

THESIS

**THE CLAUDE C. AND A. LYNN COFFIN LINDENMEIER COLLECTION: AN
INNOVATIVE METHOD FOR ANALYSIS OF PRIVATELY HELD ARTIFACT
COLLECTIONS AND NEW INFORMATION ON A FOLSOM CAMPSITE IN
NORTHERN COLORADO**

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WE HEREBY RECOMMEND THAT THE THESIS PREPARED UNDER OUR SUPERVISION BY ERIK M. GANTT ENTITLED THE CLAUDE C. AND A. LYNN COFFIN LINDENMEIER COLLECTION: AN INNOVATIVE METHOD FOR ANALYSIS OF PRIVATELY HELD ARTIFACT COLLECTIONS AND NEW INFORMATION ON A FOLSOM CAMPSITE IN NORTHERN COLORADO.

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ABSTRACT OF THESIS

THE CLAUDE C. AND A. LYNN COFFIN LINDENMEIER COLLECTION: AN INNOVATIVE METHOD FOR ANALYSIS OF PRIVATELY HELD ARTIFACT COLLECTIONS AND NEW INFORMATION ON A FOLSOM CAMPSITE IN NORTHERN COLORADO

The Claude C. and A. Lynn Coffin Lindenmeier collection contains 1,125 pieces, 1,122 of which are chipped stone artifacts, collected from the Lindenmeier Folsom campsite between 1924 and the mid 1950s. A. Lynn Coffin, Judge Claude C. Coffin, and C. K. Collins are credited with discovering Lindenmeier adding historical significance to this collection. Furthermore, the size of the Coffin family assemblage from Lindenmeier is significant in comparison to the other known artifacts from the site curated by the Smithsonian and the Fort Collins Museum. The Coffin family assemblage from Lindenmeier more than three times as large as that held by the Fort Collins Museum (n=333) (Ambler 1999), more than four times that collected by the Denver Museum of Natural History (n=278) (Cotter 1978), and a significant portion of the number of diagnostic artifacts held by the Smithsonian (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978).

Included with the collection is the *'Folsom Man' scrapbook* compiled by Judge Claude C. Coffin. This scrapbook contains a wealth of unpublished information on the history of the initiation of professional investigations at the site. The scrapbook is summarized and many of the letter and photographs contained within are presented here.

Access to the Claude C. and A. Lynn Coffin materials is highly controlled, because of the stewardship concern for preserving the integrity of the artifacts, and has necessitated a new recording methodology to record basic information about the collection. In response to this need, an image based computer measurement method using the *SigmaScan Pro 5.0* image analysis program was developed. This is presented

here along with an assessment of the validity and comparability of the methodology. It is shown that the image and computer based method, which allows rapid initial photographic data collection, is valid and comparable to that of a caliper based measurement method. The results from the computer based method are also shown to have a high degree of internal consistency and to be comparable with measurements from analyses on other collections from the site.

The results from the documentation of this important assemblage are then compared to and combined with the data from the Major Roy G. Coffin collection, housed at the Fort Collins Museum, and the Smithsonian collection from the site. General trends of donation behavior on the part of the Coffin family are discussed, and comparisons are drawn between relative frequencies of artifact types represented in the Coffin family collection and the Smithsonian collections. Information on post-Folsom occupations at the site is amended based on artifact types.

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Chapter 1

INTRODUCTION

The Lindenmeier site (5LR13) in northern Colorado is the largest known campsite of the Folsom cultural complex. Folsom, which belongs to the Paleoindian period in North America, dates approximately 10,950 to 10,250 Radiocarbon Years Before Present (RCYBP) (Haynes et al. 1992:96). Lindenmeier has been dated to $10,660 \pm 60$ RCYBP (Haynes et al. 1992:89), which, using Calib 4.3 (Stuvier et al. 2001) gives a calibrated 1-sigma range date between 12,886 and 12,434 B.P. This site is highly significant in the history of Paleoindian archaeology in the United States, as it was one of the first sites investigated that proved the deep antiquity of humans in North America.

The Coffin family discovered the site in 1924, two years before the type site was investigated professionally. It was at the type site near the small town of Folsom, New Mexico that artifacts in association with an extinct species of bison revolutionized accepted theories on the time depth of human occupation of the New World. As Wormington put it, the Folsom type site discovery in 1926 was “to have the most far-reaching effects on the course of American archaeology” (Wormington 1957:23). Lindenmeier was discovered before the finds at the type site were published and was the first Paleoindian campsite discovered, providing the initial glimpse of the broad range of activities carried out by Folsom people besides hunting and animal processing (Coffin 1937; Roberts 1935a, 1935b; Wilmsen 1974; Wormington 1957). The Lindenmeier site remains the one of the largest known Folsom sites, both in area excavated and quantity of artifacts from the excavation, and its contribution to our understanding of hunter-gatherer

lifeways approximately 13,000 years B.P. is undeniable. The artifacts studied here represent a significant addition to the well studied (Wilmsen 1974, Wilmsen and Roberts 1978) collection held by the Smithsonian Institution and completes the Roy G. Coffin collection held at the Fort Collins Museum, which has only recently been analyzed (Ambler 1999).

The Claude C. and A. Lynn Coffin Lindenmeier Collection (CC/ALCLC) consists of 1,125 items, 1,122 of which are cultural artifacts from the Lindenmeier site. The collection also includes one Folsom projectile point from near Tie Siding Wyoming (Coffin n.d.:20-21), and 2 unmodified rocks. The Coffin family collected these items between 1924 and the mid 1950s at the Lindenmeier Folsom campsite in northern Colorado, except the one point noted above. This makes the Coffin family collection from the Lindenmeier site more than three times as large as that held by the Fort Collins Museum (n=333) (Ambler 1999), and greater than four times that collected by the Denver Museum of Natural History (n=278) (Cotter 1978). The collection also contains a significant number of diagnostic artifacts in comparison to the artifacts at the Smithsonian (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978).

The collection is privately held, and its owners wish to remain anonymous. The author was introduced to this collection while researching site 5JA7, a late prehistoric kill site also excavated by the Coffin family. A fortuitous contact was made during a visit to look at pictures, supposedly of 5JA7. During this visit, after a discussion about the archaeological activities of the Coffin family, the Lindenmeier collection was shown to the author (Figure 1). After discussions with the owners of the collection a limited amount of time was granted for the photographic documentation of the collection (Figure



Figure 1. A large portion of the Claude C. and A. Lynn Coffin Collection, where it was housed at the time of documentation (the owner wishes to remain anonymous).



Figure 2. Archaeologists Chris Zier and Scott Slessman during the photographic documentation of the collection on March 22, 2000.

2). Presented here are the data generated from that photographic documentation, the results of an analysis of the collection, an analysis of the computer measurement methodology developed for this project, and finally a summary of all published materials from the Lindenmeier site.

Professional archaeologists need to establish and maintain good relations with amateur archaeologists, and the owners of archaeological collections. This statement is necessary because of its bearing on this study. It is only through good relations between the Coffin family and the professional archaeological community in the 1930s that Lindenmeier was professionally investigated. This investigation provides the base data for which the Coffins collection of artifacts from Lindenmeier can be compared and contextualized. The letters in the Judge C.C. Coffin *'Folsom Man' scrapbook* affirm the good relations between Judge Coffin and E.B. Renaud, Jesse Figgins, and Frank H.H. Roberts. The details of these letters will be provided later. However, there is little mention of the Coffin family in the concluding report on the site (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978).

In the concluding report on the Smithsonian investigations at the site (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978) the Coffin family involvement receives only three paragraphs in the entire 187-page monograph. This is indicative of a lack of concern for reporting the efforts and contributions of the Coffin family relating to the discovery and excavation of the site in the main publications on the Lindenmeier site (Wilmsen 1974; Wilmsen and Roberts 1978).

This paper breaks the trend asserted above. A fuller history of the Coffin family involvement at the site is given, the artifacts are analyzed, and a Judge C. C. Coffin

'Folsom Man' scrapbook is presented. Unfortunately, the author has not had access to any field notes associated with the artifacts. It can be assumed that a great deal of spatial information in any such notes exists based on the individual numbering of the artifacts and the labeling as to spatial location that appears on some of the artifacts, which will be discussed later.

Fortunately enough access has been provided to these artifacts that basic documentation can be accomplished and addition to the record of the Lindenmeier site can be made. The CC/ALCLC is the largest and most important assemblage of artifacts from the Lindenmeier site since analysis of the Smithsonian collection by Wilmsen and his students (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978). It has tools type representative of all categories recognized by Wilmsen and Roberts (1978), except cores and "other stone specimens." There are a large number of complete Folsom projectile points, as well as complete and fragmentary projectile points from other archaeological cultures that post-date the Folsom occupation at the site.

Folsom Lithic Technology

Studies of Folsom lithic technology have been a focus of archaeologists in North America since the initial finds at the type site (Amick 1999a, Roberts 1935b; Wormington 1957;). Most of these studies have focused on the fluting process itself (Baker 1997, 1999; Crabtree 1966; Flenniken 1978; Ingbar and Hofman 1999). Other approaches have looked at raw material use as an indicator of mobility (Hofman et al. 1991), raw material use and selection as an indicator of land use and division of labor

(Amick 1999b), and projectile point variability as an indicator of mobility (Hofman 1991). Provided here is a general summary of the concepts surrounding variability in Folsom lithic technology.

Amick (1999a:1) believes that studies of the structure and variation of Folsom lithic technology are important for a several reasons. First, the most direct means by which humans interact with and adapt to their environment is technology. Second, lithic artifacts represent the most complete record of Folsom behavioral patterns. Finally, studies of Folsom lithic technology are important in understanding the trajectory of cultural change, such as settlement and subsistence patterning, in North America. “Folsom technology is generally described as curated (sensu Binford 1979), while Folsom settlement is characterized by serial foraging (sensu Binford 1980)” (Amick 1999a). This information comes from a combination of lithic evidence and site location.

Folsom toolkit descriptions have been previously provided (e.g., Boldurian and Cotter 1999; Bradley 1982, 1991; Hester 1962; Hofman et al. 1990; Irwin and Wormington 1970; Judge 1973; Wilmsen and Roberts 1978). Generally these toolkits include the typical Folsom fluted points, unfluted points, a variety of scrapers and cutting tools, graters and cores of various types, especially large bifacial cores. Evidence for a bifacial core technology among Folsom flintknapper’s comes from Frank’s Folsom biface (Stanford and Broilo 1981). Frank’s biface is a very large bifacial core. It is thought that cores such as this may be used completely as they are rare in assemblages (Nami 1999).

Nami (1999) proposes the use of a six stage bifacial reduction sequence to use in the analysis of the production of fluted Folsom projectile points at Lindenmeier. This is very similar to that proposed by Callahan (1991), which is basically a more generalized

sequence than the seven stages proposed by Flenniken (1978) or the eleven stages proposed by Frison and Bradley (1980) and Baker (1998). This bifacial reduction sequence analysis is focused on the production of the fluted point and essentially ignores the use of expedient tools or other point forms. Nami (1999:82) notes that his study of Lindenmeier bifaces curated at the Smithsonian show that many early stage bifaces were coded as other tools such as scraper nodules.

Some Folsom points are made on flake blanks without bifacial reduction. These have been called pseudofluted points in the Lindenmeier collection (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978). It has been argued that Folsom point manufacture was the work of specialists (Bamforth 1986, 1991). It would seem unrealistic at some level to expect that only specialists would make a tool so important in the subsistence of Folsom peoples. Unfluted points in Folsom assemblages and the presence of pseudofluted points support this argument because the degree of difficulty in producing these types of points is significantly less. Furthermore, Ingbar and Hofman (1999) assert that specialization would be unlikely in small groups, which are presumed to be characteristic of Folsom hunter-gatherers. Data from Stewart's Cattle Guard support this hypothesis by showing the potential for several point makers being present at the site (Jodry 1999).

Three primary characteristics emphasize the sophistication of Folsom lithic technology; according to Amick (1999a:1) they are: "1) reliance on high quality tool stone, 2) manufacture of diverse but distinctive tool forms, 3) familiarity with several different stone working technologies." A wide variety of lithic raw materials are present at Lindenmeier including Edwards Chert from central Texas (Hofman et al. 1991), Alibates from Northern Texas (Ambler 1999:91), Knife River Flint from North Dakota

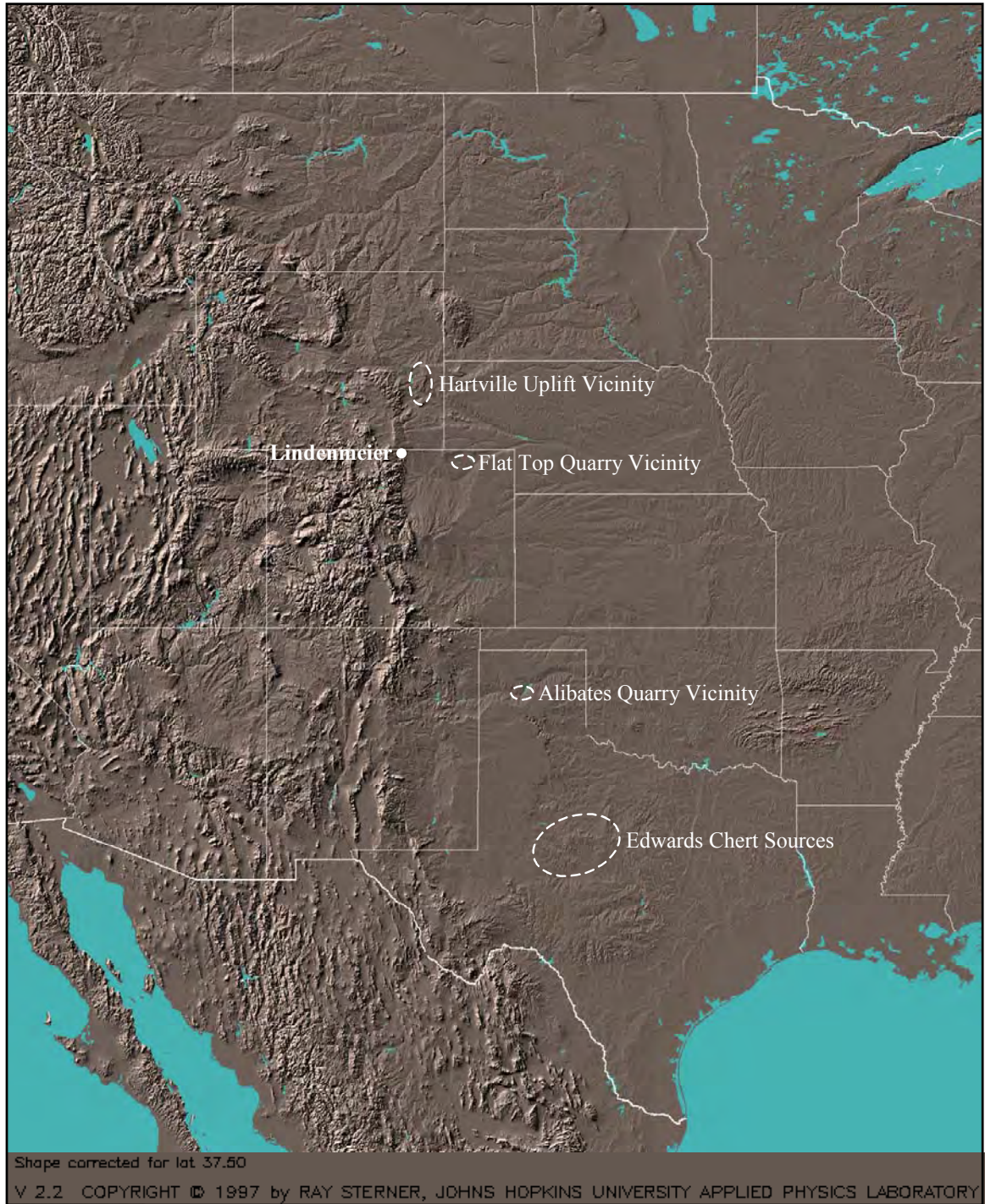


Figure 3. Lithic raw material source areas (adapted from Ambler 1999:102; base map from Sterner 1995).

(Nami 1999), obsidian from the Yellowstone area (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978), Flattop Chert from eastern Colorado, and cherts and quartzites from the Hartville Uplift in Wyoming, as well as some local materials (Coffin 1951) (Figure 3). A wide variety of tool types are also present at the Lindenmeier site (Wilmsen and Robert 1978). Evidence for different reduction strategies and technologies comes mostly from replication studies.

Folsom points were probably fluted by a number of different methods reflecting culturally embedded behaviors (Ingbar and Hofman 1999). Crabtree (1966) put forth the first well documented study on replication Folsom projectile point manufacture. Even in this early replication experiment, a single method for fluting could not be determined. Methods for detaching a channel flake from a projectile point preform that have been successfully used in replicative experiments include direct percussion (Baker 1997), assisted and unassisted indirect percussion, and pressure (Baker 1997, 1999; Ingbar and Hofman 1999). Devices that have been used to aid the fluting process in recent replication experiments include: anvils, vices, levers, punches, grooved anvil and backrest systems, and levered devices (Baker 1997, 1999; Ingbar and Hofman 1999). One problem that persists in the analysis of Folsom lithic technologies is unfluted points, particularly those called Midland, in assemblages.

The Midland point type was defined in Wendorf and Krieger (1959). Amick (1995) believes that there is no technological difference between Midland and Folsom projectiles. The Midland component at the Hell Gap site in Wyoming is reported to fall stratigraphically between two separate Folsom levels (Irwin-Williams et al. 1973), which argues for contemporaneity with Folsom. Irwin (1971:52) argues, based on study of the Lindenmeier collection at the Smithsonian that a basic technological difference exists

between Folsom and Midland. Frison (1993:12) notes that there is not enough information at this time to “claim the status of Midland as a cultural complex separate from either Folsom, Goshen, or both on the Northwestern Plains.” Ingbar and Hofman (1999) believe that unfluted Folsoms (or Midland points) may be a replacement form for the fluted points when raw material is unavailable or in short supply. Sellet (1999) believes that at the Hell gap site, the Folsom and Goshen levels may actually be mixed. Furthermore he (Sellet 1999) feels that there is little evidence for a pure Goshen component at many sites, and that Goshen, Folsom, and Midland may be a result of the same cultural complex.

Several authors have suggested that a high degree of mobility as a behavioral adaptation to changing and unpredictable resources, affected the technological choices made by Folsom groups (Amick 1995; Boldurian 1990, 1991; Kelly and Todd 1988). Folsom lithic technology may be related to raw material availability, situational factors, internal differentiation of activities, and idiosyncratic factors (Amick 1999a:2-3). One study (Amick 1995) shows that projectile point fluting is relatively rare where lithic resources are abundant. Several sites suggest that the fluting of Folsom points did not occur at or near quarry sources as predicted by economizing models (Ingbar and Hofman 1999). Amick (1999b) believes that site location and internal differentiation in Folsom lithic technology may be representative of sexual division of labor. Sexual division of labor and task specialization may factor into Folsom projectile point fluting.

It is generally accepted that the manufacturing failure rate for producing a fluted Folsom point is around 25% (Amick 1999a:2), while Ahler and Gieb (2000:800) report a failure rate of up to 33%. This has long brought up the question of why such a risky

strategy was practiced by a group making tools far from sources of acceptable raw material. However, it is not only the distance from the source that is of concern to the Folsom hunter, but the relation of the raw material source to the direction of movement of the group (Hofman 1991, 1992). It would be reasonable to expect that a group moving nearing a quarry source would feel less raw material constraint than a group the same distance from the quarry that is moving away from it.

Goals of this Project

This project is intended primarily to provide a descriptive record of the Claude C. and A. Lynn Coffin Lindenmeier Collection and the method of analysis developed to study it under the limited access conditions specified by the current owner. It is not meant to provide a comprehensive description of Folsom lithic technology, subsistence, or settlement patterning and mobility. Neither is it a study that will make broad generalizations about how the Lindenmeier site compares to a large number of Folsom sites, analogous to Jodry's (1999) dissertation on the Stewart's Cattle Guard site.

I have three main goals. First and foremost is to provide the data generated from the CC/ALCLC in an accessible and easily interpreted format for the academic, professional, and avocational archaeological audiences. Included in the collection is a scrapbook that documents much of the early professional investigation at Lindenmeier. This scrapbook is summarized and its contents are presented for its historical significance. Secondly, since a new method for the collection of metric attribute data was developed and applied, a description and assessment of the entirely image based

measurement methodology is undertaken. Finally, the data from the collection are combined with, and compared to, previously published information on stone artifacts from Lindenmeier to develop a comprehensive database for stone tools from the site. This database will be presented both in the text of the document, and in a digital format in the appendices.

This project enhances information about the chipped stone tool assemblage from the Lindenmeier site. It will provide future researchers with a better comparative data set from the largest known Folsom site. Finally, it is hoped that this project constitutes one more step on the way to a return to the site for further investigation.

Chapter 2

BACKGROUND

The Lindenmeier site is located approximately 46 kilometers (28.5 miles) north of Fort Collins, Colorado, and approximately 2.8 kilometers (1.75 miles) south of the Colorado-Wyoming state line (Coffin 1937) (Figure 4). The site lies in T. 12N, R. 69W, Section 27 at an elevation of approximately 2011 meters (6600 feet) (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978). Thus, the location of the site is on one of the easternmost extensions of the foothills along the Colorado Front Range. This area is also very near the intersection of the Rocky Mountain Front Range, Colorado Piedmont, and High Plains physiographic provinces (Wilmsen 1974:17). The Lindenmeier valley is generally broad and flat, with a major arroyo system cutting through the area containing the most intensely investigated portion of the site. The location of the site on an ecotone has interesting implications for the relatively regular occupation of the site over the last 13,000 years that are not explored here. For a more complete and very recent discussion of the effective environment and human ecology at the Lindenmeier site see Ambler (1999:8-16). Since the site was discovered and brought to the attention of professional archaeologists by members of the Coffin family of Fort Collins, Colorado, it is helpful to contextualize the Coffin family in order to follow the early history of Lindenmeier.

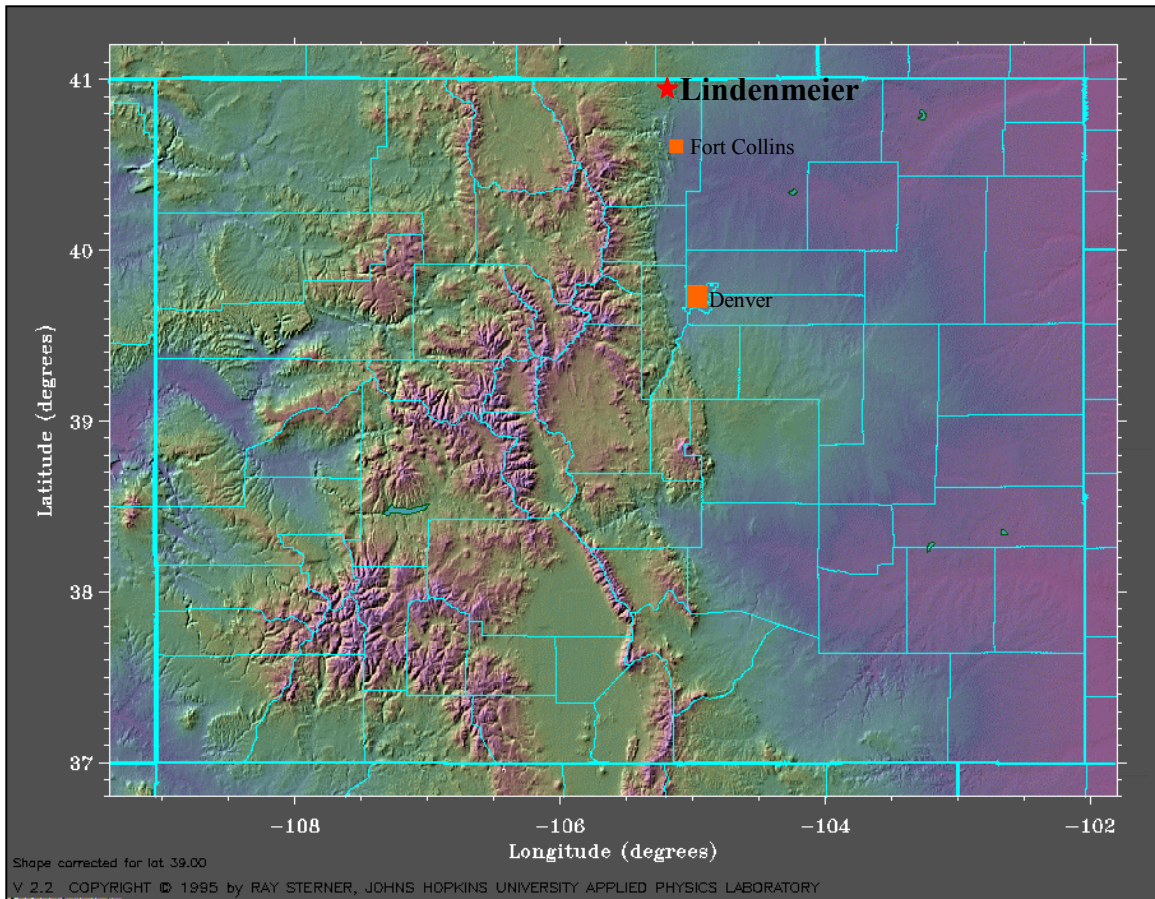


Figure 4. The location of the Lindenmeier site (base map from Sterner 1995).

The Coffin Family

Judge Claude C. and A. Lynn Coffin are descendents of Rueben F. Coffin and Lydia E. Gregg who were married in 1877. Rueben moved to the St. Vrain area of Colorado at the age of 23 in 1866 with his brother George Coffin (Funk 1999). Rueben homesteaded a ranch that later became known as Walnut Grove, because of a ten acre plot of trees that he had planted. Lydia and Rueben had six children: Roy, Stanley, Claude, Clare, Vinton, and Ruby. Roy and Claude became the avocational archaeologists

of the family and were responsible for bringing the Lindenmeier site to the attention of professional archaeologists.

Major Roy Gregg Coffin was born November 29th, 1878 and passed at the age of 81 on October 10, 1960 (Funk 1999). He married Ruth Kane in 1905 while he was taking classes in chemistry and geology at the Colorado School of Mines and teaching science and coaching football at Longmont High School. After receiving degrees in chemistry and geology he pursued a degree in forestry at Colorado A&M College (now Colorado State University), which he completed in 1914 (Funk 1999). Major Coffin's military career began with his service in the Colorado National Guard in 1916. He then recruited Battery A of the Fort Collins National Guard Unit and took that Unit to France in 1918 as its commander. Major Coffin retired from the Army in 1920. Roy became an associate professor of chemistry at Colorado A&M College in 1923 and was awarded Master's degrees in chemistry and geology in 1929 (Funk 1999). Not only did the Major publish *Northern Colorado's First Settlers* in 1937, he also wrote a textbook, *Essentials of College Chemistry*. It is the archaeological and geological collection of Roy Coffin that was donated to the Fort Collins Museum by heir V.O. Coffin in November 1976 (Ambler 1999). Major Coffin was the older brother of Claude C. Coffin.

Judge Claude Carlton Coffin was born March 8th, 1884 and died at the age of 70 on August 25th, 1954 (Funk 1999). The Judge married Clara Olivia Richey on July 15th, 1907 and they had one son, A. Lynn Coffin. Claude C. Coffin was first appointed as a judge in 1925 and subsequently elected as the President of District Judges in 1947. In 1952 he was awarded the Norlin Achievement medal by the University of Colorado (Funk 1999). It was the Judge who was known for bringing the family's archaeological

materials to public exhibits. He was even awarded the Weld County Editorial Associations Three Year Plaque for bringing Lindenmeier artifacts to the Stone Age Fair in Cornish, Colorado. This was likely done in the same cases that the artifacts are in to this day.

Bridget Ambler (1999:6) notes that very little is known about A. Lynn Coffin, and that efforts to locate family members in Colorado had not been productive. However, Candace Funk recently completed an independent study at Colorado State University for the Fort Collins Museum that provides a basic genealogy of the Coffin family including A. Lynn and some of his descendents (Funk 1999). Furthermore, my efforts in documenting this collection have led to brief but informative discussions with both Eloise Coffin, A. Lynn's widow, and her son Donald C. Coffin. Sadly, Eloise's health is failing at this time, but her friendliness, liveliness and contribution of unique information and insight must be acknowledged here.

Adelbert Lynn Coffin was the only child of Judge Claude C. Coffin and Clara Richey Coffin. A. Lynn was born on the 6th of November 1909 and died on the 30th of October 1971 (Funk 1999:19), at the age of 61. A. Lynn married (Ruth) Eloise Lusher on the 22nd of May 1933. The couple had two children, Donald Lynn Coffin and Claude Andrew Coffin. It was Judge Coffin, Major Coffin, and A. Lynn that were prolific artifact collectors in northern Colorado and southern Wyoming. We can define the type of collectors that the Coffin family were, based on Jepson's (1988) four types of collectors or avocational archaeologists.

Types of Avocational Archaeologists and Collectors

Jepson (1988) has identified four types of collectors. These types include the casual collector, the professional collector, the professional dealer, and the vandal. A Type I collector, the casual collector, does not collect artifacts on a regular basis, has little knowledge or interest in archaeology, generally has small collections, and does not tend to buy or sell artifacts. The Type II collector, the professional collector, possesses a basic interest and knowledge of archaeology, actively collects on a regular basis, does not tend to buy or sell artifacts and usually has larger collections. Jepson (1988) considers the Type II category to include the true avocational archaeologists. Type III collectors, the professional dealers, have a basic interest in archaeology, but are oriented to the market value of artifacts, actively collect on a regular basis, have large collections of “invaluable” artifacts, and are involved in wholesale buying and selling of artifacts. The Type IV collector, the vandal, are those who lack archaeological and scientific morals, actively engage in unscientific subsurface excavation, generally have large but uninteresting and irrelevant collections, and are collecting specifically for profit. The Coffin family definitely fits in the Type II category. They were active collectors with a large and important collection. This collection was made competently with the morals and ethics of archaeology and science firmly in place. Their notification to the archaeological community of Lindenmeier and the quality of their excavation and continued careful curation of the collection only emphasizes this point.

The discovery and investigation of the Lindenmeier site is just one more addition to the long and productive lives of these two generations of Coffins. Unfortunately more

is not known about the family. Furthermore, almost nothing is known about the specific activities carried out at the Lindenmeier site by the Coffin family. Hopefully this information will be available at some point in the future.

History of Work at the Lindenmeier Site

Investigations of the Lindenmeier site and stone tools recovered from its location began in 1924 (Figure 5). The primary references on the history of investigations at the site are: *Lindenmeier, 1934-1974: Concluding Report on Investigations* (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978); Major Roy G. Coffin's 1937 publication *Northern Colorado's First Settler's*; Frank H.H. Robert's first preliminary report on Lindenmeier, *A Folsom Complex: Preliminary Report on Investigations at the Lindenmeier Site in Northern Colorado* (Roberts 1935b); and the previously undocumented '*Folsom Man*' Scrapbook (Coffin n.d.) compiled by Judge C.C. Coffin. The site was discovered in the summer of 1924 by A. Lynn Coffin, his father Judge Claude C. Coffin, and possibly Forest Service Ranger C. K. Collins (Coffin 1937; Wilmsen and Roberts 1978). None of the various letters and speeches in the Judge C.C. Coffin 'Folsom Man' scrapbook note the presence of C.K. Collins during the discovery of the site (Coffin n.d.). After the initial discovery, Major Roy G. Coffin also visited the site repeatedly with his brother the Judge and A. Lynn. The site is named after William Lindenmeier, Jr., who was the landowner at the time of discovery and intensive investigations. The Soapstone Grazing Association currently owns the site.

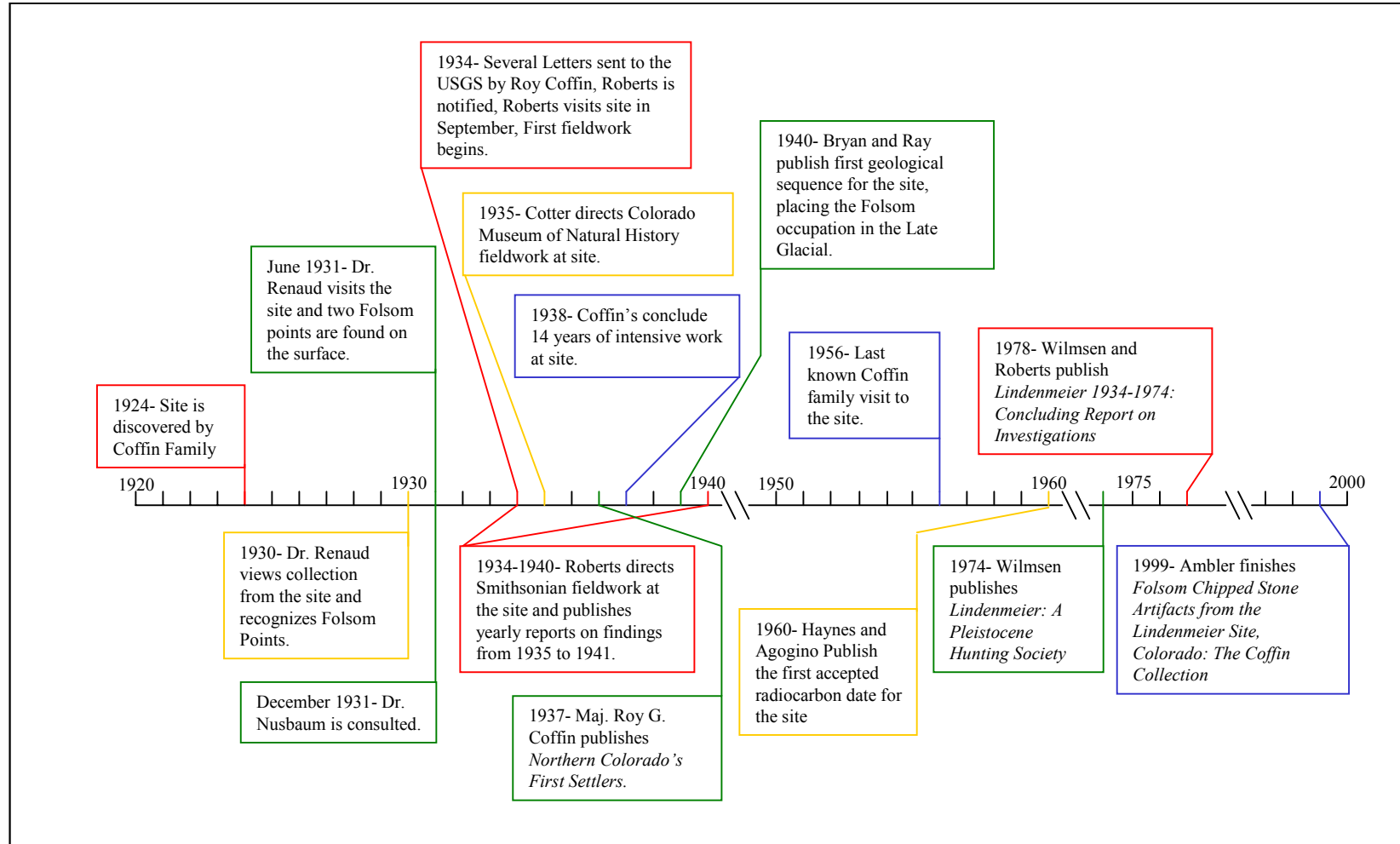


Figure 5. Timeline of fieldwork and publication of information on the Lindenmeier site.

Correspondence to professional archaeologists documented in the *'Folsom Man' Scrapbook* (Coffin n.d.:16) about the site began in 1931 with Dr. Jesse L. Nusbaum who was at the time the Director of the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe (see Table 1 for a list of correspondence in the C.C. Coffin 'Folsom Man' scrapbook). The first letter in a series of correspondence with Nusbaum was actually sent from R. Clare Coffin, C.C. and Roy G. Coffin's brother, who worked at the Midwest Refining Company in Denver. This first correspondence about the possibility of the Coffin's having located a Folsom site in northern Colorado was in a letter written on June 10, 1931 is noted in a letter replying to Nusbaum's by R. Clare in November of that year (Coffin n.d.:18, Figure 10). A letter in response to the one written by R. Clare in June initiated a series of correspondence between Judge C.C. Coffin and Dr. Nusbaum.

Table 1. Correspondence in the Judge C.C. Coffin *'Folsom Man' Scrapbook*.

Letter From	...To	Date
Jesse Nusbaum	R. Clare Coffin	11/7/1931
Virginia Fogg	Claude C. Coffin	11/9/1931
Claude C. Coffin	Virginia Fogg	11/11/1931
Claude C. Coffin	Jesse Nusbaum	11/11/1931
R. Clare Coffin	Jesse Nusbaum	11/19/1931
Jesse Nusbaum	Claude C. Coffin	11/24/1931
Claude C. Coffin	Jesse Nusbaum	12/24/1931
Claude C. Coffin	E.B. Renaud	12/24/1931
Jesse Nusbaum	Claude C. Coffin	1/4/1932
Frank H.H. Roberts	Claude C. Coffin	1/17/1935
Claude C. Coffin	Frank H.H. Roberts	1/23/1935
Jesse D. Figgins	Claude C. Coffin	2/28/1935
Jesse D. Figgins	Claude C. Coffin	10/5/1935

In a letter dated November 7, 1931 Dr. Nusbaum makes an inquiry to R. Clare Coffin about the possibility of getting more information, and notes the fact that Mr. Richard Snodgrass of the University of Chicago may be interested in pursuing the site

(Coffin n.d.:15, Figure 6). Virginia Fogg, R. Clare's secretary, forwarded the letter to Judge C.C. Coffin in R. Clare's absence (Coffin n.d.:16, Figure 7). The Judge responded quickly and provided Dr. Nusbaum with the basic details of the site and its artifacts (Coffin, n.d.:17, Figures 8 and 9). In his response to the Judge's information, Dr. Nusbaum describes the current state of work concerning the location of Folsom-age artifacts and associated animals and states that he has forwarded copies of the Judge's November 11 letter to: Dr. Alfred Kidder, then Chairman of the Board of the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe; Dr. Clark Wissler, then Curator in Chief of the American Museum of Natural History; and to Mr. Snodgrass of the University of Chicago, who was leading expeditions for Dr. Wissler. Apparently, E.B. Renaud had not viewed the collection at this point, as Dr. Nusbaum discusses the possibility of Dr. Renaud coming to take pictures of the collection (Coffin n.d.:19-20, Figures 11 and 12).

As an interesting historical aside, the letter from Nusbaum to Judge Coffin on November 23, 1935 contains a handwritten postscript noting the receipt of Dr. Jesse D. Figgins' account of the Angus fluted point find. Dr. Nusbaum notes that he thinks the find of a fluted point under the scapula of a mammoth may be very important, and that Judge Coffin should send to Figgins for a copy of the report. In a recent *Plains Anthropologist* article Calvin Howard has shown the point is almost unquestionably a very early example of a Paleoindian artifact fraud (Howard 2001).

The next letters involving the Lindenmeier site were sent by Judge Coffin to Dr. Jesse Nusbaum and E.B. Renaud on Christmas Eve, 1931. This correspondence apparently included the first photos sent to the scientific and academic communities of Folsom artifacts from the Lindenmeier site (Coffin n.d.:20-21, Figures 13 and 14). Prints

November
7,
1931.

Mr. R. Clair Coffin, Chief Geologist,
The Midwest Refining Company,
Denver, Colorado.

Dear Mr. Coffin:

It has recently come to my attention that your brother, Judge Coffin, at Fort Collins, has been collecting arrowheads over a period of many years in territory adjacent to Fort Collins, and that there are included in his collection some fifteen points of a type which in some respects are similar to the so-called "Folsom" type of point which was first found in association with the fossilized remains of an extinct variety of bison near Folsom in northeastern New Mexico.

You will, perhaps, recall what I said at the La Fonda during my talk before the Kansas Geological Society on the search for this singular type of point.

Mr. Richard Snodgrass of the University of Chicago just completed his third year in field reconnaissance in tracing out localities and sites from which such points had been reported, and in search of quarry sites from which this material was secured. His work of the present season was largely directed to areas that had been suggested as possible source sites by Dr. Charles M. Gould, Director of the Geological Survey of Oklahoma, who became so interested at the time of my talk here in this quest.

It may possibly be that your brother's collection might contain points of particular interest in this study, and I am wondering if it would be possible to secure photographs through you of the particular points referred to. I am sending an extra copy of this letter should you wish to send one on to your brother, whom I know only by name, having been away from that country and from our home at Greeley for nearly twenty-five years now.

Have recently heard from Harry Aurand from his present location with the State Geologist of Colorado, where he seems to be happily employed. I am most happy that he has secured employment in the field in which his interest lies.

Trusting that I may hear from you in the near future, and with kindest personal regards and warmest good wishes, I am,

Sincerely yours,

JLN:T

Jesse L. Nusbaum, Director.

Figure 6. Letter from Jesse Nusbaum to R. Clare Coffin, dated 11/7/1931.

THE MIDWEST REFINING COMPANY
DENVER, COLORADO

R. CLARE COFFIN
Chief Geologist

Judge Claude Coffin,
Fort Collins, Colorado.

November 9, 1931.

Dear Judge Coffin:

As you no doubt know, Mr. "R. Clare" is in Chicago where he plans to remain for at least a week.

In his absence I am forwarding to you a copy of a letter received this morning from Jesse Nusbaum, Director of the Museum of Anthropology at Santa Fe and for years Superintendent of the Mesa Verde National Park here in Colorado.

I am not certain but what Mr. Roy Coffin is the more interested in the collecting of arrowheads, but I have understood that you, too, had made something of a study in this line. In any case, I am forwarding the letter to you and, if you see fit, you will undoubtedly pass it on to your brother.

You will, no doubt, hear from Mr. R. Clare upon his return from Chicago, but I thought both you and Mr. Roy Coffin would be interested in having Mr. Nusbaum's letter before that time.

Yours very truly,

Virginia Fogg
Secretary

vf
encl.

Figure 7. Letter from Virginia Fogg to Claude Coffin, dated 11/9/1931.

November 11, 1931.

Virginia Fogg, Sec'y,
R. Clare Coffin, Chief Geologist,
The Midwest Refining Co.,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Miss Fogg:-

Thank you for your thoughtfulness and kindness in forwarding the copy of letter from Jesse L. Nusbaum of the Santa Fe Anthropology Museum.

I am writing Mr. Nusbaum direct, and am enclosing a copy of my letter for Clare's files.

Very truly, *ccc.*

C/C
Enc.

Figure 8. Letter from Claude Coffin to Virginia Fogg, dated 11/11/1931.

November 11, 1931.

Jesse L. Nusbaum, Director,
Museum of Anthropology,
Santa Fe, N.M.

Dear Mr. Nusbaum;

I am just in receipt of a copy of your letter of November 7th to R. Clare Coffin of the Midwest Refining Company, Denver, concerning the "Folsom" type arrow points.

In my collection of arrowheads I have seventeen or eighteen fragments and one complete point of the type. And another brother, Major Roy G. Coffin, of Fort Collins, Colorado, has some eight or ten fragments. These have been examined by Dr. E. B. Renaud of Denver, and he asked some days ago to be permitted to have some of them photographed. He had already procured photographs of a few of the fragments in my brother's collection, and had included some of them in his report, "Prehistoric Flaked Points from Colorado and Neighboring Districts," Vol. X, No. 2, of the Proceedings of the Colorado Museum of Natural History.

Dr. Renaud was here a few days ago and made measurements of most of these pieces with a view of determining which ones he desires to have photographed. I would assume that these photographs when made may be furnished you, and will attempt to have such copies furnished. But, if this is not done, I will have photos of the better pieces in the collections of my brother and myself made and furnished you.

These fragments vary from short points and bases between one and two centimeters in length to portions from five to six centimeters in length. All of our pieces of "Folsom" points, together with four or five other fragments now in a collection at Longmont,-- a total of about 32 -- were found in a very restricted area (within a radius of 3 or 4 rods) on the surface on the chalk deposits in northern Larimer County. Dr. Renaud has visited and examined the location.

The one complete head, of relatively poor workmanship, was not found in the same place; in fact we cannot recall for certain where we picked it up, as we were not familiar with the type at the time and made no note of it.

If I can be of any assistance at any time, I will be glad to assist.

Very truly yours,

Claude C. Coffin.

Figure 9. Letter from Claude Coffin to Jesse Nusbaum dated 11/11/1931.

November
Nineteen
19 31.

Mr. Jesse L. Nusbaum, Director,
Laboratory of Anthropology,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Dear Mr. Nusbaum:

I am delighted to know that you have made direct contact with my brothers concerning the "Folsom" arrowheads which they have found in the Fort Collins district.

I have threatened to write you on various occasions on this subject after mentioning it in my letter to you on June the tenth.

I assume from the correspondence that you will get the information which you seek. On many occasions it has occurred to me that a lot of the things which my brothers have uncovered of Indian, both ancient and modern, would be of interest to you.

Let me assure you that if there is any information which I have, or can "dig-up" which will be of assistance to you, that I will be delighted to do so.

Harry Aurand is still working for our Company but will have some teaching at the University of Colorado during the winter.

Rather fortunately for us, the interest in northeastern Colorado has continued to such an extent that it has been necessary to maintain our older men in the organization.

Yours very truly,

RCC F
cc J.C.C.

Figure 10. Letter from R. Clare Coffin to Jesse Nusbaum, dated 11/19/1931.

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

INCORPORATED
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

November 24, 1931

Hon. Claude C. Coffin,
District Court,
Fort Collins, Colorado.

Dear Judge Coffin:

Many thanks for the splendid information which you furnished in your letter of November 11. I have taken the liberty of sending copies of this letter to Dr. Kidder, Chairman of our Board and one of the outstanding anthropologists of this country, to Dr. Clark Wissler, Curator-in-Chief of the American Museum of Natural History, who is particularly concerned in the sponsorship and support of field expeditions in Colorado, New Mexico, northern Texas, and Oklahoma that are engaged in the study and accumulation of information on the so-called "Folsom" type of point, and also to Mr. Snodgrasse of the University of Chicago, who has for the past three years been the principal leader of such expeditions as Dr. Wissler has initiated. A very definite progress has been made in this search and Snodgrasse and others have been accumulating every possible clue as to the whereabouts and nature of such points as may have been found by others over the years.

