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New Research Indicates Human Occupation Of A Campsite Along Buttermilk Creek In Central Texas At Least 15,500 Years Ago ... 1,000 To 1,300 Miles From The Atlantic Or Pacific Coast.

Thank you for subscribing to our newsletter, "Arrowhead Collecting On The Web".

I hope you enjoyed the recent edition, Volume III, Number 4, of our digital e-magazine, the April, 2011 issue.

"Arrowhead Collecting On The Web" provides an on-going series of articles and graphic presentations of information related to the many different aspects of discovering and learning about artifacts of previous cultures found today.

Now with over 1,485 monthly subscribers across North America, plus South America, Africa, Europe, Australia and Asia, we are well underway with our third calendar year, Volume III. This May 2011 edition addresses the following topics, among others:

- Here's a report from central Texas which once again pushes the time frame for the settlement of the New World farther back in time ... to at least 15,500 years ago ... and that does not even account for the travel time to reach central Texas. Then, as now, people got to Texas as soon as they could! (See page 3.)
- Let's see what points Mike Lundmark has found during the combined high tides and



The "Center for the Study of First Americans", located at Texas A&M University, has been excavating at the Buttermilk Creek site in central Texas. The Debra L. Friedkin site is located just 250 meters downstream from the Gault Clovis site. Friedkin has a 10 cm thick Clovis horizon which excavated artifacts indicate was a campsite. Additional artifacts, including bifaces and blades, were found below the Clovis horizon and may be older. Michael R. Waters is directing the project excavations at the Debra L. Friedkin site. A recent article in the journal *Science* detailed the results of optical luminescence dating tests which show that the occupation site was in use from 13.2 to 15.5 thousand years ago. See the story on page 3.

- active spring runoff erosion period along the shores of the Potomac River and read up on the native peoples of the Chesapeake Bay region. (See pages 4-7.)
 - "I am currently digging a small rock shelter off a tributary of Indian Creek near my family homeplace." Rudy Thomas invites us to see his Kentucky project and to enjoy and study the findings with him. (Photos and story on pages 8-11.)
 - If you have never seen an "eccentric" blade, you will wonder at the example shown by a reader from Oregon. Look at the details and see what you think. Is it a modern-made "Gray Ghost" apparition or is it an ancient tool which was stashed away for many years in the Oregon desert? (See photos & story on pages 12-13.)
- Read, learn, find, enjoy. And pass it all along to your family and friends.

Our editorial objective is to help our readers become long-term, even serious collectors of arrowheads, over the years to come. Here are some of the things we hope to accomplish for you in this process:

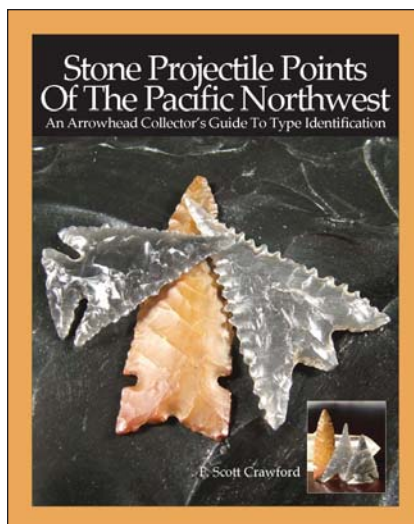
- Help you find new points and understand what it is that you are finding;
- Help you to recognize the different kinds and styles of collectable arrowheads and other implements;
- Help you to understand about the life ways of the cultures represented by the stone tools which remain;
- Help you to discover ways to find good and desirable arrowheads from other sources, such as eBay and special subject web sites;
- Help you understand about modern flint knapping, how new points and implements are made, how to recognize them, and how to appreciate those items for the skill and the craftsmanship of the work which they exhibit;
- Help you to understand that some people still try to sell unsuspecting collectors items which may or may not be what the items are described to be, that you should be careful when you think about buying points for your collection;
- Help you to learn about authentication services and their value to you as a collector.

As we do these things, we will maintain your readership and interest in our newsletter for many years to come.

Thank you for your participation, and your interest in "Arrowhead Collecting On The Web".

Sincerely,

F. Scott Crawford
Carrollton, Texas



When you want to know how to identify the ancient Indian (native American) stone arrowheads which you and your family may find in the Pacific Northwest, read the new book:

Stone Projectile Points Of The Pacific Northwest
An Arrowhead Collectors' Guide To Type Identification

This 144 page book is now available online at www.Amazon.com, ISBN number: 1453798471; or directly from the publisher through the web site:

www.BlackRockPublishing.com

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F. Scott Crawford, Carrollton, Texas



About The Author

From the time when I was 13 or 14 in the forested foothills of the western Oregon Willamette Valley and found my first arrowhead, an obsidian "bird point," in a field my dad had plowed for an experimental crop of maize, I have always wondered about the people who used these stone tools, how they lived, and what became of them.

