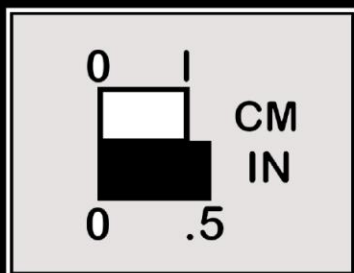


Maryland Archeology Month  
April 2013

*Points in Time:  
Formal Biface Typology in Maryland*



[www.marylandarcheology.org](http://www.marylandarcheology.org)

You are cordially invited to join  
Maryland Governor Martin O'Malley  
in celebrating April 2013 as  
"Maryland Archeology Month"

# The State of Maryland



## Proclamation

From the Governor of the State of Maryland

**MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGY MONTH**  
**APRIL 1 - 30, 2013**

- WHEREAS,** *Maryland's many remarkable archeological discoveries at such sites as Zekiah Fort, the U.S.S. Scorpion, St. Mary's City, Piscataway Park, Fort Frederick, Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, and the colonial capital of Annapolis are of national and international significance; and*
- WHEREAS,** *Archeological sites and artifacts provide a tangible link to at least 12,000 years of human occupation in Maryland, deepen our understanding of the state's diverse history and culture, and reveal otherwise unavailable information about the origins of our communities and traditions; and*
- WHEREAS,** *The protection, study and interpretation of these unique and irreplaceable links to the past provide educational, scientific, and economic benefits for all citizens; and*
- WHEREAS,** *The Maryland Department of Planning's Maryland Historical Trust has combined forces with the Archeological Society of Maryland, the Council for Maryland Archeology, the State Museum of Archaeology at Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum, the Maryland State Highway Administration, Historic St. Mary's City, and other individuals and organizations to inform and involve the public in the excitement of archeological discovery in our state.*
- NOW, THEREFORE, I, MARTIN O'MALLEY, GOVERNOR OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND, do hereby proclaim APRIL 1 - 30, 2013 as MARYLAND ARCHEOLOGY MONTH in Maryland, and do commend this observance to all of our citizens.**



Given Under My Hand and the Great Seal of the State of Maryland,  
this 1st day of April  
Two Thousand and thirteen

  
Governor

  
Lt. Governor

  
Secretary of State

## *Points in Time: Formal Biface Typology in Maryland*

Of all the bits of antiquity strewn across Maryland perhaps none is more iconic than the arrowhead. Yet only a tiny fraction of the items popularly termed “arrowhead” ever tipped a bow-shot arrow. This group of artifacts, in fact, defy functional naming. Despite the discipline-wide propensity to refer to them as “projectile points”, a large fraction of these artifacts may never have tipped any missile, but may have been hafted knives. With such confusion regarding their function, why classify them at all?

More than half a century ago Joffre Lanning Coe (1964:9), working on the Carolina piedmont, recognized “that when an occupation zone can be found that represents a relatively short period of time the usual hodgepodge of projectile point types are not found – only variations of one specific theme.” Eureka! Point styles changed through time! During the intervening years archeologists have had a primary goal of identifying point styles that are diagnostic of particular periods of time. With the subsequent great accumulation of typological/chronological information, the recent launch of the newest addition to the Maryland Archaeological Conservation (MAC) Laboratory’s diagnostic website for projectile points is “timely”, as is the focus of the 2013 Maryland Archeology Month on this artifact type and the new diagnostic webpage.

If you don’t currently have the MAC Lab’s diagnostic website bookmarked on your browser (<http://www.jefpat.org/diagnostic/index.htm>) my bet is that you were unaware, until now, that it existed. With pages devoted to prehistoric ceramics, colonial ceramics, post-colonial ceramics, and “small finds”, this site is an enormously valuable tool, and a wildly popular web destination. The new section focused on projectile points represents the considerable efforts of many individuals. Consultant Keith Egloff created the framework for the website. The MAC Lab’s Deputy Director and Southern Regional Archaeologist Ed Chaney conducted the research, wrote the text, and coordinated the selection of examples of the types for photography. Carol Ebright (State Highway Administration) and Dennis Curry (Maryland Historical Trust) were Ed’s primary reviewers and assistants. MAC Lab Conservator Caitlin Shaffer, a true wonder with a camera, took the artifact photographs. The text and photographs for the projectile point types presented in this booklet were taken from the website. This year’s poster, depicting points arranged in time, also uses photographs from the website, and was designed and produced by Jefferson Patterson Park and Museum’s Exhibit Design Specialist Dennis Kund.

The following pages contain only a fraction of the wealth of information assembled on the projectile point diagnostic webpage. My hope is that this year’s Maryland Archeology Month poster and booklet will lead you to the website, and to a fuller appreciation of how the various types of formal bifaces described there truly do represent points in time.

Charles L. Hall, Maryland Historical Trust  
Chair, Maryland Archeology Month Committee

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## Maryland Archeology Month Events

Numerous special events celebrating the archeology of Maryland will be held throughout the State during the month of April. These include museum displays, talks and lectures, workshops, and archeological lab and field volunteer opportunities. Please visit the Maryland Archeology Month website often at [www.marylandarcheology.org](http://www.marylandarcheology.org) to learn of other events – the list of events there will be updated throughout the month!

Here's a sampling:

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**Public Lecture:** *The Wicomico River: The Most Important Archaeology You've Never Heard Of*

**By:** Julie King, Professor of Anthropology, St. Mary's College of Maryland

**Sponsor:** Christ Episcopal Church in Wayside, MD.

**Location:** Christ Church Wayside Hall, 13050 Rock Point Road, Newburg, MD 20664

**Date/Time:** Tuesday, April 2, 2013, 7:00 to 9:00 PM

**Contact:** Please contact Betty Bowling (301.643.7157) to reserve a chair.

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**Public Lecture:** *Tidelock to Terminus" - a seven year survey and investigation of prehistoric and historic sites along the C&O Canal*

**By:** Stephen Potter, Chief Archeologist, National Park Service, National Capital Region

**Sponsor:** Monocacy Archeological Society

**Location:** Kussmul Theatre, Frederick Community College

**Date/Time:** Friday, April 26, 2013, 7:00 PM

**Contact:** Nancy Geasey, [ngeasey@crosslink.net](mailto:ngeasey@crosslink.net)

**Maryland Formal Biface Typology: An Introduction and Key**

Charles L. Hall, Maryland Historical Trust

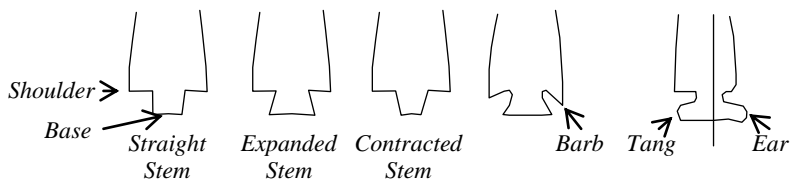
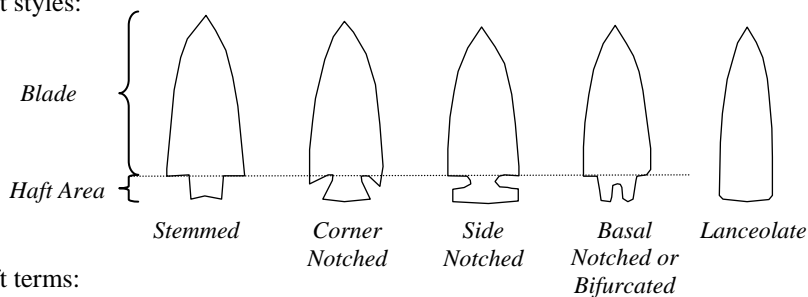
The utility of certain projectile point styles as chronological markers has led to the definition of many point types. A type is here taken to be a combination of attributes that together produce a characteristic pattern. The most important attributes for typological classification of projectile points relate to their shape. One way of understanding the relationship between certain types and constrained temporal periods is to assume that the person producing the artifact had in mind a picture of the ideal shape for a projectile point, and that shape was held as ideal by all the makers of points who shared in the tradition. The ability of an individual to impose their will on a piece of stone to create that ideal point, however, was hampered by many factors, among them their flint knapping skill and the characteristics of the raw material they were using. Add to those deviation-producing vectors the effects of use-damage and recycling, and you have the perfect storm of variability surrounding the ideal. As a result it is possible, even likely, that the vast majority of projectile points will not perfectly exhibit all of the attributes of any defined type, and that the ideal will rarely be seen (have you ever found a Kirk Corner Notched point that looked like that illustrated on the cover of this booklet?). This leads to disagreement and debate regarding the type any particular artifact represents. Such disagreements are one of the favorite pastimes of all archeologists. As you attempt to find the perfect fit between an actual artifact and the defined types presented on the following pages or on the diagnostic website, don't despair when you find yourself scratching your head in quizzical consternation: you are among good company!

