It is found on stratified sites with Scallorn and Perdiz points; the Scallorn and Perdiz (in that order) being next above the Edwards point type with Perdiz on the surface.

In Kerr county excavations, the Edwards point is directly associated with the dart point types Fairland, Ensor, Frio, Uvalde, and Pedernales.

### Remarks

It seems obvious that the first arrow points of the Kerr county region of the Edwards Plateau were direct copies of the dart forms in use at the advent of the bow. One or more of such points as Martindale, Fairland, Ensor, Frio, Pedernales, or Uvalde may have been prototypes for the Edwards point.

Specimen F may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

The illustrations were made from original points submitted by J. D. Sollberger, Dallas, Texas.

A, E, G are from Goats Bluff Shelter, Kerr County, Texas; B is from August Bluff Shelter, Kerr county, Texas; G, D, and I are from the Lambs Creek Shelter, Kerr county, Texas; F is from an open site in Atascosa county, Texas.

EDWARDS



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I

## GARZA POINTS

The Garza point has been named by Frank A. Runkles (1964:107) from examples found at the Garza site near Post, Texas.

### Description

The Garza point is a triangular arrow point having a basal notch. The name Garza was suggested for 13 triangular points, each of which has a centrally-placed basal notch. It is felt that these points are distinctive enough to warrant establishing them as a type.

Both the lateral edges and the bases vary from straight to convex. Serrations are often present on the blade edges and some may have token side notches (Figure K). The majority of Garza points exhibit fine workmanship even though many of them are only unifacially worked. Some are made of obsidian, most are made of local flints and cherts which, in the form of smoothed stream pebbles, are abundant on the type site.

The Garza points range from 2 to 4 cm. in length. The maximum width is at the base and ranges from 1 to 2 cm.

### Distribution

Garza points are found in an area of Texas bounded on the north by Lamb and Bailey counties, on the east by southern Floyd to Taylor counties, on the southwest by Crane county and on the west by El Paso county. A few points of this type have been reported from widely scattered areas in eastern New Mexico, west to the Pecos River and south to Donna Ana and Otero counties. Some have been found in the state of Chihuahua in northern Mexico.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

Evidence from the Garza site indicates that the Garza point is associated primarily with the triple notched Harrell points. Its age is expected to be earlier than A.D. 1500; its cultural affiliation has not been established.

### Remarks

There is much contradictory evidence concerning the age and cultural affiliation of the Garza point. At some sites it seems to be associated with Harrell points while at other sites it appears to be associated with Perdiz points. In the El Paso area it is associated with Toyah points (Bell 1960:88) which it most resembles. If notched, Garza points would become Toyah points.

At about the same time that Runkles named it the Garza point, Captain Alan Phelps, El Paso, named it the Soto point in the El Paso Archaeological Society Journal, Special report No. 2. Dr. Walter W. Taylor, Santa Fe, New Mexico, has referred to it as the Cienegas point, but it is not known if a description has been published under this name. Specimens H, I and P may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

Specimens A to D were drawn from points furnished by J. C. Conklin, El Paso, Texas; specimens E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, N, O and P were furnished by Bill Kennedy, Anthony, New Mexico-Texas; specimen M is in the Gilcrease Institute collections. Points belonging to Conklin and Kennedy were found in the El Paso area including the northern part of the state of Chihuahua, Mexico, and the southern part of New Mexico. The Gilcrease specimen was found in west-central Texas.



# GARZA



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L



M



N



O



P

## GIBSON POINTS

The Gibson point was named by Scully (1951:13) from types found in Gibson Mound 4, Calhoun county, Illinois.

### Description

This is a medium size point, with low side or corner notches, ranging from 76 to 127 mm. in length. It is about three times as long as it is wide.

Side edges are slightly convex to almost straight; the base is convex and the widest point is usually at the tang on the base. Notches are low and might be confused with corner notches, but the side notches are at right angles to the long axis.

It differs from the St. Charles point in that the base usually represents the maximum width. The sides on the Gibson point are almost straight whereas those of the St. Charles are convex.

### Distribution

This point is found on Hopewell sites in Illinois, Missouri, and eastern Iowa.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

It is a Hopewell point made from about 50 B.C. to 250 A.D.

### Remarks

This is the least common of the Snyders group of points which includes the broad Snyders point (Bell 1958:88) and a long narrow variant similar in size and shape to the Gibson point, but having corner notches rather than side notches. Specimen D may be considered typical of the variety.

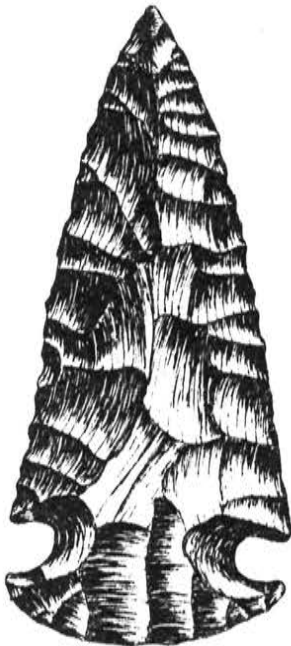
### Source of Plate Illustrations

All drawings were made from original specimens. A, B, C, D, and F were part of a cache of six found by Lester Gibson, Alton, Illinois, in Gibson Mound 4, Calhoun county, Illinois. These are some of the original points studied by Scully. E was excavated at the Snyders site in the Gilcrease survey of 1955. All points are in the Gilcrease collections.

GIBSON



A



B



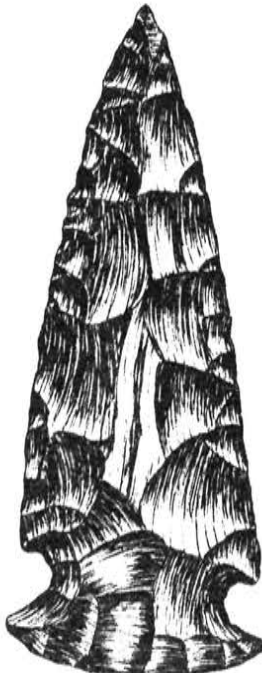
C



D



E



F

## GODLEY POINTS

The Godley point was first described by Jelks (1962) as Godley points at the Kyle Shelter in north central Texas.

### Description

The Godley point has a small, slender triangular blade with edges straight to slightly concave or convex. Shoulders are prominent but not barbed; it is commonly flared. Stems are formed by broad side notches, strongly expanding with a convex base. The base is even and smooth, with about one-fourth showing nodular cortex. The base corners are usually sharp. Over half of stem edges and stem bases show grinding. Half of all stem edges show beveling, often both edges being beveled from the same side. The blade is not beveled or serrated. Flaking is generally of fine quality.

Total length is 3.5 to 5.6 cm., possibly reaching 6.0 cm., with an average being 4.6 cm. Maximum width at the shoulders is 1.6 to 2.3 cm., averaging 2.0 cm. The stem length is 8 mm. to 1.4 cm., averaging 1.0 cm. The stem width is 1.5 to 2.0 cm., with an average at 1.7 cm.

### Distribution

Present in at least three documented excavations near modern Lake Whitney, Brazos River, north central Texas. Examples are known from the Brazos River 75 miles northwest; one specimen is from a central Texas burned rock midden on Lampas River.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

The estimated age is from 500 B.C. to 500 A.D. The point is found in the Late Archaic or Transitional stages in north central Texas. Data is presently inconclusive to determine whether Godley points belong to the Edwards Plateau, La Harpe, Trinity or an undefined aspect.

### Remarks

Jelks associated the points with the Austin focus (an association not valid at the Ham Creek site). Forrester (1964) subdivided the type into klondike and kimball varieties. Specimens B, E, J and L may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were made from specimens furnished by Robert E. Forrester, Jr., and friends, Fort Worth, Texas. All are from the Brazos River drainage area and from Lake Whitney upstream as far as Lake Possum Kingdom.

A - 41A 1-0	E - ACX F - T N-13	I - 12L 5-12 AAH
B - 12M 19-6 AAH	G - AAH IE3	J - 41A 1-C
C - N479	H - 41 1-H	K - VJ3 17-12
D - N480		L - 821

# GODLEY



A



B



C



D



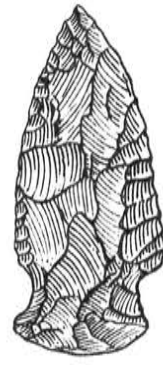
E



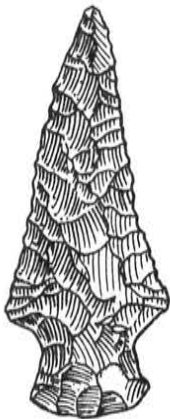
F



G



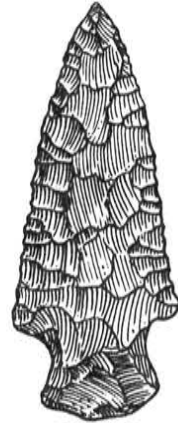
H



I



J



K



L

## GRAHAM CAVE POINTS

The Graham Cave point has been named by Wilfred Logan (1952) but was described by Edward G. Scully (1951:3), from types found in Graham Cave, Montgomery county, Missouri.

### Description

The Graham Cave point is a long, side-notched, concave based, incurvate blade point ranging from 10.0 to 15.0 cm. in length.

The body is fairly long and comparatively narrow; edges form a shallow S-curve above the notches; the base is markedly concave, so much so that the corners often resemble barbs. Notches may be square to slightly rounded and intruded at right angles to the sides. Curvature of edges varies as does the concavity of the base. Blade edges have a tendency towards being serrated.

### Distribution

The original reported distribution was only for Missouri, but it also occurs in parts of Illinois, Iowa and Wisconsin.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

This is a Late Archaic point about the same age as the Osceola point (Bell 1958:68).

### Remarks

The Graham Cave point differs from the Osceola point in that the notches are somewhat lower and the base more concave. It tends to be serrated and is narrower. Unused Graham Cave points have straight to slightly convex sides and acquire the S-shaped sides and serrations on the blade from the resharpening process.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

All points illustrated were drawn from actual specimens in the Gilcrease Institute collections. Point A is from Montgomery county, Missouri; point B is from St. Louis county, Missouri; and point C is from Adams county, Illinois.

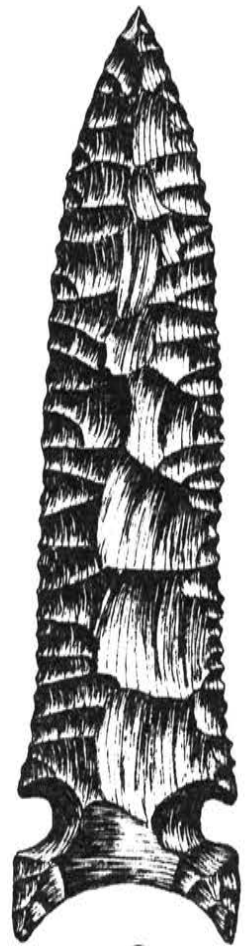
GRAHAM CAVE



A



B



C

## HARDAWAY POINTS

The Hardaway point was named by Joffre Lanning Coe, Director, Research Laboratories of Anthropology, University of North Carolina (1964:67) from types found in Stanly county, North Carolina.

### Description

The Hardaway point is a small, broad, thin dart point with narrow side notches and a recurved, concave base. Coe describes it as follows: "The blade is broad and very thin. The sides were usually straight, but also rounded occasionally. A typical blade had the shape of an equilateral triangle above the notches. A few specimens, however, had a blade that was larger and more rounded and resembled the characteristic form and size of the Hardaway-Dalton type. A few others were slender with a width to length ratio of one to two.

"The base is concave, recurved, and ground. On many specimens the base was deeply concave to the extent of being notch-like. All bases were thinned by broad, shallow flakes that frequently extended a third of the distance down their face.

"Side notches are narrow, deep, and U-shaped. The average notch was about 4 mm. deep and 5 mm. wide. On many specimens the notch was also ground.

"The length range is 28 to 50 mm.; average 35 mm.; width range is 23 to 35 mm.; average 25 mm.; thickness range is 3 to 6 mm.; average, 4 mm."

### Distribution

Hardaway points may occur only in a small area in and around Stanly county, North Carolina. So far as is known, this specialized type has not been reported elsewhere in the southeast.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

In general, the Hardaway point appears to fit within the Dalton point time range, and it is presumed that it must also have existed at about the same period of time, roughly between 6000 and 8000 B.C.

### Remarks

The Hardaway Blade, the Hardaway-Dalton, and Hardaway Side-Notched point all appear to be related types. Their form and technique blend together, making it difficult to place all of the specimens into mutually exclusive categories. At the Hardaway site all three types were part of the Zone IV occupation and were frequently found imbedded in the residual clay; so it must be assumed, until other evidence is available, that these three types did occur as variations during a relatively long period of time prior to the beginning of the Archaic. The more specialized form (Hardaway point) developed and lasted longer than the other two varieties.

Hardaway points are remarkably similar to the notched variant of the San Patrice point (St. Johns variety) found in parts of Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, Texas and Oklahoma. Specimens F and I may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

Hardaway points illustrated were drawn from the original points shown in Coe's "The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont," Figure 58. All Points were from Coe's excavations at the Hardaway Site.



# HOMAN



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L

## HOWARD POINTS

The Howard point was named by Clarence Webb (1959:187) who mentioned it briefly in the Belcher Mound report. It is named from types found at the Mineral Springs site, Howard county, Arkansas.

### Description

Webb's description is as follows: "Found at Mineral Springs with Burial I, a grave containing two adults and one adolescent, pottery, pigment, pipes and 17 small projectile points of a type which we have named Howard points. They have keen dagger-like tips, contracting stems, and two to six (usually three) lateral projections produced by deep serrations above the shoulder.

"Examples are illustrated by Harrington (1920: Pl. 106 a, b, m, n) from burials at Ozan and Washington, Arkansas. A cache was found in a mound near the Jones Place, Hempstead County, Arkansas, (Moore 1912: Fig. 131). These points are rare surface finds and presumably were made for a ceremonial or specialized purpose."

### Distribution

Howard points are found primarily in southwestern Arkansas and northeastern Louisiana. They may be expected to appear on sites in northeastern Texas and southeastern Oklahoma.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

Howard points are usually found in caches with Haley focus burials and as single reworked points on village sites. They apparently are late Gibson period Caddoan points of about A. D. 1300.