Some friends had collected Indian artifacts in the desert areas of eastern Oregon and my brothers and I all enjoyed looking at their display of those arrowheads. So, to find some points of our own, on the family land, was particularly exciting. After that, whenever we were working in the bean fields, or tending livestock, or moving irrigation pipes, or just wandering across the back 40, we always would keep an eye out for bits and pieces of worked stone, tools and points, to add to our growing collection.

Today, I still keep an eye out for remnants of past cultures. And as the world has changed so much, I can now do much, but not all, of that wandering and learning on the internet, on the world wide web. That's how I came to be collecting arrowheads on the web, and why I began to put together this newsletter, for others across the land who also are interested in "Arrowhead Collecting On The Web".

FSC

p.s. There is still a time and a place for criss crossing a plowed field, or walking along the banks of a stream, just to see what you might find. Knowing where to look and how, is part of what we plan to explore in the pages of "Arrowhead Collecting On The Web." Read, learn, find, enjoy.

p.p.s. You are invited to visit my flint knapping web site:
www.StoneBreaker-FSC.net

The "Center for the Study of First Americans", located at Texas A&M University, has been excavating at the Buttermilk Creek site in central Texas. The Debra L. Friedkin site is located about 250 meters downstream from the Gault Clovis site. Friedkin has a 10 cm thick Clovis horizon which excavated artifacts indicate was a campsite. Additional artifacts, including bifaces and blades, were found below the Clovis horizon and may be older. Michael R. Waters is directing the project excavations at the Debra L. Friedkin site.

Paleo-Indians "Settled" North America Earlier Than Thought.

March 24, 2011 -- New discoveries at a central Texas archaeological site by a Texas A&M University-led research team prove that people lived in the region far earlier -- as much as 2,500 years earlier -- than previously believed, rewriting what anthropologists know about when the first inhabitants arrived in North America. That pushes the arrival date back to about 15,500 years ago.

Michael Waters, director of Texas A&M's Center for the Study of First Americans, along with researchers from Baylor University, the University of Illinois-Chicago, the University of Minnesota, and Texas State University, have found the oldest archaeological evidence for human occupation in Texas and North America at the Debra L. Friedkin site, located about 40 miles northwest of Austin. Their work is published in *Science* magazine.

Waters says that buried in deposits next to a small spring-fed stream is a record of human occupation spanning the last 15,500 years. Near the surface is the record of the Late Prehistoric and Archaic occupants of the region. Buried deeper in the soil are layers with Folsom and Clovis occupations going back 12,000 to 13,000 years ago.

"But the kicker was the discovery of nearly 16,000 artifacts below the Clovis horizon that dated to 15,500 years ago," Waters notes.

"Most of these are chipping debris from the making and resharpening of tools, but over 50 are tools. There are bifacial artifacts that tell us they were making projectile points and knives at the site," Waters says. "There are expediently made tools and blades that were used for cutting and scraping."

Multiple studies have shown that the site is undisturbed and that the artifacts are in place and over 60 "luminescence dates" show that early people arrived at the site by 15,500 years ago, Waters explains. Luminescence dating technique is a method used to date the sediment surrounding the artifacts. It dates the last time the sediment was exposed to sunlight.

For more than 80 years, it has been argued that the Clovis people were



the first to enter the Americas, Waters says. He goes on to say that over the last few decades, there have been several credible sites which date older than Clovis found in North America -- specifically in Wisconsin, Pennsylvania, Florida, and Oregon.

"What is special about the Debra L. Friedkin site is that it has the largest number of artifacts dating to the pre-Clovis time period, that these artifacts show an array of different technologies, and that these artifacts date to a very early time.

"This discovery challenges us to re-think the early colonization of the Americas. There's no doubt these tools and weapons are human-made and they date to about 15,500 years ago, making them the oldest artifacts found both in Texas and North America."

Waters has been working at the site since 2006, and analysis of the artifacts collected from the site is ongoing.

Archaeologists Uncover "Oldest Settlers" in North America

Associated Press

The discovery of ancient stone tools at an archaeological dig in Texas could push back the presence of humans in North America, perhaps by as much as 2,500 years.

Thousands of artifacts dating to between 13,200 and 15,500 years ago were uncovered by researchers led

by Michael R. Waters of Texas A&M University. They report the discovery in ... the journal *Science*.

The find was located 5 feet below materials left by the well-known Clovis culture, long thought to have been the first American settlers around 13,000 years ago.

The trove of 15,528 artifacts, including chipping debris from working stones and 56 tools such as blades, scrapers and choppers, was found in the Buttermilk Creek complex near Austin.

