A GUIDE TO TEXAS ARROW POINTS

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DEDICATION

I have been fortunate to have worked with and been mentored by some great people whom I credit for what success I have experienced as a professional archaeologist. Doris L. Olds was the Curator of the Laboratory at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory in Austin, Texas in the 1960s and 1970s and it was she who taught me about site forms and calculating UTM coordinates with a pencil and ruler. After she retired she gave me her personal library and I use it often and consider myself only the curator because I plan to pass it on some day. This book is dedicated to her memory.
ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This project is a collaborative effort and there are many who supported me along the way. I want to mention several works that have had a major influence on my appreciation of artifact typology and conducting the kind of research that is presented in this volume. I was greatly inspired by the works of Dee Ann Story and And Alex D. Krieger who, with the assistance of Edward B. Jelks, were responsible for the first major book on artifact typology in Texas. Edward B. Jelks and Juliet C. Jelks edited a very informative book entitled *Historical Dictionary of North American Archeology* and the idea to publish a similar book on Texas archaeology resulted from what they did. At first, I had planned to produce a document in dictionary format much like the one edited by the Jelks. Later, I realized the importance of illustrations and I owe a great deal of thanks to Laura Nightengale (former Head of Collections at TARL) who photographed most of the specimens in this volume. These artifacts are curated at the Texas Archeological Research Laboratory on the campus of The University of Texas at Austin. Other photos were taken by Tanner Singleton, a professional photographer and friend living in Baton Rouge. A few arrow points are pen and ink drawings courtesy of Richard J. McReynolds. Some specimens are from the personal collections of William A. Dickens and myself.

Dr. Story and Mr. Jelks were both kind enough to encourage me to pursue this project. I am especially grateful to Mr. Jelks who took time to discuss how some of the points were typed and named in the 1954 typology book published by the Texas Archeological Society. Jonathan Jarvis (Associate Director at TARL) and Jean Hughes (TexSite Coordinator at TARL) spent many hours matching site numbers with names and copying and sending me articles.

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INTRODUCTION

The excitement one gets from finding his or her first “arrowhead” is an experience that can only be understood by those who have held in their hands a stone object that was made and used by Indians hundreds if not thousands of years ago. This seminal event has been the catalyst that helped transform many casual collectors to professional archaeologists who have made significant contributions to the discipline of archaeology. I don’t think I am alone when I say that I wanted to know more about the ancient artifacts I had found. The final shape of every arrow point is some variation of a triangle and these variations are referred to as types. Although some types such as Catahoula and Livermore may be easily recognizable, others such as Alba may not be because this type bears a strong resemblance to Bonham points. There are many examples of typed points that are similar to one or more other types and this often makes classification difficult. A type is based on much more than its physical appearance. Important factors are the context and region of the state where it was found, its association with other artifacts. When a new type is identified it is given a name. Naming points for a nearby town or geographical feature have always been common methods. The Bonham point was named for the town of Bonham and the Catahoula point was named for Lake Catahoula in Louisiana. In some cases, points are named for the person who first described it or the name of the site where it was found. W. P. Agee, Jr. found this type in 1906 and the Agee point was named in his honor. The Harrell point got its name from the Harrell site in Young County. A few points received their names from their physical appearance such as the Bulbar Stemmed point.

The major purpose of this manuscript is to present information on any arrow point that appears in the literature as a named type. Not every archaeologist agrees on which points should be considered a type and this is reflected in typology books where the author(s) only discuss those types that they believe are valid. In the creation of this document, I refer to typology books from adjacent states if a type is mentioned as having been found in Texas and I also utilized some books that were compiled by non-professionals. I do not make any judgments about what types are valid and those that are not. I also think it is important to list sites where these types have been found. The Perdiz point is found throughout the state. I see no reason to try to list every known site that has yielded this type. On the other hand, there are points that are not common. Therefore, it is important to list as many sites where these types have been found as possible. With few exceptions, only those sites with TARL numbers appear in this document. There are too many sites with the same or similar names to make other methods useful. The fifty-five arrow points described and illustrated here represent those that I was able to locate with enough information to justify their inclusion. I also found references to obscure points reportedly found in Texas with very little information. Descriptions of these relatively unknown types are found in Appendix I.
PROJECTILE POINT TYPOLOGIES

The first definitive source of information for Texas projectile points was authored by Dee Ann Suhm and Alex D. Krieger with help from Edward B. Jelks. The result of their work was published in 1954 as Volume 25 of the Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society. This volume not only illustrated and described actual artifacts found in Texas but it also provided the first in-depth discussion of culture complexes and traits in the state. The bulletin was extremely successful and archaeologists in other states relied on it as a way to identify some of their types. Because of its immense popularity, a revised edition (Handbook of Texas Archeology: Type Descriptions) was compiled by Suhm and Jelks and published in 1962 but it did not include the overview of the various archaeological regions in the state. This version was later revised in a spiral bound form that would allow for future pages to be added but this never took place.

It was not until 1985 that another type book for Texas appeared. Sue Ellen Turner and Thomas R. Hester published A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians. The focus of this book was illustrations of the various points that the authors considered to be valid types with a physical description of each type and supplemental information such as distribution, age, known sites where the type was found, and references that discuss and/or illustrate the type. In addition, they discuss the process used to make stone tools and the context and chronology of the tools in Texas. This book also included various tools in addition to projectile points. It was very successful and new editions were published in 1993 and 1999. Kathy Roemer was the illustrator in each of these volumes. In 2011, they revised their typology book and changed the name to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians. The same format was used but more information was added and the artifacts were illustrated by the drawings of Richard L. McReynolds.

There have been publications on artifact typology in other states and some of these were used during this project. Robert E. Bell was a professor of Anthropology at the University of Oklahoma in Norman. In 1952, he produced a brief mimeographed article entitled “Indian Arrowheads” in the Department of Anthropology’s Archaeological Newsletter (Bell 1952). This article included general comments plus brief descriptions and outlines of thirteen named points. This document was so popular that Robert E. Bell and Roland H. Hall (1953) produced Selected Projectile Point Types of the United States that appeared as the first bulletin in the newly formed Oklahoma Anthropological Society. Hall prepared the drawings and forty-four projectile points were described. The second bulletin was prepared by Richard P. Wheeler (1954). He presented data for eleven types that were not included in the earlier bulletins. Robert E. Bell recognized the need for a new and more inclusive document on the types of projectile points found in Oklahoma. His goal was more information for each type and illustrations of several examples drawn to actual size.
Unfortunately, this project was not coming together as quickly as anticipated. Therefore, it was decided at the annual meeting of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society in 1957 to publish only the information for the types that had been completed as Special Bulletin No. 1 and publish information on other types in later bulletins as it became available. Fifty points selected for this special bulletin and they were chosen because the information and drawings had been completed and not because they were considered to be more important or better known. This bulletin was published in 1958, the Society and titled *Guide to the Identification of Certain American Indian Projectile Points*. Bell was the author and one of the illustrators. The other artists were Max Hibshman and Mary Frances Fenton. In his Introduction, Bell emphasized that his work serves only as a guide to aid in the identification of point types. He states that these descriptions and drawings do not replace the experience obtained by seeing the actual specimens.

In 1960 *Special Bulletin No. 2* was published with Robert E. Bell the author and with the same title. In his Introduction, he writes that this bulletin is a continuum of the previous work published in 1958 as *Special Bulletin No. 1*. This bulletin contained the second group of fifty projectile points for a total of one hundred points in the two bulletins. He states that at the time of this publication there were perhaps as many as two hundred named points in the United States. Again, the specimens discussed represent those for which adequate information was available. Most of the artifacts were obtained from the collections housed at the University of Oklahoma in Norman. The illustrations were drawn as close to actual size as possible. The primary artists were Max Hibshman and Mary Fenton. A few were penned by Ben Williams and the author when necessary.

*Special Bulletin No. 3* was compiled by Gregory H. Perino and it was published by the Society in 1968 (again with the same title). It also described and illustrated fifty points. Dr. Bell was experiencing an increase in academic responsibilities and Perino was selected as the Editor of this series. Again, the artifact drawings were as close to actual size as possible. The artists included Don Dickson, Robert Edler, Mett Shippee, and the author. This bulletin contained an additional fifty artifacts.

Gregory H. Perino was the Editor and author of *Special Bulletin No. 4* (again with the same title) that was published by the Society in 1971. This volume contained another fifty points. Perino writes that at the time of this publication there were more than three hundred typed points and more were being named every year. All of the illustrations were drafted by the author.

Perino continued to illustrate and describe projectile points in two volumes that he published privately. They are *Selected Preforms, Points, and Knives of the North American Indians* and they were made available to the public in 1985 and 1991.
Noel D. Justice compiled *Stone Age Spear and Arrow Points of the Midcontinental and Eastern United States* that was published by Indiana University Press in 1987. Although most of the examples are from other states, this book is relevant to Texas because some of the specimens are reported to have been reported in parts of the state and a great many from the neighboring states of Arkansas and Louisiana are included.

The vast area of the Eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend region of Texas has been overlooked in terms of previously unrecorded types. Robert J. Mallouf and his staff have attempted to correct this problem by proposing new and revised point classifications. These types are discussed and illustrated in his (Mallouf 2013) article entitled “Some New and Revised Projectile Point Classifications for the Eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend Region of Texas.” Mallouf recognizes three new or revised arrow point types and two new dart points. Mallouf and the staff at the Center for Big Bend Studies are currently compiling a report that describes projectile points found in that area.

A potential source of controversy is my decision to mention points in Robert M. Overstreet’s (2009) *Official Overstreet Identification and Price Guide to Indian Arrowheads*. Mr. Overstreet deals with the buying and selling of Indian artifacts. While I don’t condone what he does, his photographs are excellent. One of the purposes of this volume is to present sources where specimens are illustrated and he has some very good examples from Texas. Given the nature of his business, it is possible that some are not authentic but they are a very good representation of the classic form of the type they are intended to depict.
Agee

Original Recorder: W. Raymond Wood (1963) named this point based on examples found at the Crenshaw site in Miller County, Arkansas. He named the point for W. P. Agee, Jr. who found this type in 1906. The report by Agee not found at this time.

Other names: none reported

Similar types: Alba, Catahoula, Hayes, Homan, and Rockwell (Duncan et al. 2007 and Perino 1985)

Age: Davis (1995:228) offers an approximate time frame for the use of this point as A.D. 700 to A.D. 1300. Turner and Hester (1999) date this point to circa A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1300.

Cultural Affiliation: Wood (1963) associates the Agee point with the Coles Creek culture (primarily as grave goods) and with the Caddo.

Distribution: According to Davis (1995), Agee points are occasionally found in northeast Texas and less frequently in adjacent areas of the state.

Known sites: Notable sites where Agee points have been found include Crenshaw Mounds (3 MI 6) in Arkansas (type site), 3 CN 117, Spiro Mounds (34 LF 40) in Oklahoma, and various sites in Arkansas, Louisiana and Mississippi that date to the Coles Creek culture.

Comments: Davis (1995) states that this may have been a ceremonial point because it has been found in caches associated with burials. Davis (1995:228) believes that Agee and Homan points may be part of a continuum since they are very similar in general appearance. Lemley (1936) discusses the Crenshaw Mounds in Arkansas as a pre-Caddo culture. Perino (1991:3) refers to his illustrations of Agee points as variants used for special occasions.

James A. Brown (1976) refers to “Specimen E” in Perino’s (1991) figure as “A socio-tecnnic point of the Spiro phase and earlier.” He describes the rest of the specimens as socio-tecnnic points of the late Coles Creek culture also made for non-utilitarian use.
Ahumada

Original Recorder: Milton F. Krone (1976)

Other names: Van Horn

Similar types: Livermore

Age: A.D. 750 to A.D. 900

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: The geographical center of this type is near the town of Villa Ahumada in Mexico (Krone 1976) and Culberson and Hudspeth counties in Texas (Prewitt 1995)

Known sites: In Mexico, this type has been reported at Villa Ahumada, Rio Santa Maria, and Soto Ranch.

Sources for Illustrations and Descriptions: Krone (1976), Perino (1985)

Comments: Krone (1976:42) provides the following description. Ahumada is a medium sized arrow point found on the sites of a hunter-gatherer complex centered in northern Chihuahua, Mexico. This point has a narrow triangular blade, short protruding barbs, and a bulbous stem. The blades are always serrated. Sites where this point is found are scattered throughout the area where water was available and are classified as small single fire hearths to large scatters of lithic debris that continue for miles along arroyos and rivers. These sites contain little or no pottery.
According to Krone (1976), Alan L. Phelps (1966) offered the best estimate of the age of this was type based on cruciform artifacts found at the similar sites where Ahumada points occur. His dates for the Cruciform type is based on pottery analysis, and the Ahumada point is associated with the pre-pottery phase of the culture. Andy Cloud (personal communication to William E. Moore) stated that the term Ahumada is not used in the El Paso area. He suggested that the Van Horn type discussed in Turner et al. (2011) might be the same as the Ahumada.

Perino (1985:8) believes that some of these points may be found north of the Rio Grande.
Alazan

Original Recorder: This arrow point was first recognized by John A. (Jack) Hedrick of the El Paso Archaeological Society during his archaeological surveys of the Van Horn Plateau area during the 1970s and 1980s. Hedrick (1975) published the initial descriptions of the point in *The Artifact*, but it was never given an official type name. He later discussed it in a publication about five arrow point types from the Plateau Complex. Robert J. Mallouf (2009, 2013:200-205) formally named this point for specimens found in the Alazan Hills of southeastern Presidio County, Texas.

Alazan Points from the Trans-Pecos and Big Bend

*(Courtesy of the Center for Big Bend Studies)*

Other names: none reported

Similar types: Cuney, Livermore, and Scallorn

Age: Hedrick (1986) does not attempt to place this arrow point style chronologically, other than noting its repeated occurrence in a surface context with Late Prehistoric Perdiz, Scallorn, and Toyah points. A specimen that is very similar to this type found at 41PS915 was dated at A.D. 1130 to A.D. 1380 (Seebach 2007). The presence of Alazan arrow points with Livermore, Toyah, and other arrow point types in the Exa Means Cache in the Y-6 Hills near Lobo Valley (Mallouf 2009) implies a possible age range of from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1350 for this point. Recent radiocarbon assays of cultural features having Toyah points in direct association in the Big Bend (Corrick 2000; Cloud et al. 1994; Cloud and Piehl 2008) appears to narrow the chronological range for Alazan arrow points, through association with Toyah points, to circa A.D. 1150 to A.D. 1350 or somewhat later.
Cultural Affiliation: The association of Alazan arrow points with Livermore and Toyah points from the Exa Means Cache is suggestive, but not conclusive, of affinities with the Livermore phase of the Eastern Trans-Pecos. As noted above, Alazan points have been recovered from most, if not all areas of the Eastern Trans-Pecos and from a wide variety of contexts. However, additional research is necessary to confidently assign cultural affinities to this point type.