Mr. Snodgrasse was particularly concerned that I gain information as to the points which you have, since these come from a heretofore unreported area. The Laboratory here is the best headquarters for Mr. Snodgrasse's work, so we are thus in direct touch with his progress and have accumulated much of the information which he is working out in the southern portion of the Folsom point field. The last three points of this type, all intact, that have been sent in for examination were found near Hueco Tanks, about twenty-one miles north of El Paso, another previously unreported field or area. One county agent at Boise, Oklahoma, and several other individuals are reporting regularly to the Laboratory, and we hope to gain enough information during the winter to speed up progress in this quest.

Director Barbour of the new museum at Lincoln, Nebraska, has this summer excavated three of the extinct variety of bison with which points are associated. Renaud's work has carried known distribution well into Wyoming and to new areas not previously reported by Harold J. Cook or Director Figgins of the Natural History Museum of Denver. Howard of the University of Pennsylvania Museum found one good point at the entrance of a Basket Maker site in the Guadalupe Mountains of Southeastern New Mexico this summer, which was adjacent to a fire hearth buried eight feet, six inches below the surface, and within a few inches of the normal bones found in previous excavations, among which were bones identified, so I understand, as those of the muskox.

The quest for late pleistocene man through Folsom points is indeed a most engaging one, and may unquestionably take years before

Figure 11. Letter from Jesse Nusbaum to Claude Coffin, dated 11/24/1931, page 1.

Hon. Claude C. Coffin - Page Two

success is attained, but the more individuals working toward this goal, the more is assured a speedier advance in this project.

I might also add that the Peabody Museum has a perfect point of this type, found in Rhode Island, and the Royal Museum of Ontario has about twenty points of a similar type found in the Scioto Valley of Ohio.

From the above rather lengthy statements, you will realize how important it is that all available data be gathered together for the study of those principally concerned in this quest. The National Research Council at Washington is organizing similar quests all over the United States for evidence of late pleistocene man and has secured the cooperation of all the great corporations and firms, such as railroads, excavating companies, general contractors, etc., who are conducting at all times a tremendous volume of excavation. They have agreed to report immediately, and to leave undisturbed until scientific men can be summoned, such evidence as they may find in situ.

Presumably Dr. Renaud will have photographed the particular points which best illustrate the characteristics of the points that you have accumulated, as well as those in your brother's collection and others. If these are not photographed by him, we should be happy to meet the expense of having photographs made of the collection. In taking such photographs, it is desirable to show the point in scale fairly close to normal size, and if a small rule is laid at the base or side of photograph so that this scale appears on the print, it is very helpful. It is usually possible to photograph quite a number of points on a single plate that is satisfactory for our purposes. You will know within the course of a few weeks whether or not Dr. Renaud is going ahead with his photography. If not, can you arrange to secure the photographs for us? Some time later this fall, I may be up to Denver and, if so, should like to come to Fort Collins to examine the material that you and your brother have accumulated.

Appreciating your splendid tender of cooperation in this matter, and with warmest personal regards, I am

Sincerely yours,

Jesse L. Nusbaum
Jesse L. Nusbaum,
Director.

JLN:mwh

PS By morning mail I am in receipt of a report of the Colo. Museum of Natl History containing Figgins acct. of the finding of Folsom like point - under scapula of mammoth - at depth of 10 feet Mitchell Co. Neb. - Better send for copy. - believe important. - nusbaum

Figure 12. Letter from Jesse Nusbaum to Claude Coffin, dated 11/24/1931, page 2.

DISTRICT COURT
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF COLORADO
BOULDER-JACKSON-LARIMER WELD COUNTIES

JUDGE
INS. COLO.

December 24, 1931.

Jesse L. Nusbaum, Director,
Laboratory of Anthropology,
Santa Fe, New Mexico.

Dear Mr. Nusbaum;

I have had photographs taken of the fragments of "Folsom" type arrow points in the collections of my brother, Roy G. Coffin, and myself.

Enclosed herewith find duplicate prints of the two negatives made. Although I particularly requested that he include a rule in the photographs the photographer forgot to do so, and I did not know that he had failed until I received the prints. However, I have made careful measurements of the originals and with this information you will be able to estimate the actual sizes. The plate showing the 16 fragments (or rather 15 fragments and one whole point) enlarges the objects approximately 20%; i.e. the photo is 119% of the actual sizes. The other plate reduces the points approximately 21%; i.e. the photo is 79% of the actual sizes. For example, the longest fragment is actually 62.3 mm long, and measures approximately 74.3 mm on the enlarged photo, and 49.3 mm on the other.

The reduced photo shows all of the fragments that we found in the one locality, and you will recognize the enlarged photo as being of some of the same fragments. All of these fragments are found within a radius of a few rods, on the surface at the contact between clay and chalk and an overlying conglomerate.

The one whole point shown was not found in the same place; and we do not recall where it was found. I believe, however, it was picked up west of Tie Siding, Wyo.

I hope these photos may be of some benefit to you. If you are as close as Denver at any time I wish you would be able to arrange a visit here and examine the original fragments, and also the location where they were found. If you will get in touch with my brother Clare at the Mid West Refining Co. offices at Denver I am sure he would like to come to Fort Collins with you; especially so if the weather would permit a visit to the location.

Sincerely yours,

C/C

Claude C. Coffin.

Figure 13. Letter from Judge Claude Coffin to Jesse Nusbaum, dated 12/24/1931.

DISTRICT COURT
EIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT OF COLORADO
BOULDER-JACKSON-LARIMER WELD COUNTIES

JUDGE
IS, COLO.

December 24, 1931.

Dr. E. B. Renaud,
Denver University,
Denver, Colo.

Dear Dr. Renaud;

I have had photographs made of the fragments of "Folsom" points in the collections of my brother, Major Roy G. Coffin, and myself, and am enclosing prints herewith.

I directed the photographer to show a rule along with the points, but he forgot to do so. The one photo showing all of the fragments we have of the one type is reduced approximately 21% of the actual; and the other photo is enlarged approximately 20% of the actual size. For example, the longest fragment is actually 62.3 mm, while it measures approximately 74.3 on the enlarged photo, and approximately 49.3 mm on the other.

All of these fragments were picked up on the surface at the location visited by you with the Major. The one whole point was not found in that location; and in fact we cannot recall for certain where it was found, as we did not know at the time that it was of probable ancient origin. I believe, however, that we picked that point up near Boulder Ridge west of Tie Siding, Wyo.

I hope these photos may be of some assistance. If they do not answer your purpose, please be free at any time to have access to them.

Sincerely yours,

Claude C. Coffin,
Box 444,
Fort Collins, Colo.

P.S.

Could you conveniently furnish me with the Figgins account of the finding of the Folsom point with the Mammoth near Angus, Neb?

CCG.

Figure 14. Letter from Judge Claude Coffin to E.B. Renaud, dated 12/24/1931.



Figure 15. Photograph of Folsom point fragments sent to Nusbaum and Renaud on December 24, 1931.



Figure 16. Second photograph of Folsom point fragments sent to Nusbaum and Renaud on December 24, 1931.

of these photographs are included in the Judge C.C. Coffin *'Folsom Man' Scrapbook* and are shown in Figures 15 and 16. A portion of the photograph in Figure 15 was also included in *Northern Colorado's First Settlers* (Coffin 1937). It was also noted in this Christmas Eve letter that one of the complete points in the photos was not found at the site, but was located near Tie Siding, Wyoming. This point has been catalogued as artifact 1_18 (Coffin # 90), in this study, and is the point in the upper right corner of Figure 15. This complete Folsom point has been removed from the analysis undertaken for this project, although its measurements are included in the raw data spreadsheet (Appendix E).

The letter from Judge C.C. Coffin to E.B. Renaud on Christmas Eve also strengthens the understanding of the willingness of the Coffins to support professional research at the site and on 'Folsom Man' in general. The Judge states "I hope that these photos may be of some assistance. If they do not answer your purpose, please be free at any time to have access to them" (Coffin n.d.:24). This same letter also notes that these are points from the same site that Renaud had visited earlier with Major Roy Coffin.

The letter from Dr. Nusbaum to the Judge acknowledging the receipt of the photographs of Folsom points also includes some interesting historical details about professional archaeological interest in the site and interactions with the Coffins. Dr. Nusbaum notes that he is forwarding a copy of the letter and photographs to Dr. Clark Wissler and Dr. Barnum Brown at the American Museum of Natural History, and talks of a visit by Roy Coffin and his wife and A. Lynn Coffin (Coffin n.d.:22-23, Figure 17 and 18). It appears that the Coffins visited Dr. Nusbaum at the Laboratory of Anthropology in Santa Fe on January 1, 1932 and discussed the Lindenmeier site and the artifacts that

LABORATORY OF ANTHROPOLOGY

INCORPORATED
SANTA FE, NEW MEXICO

January
4,
1932.

Hon. Claude C. Coffin,
Judge of the District Court,
Fort Collins, Colorado.

Dear Judge Coffin:

The two excellent photographs of the Folsom points of your brother and yourself were duly received, and I immediately transmitted one set of the photographs and the informative data thereon to Doctor Clark Wissler and Mr. Barnum Brown of the American Museum of Natural History for their information and comments, which I will pass on to you when received.

I wish to extend to you my grateful thanks for your cooperation in this matter. Being involved at this time in the photography of specimens, I am able to verify your conclusions as to the failures of a photographer to follow explicit instructions!

Your brother, LeRoy Coffin, and Mrs. Coffin and your son came to the Laboratory en route to Fort Collins on the morning of January first. I was here with my secretary clearing up some accumulated work. The doors of the institution were locked, but fortunately they roamed about the building, found the entrance to the janitor's quarters, and he notified me that some people wished to come in. You may imagine my surprise, and pleasure at my great good fortune, upon finding who the visitors were. Your brother and your son will tell you of the visit here. All I need to add is that we considered it a rare privilege to establish this personal contact.

I shall, perhaps, be going northward to Denver for some dental work in the course of the next month or so, according to present plans, at which time I will get in touch with your brother Clare, and arrange with him and you for an examination of the site where your principal collection of fragmentary points was made. My son, Deric, is most anxious to accompany me, and will, perhaps, go northward with me with this end in view. He has spent all his spare time and summers since 1907 in archaeological excavations and reconnaissance.

I will not have time to study these points until after the past year's business is cleaned up, with last year's accounts and bills out of the way, at which time I will write you fully. Needless to say, I am tremendously interested in features of the points which you have gathered, some of which I have called to Doctor Wissler's attention. Brown, as you may recall, is the man who came in to work out

Figure 17. Letter from Jesse Nusbaum to Claude Coffin, dated 1/4/1932, page 1.

1/4/32

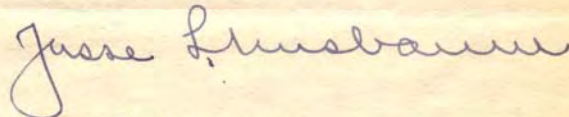
the Folsom Quarry site in northeastern New Mexico with Harold Cook when he became involved in matters of establishing definite relationships and associations between the Folsom type point and the fossil bison remains with which they were associated.

The mass of your fragmentary points indicates the former presence of a camp site it seems, and it is possible that in other areas adjacent to the spring, camp sites may be found. Science has not as yet, notwithstanding its endeavor, found a definite camp site of Folsom culture. What your brother and son had to say regarding the presence of so-called turtle-back or snub-nosed scrapers found adjacent to the points is important; since this type of scraper is always definitely associated with early man -- at least earlier than the Pueblo cultures, and perhaps the last two stages of the Basket Maker in this country.

The preservation of every iota of information of this type is fundamentally necessary to a successful quest for Folsom culture.

Trusting that we may have the privilege of welcoming you to this institution and of showing you over our collections, etc., here, at some not too distant time, thanking you for the splendid photographs received, and trusting that the New Year may be a particularly memorable one to you, I am,

Very sincerely yours,



Jesse L. Nusbaum,
Director.

JLN
T

Figure 18. Letter from Jesse Nusbaum to Claude Coffin, dated 1/4/1932, page 2.

had been recovered from that location. Dr. Nusbaum states the possibility, in his letter to the Judge, that Lindenmeier may be a campsite. Nusbaum makes this assumption based on the large number of fragmentary points shown in the photos. He also notes that the scrapers that Roy and A. Lynn described to him during their visit are most likely associated with the people who produced the points. Nusbaum stresses the potential importance of the site because, “ Science has not as yet, notwithstanding its endeavor, found a definite campsite of the Folsom culture” (Coffin n.d.:22-23). This intuition that the site may represent the first known Folsom campsite foreshadows the information gathered during Frank H.H. Roberts’ investigations.

E.B. Renaud’s letter acknowledging the receipt of the Folsom point photographs also implicates another major player in the pursuit of the antiquity of man in the 1930s. Renaud notes that he will show Dr. Jesse D. Figgins, of Folsom type site notoriety, the photos and have him forward a copy of his paper on the Angus, Nebraska fluted point find. These letters indicate that some of the biggest names in Paleoindian archaeology, including Barnum Brown and Jesse Figgins, were aware of the Coffin finds at Lindenmeier, and at least one person, Dr. Nusbaum, was speculating that it would be the first known Folsom campsite.

The Early Days According to Major Roy G. Coffin

The following summary of the initial investigations and reporting of the site is derived almost entirely from a reprint of Roy G. Coffin’s 1937 publication, *Northern Colorado’s First Settlers*. It is summarized here because that manuscript is out of print,

and difficult to obtain. In 1930 Dr. E. B. Renaud, then with the Department of Anthropology at Denver University, inspected the Coffin family collection of artifacts and identified the fluted points collected from Lindenmeier as belonging to the recently identified Folsom culture (Coffin 1937:7). Renaud was the first professional archaeologist to visit the site on June 29, 1931 and two Folsom projectile point fragments were located on that day (Coffin 1937:7). Dr. Renaud apparently garnered the interest of Jesse D. Figgins, then director of the Colorado Museum of Natural History (now the Denver Museum of Nature and Science), and a large portion of the Coffin family collection from the site was loaned to Dr. Renaud and subsequently displayed at the Museum (Coffin 1937:11).

The fact that Renaud was the first professional to identify the Folsom points and visit the site is confirmed by three documents in the C.C. Coffin *'Folsom Man'* *Scrapbook*. First, in a speech given on December 28, 1931 the Judge acknowledges that it was Renaud who had identified the points. Secondly, as noted above, in a piece of correspondence with Dr. Renaud on Christmas Eve 1931, the Judge noted that the photographs of point fragments from the Lindenmeier site that are included are from the same site that Renaud had been to with Maj. Coffin earlier in the year (Coffin n.d.:21). The third document is a paper on the Lindenmeier discoveries authored by A. Lynn Coffin (1934) that notes that Renaud identified the points in 1931.

A letter was sent to Dr. John B. Reeside Jr. of the United States Geological Survey (USGS) on February 26, 1934 reporting the quantities and types of artifacts collected by the Coffins and Renaud, and asking to be referred to interested parties who would like to further the project. During the summer of 1934 three articles were

published in the journal *Literary Digest* (Cross 1934; Smithsonian Institution 1934; Roberts 1934) describing Folsom points and their relation to the search for the earliest Americans. It was after seeing an article by Dr. Roberts in *Literary Digest* that Roy Coffin sent yet another letter reporting the finds from Lindenmeier to Dr. Reeside at the USGS (Roberts 1935b). Dr. Reeside consulted some anthropologists, determined that there was potential in the project and requested photographs or artifacts to analyze. In turn, Major Coffin sent Dr. Reeside photographs of many of the artifacts along with some excavated bones from the site. Dr. Reeside transferred the reports to the Bureau of American Ethnology, where they came to the attention of Dr. Frank H.H. Roberts.

Around this time a lease was secured by the Coffins from William Lindenmeier Jr. for permission to undertake subsurface investigations at the site (Figure 19). After an exchange of correspondence between Major Coffin and Roberts, Dr. Roberts was given permission to conduct investigations at the site “as he saw fit” (Coffin 1937:12). The Coffin family did not drop out of the picture at this point; instead they continued their already decade long investigation along with Roberts and his Smithsonian crews. In fact, the brief 1934 field season consisted only of Roberts and the Coffin family (Figure 20). A. Lynn Coffin was a member of the 1935 Smithsonian field crew under Roberts' direction (Figure 21). In 1936 and 1937 the Coffin family worked directly adjacent to the Smithsonian investigations. This is probably in the areas designated as ‘K’ and ‘K1’ on the Judge C.C. Coffin sketch map that will be discussed later (Figure 23). The Coffin family continued independent work at the site until 1938, ending fourteen years of continuous work at the largest Folsom campsite known. According to Don Coffin, the



Figure 19. Coffin family investigating subsurface potential at Lindenmeier. From left to right: the Major, the Judge and A. Lynn (from Coffin 1937:5).



Figure 20. A. Lynn Coffin during the 1934 investigations (from Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:6).

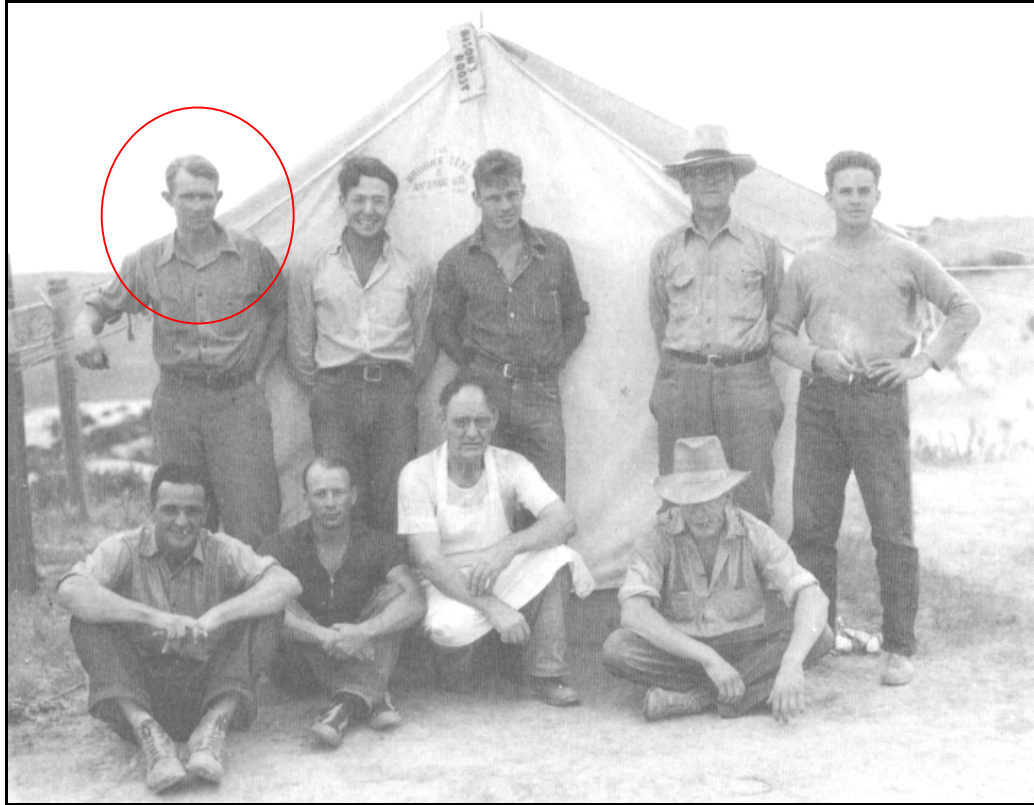


Figure 21. A. Lynn Coffin and the 1935 Smithsonian field crew (A. Lynn is circled) (from Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:8).

son of A. Lynn Coffin, the family returned in the 1940s and continued to visit the site until the mid-1950s.

The Smithsonian Investigations

Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr., directed the major portion of the work at the site, both in terms of volume of excavation and number of artifacts collected. Roberts published yearly reports on the investigations at Lindenmeier (Roberts 1935a, 1935b, 1936a, 1936b, 1937, 1938, 1939a, 1939b, 1940, 1941), but these documents total only 121 pages. The necessarily brief nature of the reports, the fact that they are not readily available, and

Roberts death in 1967 was a major impetus for Edwin Wilmsen to create the 1978 concluding report on the site (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978). As mentioned previously, the brief treatment of the Coffin family involvement in the investigations of the site in the concluding report will hopefully be somewhat remedied here.

Judge C. C. Coffin, Major Roy G. Coffin, A. Lynn Coffin and Frank H. H. Roberts conducted work at the Lindenmeier site in 1934. Investigations were carried out during October and November of that year, and were relatively productive after a discouraging first day (Roberts 1935a). A wide range of tools including scrapers, cutting tools, drills, graters, and Folsom projectile points were recovered from a dark stratum exposed in the walls of the arroyo system that dissects the site (Roberts 1935a, 1935b) (Figure 22). Investigations that fall were concentrated in four areas along the edges of the arroyos including an area across the channel from what would be named the “Big Pit,” and areas that would be the ends of the two long trenches later excavated at the site. J. D. Figgins identified the *Bison* remains recovered in 1934 as belonging to extinct species similar to those found at the Folsom type site (Roberts 1935b). At least 137 stone artifacts were recovered during the 1934 excavations as shown in the plates in Roberts’ (1935b) report for that year’s work, and 189 artifacts were catalogued (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:4).

The work at Lindenmeier in 1935 lasted from the first of June through early September (Roberts 1936a). During that time, 750 artifacts were recovered, not including a large quantity of flaking debris and animal bones and bone fragments (Roberts 1936a). This was also the first season Dr. Kirk Bryan visited the site to investigate the geology (Brian and Ray 1940). During the 1935 field season excavation

the two main trenches, “A” and “B,” at the site were begun and work was started at the area later to be named the “Bison Pit.” This area is of particular significance historically because it is the location of the original finds made by the Coffins (Figure 23, Area A). Furthermore, excavation was only begun there because of the family’s persistence and continued investigations after Roberts had left in 1934.

It was in the “Bison Pit” that the remains of at least nine individual animals were uncovered along with several species of mollusk that were used to infer climate at the time of Folsom occupation at the site (Roberts 1936a). The well known bison vertebra with the tip of a Folsom point still lodged in it was also located in the “Bison Pit” during the 1935 season. Trench “A” was finished during the 1935 field season. It was in this trench in Section 14 that the first worked bone disc was discovered. This was the first piece of Paleoindian art located in the Americas. Possibly the most significant find from the summer of 1935 was that of Yuma point fragments in stratigraphic positions that strongly indicated the Yuma complex was only possibly contemporaneous with the later period of Folsom. Furthermore, Yuma survived later than did Folsom (Roberts 1936a). While the discoveries described above were being made by the Smithsonian crew the Colorado Museum of Natural History was also excavating at the site.

In 1935, from June 14 to September 1, Jesse D. Figgins directed the excavations of the Colorado Museum of Natural History (Coffin 1937:12, Roberts 1936a:4). The Colorado Museum opened fifteen test units, one approximately 9 meter by 9 meter excavation area (they used the English system, and the unit was actually 30ft x 30ft), and collected at 278 artifacts from three of the test units and the excavation area.



Figure 22. The artifact bearing dark stratum, as exposed by A. Lynn Coffin in October 1934.

In 1936 investigations at Lindenmeier by the Smithsonian concentrated on three areas. One near the “Bison Pit” and the other two areas being near the two large trenches (Roberts 1937). It was also during the 1936 field season the Louis L. Ray first accompanied Dr. Kirk Bryan to the site to continue geologic investigations. An area near the “Bison Pit” yielded the remains from one leg of a *Camelops* species in 1936. Remains of Late Wisconsin camel species have been found in at least twenty-five early Paleoindian sites. However, Haynes and Stanford (1984) believe that the contextual association is not strong enough in any of these cases to support the hypothesis that

Paleoindians utilized this species. Haynes and Stanford even concur with Wilmsen on his interpretation that the *Camelops* remains are intrusive and not of cultural origin.

The 1937 field season was essentially a continuation of the work begun in the 1936 field season. Large block areas adjacent to the two long trenches were opened to expose occupation surfaces (Roberts 1938). The most significant occupation area found that season was represented by a number of small boulders that had been used as anvils for cracking bones and in the production of stone tools. This season was also significant in that it was by the close of work in 1937 that Bryan and Ray could confidently say that the site had been occupied sometime after the climax of the Wisconsin glacial period and sometime during the Late Glacial period, thus refining the argument for the deep antiquity of the occupation of the site (Roberts 1938).

In 1938 the field season at Lindenmeier consisted of large block excavations that continued from the edges of the units excavated in 1937. Artifacts recovered included new types of stone tools, and a collection of bone fragments incised with small lines in geometric shapes (Roberts 1939a). The 1939 investigations by the Bureau of American Ethnology and the Smithsonian Institution crew consisted of another block excavation in the main camp area and ten test units in other areas. The block excavations from the 1939 season produced the highest density of artifacts up to that point, including numerous pieces of decorated bone, tubular bone beads, and a large number of channel flakes (Roberts 1940). The final season, 1940, produced evidence for the use of finely crafted bone needles, and a seriation of three point types (Roberts 1941). As with the several years prior to 1940, the main effort was to expand the exposure of the main occupation area. Over 1,000 tools were recovered in 1940, making it the most productive season in

terms artifacts. Nine test trenches were also excavated in various areas of the site that had not been previously investigated. Charles Scoggin headed the fieldwork in the latter part of the season while Roberts went to New Mexico to supervise a field school in Chaco Canyon.

During the six seasons of work at the Lindenmeier site, over 1800 square meters were opened (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:16). This was accomplished with the help of 31 crew members. Approximately 581 days were spent in the field over the course of the six field seasons. There is documentation of 46,380 waste flakes and 5,478 catalog numbers for chipped stone specimens (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:16). This makes Lindenmeier one of the largest and most productive undertakings at a Folsom site in North America.

The Judge C.C. Coffin *'Folsom Man'* Scrapbook

Over the years, Judge Claude C. Coffin kept a scrapbook entitled 'Folsom Man'. The scrapbook contains many items that prove the authenticity of the collection. This book also contains a wealth of information in the form of letters, discussed above, about the initiation of professional archaeological involvement at the Lindenmeier site. The scrapbook shows that the Coffins kept up with other discoveries in Paleoindian archaeology through newspaper, magazine, and journal articles. Furthermore, there are speeches, papers, and a contribution to a local history book written by Judge Coffin, A. Lynn Coffin and Major Roy G. Coffin. There are also newspaper articles and a set of ribbons describing two of the several times that the Coffins were involved with the Stone

Age Fair, originally in Cornish, Colorado and now in Loveland, Colorado. The scrapbook is also where Judge Claude C. Coffin's sketch map of the site (Figure 23) is located. Provided below is a summary of the contents of the *'Folsom Man' Scrapbook* (see Appendices F and G) which is intended to expand our understanding of the Coffins as archaeologists, and to add to the historical perspective of the site.

Judge C.C. Coffin made a sketch map of Lindenmeier that indicates where the Coffin family conducted investigations and collected artifacts from 1924 to the mid 1950s (Figure 23). This map will be compared to and combined with the map of Smithsonian excavations in the results section. Since this map is on the back of a piece of the Judges' letterhead, appears to be very old, and is a good representation of the site it is believed that it was created in the 1930s and added onto over the years. One other piece of evidence that corroborates the authenticity of the collection comes not directly from the scrapbook, but a photograph in the small publication by Roy Coffin (1937) on the site, and some of the artifacts still in the collection. While recording data on the collection, it was recognized that of the plate of twelve fluted Folsom point fragments found in 1924 published by Coffin (1937:6), eight of those are still in the collection (Figure 24). Where the other four point fragments are today is unknown. They are not in the collection held by the Fort Collins Museum. It is unlikely that they are in the collections at the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, and they are not pictured in Wilmsen and Roberts (1978) as part of the Smithsonian collections. Even though they do not appear in Wilmsen and Roberts (1978) it is possible that they were given to Roberts after his initial investigations at the site in 1934, and are currently at the Smithsonian Museum of Natural History. They may also have ended up at the Mesa Verde Museum

as part of the sixteen artifacts that were loaned to that facility in 1932 and eventually donated by the Coffin family in 1980 (Ambler 1999:20).

One of the first things in the scrapbook, after the sketch map of the site, is a poem by Gene Lindberg, who was reporter for the Denver Post in the early 1930s. The poem, while not integral to the history of the Lindenmeier site follows the trend of others who had a deep interest in, or involvement with the site and wrote poems and songs about the site, as evidenced in the materials held by the Denver Museum of Nature and Science, and Fort Collins Museum, such as Scoggins' field notes. The poem goes:

I lived here, in the long ago.
You do not know my name,
But you have found my arrowheads
And fossil bones of game.

The broken points I left behind,
The bones I tossed aside
Are cast up by the seas of time....
I vanished with the tide.

Call it the irony of fate,
But these alone remain
To tell the tale of ancient men
Who roamed this western plain.

I lived and hunted, loved and died-
The story of my day
Is told, not by my treasures, but
By what I threw away.

By Gene Lindberg (Coffin, n.d.:3)

There are a number of articles from scientific journals, magazines, newspapers, and reprints of journal articles from Frank H.H. Roberts and Jesse Figgins in the scrapbook. As a whole, these show the long-term interest in the developments at the site and in Paleoindian archaeology in general. These articles span the mid to late 1920s

(Coffin n.d.:6.: retyped Scientific American articles from November 1926 and July 1928), to 1948 (Hosokawa 1948), but the bulk of the materials are from 1931 to 1940.

Several of the newspaper articles feature members of the Coffin family and discuss the importance of their finds at Lindenmeier. These include two articles in 1931, three years before Roberts went to the site, that discuss the Coffin's finds of Folsom points, and their hope for future excavations (*Fort Collins Express Courier* 1931; *Greeley Tribune* 1931). An October 12, 1934 *Greeley Tribune* article notes that the Coffin brothers have been given credit by the Bureau of American Ethnology at the Smithsonian Institute for finding what "unquestionably represents the most important find of the Folsom culture yet to be made" (*Greeley Tribune* 1934). This *Greeley Tribune* article is from the time when Roberts had completed his initial visit to the site, and adds to with a *Rocky Mountain News* article noting Roberts' background and investigations at the site (*Rocky Mountain News* 1934). Several other notes of the involvement of the Coffin's in the discovery of Lindenmeier appear in *The Denver Post* (Lindberg 1934), *New Mexico Magazine* (Spencer 1935), in a 1935 radio broadcast on the local news station by Jack Cotter (1935), and even a blurb in *Time* magazine (*Fort Collins Leader* 1935). The scrapbook also documents that Judge Coffin kept up with current news on other archaeological sites such as Dent (*Greeley Tribune* 1933; *Greeley Tribune* 1940), the Powars site (*Greeley Tribune* 1940), and other sites investigated by Roberts (*The Denver Post* n.d.). The newspaper articles contained in the 'Folsom Man' scrapbook also document the efforts of the Coffins to bring the Lindenmeier artifacts to the public, such as a museum display at the University of Colorado Museum (Lewis 1935), and at public exhibitions like the *Stone Age Fair*.

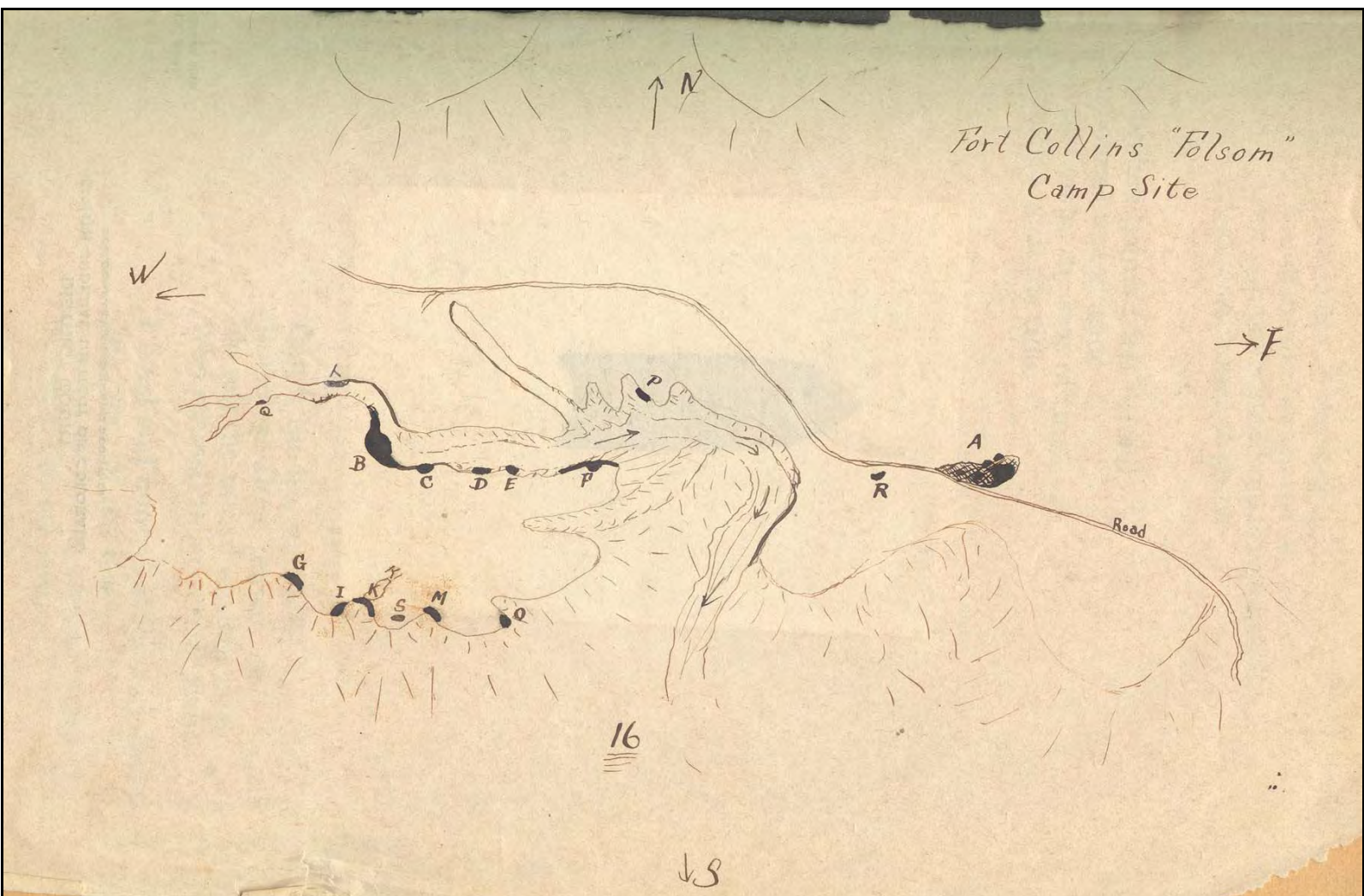


Figure 23. Judge Claude C. Coffin's sketch map of the Lindenmeier site with area designations.

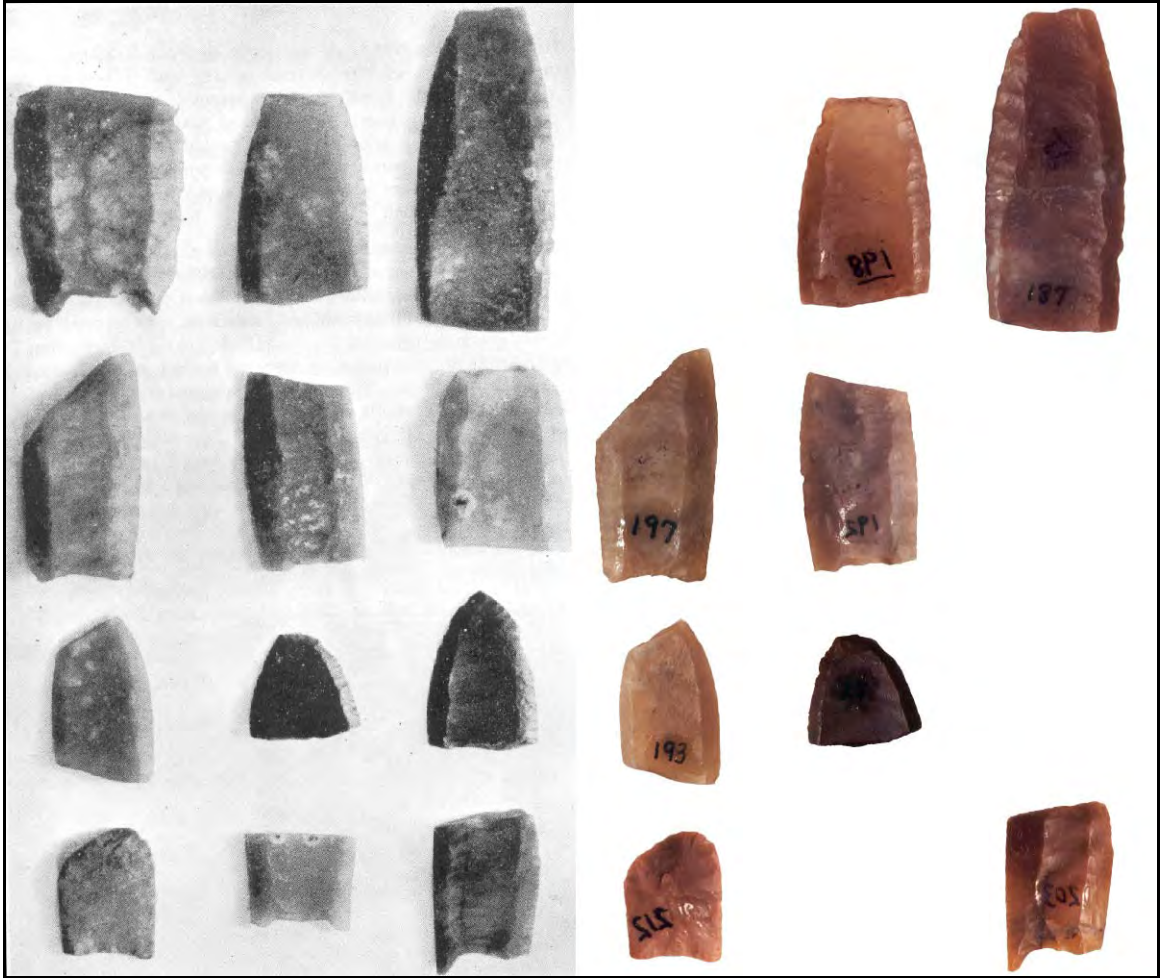


Figure 24. Eight points found in 1924 that remain in the collection. The twelve point fragments on right are from Coffin (1937:6). The eight point fragments on the right are images from the Claude C. and A. Lynn Coffin Collection. The item and tray numbers for the specimens shown in color from left to right, top to bottom are: 3_12, 3_8, 3_11, 3_6, 3_7, 8_32, 3_26, 3_17. (Note that some of the color images have been flipped horizontally to make the edge outlines match.)

The *'Folsom Man' Scrapbook* documents two occasions when the Coffins displayed artifacts from Lindenmeier at this annual gathering of amateur archaeologists. The first was at the second annual *Stone Age Fair* in Cornish, Colorado in 1935. It was apparently important to the fair that Judge Coffin would be showing the artifacts and speaking at the Cornish Grade School sponsored event (*Fort Collins Express Courier* 1935). The *Fort Collins Express Courier* reported later that the Judge had won the top honors for his display at the *Stone Age Fair*, including the Weld County Editorial Plaque (Associated Press 1935).

The scrapbook also contains a paper written by A. Lynn Coffin in December of 1934 (Coffin n.d.:28-30) that further documents the family's scientific pursuit of knowledge from the most significant Folsom site find to that date. This paper contains information pertinent to the history of the discovery of the site and the initial investigations by Roberts. In this paper, A. Lynn notes that it was he and his father who found the site, and that Major Roy Coffin went with them to the site at a later date (Coffin n.d.:28). A. Lynn further documents that the points were first identified as Folsom by E. B. Renaud in 1931, and that after Roy Coffin had sent bones and artifacts to the Smithsonian in 1934, Roberts came to the site in September of that year. After documenting the relationship of the artifacts and paleosol at the site, A.L. Coffin notes the numbers of artifacts produced up to the winter of 1934. He states that over 100 pieces of identifiable bone, more than 100 scrapers, and over 50 point fragments had been recovered (Coffin n.d.:29). Finally, A. Lynn makes the statement that he thinks that the hypothesized age of the site at 100,000 years B.P. is much too old (Coffin, n.d.:30). It is

from the 1934 season in which A. Lynn, his father and his uncle worked with Roberts that many of the unpublished photos contained in the scrapbook were taken.

In addition to, and possibly more important than, the many newspaper articles in the scrapbook, are the unpublished photographs. Some of these are site overviews apparently from 1934 (Coffin n.d.:11, Figure 25). One shows Frank Roberts standing in the area of the excavations that he and A. Lynn Coffin conducted during the 1934 field season (Coffin n.d.:42, Figure 26). Several show the work that was conducted solely by the Coffin family in the fall and winter of 1934 after Roberts had returned to Washington, D. C. (Coffin n.d.:42, 44-46, Figures 27 to 32). There are also photographs of the Judge and A. Lynn sorting through artifacts, presumably at the Judge's house at 1000 W. Prospect Ave. in Fort Collins (Coffin n.d.:51, Figure 33). According to Don Coffin (personal communication) this is where all of the artifacts were taken and washed, and those that did not appear to be tools were discarded in the "flint pile."

Further correspondence in the scrapbook shows that the Coffins and Roberts had a good working relationship. One letter sent by Roberts in January 1935 states that he is returning some points that had been borrowed from the Coffins, and that he is enclosing photographs of the site that he had taken (Coffin n.d.:38-39, Figures 34 and 35). This letter also documents that the bone collected from the site had been identified as *Bison*, and that he would return in the spring to conduct more excavations. Judge Coffin sent a response to Roberts' letter, noting that the points had been received, and reporting on the Coffin family efforts to protect the site and the continued excavations through the winter (Coffin n.d.: 39_2-40, Figure 36). The *'Folsom Man' Scrapbook* contains many of the

photographs that later ended up in the Wilmsen and Roberts (1978) concluding report on the site (Coffin n.d.:41, 48-50).

The final interesting pieces of the scrapbook are two letters from Jesse Figgins to Judge Coffin. The first written on the last day of February 1935, identifies the species of *Bison* at Lindenmeier as the same from the Folsom type site (Coffin n.d.:62, Figure 37). The second letter from Figgins to Judge Coffin is basically a thank you note for the opportunity to dig at Lindenmeier in 1935 (Coffin n.d.:93, Figure 38). These letters affirm the strong relationship between the professional community and the Coffin family.



Figure 25. Site overview photographs of Lindenmeier taken by the Coffins.



Figure 26. Frank Roberts standing in the area of the 1934 excavations conducted by him and A. Lynn Coffin.



Figure 27. The Coffins excavating at Lindenmeier after Roberts had returned to Washington, D.C.



Figure 28. Judge Coffin (left) and Major Coffin (right) excavating in December 1934.



Figure 29. A. Lynn Coffin standing in an excavation area along the arroyo edge in December 1934.



Figure 30. Judge Coffin and Major Coffin standing in an excavation area along the arroyo edge in December 1934.



Figure 31. A. Lynn Coffin and Judge Coffin in two excavation pits on top of the hillslope in December 1934.



Figure 32. Major Coffin in an excavation pit on top of the hillslope in December 1934.



Figure 33. A. Lynn Coffin and Judge Coffin sorting artifacts at the Judge's house in Fort Collins.

SMITHSONIAN INSTITUTION
BUREAU OF AMERICAN ETHNOLOGY
WASHINGTON, D. C.

January 17, 1935.

Judge Claude C. Coffin,
Fort Collins, Colorado.

Dear Judge:

Herewith I am returning the two points which I brought back with me last fall when I returned from Fort Collins. I am also enclosing two prints made from the panoramas which which we worked out from the photos which I took out there. The composite pictures really turned out quite well and show clearly the nature of the country. I would have gotten these off to you sooner but I had an unexpected trip to Florida during December and only recently returned to the office.

I think the enclosed points are the ones from your collection. I am sure the long gray one is but there is just a chance that the chalcedony one may have been mixed with the one which belongs to the Major. The photographer upset the tray in his studio and I am not certain I got the right one back in your envelope. However, you and the Major no doubt will recognize the correct points.

A friend in Denver sent me a clipping from the Denver Post which tells of Dr. Renaud and a bunch of his students going up there and doing some work at the site. I am wondering if this is correct. It rather surprises me as I didn't think he would do that sort of thing. There is plenty of material there no doubt but when it is dissipated in several directions and no careful check of conditions is kept much information may be lost.

Was sorry to hear that you had been so pestered by reporters etc. As I told the Major in a letter, the A. P. had picked up the story which Myra Murray wrote in the Ft. Collins paper and when I got back here were waiting for more information and I had to give them a story. The whole trouble was caused, I think, by someone's insertion of the secrecy element. I simply gave out that the place was in northern Colorado, near the Wyoming line, north of Ft. Collins which was sufficient. Then some writer put in the secrecy statement and everyone got curious. I don't think that any great amount of damage would be done by occasional individuals scratching around but if organized parties are going to move in there that is another story.

Figure 34. Letter from Frank Roberts to Judge Coffin, dated 1/17/1935, page 1.

The Secretary of the Institution wrote Mr. Lindenmeier shortly after my return thanking him for his cooperation and his permission for us to dig on his land. I trust that he received the letter. The only address I could give the office was Fort Collins.

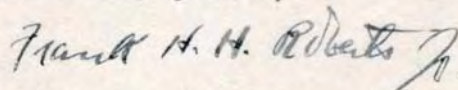
Plans are under development for me to return to Fort Collins along in the spring when weather conditions are better. I hope to be able to spend the summer working there with a number of men and that we will get more of a line on Folsom Man. The bone material has proved to be a disappointment in that the paleontologists have been able to recognize only bison, not the species. If we can find a portion of a skull or some horn cores they will be able to do better. I think that more work will produce some better bone material. I also have hopes that we may be able to locate traces of a house or habitation of some form as well as skeletal material of the men themselves.

I am working up a short preliminary paper on the finds there and when it is out I will send you a copy.

I trust that there will be no difficulty about continuing the work this spring and summer.

With best regards to you and Mrs. Coffin and Lynn and his wife, I am

Sincerely yours,



Frank H. H. Roberts Jr.

Figure 35. Letter from Frank Roberts to Judge Coffin, dated 1/17/1935, page 2.

January 23, 1935.

Dr. Frank H. H. Roberts, Jr.,
Smithsonian Institute,
Washington, D. C.

Dear Doctor:

Your letter of January 17th enclosing the pictures and points was duly received. Those pictures sure are fine. The points were interchanged, as you thought, but we have them straightened out.

