

Notes on Projectile Point Analysis Form

The Projectile Point Analysis Form has been designed as an outline guide for the description of projectile point forms, as a step in establishing types. It is set up this way in order that the various descriptive categories may be easily coded for punch cards. The outline guide is supposed to be flexible and not exhaustive of all possible categories. Adaptation in specific categories will probably have to be made for each collection being analyzed. The following notes will provide explanations of categories.

A. Basic Shape

Bi-pointed, 2 edges:



Bi-pointed, 4 edges:



Lanceolate: assumes one end is rounded and that the maximum width may be ascertained as being near the tip (top 1/3), near the middle, or near the base (lower 1/3)



Top 1/3

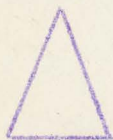


Mid. 1/3



Low. 1/3

Triangular:



Pentagonal: form occurs widely with variations and category refers to a point with five corners and five sides.



Stemmed or Notched: categories of sufficient diagnostic value in themselves to obviate desirability of initial grouping by outline.

B. Blade Edge

Concave:



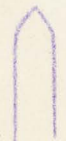
Convex:



Straight:



Parallel:



Recurved:





Asymmetrical: the two opposite blade edges differ in shape.

Ca. 31.1.6.1

C. Cross-section

Lenticular: 

Plano-convex: 

Diamond: 

D. Flaking

Random: flake scars various sizes, randomly distributed over surface of blade.


Regular: flake scars of even size, form discernible patterns on surface of blade.


Broad: over 1/4 mm in width

Medium: from 2 to 1/4 mm in width

Narrow: less than 2 mm in width

E. Serration: notched or toothed on edge,

Deep: 

Shallow: 

F. Shoulder: the outline of the blade edge is broken, forming an angle or a relatively sharp curve.

Asymmetrical: the presence of one shoulder only, or of differently formed shoulders on each side.

Broad Angle: an angle is formed of more than 90°

Narrow Angle: an angle is formed of less than 90°

Strong Rounded: the angle that is formed is rounded and is 90° or less.

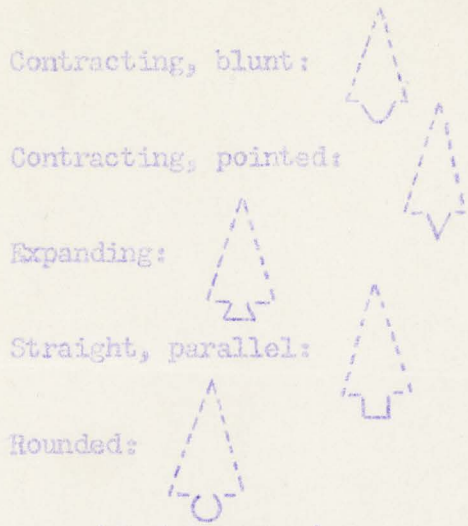
Weak Rounded: the angle that is formed is rounded and is more than 90°.

Reversed:

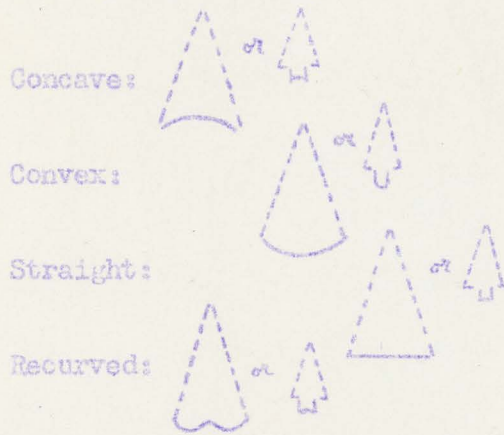


Ge. 31.1.6.2

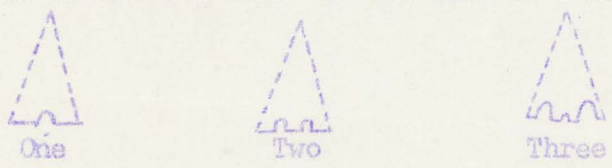
G. Stem Shape: projection on lower portion of blade caused by notching, or the extensive removal of the material from both sides.



H. Base (Blade or Stem)



I. Basal Notches: notches at the base or stem.



J. Corner Notches: notches at the angle of blade edge and base.

Narrow: notches measure 2mm or less in width.

Wide: notches measure more than 2mm in width.



K. Side Notches: notches in the blade edge.

Narrow: notches measure 2mm or less in width.

Wide: notches measure more than 2mm in width.



Ca. 31.1.4.3

L. Barbs: projections at either side of blade edge caused by the notching of the lower portion of blade. More or less subjective observation. May be defined for each collection, based upon relative proportions of individual points.

Large, symmetrical:



Large, asymmetrical:

Small, symmetrical



Small, asymmetrical

M. Basal Thinning Present: flakes taken off either side of base of blade or stem decreasing its thickness relative to the thickness of the adjoining material.

N. Special Features:



0231.1.6.4