The location is the oldest credible archaeological site in North America, Waters said at a briefing. The artifacts were found in an 8-inch (20 centimeter) layer beneath 5 feet (1.5 meters) of earth and other material from later human occupation.

The small tools were "a mobile tool kit," Waters said, and of the type that could have led to the later development of the fluted points that trademark Clovis technology.

"There's no doubt these tools and weapons are human-made and they date to about 15,500 years ago, making them the oldest artifacts found both in Texas and North America," he said.

(Editor's note: These articles do not clarify any relationship between the "Friedkin" site and the "Gault" site, which is also on Buttermilk Creek, and where excavations are on-going in pre-Clovis soils. Additional information from Texas A&M's "Center for the Study of First Americans" says that the "Friedkin" site is 250 meters downstream from the "Gault" site.)



Mike Lundmark Reports On More Artifact Discoveries Along The Potomac River & Shares An Article About Local Native Populations From Maryland's On-Line Encyclopedia.

The end of April hunting. These are some of my best finds from two days of looking pretty hard. And the harder I look the more interesting points I find.

I also found a little bit of history from mdoe.org -- The Maryland Online Encyclopedia. I have included an article about the Native Americans and their relations with the European colonists from the time of John Smith and the Jamestown settlement.

From this I conclude that some of the tools I am finding come from numerous cultures and tribes related to the Algonquin, Dogue, Powhattan, Piscataway, Mattawoman, Nanjemoy and Potopoco.

Native Americans and Europeans

John Smith and his companions came to the upper Potomac River in 1608 on a matter of survival—the survival of the colony at Jamestown. Without the Indian corn supplied in part by the native residents of this region, the first settlers at Jamestown would have perished.

Who were these Native Americans who greeted John Smith and his companions as they made their way up the Potomac in 1608? Where had they come from? Archeologists and historians disagree about the origins, the social structure and the relationships among the Indian groups who lived along this section of the Potomac River.

Some archeologists believe that the cultural characteristics of the Native Americans who lived near Belvoir and greeted John Smith may have spread southward from north central Pennsylvania through Maryland and, ultimately, down the Potomac River. The forms, manufacturing techniques, and decorative motifs of ceramics recovered from sites along the lower Potomac are similar to those found on earlier sites near the headwaters of the Potomac and its tributaries.

Scholars of Native American language-



Above, a quartz spike-shaped point. Above, a side notched dart point.



Left, a quartz triangle. I found some information saying the Piscataway were known for making quartz triangles. Madison points have been around for a while. I think the triangle became a very common result of trying to shape quartz since quartz is quite brittle. And it did not have to be so large to be effective. All shown here at actual size. Found along the Potomac River in April 2011 by Mike Lundmark.

es have argued that the forebears of the Potomac River Indians, who spoke an Algonkian language, may have migrated from the Eastern Shore of the Chesapeake Bay, where other Algonkian-speaking peoples lived. In fact, one legend of the Piscataway tribe, which lived across the Potomac from Fort Belvoir, refers to such a migration.

Local archeologist Larry Moore has maintained that the Indians of southern Fairfax County spoke a Siouan language, which would suggest that they had come from the west.

Regardless of the different opinions regarding the origins of these groups, archeology has provided us some clues to the type of social structure that these early Virginians had developed. Historic accounts frequently refer to large Indian villages enclosed within wooden stockades or palisades. John

Smith's map clearly shows that Native American villages and buildings lined both shores of the Potomac River below the Fall Line. The closest of these to Fort Belvoir was the "Chief 's Howse," or town of Tauxenent on the Occoquan River, just south of the post. Archeologists have investigated several such village sites along the Potomac River.

Some Indians apparently occupied smaller satellite villages away from the larger town sites. Smith's map distinguishes between chief houses and regular houses. Smith's "regular houses" may represent smaller less substantial unfortified hamlets; at least one of these satellite sites has been found on Mason's Neck, just south of Belvoir. The patterns of various storage pits and house outlines, the

(...continues on p. 5)

bone, stone, and antler tools, and the remains of plant and animal foods found on these sites show that these early Virginians used resources from both the river and the inland forests.

Three separate groups or tribes—the Dogue (also known as the Taux or Moyumpse), the Patowomeke, and the Piscataway Indians—apparently controlled this section of the Potomac River. Historic records leave little doubt that the Dogue Indians were most closely associated with the southeastern corner of Fairfax County. Early Virginia land records also referred to the “Doeg” or Moyumpse Indians, using a variety of spellings. In the 1650s, the name of “Dogs Island” was applied to a tract of land on what is now Mason’s Neck, the next peninsula dowriver from Belvoir. Pohick Bay, which borders the western side of the Belvoir peninsula, was sometimes called “Doeg Island Creek” or “Miompse Creek.” As late as 1737, a map of the area identified an island in the Occoquan River as “Doge Island once an Indian Habitation in Occoquan Bay now little left of it.” Some Dogue Indians also resided with the Piscataway Indians across the Potomac River in Maryland on land between Potomac Creek and Piscataway Creek.