The Denver Post item as to Dr. Renaud and a bunch working at the site has no basis in fact, I am sure. The Doctor and one of his assistants, Thomas, was there one day when we were doing some scratching; at the same time there were a great many visitors. I assume that Dr. Renaud at least did not make it clear to the visitors that those working along the arroyo were not under his direction. In other words, I observed that the Doctor seemed to be showing the many visitors all about the site, and undoubtedly left the impression that he was then and there in charge.

We have had a great many reports from different sources that others have been working at the site, including a report from the University at Boulder, that specimens from this excavation have been submitted there for identification; but we have been there a great many times, and in fact Lynn and I have kept rather close track of what is going on. There have been many, many parties of curious and interested, and the surface has been examined and re-examined, but there has been no excavation to speak of, other than what we have done ourselves. The Major had signs printed which we have posted all over the site, reading that this private property is licensed for scientific investigation, that unauthorized excavation or other trespassing is prohibited, etc., and those signs appear to have been effective. The weather has kept open even up to now, and the Major, Lynn and I have done considerable prospecting, following the contact east along the arroyo on both sides, and also worked through pits on the flat where the original surface finds were made. At the latter place we located the outcrop of the contact, which extends along that flat, and tips into the hill toward the north at almost the same pitch as the contact in the principal quarry.

In our excavations in the flat east of the arroyo the bone material is all badly disintegrated, except for small pieces, but the scrapers are almost innumerable. From one pit along that contact where we uncovered a space of probably one hundred square feet we scratched out some twenty-five scrapers and four or five fragments of points, including one practically whole, sufficient to identify the culture.

On the contact along the south side of the arroyo near the extreme east limits where it turns around the hill we located some very nice artifacts, and also immediately across the arroyo from that point on the north side we located considerable flint, some scrapers, and three or four fragments of points, where the contact is even deeper than the surface than at the main quarry.

In line with my luck and the Major's, wherever I leave off scratching he begins, and immediately locates some fine specimens, which have included one beautiful complete point, and another complete except for the point. A few minutes after getting the latter Lynn located a point about eight or ten feet away which completed the point--a most beautiful specimen. Possibly the Major has sent photographs of this specimen to you.

At one point between the arroyo and the flat where the first surface finds were made Lynn uncovered some large specimens of bones which he has carefully preserved; there appears to be no portion of skull or horn among these specimens.

The prospecting that we have done since you left will give considerable more data on the location and extent of the complete site. And I have in mind, if extensive excavations are to be done, that I will offer to pay Dr. Lindenmeier, the owner of the land, something for the privilege of carrying on the work.

I will be pleased to get a copy of your preliminary paper when it is out.

-CCC B

Sincerely yours,

Claude C. Coffin.

Figure 36. Letter from Judge Coffin to Frank Roberts, dated 1/23/1935.

CHARLES H. MANINGTON, President
S. NELSON HICKS, Treasurer
PERRISON M. COOK, Secretary
J. D. FIGGINS, Director

THE COLORADO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
CITY PARK • DENVER, COLORADO

February 28, 1935

Judge C. C. Coffin
Shirley-Savoy Hotel
Denver, Colorado

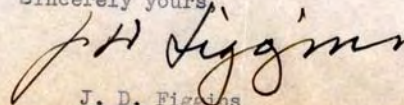
Dear Judge Coffin:

I am returning your artifacts to the Hotel, and while I have not been able to photograph and examine them as I would like, it was, nevertheless, a splendid opportunity, of which I am highly appreciative.

You will be interested in knowing that I was able to identify the bison material for Dr. Roberts, and two species are represented. They are exactly the same as those we found in the Folsom quarry.

Please convey my kindest regards to the Major.

Sincerely yours,



J. D. Figgins

Director

JDF:LS

Figure 37. Letter from Jesse Figgins to Judge Coffin identifying species of *Bison* remains, dated 2/28/1935.

Judge Claude C. Coffin
Ft. Collins
Colorado

Dear Judge Coffin:

While I have not as yet made an inspection to determine if our party left their section of the Folsom campsite in an orderly condition, it is so reported to me and now I want to express the Museum's appreciation of your generosity. In doing so I also express my personal feelings.

The boys were fortunate in locating a deposit of more than twenty inches in thickness which proved quite rich and from this two ornaments were taken. There were the usual variety of fragments and complete Folsom artifacts, along with spalls, scrapers, etc. The results have provided an excellent representation from the site and we are building a special case for it. In labelling the material from the Folsom camp, we will, of course, make acknowledgements to yourself and Major Coffin. Be assured that your generous course in providing us with an opportunity to share the results of your discovery is highly appreciated.

THE COLORADO MUSEUM OF NATURAL HISTORY
CITY PARK • DENVER, COLORADO

Sincerely yours,
Jesse Figgins
J. D. Figgins
Director

October 5, 1935

JDF/JS

Figure 38. Letter from Jesse Figgins to Judge Coffin noting the Denver Museum crew was done at Lindenmeier and thanking him for the opportunity to excavate there, dated 10/5/1935.

Chapter 3

METHODS

On March 22, 2000 a three and one-half hour window of access to the Claude C. and A. Lynn Coffin Lindenmeier Collection (CC/ALCLC) was made available. The author, Chris Zier and Scott Slessman both of Centennial Archaeology Inc., went to the owners house to document the collection. The equipment used in this fast paced documentation included two 35mm cameras, several daylight balanced 500-watt light bulbs and fixtures, a digital camera, a laptop computer and a flatbed scanner. Thirteen rolls of Kodak Royal Gold 400 speed color print film and four rolls of Kodak TMAX 400 speed black and white film were used, and 16 flatbed scans of unmounted artifacts were made in the three and one-half hour period. The prints from the film and scans are now housed, and accessible, at the Fort Collins Museum under document number 76C/Related Research-Gantt.

Once prints were made from the film, they were scanned and stored electronically for use in the measurement process. All images were scanned at a resolution of 300dpi, which is high enough for the accuracy and precision, as defined by SPSS Inc. (1999a:247-249), for this project. The scanned images were then cropped and adjusted in *Adobe Photoshop 5.5* (Adobe Systems Inc. 1999) as needed. The cleaned and cropped images (or the original image) were then imported directly into *SigmaScan Pro 5.0* (SPSS Inc. 1999b) for measurement. *SigmaScan Pro 5.0* is image analysis software specifically designed for taking measurements on images that have a way to be calibrated. To this

end a metric scale was placed within the frame of every photograph and scan as it was made.

Artifact Codes and Measurements

The system used to code the artifacts of the CC/ALCLC is essentially a derivation of the field data form and codes used by Todd in the collection of data at Plains bison bonebeds (Todd and Jones 1998). This system is used here for two reasons. First, there is no standard method or system for recording attributes of lithics in an archaeological assemblage, which hampers comparability between lithic analyses. Second, the author is familiar with this system based on experience at bonebed sites being excavated by Dr. Larry Todd.

The first column “Tray” designates the unique tray or scanner bed in which the artifact was located during recording. The second column “Item” provides the unique sequential number for each artifact in a tray or scanner bed. A map for each of the trays and scanner beds is provided in Appendix A. The artifact in the top left corner of Tray 1 (Figure 101) is designated 1_1, and the artifact in the lower right corner of the tray is designated 1_38, where the number before the underscore designates the tray and the number after the underscore is the sequential number within each tray. Then, in the third column the “Coffin #” is designated. This is the unique and apparently sequential number on the artifact self. Some member of the Coffin family labeled the artifacts, most likely the Judge. The “Photos and Scans” columns, which is next, contains the index for which photographs or scans each artifact appears in. In this column a bolded entry designates that the artifact appears completely in the image. An italicized entry indicates that only a portion of the artifact appears in the image. The entry in the “Photos and

Scans” column that is followed by an asterisk specifies the image that was used in the measurement of the artifact. This designation is made in an effort to increase the replicability of this project. Finally, for individual artifact identification purposes, in the “Location” column a letter designation is given if one was readable on the artifact. These letters correspond to specific site areas as shown on the Judge Coffin sketch map (Figure 23).

Following the identification codes is a series of six columns that are used to identify the type of artifact. The first of these columns and the sixth column in the spreadsheet is “Class”. The class column is the most general level of categorization of the assemblage and only has two codes, **CS** for chipped stone and **RK** for unmodified rock. The next column “Order” is used to generally describe the artifact or the raw material of the unmodified rock. Codes for “Order” are given in Table 2. The “Category” column further specifies the type of artifact being recorded. Codes for “Category” are given in Table 3. The next column “Tool Type/Fragment” is used either to further specify artifact type, or to record completeness of the artifact. “Tool Type/Fragment” codes are provided in Table 4. The “Portion” column is used to record completeness of the artifact being recorded. Codes for the “Portion” column are given in Table 5. Finally for the type code columns, there is the “Confidence” column. This designates how confident I am with the typology I have given the artifact, 1 is the least confident and 5 is the most confident.

Table 2. Order codes for artifact descriptions.

Order
BF -Biface
CT -Chert
IND -Indeterminate
PP -Projectile Point
UF -Uniface

Table 3. Category codes for artifact descriptions.

Category	
UF	PP
CHF -Channel Flake	IND -Indeterminate
DBT -Double Edge Tool	PPF -Fluted Point
DET -Distal Edge Tool	PPU -Unfluted Point
IND -Indeterminate	PRF -Preform
MET -Mutiple Edge Tool	PSF -Pseudofluted Point
NCH -Notch	
SET -Single Edge Tool	BF
TIP -Tip	IND -Indeterminate
UNM -Unmodified Flake	KNF -Knife
UTF -Utilized Flake	
OFT -Other Formal Tool	

Table 4. Tool type/fragment codes for artifact descriptions.

Tool Type/Fragment	
AWL - Awl	IND - Indeterminate
BLD - Blade	KNF - Knife
BS - Base	LT - Lateral
BS+MID - Base and Midsection	MID - Midsection
BTF - Bifacial Thinning Flake	PR - Proximal
DEC - Decortication Flake	PR+MID - Proximal and Midsection
DS - Distal	SC - Scraper
DS+MID - Distal and Midsection	SPT - Split
ED - End	SS - Sidescraper
EG - Edge	TIP - Tip
ES - Endscraper	TIP+MID - Tip and Midsection
GRV - Graver	ULT - Ultrathin

Table 5. Portion codes for artifact descriptions.

Portion
BS+MID- Base and Midsection
CO- Complete
DS- Distal
FR- Fragment
HG- Hinge
IND- Indeterminate
SPT- Split

Making Measurements on Photographs

Once in *SigmaScan*, each image was calibrated using the distance of one centimeter. Measuring the same centimeter portion of the scale used in the calibration process then checked the calibration. After the calibration was determined to be within tolerance ($\pm 0.2\text{mm}$), all metric attributes for an individual artifact were measured in a predetermined order, following the list of traits defined below (Figure 39). The measurements, as recorded on the spreadsheet in *SigmaScan*, were then transferred to the master spreadsheet created in *Microsoft Excel 2000*.

For reasons of comparability, the attribute measurements used in this analysis are derived from Wilmsen and Roberts (1978). Since only two-dimensional representations of the artifacts are available, measurements that necessitate three-dimensional images or the artifacts themselves (for example thickness) were not used. Because Wilmsen defined unifacial measurements based on the morphology of the flake (platform, bulb and termination) most of the unifacial artifacts in this sample cannot be measured in the same way. Therefore, a notation for whether or not my measurements are comparable to that in Wilmsen and Roberts (1978) is part of the coding system. This is noted in the “Wilmsen Equivalent” column. A plus sign indicates comparability and a minus sign

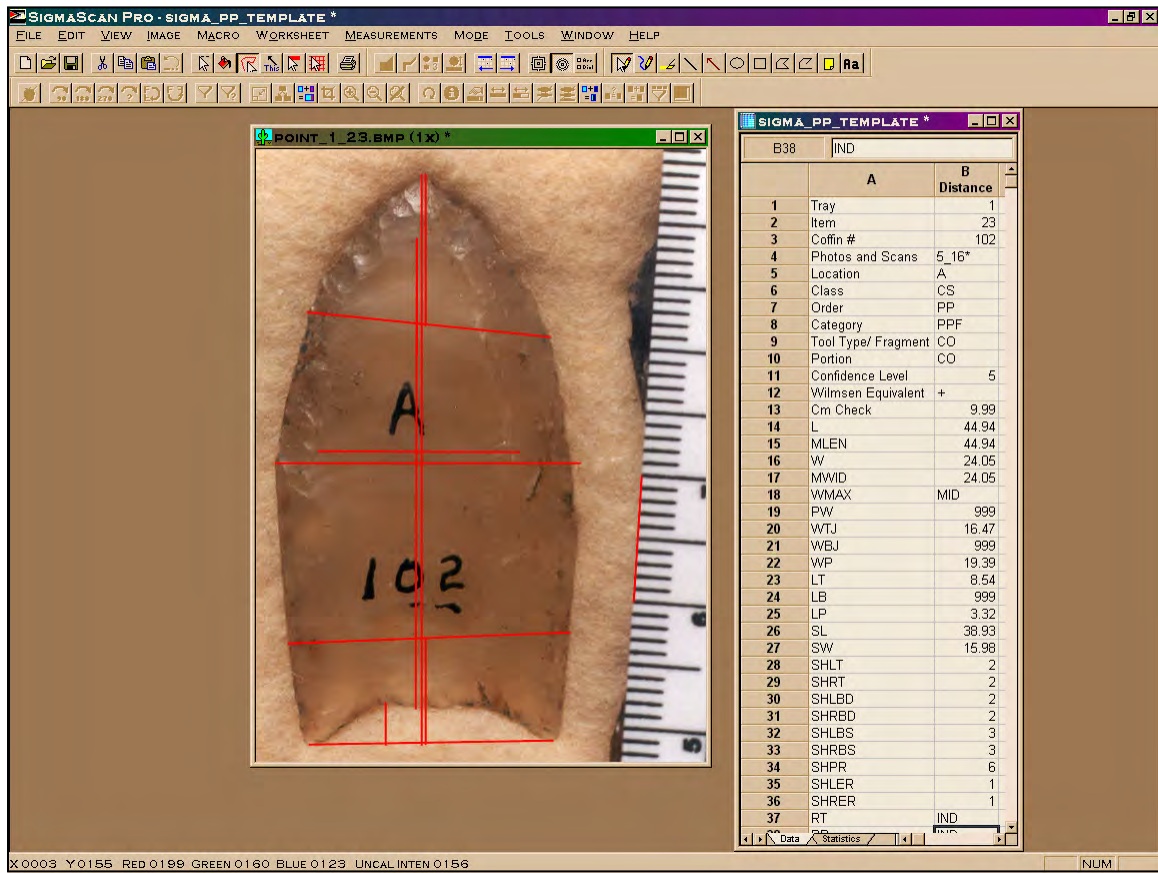


Figure 39. Example of *SigmaScan Pro 5.0* being used to measure a projectile point.

indicates that the measurements are not necessarily comparable to Wilmsen and Roberts (1978). Metric and non-metric traits documented include: Length (L), Maximum Length (MLEN), Tip Length (L_T), Base Length (L_B), Proximal Length (P), Width (W), Maximum Width (MWID), Position of Maximum Width (W_{MAX}), Width at Tip Juncture (W_{TJ}), Width at Base Juncture (W_{BJ}), Proximal Width (W_P), Platform Width (P_W), Scar Length (SL), Scar Width (SW), Shape (SH), Retouch Type (RT), Retouch Pattern (RP), Retouch Direction (RD), and Edge Abrasion (EA). Figure 40 shows landmarks and measurement points for unifacial artifacts, and projectile points and performs.

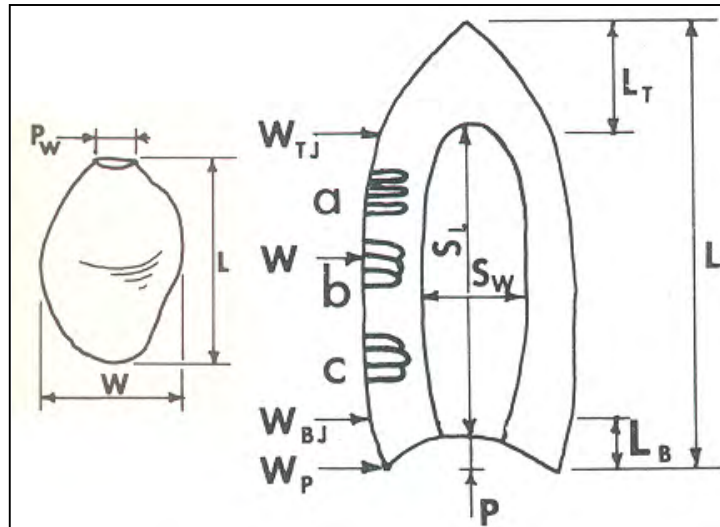


Figure 40. Unifacial artifact (left) and projectile point and perform (right) landmarks and measurement points (from Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:67,106).

Length (L) for unifacial artifacts is defined by Wilmsen (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:67) as the “longitudinal dimension from the impact point on the platform to the distal edge measured along the medial axis.” Unfortunately it is difficult to assess the accuracy of the use of this measurement since most of the artifacts in the CC/ALCLC are under glass or glued down dorsal side up. This makes assessment of the proximal versus distal ends of unifaces difficult in many cases.

Maximum Length (MLEN) is defined here as the maximum dimension of an artifact regardless of its orientation to the bulb of percussion or technological proximal or distal ends. For instance, a flake may be wider than it is long from the platform to distal termination, therefore the technological width becomes the MLEN. In another example a small fragment of a projectile point may be greater in dimension from edge margin to edge margin, therefore the technological width becomes the MLEN.

Tip Length (L_T) is only measured on projectile points, since this is the only type of artifact for which Wilmsen made observations of this dimension. Wilmsen defines this as the,

Longitudinal distance from tip to a line drawn between location on both edges where the tip curvature is tangent to sides of specimen. This dimension is not taken when point profiles do not show definable transitions at tip (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:103).

Base Length (L_B) is only measured on projectile points. The dimension is defined by Wilmsen (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:103) as, “longitudinal dimension from end of basal tangs to a line drawn between points of the curvature at proximal sections. The same restrictions apply as do for L_T .”

Proximal Length (P) is defined by Wilmsen (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:103) as the “longitudinal depth of basal concavity.” This measurement is only applicable to projectile points with concave bases.

Width (W) Wilmsen (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:67) defines, for unifacial artifacts, as the “maximum lateral dimension perpendicular to the medial axis.” It is interesting that this variable was the most precise and comparable of the measurements taken by Wilmsen and his team on the Lindenmeier artifacts (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978).

Maximum Width ($MWID$) is defined here as the maximum dimension of an artifact perpendicular to the orientation that the $MLEN$ measurement was taken on. This is measured for the same reasons that $MLEN$ is taken, as described above.

Position of Maximum Width (W_{MAX}) is the area the where the dimension was taken. Wilmsen (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:67) notes that he uses a five-point scale. However in the graphs summarizing position of maximum width by category (Wilmsen

and Roberts 1978:89), he uses a six-point scale, 0 to 5. The switch to a supposed five-point scale from a seven-point scale (Wilmsen 1970:14) was apparently made after some of the categories in Wilmsen's 1967 dissertation were lumped together. Due to the vagueness of the description of the position of maximum width scale by Wilmsen (1967:41) neither the five-point nor seven-point scale will be used. Position of maximum width instead is coded as proximal (PR), base juncture (BJ), midsection (MID), tip juncture (TJ), or distal (DS).

Width at Tip Juncture (W_{TJ}) is only taken on projectile points. It is the width at the line that demarcates the termination, towards the midsection of the point, of the measurement of L_T (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:103).

Width at Base Juncture (W_{BJ}) is also only taken on projectile points. It is the width at the line that demarcates the termination, towards the middle of the point, of the measurement L_B (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:103).

Proximal Width (W_P) is defined by Wilmsen (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:103) as the "width at the proximal end of the point."

Platform Width (P_W) is only taken on unifacial artifacts with an observable striking platform. Wilmsen defines as "the maximum lateral dimension of the striking platform measured along a line parallel to the ventral surface" (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:103). Wilmsen did not use this measurement in his analysis because he found it to be the same as platform thickness. I am using it here because the two-dimensional images do not allow for the thickness measurement. This measurement (P_W) is not determinable for most of the unifacial artifacts in this sample.

Scar Length (SL) Wilmsen and Roberts (1978:103) defines simply as the “length of flute scar visible on point.” Because of the vague nature of this definition, this measurement is only taken only on fluted projectile points where the channel flake scar is visible from the proximal to distal end of a point. This means that only relatively complete points have this attribute.

Scar Width (SW) is defined as the “maximum width of flute scar” (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:103).

Shape (SH) has a lengthy description provided by Wilmsen.

Curvature of the edge profile. Points are divided into three sections along their lengths; two of these are associated with the dimensions L_T (tip) and L_B (base). The body of a point lies between these sections and the basal portion is the proximal edge. Left and right edges are distinguished. Shape values are coded (1) deeply convex, (2) slightly convex, (3) straight, (4) slightly concave, and (5) deeply concave (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:103).

In addition to the categories above, a recurved shape is recognized following Ambler (1999:28). Slightly recurved is given a code of 6, and deeply recurved is given a code of 7. This may result in slight differences from the recording of these attributes by Wilmsen and his team. Shape attributes were recorded on the right and left side separately for the tip, body, base, and ears of each projectile point possessing any of the portions. A shape attribute was also recorded for the proximal edge of projectile points.

Retouch Type (RT) is only analyzed on projectile points and preforms. Wilmsen (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:103) defines it as “the form of edge retouch flakes.” The three types used here are expanding (EXP), parallel (PRL), and contracting (CTR).

Retouch Pattern (RP) is “the form of retouch flake arrangement along edges” (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:103). This attribute is only recorded for projectile points and

preforms. The three types of retouch patterns are ranked (RKD), lapped (LPD), and alternating (ALT).

Retouch Direction (RD) is “ the angular measurement between specimen edge and retouch scar axis” (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:103). Once again, this attribute is only recorded on fluted projectile points and the two types are perpendicular to the edge (PRP) and oblique to the edge (OBL).

Edge Abrasion (EA) is the “ blunting of edges in proximal region” (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:103). This attribute is only recorded on projectile points, because edge grinding is a common form of hafting preparation in lanceolate points. Absence (0) or presence (1) is all that is noted for this attribute. Since two-dimensional representations of the artifacts are used in this analysis, only very obvious changes in the edges of points indicating abrasion will be noted.

Method for Determining the Comparability of Computer Based Measurements

The first task is to provide the data collected with validity. Since the data collection method is novel, it must be proved to be comparable to that of the normal methods. Three distinct tasks have been accomplished to show (1) that this computer based method is comparable to measurements made with calipers, (2) that there is internal consistency in the data collected from the CC/ALCLC, and (3) that there is comparability between the measurements that make up this new database and those collected by Wilmsen and his students.

In order to cross check measurements made in a digital versus a “hands on” environment, 12 artifacts from the Frazier site, an Agate Basin complex site near Kersey, Colorado that is currently under analysis by Scott Slessman, were used. These artifacts, summarized in Table 6 and shown in Figure 41, were measured ten times each with calipers. Then scanned photographs of the artifacts and images from scans of the artifacts themselves were measured ten times each. As in the analysis of the artifacts from the CC/ALCLC, all attributes observable, metric and non-metric, were recorded, but only the metric attributes were recorded ten times. For example, the shape of the blade edge was only recorded once, but the maximum length of the artifact was measured ten times. After the data were collected, the results of all the individual metric attribute categories were evaluated in order to determine comparability.

Table 6. Summary of attributes Frazier Site artifacts used for comparability assessments.

Item	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment	Portion
A1922.150	CS	PP	PPU	CO	CO
A1922.76	CS	PP	PPU	CO	CO
A1922.78	CS	PP	PPU	BS+MID	CO
A1922.47	CS	PP	PPU	TIP+MID	CO
A1922.74	CS	PP	PPU	BS+MID	CO
A1922.25	CS	BF	IND	ED	FR
A1922.75	CS	UF	UTF	KNF	FR
A1922.46	CS	UF	TIP	GRV	CO
A1922.102	CS	BF	IND	TIP	FR
A1922.70	CS	UF	UTF	SC	CO
A1922.54	CS	UF	DET	ES	CO
A1922.83	CS	UF	DET	ES	CO



Figure 41. Artifacts from the Frazier Site used to assess viability of computer measurements.

To show that there is internal consistency within the dataset created for the collection, a method was created based on the calibration of the image used to measure each artifact. Each image must be calibrated in order to determine a measurement in a standard unit. In this case, the metric system was used. Each photograph or scanned image was calibrated so that the software would make measurements in millimeters. To accomplish this, a one centimeter length was measured in the calibration mode and given a value of ten. Hence, the measurement was made equivalent to ten millimeters. In order to facilitate the measure of internal consistency in the dataset, the same centimeter used for calibration purposes was then measured again in the trace measurement mode of the software, and the result recorded (referred to as the "centimeter checks"). The trace measurement mode is what is used in the recording of all metric attributes of the artifacts for the entire collection. Finally, statistics were generated regarding the 1,125 "centimeter checks" associated with the specimens from the collection.

The final test needed, is to determine the comparability of the results computer based method to the measurements made by Wilmsen and his students presented in Wilmsen and Roberts (1978). To facilitate this, the control specimens used by Wilmsen to determine the nature of observer variability in his study were measured using the same methods developed for the CC/ALCLC study. Wilmsen and Roberts (1978:65) used four unifacial artifacts to determine the nature of observer variability in that study. These artifacts were measured up to sixty times by the student observers (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:66). The results of the test measurements were then statistically analyzed and showed a consistency in the measurements between the various observers (Wilmsen and Roberts 197:66). The control specimens used by Wilmsen (Figure 42) were published at

actual size (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:65), and three metric attributes can be recorded from these photographs. Length, width, and platform width were recorded ten times for each artifact, if the attribute was clearly visible. After this was completed, the results were compared to the results for those measurements published by Wilmsen (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:66).

As has been shown above the methods developed for this project provide a database of both metric and non-metric artifact attributes that is easily interpreted and is readily accessible to future researchers. More importantly the new computer based measurement methodology has been shown to have both internal and external consistency, specifically in regards to metric measurements on other Lindenmeier artifacts.

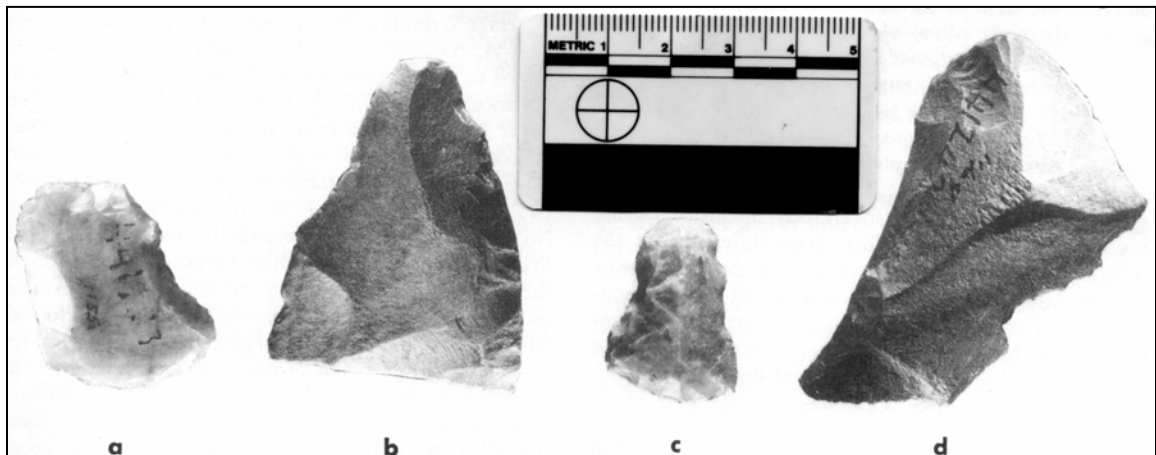


Figure 42. Measurement control specimens used for comparability test: a, 1155; b, 1705; c, E425; d, 1164 (From Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:65).

Chapter 4

RESULTS

As will be evidenced by the results of the different tests for consistency, comparability, and validity, the method presented here appears to work at least as well as a caliper based process. The results of the test measurements, and relevant statistics will be presented following the same order as in the previous chapter. First the results of the test for comparability to caliper based methods will be presented, then the results of the test for internal consistency in the data generated, and finally the results of the measurements of comparability between Wilmsen's (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978) data and the new data are given. An analysis of these data and general observations of the metric attributes for the Judge C. C. and A. Lynn Coffin Lindenmeier Collection is undertaken in the next chapter.

Results of the Test for Comparability to a Caliper Based Method

A total of 48 measurements were taken ten times on each of the twelve Frazier artifacts with calipers and *SigmaScan Pro 5.0*. The results of these measurements are provided in Appendix B. All standard deviations were low, under one millimeter, in each of the measurements and measurement type (Table 7). While the standard deviation does seem to increase from the caliper method to that of the computer based method, it does not appear to be a large enough increase to affect the interpretation of comparability between the measurements.

In his test for the consistency of measurements made by his students, Wilmsen uses a difference of the largest and smallest means for a given variable of equal to or less than 10% as an acceptable level of variation (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:66). In the means of the 48 individual measurements taken, the largest average measurement for a particular attribute was less than 10% of the smallest mean value for that attribute. This level was violated 27% of the time, which may seem alarming, but the larger discrepancies are restricted to variables that are highly subjective. The two variables that should be easiest to define and measure consistently (length and width) never had means more than 10% apart, in fact the largest difference of means is 7.9% and the average difference of the means for these two attributes is 3.5%. This fits well within the tolerance used by Wilmsen (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:66) in accepting the average observations of his team as being accurate and comparable. These results will be accepted here as showing that the different methods and types of media being measured represent a tolerable level of accuracy and comparability. The discrepancies noted in 13 out of the 48 measurements are thought to be more representative of the subjectivity of certain types of measurement landmarks, such as tip juncture and base juncture, rather than the result of inaccuracy in the computer based measurement method.

Table 7. Minimum and maximum standard deviations for different measurement methods.

Measurement Method	Min. Standard Deviation	Max. Standard Deviation
Calipers	0.02	0.78
Scanned Image	0.15	0.80
Photograph	0.11	0.92

Results of the Test for Internal Consistency in the Computer Based Method

The results of the image calibration one-centimeter check prove that there is strong internal consistency in the data for the Claude C. and A. Lynn Coffin Lindenmeier Collection (CC/ALCLC). For a sample size of 1,125, the mean measurement for the centimeter check is 10.01mm and the sample standard deviation is 0.06mm. With the size of the sample and the small size of the standard deviation, this makes a very strong argument for accuracy and internal consistency in these data. It should be noted, however, that the sample size of 1,125 measurements is false in a sense. Sometimes more than one artifact was measured on a photograph without recalibration. This means that some of the data used are actually from the same calibration, and thus the sample size is inflated and homogenized at the same time. Unfortunately, the author did not recognize the error in production of these statistics until it was much too late to go back and start over. However, in my estimates the sample size would only be reduced to around 700. This is still a large enough sample to provide validity to the claim of internal consistency. Furthermore, the same centimeter check performed while measuring scans of the Frazier artifacts provided a standard deviation of 0.07mm after only 10 observations. The standard deviation for measuring photographs of the Frazier artifacts was actually 0.0mm for ten observations, which I consider to be anomalous since a larger standard deviation was observed during the course of the measurements made during the recording of the CC/ALCLC, which had a much bigger sample size. The lower standard deviation observed during this test argues that the standard deviation observed in the measurement of the collection is reasonable and repeatable.

Measurement of the published photographs of the four control specimens used by Wilmsen closes the circle of comparability in this study. It has already been shown that measurements made on the computer are comparable to those made with calipers. It has also been shown that there is internal consistency in the measurement of the collection. The closeness of the means published by Wilmsen for his control specimen measurement (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:66) and the means generated by measuring the images of the artifacts in *SigmaScan Pro 5.0* provide the link for comparability between the data for the CC/ALCLC and the collection held by the Smithsonian institution. For each of the four Wilmsen and Roberts (1978) control specimen artifacts length and width were measured, and for artifacts 1705 and 1164, platform width was measured (Table 8). The largest difference between the mean for the length or width attribute is 14.61% for the length of artifact 1164. However this is anomalous since the largest difference becomes only 1.51% if this measurement is left out. Wilmsen also notes that the reason this artifact was chosen was because of the problem in determining where to make the length measurement (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:65). The mean from the measurement of the image falls within the standard deviation provided by Wilmsen (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:66), which is 15.8% of the size of the mean obtained in his sample.

The results are not as solid for the measurement of platform width. The sample is admittedly small ($n=2$), but the means are 110% different for artifact 1705 and 58% different for artifact 1164. This suggests that the platform width provided for the CC/ALCLC should be used with a great deal of caution. This does not constitute a great loss as this measurement was only taken on 102 of the 1,123 chipped stone artifacts. Furthermore, this was really a comparison between Wilmsen's measurement of platform

thickness and a measurement of platform width. This leaves a question as to the validity of Wilmsen's statement that the two measurements are redundant (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:67).

Table 8. Comparison of measurements of control specimens used by Wilmsen.

Item	Statistics	L	W	P _T /P _W
1155	Wilmsen Mean	34.70	26.60	5.90
	Wilmsen Sample Std. Dev.	1.35	1.00	0.18
	Gantt Mean	35.77	25.95	---
	Gantt Sample Std. Dev.	0.26	0.53	---
1705	Wilmsen Mean	50.90	40.20	2.60
	Wilmsen Sample Std. Dev.	0.36	0.27	0.40
	Gantt Mean	50.53	40.15	5.48
	Gantt Sample Std. Dev.	0.18	0.33	0.37
E425	Wilmsen Mean	29.50	21.40	4.20
	Wilmsen Sample Std. Dev.	0.49	0.20	0.20
	Gantt Mean	29.31	21.14	---
	Gantt Sample Std. Dev.	0.12	0.14	---
1164	Wilmsen Mean	56.30	40.60	5.00
	Wilmsen Sample Std. Dev.	8.90	1.36	0.14
	Gantt Mean	64.53	39.72	3.16
	Gantt Sample Std. Dev.	0.36	0.20	0.10

Results from the Claude C. and A. Lynn Coffin Lindenmeier Collection

Measurements

The CC/ALCLC contains 1,125 lithic specimens, 1,123 of which are chipped stone artifacts, and 1,122 were used in the analysis after the point (1_18) noted in Judge Coffin's letters (Coffin n.d.:20-21) as not being from Lindenmeier was dropped. Most (n=798) were mounted in trays under glass. The rest (n=327) were located in a flat file drawer and were loose. Photographs were taken of all the mounted artifacts and scans were made of all of the loose artifacts. The data from this collection will be presented in two main sections. First the unifacial implements and two unmodified rock specimens

will be discussed. Then the bifacial tools, including all projectile point types will be presented. The basic subjective artifact categories are defined by the same terms used by Wilmsen (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:83-85, 98-113), and by Ambler (1999:33). Additionally, a few new categories have been created and some categories are amalgamations of previously used categories.

A warning by Ambler (1999:35-36) that should be taken under advisement here is that the relative frequencies of artifact types in the collection do not represent the variation present in the archaeological record of the Lindenmeier site. Instead, they represent an indeterminate sample from the excavated and surface collected areas of the site. This warning holds true for the next chapter as well, where relative frequencies of artifacts for the other two collections of artifacts from Lindenmeier will be discussed. Finally, numbers of artifacts are presented by type and the percentages that follow that number are relative to the number of chipped stone artifacts from Lindenmeier which is 1,122, not 1,125. One last caution is that the artifact images presented in the figures below are not intended for measurement purposes. The creation of the figures required too much manipulation of the original images to be considered of a quality high enough for measurement. However, the images of artifacts included in the CD-ROM appendices are the same ones used for the analysis and are suitable for measurement.

Unifacial Artifacts

Unmodified Flakes: Unmodified flakes are defined here as pieces of debitage, which do not have any visible modification to the edges. A small portion of the

collection consists of unmodified flakes (n=95; 8.47%). Most of the unmodified flakes excavated by the Smithsonian were discarded on site (Ambler 1999:22, Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:24), and the Coffins apparently took all artifacts home, and after washing them discarded the unmodified flakes on the “flint pile” at the family home in Fort Collins (Don Coffin, personal communication). This is evidenced by the small percentage of the CC/ALCLC this category represents. It has been rumored that there is a 55 gallon steel drum full of flakes located somewhere in the backfill at the site (Dennis Stanford and Pegi Jodry, personal communication).

Bifacial thinning flakes are those pieces of debitage that exhibit a high dorsal scar count and a well-defined platform. Bifacial thinning flakes account for 29 of the 95 unmodified flakes, eight of which are complete (Figure 43). The rest of the unmodified flakes (n=66) are indeterminate as to the stage of lithic reduction from which they originated (Figure 44). Four of the indeterminate unmodified flakes are complete. Tables C1 to C7 in Appendix C summarize metric attributes for unmodified flakes.

Utilized Flakes: Utilized flakes are those pieces of debitage that have obvious macroscopic edge modification. Utilized flakes are slightly more common than unmodified flakes in the collection (n=148, 13.19%). Identification of utilized flakes was difficult because only two-dimensional images were available, making analysis of the edges of artifacts problematic. Therefore, it is likely that some of the artifacts coded as unmodified flakes are actually utilized. One of the utilized flakes is a complete blade (Figure 45). Bifacial thinning flakes number 11 in the utilized flake category, only one of which is complete (Figure 46). There are 21 utilized flakes that appear to have been used

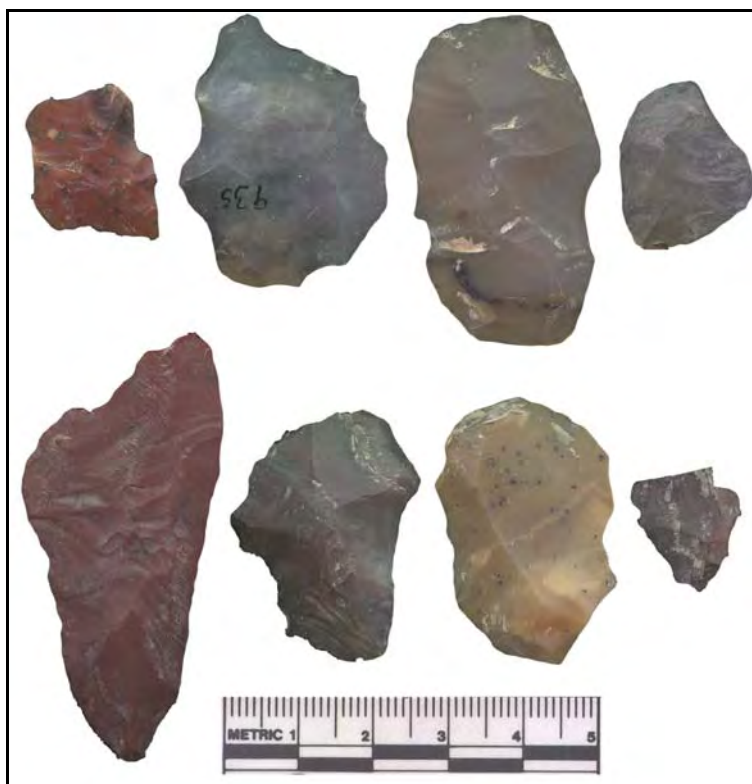


Figure 43. Selected unmodified bifacial thinning flakes. From left to right, top to bottom: S1_26, S5_13, S6_5, S6_13, S7_29, S7_40, S7_13, S7_35.

as knives or cutting tools, based on the shape of the artifacts and the pattern of edge modification, and 16 of these are complete (Figure 47). Three of the utilized flakes in the collection appear to have been used as scrapers. All three are fragmentary (Figure 48). Most of the utilized flakes are indeterminate as to their function, or if the edge modification was intentional. There are 111 indeterminate utilized flakes, 61 of which are complete. Tables C8-C19 in Appendix C provide summary statistics for all types of utilized flakes.

Indeterminate Unifacial Artifacts: Very few ($n=7$, 0.62%) of the flakes in the collection are indeterminate as to whether they were utilized (Figure 49). In general these flakes have broken in ways that resemble usewear or retouch, but cannot definitely

be identified as such. Summary statistics for indeterminate flakes are provided in Tables C20-C22 (Appendix C).

Unmodified Rocks: Two rocks that do not appear to have been modified in any way are present in the collection (Figure 50). One is a small chert pebble and the other is a pebble of an unidentified reddish stone. Summary statistics for the two rocks in the collection are provided in Appendix C, Table C23.



Figure 44. Selected indeterminate unmodified flakes. From left to right, top to bottom: S5_9, S5_14, S6_47, S6_10, S6_23, S6_24, S6_26, S7_6, S7_15, S7_22, S7_23, S7_24.



Figure 45. Utilized flake on a small blade. (Artifact number S3_10).

Channel flakes: “Channel flakes are removed during the process of fluting; they are the flakes whose removal leaves long, narrow longitudinal scars on the surfaces of fluted points” (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:101). These flakes generally are narrow with a high dorsal scar count with the dorsal scars meeting at the midline of the flake. Channel flakes (n=160, 14.26%) are well represented in the collection (Figure 51). They comprise nearly all of Tray 2, and channel flake fragments are numerous in the loose artifacts. Surprisingly, there are four complete channel flakes in the collection (Items 2_2, 2_21, 2_70, S1_9), which is a count of three more than in the Smithsonian collection (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:101). As with the projectile points in the collection, a diverse array of material types appears to be represented. Material type analysis is not undertaken on the collection because the actual specimens are not available for research. Tables C24 through C29 in Appendix C provides the summary statistics for the channel flake metric data.

Notch Tools: Notch tools, often called spokeshaves or denticulates, are unifacial artifacts that have a concavity in one or more sides and were likely used for shaving or scraping the side of circular or semicircular items. Notch tools are poorly represented (n=11, 0.98%) (Figure 52). Two factors probably account for such a low number. First broken notch tools may be hard to identify as notches in photographs. Since all of the notch tools recorded are complete supports this hypothesis. Second, many of the tools in the collection that have been coded as something other than notched based on their



Figure 46. Selected utilized bifacial thinning flakes. From left to right, top to bottom: S3_8, S6_6, S3_16, S3_12, S3_19, S5_11.

apparent primary function have notches present. This issue of multiple working edges is something that later researchers may wish to address. Twelve tools were noted as having notches or possible notches present, and many of the scrapers have edges that could have been used functionally as notches. Summary statistics for the notch tool category are provided in Table C30 in Appendix C.

Tips: Tools are categorized as tips when their shape and macroscopically observable use-wear suggests that the primarily utilized surface is a sharp, and sometimes long, protrusion from the edge of flake on which the tool was made. Tips have been grouped into two categories based on apparent differences in function as suggested by the morphology of the tools. There are over 70 (n=74, 6.60%) tips in the CC/ALCLC (Figure 53). Of these, three have been classified as awls and 70 have been coded as graters. All of the awls are complete and all but one of the graters is complete. Grater tips are present on many artifacts that are not primarily tip tools, and as with the notch tools future researchers may want to address this issue. Twenty-three artifacts that are coded as tools, other than tips, were noted as having grater beaks on them. Of the 70 tools coded as graters, at least 19 of those are multiple beaked graters. Tables C31 to C35 in Appendix C give the summary statistics for all of the tip tools.

Distal Edge Tools: Wilmsen's definition of distal edge tools is used here. "Specimens with retouch on essentially all of the distal edge (they may also have lateral retouch)" (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:83). This category is different than, but would include some of the same tools as, Ambler's (1999:33) end scraper, side scraper and end-side scraper categories. Distal edge tools number 175 (15.60%). There are three side scrapers (Figure 54) and two indeterminate scrapers (Figure 55) among the distal edge



Figure 47. Selected utilized flake knives. From left to right, top to bottom: 9_116, 9_48, 9_115, 10_198, S4_14, 10_64, 10_38.

tools. However, this category is dominated by end scrapers, which number 170 (Figure 56). Many of the end scrapers are spurred and a large number of distal edge tools have more than one functional edge. Many of these tools would probably fall within Ambler's (1999) category of end-side scrapers, but this determination is too difficult to make without the actual artifact to analyze. Summary statistics for distal edge tool metric attributes are provided in Tables C36-C41 (Appendix C).



Figure 48. Selected utilized flake scrapers. From left to right, top to bottom: 10_47, S2_45, S3_4.



Figure 49. Indeterminate unifacial specimens. From left to right, top to bottom: S6_1, 7_4, 9_65, 2_40, 2_59, 4_21.



Figure 50. The two unmodified rocks in the collection. From left to right: S2_23, S2_48.



Figure 52. Notch tools. Top row, left to right: 5_4, 5_15, 5_20, 5_21, 7_15, 9_15.
Bottom row, left to right: 9_32, 10_11, 10_107, 10_179, 10_207.

Single Edge Tools: As with distal edge tools Wilmsen’s definition for the category is used here. “Specimens with retouch on one lateral edge part of the distal edge may be involved” (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:85). Single edge tools are only about one-fourth as numerous (n=41, 3.65%) as distal edge tools. Four types of tools are recognized within the category of single edge tools: knives (Figure 57), indeterminate scrapers (Figure 58), side scrapers (Figure 59), and indeterminate tools (Figure 60). Two complete knives and twenty-two side scrapers (seventeen of which are complete) are



Figure 53. Selected tips. Top row, left to right: 5_19, 5_24, 5_22, 5_16, 5_23, 5_3. Second row, left to right: 5_7, 5_5, 5_6, 5_11, 3_52, 3_54, 3_55. Third row, left to right: 3_57, 3_58, 7_1, 7_5, 7_11, 7_33. Fourth row, left to right: 7_22, 10_165, S2_16, S2_8, S4_1, S6_25. Bottom row, left to right: S1_12, S2_58, S8_12.

represented in the single edge tools. Indeterminate scrapers in the single edge tool category number 14, and include nine complete specimens. There are only three indeterminate tools in this category, two complete and one fragmentary. Tables C42-C49 (Appendix C) give the summary statistics for the single edge tool category.

Double Edge Tools: Double edge tools are “specimens with retouch on both lateral edges (again part of the distal edge may be involved)” (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:85). This differs slightly from Ambler’s (1999:33) description, which states that double edge tools are always side scrapers. Slightly less than 3% (n=33, 2.94%) of the collection is made up of double edge tools. Different types of scrapers dominate this category. There are three complete end scrapers (Figure 61); nine side scrapers, seven of which are complete (Figure 62); and 15 indeterminate scrapers, including ten complete specimens (Figure 63). Six indeterminate tools are also included in the double edge tool category, of which only two are complete (Figure 64). The statistics for metric attributes in this category are summarized in Tables C50-C57 (Appendix C).