Distribution: According to Robert J. Mallouf (personal communication), this type is often found in the Eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend Region but it is not one of the more consistently encountered point types. The frequency of this type in this area is based on archaeological surveys and specimens in private collections. Mallouf (2013:203) states that this type is “known to occur in the Terlingua Creek, Bear Creek, Glass Mountains, Big Canyon, Chisos Mountains, Maravillas Creek, and Persimmon Gap areas of the Big Bend Proper.” He also states that they “appear to have an increasing frequency to the north, being known from the Davis Mountains, Y-6 Hills, Lobo Valley, and Plateau areas.” Specimens have also been reported from sites in the Guadalupe Mountains, Delaware Mountains, and Salt Basin areas. Mallouf writes that it “should be noted that Leslie (1978) does not include this arrow point style in his typology of the Mescalero Escarpment area of New Mexico.”

Known sites: Exa Means Cache (no trinomial), Roark Cave (41BS3), Tres Metates Rockshelter (41PS915), 41BS466, 41BS522, 41CU658, and private collections. Turner et al. (2011) say this type has been found at sites in the salt flats and Rosillos Mountains.


Comments: Data recovery since the middle of the 1980s supports Hedrick’s original contention that this point style is distinctive and in need of further research (Mallouf 2013:201).

Robert J. Mallouf’s (2013) classification of projectile points in the Eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend Region of Texas is the most recent and comprehensive discussion of this type available at this time.
Alba

Original Recorder: Alex D. Krieger (1946) referred to this point as “Alba Barbed” and named it for the town of Alba in Wood County in 1946 where the first specimens were found. Suhm et al. (1954:494) shortened the name to Alba and described it in more detail.

![Alba points from 41SJ13 (a) and 41RA8 (b)](image)

(Specimen “a” from the William E. Moore collection)
(Specimen “b” from the TARL Collection)

Other names: Krieger (1946) and Clarence H. Webb (1948) also referred to this type as “Bassett Pointed Stem.” Suhm et al. (1954) state that Krieger’s discussion is in his notes (probably on file at TARL). Clarence H. Webb (1948:Plate 16) mentions a type from Bossier Focus sites he refers to as “Alba Barbed.”

Similar types: Bonham (Suhm et al. 1954; Shafer 2006); Hayes (Suhm et al. 1954); Agee (Perino 1968); Catahoula and Hayes (Perino 1985)

Age: Suhm et al. (1954) estimate the age of this point at about the time of Christ to A.D. 1200 or later. Turner et al. (2011:177) date it to sometime between A.D.;800 and A.D. 1200

Cultural Affiliation: Suhm et al. (1954) state that this is a common type in the Belcher and Texarkana foci, and it occurs less frequently in the Titus Focus and all phases of the Fulton Aspect of the Neo-American Stage.
Distribution: Northeast corner of Texas and adjacent parts of Louisiana (Suhm et al. 1954); According to Davis (1995:192), this type is primarily found in East Texas and Northeast Texas, although specimens have been found in other areas of the state but in fewer numbers such as one specimen from the Kyle site (41HI1), a rockshelter in Hill County. Turner et al. (2011) refer to its distribution as East Texas, Central Texas, the coastal plain, and Louisiana

Known sites: Examples in Texas have been found at the George C. Davis site (41CE19) in Cherokee County, the Pecan Springs site (41EL11) in Ellis County, the A. C. Mackin site (41LR39) in Lamar County, the Reese site (41WA55) in Walker County, 41SJ13 in San Jacinto County, J. B. White (41MM341), the Kyle site (41HI1), and 41HR279 in Harris County. In Louisiana, it has been reported at Belcher Mound (16CD13).


Comments: Harry J. Shafer (2006) proposed a Bonham-Alba classification that encompasses specimens dating around A.D. 100 from Central Texas into East Texas. In his (Shafer 1973) dissertation entitled Lithic Technology at the George C. Davis Site, Cherokee County, Texas, he describes and illustrates a “very compact cluster” of 150 Alba points that are very similar morphologically. He postulates that they were stored in a basket-like container of wood or cane. These specimens were made of non-local chert. Perino (1985:10) says that Alba points are “related to and contemporaneous with Hayes and Catahoula points.”

Roger Moore of Moore Archeological Consulting found a classic example of an Alba point in Harris County. The survey crew wondered if its presence signaled a burial but not one was found.
Anaqua

Original Recorder: unknown

No Image Available

Other names: none reported

Similar types: Scallorn

Age: This is a Late Prehistoric type that Turner et al. (2011:178) say is possibly contemporaneous with Scallorn.

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: It is common to the lower Guadalupe River drainage system within the central coastal plain (Turner et al. 2011).

Known sites: In Victoria County, it has been reported at 41VT3, 41VT9, 41VT12, 41VT34, 41VT69, 41VT81, and 41VT98. In Refugio County, it has been found at 41RF10 and 41RF11.

Sources for Illustrations and Descriptions: Turner et al. (2011)

Comments: Examples of this type are housed at the Museum of the Coastal Bend, Victoria College, in Victoria, Texas. They are part of the Birmingham, Bluhm, Branch, and Vogt collections. This type is found in association with ceramics, Scallorn points, and Perdiz points.
Bassett

Original Recorder: This type was named and described by Clarence H. Webb (1948) for examples found near the community of Basset, Texas in Bowie County. He originally referred to it as “Bassett Pointed Stem.” Suhm et al. (1954:494) shortened the name to Bassett and described it in more detail.

Bassett points

(TARL collection – unknown provenience)

Other names: none reported

Similar types: none reported

Age: A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1600 or 1600 (Suhm et al. 1954); Turner et al. (2011) estimate its age at A.D. 1400 to A.D. 1700.

Cultural Affiliation: According to Suhm et al. (1954), it is a common type in the Belcher and Texarkana foci, and it occurs less frequently in the Titus Focus and all of the Fulton Aspect of the Neo-American Stage.

Distribution: Its distribution is Northeast Texas and parts of Arkansas and Louisiana (Suhm et al. 1954 and Turner et al. 2011).

Known sites: Sites where this type has been recorded include Carpenter (41CP5), A. C. Mackin (41LR39), Jones Hill (41PK8), Womack (41LR1), and Belcher Mound (16 CD 13) in Louisiana.

Comments: Suhm et al. (1954) state that these points are “very fine and thinly chipped” and “exceedingly fine edge serration is common. Harris et al. (1965:292) believe that the two Basset points found at the Womack site may represent trade from the east. Four Basset points were found at the Jones Hill site. McClurkan (1968:11) states that there is a lack of “discernable trend” among the arrow point types. All but one specimen are stemmed types and there was no discernable pattern to their distribution by type. He also states that this conclusion might have been made due to a small sample of specimens (n=41). Hester et al. (2011) cite Duncan et al. (2007) as a reference relevant to this type but it was not available at the time of this study. Mallouf (1976:228) writes that the one Bassett point from the A. C. Makin site retains the “characteristic exaggerated percussion bulb of bipolar knapping technique on one face.” The blow originated from the proximal end of the specimen. Perino (1985:28) states that the small pointed stem “seems to have served to center and stabilize the point in the hollow cane shaft of the type used in the area.”
Bonham

Original Recorder: The Bonham point was named by Alex D. Krieger (1946) for examples found at the Sanders site near the town of Bonham in Fannin County. He referred to this type as “Bonham Barbed,” but it the name was shortened to Bonham in 1954 by Suhm et al. (1954:496).

Cherokee County (a), Young County (b), 41UR1 (c)
(TARL Collection)

Other names: Bonham Barbed Point (Bell and Hall 1953:10)

Similar types: Suhm et al. (1954) say it is similar to Alba and Hayes.

Age: Suhm et al. (1954) estimate its age at A.D. 800 to A.D. 1200. Davis (1995:196) dates it to circa A.D. 800 to A.D. 1600.

Cultural Affiliation: According to Krieger (1946) and Suhm et al. (1954), this is a common type of the Sander Focus, and it also occurs the later stages of the Spiro Focus. Turner et al. (2011) describe it as a Late Prehistoric type that extends into historic times.

Distribution: Suhm et al. (1954) state that Bonham points are found in the northern part of East Texas, especially in the Red River Valley, eastern Oklahoma, and North-Central Texas. A few specimens have been reported from the northern part of Central Texas and possibly as far west as the Pecos River. Turner et al. (2011) say that it is found at sites in North-Central and Northeast Texas.

Known sites: Kyle (41HI1), A. C. Mackin (41LR39), Sanders (41LR2), Hoxie Bridge (41WM103), Love-Fox (41WM230), George C. Davis (41CE19), Baylor (41ML35), and Limerick (41RA8).
Sources for Illustrations and Descriptions: This type is illustrated and described by Krieger (1946), Bell and Hall (1953), Suhm et al. (1954), Bell (1960), Suhm and Jelks (1962), Mallouf (1976), Turner and Hester (1985, 1993, 1999), Perino (1985), Davis (1995), Duncan et al. (2007), Overstreet (2009), and Turner et al. (2011).

Comments: According to Davis (1995), Bonham and Alba points are quite similar in general outline and appearance. He mentions the primary difference as that the parallel stem on the Bonham point is narrower than those on the Alba type. Harry J. Shafer (2006) proposed a Bonham-Alba classification that encompasses specimens dating around A.D. 100 from Central Texas into East Texas. Mallouf (1976:228-229) describes the four Bonham points from the A. C. Makin site as being made from dark red jasper, dark purple novaculite, Bigfork chert (black variety), and Bigfork chert (green variety). Hester et al. (2011) mentions other references for this type that were not available at the time of this study. They are Shafer (2006), Duncan et al. (2007), and Ricklis (2010). According to Duffield (1961:72), “The arrow points from the Limerick Site were diversified and no one form dominated the arrow point category as the small Gary forms did the dart point category.”
Bulbar Stemmed

Original Recorder: James E. Corbin (1963) first observed this type during his work at sites in the Coastal Bend of Texas. Initially, he referred to it as an unknown arrow point. In his article entitled “A Model for Cultural Succession for the Coastal Bend Area of Texas” he does not describe this point, but he refers to it as “Bulbar” in figures 9 and 10 (Corbin 1974). This type was not formally described until Turner and Hester (1985:166) did so in their Field guide to stone artifacts of Texas Indians.

Bulbar Stemmed point from 41WH8

(TARL Collection)

Other names: Bulbar

Similar types: Turner et al. (2011:181) believe “These points are sometimes similar to Perdiz and may represent a regional variant in the Corpus Christi region and north Padre Island.” Corbin (1974) believes that they are a separate type. Bulbar Stemmed points are also similar in form to Alba except that Alba points have parallel stem edges and a straight base, while the Bulbar Stemmed type has a pronounced rounded or bulbous stem.

Age: Turner et al. (2011) state that this is a Late Prehistoric point that was still in use during historic times. Davis (1995:198) refers to it as a Late Prehistoric point with a time frame of circa A.D. 700 to A.D. 1700.

Cultural Affiliation: unknown
Distribution: Turner et al. 2011 state that it is found at sites on the south and central Gulf Coast.

Known sites: McGloin Bluff (41SP11), Shanklin (41WH8), 41WH19, Mitchell Ridge (41GV66), and Guadalupe Bay (41CL2).


Comments: This type is reported as being in a historic context at site 41WH19 in Wharton County. If it was a type used in historic times, it is possible that the Karankawa who lived in the area may have used it. Corbin (1995) presents a regional overview of the prehistoric occupation of the central and lower coast that is relevant to this type.

Richard A. Weinstein has identified three varieties based on the shape of the stem, that he refers to as Bulbar, Calhoun, and Rupley Lake. They are described in Volume 2 of his (Weinstein 2002:368-370, Appendix K) report on the Guadalupe Bay site.
Cameron

Original Recorder: R. S. MacNeish (1958) named this arrow point for examples from Cameron County in the Lower Rio Grande Valley where this type is most commonly found. Originally, it was referred to as “Cameron Triangular.” Robert J. Mallouf and Anthony Zavaleta (1979) shortened the name to Cameron based on their work at the Unland site.

Other names: Cameron Triangular

Similar types: It is similar to the Fresno point, but smaller (Turner et al. 2011). Davis (1995:200) states that the Cameron point is no more than 17 mm long, and the Fresno point is no less than 20 mm long.

Age: This point was made and used sometime between A.D. 1200 and A.D. 1750. Its placement in the Historic Period is based on the fact that some Cameron points were made from glass (Turner et al. 2011).

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: Its distribution is the Rio Grande Delta, Baffin Bay, and the Corpus Christi area (Turner et al. 2011).

Known sites: Specific sites that have produced Cameron points are Unland (41CF111), 41KL13, 41KL14, 41KL26, 41KL27, 41KL30, 41KL35 - 41KL38, and McGill Ranch (no TARL number).

Comments: Hester (1969) reported on investigations in Kennedy and Kleberg counties and he described 36 arrow points that he classified as Cameron. He stated that there were no “consistent morphological patterns” in the entire sample of triangular points. Therefore, he arbitrarily classified those specimens that were less than 20 mm in length as Cameron. Points greater than 20 mm were classified as Fresno and Hester believes that it is possible that both of these arbitrary groups are the same type.

Perino (1991) believes that it may have developed from the earlier Catan arrow point. He also states that in historic times this type was sometimes made of glass. Most often, Perino believes that they were made from cobbles of Edwards Plateau chert found in riverine systems flowing into the Gulf.

Davis (1995) believes that the Cameron point may be part of a continuum that includes the Matamoros dart point and the Fresno arrow point.

