GUIDE

to the identification of certain

AMERICAN INDIAN PROJECTILE POINTS

GREGORY PERINO

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MEMORIAL

This issue is dedicated to the memory of Dr. Sherman Lawton, president and guiding spirit of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society for the past 15 years. He directed the society in its formative years so that today, it is well equipped to carry on its services in the field of American Archaeology.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

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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 Guides 3 and 4 after Dr. Bell's increasing academic responsibilities and commitments made it no longer feasible for him to continue the series as editor. I especially appreciate Dr. Bell's guidance in these projects, 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 the director, Paul Rossi, for permission to use the point collections in the museum and for use of research facilities as needed.

Drawings in Point Guide 4 are the work of the editor.

The types herein illustrated were initially discovered, named or described by the following individuals: George Agogino, James Allen, Raymond S. Baby, Charles Bache, David Baerreis, Martin A. Baumhoff, Robert E. Bell, Jay C. Blaine, J. S. Byrne, James W. Cambron, Ron Cloud, Joffre Coe, Harold J. Cook, Peter P. Cooper III, David DeJarnette, Jerry DeVisscher, Mary Ellen Didier, Don Dragoo, O. M. Finley, James E. Fitting, James A. Ford, Joan E. Freeman, Al Godar, Edgar B. Howard, Wilfred M. Husted, LeRoy Johnson, Alex D. Krieger, Edward Kurjack, Jack Marwitt, Bruce A. McCorquodale, Dan F. Morse, William Mulloy, Robert W. Nero, Charles and Harris Palmer, Gregory H. Perino, Olaf H. Prufer, Brian O. K. Reeves, Robert Ritzenthaler, Linton Satterthwaite Jr., Edward G. Scully, Arthur George Smith, J. B. Sollberger, Ronald A. Thomas, Paul F. Titterington, Edward J. Wahla, Clarence H. Webb, Fred A. Wendorf, Floyd Wettlaufer, Richard P. Wheeler, Howard D. Winters, Warren L. Wittry, H. M. Wormington and Don G. Wyckoff.

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Gregory Perino, Special Bulletin Editor
Staff Archaeologist
Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art.
Tulsa, Oklahoma
February, 1971

INTRODUCTION

Special Bulletin No. 4 is a continuation of the "Guide to the Identification of Certain American Indian Projectile Points," published by the Oklahoma Anthropological Society in December, 1958, October, 1960, and October 1968. Information and pen drawings are presented for 50 projectile point types which have been recognized in the United States and Canada. There are 200 point types included in the four Special Bulletins; still, not all are included which have been recognized or identified throughout the literature. There are more than 300 point types which have been named at this time with new types being named every year. The Oklahoma Anthropological Society will gather data and specimens of other types constantly, and hopes to eventually assemble Special Bulletin No. 5.

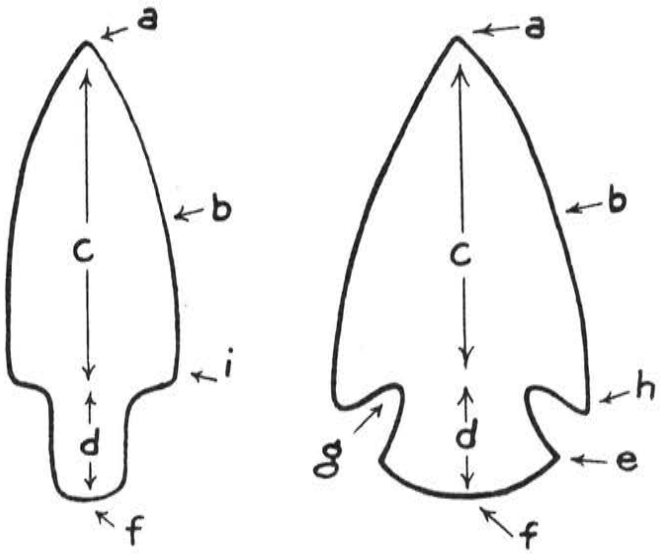
The types which are included herein were not selected from the total number of named types because they are believed to be more important or better known. They are included only because it has been possible for me to obtain descriptive information and typical specimens for illustration. It is not always 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 all presented in approximate actual size. I have attempted to select typical examples for each type and to pick specimens which were characteristic rather than to include a wide range of variation except where it is pertinent to specific point typology. I have indicated, where practical, one or more specimens which represent an ideal or classic example.

It will be noted that there are instances in which identical or nearly identical points may have different names. A classic example is the Adena and Waubesa points which are much alike and often indistinguishable from each other, but by their names you will know their contexts. Adena points are found in Ohio, Kentucky and peripheral areas and were made by Adena peoples in a specific time range. Waubesa points, on the other hand, were made by early Woodland and Hopewell people from Ohio westward to eastern Colorado in a specific time range. The name and description of the points indicate their cultural affiliations and area of provenience, therefore one must look at point typology as it relates to points and cultures in his area.

It should be understood that this represents only a guide to aid identification. It does not replace experience acquired in seeing and examining actual 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 (which may be those of the one who first described the type, or of the editor who may have injected new or additional information concerning particular points), 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

ALLEN POINTS

The Allen point has been named by William Mulloy (1959:112) from types found at the James Allen site, located 14 miles south of Laramie, Wyoming.

Description

Allen points are moderately long, more or less parallel-sided, unstemmed, concave-based projectile points characterized by oblique, parallel flaking of unusual excellence. The shape is lanceolate: the edges incurve to a rather rounded point, tend to be parallel at the midsection, and very slightly incurved towards the base, sometimes expanding to a suggestion of a fishtail base. This occasionally produces a scarcely perceptible constriction of the proximal third of the point which is frequently more apparent on one side than the other. This constriction seems to be more a result from the grinding of the proximal third of the edges than of a contour deliberately produced by pressure flaking.

Bases have rounded corners and are indented about one-quarter of the basal width. Central thinning of the base was accomplished by the removal of one or more longitudinal flakes and usually extended about one-half the width of the base. The basal concavity was ground smooth. Cross sections are uniformly lenticular with thin, sharp, and regular edges.

Distribution

The type has been recognized from the general area of the western Plains and the lower flanks of the Rocky Mountains from New Mexico to Alberta.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

At the Allen Site they occurred in association with plano-convex scrapers, flake knives, and the bones of Bison occidentalis or Bison antiquus of about 15 butchered animals. A radiocarbon date of 7900 ± 400 years B.P. (M-304) was obtained from charred bison bones. The C-14 date places the point type in the terminal Paleo-Early Archaic period.

Remarks

E. B. Renaud (1931) first vaguely recognized this point type, at least as far as its shape was concerned, and called it the Colorado Point. In 1932, he renamed it the Yuma Point, type 2A, B2 (Renaud 1932).

In the past, these points have been referred to as Colorado, Yuma, Oblique Yuma, Yuma-Folsom and Browns Valley points among other names.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Points A, B, and C are in the Charles Childers collection, Fort Morgan, Colorado. Point A was found in Yuma County, Colorado; Point B was found in Lincoln County, Colorado; Point C was found in Morgan County, Colorado. Point D is in the Tom Westfall collection, Yuma, Colorado, and was found in Yuma County, Colorado. Points E and F are in the L. A. Mustain collection, Yuma, Colorado, and were found in Yuma County, Colorado

ALLEN

A

B

C

D

E

F

Plate 1

ANTLER ARROW POINTS

Antler arrow point is a widely used term for a type of projectile point made from the tine of a deer antler.

Description

Antler arrow points were made from the tip of a tine of a deer antler. Prior to cutting the tip section it was determined whether or not the points were to be barbed or unbarbed. If barbed, the tine tip was cut off at an angle and drilled. If it was to be unbarbed, it was cut off square and drilled. After the drilling for the socket had been completed, it was mounted on a shaft and scraped until it was straight, had the desired form, and was pointed.

A form with barbs and serrated edges has been found at the Cahokia site in Illinois (Fig. A). Unbarbed points are shown in Figures D and E; single barbed points are shown in Figures B, F, G, H and I; and a double barbed point is shown in Figure C.

The length range is from 4 cm. to 7 cm., most averaging about 5 cm.

Distribution

Distribution of the type is uncertain. They are found on many late sites in the eastern United States and were probably developed from the Archaic and Middle Woodland dart points in that area. We are unaware of them having been made by any group or groups in the West not affiliated with Mississippi or Caddoan cultures.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Antler arrow points have frequently been found on Mississippi and Caddoan sites dating after A.D. 800. They were made until early historic times, but with metal available, they were soon replaced by conical copper or brass points. It is not known if the pre-Mississippi-Caddoan-Late Woodland people made them or not.

Remarks

Antler arrow points may have had a special significance that escapes us, for they were made regularly by late groups. It is difficult to understand why they were made in the Cahokia area where chert was plentiful, and chert points could be made so much faster, and with less effort. It is easier to understand their use in eastern Arkansas, where chert was not often available in the wide river bottoms.

Point B is typical of the average barbed antler point; point D is typical of the average unbarbed antler point.

Source of Plate Illustrations

All points except E are in the Gilcrease Institute collections. Point E belongs to Joe Winters, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and was found at the Barton Ranch site, Crittenden County, Arkansas. Points A, D, F, and I were found at the Cahokia site, Madison County, Illinois, by Gregory Perino; Points B, G, and H were found on the surface or excavated from the Banks Village site, Crittenden County, Arkansas (Perino, 1966).

ANTLER
(ARROW)

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

Plate 2

The Bakers Creek point has been named by DeJarnette, Kurjack, and Cambron (1962:8) for examples found at the Bakers Creek site on Bakers Creek, Morgan County, Alabama.

Description

The Bakers Creek point is a medium size, expanded stem dart point. The blade is triangular, with straight or excurvate edges and a keen tip. The base is straight or convex; the basal edge is slightly ground. The stem was shaped by notching from the basal corners, forming a long, expanded stem and squared shoulders.

The blade and stem are shaped by broad random, percussion flaking. Flake scars indicate a strong percussion method was used to notch the hafting area to form the expanded stem. All edges appear to have been retouched as a final step in shaping the point.

Distribution

Bakers Creek points are found associated with Copena points. They are found, primarily, along the Tennessee River Valley in parts of Alabama, Mississippi, and western Kentucky.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Bakers Creek point is associated with Middle and Late Woodland cultures in the distributional area and are expected to date from about 200 B.C. to A.D. 600.

Remarks

It was formerly described by Cambron (1958) as "Stemmed Copena" and illustrated by Cambron and Hulse (1964:8) as "Bakers Creek". It belongs to a class of expanded stem points which includes Steuben Points (Perino, 1968:94), Lowe Points (in this issue), and Chesser Points (Prufer, 1967).

Figure A illustrates a good example of the type.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Illustrations were drawn from examples furnished by Lloyd Chapman and Jerry Martin, Russellville, Kentucky.

Points A, D, E, G, H, and I are from the Campbell Site, Warren County, Kentucky. Points B, C, and F are from the Watkins Site, 15LO12, Logan County, Kentucky.

CLAREMORE
(METAL)

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

Plate 8

COTACO CREEK POINTS

The Cotaco Creek point has been named by DeJarnette, Kurjak, and Cambron (1962) for examples found along Cotaco Creek in Morgan County, Alabama.

Description

This is a wide, medium size dart point with broad rounded shoulders and a short, straight stem. Blade edges are usually straight, but may be convex and finely serrated. The cross section is usually flattened but may be rhomboid. The distal end is usually apiculate or obtuse, rarely acute. The stem is usually straight, rarely expanded with straight side edges. The basal edge may be straight or convex. Most stems are thinned, and the edges are ground.

This type displays well-controlled, broad, shallow random flaking. Edge retouch consisting of the removal of fine, short, regular flakes from alternate face edges which appears as fine serrations. Sometimes longer more even flakes were removed in beveling one edge of each face. Some examples were beveled and then serrated.

Distribution

Its distributional range does not seem to be extensive, the point generally occurring on sites along the Tennessee River in northern Alabama and southcentral Tennessee.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

At the Stanfield-Worley Bluff Shelter ten examples were recovered from Level 2, four from Level 3, two from Level 4, two from Level 5, four from Level 6, two from Level 7, one from Level 9, and one from Level 10. These levels - all in Zone A - are Woodland and Archaic dating within the period from 500 B.C. to A.D. 300.

Remarks

The Cotaco Creek point is not unlike the Snyders Point (Bell 1958:88), having the same general outline but lacking the barbed shoulders and barbed tangs on the stems. Their age seems to be contemporaneous and so does the manner in which some barbs or shoulders have been rounded (Figure E) on some examples of both types.

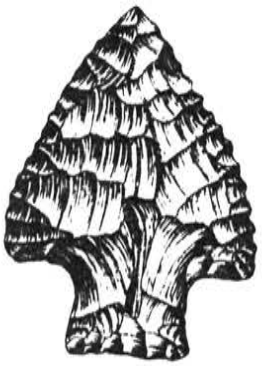
Points A and F are considered typical examples of the type.

Source of Plate Illustrations

All points illustrated are in the collection of Fletcher Jolly, Florence, Alabama, and were taken from inundated sites washing out in the Pickwick Basin in Colbert and Lauderdale Counties, Alabama.

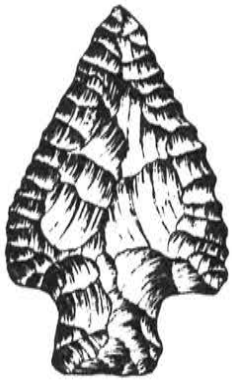
COTACO CREEK

A

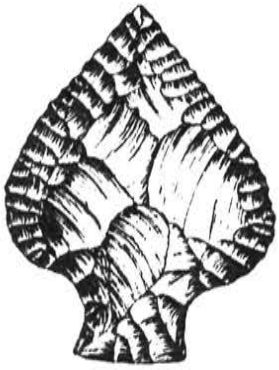


B

C

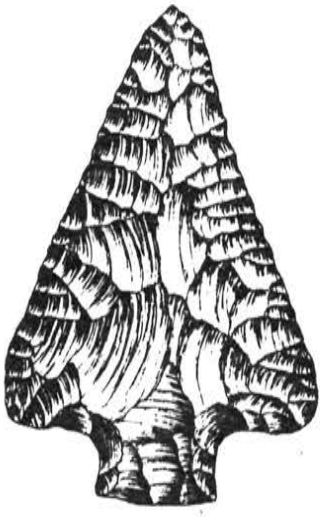


D



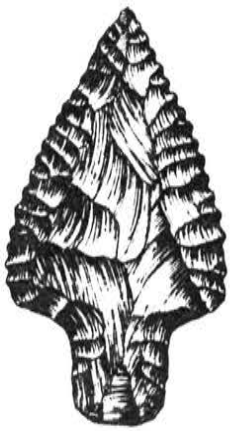
E

F



G

H



I

Plate 9

CUPP POINTS

The Cupp point has been named by Baerreis and Freeman (1959:52) from specimens found at sites in northeastern Oklahoma.

Description

This is a medium to large size dart point. Its distinguishing characteristics include a rather bulbous stem which is combined with a slender, elongated blade. The blade has either straight or slightly convex sides and is occasionally serrated. The points are long, ranging from 64 to 96 mm., averaging 82 mm., and narrow, the width ranging between 17 and 30 mm., averaging 23 mm. Thus the total length is three to four times the width of the blade. The shoulders are usually distinct and may be slightly to strongly barbed. Notches are large, rounded to eliptical; the stem is proportinately short, averaging one-sixth of the total length. The basal edge is convex and not smoothed. All of the points are manufactured from chert with the surfaces finished by skillful secondary flaking. They were made by a combination of percussion and pressure techniques, with the former dominating.

Distribution

The range of distribution is not well-known. It has been found in northeast Oklahoma, southwest Missouri, northwest Arkansas, and southeast Kansas.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Age and cultural affiliation are uncertain as they occur in thin pottery bearing levels including both Late Woodland and Neosho pot sherds, with dates ranging from about A.D. 500 to A.D. 1400.

Remarks

The Cupp point type is not unlike the Middle Woodland Gibson point (Perino 1968:24), being slightly narrower and having similar but smaller stems. The type may have originated from Middle Woodland sources in the area and was modified to this form in later times.

Figures A and E may be considered typical examples.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Point A is one of the original Cupp points found at the type site having catalog number DL30-39, and is in the collections of the Oklahoma Archaeological Survey laboratory, Norman, Oklahoma. All other points are from the Alfred Reed collection now a part of the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma. All points were found on sites in Delaware County, Oklahoma.

CUPP

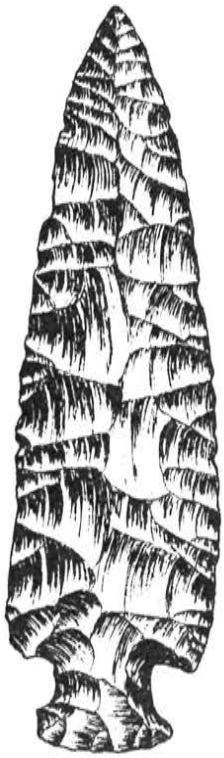
A

B

C

D

E



F

Plate 10

DELHI POINTS

The Delhi point has been named and described by Fort and Webb (1956:58) for examples found at the Poverty Point site in northeastern Louisiana.

Description

The blades of Delhi points are long triangles--one third with straight sides and the majority with gently curving edges. Rather wide corner notches are characteristic. These notches form barbs on the corners of the blade similar to, but slightly shorter than, the barbs of the Motley type. They never extend down even with the base of the stem. As a characteristic feature, stems are parallel-sided and nearly square. Most often stem bases are straight with squared corners, less often slightly convex, rarely concave.

Delhi points are formed by the skillful detachment of large flakes so that the usual result is a thin, bifacially symmetrical blade with curving surfaces; only a few have perceptible central ridges. Usually blade edges are finished by delicate retouching.

On eighty points the measured length ranges between 4.3 and 9 cm.; seventy-eight per cent of these fall between 5 and 7.5 cm. Width ranges from 2.8 to 4.2 cm., an average of about 3.4 cm. Uniformity of width is indicated by the fact that eighty per cent fall between 3 and 4 cm. in blade width. Thickness is between 5 and 12 mm., average, about 8 mm. Stem length averages 1.26 cm.; width averages 1.53 cm.; nearly half of the stems are square.

Distribution

The Delhi point is found as a common form in northeastern Louisiana and the immediate vicinity (Ford and Webb 1956). It is found in peripheral areas of the Poverty Point site where Poverty Point type artifacts have been recovered. It is also present in Archaic sites in Kentucky, Alabama, and Illinois.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The type is best represented from the Poverty Point culture in the Lower Mississippi valley for which a number of radiocarbon dates are avaible (Ford and Webb 1956). These range from about 1300 B.C. up to 200 B.C.

Remarks

The Delhi point shape is a common type for most Archaic groups in the eastern United States. It is almost identical in shape to the Bulverde point found in Oklahoma, Texas, and western Arkansas. The name in this case denotes that the point called Delhi is found more commonly in northeastern Louisiana, western Mississippi, and southeastern Arkansas, where it is associated with Poverty Point cultures. Specimen "E" is a typical example of the Delhi point.

Source of Illustrations

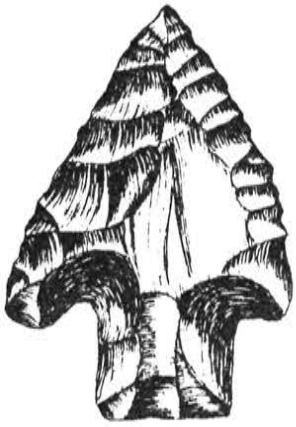
All drawings were made from original specimens found at the Poverty Point site in northeastern Louisiana.

A, B, D, E - Carl Alexander collection, Epps, Louisiana.

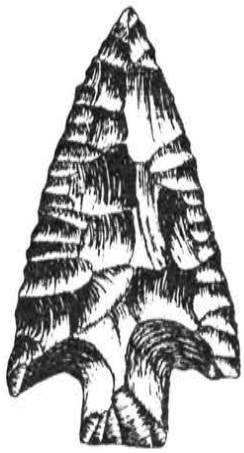
C, F - Clarence Webb collection, Shreveport, Louisiana.