Multiple Edge Tools: The multiple edge tool category was not used by Wilmsen (Wilmsen 1970, 1974; Wilmsen and Roberts 1978) or Ambler (1999), but is used here because of the difficulties in analyzing artifacts from images. Multiple edge tools have modification on more than two edges of the unifacial artifact. There are just under 60 (n=59, 5.26%) artifacts in this category. Only two multiple edge tools are not scrapers. They are a complete indeterminate tool (Figure 65) and a complete knife (Figure 66). All but four of the multiple edge tool scrapers are complete (Figure 67). Summary statistics for multiple edge tools are provided in Tables C58-C62 (Appendix C).



Figure 54. Distal edge tool indeterminate scrapers. Clockwise from upper left: 9_58, 9_80, 9_118.



Figure 55. Indeterminate distal edge tools. Top: 9_142. Bottom: S4_22.



Figure 56. Selected distal edge tool end scrapers. Top row, left to right: 5_13, 7_13, 7_14, 7_16, 7_21. Second row, left to right: S5_26, 9_2, 9_3, 9_100. Third row, left to right: 9_74, 9_59, 10_1, 10_29, S8_13. Fourth row, left to right: 10_72, 10_22, S6_18, 10_61, 10_105, 10_164. Bottom row, left to right: 10_177, 10_175, 10_172, 10_132, 10_82.



Figure 57. Single edge tool knives. Left: 9_1. Right: 9_51.



Figure 58. Single edge tool indeterminate scrapers. Top row, left to right: 9_26, 9_29, 9_94, 9_110. Bottom row, left to right: 9_126, 9_135, 10_99, 9_157.



Figure 59. Selected single edge tool side scrapers. Top row, left to right: 9_14, 9_61, 9_75, 9_101. Second row, left to right: 9_102, 9_114, 10_13, S3_20. Third row, left to right: 7_7, 9_67, 10_2, 10_42, 10_92. Bottom row, left to right: 10_167, 10_135.

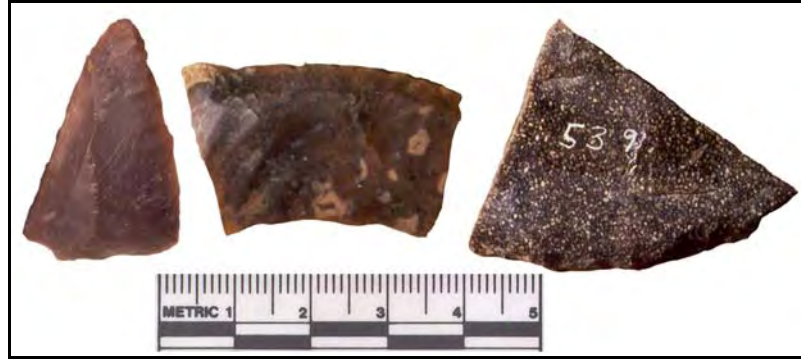


Figure 60. Single edge tool indeterminate scrapers. Left to right: 7_31, 9_49, 9_158.



Figure 61. Double edge tool end scrapers. Left to right: 5_17, 7_12, 7_30.

Bifacial Artifacts

Bifaces: Bifaces (n=77, 6.86%) are well represented in the collection, and while most are indeterminate as to their primary function (Figures 68 and 69), there are three complete and two fragmentary ultrathin bifaces (Figure 70). Root et al. (1999:144, 151) define ultrathin bifaces as biconcave in cross-section, extremely thin, with width to thickness ratios of at least 10:1 and as great as 20:1, with finished specimens having an ovate and pointed outline exhibiting well controlled marginal pressure flaking. While the width to thickness ratios cannot be measured on these artifacts, the shape of the perimeter



Figure 62. Double edge tool side scrapers. Top row, left to right: 9_23, 10_74, 9_37. Second row: 9_76. Third row, left to right: 9_53, 9_96. Fourth row, left to right: 10_63, 10_39. Bottom row: 10_227.



Figure 63. Double edge tool indeterminate scrapers. Top row, left to right: 10_183, 9_4, 9_6, 9_55, 9_93. Middle row, left to right: 10_158, 10_8, 10_23. Bottom row, left to right: 7_29, 10_5, 10_93, 10_35, 10_12, 10_219.



Figure 64. Indeterminate double edge tools. Top row, left to right: 2_23, 9_156, S4_23. Bottom row, left to right: 9_20, 4_6, 9_9.



Figure 65. Indeterminate multiple edge tool. 10_45.



Figure 66. Multiple edge tool knife. S5_7.



Figure 67. Multiple edge tool indeterminate scrapers. Top row, left to right: 5_18, 9_10, 9_77, 9_106, 9_141. Second row, left to right: 10_14, 10_125, 10_123. Third row, left to right: 10_50, 10_232, 10_60, 10_222. Bottom row, left to right: 10_117, 10_220, 10_146, 10_209.

and the fine marginal flaking meet the description put forth by Root et al. (1999:151). Furthermore, the shape of the artifacts classified here as ultrathin bifaces resemble published figures of other ultrathins from Lindenmeier and other sites as noted by Jodry (1999:195) to include: “Lindenmeier (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:Figure 98a), Hanson (Frison and Bradley 1980:Figure 21a), the Mitchell Locality at Blackwater Draw (Boldurian 1990:Figure 36a), Stewart’s Cattle Guard (Jodry 1987:Figure 4.4), Young-Man-Chief (Shifrin and William 1996:43), Bobtail Wolf and Big Black (Root et al. 1999:Figures 5-9).” Other published Folsom ultrathin biface illustrations and pictures include: (Jodry 1999:Figures 56, 57, 59, 60, 61) from Stewart’s Cattle Guard; (Wycoff 1999:Figure 3) from Major County, Oklahoma; and (Root et al. 1999:Figure 10-12) from Big Black and Young-Man-Chief.

The biface category, since it is hard to analyze artifacts from two-dimensional images, has become the default for potential projectile point fragments that are not “classic” Folsom. One biface (Figure 71) may be a broken Goshen or Midland projectile point. There are three bifaces that may be fragments of Agate Basin projectile points (Figure 72). Artifact 6_10 may be a Hell Gap base fragment, not an Agate Basin point fragment, but it is small for either type. There is one specimen, 4_32, which may be either an Alberta base, Hell Gap base, or a Folsom preform tip (Figure 73). Once again, no specific determination can be made without analysis of the actual artifact. A final indeterminate biface is artifact 6_27, which may be an Eden projectile point tip (Figure 74).

Edge outlines for all of the bifaces tend to be slightly convex in the tip and body with bases being straighter than the body and the proximal end ranging from slightly

convex to concave to recurved. Twenty-six of the 29 bifaces complete enough to record position of maximum width are widest in the midsection. All of the ultrathin bifaces are widest in their midsections. Summary statistics for length and widths of bifaces are provided in Appendix D, Tables D1 through D7.

Projectile Point Preforms: There are 34 projectile point preforms (3.03%). This number is probably shy of the actual number of preforms present because some of the bifaces labeled as indeterminate have some attributes of projectile point preforms. Five of the preforms are complete (Figure 75) and the rest are fragmentary (Figure 76). Seven of the artifacts in this category are definitely the result of manufacturing failure where the channel flake dove through the preform (Figure 77). One artifact is a manufacturing failure where the preform split down the longitudinal midline (Figure 78). Tips of preforms are nearly evenly divided between being very convex to slightly convex. Preform bodies tend to be slightly convex, and bases tend to be slightly convex as well. The proximal margin of preforms are highly variable and if ears are present they are usually rounded. On the nine specimens where a judgment can be made, there is no edge abrasion along the base and proximal margins of the preforms. Tables D8 through D17, Appendix D, provide summary statistics for the metric and non-metric attributes in this category.

Indeterminate Projectile Points: There are a few (n=4, 0.36%) specimens that are projectile points, but cannot be assigned to any of the three main categories of point types (Figure 79). One of these (1_37) is complete, and is most likely a heavily reworked Folsom point. One (4_27) appears to be a projectile point base that may belong to the Hell Gap cultural complex. The other base (6_3) may be from an unfluted projectile



Figure 68. Selected indeterminate bifaces. Top row, left to right: 8_1, 8_2, 8_3, 9_83. Middle row, left to right: 9_69, 9_103, 9_84, S3_14. Bottom row, left to right: S5_20, 9_24, S2_27.



Figure 69. Selected indeterminate bifaces. Top row, left to right: 4_22, 7_3, S7_46, 9_85. Second row, left to right: S3_6, S3_11, S3_18. Third row, left to right: S4_10, S5_25, S5_31, S5_32, S6_27, S6_16. Fourth row, left to right: S6_3, S7_18, S8_11, 4_7, 4_14, 4_15. Bottom row, left to right: 9_56, 9_63, 9_111.



Figure 70. Ultrathin bifaces. Top row, left to right: 5_1, 5_10, 5_9. Bottom row, left to right: 5_2, 5_8.



Figure 71. Possible Goshen or Midland projectile point. (6_37)



Figure 72. Possible Agate Basin projectile points. Left to right: 6_2, 6_9, 6_10.



Figure 73. Possible Hell Gap or Alberta projectile point base or Folsom preform tip.
(4_32)



Figure 74. Possible Eden projectile point tip. (6_27)



Figure 75. Complete projectile point preforms. Top row, left to right: 8_7, 9_12, 9_161. Bottom row, left to right: 9_105, 9_104.



Figure 76. Selected projectile point preform fragments. Top row, left to right: 9_46, 9_86, 9_148. Second row, left to right: 4_3, 4_10, 6_18, 9_123. Third row, left to right: 7_10, 4_5, 8_4, 6_46, S2_55, 4_53. Bottom row, left to right: 8_5, 8_16, 6_32, 4_4, 9_159.



Figure 77. Fluted projectile point preforms exhibiting manufacturing failure from reverse hinge fractures. Left to right: 8 10, 4 17, 6 6, 6 1.



Figure 78. Fluted projectile point preform exhibiting manufacturing failure from splitting. (4 16)

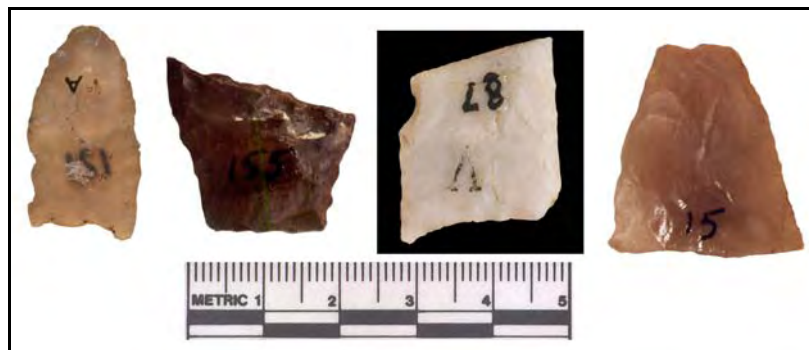


Figure 79. Indeterminate projectile points. Left to right: 1_37, 4_27, 6_3, 8_18.

point, but it is too difficult to determine. The final specimen (8_18) is most likely a Folsom projectile point preform tip, but it may also be an unfluted point tip. Summary statistics for the indeterminate point category are given in Table D18 to Table D20 in Appendix D.

Unfluted Projectile Points: Several (n=9, 0.80%) of the projectile points in the collection are not fluted (Figure 80). One of these (1_13) appears to be a Goshen or Midland type. Two of the unfluted projectile points (6_19 and S5_6) can be assigned to the McKean cultural complex. One specimen (7_17) is possibly an Alberta point base, although the proximal margin is more rounded than most of this type. Three unfluted point fragments (1_29, 1_32, 6_36) are most likely unfluted Folsom points, or Folsom points where marginal retouch has destroyed the original flute scar. The other two fragments in this category (3_46 and 6_28) are probably unfluted Folsom points, but may be Midland or Goshen specimens. There are four complete points in this category, three bases, one base plus midsection and one midsection. Bodies of the unfluted points are generally slightly convex in outline, and bases are straight on the average. Proximal margins tend to be slightly concave and ears are almost always pointed with one specimen (6_28) having flat ears. Table D21 to Table D25 in Appendix D provide summary statistics for the metric and non-metric traits of the unfluted point category.

Pseudofluted Projectile Points: Ten of the projectile points and point fragments in the collection (0.89%) are classified as pseudofluted points (Figure 81). These are shaped like true Folsom points, but have much of the original flake surface remaining instead of a true flute scar. Five of these points are complete (4_13, 7_2, 7_6, 9_7, 9_82), one specimen is a base (4_37), three are base plus midsections (S1_24, S1_35,

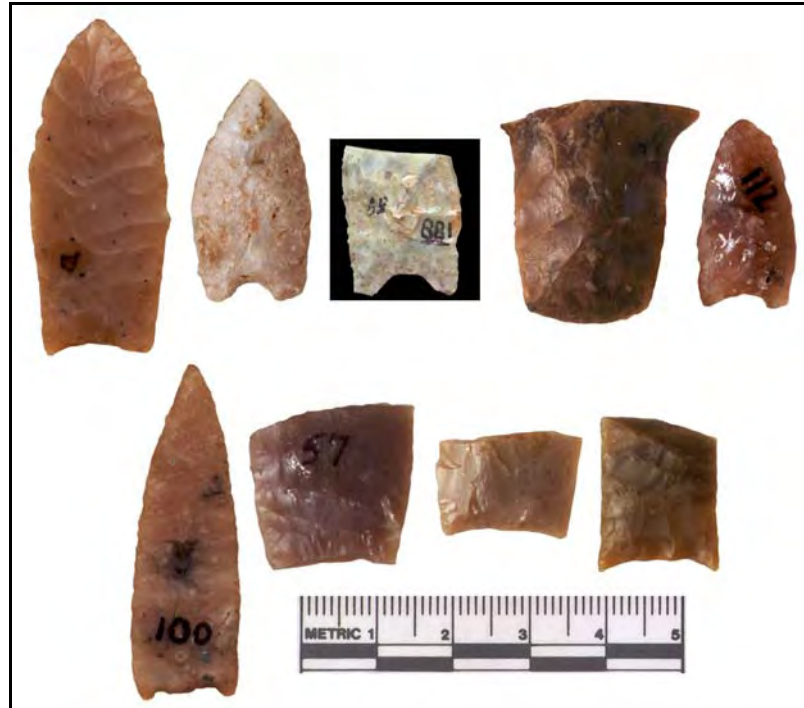


Figure 80. Unfluted projectile points. Top row, left to right: 1_13, 6_19, S5_6, 7_17, 1_29. Bottom row, left to right: 1_32, 6_36, 3_46, 6_28.

S1_62), and one is a midsection (4_50). Possibly the most unique artifact in the entire collection is a small pseudofluted projectile point made on a channel flake (S1_62) (Figure 82). Tips and bodies of pseudofluted points in the collection are almost always slightly convex. Bases, proximal margins and ears are highly variable in shape. Summary statistics for metric and non-metric traits of pseudofluted points in the collection are given in Tables D26 to D30, Appendix D.

Fluted Projectile Points: The Judge C. C. and A. Lynn Coffin Collection contains one of the largest known samples of fluted Folsom points and projectile point fragments from one site (n=185, 16.49%). For example the Shifting Sands site has produced only 19 fluted Folsom point fragments (Hofman et al. 1990:228), the Folsom component at Blackwater Draw produced 30 (Boldurian 1990:78), and the Mitchell



Figure 81. Pseudofluted projectile points. Top row, left to right: 4_13, 7_2, 7_6, 9_7, 9_82. Bottom row, left to right: 4_37, S1_24, S1_35, S1_62, 4_50.



Figure 82. Pseudofluted projectile point made on a channel flake. (S1_62)

Locality tallies only 10 (Boldurian 1990:78). Of the 185 specimens: 39 are complete points (Figures 83 and 84), 49 are complete bases (Figure 85), fourteen are base fragments (Figure 86), thirteen are complete base plus midsections (Figure 87), eleven are base plus midsection fragments (Figure 88), one is a complete midsection (Figure 89), thirty-six are midsection fragments (Figure 90), two are complete tip plus midsections (Figure 91), three are tip plus midsection fragments (Figure 92), four are complete tips (Figure 93), seven are tip fragments (Figure 94), and seven fall into other categories (Figure 95). Wilmsen and Roberts (1978:103) provide qualitative descriptions of edge

shapes and retouch types for Folsom fluted points. Tips and bodies of the fluted points in the collection are almost always slightly convex. Bases are generally slightly concave, while proximal margins are highly variable. Most proximal margins range between slightly concave and very concave, but some are flat or recurved. Ears are most often rounded, but pointed ears occur regularly also. Retouch type is never contracting, and is parallel almost twice as much as it is expanding. Lapped and alternating retouch patterns occur in equal amounts. A ranked retouch pattern occurs at almost half as much as lapped or alternating patterns. Retouch direction is split evenly between normal and oblique. It should be understood that the retouch attributes were recorded for 30 or fewer fluted points and, since the sample is so small, the statistics are weak. Most of the bases that can be analyzed for edge abrasion do appear to have been abraded. Table D31 through Table D37, Appendix D, provides the summary statistics for the metric and non-metric attributes of the fluted points.

Spatial Location Information

A total of 140 artifacts in the collection have spatial information associated with them. This is in the form of letters inked or painted on the specimens that correspond to the letters on the Judge C. C. Coffin sketch map of the site (Figure 23). Data for the types of artifacts found in the seventeen areas for which at least one artifact can be assigned are presented in Table 9. In an effort to make the assemblage more comparable from the information on the Smithsonian collection, a map has been generated (Figure 96) that interpolates the areas on the Coffin map to the map published by Wilmsen

(Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:2). It must be stressed that the areas transferred from the Coffin map to the Wilmsen map are only approximate in size and location.

Areas 'A' and 'K' are the best represented by the 140 artifacts with spatial information, with 48 and 41 artifacts respectively. Area 'K1' has three artifacts associated with it and area 'K2' has eight. 'K2' is not labeled on the map, but is assumed to be adjacent to Area 'K' or 'K1'. 'K2' is likely the area on the Wilmsen map adjacent to the northern end of the Coffin excavation area in the central portion of the site, but divided by a line. Other areas not illustrated on the sketch map that have artifacts associated with them include 'H' (one artifact), 'J' (one artifact), 'L' (one artifact), and 'V' (six artifacts). It is likely that 'H' lies along the arroyo edge somewhere between areas 'G' and 'I', that 'J' lies along the arroyo edge between 'I' and 'K', and that 'L' is located somewhere between 'K' and 'M'. Other areas that artifacts have been associated with include: 'B', five artifacts; 'D', seven artifacts; 'F', five artifacts; 'I', six artifacts; 'M', one artifact; 'Q', one artifact; 'R', two artifacts; 'S', three artifacts; and 'T', four artifacts.



Figure 83. Complete fluted Folsom projectile points. Top row, left to right: 1_2, 1_10, 1_11, 1_14, 1_15, 1_24. Second row, left to right: 1_20, 1_19, 1_22, 1_23, 1_7, 1_8, 1_25. Third row, left to right: 3_9, 1_9, 6_35, 1_34, 1_35, 1_33.



Figure 84. Complete fluted Folsom projectile points. Top row, left to right: 1_12, 1_16, 1_21, 1_26, 1_27, 1_28. Second row, left to right: 1_3, 1_4, 1_6, 1_30, 1_31, 1_36, 3_14. Bottom row, left to right: 1_38, 3_14, 3_25, 3_26, 6_12, 8_25.

Figure 85 On Next Page. Complete fluted Folsom projectile point bases. Top row, left to right: 2_45, 3_2, 3_3, 3_10, 3_16, 3_22, 3_23. Second row, left to right: 3_24, 3_29, 3_30, 3_31, 3_36, 3_38, 3_44. Third row, left to right: 3_42, 3_21, 3_28, 3_33, 3_33, 3_39, 3_40. Fourth row, left to right: 3_41, 3_35, 3_42, 3_43, 3_44, 3_47, 4_26. Fifth row, left to right: 6_22, 6_4, 6_11, 6_17, 6_13. Sixth row, left to right: 4_9, 6_15, 6_21, 6_30, 6_47. Seventh row. Left to right: 6_39, 6_45, 6_26, 6_24, 6_51, 8_8. Bottom row, left to right: 6_50, 8_12, 8_17, 8_33, 8_28.



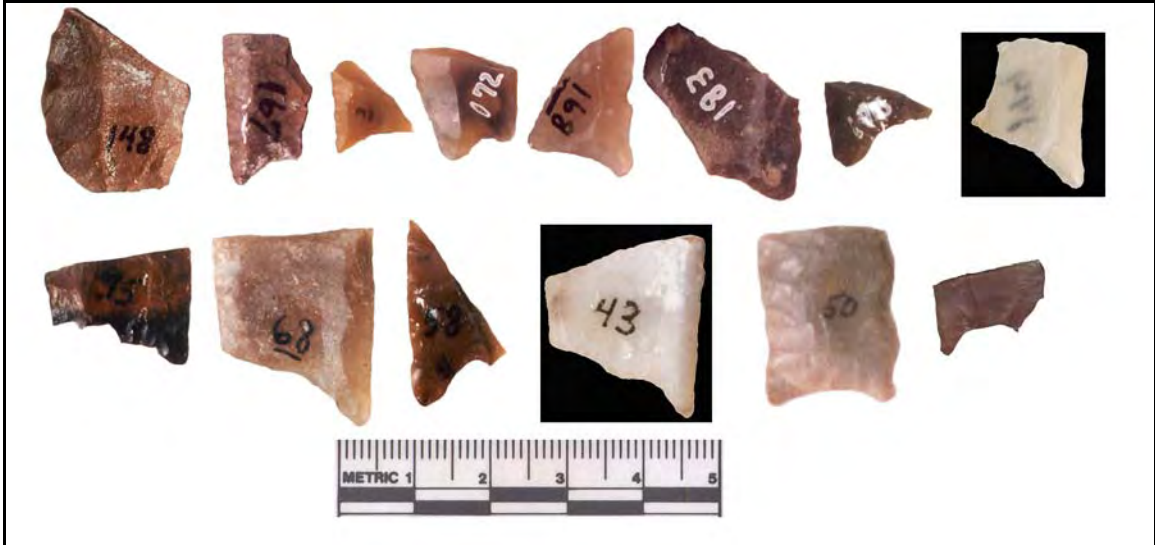


Figure 86. Folsom fluted point base fragments. Top row, left to right: 4_25, 4_33, 4_41, 4_47, 4_49, 4_59, 4_36, 4_45. Bottom row, left to right: 6_16, 6_23, 6_42, 6_43, S7_7.

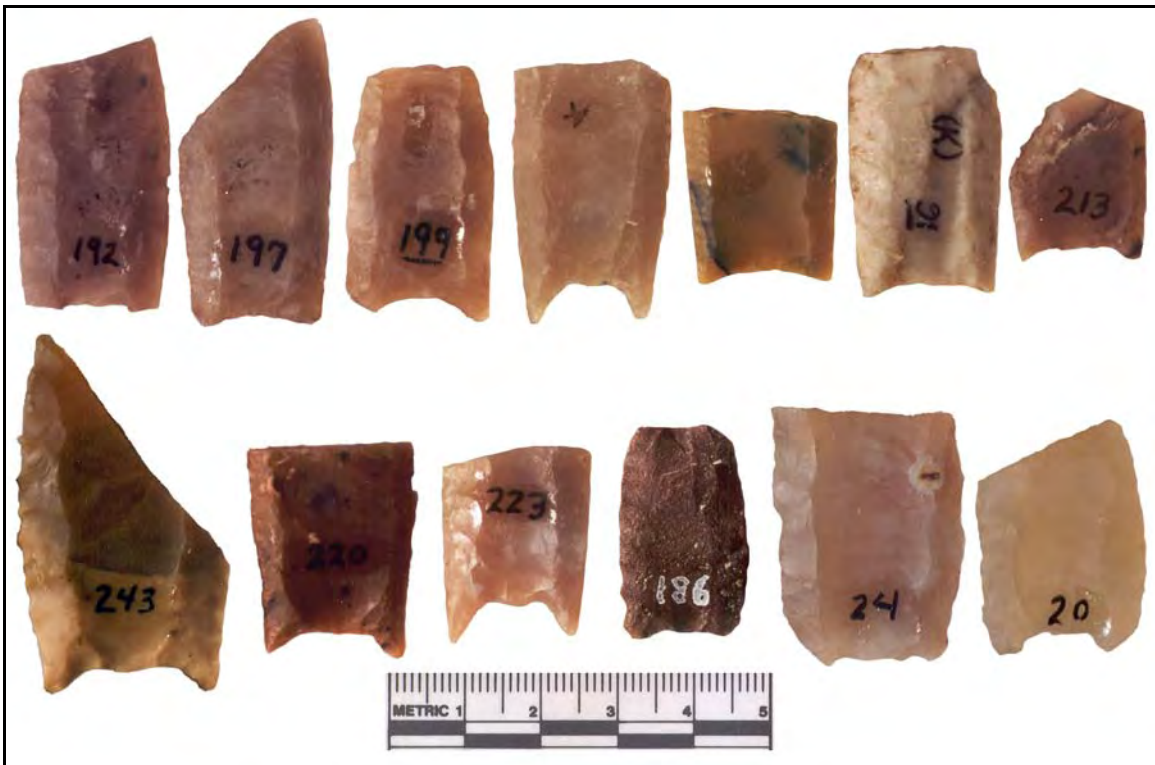


Figure 87. Complete Folsom fluted point base plus midsections. Top row, left to right: 3_6, 3_11, 3_13, 3_18, 3_19, 3_20, 3_27. Bottom row, left to right: 4_1, 3_34, 3_37, 8_19, 8_23.

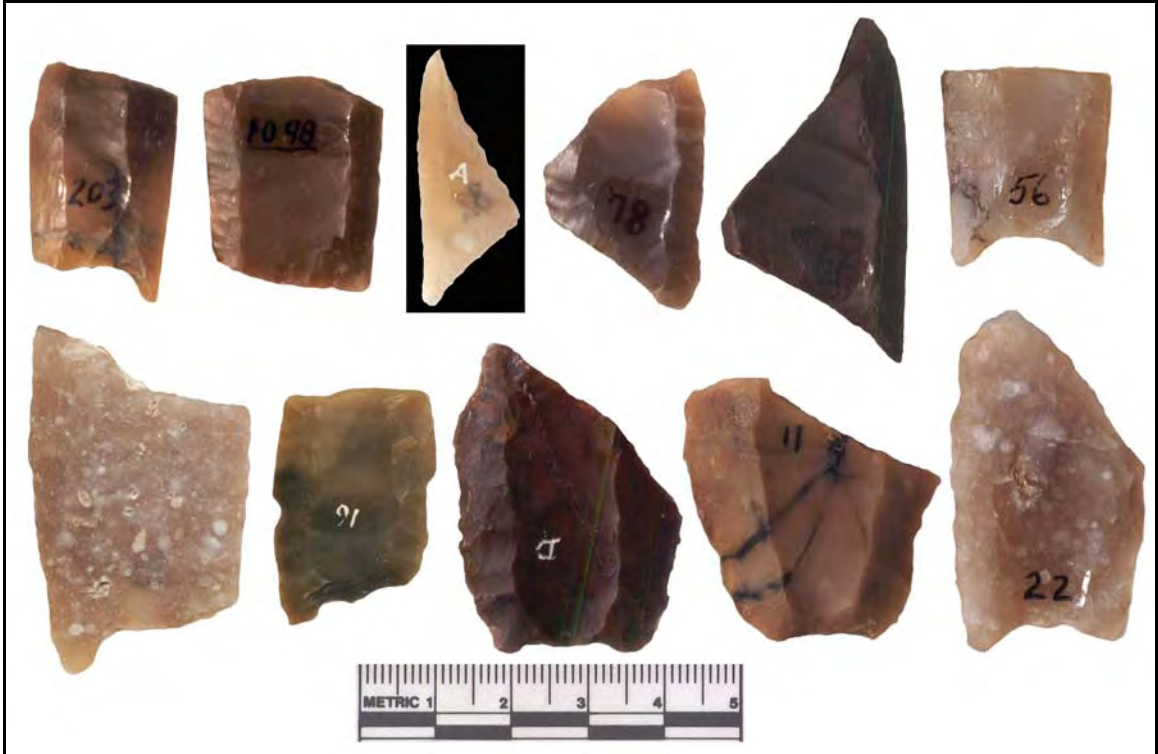


Figure 88. Folsom fluted point base plus midsection fragments. Top row, left to right: 3_17, 3_49, 6_8, 6_14, 6_25, 6_30. Bottom row, left to right: 6_56, 6_55, 8_8, 8_11, 8_21.



Figure 89. Complete Folsom fluted point midsection. (3_1)



Figure 90. Folsom fluted point midsection fragments. Top row, left to right: 3_4, 3_45, 4_12, 4_20, 4_24, 4_63. Second row, left to right: 4_29, 4_35, 4_42, 4_51, 4_54, 4_55, 4_61, 4_34. Third row, left to right: 4_39, 4_38, 4_46, 4_52, 4_56, 4_57, 4_58. Fourth row, left to right: 6_20, 6_29, 6_31, 6_34, 6_44, 6_48. Fifth row, left to right: 6_54, 6_53, 6_52, 8_20, 8_26, (Upper to lower) 8_29, 8_30, 8_31. Bottom row: S1_56.



Figure 91. Complete Folsom fluted point tip plus midsections. From left to right: 1_1, 3_50.



Figure 92. Folsom fluted point tip plus midsection fragments. From left to right: 3_7, 3_12, 6_49.



Figure 93. Complete Folsom fluted point tips (Note the distal most portion of the second specimen to the right, 4_11, was obscured by the frame of the tray it is in). From left to right: 3_15, 4_11, 8_32, 8_34.



Figure 94. Folsom fluted point tip fragments. From left to right: 4_19, 4_40, 4_43, 8_13, 8_22, 8_27, S1_22.

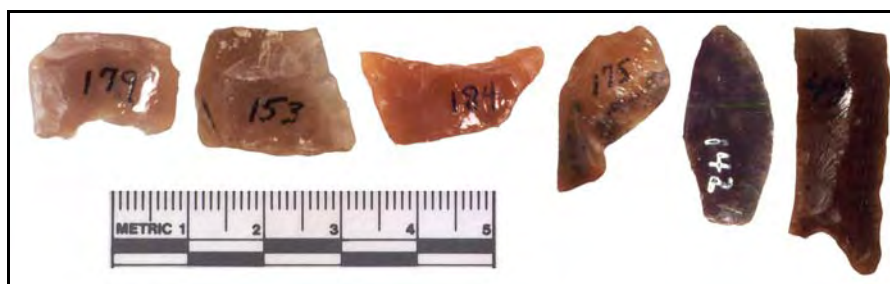


Figure 95. Folsom fluted point fragments that fall into other categories. From left to right: 4_23, 4_28, 4_48, 4_62, 4_18, 6_41.

Table 9. Artifacts from the CC/ALCLC collection with associated spatial information.

Location	Tray	Item	Coffin #	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment	Portion	Confidence Level	Wilmsen Equivalent	Notes
A	9	69	670	CS	BF	IND	CO	CO	4	+	
A	S5	10	888	CS	BF	IND	ED	CO	5	+	
A	S2	25	899	CS	BF	IND	TIP	FR	4	+	Possible PRF fragment
A	1	8	96	CS	PP	PPF	CO	CO	5	+	
A	3	3		CS	PP	PPF	BS	CO	5	+	
A	3	47		CS	PP	PPF	BS	CO	5	+	
A	6	8	82	CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID	FR	4	+	Edge + flute
A	1	23	102	CS	PP	PPF	CO	CO	5	+	
A	1	24		CS	PP	PPF	CO	CO	5	+	Base partially broken, prox. Width measurement on broken end
A	3	14		CS	PP	PPF	CO	CO	5	+	Extremely resharpened
A	4	55	162	CS	PP	PPF	MID	FR	5	+	
A	3	50		CS	PP	PPF	TIP+MID	CO	5	+	
A	6	13	88	CS	PP	PPF	BS	CO	5	+	
A	4	17		CS	PP	PRF	BS+MID	FR	4	+	Manufacturing failure
A	6	1		CS	PP	PRF	BS+MID	CO	3	+	Manufacturing failure
A	7	10	349	CS	PP	PRF	BS+MID	CO	5	+	At least one flute
A	9	12		CS	PP	PRF	CO	CO	5	+	
A	7	2		CS	PP	PSF	CO	CO	3	+	
A	2	65		CS	UF	CHF	MID	FR	2	-	
A	S1	48	1080	CS	UF	CHF	MID	FR	5	+	
A	S2	47	1081	CS	UF	CHF	MID	FR	4	+	
A	S1	2	1079	CS	UF	CHF	PR	CO	5	+	
A	S1	10	1090	CS	UF	CHF	PR	CO	5	+	
A	S2	30	1088	CS	UF	CHF	PR	CO	3	+	
A	7	21		CS	UF	DET	ES	CO	5	-	
A	9	109		CS	UF	DET	ES	CO	4	-	
A	10	61	674	CS	UF	DET	ES	CO	5	-	Possible graver tip
A	S5	26	893	CS	UF	DET	ES	CO	4	-	
A	S8	13	898	CS	UF	DET	ES	CO	4	-	
A	S5	7	896	CS	UF	MET	KNF	CO	5	-	2 graver tips present
A	10	41		CS	UF	MET	SC	CO	5	-	
A	10	50	411	CS	UF	MET	SC	CO	5	-	
A	9	15	562	CS	UF	NCH	CO	CO	5	+	
A	10	179	563	CS	UF	NCH	CO	CO	5	-	Utilization on other side from notch
A	3	53	???	CS	UF	TIP	GRV	CO	5	-	Multiple beaked graver
A	S5	3	897	CS	UF	TIP	GRV	CO	4	-	
A	S5	5	895	CS	UF	TIP	GRV	CO	5	-	2 beaks
A	S5	8	889	CS	UF	TIP	GRV	CO	5	+	Usewear on one margin
A	S1	11	1093	CS	UF	UNM	BTF	FR	4	-	
A	S3	7	901	CS	UF	UNM	BTF	CO	5	+	
A	S7	45	892	CS	UF	UNM	IND	FR	4	-	
A	S1	30	1085	CS	UF	UTF	BTF	FR	4	-	
A	S6	6	891	CS	UF	UTF	BTF	FR	4	+	
A	9	18		CS	UF	UTF	IND	CO	5	+	
A	9	21	881	CS	UF	UTF	IND	CO	5	-	Cutting tool
A	S2	17	890	CS	UF	UTF	IND	CO	4	-	
A	S4	13	1073	CS	UF	UTF	IND	FR	4	-	Breakeage caused by burning?
A	S2	61	887	CS	UF	UTF	KNF	BS+MID	5	-	Retouched
B	1	9	108	CS	PP	PPF	CO	CO	5	+	
B	S1	62	1093	CS	PP	PSF	BS+MID	FR	5	+	Pseudopoint on a channel flake, one ear missing
B	7	34		CS	UF	DET	ES	CO	5	-	Graver tip present
B	10	123		CS	UF	MET	SC	CO	5	-	
B	10	95	743	CS	UF	UTF	KNF	CO	5	-	Retouched
D?	S2	27	894(?)	CS	BF	IND	ED	CO	4	+	Possible PRF fragment
D	6	7		CS	BF	IND	TIP	FR	4	+	Possible PP tip
D	8	8		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID	FR	5	+	
D	9	159		CS	PP	PRF	DS	FR	3	-	
D	2	87		CS	UF	CHF	PR	FR	4	+	
D	2	23		CS	UF	DBT	CO	CO	5	+	
D	S7	1	911	CS	UF	UNM	BTF	FR	4	+	Proximal end
F	1	2	91	CS	PP	PPF	CO	CO	5	+	
F	1	16	106	CS	PP	PPF	CO	CO	5	+	
F	8	20	23	CS	PP	PPF	MID	FR	5	+	
F	2	15		CS	UF	CHF	MID	FR	3	-	
F	10	176		CS	UF	DET	ES	CO	5	-	
H	5	23		CS	UF	TIP	GRV	CO	5	-	
I	4	30	135	CS	BF	IND	CO	CO	5	+	End blocked by frame
I	9	43	435	CS	BF	IND	ED	FR	4	+	
I	8	12	10	CS	PP	PPF	BS	CO	5	+	
I	S1	56	1054	CS	PP	PPF	MID	FR	5	+	Possible radial break tool
I	2	21	???	CS	UF	CHF	CO	CO	3	+	
I	9	9		CS	UF	DBT	IND	FR	5	-	

Table 9 continued. Artifacts from the CC/ALCLC collection with associated spatial information.

Location	Tray	Item	Coffin #	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment	Portion	Confidence Level	Wilmsen Equivalent	Notes
J	9	71		CS	BF	KNF	CO	CO	3	+	
K	4	22	146	CS	BF	IND	TIP	CO	5	+	Heat altered, serrated
K	6	9		CS	BF	IND	BS+MID	CO	3	+	Possible Agate Basin PP fragment
K	4	32		CS	BF	IND	ED	CO	5	+	Hell Gap base, Alberta base or Folsom PRF tip.
K	S6	42	902	CS	BF	IND	ED	FR	5	+	
K	S3	11	900	CS	BF	IND	IND	FR	4	+	
K	9	38		CS	BF	IND	TIP	FR	5	+	Preform fragment?
K	S1	19	1064	CS	BF	IND	TIP	FR	5	+	Possible PP or PRF tip
K	9	147	556	CS	BF	KNF	MID	FR	5	+	
K	6	51		CS	PP	PPF	BS	CO	5	+	
K	8	33	26	CS	PP	PPF	BS	CO	5	+	
K	3	18		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID	CO	5	+	
K	3	20	917	CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID	CO	5	+	Possible multiple flutes
K?	3	19		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID	CO	5	+	
K	1	10	89/114	CS	PP	PPF	CO	CO	5	+	
K	1	34	116	CS	PP	PPF	CO	CO	5	+	
K	3	9	195	CS	PP	PPF	CO	CO	5	+	Tip broken
K	1	29	112	CS	PP	PPU	CO	CO	5	+	
K	9	123	742	CS	PP	PRF	PR+MID	CO	4	+	Distal end broken
K?	4	53		CS	PP	PRF	TIP	FR	5	+	
K	7	6	336	CS	PP	PSF	CO	CO	5	+	
K	2	56		CS	UF	CHF	IND	FR	4	+	Projectile point?
K	2	5		CS	UF	CHF	MID	FR	4	+	
K	2	20		CS	UF	CHF	MID	FR	5	-	
K	S2	42	1094	CS	UF	CHF	MID	FR	4	+	
K	2	78		CS	UF	CHF	PR	CO	5	+	
K	8	14		CS	UF	CHF	PR	FR	5	+	
K	2	7	???	CS	UF	CHF	PR+MID	FR	3	-	
K	2	32		CS	UF	CHF	PR+MID	IND	5	+	Prox. end hidden by frame
K	10	63		CS	UF	DBT	SS	FR	4	-	May be the complete tool, but is a fragment of the original flake
K	10	104	464	CS	UF	DET	ES	CO	4	-	
K	7	4		CS	UF	IND	CO	CO	5	-	Probable graver
K	10	228	659	CS	UF	MET	SC	CO	4	-	
K	10	238		CS	UF	MET	SC	CO	3	-	
K	3	58		CS	UF	TIP	GRV	CO	5	-	Single beaked graver
K	7	8		CS	UF	TIP	GRV	CO	5	-	Single beaked graver
K	7	35	351	CS	UF	TIP	GRV	CO	5	-	Multiple beaks
K	S6	49	904	CS	UF	TIP	GRV	CO	5	+	2 heavily worn tips, one fresh tip
K	9	131		CS	UF	UTF	IND	CO	4	-	
K	9	138		CS	UF	UTF	IND	CO	4	-	
K	S3	1		CS	UF	UTF	IND	CO	4	-	
K	10	180		CS	UF	UTF	IND	CO	4	-	Knife or scraper retouched unilaterally
K1	6	10		CS	BF	IND	BS+MID	FR	3	+	Possible Agate Basin or Hell Gap PP fragment
K1?	S1	46	1091	CS	UF	CHF	MID	FR	4	+	
K1	10	52		CS	UF	TIP	GRV	CO	3	-	2 tips
K2	9	46	766	CS	PP	PRF	PR	CO	4	+	
K2	S2	41	1096	CS	UF	CHF	MID	FR	4	+	
K2	9	68		CS	UF	DET	ES	CO	5	-	
K2	9	74		CS	UF	DET	ES	CO	3	-	Possibly a hafted tool or a notch tool also
K2	10	130		CS	UF	DET	ES	CO	5	-	
K2	S8	12	905	CS	UF	TIP	GRV	CO	5	-	Bifacially retouched
K2	9	146		CS	UF	UTF	KNF	FR	5	-	
K2	10	199		CS	UF	UTF	KNF	CO	5	-	
L	S1	38	1083	CS	UF	CHF	MID	FR	3	+	
M?	1	38		CS	PP	PPF	CO	CO	5	+	
Q	4	46		CS	PP	PPF	MID	FR	5	+	
R	1	1		CS	PP	PPF	TIP+MID	CO	5	+	Almost complete
R	1	27	118	CS	PP	PPF	CO	CO	5	+	
S	1	18	90	CS	PP	PPF	CO	CO	5	+	
S	S4	9	807	CS	UF	UNM	BTF	FR	5	-	
S	S3	9	912	CS	UF	UTF	KNF	FR	3	-	
T	S4	23		CS	UF	DBT	IND	FR	4	-	
T	S4	12		CS	UF	MET	SC	CO	5	-	
T	9	155		CS	UF	SET	SS	FR	3	-	
T	S3	4		CS	UF	UTF	SC	FR	5	+	
V	6	3	87	CS	PP	IND	BS	FR	3	+	Possible unfluted point
V	6	48	41	CS	PP	PPF	MID	FR	5	+	Possible graver tip
V	6	46	46	CS	PP	PRF	MID	CO	5	+	

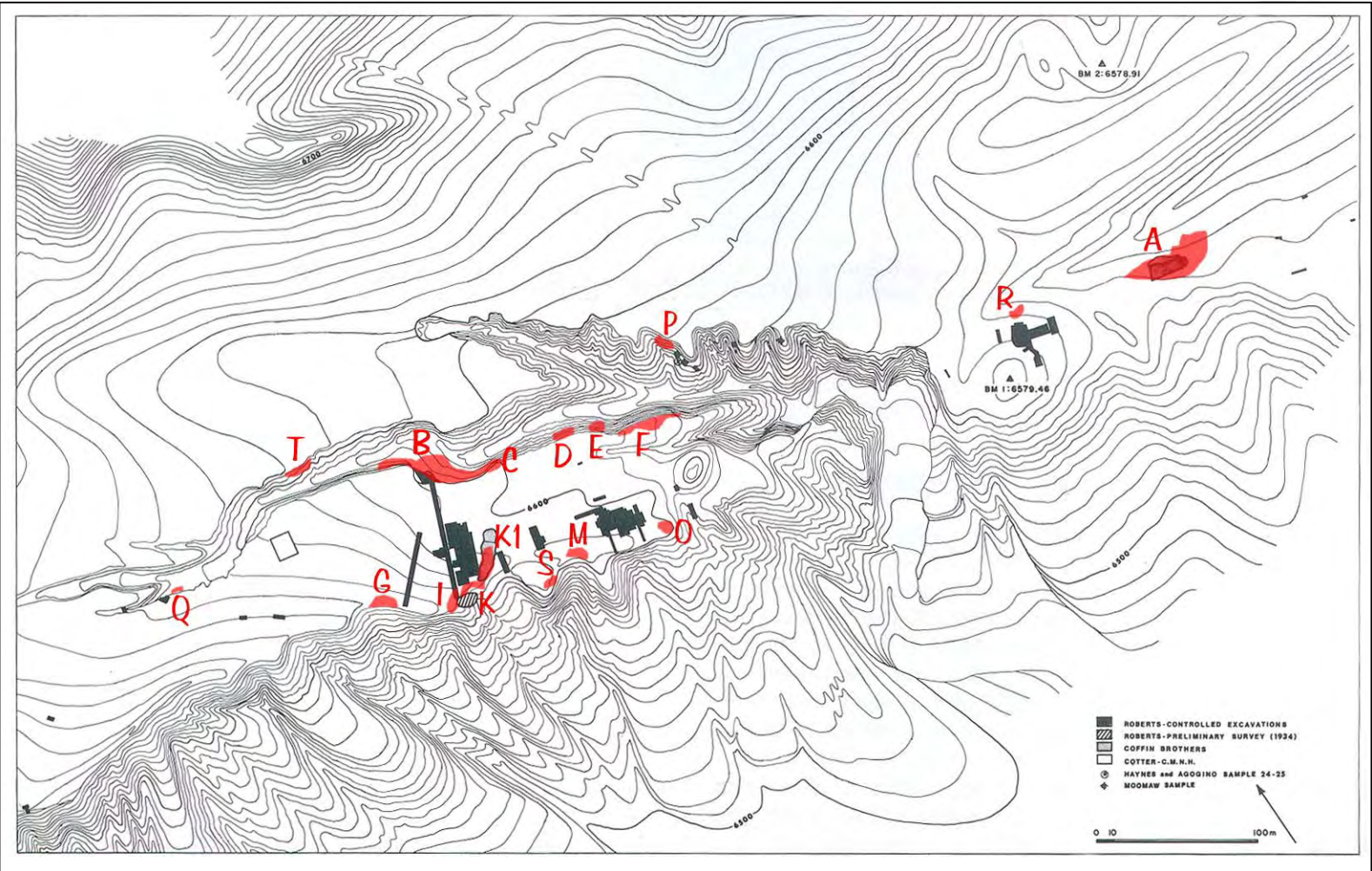


Figure 96. Wilmsen's Lindenmeier site map (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:2), modified to include the areas shown on the Judge C.C. Coffin map of the site.