### Remarks

These points appear to have been developed or modified from Hayes or Alba points. When heavily reworked, they may only have one set of lateral barbs making the point look much like a cross with short arms, or it may have two sets of lateral barbs as shown in specimen D. Since some reworked specimens have been found on the surface of village sites we may assume that at least a few were used in the field and discarded at home when new points were employed. The type may never have had wide acceptance by the general Caddoan hunters and warriors.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

All were drawn from original specimens in the Gilcrease Institute collections. A, B, C, D, F, G, and H are surface finds in southwestern Arkansas. E, I, J, K, and L were found with a burial in the Smith Mound, Clark county, Arkansas.

# HOWARD



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L

## JACK'S REEF POINTS

The Jack's Reef point has been named by Ritchie (1961:26) from types found at the Jack's Reef site, Onondaga county, New York.

### Description

This is a broad, thin, corner-notched point of medium size, frequently having angular edges.

It ranges from about 2.5 to 5.7 cm. in length and has a maximum thickness of .4 to .6 cm. One large point found is 10.2 cm. long and .8 thick. It is about one and one-fourth times as long as broad.

It is ovoidal or pentagonal in outline, and flat or nearly so in cross section. Edges are excurvate or angular. Stems are corner-notched and basically flaring, barbs are small to large, thin and sharp. Base is straight, and occasionally smoothed.

### Distribution

A major center of use was the Seneca River area of central New York, where it has been found with burials and in refuse of the Kipp Island, Jack's Reef, Bluff Point, Wickham and other sites, and on numerous other surface sites. It is sporadically distributed in western, northern and eastern New York. It occurs in Pennsylvania and Ohio which was probably a primary center of dispersal into New York.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Jack's Reef point is found in later Middle Woodland times and the earlier part of the Late Woodland period. Its principal period of use in New York encompassed Point Peninsula 2 and 3 complexes and the early Owasco Carpenter Brook complex. Some have been radiocarbon dated as late as A.D. 905  $\pm$  250 years (M-176, Crane 1956: p.668).

### Remarks

The Jack's Reef point seems to be a development from earlier Hopewell points during the transitional Hopewell to Late Woodland period having much the same notching as transitional points in other areas. Specimens A and H may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

These points were drawn from points shown in Ritchie's "Typology of New York State Points," plate 11 (1961:79).

# JACK'S REEF



A



B



C



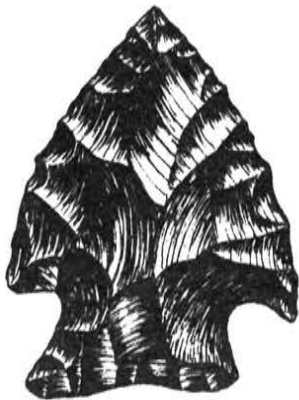
D



E



F



G



H



I

## JOHNSON POINTS

The name "Johnson points" was suggested by Bartlett (1963) from types found at the Tom's Brook site. The description was written by James A. Scholtz (1967).

### Description

This is a broad medium-sized dart point with an essentially straight broad stem and concave base. It has a broad blade with gently convex blade edges, with maximum width at the shoulder, and a biconvex lateral cross section. Shoulders are short and vary from sloping to bearing very slight barbs; on most specimens they are approximately horizontal. Most specimens have essentially parallel-sided stems with straight edges, but there is also some variation with stems that slightly contract or expand toward the base with a deviation from the longitudinal axis of the point of up to 2 mm. Basal edges are slightly to strongly concave, with pointed to rounded basal corners.

Large primary flaking scars are visible on all points. Secondary chipping is largely restricted to minimal evening of the blade edges and a more careful evening of the stem edges. Bases are often bifacially thinned with 2 to 4 short flakes removed.

Most points have smoothed stem and basal edges. This smoothing varies from heavy purposeful grinding to such light dulling that it may represent wear caused by a loose hafting.

### Distribution

Johnson points are found for the most part in western Arkansas and eastern Oklahoma including the northeastern part of Texas and northwestern part of Louisiana. Their greatest concentration seems to be in southwestern Arkansas.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

Bartlett notes that a point similar to Big Sandy I (or White River Archaic) was the principal point type associated with the Johnson points at the Tom's Brook site. Age of this point has not yet been determined.

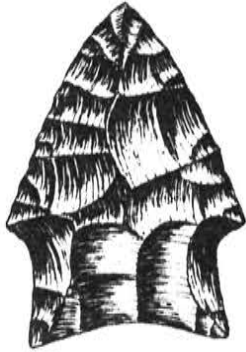
### Remarks

It appears that the Johnson point is an early type in the western Arkansas area. It is quite similar to Coe's (1964:42) Savannah River point and Kneberg's (1957:66) Appalachian point. The latter are not so well made and may be later, having been found in Late Archaic-Early Woodland association. The Savannah River point is made almost entirely by percussion flaking. Specimens C and D may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

All points illustrated are from the Lemley collection now in the Gilcrease Institute collections. All but B are from Hempstead county, Arkansas. B is from Sevier county, Arkansas.

JOHNSON



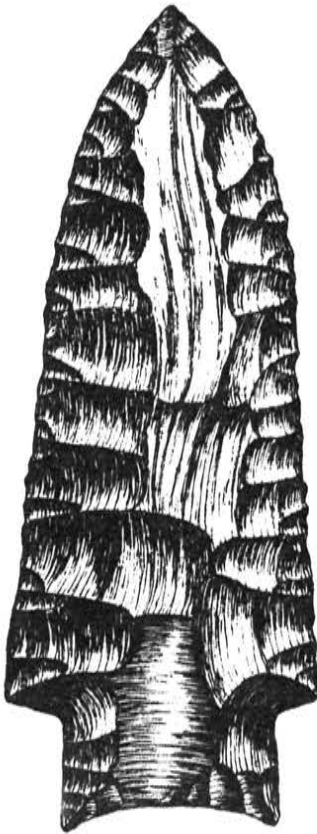
A



B



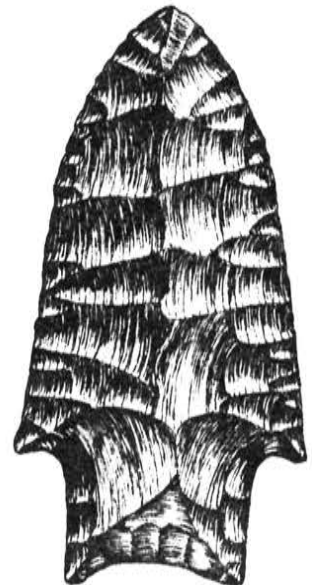
C



D



E



F

## KEOTA POINTS

The Keota point has been named by J. A. Brown (1968) from specimens found at the Spiro site in eastern Oklahoma.

### Description

This is a small arrow point defined by the presence of side notches and a convex base. The blade is mainly either ovate or triangular in shape with some incurvate examples known. The side notches are either placed entirely within the edge of the blade blank or are positioned to overlap partly with the corner of the blank. The base constitutes a large portion of the total point length and is most frequently sub-convex in shape. It is sometimes convex, and frequently the base is composed of a segment of the original blade edge meeting at well defined points of juncture with a flat base. Length range is from 1.6 to 3.2 cm.

### Distribution

The Keota point has been found in eastern Oklahoma and western Arkansas.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Keota point is known to be associated with the Spiro phase occupation at the Spiro site. An estimate of age based on the Spiro site collection would place its temporal span between A.D. 1200 - 1350. At Spiro it is often found with the Haskell point in graves.

### Remarks

The Keota point seems to be a round-based Nodena-like point having the addition of side notches as described above and is a small point, considering the length of other point types found at Spiro. Specimens H, J, and K may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

All points are from the Stovall Museum collection at the University of Oklahoma and were excavated at the Spiro site, LeFlore county, Oklahoma. Catalog numbers, as illustrated, are: A-LF-B29-10, 8-LF-D76, C-LF-B93-22, D-LF-B99-18a, E-LF-B99-18a, F-LF-40-596, G-LF-B99-18A, H-LF-40-551, I-LF-B99-18a, J-LF-40-519, K-LF-B39-5a, L-LF-40-519.



# KEOTA



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L

## KRAMER POINTS

The Kramer point has been named by Patrick J. Munson (1966:111-112) for a type thought to be associated with Early Woodland Marion Thick pottery in Illinois.

### Description

This is a lanceolate blade point with a long, straight, laterally ground stem. Attributes of examples found at the Sheets site (Munson 1966: 120) are as follows: length ranges from 41 to 61 mm. with an average of 49 mm.; width ranges from 17 to 24 mm. with an average of 22 mm.; maximum thickness ranges from 6 to 8 mm. with an average of 6.5 mm.; blade length ranges from 21 to 45 mm. with an average of 32 mm.; stem length ranges from 16 to 21 mm. with an average of 18 mm.; stem width ranges from 13 to 20 mm. with an average of 16.5 mm.

In form, all are lanceolate and all have sloping shoulders; seventy-three per cent have a straight basal edge, twenty-seven per cent have a convex basal edge. Eighty-five per cent were basally thinned. Thirty-seven per cent had basal grinding; and ninety-two per cent had side grinding on the stem.

### Distribution

Distribution of Kramer points is very similar to that of Marion Thick pottery, except to the north where points are found but sherds are not. These points may be found from northwestern Indiana through the northern three-fourths of Illinois, southern Wisconsin and Ohio. They are found in Missouri and Iowa only within a few miles of the Mississippi River beginning slightly below St. Louis northward to the southeastern corner of Minnesota.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Kramer point seems to be associated with a Late Archaic Red Ochre group at about the time these people had begun to make pottery known as Marion Thick and Fayette Thick in most of the areas of point distribution.

Carbon dates from a number of sites have been obtained and they seem to average slightly earlier than 500 B.C. On an average, most Kramer points probably were made between 500 and 1000 B.C.

### Remarks

Other stemmed points, including some with barbs, were made by Red Ochre Archaic peoples in the area that may be slightly older (Perino 1968:82), and the Kramer point is a variant of these earlier points or a type derived from them. It should be noted that the earlier stemmed and barbed points are not usually basally ground. It should also be noted that these earlier points look very much like some from the Poverty Point site (in northwestern Louisiana) whose polished plummet forms are sometimes found in the Lower Illinois River Valley. Specimens B and F may be considered typical of the variety.

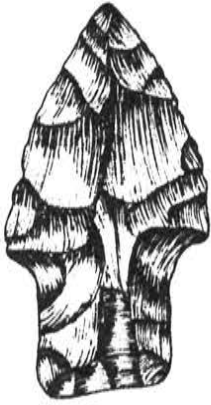
### Source of Illustrations

All were drawn from original specimens. A, E, F, and H from Lester Gibson collection in the Gilcrease Institute; B and C from George Grove in the Gilcrease Institute; G found beneath Klunk Mound 6, Calhoun county, Illinois, during the Gilcrease Survey of the Klunk Mounds.

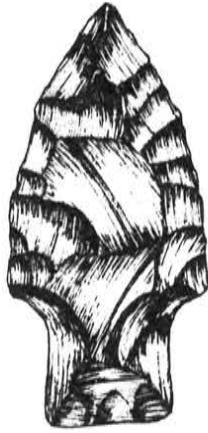
A - Calhoun county, Illinois  
B - Madison county, Illinois  
C - Greene county, Illinois  
D - Calhoun county, Illinois

E - Calhoun county, Illinois  
F - Calhoun county, Illinois  
G - Calhoun county, Illinois  
H - Calhoun county, Illinois

# KRAMER



A



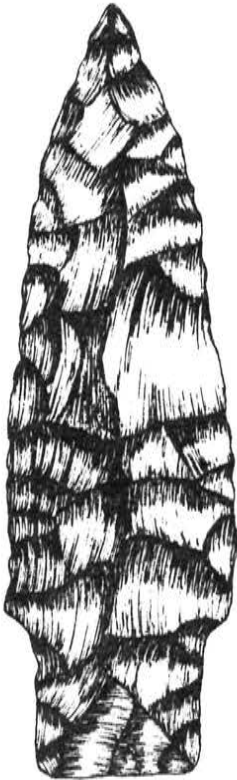
B



C



D



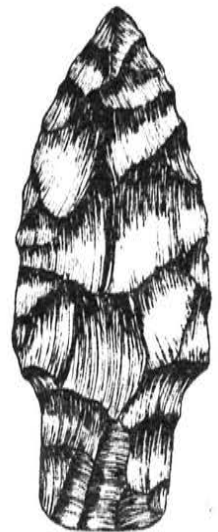
E



F



G



H

## LACKAWAXEN POINTS

The Lackawaxen point has been named by Vernon Leslie (1967:11-114) from specimens found in the Delaware Valley.

### Description

The Lackawaxen point is a stemmed point characterized by weak outward sloping shoulders. The stem frequently has parallel sides but may occasionally expand or contract slightly. The base of the stem is commonly straight but may be convex. Since these points are usually made of slaty material and frequently show considerable weathering, chipping scars are often obliterated. It is suggested that the convex bases are to some degree a result of this weathering and consequent slight alteration of outline. Since the tips of Lackawaxen points often show rounding as the result of weathering, the sharp corners of bases would almost certainly be affected in the same way.

Present evidence shows that Lackawaxen points of slaty material were made from blanks obtained by snapping off sections of longer blanks. As a result, the bases were often unthinned and may show a slant as a result of uncontrolled snapping of the point of the blank from the longer one.

The blades of these points are prevailingly rather thin and lenticular in cross-section.

The Lackawaxen point is characteristically long and narrow, but some rather wide specimens do occur. The usual range in length of these points is from 2.5 to 10.0 cm. Measurement of a series of these points will show a clustering between 1.9 to 2.5 cm. at the shoulders.

### Distribution

The type is common in the Delaware Valley and has been found in Pennsylvania, New York, and New Jersey.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Lackawaxen point appears in an Archaic context, but firm evidence is presently lacking as to its precise position in the Delaware Valley Archaic progression. It is suggested that the type pertains primarily to the late Archaic of the area. An age estimate of the Lackawaxen point expressed in years is not justified at this time.

### Remarks

The Lackawaxen point of the Delaware Valley is thought to bear close typological and temporal relationships to Kinsey's Bare Island point in the Lower Susquehanna Valley (Kinsey 1959). In the upper Delaware Valley it is a major point type.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

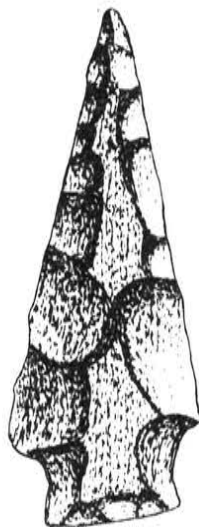
The illustrations are exact-size from photographs furnished by Vernon Leslie. All specimens were found on sites along the Delaware River in Wayne and Pike counties, Pennsylvania; Sussex county, New Jersey; Sullivan county, New York.