The diagnostic website describes forty-three projectile point types. The descriptions include a data-rich narrative prominently covering the Defining Attributes and Chronology of each type. An extensive Discussion addresses such topics as the distribution of the type, evolution in the definition through time, and similar types. Importantly, the descriptions also include the source where the type was Defined in Literature, as well as other important references. Photographs of examples, many from identified excavated contexts, are provided. Only a fraction of the information available on the website is replicated here, and the severe editing required for the booklet can obscure important nuances in the definitions. In the pages that follow, a sample of 30 of these types are briefly presented. The selection process utilized the Maryland Historical Trust's Archeology Synthesis Project database, which was queried for the most commonly referenced reported types from test and data recovery excavations in Maryland. This Synthesis Ranking is reported with each type.

Following is a dichotomous key, such as is commonly used in biological identification. The principle attributes used in the key are those associated with the shape of the haft element. This reflects the fact that the haft area of a projectile point exhibits the greatest variability in general, and the reality that for any given projectile point the blade is the most likely to change throughout its use-life through breakage and reworking/recycling. The following line drawings

illustrate the common haft styles, and some of the referenced haft terms used in the key.

Haft styles:



At each numbered step in the key the user will either accept the statement (“yes”) or reject it (“no”). If the answer is “yes”, then the user will proceed to the indicated step, or to a type. If “no”, the user will proceed to the next statement, until a type is indicated. Use this key to narrow down the possibilities only, and do not confine your identification process to this booklet; do more research – consult the defining reference – debate!

The following references are cited in the type descriptions.

Broyles, Bettye J.

1966 Preliminary Report: The St. Albans Site (46Ka27), Kanawha County, West Virginia. *West Virginia Archeologist* 19:1-43.

1971 The St. Albans Site, Kanawha County, West Virginia. *West Virginia Geological and Economic Survey, Report of Archeological Investigations* 3, Morgantown, WV.

Coe, Joffre L.

1964 The Formative Cultures of the Carolina Piedmont. *Transactions of the American Philosophical Society* 54(5). Philadelphia.

Clafin, William H., Jr.

1931 The Stallings Island Mound, Columbia County, Georgia. *Papers of the Peabody Museum of American Archaeology and Ethnology* 14(1), Cambridge.

Cross, Dorothy

1941 *Archaeology of New Jersey, Vol. 1*. New Jersey State Museum and the Archaeological Society of New Jersey, Trenton.

Kinsey, W. Fred, III

1959 Recent Excavations on Bare Island in Pennsylvania: The Kent-Hally Site. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 29(3-4):109-133.

1972 Archeology in the Upper Delaware Valley: A Study of the Cultural Chronology of the Tocks Island Reservoir. The Pennsylvania Historical and Museum Commission, Harrisburg.

Lewis, Thomas M.N. and Madeline Kneberg

1955 The A. L. LeCroy Collection. *Tennessee Archaeologist* 11(2):75-82.

Mills, William C.

1902 Excavations of the Adena Mound. *Ohio Archaeological and Historical Publications* 10: 452-479.

Ritchie, William A.

1961 (revised 1971) A Typology and Nomenclature for New York Projectile Points. *New York State Museum and Science Service Bulletin* 384. Albany.

Scully, Edward G.

1951 Some Central Mississippi Valley Projectile Point Types. Mimeographed paper, Museum of Anthropology, University of Michigan, Ann Arbor.

Stephenson, Robert L. and Alice L.L. Ferguson

1963 The Accokeek Creek Site: A Middle Atlantic Seaboard Culture Sequence. *University of Michigan Museum of Anthropology, Anthropological Papers* n. 20, Ann Arbor.

Witthoft, John

1953 Broad Spearpoints and the Transitional Period Cultures in Pennsylvania. *Pennsylvania Archaeologist* 23(1):4-31.

### The Key

1. a. No distinction of haft and blade. 2  
b. Haft distinct from blade. 5
2. a. Biface Lanceolate. 3  
b. Biface triangular. 4  
c. Biface pentagonal. **Jack's Reef Pentagonal.**
3. a. Biface with both faces fluted from base. **Clovis.**  
b. Thin and short biface with pronounced flutes both faces. **Middle Paleo.**  
c. Sharply pointed biface with deeply concave base and either outward flaring or downward pointing ears. **Hardaway-Dalton.**  
d. Long narrow biface with rounded base. **Guilford.**  
e. Broad, lanceolate blade with weak shoulders, square stem or no stem. **Selby Bay/Fox Creek.**

4. a. Triangular biface with small ears at the ends of the base. **Brewerton Eared Triangle.**
  - b. Large (3 to 4 cm) equilateral triangular biface. **Levanna.**
  - c. Small isosceles triangular – longer than wide - biface. **Madison.**
  - d. Small (< 2.5 cm) equilateral triangular biface. **Potomac.**
  
5. a. Haft area notched. 6
- b. Haft area stemmed. 12
  
6. a. Haft area with single basal notch. 7
- b. Haft area with side notches. 8
- c. Haft area with corner notches. 11
  
7. a. Serrated blade with wide straight shoulders, expanded stem and shallow basal notch. **Kanawha Stemmed.**
- b. Small, often stubby, serrated blade, and deep basal notch. **LeCroy.**
- c. Serrated blade, corner notched, lobed/eared stem, and shallow basal notch. **MacCorkle.**
- d. Long, narrow, serrated blade, weakly shouldered, and deep basal notch. **St. Albans.**
- e. Broad triangular blade, weakly serrated, with square stem and shallow basal notch. **Stanly.**
  
8. a. Side notches shallow and broad (diffused). 9
- b. Side notches distinct. 10
  
9. a. Concave or straight base ends in well made ears. **Brewerton Eared Notched.**
- b. Wide base little narrower than slender blade. **Halifax.**
- c. Small, narrow, thick blade, with slightly modified base appearing “unfinished.” **Lamoka.**
- d. Very slight side notches, wide and shallow, on ovate or lanceolate blade. **Selby Bay/Fox Creek**
  
10. a. Well-made side notches above an expanded base appearing eared. **Brewerton Side Notched.**
- b. Deep narrow side notches and deeply concave base (often appearing basally notched). **Hardaway Side Notched.**
- c. Narrow side notches neatly made low on the point. **Meadowood.**
- d. Narrow blade with deep and wide well-made side notches. **Normanskill.**
- e. Square tangs below well-made side notches. **Otter Creek.**
  