Chapter 5

COMPARISONS AND COMBINATION OF DATA SETS

First, the data on the Claude C. and A. Lynn Coffin Lindenmeier Collection (CC/ALCLC) will be presented in comparison to that presented by Ambler (1999) on the Roy G. Coffin Lindenmeier Collection (RGCLC) from the Fort Collins Museum. Table 10 provides a summary of artifacts counts from the two Coffin family collections from the Lindenmeier site. The summary statistics for these two collections is then compared to the information provided in Wilmsen and Roberts (1978). The reasoning behind this is that the combination of the new data presented here and that from the collection at the Fort Collins Museum actually represent one entity, the Coffin Family Lindenmeier Collection (CFLC), rather than two separate sources of information.

Table 10. Summary of the Coffin Family Lindenmeier Collection artifacts.

Artifact Type	R.G. Coffin Collection # (Ft. Collins Museum)	C.C. and A.L. Coffin Collection #	Coffin Family Collection #	Coffin Family Collection %
Unmodified Flake	7	95	102	7.01
Utilized Flake	50	148	198	13.61
Indeterminate Uniface	3	7	10	0.69
Channel Flake	70	160	230	15.81
Notch	3	11	14	0.96
Tip	8	74	82	5.64
Distal Edge Tool	24	175	199	13.68
Single Edge Tool	32	41	73	5.02
Double Edge Tool	22	33	55	3.78
Multiple Edge Tool	73	59	132	9.07
Biface	21	77	98	6.74
Preform	0	34	34	2.34
Indeterminate Point	0	4	4	0.27
Unfluted Point	0	9	9	0.62
Pseudofluted Point	0	10	10	0.69
Fluted Point	20	185	205	14.09

The Claude C. and A. Lynn Coffin Collection Compared to and Combined With the Roy G. Coffin Collection

Unmodified Flakes: Only seven unmodified flakes are present in the RGCLC at the Fort Collins Museum (Ambler 1999). This makes up only 2.10% of the total artifacts there. In contrast there are 95 unmodified flakes in the CC/ALCLC, which is 8.47% of that assemblage. This is interesting because of the implications for donating behavior. It implies that unmodified flakes were not thought to be important enough to keep in the collection presented to the museum. On the other end of the spectrum it appears that projectile points were too valuable to be donated, as will be discussed later. If the counts are combined for both assemblages there are a total of 102 (7.01%) unmodified flakes among the 1,455 artifacts in the CFLC.

Utilized Flakes: Fifteen utilized flakes comprise 4.50% of the RGCLC (Ambler 1999). For the purposes of comparison I have added Ambler's category of "Modified Flake" and "Denticulate" to the total in this category since these types of artifacts would have all been coded as utilized flakes in the CC/ALCLC analysis. This brings the total of utilized flakes from Lindenmeier held at the Fort Collins Museum to 50 (15.02% of the RGCLC). Add to this the 148 utilized flakes from the CC/ALCLC, and the total number of specimens in this category rise to 198, or 13.61% of the CFLC.

Indeterminate Unifacial Artifacts: There are apparently no indeterminate artifacts in the RGCLC. However, for purposes of comparison the category of Uniface from Ambler (1999) will be included here. This is because her description of the Uniface category (Ambler 1999:33) leads the author to believe that these artifacts would have

fallen into the Indeterminate Uniface category in the analysis of the CC/ALCLC. There are three “Unifaces” in the RGCLC. In combination with the seven indeterminate unifaces in the CC/ALCLC, there are a total of ten indeterminate unifaces (0.69%) in the CFLC.

Channel Flakes: Ambler (1999) documented 70 channel flakes that make up 21.08% of the RGCLC held at the Fort Collins Museum. In combination with the 160 channel flake specimens from the CC/ALCLC, there are a total of 230 artifacts (15.81%) in this category in the CFLC. This makes channel flakes the type of artifact with the highest frequency in the CFLC.

Notch Tools: Notch tools occur slightly more frequently in the CC/ALCLC than they do in the RGCLC. Ambler (1999) recorded only three notch tools, which comprise 0.90% of the collection at the Fort Collins Museum. There are 11 notch tools in the CC/ALCLC, which account for only 0.98% of the assemblage. In combination there are 14 notch tools in the CFLC, and that is only 0.96% of the assemblage. As discussed by Ambler (1999) this percentage is probably low since many tools whose primary function is scraping also have used edges that would have functioned as notches.

Tips: There is a significant difference in the number of tips identified between the CC/ALCLC and the artifacts held at the Fort Collins Museum. Ambler (1999) identified only eight tips, where as at least 74 tips appear to be present in the CC/ALCLC. This is also a substantially higher percentage of the assemblage than that found in the Smithsonian collection from Lindenmeier. There are three possible factors that could be behind the difference. One is that there may be a difference of opinion in the primary function of the artifacts, causing some of the artifacts coded to be classified as something

other than tips by Ambler (1999) and Wilmsen (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978). Another possibility is that the Coffin family did not donate many of the graters in their collection. This trend would be coincident with the lack of projectile points and point fragments donated by the family as will be evident later in this analysis. The problem in the previous argument lies in the apparent lack of tips in the Smithsonian collection, which will also be discussed below. In total, there are 82 tips in the CFLC, which is 5.64% of the combined assemblage.

Distal Edge Tools: The occurrence of distal edge tools in the CC/ALCLC is slightly more than twice that found in the RGCLC. Ambler (1999) recorded twenty-four distal edge tools at the museum, accounting for 7.23% of that assemblage. In contrast, there are 175 distal edge tools in the CC/ALCLC, representing 15.60% of the assemblage. This contrast may be due to the large number of scrapers that are glued down in trays 9 and 10, which would not have been desirable to donate because of the need to show these trays at local events such as the Stone Age Fair in Loveland, Colorado. The discrepancy may also be due to factors of artifact classification as will be discussed in the multiple edge tool section below. In total there are 199 distal edged tools (13.68%) in the CFLC.

Single Edge Tools: Single edge tools comprise one of only three artifact categories where the frequency of occurrence is higher in the RGCLC than in the CC/ALCLC. The other two artifact categories in which this happens are the double edge tool and multiple edge tool categories, which are analyzed below. The RGCLC at the Fort Collins Museum contains 32 (9.64%) single edge tools (Ambler 1999). The CC/ALCLC contains 41 single edge tools, which is only 3.65% of that assemblage. This

change in the general trend of the CC/ALCLC containing not only more artifacts in most categories, but also larger relative frequency may be due to the inability to identify single edge tools from two-dimensional images. It might also reflect the donating behavior of the Coffin family, where there is a shift in relative frequencies of tool types representing the retention of bifacial artifacts and other more formal tools in the private collection. Finally, it could just be chance that there were more single edge tools in the portion of Roy Coffin's personal collection that was eventually donated to the Fort Collins Museum. In total, there are 73 single edge tools in the CFLC, which accounts for 5.02% of that assemblage.

Double Edge Tools: There are 22 double edge tools in the RGCLC as recorded by Ambler (1999). This represents a relative frequency of 6.63% of the collection from Lindenmeier held by the Fort Collins Museum and over twice the relative frequency of double edge tools in the CC/ALCLC (2.94%). The combination of double edge tool counts from both of the Coffin collections brings the total to 55 double edge tools with a relative frequency of 3.78% in the CFLC. As discussed above, there are a few reasons that the trend in artifact quantities and relative frequencies within those categories is broken here. Possible factors include difficulty in identification, donating behavior of the Coffin family, and random probability in artifact recovery at the site.

Multiple Edge Tools: As mentioned previously, the multiple edge tool category was not used by either Wilmsen or Ambler in their respective (Ambler 1999, Wilmsen and Roberts 1978). This category is, however, compared to Ambler's (1999) artifact category of end-side scrapers. The comparison is made here since the author believes that most of the multiple edge tools are functionally multi-faced scrapers. This definition

agrees with Ambler's description of the attributes of end-side scrapers. "Typically, these artifacts have three acutely reduced edges and one (and occasionally two) distal spurs" (Ambler 1999:51). Furthermore, based on her Figures 11-14 (Ambler 1999:53-54), these tools appear to be similar in shape and size to what are categorized as multiple edge tools in this analysis.

Ambler (1999) recorded 73 end-side scrapers in the RGCLC held by the Fort Collins Museum. This represents 21.99% of that collection. In contrast, there are 59 multiple edge tools in the CC/ALCLC is only 5.26% of that assemblage. There are a total of 132 multiple edge tools in the known CFLC from the Lindenmeier site, representing a relative frequency of 9.07%. There is likely one reason for the discrepancy in relative frequencies in this tool type, which is that what Ambler labeled as end-side scrapers in her analysis have more commonly been placed in the category of end scraper in the current analysis of the CC/ALCLC. This might explain why there appears to be twice as many distal edge tools (i.e., end scrapers) in the CC/ALCLC as opposed to the RGCLC.

Bifaces: Bifaces are represented in comparable numbers within the two Coffin family collections. The RGCLC at the Fort Collins museum includes 21 biface specimens, which is 6.33% of that assemblage (Ambler 1999). The CC/ALCLC contains 77 bifaces and biface fragments, and that is 6.86% of the collection. This means that there are a total of 98 bifaces in the CFLC, which is 6.74% of the CFLC. It should be noted that there are various types of bifaces and at least some are probably early stage projectile point preforms that cannot be identified as such.

Projectile Points: There are very few projectile points in the RGCLC as compared to the CC/ALCLC. In fact there are no projectile point specimens of preforms, indeterminate types, unfluted points, or pseudofluted points. This is almost certainly a reflection of donation behavior on the part of the Coffin family, as discussed by Ambler (1999:76,80). This means that there are 34 projectile point preforms identified in the entire CFLC, which represents 2.34% of that assemblage. Indeterminate projectile points and point fragments comprise 0.27% of the CFLC for a total of four artifacts. There are also nine unfluted projectile point specimens, and that is only 0.62% of the CFLC. There are ten artifacts that appear to be pseudofluted Folsom projectile points, which is 0.69% of the CFLC.

There are a relatively small number of fluted Folsom projectile points in the RGCLC (n=20), with only one complete Folsom point. This is 6.02% of that collection and is underrepresented compared to the CC/ALCLC. The CC/ALCLC 185 fluted point specimens, 39 of which are complete Folsom points. This is 16.49% of that assemblage, and the category of fluted points comprises almost three times as much of the CC/ALCLC than the RGCLC. As was acknowledged above this is most likely a reflection of donation behavior based on the perceived or actual value of fluted projectile points. In the total CFLC there are 205 specimens representing fluted projectile points from the Lindenmeier site, and that is 14.09% of the assemblage collected by the family. As will be shown below, this is a significant portion of the fluted point specimens held by the Smithsonian Institution, and analyzed by Wilmsen and his students.

The Coffin Family Collection and the Smithsonian Collection

First, a problem exists in the data presented by Wilmsen and Roberts (1978), especially as used by Ambler. Ambler (1999:34) states that she uses Wilmsen's Table 26 (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:86) as the basis for artifact frequency comparisons. She also states (Ambler 1999:34) that Wilmsen only used artifacts from units A, B, F, G and H in his analysis. To a degree this is true, except that Wilmsen notes on the same page quoted by Ambler (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:70) that summary statistics are presented for the other units (these data are presented in Wilmsen and Roberts 1978: Table 24, pg. 83). Furthermore Table 8 in Wilmsen and Roberts (1978:56) summarizes how data from all of the units at the site are used (Table 11). This raises a flag as to the use of only unit specific data. Non-unit specific data are available albeit, they are not prevalent in the Wilmsen analysis. Furthermore, Wilmsen's published numbers from the unit data do not agree from table to table and in the text with the numbers published in Table 26 (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:86). Table 12 provides a detailed list of the discrepancies in Wilmsen and Roberts (1978).

If Wilmsen and Robert's Table 8 (1978:59) is taken into account, the discrepancy in the numbers range from a total artifact count of 4,426, using sums from Wilmsen and Roberts Table 26 (1978:86) with the addition of 645 projectile point specimens reported in the text (1978:102) and the 817 artifacts supposedly not used in analysis reported in Table 24 (1978:83). This value can be increased to 5,734 total artifacts by substituting the total number of artifacts presented in the Wilmsen and Roberts Table 26 (1978:86) for the sum from Table 49 (1978:116) and adding the same number for projectile points and

Table 11. Use of unit data by Wilmsen (recreated from Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:56).

Artifact Type	Table 26 Artifact Count	Other Artifact Counts	Location of Other #s	Wilmsen and Roberts Pg. #
Unmodified Flakes	958	1007	Tables 27, 28	87, 88
Utilized Flakes	413	639	Tables 27, 28	87, 88
Distal edge tools	328	328	Tables 29, 31	89, 91
Single edge tools	327	509	Tables 27 through 30	87-90
Double edge tools	213	283	Tables 27, 30	87, 90
Tip	94	129	Table 37	97
Notch	11	27	Table 37	97
Indeterminate	13	N/A	N/A	N/A
Channel flakes	556	948	Text	101
		803	Table 38	101
		545	Table 39	102
Bifaces	189	241	Text and Table 41	101, 106

Table 12. Discrepancies in artifact counts from Wilmsen and Roberts (1978).

Area	Unit	Remarks
I	A	material used in all phases of analysis
	B	" " " " " " " "
	C	material used in category and area analysis
	X	" " " " " " " "
II	F	material used in all phases of analysis
	G	" " " " " " " "
	H	" " " " " " " "
	FH	material used in category and area analysis
	KG	" " " " " " " "
	J	" " " " " " " "
	Y	" " " " " " " "
	I	material not used in analysis
Big Pit	D	only point data recorded - not used in analysis
Bison Pit	E	material used in category analysis only
Surface	S	only point data recorded - not used in analysis

than the figure of 3,333 used by Ambler (1999:34). However, the most serious difference arises when Wilmsen and Roberts Table 8 (1978:59) is used. This table tallies the number of chips, implements, points, preforms and channel flakes for units 'A', 'B', 'F', 'G', 'H', and 'Y'. The total number of artifacts for all of the units used in the table except unit 'Y', which is supposedly not used in analysis (Ambler 1999:34, Wilmsen and

Roberts 1978:70), is 25,937. If the totals for unit 'Y' are kept in the analysis the number rises to 33,461 total artifacts from these units. If the numbers of artifacts for specimens not used in the analysis provided in Table 24 (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:83) are added to this a total maximum artifact count for the volume becomes 34,055. This is more than ten times the number of artifacts used by Ambler (1999) to determine relative artifact frequencies. Unfortunately a major problem lies in trying to use this maximum figure. The table it is derived from uses very generalized artifact categories that do not allow for comparison based on the more specific artifact types analyzed by Wilmsen and his team (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978), Ambler (1999), or in this report.

For purposes of comparison, a total artifact count of 4,837 is used here. This value is derived from the maximum counts at the artifact category level summarized from several tables and text references in Wilmsen and Roberts (1978). The counts for individual artifact categories and the sources of information used here are provided in Table 13. It is interesting to note that Table 26 (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:86), which supposedly provides total artifact quantities, provides the maximum count for the indeterminate unifaces category only. Indeterminate uniface represent the category with the least number of artifacts recorded by Wilmsen. As was cautioned by Ambler (1999:35-36), these comparisons should not be considered interpretations of the total artifact assemblage from the site, and thus representative of all of the activities conducted during Folsom times at the site. They should instead be understood only to represent the collections themselves. The assemblages may be used to infer collecting and donating visual summary of the differences between the relative frequencies of artifact types is provided in Figures 97 and 98.

Unmodified Flakes: Even though it is known that many, if not most, of the unmodified flakes from the Lindenmeier site were discarded, this category still has the highest relative frequency of artifacts. Granted, it is not much higher than the relative frequency of channel flakes in the Lindenmeier assemblage, but if one were to consider the total, amended with the count from Wilmsen's Table 8 (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:59), the total number of unmodified flakes could be as high as 31,067. This would produce a relative frequency of approximately 85%.

Table 13. Total artifact counts from Wilmsen and Roberts (1978) used in this analysis.

Artifact Category	Wilmsen Maximum Count	Location of Max. Count in Wilmsen and Roberts (1978)	% of Smithsonian Collection
Unmodified Flake	1007	pp. 87,88 (Tables 27, 28)	20.82
Utilized Flake	639	pp. 87,88 (Tables 27, 28)	13.21
Indeterminate Uniface	13	pg. 86 (Table 26)	0.27
Channel Flake	948	pg. 101 (In Text)	19.60
Notch	27	pg. 97 (Table 37)	0.56
Tip	129	pg. 97 (Table 37)	2.67
Distal Edge Tool	328	pp. 89,91 (Tables 29,31)	6.78
Single Edge Tool	509	pp. 87-90 (Tables 27-30)	10.52
Double Edge Tool	283	pp. 87,90 (Tables 27,30)	5.85
Multiple Edge Tool	0	n/a	0.00
Biface	241	pg. 101 (In Text)	4.98
Preform	323	pg. 102 (In Text)	6.68
Indeterminate Projectile Point	0	n/a	0.00
Unfluted Projectile Point	95	pp. 64,65,102 (In Text)	1.96
Pseudofluted Projectile Point	32	pg. 112 (Table 45)	0.66
Fluted Projectile Point	263	pg. 102 (In Text)	5.44

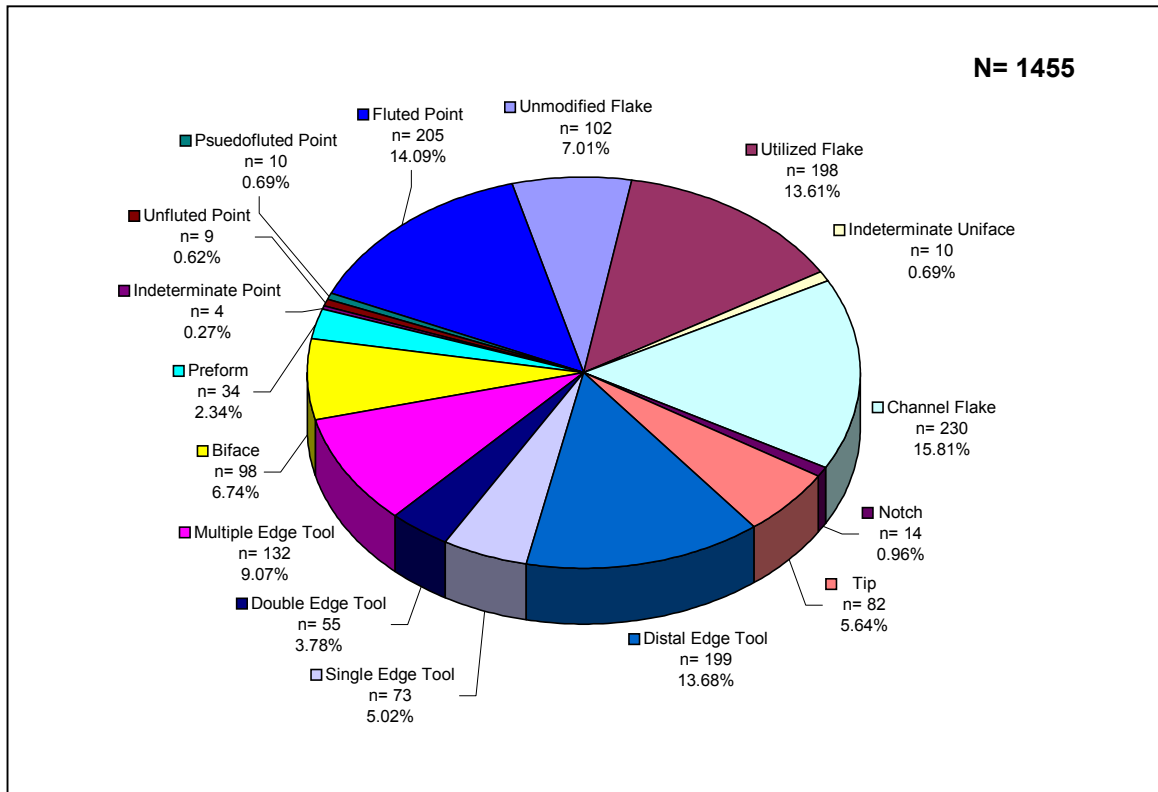


Figure 97. Coffin Family Lindenmeier Collection artifact counts and relative frequencies.

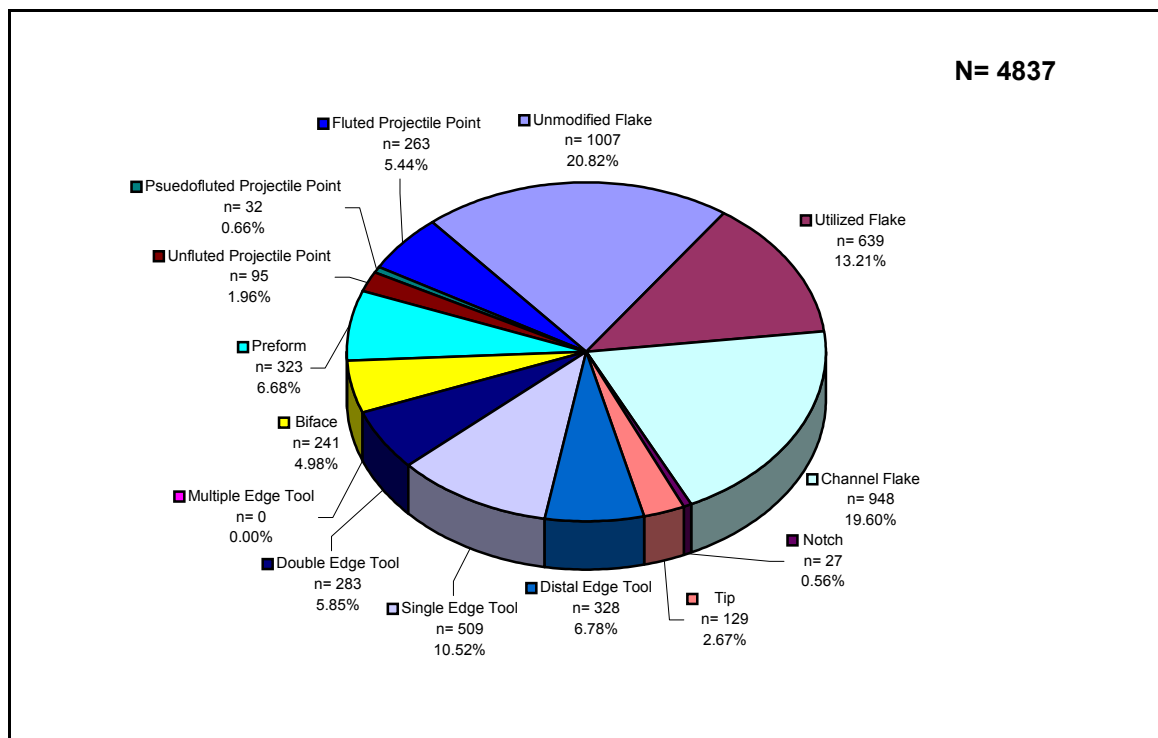


Figure 98. Smithsonian Lindenmeier Collection artifact counts and relative frequencies.

As mentioned previously, there are 198 unmodified flakes in the CFLC, which is 13.61% of that assemblage. This is less than what is held in the Smithsonian collection, which has 1,007 unmodified flakes accounting for 20.82% of the artifacts collected by Roberts (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:87, 88). It is possible that the difference is attributable to the Coffin family discarding more chipping debris than the Smithsonian team. It may also simply be the result of the Coffins excavating less area at the site. Either way, it is apparent from the number of tools in the various collections that unmodified flakes were not valued highly enough to be collected and curated. This is not surprising based on the standard excavation and collection methodologies during investigations at Lindenmeier. Even though the excavations conducted by Roberts were of the highest caliber, and essentially unmatched for many years afterward, it would have been highly unusual for all unmodified flakes to have been retained in any collections. In the total portion of the assemblage that can be broken into artifact categories, there are 1,205 unmodified flakes that yield a relative frequency of 18.86% of the Lindenmeier assemblage.

Utilized Flakes: Utilized flakes occur at a lower percentage (13.10%) of the Lindenmeier assemblage than do unmodified flakes (18.86%), but at a much higher frequency than any of the formal tool artifact categories. This suggests that expedient tool use was common at the Lindenmeier site. The occurrence of utilized flakes is relatively even between the CFLC and the Smithsonian collection. The CFLC contains 198 utilized flakes (13.61%) while the Smithsonian collection has 639 utilized flakes (13.21%) represented (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:87,88). In the total Lindenmeier assemblage there are 837 utilized flakes, for a relative frequency of 13.10%. Only

unmodified flakes and channel flakes occur more frequently in the collection. It is to be expected that unmodified flakes would occur more commonly than any other artifact category, but I find it curious that channel flakes are represented so heavily. I believe that there are two possible explanations for the potential overrepresentation of channel flakes. First it may reflect a collection strategy biased towards that type of artifact by both the Coffins and Roberts. Secondly it may be indicative of a high degree of projectile point production at the Lindenmeier site relative to other Folsom sites.

Indeterminate Unifacial Artifacts: There are very few artifacts that fall into the indeterminate uniface category. The relative frequency is slightly higher in the Coffin collection, but that is probably more representative of the difficulty in using photographs for artifact identification than it is of the true quantity of indeterminate artifacts. In all, there are only 23 indeterminate unifacial artifacts with a relative frequency of 0.36% in the total Lindenmeier assemblage. Ten (0.69% of the CFLC) of these are from the CFLC, and thirteen (0.27% of the Smithsonian collection) are from the Smithsonian collection (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:86).

Channel Flakes: Channel flakes are well represented at Lindenmeier, comprising almost one-fifth of the known assemblage. There are 948 channel flakes in the Smithsonian collection (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:101), comprising 19.60% of that assemblage. In combination with the 230 (15.81%) channel flakes from the CFLC, there are a total of 1,178 artifacts in this category, which is 18.44% of the Lindenmeier assemblage. As noted above, the large number of channel flakes is possibly due to collection and retention behavior on the part of the investigators of the site. It may also

be the result of excavating a large area where projectile point manufacture occurred, or several areas where point manufacture took place.

One interesting line of evidence provided by channel flakes is the potential to develop a rough estimate of the number of projectile points produced at a site based on the number of channel flakes with striking platforms or nipples present. Hill and Sellet (2000) propose that by dividing by two the number of channel flakes with nipples or platforms, you can estimate the minimum number of points produced at a location.

While there are many factors that may hamper the validity of this assessment, such as the production of points that were fluted on only one face, or points which were fluted more than once on a given face, this measure will be used here to make a rough estimate of the number of points produced at Lindenmeier. By using the information provided by Wilmsen in his Table 40 (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:103) on dorsal scar pattern of the proximal end, a total number of proximal channel flakes can be determined. Using this category there are 673 proximal portions of channel flakes in the Smithsonian collection. It is assumed based on the description of flaking patterns that this table is analyzing, that these proximal channel flakes all exhibit striking platforms, and therefore qualify for use in the minimum point equation. In the CFLC there are 72 channels flakes that exhibit the characteristics of the proximal ends of these flakes. It is difficult to determine the total number of proximal channel flakes in the RGCLC, but it appears that there are at least nine specimens that would fall into this category. This brings the total of proximal channel flakes in the Lindenmeier assemblage to at least 754. If this number is halved, we have an estimated minimum number of fluted projectile points produced at the Lindenmeier site of 377. This is a large number of projectile points and supports the

hypothesis of multiple occupations of the site, and possibly of macroband gatherings at Lindenmeier.

Very few of the channel flakes are complete. Only one of these specimens in the Smithsonian collection is noted as not being fragmentary. There are three complete channel flakes in the RGCLC at the Fort Collins Museum (Ambler 1999:45) and four in the CC/ALCLC. Wilmsen and Roberts (1978:101) note that in Crabtree's replication experiments (Crabtree 1966) the most successful method for channel flake detachment instantaneously broke the flake into two or three pieces. Based on this replication experiment, it is not surprising to find that almost all of the channel flakes are broken. It is interesting, however, that there are several complete channel flakes in the CFLC and only one in the Smithsonian collection. With the small number of complete flakes it could be chance. It could also reflect many more years of collection at the site by the Coffin family. A host of cultural and taphonomic factors such as reuse, trampling, and spatial distribution in relation to areas of most intense occupation would also lead to the fragmentation of channel flakes that did not break during the fluting process. In the extreme, it may be indicative of more delicate excavation techniques on the part of the Coffins as compared to the Smithsonian crews, but this is purely conjecture.

Notch Tools: Less than one percent of the Lindenmeier assemblage is comprised of notch tools. As mentioned above, this may be due to the fact that many artifacts whose primary function appears to have been scraping have edges that would also have functioned as notches. There are 27 notch tools in the Smithsonian collection (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:97), occurring at a relative frequency of 0.56%. In combination with

the 14 notch tools in the CFLC, there are 41 notch tools in the Lindenmeier assemblage, which is 0.64% of the collections.

Tips: There are 129 tips in the Smithsonian collection (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:97), which is 2.67% of that collection. When added to the 82 tips from the CFLC, there are a total of 211 tips (3.30%) in the Lindenmeier assemblage. Ambler (1999) postulates that the low frequency of this tool type may be due to these tools being needed infrequently. I believe that it may be due to spurs on scrapers, and graver tips on other tools being used to perform the same functions. True gravers would have been invaluable in creating some of the incised bone pieces and beads at the Lindenmeier site, and possibly for tattooing (Roberts 1936a:26). Boast (1983) believes that Folsom gravers may have been used primarily as butchery tools, as opposed to engraving tools. In more utilitarian functions, such as carcass processing where gravers might be desirable, spurs on scrapers, and graver tips on other tools could perform these tasks. This possibility may account for the small percentage of the assemblage that tips occupy. It must also be noted that some of the artifacts in this category have long tips that would appear to be more functional as awls than engraving tools.

Distal Edge Tools: Distal edge tools, primarily end scrapers, occur slightly more than twice as frequently in the CFLC than in the Smithsonian collection from Lindenmeier. There are 199 distal edge tools in the CFLC, providing a relative frequency of 13.68%. In contrast there are 328 distal edge tools in the Smithsonian collection (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:89,91), which is a relative frequency of only 6.78%. This may be due to fact that it appears that the Coffin family conducted more investigations near or in the “Bison Pit” area than did the Smithsonian, if area ‘A’ on the Coffin map of

the site is part of the kill locality. It is also possible that area 'A' on the Judge C. C. Coffin map is not part of the "Bison Pit" at all, but represents the processing area for the kill conducted at the "Bison Pit." In either instance, a higher proportion of scrapers and processing tools might be expected in the Coffin family assemblage, because of the longer and therefore more intensive investigations in an area of the site where carcass processing occurred. This discrepancy may also be due to the extra decade of surface collection at the site by the Coffins, and thus all of the distal edge tools may not be exclusively from the Folsom occupations at the site. Since the Smithsonian investigations focused primarily on the Folsom occupation layers, the collection held by that institution might lack the proportional amount of distal edge tools that could have been collected from the surface over the years. Since scrapers are not diagnostic they may have been kept with the Folsom materials while other artifacts were separated out, the mixture of components at the site may have yielded more distal edge tools, than the Folsom component, which the Smithsonian focused its efforts on. There are a total of 527 (8.25%) distal edge tools in the Lindenmeier assemblage.

Single Edge Tools: Single edge tools exhibit an inverse trend from the distal edge tool category. There are slightly more than twice as many single edge tools in the Smithsonian collection than there are in the CFLC. The Smithsonian has curated 509 single edge tools accounting for 10.52% of their collection (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:87-90). There are 73 single edge tools in the CFLC, with a relative frequency of only 5.01%. As mentioned previously, at least part of this discrepancy is probably due to the difficulty in identifying this tool type from two-dimensional images. However, it would be logical to assume that the misidentification of this tool type would inflate the

indeterminate unifaces category, because those single edge tools that were misidentified would probably be lumped into the indeterminate uniface. Since there are so few specimens in the indeterminate uniface category, it is very possible that this discrepancy is real. This leaves the possibility that the discrepancy is due to different categorization by those that have analyzed the various Lindenmeier collections. In total, there are 582 single edge tools in the Lindenmeier collections, representing 9.11% of the assemblage.

Double Edge Tools: Double edge tools comprise a relatively small portion of the Lindenmeier assemblage. There are 283 artifacts in this category in the Smithsonian collection (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:87,90). This accounts for 5.85% of the Smithsonian holdings from Lindenmeier. When the 55 (3.78%) double edge tools from the CFLC are added to the Smithsonian's, there are 338 tools in this category in the Lindenmeier assemblage. This is only 5.29% of the total assemblage from the site.

Multiple Edge Tools: The multiple edge tool category was not used by Wilmsen (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978) in the analysis of the Smithsonian collection, nor was it used by Ambler with the RGCLC. As noted above, Ambler's (1999) category of end-side scraper has been combined with the multiple edge tool category used here. Since there are no comparable artifacts categories in Wilmsen's analysis (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978), the total number of artifacts in this category remains 132, but the relative frequency for the entire assemblage is reduced to 2.07%.

Bifaces: There are a relatively small proportion of bifaces at the Lindenmeier site. This suggests that the expedient tools were more commonly used in subsistence and camp activities. This assumption is made because it is the uniface that were used and

left behind in greater proportion at Lindenmeier. There are 241 bifaces in the Smithsonian collection (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:101), representing 4.98% of Robert's collections from the site. In addition, there are 98 bifaces (6.74%) in the CFLC. This brings the total for the entire Lindenmeier assemblage bifaces to 339, or 5.31%. Based on this relative frequency it can be assumed that bifaces were either produced less frequently than most unifacial and more expedient tools at the site, or bifaces were more heavily curated by Folsom peoples, and were therefore carried away from the site upon moving to another residential location. We know from the large number of projectile points and channel flakes at Lindenmeier that bifacial technology was important at the site. Furthermore we know that there was a large number of unmodified debitage at the site, some of which must be attributable to bifacial reduction. Yet, we do not see the expected relative frequency of bifaces, suggesting that those tools ended up elsewhere.

It has been shown that at least part of the organization of Folsom lithic technology was oriented around large bifacial cores (Stanford and Broilo 1981). It is possible that some of the bifaces in the Lindenmeier assemblage were larger bifacial cores that had been reduced past the point of providing useful flake blanks for manufacturing other tools. The Lindenmeier bifaces may also have been very early in the stages of projectile point manufacture. Without the opportunity to closely examine the bifaces from the CC/ALCLC, taking into account flake scar morphology and possible usewear along the edges of the bifaces, it is impossible to make any decisions here about the functional niche these artifacts filled for Folsom people at the site.

Projectile Point Preforms: Projectile point preforms appear to be significantly underrepresented in the CFLC. Preforms occur only slightly more than one-third as

much in the CFLC as in the Smithsonian collection. This suggests the possibility that a portion of the Smithsonian excavations were centered on a projectile point manufacturing area, while the Coffin family surface collections and excavations were not.

Unfortunately this hypothesis is hard to assess with the information currently available on the site.

There are 323 projectile point preforms in the Smithsonian collection (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:102), which occur at a relative frequency of 6.68% in that assemblage. There are only 34 (2.34%) identifiable preforms in the CFLC. In total, there are 357 projectile point preforms from Lindenmeier, accounting for 5.59% of the assemblage.

Indeterminate Projectile Points: The category of indeterminate projectile points in the assemblage is partly a product of working with photographs while trying to classify point types, and partly ambiguity in projectile point morpho-typology. This category is comprised of specimens where a flutes scar was unidentifiable. As such this is the smallest category in the Lindenmeier assemblage, comprised of only four artifacts, or 0.06% of the collections.

Unfluted Projectile Points: There are also relatively few unfluted points from the Lindenmeier site. These are significant, however, in that some of these specimens represent occupations at the site other than Folsom, or potentially support hypotheses of Folsom-Midland-Goshen contemporaneity and cultural homogeneity (Sellet 1999). As was noted previously there are a few bifacial specimens that may fit the Midland or Goshen typology. This possibly supports the argument that Midland (or Goshen) points were produced by the same culture group that made Folsom points. There are also specimens that look like Agate Basin, Hell Gap, and possibly Eden. As shown

previously there are at least two points that appear to be McKean at the site and, if so, represent an occupation or visit to the site between about 5,000 and 3,000 years B.P. (Frison 1991).

There are 95 unfluted points in the Smithsonian collection. They occur at a relative frequency of 1.96% of the assemblage from the site. This number includes the Archaic and Late Prehistoric points found on the surface. These artifacts were included because the CFLC contains artifacts that were surface finds, and inclusion of Roberts' surface finds makes these data more comparable. With the addition of the nine (0.62%) unfluted points from the CFLC to the Smithsonian collection, a total of 104 unfluted points are housed in the various collections. In turn, unfluted points occur at a relative frequency of 1.63% in the Lindenmeier assemblage.

Pseudofluted Projectile Points: Pseudofluted points are the least common of any points of determinable type. They occur at a comparable frequency in the CFLC and the Smithsonian collection. There are 32 pseudofluted projectile points held in the collections from Lindenmeier at the Smithsonian (Wilmsen and Robert 1978:112), or 0.66% of that collection. There are 10 pseudofluted points in the CFLC, or 0.69% of the material collected by the family. In total there are 42 pseudofluted points in the known Lindenmeier assemblage, and this represents 0.66% of the total collections. These points are generally smaller than complete, non-reworked truly fluted Folsom points (Figure 99). Jodry (1999:107) notes that the mean discard length for Folsom point slugs, points that were abandoned because they had become too small, is between 40mm and 20mm. The average of 30mm is used here as the cutoff point for the fluted point to pseudofluted

point size comparison. Based on the low frequency of occurrence pseudofluted points were not the preferred point style at Lindenmeier.

Fluted Projectile Points: Fluted Folsom projectile point specimens are numerous in the Lindenmeier assemblage. There are almost 470 fluted point specimens, making it the largest collection of Folsom projectile points and point fragments known. There are at least 70 specimens that can be classified as whole fluted points, 39 from the CFLC and 31 in the Smithsonian collections (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:111). The greater number of whole points in the CFLC most likely reflects the ten years of surface collecting before the Smithsonian began work at the site. There are 263 fluted point specimens held by the Smithsonian in their collection (which includes fragments) from

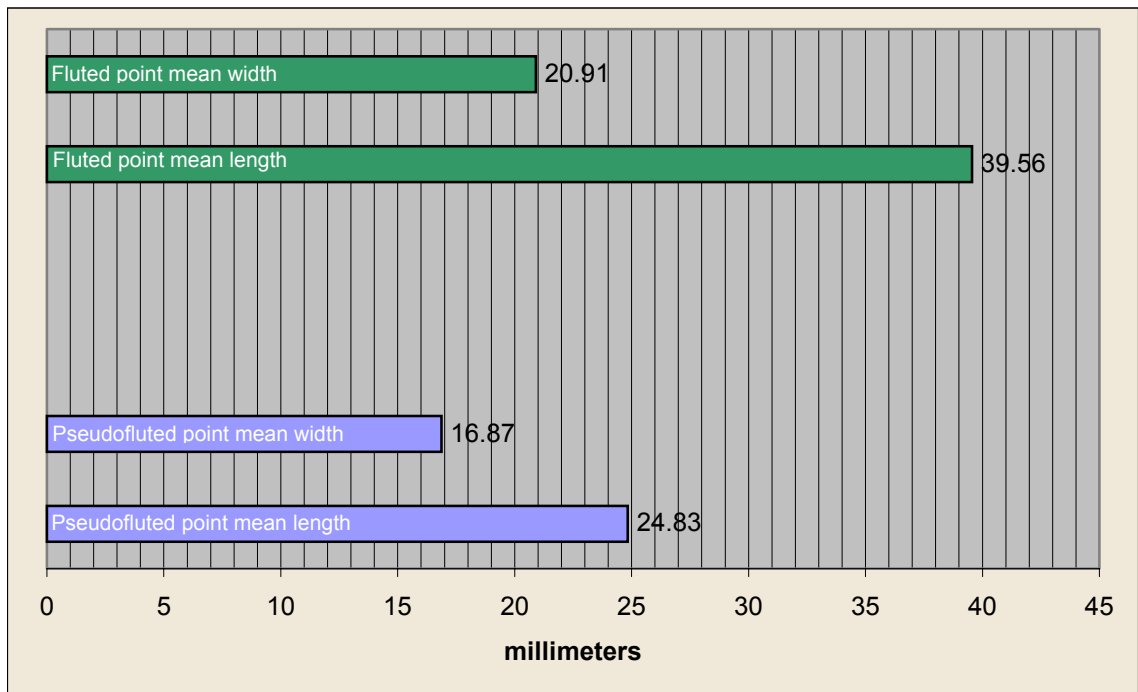


Figure 99. Size comparison of fluted and pseudofluted points from Lindenmeier.

Lindenmeier (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:102), and that accounts for 5.44% of the Smithsonian collection. In contrast there are 205 artifacts in the CFLC that can be attributed to the fluted point category. This is 14.09% of the CFLC, or more than twice the relative percentage of fluted points in the Smithsonian collection. This is also approximately 78% of the raw number of fluted point specimens in the Smithsonian collection, making the addition of the data from the CFLC highly important to future studies of lithic technology at Lindenmeier. In total, there are 468 fluted projectile point specimens from the Lindenmeier site, which comprises 7.33% of the known collection.

Table 14 and Figure 100 provide the summary totals for the entire Lindenmeier assemblage. As noted previously these numbers should be used with caution. They do not necessarily represent the full range of activities at the site because the collection is not complete. It has been shown that the addition of the discarded unmodified flakes to the assemblage would drastically change the relative frequencies of all artifact categories.

Table 14. Total chipped stone artifact counts and relative frequencies for the Lindenmeier chipped stone tool assemblage.

Artifact Type	Lindenmeier Assemblage #	Lindenmeier Assemblage %
Unmodified Flake	1205	18.86
Utilized Flake	837	13.10
Indeterminate Uniface	23	0.36
Channel Flake	1178	18.44
Notch	41	0.64
Tip	211	3.30
Distal Edge Tool	527	8.25
Single Edge Tool	582	9.11
Double Edge Tool	338	5.29
Multiple Edge Tool	132	2.07
Biface	339	5.31
Preform	357	5.59
Indeterminate Point	4	0.06
Unfluted Point	104	1.63
Pseudofluted Point	42	0.66
Fluted Point	468	7.33

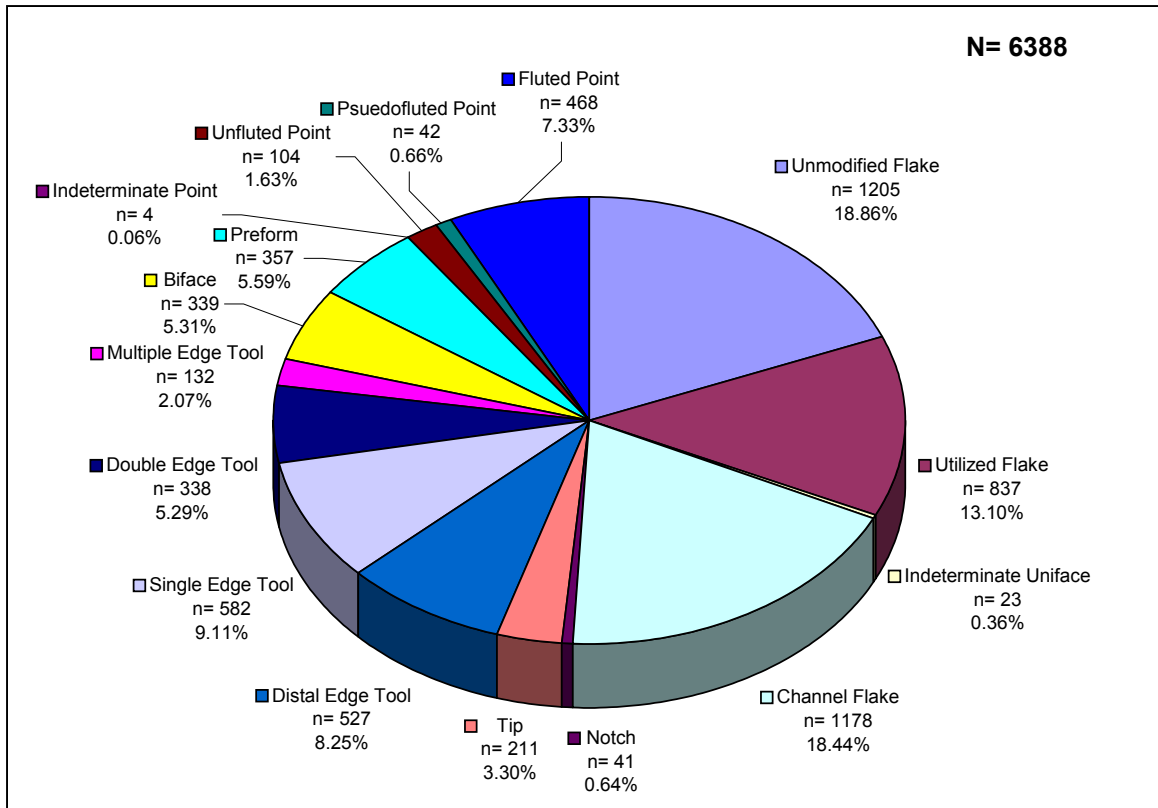


Figure 100. Entire Lindenmeier chipped stone tool assemblage counts and relative frequencies.

Analysis of Artifacts from the Coffin Family Lindenmeier Collection with Spatial Information

There are 140 artifacts in the CC/ALCLC that have some spatial information associated with them. This spatial information is delineated by seventeen alphabetic designations. There are also seventeen areas designated on the Judge C. C. Coffin Lindenmeier map. However areas 'H', 'J', 'L', and 'V' do not appear on the map, and areas 'C', 'E', 'G', 'O', and 'P' that are on the map have no artifacts associated with them. There are only two areas shown on the map that have artifacts associated with them that have potential for more detailed analysis. This is because all of the areas except 'A' and 'K' have only a few artifacts listed. Therefore it is very difficult to

recognize any patterns in the data that may be indicative of activities carried out in different areas. Even in areas 'A' and 'K,' the interpretations given below are little more than speculation.

For the purpose of expanding what can be said about area 'K', areas 'K1' and 'K2' are treated as part of 'K'. This is not unreasonable, as it appears that investigations in 'K1' and 'K2' were primarily extensions of work in area 'K'. These units are of particular interest because of their association with the occupation units described by Wilmsen (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:54-58). Wilmsen notes in regard to Unit C that "(p)art of this unit (in the area immediately to the east of Roberts' excavation) must have lain within the area dug by the Coffins in 1937" (Figure 96, Coffin excavations shown in red)(Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:55). Based on the Judge's map, this would have been areas 'K', 'K1' and presumably 'K2'. Also based on the Coffin map of the site, it appears that a portion of what Wilmsen has labeled Unit B would have been contained in the Coffin excavations of areas 'K' through 'K2'.