# LACKAWAXEN

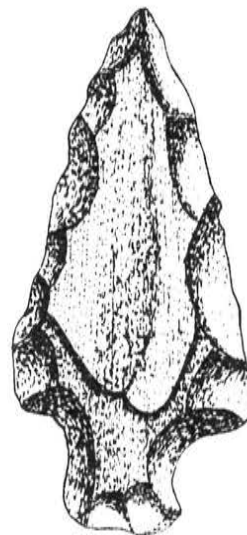
(slate)



A



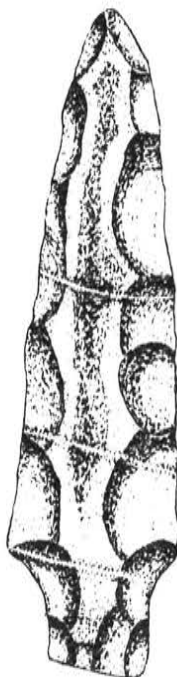
B



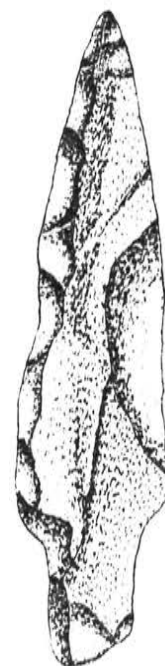
C



D



E



F

## LEVANNA POINTS

The Levanna point has been named by Ritchie (1961:31) from types found at the Levanna site, Cayuga county, New York.

### Description

This is a medium to large, fairly thin, triangular point, generally with a concave base. In the sample of 250 New York points used in this study, the length range was 2.2 to 7.6 c.m. The majority measure between 3.2 and 4.4 c.m. in length and .45 c.m. in maximum thickness.

Characteristically, these points are nearly as broad as they are long. In the most slender examples the length varies from about one and two-thirds to one and one-half times the breadth.

Approximately 70% are equilaterally triangular. The rest may best be described as broad isosceles triangles. Edges usually are straight, occasionally incurvate, recurvate, or slightly excurvate. More than 80% have a basal concavity, often to a marked degree, nearly V-shaped in a few examples, producing prominent corner barbs which are occasionally asymmetric. The remainder have straight bases.

### Distribution

They are found in much of New England, southeastern Ontario, the middle Atlantic area, at least to Virginia, and eastern Pennsylvania.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

This type apparently made its appearance in Late Middle Woodland times around A.D. 700. It did not, however, become common until the transitional period into Late Woodland, around A.D. 900. Thereafter its popularity rapidly increased until it became the principal Late Woodland point type over much of the area. Around A. D. 1350, it began to be supplanted by the Madison point, mainly in the districts of Iroquois cultural domination.

The Levanna point is associated as a minor type with the middle and late Point Peninsula complexes. It is the characteristic type of the Owasco of all stages of development. On the same time level as the Owasco it is an important type in the Bownans Brook, Clasons Point and Sebonac cultures of coastal New York. It appears in significant proportions in various late prehistoric manifestations of southern New England, New Jersey and Pennsylvania. Joffre Coe's (1964) Yadkin point appears to be the same point type further south.

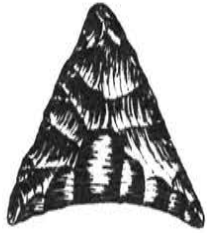
### Remarks

This is unquestionably an arrowpoint very finely chipped by pressure flaking. Materials used included local flints, jasper, quartz and quartzite. Specimens F and G may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

These were drawn from points shown in Ritchie's (1961:87) plate #15.

# LEVANNA



A



B



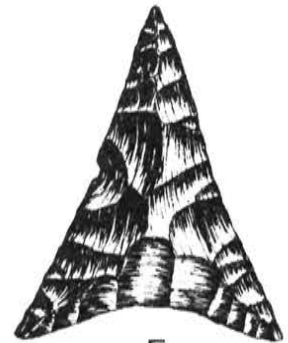
C



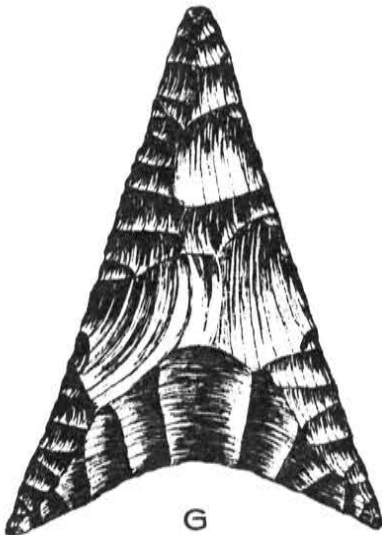
D



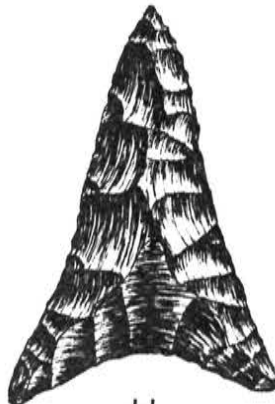
E



F



G



H



I

## LOST LAKE POINTS

The Lost Lake point was named by DeJarnette, Kurjack and Cambron (1962) from types found in the Lost Lake area of Limestone county, Alabama.

### Description

This is a medium to large corner-notched point usually beveled on one edge of each blade face.

Flaking used on the faces is broad, shallow, and random, leaving the faces flat. The regular retouch flaking used to bevel the blade was removed from one side of each face and often left serrations; much of this flaking appears to be percussion. One deep, broad flake was removed on each face to form the terminal end of the notches. Apparently small flakes were removed for about one-third the length of the finished notch before the large flakes were struck off. Some retouching was used to finish the notches. Shallow relatively broad flakes were removed in thinning the base. As a result of deep, narrow corner notches, the barbs were usually simple, long, and may be rounded or acute; rarely expanded. The blade is usually straight; rarely, excurvate or recurvate. The blade edges may or may not be serrated but are always beveled on one edge of each face. The distal end is usually acute but may approach broad. The hafting area is usually diagonally corner-notched; rarely, diagonally basal notched. The notches, as measured along the stem side edge, are usually deep and narrow. The sides of the expanded stem are straight or incurvate. The stem is thinned and may be incurvate, straight or excurvate. It is usually ground except on some straight-based examples.

### Distribution

Lost Lake points have been found throughout central and northern Alabama and adjoining states. They may be found as far north as southern Ohio and Indiana. They have been found in Level 6, Zone A, and Level 9, Zone A in the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter (DeJarnette, Kurjack and Cambron 1962).

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

Examples from North Alabama are from pre-shellmound sites, and are usually patinated. This indicates an early Archaic association prior to 5,000 years ago.

### Remarks

The Lost Lake point illustrates the same chipping technique as was used in making the Cache point (Winters 1963:25) and the so-called Key-notched and Archaic Bevels points from Ohio (Converse 1963:96), and likely is a related point type. Like these other points, the Lost Lake variety has convex sides when first made. It becomes beveled and straight to concave-sided only after it has been used and resharpened several times (See figures A and B contrasted with C, D, E, and F).

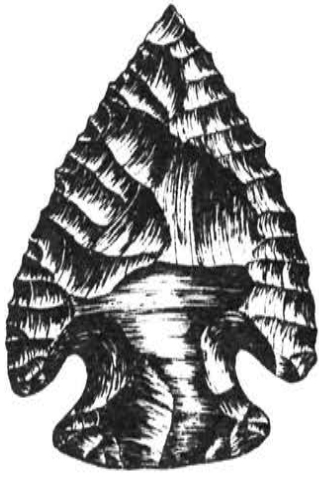
Specimens C, E, and F may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

Point A is from the Edward C. Mahan collection, Huntsville, Alabama, and was found in Jackson county, Alabama. Points B and D are from the Charles V. Brosemer collection, Huntsville, Alabama, and were found in Madison county, Alabama. Point C is from the Joyce Fralix and Family collection, Anderson, Alabama, and was found in Limestone county, Alabama. Point E is from the James Malone collection, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and was found in Tennessee. Point F is from the Gilcrease Institute collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and was found in Fayette county, Ohio.



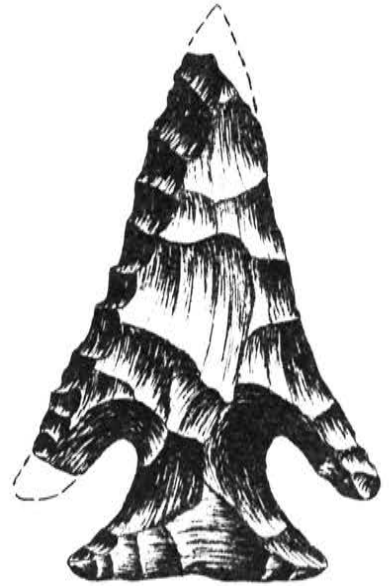
LOST LAKE



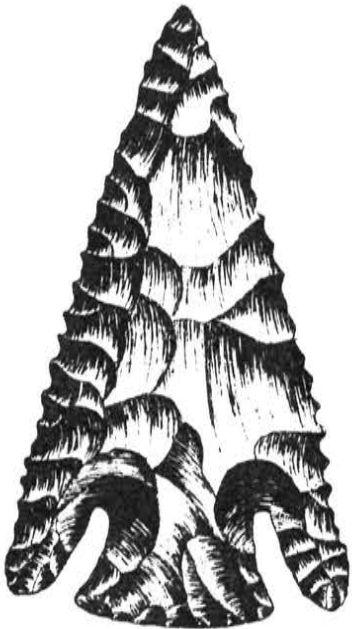
A



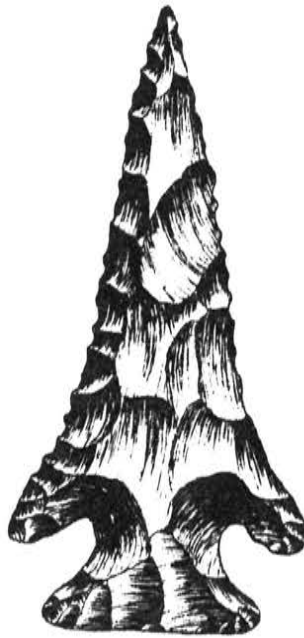
B



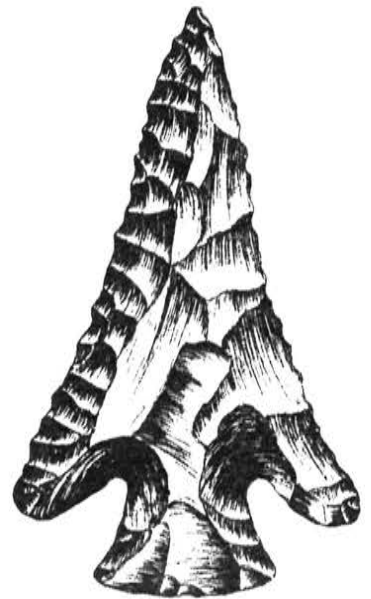
C



D



E



F

## MADISON POINTS

This point type was described by Edward G. Scully as the Mississippi Triangular, later changed by him to the Madison point (Scully 1951: 14), from types found at the Cahokia site, St. Clair and Madison counties in Illinois.

### Description

The length range is from 1.25 to 6.0 cm. with an average on 2.5 cm. Dimensions vary in the width of the base which is usually between one-half and three-quarters of the length of the point. The body is triangular, and the edges may be straight, convex or concave. The base may also be straight, convex or concave.

Every combination of base and edge configuration occurs, i.e. straight sides, convex base, etc. Sub-types include Cahokia Double Notched, Triple Notched, Multiple Notched and Serrated.

Material used was chipped stone, but a few triangular bone points were made.

### Distribution

Madison points are found on Middle and Upper Mississippi sites in Illinois, Wisconsin and Missouri.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Madison point is a Mississippi culture arrowhead made from about A.D. 900 to early historic times. They are found in all Mississippian time periods at Cahokia and on the historic French and Indian Kaskaskia site, Randolph county, Illinois, dating from A.D. 1700 to 1832.

### Remarks

The Madison points shown are from Cahokia. They vary a good deal more in size and proportions than Scully indicated.

Straight-sided forms were generally the basis for notched varieties. Concave-sided and notched points were usually earlier, while the more triangular and convex-sided points were made well into the 18th century.

Distribution is also greater than reported by Scully for they are found on virtually every Mississippi or Mississippi-oriented site.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

All points illustrated are original Madison points found on the surface of the Ramey site located east of Monks Mound at Cahokia, Illinois. They were collected by Gregory Perino, Gilcrease Institute, Tulsa, Oklahoma between 1945 and 1955.

# MADISON



A



B



C



D



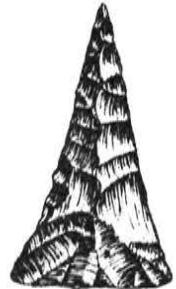
E



F



G



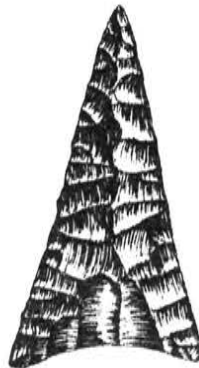
H



I



J



K



L

## MATANZAS POINT

The Matanzas point has been named by Patrick J. Munson and Alan D. Harn (1966: 153-154) from examples found in the central Illinois River Valley in Illinois.

### Description

Twenty-seven specimens were found of a previously unclassified shallow side-notched, short stem point which has tentatively been named Matanzas side-notched. Attributes of the twenty-seven samples range in length from 36 to 53 mm. with a mean length of 41 mm. Width ranges from 16 to 22 mm. with a mean width of 20 mm. Thickness ranges from 5 to 10 mm. with a mean of 8 mm. Stem length 7 to 10 mm. with a mean of 8 mm. Width at notches is 10 to 19 mm. with a mean width of 15 mm. Seven points have basal grinding. Seventy per cent had straight bases. Fifteen per cent had concave bases and fifteen per cent had convex bases.

### Distribution

This type is found along the Mississippi, Missouri, and Illinois waterways in Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa. A somewhat wider form is found in shell-middens along the Ohio River (Similar to Fig. A).

### Age and Cultural Affiliations

Dating and affiliations are uncertain, but we suspect on the basis of the low incidence of basal grinding, and the association of the point at the Late Archaic Chrisman site (McGregor 1954, Fig. 17E), that it is Late Archaic.