DELHI

A

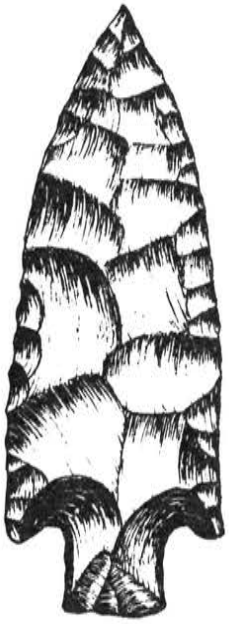


B



C

D



E

F

Plate 11

The Desert Sidenotched point has been named by Baumhoff and Byrnes (1959) for a sidenotched arrowpoint type found in arid western mountainous and desert regions.

Description

This is a thin, triangular sidenotched arrow point originally divided into three sub-types: General, Sierra, and Redding varieties, some of which are almost identical to Washita and Harrell points in outline. Two more sub-types are mentioned in later literature, the "Flat base" and the "Delta" varieties. In some instances points may have a combination of traits so it would be difficult to classify under any one of the above varieties. A basic description of the sub-types are taken, in large part, from a classroom handout prepared by M. J. Moratto in 1969 for use at San Francisco State College. With his and other identifications the Desert Sidenotched points are defined as: General - a sidenotched point with straight to slightly concave base and convex sides; Redding - a diagonally sidenotched point with slightly concave base and convex sides having a stem slightly narrower than the shoulders; Sierra - a sidenotched point with straight sides and a V-shaped concave base; Flat Base - a sidenotched point with straight sides and straight base.

Distribution

Desert points are found from Colorado and Wyoming westward into California, and north and south into peripheral states.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

It is difficult to completely identify all cultural affiliations as this point was made by many groups over a vast area. One of the latest groups making it were the Shoshoni. It is considered a marker for late occupations dating after A.D. 1200.

Remarks

Many of the sub-types are identical to points found in other parts of the country so the term "Desert Sidenotched" points designates their area of specialized cultural proveniences, primarily in the desert west.

With such a vast distributional area, and so many ecological systems involved, archaeologists are having a very difficult time with overlapping typologies. There are so many sub-types and variables in types that are important, it would take a large research project to organize them effectively.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Points A, B, D, E, G, I, and K are from the Jack F. LeFleur collection, Ogden, Utah. Points A, E, and I were found in Sweetwater County, Wyoming; points B and G were found in Box Elder County, Wyoming; point D was found in Millard County, Wyoming; and point K was found in Garfield County, Wyoming. Points C, F, H, J, and L are in the James Malone collection, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and were found in El Paso County, Colorado.

DESERT

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

Plate 12

The Duncan Point has been named and described by Wheeler (1954:7) for a type found in Wyoming.

Description

The Duncan Point is a small to medium size dart point characterized by a straight converging or bilaterally convex blade; insloping, non-barbed shoulders; and a straight parallel-sided or slightly expanding stem with shallowly notched base. It is 31.5 mm. or more in total length, and the stem represents about one-fourth of the total length. The blade is 15.5 mm. or more in maximum width and 4.5 mm. or more in maximum thickness. The blade and stem are fully chipped by pressure on both faces from the edges in random fashion. The blade is lenticular in cross section. The base is notched by pressure chipping on both faces from the base towards the tip. The edges of the blade are generally thin, straight, even, and sharp. The sides of the stems are usually smoothed by retouching or grinding. Five complete or nearly complete specimens weigh 2.8, 3.0, 3.0, 4.7, and 5.8 gms.

Distribution

Duncan points are found in the Canadian Provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta and in the United States in the states of Montana, the Dakotas, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and Oklahoma, and probably will be found on the western edge of Missouri and in northwest Arkansas.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Duncan point dates range from 2500 B.C. to 850 B.C. In northeastern Oklahoma, the type is found in a middle to late Archaic context.

Remarks

The known distribution of Duncan and Hanna points shows that while Duncan and Hanna points have been found with McKean points in four sites, they have been found together, with McKean points absent, only once, and they have occurred separately in nine sites; and that whereas Duncan points have been found with McKean points at four sites where Hanna points were lacking, Hanna points have not been found with McKean points where Duncan points were lacking. These observations suggest that all three points are substantive types and imply some degree of temporal difference among them.

Penetration of the type into northeast Oklahoma may have been southeastward down the Arkansas River from Wyoming.

Typical examples are shown in Figures A and E.

Source of Plate Illustrations

All points illustrated except G are in the Charles Childers collection, Fort Morgan, Colorado, and were found in Morgan County, Colorado. Point G is in the Bill Cox collection, Greeley, Colorado, and was found in Weld County, Colorado.

DUNCAN

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

Plate 13

DURST POINTS

The Durst point has been named by Warren L. Wittry (1959:179) from examples found at the Durst Rockshelter, Sauk County, Wisconsin.

Description

The Durst point is a small, broadly side-notched dart point. The blade is short, triangular with straight to slightly convex edges. Cross sections are roughly lenticular. Side-notches are usually twice as broad as they are deep. Stems are expanded and are one-fourth to one-half the length of the point. Stem bases are convex to rounded and one-half to two-thirds as wide as the point at the shoulders. Shoulders are obtuse, seldom sharp.

Distribution

The distribution of this point was not discussed in the report but it is expected to occur in most of Wisconsin, northern Illinois, and in western Michigan.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

This is a Late Archaic point having a date range between 1000 and 500 B.C.

Remarks

Durst points have some resemblance to Table Rock points (Perino 1968:96), but are much more crude in workmanship, and appear to be later in time.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Points illustrated are the original Durst points from the Durst Rockshelter and were loaned to us by Jay Brandon, assistant curator of Anthropology at the State Historical Society Museum of Wisconsin, at Madison.

The catalog numbers are as follows:

A - SK2-D8-5-2
B - SK2-C7-4-1
C - SK2-G4-5-3
D - SK2-E6-3-1
E - SK2-F6-6-2
F - SK2-F6-6-1
G - SK2-F4-5-1
H - SK2-F5-5-15
I - SK2-E6-2-1

DURST

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

Plate 14

EDEN POINTS

Eden points were first reported from specimens found in Yuma County, Colorado, in blowouts during the 1930's. Early in 1940 Harold J. Cook excavated part of a site discovered by O. M. Finley near the town of Eden, Wyoming. Later in the year, excavations were conducted on behalf of the University of Pennsylvania Museum under the direction of Linton Satterthwaite Jr. (Howard, Satterthwaite, and Bache, 1941).

Description

Eden points are long and narrow dart points with collateral, and sometimes, random flaking. Edges are straight to slightly convex; it is frequently parallel-sided and may have a diamond or lenticular-shaped cross section; shoulders are weak to non-existent; stems are parallel-sided to very slightly expanded; bases are straight to slightly convex or concave; stem edges are usually smoothed by grinding.

Distribution

Distribution of Eden points seems to be mostly in the Plains area from southern Canada to Texas, with an eastward extension as far as Wisconsin and eastern Oklahoma. They are found as far west as New Mexico and western Wyoming.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Radiocarbon dates from the Horner Site where Eden and Scottsbluff points were found associated, cluster at about 5000 B.C. This probably is a terminal date of the early big game hunters on the plains. It equates with Hardin points in the early Archaic in the Midwest.

Remarks

Although Eden points have been found with Scottsbluff points on some western sites, they do not seem to occur with the considerable Scottsbluff assemblage found in the Texarkana-Arkansas area. Narrow Scottsbluff points look like Eden points but have larger shoulders or do not have parallel sides characteristic of most Eden points.

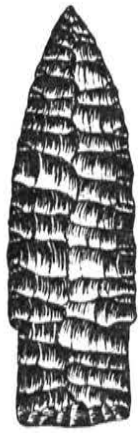
Source of Plate Illustrations

Point A was found in Yuma County, Colorado, and is in the Charles Childers collection, Fort Morgan, Colorado. Points B and D were found in Comanche County, Texas, and are in the Robert S. Fore collection, Gatesville, Texas. Point C was found in Yuma County, Colorado, and is in the Earl Mustain collection, Yuma, Colorado. Point E was found in Morgan County, Colorado, and is in the Jim Roth collection, LaSalle, Colorado. Point E was drawn from a plastic reproduction of an Eden point found at the Finley Site.

EDEN

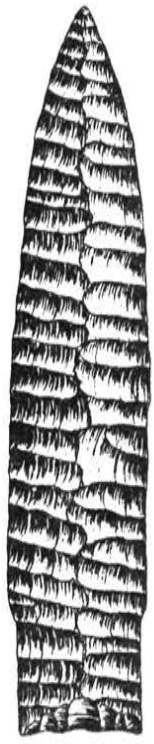
A

B



C

D



E

F

Plate 15

EPPS POINTS

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

Description

Epps are relatively narrow, triangular-bladed points with straight or more commonly slightly curved blade edges. Most of the fifty-three blades have lenticular profiles, but five have median ridges on both faces, while one has them on only one face. Wide, deep notches into the corners and sides of these points produce roughly squared shoulders without barbs. These notches also leave flaring stems with rather narrow necks, but the stem bases are not as wide as the shoulders. The unusually narrow neck is a characteristic feature of the type.

The flaking, usually precise, produces fairly thin points, except on those that have median ridges. Some points are delicately retouched along the blade edges. On two points, fine edge serration is produced by ripple flaking; three others are beveled on the right-hand edge of each face.

There is some variation in size. The lengths range from 3.7 to 8.2 cm., or an average of 5.1 cm. Widths range from 1.8 to 3.1 cm., average, 2.6 cm. Thickness is between 5 and 11 mm. The stems average about 15 mm. in length, necks average 13 mm. in width. From the neck the average point stem expands toward a base that is about 18 mm. wide. The stem is approximately one third of the total length in short points and one quarter of their total length in longer ones. Epps and Motley points have almost identical stems in both shape and size.

Distribution

The Epps point is found in peripheral areas of the Poverty Point site in northeastern Louisiana. It is found in west central Mississippi and southeastern Arkansas and areas where Poverty Point type artifacts occur.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The type is best represented from Poverty Point culture sites in the Lower Mississippi valley for which a number of radiocarbon dates are available (Ford and Webb 1956). These range from about 1300 B.C. to 200 B.C.

Remarks

These points are essentially side-notched and appear to belong in the same general class as Trinity, Ensor, and Yarbrough (Suhm and Krieger 1954). Type 47, a rather late form, is the comparable type from the Pickwick Basin Site, Ct° 27. In Guntersville Basin the comparable projectile is type P (Webb and Wilder 1951, Pl. 78). The temporal position of the type is not clear in the area.

Similar side-notched points constituted almost 50% of the points at the Archaic Chiggersville midden in Kentucky (Webb and Haag 1939, 20, Fig. 12). At the Sugar Hill midden in southern Illinois, this form, listed as Type 3D, decreases in frequency from the bottom to top levels of the midden (Maxwell 1951, Pl. 8). This point is also an element of the Adena Culture (Griffin 1952, Fig. 31J).

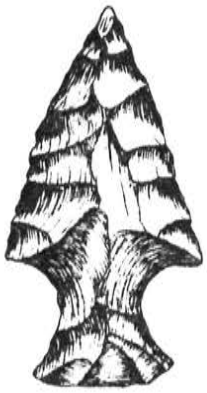
Point F is typical of the type.

Source of Plate Illustration

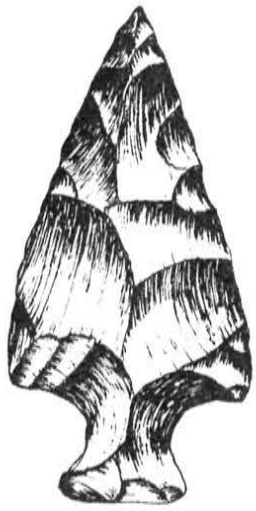
All drawings were made from specimens found at the Poverty Point site in northeastern Louisiana. A, B, C, D, and E are from the Carl Alexander collection, Epps, Louisiana; F is from the Clarence Webb collection, Shreveport, Louisiana.

EPPS

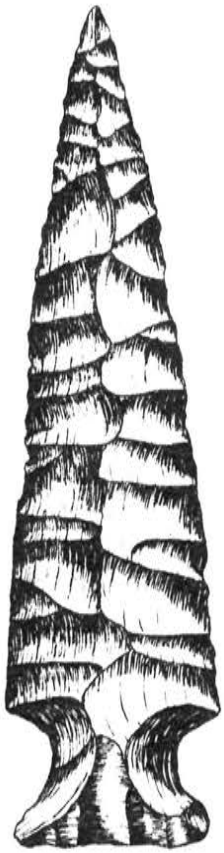
A



B



C



D

E

F

Plate 16

FLINT CREEK POINTS

The Flint Creek point has been named by Cambron (1958) for examples found on Flint Creek in Morgan County, Alabama.

Description

The Flint Creek point is a medium to large, finely serrated, stemmed point. The cross section is biconvex. Shoulders are usually inversely tapered but may be tapered or, occasionally, horizontal. The blade is convex and is usually finely serrated; the distal end is acute. The stem, usually formed by corner removal, is expanded. The side edges of the stem are usually convex, rarely straight. The stem base edge is usually convex but may, on rare examples, be straight. It may be thinned or unfinished with cortex still in evidence. Several examples were lightly ground on the basal edge.

The thick blade is shaped by broad random flaking. Deep, narrow, and often long flakes were removed from the blade edges to shape and finish the blade and to form fine regular serrations. These flakes were removed alternately from opposite faces, making the serration projections sharp.

Distribution

The area of distribution is not clearly known. They occur in northern Alabama, northeastern Mississippi, and southern Tennessee but may be expected to extend into peripheral areas.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

They are Late Archaic-Early Woodland points made in the period between 1000 to 200 B.C.

Remarks

The type has many similarities to the Pontchartrain point and may be a continuation of it into early Woodland times, or they may be contemporary, having different distributional areas. Pontchartrain points have straight to contracting stems; Flint Creek points have expanded stems. Pontchartrain points (Perino 1968:70) are also often serrated.

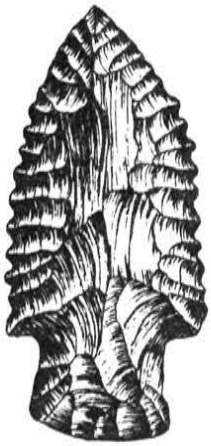
Points D and F may be considered good examples.

Source of Plate Illustrations

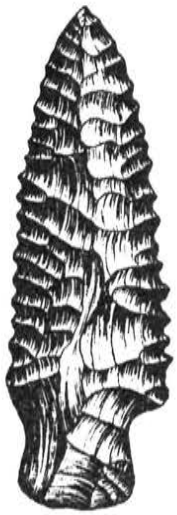
All points are in the Fletcher F. Jolly collection, Florence, Alabama. Points A, E, and F were recovered from inundated sites along the Tennessee River, now Pickwick Basin, in Colbert and Lauderdale Counties, Alabama. Points B, C, and D were surface finds in Tichomingo County, Mississippi.

FLINT CREEK

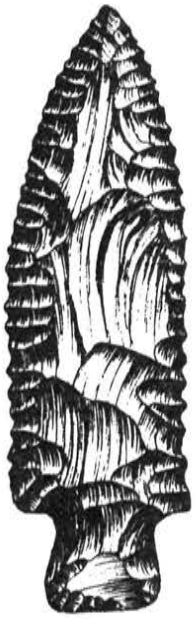
A



B



C



D

E

F

Plate 17

FOX VALLEY POINTS

Fox Valley points were first referred to by Robert Ritzenthaler (1961:90), and named by Charles and Harris Palmer (1962:9) from a collection of the type made in the Lower Fox River Valley of northcentral Illinois.

Description

Fox Valley points, as described by Ritzenthaler, Palmer, and Palmer, are characterized by a basically triangular shape, slightly incurvate sides, serrated edges, corner notches and concave base. They are often asymmetrical with respect to right and left hand barbs. In many instances a barb is exagerated by projection and truncation and also by a forward hook, the latter caused by a re-entrant at the junction of the barb with the cutting edge of the blade. The opposite barb varies from one that is fully pointed to one that is truncated, but in the majority of cases, lacking the forward hook.

The majority of points are very thin and three-fourths are serrated. Median length is 38 mm., and median width is 28 mm. Nearly all cutting edges are incurvate, and some are markedly so.

Stems are short, narrow, expanded, and straight to concave on the base. Notches are intruded diagonally so that they may be considered a corner-notched rather than a side-notched point.

Distribution

Fox Valley points are found in central and northern Illinois, southeastern Wisconsin, western Ohio, and most of Indiana. A heavy concentration seems to be in the Southern Fox River Valley with peripheral concentrations in the Upper Illinois, Dupage, and Desplaines River Valleys.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Fox Valley points have been reported primarily as surface finds. Ritzenthaler (1967:32) mentions them as being Late Woodland points dating from A.D. 800 to 1600, on the basis of one point found in a Late Woodland context. Most collectors believe that the points are at least of Middle Archaic age as so many are found in areas where early points are usually recovered, back in the hills.

Remarks

They have been called "Clipped Wing" points by collectors, and "Fox Valley Truncated barb" points by Ritzenthaler (1967:32).

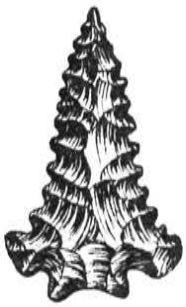
Fox Valley points have some similarity to Catahoula points (Bell 1960:16) but are about twice to four times as large.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Points A, B, C, D, E, and F are from the Darwin DeCamp collection, Joliet, Illinois, and were found in Will County, Illinois. Points G, H, and I are from the Robert Edler collection, Bedford, Indiana, and were found in Lawrence County, Indiana.

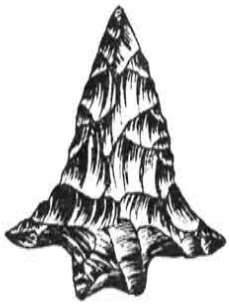
FOX VALLEY

A



B

C



D

E

F

G

H

I

Plate 18

GODAR POINTS

The Godar point has been named by Gregory Perino (1963:95) for examples found at the Godar site, Calhoun County, Illinois

Description

This is a medium size dart point with broad side notches. The blade is medium to broad and has straight parallel to convex sides. Tips on new points are needle sharp, and the distal end converges abruptly. The blade is medium thick, and the cross section is lenticular, never rhomboidal. Flaking is random and broad percussion with careful retouching of the edges often produces fine serrations. Notches are broad, squared to rounded, and about as deep as they are wide. Stems are short and as wide, at the base, as the shoulders. The basal edge is straight to slightly convex with an occasional point having rounded tangs. Basal thinning extends to the notches. Basal edges are ground or smoothed on a few specimens. The length may range from 5 cm. to 10 cm. with only a few specimens being larger.

Distribution

Godar points have a dense distribution in the lower Illinois and adjacent Mississippi and Missouri River valleys ranging northward to Wisconsin and westward to the Jefferson City area. Sporadic finds have been made in Arkansas but the center of distribution is near the junction of the Illinois and Missouri Rivers with the Mississippi.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The cultural affiliation is with Red Ochre Archaic having an approximate date range between 3500 to 4500 B.P.

Circumstances and contents of the Godar discovery as reported by Titterington (1950:22) are as follows: The artifacts were reported found in two levels in a subfloor pit excavated by Al Godar on the Godar farm. The burials were on a hard clay floor 3½ to 4 feet deep covered with varying amounts of red ochre and limestone slabs. The flints were found scattered throughout the fill singly and in groups as large as 14 pieces, but not always associated with the burials. The artifact inventory is as follows: about 400 projectile points, 40 round-base and T-Drills, 25 full and three-quarter grooved axes, 24 bannerstones, 6 hematite "Godar Drilled" plummets (Perino 1961:43), 3 flat, oval pebble pendants, and 3 small, tubular rhyolite beads.

About 75% of the points were of two types: unnotched with straight base and straight to convex sides, and a bold sidenotched point having the same basic proportions as the unnotched point. The other 25% consisted of Hemphill points, round based knives, and a variety of earlier points found by the Archaic people.

Remarks

The above description of the find indicates the position of the Godar point in time and space. It is similar to the Raddatz point of Wisconsin but averages larger in size, is better made, but may not be as early as the Godar site.

A point that looks almost identical to it in photographs is found in Ohio, but the unnamed Ohio point is probably much older, only half as thick, and has heavily ground basal edges.

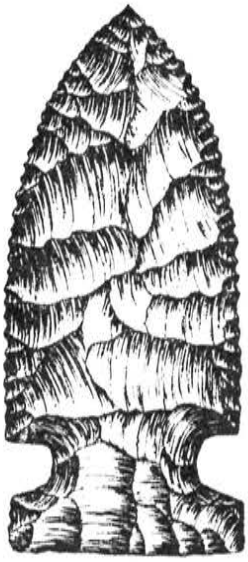
Source of Plate Illustrations

All points illustrated are in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and the sketches were drawn from points in the Godar collection owned by the Institute.