11. a. Broad and thick point with medium-to-large corner notches and distinct barbs. **Brewerton Corner Notched.**
- b. Thin point with narrow and deep corner notches and thin sharp barbs. **Jack’s Reef Corner Notched.**



- c. Large serrated blade over narrow corner notches forming downward projecting barbs, and unground base. **Kirk Corner Notched.**
  - d. Serrated blade, lobed/eared stem, and shallow basal notch. **MacCorkle.**
  - e. Small serrated blade over narrow corner notches forming downward projecting barbs, and ground base. **Palmer.**
12. a. Stem contracting toward base. 13
- b. Stem with parallel sides (straight). 14
  - c. Stem expanding toward base. 15
13. a. Large ovate to lanceolate blade with distinct shoulders and short stem with excurvate base. **Lehigh/Koens-Crispin.**
- b. Broad blade with distinct shoulders and a short tapered stem. **Morrow Mountain I.**
  - c. Narrow blade with distinct shoulders and a long tapered stem. **Morrow Mountain II.**
  - d. Small teardrop shaped point with contracting and rounded stem under weak shoulders. **Piscataway.**
  - e. Slender blade, rounded shoulders, and long tapering stem. **Poplar Island.**
  - f. Medium lozenge-shaped point with rounded weak shoulders and contracting and rounded stem. **Rossville.**
14. a. Large ovate blade, square shoulders, and square to rounded stem. **Adena.**
- b. Slender blade, square shoulders, square stem and straight base. **Bare Island.**
  - c. Short, thick, wide point, rudimentary shoulders, stem wider than long. **Calvert.**
  - d. Long narrow deeply serrated blade with broad square stem. **Kirk Serrated.**
  - e. Large broad blade with broad square stem. **Savannah River.**
15. a. Long narrow thick blade, pronounced shoulders, expanding stem with wide base. **Clagett.**
- b. Narrow lanceolate blade with sloping shoulders and flared stem. **Fishtail Types.**
  - c. Wide base little narrower than slender blade. **Halifax.**
  - d. Long narrow serrated blade with slightly expanded stem. **Kirk Stemmed.**
  - e. Small, narrow, thick blade, with slightly modified base appearing “unfinished.” **Lamoka.**
  - f. Broad and thin asymmetrical blade, sloping shoulders. **Perkiomen.**
  - g. Broad blade with sharp shoulders and concave base. **Susquehanna Broadspear.**
  - h. Short, wide, thick blade and pronounced shoulders. **Vernon.**

## Adena

Synthesis Ranking: 17

### Defining Attributes

A large, finely-flaked point, normally made from chert, with a broad, triangular/ovate blade and terminates with a medium-to-long, narrow-to-broad, square or rounded, “beaver tail” stem.

### Chronology

This is the characteristic point style of the Adena culture, 800 BC to 200 AD. Most radiocarbon dates from Adena sites in Maryland and Delaware between 2445 and 1960 BP.



### Description

*Blade:* The blade is generally ovoid to lanceolate. Shoulders are weak-to-moderate in development, and never barbed.

*Haft Element:* The stem is broad, long, contracted, lobate or “beaver tail,” or square in outline. Bases can be ground.

### Defined in Literature

The point was first described and named by William C. Mills in 1902.

## Bare Island

Synthesis Ranking: 2

### Defining Attributes

The Bare Island is a medium-to-large, symmetrical point, moderately-well to finely flaked, with a slender isosceles triangle blade and a straight base. The stem is generally straight.

### Chronology

Generally Late Archaic, but with a suggested date range anywhere from 5000 BC to 1000 AD.



### Description

*Blade:* The blade is symmetrical, with an elongated isosceles triangle shape. Shoulders are usually small and at an obtuse angle to the stem.

*Haft Element:* The base is usually straight, but may be convex or concave. The stem is always narrower than the blade and squarish or rectangular in shape.

### Defined in Literature

Kinsey originally defined this type in 1959. His description was re-published by Ritchie in 1961 (revised 1971).

## Brewerton Eared Notched

Synthesis Ranking: 26

### Defining Attributes

The Brewerton Eared Notched is a small-to-medium, broad and thick point, with weak side notching and small ears on the base.

### Chronology

Part of the Brewerton Complex, which began during the late Middle Archaic period and continued into the Late Archaic (5670 – 3770 BP).

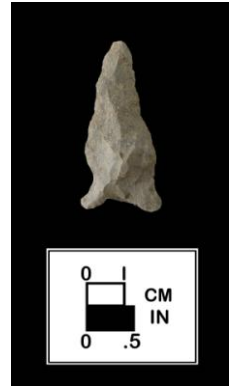
### Description

*Blade:* The blade is triangular or ovoid in shape, and biconvex in cross section. Edges are slightly excurvate, and are occasionally serrated.

*Haft Element:* The broad stem has small, shallow, often v-shaped side notches. The base is expanded, ending in small, well-made, rounded or sharp ears. It is usually concave, but can be straight.

### Defined in Literature

Ritchie first described this type in 1940, and published a formal definition in 1961 (revised 1971).



## Brewerton Side Notched

Synthesis Ranking: 18

### Defining Attributes

The Brewerton Side Notched is a medium-sized, broad and thick point, with an expanded base and side notching.

### Chronology

Part of the Brewerton Complex, which began during the late Middle Archaic period and continued into the Late Archaic (5630 – 4150 BP).

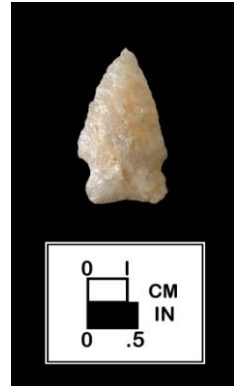
### Description

*Blade:* The blade is triangular in shape, and biconvex in cross section. Edges are generally slightly excurvate or straight. Faint serrations may be present.

*Haft Element:* The stem is side notched. The notches are medium-sized and well-formed. The base is expanded, which sometimes gives it an eared appearance. The base is usually straight or slightly convex.

### Defined in Literature

Ritchie first described this type in 1940, and published a formal definition in 1961 (revised 1971).



## Calvert

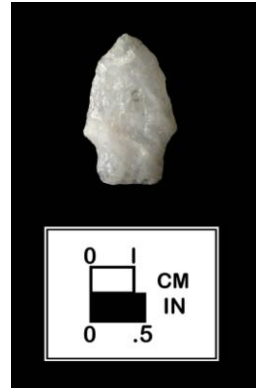
Synthesis Ranking: 1

### Defining Attributes

The Calvert is a short, thick, wide point with rudimentary shoulders, a parallel sided or slightly contracting stem, and a straight base. The stem often comprises 30 to 50 percent of the total point length.

### Chronology

The Calvert point dates to the Early Woodland period (2750 - 1750 BP).



### Description

*Blade:* The blade, thick and irregular in cross section, forms a short and stubby triangle. Slight but abrupt shoulders separate the blade and the stem.

*Haft Element:* Thinner than the blade, the stem is straight or slightly contracting, and is usually wider than it is long.

### Defined in Literature

This type was originally defined by Stephenson and Ferguson (1963).

## Clagett

Synthesis Ranking: 19

### Defining Attributes

The Clagett point is long and narrow, and is thick in cross section. It has pronounced shoulders and an expanded stem. The base is usually straight or slightly concave.

### Chronology

The Clagett point has not been well-dated, and has been variously assigned to the Middle and Late Archaic periods.



### Description

*Blade:* The blade, which is sometimes slightly beveled, is typically an elongated triangle with straight or slightly excurvate edges, prominent shoulders, a sharp tip, and a thick, lenticular cross section.

*Haft Element:* The base is straight or slightly concave, although a few are slightly convex. The stem constricts sharply from the shoulders to the midpoint of the stem, and then expands to a wide base. The stem is wider than it is long, and comprises 15% to 20% of the point's total length.