### Remarks

Specimens D, E, and F are good examples of the type. The type is somewhat wider (Fig. A.) along the Ohio River. A few wide points, however, are also found in the Mississippi and Illinois River drainage areas bordering the states of Missouri, Iowa and Illinois. They have a much larger ratio of deeper notches and straight to convex bases in the Lower Illinois River Valley and in the St. Louis area.

It is a well-made point, rather small, and when broken, was often reworked into a scraper. The thickness - width ratio ranges between 2 to 1 and 3 to 1. An unnotched point type is found on the same sites bearing about the same dimensions.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

All are drawn from specimens found in eastern Missouri and west-central Illinois. Figures G, I, and L are from the George Grove collection, Wood River, Illinois. Others are from the Thomas Gilcrease Institute collections.

A and E were found in Calhoun county, Illinois; B was found in St. Clair county, Illinois; C was found in St. Louis county, Missouri; D was found in Jefferson county, Missouri; F, G, and H were found in Madison county, Illinois; I was found in Pike County, Illinois.

# MATANZAS



A



B



C



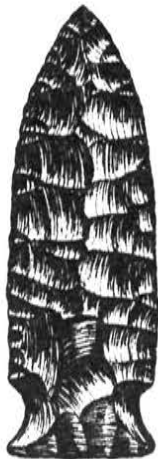
D



E



F

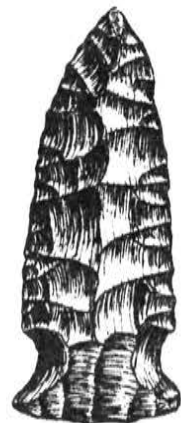


G



H

Plate 27



I

## MEROM POINTS

The term Merom has been applied by Winters (unpublished manuscript) to points from Riverton, Swan Island, Robeson Hills, and other sites in Crawford and Lawrence counties, Illinois.

### Description

The Merom point is a small dart point having a high incidence of triangular cross sections, light serrations, basal beveling, and low incidence of basal and side grinding. Even when present, the latter attribute is generally indicated only by a smoothing of irregular edges.

Stems range from markedly flaring to slightly flaring, with a high proportion of convex bases. Blades are always triangular and are frequently convex sided.

The triangular cross sections of the points indicate that they were made on flakes. Secondary chipping is rare, and serrated edges have been produced by the removal of widely spaced flakes during basic operation of sharpening the points.

### Distribution

Merom points in sensu stricto are known only from sites in the lower and middle Wabash Valley. Very similar points occur in the Cache River drainage, the Kaskaskia River drainage and the lower Illinois Valley.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

Merom points probably appear before 2,000 B.C. and persist until sometime after 1,000 B.C. They are present throughout all levels of the shell middens in the central Wabash Valley. The points can be assigned to the Riverton culture, which is within the Midcontinent tradition of the Archaic.

### Remarks

There is a resemblance, both in size and form, between Merom points and points in New York, Michigan, Kentucky, Wisconsin, Nebraska, and Western Pennsylvania, but can be sorted from these on the basis of metric and other attributes.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

The illustrations were drawn from a photograph furnished by Howard Winters from points he used in the analysis of the type. All points were found in the central Wabash River Valley.

# MEROM



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L

## MILANVILLE POINTS

The Milanville point has been named by Vernon Leslie (1967b:144-147) from specimens found in the Delaware Valley and on one site in the Susquehanna Valley.

### Description

These points are usually 3.8 cm. in length and are invariably made of grey slaty material, much weathered, with the grey color the result of surface change of the originally very dark material. The Milanville point is in the category of side-notched points; its distinguishing characteristic is the fact that the small side-notches were ground or cut into the material. Outlines do not follow a well-defined pattern and it is suggested that the main operations in shaping a suitable blank consisted in working one end to a point and cutting the side-notches.

### Distribution

Little is known of the distribution of these points outside of the upper Delaware Valley in Wayne and Pike counties, Pennsylvania; Sussex county, New Jersey; Sullivan county, New York, and on one site in the upper Susquehanna Valley, Chenango county, New York.

### Age and Cultural Affiliations

An estimate of the age of these points expressed in years cannot presently be given. They belong within an Archaic context and are thought to be comparatively early within that period.

### Remarks

Although distribution data and the number of specimens thus far recovered amply justify the presentation of the Milanville as a valid point type, it is to be noted that this point can make a strong bid to being one of the rarest found in North America. One extremely tentative view is that it was related to the early Otter Creek point. Specimen F may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

The illustrations were made from photographs of specimens, natural size, furnished by Vernon Leslie. The specimens illustrated are from Wayne and Pike counties, Pennsylvania, and Sullivan and Chenango counties, New York. Specimens C and F represent characteristic examples.

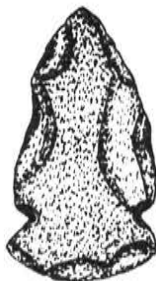


# MILANVILLE

(slate)



A



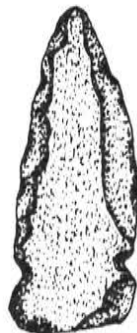
B



C



D



E



F

## NEBO HILL POINTS

The Nebo Hill point was named by J. M. Shippee (1948) from a Missouri locality where the points and associated artifacts were once numerous. Shippee (1957) describes the diagnostic Nebo Hill point so as to distinguish it from several other types which may occur on the surface of the sites.

### Description

Nebo Hill points A, B, C, D, F, and H are the type which represent 61% of the points found on the surface of the Western Missouri hilltop sites of the complex. They are characterized by the lanceolate shape, extreme thickness, irregular flaking, greatest width usually forward of the mid-section, and without thinning of the base or grinding of the edges. A slight shoulder occurs on many of the points at 2.5 cm. or more from the base and are thought to have accommodated the sinew which in fastening the point to the shaft, formed a rather long ferrule covering a portion of the point and an equal amount of the shaft. Of the numerous points which occur on the sites, many are well made and finely retouched. Specimens have been found on which the flaking is collateral.

### Distribution

These points have been reported most numerous on the hilltop sites near the rivers and creeks of the Woodland-Prairie area of western Missouri.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

Nebo Hill points seem to be affiliated with the hunting-gathering cultures which are usually identified by lanceolate projectile points, some of which have been dated by radiocarbon at around 7,000 B.P.

### Remarks

Comparison of the traits of Nebo Hill and Sedalia complexes reveals some differences which may indicate different environments and possibly some separation in time. Centers of the two complexes are about 80 miles apart. Figure H may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were made by Shippee from examples found between Sedalia and Kansas City, Missouri. The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 23 CL 12	E - 23 CL 11
B - 23 CL 11	F - 23 CL 12
C - 23 CL 14	G - 23 CL 1
D - 23 CL 12	H - 23 CL 13

NEBO HILL



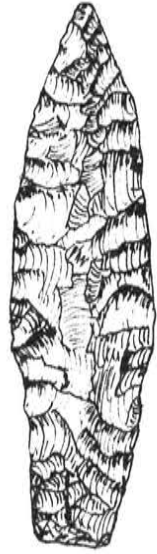
A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H

## PALMER POINTS

The Palmer point was named by Joffre Lanning Coe (1964) from types found in Stanly county, North Carolina.

### Description

This is a small corner-notched blade with a straight, ground base and pronounced serrations.

The blade is small and triangular. The ratio of width to length varies from 1:1 to 1:2.5 with the average being about 1:1.5. The sides were occasionally rounded or concave, but usually straight. Most specimens were serrated, some quite deeply.

The base is straight and ground. One of the most characteristic traits of this type is the thorough grinding of the base.

The typical point has a small, narrow, U-shaped corner-notch that averaged about 3 mm. in width and 5 to 7 mm. in length when measured on the stem. These notches were precisely made in the corner of the triangular blade in such a way that the bottom of the notch formed projecting barbs. The width of these barbs usually exceeded the width of the base. The length range is between 28 mm. - 60 mm.; average, 35 mm. The width range is between 15 mm. and 25 mm.; average 20 mm. The thickness range is between 5 mm. and 12 mm.; average, 8 mm.

### Distribution

This type does not appear to extend very deeply into the South, but it does have much stronger ties to the Northeast.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

On the basis of the excavated data, this type must have an antiquity of nearly 8,000 years. This is considerably older than any other comparable type so far reported. Points of this type do occur in Georgia, the Carolinas, Tennessee, and along the Atlantic Seaboard, however, in relatively greater numbers than the Hardaway types. Lewis and Kneberg (1957) illustrated a number of points similar to this type in the Camp Creek site report but, unfortunately, included them along with a series of Hardaway-like points in their Early Woodland ceramic complex.

### Remarks

A point type almost identical in description to the Palmer point is found in several counties of southwestern Arkansas and bordering areas of Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas. Specimens A and F may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

Specimens A, B, C, D, E, F, G, and H are from Coe's "The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont" (Coe 1964: Fig. 59). Specimen I is from the Thomas Gilcrease Institute Collections, and was found in southwestern Arkansas. Specimens A and F are ideal examples of the type.

# PALMER



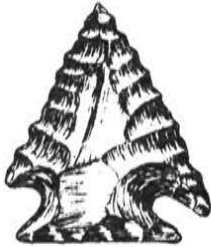
A



B



C



D



E



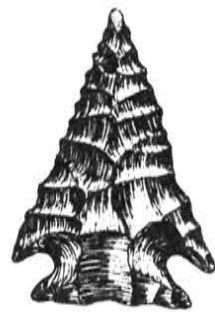
F



G



H



I

## PEE DEE POINTS

The Pee Dee point was named by Joffre Lanning Coe (1964) from types found at the Doerschuk site, Montgomery county, North Carolina.

### Description

Summary description: A small asymmetrical and carelessly made point.

The blade is pentagonal in form, usually asymmetrical. Some specimens, however, were very carefully and symmetrically made. The points were broad and thin with a ratio of width to length that varied from 1:1.2 to 1:1.5. The base varied from straight to concave. The length range is from 25 mm. to 46 mm.; average, 39 mm. The width range is from 20 mm. to 30 mm.; average 25 mm. Varieties of Carolina slates, argillite and novaculite were used almost exclusively in their manufacture. All points of this type were made by fine pressure flaking on a thin primary flake. Frequently, the original flake scar was not removed entirely from either one or both faces. There was, as a rule, only a minimum amount of work done to bring these flakes into acceptable shape and this resulted in the frequent lopsided appearance. Only about ten percent of these points were carefully and symmetrically finished.

### Distribution

This point type is found along the Carolina coast and piedmont into adjoining parts of Georgia and Virginia.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

This point is associated with the proto-historic Pee Dee occupation of the area (Coe 1952: fig. 165, k, 1). Only thirteen specimens of this type were found in the excavated squares at the Doerschuk site and used in the analysis, and all of them were found in Zone 1. Although this is a very small number, the type is well known. These points were made by the Pee Dee culture between A. D. 1500 and A. D. 1700.

### Remarks

Occurring with these pentagonal forms was another type called Pee Dee Triangular. This type blended with the Uwharrie and later Caraway types and was not always identifiable when found out of the Pee Dee context. Specimens C and G may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Illustrations

All points are from the collection of Stanley G. Copeland, Worthington, Ohio, from types found in South Carolina.

PEE DEE



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I

## PELICAN POINT

The Pelican point was named by Gagliano and Gregory (1965:71) from a group of points in the collections of Northwestern State College, Natchitoches, Louisiana. The Louisiana collections contain a number of unclassified specimens. One group of some seventeen points seem to constitute a definite new type. At the suggestion of Dr. C. H. Webb, these have been tentatively named "Pelican" points.

### Description

These points, lanceolate and basally ground, seem to be local Paleo-Indian variations of the more typical point types. The Pelican point is characterized by a short stubby blade, with its greatest width over three-fourths of the way to the point. This shortness and width - the widest portion of the blade often equals the length of the projectile - gives these artifacts an awkward appearance. Workmanship is often very good and the points seem possibly to be the products of people working local material. All were made of chert which imposed some severe limitations on the type.

### Distribution

Their major distribution is in northwestern Louisiana along the older surfaces bordering the Sabine and Red River valleys and eastern Texas. A few other examples are known from the alluvial cone of the Arkansas River, known locally as Macon Ridge, in northeastern Louisiana. They are found in all the southwestern counties in Arkansas and may occur in southeastern Oklahoma since some Oklahoma counties border Arkansas.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

The lanceolate blade form, basal and lateral grinding, multiple fluting and/or other basal thinning gives these points a definite Paleo-Indian quality. Their actual age and context is unknown.

### Remarks

It must be remembered that these points are included on the basis of form and distribution only, and absolute chronological evaluation can only be made after some excavations are made at sites where these points occur. Still, they resemble the earlier representative Paleo-Indian types more than any other forms from Louisiana. These points possibly indicate an indigenous Paleo-Indian group or else a local variation of artifact produced by limitations imposed by local materials.

Illustrated specimens are larger than those shown by Gagliano and Gregory. Materials besides flint include that obtained from jasper gravel and Arkansas novaculite. C is made from flint that looks grainy like sugar (possibly silicified sandstone?). G, H, and I are more like the original unused specimens as most of the others have been resharpened. Specimens C and E may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustration

All were drawn from specimens in the Gilcrease Institute collections.

A - Southwestern Arkansas  
B, D, F - Scott county, Arkansas  
C, I - Howard county, Arkansas

E, H - Hempstead county, Ark.  
G - Pike county, Arkansas



# PELICAN



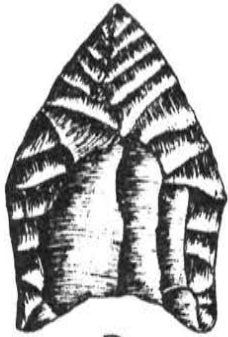
A



B



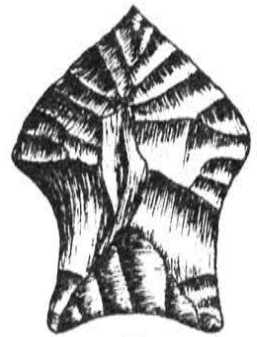
C



D



E



F



G



H



I

## PINE TREE POINTS

The Pine Tree point has been named by Cambron (1957) from specimens collected in Limestone county, Alabama (See Cambron and Hulse, 1964).

