

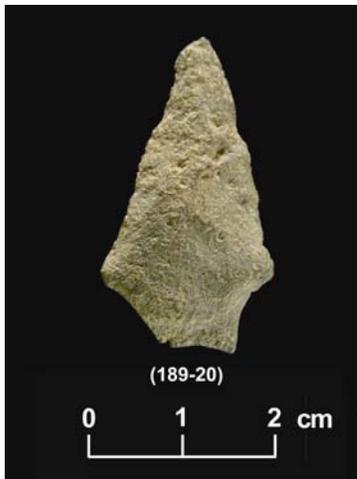
Appendix G:
POINT DESCRIPTIONS

In total, 14 points were recovered during the archaeological investigation at the Blackbird Creek site. They were recovered from plow zone (n=12) and disturbed (n=2) contexts. Given the small sample and poor condition of the points recovered at the site, the point descriptions are presented by morphological group rather than conventional typologies. The basic morphological designs of the points were grouped as follows:

Contracting-Stemmed
Corner/Side-Notched
Unstemmed

Contracting Stemmed

This group consisted of a series of both narrow and wide bladed points that share a characteristic stem shape, wide at the neck and contracting to a rounded or straight base. Blades are typically isosceles triangles, with straight to convex edges.



raw material: argillite

dimensions: length 35 mm; width 19 mm; thickness 6 mm

description: This specimen was a small, eroded point with a damaged base. The point had relatively straight and symmetrical blade edges and distinct shoulders. The point was bi-convex in cross-section. The base was concave.



raw material: rhyolite

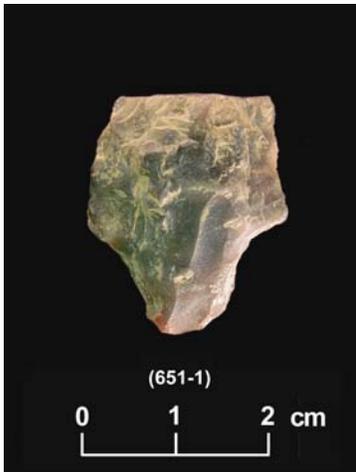
dimensions: estimated length 40 mm; width 24 mm; thickness 7 mm

description: Specimen was small with damage to tip, base, and shoulders. Blade edges were straight and symmetrical. The base was convex with an oblique snap break one tang. Distal has impact break. Material was laminar resulting in large flake scars. The point was biconvex in cross section.



raw material: quartzite
dimensions: estimated length 47 mm; width 23 mm;
thickness 10 mm

description: Point had straight blade edges with uneven shoulders resulting from a large flake scar. Specimen was biconvex in cross section with prominent medial ridges on both faces. Both distal and base exhibited oblique snap breaks.



raw material: chalcedony
dimensions: estimated length 43 mm; width 21 mm;
thickness 8 mm

description: This small point had asymmetrical with one straight and one convex blade edge, indicating resharpening. The point was bi-convex in cross section. The base was convex.



raw material: jasper
dimensions: estimated length 40 mm; width 22 mm;
thickness 8 mm

description: This heavily reworked point had short stem with a straight base. Blade edges were convex and exhibited percussion flaking. One edge was damaged and resharpened. An impact fracture emanated from the distal end on one face.

Corner/side-Notched

Corner/side-notched points as a group share the hafting element feature by which the category is named, formed by relatively wide and shallow notches emanating from the blade edges and typically resulting in distinct shoulders.



raw material: argillite

dimensions: length 25 mm; width 21 mm; thickness 6 mm

description: This point was heavily eroded. The specimen was asymmetrical, exhibiting straight and complex blade edge shapes suggesting resharpening and/or usewear. The base was concave with damage to one tang. The point was bi-convex in cross-section.



raw material: jasper

dimensions: length 23 mm; width 22 mm; thickness 5 mm

description: This well made point was symmetrical with convex blade edges. Two large medial-proximal flake scars were present on either face to facilitate hafting. Blade edges were pressure-flaked. The base was straight. In cross-section, the point was bi-convex.



raw material: jasper

dimensions: length 27 mm; width 19 mm; thickness 8 mm

description: This point was heavily reworked as evidenced by its asymmetrical blade form. Damage from impact or reworking was present on one shoulder. There was a large uncleared hump on one face (width to thickness ratio of 2.3). The base was straight with prominent tangs. The specimen was bi-convex in cross section.



raw material: jasper

dimensions: estimated length 38 mm; width 19 mm; thickness 10 mm

description: The asymmetrical form of this point suggested that it was reworked. The point had one straight and one convex blade edge with only one prominent shoulder. In cross-section the specimen was bi-convex and quite thick (width to thickness ratio of 1.9). The distal end had a transverse snap break.



raw material: chert

dimensions: estimated length 42 mm; width 29 mm; thickness 6 mm

description: This damaged point was manufactured from a banded chert. The specimen was plano-convex in cross section suggesting manufacture on a flake or bipolar core fragment. The flat face had two large horizontal flake scars on the medial portion of the point. One shoulder was damaged by impact or snap break. The distal end had a perverse bending fracture. The base was convex.

Unstemmed

In this form, the blade and base meet without producing a formal stem. The hafting element consists of the base and the lower portion of the blade.



raw material: jasper

dimensions: length 27 mm; width 16 mm; thickness 5 mm

description: The point appeared triangular although the asymmetrical blade form suggested reworking of a larger point. The base was concave with prominent basal tangs. One face exhibited a slight medial ridge. The point was biconvex in cross-section.



raw material: jasper

dimensions: length 19 mm; width 17 mm; thickness 4 mm

description: The small size of this point may indicate reworking or heavy use. The plano-convex cross section suggests the specimen may have been manufactured from a flake. Percussion flaking was present along the convex blade edges and base.

Fragments

Distal Fragments (n=2)

raw material: 1 jasper, 1 quartz

description: Two point fragments were recovered from the Blackbird Creek site. These pieces were too small to be typed, but exhibited characteristics, such as finely flaked edges, which indicated that they were derived from finished bifaces. Both fragments were cataloged as distal segments, or point tips, measuring <25 mm in length, and both were broken at transverse or slightly oblique snap breaks. The quartz specimen (273-1) had an oblique snap break from the middle of one blade edge to the opposite shoulder. The shoulder appeared to end in a barb suggesting a corner-notched point, however too much of the point is missing to confidently determine its morphology. The jasper specimen (79-1) was broken at a transverse snap break. The distal ends of both fragments were undamaged.

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