### Defined in Literature

This type was originally defined by Stephenson and Ferguson (1963).

## Fishtail Types

Synthesis Ranking: 9

### Defining Attributes

The Fishtail points are slender and medium sized, with a narrow, lanceolate blade that merges into a flaring stem shaped like a fishtail. They are sometimes separated into Orient and Dry Brook types, based on the angle of the shoulders.

### Chronology

The Fishtail points date to the transition period between the Late Archaic and Early Woodland (3450 to 2700 BP).

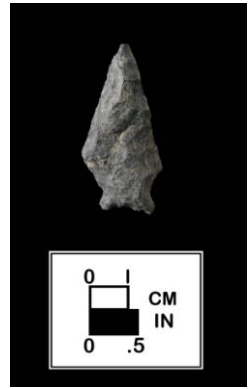
### Description

*Blade:* The blade is narrow and lanceolate with excurvate edges, and often asymmetrical as a result of resharpening. The shoulders are weak and sloping on Orient types, but are sharply defined on Dry Brooks.

*Haft Element:* The blade merges into a stem that is expanded, sometimes giving it the appearance of shallow, poorly-defined side notches. The base is most often concave, but can be straight. The stem and base can be ground.

### Defined in Literature

This type was originally described by Witthoft (1953).



## Guilford

Synthesis Ranking: 20

### Defining Attributes

The Guilford point is characterized by a long, narrow, thick blade with a straight, rounded, or concave base.

### Chronology

The Guilford point dates to the latter part of the Middle Archaic period, but there is not a lot of supporting data (6200 to 5000 BP).

### Description

*Blade:* The blade is long and narrow, with slightly rounded and smoothly contoured sides. It is usually thick, but symmetrically and carefully chipped.

*Haft Element:* Most examples have a precisely-shaped concave or rounded base; straight bases are rare. Slight shoulders sometimes occur.

### Defined in Literature

Coe first described the Guilford type in 1952, with expansion in 1964.



## Halifax

Synthesis Ranking: 14

### Defining Attributes

The Halifax point has a slender blade and a broad base, with wide, shallow side notches.

### Chronology

The Halifax point dates to the Middle and Late Archaic periods (5500 to 4850 BP).

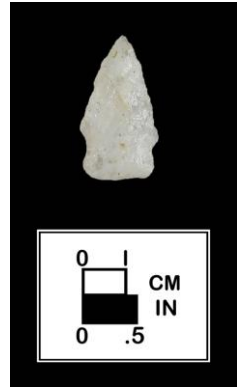
### Description

*Blade:* The blade is long and narrow, with slightly convex sides. The maximum width frequently occurs two-thirds down the length of the blade, from the tip.

*Haft Element:* The base is typically ground. It is usually straight or slightly concave, and is a little narrower than the maximum width of the blade. The broad and shallow side notches are also frequently ground. Notches begin at the point of maximum width and continue to the base. In some examples, the point seems more stemmed than notched.

### Defined in Literature

Halifax points were originally defined by Coe (1964).



## Jack's Reef Corner Notched

Synthesis Ranking: 32

### Defining Attributes

The Jack's Reef Corner Notched is a medium-sized corner notched point, broad and thin, often with angular edges.

### Chronology

The Jack's Reef Corner Notched point dates to the Middle and Late Woodland periods (1640 to 995 BP).

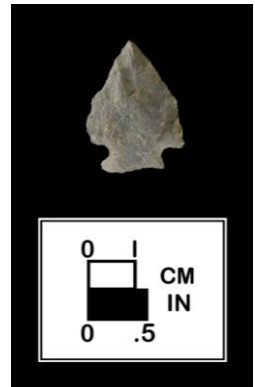
### Description

*Blade:* The blade is flat, thin, and broad, with excurvate or angular edges. It generally has a pentagonal or ovoid shape.

*Haft Element:* The base is flared and straight. The stem is corner notched, and the notches are typically narrow and deep. Barbs are small to large, and thin and sharp

### Defined in Literature

This type was originally defined by Ritchie (1961, revised 1971).



## Jack's Reef Pentagonal

Synthesis Ranking: 27

### Defining Attributes

The Jack's Reef Pentagonal is a broad, thin, stemless pentagonal point.

### Chronology

The Jack's Reef Pentagonal point dates to the Middle and Late Woodland periods (1640 to 995 BP).

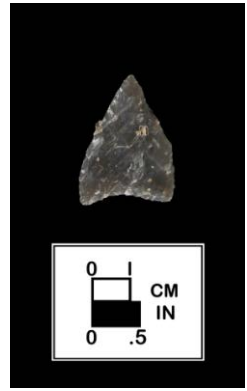
### Description

*Blade:* Pentagonal in form, with straight sides (sometimes slightly contracting), usually asymmetrical.

*Haft Element:* The base is usually straight, but can be concave.

### Defined in Literature

Halifax points were originally defined by Coe (1964).



## Kirk Corner Notched

Synthesis Ranking: 23

### Defining Attributes

The Kirk Corner Notched point has a large triangular blade with bifacially serrated edges, corner notches, and a straight base.

### Chronology

The Kirk Corner Notched point dates to the Early Archaic period (9500 to 8500 BP).

### Description

*Blade:* The blade is triangular, with straight or excurvate edges. The edges are serrated (sometimes deeply) and occasionally beveled, which would suggest re-sharpening.

*Haft Element:* Bases may be as wide as—or wider—than the blade and are generally straight or slightly rounded, and can be ground. Kirk Corner Notched points have well-defined shoulders; many are straight, but most have barbs projecting toward the base, forming a notch 10 to 14 mm wide.

### Defined in Literature

Coe (1964) originally defined the type from examples recovered at the Hardaway site in North Carolina.



## Kirk Stemmed

Synthesis Ranking: 29

### Defining Attributes

The Kirk Stemmed point has a long blade with deep serrations and a broad, weakly-notched stem.

### Chronology

The Kirk Stemmed point dates to the Early Archaic period (8900 - 8000 BP).

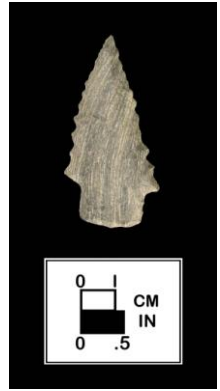
### Description

*Blade:* The blade is long, narrow, and thick, with straight or incurvate edges. Usually the edges are concave toward the base, then re-curve toward the tip. Serrations are deep.

*Haft Element:* The base is straight or slightly rounded, or occasionally slightly concave. Broad, shallow notches produce a stem that expands slightly toward the base, and shoulders that project slightly backward.

### Defined in Literature

Coe (1964) originally defined the type.



## Lamoka

Synthesis Ranking: 13

### Defining Attributes

The Lamoka point is small, narrow, and thick. It has either weak-to-moderately pronounced side notches, or a straight stem with slight shoulders that usually slope. The base is unfinished, and commonly retains cortex.

### Chronology

The Lamoka point dates to the Late Archaic period (4500 - 3600 BP).

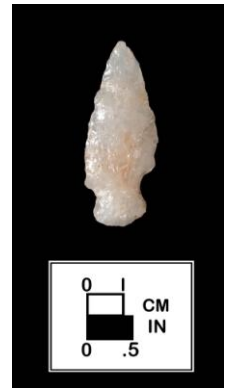
### Description

*Blade:* The blade is elongated and triangular, and thick. In cross section it is biconvex or median ridged. The edges are straight or slightly excurvate.

*Haft Element:* The base may be straight, oblique, or slightly convex-to-bulbous. It is usually un-worked and as thick as the blade, often exhibiting a broad, slightly modified or unmodified surface of the original bulb of percussion. The stem may be straight or slightly side notched.