Robert J. Mallouf, Barbara J. Baskin, and K. L. Killen (1977) collaborated to write a predictive assessment of cultural resources in Hidalgo and Willacy counties. This report is relevant to the Cameron type and the area in which it is found.
Caracara

Original Recorder: According to Turner et al. (2011:183), R. K. Saunders (Saunders and Hester 1993) described this point but no report or other reference is mentioned.

Caracara points from South Texas

(Courtesy of Richard McReynolds)

Other names: none reported

Similar types: Harrell and Scallorn

Age: Turner et al. (2011) estimate its age at A.D. 700 to A.D. 1100. It is a Late Prehistoric type.

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: This is a South Texas type. Examples have been found in Duval, Hidalgo, Starr, Webb, and Zapata counties and on the Mexican side of the border. Boyd and Perttula (2000:6) believe the core region for this type is in and around Falcon Reservoir.

Known sites: Sites in Texas are 41ZP7 (Beacon Harbor Lodge site) and 41ZP85 (Old Zapata Burial). Sites in Mexico are the Arroyo Salinillas Cremation Burial and Southern Island Burials 2 and 3.


Comments: According to James B. Boyd and Timothy K. Perttula (2000), “Several burials in the Falcon Lake area have been accompanied by Caracara points, some of them embedded in human bones, as evidence of violence or warfare.”
**Catahoula**

Original Recorder: This type was first named in 1956 by Clarence H. Webb and Hiram F. Gregory based on specimens found at the Sanson site (16 RA 1) near Catahoula Lake in central Louisiana. The point was not described by detail until 1960 when it appeared in the Special Bulletin Number 2 of the Oklahoma Anthropological Society (Bell 1960).

Catahoula points from 41WA55

(William E. Moore Collection)

Catahoula point from 41TN11

(William E. Moore Collection)

Other names: Referred to by Wheat (1953) as “Alba Barbed.”

Similar types: Catahoula points are similar to the Agee type. Both have short stems, but the Agee type expands more strongly toward the base that is markedly convex (Davis 1995:202). In the Great Basin, this type is known as Eastgate (Jennings 1957:129).
Age: Bell (1960) states that the age of this point is uncertain but it is probably associated with Plaquemine materials in Louisiana. They offered the date of A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1600 as a plausible time when it was produced and used.

Based on research by Baker and Webb (1976), it was concluded that the Catahoula point was most common from A.D. 800 to A.D. 1100 with the possibility that it actually began as a type in A.D. 500 to A.D. 600 and lasted until A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1300. Turner et al. (2011:185) estimate its age at A.D. 700 to A.D. 1100.

Cultural Affiliation: Some sites in Louisiana that yielded Catahoula points belong to the Alto Focus.

Distribution: Leland W. Patterson (1976:217-251) presented a distributional study of the Catahoula type. His research found that the Catahoula type has an “east-west spatial distribution from Alabama to Nevada, and a north-south distribution from Missouri to the Gulf Coast.” Turner et al. (2011) state that this type is found in Northeast Texas, Southeast Texas, Louisiana, southwest Arkansas, and southeast Oklahoma.

Known sites: Jones Hill (41PK8), Upper Rockwall (41RW2), Glen Hill (41RW4), Resch (41HS16), 41TN11, 41WA55, 41HR273, 41HR616, 41HR696, 41PK69, 41WA55, and sites in the San Jacinto River Basin and Addicks Reservoir.


Comments: Following Bell (1960), the next major reference to this type was in Volume 3 of the Bulletin of the Louisiana Archaeological Society by Baker and Webb (1976). At that time, the authors had examined nearly 150 Catahoula points from more than 40 sites in central and northern Louisiana. In addition, they studied 63 preforms from sites where Catahoula points were predominant. Most of the specimens appear to have been collected from campsites, but they have also been found at mound sites with ceremonial burials. Six Catahoula points were found at the Gahagan site (16 RR 1) (Webb and Dodd 1939) and an equal number were recovered from Mounds Plantation (16 CD 12) (Webb and McKinney 1975). Both sites contained Caddoan burials belonging to the Alto Focus.
The salient characteristic of the Catahoula point is its rounded or square barbs that produce a broad shoulder area. This type is generally quite wide and flat, well made, and larger than most arrow points. Some specimens are almost as wide as they are long. Most of the examples (93%) studied by Baker and Webb were made from local chert that is available in pebble form in the area where they were found. Others were made from “fossiliferous” chert, flint, and quartzite.

The presence of this type at mound sites suggests it may have had some ceremonial significance. They also postulate that it may have been used in trade; however, the presence of performs at some sites may be evidence that they were also produced at the sites where they were found. The article by Baker and Webb provides a very well researched discussion of the history and distribution of this type in Louisiana and other states, measurements of 143 specimens, and discusses the relationship of the Catahoula point to other types. Their article is the most thorough on this type that I have encountered. According to Patterson (1976:218), Wheat (1953) and Greengo (1964) incorrectly described Catahoula points as Alba.

Leland W. Patterson (1987) describes a new artifact type that he has named Catahoula Perforator. This artifact is a Catahoula point that has been reworked to create a drill or perforator. The examples he describes were found on the surface of 41HR182. Patterson states that similar specimens have been found at sites on the Upper Texas Coast and that is why he decided to refer to them as a separate type.

Perino (1985:70) says that some Catahoula points have not been recognized as such because the barbs are pointed or missing.
Chadbourne

Original Recorder: Darrell G. Creel (1990) named this point based on its occurrence in the area around Fort Chadbourne in Coke County, Texas.

Chadbourne point from 41TA58

(TARL Collection)

Other names: none reported

Similar types: none reported

Age: circa A.D. 900 to A.D. 1300 (Turner et al. 2011) and possibly earlier (Darrell Creel, personal communication)

Cultural Affiliation: Darrell Creel believes it might be part of the Blow Out Mountain Complex. The type site for this complex is believed to be 41TA30 (Jonathan Jarvis, personal communication, 2015).

Distribution: According to Turner et al. (2011), it is found in west central Texas and sites in the drainages of the Colorado River, Concho River, and Clear Fork of the Brazos.

Known sites: 41CK87, 41TA58, and 41TA66. Joe Ben Wheat (1947) describes it as being found at the W. A. Myatt site (no TARL number).


Comments: It is often found with Scallorn and Moran points (Turner et al. 2011). Examples of this type are housed in the Sayles (n.d.) collection at TARL. Darrell Creel believes it is a Darl variant that was made small for use with the bow and arrow. Before Darrell (1990) identified this type as Chadbourne, he discussed its characteristics in his report on the excavations at 41TG91.
Cliffton

Original Recorder: The Cliffton point was named “Cliffton Contracting Stem” by Alex D. Krieger (1946) for examples found in North Texas near the town of Clifton in Bosque County. Krieger misspelled the name of the town, but Suhm et al. (1954) decided to use his spelling rather than correct it. J. Charles Kelley (1947) referred to this point as “Clinton Contracting Stem” (obviously a typographical error). The name was shortened by Suhm et al. (1954:496) during the writing of An Introductory Handbook of Texas Archeology. Walter W. Taylor (1966) referred to it as the “Ojo Point” based on examples found in northeastern Mexico.

Other names: Cliffton Contracting Stem and Ojo

Similar types: Perdiz

Age: According to Suhm et al. (1954), the Cliffton point dates to circa A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1500. Neo-Archaic (Prewitt 1981)

Cultural Affiliation: Henrietta Focus (Suhm et al. 1954); Toyah Phase (Prewitt 1981)

Distribution: Red River to the central Gulf Coast (Turner and Hester 1999)

Known sites: Kyle (41HI1), Oblate (41CM1), Roark Cave (41BS3), and 41JW8

Comments: According to Turner and Hester (1999), Cliffton is an unfinished Perdiz and not an actual type. Prewitt (1981) presents a detailed discussion of the Toyah Phase in his article entitled “Cultural Chronology in Central Texas.” Davis (1995) mentions several references for this type that were not available at the time of this study; Beasley (1978), Duffield (1963), McClurkan (1968), and Mitchell and Van der Veer (1983).
Colbert

Original Recorder: This point was named and described by Clarence W. Webb based on examples found at the Colbert site in Bienville Parish, Louisiana.

Other names: none reported

Similar types: According to Webb (1963:180), it is similar to Alba, Hayes, Homan, and Scallorn.

Age: Turner and Hester (1985) estimate the age of this type at A.D. 950 to A.D. 1585.

Cultural Affiliation: Webb found this type at an Alto Focus site.

Distribution: East Texas, Arkansas, and Louisiana.

Known sites: Trichel (41SJ16) and 41PK21. Examples from Louisiana have been found at Colbert (16 BI 2), Smithport Landing (16 DS 4), and Mound Plantation (16 CD 12). In Arkansas, it has been found at Crenshaw Mounds.


Comments: Webb (1948) states that Colbert was the first site to be identified as an Alto Focus component. He mentions this point in his 1963 article but does not discuss the Colbert site. Webb (1963:180) writes that 21 arrow points found at Smithport Landing were characterized by expanding stems produced by corner notching and blades similar to those on the Alba type.
Webb (1963:180) also states that in this point has been the subject of considerable discussion because of its frequency in Louisiana and Arkansas. Some reports present it as Alba or Scallorn but Webb believed that it has “meaningful and distinct differences” from those types.

According to Davis (1995), the main difference is that Colbert points have shoulders and barbs that are flared, which is uncharacteristic of the Alba point.

Since it is not illustrated in Turner et al. (2011) they must not consider it to be a valid type anymore.

Perino (1985:80) illustrates and discusses a point that he calls Colobert from Alabama. His is a dart point that is similar to Dalton.
Cuney

Original Recorder: This point was named by Dee Ann Suhm, Alex D. Krieger, and Edward B. Jelks (1954:498) for examples found at the Allen site in Cherokee County. It was named for the nearby town of Cuney.

![Cuney points from Dimmitt County](image)

(TARL Collection)

Other names: none reported

Similar types: According to Perino (1991:61), Cuney points are similar to the Sabinal type that is later in time and similar to the Rockwall type, except the stems on the Rockwall are broader and more expanded. Davis (1995:208) recognizes a similarity between Cuney and Alba.

Age: Suhm et al. (1954) estimate its age at A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1800. Turner et al. (2011) refer to it as a Late Prehistoric type that persisted into historic times, but they do not give a date.

Cultural Affiliation: Suhm et al. (1954) believe this type is associated with the Allen Focus (Fulton Aspect) during the Historic Stage. They suggest that it might have been a type made by Caddoan tribes of the Hasinai branch. Turner et al. (2011) say that it is associated with the Allen Phase in the Caddo area.

Distribution: When this type was first introduced, its distribution was principally in Cherokee, Anderson, and Henderson counties with lesser numbers reported as far north the Red River and westward into Central Texas. Turner et al. (2011) state that this type has been found in the central part of East Texas and occasionally into Central Texas and South Texas.

Known sites: Sites in Texas where Cuney points have been found include Pecan Springs (41EL11), Scorpion Cave (41ME7), Smith Rockshelter (41TV42), Shanklin (41WH8), 41DM31, and 41ZV155.

Comments: Davis (1995) states that the primary difference between Cuney and Alba is that the stem on the Cuney type expands more strongly toward the base. The base of the Alba type is straight or mildly convex.
Deadman’s

Original Recorder: This point was named and described by Jack T. Hughes and Patrick S. Willey (1978) based on examples found at Deadman’s Shelter in Swisher County in the Texas Panhandle. The predominant point at this site was a “distinctive base-notched arrowpoint with long slender barbs and stem.” The name Deadman’s was proposed for this type.

Other names: none reported

Similar types: none reported

Age: Davis (1995:210) believes this may be the earliest known arrow point in Texas with an estimated age of A.D. 400 to A.D. 800. Turner et al. (2011) refer to it simply as Late Prehistoric.

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: The distribution of this type is primarily in the Texas Panhandle and Llano Estacado regions. According to Robert J. Mallouf (personal communication), this type is rarely found in the Eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend Region.

Known sites: Deadman’s Shelter (41SW23) and sites at Palo Duro Canyon in Armstrong and Randall counties, McKenzie Reservoir in Briscoe and Swisher counties, and Lake Alan Henry in Garza County.

Comments: According to Davis (1995) this point is unique, and there are no other types that are similar enough to cause confusion in the identification of a specimen as Deadman’s. Perino (1968:99) says that it associated with Mogollon Brownware sherds at Deadman’s Shelter that produced carbon-14 dates of A.D. 120 to A.D. 710. If these dates are correct, he agrees with Davis (1995) that it could be the earliest arrow point known in Texas.
Diablo

Original Recorder: Robert J. Mallouf (2009, 2013:194-198) described this type based on examples found in the Sierra Diablo range of mountains in the Trans-Pecos.

Diablo Points from the Eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend

(Courtesy of the Center for Big Bend Studies)

Other names: none reported

Similar types: Guadalupe, Livermore, and Neff

Age: Mallouf (2013:198) writes that the “direct association of Diablo points with Livermore, Toyah, and other arrow point styles in the Means Cache is strongly suggestive of an age range of circa A.D. 800 to A.D. 1350. Radiocarbon assays for Toyah points in the Texas Big Bend range from A.D. 1150 to A.D. 2350 (Corrick 2000; Cloud 2001). He believes that this time frame may also provide an approximate terminal span for Diablo points. Mallouf’s (2013) article provides additional information regarding the age of this type as presented by other archaeologists.

Cultural Affiliation: Mallouf (2013:198) believes the Diablo point may belong to the Late Prehistoric Livermore Phase because of the presence of this type in the Means Cache assemblage that is dominated by Livermore points. He also states that this designation is problematical because Diablo points are not present in the Livermore Cache (41JD66), nor are they an element of Livermore Phase components at Tall Rockshelter (41JD10) and Wolf Den Cave (41JD191) in the Davis Mountains.
Distribution: Its known distribution in Texas includes the Davis Mountains, northern Lobo Valley, Salt Basin, Sierra Diablo, Delaware Mountains, and Guadalupe Mountains. Diablo points are much less common south of the Davis Mountains in the Big Bend area of Texas. Other specimens have been found in the Chinati Mountains and Midland County. In southeastern New Mexico, the distribution includes the Guadalupe Mountains north to the Capitan Mountains and east to the Mescalero Escarpment. According to Robert J. Mallouf (personal communication), this type is frequently found in the Eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend Region.