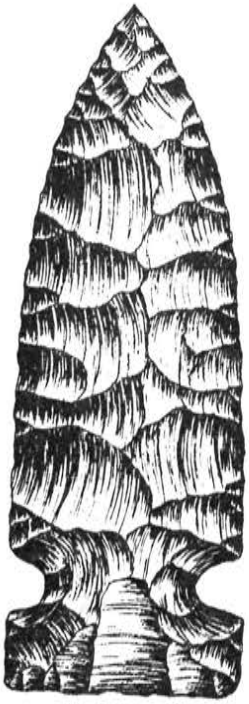
GODAR

A

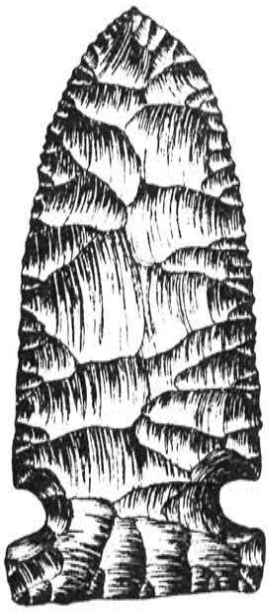
B



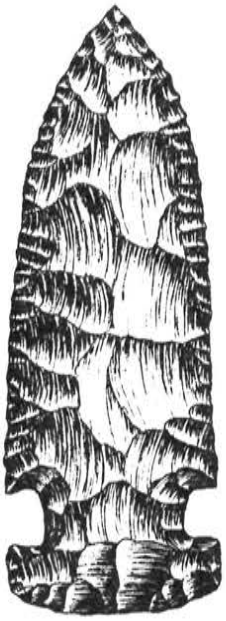
C



D



E



F

Plate 19

The Golondrina point has been named by LeRoy Johnson Jr. (1964:48) for examples found at the Devil's Mouth site, Amistad Reservoir, Val Verde County, Texas.

Description

This is a lanceolate dart point having a concave basal edge and eared basal corners. Ten Golondrina points found at the site measured 61 to 32 mm. in length, while maximum width varied from 23 to 32 mm. Basal width was between 22 and 29 mm., and thickness varied from 6 to 8 mm. Depth of the basal concavity varied from 4 to 9 mm.

Golondrina points have recurved side edges and a concave to recurved basal edge. The cross section is lenticular, and flaking is random but sometimes tends to be collateral. The base is distinctive in that the basal corners flare outward like those on Dalton points.

Distribution

The type is found in most parts of Texas and northeastern Mexico, but a similar form occurs in Dalton areas of the Midwest primarily in Arkansas, Missouri, Illinois, and Iowa.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Golondrina points have been found at the same level as Plainview points at the Devil's Mouth site so should have the same age. Bell (1958:74), on the basis of two radiocarbon dates obtained from the Plainview site, gives them as 7100 and 9170 B.P.

Johnson refers them to the late Paleo Indian period while some archaeologists would put them in the early Archaic period.

Remarks

The Golondrina point has a counterpart in the El Riego point of the Tehuacan area of Mexico and in the Dalton tradition in the Midwestern United States.

Johnson believes it is a variant of the Plainview point, but both the form and workmanship have little in common. In the Midwest, the form is the basis for the Dalton point assemblages characterized, primarily, by recurved basal and side edges and grinding on the hafting area. The term Golondrina is useful in designating it as a variety.

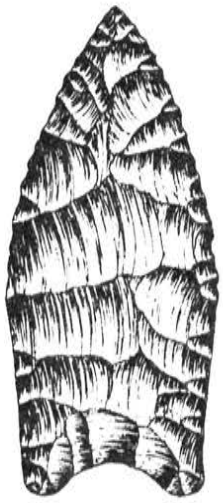
It has not been demonstrated that this form was developed both by Plainview and by Dalton groups at about the same time. The variety of point types within the Dalton tradition is great, and many may never be defined. The Meserve is considered a western variant although it is also found in many of the eastern states as is the Golondrina form. Very little is known about Dalton or Dalton period point assemblages, but large, thin Plainview-like points with collateral flaking and recurved sides and basal edges are found on Dalton sites in the Mississippi Valley from Arkansas to Wisconsin. These appear to be a general part of the Dalton point assemblages. The argument about relationships and differences at this stage seem to be based primarily on geography, but if the fluted point tradition or traditions existed from coast to coast in earlier times with its many variations in projectile point styles, then it should not be unreasonable to expect that the Dalton tradition would have covered much the same area with even more variations in point styles.

Source of Plate Illustrations

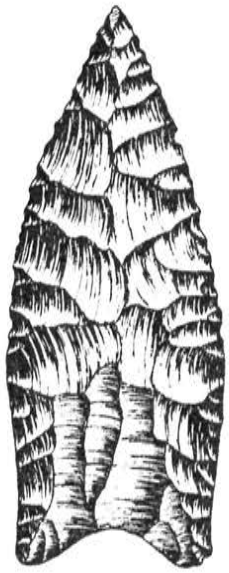
All points are in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and were found in southwestern Arkansas. Point A is from Scott County; points B and C are from Howard County; and points D, E, and F are from Hempstead County.

GOLONDRINA

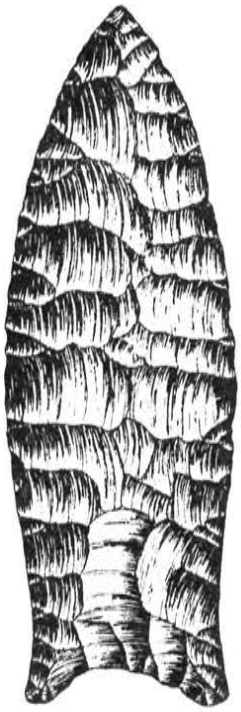
A



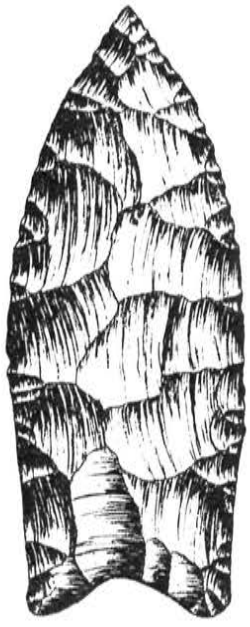
B



C



D



E

F

Plate 20

The Grand point was named by Baerreis and Freeman (1959:62) for specimens found near Grand River in northeastern Oklahoma.

Description

It is a medium sized point having a short broad blade, barbed shoulders and a wide, short stem. Blades are broad, thin, and triangular with convex sides. Chipping consists of large, flat random flakes removed from both faces followed by pressure flaking designed to maintain a thin, sharp edge. Shoulders have pronounced barbs. Stems are short and very broad. Basal thinning was accomplished by removing several longitudinal flakes from each face of the stem, and these flakes generally extended to or above the notches. The basal edge was dulled by light crushing. Tangs are usually sharp on most specimens. Notches enter from the corners diagonally, some curve upward. Most notches are two-thirds as wide as they are long.

Distribution

The distributional area is not known at this time, but it does not appear to be large. Grand points are found in the four-corners area of Oklahoma, Arkansas, Missouri, and Kansas in small numbers.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Cultural affiliation has not been clearly assigned. The first examples reported were found in a prepottery level with Late Archaic occupational debris. It has some flaking characteristics of the Afton point type but is thought to be somewhat later probably dating from 1000 B.C. to A.D. 300 in northeastern Oklahom

Remarks

The Grand point is thin in section, and this thinness was maintained even after resharpening had occurred several times. Its general configuration, thinness and sharpness may indicate it was used more often as a short knife.

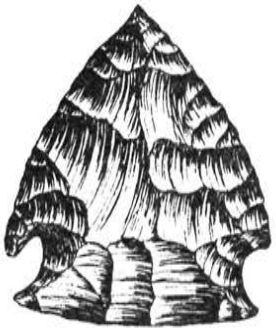
The type was defined on the basis of two points found in a rock shelter, one of which was broken. The broken point appears to have a slightly expanded stem. The complete point is similar to those illustrated but has the tips of the tangs missing or rounded so that it appears to be more basally notched than corner notched. Point E is a good example, and if its tangs were shortened, the stem would appear to be only slightly expanded rather than broadly expanded.

Source of Plate Illustrations

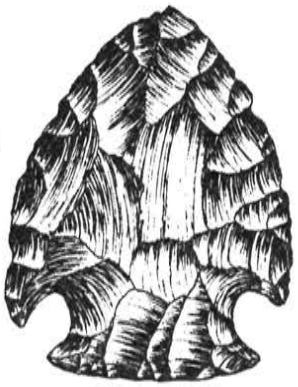
All points originally were in the Alfred Reed collection, Grove, Oklahoma, which was donated to, and are now in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma

They were found in Delaware County, Oklahoma.

GRAND



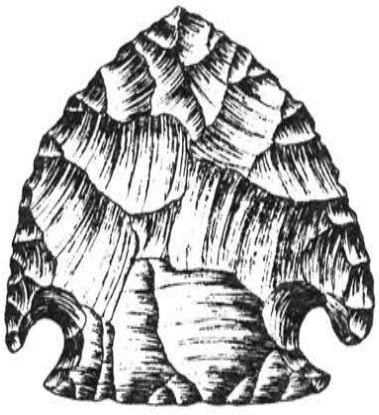
A



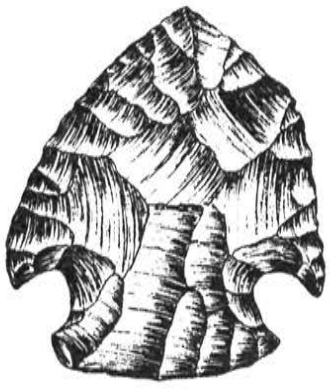
B

C

D



E



F

Plate 21

HANNA POINTS

The Hanna point has been named and described by Wheeler (1954:7) for a type found in Wyoming.

Description

The Hanna point is a small to medium size dart point characterized by a straight, converging, and incurving blade; straight or insloping and slightly barbed shoulders; and an expanded stem with shallowly notched or straight, thinned base. It is 25.0 mm. or more in total length, and the stem represents from one-fourth to one-half of the total length. The blade is 13.5 mm. or more in maximum breadth and 3.5 mm. or more in maximum thickness. The blade and stem are either fully chipped by pressure on both faces in a random fashion, or fully chipped by pressure on one face and retouched along the edges of the other face, or retouched along the edges of both faces. The blade is lenticular or plano-convex in cross-section. The base is notched, or thinned, by pressure chipping on both faces from the base towards the tip. The edges of the blade are generally thin, straight, even, and sharp. The sides of the stems are usually smoothed by retouching or grinding. Four complete specimens weigh 2.0, 3.3, 3.5, and 5.1 gms.

Distribution

Hanna points are found in the Canadian provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, and in the United States in the states of Montana, the Dakotas, Wyoming, Colorado, Kansas, Nebraska, and northeast Oklahoma. They probably will be found throughout the Great Plains and Ozark regions.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The C-14 date for Hanna points appears to be the same as for Duncan points, which are found together with dates ranging from 2500 B.C. to 850 B.C. Some authorities would like to extend the dates for McKean, Duncan, and Hanna points back to 2550 B.C., a period which correlates with Middle to Late Archaic in the northeastern United States.

Remarks

McKean, Duncan, and Hanna points have been found associated (See "Remarks" for the Duncan point types this issue). They have been thought of as belonging to the "small point tradition" which includes Folsom, San Patrice, etc., but the C-14 dates are much later. Some Hanna points found in northeast Oklahoma are larger than average probably due to the extensive supply of chert in that area.

Wheeler shows basal shapes as seen on Points E and G as being typical of the variety. Points A and G are almost indistinguishable from Duncan points, having slightly expanded stems and slight shoulders. This is understandable as both point types have been found associated, and one merges into the other.

Source of Plate Illustrations

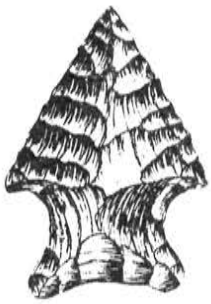
Point A is in the collection of Charles Childers, Fort Morgan, Colorado, and was found in Morgan County, Colorado; points B, D, and H are in the Gilcrease Institute collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and were found in Delaware County, Oklahoma; points C (SK-88), F (F-6), and I (C-43) are in the H. F. Herron collection, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Point C was found near Laura, Saskatchewan, about 60 miles southwest of Saskatoon; point F was found near Cheadle, Alberta, about 20 miles east of Calgary; point I was found near Carmangay, Alberta, 180 miles southeast of Calgary. Point E is in the collection of Mrs. Ruby Swift, Greeley, Colorado, and was found in Lincoln County, Wyoming. Point G is in the collection of Bill Cox, Greeley, Colorado, and was found in Carbon County, Colorado.

HANNA

A

B

C

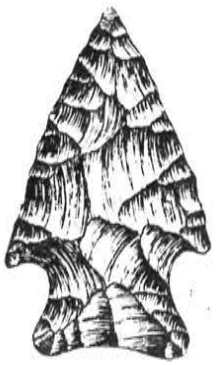


D

E

F

G



H

I

Plate 22

HARRISON TURKEY-TAIL POINT

The Turkey-tail point was named by collectors who saw a resemblance of the base to a dressed turkey's tail (Ritzenthaler and Niehoff 1958:117). Mary Ellen Didier (1967:3) discusses it as three major types, each having several subtypes.

Description

Binford (1963:207) describes Turkey-tail points this way: The Turkey-tail point can be generally described as being elongated ellipsoidal in shape; being made almost exclusively of Harrison County, Indiana "flint"; having both primary and secondary chipping on the blade, the secondary chipping often resulting in patterned scar clusters at points where the ridges between the primary scars approach the lateral edge; having a convex, straight, or bi-vectorial base shape; and exhibiting lateral-lateral, lateral-basal, or lateral coincidental points of juncture of the haft element.

In other words, Turkey-tail points are more or less bi-pointed having notches at the haft end. Harrison and Hebron points are wider at the haft end and have pronounced shoulders. Harrison Turkey-tail points are generally narrower and longer than the Fulton variety having a much larger and sturdier triangular stem. There is evidence that some may have been used as knives for many have worn edges. Other evidence is in the recurved side edges where resharpening began near the point, which is often left smooth and rounded, and in the shoulders which sometimes appear expanded due to resharpening before reaching the notches.

Distribution

Harrison Turkey-tail points have been found in caches with burials from a small mound on the Missouri River bluff near St. Charles, Missouri, eastward to Ohio, and from Kentucky to the Wisconsin-Michigan area.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Turkey-tail points are expected to date between 1500 B.C. to 500 B.C. but were most likely made about 1000-800 B.C. Some points have been found in a Late Archaic-Early Woodland context.

Remarks

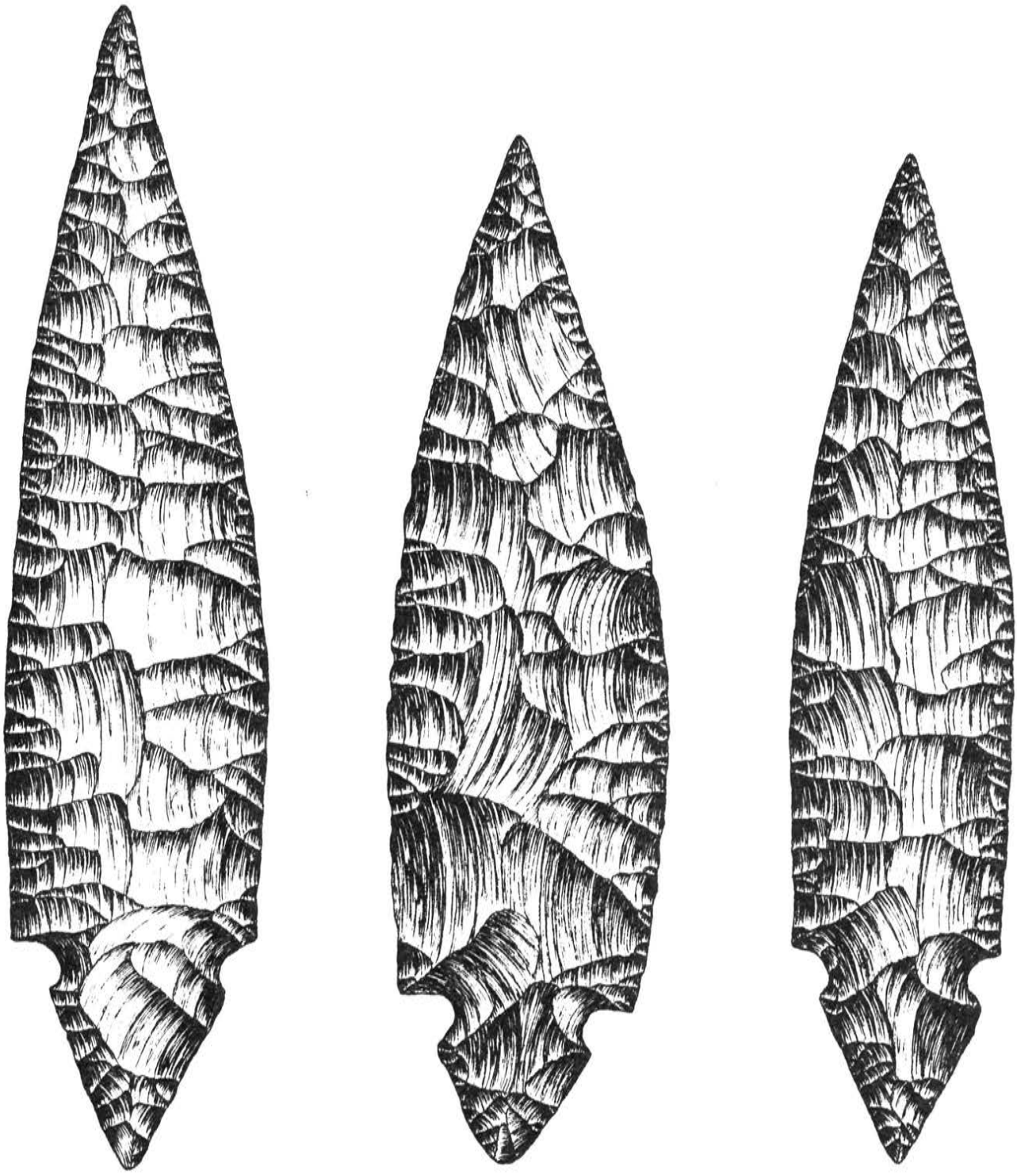
There are three types of Turkey-tail points: the Fulton, the Harrison, and the Hebron [five Fulton and one Harrison points are shown by Bell (1960)].

Most large Harrison Turkey-tail points are found in burial caches but smaller points 60 mm. to 90 mm. long have been found in the field, used perhaps, as projectile points.

Source of Plate Illustrations

The three points illustrated are from the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Point A was found in Pope County, Illinois; point B was found in Graves County, Kentucky; point C was found in Marshall County, Kentucky.

HARRISON TURKEY-TAIL



A B C

Plate 23

HELL GAP POINTS

The Hell Gap point has been named by George Agogino (1961:558) for examples found in the Hell Gap valley of east-central Wyoming.

Description

H. M. Wormington (see Agogino 1961:558) describes the point type as: "A lanceolate form, reminscent of the Agate Basin type, yet different enough to be regarded as a separate point type. Of the six whole and fragmentary points recovered, three have so marked a basal constriction that they may be considered as essentially stemmed. Bases are straight or slightly convex. Cross-sections range from relatively thin ovals to almost diamond-shaped. Flaking was by careful controlled percussion. Pronounced basal grinding is present along the constricted portion. Size range of whole points is from 60 to 88 mm."

Distribution

It is found in southern Alberta, Montana, Idaho, Wyoming, the Dakotas, Nebraska, and Colorado.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

It is a late Paleo-early Archaic point found with Agate Basin points in a cultural level dating 8890 B.C.

Remarks

In New Mexico and southern Colorado points similar to Hell Gap are referred to as J-points by collectors. Kenneth Honea (1965) calls it the Rio Grande point. They differ from Hell Gap points in that stems are narrower, and shoulders are more pronounced. A point similar to the Rio Grande was named Escobas by Honea (1965), it differing from the Rio Grande in that the stems are a bit shorter and slightly expanded while the Rio Grande points have stems that are straight to contracting. Escobas points usually always have a concave basal edge. Rio Grande points have slightly concave, to straight, to convex basal edges. Hell Gap points have straight to convex basal edges. Stem sides on all three are well smoothed; basal edges are seldom smoothed.