### Description

This is a medium-sized, corner-notched, serrated point with expanded shoulders. The cross section is usually bi-convex but may be flattened. Blade edges are recurved and serrated. The distal end is acute. The hafting area is corner-notched with an expanded stem. Side edges of the stem are straight or incurvate. The basal edge is thinned and has light to heavy grinding. It is straight or may be slightly concave or convex. Flaking used to shape the point is broad and shallow. Collateral or random flaking was used to retouch the sides of the blade faces to a near median ridge, resulting in serrations. Length ranges from 50 mm. to 66 mm.; width at shoulders ranges from 25 mm. to 29 mm.

### Distribution

The distribution of Pine Tree points is not well known at this time. Cambron and Hulse (1964) report one point found on Valley River at Andrews, North Carolina. Other than this occurrence the known distribution is Alabama and southern Tennessee. The same or similar points may be found as far north as southern Indiana and Ohio.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

The type is pre-shellmound in northern Alabama and is considered an early Archaic point type. A suggested time period for its use would be about 5,000 - 6,000 B.P.

### Remarks

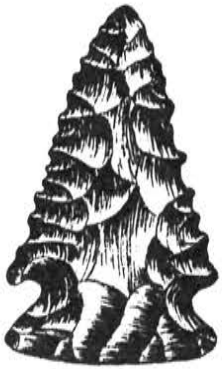
The Pine Tree point appears to have some relationship to similar early Archaic points such as Lost Lake and Decatur. It probably also has relationships with similar unnamed point types in Kentucky, Ohio and Indiana (see Figure D).

Specimens B, C and E may be considered typical of the variety.

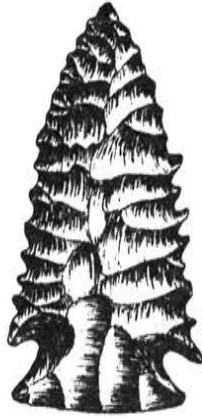
### Source of Plate Illustrations

Points A, B and F are from the Edward C. Mahan collection, Huntsville, Alabama. Point A was found in Marshall county, Alabama; points B and F were found in Madison county, Alabama. Point C is from the U. G. Roberts collection, Huntsville, Alabama, and was found in Jackson county, Alabama; point D is from the Gilcrease Institute collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma and is from Rockport, Indiana; point E is from the Mary Fralix and Family collection, Anderson, Alabama, and was found in Limestone county, Alabama.

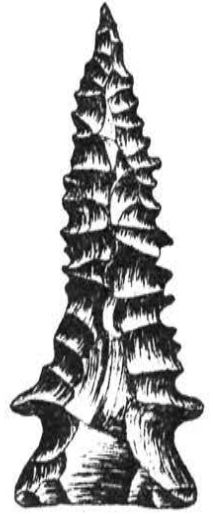
# PINE TREE



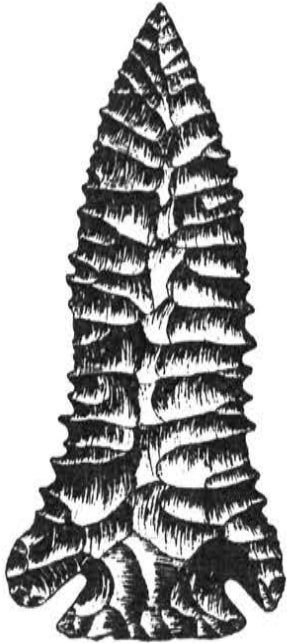
A



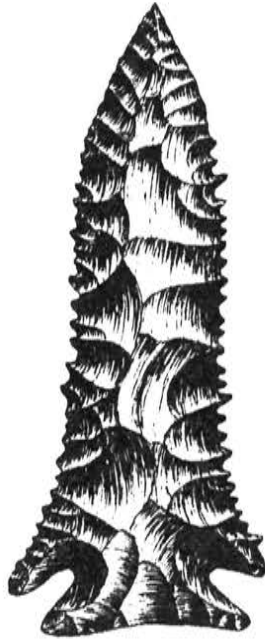
B



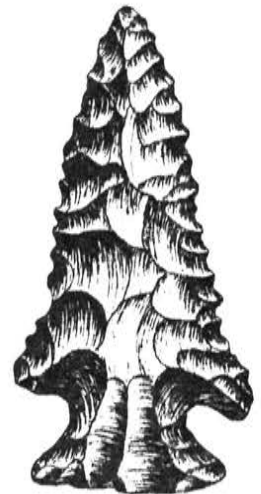
C



D



E



F

## PONTCHARTRAIN POINTS

The Pontchartrain point has been named by Ford and Webb (1956:54) from specimens collected at the Poverty Point site in northeastern Louisiana.

### Description

For purposes of description, these points are discussed under two headings, but we do not propose that these groupings should have the status of types or subtypes.

PONTCHARTRAIN, TYPICAL: These are narrow points, two to three and one-half times longer than the width; about three times seems more characteristic. Typically, the blades have nearly parallel edges for most of their length, but occasionally the edges are slightly convex. These points, relatively thick in section, usually have median ridges that give them a diamond-shaped cross section. On 33 per cent the ridge occurs only on one face, with the opposite face rounded or flat, giving a triangular section. Thirteen per cent are lenticular in section. Very well executed ripple flaking, with flake scars extending from blade edge nearly to the median ridge, is a feature of typical Pontchartrain. This may occur on only one face, but usually is found on both. The shoulders are slight but definite, barbless, and are either square or slightly sloping. Stems are relatively wide and tend to be squared; a few are mildly tapering. Straight or very slightly convex or concave stem bases are usual.

The lengths range from 4.8 to 9.5 cm.; 6 to 8 cm. is usual. Most of these points are made of tan chert (at Poverty Point site).

PONTCHARTRAIN, CORNER-NOTCHED: These show typical Pontchartrain features except that they have been slightly corner-notched so that the stems expand mildly and there are very short barbs on the base of the blades. These points range between 4.6 and 7.5 cm. in length. Half are ridged on either side; half, only on one face; all have the regular ripple flaking that is a feature of the type.

### Distribution

The type is found in Tchefuncte sites, but does not last into the Marksville period in the Lower Mississippi Valley. In the Pickwick Basin of the Tennessee River in northern Alabama, Projectile Type 22 apparently belongs to this class (Webb and DeJarnette 1942: Pl. 293). A similar point is found in the Faulkner focus of southern Illinois (Griffin 1952: Fig. 95-3b), a late Archaic manifestation, but apparently it is rare there. They were represented at more than half of fifty-seven sites in central and northern Louisiana. An inspection of available reports suggests that this type does not have a wide geographical distribution.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

This appears to be a rather distinctive projectile point that marks a fairly narrow range of time immediately preceding and following the introduction of ceramics into the East.

Ford and Webb (1956) found these points in a late Archaic context thought to date between 1300 B.C. to 200 B.C.

### Remarks

These points are quite distinctive and are not likely to be mistaken for other types. They may be long and narrow, have large serrations along the edges, or expand in the center of the blades so that this is the widest part of some points. An occasional point might have as much as a one-quarter twist to the blade.

Points C and D are good examples of the type.

### Source of Illustrations

All drawings were made from original specimens found at the Poverty Point site in northeastern Louisiana. A - is from the Gilcrease collection, Tulsa, Oklahoma; B, C, D, and E are from the Carl Alexander Collection, Epps, Louisiana; F is from the Clarence Webb collection, Shreveport, Louisiana.

PONTCHARTRAIN



A



B



C



D



E



F

## RED OCHRE POINTS

The Red Ochre point has been named by Scully (1951) from types found in a Red Ochre mound in Fulton county, Illinois.

### Description

This is a medium to large blade generally medium ovate in shape with truncated base. It ranges from 6.3 to 20.4 cm. in length with an average of 10 cm. It is two times as long as it is wide, the widest part being about midway up the blade. It is an ovate point with convex sides and a straight, or sometimes, convex base.

### Distribution

It is found in west-central Illinois and northeast Missouri. Most often along the Lower Missouri and Illinois River and along the Mississippi northward to Quincy, and southward to Monroe county, Illinois

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

This is a Late Archaic-Early Woodland point dating between 500 and 1000 B.C.

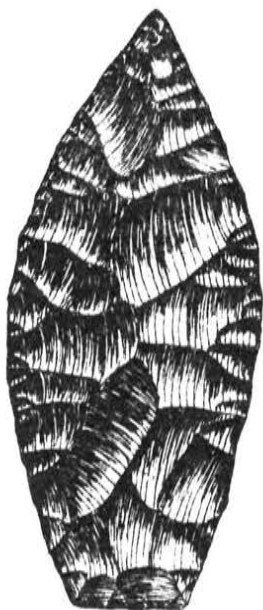
### Remarks

This blade type is associated with the Turkey Tail point (Bell 1960:90). The six points shown were among 50 similar points found in a burial cache together with the four Turkey Tail points shown in Guide 2 (Bell 1960:91, Specimens A, B, C, E). Turkey Tail points are the minority group in such caches and never seem to have use wear. The Red Ochre points in this cache all had use wear on the edges.

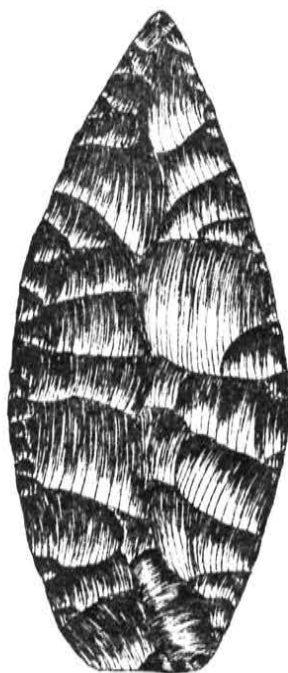
### Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were made from specimens found by Gregory Perino in a small mound on the bluff three miles east of Monks Mound, St. Clair county, Illinois. The cache is now in the Gilcrease collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

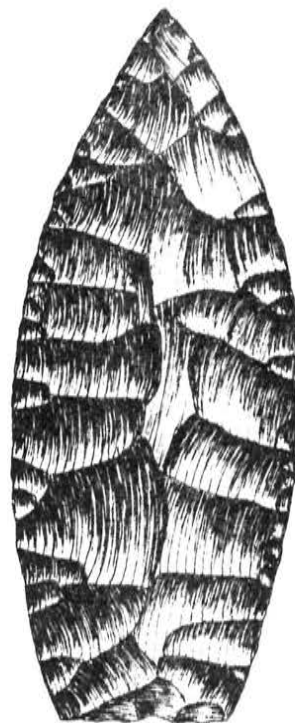
RED OCHRE



A



B



C



D



E



F

## REDSTONE POINTS

The Redstone point has been named after Redstone Arsenal in Madison county, Alabama, by Edward C. Mahan (see Cambron and Hulse: 1964).

### Description

The Redstone point is a medium to large, triangular, fluted point. It is one of many fluted point types known to have been made in Paleo-Indian times. General range in length (based on seven points) is from 67 mm. to 117 mm. with an average of 89 mm. Average width is 37 mm., and the average thickness is 7 mm.

The blade is triangular in form having slightly convex sides. It is widest at the base and generally has rounded basal corners and a medium to deep basal concavity. Grinding exists along the basal edge for about one-third of the length of the point designated the hafting area. The basal edge is thinned on each side of the flute and then ground. Flutes are usually long on one or both sides with multiple flutes on one or both faces.

Flakes removed to shape the blade and hafting area are narrow, shallow and random in placement. The edges are finished by the removal of alternate flakes along the blade and hafting area edges, leaving a fine, irregular pattern.

### Distribution

Its general area of distribution is in the Tennessee Valley in northern Alabama and southern Tennessee. A few similar points have been found in Ohio, and the St. Louis area of Missouri and Illinois. It is a rare fluted point type even in its area of greatest abundance.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

It has not been found in datable context but is expected to have the same date range as the Cumberland point. The general form and fluting places it as belonging in the Paleo-Indian time period in the southeast.

### Remarks

This is a distinctive point type that may be highly localized in distribution yet may be represented by similar triangular points elsewhere. Specimens B and D may be considered typical of the variety.

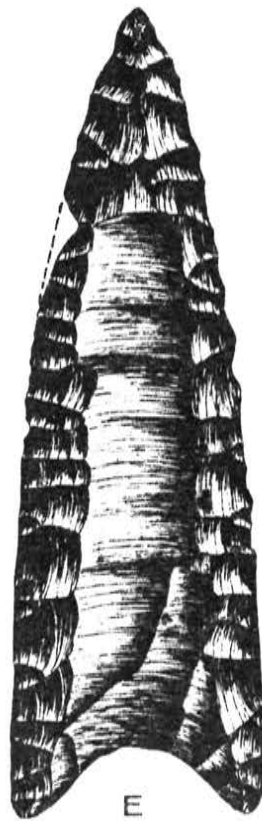
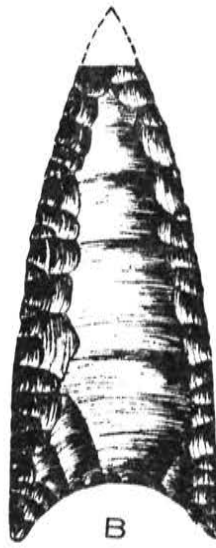
### Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were made from original specimens. Figure A is from the Gilcrease Institute collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Figure B was loaned by Mr. Charles Sneed, Jr., Huntsville, Alabama; Figure C and E were loaned by Mr. Charles Brosemer, Huntsville, Alabama; Figure D was loaned by Dr. Frank Soday, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Figure F was loaned by Mr. E. D. Burwell, Sr., Huntsville, Alabama.

- A - St. Louis county, Missouri
- B - Site MA-19 on Paint Rock River, Madison county, Alabama
- C - Site MA-21, Madison county, Alabama
- D - Bakers Creek site, Morgan county, Alabama
- E - Site MA-14, Madison county, Alabama
- F - Burwell Farm, Madison county, Alabama



REDSTONE



## RICE POINTS

The Rice point is a distinctive type which was first described by Robert T. Bray (1956). Specimens from the Rice Cave were first defined as Category CN8, and several examples were illustrated in that site report (Bray 1956:Fig. 21). A very large Rice point was later called the Schoonover point by individuals who were not aware that the type had been named in Missouri.

### Description

This type is a medium to large sized dart or spear point with several easily recognized features. The blade is roughly triangular in outline and has been initially produced by the removal of large flakes by percussion. These large flake scars are especially noticeable in the center of the blade just above the shoulders. Most examples feature prominent beveling on either the right or the left side of the blade. This beveling was produced by the pressure method to form distinct serrations along the blade edges. Some specimens have been resharpened so much by this method that the blade edges, normally straight to convex, are concave or recurved. The expanding stem has been produced by corner notching in such a manner as to become convex immediately below the squared to slightly barbed shoulders. This, plus the concave base of the expanding stem, provides a lobed effect. The stem edges of most examples have been smoothed by grinding. Rice points range from 4.5 cm. to well over 12.5 cm. in length. The illustrated specimens vary in thickness from 6 to 8 mm. Bray (1956) described the type as follows: "...large, thick points with smoothly ground concave bases. There are wide and deep corner notches. The shoulders are slightly barbed and the blade edges are beveled and serrated. The points are excellently finished by primary and secondary flaking."