Known sites: Arroyo de la Presa (41PS800), Wolf Den Cave (41JD191), and Tall Rockshelter (41JD10).

Sources for Illustrations and Descriptions: Applegarth (1976), Boisvert (1985), Turner et al. (2011), and Mallouf (2009, 2013)

Comments: According to Mallouf (2013), this point style has recently been lumped within a “Livermore Cluster” construct and included in a typological subset termed the “Guadalupe point” by Justice (2002:231-240). The Guadalupe point type, as defined and illustrated by Justice, is comprised of a confusing array of projectile styles that includes both dart and arrow points. Unfortunately, this commendable attempt by Justice to resolve a number of long-standing regional typological issues serves only to complicate matters further.

Boisvert (1985:Figure 8) illustrates four Livermore points (A-D) that bear some resemblance to the Diablo type. The major contribution of his article is the very thorough discussion of lithics found in the Guadalupe region where the Diablo type has been reported.

Robert J. Mallouf’s (2013) classification of projectile points in the Eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend Region of Texas is the most recent and comprehensive discussion of this type available at this time.
Edwards

Original Recorder: J. B. Sollberger (1967) was the first to recognize this type and describe it. The name was derived from the Edwards Plateau where these specimens were initially found. Much of Sollberger’s early studies were in Kerr County where he found and described Edwards points at the Lamb’s Creek Burnt Rock Mound and rockshelters such as Goat’s Bluff and August’s Bluff.

Edwards point from Webb County
(William A. Dickens Collection)

Other names: none reported

Similar types: Edwards points are similar to the Scallorn type as both have prominent barbs and stems that expand strongly at the base. The major difference is that the stem of an Edwards point is deeply divided into two long barb-like projections with a concave base (Scallorn bases expand).

Age: It may be the earliest arrow point in the state based on a radiocarbon date that indicates it first appeared circa A.D. 900 to A.D. 1000. Other researchers believe it may have persisted as a specific type until A.D. 1050. Radiocarbon dates from the Ernest Rainey site date it to the 10th and 11th centuries A.D. (Turner et al. 2011:190).

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: Turner et al. (2011) state that it is common in south-central Texas and onto the south coastal plain. According to Robert J. Mallouf (personal communication), this type is found but rarely in the Eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend Region.

Known sites: Examples of the Edwards type have been found at Panther Springs Creek (41BX228), Camp Bullis (41BX36, 41BX377, 41BX379, 41BX383, 41BX385), 41BN113, 41GL19, Lambs Creek (41KR356), La Jita (41UV21), Crystal Rivers (41BX195), Mingo (41BN101), Ernest Rainey (41BN33), Goat’s Bluff and August’s Bluff (No TARL numbers for these two sites).

Comments: Sollberger (1967) believes that Edwards points were modeled after a variety of Central Texas dart points such as Ensor, Fairland, Frio, and Martindale. He also considers it to be the largest arrow point found in Central Texas.
Fresno

Original Recorder: Alex D. Krieger (1946) was the first to describe this point, but he did not name it. He first observed this type at the Harrell site in Young County. J. Charles Kelley (1947) referred to it as “Fresno Triangular Blade” but without a description. Joe Ben Wlheat (1953) called it the “Kobs Triangular Point” based on examples from the Kobs site at Addicks Reservoir in Harris County and W. W. Taylor (1966) referred to it as “El Muerto.” Dee Ann Suhm, Alex D. Krieger, and Edward B. Jelks (1954:498) shortened the name to Fresno during the writing of An Introductory Handbook of Texas Archeology.

Other names: Fresno Triangular Blade, Kobs Triangular Point, and El Muerto

Similar types: Cameron, El Muerto, and Guerrero. Suhm et al. (1954) says it grades into the Turney type, which belongs to the historic Allen Focus of East Texas and the Talco type of the Titus Focus and the Starr type.

Age: Suhm et al. (1954) estimate the age of this type as A.D. 800-900 to A.D. 1600 or later. They say that it was found at historic age sites Spanish Fort and Womack on the Red River. These sites have also produced Late Prehistoric artifacts. Turner et al. (2011:191) simply refers to it as Late Prehistoric.

Cultural Affiliation: According to Suhm et al. (1954), this type is found associated with the Bravo Valley Aspect; Central Texas Aspect; Brownsville, Galveston Bay, Henrietta, Mier, Rockport, and Wyle foci and probably other foci in the Historic Stage. Perino (1985:138) says that Fresno points are found with late Caddoan Maud points in northeast Texas sites with burials.
Distribution: Suhm et al. (1954) state that it is found throughout the state with the fewest examples found in counties next to the Louisiana border. According to Turner et al. (2011), it has been widely reported throughout Texas, but it occurs most frequently in the central, eastern, and southern parts. According to Robert J. Mallouf (personal communication), this type is often found in the Eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend Region but it is not one of the more consistently encountered point types.

Known sites: Harrell (41YN1), Unland (41CF111), Landslide (41BL85), Spanish Fort (41MU12), Womack (41LR1), Lubbock Lake (41LU1), Dillard (41CO174), 41HG4, 41HG5, 41HG9, and 41KL13.


Comments: This is a simple triangular shaped point and the edges are rarely serrated. Suhm et al. (1954) state that the type described by Joe Ben Wheat (1953) as Kobs should probably included with this type.

Saunders and Saunders (1978:2) discuss a private collection belonging to J. R. Saunders of San Antonio. Mr. Saunders collected 1822 pieces of worked stone from his 3120 acre ranch. The purpose of this analysis was to “devise a method or system by which collections of amateurs can be used in conjuction with professional archaeology." At the time of their study, they claim that there “… is a paucity of published archaeological data from the Webb County area of Southern Texas.” Seventeen points identified as Fresno were present in the collection and two small area surveys were conducted along the east and west banks of Isabella Creek. Only one Fresno point was found in each survey, areas that were thickly vegetated.
Friley

Original Recorder: According to Robert E. Bell (1969), the Friley point was named by Clarence H. Webb (1963) for examples found at the Friley site in Louisiana. It is described and illustrated by Bell (1960:46-47) in his Guide to the Identification of Certain American Indian projectile Points.

Friley point from McGee Bend Reservoir

(TARL Collection)

Other names: Perino (1985:139) says it was originally known as the “Gem” or “Jim” point because of its common occurrence on Gem Island in Louisiana.

Similar types: Davis (1995:216) says that Friley is similar to the Steiner type. The main difference is the strong broad recurved barbed shoulders on the Friley type.

Age: At the time Bell’s (1969) work was published, the age and cultural associations were not clearly known. Since it is found at sites with pottery it was presumed to be a Late Prehistoric type. According to Turner et al. (2011:192), it is one of the earliest arrow points to have been used in Texas with an estimated time span of A.D. 700 to A.D. 1100.

Cultural Affiliation: The Friley points found at the Smithport Landing site in De Soto Parish, Louisiana were assigned to the Alto Focus by Webb (1963).

Distribution: Turner et al. (2011:192) state that this point is mainly found in East Texas and Northeast Texas. Bell (1969) says that it is apparently most common in Natchitoches Parish, Louisiana and it is also found in parts of East Texas as far west as Tyler.

Known sites: Friley is the type site in Louisiana but it has not been assigned a state number. In Texas, Friley points have been found at Jones Hill (41PK8), Wolfshead (41SA117), 41PK21, and various sites in the Cedar Creek Reservoir I in Henderson and Kaufman counties. In Louisiana, it has been found at Smithport Landing (16 DS 4).

Comments: In a personal communication from Webb to Hester, Clarence Webb stated that this type is often made of silicified wood of near-opalized quality. Duffield (1963:103) divided this type into two subgroups on the basis of shoulder treatment - those with recurved shoulders and those with laterally projecting shoulders. He states that the significance of the variations cannot be accurately determined until specimens at other sites are analyzed. Davis (1995) states that Friley is described and illustrated by Bell (1960) but that is incorrect. Bell’s discussion of Friley is in the 5th printing of his guidebook that was published in 1969.
Gar Scale Points

Original Recorder: The first mention of this type of artifact in Texas is in *An Introductory Handbook of Texas Archeology* by Dee Ann Suhm, Alex D. Krieger, and Edward B. Jelks (1954:510). Gar scales are the bony scales of the Alligator Gar (*Atractosteus spatula*) that some archaeologists believe were used as arrow points.

Gar Scale from Nueces County

*(TARL Collection)*

Other names: none reported

Similar types: none reported

Age: (Davis 1995:218) estimates the age of these points at A.D. 700 to A.D. 1600. The latest typology book (Hester et al. 2011) does not discuss gar scales as possible points.

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: Gar scales have been found in numerous sites on the Texas coast and some inland sites, especially those on the lower reaches of rivers entering the Gulf of Mexico.

Known sites: William E. Moore found a gar scale at 41HR133, a shell midden on Peggy Lake adjacent to the San Jacinto Battleground in Harris County. He did not claim to know if it had been used as a projectile point or if it were simply a gar scale that happened to be in the midden deposits.

Sources for Illustrations and descriptions: Suhm et al. (1954), Davis (1995), Perino (1985), and Overstreet (2009)
Comments: The shape of these scales is ideal for hafting without modification. The natural stem of some specimens has been altered, and cut marks are sometimes present (Suhm et al. 1954:510 and Plate 134). Davis (1995) believes that they could have also been used as flaking tools for making arrow points. Perino (1985:143) says that gar scales made into fishhooks were found with a burial site on the Mississippi north of Memphis, Tennessee.
Garza

Original Recorder: This point was named and described by Frank A. Runkles (1964:101-125) for examples found at the Garza site near the town of post in Garza County. Runkles proposed this type for thirteen triangular points that exhibit a “centrally placed basal notch.”

Other names: none reported

Similar types: Walter W. Taylor (1966:59-94) referred to a similar type found in Mexico as the “Cienegas point.” Davis (1995:220) states that Lott is a similar type. The Garza lacks shoulders while the Lott exhibits weak to strong shoulders and occasionally small barbs. He says that a “weak shouldered Lott point and a Garza point are somewhat similar in appearance.”

Age: Runkles (1966) believes is the same age as Lott and Perdiz. At the Lubbock Lake site, Earl Green believes that the single Garza point from that site dates to sometime prior to A.D. 1500. Turner et al. (2011:193) estimates the age of this point at A.D. 1540 to A.D. 1665.

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: At the time the Garza point was proposed, its known extent was bounded on the north by Lamb and Bailey counties, on the east by southern Floyd to Taylor counties, on the southwest by Crane County, and on the west by El Paso County (Runkles 1964). A few specimens were reported from widely scattered areas in eastern New Mexico, west to the Pecos River, and south to Donna Ana and Otero counties in New Mexico. Robert J. Mallouf (personal communication), says that this type is found in the eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend Region.
Known sites: Garza (41GR40), Lubbock Lake (41LU1), Blue Mountain Rockshelter in Winkler County (41WK4), Cielo Bravo (41PS52), and 41GR56


Comments: The majority of the Garza points from 41GR40 were made from local flint and chert. One specimen was made from obsidian. Eighty-two percent of the triangular points found at the Garza site were fragmentary, and this suggested to Runkles that they might represent an intermediate step in the production of Garza or Harrell points. Evidence from the Garza site indicates that Garza is associated primarily (or even exclusively) with the triple-notched Harrell point and not with the side-notched Harrell point. Perino (1985:146) says that Garza points are often found at the same sites as the Lott point.
Granbury

Original Recorder: Granbury points were first recognized at the Kyle site in Hill County by Edward B. Jelks (1962:35-36). He named it for Lake Granbury where some of the first specimens were found. This new type was proposed on the basis of 38 specimens described as “a series of triangular to subtriangular artifacts that are classified as arrow points.”

Other names: Jelks recognized three varieties of this type – bono, joshua, and parker.

Similar types: Jelks states that the bono variety is similar to the Fresno type, but he states that “as a group they are distinct from that type, being generally thicker, heavier, and cruder than Fresno.

Age: According to (Prewitt 1981), the Granbury point dates to circa A.D. 700 to A.D. 1300 due to its association with the Austin Phase.

Cultural Affiliation: Granbury is a diagnostic type of the Austin Focus of the Central Texas Aspect (Jelks 1962), referred to as the Austin Phase by Prewitt (1981).

Distribution: In Texas, it is found “from the Brazos River on the northwest to the Nueces River on the southwest; on the south and east from a line running parallel to, and 50 to 100 miles south and east of the Balcones Escarpment, and on the northwest from a line drawn between Young and Edwards counties” (Perino 1991:90). According to Prewitt’s (1995:108) distribution and density study, the majority of Granbury points are found in Central and South Central Texas. The most specimens (50 or more) have been reported from Young County in North-Central Texas.

Known sites: Kyle (41HI1)
Sources for Illustrations and Descriptions: Jelks (1962), Prewitt (1981), and Perino (1991)

Comments: Prewitt (1981:82-83) presents a detailed discussion of the Austin Phase in his article entitled “Cultural Chronology in Central Texas.” This type was recognized after the “Handbook” by Suhm et al. (1954) and the type book by Suhm and Jelks (1962) were published.

Perino (1991:90) claims that the Granbury var. bono with sharp corners would have been used in making the sattler style of Scallorn points that utilizes the basal corners as barbs when notched. Granbury var. joshua with rounded basal corners would have been suitable for making arrow points with intermediate corner notching such as the Scallorn var. coryell. Granbury var. parker points would have been ideal for making arrow points with straight stems such as Scallorn var. eddy and Bonham points.
Guerrero

Original Recorder: This point was named and described by Thomas R. Hester (1977:9-13) based on examples found at San Bernard Mission located near the city of Guerrero in Coahuila, Mexico. It was named for the city of Guerrero where the first specimens were found.

Guerrero points from 41WH8

(TARL Collection)

Other names: Mission point and Mission triangular point

Similar types: According to Davis (1995:222), this type resembles the Fresno point in its general outline. The difference is that the Fresno point has a more triangular appearance and a straight to mildly concave base, whereas the shape of the Guerrero point is triangular to lanceolate with a basal concavity that is usually deeper. It is also similar to the Cameron type described by MacNeish (1958) and Turner et al. (2011).

Age: This is a historic point that was used in the 18th century by mission Indian, and some specimens were made from glass.