It is likely all three points are derived from the Agate Basin type evolving a stem in later times.

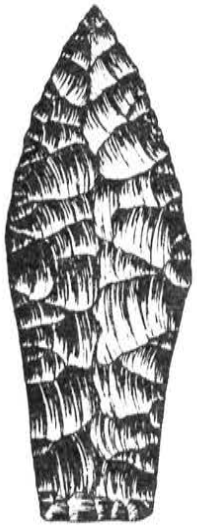
Stems of all three types are not markedly thinned, but are beveled abruptly like the stems on Agate Basin points.

Point A is a good example of the type.

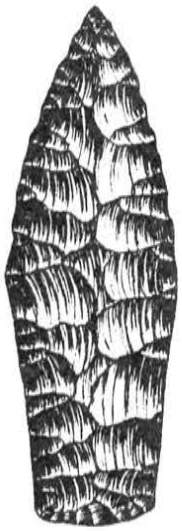
Source of Plate Illustrations

Point A is in the Stovall Museum collections, University of Oklahoma, and was found in Nebraska. Point B is in the collection of Mrs. Goldie M. Ruth, Evans, Colorado, and was found in Morgan County, Colorado. Point C is in the collection of Earl Mustain, Yuma, Colorado, and was found in Yuma County, Colorado. Point D is in the Gilcrease Institute collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and was found in Colorado. Point E is in the collection of Mrs. George Williams, New Raymer, Colorado, and was found in Morgan County, Colorado. Point F is in the collection of Harold Herman, Brush, Colorado, and was found in Morgan County, Colorado.

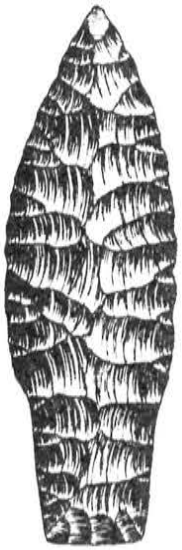
HELL GAP



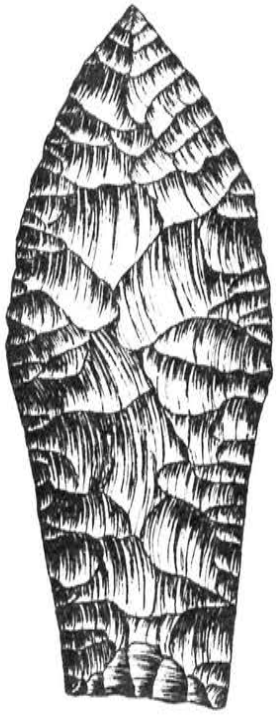
A



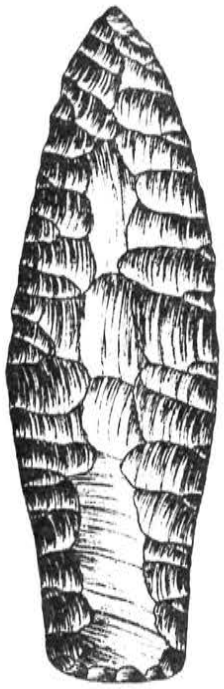
B



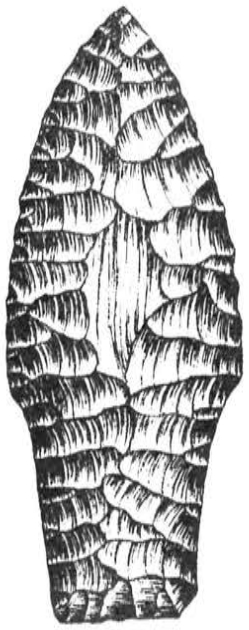
C



D



E



F

Plate 24

HEMPHILL POINTS

The Hemphill point was named by Edward G. Scully (1951) for a type found at the Hemphill site, Brown County, Illinois.

Description

This is a medium to large dart point having a concave base and large side notches. The blade may be parallel-sided to triangular with convex edges that are sometimes lightly serrated. Tips on new specimens (Figs. A and D) are usually needle sharp, and this end of the point converges abruptly. Notches are broad, squared or rounded, located about 1/8 th. the length of the point from the base. They are 5 to 10 mm. wide, and 4 to 7 mm. deep depending on the size of the point. Basal edges are slightly to moderately concave (2 to 4 mm. deep).

Scully gives the size of this point as ranging from 12.5 to 23 cm. long, but in recent Gilcrease Institute surveys in the area of the Hemphill site, these points may have been reworked as short as Fig. B, or made as small as Fig. C, but the majority fall in the size range of points D and E.

Distribution

Hemphill points have a dense distribution in the Lower Illinois and adjacent Mississippi River Valleys ranging northward into Wisconsin and westward up the Missouri to the Jefferson City area. Sporadic finds of the type have been made in Arkansas, but the center of distribution seems to be in the Lower Illinois River Valley near its junction with the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Although burials of the people making these points have been found at five sites in the Lower Illinois River Valley, a C-14 date has not been run, but the type is expected to fall within the 3500 to 4500 B.P. range.

Remarks

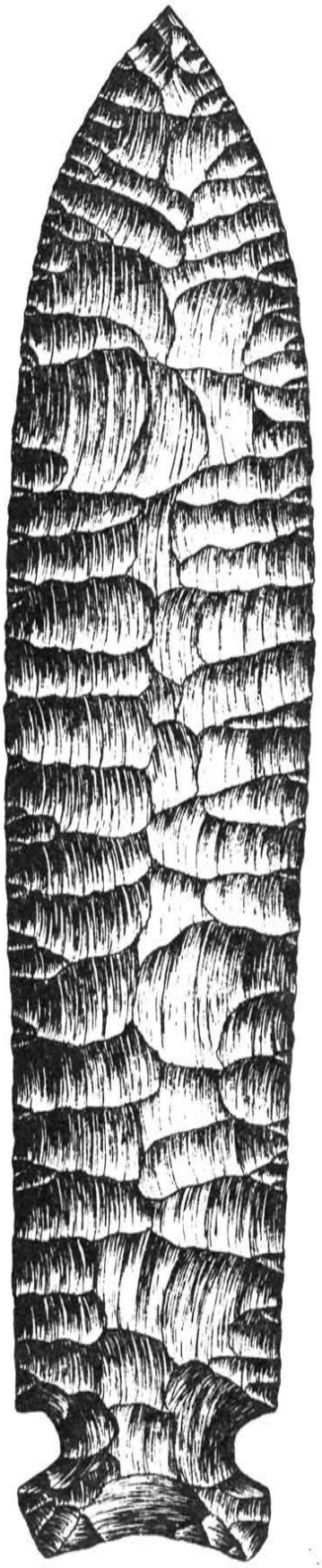
Hemphill points are almost identical to Osceola points but are usually better made and, unlike Osceola points. have a greater size range. They are found with burials in groups or caches and individually on the surface. They seem to have been used often as a knife.

Osceola points have a primary association with the Old Copper Culture and are probably earlier than Hemphill points. Hemphill points have a primary association with the Red Ochre Culture with mortuary associations consisting of groups of unnotched points, Godar Sidenotched points, T-drills, three-quarter and full-grooved axes, large polished tablets, plummets, a variety of bannerstones, occasional copper hairpins or axes, and with burials in subfloor pits, mounds, and blufftop cemeteries.

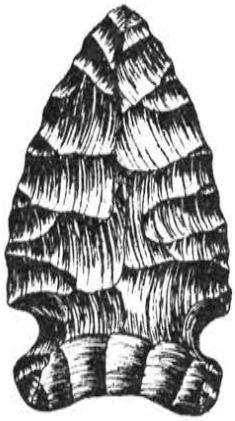
Source of Plate Illustrations

All points illustrated are in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Point A is the original Hemphill point cited by Scully and was found at the Hemphill site; points B, C, D, and E were found with Archaic burials on the Illinois River bluff beneath Gibson Mound 1, Calhoun County, Illinois.

HEMPHILL

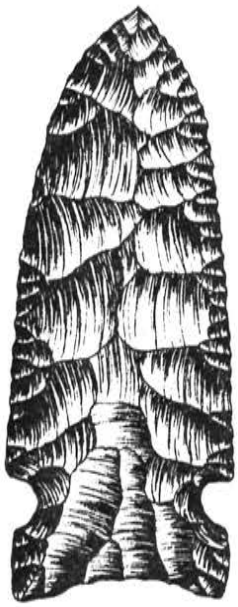


A

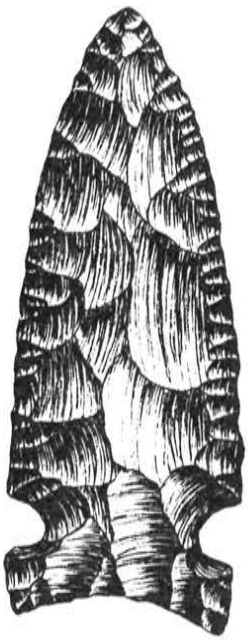


B

C



D



E

Plate 25

The Hi-Lo point has been named and described by James A. Fitting (1963:87) for examples found on the property of the Hi-Lo Gun Club in Ionia County, Michigan.

Description

This is a late variety of dart point in the fluted point tradition varying enough to be divided into three categories. They have a number of common attributes: they are generally lanceolate in outline; they have concave bases; all exhibit basal modification from thinning and fluting; and all but one studied exhibits heavy lateral grinding.

Type I - These are lanceolate in form with straight to slightly convex sides and a concave base. They all exhibit lateral grinding and are all basally modified, some to the extent of having flakes removed along the entire length of the base (Figs. A, B, and I).
Type II - These are triangular in outline. They have concave bases, basal modification, and lateral grinding of Type I points but differ in their constant contraction from base to tip (not shown).
Type III - These have convex to almost pentagonal outlines (Figs. C, D, and G). They have concave bases and are basally thinned; most are laterally ground.

These types are, to a certain extent, arbitrary, and it would be possible to set up several sub-categories.

Distribution

The area of distribution appears to be centered in Michigan, extending into northern Indiana and Ohio.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Hi-Lo site represents a Late Paleo-Indian complex from western Michigan. It has similarities to a number of other sites in the surrounding areas and is perhaps 8,000 to 10,000 years old.

Remarks

A number of similar forms are illustrated or described in other publications. Type I forms are illustrated by Quimby (1960:36), who calls them "Aqua-Plano"; Mason (1958: Plate IVa) who calls them "fluted-like or quasi-fluted" points. A point similar to Type II is illustrated by Ritchie (1953, Fig. 89:32) from the Reagen site in Vermont, and called an "eared triangular".

Source of Plate Illustrations

All points are in the Norman Grogitsky collection, Dearborn, Michigan, and were found in Monroe County, Michigan.

Catalog numbers are as follows: Points A, D, G, H, and I are from site Number 940. Point B is from site number 897. Points C, E, and F are from site number 867.

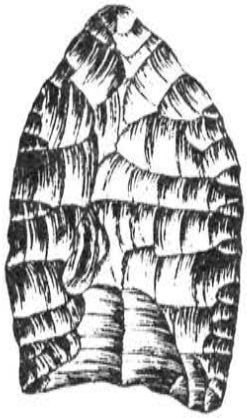
HI-LO

A

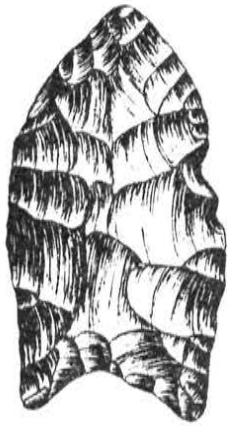
B

C

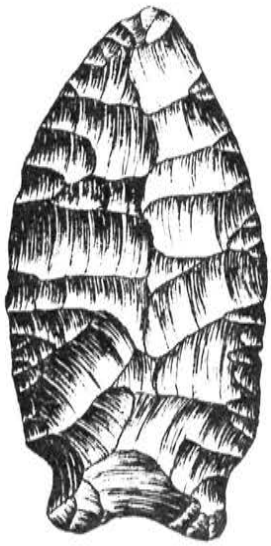
D



E



F



G

H

I

Plate 26

HOLCOMBE POINTS
(fluted)

The Holcombe point has been named for the Holcombe Beach site in Macomb County, Michigan, excavated and reported by Fitting, DeVisscher, and Wahla (1966), Wahla and DeVisscher (1969:109).

Description

This is a small, thin fluted point with convex sides and sharp basal corners. It is readily distinguishable from other fluted points by its thinness and small size. They range from 35 mm. to 70 mm. in length and vary in thickness from 3.5 to 6 mm. with a gradual taper from a point near the distal end towards the base where the mean thickness is usually 3 mm. When this uniform tapering results in a base that is sufficiently thin for hafting, fluting is unnecessary and is often omitted. About 55% of Holcombe points are fluted. In most cases the fluting is unifacial and accomplished by means of multiple channels.

Flute length is about equal to the point width near the base. Most Holcombe points are widest at a point above center and contraction towards the base is greater than is the case with Clovis and Bull Brook points. All are well-ground laterally and in the basal concavity; ears are thin and delicate. Basal concavities are not usually deep, the maximum depth being about 4.5 mm., with an occasional exception. Distal points are acute. Flaking is random, and cross sections are lenticular. Secondary pressure flaking is shallow and flat, often resulting in almost undetectable flake scars.

Distribution

They have been found in Michigan, northern Indiana, Ohio, and in southwestern Ontario, Canada.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Affiliation is with the Late Paleo-Indian dating about 9000 B.C.

Remarks

Fitting (1966) believes that when Holcombe points were in use the area around Detroit, Michigan, was spruce and open parkland, and these early people hunted, among other animals, barren-ground caribou.

Stone generally used for making the points was local gray to white Bayport chert; black to gray Upper Mercer flint from Ohio; mottled gray to tan Onondago chert from Ontario; striated chert from Michigan, and colorful pebble chert. Point E may be considered a typical example.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Points A, B, and D are in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Points A and D are from unspecified locations in northern Ohio. Point B was found in Licking County, Ohio. Points C, E, and F are in the Norman Grogitsky collection, Dearborn, Michigan, and were found 40 to 50 miles southwest of the Holcombe site.

HOLCOMBE
(FLUTED)

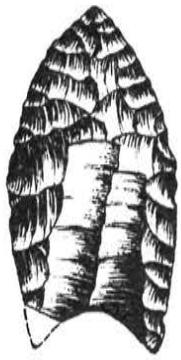
A

B

C

D

E



F

Plate 27

The Holland point has been named tentatively by Gregory Perino (in this issue) for a cache of 14 points found in 1966 by Warren Holland (1971:22), Mt. Pleasant, Iowa, while surface hunting a plowed terrace along the Skunk River, Henry County, Iowa.

Description

This is a large, thin, stemmed, lanceolate point with slight shoulders. The flaking pattern may be collateral to random and shallow with flakes removed being broad and flat. The large final finishing flakes removed were generally struck so that they produced a slightly cupped edge, curving upward towards the center of the blade (similar to hollow grinding). The blade is flatly lenticular in cross-section and has convex edges. Some specimens are lightly serrated (Fig. B). Stems may be straight, slightly expanding, or slightly contracting. Basal tangs may be sharp (Fig. C), rounded (Fig. D), or eared (Fig. B). Basal thinning is present on some specimens that have concave bases (Figs. B and D). Stem edges are usually ground.

Of the 14 points found in the cache, 13 have shoulders 1 to 2 mm. wider than the stems. One has no shoulders being lanceolate in form, contracting slightly from its widest point near the center of the blade to the base. It may have had shoulders that were removed in resharpening the point. Ten points are typical and have essentially straight-sided stems (Fig. E); three points have slightly contracting stems (Fig. D); and one point has an expanded stem (Fig. C). Only one has a straight basal edge (Fig. C); ten have slightly concave basal edges (2 to 3 mm. deep), and three have moderately concave basal edges (6 mm. deep).

The shortest point is 10.8 cm. long, the longest is 14.3 cm. long, average length was 12.6 cm. The narrowest was 2.9 cm. wide; the widest was 3.4 cm.; average width was 3.2 cm.

Distribution

Distribution is throughout the midwestern states primarily in Wisconsin, Iowa, Missouri, Illinois, and Arkansas.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Chipping techniques employed are similar to that found on large Dalton points; this plus its general configuration places the type in early Archaic along with Dalton, Plainview, Hardin, and Scottsbluff points, with a date in the 9500 to 8500 B.P. range.

Remarks

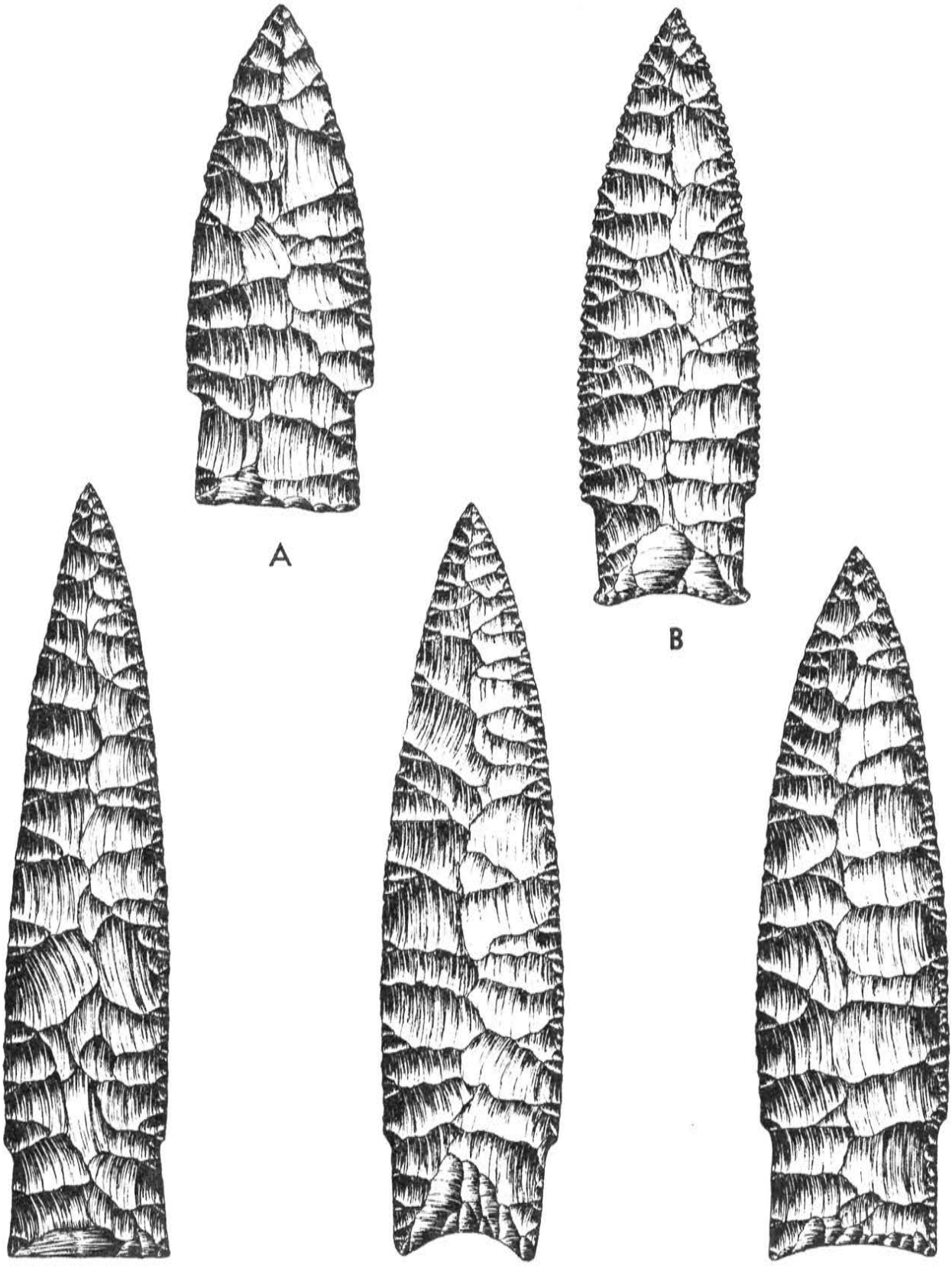
The Holland point is one variety of a group of large unnamed early Archaic points commonly found in the Midwest. Most exceed 7 cm. in length and are a development of the thin lanceolate point tradition. They may represent a combination of the Dalton-Hardin point traditions in the Midwest (Fig. B), and a combination of the Dalton-Scottsbluff point tradition in southwestern Arkansas (Fig. A). They are usually always thinner than either the Hardin or Scottsbluff points. Ritzenthaler (1967:15) terms one variant (Fig. B) an "eared" Scottsbluff point.

