

Figure 1.7. Blade forms. A. Parallel-sided. B. Convex sided. C. Triangular. D. Re-curved.

attribute for distinguishing types but is susceptible to variation due to reworking. The point of maximum width of the blade may be above the midsection, at the midsection, or at or near the shoulders and is a very useful characteristic in point typology.

Cross Section: Cross sections of points may be either nearly as thick as they are wide or significantly thinner. Most projectile points exhibit a fairly lenticular or lens-shaped cross section while others are rather flattened with steeply beveled edges. Some thick, narrow styles of points have a median ridge, a slight crest running down the long axis. Points reworked along their lateral edges uniaxially exhibit a fairly rhomboidal cross section.

Flaking Patterns: Flaking patterns evident on the blades of most point types are basically random with varying sizes and shapes of flaking scars produced by percussion and pressure flaking techniques. Short percussion flaking scars that meet at the midline will often produce a characteristic median ridge. Most point types were thinned by percussion and exhibit marginal pressure retouch. Collateral flaking is a specialized pressure working technique resulting in regular flaking scars paired opposite each other and meeting near the midline. Horizontal and oblique pressure flaking patterns are characterized by long, ribbonlike flake scars running across the blade surfaces, often past the midline, at a perpendicular or slightly inclined angle respectively.

Base Treatment: Bases may exhibit a variety of edge treatments, some of which are highly specialized. Fuling is a characteristic process of point manufacture in the

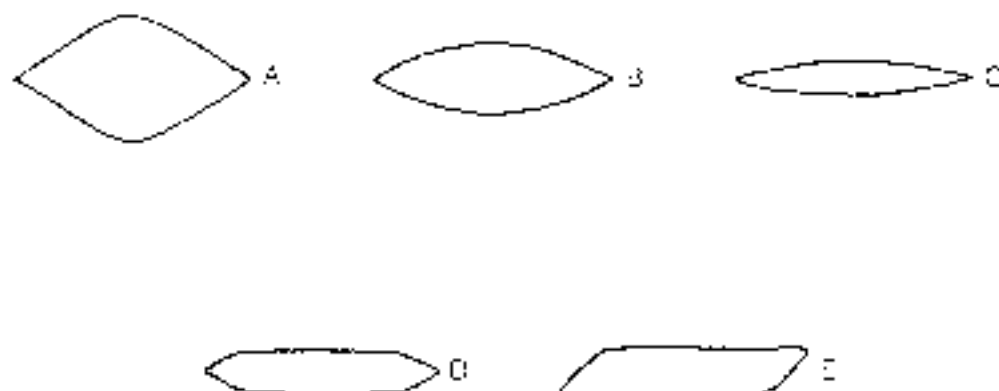


Figure 1.8. Point cross sections. A. Thick lenticular with median ridge. B. Medium lenticular. C. Thin lenticular. D. Flattened. E. Rhomboidal.