There are fifty-two artifacts associated with areas 'K' through 'K2' in the A. L. Coffin collection. The presence of three complete fluted points (all of which appear to have been resharpened or in need of resharpening), one complete unfluted point (which may be a fluted Folsom point that has been reworked to the point of obliterating the flute scar), one complete pseudofluted point, two fluted point bases, three fluted point base and midsections, eight indeterminate biface fragments, three preform fragments, and ten channel flake fragments may indicate projectile point manufacture and maintenance as a primary function in these areas. These artifacts account for almost sixty percent (59.62%) of the assemblage from 'K', 'K1' and 'K2'. The other artifacts include six

gravers (three of which have more than one beak), three knives (one of which is complete), seven scrapers of various types, and five indeterminate unifaces. The non-projectile point manufacturing related items may be indicative of subsistence and artistic activity in the area.

In Coffin area 'A,' there are also artifacts that suggest point manufacture and maintenance activities as well as other tool maintenance activities. There are four complete fluted Folsom projectile points, two of which (1_23 and 1_24) appear to be freshly made, and the other two are resharpened. Also in the assemblage from this area are five fluted point fragments (four of which include bases), one complete pseudofluted point, one complete preform, three preform fragments, six channel flake fragments, one complete biface (which may be an early stage preform), and two biface fragments. The 23 artifacts that represent point manufacture maintenance and retooling in area 'A' make up almost fifty percent (47.92%) of the 48 artifacts from that area. Other artifacts from area 'A' include four gravers (two of which have multiple beaks), two notches, seven scrapers, two knives (one of which is complete), four bifacial thinning flakes (two of which are utilized), and five indeterminate unifaces (four of which are utilized). These other artifacts indicate artistic, tool maintenance and manufacture, and possibly subsistence activities in area 'A'.

Comparison to assemblages from the units developed by Wilmsen (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978) at the Lindenmeier site is beyond the scope of this project, because it would involve going to Washington D.C. and reanalyzing the collection at the Smithsonian. Furthermore it will be difficult for future researchers to do based on the literature alone. Wilmsen notes that he did not try to delineate discrete activity areas

for several reasons, including the fact that the analytical goals of his project did not require it (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:174). Further analysis of patterns of activity at the site will require working with the notes and artifacts held at the Smithsonian.

Availability of the notes from the Coffin family's work at the site would also benefit future work in this area. Unfortunately, at this time these notes are not available.

Intersite Comparative Data to Show the Utility of the Metric Data Generated by the New Method

The most accessible and comparable data for Folsom assemblages, for the purposes of a brief comparison, appears to be channel flake width. The newly calculated mean for channel flake width at Lindenmeier is compared below to mean channel flake widths from the Mitchell Locality (Boldurian 1990), Shifting Sands (Hofman et al. 1990), and Stewart's Cattle Guard (Jodry 1999). The way the mean was calculated for the entire Lindenmeier assemblage was to multiply the number of channel flakes from each area in Wilmsen and Roberts (1978) Table 38 by the mean for each area in order to weight the means properly. The same was done for the Roy Coffin Collection (Ambler 1999:48 Table 6) and the CC/ALCLC. All of the means were added together and divided by the total number of channel flakes (n=1,028). This produced a mean of 15.00 millimeters. A standard deviation has not been calculated for this mean, but it should be noted the standard deviation in channel flake width for the CC/ALCLC is 2.90 millimeters. All of the other data are used as provided by the other author's. Table 15 summarizes these data.

Table 15. Channel flake width means and standard deviations for Lindenmeier, Stewart's Cattle Guard, Shifting Sands, and the Mitchell Locality.

Site/ Assemblage	Mean Width (mm)	Std. Deviation
C.C. and A. L. Coffin Lindenmeier Collection	14.86	2.90
R. Coffin Lindenmeier Collection ¹	14.80	3.48
Smithsonian Lindenmeier Collection ²	14.97	---
Entire Lindenmeier Assemblage	15.00	---
Stewart's Cattle Guard ³	13.70	2.78
Shifting Sands ⁴	14.10	2.81
Mitchell Locality ⁵	13.60	5.77

Sources: ¹(Ambler 1999:48 Table 6); ²(Wilmsen and Roberts 1978:101 Table 38); ³(Jodry 1999:177 Table 24); ⁴(Hofman et al. 1990:232 Table 4); ⁵(Boldurian 1990:95 Table 12)

It can be seen in Table 15 that the Lindenmeier data suggest that channel flakes were slightly wider than at the other sites, but with a similar standard deviation, except at the Mitchell locality which has a particularly large standard deviation for channel flake width. This exercise has been undertaken not as an exhaustive comparison, but shows that the method used to collect metric data from the CC/ALCLC is useful for making comparisons to other data sets.

Chapter 6

CONCLUSION

Several tasks have been accomplished in this thesis. The first is that an image based computer method that accomplishes the same task as calipers for collecting basic data on lithic assemblages has been developed, tested, and proven to be comparable to a caliper based method. Second, the data from the two known Coffin family collections, the Claude C. and A. Lynn Coffin Lindenmeier Collection and the Major Roy G. Coffin Lindenmeier Collection, have been presented and compiled into a single entity. Third, the data from the entire Coffin Family Lindenmeier Collection have been compared to and synthesized with the data from Smithsonian collection from the Lindenmeier site. Finally, some new information about the site and the assemblage from it has been provided.

Several points pertinent to this new methodology developed for the CC/ALCLC have been made here. First, is that professional archaeologists need to maintain good relations with amateur archaeologists and collectors in order to gain access to collections. It has only been through good relations started many decades ago that this collection has relevance to the history and interpretation of Paleoindian archaeology. Had the professional community ignored the Coffins we might not know about Lindenmeier today. Second, through three different tests, the methodology has been shown (1) to be comparable with a caliper based measurement process, (2) to have strong internal consistency within the computer based measurement process, and (3) to be comparable with the measurements made by Wilmsen's team on the collection from the Lindenmeier

site at the Smithsonian. Furthermore, the method will allow future researchers to save time by only taking caliper measurements on attributes such as thickness, and making weight measurements at the time of initial documentation, and save the linear attribute for the lab. This method is recommended as viable for future research involving collections where access is limited, or where there is a desire to limit the amount of time spent in the presence of a collection. Finally, the photographic archive developed as the basis for digital measurements is a valuable addition to a collection's documentation.

The CFLC has been shown to be an important addition to the previously known collections from the Lindenmeier site. The CC/ALCLC shows that the family and the current owner of the collection have proved to be faithful curators over the last seventy-eight years. Furthermore, the large number of tools, especially projectile points, in the CC/ALCLC show that there is the tendency to retain pristine and diagnostic artifacts in private collections, even when substantial numbers of artifacts are donated to museums. This knowledge of what can be perceived as “important” artifacts attests to the Coffins falling into Jepson’s (1988) Type II category. They have a very large collection, a thorough knowledge of Paleoindian archaeology, as evidenced by the *‘Folsom Man’ scrapbook* (Coffin n.d.), and Roy Coffin’s (1937, 1951) publications. Furthermore, there is no evidence that they engaged in the sale of their artifacts, which are certainly valuable. It is impossible here to further test this model of donation behavior and collector typology, but it appears relevant to this collection. There is only one complete Folsom projectile point in the RGCLC. There are 40 complete Folsom points in the CC/ALCLC, which represents that portion of the family’s collection that has been privately retained. Most importantly, however, is the addition of the numbers of

specimens, and metric data, within each artifact category for the Coffin collections, and a small amount of spatial location information to the known record of the Lindenmeier site.

These data have been presented in comparison to those from the collection held by the Smithsonian Institution, and previously analyzed by Wilmsen (Wilmsen and Roberts 1978). Certain patterns in the relative frequencies of artifact types in the two collections show potential discrepancies in artifact categorization. Another possibility shown by these relative frequency comparisons is that the Coffin family excavated and surface collected areas that represent different functions carried out at the site by Paleoindians, than those areas investigated by the Smithsonian.

The addition of the data from the CFLC, and specifically the CC/ALCLC has brought some new information about the Lindenmeier site to light. First, is that there is more evidence for post-Folsom occupation of the site, including the Middle Archaic McKean complex. Second, is from the proximal channel flakes, which in combination with those from other collections at the site suggest that at least 377 projectile points were manufactured at Lindenmeier. Finally, the range in variation of tool types and forms at the Lindenmeier site has been expanded.

Possibly the most important contribution made here, however, is that a body of data has been made available for future researchers, even though some important attributes such as raw material and weight were not or could not be dealt with using the image based method. These two attributes are very important to understanding Paleoindian settlement and subsistence patterning. All of the images used for measurement in this analysis are provided in Appendices H to J. This makes it possible for every step in the analysis conducted here, except the initial photographic

documentation, to be replicated. This means that as better equipment and methods come to be, these data can be amended or replaced if necessary. Furthermore, Appendix K provides the raw data generated in a format that can be manipulated by other researchers.

The data produced during this study has some interesting implications about Folsom culture, lithic technology, and mobility. First, the very small standard deviations observed in channel flake width, flute scar width, and point base width argue that a very strong cultural template existed in the ideas of what a Folsom point was supposed be when it was finished. Secondly, since channel flake scar widths are smaller than the width of channel flakes shows that the final retouch of the points occurred after fluting and invaded the flute scar. Finally, the uniformity in the point widths implies that the thickness would exhibit the same specifications. Ahler and Geib (2000:806-807) note that the “near constant cross-section” of fluted points make them easier to resharpen and use again, which is an adaptation to a highly mobile lifestyle often exhibited by big game hunters.

The sheer number of artifacts in the Lindenmeier assemblage also has implications for Folsom mobility and settlement strategies. Hill (2001:262) proposes that post-Clovis climatic changes causing “concomitant changes in intra-annual fluctuations in resources abundance and distribution,” would increase the importance of scheduling in Folsom and later Paleoindian groups. This would mean that post-Clovis groups became increasingly “place oriented” (sensu Binford 1982), which argues against Kelly and Todd’s (1988) model where Paleoindians were “technology oriented,” and concerned more with the characteristics of hunting and animal behavior than the characteristics of a specific region. Based on the large number of artifacts at Lindenmeier which span the

range of human activities from hunting to domestic tasks and art, and the fact that there are multiple occupations represented (Wilmsen 1970:75,76), possibly by aggregate groups, the site does seem to be a place to which Folsom groups were oriented. This may simply be a better representation of the collector component of the “high technology forager” system described by Kelly and Todd (1988:239) but, none the less, it appears that Lindenmeier was the focus of repeated seasonal occupation. It is also interesting that there is little evidence for the same level of focus on the site area by later groups, based on the very small number of diagnostics from later Paleoindian and Archaic groups. This may represent a lack of focus on the Lindenmeier area during later times because resources were more limited in the area or the social structure of these groups had changed, i.e. becoming more territorial, thus changing the intensity of land use in the vicinity of Lindenmeier. However, this may be a result of the intense focus on the Folsom levels at the site during excavations, where the overlying sediments were stripped without examination to get to the Folsom occupation surfaces.

Finally, directions for future research must be discussed. This project has completed a necessary step in the investigation of the occupation of the Lindenmeier site. It has provided basic documentation of a major portion of the artifacts to come from Lindenmeier, and compiled that information with the previously published data. In order to complete this effort, the artifacts at the Smithsonian should be photographed and have the data from measurements made by Wilmsen and his team associated with them. In the interest of all who want test hypotheses about Lindenmeier, or just want to learn more about the site, this information should be made widely available. The one option for this that seems most logical is to post the data on the internet. This allows the most people

access to the data of any publication format currently available. Finally, we are nearing the time when another problem-oriented archaeological, and paleoecological, visit to the Lindenmeier site is needed. In order to clear up questions of multiple occupations during Folsom times, and especially post-Folsom times at the site, a fine-grained excavation methodology, used in many academic archaeological investigations today, will be needed. This effort would be, I believe, tremendously rewarded. For, where better to study the interaction between people and the changing environment than at a site which contains the largest known Folsom occupation, and has evidence for human occupations spanning thirteen-thousand years.

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Appendix A

ARTIFACT TRAY AND SCANNER BED MAPS



Figure 101. Artifact Tray 1, Artifacts 1-38.



Figure 102. Artifact Tray 2, Artifacts 1-89.



Figure 103. Artifact Tray 3, Artifacts 1-59.



Figure 104. Artifact Tray 4, Artifacts 1-63.



Figure 105. Artifact Tray 5, Artifacts 1-24.



Figure 106. Artifact Tray 6, Artifacts 1-56.



Figure 107. Artifact Tray 7, Artifacts 1-35.

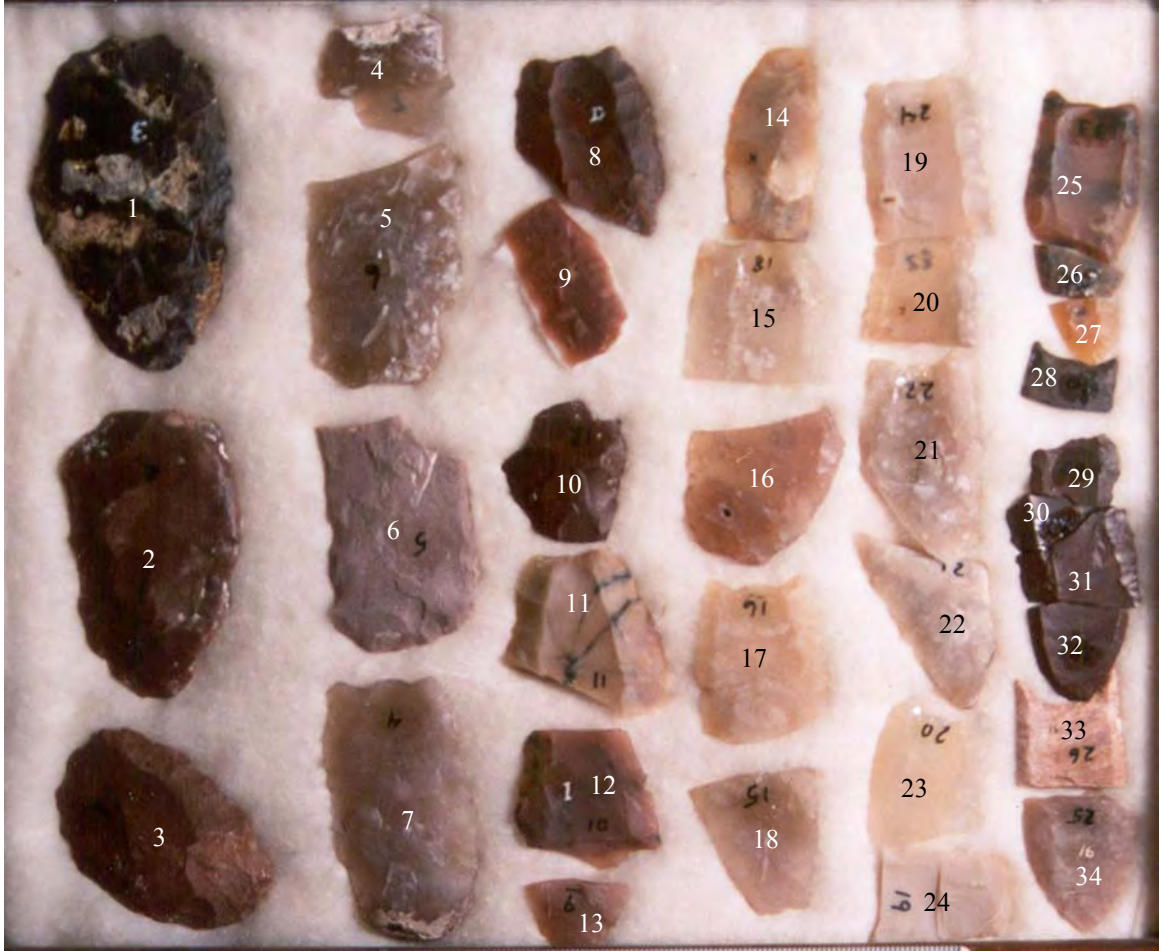


Figure 108. Artifact Tray 8, Artifacts 1-34.



Figure 109. Artifact Tray 9, Artifacts 1-161.



Figure 110. Artifact Tray 10, Artifacts 1-239.



Figure 111. Artifact Scans 1 and 1_2, Artifacts 1-70.

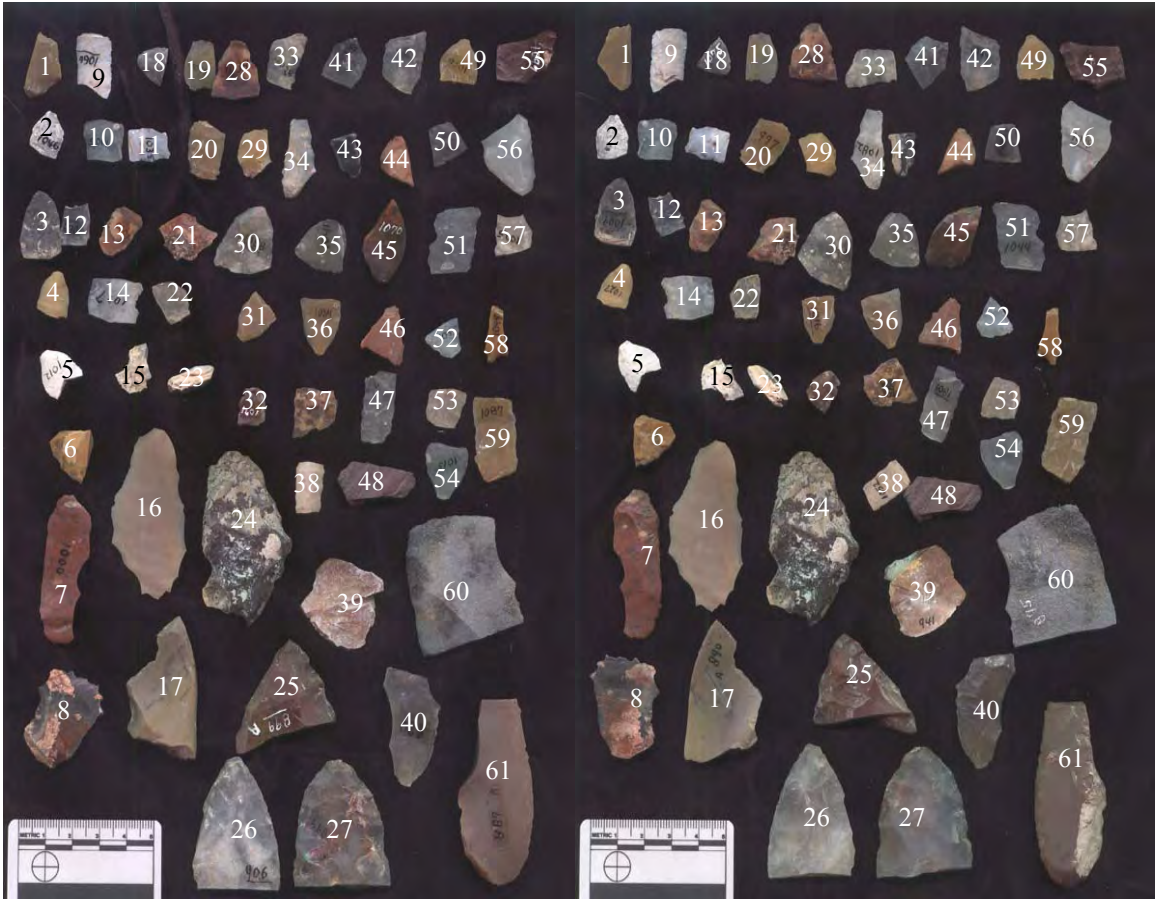


Figure 112. Artifact Scans 2 and 2_2, Artifacts 1-61.

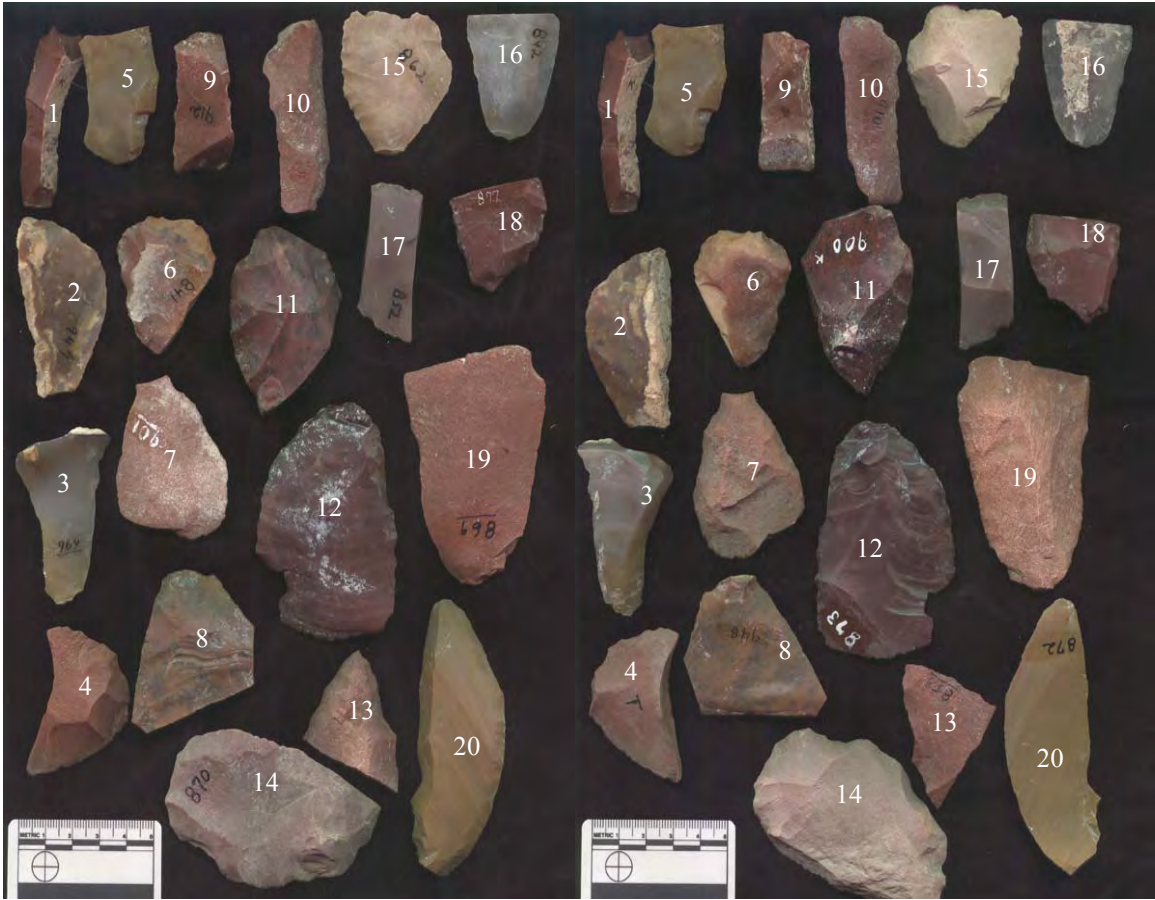


Figure 113. Artifact Scans 3 and 3 2, Artifacts 1-20.



Figure 114. Artifact Scans 4 and 4 2, Artifacts 1-26.



Figure 115. Artifact Scans 5 and 5 2. Artifacts 1-36.



Figure 116. Artifact Scans 6 and 6_2, Artifacts 1-49.



Figure 117. Artifact Scans 7 and 7_2, Artifacts 1-51.



Figure 118. Artifact Scans 8 and 8 2, Artifacts 1-14.

Appendix B

MEASUREMENT METHOD COMPARABILITY DATA

Item/Type of Recording	Statistics	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment	Portion	L	L _T	L _B	L _P	W	W _{TJ}	W _{BJ}	W _P	P _W	SL	SW
A1922.150/ Hands On	Mean	CS	PP	PPU	CO	CO	89.57	34.61	10.54	1.17	24.32	23.45	20.14	15.07	---	---	---
	Median						89.59	34.63	10.62	1.14	24.32	23.51	20.08	15.08	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.14	0.27	0.42	0.14	0.03	0.17	0.26	0.16	---	---	---
A1922.150/ Scan	Mean						88.46	17.22	8.33	1.18	23.95	18.00	20.02	14.63	---	---	---
	Median						88.49	17.47	8.32	1.18	24.01	18.15	20.06	14.62	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.73	0.70	0.26	0.16	0.35	0.41	0.27	0.15	---	---	---
A1922.150/ Photo	Mean						86.80	16.63	6.72	1.10	24.05	17.37	19.95	14.33	---	---	---
	Median						86.71	16.67	6.79	1.19	24.10	17.39	19.98	14.41	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.12	0.25	0.33	0.12	0.11	0.14	0.17	0.28	---	---	---
A1922.76/ Hands On	Mean	CS	PP	PPU	CO	CO	60.41	13.22	4.50	---	22.03	17.32	13.78	11.09	---	23.09	6.97
	Median						60.43	13.37	4.53	---	22.03	17.20	13.71	11.17	---	23.14	6.96
	Std Dev.						0.12	0.41	0.25	---	0.03	0.71	0.42	0.24	---	0.50	0.31
A1922.76/ Scan	Mean						60.02	13.30	12.01	---	21.73	19.25	18.16	10.72	---	23.61	7.09
	Median						60.00	13.11	11.85	---	21.85	18.99	18.14	10.85	---	23.68	7.12
	Std Dev.						0.45	0.56	0.61	---	0.22	0.69	0.25	0.50	---	0.18	0.57
A1922.76/ Photo	Mean						57.88	13.42	8.96	---	21.67	19.11	17.13	10.83	---	23.94	7.32
	Median						58.20	13.57	8.87	---	21.70	19.19	17.11	10.84	---	24.03	7.26
	Std Dev.						0.71	0.40	0.35	---	0.25	0.35	0.30	0.19	---	0.32	0.17
A1922.78/Hands On	Mean	CS	PP	PPU	BS+MID	CO	67.21	18.44	---	---	25.48	25.19	---	---	---	---	---
	Median						67.23	18.37	---	---	25.49	25.26	---	---	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.12	0.43	---	---	0.02	0.16	---	---	---	---	---
A1922.78/ Scan	Mean						66.48	18.72	---	---	25.17	25.02	---	---	---	---	---
	Median						66.47	18.74	---	---	25.17	25.08	---	---	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.51	0.15	---	---	0.17	0.21	---	---	---	---	---
A1922.78/ Photo	Mean						66.07	16.48	---	---	25.52	24.85	---	---	---	---	---
	Median						66.06	16.43	---	---	25.48	24.85	---	---	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.21	0.31	---	---	0.19	0.12	---	---	---	---	---
A1922.47/ Hands On	Mean	CS	PP	PPU	TIP+MID	CO	56.78	21.68	---	---	23.32	21.93	---	---	---	---	---
	Median						56.86	21.92	---	---	23.30	21.94	---	---	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.28	0.78	---	---	0.06	0.46	---	---	---	---	---
A1922.47/ Scan	Mean						55.95	18.76	---	---	23.01	21.87	---	---	---	---	---
	Median						55.97	18.64	---	---	23.01	22.02	---	---	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.37	0.60	---	---	0.22	0.22	---	---	---	---	---
A1922.47/ Photo	Mean						55.42	18.24	---	---	23.36	22.31	---	---	---	---	---
	Median						55.46	18.22	---	---	23.33	22.38	---	---	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.22	0.30	---	---	0.14	0.23	---	---	---	---	---

Item/Type of Recording	Statistics	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment	Portion	L	L _T	L _B	L _P	W	W _{TJ}	W _{Bj}	W _P	P _W	SL	SW
A1922.74/ Hands On	Mean	CS	PP	PPU	BS+MID	CO	65.43	---	10.02	---	24.52	---	20.08	14.61	---	---	---
	Median						65.41	---	10.06	---	24.52	---	20.00	14.63	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.10	---	0.64	---	0.05	---	0.53	0.18	---	---	---
A1922.74/ Scan	Mean	---	---	---	---	---	65.11	---	11.65	---	24.00	---	20.70	13.91	---	---	---
	Median						65.00	---	11.48	---	24.03	---	20.59	13.89	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.47	---	0.50	---	0.21	---	0.57	0.30	---	---	---
A1922.74/ Photo	Mean	---	---	---	---	---	62.33	---	11.78	---	24.24	---	21.04	14.37	---	---	---
	Median						62.36	---	11.79	---	24.29	---	21.04	14.30	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.15	---	0.48	---	0.19	---	0.26	0.37	---	---	---
A1922.25/ Hands On	Mean	CS	BF	IND	ED	FR	31.54	---	---	---	27.86	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Median						31.55	---	---	---	27.99	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.02	---	---	---	0.22	---	---	---	---	---	---
A1922.25/ Scan	Mean	---	---	---	---	---	33.10	---	---	---	26.63	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Median						33.11	---	---	---	26.55	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.26	---	---	---	0.24	---	---	---	---	---	---
A1922.25/ Photo	Mean	---	---	---	---	---	32.47	---	---	---	28.40	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Median						32.38	---	---	---	28.33	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.12	---	---	---	0.11	---	---	---	---	---	---
A1922.75/ Hands On	Mean	CS	UF	UTF	KNF	FR	70.14	---	---	---	33.44	---	---	---	5.47	---	---
	Median						70.18	---	---	---	33.44	---	---	---	5.41	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.10	---	---	---	0.05	---	---	---	0.26	---	---
A1922.75/ Scan	Mean	---	---	---	---	---	70.25	---	---	---	33.58	---	---	---	9.38	---	---
	Median						70.34	---	---	---	33.56	---	---	---	9.34	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.20	---	---	---	0.09	---	---	---	0.21	---	---
A1922.75/ Photo	Mean	---	---	---	---	---	68.85	---	---	---	31.72	---	---	---	7.78	---	---
	Median						68.94	---	---	---	31.76	---	---	---	7.75	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.23	---	---	---	0.11	---	---	---	0.18	---	---
A1922.46/ Hands On	Mean	CS	UF	TIP	GRV	CO	62.50	---	---	---	38.42	---	---	---	8.42	---	---
	Median						62.55	---	---	---	38.41	---	---	---	8.32	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.16	---	---	---	0.09	---	---	---	0.35	---	---
A1922.46/ Scan	Mean	---	---	---	---	---	62.42	---	---	---	38.43	---	---	---	7.61	---	---
	Median						62.33	---	---	---	38.48	---	---	---	7.73	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.55	---	---	---	0.30	---	---	---	0.32	---	---
A1922.46/ Photo	Mean	---	---	---	---	---	62.59	---	---	---	36.84	---	---	---	6.62	---	---
	Median						62.58	---	---	---	36.77	---	---	---	6.73	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.13	---	---	---	0.21	---	---	---	0.26	---	---

Item/Type of Recording	Statistics	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment	Portion	L	L _T	L _B	L _P	W	W _{TJ}	W _{BJ}	W _P	P _W	SL	SW
A1922.102/ Hands On	Mean	CS	BF	IND	TIP	FR	75.03	---	---	---	63.81	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Median						75.01	---	---	---	63.83	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.56	---	---	---	0.13	---	---	---	---	---	---
A1922.102/ Scan	Mean						69.52	---	---	---	62.00	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Median						69.45	---	---	---	62.02	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.55	---	---	---	0.49	---	---	---	---	---	---
A1922.102/ Photo	Mean						72.85	---	---	---	64.05	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Median						72.65	---	---	---	63.91	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.92	---	---	---	0.45	---	---	---	---	---	---
A1922.70/ Hands On	Mean	CS	UF	UTF	SC	CO	102.79	---	---	---	58.20	---	---	---	26.75	---	---
	Median						102.72	---	---	---	58.20	---	---	---	26.75	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.21	---	---	---	0.03	---	---	---	0.42	---	---
A1922.70/ Scan	Mean						102.31	---	---	---	58.00	---	---	---	24.82	---	---
	Median						102.19	---	---	---	57.98	---	---	---	24.88	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.80	---	---	---	0.48	---	---	---	0.68	---	---
A1922.70/ Photo	Mean						99.25	---	---	---	57.04	---	---	---	25.25	---	---
	Median						99.29	---	---	---	57.13	---	---	---	25.26	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.29	---	---	---	0.16	---	---	---	0.26	---	---
A1922.54/ Hands On	Mean	CS	UF	DET	ES	CO	35.23	---	---	---	28.09	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Median						35.20	---	---	---	28.13	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.07	---	---	---	0.09	---	---	---	---	---	---
A1922.54/ Scan	Mean						34.99	---	---	---	26.28	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Median						35.09	---	---	---	26.27	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.33	---	---	---	0.22	---	---	---	---	---	---
A1922.54/ Photo	Mean						34.07	---	---	---	27.71	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Median						34.04	---	---	---	27.72	---	---	---	---	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.13	---	---	---	0.15	---	---	---	---	---	---
A1922.83/ Hands On	Mean	CS	UF	DET	ES	CO	39.89	---	---	---	34.49	---	---	---	5.33	---	---
	Median						39.89	---	---	---	34.51	---	---	---	5.40	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.10	---	---	---	0.13	---	---	---	0.39	---	---
A1922.83/ Scan	Mean						39.63	---	---	---	32.27	---	---	---	3.50	---	---
	Median						39.58	---	---	---	32.30	---	---	---	3.45	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.33	---	---	---	0.57	---	---	---	0.23	---	---
A1922.83/ Photo	Mean						39.97	---	---	---	33.77	---	---	---	4.64	---	---
	Median						40.00	---	---	---	33.81	---	---	---	4.68	---	---
	Std Dev.						0.17	---	---	---	0.38	---	---	---	0.32	---	---

Appendix C

UNIFACIAL ARTIFACT SUMMARY STATISTICS

Table C1. Summary Statistics for all Unmodified Flakes

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	95	25.19	22.64	10.16	10.94	57.99
MWID	95	18.78	16.59	7.92	8.33	46.51
P _w	19	5.72	3.79	3.63	2.35	13.22

Table C2. Summary Statistics for all Unmodified Bifacial Thinning Flakes

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	28	28.93	26.45	11.70	15.49	57.99
MWID	28	20.62	19.69	6.48	12.11	41.33
P _w	11	5.16	3.67	3.39	2.35	11.67

Table C3. Summary Statistics for Complete Unmodified Bifacial Thinning Flakes

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	7.00	38.74	36.09	14.18	22.64	57.99
MWID	7.00	25.86	25.10	7.59	19.30	41.33
P _w	5.00	4.62	3.50	3.69	2.35	11.13

Table C4. Summary Statistics for Unmodified Bifacial Thinning Flake Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	21.00	25.66	22.78	8.93	15.49	47.83
MWID	21.00	18.87	17.36	5.16	12.11	31.01
P _w	6.00	5.62	4.41	3.41	2.46	11.67

Table C5. Summary Statistics for all Indeterminate Unmodified Flakes

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	67.00	23.63	21.91	9.09	10.94	55.91
MWID	67.00	18.01	15.67	8.37	8.33	46.51
P _w	8.00	6.48	5.36	4.05	2.48	13.22

Table C6. Summary Statistics for Complete Indeterminate Unmodified Flakes

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	4.00	41.89	38.59	9.78	34.45	55.91
MWID	4.00	32.28	29.33	9.97	23.97	46.51
P _w	1.00	6.40	6.40	---	6.40	6.40

Table C7. Summary Statistics for Indeterminate Unmodified Flake Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	63.00	22.47	21.34	7.78	10.94	47.63
MWID	63.00	17.10	15.44	7.47	8.33	42.33
P _w	7.00	6.49	4.33	4.37	2.48	13.22

Table C8. Summary Statistics for all Utilized Flakes

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	147	41.46	38.25	16.05	11.72	96.44
MWID	147	27.16	25.75	8.88	11.51	52.19
P _w	22	5.82	5.59	2.27	2.38	9.84

Table C9. Summary Statistics for all Utilized Flake Blades

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	1	62.50	62.50	---	62.50	62.50
MWID	1	22.33	22.33	---	22.33	22.33
P _w	1	6.08	6.08	---	6.08	6.08

Table C10. Summary Statistics for all Utilized Bifacial Thinning Flakes

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	11	44.77	41.17	18.45	25.66	77.95
MWID	11	33.90	32.69	11.42	21.52	52.19
P _w	8	6.26	6.08	1.78	3.90	8.45

Table C11. Summary Statistics for Complete Utilized Bifacial Thinning Flakes

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	1	47.03	47.03	---	47.03	47.03
MWID	1	44.77	44.77	---	44.77	44.77
P _w	1	7.78	7.78	---	7.78	7.78

Table C12. Summary Statistics for Utilized Bifacial Thinning Flake Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	10	44.55	37.10	19.43	25.66	77.95
MWID	10	32.82	30.67	11.42	21.52	52.19
P _w	7	6.04	5.59	1.81	3.90	8.45

Table C13. Summary Statistics for all Utilized Flake Knives

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	21	60.80	59.40	17.43	34.96	96.44
MWID	21	31.79	31.49	10.44	12.10	49.06
P _w	3	6.89	8.86	3.52	2.83	8.99

Table C14. Summary Statistics for Complete Utilized Flake Knives

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	16	64.85	63.49	16.80	40.90	96.44
MWID	16	34.63	35.71	9.71	17.55	49.06
P _w	3	6.89	8.86	3.52	2.83	8.99

Table C15. Summary Statistics for Utilized Flake Knife Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	5	47.81	45.45	13.53	34.96	63.18
MWID	5	22.70	21.22	7.48	12.10	31.59
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C16. Summary Statistics for all Indeterminate Utilized Flakes

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	111	37.23	35.76	12.54	11.72	75.91
MWID	111	25.64	25.09	7.74	11.51	48.67
P _w	8	5.16	5.17	2.54	2.38	9.84

Table C17. Summary Statistics for Complete Indeterminate Utilized Flakes

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	62	40.72	36.77	13.27	22.40	75.91
MWID	61	27.47	26.13	7.46	13.20	48.67
P _w	5	6.09	5.38	2.66	2.83	9.84

Table C18. Summary Statistics for Indeterminate Utilized Flake Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	49	32.82	34.33	10.06	11.72	53.67
MWID	50	23.42	22.36	7.57	11.51	38.99
P _w	3	3.61	2.99	1.62	2.38	5.44

Table C19. Summary Statistics for Utilized Flake Scraper Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	3	43.47	48.35	14.57	27.09	54.97
MWID	3	27.59	33.03	10.43	15.56	34.18
P _w	2	4.93	4.93	2.47	3.18	6.67

Table C20. Summary Statistics for all Indeterminate Flakes

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	6	23.64	21.55	5.71	18.73	33.95
MWID	6	13.05	12.13	3.10	10.11	18.76
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C21. Summary Statistics for Complete Indeterminate Flakes

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	2	30.07	30.07	5.49	26.19	33.95
MWID	2	10.62	10.62	0.72	10.11	11.13
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C22. Summary Statistics for Indeterminate Flake Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	4	18.30	19.31	4.63	11.82	22.74
MWID	4	14.27	13.25	3.14	11.82	18.76
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C23. Summary Statistics for all Unmodified Rocks

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	2	23.33	23.33	7.55	17.99	28.67
MWID	2	10.29	10.29	5.01	6.75	13.83

Table C24. Summary Statistics for all Channel Flakes

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	155	20.44	19.18	6.84	7.54	41.40
Width	155	15.23	14.86	2.90	9.84	23.13
P _w	42	3.81	3.88	0.98	1.83	6.55

Table C25. Summary Statistics for Complete Channel Flakes

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	4	38.20	38.45	3.09	34.51	41.40
Width	4	18.59	18.48	4.60	14.34	23.08
P _w	2	2.82	2.82	1.28	1.92	3.73

Table C26. Summary Statistics for Proximal Channel Flakes

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	54	18.88	18.29	5.16	9.91	39.98
Width	55	14.93	15.36	2.56	10.14	20.31
P _w	38	3.88	3.90	0.98	1.83	6.55

Table C27. Summary Statistics for Channel Flake Proximal + Midsections

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	9	30.91	32.72	6.47	22.67	39.03
Width	11	15.21	14.74	3.04	10.49	20.04
P _w	2	3.55	3.55	0.48	3.21	3.89

Table C28. Summary Statistics for Channel Flake Midsections

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	86	19.34	18.68	5.78	7.54	33.48
Width	88	15.25	14.63	2.99	9.84	23.13
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C29. Summary Statistics for Indeterminate Channel Flakes

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	2	27.59	27.59	2.48	25.83	29.34
Width	2	16.06	16.06	0.09	15.99	16.12
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C30. Summary Statistics for all Notches

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	11	44.46	43.77	8.29	28.04	56.34
MWID	11	24.59	25.13	3.71	17.98	30.85
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C31. Summary Statistics for all Tips

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	74	33.20	33.50	11.34	15.33	69.09
MWID	74	22.43	21.43	6.34	7.85	44.91
P _w	12	5.55	5.01	2.12	2.54	9.36

Table C32. Summary Statistics for Complete Awls

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	3	42.30	41.93	11.37	31.11	53.84
MWID	3	21.44	17.78	8.06	17.78	30.68
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C33. Summary Statistics for all Gravers

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	71	32.82	33.50	11.26	15.33	69.09
MWID	71	22.47	21.46	6.33	7.85	44.91
P _w	12	5.55	5.01	2.12	2.54	9.36

Table C34. Summary Statistics for Complete Gravers

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	70	32.81	33.24	11.34	15.33	69.09
MWID	70	22.39	21.43	6.34	7.85	44.91
P _w	12	5.55	5.01	2.12	2.54	9.36

Table C35. Summary Statistics for Graver Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
MLEN	1	33.50	33.50	---	33.50	33.50
MWID	1	28.33	28.33	---	28.33	28.33
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C36. Summary Statistics for all Distal Edge Tools

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	175	32.10	30.26	9.78	15.80	91.33
Width	175	27.30	26.56	6.94	13.96	67.20
P _w	1	2.01	2.01	---	2.01	2.01

Table C37. Summary Statistics for Complete Distal Edge Tool Indeterminate Scrapers

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	2	46.52	46.52	24.60	29.13	63.92
Width	2	25.79	25.79	1.85	24.48	27.10
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C38. Summary Statistics for Complete Distal Edge Tool Side Scrapers

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	3	79.27	74.64	10.54	71.85	91.33
Width	3	50.05	43.78	15.03	39.18	67.20
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C39. Summary Statistics for all Endscrapers

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	170	31.10	30.06	7.11	15.80	65.36
Width	170	26.91	26.40	6.12	13.96	60.62
P _w	1	2.01	2.01	---	2.01	2.01

Table C40. Summary Statistics for Complete Endscrapers

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	154	31.40	30.61	7.11	15.80	65.36
Width	154	27.00	26.50	6.06	13.96	60.62
P _w	1	2.01	2.01	---	2.01	2.01

Table C41. Summary Statistics for Endscraper Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	16	28.22	26.76	6.68	21.61	46.55
Width	16	26.08	24.30	6.84	14.08	37.43
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C42. Summary Statistics for all Single Edge Tools

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	41	45.58	39.64	18.21	20.69	91.36
Width	41	29.16	29.83	7.97	15.13	53.33
P _w	2	3.83	3.83	0.70	3.33	4.32

Table C43. Summary Statistics for Complete Indeterminate Single Edge Tools

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	2	33.73	33.73	3.42	31.31	36.15
Width	2	20.60	20.60	1.20	19.75	21.45
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C44. Summary Statistics for Indeterminate Single Edge Tool Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	1	37.63	37.63	---	37.63	37.63
Width	1	30.88	30.88	---	30.88	30.88
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C45. Summary Statistics for all Single Edge Tool Knives

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	2	72.76	72.76	26.30	54.17	91.36
Width	2	39.12	39.12	20.10	24.90	53.33
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C46. Summary Statistics for Complete Single Edge Tool Indeterminate Scrapers

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	10	37.41	33.83	11.43	22.62	56.27
Width	10	29.96	30.42	7.10	16.82	40.63
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C47. Summary Statistics for Single Edge Tool Side Scraper Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	4	35.07	33.43	5.04	31.27	42.18
Width	4	27.76	28.54	4.29	21.85	32.10
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C48. Summary Statistics for Complete Single Edge Tool Side Scrapers

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	17	54.16	58.18	19.69	25.58	90.67
Width	17	29.28	30.07	7.83	15.13	43.39
P _w	2	3.83	3.83	0.70	3.33	4.32

Table C49. Summary Statistics for Single Edge Tool Side Scraper Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	5	36.62	43.46	11.38	20.69	45.86
Width	5	27.33	29.08	8.18	17.93	37.30
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C50. Summary Statistics for all Double Edge Tools

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	33	44.96	35.56	25.98	22.52	143.33
Width	33	29.94	27.12	10.79	13.03	63.33
P _w	3	7.93	8.69	2.50	5.15	9.97

Table C51. Summary Statistics for Complete Double Edge Tool Endsrapers

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	3	30.71	32.05	3.28	26.97	33.12
Width	3	28.05	27.67	3.48	24.78	31.70
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C52. Summary Statistics for Complete Double Edge Tool Indeterminate Scrapers

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	9	34.99	30.85	13.64	22.52	69.54
Width	9	25.03	24.58	5.79	18.11	36.44
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C53. Summary Statistics for Double Edge Tool Indeterminate Scraper Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	6	35.30	32.36	9.35	26.17	53.28
Width	6	27.56	24.49	7.86	20.48	42.43
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C54. Summary Statistics for Complete Double Edge Tool Sidescrapers

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	7	79.19	77.77	37.85	23.64	143.33
Width	7	41.68	39.61	15.65	17.66	63.33
P _w	3	7.93	8.69	2.50	5.15	9.97

Table C55. Summary Statistics for Double Edge Tool Sidescraper Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	2	40.84	40.84	8.09	35.13	46.56
Width	2	32.31	32.31	3.49	29.84	34.77
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C56. Summary Statistics for Complete Indeterminate Double Edge Tools

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	2	42.46	42.46	8.94	36.14	48.78
Width	2	17.39	17.39	6.17	13.03	21.75
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C57. Summary Statistics for Indeterminate Double Edge Tool Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	4	35.96	35.96	9.65	24.18	47.79
Width	4	30.53	30.51	4.14	26.78	34.30
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C58. Summary Statistics for all Multiple Edge Tools

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	59	36.92	34.09	13.20	15.86	87.41
Width	59	27.56	26.18	5.93	18.23	43.81
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C59. Summary Statistics for Complete Indeterminate Multiple Edge Tools

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	1	55.93	55.93	---	55.93	55.93
Width	1	29.68	29.68	---	29.68	29.68
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C60. Summary Statistics for Complete Multiple Edge Tool Knives