### Defined in Literature

This type was originally defined by Ritchie (1961, revised 1971).





## LeCroy

Synthesis Ranking: 12

### Defining Attributes

The LeCroy point is small, thin, and often serrated, with a deeply bifurcated base.

### Chronology

The LeCroy point dates to the Early Archaic period (8500 to 7800 BP).

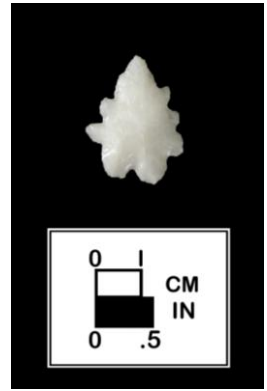
### Description

*Blade:* The blade is triangular and often appears stubby. Edges are most commonly straight, and are often serrated. Shoulders on exhausted specimens are often flared.

*Haft Element:* The base is deeply notched and bifurcated. The tangs are more pointed than rounded. The stem, which is straight in most examples, is finely chipped along the edges. Shoulders are straight and at right angles to the stem. In a few examples, the shoulder is absent.

### Defined in Literature

The LeCroy point was originally identified by Lewis and Kneberg (1955).



## Lehigh/Koens Crispin

Synthesis Ranking: 21

### Defining Attributes

The Lehigh/Koens-Crispin point is large and well-made, with a broad blade and short, contracting stem.

### Chronology

The Lehigh/Koens-Crispin point dates to the Late Archaic period (3900 - 3600 BP).

### Description

*Blade:* The blade can range from a long, narrow, lanceolate form to larger and broader ovate forms, and is often asymmetric. The blade is well-made and rather thin for its width.

*Haft Element:* The stem is short in relation to the blade length. Distinct shoulders separate the blade and stem. Most examples have contracting stems, although straight or expanding stems occur. The base is mostly excurvate or straight and thinned.

### Defined in Literature

The Koens-Crispin point was defined by Cross (1941), while Witthoft (1953) identified the Lehigh point. Kinsey (1972) combined the Lehigh and Koens-Crispin points into a single type.



## Levanna

Synthesis Ranking: 3

### Defining Attributes

The Levanna is a large, well-made, equilateral triangular point.

### Chronology

The Levanna point dates to the late Middle Woodland and Late Woodland periods (1250 to 400 BP).

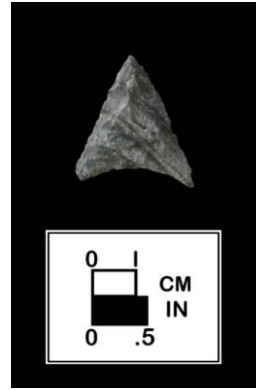
### Description

*Blade:* The blade is triangular and broad. Most of the points are nearly equilateral, but some are isosceles. The edges are usually straight, but can be incurvate or excurvate.

*Haft Element:* The base is usually concave, in some examples deeply so, but straight bases do occur. Basal grinding is sometimes present.

### Defined in Literature

This type was originally defined by Ritchie (1961, revised 1971).



## Madison

Synthesis Ranking: 5

### Defining Attributes

The Madison is a small, thin, triangular point with a straight or slightly concave base.

### Chronology

The Madison point dates to the Late Woodland period (700 to 500 BP).

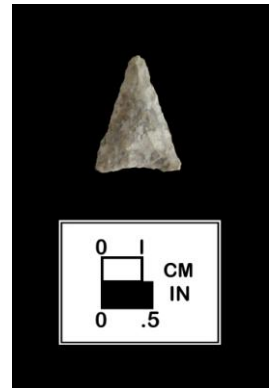
### Description

*Blade:* The blade is most commonly an isosceles triangle, although some are equilateral. It is usually thin and fairly flat in cross section. The edges are generally straight, but slightly excurvate or incurvate examples occur.

*Haft Element:* The base is either straight or slightly concave, or very rarely convex. Basal grinding sometimes is present.

### Defined in Literature

The Madison point was named by Edward G. Scully in 1951.



## Morrow Mountain

Synthesis Ranking: 16

### Defining Attributes

The Morrow Mountain I variety has a broad, triangular blade with a short, tapering stem. The Morrow Mountain II variety has a narrow blade with a long, tapering stem.

### Chronology

The Morrow Mountain point dates to the Middle Archaic period (7100 to 6200 BP).

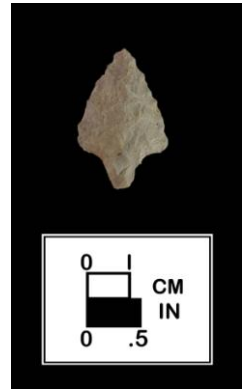
### Description

*Blade* -- Morrow Mountain I: The blade is broad and triangular, with a flat to oval cross section. Sides are slightly excurved. Morrow Mountain II: The blade is long and narrow, with straight or slightly excurved sides.

*Haft Element*: The stem is contracting and the base is pointed. The shoulder of the Morrow Mountain II is more defined than on the Morrow Mountain I, and the stem of the former is longer than on the latter.

### Defined in Literature

Although others had described the Morrow Mountain point, Coe (1964) was the first to separate and define the two varieties.



## Normanskill

Synthesis Ranking: 30

### Defining Attributes

The medium-sized Normanskill point is well-made, narrow and thick, and has wide, pronounced side notches.

### Chronology

The Normanskill has been placed in the Middle and Late Archaic periods, although radiocarbon dating supports the latter age (3850 to 2550 BP).

### Description

*Blade*: The blade is narrow and triangular, with straight to slightly excurved edges and a biconvex cross section. Asymmetry of the shoulders sometimes occurs.

*Haft Element*: The stem has wide, deep, sometimes squarish side notches, and is slightly thinned by coarse flaking from the base. The base is expanded, and is generally straight.

### Defined in Literature

The Normanskill point was defined by Ritchie (1961, with revisions 1971).



## Otter Creek

Synthesis Ranking: 15

### Defining Attributes

A medium to large, thick, narrow to medium-wide, side notched point with well-formed tangs and a concave base.

### Chronology

The Otter Creek point is variously placed in the Middle and Late Archaic periods (6000 to 5000 BP).

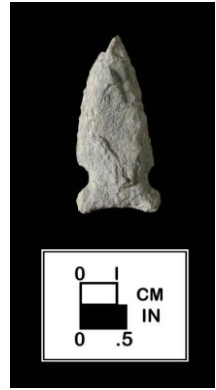
### Description

*Blade:* The blade is ovoid or lanceolate, with edges that are usually excurvate, but sometimes straight. Shoulders are usually the same width as -- or narrower than -- the basal tangs, but can be wider.

*Haft Element:* The stem is side notched; notching seems to have been a final operation, usually resulting in well-defined square tangs, but some examples have rounded tangs. The base is usually concave, but can be straight. Usually the base, tang edges, and notches were ground.

### Defined in Literature

This type was originally defined by Ritchie (1961, revised 1971).



## Palmer

Synthesis Ranking: 24

### Defining Attributes

The Palmer is a small (28 to 60 mm, with an average of 35 mm), thin, corner-notched point with pronounced serrations and a straight or slightly convex ground base.

### Chronology

The Palmer Corner Notched point dates to the Early Archaic period (10,000 to 9,300 BP).

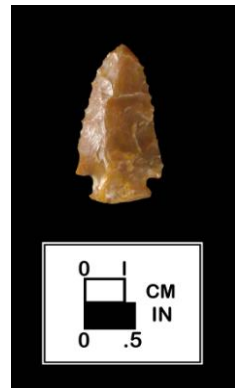
### Description

*Blade:* The blade is small and triangular. The sides are usually straight, but occasionally rounded or concave. Most specimens are serrated, some quite deeply.

