

Photono 6

PAGE 40
FIG 1
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- (1) Thick tabular flake removed by percussion
(2) Preform made by direct percussion using first a small hammerstone and finishing with an antler billet

FIG 14
75
71

- (3) Photo No. 12
Blank of glass with edge beveled or turned by the use of a pressure tool.

FIG 19
8
53 + 75

- (4) Photo No. 12
First pressure retouch.

FIG 9
53 + 75

- (5) Photo No. 11
Second pressure retouch of the preform using the diagonal parallel type of flaking.

FIG 7
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- (6) Photo No. 10
Edge view of Photo No. 11 to show beveling of the tip and base.

FIG 6
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- (7) Photo No. 9
9a Obtuse angle with diamond shaped cross section and flakes terminating at median line to make a narrow channel flake, see Photo No. 3 .
9b Pressure flaked from one side only, lenticular cross section, of the proper convexity for removing a channel flake.
9c Diamond shaped cross section but with a flatter face than 9a , Pressure flakes terminate on both faces at the median line.

FIG 19
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- (8) Photo No. 7
Examples of points flaked too thin to have a channel flake removed. Materials are black jasper and obsidian.

FIG 5
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PAGE 80

- (9) Photo No. 5
5a Bifacial pressure flaked preform with basal platform prepared for first channel flake
5b First channel flake removed from the base to the tip. The ridges on each side of the bulbar scar have not been removed by the two diagonal flakes at the base, made by indirect percussion using a clamp and anvil, of French flint.

FIG 10
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- (10) Photo No 4
Both flutes removed from base to tip by indirect percussion using a clamp and anvil, material is white jasper.

FIG 18
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- (11) Photo No. 1
Both flutes removed by indirect percussion , slightly thick

at cross section, material is pitchstone.

- Fig 17*
40
- (12) Photo No. 2 fluted
~~####~~ Points from base to tip by the use of the indirect percussion with clamp and anvil. Representative of the L. Folsom, material is agate.
- Fig 16*
Page 77
- (13) Photo No. 3
Three examples of channel flake removal, one is a narrow channel flake caused from a preestablished high ridge on the median line of the face. The other two are of the L. Folsom type. The three were done by the use of the chest crutch and pressure, material ~~# 18e~~ of Harrison co. Indiana flint.
- Fig 24*
Page 87
- (14) Photos No's. 15, 16, 17, 18, 20, and 22
are examples of pressure flaking, illustrating examples of size shape and different materials.
- Fig 3*
Page 51
- (15) Photos No's. 23 and 24
Indirect percussion using a clamp and anvil, materials are obsidian and pitch stone.
- Fig 20*
Page 58
- (16) Photos No's. 19 and 21
Show the lateral axis was not at right angle with the vertical axis, causing the channel to be off center. Method was indirect percussion, materials white jasper.
- Fig 25*
Page 83
- (17) Photo No. 13
Platforms placed too near to the base allowing the flakes # to spread. Done by pressure, material Indiana flint.
- Fig 22*
Page 82
- (18) Photo No. 14
Short flakes caused by too much outward pressure and not enough downward pressure.
- Fig 15*
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- (19) Photo No. 25
Three experimental points to show the failure of not being affixed in the clamp properly. One was left protruding too far above the clamp, the second was broken because of too much side pressure, and the third was not supported on the anvil with enough force.
- Fig 23*
87
- (20) Photo No. 26
experimental points broken by the pressure method because of flexing in the middle, the forces originated at the middle and were projected towards the tip and to the base.
- Fig 21*
81
82
- (21) Photo No. 27
Breakage resulting from the collapse of the platforms, They were not polished enough.

F1912
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82

(22) Photo 28
experimental points broken from hand held pressure because
of no way to support the tip.

F1913
PAGE 68
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(23) Photo 29
Point to show the step fracturing of the channel flake
because of insufficient material to withstand the force
causing it to break.

F1911
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(24) Photo No. 30
Basal thinning of the El Inga and the Folsom type done
by hand held pressure, but with a feathering of the
basal flakes.

F1912
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(25) Photo No. 8
Examples of hand held percussion fluting, the first two
were made by placing the tip against the inside of the
left thigh and struck with a billet, the other two
illustrate the type of breakage when one attempts to thin
the point to replicate the L. Folsom.