As noted above, one of the cache was a lanceolate point similar to a long Golondrina point yet almost certainly was a Holland point without shoulders. This form is numerically more abundant than the Holland variety.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Points A and B are in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma, shown to represent variants outside of the cache group. Point A was found in Hempstead County, Arkansas; point B was found in St. Charles County, Missouri. Points C, D, and E were selected from the Holland cache point find, and were drawn from a photograph.

HOLLAND



A

B

C

D

E

Plate 28

KASKASKIA POINTS
(metal)

The name "Kaskaskia Point" has been suggested by Gregory Perino (1970) for examples found at the Kaskaskia site in Randolph County, Illinois.

Description

This is a conical metal arrow point usually made of kettle brass or copper. The thin metal was rolled or hammered onto a tapered mandril to form a cone with a point on one end and a socket for hafting on the other. The earliest form, such as was found at the Kaskaskia site, often had a small pin or rivet hole near the base (Fig. B); later examples do not have it.

Length may range from 4 cm. to 8 cm.; width ranges from 1 to 1.5 cm. at the base. In most instances the metal overlaps the joint, but some later iron points made of thicker metal (Fig. E), sometimes have a butting joint.

Distribution

Kaskaskia points are found on most early historic sites and may be a substitute for the conical antler tip arrow point used earlier. Both were contemporaneous at the Bell site in Wisconsin (Wittry, 1963:18), and occur with triangular metal points on the same sites. They have been found on contemporary sites peripheral to the Kaskaskia site; and at a later date, they were made and used in eastern Oklahoma.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Those found at the Bell site may date as early as 1680 to 1730, and were probably made by Fox Indians. Those found at the Kaskaskia site may date from 1703 to 1832, when the Indians were removed from Illinois. They were made by the Kaskaskia and other Indian groups of the Illinois Confederacy. Shortly before and after 1832, Indians removed to Oklahoma made them until the twentieth century. These points, without rivet holes, are found in territory occupied by the Creek, Seminole, and Choctaw nations.

Remarks

Early historic Indians quickly saw the advantage of using metal for the manufacture of arrow points. Guns were expensive and they often could not afford to purchase shot and powder. At other times these were not traded to Indians, consequently, they relied a great deal on the bow and arrow for hunting until quite late times.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Point A was found in MacIntosh County, Oklahoma, and is owned by James Malone, Tulsa, Oklahoma; point B was found at the Kaskaskia site by Gregory Perino, Tulsa, Oklahoma; points C and F were found in the Lake Texoma area on Red River and belong to Roy Breeding, Grapevine, Texas; point D was found in Hughes County, Oklahoma, and is owned by Dr. George Davis, Seminole, Oklahoma; point E is one of several made of heavy gage steel owned by the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, Tulsa, Oklahoma, the provenience is unknown.

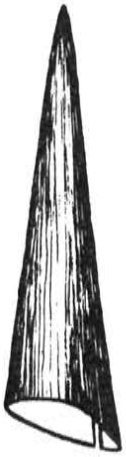
KASKASKIA
(METAL)

A

B

C

D



E

F

Plate 29

The Lowe point has been named by Howard D. Winters (1963) for examples found in the Lower Wabash Valley in Illinois.

Description

The Lowe point has a markedly flaring, straight-sided stem; straight (rarely concave or convex) base; beveling of all edges of the sides of the stem; frequent grinding of the sides of the stem; beveling of the base; frequent beveling of the edges of the blade; high incidence of hexagonal and lenticular cross sections; and a lanceolate or triangular blade. Over 85 percent of the points are made from blue or gray cherts (Dongola Series).

Distribution

These points are found in a limited area along the Lower Wabash and the Ohio Rivers primarily in the southern part of Illinois, Indiana, and the northern part of Kentucky.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Lowe points are the dominant type on sites of the Allison Complex and its partial derivative, the LaMotte Culture. They have been tentatively dated at between A.D. 1 and 900.

Remarks

These points are quite distinctive and so far are extremely rare outside of the area of the LaMotte Culture, although some Swift Creek points have the same shape. The time period indicated for its existence is transitional Middle Woodland to Late Woodland, the type being found with both cultures.

Winters named it the Lowe Flared Base point, and it is similar to expanded stem points found in other areas. The others are: the Steuben points found in Central Illinois, and northeastern Missouri (Morse 1963); Bakers Creek points found in Alabama, Tennessee, and southern Kentucky (DeJarnette, Kurjack, and Cambron 1962); and Chesser points found in Ohio (Prufer 1967).

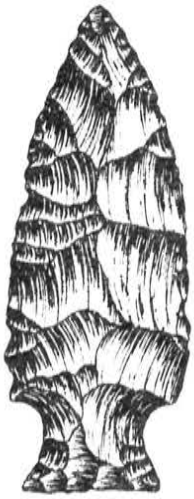
Fig. F. is a good example of the variety.

Source of Plate Illustrations

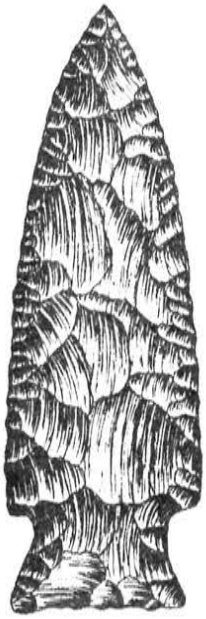
Points A, D, and F are in the Robert Edler collection, Bedford, Indiana, and were found along the Ohio River in southwestern Indiana. Points B, C, and E are in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and were found in north-central Kentucky.

A

B



C



D

E

F

Plate 30

MIDLAND POINTS

The Midland point was named by Wendorf, Krieger, Albritton, and Stewart (1955) for specimens found at the Scharbauer site near Midland, Texas. Additional description and pertinent comments were made by Wormington (1957), Wendorf and Krieger (1959), Blaine (1968), and Agogino (1969). The following description and comments are by Jay C. Blaine.

Description

Midland points are thin, relatively flat, unfluted lanceolate points whose shape and dimensions closely agree with those of Folsom points. Many examples exhibit the very fine and regular steep lateral edge retouch seen on Folsom points, but the depth of the basal concavity is very slight to moderate, normally not pronounced as Folsom and seldom resulting in ear-like basal projections like Folsom. Lateral edges are lightly smoothed up to the point of maximum width, but the basal curve frequently lacks smoothing. Occasional specimens have a small nubbin centered in the concave base. Basal thinning is usually limited to three or four short flakes on one face, directed upward from the basal curve, and short beveling or retouch flakes into the opposite face. The general flaking is skillful and characterized by very shallow, relatively wide, flake scars which often merge smoothly along the center line of each face and are generally parallel and formed at right angles to the long axis. Midland points, like Folsom points, are usually widest at or above a line midway of their length although some specimens of each have roughly parallel or slightly incurved lower lateral edges (Blaine, 1968:60). At least some Midland points were made on flakes. Most specimens range between 3 mm. and 5 mm. in thickness.

Distribution

Midland points have been found chiefly in the southern High Plains of North America with specimens reported from Texas northward to Manitoba.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Data from the Scharbauer site (Wendorf and others 1955), (Wendorf and Krieger 1959) and Hell Gap site (Irwin, 1966) indicate Midland points date between 11,000 and 10,000 B.P. and represent Paleo-Indian hunters. Associated tool assemblages appear essentially similar to those of Folsom (Blaine, 1968:7), (Agogino, 1969: 1117-18).

Remarks

The small nubbin present in the base of some Midland points is reminiscent of the fluting platform often seen on Folsom points (Wendorf and others 1955:57), but, technologically, it does not qualify (Blaine 1968a:8-9). It may well be a stylistic relic of the Folsom fluting technique. Some investigators have considered Midland points to be the same as "unfluted Folsom" points. However, one camp site is now reported which contains a large number of Midland points but no Folsom points or other fluting evidence (Blaine 1968a). The Las Trincheras site (Haynes 1955:148-151) also contained Midland but not Folsom points. The Scharbauer site contained both, with Midland in a large majority. A reliable identification depends upon the cultural and geochronological associations.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Although incomplete points are shown, all are from sites which contained three or more Midland points, and the occurrence of Folsom points was either absent or negligible. All specimens except G are drawn from the originals. Specimen G was drawn from a cast of the original which is in the Keith Glasscock collection, Scharbauer site, Midland County, Texas. Points A through F are from the J. C. Blaine collection, Winkler-1 site, Winkler County, Texas. Points A, C, and F were found in situ; A and C are repointed specimens. Points H and I are from the C. V. Haynes collection, Las Trincheras site, Torrence County, New Mexico.

MIDLAND

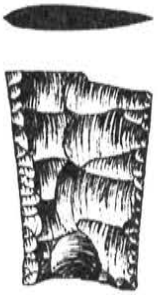
A

B

C

D

E



F

G

H

I

Plate 31

MORROW MOUNTAIN POINTS

The Morrow Mountain point has been named by Joffre Coe (1964) for examples found at the Doerschuk site located on the Yadkin River northeast of Morrow Mountain, Montgomery County, North Carolina.

Description

They are small to large dart points with triangular blades and short, constricting stems.

The blade is usually broad and triangular. Sides are straight to convex with the greatest width of all points being at the shoulders; the ratio varying from 1.1 to 1.2, averaging 1:1.5. Shoulders are wide and sloping and usually curve into the stem without a noticeable break.

The stem is short and tapers to a pointed or rounded end. Its length varies from 1/5 to 1/10 of the length of the specimen.

The length range is 30-70 mm., average 45 mm. The width range is 22-45 mm., average 30 mm.

Large points appear to have been manufactured by direct percussion, and, in general, were crudely made. Smaller points were all finished by pressure flaking and were very symmetrical in form. Some specimens have slight grinding along the edge of the shoulder and stem, but it was never pronounced.

Distribution

The center of distribution seems to be in the Caroline Piedmont, but the type is found in most of the southeastern states. Similar points are found in Arkansas, Oklahoma, Louisiana, and Texas.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

In the area where they were named, Morrow Mountain points are found with middle Archaic artifact assemblages with dates in the 5000 to 4000 B.C. range.

Remarks

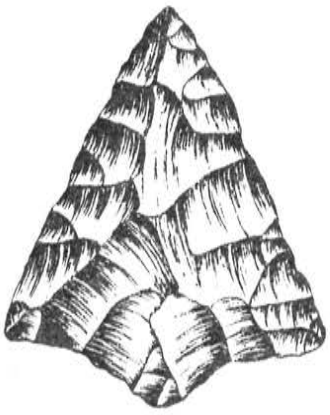
Similar points have been found in many parts of the country. Some were used as knives and dart points while others appear to be preforms such as might be used to make broad Gary and Almagre points in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas. Caches of similarly shaped preforms have been found in Illinois that when completed, would become Dickson Broadbladed points and knives of the Black Sand and Hopewell groups.

Source of Plate Illustrations

All points illustrated are in the Stanley G. Copeland collection, Worthington, Ohio, and were found in Granville County, North Carolina.

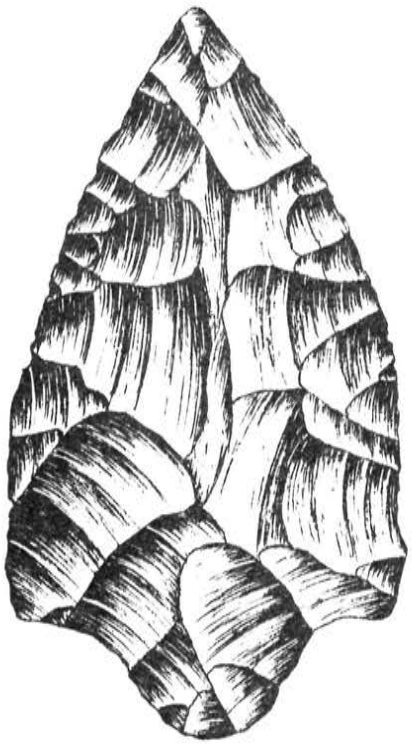
MORROW MOUNTIAN

A

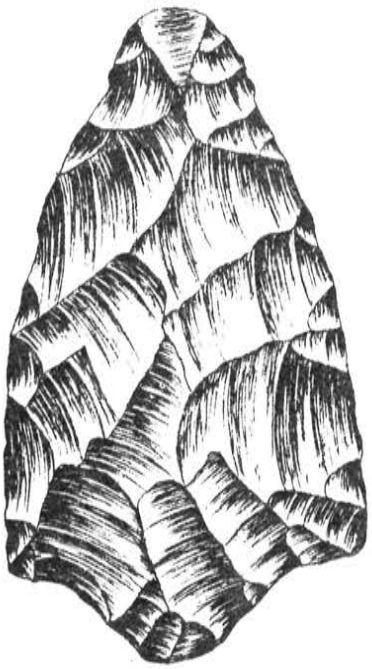


B

C



D



E

F

Plate 32

NORTH POINTS

The North point was named by Gregory Perino (1969:185) for examples found at the North site, Clinton County, Illinois

Description

North points are medium to large, wide, thin, unnotched oval or triangular blades having convex sides and bases. When notched, they become the Snyders point type. They may have large rounded basal corners to only slightly rounded corners. All are uniformly convex on the sides and the base. Flaking is by percussion and is wide, shallow and random, the edges usually being carefully retouched. Length ranges from two to five inches; a few have been found exceeding this length.

There are two varieties: the ovoid which is more commonly found (Figures A, B, and D), and the triangular (Figure C).

Distribution

North points are found wherever Snyders points occur, notably, in Illinois, Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Missouri, northeast Oklahoma, eastern Kansas, and eastern Iowa.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

They are found on early Middle Woodland (Havana) sites in Illinois, and later Middle Woodland sites associated with the Hopewell ceremonial and mortuary complex. Their age ranges from 250 B.C. to A.D. 350.

Remarks

North points are found in groups or caches, either with burials, in house floors, or hidden near villages. Single points are found in midden deposits and near habitation sites. They occur as thin, finished blades in village areas and sometimes with burials. Some found with burials have some evidence of use. Most of those found in refuse deposits have much more evidence of use on the edges, indicating that they were often used as cutting tools.

A thick, crudely made variety is considered to be preforms and are found, most often, in caches along water courses, or as burial offerings in log tombs. They have been found in groups of two to more than 10,000 (Scheidegger, 68:145).

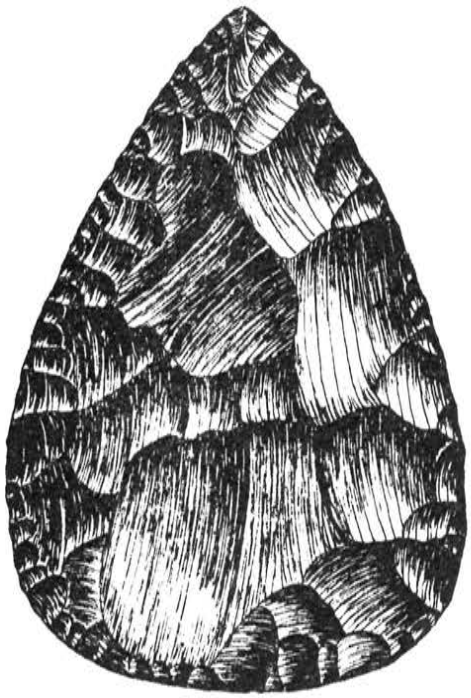
Source of Plate Illustrations

All drawings were made from original specimens found in Illinois and Missouri in "cache" contexts.

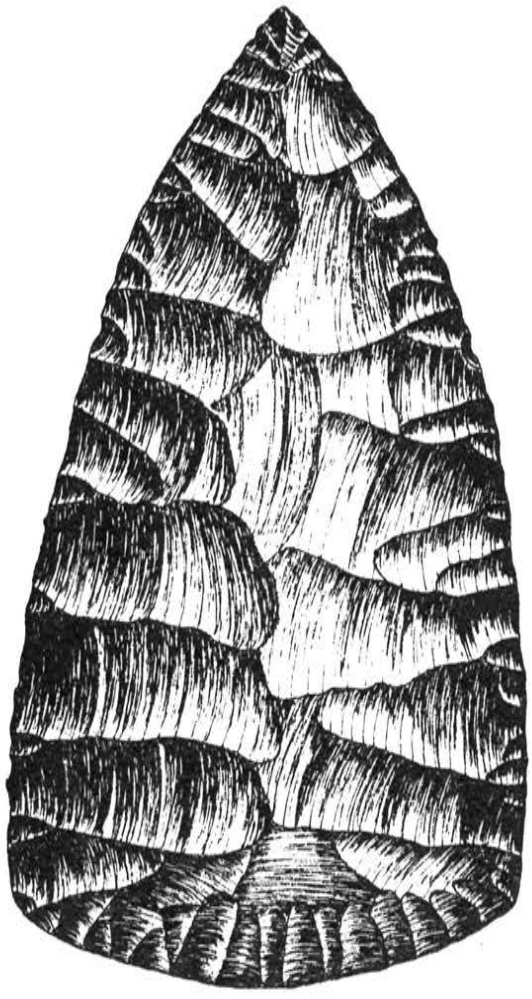
Points A and B are from a burial cache of 53 points found in a log-covered subfloor tomb located under North Mound 2, Clinton County, Illinois, and are in the Gregory Perino collection, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Point C was found in a cache of six points discovered by a farmer digging a post hole in Lincoln County, Missouri, and are in the Gilcrease Institute collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Point D was found in a cache of seven points found by Harvey Suhling, Kampsville, Illinois, in a house floor at the Snyders site, Calhoun County, Illinois. They are in the Suhling collection.

NORTH

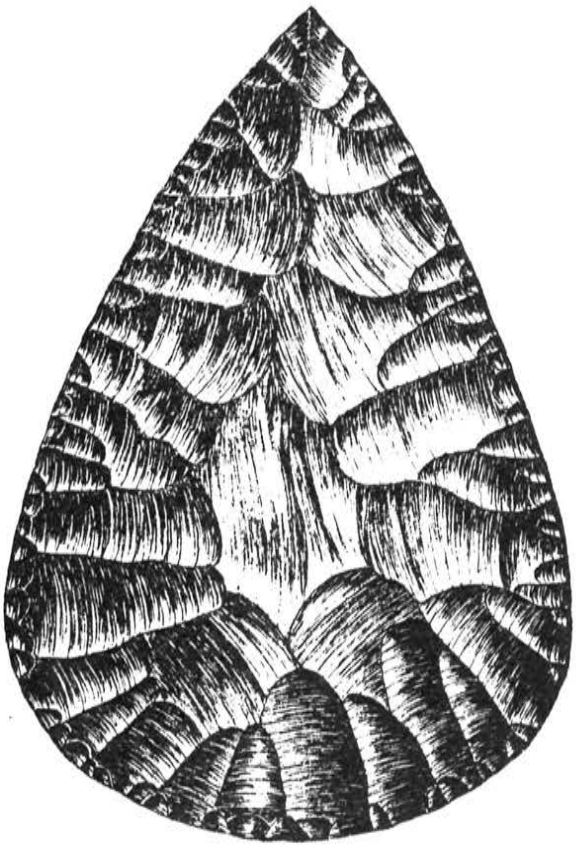
A



B



C



D

Plate 33

OXBOW POINTS

The Oxbow point was named by Nero and McCorquodale (1958:82) for examples found at the Oxbow Dam site near Oxbow, Saskatchewan, Canada.

Description

Oxbow points are small to medium size dart points having distinctive concave bases and side notches. Blade edges are convex, and flaking is random across both surfaces. Edges have some secondary retouch. Stems are short and expanded, having a medium-deep concavity in the basal edge; tangs are squared to rounded and flare outward. Notches are as deep to half as deep as they are wide. Basal thinning is evident on most points; slight grinding is found in the notches of a few specimens.

Distribution

The distributional pattern is not fully known. They are found in Canada with the center of distribution appearing to be in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta with a distribution southward into Montana, the Dakotas, and Wyoming.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Oxbow points were found in a Middle to Late Archaic context with an average C-14 date of 5200 $\pm$ 130 years B.P.

Remarks

Although the present range of the Oxbow point type is not known, similar points have been found in an area extending southward from Canada into Wyoming, Colorado and New Mexico.