Cultural Affiliation: Historic Stage

Distribution: These points are found in southern Texas and northern Mexico.

Known sites: Mission Espiritu Santo (41VT11), Mission Rosario (41GD2), Mission San Jose y San Miguel de Aguayo (41BX3), Mission Nuestra Sonora de la Purisima Concepcion de Acuna (41BX12), the Alamo (41BX6), and Shanklin (41WH8).

Comments: This is a historic arrow point that was made by the Coahuiltecan Indians in the 1700s. These points are most often found at Spanish Colonial mission sites, ranchos, and native village sites. Turner et al. (2011) state that a longer, more lanceolate form found at 41VT11 may have been used by the Aranama Indians. Daniel E. Fox (1979) discusses this type in his report on lithic artifacts at Spanish Colonial missions.

Perino (1991:93) states that extensive use of the bow and arrow during the mission period indicates that hunting supplemented food sources provided by the missions such as domestic animals and garden vegetables. Some points were made of glass and the assumption he makes is that they would also be typed as Guerro. He claims that the lanceolate form of the Guerro point is easier to identify for this time period.
Harrell

Original Recorder: It was first described by Krieger (1946:45, 115), but he did not name it. It was named and illustrated by Dee Ann Suhm, Alex D. Krieger, and Edward B. Jelks (1954:500-501) during the writing of An Introductory Handbook of Texas Archeology. The name was taken from the Harrell site in Young County.

Harrell points from Young County

(TARL Collection)

Other names: none reported

Similar types: Robert E. Bell (1958) reports that the name Harrell should be applied to those specimens with a basal notch and Washita to those without a basal notch.

Age: Suhm et al. (1954) estimate its age in Texas at circa A.D. 1100 to A.D. 1500. Elsewhere, it may be considerably older. Turner et al. (2011) state that it is a Late Prehistoric type that dates to circa A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1500.

Cultural Affiliation: According to Suhm et al. (1954), Harrell is a major type of the Antelope Focus and one of several types in the Henrietta and Wylie foci.

Distribution: Suhm et al. (1954) state that in Texas this type is found across the northern parts and extends southward to the Upper Brazos and Trinity River drainages with occasional specimens found to the south. It occurs widely in the Panhandle-Plains area where no definite complexes have been recognized. It is unknown in East Texas except for rare intrusive specimens. According to Robert J. Mallouf (personal communication), this type is infrequently found in the Eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend Region. Turner et al. (2011) state that it is found mainly in the Panhandle and Trans-Pecos, and similar forms have been reported over much of North America.

Known sites: Harrell (41YN1), Roark Cave (41BS3), Lubbock Lake (41LU1), and sites in Possum Kingdom and Texarkana reservoirs.

Comments: Suhm et al. (1954) state that it appears that two sub-groups or sub-types may be valid. They are those with a third notch in the center of the base and those without a basal notch. In Texas, they say that there is no difference in distribution or time between these two sub-types although a wider study in the Plains and Southwest United States may show significant differences.
Hayes

Original Recorder: This type was named and described by Newell and Krieger (1949). It was described by Suhm et al. (1954:502) in An Introductory Handbook of Texas Archeology.

Hayes point from 41CE19

(TARL Collection)

Other names: Hayes Barbed Point (Bell and Hall 1953:10)

Similar types: Newell and Krieger (1949) write that it is similar to Alba but is longer and slimmer with needle-like tips and diamond-shaped stems. Suhm et al. (1954) state that this point is similar to Alba except for stem shape and “incut tips” and to Bonham except for stem shape and general proportions.

Age: Suhm et al. (1954) state that the age of this type corresponds with the Haley Focus, A.D. 800 to A.D. 1200 or the greater part thereof. Turner et al. (2011:197) refer to it as Late Prehistoric with no specific date.

Cultural Affiliation: Krieger (1946) associated it with the Late Gipson Aspect. Suhm et al. (1954) say it is a characteristic type of only the Haley Focus of the Gibson Aspect, but it may occur as a minor type or intrusion in the latter phases of the Alto, Gahagan, and Spiro foci.

Distribution: It is common only found in the Great Bend of the Red River in adjacent corners of Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and possibly Oklahoma (Suhm et al. 1954; Turner et al. 2011).

Known sites: In Texas it has been reported from the George C. Davis (41CE19) and A.C. Mackin (41LR39) sites. In Arkansas, specimens have been documented from Crenshaw Mounds and various sites in Pike County.

Comments: Newell and Krieger (1949:162) point out the “near-identity of the Hayes points and the common form of the classic Teotihuacan culture in central Mexico” stating that “the only real difference being that the Mexican specimens are almost always obsidian rather than flint.”
Homan

Original Recorder: W. Raymond Wood (1963:1-6) was the first to describe this point based on examples found at the Crenshaw site in Miller County Arkansas. The origin of its name is not known.

Other names: none reported

Similar types: Turner and Hester (1985:180) believe Homan “may be a variant of the Agee type, but they state that it does not have the needle-like point or the typically flat-tipped barb.” Davis (1995:228) state that “The Homan point and the Agee point are somewhat similar in general appearance and may be part of a continuum.

Age: Turner and Hester (1999) estimate its age as A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1300.

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: Northeast Texas, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Oklahoma

Known sites: Turner and Hester (1985, 1993, 1999) do not mention any specific Texas sites. Examples have been found at Coles Creek and Crenshaw Mounds in Arkansas and Mounds Plantation (16 CD 12) in Louisiana


Comments: According to Turner and Hester (1985), this type is identified by its unusual “flared, fan-shaped” stem. It is not included in Turner et al. (2011). Davis (1995) believes that the Homan point may have also functioned as a ceremonial point because it has been found in caches associated with burials.
Howard

Original Recorder: The Howard point was named by Clarence H. Webb (1959). He mentions it briefly in the Belcher Mound report. It was named for types found at the Springs site in Howard County, Arkansas.

Other names: none reported

Similar types: Alba, Hayes, and Toyah

Age: Perino states that this type belongs to the Late Gibson Caddoan period, circa A.D. 1300

Cultural Affiliation: This type is usually found in caches with Haley focus burials and as single reworked points at village sites.

Distribution: It has been reported at numerous sites in eastern Oklahoma and western Arkansas. Examples may also be found northeastern Texas and southeastern Oklahoma.

Known sites: Cahokia (11 MS 2) in Missouri, Belcher Mound (16CD13) in Louisiana, and Mineral Springs (3HO1) in Arkansas.

Sources for Illustrations and Descriptions: The illustrations in Perino (1985) were drawn from original specimens in the Gilcrease Museum collections in Tulsa, Oklahoma. Other sources are Harrington (1920), Moore (1912) and Duncan et al. (2007).
Comments: One of the reasons the Howard point is considered to have been made and used for a ceremonial or specialized purpose is because examples are rarely reported as surface finds (Perino 1968:36). Webb (1953) discusses his find as 17 small projectile points of a type which we have named Howard at Mineral Springs site that were associated with Burial 1.
Livermore

Original Recorder: J. Charles Kelley, T. N. Campbell, and Donald J. Lehmer (1940:30) described this point and named it for Mount Livermore in the Davis Mountains (Jeff Davis County) where a large cache of more than 1200 points were found by Susan M. Jones (Davis 1995:230) and named the Livermore Cache. It was later described and illustrated by Suhm et al. (1954:502).

Livermore point; provenience unknown

(TARL Collection)

Other names: Livermore Barbed

Similar types: Sabinal. The shoulders of the Livermore type “jut out” at an almost ninety degree angle from the blade axis while the strong barbs of the Sabinal point sweep outward and recurve. The stem of the Sabinal point expands slightly toward the base that is relatively straight compared to the pointed or strongly convex basal area of the Livermore point. Overall workmanship on the Sabinal point is better (Davis 1995:230).

Age: Suhm et al. (1954) estimate its age at 800 A.D. to 1200 A.D. According to Turner et al. (2011:198), this is one of the earliest arrow points yet documented in the eastern Trans-Pecos, and its age is estimated at A.D. 800 to A.D. 1350.

Cultural Affiliation: Suhm et al. (1954) state that this is a major type of the Livermore Focus and it also extends intrusively into the Jornada Branch (Mesilla Phase) in New Mexico.

Distribution: Suhm et al. (1954:502) state that it is found mainly in the central part of the Trans-Pecos. According to Robert J. Mallouf (personal communication), this type is commonly found in the Eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend Region.

Known sites: Livermore Cache (41JD66), Wolf Den Cave (41JD191), Tall Rockshelter (41JD10), and Exa Means Cache (no trinomial).

Comments: Some specimens are identified by lateral barbs as opposed to those that point downward as on most other point types. The blade edges are sometimes finely serrated and the tips may be sharply incut.

J. Charles Kelley (1957:44) refutes statements by Suhm et al. (1954:60) that “this [Livermore] focus is based almost entirely on the presence of a single arrowpoint type (the Livermore pont) in the Davis Mountain area, and that there is but one excavated component.” Kelly (1957:46) says that the Livermore Focus is based on three consistently associated arrowpoint types, namely, Livermore Barbed (and variants), Toyah Triple Notched, and Fresno Triangular as well as other artifact types.
Lott

Original Recorder: The first known reference to this type was by R. A. Shawn (1975:6) who described a single specimen found at the Blue Hill site in Midland County. It is not complete and is described as a triangular point with convex lateral edges and a concave base (Figure 8a). According to Johnson et al. (1977:88), F. E. Green (1962) found the basal tang of a Lott point at the Lubbock Reservoir site (aka Lubbock Lake site) that was known at the time as an “informally named point.” Lott points had also been found with Garza points in the upper two occupation levels at Blue Mountain Rock Shelter (Holden 1938) and the Pete Creek site (Parsons 1967). Parker (1982) briefly discussed this point in his report on the Wooden Bow Burial site in Floyd County. Although the name Lott appeared in earlier reports, Frank A. Runkles and E. D. Dorchester (1986:92-93) are credited for officially naming and describing the Lott point in honor of John Lott, the owner of the Lott site in Garza County.

Other names: locally known, informally named point (Johnson et al. 1977)

Similar types: According to Davis (1995:232), “the Lott point and the Garza point are similar in general appearance. However, the Garza point lacks shoulders while the Lott point sometimes has weak barbs.”

Age: Turner and Hester estimate its age at A.D. 1350 to A.D. 1500.

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: It is found at sites in the Llano Estacado and the rolling plains of North-Central Texas. According to Robert J. Mallouf (personal communication), this type is infrequently found in the Eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend Region.
Known sites: Lott (41GR56), Lubbock Lake (41LU1), and Floydada Country Club (41FL1)


Comments: According to Johnson et al. (1977:88), “Lott points were associated with Garza points in the upper two occupation levels at Blue Mountain Rock Shelter.”

Ellen Sue Turner and Thomas R. Hester (1985:182) describe and illustrate the Lott type as a “distinctive triangular point that has an expanding stem and a central basal notch.”

Runkles and Dorchester (1986:92-93) write that 56 examples of the Lott type were found at 41GR56. Most of the specimens are thin and finely made from local chert and flint. The Lott points from this site “cover the range of Lott varieties and these variations are illustrated in Figure 7. They say that Specimen “C” in Figure 7 represents a typical Lott point.”
Lozenge

Original Recorder: This point was named by James E. Corbin (1974:41-47) for examples found in the Coastal Bend area of Texas. He did not formally describe it. That was done by Ellen Sue Turner and Thomas R. Hester (1985:183).

Lozenge – provenience not known

(William A. Dickens Collection)

Other names: none reported

Similar types: none reported

Age: This is a Late Prehistoric point that was in use from A.D. 700 to A.D. 1600 (Davis 1995:234).

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: Texas Gulf Coast from Baffin Bay to Corpus Christi Bay (Turner et al. 2011). Davis (1995) says that it has been found on Padre Island.

Known sites: Kent-Crane (41AS2), McGloin Bluff (41SP11), and Mitchell Ridge (41GV66).

Sources for Illustrations and Descriptions: Turner and Hester (1985, 1993, 1999), Davis (1995), and Turner et al. (2011)

Comments: According to Turner et al. (2011:200), “One-half of the point is bifacially worked, resulting in a lenticular cross section; the opposite end is alternately beveled, usually on the right. It is not always clear which end is the distal, and which, the proximal, or if the beveling is the result of resharpening.” According to Davis (1995), “The Lozenge point was probably hafted and used as an arrow point or hafted and used for etching or drilling. Additional investigation through micro-wear analysis needs to be done with this point.”
McCurtain

Original Recorder: According to Perino 1991:139), this type was named for specimens found in mortuary association at a site on Little River in McCurtain County, Oklahoma. He does not identify the person who named it.

Other names: none reported

Similar types: none report


Cultural Affiliation: Perino (1991) believes it belongs to the Sanders Phase of the Caddoan culture and is mainly found in burial sites on the Little River in Oklahoma.

Distribution: It has been reported at numerous sites in eastern Oklahoma and western Arkansas. Examples may also be found northeastern Texas and southeastern Oklahoma.

Known sites: Perino (1991) does not identify any sites by name or number where this type has been found.

Sources for Illustrations and Descriptions: Perino (1991)

Comments: This type has been found associated with Morris points. The McCurtain point does not appear in the standard typology books for Texas projectile points.
McGloin

Original Recorder: James E. Corbin (1963) discusses his surveys along the northern shore of Corpus Christi Bay that yielded numerous artifacts. Six specimens did not appear to him to be examples of a defined type. He discusses them and they are illustrated in his Figure 1. Specimens E-G may be examples of the McGloin type but they are not named as such. Ellen Sue Turner and Thomas R. Hester (1985:185) formally described it and they may have named it as well. This point is named for the McGloin Bluff site where Corbin found his examples.

Other names: none reported

Similar types: According to Davis (1995:238), The McGloin point is similar to the Turney and Maud types. All three types have a triangular outline. The McGloin point, however, does not usually exhibit the very fine flaking found on the blades of Maud and Turney points.

Age: This type has an approximate age of A.D. 700 to A.D. 1550 (Davis 1995).

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: This type is primarily found in the Coastal Bend region of Texas.