### Distribution

The total range of distribution is unknown, however, the type is found throughout the Ozark area of Arkansas, Missouri and Oklahoma.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Rice point appears early in the Archaic pattern throughout the Ozark plateau area. In the absence of radiocarbon dates, an estimated age of from 3,000 to 5,000 B.C. would be suggested for the type.

### Remarks

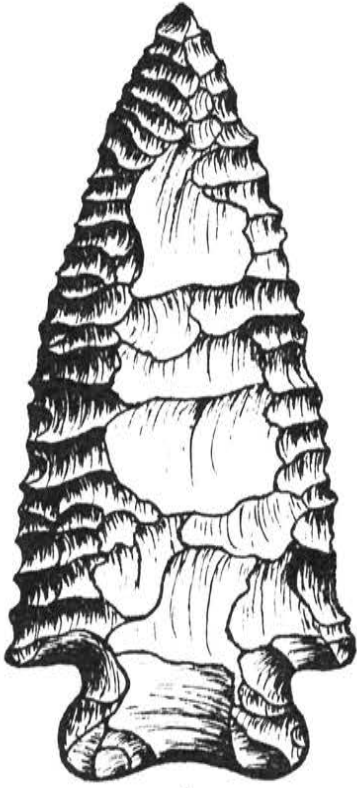
Figure A is a classic example of the type. There is some evidence that suggests the points become smaller in more recent times. Specimen B may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

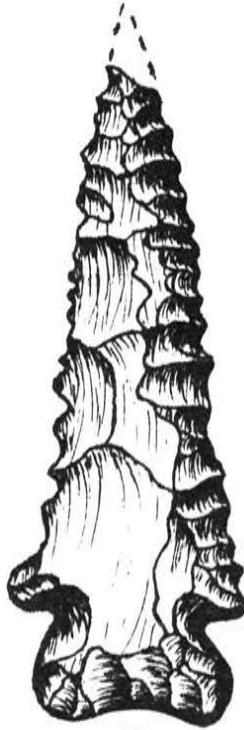
The illustrated specimens are from the collection of Don R. Dickson, Gentry, Arkansas. Catalog numbers are as follows:

A - 34/21-14-C2478	D - 3/4K1 - C1198
B - 34/1 - C676	E - 3/4K4 - C2382
C - 3/65 - 1/136	F - 34/21 - 5-C1190

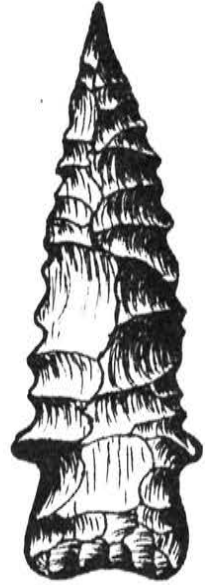
RICE



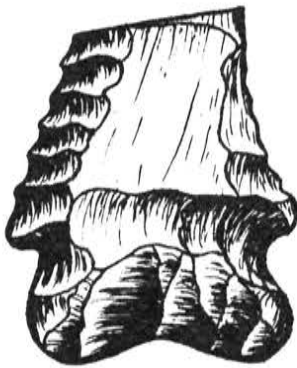
A



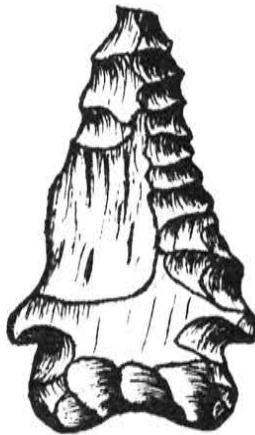
B



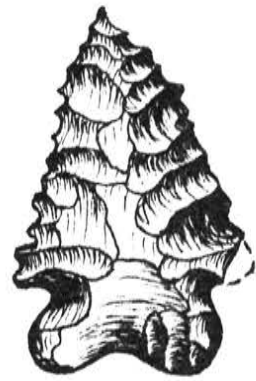
C



D



E



F

## RIO GRANDE POINTS

The Rio Grande point has been described by Kenneth Honea (1965) from types first defined in 1942 on the basis of surface collections from the upper Rio Grande Valley.

### Description

Rio Grande points are basically lanceolate in shape. Upper lateral edges are straight to gently rounded. They are broadest slightly above mid-section. Lower lateral edges are set off from the upper portion of the point body by very small shoulders, so that this point must be considered stemmed. Stem edges are consistently straight and taper slightly to the base. The base is usually straight, less often it is slightly rounded or shallowly concave. Average dimensions are: length 6.0 cm., shoulder width 2.8, base width 1.8 cm. Some larger specimens are known. Manufacture is by direct percussion. Initial flake scars on point faces are irregular. Basal thinning was accomplished in the main by multi-directional flaking. Stem edges may show secondary percussion or pressure retouch. Stem edges are well smoothed; the base may be slightly smoothed or not at all.

### Distribution

The general distribution of this point type is not known absolutely but may be expected to extend from southern Colorado southward into New Mexico and particularly in the area of the Rio Grande Valley and adjacent drainages. It also occurs in west-central New Mexico in and near the Plains of San Augustine and to the northwest in the Four Corners Area.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

A suggested age range for Rio Grande points is 7,000 to 6,000 years ago. The only documented stratigraphic occurrence is Bat Cave, where a Rio Grande point was found in the lower half of the buff sand zone, the lowest occupation zone noted at the site; charcoal from the top of this zone has been dated to 5981 ± 310 years ago (Dick 1965: 19, 29-32, Fig. 23-i). At the La Bolsa site (LA 356) in north-central New Mexico, Rio Grande points were associated with a Scottsbluff point.

### Remarks

Other points similar to the Rio Grande type include the types Lake Mohave, Hell Gap, Agate Basin, Wells, Morrill and some that have been called "Angostura" by Texas archaeologists. Rio Grande points are typical of the Quemado phase of the Rio Grande complex, a Proto-Archaic culture complex of the Southwest. It is believed the point type and complex are ultimately rooted in the earlier Agate Basin complex of the Northern Plains. The Quemado phase of the Rio Grande complex evidently pre-dates advent of the Chiricahua stage of the Cochise culture in west-central New Mexico. In this area, it is possible Rio Grande points evolved into the smaller Bat Cave points. In north-central New Mexico though, Rio Grande points took a different line of development, giving rise to the San Jose type which is hallmark of the San Jose phase of the Rio Grande complex.

Specimens A and D may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

All but the largest point are from the James C. Conklin collection, El Paso, Texas, and were found near Desert, Donna Ana county, New Mexico. The large point is from the Gilcrease Institute collection and is marked "Colorado".

# RIO GRANDE



A



B



C



D



E

## ROSS POINTS

The name Ross points has been suggested by Dr. James B. Griffin (1965:117) for a ceremonial blade type found in Hopewell Mounds in Ross county, Ohio.

### Description

The Ross point is a large, wide blade characterized by large, wide diagonal notches chipped into a convex to angular basal edge, thus creating wide rounded barbs and an expanded stem similar to that found on Snyders points. The blade is widest at the barbs and the edges are recurved converging abruptly at the points.

The chipping is well done, first by large percussion flaking and then by finer chipping along the edges.

These points may range from 12.7 to 43.0 cm. in length and up to 14.0 cm. in width. Even more interesting is the fact that most are made of obsidian obtained by the Hopewell people from deposits in Yellowstone Park. Other materials sometimes used to make these points are Illinois Kaolin flint, Knife River flint, and Lower Illinois River Valley white chert.

### Distribution

The Ross point was made in the period 50 B.C. to A.D. 250. It has been found in the major Hopewell mounds of Ohio usually in a crematory context. It has been found in smaller quantities in Illinois and Wisconsin Hopewell log tombs.

### Remarks

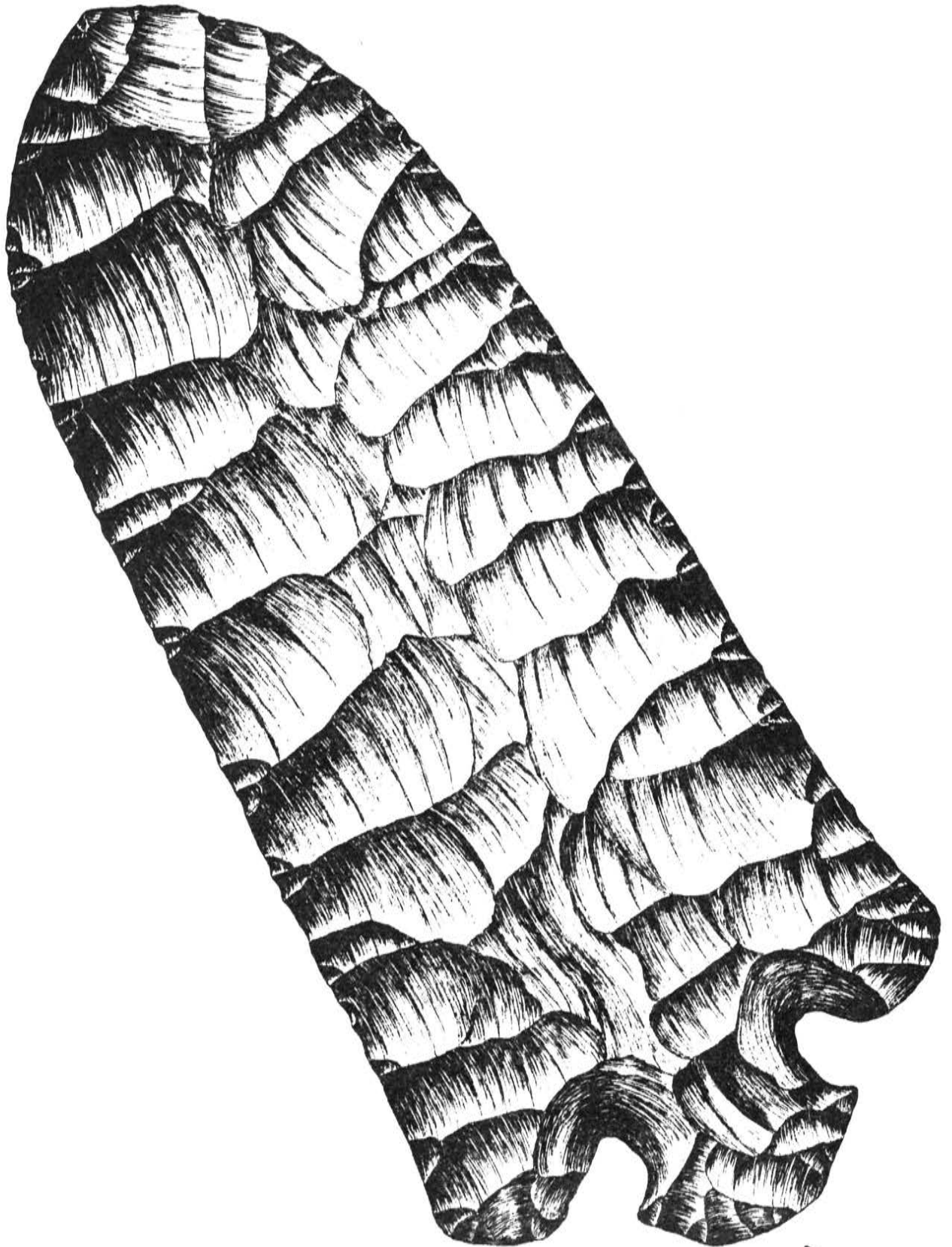
The Ross point appears to have been made for ceremonial purposes by the Hopewell people as it is seldom found outside of Hopewell burial and ceremonial structures.

This unusual point type has been found in two forms: straight and curved. An un-notched variety is sometimes found in mortuary association with the notched point in Ohio.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

The specimen illustrated is an original Ross point excavated by Moorehead from Hopewell Mound 25, Ross county, Ohio, in 1891-92. It is made of obsidian and is in the Gilcrease Institute collections. It was found broken in a crematory and had been restored long ago. The original museum number 1335 is on one side, Ross county, Ohio, on the other (Griffin 1965:125).

ROSS



A

## SALLISAW POINTS

The Sallisaw point has been named by J. A. Brown (1968) from specimens found at the Spiro site, eastern Oklahoma.

### Description

This is a large arrow point defined by the relatively large expanding stemmed tang element with a concave base that is often deep. The symmetrical blade is generally ovate, but sometimes triangular and other shapes. The blade is not serrated and the shoulder is weakly barbed. The tang element is made up of a convex or angular proximal edge, and the base is characterized by various forms of indentation, including a concave curve, a concave notch, and V-notch. The length ranges from 2.3 to 6.1 cm.

### Distribution

The Sallisaw point appears in Caddoan sites of eastern Oklahoma and western Arkansas.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Sallisaw point is known to be associated with the Spiro phase occupation at the Spiro site. An estimate of age based on the Spiro site collection would place its temporal span between A.D. 1200 and 1350.

### Remarks

Small examples of this type can be confused with the Morris point (Bell 1958:60), but the larger points have angular proximal points of juncture of the haft and base. The Mississippian flint with which this point is almost entirely made at the Spiro site would point to a manufacturing location north of the site where cherts of this age can be found.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

All points are from the Stovall Museum collection at the University of Oklahoma and were excavated at the Spiro site, LeFlore county, Oklahoma. Catalog numbers as illustrated, are: A - LF-B48-11e, B- LF-B56-26, C- Lf-B101-2d, D- LF-B101-2f, E- LF-51-131, F- LF-B6-22h, G- LF-B6-22e, H- LF-51-131, I- LF-51-131, J- LF-B6-1a, K-LF-B6-1m, L- LF-B6-22d.



# SALLISAW



## SEARCY POINTS

The Searcy Point was named and described by Don R. Dickson (1968) on the basis of examples found in situ in the Calf Creek Cave in Searcy county, Arkansas.