The earlier San Patrice point looks much like it, the San Patrice (St. Johns variety) having about the same dimensions but is thinner; the notches are lower, and it has ground basal edges. Both have basal thinning, but it is more extensive on San Patrice points.

Figures A and H may be considered typical examples.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Points A and C are in the Harold F. Herron collection, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. Point A was found near Carseland, Alberta, and point C was found near Carmangay, Alberta. Points B, D, and F are in the Glenbow Museum collections, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. They were found near Estevan, Saskatchewan. Points E, G, H, and L are in the James Barnett collection, Calgary, Alberta, Canada. They were found near Stathmore, Alberta.

OXBOW

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

Plate 34

PAROWAN POINTS

Parowan basal-notched points were reported by Jack Marwitt, (1969 MS., University of Utah) for examples found in the Parowan Valley of southwestern Utah.

Description

One hundred and sixty-five points were found by Marwitt, and there are many in private collections. The points are basal-notched with barbs aligned with the base, while the notches are parallel or slightly diagonal towards the center of the blade. They appear to be pressure flaked with the predominant materials being chert, agate, and obsidian. Average length is 48 mm., the average width is 25 mm.

Distribution

A study of collections indicate that they are evenly distributed in the Fremont culture area of southwestern Utah, with the main concentration being in Iron County.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Parowan points appear to be associated with the Southern Phase of the Fremont Culture whose elements have a distinct southwestern cast and probably date to the A.D. 750-1200 range.

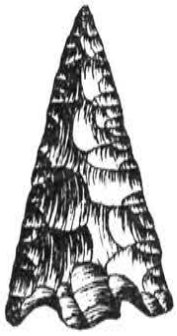
Remarks

This is a distinct point type that appears highly localized in distribution yet may be represented by similar basal notched triangular points further north and south. Figure B is a typical example.

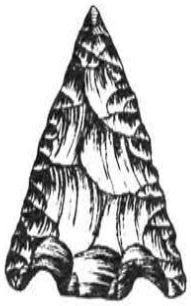
Source of Plate Illustrations

The drawings were made from a photograph of original specimens furnished by the Department of Anthropology, University of Utah, Salt Lake City. All points shown were found in Iron County, Utah.

PAROWAN



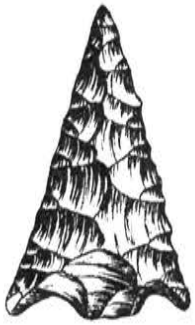
A



B

C

D



E

F

G

H

I

Plate 35

The Pelican Lake point has been named by Wettlaufer for the Pelican Lake Culture at the Mortlach site in Besant Valley of Central Saskatchewan (1956:106). The description is from a thesis written by Brian O. K. Reeves (1970).

Description

This is a medium size dart point with diagonal notches. Lateral body edges may be convex, straight, or rarely, concave. Tips are usually sharp. Very rarely the body may be skewed around the longitudinal axis resulting in an alternate bevel effect and a diamond cross-section. Cross-sections are biconvex to plano-convex.

Shoulders are barbed, acute, or right angled (rare). Barbs are generally sharp and vary considerably in length. Blunted barbs are extremely rare.

It is corner or diagonally notched; bases are narrower than the body. Occasionally they may equal the shoulder width. Notch depths and widths are variable. Distal-medial and proximal-medial junctures are rounded obtuse or concave. The medial segment is concave; rarely it may be straight. Notches may be ground. Alternate notching has been observed.

Bases vary from convex to straight or, rarely, concave. Basal thinning and grinding may be present. The hafting segment of the point may be set asymetric to the body.

Primary flaking is usually present over both surfaces. Unifacially flaked points are very rare. The quality of the flaking is variable.

Distribution

The characteristic type of the Pelican Lake Phase, Pelican Lake Corner Notched, are also present in Besant, Avonlea, Valley, Loseke, Keith, Parker, and Willowbrook, all Canadian sites. The extent of penetration of the type into the United States is not known but should be expected in Montana, the Dakotas, and Wyoming.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

A C-14 date obtained at the Long Creek site for the Pelican Lake Culture was 293 $\pm$ 100 B.C. and equates to the Early Woodland period in the northeastern United States. Similar unnamed points are found in eastern Oklahoma and Kansas.

Remarks

Many Pelican Lake Points are made of Knife River flint and are usually well chipped probably because the materials lends itself to good knapping. Some forms have convex bases, and others have straight to slightly concave bases, a variation in basal configuration noted for several other varieties of corner notched point types in the United States which each need only be referred to as a variety.

In his "Record in Stone", projectile points common to Alberta, J. T. Humphreys (1967) chose a point similar to Figure F as a typical example of the type.

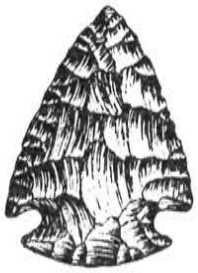
Source of Plate Illustrations

All drawings were made from examples furnished by H. F. Herron, Calgary, Alberta, Canada, and Dr. Barrie Reeves of the Department of Archaeology, University of Calgary. Points owned by Mr. Herron, and their proveniance are as follows: point A (C-6) Carmangay, Alberta, 150 miles southeast of Calgary; point D (SK-73), Laura, Saskatchewan; point E (C-36) Carmangay, Alberta; point I (SK-26), Laura, Saskatchewan, about 60 miles southwest of Saskatoon.

The following are owned by the University of Calgary: point B (56-1-628) southeast Saskatchewan; point C (56-1-723) southeast Saskatchewan; point F (61-4-403) southeast Saskatchewan; point G (61-4-313) southeast of Regina, Saskatchewan; point H (61-4-389), southeast of Regina, Saskatchewan.

PELICAN LAKE

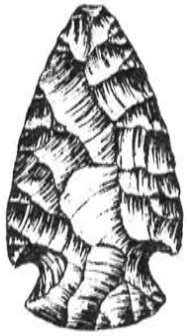
A



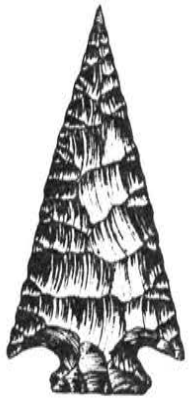
B

C

D



E



F

G

H

I

Plate 36

The Pryor point has been named by Wilfred M. Husted (1969:51) for a type found at Bottleneck Cave (48BH206) located on the Bighorn River (now Yellowtail Reservoir) in Bighorn County, Wyoming.

Description

These are medium to large stemmed projectile points with alternately beveled edges. Lateral edges vary from parallel to convex and are alternately beveled with the bevel on the right. Beveling extends at least from the tip to the shoulder, and on some specimens extends the full length of the stem. Serration of lateral edges ranges from fine and even through rough and irregular to nearly nonexistent. Serrations were made on the beveled edges; the amount of beveling and the quality of material used determined the fineness of the serrations.

Stems vary in length from one-fifth to one-third the total length of the points. Edges range from concave through parallel to contracting, and bases are shallowly concave. The lateral basal edges are ground smooth. Shoulders range from straight and prominent through sloping to nearly lacking. In the latter instance, shoulders are represented by a slight angle between the stem and the blade portion.

Chipping varies from crude parallel oblique to random, and the quality of the flaking is fair to good. Edges are retouched only on the beveled edge. Basal edges are thinned but wedge-like in appearance. Specimens with slight to moderate beveling are lenticular in cross-section. Those with pronounced beveling are rhomboidal. Material: chert (7), quartzite (6). Lengths: 72 to 52 mm. Widths: 20 to 17 mm. Thickness: 8 to 6 mm.

Distribution

The area of distribution of Pryor points appears to be fairly restricted. Known locations of occurrence include the Sorenson site (24CB202) and Bottleneck Cave (48BH206) in Bighorn Canyon and sites in the Bighorn Mountains. The type is reported to be numerous in the southern portion of the Bighorn Mountains. Those used in this study are from the Sorenson site and Bottleneck Cave.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Pryor Stemmed points were found in Occupation III of Bottleneck Cave with radiocarbon datesoof 6210 $\pm$ 180 B.C. and 6090 $\pm$ 200 B.C.

They are thought to represent one of a series of relatively short-lived point styles derived ultimately from earlier Cody complex types. Little solid evidence is on hand at this time to further define the cultural affiliation.

Remarks

Some Pryor stemmed points closely resemble the larger examples of stemmed, indented-base points which occur in great numbers in the same area but 2000 to 3000 radiocarbon years later. Individual specimens would be identical were it not for the beveling of alternate edges on the Pryor points. A relationship between the two forms is suspected, but the considerable time differential suggests otherwise.

Source of Plate Illustrations

The Pryor points shown were sketched from a Xerox of the points drawn for use in Husted's "Bighorn Canyon Archaeology", report (1969).

PRYOR

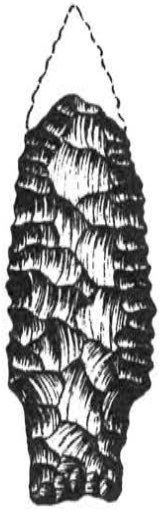
A

B

C

D

E



F

Plate 37

RADDATZ POINTS

The Raddatz point has been named by Warren L. Wittry (1959:33) for examples found at the Raddatz Rockshelter, Sk5, Sauk County, Wisconsin.

Description

The outline of Raddatz points is lanceolate with a tendency for the sides to be parallel, slightly covex, or slightly tapering, converging rather abruptly to the tip. The form was achieved by percussion flaking with pressure flaking being used primarily to even the edges of the blade. Notches are set close to the base, perpendicular to the long axis, and tend to be U-shaped, although a few are more rounded or more squared. They are usually about as deep as they are wide, about 4-5 mm. Of the 31 specimens from this site, the exact form of the base of 3 is unknown, 23 have straight bases, 2 have slightly concave bases, and 3 have slightly convex bases. Twenty-three or 74% have grinding on the base. Length of 11 specimens ranges from 38-64 mm., average 49.4 mm.; but this figure should be taken as a minimum rather than typical because of resharpening. Width ranges from 16-34 mm., averages 25.9 mm. Stem length (base to shoulder) ranges from 8-17 mm., averages 9-11 mm., but on 19 specimens this dimension falls in the more limited range of 17-21 mm. Thickness ranges from 7-11 mm., averages 8.6 mm.

Distribution

No distribution pattern has been devised for the type, but it is expected to extend into neighboring states, particularly in Illinois.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Raddatz points date no later than 3000 B.C. and are thought to have a relationship to the Archaic Old Copper Culture.

Remarks

The Raddatz point type is one of a long list of sidenotched Archaic projectile point forms found in the midwest area and is crudely made when compared to sidenotched points found in Illinois. Other sidenotched points of the period are: Hemphill (Scully, 1951), Osceola (Ritzenthaler, 1946), Graham Cave (Scully, 1951), Matanzas (Munson and Harn, 1966), and Godar (Perino, 1963). Osceola and Raddatz points may be related, the Osceola being a larger form. In Illinois, the Hemphill type is also large but is much better chipped than the Osceola. The Godar point has the same shape as the Raddatz point, but it has a much smaller flaking pattern and thus is better finished. It usually does not have ground basal edges except in its earliest period in Illinois.

During recent Gilcrease Institute excavations in Illinois, Godar and Hemphill-like points were found with burials in the same Archaic cemetery.

Points E and H are considered to be typical examples.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Illustrations were drawn from samples of the original find made at the Raddatz Rockshelter, loaned for sketching by Jay Brandon, Associate Curator of Anthropology of the State Historical Society Museum, Madison, Wisconsin. The catalog Numbers are:

A - Sk5-D12-7-1	D - Sk5-D12-5-1	G - Sk5-D10-6-1
B - Sk5-512-7-1	E - Sk5-E12-5-1	H - Sk5-E11-6-1
C - Sk5-510-10-1	F - Sk5-D9-10-1	I - Sk5-Fea.7-1

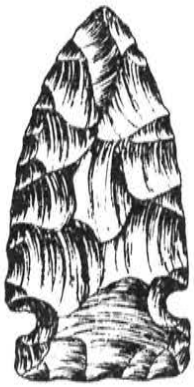
RADDATZ

A

B

C

D



E

F

G

H

I

Plate 38

The Randolph point has been named and described by Coe (1964:49), for a type found in the Carolina Piedmont.

Description

This is an arrow point characterized by narrow width and rectangular to contracting stems. They are slender points being about twice as wide as they are thick to a few that are as thick as they are wide. The chipping was exceedingly rough and crude, and most of the flakes were irregular and poorly controlled. In some instances this produced a saw-toothed edge. An interesting characteristic about these points, however, is that they have been made from old flakes or broken points of an earlier period.

Distribution

Distribution of the type is not known. At present most such points have been found in North Carolina and eastern Tennessee. Marginal distribution should occur in contiguous states.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Coe's interpretation of the point's age and cultural affiliation follows: "The aboriginal cultures of the Piedmont disintegrated rapidly after A.D. 1700, and within a decade, as the gun replaced the bow and arrow, the craft of stone working declined. Between 1725 and 1800, however, there were still large numbers of Indians in the Piedmont living in small destitute bands. As a result of their inability to continue to supply themselves with adequate guns and ammunition, they found it necessary to return to the bow and arrow for hunting and exhibition. While some of these people probably continued to manufacture traditional triangular points, at least one group achieved a different result, and this point type has been called "Randolph Stemmed".

Remarks

Points illustrated were selected from many showing the better examples of the type.

Cambron and Hulse illustrate the Bradley Spike point (1964:15) in their point guide which has nearly the same description but which they give the provenience as being Early Woodland dating a few centuries B.C. to a few centuries A.D.

Points B and H may be considered representative of the type.

Source of Plate Illustrations

All points illustrated are in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute collections and were found in Granville County, North Carolina.

RANDOLPH

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

Plate 39

RAT-TAIL POINTS

Rat-Tail point is a widely used term for a type of projectile point made of native copper in the Michigan area.

Description

Rat-Tail points, as the name implies, have a long tapering awl-like stem and an ovoid to triangular-shaped blade, the blade generally being flatly lenticular in cross section. It was probably used for both a dart point and a knife. It was made of native copper obtained in the Isle Royale area of Michigan, and through a process of hammering and annealing, the point was completed. Stems ranged from one-fourth the blade length to equaling or exceeding it.

Distribution

Rat-Tail points have been found on the surface in Iowa, Illinois, Minnesota, Wisconsin, Michigan, Indiana, Ohio, and adjoining areas in Canada.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

This point was made during the Archaic Old Copper Culture period dating from 5000 to 2000 B.C.

Remarks

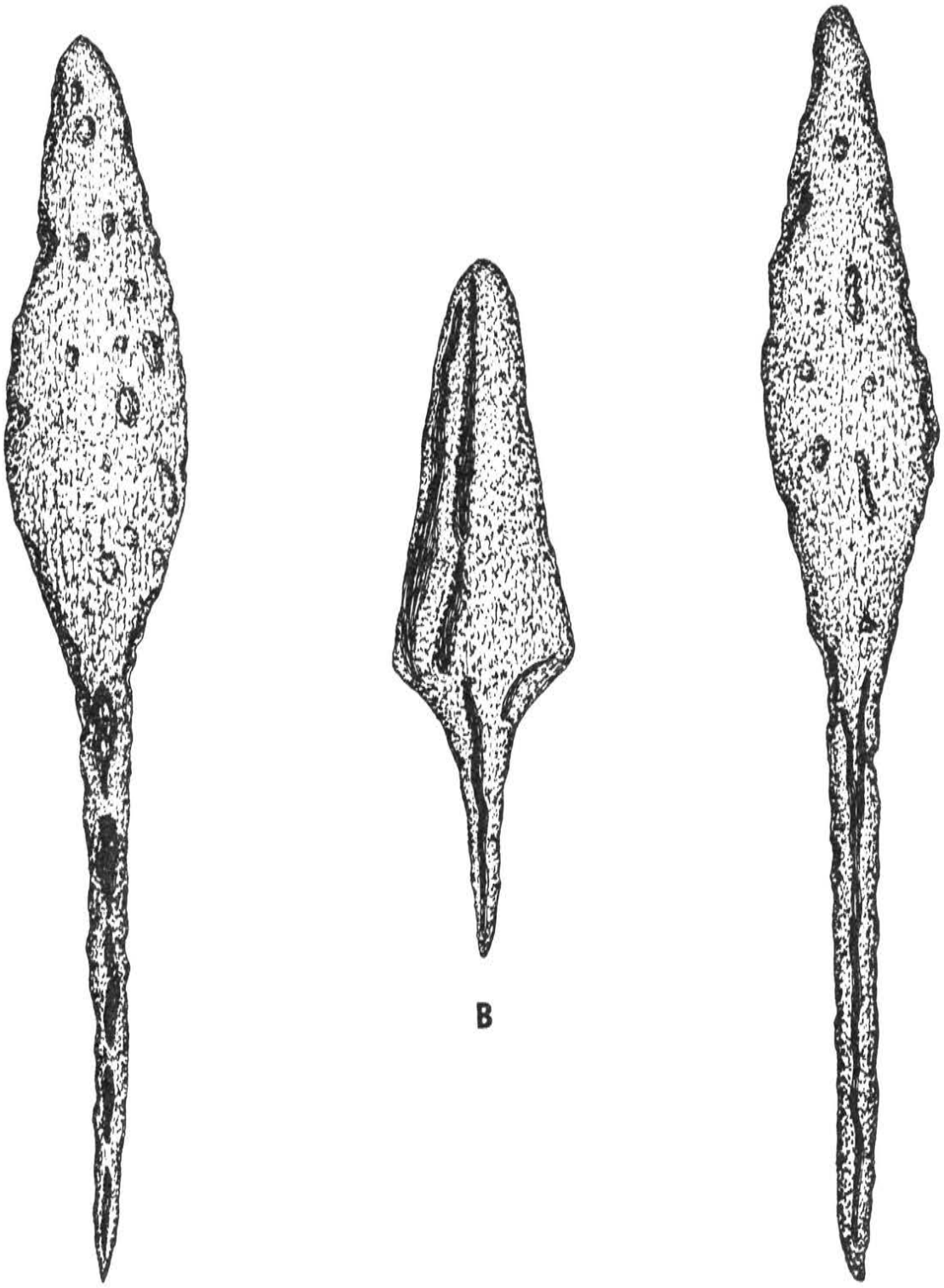
Copper, a malleable metal, gave the Indian a new media to work with; one he could model into shape, allowing him to develope new methods of mounting points and other tools. He developed, on some points, a long tapering tang that could be driven into a wooden handle or shaft, and he developed a socketed stem that could be fastened over the end of a handle or shaft.

Source of Plate Illustrations

All points are in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Point A was found in Newago County, Michigan; point B was found in Wisconsin; point C was found in Menitowie County, Wisconsin.

RAT-TAIL

(COPPER)



A

B

C

Plate 40

ROBBINS POINTS

The Robbins point has been named and described by Don Dragoo (1963) for examples found in excavations at the Robbins Mounds site, Boone County, Kentucky (Webb and Elliott 1942).

Description

This is a medium to large dart point having broad blades, well-defined shoulders, and straight stems. Twelve examples studied ranged from 5.70 to 10.00 cm. with an average of 7.80 cm. Width ranges from 2.90 to 5.50 cm. with an average of 3.68 cm. They are lenticular in cross-section with thickness ranging from 0.65 to 1.00 cm. and an average of 0.78 cm.

The blades are thin and finely chipped; blade edges are convex. Chipping is by percussion and random with fine edge retouching. Shoulders are broad, squared to barbed. Stems are straight and broad with a straight to slightly convex basal edge. Tangs are rounded. Most basal edges are smoothed.

Distribution

Robbins points are found in southern Ohio and Indiana, Kentucky, West Virginia, and southwestern Pennsylvania.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Robbins points were made by late Adena peoples. Age of the Adena Culture was from about 1000 B.C. to A.D. 200, the Robbins point being made in the A.D. period.