*Haft Element:* The base is straight and usually exhibits grinding.

### Defined in Literature

Coe (1964) originally defined the type.



## Piscataway

Synthesis Ranking: 7

### Defining Attributes

The Piscataway is a small (29 to 49 mm, with an average of 37 mm), narrow, teardrop-shaped point.

### Chronology

The chronological placement of the Piscataway point is controversial. It has been recovered in contexts interpreted as Late Archaic through Early Woodland (6000 to 2000 BP).

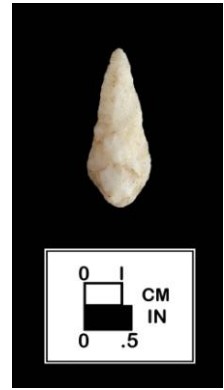
### Description

*Blade:* The blade is a long and slender triangle with straight or convex edges and a lenticular, often thick, cross section. The edges are occasionally beveled.

*Haft Element:* The base is rounded or pointed. The stem is small and contracting, with an oval cross section. Very weak shoulders separate it from the blade.

### Defined in Literature

The Piscataway type was defined by Stephenson and Ferguson (1963).



## Potomac

Synthesis Ranking: 22

### Defining Attributes

The Potomac point is equilateral in shape. It is the smallest of the triangular points (16 to 26 mm in length), and is usually made from quartz.

### Chronology

The Potomac point dates to the Late Woodland period (750 to 250 BP).

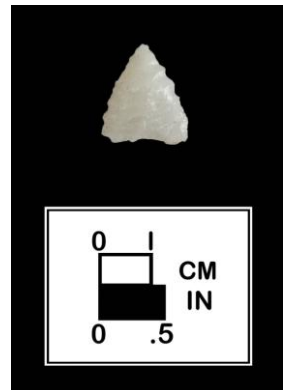
### Description

*Blade:* The blade is a small equilateral triangle, although isosceles points represent a minor variant. It typically has straight sides, but some can be slightly incurvate or excurvate. The tip is sharp, and the blade is thin and lenticular.

*Haft Element:* The base is straight or concave.

### Defined in Literature

The Potomac type was defined by Stephenson and Ferguson (1963).



## Rossville

Synthesis Ranking: 10

### Defining Attributes

The Rossville is a medium-sized (24 to 61 mm), lozenge-shaped point with somewhat weak shoulders, a contracting stem, and a rounded or pointed base.

### Chronology

The Rossville point is placed variously in the Early and Middle Woodland periods (2680 to 1310 BP).

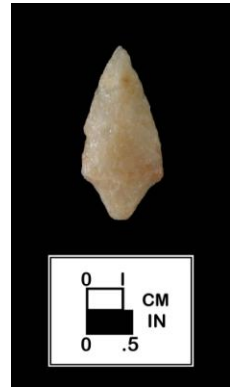
### Description

*Blade:* The blade edges are excurvate. The cross section is lenticular to biconvex. The shoulders range from non-existent to 25-30% wider than the stem, and are most often rounded.

*Haft Element:* The stem is contracting, and has straight or convex edges. The base is rounded to pointed. Light basal grinding occasionally occurs.

### Defined in Literature

This type was first named and described by Ritchie (1961, revised 1971).



## Savannah River

Synthesis Ranking: 6

### Defining Attributes

The Savannah River point has a large, triangular blade with a broad, square, straight stem.

### Chronology

The Savannah River point dates to the Late Archaic period (4865 - 3260 BP).

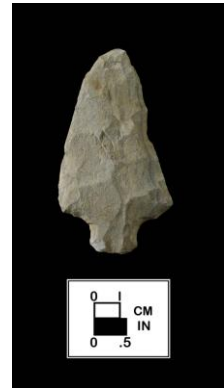
### Description

*Blade:* The blade is large, broad, and triangular, with excurvate or straight sides. On some specimens the sides of the lower 1/3 to 1/2 of the blade are parallel, then curve towards the tip. The shoulders can range from pronounced and at a right angle to the stem, to weak and obtuse-angled. The blade is relatively thin, with an average thickness to width ratio of 1:10, and can be biconvex or flat in cross section.

*Haft Element:* The stem is usually square and its sides are typically straight, although expanding and contracting varieties do occur. The base is usually concave, but can be straight.

### Defined in Literature

Claflin (1931) published the first detailed description of this type.



## Selby Bay/Fox Creek

Synthesis Ranking: 4

### Defining Attributes

The Selby Bay/Fox Creek point has a broad, lanceolate blade with weak shoulders, a square stem or no stem at all, and a concave base.

### Chronology

The Selby Bay/Fox Creek point dates to the Middle Woodland period (1750 to 1050 BP).

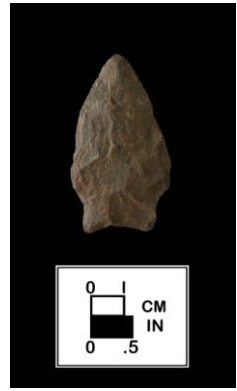
### Description

*Blade:* The Selby Bay/Fox Creek lanceolate variant has parallel sides that taper from the midpoint to the tip, or a triangular blade with straight edges. The stemmed variant have an ovate or triangular blade with straight or excurvate edges.

*Haft Element:* The base is straight to slightly concave. The stemmed variety has a wide stem, with small, right angle or sloping shoulders. The shoulders may be non-existent, thus the stemmed type blends into the lanceolate type.

### Defined in Literature

This type was first named and described by Ritchie (1961, revised 1971).



## St. Albans

Synthesis Ranking: 25

### Defining Attributes

The St. Albans point is long, narrow, and nearly shoulderless, with shallow side notches and a bifurcate base.

### Chronology

The St. Albans point dates to the Early Archaic period (9000 to 8500 BP).

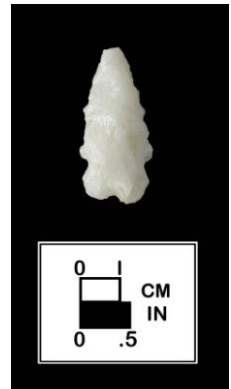
### Description

*Blade:* The blade is an elongated triangle with very weak shoulders, straight or excurvate sides, and with slight serrations. Re-sharpening can affect blade length, but the shoulder width appears to be maintained.

*Haft Element:* The removal of two or three large flakes leaves the base notched, sometimes very deeply. The base may be as wide as the shoulder. Side notches are long and shallow, and shoulders slope toward the tip.

### Defined in Literature

Broyles (1966; 1971) originally defined this type.



## Susquehanna Broadspear

Synthesis Ranking: 11

### Defining Attributes

The Susquehanna Broadspear is a wide point with a relatively thin triangular blade, sharply angled shoulders, an expanding stem, and a base that is usually concave. It is often asymmetrical.

### Chronology

The Susquehanna Broadspear point dates to the Late Archaic and Transitional periods (4865 - 3260 BP).

### Description

*Blade:* The blade is large, broad, and triangular, with excurvate or straight sides. The shoulders can range from pronounced and at a right angle to the stem, to weak and obtuse-angled. The blade is relatively thin, with an average thickness to width ratio of 1:10, and can be biconvex or flat in cross section.

*Haft Element:* The stem is usually square and its sides are typically straight, although expanding and contracting varieties do occur. The base is usually concave, but can be straight.

### Defined in Literature

This type was defined by Witthoft (1953).



## Vernon

Synthesis Ranking: 8

### Defining Attributes

The Vernon is a short, wide, thick point with pronounced shoulders, an expanded stem, and a straight base.