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	1	52.90	52.90	---	52.90	52.90
Width	1	25.51	25.51	---	25.51	25.51
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C61. Summary Statistics for Complete Multiple Edge Tool Scrapers

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	53	36.63	34.09	13.11	20.40	87.41
Width	53	27.76	26.18	6.11	19.06	43.81
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table C62. Summary Statistics for Multiple Edge Tool Scraper Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	4	31.98	33.28	12.19	15.86	45.49
Width	4	24.82	26.48	4.53	18.23	28.06
P _w	0	---	---	---	---	---

Appendix D

BIFACIAL ARTIFACT SUMMARY STATISTICS

Table D1. Summary Statistics for all Bifaces Complete and Fragmentary

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	76	38.37	33.54	18.76	9.03	102.35
Width	77	28.79	27.94	10.58	9.78	50.55

Table D2. Summary Statistics for Complete Indeterminate Bifaces

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	11	58.34	56.53	12.86	41.90	77.52
Width	12	35.87	35.09	8.23	20.83	47.67

Table D3. Summary Statistics for Indeterminate Biface Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	58	31.06	29.93	12.93	9.03	67.55
Width	58	27.21	26.41	10.79	9.78	50.55

Table D4. Summary Statistics Complete Ultrathin Bifaces

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	3	79.09	73.17	20.94	61.75	102.35
Width	3	32.72	27.94	8.39	27.82	42.41

Table D5. Summary Statistics Ultrathin Biface Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	2	62.70	62.70	5.69	58.68	66.72
Width	2	31.24	31.24	3.16	29.01	33.47

Table D6. Summary Statistics all Complete Bifaces

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	4	78.70	75.35	17.11	61.75	102.35
Width	4	36.16	35.18	9.70	27.82	46.48

Table D7. Summary Statistics all Biface Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
Length	3	62.55	62.24	4.03	58.68	58.68
Width	3	31.31	31.46	2.24	29.01	33.47

Table D8. Summary Statistics for all Projectile Point Preforms, Complete and Fragmentary

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	34	43.16	39.49	16.09	17.64	83.18
W	33	30.26	28.89	8.74	12.24	54.55
W _{TJ}	2	21.77	21.77	9.28	15.20	28.33
W _{BJ}	5	24.36	25.28	2.42	21.76	27.42
W _P	7	17.22	16.60	2.41	14.03	21.28
L _T	2	10.37	10.37	11.45	2.28	18.47
L _B	5	7.96	7.92	2.88	4.59	12.22
L _P	7	2.08	1.90	0.91	1.13	3.69
SL	3	25.56	28.50	7.72	16.80	31.38
SW	10	15.73	15.67	4.65	8.14	24.39
SH _{LT}	13	1.38	1.00	0.51	1.00	2.00
SH _{RT}	13	1.46	1.00	0.52	1.00	2.00
SH _{LBD}	18	2.11	2.00	0.32	2.00	3.00
SH _{RBD}	19	1.89	2.00	0.32	1.00	2.00
SH _{LBS}	14	2.29	2.00	0.83	1.00	4.00
SH _{RBS}	18	2.11	2.00	0.90	1.00	4.00
SH _{PR}	17	4.18	4.00	1.85	2.00	7.00
SH _{LER}	6	2.67	3.00	0.82	1.00	3.00
SH _{RER}	8	2.63	3.00	0.52	2.00	3.00

Table D9. Summary Statistics for Complete Projectile Point Preforms

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	5	68.40	61.61	13.60	53.47	83.18
W	5	35.26	34.55	4.75	28.33	41.17
W _{TJ}	1	28.33	28.33	---	28.33	28.33
W _{BJ}	1	25.28	25.28	---	25.28	25.28
W _P	1	19.46	19.46	---	19.46	19.46
L _T	1	18.47	18.47	---	18.47	18.47
L _B	1	7.92	7.92	---	7.92	7.92
L _P	1	1.81	1.81	---	1.81	1.81
SL	2	22.65	22.65	8.27	16.80	28.50
SW	2	12.74	12.74	2.80	10.77	14.72
SH _{LT}	5	1.60	2.00	0.55	1.00	2.00
SH _{RT}	5	1.80	2.00	0.45	1.00	2.00
SH _{LBD}	5	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{RBD}	5	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBS}	5	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{RBS}	5	2.40	2.00	0.89	2.00	4.00
SH _{PR}	5	2.80	2.00	1.79	2.00	6.00
SH _{LER}	1	1.00	1.00	---	1.00	1.00
SH _{RER}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00

Table D10. Summary Statistics for Projectile Point Preform Proximal Ends

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	5	47.88	49.77	8.81	38.16	56.65
W	5	38.71	42.30	11.82	26.44	54.55
W _{TJ}	0	---	---	---	---	---
W _{BJ}	2	24.59	24.59	4.00	21.76	27.42
W _P	2	15.32	15.32	1.82	14.03	16.60
L _T	0	---	---	---	---	---
L _B	2	9.26	9.26	4.20	6.29	12.22
L _P	2	1.56	1.56	0.60	1.13	1.98
SL	0	---	---	---	---	---
SW	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{LT}	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{RT}	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{LBD}	4	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{RBD}	4	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBS}	4	1.75	2.00	0.50	1.00	2.00
SH _{RBS}	5	1.60	2.00	0.55	1.00	2.00
SH _{PR}	4	4.00	4.00	1.63	2.00	6.00
SH _{LER}	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{RER}	1	3.00	3.00	---	3.00	3.00

Table D11. Summary Statistics for Projectile Point Preform Bases

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	3	29.56	25.53	7.02	25.49	37.67
W	3	28.95	28.49	6.70	28.49	35.86
W _{BJ}	0	---	---	---	---	---
W _P	0	---	---	---	---	---
L _B	0	---	---	---	---	---
L _P	0	---	---	---	---	---
SL	0	---	---	---	---	---
SW	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{LBS}	1	4.00	4.00	---	4.00	4.00
SH _{RBS}	3	2.33	2.00	1.53	1.00	2.00
SH _{PR}	3	5.00	4.00	1.73	4.00	7.00
SH _{LER}	1	3.00	3.00	---	3.00	3.00
SH _{RER}	2	2.50	2.50	0.71	2.00	2.00

Table D12. Summary Statistics for Projectile Point Preform Proximal End + Midsections

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	1	73.65	73.65	---	73.65	73.65
W	1	44.47	44.47	---	44.47	44.47
W _{BJ}	0	---	---	---	---	---
W _P	0	---	---	---	---	---
L _B	0	---	---	---	---	---
L _P	0	---	---	---	---	---
SL	0	---	---	---	---	---
SW	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{LBD}	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{RBD}	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{LBS}	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{RBS}	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{PR}	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{LER}	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{RER}	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table D13. Summary Statistics for Projectile Point Preform Base + Midsections

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	6	38.86	40.38	6.88	30.72	48.44
W	6	26.10	25.97	3.59	21.64	30.82
W _{BJ}	2	23.68	23.68	2.37	22.01	25.35
W _P	4	17.61	16.64	2.50	15.88	21.28
L _B	2	6.69	6.69	2.97	4.59	8.79
L _P	4	2.42	2.37	1.08	1.23	3.69
SL	1	31.38	31.38		31.38	31.38
SW	4	17.27	17.14	2.66	14.19	20.63
SH _{LBD}	5	2.20	2.00	0.45	2.00	3.00
SH _{RBD}	4	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBS}	3	3.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	4.00
SH _{RBS}	4	2.00	2.00	0.82	1.00	3.00
SH _{PR}	4	5.00	5.00	1.83	3.00	7.00
SH _{LER}	3	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
SH _{RER}	4	2.75	3.00	0.50	2.00	3.00

Table D14. Summary Statistics for Projectile Point Preform Midsections

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	2	28.72	28.72	15.67	17.64	39.80
W	2	20.59	20.59	2.00	19.18	22.01
W _{TJ}	0	---	---	---	---	---
W _{BJ}	0	---	---	---	---	---
SL	0	---	---	---	---	---
SW	1	8.14	8.14	---	8.14	8.14
SH _{LT}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00
SH _{RT}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBD}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00
SH _{RBD}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBS}	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{RBS}	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table D15. Summary Statistics for Projectile Point Preform Tip + Midsections

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	3	37.91	34.07	11.97	28.33	51.33
W	2	28.30	28.30	5.28	24.57	32.03
W _{TJ}	1	15.20	15.20	---	15.20	15.20
L _T	1	2.28	2.28	---	2.28	2.28
SL	0	---	---	---	---	---
SW	1	13.58	13.58	---	13.58	13.58
SH _{LT}	3	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
SH _{RT}	3	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00
SH _{LBD}	3	2.33	2.00	0.58	2.00	3.00
SH _{RBD}	2	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBS}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00
SH _{PR}	1	6.00	6.00	---	6.00	6.00
SH _{LER}	1	3.00	3.00	---	3.00	3.00

Table D16. Summary Statistics for Projectile Point Preform Tips

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	4	28.80	27.39	4.31	25.58	34.84
W	4	22.31	22.75	8.16	12.24	31.51
W _{TJ}	0	---	---	---	---	---
L _T	0	---	---	---	---	---
SL	0	---	---	---	---	---
SW	1	24.39	24.39		24.39	24.39
SH _{LT}	3	1.33	1.00	0.58	1.00	2.00
SH _{RT}	3	1.33	1.00	0.58	1.00	2.00
SH _{LBD}	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{RBD}	1	2.00	2.00		2.00	2.00

Table D17. Summary Statistics for Projectile Point Preform Distal Ends

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	2	32.79	32.79	3.12	30.59	35.00
W	2	35.56	35.56	6.27	31.12	40.00
W _{TJ}	0	---	---	---	---	---
L _T	0	---	---	---	---	---
SL	0	---	---	---	---	---
SW	1	16.61	16.61	---	16.61	16.61
SH _{LT}	1	1.00	1.00	---	1.00	1.00
SH _{RT}	1	1.00	1.00	---	1.00	1.00
SH _{LBD}	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{RBD}	1	1.00	1.00	---	1.00	1.00

Table D18. Summary Statistics for all Indeterminate Projectile Points, Complete and Fragmentary

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	4	25.53	25.76	2.87	21.99	28.62
W	4	21.95	23.06	4.59	15.67	26.02
W _{TJ}	1	13.36	13.36	---	13.36	13.36
W _{BJ}	1	21.37	21.37	---	21.37	21.37
W _P	2	12.35	12.35	2.69	10.45	14.25
L _T	1	10.37	10.37	---	10.37	10.37
L _B	2	9.01	9.01	3.34	6.64	11.37
L _P	1	1.49	1.49	---	1.49	1.49

Table D19. Summary Statistics for Complete Indeterminate Projectile Points

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	1	26.86	26.86	---	26.86	26.86
W	1	15.67	15.67	---	15.67	15.67
W _{TJ}	1	13.36	13.36	---	13.36	13.36
W _{BJ}	0	---	---	---	---	---
W _P	1	10.45	10.45	---	10.45	10.45
L _T	1	10.37	10.37	---	10.37	10.37
L _B	1	6.64	6.64	---	6.64	6.64
L _P	1	1.49	1.49	---	1.49	1.49

Table D20. Summary Statistics for Indeterminate Projectile Point Fragments

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	2	23.33	23.33	1.89	21.99	24.66
W	2	23.06	23.06	2.20	21.50	24.61
W _{TJ}	0	---	---	---	---	---
W _{BJ}	1	21.37	21.37	---	21.37	21.37
W _P	1	14.25	14.25	---	14.25	14.25
L _T	0	---	---	---	---	---
L _B	1	11.37	11.37	---	11.37	11.37
L _P	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table D21. Summary Statistics for all Unfluted Projectile Points, Complete and Fragmentary

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	9	27.50	24.92	10.57	13.99	44.47
W	9	17.83	15.82	4.13	12.97	26.24
W _{TJ}	2	13.92	13.92	1.53	12.84	15.00
W _{BJ}	6	15.64	14.64	3.00	12.50	20.79
W _P	7	12.18	12.49	3.06	8.00	15.36
L _T	2	10.89	10.89	1.90	9.55	12.23
L _B	6	9.88	6.15	8.15	3.48	23.92
L _P	7	2.02	1.95	0.68	1.00	3.19
SH _{LT}	4	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{RT}	4	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBD}	7	2.14	2.00	0.38	2.00	3.00
SH _{RBD}	7	2.14	2.00	0.38	2.00	3.00
SH _{LBS}	8	2.63	2.50	0.74	2.00	4.00
SH _{RBS}	8	2.75	3.00	0.71	2.00	4.00
SH _{PR}	8	4.25	4.00	1.16	2.00	6.00
SH _{LER}	7	2.71	3.00	0.76	1.00	3.00
SH _{RER}	7	2.71	3.00	0.76	1.00	3.00

Table D22. Summary Statistics for Complete Unfluted Projectile Points

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	4	35.58	36.47	10.02	24.92	44.47
W	4	15.44	15.27	2.20	12.97	18.26
W _{TJ}	2	13.92	13.92	1.53	12.84	15.00
W _{BJ}	4	14.47	14.00	2.06	12.50	17.36
W _P	4	10.02	9.78	2.02	8.00	12.49
L _T	2	10.89	10.89	1.90	9.55	12.23
L _B	4	7.82	6.15	5.30	3.48	15.50
L _P	4	1.99	1.91	0.33	1.68	2.45
SH _{LT}	4	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{RT}	4	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBD}	4	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{RBD}	4	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBS}	4	2.50	2.50	0.58	2.00	3.00
SH _{RBS}	4	2.50	2.50	0.58	2.00	3.00
SH _{PR}	4	4.75	4.50	0.96	4.00	6.00
SH _{LER}	4	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00
SH _{RER}	4	3.00	3.00	0.00	3.00	3.00

Table D23. Summary Statistics for Unfluted Projectile Point Bases

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	3	21.26	20.33	7.78	13.99	29.47
W	3	20.29	18.82	5.36	15.82	26.24
W _{BJ}	2	17.99	17.99	3.96	15.20	20.79
W _P	3	15.06	15.17	0.36	14.65	15.36
L _B	2	13.99	13.99	14.04	4.07	23.92
L _P	2	1.49	1.49	0.69	1.00	1.98
SH _{LBD}	1	3.00	3.00	---	3.00	3.00
SH _{RBD}	1	3.00	3.00	---	3.00	3.00
SH _{LBS}	3	2.67	2.00	1.15	2.00	4.00
SH _{RBS}	3	3.00	3.00	1.00	2.00	4.00
SH _{PR}	3	3.33	4.00	1.15	2.00	4.00
SH _{LER}	2	2.00	2.00	1.41	1.00	3.00
SH _{RER}	2	2.00	2.00	1.41	1.00	3.00

Table D24. Summary Statistics for Unfluted Projectile Point Base + Midsections

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	1	20.17	20.17	---	20.17	20.17
W	1	15.63	15.63	---	15.63	15.63
W _{BJ}	0	---	---	---	---	---
W _P	0	---	---	---	---	---
L _B	0	---	---	---	---	---
L _P	1	3.19	3.19	0.00	3.19	3.19
SH _{LT}	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{RT}	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{LBD}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00
SH _{RBD}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBS}	1	3.00	3.00	---	3.00	3.00
SH _{RBS}	1	3.00	3.00	---	3.00	3.00
SH _{PR}	1	5.00	5.00	---	5.00	5.00
SH _{LER}	1	3.00	3.00	---	3.00	3.00
SH _{RER}	1	3.00	3.00	---	3.00	3.00

Table D25. Summary Statistics for Unfluted Projectile Point Midsections

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	1	21.23	21.23	---	21.23	21.23
W	1	22.15	22.15	---	22.15	22.15
SH _{LBD}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00
SH _{RBD}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00

Table D26. Summary Statistics for all Pseudofluted Projectile Points, Complete and Fragmentary

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	10	24.83	22.30	9.08	15.94	39.77
W	10	16.47	15.91	4.46	11.23	23.22
W _{TJ}	5	15.61	17.01	3.25	11.45	18.69
W _{BJ}	5	17.66	17.09	4.01	12.82	22.31
W _P	7	12.93	12.28	2.90	9.70	17.99
L _T	5	6.91	6.67	2.60	4.18	9.62
L _B	5	6.32	5.06	2.40	4.32	10.05
L _P	2	1.87	1.87	0.21	1.72	2.02
SH _{LT}	5	1.80	2.00	0.45	1.00	2.00
SH _{RT}	5	1.80	2.00	0.45	1.00	2.00
SH _{LBD}	8	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{RBD}	8	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBS}	7	2.29	2.00	1.11	1.00	4.00
SH _{RBS}	8	1.75	2.00	0.71	1.00	3.00
SH _{PR}	8	3.00	3.00	0.76	2.00	4.00
SH _{LER}	2	1.50	1.50	0.71	1.00	2.00
SH _{RER}	3	1.67	1.00	1.15	1.00	3.00

Table D27. Summary Statistics for Complete Pseudofluted Projectile Points

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	5	31.73	34.64	7.39	21.41	35.82
W	5	19.50	21.09	3.70	14.35	21.88
W _{TJ}	5	15.61	17.01	3.25	11.45	18.69
W _{BJ}	3	20.17	21.09	2.73	17.09	21.09
W _P	5	13.87	12.48	2.88	10.94	17.99
L _T	5	6.91	6.67	2.60	4.18	9.62
L _B	3	6.48	5.06	3.12	4.32	10.05
L _P	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{LT}	5	1.80	2.00	0.45	1.00	2.00
SH _{RT}	5	1.80	2.00	0.45	1.00	2.00
SH _{LBD}	5	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{RBD}	5	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBS}	4	1.75	1.50	0.96	1.00	3.00
SH _{RBS}	5	1.60	1.00	0.89	1.00	3.00
SH _{PR}	5	2.80	3.00	0.45	2.00	3.00
SH _{LER}	0	---	---	---	---	---
SH _{RER}	0	---	---	---	---	---

Table D28. Summary Statistics for Psuedofluted Projectile Point Bases

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	1	15.94	15.94	---	15.94	15.94
W	1	14.84	14.84	---	14.84	14.84
W _{BJ}	1	12.82	12.82	---	12.82	12.82
W _P	1	9.70	9.70	---	9.70	9.70
L _B	1	4.78	4.78	---	4.78	4.78
L _P	1	1.72	1.72	---	1.72	1.72
SH _{LBD}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00
SH _{RBD}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBS}	1	4.00	4.00	---	4.00	4.00
SH _{RBS}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00
SH _{PR}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00
SH _{LER}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00
SH _{RER}	1	3.00	3.00	---	3.00	3.00

Table D29. Summary Statistics for Psuedofluted Projectile Point Base + Midsections

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	3	19.76	19.23	3.21	16.85	23.19
W	3	13.84	12.66	3.37	11.23	17.65
W _{BJ}	1	14.96	14.96	---	14.96	14.96
W _P	1	11.45	11.45	---	11.45	11.45
L _B	1	7.39	7.39	---	7.39	7.39
L _P	1	2.02	2.02	---	2.02	2.02
SH _{LBD}	2	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{RBD}	2	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBS}	2	2.50	2.50	0.71	2.00	2.00
SH _{RBS}	2	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{PR}	2	4.00	4.00	0.00	4.00	4.00
SH _{LER}	1	1.00	1.00	---	1.00	1.00
SH _{RER}	2	1.00	1.00	0.00	1.00	1.00

Table D30. Summary Statistics for Psuedofluted Projectile Point Midsections

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	1	14.42	14.42	---	14.42	14.42
W	1	10.77	10.77	---	10.77	10.77

Table D31. Summary Statistics for all Fluted Projectile Points, Complete and Fragmentary

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	183	25.73	24.46	10.06	9.03	59.16
W	185	20.08	19.82	4.42	10.00	35.15
W _{TJ}	42	18.10	18.08	2.90	12.19	25.64
W _{BJ}	65	19.33	18.97	2.97	12.68	26.39
W _P	100	15.66	15.72	2.41	8.69	20.40
L _T	36	12.52	11.58	4.56	5.86	29.16
L _B	63	7.39	6.98	2.70	2.11	15.48
L _P	101	2.58	2.21	1.33	0.27	6.84
SL	36	23.76	23.87	7.63	8.17	44.45
SW	125	13.38	13.41	2.99	6.16	23.50
SH _{LT}	46	2.04	2.00	0.36	1.00	3.00
SH _{RT}	51	2.06	2.00	0.47	1.00	4.00
SH _{LBD}	72	2.32	2.00	0.50	2.00	4.00
SH _{RBD}	72	2.32	2.00	0.53	2.00	4.00
SH _{LBS}	108	2.94	3.00	0.71	2.00	4.00
SH _{RBS}	111	2.94	3.00	0.70	2.00	4.00
SH _{PR}	113	4.55	4.00	1.18	2.00	7.00
SH _{LER}	100	2.41	3.00	0.90	1.00	3.00
SH _{RER}	105	2.54	3.00	0.83	1.00	3.00

Table D32. Summary Statistics for Complete Fluted Projectile Points

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	39	33.78	33.60	8.37	15.31	51.51
W	39	19.36	18.89	3.02	13.00	25.84
W _{TJ}	35	17.84	17.89	2.92	12.19	25.64
W _{BJ}	28	17.81	17.40	2.54	12.68	23.49
W _P	38	14.73	15.13	2.57	8.69	19.39
L _T	32	11.68	11.19	3.52	5.86	20.48
L _B	28	7.04	6.89	2.46	3.14	12.38
L _P	37	2.37	2.13	1.11	0.55	5.04
SL	33	23.86	24.10	7.74	8.17	44.45
SW	36	12.41	11.85	3.10	7.23	21.69
SH _{LT}	33	2.06	2.00	0.43	1.00	3.00
SH _{RT}	34	2.09	2.00	0.57	1.00	4.00
SH _{LBD}	39	2.56	3.00	0.55	2.00	4.00
SH _{RBD}	39	2.56	3.00	0.60	2.00	4.00
SH _{LBS}	39	2.87	3.00	0.57	2.00	4.00
SH _{RBS}	39	2.90	3.00	0.60	2.00	4.00
SH _{PR}	39	4.33	4.00	1.15	2.00	6.00
SH _{LER}	34	2.56	3.00	0.82	1.00	3.00
SH _{RER}	36	2.67	3.00	0.72	1.00	3.00

Table D33. Summary Statistics for Fluted Projectile Point Bases

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	63	19.61	18.50	5.95	9.42	36.85
W	63	20.28	19.47	4.44	10.00	31.42
W _{BJ}	21	20.16	18.97	2.81	17.05	26.39
W _P	44	16.64	16.93	1.80	12.68	20.00
L _B	21	7.22	6.91	1.94	3.89	12.35
L _P	46	2.65	2.25	1.42	0.27	6.84
SL	2	25.94	25.94	7.56	20.60	31.29
SW	48	13.70	13.79	2.75	9.02	23.50
SH _{LBD}	6	2.17	2.00	0.41	2.00	3.00
SH _{RBD}	4	2.25	2.00	0.50	2.00	3.00
SH _{LBS}	51	3.02	3.00	0.79	2.00	4.00
SH _{RBS}	50	3.04	3.00	0.81	2.00	4.00
SH _{PR}	54	4.61	4.00	1.19	2.00	7.00
SH _{LER}	49	2.39	3.00	0.91	1.00	3.00
SH _{RER}	49	2.47	3.00	0.89	1.00	3.00

Table D34. Summary Statistics for Fluted Projectile Point Base + Midsections

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	24	33.65	32.61	6.92	22.87	46.18
W	24	22.26	21.17	4.40	12.87	33.42
W _{TJ}	1	18.48	18.48	---	18.48	18.48
W _{BJ}	14	20.52	19.52	2.76	16.30	25.38
W _P	16	15.11	14.94	2.50	11.10	20.40
L _B	13	8.30	7.44	4.05	2.11	15.48
L _P	17	2.85	2.91	1.51	0.90	6.05
SL	1	16.38	16.38	---	16.38	16.38
SW	22	13.12	12.87	2.55	8.37	16.85
SH _{LT}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00
SH _{RT}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBD}	18	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{RBD}	16	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBS}	18	2.83	3.00	0.79	2.00	4.00
SH _{RBS}	21	2.76	3.00	0.62	2.00	4.00
SH _{PR}	19	4.68	4.00	1.11	2.00	6.00
SH _{LER}	17	2.18	3.00	1.01	1.00	3.00
SH _{REB}	19	2.47	3.00	0.90	1.00	3.00

Table D35. Summary Statistics for Fluted Projectile Point Midsections

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	37	21.86	22.44	8.73	9.03	58.17
W	37	19.44	19.25	4.42	10.18	27.73
W _{TJ}	1	23.82	23.82	---	23.82	23.82
W _{BJ}	1	24.09	24.09	---	24.09	24.09
W _P	1	18.98	18.98	---	18.98	18.98
L _B	1	9.03	9.03	---	9.03	9.03
L _P	1	2.06	2.06	---	2.06	2.06
SW	10	15.44	15.47	3.10	11.22	21.70
SH _{LT}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00
SH _{RT}	2	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBD}	4	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{RBD}	6	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00

Table D36. Summary Statistics for Fluted Projectile Point Tip + Midsections

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	5	40.07	40.17	11.89	29.48	59.16
W	5	20.86	21.76	3.42	16.78	24.31
W _{TJ}	4	18.21	17.54	2.11	16.59	21.16
W _{BJ}	1	22.83	22.83		22.83	22.83
L _T	3	20.92	18.29	7.29	15.32	29.16
SW	4	14.55	14.56	2.19	12.18	16.89
SH _{LT}	5	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{RT}	5	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBD}	5	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{RBD}	4	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00

Table D37. Summary Statistics for Fluted Projectile Point Tips

Variable	n	Mean	Median	Std. Dev.	Minimum	Maximum
L	9	23.90	20.64	9.50	13.45	41.11
W	11	19.94	20.81	7.16	10.34	35.15
W _{TJ}	1	20.51	20.51	---	20.51	20.51
L _T	1	14.19	14.19	---	14.19	14.19
SW	4	13.24	14.27	5.37	6.16	18.25
SH _{LT}	6	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{RT}	7	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBD}	1	2.00	2.00	---	2.00	2.00
SH _{RBD}	2	2.00	2.00	0.00	2.00	2.00
SH _{LBS}	1	3.00	3.00	---	3.00	3.00
SH _{RBS}	1	3.00	3.00	---	3.00	3.00
SH _{PR}	1	6.00	6.00	---	6.00	6.00
SH _{LER}	1	3.00	3.00	---	3.00	3.00
SH _{RER}	1	3.00	3.00	---	3.00	3.00

Appendix E
RAW DATA SPREADSHEET

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
1	1		2 5:6 20*:6 21:14 10:14 11:15 1:6 18:6 19:15 2:15 5:15 6	R	CS	PP	PPF	TIP+MID
1	2	91	2 5:6 2:6 3*:14 10:14 11:15 2:5 4:5 5:5 24:5 25:6 18:6 19:15 1:15 4:15 5:15 6:15 7	F	CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	3	93	2 5:5 4*:5 5:14 10:14 11:15 2:15 3:15 4:15 6:4 10:4 11:5 24:5 25:6 2:6 3:15 7:15 8		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	4	101	2 5:4 10*:4 11:14 10:14 11:15 3:15 4:5 4:5 5:15 7:15 8		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	5	111	2 5:4 8:4 9*:14 10:14 11:15 7:15 8:15 12:4 24:4 25:5 2:5 3:15 3:15 11		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	6	110	2 5:5 2*:5 3:14 10:14 11:15 7:15 8:4 8:4 9:4 24:4 25:15 2:15 4:15 6:15 11:15 12		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	7	107	2 5:5 24*:5 25:14 10:14 11:15 6:4 24:4 25:5 2:5 3:5 22:5 23:6 18:6 19:15 3:15 5:15 10:15 11		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	8	96	2 5:6 18*:6 19:14 10:14 11:15 5:5 22:5 23:6 16:6 17:15 1:15 2:15 6:15 7:15 9:15 10	A	CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	9	108	2 5:6 16:6 17*:14 10:14 11:15 9:5 20:5 21:6 14:6 15:15 10:15 13:15 14	B	CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	10	89/114	2 5:5 22*:5 23:14 10:14 11:15 10:4 22:4 23:4 24:4 25:5 20:5 21:6 14:6 15:6 16:6 17:15 5:15 9:15 13:15 14:15 15	K	CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	11	104	2 5:4 24:4 25*:14 10:14 11:15 11:4 6:4 7:4 22:4 23:5 24:5 25:15 6:15 7:15 8:15 10:15 11:15 12:15 14:15 15:15 16		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	12	113	2 5:4 8:4 9*:14 10:14 11:15 12:15 16:4 6:4 7:4 22:4 23:4 24:4 25:15 7:15 11:15 15		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	13		2 5:4 6*:4 7:14 10:14 11:15 16:4 4:4 5:4 8:4 9:4 20:4 21:4 22:4 23:4 24:4 25:15 11:15 15:15 19:15 20		CS	PP	PPU	CO
1	14	103	2 5:4 22:4 23*:14 10:14 11:15 15:4 4:4 5:4 6:4 7:4 20:4 21:5 18:5 19:5 20:5 21:15 10:15 12:15 14:15 16:15 18:15 19:15 20		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	15	19	2 5:5 20*:5 21:14 10:14 11:15 14:4 22:4 23:5 18:5 19:6 12:6 13:6 14:6 15:15 9:15 11:15 13:15 15:15 17:15 18:15 19		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	16	106	2 5:6 14:6 15*:14 10:14 11:15 13:15 17:5 18:5 19:5 20:5 21:6 12:6 13:15 10:15 14:15 18	F	CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	17	97	2 5:6 12*:6 13:14 10:14 11:15 17:6 10:6 11:15 14:15 21		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	18	90	2 5:5 18:5 19*:14 10:14 11:15 18:4 18:4 19:4 20:4 21:5 16:5 17:6 10:6 11:6 12:6 13:15 13:15 14:15 15:15 17:15 19:15 21:15 22:15 23	S	CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	19	94	2 5:4 20:4 21*:14 11:14 12:15 19:4 4:4 5:4 18:4 19:5 18:5 19:15 14:15 15:15 16:15 18:15 20:15 22:15 23:15 24		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	20	119	2 5:4 4:4 5*:14 10:14 11:15 20:4 2:4 3:4 18:4 19:4 20:4 21:15 15:15 16:15 19:15 23:15 24		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	21	125	2 5:4 2:4 3*:14 10:14 11:15 24:4 16:4 17:4 18:4 19:15 19:15 23:15 28:15 29		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	22		2 5:4 18:4 19*:14 10:14 11:15 23:4 16:4 17:5 8:5 9:5 16:5 17:15 18:15 20:15 22:15 24:15 26:15 27:15 28:15 29		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	23	102	2 5:5 16*:5 17:14 10:14 11:15 22:4 16:4 17:4 18:4 19:5 8:5 9:5 14:5 15:6 8:6 9:6 10:6 11:15 17:15 19:15 21:15 23:15 25:15 26:15 27:15 28	A	CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	24		2 5:6 10*:6 11:14 10:14 11:15 21:5 14:5 15:5 16:5 17:6 8:6 9:15 17:15 18:15 22:15 25:15 26	A	CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	25	99	2 5:6 8:6 9*:14 10:14 11:15 25:15 30:5 14:5 15:6 6:6 7:15 22		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	26	105	2 5:5 14:5 15*:14 10:14 11:15 26:5 8:5 9:5 12:5 13:6 6:6 7:6 8:6 9:15 21:15 23:15 25:15 27:15 30:15 31		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	27	118	2 5:5 8:5 9*:14 10:14 11:15 26:15 27:4 16:4 17:5 12:5 13:5 14:5 15:15 22:15 23:15 28:15 31:15 32	R	CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	28	123	2 5:4 16*:4 17:14 10:14 11:15 27:15 28:15 29:5 8:5 9:15 22:15 24:15 31:15 32:15 33		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	29	112	2 5:4 2:4 3*:14 10:14 11:15 28:15 29:4 16:4 17:15 32:15 33	K	CS	PP	PPU	CO
1	30	367	2 5:3 23*:3 24:14 10:14 11:15 33:4 2:4 3:4 12:4 13:4 14:4 15:15 28:15 32:15 36:15 37:17 6:17 7		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	31	124	2 5:4 14:4 15*:14 10:14 11:15 32:5 6:5 7:5 12:5 13:15 26:15 27:15 29:15 31:15 33:15 35		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	32	100	2 5:5 12*:5 13:14 10:14 11:15 31:4 14:4 15:5 6:5 7:6 6:6 7:15 25:15 26:15 27:15 28:15 30:15 32:15 34:15 36:15 37		CS	PP	PPU	CO
1	33	117	2 5:6 6:6 7*:14 10:14 11:15 30:15 26:15 35		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	34	116	2 5:6 4*:6 5:14 10:14 11:15 34:5 10:5 11:15 35	K	CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	35	126	2 5:5 10:5 11*:14 10:14 11:15 35:5 6:5 7:6 4:6 5:15 30:15 32:15 34:15 36		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	36	109	2 5:5 6:5 7*:14 10:14 11:15 36:15 37:4 12:4 13:4 14:4 15:5 10:5 11:15 31:15 35:17 6:17 7		CS	PP	PPF	CO
1	37	121?	2 5:4 12:4 13*:14 10:14 11:15 36:15 37:17 6:17 7:4 14:4 15:5 6:5 7:15 31		CS	PP	IND	CO
1	38		2 5:3 23*:3 24:14 10:14 11:15 37:17 6:17 7:4 12:4 13:15 32	M?	CS	PP	PPF	CO
2	1		1 22*:2 3:17 2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
2	2		1 22*:2 3:17 2,3 5		CS	UF	CHF	CO
2	3	???	2 3:3 5*:17 2:1 22:17 3		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	4		2 3:3 5*:17 3:3 9:17 2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	5		2 3:3 9*:17 3:3 5	K	CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	6	???	2 3:3 9*:17 3		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	7	???	2 3:3 9*:17 3	K	CS	UF	CHF	PR+MID
2	8	264	2 3:3 9*:17 3		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	9		2 3:3 9*:17 3,3 5		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	10		2 3:3 5*:17 3,3 9		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	11		2 3:3 5*:17 2:17 3		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	12	???	1 22*:2 3:17 2,3 5		CS	UF	CHF	PR+MID

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{REER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
1	1		999	999	P	C	NML	1	Almost complete
1	2	91	3	2	E	C	NML	999	
1	3	93	1	1	IND	IND	IND	999	Broken at very tip
1	4	101	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
1	5	111	3	3	IND	IND	NML	999	
1	6	110	3	3	IND	IND	NML	1	
1	7	107	3	3	P	C	NML	1	
1	8	96	3	3	P	A	OBL	999	
1	9	108	3	3	P	IND	IND	999	
1	10	89/114	1	1	IND	IND	IND	1	
1	11	104	3	3	P	IND	OBL	0	Channel flake scar hidden by edge reworking
1	12	113	1	1	IND	IND	IND	999	Heat altered
1	13		3	3	P	B	O	1	Midland or Goshen (Find Vance? Article)
1	14	103	3	3	E	A	NML	1	
1	15	19	3	3	P	R	IND	1	Broken at very tip
1	16	106	1	1	IND	IND	IND	999	
1	17	97	3	3	E	C	NML	999	
1	18	90	1	1	IND	IND	IND	1	
1	19	94	999	2	P	C	NML	1	Missing one ear
1	20	119	3	3	IND	IND	NML	999	
1	21	125	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	Heavily resharpened
1	22		3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
1	23	102	1	1	IND	IND	IND	1	
1	24		3	999	P	C	NML	0	Base partially broken, prox. Width measurement on broken end
1	25	99	3	3	P	IND	OBL	999	Tip broken
1	26	105	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
1	27	118	3	3	P	A	NML	1	
1	28	123	1	3	P	C	OBL	1	
1	29	112	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
1	30	367	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Where is the tip juncture?
1	31	124	3	3	IND	IND	IND	1	Tip reworked
1	32	100	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
1	33	117	3	3	P	B	NML	999	
1	34	116	999	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
1	35	126	4	3	IND	IND	NML	1	
1	36	109	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	Too hard to see flute in photos
1	37	121?	999	3	IND	IND	IND	999	Indeterminate as to whether it is fluted or not
1	38		3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	1		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	2		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	3	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	4		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	5		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	6	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	7	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	8	264	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	9		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	10		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	11		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	12	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
2	13		1 22*;2 3;17 2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	14	???	1 22*;1 23;2 3;17 2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
2	15		1 22*;1 23;2 3;17 2;3 5;3 6	F	CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	16	???	2 3;3 5*;3 6;17 2;1 22;1 23;17 3		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	17	321?	2 3;3 5*;3 6;17 2;17 3		CS	UF	CHF	PR
2	18		2 3;3 5*;3 6;17 3;3 9;3 11		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	19		2 3;3 9*;17 3;3 5;3 6;3 11		CS	UF	CHF	PR
2	20		2 3;3 9*;17 3	K	CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	21	???	2 3;3 9*;17 3;3 11;17 5	I	CS	UF	CHF	CO
2	22		2 3;3 9*;3 10;3 11;17 3;17 5		CS	UF	UNM	IND
2	23		2 3;3 5*;3 6;17 3;17 5;3 9;3 11;17 2;17 4	D	CS	UF	DBT	CO
2	24	274	2 3;3 5*;3 6;17 2;1 22;17 3;17 4;17 5		CS	UF	CHF	PR+MID
2	25	283	1 22;1 23*;2 3;17 2;17 4;3 5;3 6		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	26		1 22;1 23*;2 3;17 2;17 4		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	27		2 3;3 5*;3 6;17 2;17 4;1 22;17 3;17 5		CS	UF	CHF	PR+MID
2	28		2 3;3 5*;3 6;3 10;17 3;17 4;17 5;17 2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	29		2 3;3 10*;3 12;17 3;17 5;3 5;3 6;3 9;3 11;17 4		CS	UF	CHF	PR+MID
2	30		2 3;3 9*;3 11;17 3;17 5		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	31	???	2 3;3 9*;3 11;17 3;17 5		CS	UF	CHF	PR+MID
2	32		2 3;3 11*;17 3;17 5;3 12;3 13	K	CS	UF	CHF	PR+MID
2	33	???	2 3;3 10*;3 11;17 3;17 5;3 13		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	34	???	2 3;3 10*;3 11;17 3;17 5;3 5;3 6;3 7;3 9;3 12		CS	UF	CHF	PR
2	35	???	2 3;3 6*;3 10;17 3;17 5;3 5;3 7;3 9;3 11;3 12		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	36	322	2 3;3 6*;17 2;17 3;17 4;17 5;3 5		CS	UF	CHF	PR
2	37	279	2 3;3 6*;17 2;17 4;1 22;1 24;3 5;17 3;17 5		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	38	314	1 22;1 23*;2 3;17 2;17 4;1 24;3 5;3 6		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	39	330	1 23*;2 3;17 2;17 4;1 22;1 24		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	40		1 23*;1 24;2 3;17 2;17 4		CS	UF	IND	IND
2	41	???	1 23*;1 24;2 3;17 2;17 4;3 6		CS	UF	UNM	IND
2	42	311	2 3;3 6*;17 2;17 4;1 24;3 7;17 3;17 5		CS	UF	CHF	PR
2	43		2 3;3 6*;3 7;17 2;17 3;17 4;17 5		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	44	???	2 3;3 6*;3 7;3 10;3 12;17 3;17 5;3 8;3 12;17 2;17 4		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	45	333	2 3;3 7*;3 10;3 11;3 12;17 3;17 5;3 6;3 8;3 13		CS	PP	PPF	BS
2	46		2 3;3 10;3 11*;3 12;3 13;17 3;17 5		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	47		2 3;3 11*;3 13;17 3;17 5;3 12		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	48	295	2 3;3 11*;3 13;17 3;17 5		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	49		2 3;3 11*;3 13;17 5;3 4;17 3		CS	UF	CHF	PR
2	50	293	2 3;3 11*;3 13;17 5;3 3;3 4;3 12;17 3		CS	UF	CHF	PR
2	51	???	2 3;3 10;3 11*;3 12;3 13;17 5;3 3;17 3		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	52	268	2 3;3 7;3 8;3 10;3 11*;3 12;17 3;17 5;3 6;3 13		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	53	???	2 3;3 6;3 7;3 8*;3 10;3 12;17 3;17 5;3 11;17 2;17 4		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	54	???	2 3;3 6;3 7;3 8*;17 2;17 4;17 5;1 24;17 3		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	55		1 24*;2 3;17 2;17 4;1 23;3 6;3 7;3 8		CS	UF	CHF	IND
2	56		1 23;1 24*;2 3;17 2;17 4	K	CS	UF	CHF	IND
2	57	307	1 24*;2 3;3 1;17 4		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	58	292	1 24*;2 3;3 1;17 4;3 2;3 6;3 7;3 8		CS	UF	CHF	PR+MID
2	59		2 3;3 6;3 7;3 8*;17 4;17 5;3 1;3 2;17 3		CS	UF	IND	IND
2	60		2 3;3 6;3 7;3 8*;17 5;3 2;3 3;3 12;17 3;17 4		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	61		2 3;3 3;3 6;3 7;3 8*;3 11;3 12;17 5;3 2;3 13;17 3		CS	UF	CHF	PR
2	62	305	2 3;3 3;3 11;3 12;3 13*;17 5;3 4		CS	UF	CHF	PR

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{REER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
2	13		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	14	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	15		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	16	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	17	321?	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	18		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	19		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	20		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	21	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	22		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Probably a BTF
2	23		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	24	274	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Prox. End complete
2	25	283	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	26		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	27		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	28		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	29		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	30		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	31	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	32		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Prox. end hidden by frame
2	33	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	34	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	35	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible PR CHF
2	36	322	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	37	279	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible PR CHF
2	38	314	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	39	330	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	40		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Samll PP or CHF?
2	41	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	CHF?
2	42	311	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	43		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	44	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	45	333	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	46		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	47		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	48	295	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	49		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	50	293	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	51	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	52	268	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	53	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	54	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	55		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	56		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Projectile point?
2	57	307	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	58	292	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	59		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	60		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	61		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	62	305	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
2	63		2 3;3 4;3 11;3 13*;17 5;3 3;3 12		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	64	???	2 3;3 4;3 11;3 13*;17 5		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	65		2 3;3 2*;3 7;3 8;17 5;3 3;3 6;3 12;17_4	A	CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	66	???	2 3;3 2*;3 7;3 8;17 4;17 5;3 1;3 6		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	67	???	1 24;2 3;3 1*;17 4;3 2;3 6;3 7;3 8		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	68		1 24;2 3;3 1*;17 4		CS	UF	CHF	PR
2	69	312	1 24;2 3;3 1*;17 4		CS	UF	CHF	PR
2	70	???	2 3;3 1*;17 4;1 24;3 2;3 7;3 8;17 5		CS	UF	CHF	CO
2	71	???	2 3;3 2;3 7;3 8*;17 4;17 5;3 11		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	72	???	2 3;3 2;3 3;3 7;3 8*;3 12;17 5;3 11		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	73	320	2 3;3 3*;3 12;17 5;3 2;3 7;3 8;3 11;3 13		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	74	???	2 3;3 3*;3 12;3 13;17 5;3 4		CS	UF	CHF	PR
2	75	280?	2 3;3 4*;3 13;17 5		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	76	324	2 3;3 4*;3 13;17 5		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	77	185	2 3;3 3;3 4*;17 5;3 12		CS	UF	CHF	PR
2	78		2 3;3 3*;17 5;3 2;3 7;3 8;3 12;3 13	K	CS	UF	CHF	PR
2	79	334	2 3;3 2;3 3*;3 8;17 5;3 7;3 12		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	80		2 3;3 2*;3 7;3 8;17 4;17 5;3 1		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	81	???	2 3;3 1*;17 4;1 24;3 2;3 8		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	82	???	2 3;3 1*;17 4;1 24		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	83	???	2 3;3 1*;17 4		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	84	273	2 3;3 1*;17 4;3 2;3 8		CS	UF	CHF	PR+MID
2	85	298	2 3;3 2*;3 8;17 4;17 5;3 1;17 5		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	86	331	2 3;3 2*;3 8;17 5;3 3		CS	UF	CHF	MID
2	87		2 3;3 3*;17 5;3 8;3 13	D	CS	UF	CHF	PR
2	88		2 3;3 4*;17 5;3 3;3 13		CS	UF	CHF	PR
2	89		2 3;3 4*;17 5;3 13		CS	UF	IND	IND
3	1	187;17	1 21*;2 2;16 37;1 17;1 20		CS	PP	PPF	MID
3	2	188	1 17*;2 2;16 37;1 20;1 21;16 36		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	3		1 17*;2 2;16 36;16 37	A	CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	4	190	1 13*;2 2;16 36;1 17;16 37		CS	PP	PPF	MID
3	5	191	1 13*;2 2;16 36		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	6	192	1 20;1 21*;2 2;16 37		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
3	7	193	1 20;1 21*;2 2;16 37;1 17		CS	PP	PPF	TIP+MID
3	8	194	1 17*;2 2;16 36;16 37;1 13;1 21		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
3	9	195	1 13*;2 2;16 36;1 12;1 17;16 37	K	CS	PP	PPF	CO
3	10	196	1 12;1 13*;2 2;16 36		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	11	197	1 20;1 21*;2 2;16 37;1 19;16 35		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
3	12	198	1 17*;2 2;16 37;1 19;1 20;1 21;16 35;16 36		CS	PP	PPF	TIP+MID
3	13	199	1 16*;1 17;2 2;16 36;16 37;1 13;16 35	?	CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
3	14		1 12*;1 13;2 2;16 36;1 11;1 17	A	CS	PP	PPF	CO
3	15	201	1 12*;1 13;2 2;16 36;1 11		CS	PP	PPF	TIP
3	16	202	1 19*;1 20;2 2;16 35;16 37;1 21		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	17	203	1 19*;1 20;2 2;16 35;16 37;1 17;1 21		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
3	18		1 16*;1 17;2 2;16 35;16 37;1 15;1 19;1 20;1 21;16 36	K	CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
3	19		1 16*;1 17;2 2;16 34;16 35;16 36;16 37;1 13;1 15	K?	CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
3	20	91?	1 12*;2 2;16 34;16 36;1 11;1 13;1 15;1 17;16 37	K	CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
3	21	207	1 11;1 12*;1 20;2 2;16 34;16 36		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	22	208	1 19*;1 20;2 2;16 35;16 37		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	23	209	1 19*;1 20;2 2;16 35;16 37		CS	PP	PPF	BS

