ANALYSIS OF THE FOLSOM POINT FROM THE
LINDENMEIR SITE, COLORADO U.N.M. No. B 22/8

Study of a reproduction of this point
given to me by Dr. Marie Wormington

Following is my interpretation of the work on the above named artifact and is the conclusion of a flint knapper and not that of an Archaeologis

Upon inspection, I find that on one side of this artifact there are a total of 152 84 secondary retouch flakes removed on the edges. and not the Base - the On the other side, interval is 21 Flakes per inch. 39 secondary retouch flakes have been removed from one edge and 40 from the other edge. The technique used in fabricating this point was to remove a flake from one side/and one from the other, then the point turned resulting in a piecrust type of serration. This method also left no crushed edges, meaning that when the pressure tool was applied to the edge there was downward as well as outward pressure. This method is shown by the rezor edge left when the bulb of pressure came off with the flake. Straight pressure results in a crushed edge and a shell like flake with compression rings. The tool used must have been very minute. The length of these tiny flakes are about 4 to 5 times width of the flake. The terminal ends of the flake scars were removed by the fluting flake, so the total average length shall remain unknown. On one side there is a sign of primary pressure retouching. It appears that when fluting was to be done, it was a very regular surface, one side showing only a little flexing as the flake was removed, the other showing almost no undulations The undulations can be caused by surface irregularity or too great a compression without sufficient outward force.

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The platform for the first flake removed was almost even with the top of the base ~~XX~~ or I should say in a straight line with the basal barbs. The sides of the bulb of pressure were removed by two well controlled flakes then a new platform was made farther in the base in order to get enough s tone to support the pressure tool for the removal of the second flake.

It was polished to give it more strength. Upon close inspection with a magnifying glass, one fine that a little of the polished surface remains. Then two flakes were detached to remove the high areas on either side of the second bulb of pressure. The control of the fluting flakes is remarkable. The angle is next to perfect, as neither flake removed the point. The area of stone detached by the fluting is many times the cross section of the artifact.