During the rest of the seventeenth century, the Indians of the Potomac River region maintained a mixed relationship with the increasing number of European settlers in the region. For



John Smith's map of Virginia from "The Generall Historie of Virginia, New-England, and the Summer Isles," published in London, 1624. Courtesy of University of North Carolina Libraries. From Wikipedia.

example, while the Maryland colony generally cultivated friendly relationships with most Indian groups on the Potomac, the colony’s relationships with the Dogue were strained.

Friction between European settlers and Indians intensified in the 1650s when the Maryland government invited the Susquehannocks, an Iroquoian tribe that originally lived at the head of the Chesapeake Bay, to settle near Piscataway Creek in what is now Prince Georges County. Documentary evidence suggests that in 1675, the

Dogue and the Susquehannocks were drawn, perhaps unwittingly, into a conflict with colonists in Maryland and Virginia. For the next fifteen years, remnants of these two tribes roamed through Virginia’s Piedmont region and Southern Maryland, raiding frontier settlements and terrorizing both Indians and Europeans in Virginia’s interior. The sporadic conflicts and raids were not resolved until the 1690s.

Algonquian Indians - Western Shore of Maryland

The most powerful Algonquian political organization on the Western Shore was the Piscataway chiefdom located along the Potomac River. The name Piscataway Creek reflects the location of the principal territory of the *tayac*, the supreme chief of the Piscataway nation.

On the north shore of the Potomac River, five Indian chiefdoms owed allegiance to the Piscataway. They were as follows:

Anacostians (Anacostia River): Their territory was in today’s Washington, D.C., western Prince Georges County, and Alexandria, Virginia. They lived in fortified villages on the Algonquians’ western frontier.

Below, left, an Appalachian or Susquehannock. Right, a 2" quartz spear or dart point. My old rockhound friend at the Smithsonian identifies the material as "Blood Quartz". Shown here at actual size. Both found by Mike Lundmark along the Potomac River in April 2011.



(...continues on p. 6)



This was a pleasant surprise. It's the first point of this kind of material I have ever found. It appears to be a banded chert. I could see this being a highly coveted material. It must have been hard losing this beauty. I bet it has been re-chipped countless times. Shown actual size. Found by Mike Lundmark.



Madison type arrow point. Made out of golden chert material, with nice flaking on both faces. Shown here at actual size. Found by Mike Lundmark in April 2011.

Piscataway (Piscataway Creek): Their territory extended along the Potomac River in Prince Georges County from Broad Creek to Piscataway Creek to Pomonkey Creek. The major village was fortified.

Mattawomen (Mattawomen Creek): John Smith recorded them by the name of Pamacocack located around Mattawomen Creek in Charles County and Quantico Creek in Prince William County, Virginia. They stayed in this area until 1735. Their descendents may be the Piscataway Indians of today who live in southern Maryland.

Nanjemoy (Nanjemoy River): Their territory extended from Malloes Bay on the Potomac River to Nanjemoy Creek in Charles County. Sites in this area demonstrate the use of oysters in this saltier part of the river.



This very large spear point surprised me as I raked away a small strip of pebbles. It appears to be a Morrow Mountain point. Shown here at actual size. Found by Mike Lundmark along the Potomac River in May 2011.



The erosion has been pretty fierce due to all the rain. The Potomac River is really working the shore line and the tides have been so high I have a strip of beach less than two feet wide. This 3" spear with very sharp edges was found stuck in the clay river bank. Shown here at actual size. Found by Mike Lundmark in May 2011.

Potapoco (Port Tobacco River): Smith noted three villages along the Port Tobacco River in Charles County. These Indians migrated in the latter seventeenth century to the Rappahannock River in Virginia.

The archaeological evidence of the Piscataway paramount chiefdom



A nice side notch type dart point. The material actually looks purple under normal light. Shown here at actual size. Found by Mike Lundmark in April 2011.



This very large Guilford was barely visible in the sand, but I recognized the material reflecting in the sun. Shown at actual size. Found by Mike Lundmark in May 2011.

consists of triangular arrow points made mostly of quartz and pottery of the Moyaone, Potomac Creek, and Camden types.

On the lower Potomac River northern shore were two independent Algonquian governments or chiefdoms:

Chaptico (Choptico Creek): Smith called them the Cecomocomoco and noted their territory as including Cuckhold Creek, Wicomico River and Brenton Bay. They continued to have a *werowance* (chief) and tribal organi-

(...continues on p. 7)



This one almost got away from me as the waves were rushing in and out. It was there for a second and gone the next. But I scooped it out from the spot I last saw it. Shown here at actual size. Found by Mike Lundmark in May 2011.



