



# ARKANSAS ARCHEOLOGICAL SURVEY

DIRECTOR • CHARLES R. MCGIMSEY III  
STATE ARCHEOLOGIST • HESTER A. DAVIS

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Don Crabtree  
Box 39, Route 1  
Kimberly, Idaho 83341

Dear Don:

Thank you very much for the point. I cannot get over how beautifully you flaked it.

Also, thank you for the price list. This past summer, a graduate student of mine became very good at removing true blades with a hammerstone on local material. It takes several days to find a descent cobble and I am sure the Indians were better at it than us.

I am still trying to get you the 70 lbs. of Arkansas novocalite you requested and will also try to locate more quartz crystals. I have some deer antler and have copied some aboriginal batons we excavated during the past four years.

Last summer we found a Dalton Culture deer butchering station. We were fortunate enough to have several working areas located between a water-laid and a wind blown soil and collected several hundred tools including; about 125 serrated Dalton points, most of which had been reshaped and several broken in the process; about 200 small fragments of Daltons; about 50 adzes used as choppers and cores but never as adzes; about 6 end scrapers probably used to make eyed needles; about 300 pièces esquilles obviously used as wedges for splitting bone (I think to make preforms for bone points); about 300+ backed flake knives used for skinning; about 25 true blade tools; about 30 coble anvils, choppers, and hammers found in clusters of 2-5 with a surrounding ring of exhausted tools and debitage resulting from making pieces esquilles and backed knives. The basic lithic analysis will be a M.A. thesis at the University of Arkansas and available certainly by next Christmas.

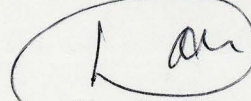
The denticulate points were used for gutting and sawing muscle and to groove bone for snapping and splitting. A cache of 40 Dalton tools found by a local collector (slide enclosed) included 3 point preforms and 18 points. Sixteen points included 5 new denticulate Daltons, 5 sharpened denticulate Daltons, 6 beveled drill-shaped Daltons used (I think) to scrape bone and/or wood, and 1 burinated Dalton with a chisel tip created by removing 5 burin-like blades. A description is in print and I will send you a reprint.

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I found the other day I can easily make a Cahokia microlith by placing the blade in the groove of a pot sherd "abrader" which was apparently ground with a special backed quartzite flake knife. The microlith can be then ground after pressure mibbling with an antler tip. Microscopic comparison is highly favorable. The cylindrical microlith can be pushed into a cane and easily used, mostly as drills but also to groove bone for splitting. We found the whole industry at a site in Arkansas and even the chert use was Illinois (Dupo, Mill Creek and Illinois novoculite which are all common Cahokia stone).

I sincerely hope that Evelyn is better. Your card this summer really worried us.

Sincerely yours,



Dan F. Morse

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