Known sites: McGloin Bluff (41SP11) and Kent-Crane (41AS2)

Comments: The McGloin point is found in the Coastal Bend region of Texas, while Maud and Turney are found in East Texas. The Kent-Crane site is discussed by Campbell (1952) who also reported on the Johnson site where possible examples of this type may have been found. The specimens illustrated by Perino (1991) were found by William C. Valentine of Blossom, Texas on a beach where they were exposed by shifting sands. Other types found by Mr. Valentine at this site include Cameron, Fresno (plain and serrated), Lonzenge, Padre, Perdiz (plain and serrated), Scallorn (plain and serrated), Starr, and a glass arrow point (Perino 1991:140).
Massard

Original Recorder: This point was named by James A. Brown (1976) for examples found at the Spiro Mound site in Oklahoma.

Other names: Colbert

Similar types: According to Perino (1991), this is a variant of the Alba type.

Age: They are associated with early Caddoan burials, circa A.D. 900 – A.D. 1100

Cultural Affiliation: Caddoan culture; Spiro Focus

Distribution: Arkansas, Louisiana, Oklahoma, and Northeast Texas

Known sites: Dan Holdeman (41RR11) and Spiro Mound (34 LF 40)

Sources for Illustrations and Descriptions: Brown (1976) and Perino (1991)

Comments: According to Perino (1991:135), Clarence Webb referred to this type as Colbert, but that changed because Colbert had already been applied to a variety of the Dalton type. At the Dan Holdeman site, points described as Massard were found in association with a Spiro Focus cemetery.

This type does not appear in the standard typology books for Texas projectile points.
Maud

Original Recorder: It was described and illustrated by Suhm et al. (1954:504-505). They named it for the town of Maud in Bowie County.

Maud point; provenience unknown

(TARL Collection)

Other names: none reported

Similar types: Suhm et al. (1954) state that it is similar to the Talco type except for excessive depth of base, and the edges are usually straight rather than recurved. According to Davis (1995:238), Maud is similar in general appearance to McGloin and Turney.

Age: Suhm et al. (1954:504) estimate its age at “A.D. 1300 to A.D. 1500 or the greater part thereof.”

Cultural Affiliation: This is a common type in the Belcher and Texarkana foci and it extends to the easternmost components of the Titus Focus and all of the Fulton Aspect (Suhm et al. 1954).

Distribution: It is found in the northeast corner of Texas and adjacent corners of Arkansas and Louisiana (Suhm et al. 1954).

Known sites: Jones Hill (41PK8), 41CS87, 41CS91, Tuck Carpenter (41CP5), Alex Justiss (41TT13), and Dan Holdeman (41RR11)


Comments: According to Davis (1995:236). Maud pre-dates Talco where they are found associated with burials. Davis also states that this type was used as a grave offering in the Caddoan culture. Perino (1991:209) states that the Maud point is the parent type of the Snow Lake arrow point.
Means

Original Recorder: Robert J. Mallouf (2009, 2013:198-200) described and named this point for 22 specimens found at the Exa Means Cache and 8 specimens in private collections. This type was named for the landowners, Alfred and Ruth Means of Valentine, Texas.

Means Points from the Trans-Pecos and Big Bend

(Photo courtesy of the Center for Big Bend Studies)

Other names: Scallorn Variants

Similar types: reported

Age: The Means arrow point is believed to date to some time within the Late Prehistoric period (circa A.D. 700 – 1350). This statement is based on average size, thickness, and stylistic parameters and its direct association with Livermore and Toyah points in the Exa Means Cache (Mallouf 2013:201). Corrick (2000) and Cloud (2001) document radiocarbon dates for Toyah points and they propose that suggest that this type was most commonly used circa A.D. 1150 to A.D. They suspect that the terminal age for Means points is within that span.

Cultural Affiliation: The occurrence of Means points in direct association with Livermore and Toyah points in the Exa Means Cache suggests cultural affiliation with the Livermore Phase of the Late Prehistoric period. Because Means points were absent from the Livermore Cache and from Livermore assemblages at Wolf Den Cave and Tall Rockshelter, more research is needed before this type can definitely be considered to be associated with the Livermore Phase. The above information was taken from Mallouf (2013:200).
Distribution: The Means point occurs primarily in the central and northern areas of the Eastern Trans-Pecos region and probably northward into southeastern New Mexico. More specifically, Means points are known to occur in the Davis and Guadalupe Mountains, in Lobo Valley and the Salt Basin, and in the Glass Mountains and areas north to the Toyah Basin. One specimen was found in Big Bend National Park. The western extent of distribution is currently unknown. This information was taken from Mallouf (2013:200).

Known sites: Exa Means Cache (no trinomial), Wolf Den Cave (41JD191), Livermore Cache (41JD66), and Tall Rockshelter (41JD10).

Sources for Illustrations and Descriptions: Turner et al. (2011), Weaton (2009), and Mallouf (2013).

Comments: Wheaton (2009:334; Figure 19.29 d-f) illustrates three specimens, identified by him as “Scallorn variants,” that are actually good examples of Means points. All are from mixed midden components containing ceramics in the vicinity of the southern Guadalupe Mountains.
Metal Arrow Points

Original Recorder: This is not a specific type that was described and recorded as is done with stone arrow points.

Metal arrow point from 41TA29

(TARL Collection)

Other names: Few metal points have been named. The Benton point was named by Harris et al. (1967) in honor of the late Joe Benton who was a pioneer cattle and oil man of Nocona Texas. Benton, along with his wife and daughter, made extensive collections of artifacts from the Spanish Fort sites in Montague County, Texas and Jefferson County, Oklahoma. This type is illustrated by Perino (1968:10).

The Lipantitlan point was first reported by Skip Kennedy and Jim Mitchell (1988) for a type found in the vicinity of Fort Lipantitlan (41NU54) in Nueces County. The preform for this type was chiseled from sheet iron scrap or barrel hoops. It was made by the Lipan Apache tribe during the 1830s. These points may have been traded to the Indians for meat from their hunts. This type does not appear in the standard typology books for Texas projectile points. It is illustrated and described by Kennedy and Mitchell (1988) and Perino (1991:128). Jackson et al. (2006) describe Fort Lipantitlan in great detail.

Chandler (1993:31) mentions names for the three metal arrow points found near 41ME54 in Medina County. They are “Harbison,” “Fillinger,” and “Watson.” He believes they may have been associated with early roads or trails and permanent water sources.

Perino (1971) mentions a metal arrow point named Claremore that was found at the Claremore Mound site in Rogers County, Oklahoma.

Similar types: other metal arrow points
Age: Historic period

Cultural Affiliation: Historic tribes such as the Apache, Comanche, Maonombre (McReynolds and Kumpe 2008:58), and Towakoni

Distribution: throughout the state

Known sites: Mission San Juan de Capistrano (41BX5), 41Bl34, 41CB29, 41ME74, 41ML38, 41MU12, 41MU16, 41NU14, Fort Lipantitlan (41NU54), Bluntzer site (41NU209), 41RA13, and 41TA29, Moore-Hancock House (41TV1405), and 41RA13


Comments: Texas Indians began to use metal for arrow points once Europeans introduced this material. Many of the metal points were made available to tribes as trade goods. Points manufactured by the Indians were made from any form of scrap metal available such as sheet iron, files, clocks, door hinges, and brass cartridge cases. Barrel hoops were the preferred raw material when it was available (Parker 1983). Jean Louis Berlandier (1969:48) wrote about the Indians he encountered between 1828 and 1829. Regarding the manufacture of metal points, he writes that “The native make most of their own weapons ...” “In the villages they buy iron barrel hoops which they cut and work into heads for their arrows.” Indians also fashioned metal spear points and Chandler (1993:Figure 1) illustrates one that is 118 mm long, 24 mm wide just below the shoulders, 2.6 mm thick on the stem, and 1.7 mm near the distal tip. The stem is 14.5 mm long and 10.5 mm wide. It weighs 25.3 g.

Baker and Campbell (1959) have stated that it is difficult at times to distinguish between metal points made by Europeans and Indians. Metal arrow points were also produced by commercial cutlery firms and local blacksmiths (Brown and Taylor 1989:12).
Bauman (1988) found a brass arrow point in Nueces County and San Patricio County near the Bluntzer site and he mentions the possibility of a very active trade relationship between the local Indians and settlers based on the manufacture of metal arrow points. He cites three possible places where this could have taken place; a blacksmith shop at Fort Lipantitlan (Kennedy and Mitchell 1988), a possible shop at the Bluntzer site, and one in the town of San Patricio (Bauman 1988). This statement is base, in part, on the fact that twelve metal arrow points had been found in this area. Mitchell (1980:18) discusses a metal spear point and the metal arrow points found at Mission San Juan de Capistrano. He describes the spear point as crudely made from a “triangular copper piece with the lower corners crimped over to hold it on a wooden shaft.” He states that it appears to be Indian made. Schuetz (1969:47-48) describes and illustrates it. The arrow points consist of one iron specimen that Schuetz (1969:49) believes may have been made and used by a Towakoni group. She states that similar points were found at Fort Belknap on the Brazos River where the Towakoni and other tribes were held in the 1840s and 1850s. At least three additional metal arrow points were found at the mission and one was embedded in a human vertebrae. They are on display at the mission but Schuetz did not discuss them in her report. All of the metal arrowpoints are believed to have been made by the Apache.

Three unfinished metal points and three cut metal fragments were found at site 41CB29 in Crosby just off the rim of the caprock in the southern part of the county (Parker 1983). The size of the three points is identical except two are missing the distal tip. Parker believes they may have been manufactured by the Comanche between 1750 and 1875. He says that there were three groups in the area at the time that could have made and used these points. They are the Comanche, Lipan Apache, and Mexican Comancheros who were known to have traded metal points to the Indians.

Another metal arrow point was found at site 41BI34 in the MacKenzie Reservoir (Hughes and Willey 1978:Figure 94c). This stemmed iron arrow point was found on the surface. Its edges are beveled and the stem edges have been sawed to form “toothed” notches.

In South Texas, metal arrow points are primarily associated with missions. Jimmy Mitchell (1980) and Schuetz (1969) describe a copper spear point and an iron arrow point from Mission San Juan de Capistrano in Bexar County. Mitchell states that at least three other metal arrow points have been found at the mission and one was embedded in a human vertebra. When his article was published in 1980, these points were on display at the mission. Mitchell (1974) also authored an article on metal points at Spanish missions in the San Antonio area. Greer (1967) reports on a metal arrow point from the Alamo in Bexar County.
Other metal arrow points have been found at Fort Belknap on the Brazos River in Young County. One metal point has been typed as Lipantitlan (see discussion above) based on examples found at or near this fort in Nueces County (Kennedy and Mitchell 1988). The Coastal Bend Archaeological Society recovered seven metal arrow points from the site of the fort. Kennedy and Mitchell (1988) report the finding of eight points. It has been suggested that the metal points from the fort date to the early period of the fort (1831-1835) and were probably manufactured there for trade with the Lipan Apache.

Few metal points have names. Perino (1968) describes the Benton point that was named by R. King Harris, Inus Marie Harris, Edward B. Jelks, and J. Ned Woodall (1967) in honor of the late Joe Benton who was a pioneer cattle and oil man of Nocona Texas. Benton, along with his wife and daughter, made extensive collections of artifacts from the Spanish Fort sites in Montague County, Texas and Jefferson County, Oklahoma. Perino divides this type into subgroups (Type A and Type B). The Benton type is found in sites along the Arkansas, Brazos, Red, Sabine, and Trinity rivers in Texas, Oklahoma, and Louisiana. Perino named this type based on 600 specimens from these sites. Perino dates this point to the Norteno Focus that lasted from the middle of the 18th century to the middle of the 19th century.

The Claremore point described by Perino (1971) is a point made of thin sheets of copper or brass and it has no barbs. Its distribution is mainly in northeastern Oklahoma, southwestern Missouri, southeastern Kansas, and northwestern Arkansas. It was made by the Osage Indians slightly before 1800 until about 1840. Although no examples have been reported in Texas, it is included here because of the potential of trade over wide areas.

One of the more interesting finds is a metal arrow point embedded in a log house in Travis County (Collins and Collins 1990). The point was discovered during restoration of the Moore-Hancock house. Archival research suggests that the arrow with this point was fired at the house sometime between the 1840s and 1850s.

Baker and Campbell (1959) state that the criteria for distinguishing between metal points made by Europeans and Indians are very inexact. An in-depth article describing the probable method of manufacture of metal arrow points was authored by Brown and Taylor (1989).

Other specimens have been found in Atascosa, Bexar, Colorado, Comanche, Floyd, Gillespie, Goliad, Lamb, Live Oak, Medina, Nueces, San Patricio, Terrell, Uvalde, Victoria, and Zapata counties.
Norman G. Flaigg (1990) describes four metal points from sites in Butte County South Dakota. This reference is mentioned here because it allows for comparison between metal points in Texas and the article by McReynolds and Kumpe (2008) documenting metal points from northern Mexico is included for the same reason.

McReynolds and Kumpe (2008) discuss various historic Indian groups in Texas that probably used metal points.

A. J. Taylor (see Chandler 1986) conducted a very extensive study of metal arrow points in Texas. Most of her work was concentrated in the panhandle area of Texas. She has also documented metal points from Presidio La Bahia in Goliad County, Aransas County, Kendall County, Milam County, and McMullen County. In all, she has described over 700 metal points as of 1986. The article by Brown and Taylor (1989) included in this volume is the only publication by Ms. Taylor that I am aware of. Apparently, the article was a revision of a class paper that she wrote that reviewed published reports of historic North American metal arrow points. except for a reference of an unpublished manuscript dated 1989 (see Taylor 1989, this volume).
Moran

Original Recorder: It was named by Robert E. Forrester (1987) for specimens found at the Salt Prong Burial Site near Moran, Texas in Shackelford County.

Moran points from 41TA58

(TARL Collection)

Other names: none reported

Similar types: It is similar to the Bonham point but it is bigger, has larger serrations, and does not have the strongly recurved sides found in some of the Bonham examples.

Age: According to Turner et al. (2011:204), this point is believed to have been used from circa A.D. 700 – A.D. 1200 based on the presence of Scallorn-like points found in association with Moran points in burials at the Salt Prong site.

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: It has been reported in Callahan, Coke, Fisher, Jones, Mitchel, Nolan, Runnels, Scurry, Shackelford, and Taylor counties in the Texas panhandle.