The visible chipping and shape of this tool leads me to believe it was a knife. It may have been used as a spear also. Shown actual size. Found by Mike Lundmark in May 2011.

Right: This large chopper was found stuck in the clay river bank. Shown here at 67% of actual size. Found by Mike Lundmark in May 2011.



Left: This very colorful side notch type point was found lying on top of a strip of oyster shells. Large deposits of oyster shells can be seen embedded in the soil banks exposed by erosion along the river's edge. The oysters usually are a tell tale sign there was a lot of activity and a fishing site near a camp or village. Shown actual size. Found by Mike Lundmark in May 2011.

zation until at least 1707, after which families continued to live in the area and may be part of the population today.

Yoacomaco (St. Mary's River): The Yoacomaco, who suffered attacks by the Susquehannocks, welcomed the new Maryland English settlers in 1634 and agreed to sell to the English 30 miles of their territory around the St. Mary's River. The English moved into their eastern village where they learned farming and fishing methods from the Yoacomaco. They migrated to the southern shore of the Potomac River in 1642, when the English killed their *werowance*, but continued to hunt in Maryland into the 1650s.

To the north, along both shores of the Patuxent River, John Smith recorded seventeen Indian villages of Algonqui-

an speaking Indians. They included:

Pawtuxant (Patuxent River). Located in today's Calvert County from Solomon's Island to Hunting Creek, they were the most powerful of the chiefdoms on the Patuxent. They migrated upriver to a reservation in the 1650s, then moved in with the Chaptico Indians in 1692.

Acquintanack (Patuxent River): Located in today's St. Mary's County, their territory extended from the mouth of the river to Swanson Creek. They lost their territory to the expanding English in the 1640s and moved in with the Pawtuxants after that time.

Mattapanient (Upper Patuxent River): Their territory was located around

the Western Branch of the Patuxent in today's Prince Georges County.

Assacomoco (Upper Patuxent River): Their territory was on the east shore of the river from Hunting Creek in Calvert County to Lyons Creek in southern Anne Arundel County.

The Pawtuxant and allied chiefdoms had a culture similar to that of the lower Potomac and Eastern Shore Algonquians. Indians along the Patuxent River made shell-tempered pottery, called by archaeologists Townsend, Yeocomico, Rappahannock and Sullivan Cove.

A Kentucky Rock Shelter Yields Artifacts From Paleo Period All The Way Forward Through Time Until Woodland Period Cultures Of Much More Recent Time...A Span Of 10,000 Years.

March 24, 2011

Scott,

I really enjoy each edition of Arrowhead Collecting On The Web. I have been a collector since I was a child in the 50's so that dates me. I have been involved in archaeological digs, surveys, and field/river searches in Kentucky since I was in college and got to enjoy the rich artifact landscape of Indian Fort Mountain.

I am currently digging a small rock shelter off a tributary of Indian Creek near my family homeplace. I would like to share some of my finds with you if you have an interest. Mind you, I dig 4-5 hours on many occasions and find nothing but sandstone heated by campfire. I keep every piece of flint that I find, for each has been worked. I even keep flakes that reveal much about the knapper him(her)self.

Keep up the good work,

Rudy

March 24, 2011

Rudy,

That would be a great contribution. Perhaps a couple of site photos along with finds, and descriptions, etc. Other finds, as well. Your story would be very welcome, indeed.

Scott

April 21, 2011,

Scott,

Sorry to take so long with this. I do not have pictures of the site. I started to it last Sunday and hit 3 out of 5 deer crossing the road in front of my truck.

See if the attachment has anything you wish to use. If not, what would you like to see?

Rudy

April 21, 2011

Hi Rudy,

Hope your truck is o.k. I like what you sent for the write-up and descriptions. Can you send the photos separately, without file compression, so the file size for each

photo is not reduced. Also, as I have just put out the April edition today, we have a little time for the next edition, so if you get a chance to make a site photo or two that would be a very informative addition to what you have sent. Thanks very much for your participation. Good luck and enjoy good results from your efforts!

Scott

April 21, 2011

Thanks Scott,

I will take pictures of the site soon. As far as my truck goes, it can be repaired, but the damage was extensive.

See if these pics work for you as attached.

Rudy

(Editor's note:

Here are the article and photos from Rudy Thomas, of Kentucky. He also added some site photographs from the Rock Shelter so we can see the local environment.