### Description

Searcy points are basically lanceolate in shape and feature distinct contracting stems. Shoulders vary from slight (formed by extensive stem grinding) to angular in outline. The stem base is always concave. These points usually feature delicate serrations along the blade edges, which range from convex to straight or recurved, depending upon the extent and nature of resharpening by the pressure method. Resharpener specimens are generally strongly beveled on the left side of each blade face. Searcy points range from thin and lenticular in cross section to a shape resembling a thin parallelogram. Workmanship varies from very good to excellent with most flaking accomplished by the pressure method.

### Distribution

Examples are found throughout the Ozark area of northwest Arkansas, southern Missouri and northeast Oklahoma although the type is most common in Newton and Searcy counties in Arkansas.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

Searcy points from the Calf Creek Cave were all found in a stratum immediately above one containing Calf Creek points. Other points from the same stratum were Rice and Big Sandy types. All Searcy points were clustered at the base of the stratum while Big Sandy points were at higher elevations. Although the lanceolate-shaped Searcy points were clearly younger than the Calf Creek type at the Calf Creek Cave, they seem to fall in the same general time period. In the absence of C-14 dates, a suggested age would be between 3,000 and 5,000 B.C.

### Remarks

Searcy points resemble certain contracting stemmed points found at the Rice site in Missouri (sometimes called Rice Contracting Stemmed) although the Calf Creek examples are more lanceolate in shape, narrower in width and longer than those from Rice. The type shares some traits with lanceolate points from the Rice site (often called Rice Lanceolate in Missouri). Searcy points usually have beveled blade edges, and its angular shoulders are generally more distinct than on illustrated examples from the Rice site (see Bray 1956). There is some resemblance between the Searcy and Hidden Valley I types. The latter are more strongly barbed and do not feature the beveling and serrations found on Searcy points. All of these types seem to reflect regional variations in an early contracting stemmed tradition.

Specimens A and B may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

Specimens A, B, E and F are from the type location: Calf Creek Cave. Specimen C is from site 3WA65 in the Lincoln Reservoir and D is a surface find from a site in eastern Madison county, Arkansas. Catalog numbers:

A - 3/65-1/21	D - 3/44-4/C1410
B - 3/65-1/50	E - 3/65-1/17
C - 3WA65/40	F - 3/65-1/14

SEARCY



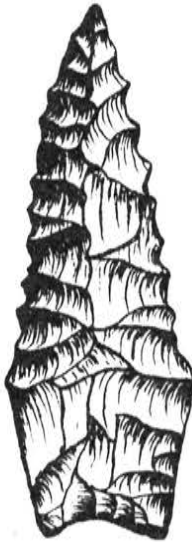
A



B



C



D



E



F

## SEDALIA POINTS

The Sedalia point was named by Robert M. Seelan (1961:307) from types found near Sedalia, Pettis county, Missouri.

### Description

In the study, 534 points were used, 115 of which were essentially whole points. This is a lanceolate point, and chipping varies from a crude percussion to a fine pressure flaking. The typical specimen has been flaked irregularly and then retouched. Bases are straight on 62% of all points, concave on 33%, and slightly convex on 5%. Slight grinding is present on the sides of the base of 25% of the specimens. Basal thinning is rare. Length varies from 7.6 to 16.4 cm. and is approximately three times the width. The points are lenticular in cross section.

### Distribution

Sedalia points are found in counties bordering the Missouri River from near Kansas City to its confluence with the Mississippi, northward along the Mississippi to above Quincy, Illinois, and in counties along the Illinois River northeastward to near Peoria, Illinois.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

Sedalia points may have developed from a Paleo-Indian origin and are found on what are thought to be early Archaic sites.

### Remarks

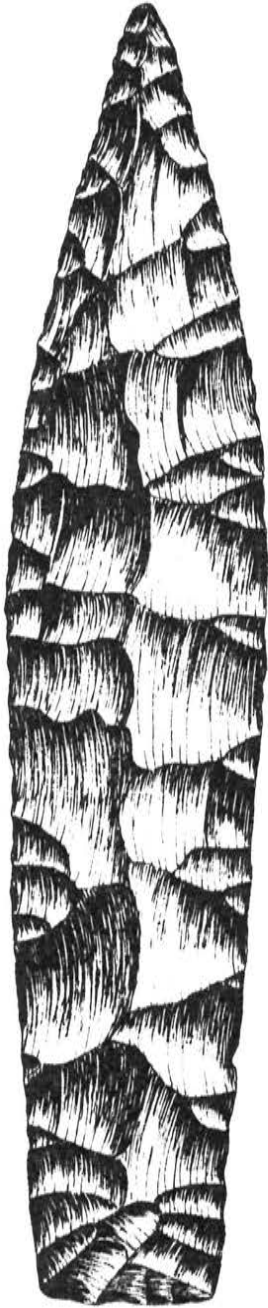
Sedalia points may be somewhat finer made and smaller in the Sedalia area. It is larger along the Lower Missouri River and in Illinois where points range from 10.2 to 20.4 cm. in length with an average of 15.2 cm.

They much resemble Agate Basin points, and rougher Agate Basin points have been mistaken for them. Sedalia and Nebo Hill points may be a development from the Agate Basin point type. Specimen B may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

Drawings are made from original points. A, B, and C are from the Gilcrease collections; D is from the J. C. Grindell collection, St. Louis, Missouri. A and C are from Adams county, Illinois; B is from Boone county, Missouri; D is from Valley Park, St. Louis county, Missouri.

SEDALIA



A



B



C



D

## SEQUOYAH POINTS

The Sequoyah point encompasses a series of related point styles according to the definition of J. A. Brown (1968). The points are found most commonly in the Ozarks area, and the definition of the most common form from Spiro, eastern Oklahoma, follows:

### Description

This type is a relatively slender point that is also defined by its coarse serrations and by the expanding stemmed tang element that is not geometrically uniform among the specimens of this type. Serrations are found on 94% of the Spiro specimens, and the average number of serrations is about 4 per cm. Blades are quite long and slender with triangular and slightly ovate shapes being most common. The shoulders are well marked and about half are slightly barbed. The basal configuration is quite variable among the Spiro series with different combinations of edges and angles being chosen to indicate different point varieties. The point style described here has a sub-convex to convex base. The length ranges from 2.6 to 5.7 cm.

### Distribution

The Sequoyah point has been found throughout the Ozarks of Oklahoma, Missouri, and Arkansas.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Sequoyah point is found dating from a relatively early period at the Spiro site (ca. A.D. 1000) to the end of the Spiro phase there (ca. A.D. 1350).

### Remarks

This point is not well discriminated from the Scallorn point (Bell 1960:84) with which it can sometimes be confused.

Sequoyah points and other Caddo points have been found at the Cahokia site, St. Clair - Madison counties in Illinois, probably brought there by visitors and traders. Conversely, Cahokia points (this issue) are found at the Spiro site.

All Sequoyah points are not limited to Caddoan cultures. Most found in the Missouri Ozarks and in eastern Arkansas are with other Mississippian cultures.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

All points are from the Stovall Museum collection at the University of Oklahoma and were excavated at the Spiro site, LeFlore county, Oklahoma. Catalog numbers, as illustrated, are: A- LF-40-646, B- LF-51-99, C- LF-40-654, D- LF-51-99, E- LF-40-648, F- LF-40-312, G- LF-B3-2, H- LF-40-681, I- LF-B42-26, J- LF-40-617, K- LF-B42-2a, L- LF-51-141.

# SEQUOYAH



A



B



C



D



E



F



G



H



I



J



K



L

## SMITH POINTS

The Smith type is a large dart point that was named and described by Baerreis and Freeman (1960). The type specimens were from sites in Delaware county, Oklahoma. In "Preceramic Horizons of Northeast Oklahoma," Baerreis (1951) refers to the type as Category E-1.

### Description

Baerreis and Freeman (1960) describe the type as follows: "The sides of the stem are parallel and the base is straight and bears slight basal grinding. While largely shaped by percussion flaking, a secondary retouch modifies the point." Blade edges are usually convex and shoulders range from squared to well barbed. Large specimens with barbs aligned with the base consistently feature wider blades, greater length, and evidence of blade resharpening. Most Smith points range from 60 to over 150 mm. in length and from 8 to 10 mm. in thickness. The thickest part is usually at the juncture of blade and stem.

### Distribution

The type is found throughout Arkansas, Oklahoma and Missouri. Similar points are found in Texas, Illinois, and elsewhere.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

Baerreis and Freeman (1960) suggest the points are of Archaic age. Excavated specimens from northeast Oklahoma and northwest Arkansas were found in context which suggests a range of from Early Archaic to Middle Archaic (2000 to 5000 B.C.). Smaller and thinner points than the type examples may have endured into more recent times.

### Remarks

Smith points resemble Bulverde points in general outline, but Smith point stems are usually wider and feature slight to distinct basal and edge grinding. The mean length of Smith points is about 2.0 cm. longer than a comparable average for Bulverde points. The type is much larger and wider than Bulverde points.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

All illustrated specimens are from the collection of Don R. Dickson, Gentry, Arkansas.

The catalog numbers and county locations are as follows:

- A - 3/4 KL-C2039 - Benton county, Arkansas.
- B - 34/1-5-C671 - Adair county, Oklahoma.
- C - 3/4 KL-C1908 - Benton county, Arkansas.



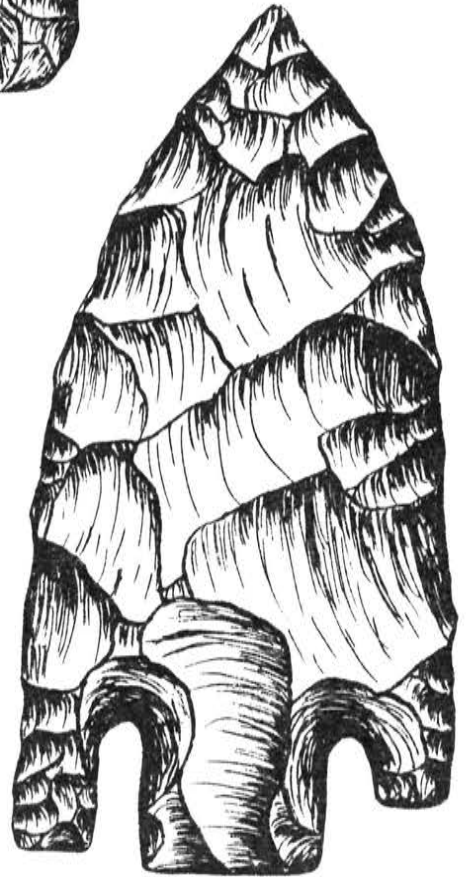
SMITH



A



B



C

## STANLY POINTS

The Stanly point was named by Coe (1964:35) from types found at the Doerschuk site, Montgomery county, North Carolina.

### Description

The Stanly point is a broad triangular blade with a small squared stem and a shallow notched base. The blade is broad and triangular and its width-length ratio varies from 1:1 to 1:1.5. The sides are concave and frequently have an angular projection at the shoulder. Most specimens are serrated slightly along the sides of the blade, a few are serrated deeply, and some specimens are beveled as a result of resharpening. The blades are all well formed and symmetrical.

Stems are small with parallel sides. The ratio of stem width to blade width varies from 1:2 to 1:5. The base is concave and thinned. There is no evidence of grinding.

Shoulders are wide and straight, usually at right angle to the stem but sometimes sloped towards the point.

Length range is 40-80 mm.; average of 55 mm. The width range is 25-45 mm.; the average being 35 mm. Material used was igneous rocks such as rhyolite and andesite which were usually porphyritic. Quartz and argillite were not used.

It appears a combination of pressure and percussion flaking techniques were used in their manufacture. Large flakes were struck in the initial shaping, but the final edge, together with serrations, was made by pressure flaking.

### Distribution

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

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

Stanly points are estimated to have been in use by 5,000 B.C. and may be considered Early Archaic. Associated with the original finds were seven unfinished semilunar atlatl weights, making these the earliest known pecked stone objects of this type in the eastern United States.

### Remarks

Stanly points were found at the lowest level of the Doerschuk site along with four Kirk points. It is possible that Stanly points are derived from the earlier Kirk Stemmed variety found in the same area; they have a number of diagnostic points in common.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

The illustrations were drawn from points in the Stanley G. Copeland collection, Worthington, Ohio, from northwestern North Carolina.

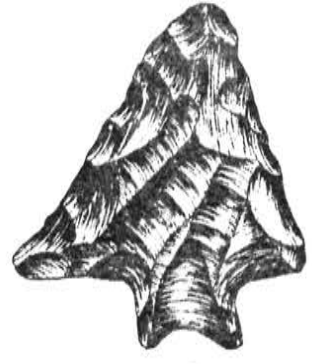
STANLY



A



B



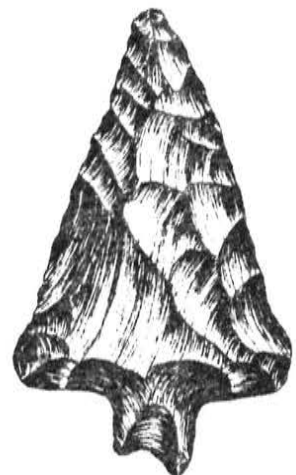
C



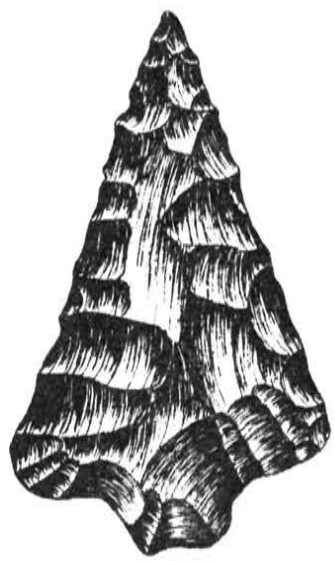
D



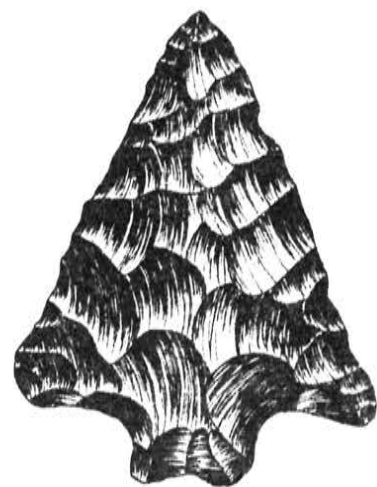
E



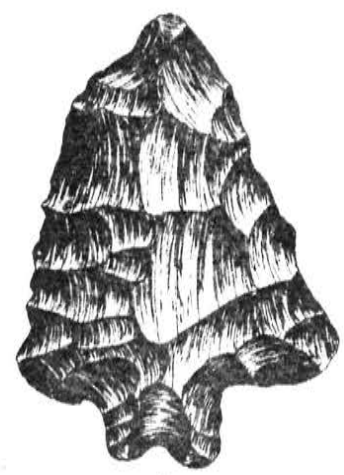
F



G



H



I

## STEBEN POINTS

The Steuben point has been named by Dan F. Morse (1963) from types found at the Steuben site, Fulton county, Illinois.