### Chronology

The Vernon point dates to the Late Archaic period (5500 to 4000 BP), and perhaps the Early Woodland.

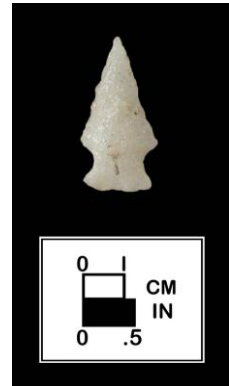
### Description

*Blade:* The blade is a wide, squat triangle with convex edges. The shoulders are prominent, and at an obtuse angle to the stem.

*Haft Element:* The stem constitutes 30 to 40 per cent of the total point length. It constricts from the shoulders to the midpoint of the stem, and then expands to a wide base. The base is straight.

### Defined in Literature

This type was originally defined by Stephenson and Ferguson (1963).





## Archeology Volunteer Programs

Following are examples of programs in Maryland that offer opportunities to get involved in archeology. For more information about these and other similar programs visit [www.marylandarcheology.org](http://www.marylandarcheology.org).

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### *Archaeology in Annapolis*

Department of Anthropology, University of Maryland College Park

Archaeology in Annapolis is a research project that has explored the heritage of Maryland's capital since 1981. Opportunities to participate are available throughout the year, and fieldwork will be conducted from May 28 to July 5 during a field school offered by the Department. The field school is offered as a class for undergraduate or graduate credit, or a workshop for non-students. For more information about the field school or Archaeology in Annapolis, contact Kate Deeley ([kdeeley@umd.edu](mailto:kdeeley@umd.edu)), Ben Skolnik ([bskolnik@umd.edu](mailto:bskolnik@umd.edu)), Beth Pruitt ([epruitt@umd.edu](mailto:epruitt@umd.edu)), or call (301) 405-1429..

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### *The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission*

Prince George's County, Natural and Historical Resources Division

Public Archaeology programs are offered at the Mount Calvert Historical and Archaeological Park, located on the Patuxent River east of Upper Marlboro, Maryland. Volunteers are welcome from April through October. For more information call the archaeology program office at 301-627-1286 or email Don Creveling at [Donald.Creveling@pgparks.com](mailto:Donald.Creveling@pgparks.com), or Mike Lucas at [Michael.Lucas@pgparks.com](mailto:Michael.Lucas@pgparks.com).

Prince George's County  
Historical Resources Division, Archaeology Program  
8204 McClure Road  
Upper Marlboro, Maryland 20772

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### *Anne Arundel County's Lost Towns Project*

The Lost Towns Project is an archeological research and public education program sponsored by Anne Arundel County and the Anne Arundel County Trust for Preservation, Inc. (ACT). We welcome the public to join us in excavations and in the laboratory; no previous experience is required! We excavate year-round at various sites and our lab is open Monday – Friday. In order to volunteer or learn more, contact Erin Cullen at 410-222-1318 or [volunteers@losttownsproject.org](mailto:volunteers@losttownsproject.org); or visit [www.losttownsproject.org](http://www.losttownsproject.org).

Anne Arundel County's Lost Towns Project  
Historic London Town & Gardens  
839 Londontown Road  
Edgewater, Maryland 21037

***Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum: Public Archaeology Program***

Smith's St. Leonard Site; May 7 - June 29, 2013

Join Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum archeologists this summer in the excavation of various early 18th century buildings at the Smith's St. Leonard Site. The program will run Tuesday through Saturday, May 7 through June 29. Tuesdays and Thursdays are "Lab Days," while Wednesdays, Fridays, and Saturdays will be "Field Days," weather permitting. To volunteer, contact Ed Chaney at (410) 586-8554 or by email to [echaney@mdp.state.md.us](mailto:echaney@mdp.state.md.us).

Jefferson Patterson Park & Museum

10515 Mackall Road

St. Leonard, Maryland 20685

Ph: 410.586.8501 Fax: 410.586.8503 [www.jefpat.org](http://www.jefpat.org)

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***The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission***

Montgomery Parks Department, Park Planning and Stewardship,

Join the Montgomery County Park Planning and Stewardship archaeology program in uncovering the county's past through the investigation of prehistoric Indian sites, Civil War encampments, slave dwellings and post-reconstruction sites. Volunteers are welcome on Mondays and Wednesdays. Contact Heather Bouslog, 301-840-5848 or [heather.bouslog@montgomeryparks.org](mailto:heather.bouslog@montgomeryparks.org), or visit [www.ParksArcheology.org](http://www.ParksArcheology.org).

6700 Needwood Mansion

Derwood, Maryland 20855

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***Historic St. Mary's City: A Museum of History and Archaeology***

Historic St. Mary's City (HSMC) is the site of the fourth permanent English settlement in North America, Maryland's first capital, and the birthplace of religious toleration in America. The archaeology department at HSMC, with St. Mary's College of Maryland, offers an annual Field School, which will take place from May 28 through August 3 in 2013. While in the field, staff and students offer tours of the excavations. At Tidewater Archaeology Weekend (July 26 – 27), the public can discover what it's like to be an archeologist and take a special tour of the archeological laboratory. The St. John's Site Museum at HSMC provides insights into ways researchers reconstruct the past using historical and archaeological evidence. Contact HSMC 240-895-4990, 800-SMC-1634, or [info@stmaryscity.org](mailto:info@stmaryscity.org) for more information. For a list of events visit [www.hsmcdigshistory.org/events.html](http://www.hsmcdigshistory.org/events.html).

Historic St. Mary's City ,

Museum of History and Archaeology

P.O. Box 39

St. Mary's City, MD 20686

**Washington College**

Public Archaeology Laboratory Volunteer Opportunities

The Department of Sociology and Anthropology at Washington College in Chestertown maintains a public archaeology laboratory in the Custom House, where students and volunteers process artifact collections from the region. Displays and interpretive signs are found throughout the laboratory. To make arrangements for volunteering or for a tour contact Elizabeth Seidel, Lab Director, at 410-810-7164 or [eseidel2@washcoll.edu](mailto:eseidel2@washcoll.edu).

Washington College Public Archaeology Laboratory  
101 S. Water Street  
Chestertown, MD 21620

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**Maryland Historical Trust**

Archeology Programs

The Maryland Historical Trust is committed to involving the public in archeology. The Maryland Maritime Archeology Program provides opportunities for volunteers in field activities on a seasonal basis. Participants need not be divers. Terrestrial archeological programs include an annual Field Session co-hosted with the Archeological Society of Maryland. This eleven-day field investigation combines education with research, and provides unparalleled professional-avocational interaction. Additional field projects occur throughout the year. An Open Lab is held on most Tuesdays during the year teaching proper archeological lab techniques. Presentations, displays, publications, and internships are also offered. To learn more contact State Terrestrial Archeologist Charlie Hall at [chall@mdp.state.md.us](mailto:chall@mdp.state.md.us), or State Underwater Archeologist Susan Langley at [slangley@mdp.state.md.us](mailto:slangley@mdp.state.md.us).

Maryland Historical Trust  
100 Community Place  
Crownsville, MD 21032  
[www.MarylandHistoricalTrust.net](http://www.MarylandHistoricalTrust.net)

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***Certificate and Training Program for Archeological Technicians***

The Archeological Society of Maryland, Inc. (ASM), the Maryland Historical Trust, and the Council for Maryland Archeology offer a Certificate and Training Program for Archeological Technicians (CAT Program), providing an opportunity to be recognized for formal and extended training in archeology without participation in a degree program. Certificate candidates must be members of the ASM, and work under the supervision of a mentor. A series of required readings and workshops is coupled with practical experience in archeological research. For information about the CAT Program, and application forms, visit the ASM web site at [www.marylandarcheology.org](http://www.marylandarcheology.org).