Rudy reports that he has discovered another rock shelter: "I found a second shelter about 1000 yards from this first, but I will not be digging there until winter. The area is the home of rattlesnakes and many copperheads.")



by Rudy Thomas

I am a collector of Indian artifacts, a retired history teacher, foreign language teacher, and a Superintendent of Schools. During all the years before Europeans came to America, there were indigenous people who lived their way of life and had their own cultures. These societies are not gone, for they have left behind thousands of

artifacts that have yet to be found. These artifacts are very easy to identify once you know a few things to keep an eye out for.

I am currently digging a small, rock shelter in south-central Kentucky. The site faces north and had not been disturbed when I dug my exploratory pit. The site is located 100 yards above a creek.

(...continues on p. 9)



It is clear to me that the site was used during the Paleo Period, from 12,000 BC - 8,000 BC, because I found the broken Clovis, second column from the left and second row from the bottom, at the hard-

pan and bedrock level. The large hoe in the center was near the surface and suggests that later civilizations used it in mining for flint or for working the soil as farmers.



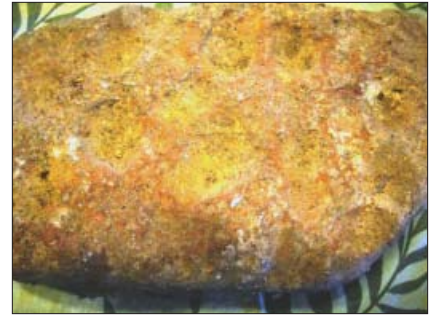
The Dalton in the second column from the right and the second row from the bottom dates the site as also being used during the Dalton / Transitional Paleo Period: 8,000 BC - 6,500 BC.

(...continues on p. 10)



Study the case below:

The Cobbs blade, second from the right in the top row, suggests the shelter was used during the Early Archaic Period: 7,000 BC - 5,500 BC. The large Sedalia point in the second column from the right is indicative of the Late Archaic Period: 3,000 BC - 1,000 BC. The Copena point, the fifth column from the right and second point down is indicative of the Middle Woodland Period: 500 BC - 400 AD.



A nutting stone pocked by years of use.



Three historically significant tools.



A preform from the Archaic Period and a hammerstone.

Study the case below:

I will not identify points in this case. I will ask that readers name and identify their historical period? Lost Lake? Pine Tree? Earlier points? Later point? Have fun...



(...continues on p. 11)



I keep worked flint from each site. Each broken or unfinished point tells its own story. The two points at the top were destroyed by fire, perhaps because they were lodged inside an animal that was to be the next meal for the group. The point to the right is clearly the remains of a Big Sandy from the Early Archaic Period.

The two discarded artifacts in the second row were probably broken by the knapper. The one on the left snapped as the knapper was flaking the left side as evidenced by the notching. The point on the right blew out on the knapper because the flint itself exhibited fissures and impurities.

The two flakes in the third row were removed during the early stage of flaking, either by design or through error.

The artifact in the fourth row was snapped during use and exhibits an impact fracture to the tip and left side, possibly caused by impacting bone of some large animal.



The three tools in this picture are a blade (top), a drill (middle) and the only pottery shard I have found at this shelter.



The three points in this picture exhibit impact fracture. Although these are field finds near the shelter, they represent two periods. The Greenbrier is from the Dalton / Transitional Paleo: 8,000 BC - 6,500 BC; the Stillwell and the Dovetail from the Early Archaic: 7,000 BC - 5,500 BC.



The picture for this point is poor. It probably was a great piece of flint that was reworked. In its current form, it is a Hardaway point, Late Paleo 10,000-8,000 BP (before present), measures nearly 1.5 inches in length by 7/8 inch at maximum width. The point is made of a colorful translucent Chalcedony and features a wide lightly ground concave base, expanding auricles, ground shallow side notches, and displays a superb early flaking technique as well as symmetry. The point's translucence is not evident in this picture. I should have held it up to sunlight.

(Editor's Note: Every state and province has differing regulations and permit requirements for any type of archaeological excavations. Some even regulate activities on your own land. Therefore, it is necessary to investigate these aspects of antiquities regulations and rules in your particular state or province before beginning any similar activities, even on your own land or property.)

Publisher's e-mail address:
fscottcrawford@
arrowheadcollectingontheweb.com



e-Mail Letters:

March 24, 2011

Hello,

This eccentric chert blade was found 4 miles west of Christmas Valley in the state of Oregon. It was found about 17 years ago on the finder's private property. Can you give me your thoughts?

Wayne

America, and occasionally some up into the midwest. For a very large chert blade to come from the Christmas Lake area, that would be unusual, since most artifacts in eastern Oregon are obsidian, basalt or dacite. Perhaps it was imported as a special trade item. It is an interesting and intriguing piece. Who found it? Do you have that information? Maybe it's a combination saw and butcher type of tool.

then a second bow is from that to the tip. When flipped over the bow is at the tip of the handle and opposite in the area described prior. Hope pictures are helpful.