### Description

The Steuben point is a small to medium-sized dart point distinguished by an expanding stem and straight or slightly convex base. Shoulders are straight or sloping. Blade edges are usually convex rather than straight. Each site appears to have Steuben points with unique characteristics, such as the presence of ground basal edges on most points at the Kraske site, St. Clair county, Illinois. At the Steuben site, Morse distinguished three sub-varieties, two of which may have functioned as knives or scrapers. Many of these points appear to have been resharpened, and the sub-varieties have not been verified elsewhere.

The points range between 3.8 and 10.0 cm. in length, usually with about  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{3}$  of the length being stem and base. Most points at the Steuben site ranged around 3.8 to 5 cm. in length and about 2.5 cm. wide. Points from Kraske are a little larger and those from Snyders larger still. Maximum thickness is usually between .6 and 1.0 cm. The base of the stem is usually as wide or only slightly narrower than maximum body width. The stem constricts about .3 cm. on each side.

### Distribution

Steuben points are found on Late Hopewell and early Late Woodland sites in Illinois, Missouri, and Iowa.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

Excavated Steuben points were found with the latest Hopewell phase at the Steuben site, dated by carbon-14 to around A.D. 500. Other Steuben points found in Illinois and Missouri tend to fall within the same general period and are in a Late Hopewell and early Late Woodland context.

### Remarks

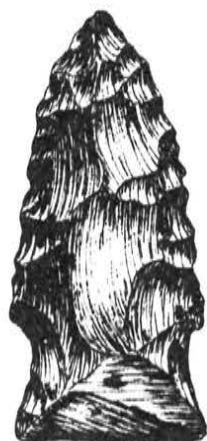
The Steuben point is one of a family of expanded-base point types representing late Middle Woodland - early Late Woodland groups in the mid-eastern United States. Names of similar points in other areas are: the Lowe point in southern Illinois and Indiana (Winters 1963:109-112); Bakers Creek points in Kentucky, Tennessee and Alabama (DeJarnette, Kurjack and Cambron:1962); and the Chesser point in Ohio (Prufer 1967).

Points of similar shape and age are found from Texas and Oklahoma eastward to the Appalachians. Specimens A, E and I may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

The illustrations were drawn from actual specimens. Figures A, B, C are from original specimens from the Steuben site furnished by Dr. Dan F. Morse; D, E, F are from the Kraske Site found by Gregory Perino; G, H, I are from the Snyders site, Calhoun county, Illinois, excavated during the Gilcrease survey of 1955.

# STEUBEN



A



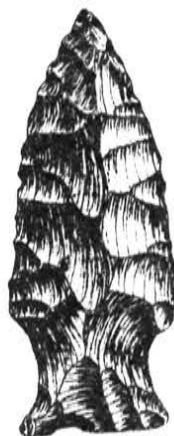
B



C



D



E



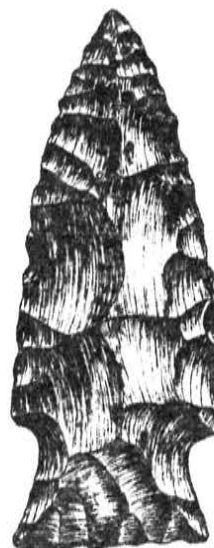
F



G



H



I

## TABLE ROCK POINTS

The Table Rock point was named by Bray (1956:127) from types found at the Rice site, southwest Missouri.

### Description

The Table Rock point has a straight or slightly concave base usually ground smooth. The stem is square to slightly expanding towards the base. The angle between the stem and shoulders is always obtuse and gently rounded. Stems are ground or rubbed smooth in a majority of specimens. More pronounced and extensive smoothing occurs on better finished specimens.

Shoulders are pronounced and gently rounded, never barbed. Smoothing sometimes extends forward from base to include the shoulders. Edges of the blade are straight to slightly convex, never beveled or serrated. They are bi-convex in cross section.

Good quality flint light to bluish-gray was used (in Southwest Missouri) and chipping was done by percussion of unusual proficiency.

The dimensions of the ten specimens found range from 24 to 32 mm. in width; 38 to 60 mm. in length, and 4 to 6 mm. in thickness at the shoulders.

### Distribution

They are found in Wisconsin, Michigan, Iowa, Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Missouri, northern Arkansas, eastern Kansas and northeastern Oklahoma.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

Bray (1956) places them in Middle Archaic at the Rice site but in northeastern Oklahoma, they have been found in a Late Archaic context at the Pohly Rock Shelter. They were found in or slightly below early Afton levels having an approximate date of about 1500 B.C.

### Remarks

The above description is for points found at the Rice site. The range in size, material, and stem shape may vary considerably in Illinois and Ohio. A large specimen from Illinois was about 18.0 cm. long.

From time to time collectors have called them "Bottleneck" points (Converse 1963: 111). Specimens B, C, D, and G may be considered typical of the variety.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

All were drawn from points furnished by the following: A and B from Alfred Reed collection; C from the Lester Gibson collection; D and F from the Gilcrease Institute collections, (the Reed and Gibson collections are now among the Gilcrease collections); E and G from the George Grove collection, Wood River, Illinois.

A & B - Delaware county, Oklahoma	E - Pike county, Illinois
C - Calhoun county, Illinois	F - Ohio
D - Jefferson county, Missouri	G - Cooper county, Missouri

# TABLE ROCK



A



B



C



D



E



F



G

## WADLOW POINTS

The Wadlow point has been named by Gregory Perino (in this issue) for seventy-five points found by Walter Wadlow, Jerseyville, Illinois, in burials at the Etley site, Calhoun county, Illinois.

### Description

The Wadlow point is a large unnotched blade generally having a straight base and parallel sides. Some variations occur, however, in which the sides are recurved or convex, and some bases are slightly concave or convex. Some points having convex bases may also have rounded basal corners. Those points not having parallel sides are widest two-thirds to three-fourths the distance from the base to the point. Blades that have recurved sides may also have needle-like points. Recurved blades that contract near the base probably were used, when notched, to make Etley points (Bell 1960:36). Wadlow points from the Etley site ranged in length from 12.5 to 32.0 cm. and varied in width from 3.8 to 8.0 cm.

Wadlow points are manufactured from large blocks of white or tan flint found in creeks and washes in the area of the discovery. They are entirely percussion flaked and might be considered as being blanks, knives, or trade items. When made into Etley points, they are generally shorter, thinner, and have retouched edges. Some undoubtedly were used as knives for the edges are quite worn.

Basal edges are never ground.

### Distribution

The Wadlow point is most often found in caches along the Missouri River from its mouth to near Jefferson City; up the Mississippi from St. Louis to Quincy; and up the Illinois River from its mouth to Peoria, Illinois. It seldom is found very far up the tributaries of these streams but nearly always occurs on blufftop sites adjoining the river valleys.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

Wadlow points are probably no more than 3,000 years old and belong in the Late Archaic period. The artifacts were found by Walter Wadlow in June, 1942, on the Oettle (Etley) farm in two low mounds located on the Illinois River bluff. Found with the burials were: 12 Etley points, 1 large side notched point, 75 Wadlow points, 25 axes either full or three-quarter grooved, 3 bannerstones, 3 copper axes, and 1 copper awl. At a site in St. Charles county, Missouri, early type sherds appeared associated with similar artifacts.

### Remarks

Wadlow points outnumber Etley points more than six to one in burial caches but Etley points are found more often on the surface.

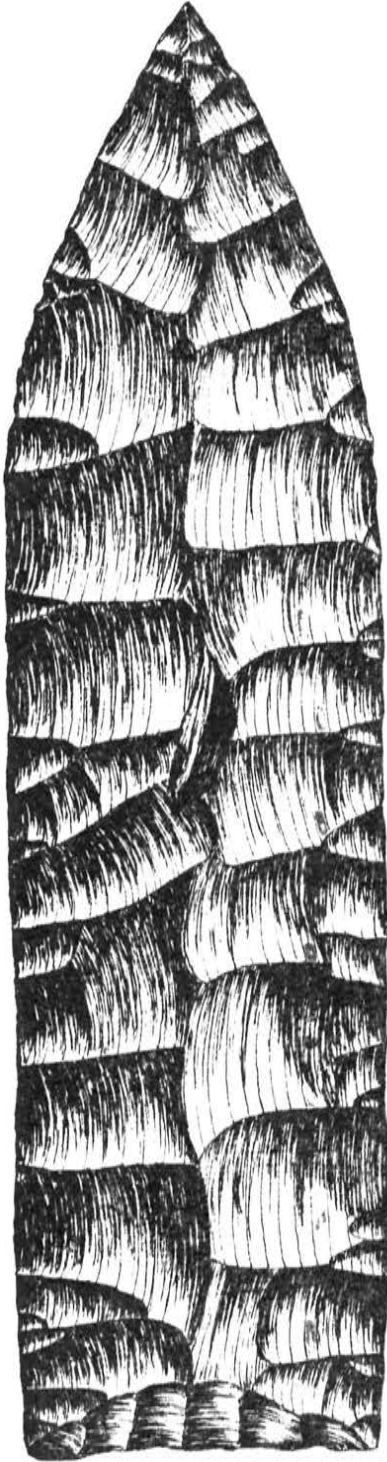
Wadlow points may have been side-notched on rare occasions. One was found in the Etley artifact assemblage having wide side notches that appear to have been percussion flaked into the sides of the base. Similar points have been found along the Missouri River but are not common.

### Source of Plate Illustration

The drawings were made from original points in the Etley cache, Calhoun County, Illinois, now in the Gilcrease Institute collections.



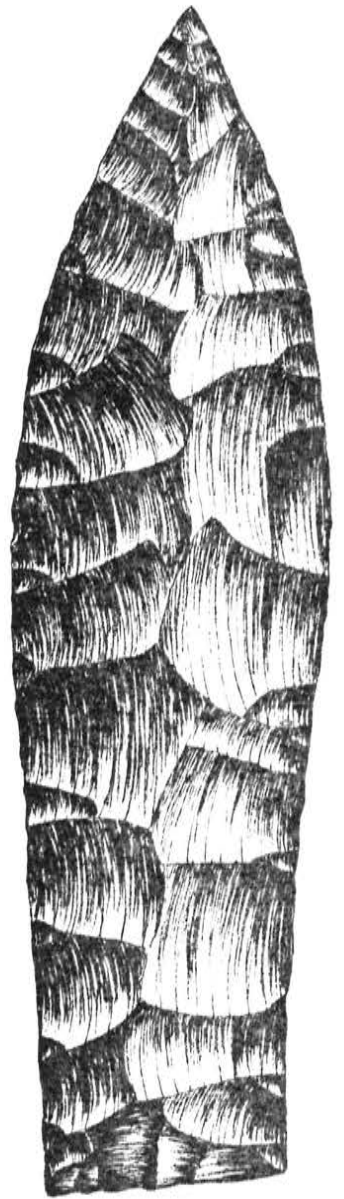
WADLOW



A



B



C

## YADKIN POINTS

The Yadkin point has been named by Coe (1964:45) from types found at the Doerschuk Site, Montgomery county, North Carolina.

### Description

This is a large, well made, triangular point. Most of these points were nearly equilateral, but a few were narrow. The ratio of width to length varied from 1:1 to 1:2.5. The average is about 1:1.5.

The blade is triangular and broad, the base usually is concave. In many instances the bases were extremely concave, but a few of the narrower points had bases that were nearly straight. Length range is 30 mm. to 60 mm.; width range, 20 mm. to 40 mm.

### Distribution

They have been found widely distributed along the Appalachian slope from Georgia northward into New England. They are also found in the Appalachian Mountains and in eastern Tennessee.

### Age and Cultural Affiliation

This point probably originated in the terminal Middle Woodland period a few years A.D. and increased in use until it became the principal Late Woodland point type over much of the area for more than a thousand years. In the southeast, it lasted only about 400 years, being replaced by the finer made, more slender and serrated Uwharrie point of about 500 years ago.

### Remarks

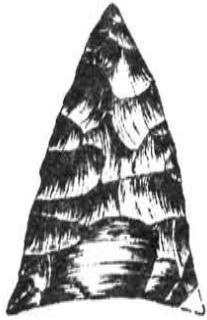
The Yadkin point is very similar to the Camp Creek point in Tennessee, and probably is the same as the Levanna point in New England, except the Yadkin is usually longer and more narrow.

### Source of Plate Illustrations

Points B, C, D, E, F, G, and H were furnished by Peter P. Cooper, Director of Catawba College Museum, Salisbury, North Carolina. Points A and I were from photos by Coe (1964) in his "Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont."

A and I were found at the Doerschuk Site, Montgomery county, North Carolina. All others were found by Peter Cooper in excavated sites along the Yadkin River in Rowan and Davidson counties near Salisbury, North Carolina.

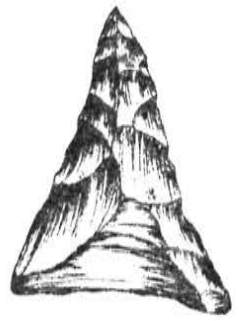
# YADKIN



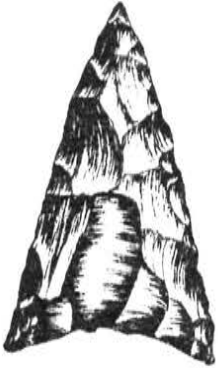
A



B



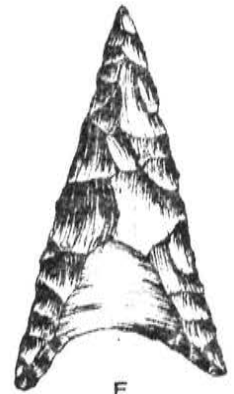
C



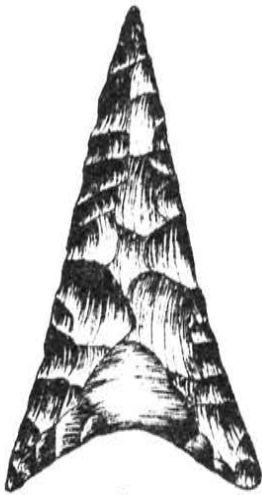
D



E



F



G



H



I



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