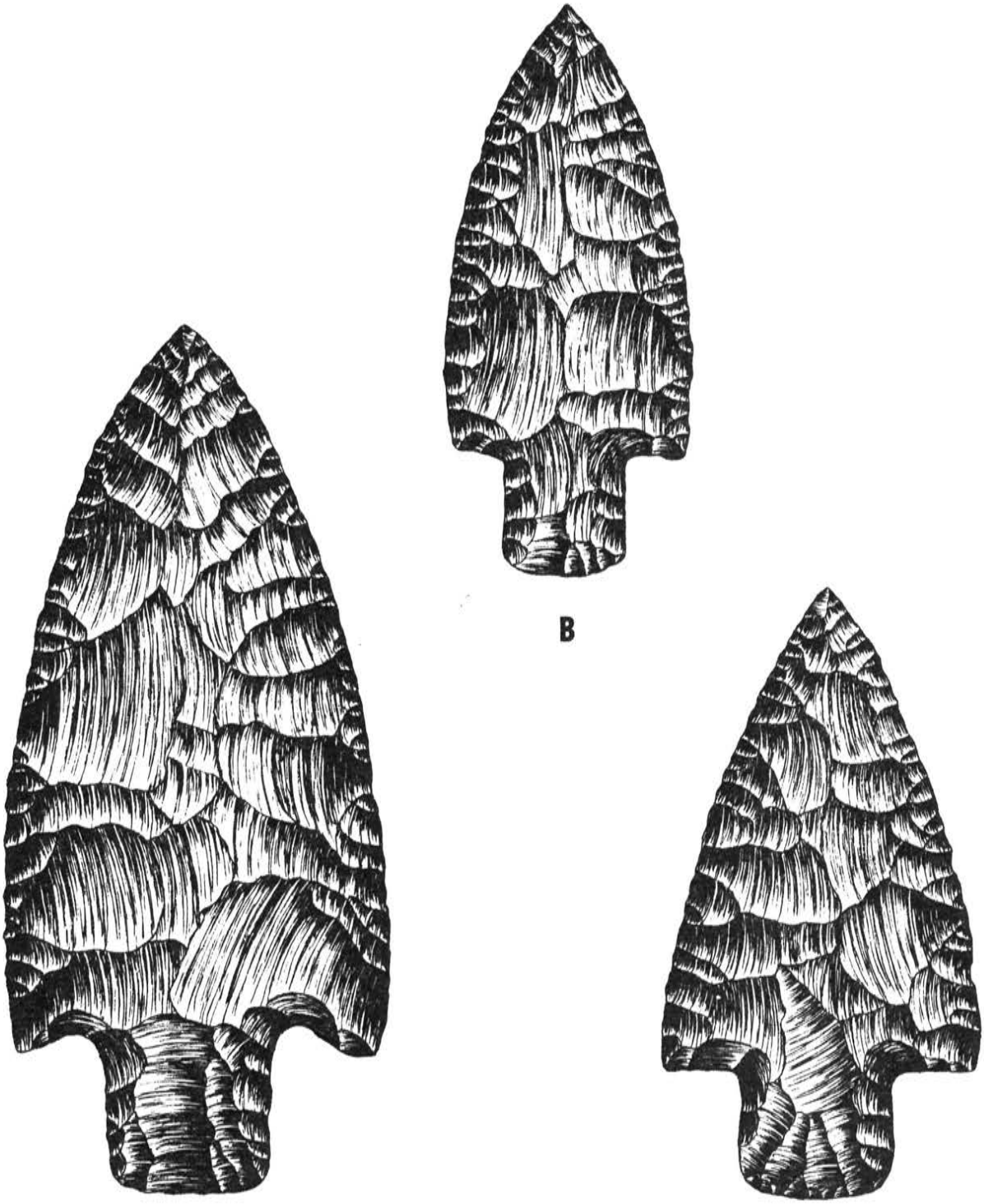
Remarks

The flat-base, stemmed, wide blades identified as the "Robbins" type were confined to the top zone at the Cresap Mound and are a distinct departure from the Adena type of the lower zones. In the lower and middle zones of the Cresap Mound the ovate-base, stemmed "Adena" point was the dominant projectile point and blade type.

Source of Plate Illustrations

All points are in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art collections. Point A was found in Miami County, Ohio; point B was found in an unspecified county in Ohio; point C was found in Coshocton County, Ohio.

ROBBINS



A

B

C

Plate 41

ROCKWALL POINTS

The Rockwall point has been named by J. B. Sollberger (1970:3) for examples found in Rockwall County, Texas.

Description

The Rockwall point is a small, thin, wide arrow point with narrow to medium-wide corner notches. The blade has straight, concave, or recurved edges, many of which are serrated in the later period. Shoulders are strongly barbed, some barbs being sharp, others being squared or rounded. Stems are small and expanded with straight to slightly convex base. Notches are U to V-shaped and directed inward at about 30 degrees from each corner, favoring an angle more from the basal edge than from the side edge of the preform.

Unlike many later points, only about two percent of the Rockwall points are uniface in the Wylie Focus. Flakes were removed at random. Serrations on the blade are sometimes quite coarse, with a few examples having a needle-like tip.

Distribution

They have been found in central and east Texas, Arkansas, northwestern Louisiana, and eastern Oklahoma.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Rockwall point is associated with and constitutes over 50 percent of the arrow points of the Wylie Focus of the Central Texas Aspect. It is found earlier on Late Woodland or Coles Creek sites dating about A.D. 600 to 1000 in Arkansas, northwestern Louisiana, and Oklahoma. In the Wylie Focus it may have lasted until A.D. 1400.

Remarks

The Rockwall point, in the past, has been classified with Scallorn in Texas and with Agee in Oklahoma. It is of the same age as the Scallorn point but earlier and later than the Agee having been made over a long time period. It probably was the prototype for Agee.

There is a list of point types related to, or derived from the Rockwall-Scallorn form such as Catahoula, Friley, Homan, and Agee. From Agee, the development was into the Hayes, Alba, and Howard points.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Points A, B, C, and D are in the J. B. Sollberger collection, Dallas, Texas, and were found in Rockwall County, Texas. All other points are in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and were found in southwestern Arkansas.

ROCKWALL

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

J

K

L

M

N

O

P

Plate 42

ROSS COUNTY POINTS

The Ross County point has been named by Arthur George Smith and described by Prufer and Baby (1969:15) from types found in Ross County, Ohio.

Description

Ross County points are fluted points of the Clovis class having a distinctive shape, type of flaking, and are invariably quite large. They have flat faces, the center of each face being formed by from two to five large, flat flake scars removed from the lateral edges. All specimens examined have slightly to very slightly constricted bases, resulting in concavo-convex or sinuous sides. In cross-section this type is flat-hexagonal. Fluting, apparently made by the Enterline technique or a variant thereof, is multiple, and rarely covers more than one-third of the specimen's length. Fluting was carried out after the basic surface treatment had been accomplished. Basal and lateral grinding are usually present.

It is a sturdy point, not easily broken, having lateral basal edges formed so that they afford firm lashing when hafted.

Distribution

The Ross County point is found in nearly all of the eastern United States from east Texas, Arkansas, Missouri, and Iowa to the Atlantic coast. It is a common fluted point type in Florida and the southeast. The extent of its northern and western distribution is not known.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The age of Ross County points is unknown but it is expected to be in the 12,000 to 14,000 B.P. range along with the parallel-sided Clovis type.

Remarks

There are some that believe this may be an early fluted point variety on the basis of the manufacturing technique used; however, this premise has not been tested.

It is unfortunate that Prufer and Baby chose to make "official" the designation "Ross County" for this point type, as Ross County, Ohio, is only one small place where the type is found; consequently, it is an awkward term when used outside of Ohio.

Point E is considered an excellent example.

Source of Plate Illustrations

All points are in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma. County designations are as follows:

A - Hardin County, Ohio
B - Hull, Pike County, Illinois
C - Clay County, Arkansas
D - Bond County, Illinois
E - Kimswick, St. Louis County, Missouri
F - Bourbeuse River, Franklin County, Mo.

ROSS COUNTY
(FLUTED)

A

B

C

D

E

F

Plate 43

The Rowan point was named by Peter P. Cooper II (1970:113) for examples found in Rowan County, North Carolina.

Description

The Rowan point is a small to medium size dart point with wide side notches and straight to concave base. Notches are large and, with the base, ground-beveled on both faces. In some examples, the notches are extremely elongated and shallow with slight shoulders and prominent tangs.

The blade edges are straight or convex and sometimes serrated. Distal tip is acute or pointed. Nearly all examples have a flaked bevel on at least one blade edge. Some are flattened with a flaked bevel on three or four edges. In addition to ground notches and base, tangs are always thoroughly ground and rounded or somewhat pointed. Most tangs and tips are quite thin. Many examples are lightly ground over the entire hafting area on one or both faces.

Rowan points are made by random percussion flaking with secondary retouch. Beveled blade edges are steep or shallow and are often made by fairly good parallel-oblique flaking over random flaking. Bases are thinned by removal of several vertical parallel or random flakes followed by grinding which obliterates some or all signs of flaking. Notches are formed by removal of several percussion flakes followed by grinding that leaves few flake scars.

Points range from 38-55 mm. long, 20-30 mm. wide at shoulders, 23-33 mm. wide at basal tangs, 13-25 mm. wide at notches, and 4-7.5 mm. at junction of stem and blade. Distal tips are thin (2-3 mm.), as are tips of the tangs. Notches range from 9-15 mm. long and 2.5-8 mm. deep.

Distribution

Rowan points have been found in North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia, Georgia, and Florida. According to site reports, similar points have been found in other southeastern states and in the Ohio River Valley.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Rowan points have not been dated, but they have been found in one poorly stratified site associated with Kirk Corner-Notched, Lost Lake, Big Sandy I, and Palmer points. In another poorly stratified and thin site they were associated with Palmer, Quad, and Hardaway Side-Notched types.

On the basis of morphology, technology, and provenience, Rowan points are assigned to the Early Archaic with an estimated date of 8500-9500 B.P., and may continue into the Middle Archaic.

Remarks

It is believed Rowan points are technologically related to the transition stage of Dalton-Meserve, Quad, and Hardaway forms into Early Archaic corner-notched and side-notched forms. Like any transition form, they possess features of antecedents and descendents.

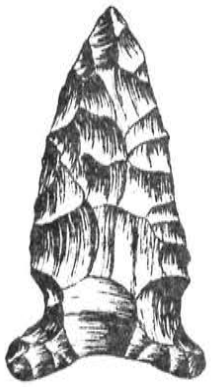
Coe's Halifax point (1964:123) seems to be related, but later, having been made in the Middle Archaic period.

Source of Plate Illustrations

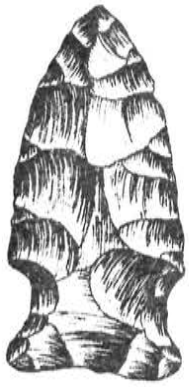
Points A, D, and F were found at the Knox site, Rowan County, North Carolina, excavated by Peter P. Cooper II for Catawba College, Salisbury, North Carolina.

Points B, C, E, F, G, and H were found in Granville County, North Carolina, and are in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma.

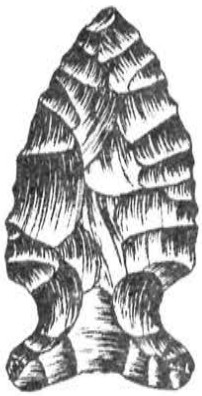
ROWAN



A



B



C

D

E

F

G

H

I

Plate 44

SCHUGTOWN POINTS

The Schugtown point was named by Dan F. Morse (1969) for a type found at the Schugtown site (3GE2) in northeastern Arkansas.

Description

The Schugtown point is a small, thick, triangular point with wide side notches. They are often slightly serrated and have a flat or very slightly concave base. One observed base has been centrally notched, but this form is very rare. The edges are straight to slightly convex; the stem is often narrower than the shoulders.

Only a few points were accessible for measurement when the type was first reported. Length is as short as 2 cm. (from resharpening) but usually ranges from 3 to 3.5 cm. Maximum width at the base ranges from 13 to 15 mm. and sometimes upward to 18 mm. Maximum thickness is at or near the shoulders and notches and is 7 to 8 mm. Notch width ranges from 5 to 7 mm.

These points were made on thick flakes and thinned at the tip end. The reverse surface of the blank flake is convex in cross section on the finished point. Each surface has a high ridge, but the obverse surface is more distinct. Parallel-sided flake scars about 1 to 3.5 mm. wide meet near the center of the point, oriented slightly towards the base. In some cases they curve along the central ridge. A final modification is the fine serrations. On some points side notches are characterized by a single wide expanding scar on each surface; on others up to three parallel-sided scars are present. Occasionally there is a combination of the two techniques on the same point. The notches are further modified by scarring, probably to dull for hafting. Bases are thinned with the scars feathering out on the ridge at the notches.

Distribution

Schugtown points have been found in northeast Arkansas and on both sides of Crowley's Ridge. They occur in the southeast Missouri "bootheel" section, and they have been reported found at the Cahokia site in west-central Illinois brought there by trade.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Schugtown site is Middle Mississippi. The Schugtown point has been collected from sites also producing contemporaneous Sequoyah-Scallorn-like and Madison points. One point was found apparently associated with the later deposits at 3MS20, an early Mississippi site near Leachville. They have not been found or recognized at late Mississippi sites nor at many prominent Middle Mississippi sites in northeast Arkansas. They may be restricted in time to a period ranging from A.D. 1000 to 1200.

Remarks

The closest geographical analogy to Schugtown points are Cahokia points (Perino 1968:12). However, the physical difference from Cahokia points is striking, mainly because of the wide notches, point thickness, and convex edges on Schugtown points.

Source of Plate Illustrations

The Schugtown points illustrated are in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and were found in Cross County, Arkansas.

SCHUGTOWN

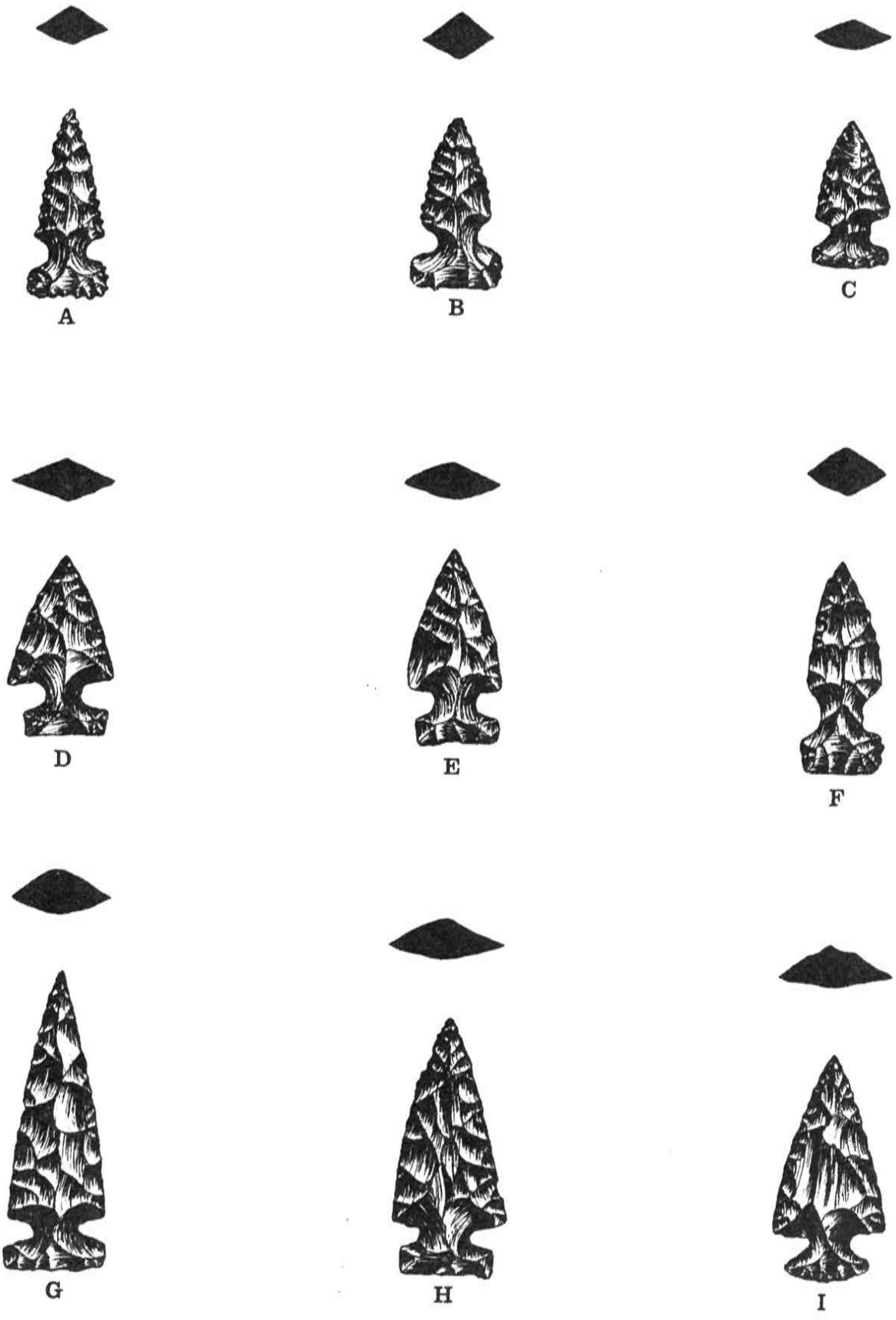


Plate 45

SHETLEY POINTS

The Shetley point was first considered a type by Robert E. Bell and Don G. Wyckoff from their 1962-63 excavations at the Shetley Rock Shelter in Mayes County, Oklahoma. The description is by Don Wyckoff.

Description

The Shetley point is a modified, unnotched, elliptical arrow point which has a straight or concave base. The type is distinguished also by its having its maximum width at or slightly below the midpoint of the longitudinal axis. The base is never the widest part of the point. Blade edges are convex and occasionally serrated. Bases often show bifacial thinning flakes. An attribute sometimes associated with the base is the occurrence of downward projecting ears. Most examples are bifacially flaked and have biconvex or asymmetrically biconvex longitudinal sections. Some specimens have one face which is not extensively flaked; these specimens may have plano-convex or concavo-convex longitudinal sections.

These points range from 2.0 to 4.0 cm. in length and from 1.0 to 1.8 cm. in maximum width.

Distribution

While occasionally found in the Southern Plains area, the Shetley point occurs most commonly in northeast Oklahoma and northwest Arkansas. From this region, its distribution is eastward to parts of the Mississippi-Ohio drainage and southeast as far as Alabama.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Shetley point is a late prehistoric and protohistoric point with a general time span of A.D. 1300 to perhaps the mid-1600's. It is a common, but minor type in the Neosho and Ft. Coffee foci of eastern Oklahoma and occurs periodically in the Washita and Optima foci of western Oklahoma. It has been found in Alabama in burials containing historic goods (Humbard and Humbard 1965). Probably can best be associated with sedentary cultures of a generally Mississippian or protohistoric horizon.

Source of Plate Illustrations

Points A and B are in the University of Oklahoma Stovall Museum collections. Point A (My-77/531) is from the Shetley Rock Shelter, Mayes County, Oklahoma. Point B (Lf-31/264) is from Leflore County, Oklahoma. Points C, F, and I are in the Alfred Reed collection now at the Gilcrease Institute, Tulsa, Oklahoma, and were found in Delaware County, Oklahoma. Points D, E, G, and H are in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art collections, and were found in southern Illinois.

SHETLEY

A

B

C

D

E

F

G

H

I

Plate 46

STILWELL POINTS

The Stilwell point has been named and described by Gregory Perino (1970: 121) for examples found at the Stilwell II site, Pike County, Illinois.

Description

This is a medium to large corner-notched point often having serrated blade edges and a concave base. Its average size may vary between the points illustrated.

The blade is long and narrow, most often having parallel sides that may show slight recurving due to the expansion at the barbs caused by the sharpening process. Both surfaces are covered with large random flake scars. Some resharpened specimens have small to medium-size serrations; others were found that are not serrated. They are lenticular in cross-section, the tips often being acute. Shoulders are well defined, most are expanded and barbed. The base is straight to concave, most often being concave, seldom convex. Some have been slightly ground or smoothed. Basal thinning was accomplished by the removal of three or four small flakes extending approximately the full length of the stem. The tangs on most stems are rounded.

Distribution

The type is not found in numbers anywhere, but they are represented in most central and western Illinois counties, some counties of northeastern Missouri, and some counties in Indiana.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

The Stilwell point has many similarities to the large variety of the Kirk Corner-Notched point as found at the St. Albans site, Kanawaha County, West Virginia, by Bettye Broyles (paper distributed at the Southeast Archaeological Conference in 1969). It also shares some features with the Rice Lobed point (Perino 1968:76). Both Kirk and Rice Lobed have an age range between 5000 to 7000 B.C. These three point types seem to be related and of the same general time period (Early Archaic).