## HISTORIC ST. MARY'S CITY

A MUSEUM OF HISTORY & ARCHAEOLOGY AT  
MARYLAND'S FIRST CAPITAL

At **Historic St. Mary's City**, a museum on the site of Maryland's first capital, explore an un-ordinary ordinary, help a planter tend his fields, and step on board a tall ship.

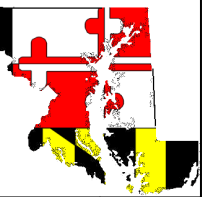
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240-896-4990 [www.stmaryscity.org](http://www.stmaryscity.org) 800-SMC-1634

The **Council for Maryland Archeology** represents professional archeologists with an interest in the archeology of Maryland. It is our mission to:

- Foster public awareness and concern for the preservation and management of archeological resources;
- Contribute to the professional management of archeological resources;
- Encourage scholarly research and serve as a forum for the exchange of information;
- Establish ethical and research standards for the conduct of archeology.

*Council for  
Maryland  
Archeology*



The Council holds symposia and speakers events that are open to the public. Follow the Council on Facebook for notification of upcoming events or on the web at <http://cfma-md.com>.

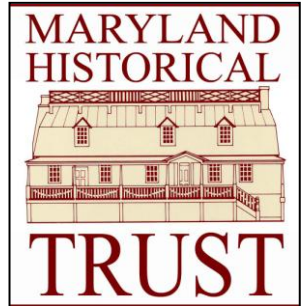


The **Archeological Society of Maryland**, Inc. (ASM) is a not-for-profit organization that is dedicated to the scientific study of the human past in the State of Maryland. The Society consists of professional, academic, and avocational archeologists. In addition to the state-wide organization, the Society consists of eight chapters representing most geographic regions in the State of Maryland; each with its own local meetings and activities. ASM sponsors publication, research, and site surveys throughout the State as well as the annual Workshop in Maryland Archeology (with the Maryland Historical Trust) and the annual Spring Symposium, both of which are public educational events. Each late spring or early summer, ASM sponsors a field school/excavation which is open to public participation where members and the interested public can participate in an excavation under the direction of professional archeologists. Visit us at [www.marylandarcheology.org](http://www.marylandarcheology.org).



The **Maryland State Highway Administration's** goal is not only to fulfill our legal responsibilities by promoting environmentally sensitive transportation planning, but also champion historic preservation through the stewardship of Maryland's cultural resources. Our cultural resources team evaluates proposed highway construction impacts on buildings, historic districts, roadway structures and archaeological sites while managing community based programs in public archaeology, historic bridges, and Native American consultation. For information, contact Dr. Julie M. Schablitsky, Chief Archaeologist/Assistant Division Chief, Cultural Resources Section at [jschablitsky@sha.state.md.us](mailto:jschablitsky@sha.state.md.us).

The **Maryland Historical Trust** (Trust) is a state agency dedicated to preserving and interpreting the legacy of Maryland's past. Through research, conservation and education, the Trust assists the people of Maryland in understanding their historical and cultural heritage. The Trust is an agency of the Maryland Department of Planning and serves as Maryland's State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO) pursuant to the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966. Our website can be accessed at [www.mht.maryland.gov](http://www.mht.maryland.gov).



Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission  
 Natural and Historical Resources Division (NHRD), Prince George's County

Since 1988, the NHRD **Archaeology Program of the Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission** (M-NCPPC) has been exploring the diversity of Prince George's County's archaeological resources. Through excavations, exhibits, and public outreach and cultural resource management, the archaeology program supports the M-NCPPC's numerous museums and historic sites. Hands-on volunteer programs and student internships provide opportunities for citizens and students to become involved in the process of discovering the past by participating in excavations and artifact processing and analysis. For information call the archaeology program office at 301-627-1286 or email Don Creveling at [Donald.Creveling@pgparks.com](mailto:Donald.Creveling@pgparks.com) or Mike Lucas at [Michael.Lucas@pgparks.com](mailto:Michael.Lucas@pgparks.com).



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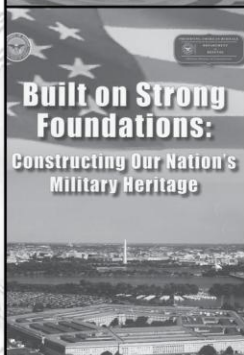
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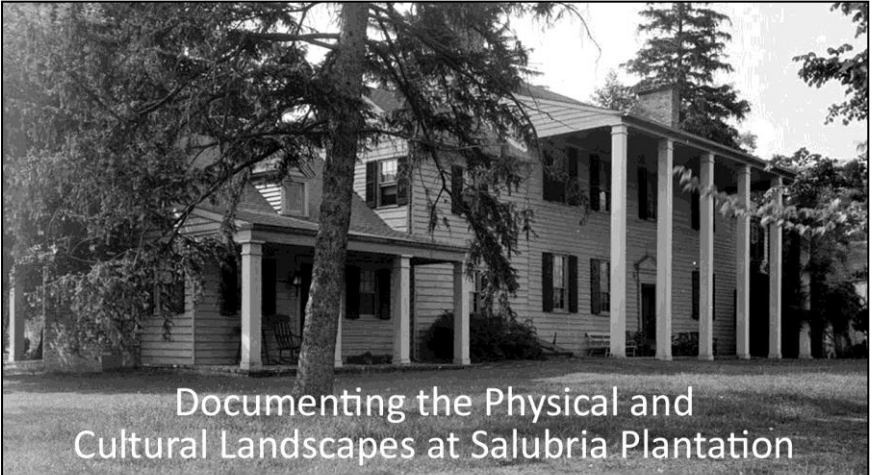
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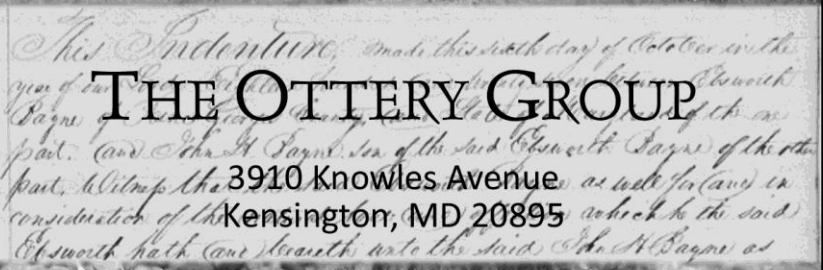
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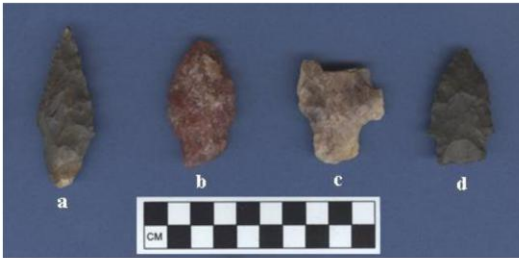
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A variety of other projectile point types were also recovered, including: (e) a gray rhyolite side-notched point similar to Susquehanna Broadspear types; (f) a reworked tan jasper corner-notched point; (g) a quartz side-notched point; and (h) a tan chalcedony serrated point.



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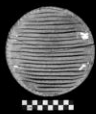
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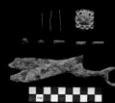
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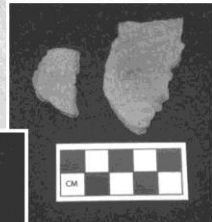
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Tour the Maryland Archaeological Conservation Laboratory (MAC Lab) at 1:00 and 3:00.

Visit the current site of ongoing excavations of an 18th Century plantation site.

Explore JPPM's FAQ Archaeology and War of 1812 exhibits.

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