Known sites: Salt Prong Burial Site (41SF18), 41TA58, and sites in the Robert Lee Reservoir basin in Coke County

Comments: The Indian group associated with Moran points is unknown. According to Turner et al. (2011), Moran points are often found with Chadbourne points. Perino (1991:146) writes that a Moran point was inadvertenly illustrated with Livermore points in Volume I (Perino 1985). This specimen is on page 228 (lower left).
Padre

Original Recorder: This point was named and described by T. N. Campbell from examples found on Padre Island while he and James E. Corbin were conducting an archaeological survey in 1963. This survey is discussed in an article by Corbin (1963) in the *Bulletin of the Texas Archeological Society*. This point was not formally described until Ellen Sue Turner and Thomas R. Hester (1985:186) did so in *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*.

Padre points from Dimmit County

(TARL Collection)

Other names: none reported

Similar types: According to Davis (1995), the Padre point is similar to the Young type. Both points have a sub-triangular to leaf-shaped appearance with convex bases, but the Young point is usually larger and wider and exhibits cruder flaking.

Age: According to Davis (1995:242), this type dates to A.D. 700 and A.D. 1600

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: Padre Island and the central part of the Texas coast

Known sites: McGloin Bluff (41SP11) and Kent-Crane (41AS2)

Sources for Illustrations and Descriptions: Turner and Hester (1985, 1993, 1999), Davis (1995), and Turner et al. (2011)

Comments: Davis (1995) believes that the Padre point probably represents a continuum with the Abasolo and Catan dart points.
Perdiz

Original Recorders: J. Charles Kelley, T. N. Campbell, and Donald J. Lehmer (1940) were the first to illustrate this type but they did not name it. It was named “Perdiz Pointed Stem” by Kelley (1947) and the name was shortened to Perdiz by Suhm et al. (1954:504) during the writing of “An Introductory Handbook of Texas Archeology.” This point was named for Perdiz Creek in Presidio County.

Perdiz points from 41WA55 (a), unknown provenience (b), and 41BU17 (c)  
(William E. Moore Collection)

Other names: Foyle Flake Point and Perdiz Pointed Stem

Similar types: According to Davis (1995:244) arrow point types Alba, Bonham, and Cuney resemble the Perdiz type in general outline. Perino (1985:297) says this type is similar to the Bassett point but it is larger and has a longer stem.

Age: Suhm et al. (1954) say that this is a late type, and they estimate its age at A.D. 1000 to A.D. 1500. Prewitt (1981) calls it Neo-Archaic. Turner et al. (2011:206) estimate its age at A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1700.

Cultural Affiliation: Newell and Krieger (1949) considered it to be later than the Alto Focus at the Davis site. Suhm et al. (1954) state that this is a common type in many Neo-American complexes in Texas such as the Bravo Valley and Central Texas aspects and the Frankston, Galveston Bay, Henrietta, Rockport, and Wylie foci. According to Turner et al. (2011), Perdiz is a key element of the Toyah Phase tool kit.

Distribution: This point is found over much of Texas. Suhm et al. (1954) describe its distribution as “...from Rio Grande in extreme west to Neches River Valley on the east; from Red River Valley in both Texas and Oklahoma southward to eastern and central parts of Gulf Coast.” According to Turner et al. (2011), it is found throughout most of Texas and Louisiana. In Texas, it also occurs into the border area of the Rio Grande and into northern Chihuahua.
According to Robert J. Mallouf (personal communication), this type is commonly found in the Eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend Region.

Known sites: Devil’s Mouth (41VV188), Oblate (41CM1), Kyle (41HI1), Hemby (41KA101), Buckhollow (41KM16), Ernest Rainey (41BN33), Hinojosa (41LK201), 41BU17, and Mitchell Ridge (41GV66).


Comments: Some specimens are worked on one face only, and some of the longer ones overlap several dart points in length but they are much thinner and lighter than specimens that are classified as dart points. Prewitt (1981) presents a detailed discussion of the Toyah Phase in his article entitled “Cultural Chronology in Central Texas.” This type is sometimes associated with bison kill sites. Mallouf (1987) reports a burial cairn in northern Chihuahua that contained 180 Perdiz points. Turner et al. (2011:206) state that Perdiz preforms or poorly made specimens have sometimes been identified as Cliffton.
Revilla

Original Recorder: The first detailed description of this type was published in *La Tierra* by Don Kumpe, Richard L. McReynolds, and C. K. Chandler (2000). The point now known as Revilla was identified as “Form 4.” The specimens were from Falcon Reservoir in Zapata County. In *Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians* by Ellen Sue Turner, Thomas R. Hester, and Richard L. McReynolds (2011:207) this type bears the name Revilla. This point was named for the Spanish Colonial town of Revilla (aka Guerrero Viejo) now submerged under the waters of Lake Falcon.

![Revilla point from Northern Mexico](https://via.placeholder.com/150)

Revilla point from Northern Mexico

*(TARL Collection)*

Other names: none reported

Similar types: none reported

Age: Arrow points date to the Late Prehistoric period, but since the distributional center for this type is in the vicinity of a former Spanish mission it may have also been used during historic times. Since no specimens have been found in a datable context, its exact age is not known.

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: According to Turner et al. (2011:207), this type is found along the old channel of the old Rio Grande between Chapote Creek and Arroyo Clarenco in Zapata County, Texas and Tamaulipas, Mexico. The distribution of this point is based on a small sample. All of the Texas specimens were found within the normal conservation pool of Falcon Reservoir, and not one has been documented from an inland site. The limited distribution and small number of specimens suggests to the authors that this type may have had a short life span.

Known sites: 41ZP8, 41ZP83, and 41ZP154

Sources for Illustrations and Descriptions: Kumpe et al. (2000) and Turner et al. (2011)
Comments: This type was first found at 41ZP154 in 1971. By 1983, seven more specimens had been found at sites 41ZP83 and 41ZP154. Don Kumpe took several examples to a Southern Coastal Corridor Palaver in Corpus Christi, and the consensus of other archaeologists was that this is a type that had not been found elsewhere in the state. Later, the water levels of the lake dropped drastically and fifteen new specimens were added to the list of known types.
Rockwall

Original Recorder: This point was named and described by J. B. Sollberger for examples found in Rockwall County, Texas.

Other names: none reported

Similar types: Scallorn

Age: Circa A.D. 700 to A.D. 1400 (Davis 1995:246)

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: North Central Texas and East Texas with less frequency in adjacent areas (Davis 1995:246)

Known sites:


Comments: Davis (1995:246) states that the Rockwall and Sabinal points are similar in general outline. Both types have barbs and stems that expand toward the base. The main difference is that the Scallorn type has a more pronounced expanded base that is often as wide as the shoulders.

This type is not mentioned in any of the type books by Suhm et al. (1954), Suhm and Jelks (1962), Turner and Hester (1985, 1993, 1999), or Hester et al. (2011).
Sabinal

Original Recorder: this type was named and described by Thomas R. Hester (1971:51-148) for examples found at the La Jita site in northwestern Uvalde County. He named it for the Sabinal River where the type site is located.

Sabinal points from 41UV21
(TARL Collection)

Other names: none reported

Similar types: Davis (1995:248) states that the Sabinal and Catahoula points “are quite similar in general outline. Both types have concave to recurved lateral edges with long barbs that are often bulbous at the ends. The barbs are usually wider and more bulbous on the Catahoula type and the blade of the Sabinal appears narrower.” The Sabinal point is found in South Texas or Southwest Texas while the Catahoula point occurs in East Texas.

Age: According to Turner et al. (2011:208), this is a Late Prehistoric point that dates to circa A.D. 1120 to A.D. 1250.

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: Turner et al. (2011:208) state that this point was initially found in a small area in the southwestern part of the Edwards Plateau. They also write that similar specimens have been reported from the Lower Pecos and South Texas.

Known sites: La Jita (41UV21), Anthon (41UV60), Ernest Rainey (41BN33), Montell Rockshelter (41UV3), 41UV20, 41ZV226, and J. W. Sparks in Real County.

Comments: The new type was proposed based on seven specimens found in one of the four burned rock middens that make up the Ja Jita site. This type was found to be present throughout the late occupation of the site. Private collections with Sabinal points were observed near Utopia in northwestern Uvalde County. Sabinal points from the J. W. Sparks site in Real County and one specimen from the Montell Rockshelter in Uvalde County are housed at TARL. Perino (1991:183) writes that this type “illustrates the development of very similar types found in other areas such as the Columbia Plateau point of the northwest and the Catahoula point of Louisiana and East Texas.” Perino does not illustrate the Columbia Plateau point in his 1991 volume.
Scallorn

Original Recorder: This type was first recognized by J. Charles Kelley (1947) as “Scallorn Stemmed.” Suhm et al. (1954:506) shortened to Scallorn. It was named for the town of Scallorn in Mills County.

Scallorn points from Brazoria County

(TARL Collection)

Other names: Scallorn Stemmed Point

Similar types: Eddy (Corbin 1963:8); Edwards (Davis 1995:250)

Age: Suhm et al. (1954) estimate its age at somewhat older than Perdiz points, circa A.D. 700 to A.D. 1500. Prewitt (1981) refers to it as Neo-Archaic. According to Turner et al. (2011:209), this is a Late Prehistoric type that has been dated at 830±50 B.P. at 41FB255 and 800 B.P. to 1250 B.P. at the Buckhollow site. Radiocarbon dates from the stratified Ernest Rainey (sinkhole) site overlap with Scallorn but occur later in time.

Cultural Affiliation: Miller and Jelks (1952) refer to it as one of the main types of the Austin Focus. According to Suhm et al. (1954), this is a common type of the Central Texas Aspect, and it also occurs in sites attributed to the Henrietta Focus and maybe the Rockport Focus. Prewitt (1981) and Turner et al. (2011) place it in the Austin Phase.

Distribution: Suhm et al. (1954) plot its distribution as “More or less a broad central belt through Texas from Red River valley to Gulf coast, but absent in East Texas and eastern and southern extremities of coast.” Turner et al. (2011) say it is found over much of Texas. According to Robert J. Mallouf (personal communication), this type is infrequently found in the Eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend Region.
Known sites: Smith Rockshelter (41TV42), Evoe Terrace (41BL104), Love-Fox (41WM230), Frisch Auf (41FY42), Blue Bayou (41VT94), Buckhollow (41KM16), and Ernest Rainey (41BN33)


Comments: At 41SP11, James E. Corbin (1963:8) describes three fragmentary points that may be Scallorn, variety Eddy. According to Turner et al. (2011:186), Scallorn points are often found with Chadbourne points. The following is a quote from Turner et al. (2011:209): “During the Austin Phase, of which Scallorn points are chronological hallmarks, they are often found with burials (grave goods) and in burials (as in cause of death). Indeed, the best evidence for warfare among ancient groups in central, south and coastal Texas comes from Scallorn-related woundings and death.” Prewitt (1981) presents a detailed discussion of the Austin Phase in his article entitled “Cultural Chronology in Central Texas.”
Sequoyah

Original Recorder: According to Perino (1968:88), this point “encompasses a series of related point styles according to the definition of J. A. Brown (1968).” He also says that Brown (1976:90) named it for Sequoyah County, Oklahoma and Sequoyah, the Cherokee Indian scholar.

Other names: Perino (1968) none reported

Similar types: Because the Scallorn type is found in many parts of Oklahoma, it has often been confused with Sequoyah Bell (1960) and Perino 1968

Age: A. D. 1000 to A.D. 1350 (Perino 1968:88)

Cultural Affiliation: Caddoan culture and Mississippian cultures in Arkansas, Missouri, and other areas.

Distribution: Sequoyah points are most commonly found in the Ozark Mountains of Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Missouri.

Known sites: The only known site mentioned by Perino (1968) is the Spiro Mound complex (34 LF 40) in eastern Oklahoma.

Sources for Illustrations and Descriptions: Brown (1968), Perino (1968, 1985) and Duncan et al. (2007). The examples illustrated by Perino were drawn with permission of the Stovall Museum at the University of Oklahoma where most of the artifacts from the Spiro site are housed.

Comments: This type is included in this volume because Overstreet’s (2009) map depicts the southern limits of its presence adjacent to or barely extending into northeastern Texas and Perino (1985) reports findings in the adjacent states of Arkansas and Oklahoma.
Starr

Original Recorder: This type was named and described by Dee Ann Suhm, Alex D. Krieger, and Edward B. Jelks (1954:506-507) during the writing of An Introductory Handbook of Texas Archeology. It was named for the town of Starr in Starr County near the area where the first examples were found.

Starr points from Northern Mexico

(TARL Collection)

Other names: none reported

Similar types: Suhm et al. (1954) say that Starr may be a variation of the Fresno type. Davis (1995:252) says that the McGloin, Maud, and Turney types are also similar.

Age: Suhm et al. (1954) state that the age of this Late Prehistoric point is about the same as Fresno (A.D. 800-900 to A.D. 1600 or later).

Cultural Affiliation: Brownsville and Mier foci (Suhm et al. 1954).

Distribution: This type is most common in the coastal portion of the state and in Southwest Texas (Suhm et al. 1954). According to Davis (1954), this is primarily a type found in the lower Rio Grande Valley and extending up the southern portions of the Texas Gulf Coast with less frequency in adjacent areas of Texas.

Known sites: In Texas, this type has been found at 41HG4, 41HG5, 41HG6, 41KL13, and McGloin Bluff (41SP11). In Mexico, it has been reported from the Cueva de la Zona de Derrumbes rockshelter in Nuevo Leon.

Comments: Davis (1995) believes that the Starr point may be part of a continuum with the McGloin point. Turner et al. (2011:210) state “These points are highly restricted in their geographical distribution and should not be used as a ‘niche’ for similar points found at great distances from this distribution.”
Steiner

Original Recorder: According to Story (1965:183), this point was originally named by J. Charles Kelley (1947) and was called “Steiner Serrated.” It was briefly described by Perry H. Newell and Alex D. Krieger (1949:162-164) and Dee Ann Story (1965:183-185) “tentatively revived” this type with the suggestion that its name be shortened to Steiner. Her description is based on points found at Cedar Creek Reservoir in Henderson and Kaufman counties.

