DIS-Points- Savannah River [Stemmed] Point. 1500- 500 BCE, Southeast, U.S.

**Savannah River [Stemmed] Point. 1500- 500 BCE, Southeast, U.S.**

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**Named by William Claflin in 1931 after the Ocmulgee River, a western tributary of the Alabama River. It is a broad bladed point with a square stem. Base is concave. Coe (1964) suggests attributes: large, heavy, triangular blade with a broad stem. The type has these basic forms: wide or narrow blades (expended), wide or narrow stems, concave or straight bases.**

**Major attribute: broad blade.**

**Type validity; traditional/classic. Similar to: Hamilton.**

**Comment: The Savannah River type seems be a new point-making tradition that was developed in the Southeast U.S., ca. 1500 BCE. It represents the Late Archaic period and is usually considered a wide (broad) point (Hranicky 2002). For point dimensions, see Coe (1964)**

**Note: Shoulder-less forms are expended specimens: type is initially shouldered, Type has southeastern riverine variations. Justice (1987) suggests variations include specimens that exhibit a wide arc at the shoulder/haft juncture which produces an indefinite division between stems and blades.**

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