It has hinge fractures, nice color and patina. The mineral deposits are evident with the naked eye. Under magnification the terminated fractures are well stained with mineral deposits



March 24, 2011

Hi Wayne,

Thanks for sending the photos of this eccentric blade. I know a lot of modern knappers who would like to be able to claim that they made that blade! It looks like Texas or Oklahoma chert. If you look at it from the side, is the piece nice and straight, or does it have some curve to it? Some modern made blades are made from cut slices of stone, so that they are unnaturally straight and lie very flat on a table. Most ancient blades, made from spalls or large percussion chips off of a larger chunk, have a certain amount of curve to the blade when you lay it down on something flat. There are ancient eccentric chert or flint blades from Mexico and Central

And it does appear to be in an amazing state of preservation, assuming it is truly an ancient eccentric artifact. Let me know what information you have about its origin and discovery. If you have more information about that, then I would like to show the artifact in an upcoming issue of the magazine.

Scott

March 24, 2011

Scott,

Appreciate the information. I never gave it consideration that it could have been traded.

The blade when placed flat on a flat surface has a bow from the bottom of the handle to about 2" into the blade

in recess areas. There are no loose fracture ledges and are nicely rounded from weathering. The blade is 100% worked with little remaining of the original surface.

It was found 17 years ago by J. Tindall 4 miles west of Christmas Valley on his property. He stated he was hunting jack rabbits and sat down for a break near a trail. He noticed an indented area in the ground. What he saw next was an arrowhead sticking out of the ground. Actually the base of the handle, when pulled. It was buried slightly on an angle.

I do not know my rocks that well, but I assume chert. It is a great piece.

When we met, Jeff had it in a metal

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box, well wrapped in towels and finally wrapped in 5 individual handkerchiefs with rubberbands holding it tight. The reason why I mention this while he was talking he said he only once took it out of his house. But when he took it out of the metal box, the way he handled it and unravelled the blade made me believe his story was true. People's words sometime can be manipulated, but pride is hard to fake.

Wayne

March 25, 2011

Wayne,

Thanks for the information from Jeff, and the description of the blade. Can you make another photo which shows the area where the original surface remains? Just a close detail photo, maybe at an angle to see the difference in the surface texture? If you ever get a chance, you might consider getting Ben Stermer to take a look at the blade and get a Certificate of Authenticity from him. He specializes in Western artifacts, and is highly respected in the collector community. Thanks, again, for your participation.

Scott

March 25, 2011

Scott:

I attached 2 good pics to show curvature of the blade.

Best regards,

Wayne

Publisher's e-mail address:

fscottcrawford@
arrowheadcollectingontheweb.com



I Found This Arrowhead On The World Wide Web™

You can do it, too. Every month in "Arrowhead Collecting On The Web" we show you how your mouse can do the searching on the world wide web. We bring you information and links to on-line sources of authentic, ancient arrowheads. We talk about how to tell if an arrowhead is ancient, or if it's a modern reproduction, and we give you links to reputable authenticators who can provide experienced, scientific examinations of arrowheads to verify and certify the authenticity of stone points and other tools you collect.

I found this ancient arrowhead, shown here, on the world wide web, although it was originally found in Modoc County of northern California in the 1960's by Pat Welch.

I purchased it from Pat's daughter, Jennifer Peterson, in an auction on eBay in November 2009. The eBay ID which Jennifer uses is "angelfaerieland".

Pat Welch found this expertly made, completely transparent obsidian "Gunther" style arrowhead in the place where it was last used, abandoned or stored away and forgotten. Now, any collector can tell you that there are times when you will want to wander the fields and streams yourself. So, every month, in the pages of "Arrowhead Collecting On The Web", we also provide articles and photographs to show you how to effectively look for and find ancient arrowheads and other stone tools for your collection.

We also share stories by readers across America who write about and photograph their own, personal finds.