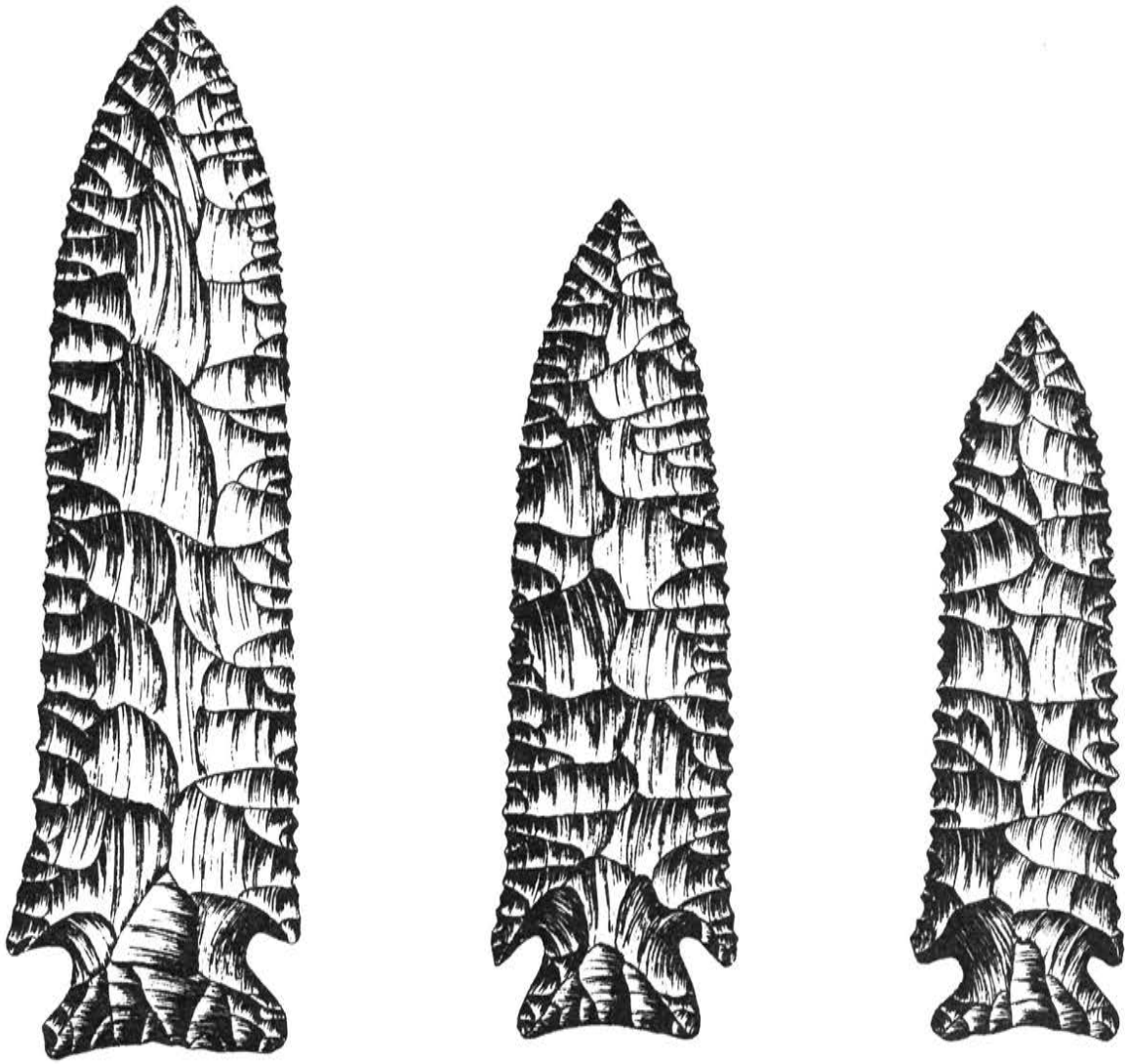
Remarks

Kirk-like points have been found on open sites in Illinois as also have other eastern Archaic points such as LeCroy (Bell 1960-64) and Palmer (Perino 1968:62), but in no instance are there concentrations of these types.

Source of Plate Illustrations

The points illustrated are in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art, collections. Point A was found in Pike County, Illinois; point B was found in Henry County, Illinois; and point C was found in St. Clair County, Illinois.

STILWELL



A B C

Plate 47

THEBES POINTS

The Thebes point has been named by Howard Winters in an unpublished manuscript and is first mentioned by him in a published report titled "An Archaeological Survey of the Wabash Valley in Illinois" (1963).

Description

Thebes points are medium to large size dart points or knives having pronounced diagonal notches. Blades are broadly triangular in form with straight to convex, and occasionally, recurved edges, some of which may be finely serrated. Cross-sections are usually flatly lenticular when new and rohmboid, with the bevel on the left side, especially when resharpened several times (see Figures B and C).

Broad thin flakes were removed from both faces to thin the preform, with careful pressure retouching used to even the edges. Stems are large but not as wide as the shoulders whose barbs are rounded. The basal tangs are usually rounded or lobed. Basal edges may be straight or slightly concave or convex. Stem edges are usually heavily ground. Notches are broad and parallel-sided, directed inward at a slight upward angle, and usually squared at termination.

Thebes points may vary in length from 5 to 16 cm., and in width from 4 to 8 cm., with a few exceeding this length and width. Some points have been modified for use as scrapers when reworked to a small size. Those reduced to a drill form have been discarded as being of no further use to the Indian.

Distribution

Thebes points were made during the early Archaic period. Winters (1963:16) gives a date range of 7500 to 5000 B.C. for it in southern Illinois, while Luchterhand (1970:12), basing his dates on the Graham Cave finds, suggests a date between 8000 and 6000 B.C., only a slight difference for the length of time involved.

Remarks

Winters originally named this the Cache Diagonal Notched point, one of several points in the Thebes cluster, but as he has not published the descriptions, and this was a most unusual and distinctive point type, general usage of the term Thebes point was adopted by many writers.

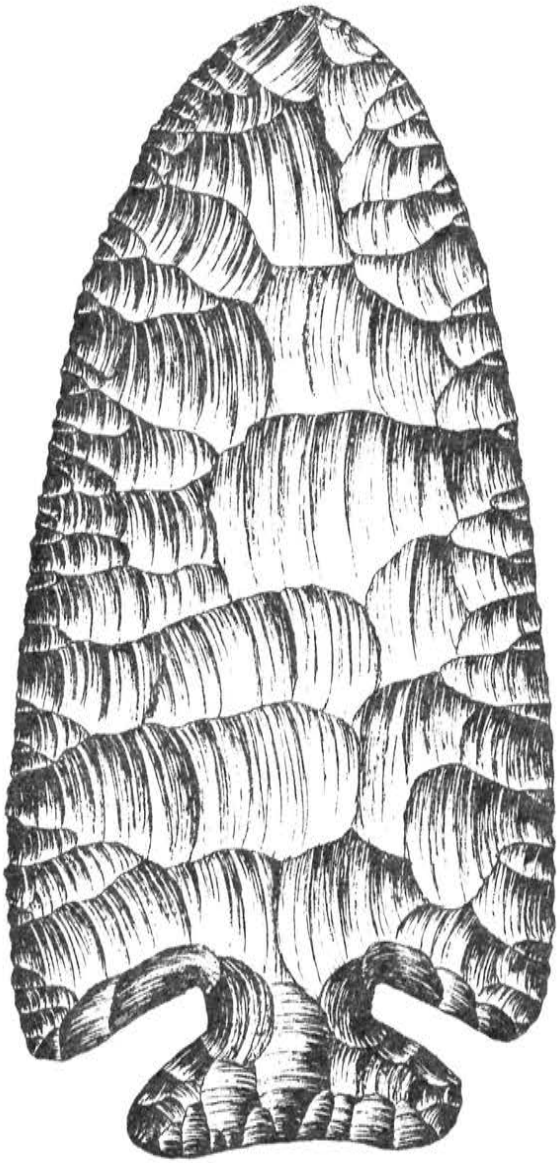
It is likely that this point was used more as a knife than a projectile point, as indicated by the manner in which it was resharpened. Reduction of very large points to small size by regular resharpening is indicated by the existence of short, broad points having large stems. Its weakest point was the neck, and many blades without stems have been found in the fields.

Two variants are known in Indiana and Ohio. One is similar to the Thebes, but the notches curve upward producing a slightly longer stem. The other is also similar except that the notches enter, more or less, horizontally from the sides and expand internally, leaving a spur in the center of the notch that looks like the figure 3 viewed from the left. Collectors call it the Key-Notch point for its resemblance to a key.

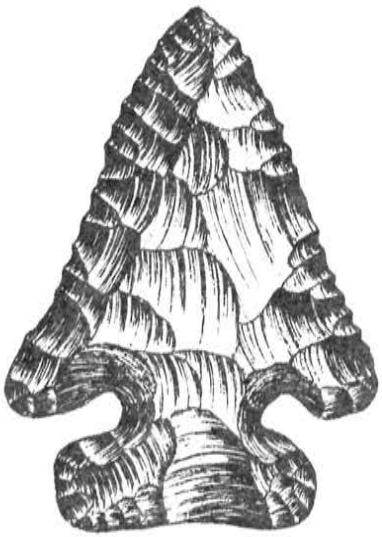
Source of Plate Illustrations

The points illustrated are in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Point A was found in Brown County, Illinois; point B was found in Jersey County, Illinois; and point C was found in Bond County, Illinois.

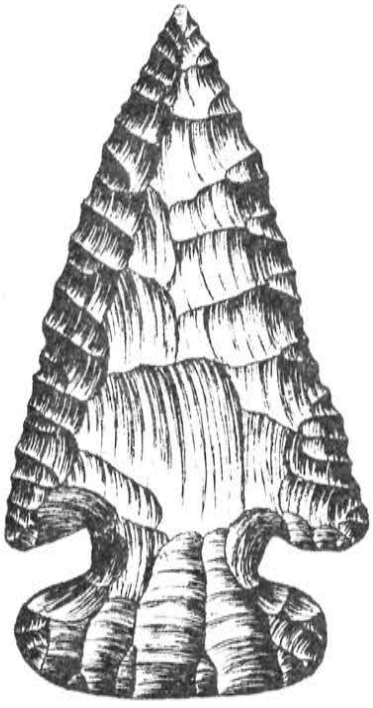
THEBES



A



B



C

Plate 48

WAUBESA POINTS

The Waubesa point has been named by David Baerreis and was described by Robert Ritzenthaler (1967:27).

Description

This is a long, narrow to medium-wide dart point having a contracting stem. The blade is triangular with convex edges. Chipping was by percussion with the removal of broad, flat flakes followed by careful retouch of the edges. Cross-sections are uniformly lenticular. Shoulders are the widest part but are weak and seldom barbed. Stems are contracting but wider than those on Gary points (Bell 1958:28). Stem edges may be smoothed occasionally but never ground. Length generally averages between 5 to 10 cm.

Distribution

Waubesa points are found in Ohio, Indiana, Michigan, Wisconsin, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Kansas, Nebraska, and eastern Colorado.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

Waubesa points were made by the early Woodland Black Sand Culture in Illinois and the Middle Woodland Hopewell Culture in the states listed above. They continued to be made by early Late Woodland people in Illinois, but the major period of their manufacture was during the Hopewell era. They have a date range of 500 B.C. to A.D. 500.

Remarks

Almost identical points were made by Adena people in Ohio and Kentucky named Adena points by Dragoo (1963:112), after separating two other forms from the original Adena description. A similar point was made by Late Archaic people in Illinois, Missouri, and Indiana but can be separated in that they have ground stem edges, and the shoulders contract with the stem, the widest part of the point being near the center of the total length.

Waubesa points have the largest distribution in the Hopewell period extending westward across Kansas to eastern Colorado, and eastward to Ohio, where it is difficult to separate from the local Adena point.

It is a companion and alternate form of Winters (1963:50) Dickson Broad-bladed point, which he believes was used often as a knife. Use of the Waubesa as a knife, on occasion, is also noted. Point E is typical of the type.

Source of Plate Illustrations

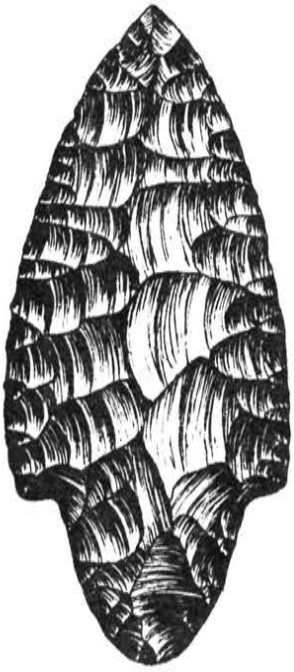
Points A, C, D, E, and F are in the Thomas Gilcrease Institute of American History and Art collections, Tulsa, Oklahoma. Points A, B, C, and E were found during Gilcrease excavations at the Snyders site, Calhoun County, Illinois. Point D was found in Lincoln County, Missouri, and point F was found in St. Louis County, Missouri. Point B is in the Charles Childers collection, Fort Morgan Colorado, and was found in Lincoln County, Colorado.

WAUBESA

A

B

C



D

E

F

Plate 49

LATE WOODLAND POINTS

Three Late Woodland point types have been described by Gregory Perino (1966) in a paper distributed at the 24th Plains Conference held in Lincoln, Nebraska.

Description

Three varieties of arrow points were made and used by Late Woodland people in west-central, Illinois and northeastern Missouri. A sidenotched variety is the earliest dated arrow point in the area and its development into other forms over three centuries is indicated. Each variety has been named.

Klunk Side-Notched Points - This is the earliest and was made on thin edge retouched flakes although a few like example A are almost fully flaked. They have convex sides, straight to convex bases, and large side notches. Some points tend toward being serrated. They were named for points found at the Klunk Mound site, Calhoun County, Illinois.

Koster Corner-Notched Points - These points seem to be a development out of the side-notched variety and are roughly a century later. At some sites the two are mixed. They are often made on thin edge retouched flakes. Later examples like points J and K, are fully flaked and these should be considered as having developed from types like points G, H, I, and L. They are triangular in form with convex edges. The shoulders are usually wide and barbed. The stems are short and expanded with straight or convex bases. Some tend to be slightly serrated along the blade edges. They were named for points found in fatal context with skeletons at the Koster site, Greene County, Illinois.

Schild Spike Points - These are the latest of the series of points under discussion and were often made on thin edge retouched flakes. They are narrow and long, sometimes having a fishtail stem, and with the elimination of the barbs, appear to be a modification of the sidenotched and corner notched varieties. Points J and K were probably contemporary with them.

Distribution

Distribution of the varieties is from St. Louis, Missouri, northward up the Mississippi River to and beyond Quincy, Illinois, eastward to central Illinois, and westward to Jefferson City, Missouri.

Age and Cultural Affiliation

They are Late Woodland points made from A.D. 600 to 900. The earliest date for Klunk points was A.D. 600; for Koster points, A.D. 650; and for Schild points, about A.D. 800.

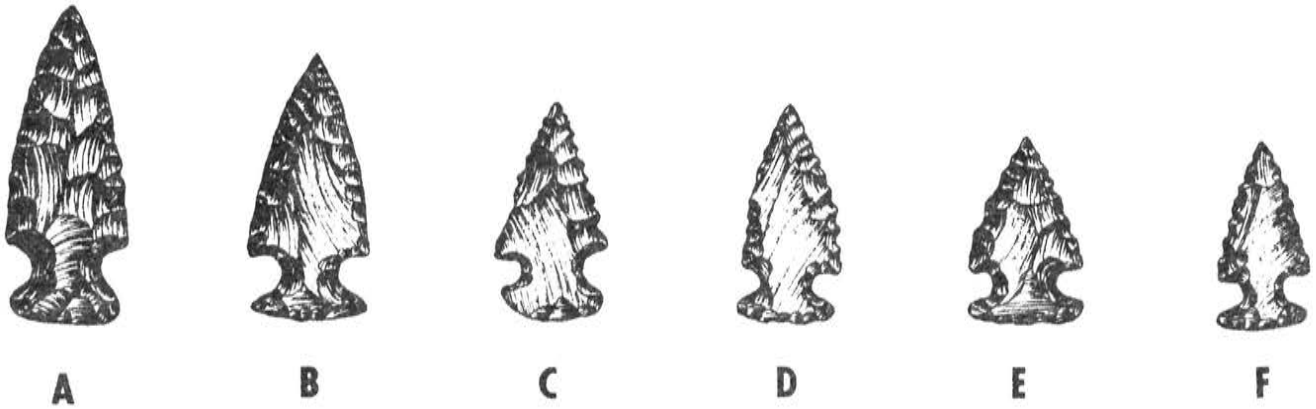
Remarks

Klunk Side-Notched points are the earliest dated arrow points for Illinois and northeastern Missouri. They seem to have been followed in rapid succession by corner-notched and spike-like points. It is expected that various contemporaneous Late Woodland groups were making each type by A.D. 800.

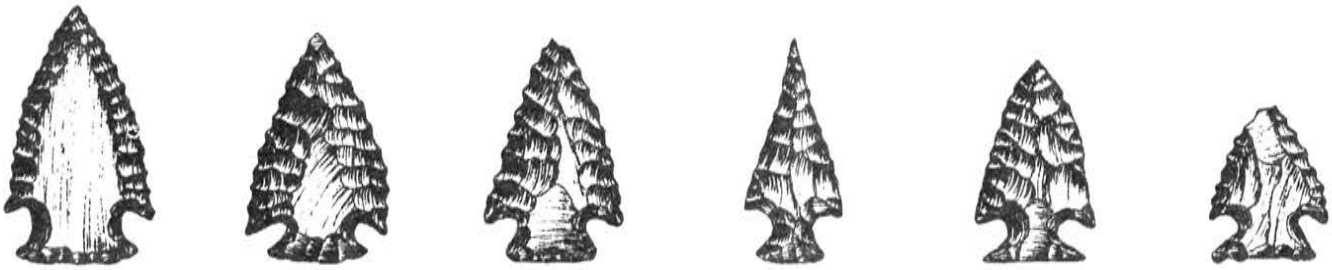
Source of Plate Illustrations

Most of the points were found during Gilcrease Institute excavations on Late Woodland sites from 1961 to 1970, many of which were in fatal context when found with burials. Points A, B, and D were associated with burials found in stone crypts at the Yokem site, Pike County, Illinois. Point C was found in a crematory with charred skeletons in Klunk Mound 8. Point E was found in an early refuse pit located under Adams Mound 4, Pike County, Illinois. Point F was found on the surface near Klunk Mound 8. Points G and L were among six found in the remains of Burial 13, Koster Mound 1. Point I was found in Burial 15, Schild Mound 2. Point J was found in Burial A, Adams Mound 1. Point K was found in an intrusive burial in Klunk Mound 8. Point M was found in an intrusive burial in Klunk Mound 5. Point N was found on the surface near Gay Mound 2, Pike County, Illinois. Point O was found with a burial in Yokem Mound 5. Poing P was found on the Nutwood Village site, Jersey County, Illinois, and points Q and R were found on the Schild Village site and are similar to points found in burials in Schild Mound 2.

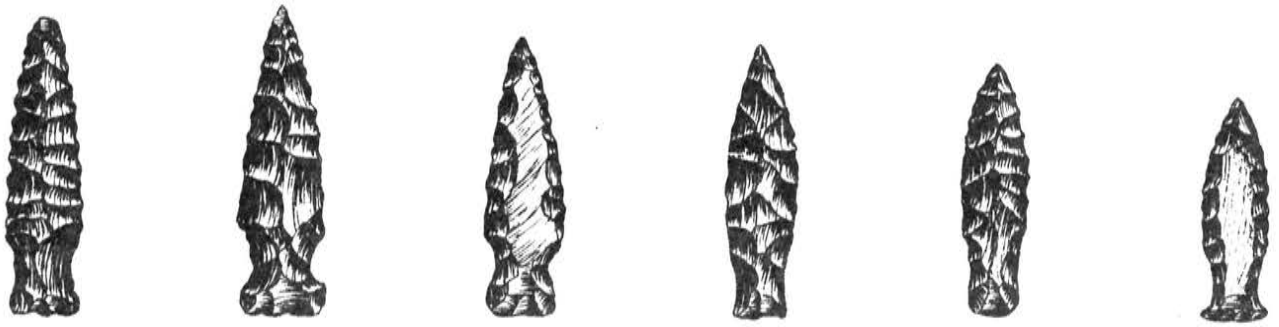
LATE WOODLAND



A B C D E F



G H I J K L



M N O P Q R

Plate 50

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