Other names: Steiner Serrated

Similar types: According to Story (1965:183), “The shoulders (of the Steiner type) are prominent and occasionally extend laterally in a manner somewhat similar to the Catahoula type.” Davis (1995:254) says “The Steiner point and the Friley point are probably the most similar in general outline.” He states that the primary difference between Steiner and Friley is that the “Friley type has strong barbs that usually curve upward toward the distal end which distinguishes it from the Steiner point.” J. B. Sollberger (1970) defined a type that he called Rockwall that is very similar to the Steiner type.

Age: Story (1965) did not offer a date for this type. Davis (1995) estimates its age at A.D. 800 to A.D. 1400.

Cultural Affiliation: Possible Steiner points have been found at Wylie Focus sites.

Distribution: This type is primarily found in East Texas with fewer numbers found at sites in adjacent areas.

Known sites: George C. Davis (41CE19) and 41DL240. Story (1965) reports that possible Steiner points have been found at the Limerick site, the Strawn Creek site, sites at Forney Reservoir, and Wylie Focus sites.
Sources for Illustrations and Descriptions: Newell and Perry (1949), Story (1965), Turner and Hester (1985, 1993, 1999), Davis (1994), Overstreet (2009), and Turner et al. (2011)

Comments: Story (1965:185) states that "Unlike most of the arrow point types, Steiner is based primarily on blade characteristics rather than on stem features."
Talco

Original Recorder: This type was first described and named by Dee Ann Suhm, Alex D. Krieger, and Edward B. Jelks (1954:508) during the writing of An Introductory Handbook of Texas Archeology. It was named for the town of Talco in Titus County.

Talco points from 41MX4 (a) and 41FK1 (b) (TARL Collection)

Other names: none reported

Similar types: Fresno, Maud, and Turney

Age: Suhm et al. (1954) estimate its age at A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1500, and they say it may continue with minor changes into the Turney type into historic times, circa A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1700. Turner et al. (2011:212) estimate its age at A.D. 1450 to A.D. 1700.

Cultural Affiliation: This is a common type in the Titus Focus, Fulton Aspect (Suhm et al. (1954)).

Distribution: Northern part of East Texas, especially in the upper drainage system of the Sabine and Sulphur rivers and to the Red River.

Known sites: Culpepper (41HP1), Q. Miller (41DT98), Tuck Carpenter (41CP5), and Alex Justiss (41TT13)

Comments: According to Davis (1995:256), Talco points are often found in association with burials as grave offerings containing Ripley Engraved ceramics.
Toyah

Original Recorder: J. Charles Kelley, T. N. Campbell, and Donald J. Lehmer (1940) were the first to recognize this type but they did not describe it in detail. Later, Kelley (1947) described it and named it “Piedras Triple Notched.” Suhm et al. (1954:508-509) described and illustrated it and changed the name to Toyah. This name was chosen because Kelley believed that this type is associated with the Toyah Focus. Walter W. Taylor (1966:59-94) described this type as the “Sierra Madre” point.

Toyah points from Starr County

(Courtesy of Richard J. McReynolds)

Other names: Piedras Triple Notched and Sierra Madre

Similar types: Kelley (1947) describes similar types and named them “Saragosa Notched-Serrate,” “Frisco Base-Notched,” and “Saucia Split Base” but he does not describe them in detail. Suhm et al. (1954) state that the Toyah type is similar to Harrell but smaller and more modified in the blade and around the corners by notching, incutting, and serration.

Age: Suhm et al. (1954) and Turner et al. (2011:213) refer to it as Late Prehistoric and possibly early historic with no specific dates. Cloud et al. (1994:126) mentions that Toyah points were found in a feature at the Polvo site that yielded a date of A.D. 1190 to A.D. 1280. Davis (1995:258) estimates its age at A.D. 1400 to A.D. 1650.

Cultural Affiliation: Kelley (1947) assigns this type to the Toyah Focus, a division of the Central Texas Aspect that he relates to the Jumano Indian occupation of west-central and Trans-Pecos Texas. These points have also been associated with the Bravo Valley Aspect and Livermore Focus of the Texas Big Bend-northern Chihuahua region (Kelley et al. 1940) and the Jora Complex of central Coahuila (Taylor 1966).
Distribution: According to Turner et al. (2011), this point is found in South Texas, West Texas, the Lower Pecos, and less frequently in Central Texas. According to Robert J. Mallouf (personal communication), this type is commonly found in the Eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend Region.

Known sites: Devil’s Mouth (41VV188), Parida Cave (41VV187), Roark Cave (41BS3), Buckhollow (41KM16), and Polvo (41PS21).


Comments: According to Cloud et al. (1994:126), “Stratigraphic information from the Polvo site suggests that the Toyah type slightly predates Perdiz, that the two types were contemporaneous over an unknown length of time, and that the Perdiz style persisted somewhat later than Toyah.”
Turner


Other names: Crickett

Similar types: Hayes

Age: circa A.D. 1100 in northeast Texas

Cultural Affiliation: It is associated with the Caddoan culture

Distribution: The primary range of this type is southwest Arkansas, but it has been reported at sites in Louisiana, Oklahoma, and northeast Texas.

Known sites: Haley

Sources for Illustrations and Descriptions: Perino (1991) and Overstreet (2009:708)

Comments: Perino believes it is a variety of the Hayes type and is found in Caddoan sites dating to circa A.D. 1100 in northeast Texas. He also says that Turner points are a variety of the Hayse type. Overstreet (2009) refers his readers to the following types that share similar characteristics. They are Alba, Blevins, Hayes, Homan, Howard, Perdiz, and Sequoyah. Turner points do not appear in the standard typology books for Texas projectile points.
Turney

Original Recorder: Dee Ann Suhm, Alex D. Krieger, and Edward B. Jelks (1954:506) were the first to illustrate and describe this type. The origin of this name is not known.

Turney point from 41CE12
(TARL Collection)

Other names: none reported

Similar types: According to Suhm et al. (1954:510), the smaller Turney specimens are very similar to Talco points but are constructed above the base rather than recurved with the constriction near the middle and the bases are more V-shaped. According to Davis (1995:260), Turney is similar in general appearance to the Maud type. The primary difference between the two is that the basal corners of the Maud pint slope downward and the basal corners of the Turney point tend to flare more outward.

Age: Suhm et al. (1954) estimate the age of this Late Prehistoric arrow point at A.D. 1600 to A.D. 1800.

Cultural Affiliation: According to Suhm et al. (1954), this type is a diagnostic type of the Allen Focus of the Fulton Aspect, Historic Stage.

Distribution: Found in the central part of the Neches River valley of East Texas and mainly in Cherokee County (Suhm et al. 1954)

Known sites: Jim Allen (41CE12) and DeShazo (41NA27)

Comments: Davis (1995) say that Turney, Maud, and Talco are all found in East Texas and this makes positive identification by type difficult.
Washita

Original Recorder: Alex D. Krieger (1946:45-115), was the first to describe it but he did not name it. When Dee Ann Suhm, Alex D. Krieger, and Edward B. Jelks (1954:500-501) wrote An Introductory Handbook of Texas Archeology they included it as a sub-type of the Harrell point. Robert E. Bell (1958:98-99) suggested the name Washita for one of the sub-types originally included with Harrell. This name was taken from the Washita River in Oklahoma.

Washita points from Dimmit County
(TARL Collection)

Other names: none reported

Similar types: Harrell

Age: Davis (1995:262-263) estimate the age of this Late Prehistoric arrow point at A.D.1100 to A.D. 1600.

Cultural Affiliation: This point is a diagnostic artifact of the Washita Focus in Oklahoma.

Distribution: In Texas, the Washita point is found in Panhandle, North-Central Texas, and Northeast Texas. Bell (1958) states that this type is found in Oklahoma, parts of the Great Plains, the Mississippi River Valley, and the Southwest. According to Robert J. Mallouf (personal communication), this type is infrequently found in the Eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend Region.

Known sites: Sam Kaufman (41RR1), A. C. Mackin (41LR39), and 41YN1.

Comments: Overstreet (2009) illustrates a point he calls Washita-Peno. Perino (1991:242) illustrates and discusses a northern variety of the Washita point that is found from northern Kansas to west-central Canada. This type is described in more detail by Thomas F. Kehoe (1966).
Young

Original Recorder: Alex D. Krieger (1946:115) was the first to recognize and describe this point. When Dee Ann Suhm, Alex D. Krieger, and Edward B. Jelks (1954:500-501) wrote *An Introductory Handbook of Texas Archeology* they described and illustrated it and named it for Young County where many specimens have been found.

Young point from 41PP62

(TARL Collection)

Other names: none reported

Similar types: none reported

Age: The age of this Late Prehistoric arrow point is estimated by Davis (1995:264) at A.D. 1200 to A.D. 1700.

Cultural Affiliation: This type is common in Henrietta Focus sites and rare in the Central Texas Aspect (Suhm et al. 1954).

Distribution: This type is concentrated in Young County, the upper Brazos River valley, and North-Central Texas with a few specimens reported in the northern part of Central Texas.

Known sites: Kyle (41HI1), Smith Rockshelter (41TV42), and Live Oak Point (41AS2).


Comments: Turner et al. (2011:216) state that most (if not all) of these specimens are actually preforms.
Zapata

Original Recorder: This type was first described as “Form 1” based on examples found by Don Kumpe at Falcon Reservoir in Zapata County. The first published description of this type appears in an article by Don Kumpe, Richard L. McReynolds, and C. K. Chandler (2000:33-45). In *Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians* by Ellen Sue Turner, Thomas R. Hester, and Richard L. McReynolds (2011:217), the name had been changed to Zapata to reflect the county where the first specimens were found.

Zapata point from Northern Mexico

(TARL Collection)

Other names: Form 1

Similar types: Maud

Age: Turner et al. (2011:217) refer to this type as Late Prehistoric, but they do not offer any specific dates.

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: According to Kumpe et al. (2000:43), this type “occurs in substantial numbers in sites in the northern portion of Falcon Reservoir.” They also say that “They [Form 1 points] appear to be absent from the southern portion of the lake…” “In Zapata County, they are seldom found farther than a few hundred yards from the normal conservation pool of the lake.”

Known sites: 41ZP83 and 41ZP154
Sources for Illustrations and Descriptions: Kumpe (1993), Kumpe et al. (2000), and Turner et al. (2011)

Comments: According to Turner et al. (2011), these points are usually made on flakes and sometimes retain much of the original flake surface. Some appear to have been hafted, and this alters the original flake form above the hafted area. Kumpe et al. (2000:43) state that the quantity of broken specimens may be an indication that they are preforms that broken during manufacture. Only seven of the twenty-six specimens in the senior author's collection are complete. The authors suggest that breakage may be a result of the thinness and length of some Form 1 points. The frequency of this type in local collections is probably underestimated because collectors usually only keep complete specimens, and some collectors refer to this type as Maud.
Zavala

Original Recorder: Turner et al. (2011:218) describes this type as small, stubby, and thick. Turner and Hester (1985:197) state that specimens were found at the Honeymoon site in Zavala County and it is assumed that this type was named for Zavala County. Only four arrow points were found at the Honeymoon site (Hill and Hester 1971) and each one is described as Scallorn or a variation of Scallorn. Based on the illustration in Hill and Hester (1971:Figure 6), it appears that specimen “H” that is described as a “small thick dart point” may have been later classified as the Zavala point. In the 2011 typology book by Turner et al. (2011) the Honeymoon site is no longer mentioned as a site where this type has been found.

Other names: none reported

Similar types: According to Davis (1995:266), the Zavala point and the Figueroa point are quite similar. Davis states that the shoulders of the Figueroa point are usually stronger and the basal width is wider than those on Zavala points. The Zavala point is classified as an arrow point, and the Figueroa point is classified as a dart point.

Age: According to Turner et al. (2011:218), this is a transitional Archaic arrow point that was used circa 200 B.C. to A.D. 600 or later.

Cultural Affiliation: unknown

Distribution: This type is found primarily in South Texas, especially in the Nueces River-Rio Grande River corridor and possibly in the Lower Pecos and Central Texas.

Known sites: Devil’s Mouth (41VV185), Wunderlich (41CM3), Honeymoon (41ZV34), Coontail Spin (41VV82), 41BS66, and 41BS402.

Comments: Johnson (1964) found a similar type in the Lower Pecos. Davis (1995) states that the Zavala point was probably used with the bow and arrow weaponry system, and it is equally possible that the earlier ones were darts used with the atlatl. Hill and Hester (1971:218) state that Zavala points are “always associated with contexts containing arrow points.”
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Appendix I

Miscellaneous Arrow Points

The arrow points mentioned below are not found in any of the current books on projectile point typology. Some were described by professional archaeologists but little information was available. They are presented here so that other researchers will have some idea of what the name represents should it appear in another source. These types have been reported as found in Texas or adjacent states near the Texas border.

**Cruciform**

Alan L. Phelps (1966) described and illustrated this type. He says it dates from A.D. 750 to A.D. 1100, it is found at sites with pottery and its age is based on the dates derived from the pottery.

**Eddy Stemmed**

This point was named by Joe Ben Wheat (1953) for examples found at Addicks Reservoir in Harris County. James E. Corbin (1963) illustrates three fragmentary points found at 41SP11 that he believes are Eddy points or Scallorn, variety eddy.

**Mineral Springs**

Named by James A. Brown (1976). It dates to the late Coles Creek culture, circa A.D. 700 to A.D. 1000. Examples have been reported from northeast Texas. It may have been used during the early Caddoan period.

**Minter**

This point is described and illustrated by Prewitt (1995) and LeRoy Johnson (1962).

**Soto**

According to Robert J. Mallouf (personal communication), this type is commonly found in the eastern Trans-Pecos and Big Bend region.
APPENDIX II

CREDITS

William A. Dickens

    Edwards
    Frio
    Lozenge
    Scallorn
    Tortugas

Texas Archeological Research Laboratory

    Alba
    Bassett
    Bonham
    Bulbar Stemmed
    Cameron
    Chadbourne
    Cliffton
    Cuney
    Fresno
    Friley
    Gar scale
    Granbury
    Guerrero
    Harrell
    Hayes
    Livermore
    McGloin
    Maud
    Metal
    Moran
    Padre
    Revilla
    Sabinal
    Scallorn
    Starr
    Talco
    Turney
    Washita
    Young
    Zapata
William E. Moore Collection

Alba
Catahoula
Perdiz