Don't miss a single article each month in

**Arrowhead
Collecting
On The Web.**

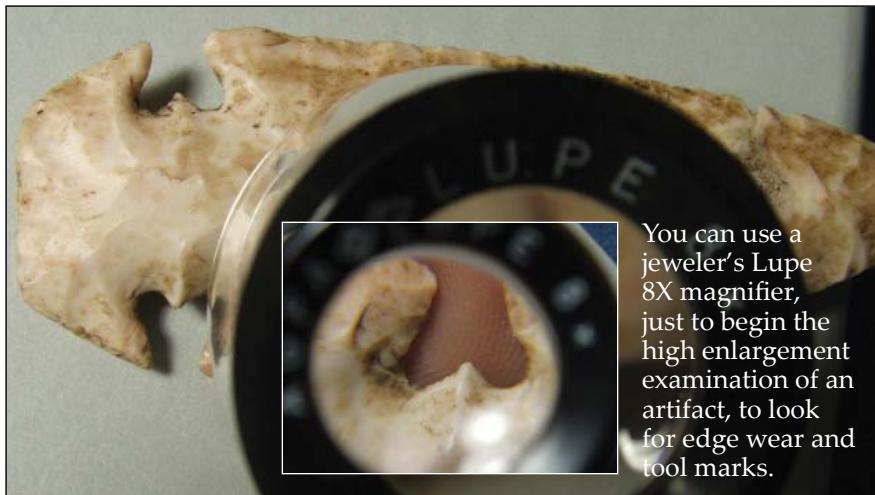


Actual size:
1" x 9/16"



Arrowhead Collecting On The Web™

Artifact Authentication Services & Certificates Of Authenticity



You can use a jeweler's Lupe 8X magnifier, just to begin the high enlargement examination of an artifact, to look for edge wear and tool marks.

Authentication and evaluation services for artifacts from all over the world are available from a number of highly respected sources.

Some offer these services for regional items, since they specialize in Western, or South Western, or South Eastern, or North Central or North Eastern artifact types.

And most of the authenticators have web sites. Read up on their services, learn about their specialties, obtain pricing and timing information, and determine how to send items for authentication and evaluation.

Here are some well known and respected authenticators:

Dwain Rogers

Texas Flint Authentication
4102 Birch Avenue
Temple, Texas 76502
Telephone: 1-254-791-5520

Jeff Baker

Baker Authentication
www.BakerCOA.com
P.O. Box 772
Paragould, Arkansas 72451
Telephone: 1-870-239-9722

Bill Jackson

Jackson Galleries
www.JacksonGalleries.com
P.O. Box 1005
Mount Sterling, Kentucky 40353
Telephone: 1-800-466-3836
Fax: 1-859-499-0160

Tom Davis

Davis Artifacts, Inc.
www.TomDavisArtifacts.com
P.O. Box 676
Stanton, Kentucky 40380
Telephone: 1-606-663-2741

Ben Stermer

Western Typology
www.WesternTypology.com
44207 W McClelland Dr.
Maricopa, Arizona 85238
email: BStel22241@aol.com

Jeb Taylor

Jeb Taylor Artifacts
P.O. Box 882
Buffalo, Wyoming 82834
Telephone: 1-307-737-2347

Ken Partain

www.kensrelics.com
7044 Market Street
Dover, Arkansas 72837
Telephone: 1-479-331-3486

Sam Cox

www.SamCoxArtifacts.com
968 Floyd Drive
Lexington, Kentucky 40505
Telephone: 1-859-351-5675

Old Stone Age
Handaxe (Paleolithic),
age 200,000+/- years.



<http://www.Stormbroek.com>

A European artifact gallery,
which offers quality antiquities
from all historic eras, and all
areas around the world.
eBay Store: Stormbroek

Scottsbluff Spear
Point, late Paleo, early
Archaic period, age
8,000 to 10,000 years.



eBay store: SWArkArtifacts
eBay ID: "razrbk"

Dealer located in Arkansas, features
authentic artifacts from the south/central
United States, many with Certifi-
cates of Authenticity.
eBay Store: SWArkArtifacts

Whatcha Got There?

I have enjoyed finding arrowheads and other artifacts over the years. Yet, I always wondered if there was an effective way to identify the types of points which I found? Beyond guessing? After much reading, studying, contemplating and analyzing the information which is available about dart and arrow point identification, and studying the descriptions of many different types, I put together a short list of questions which enables me to compile a description of a projectile point.



*Actual size of this projectile point:
1-1/4" x 13/16"*



From this description, I can focus the answers to narrow down the type classification possibilities for any particular stone projectile point from this wonderful region.

"Stone Projectile Points Of The Pacific Northwest"

uses this series of questions and answers to illustrate clearly the identification process for several dozen projectile points in my collection. You can use the same process to identify most of the points you find in the Pacific Northwest.

This is how "Stone Projectile Points Of The Pacific Northwest" is An Arrowhead Collector's Guide To Type Identification.

"Now You Can Know"



F. Scott Crawford
Collector since 1962.
Publisher of the
monthly e-magazine:

ACOTW
*Arrowhead Collecting
On The Web*

Stone Projectile Points
Of The Pacific Northwest

PNW
*An Arrowhead Collector's
Guide To Type Identification*

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F. Scott Crawford, Carrollton, Texas, USA.

For additional information about the publisher's new book,
"Stone Projectile Points Of The Pacific Northwest",
you are invited to visit the informative web site:
www.BlackRockPublishing.com