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{RER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
2	63		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	64	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	65		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	66	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	67	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	68		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	69	312	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	70	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	71	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	72	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	73	320	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	74	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	75	280?	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	76	324	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	77	185	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	78		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	79	334	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	80		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Edge Modified
2	81	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	82	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	83	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	84	273	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	85	298	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	86	331	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	87		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	88		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
2	89		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	1	187.17	999	999	E	A	OBL	999	1924 Point, broken and glued
3	2	188	1	1	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	3		3	3	IND	IND	IND	1	
3	4	190	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	5	191	3	3	E	B	OBL	0	Manufacturing Failure
3	6	192	999	999	E	IND	NML	999	1924 Point, ears broken off
3	7	193	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	1924 Point
3	8	194	3	3	E	A	NML	999	Manufacturing failure
3	9	195	999	3	E	B	OBL	999	Tip broken
3	10	196	1	1	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	11	197	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	1924 Point
3	12	198	999	999	P	B	OBL	1	1924 Point, tip broken
3	13	199	999	3	IND	IND	IND	1	Some tip present
3	14		3	3	IND	IND	IND	1	Extremely resharpened
3	15	201	999	999	P	L	OBL	999	
3	16	202	3	1	IND	IND	IND	999	Burned
3	17	203	999	1	IND	IND	IND	999	1924 Point, one ear missing
3	18		1	1	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	19		3	3	P	L	OBL	999	
3	20	91?	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible multiple flutes
3	21	207	2	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	22	208	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	23	209	1	1	IND	IND	IND	1	

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
3	24	210	1_19*;2_2;16_35;16_37;1_17		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	25	211(16)	1_16*;2_2;16_5;16_37;1_15;1_19;1_20;16_36		CS	PP	PPF	CO
3	26	212(16)	1_15;1_16*;2_2;16_34;16_36;16_37;1_12;16_35		CS	PP	PPF	CO
3	27	213	1_11;1_12*;2_2;16_34;16_36;1_15;1_17		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
3	28	214	1_11;1_12*;2_2;16_34;16_36		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	29	215	1_18;1_19*;2_2;16_35;16_37;1_20		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	30	216	1_18*;1_19;2_2;16_35;16_37;1_20		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	31	217	1_18*;1_19;2_2;16_35;16_37;1_20;16_36		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	32	218	1_15*;1_16;2_2;16_35;16_36;16_37;1_14;1_17;1_18;1_19		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	33	219	1_15*;1_16;2_2;16_34;16_36;16_37;1_14;16_35		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	34	220	1_11*;2_2;16_34;16_36;1_12;1_14;1_15		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
3	35	221	1_10;1_11*;2_2;16_34;16_36		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	36	222	1_18*;1_19;2_2;16_35;16_37		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	37	223	1_18*;1_19;2_2;16_35;16_37		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
3	38	224	1_18*;1_19;2_2;16_35;16_37;1_14;16_36		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	39	225	1_14*;1_15;2_2;16_34;16_35;16_36;16_37;1_18;1_19		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	40	226	1_14*;1_15;2_2;16_34;16_35;16_36;16_37		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	41	227	1_11;1_14*;1_15;2_2;16_34;16_36;1_11;16_35;16_37		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	42	228	1_10;1_11*;2_2;16_34;16_36;1_14;1_15		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	43	229	1_10*;1_11;2_2;16_34;16_36		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	44	1107	1_18*;1_19;2_2;16_35;16_37		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	45		1_18*;1_19;2_2;16_35;16_37		CS	PP	PPF	MID
3	46		1_18*;1_19;2_2;16_35;16_37		CS	PP	PPU	BS
3	47		1_18*;1_19;2_2;16_35;1_14;1_15;16_36;16_37	A	CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	48		1_14*;1_15;2_2;16_34;16_35;1_18;1_19;16_36;16_37		CS	PP	PPF	BS
3	49	1098	1_14*;1_15;2_2;16_34;1_11;16_35;16_36;16_37		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
3	50		1_10*;2_2;16_34;1_11;1_14;1_15;16_36	A	CS	PP	PPF	TIP+MID
3	51	237	1_18*;2_2;16_35;1_19		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
3	52	238	1_18*;2_2;16_35		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
3	53	???	1_18*;1_19;2_2;16_35	A	CS	UF	TIP	GRV
3	54	???	1_18*;2_2;16_35		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
3	55	235	1_18*;2_2;16_35;1_15;1_19		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
3	56	???	1_14*;2_2;16_35;1_15;1_18;1_19		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
3	57	239	1_14*;2_2;16_34;16_35;1_15		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
3	58		1_10*;2_2;16_34;1_14;1_15	K	CS	UF	TIP	GRV
3	59	???	1_10*;2_2;16_34		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
4	1	243	1_1*;2_2;1;16_30;1_4		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
4	2	127	1_4*;2_2;1;16_30;1_1;16_31		CS	PP	PRF	IND
4	3		1_4*;2_2;1;16_31;1_7;16_30		CS	PP	PRF	PR
4	4	134	1_7*;2_2;1;16_31		CS	PP	PRF	DS
4	5		1_7*;2_2;1;16_31		CS	PP	PRF	BS+MID
4	6		1_1*;2_2;1;16_30;16_32		CS	UF	DBT	IND
4	7		1_1*;2_2;1;16_30;1_4;1_5;16_32		CS	BF	IND	IND
4	8	132	1_4*;2_2;1;16_30;16_31;1_5;16_32;16_33		CS	PP	PRF	BS
4	9	133	1_4*;2_2;1;16_31;1_5;1_7;1_8;16_30;16_32;16_33		CS	PP	PPF	BS
4	10	129	1_7*;1_8;2_2;1;16_31;1_4;16_33		CS	PP	PRF	PR
4	11	130	1_7*;1_8;2_2;1;16_31;16_33		CS	PP	PPF	TIP
4	12	16	1_1*;2_2;1;16_30;16_32;1_2		CS	PP	PPF	MID
4	13	137	1_1*;2_2;1;16_30;16_32;1_2;1_4;1_5;16_33		CS	PP	PSF	CO
4	14	139	1_4*;1_5;2_2;1;16_30;16_31;16_32;16_33		CS	BF	IND	IND

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{RER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
3	24	210	1	1	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	25	211(16)	3	3	E	C	OBL	1	Tip broken
3	26	212(16)	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	1924 Point, extremely resharpened
3	27	213	1	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	28	214	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	29	215	1	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	30	216	3	3	IND	IND	IND	1	
3	31	217	1	1	IND	IND	IND	1	
3	32	218	2	999	IND	IND	IND	1	One ear broken
3	33	219	3	3	P	B	OBL	1	
3	34	220	1	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	35	221	1	1	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	36	222	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	37	223	1	1	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible manufacturing failure
3	38	224	999	1	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	39	225	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	40	226	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	41	227	1	1	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	42	228	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	Fluted, but can't get width from picture
3	43	229	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	44	1107	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	45		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	46		3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	47		3	1	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	48		1	1	IND	IND	IND	999	Manufacturing Failure
3	49	1098	999	3	P	B	OBL	1	Base is broken
3	50		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
3	51	237	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Single beaked graver
3	52	238	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Single beaked graver
3	53	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Multiple beaked graver
3	54	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Single beaked graver. Possibly a graver on a PR, CHF
3	55	235	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Multiple beaked graver
3	56	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Multiple beaked graver
3	57	239	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Multiple beaked graver
3	58		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Single beaked graver
3	59	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Single beaked graver
4	1	243	3	3	E	C	OBL	0	Not max.width if point was whole
4	2	127	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	3		999	999	IND	IND	IND	0	Possibly heat treated
4	4	134	999	999	E	B	NML	999	Possible denticulate
4	5		999	3	IND	IND	IND	0	One side of base is broken
4	6		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	7		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	8	132	999	2	IND	IND	IND	0	Manufacturing failure
4	9	133	1	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	10	129	999	3	IND	IND	IND	0	
4	11	130	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Finished point tip?
4	12	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	13	137	999	999	IND	IND	IND	0	
4	14	139	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible preform base

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
4	15	138	1 4*;1 5;2 1;16 31;16 33;1 7;1 8;16 30;16 32		CS	BF	IND	IND
4	16		1 7*;1 8;2 1;16 31;16 33;1 4		CS	PP	PRF	LT
4	17		1 7*;1 8;2 1;16 31;16 33	A	CS	PP	PRF	BS+MID
4	18	142	1 2*;2 1;16 32;1 1		CS	PP	PPF	LT
4	19	143	1 2*;2 1;16 32;1 1;1 4;1 5;16 33		CS	PP	PPF	TIP
4	20	145	1 4*;1 5;2 1;16 30;16 32;16 33;1 2;16 31		CS	PP	PPF	MID
4	21	147	1 5*;2 1;16 30;16 31;16 33;1 4;1 7;1 8;16 30;16 31;16 32		CS	IND	IND	IND
4	22	146	1 7*;1 8;2 1;16 30;16 31;16 33;1 4;1 5	K	CS	BF	IND	TIP
4	23	179	1 7*;1 8;2 1;16 31;16 33		CS	PP	PPF	IND
4	24	144	1 8;1 9*;2 1;16 31;16 33;1 7		CS	PP	PPF	MID
4	25	148	1 2*;2 1;16 30;16 32;1 3		CS	PP	PPF	BS
4	26		1 2*;2 1;16 30;16 32;1 3;1 5		CS	PP	PPF	BS
4	27	155	1 5*;2 1;16 30;16 32;16 33;1 2;1 4;1 6		CS	PP	IND	BS
4	28	153	1 8*;1 9;2 1;16 31;16 33;1 4;1 7		CS	PP	PPF	IND
4	29	171	1 8*;1 9;2 1;16 31;16 33		CS	PP	PPF	MID
4	30	135	1 8*;1 9;2 1;16 33;16 31	I	CS	BF	IND	CO
4	31	186	1 2*;1 3;2 1;16 30;16 32		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
4	32		1 2*;2 1;16 30;16 32;1 3;1 5;1 6;16 33	K	CS	BF	IND	ED
4	33	167	1 5;1 6*;2 1;16 32;16 33;16 30;16 31		CS	PP	PPF	BS
4	34	165	1 5;1 6*;2 1;16 31;16 32;16 33;1 8;16 30		CS	PP	PPF	MID
4	35	170	1 8*;1 9;2 1;16 33;16 31		CS	PP	PPF	MID
4	36	???	1 8*;1 9;2 1;16 33;16 31		CS	PP	PPF	BS
4	37	151	1 2*;1 3;2 1;16 32;16 30		CS	PP	PSF	BS
4	38	180	1 2*;1 3;2 1;16 32;1 5;1 6;16 30		CS	PP	PPF	MID
4	39	169	1 6*;2 1;16 32;1 3;1 5;16 33		CS	PP	PPF	MID
4	40		1 6*;2 1;16 32;16 33;1 5		CS	PP	PPF	TIP
4	41	16	1 6*;1 9;2 1;16 33;1 5;1 8;16 32		CS	PP	PPF	BS
4	42	159	1 8;1 9*;2 1;16 33		CS	PP	PPF	MID
4	43		1 8;1 9*;2 1;16 33		CS	PP	PPF	TIP
4	44		1 9*;2 1;16 33;1 8		CS	BF	IND	TIP
4	45	194	1 3*;2 1;16 32;1 2		CS	PP	PPF	BS
4	46		1 3*;2 1;16 32;1 2;1 6	Q	CS	PP	PPF	MID
4	47	172	1 6*;2 1;16 32;1 3;16 33		CS	PP	PPF	BS
4	48	184	1 6*;2 1;16 32;16 33		CS	PP	PPF	IND
4	49	168	1 6*;2 1;16 33;1 8;16 32		CS	PP	PPF	BS
4	50	152?	1 9*;2 1;16 33;1 8		CS	PP	PSF	MID
4	51	176	1 9*;2 1;16 33		CS	PP	PPF	MID
4	52	157	1 3*;2 1;16 32		CS	PP	PPF	MID
4	53		1 3*;2 1;16 32;1 6	K?	CS	PP	PRF	TIP
4	54	156	1 9*;2 1;16 33;1 6;16 32		CS	PP	PPF	MID
4	55	162	1 9*;2 1;16 33	A	CS	PP	PPF	MID
4	56	16	1 3*;2 1;16 32	?	CS	PP	PPF	MID
4	57	160	1 3*;2 1;16 32;1 6		CS	PP	PPF	MID
4	58	182	1 6*;2 1;16 32;16 33		CS	PP	PPF	MID
4	59	183	1 6*;2 1;16 32;16 33		CS	PP	PPF	BS
4	60	177	1 9*;2 1;16 33;1 6		CS	BF	IND	IND
4	61	158	1 9*;2 1;16 33		CS	PP	PPF	MID
4	62	175	1 9*;2 1;16 33		CS	PP	PPF	IND
4	63		1 9*;2 1;16 33		CS	PP	PPF	MID
5	1		2 8;7 25*;16 26;8 11;8 12		CS	BF	KNF	ULT

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{REER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
4	15	138	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible preform end, most likely tip
4	16		999	999	IND	IND	IND	0	
4	17		999	999	IND	IND	IND	0	Manufacturing failure
4	18	142	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	19	143	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	20	145	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	21	147	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible psuedopoint base fragment
4	22	146	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Heat altered, serrated
4	23	179	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	24	144	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	25	148	999	999	IND	IND	IND	0	
4	26		999	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	27	155	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Alberta to Alberta/Cody range
4	28	153	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	29	171	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	30	135	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	End blocked by frame
4	31	186	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	32		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Hell Gap base, Alberta base or Folsom PRF tip.
4	33	167	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Heat altered (crazed)
4	34	165	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	35	170	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	36	???	3	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	37	151	2	3	IND	IND	IND	0	
4	38	180	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Probaly body to tip transition
4	39	169	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	40		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	41	16	1	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	42	159	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	43		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	44		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	45	194	999	1	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	46		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	47	172	3	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	48	184	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	49	168	999	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	50	152?	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	51	176	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	52	157	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Burned
4	53		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	54	156	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	55	162	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	56	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possibly from locality A
4	57	160	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	58	182	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	59	183	999	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	60	177	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	61	158	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	62	175	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
4	63		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
5	1		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
5	2	???	2 8;8 11*;8 12;16 27;8 13;16 26		CS	BF	KNF	ULT
5	3		2 8;8 13*;16 27;8 11;8 12		CS	UF	DBT	CO
5	4		2 8;7 25*;16 26;8 2;8 7;8 8;8 11;8 12;16 27		CS	UF	NCH	CO
5	5		2 8;8 11*;8 12;16 26;7 25;8 2;8 7;8 8;8 9;16 27;16 29		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
5	6		2 8;8 11*;8 12;16 27;8 7;8 8;8 9;8 13;16 26;16 27		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
5	7	391	2 8;16 27*;8 11;8 12		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
5	8	394	2 8;8 2*;16 26;16 27;7 25;8 3;8 4		CS	BF	KNF	ULT
5	9		2 8;8 2*;16 26;16 27;7 25;8 4;8 5;8 7;8 8;16 29		CS	BF	KNF	ULT
5	10	393	2 8;8 7*;8 8;16 26;16 29;8 4;8 5;8 6;8 9		CS	BF	KNF	ULT
5	11		2 8;16 27*;16 29;8 7;8 8;8 9;8 10;8 11;8 12;8 13;16 26		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
5	12		2 8;8 9*;16 27;16 29;8 7;8 8;8 10;16 26		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
5	13		2 8;8 10*;16 27;16 29;8 9		CS	UF	DET	ES
5	14		2 8;8 3*;16 26;16 27;8 2;8 4		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
5	15	547	2 8;8 4*;16 27;8 2;8 3;8 5;8 7;8 8;16 26;16 29		CS	UF	NCH	CO
5	16		2 8;8 5;16 29*;8 6;8 7;8 8;8 9;16 26;16 27		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
5	17	391	2 8;8 6*;8 9;16 29;8 5;8 7;8 8;8 10;16 26		CS	UF	DBT	ES
5	18		2 8;8 6*;8 10;16 29		CS	UF	MET	SC
5	19		2 8;8 6*;16 29;8 5;8 9;8 10;16 26		CS	UF	TIP	AWL
5	20	380	2 8;8 3*;16 27;8 4;16 26		CS	UF	NCH	CO
5	21		2 8;8 4*;16 27;8 5;16 29		CS	UF	NCH	CO
5	22		2 8;8 5;16 29*;8 4		CS	UF	TIP	AWL
5	23		2 8;8 5;8 6*;16 29	H	CS	UF	TIP	GRV
5	24		2 8;8 6*;16 29		CS	UF	TIP	AWL
6	1		2 7;7 11*;16 22	A	CS	PP	PRF	BS+MID
6	2	89	2 7;7 17*;16 22;7 11;16 23		CS	BF	IND	FR
6	3	87	2 7;7 17*;16 22;16 23;7 20	V	CS	PP	IND	BS
6	4	83	2 7;7 17*;7 20;16 23		CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	5	86	2 7;7 20*;16 23;7 17		CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	6	84	2 7;7 24*;16 23;7 20		CS	PP	PRF	BS+MID
6	7		2 7;7 11*;16 22	D	CS	BF	IND	TIP
6	8	82	2 7;7 11*;16 22;7 17	A	CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
6	9		2 7;7 17*;16 22;16 23	K	CS	BF	IND	BS+MID
6	10		2 7;7 20*;16 23;7 17	K1	CS	BF	IND	BS+MID
6	11	76	2 7;7 20*;16 23;7 21;7 23;7 24		CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	12	73	2 7;7 23;7 24*;16 23;7 21		CS	PP	PPF	CO
6	13	88	2 7;7 11*;7 12;16 22;16 24	A	CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	14	78	2 7;7 11*;7 12;16 22;7 17;16 24		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
6	15	77	2 7;7 17*;16 22;7 11;7 12;7 18;16 23;16 24;16 25		CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	16	75	2 7;7 17*;16 22;16 23;7 18;7 20;16 24;16 25		CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	17	74	2 7;7 17*;7 20;7 21;16 23;16 24;16 25;7 18		CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	18	67	2 7;7 21*;16 23;16 25;7 20;7 23;7 24		CS	PP	PRF	BS
6	19		2 7;7 23;7 24*;16 23;16 25;7 21;7 24		CS	PP	PPU	CO
6	20	72	2 7;7 12*;16 22;16 24;7 11		CS	PP	PPF	MID
6	21	71	2 7;7 12*;16 22;16 24;7 11;7 17;7 18;7 19;16 25		CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	22	70	2 7;7 17*;7 18;16 22;16 24;16 25;7 19		CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	23	68	2 7;7 17*;7 18;16 23;16 25;7 19;7 21;16 22;16 24		CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	24	69	2 7;7 21*;16 23;16 25;7 17;7 19		CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	25	61	2 7;7 23*;16 23;16 25;7 21;7 22;7 24		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
6	26	63	2 7;7 12;7 13*;16 22;16 24		CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	27	65	2 7;7 12*;16 22;16 24;7 13;7 18;7 19		CS	BF	IND	TIP

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{REER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
5	2	???	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
5	3		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Scraper, graver, notch
5	4		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
5	5		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Multiple beaked graver, heavily worn
5	6		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Single beaked graver
5	7	391	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
5	8	394	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	More than 1/2
5	9		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
5	10	393	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
5	11		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Multiple beaked graver
5	12		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Multiple beaked graver
5	13		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
5	14		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Multiple beaked graver
5	15	547	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Multiple used edges
5	16		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Multiple beaked graver
5	17	391	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Two-sided scraper
5	18		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Multiple edge scraper
5	19		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Graver tip present
5	20	380	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Also scraper
5	21		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Also scraper, possible graver tip present
5	22		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
5	23		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
5	24		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	1		3	2	IND	IND	IND	999	Manufacturing failure
6	2	89	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Unfluted point broken and reused? Possible Agate Basin PP fragment???
6	3	87	1	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible unfluted point
6	4	83	999	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	5	86	3	3	IND	IND	IND	1	
6	6	84	3	3	IND	IND	IND	0	Manufacturing failure
6	7		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible PP tip
6	8	82	1	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Edge + flute
6	9		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible Agate Basin PP fragment
6	10		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible Agate Basin or Hell Gap PP fragment
6	11	76	3	3	IND	IND	IND	0	
6	12	73	1	3	IND	IND	IND	1	Possible graver on tip of point
6	13	88	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	14	78	1	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	15	77	3	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	16	75	999	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	17	74	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	18	67	999	3	IND	IND	IND	999	Probable manufacturing failure
6	19		3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	McKean
6	20	72	999	999	P	B	OBL	999	
6	21	71	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	Manufacturing failure
6	22	70	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	23	68	999	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	24	69	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	25	61	999	1	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	26	63	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	27	65	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Probable Eden PP tip

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
6	28		2 7:7 18*:7 19:16 22:16 24:16 25:16 23		CS	PP	PPU	BS
6	29	62(16)	2 7:7 18*:7 19:16 23:16 25:7 21:16 22:16 24		CS	PP	PPF	MID
6	30	56	2 7:7 21*:16 23:16 25:7 22:7 23		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
6	31	60(4)	2 7:7 22:7 23*:16 23:16 25:7 21		CS	PP	PPF	MID
6	32	59	2 7:7 12:7 13*:16 22:16 24		CS	PP	PRF	TIP
6	33	58	2 7:7 13*:16 24:7 12:7 14:16 22		CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	34	52	2 7:7 12:7 13*:16 24:7 14:7 15:7 19:16 22		CS	PP	PPF	MID
6	35		2 7:7 19*:16 24:7 12:7 13:7 14:7 15:7 18:16 22:16 23:16 25		CS	PP	PPF	CO
6	36	57	2 7:7 19*:16 25:7 15:7 18:7 21:16 22:16 23:16 24		CS	PP	PPU	MID
6	37	54	2 7:7 22*:16 25:7 21:7 23:16 23		CS	BF	IND	TIP+MID
6	38	45	2 7:7 22*:16 25:7 23		CS	BF	IND	MID
6	39	53	2 7:7 13*:7 14:16 24		CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	40	51	2 7:7 13*:7 14:16 24:7 15:7 19		CS	BF	IND	MID
6	41	47	2 7:7 15:7 19*:16 24:7 14:16 25		CS	PP	PPF	SPT
6	42	43	2 7:7 15:7 19*:16 25:16 24		CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	43	50	2 7*:16 25:7 19:7 22		CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	44	42	2 7:7 22*:16 25:7 16		CS	PP	PPF	MID
6	45	48	2 7:7 22*:16 25		CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	46	46	2 7:7 14*:16 24:7 13:7 15:7 19	V	CS	PP	PRF	MID
6	47	49	2 7:7 15*:7 19:16 24:7 13:7 14:16 25		CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	48	41	2 7:7 15*:7 16:7 19:16 25	V	CS	PP	PPF	MID
6	49	37	2 7:7 16*:7 22:16 25		CS	PP	PPF	TIP+MID
6	50	38	2 7:7 16*:7 22:16 25		CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	51		2 7:7 14*:16 24	K	CS	PP	PPF	BS
6	52	36	2 7:7 14*:16 24:7 15		CS	PP	PPF	MID
6	53	44	2 7:7 15*:16 24:7 14:7 19:16 25		CS	PP	PPF	MID
6	54	40	2 7:7 15*:16 25:7 16:7 19:16 24		CS	PP	PPF	MID
6	55	16	2 7:7 16*:16 25:7 15:7 19:7 22		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
6	56	???	2 7:7 16*:16 25:7 22		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
7	1		2 6:6 22*:16 18		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
7	2		2 6:6 22*:16 18:7 2	A	CS	PP	PSF	CO
7	3	356	2 6:7 2*:16 18:6 22:16 19		CS	BF	IND	TIP
7	4		2 6:7 2*:7 6:16 19	K	CS	UF	IND	CO
7	5		2 6:7 6*:16 19:7 2:7 7		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
7	6	336	2 6:7 7*:16 19:7 6	K	CS	PP	PSF	CO
7	7		2 6:6 22*:16 18:6 23:16 20		CS	UF	SET	SS
7	8		2 6:6 22*:16 18:6 23:7 2:16 20	K	CS	UF	TIP	GRV
7	9	344	2 6:7 2*:16 18:6 22:16 19:16 20		CS	PP	PRF	TIP+MID
7	10	349	2 6:7 2*:16 19:7 3:7 6:16 20:16 21	A	CS	PP	PRF	BS+MID
7	11		2 6:7 6*:16 19:7 2:7 3:7 7:7 8:16 20:16 21		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
7	12		2 6:7 7*:16 19:7 8:16 21		CS	UF	DBT	ES
7	13		2 6:6 23*:16 18:16 20:6 22:7 3:7 4		CS	UF	DET	ES
7	14		2 6:7 3*:16 18:16 20:6 22:7 2:7 4:16 19:16 21		CS	UF	DET	ES
7	15		2 6:7 3*:16 19:16 21:7 2:7 6:7 8:16 18:16 20		CS	UF	NCH	CO
7	16		2 6:7 8*:16 19:16 21:7 7		CS	UF	DET	ES
7	17		2 6:6 23*:16 18:16 20:6 24:7 3:7 4:7 5		CS	PP	PPU	BS
7	18		2 6:7 3*:7 4:7 5:16 18:16 20:16 19:16 21		CS	UF	SET	SC
7	19		2 6:7 3*:16 19:16 20:16 21:7 4:7 5:16 18		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
7	20	342	2 6:7 3*:16 19:16 20:16 21:7 5		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
7	21		2 6:7 8*:16 19:16 21:7 3:7 9	A	CS	UF	DET	ES

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{REER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
6	28		1	1	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	29	62(16)	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	30	56	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	31	60(4)	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible manufacturing failure, possible patina
6	32	59	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Retouched
6	33	58	3	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	34	52	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	35		999	999	IND	IND	IND	0	Probable manufacturing failure worked into usable PP
6	36	57	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	37	54	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible Goshen or Midland point
6	38	45	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible unfluted point fragment
6	39	53	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	40	51	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible unfluted point
6	41	47	999	3	IND	IND	IND	0	
6	42	43	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	43	50	3	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible unfluted point
6	44	42	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	45	48	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	46	46	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	47	49	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	48	41	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible graver tip
6	49	37	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Failed flute attempt refitted
6	50	38	1	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	51		3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	52	36	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	One edge reworked into a scraper
6	53	44	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible radial break
6	54	40	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
6	55	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	0	Reworked base
6	56	???	3	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
7	1		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Large graving tip
7	2		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
7	3	356	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible PP tip
7	4		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Probable graver
7	5		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Multiple beaked graver
7	6	336	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
7	7		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Worn graver tip present
7	8		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Single beaked graver
7	9	344	3	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Manufacturing failure
7	10	349	999	999	IND	IND	IND	0	At least one flute
7	11		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
7	12		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
7	13		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
7	14		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
7	15		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	2 notches and a graver
7	16		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
7	17		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible Alberta base
7	18		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Multiple beaked
7	19		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Single beaked graver
7	20	342	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Single beaked graver
7	21		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
7	22		2_6;6_24*;16_20;6_23;7_4;7_5;16_18		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
7	23		2_6;7_4;7_5*;16_20;16_18;16_19;16_21		CS	UF	DET	ES
7	24		2_6;7_5*;16_20;16_21;16_18;16_19		CS	UF	DET	ES
7	25		2_6;7_9*;16_21;7_8;16_19		CS	UF	DET	ES
7	26	340	2_6;6_24*;16_20;7_5		CS	UF	OFT	IND
7	27		2_6;7_5*;16_20;6_24;7_4;16_21		CS	UF	DET	ES
7	28		2_6;7_5*;16_20;16_21;7_4		CS	UF	DET	ES
7	29		2_6;16_21*;7_9;7_10;16_20		CS	UF	DBT	SC
7	30		2_6;7_9*;7_10;16_21		CS	UF	DBT	ES
7	31		2_6;6_25*;16_20;6_24;7_5		CS	UF	SET	IND
7	32		2_6;6_25;7_5*;16_20;6_24;16_21		CS	UF	DET	ES
7	33		2_6;7_5*;16_20;6_25		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
7	34		2_6;16_21*;7_5;7_9;7_10;16_20	B	CS	UF	DET	ES
7	35	351	2_6;7_10;16_21*;7_9	K	CS	UF	TIP	GRV
8	1	3	2_4;3_14*;16_14;3_17;16_15;16_16		CS	BF	IND	CO
8	2	2	2_4;3_17*;16_15;3_20;16_14;16_16		CS	BF	IND	CO
8	3	1	2_4;3_20*;16_15		CS	BF	IND	CO
8	4	7	2_4;3_14*;16_14;16_16;3_15		CS	PP	PRF	BS
8	5	6	2_4;3_14*;3_18;16_14;16_16;3_15;3_17;3_18;16_15		CS	PP	PRF	TIP+MID
8	6	5	2_4;3_17*;16_15;16_17;3_20;3_21;16_14;16_16		CS	PP	PRF	IND
8	7	4	2_4;3_20*;16_15;16_17;3_17;3_18;3_21		CS	PP	PRF	CO
8	8		2_4;3_15*;16_14;16_16;3_14	D	CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
8	9		2_4;3_14;3_15*;16_14;16_16;3_17;3_18;16_15		CS	UF	CHF	MID
8	10	12	2_4;3_18*;16_15;16_16;16_17;3_17;16_14		CS	PP	PRF	TIP
8	11	11	2_4;3_18*;16_15;16_17;3_17;3_19;3_20;3_21;16_16		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
8	12	10	2_4;3_21*;16_15;16_17;3_18;3_20	I	CS	PP	PPF	BS
8	13	9	2_4;3_21*;16_15;16_17;3_20		CS	PP	PPF	TIP
8	14		2_4;3_15*;3_16;16_16;16_14	K	CS	UF	CHF	PR
8	15	18	2_4;3_15*;3_16;16_16;3_18;3_19;16_14;16_15		CS	PP	PPF	BS
8	16	17	2_4;3_18*;3_19;16_15;16_16;16_17;3_16;16_14		CS	PP	PRF	TIP
8	17	16	2_4;3_18*;16_15;16_17;3_19;3_21;3_22		CS	PP	PPF	BS
8	18	15	2_4;3_21*;16_15;16_17;3_22		CS	PP	IND	TIP
8	19	24	2_4;3_15;3_16*;16_16		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
8	20	23	2_4;3_15;3_16*;16_16;3_19;16_15	F	CS	PP	PPF	MID
8	21	22	2_4;3_19*;16_16;16_17;3_15;3_16;3_18;16_15		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
8	22	21	2_4;3_19*;16_17;3_18;3_21;3_22;16_15;16_16		CS	PP	PPU	TIP
8	23	20	2_4;3_22*;16_17;3_18;3_21		CS	PP	PPF	BS+MID
8	24	19	2_4;3_22*;16_17;3_21		CS	PP	PRF	TIP+MID
8	25	33	2_4;3_16*;16_16;3_15		CS	PP	PPF	CO
8	26	32	2_4;3_16*;16_16;3_15;3_19		CS	PP	PPF	MID
8	27	16	2_4;3_16*;3_19;16_16;16_17		CS	PP	PPF	TIP
8	28	30	2_4;3_16*;3_19;16_16;16_17;3_15		CS	PP	PPF	BS
8	29	29	2_4;3_19*;16_16;16_17		CS	PP	PPF	MID
8	30	28	2_4;3_19*;16_16;16_17		CS	PP	PPF	MID
8	31		2_4;3_19*;16_17;16_16		CS	PP	PPF	MID
8	32	27	2_4;3_19*;16_17;3_19;3_22		CS	PP	PPF	TIP
8	33	26	2_4;3_22*;16_17	K	CS	PP	PPF	BS
8	34	25(16)	2_4;3_22*;16_17		CS	PP	PPF	TIP
9	1		2_9;9_23*;14_1;14_4;14_8;9_22		CS	UF	SET	KNF
9	2		2_9;9_23*;14_1;14_4;14_8;9_10;9_11		CS	UF	DET	ES

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{RER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
7	22		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Graver tip present
7	23		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Unusual margin
7	24		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
7	25		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
7	26	340	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
7	27		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
7	28		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Retouched to make graver
7	29		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
7	30		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
7	31		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Scraper or knife
7	32		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	3 sides retouched
7	33		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
7	34		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Graver tip present
7	35	351	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Multiple beaks
8	1	3	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	2	2	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	3	1	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	4	7	3	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	5	6	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	6	5	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	7	4	1	2	IND	IND	IND	0	At least one fluting attempt, cortex on tip
8	8		3	3	E	D	NML	999	
8	9		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	10	12	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Manufacturing failure, reverse hinge fracture
8	11	11	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	12	10	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	13	9	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Tip obscured by frame
8	14		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	15	18	999	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	16	17	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	17	16	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	18	15	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	19	24	999	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	20	23	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	21	22	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Refit with Coffin # 21, Tray 8 Item 22
8	22	21	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	Refit with Coffin # 22, Tray 8 Item 21
8	23	20	1	1	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	24	19	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	25	33	3	3	IND	IND	IND	999	Tip reworked
8	26	32	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	27	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	28	30	1	3	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	29	29	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	30	28	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	31		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
8	32	27	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	1924 point
8	33	26	1	1	IND	IND	IND	1	
8	34	25(16)	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	1		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	2		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
9	3		2 9:9 11:9 23*:14 1:14 4:14 8		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	4		2 9:9 11:9 23*:14 1:14 4:14 8		CS	UF	DBT	SC
9	5		2 9:9 11*:14 1:14 4:14 8:9 10:9 14:9 23		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	6		2 9:9 11*:9 14:14 1:14 4:14 8:9 10		CS	UF	DBT	SC
9	7		2 9:9 14*:14 1:14 4:14 8:14 3		CS	PP	PSF	CO
9	8		2 9:9 2*:9 14:14 1:14 3:14 7:14 8:14 4		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	9		2 9:9 2*:14 1:14 3:14 7:9 14:14 8	I	CS	UF	DBT	IND
9	10		2 9:9 2*:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 19		CS	UF	MET	SC
9	11		2 9:8 19*:14 1:14 3:14 7		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
9	12		2 9:8 19*:14 1:14 3:14 7	A	CS	PP	PRF	CO
9	13		2 9:9 22*:14 1:14 4:14 8:9 21:9 23:14 9		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
9	14		2 9:9 22*:9 23:14 1:14 4:14 8:9 10:9 11:9 21		CS	UF	SET	SS
9	15	562	2 9:9 10*:9 11:9 23:14 1:14 4:14 8:9 22	A	CS	UF	NCH	CO
9	16		2 9:9 10*:9 11:14 1:14 4:14 8:9 13:9 14:9 22:9 23		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	17		2 9:9 10*:9 14:14 1:14 4:14 8:9 11:9 13		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	18		2 9:9 14*:14 1:14 4:14 8:9 10:9 13	A	CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	19		2 9:9 14*:14 1:14 3:14 7:14 8:9 13:14 7		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	20		2 9:9 2*:14 1:14 3:14 7:14 8:8 25:9 13:9 14		CS	UF	DBT	IND
9	21	681	2 9:9 2*:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 25	A	CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	22		2 9:9 2*:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 19:8 25		CS	UF	SET	SS
9	23		2 9:8 19*:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 18:8 25		CS	UF	DBT	SS
9	24		2 9:8 19*:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 18		CS	BF	IND	ED
9	25		2 9:9 21*:14 1:14 4:14 8:14 9:9 20:9 22		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	26		2 9:9 21*:9 22:14 1:14 4:14 8:14 9:9 9		CS	UF	SET	SC
9	27		2 9:9 22*:14 1:14 4:14 8:9 9:9 10:9 21:9 23:14 9		CS	BF	IND	ED
9	28		2 9:9 10*:9 22:9 23:14 1:14 4:14 8		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	29		2 9:9 9*:14 1:14 4:14 8:9 8:9 10:9 12:9 21:9 22:9 23:14 9		CS	UF	SET	SC
9	30		2 9:9 10*:14 1:14 4:14 8:9 9:9 13:9 14:9 22:9 23		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	31		2 9:9 10*:9 13:14 1:14 4:14 8:9 9		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	32	16	2 9:9 9*:9 13:14 1:14 4:14 8:14 9:9 10:9 12		CS	UF	NCH	CO
9	33		2 9:9 13*:14 1:14 4:14 8:8 25:9 9:9 14:14 3		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	34		2 9:9 13*:14 1:14 4:14 8:14 9:8 25:9 9:9 12		CS	UF	MET	SC
9	35		2 9:8 25*:9 13:14 1:14 3:14 7:14 8:9 14:14 4		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	36		2 9:8 25*:9 13:14 1:14 3:14 4:14 7:14 8:14 9:9 12		CS	UF	SET	SC
9	37		2 9:8 25*:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 24:9 12:9 13:14 8:14 9		CS	UF	DBT	SS
9	38		2 9:8 25*:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 18	K	CS	BF	IND	TIP
9	39		2 9:8 25*:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 18		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	40		2 9:8 19:8 25*:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 18		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	41		2 9:8 18:8 25*:14 1:14 3:14 7		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	42		2 9:8 18:8 25*:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 17		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	43	435	2 9:8 18*:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 19:8 25	I	CS	BF	IND	ED
9	44		2 9:8 18*:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 17:8 25		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	45		2 9:8 18*:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 17		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	46	766	2 9:8 18*:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 17	K2	CS	PP	PRF	PR
9	47		2 9:9 20:9 21*:14 1:14 4:14 8:14 9		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	48		2 9:9 21*:14 1:14 4:14 8:14 9:9 8:9 9:9 20		CS	UF	UTF	KNF
9	49		2 9:9 20:9 21*:14 1:14 4:14 8:14 9:9 8:9 9:14 5		CS	UF	SET	IND
9	50		2 9:9 9:9 20:9 21*:14 1:14 4:14 8:14 9:9 8:9 12		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	51		2 9:9 8:9 9*:14 1:14 4:14 8:14 9:9 20:9 21		CS	UF	SET	KNF
9	52		2 9:9 9:9 12*:14 1:14 4:14 8:14 9:9 8:9 13		CS	UF	UTF	IND

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{REER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
9	3		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	4		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	5		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	6		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	7		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	8		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	9		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	10		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	2 used edges and a graver tip
9	11		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	12		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	13		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Heavily worn tip
9	14		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	15	562	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	16		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	17		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	18		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	19		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible graver tip
9	20		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible graver tip
9	21	681	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Cutting tool
9	22		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Scraper on a blade fragment
9	23		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	24		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Difficult to determine tip or base
9	25		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	26		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	27		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	28		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	29		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	30		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	31		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Heat altered, Potlidded
9	32	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	33		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	34		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	35		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	36		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	37		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	38		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Preform fragment?
9	39		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Probable scraper
9	40		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	41		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	42		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	43	435	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	44		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	45		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	46	766	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	47		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	48		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	49		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Knife or scraper retouched unifacially
9	50		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	51		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Retouched on one end
9	52		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
9	53		2 9:9 12*:14 1:14 4:14 8:14 9:8 24:8 25:9 8:9 9:9 13		CS	UF	DET	SS
9	54		2 9:8 25:9 12*:14 1:14 3:14 8:14 9:8 24:9 13:14 7		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	55	16	2 9:9 20*:14 1:14 4:14 8:14 9:9 19:14 5		CS	UF	DBT	SC
9	56		2 9:9 19*:9 20:14 1:14 4:14 5:14 8:14 9		CS	BF	IND	IND
9	57	688	2 9:9 8*:9 20:14 1:14 4:14 5:14 8:14 9:9 9:9 12:9 19		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	58		2 9:9 8*:14 1:14 4:14 5:14 8:14 9:9 7:9 9:9 19:9 20:9 21		CS	UF	DET	SS
9	59		2 9:9 8*:14 1:14 4:14 8:14 9:9 3:9 7:9 9:14 2:14 5		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	60		2 9:8 24*:14 1:14 4:14 8:14 9:8 25:9 3:9 8:9 9:14 2:14 3:14 5:14 7		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	61		2 9:8 24*:14 1:14 3:14 7:14 8:14 9:8 23:8 25:9 3:9 12:14 2:14 4:14 5:14 6		CS	UF	SET	SS
9	62		2 9:8 24*:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 25:9 12:14 2:14 8:14 9		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	63		2 9:8 24*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 7:8 23:9 12:14 6:14 8:14 9		CS	BF	IND	IND
9	64		2 9:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 17:8 18:8 24:8 25:14 2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	65		2 9:8 23:8 24*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:14 7:8 17		CS	UF	IND	CO
9	66		2 9:8 24*:8 25:14 1:14 3:14 7		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	67		2 9:8 17*:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 24:8 25:14 2		CS	UF	SET	SS
9	68		2 9:8 17*:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 18:8 25	K2	CS	UF	DET	ES
9	69	670	2 9:8 17*:14 1:14 3:14 7:8 18:14 2:14 6	A	CS	BF	IND	CO
9	70		2 9:9 19*:14 1:14 4:14 8:9 18:9 20:14 5:14 9		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	71		2 9:9 19*:14 1:14 4:14 5:14 8:14 9:9 7:9 8:9 18:9 20	J	CS	BF	KNF	CO
9	72		2 9:9 8:9 19*:14 1:14 4:14 5:14 8:14 9:9 20		CS	BF	IND	CO
9	73		2 9:9 7*:9 19:14 1:14 4:14 5:14 8:14 9:9 8		CS	UF	MET	SC
9	74		2 9:9 7*:14 1:14 4:14 5:14 8:14 9:9 8:9 19	K2	CS	UF	DET	ES
9	75		2 9:9 7*:14 1:14 4:14 5:14 8:14 9:9 3:9 6:9 8		CS	UF	SET	SS
9	76		2 9:9 3*:14 1:14 2:14 4:14 5:14 8:14 9:8 22:8 23:8 24:9 6:9 7:9 8:9 12:14 3:14 6:14 7		CS	UF	DBT	SS
9	77		2 9:8 23*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 5:14 6:14 7:14 8:14 9:8 22:9 3:9 8:14 4		CS	UF	MET	SC
9	78		2 9:8 23*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:14 7:8 24:14 5:14 8:14 9		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	79		2 9:8 22:8 23*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:14 7:14 5:14 9		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	80	55	2 9:8 23*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:14 7:8 16:8 22:8 24		CS	UF	DET	SS
9	81		2 9:8 17*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:14 7:8 16:8 23:8 24		CS	BF	IND	MID
9	82	630	2 9:8 16*:8 23:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:14 7:8 22:8 24		CS	PP	PSF	CO
9	83		2 9:8 17*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 7:8 16		CS	BF	IND	CO
9	84		2 9:8 16*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:14 7:8 17		CS	BF	IND	CO
9	85		2 9:8 17*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:14 7:8 16		CS	BF	IND	TIP
9	86		2 9:8 16*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:14 7		CS	PP	PRF	PR
9	87	441(16)	2 9:9 18*:14 1:14 4:14 8:14 9:9 19:14 5		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	88		2 9:9 18*:14 1:14 4:14 8:14 9:9 7:9 19		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	89		2 9:9 18*:14 1:14 4:14 5:14 8:14 9		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	90		2 9:9 18*:14 1:14 4:14 5:14 8:14 9:9 7		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	91		2 9:9 7*:9 18:14 1:14 4:14 5:14 8:14 9:9 19		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
9	92		2 9:14 1:14 4:14 5:14 8*:14 9:9 6:9 7:9 18		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	93		2 9:9 7*:14 1:14 4:14 5:14 8:14 9:9 6		CS	UF	DBT	SC
9	94		2 9:9 6*:14 1:14 4:14 5:14 8:14 9:9 3:9 5:9 7:14 2		CS	UF	SET	SC
9	95		2 9:9 6*:14 1:14 2:14 4:14 5:14 8:14 9:8 21:8 22:9 3:9 5:9 7:14 3		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	96		2 9:8 22*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 5:14 6:14 9:8 21:8 23:9 3:9 5:9 6:14 4:14 7:14 8		CS	UF	DBT	SS
9	97		2 9:8 22*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:14 7:14 8:8 23:14 9		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	98		2 9:8 22*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:8 21:9 5:14 5:14 7:14 8:14 9		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	99		2 9:8 22*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:14 7:8 15:8 16		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	100		2 9:8 22*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:8 15:8 16:8 21:14 7		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	101		2 9:8 16:8 22*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:14 7:8 15:8 23:8 24		CS	UF	SET	SS
9	102		2 9:8 15*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:14 7:8 21		CS	UF	SET	SS

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{REER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
9	53		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Double side scraper
9	54		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Cutting tool
9	55	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	56		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	57	688	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	58		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	59		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	60		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	61		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	62		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	63		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	64		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	65		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	66		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	67		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	68		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	69	670	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	70		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	71		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	72		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	73		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	74		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possibly a hafted tool or a notch tool also
9	75		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	76		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	77		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	78		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	79		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	80	55	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	81		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	82	630	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	83		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	84		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	85		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	86		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	87	441(16)	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	88		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Cutting tool
9	89		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Cutting tool
9	90		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	91		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	1 beak
9	92		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	93		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	94		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	95		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	96		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	97		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	98		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	99		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	100		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	101		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	102		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
9	103		2 9:8 16*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:14 7:8 15		CS	BF	IND	CO
9	104		2 9:8 16*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:14 7:8 15		CS	PP	PRF	CO
9	105		2 9:8 15*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:14 7:8 16		CS	PP	PRF	CO
9	106		2 9:9 17*:14 1:14 4:14 5:14 9		CS	UF	MET	SC
9	107		2 9:9 18*:14 1:14 4:14 8:14 9:9 17:14 5		CS	UF	MET	SC
9	108		2 9:9 17*:14 1:14 5:14 9:14 4		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	109		2 9:9 17*:14 1:14 9:9 16:14 5	A	CS	UF	DET	ES
9	110		2 9:9 17*:14 1:14 4:14 5:14 9:9 18:14 8		CS	UF	SET	SC
9	111		2 9:9 17*:14 1:14 5:14 9:9 16		CS	BF	IND	IND
9	112		2 9:14 1:14 4:14 5:14 9*:9 17:9 18:14 8		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	113		2 9:14 1:14 5:14 9*:9 5:9 6:14 4		CS	UF	SET	SS
9	114		2 9:9 6*:14 1:14 5:14 9:14 4:14 8		CS	UF	SET	SS
9	115		2 9:9 5*:14 1:14 5:14 9		CS	UF	UTF	KNF
9	116		2 9:9 5*:14 1:14 5:14 9:8 21:8 22:9 6:14 2:14 4		CS	UF	UTF	KNF
9	117		2 9:8 21:9 5*:14 1:14 2:14 5:14 6:14 9:8 22:9 6:14 3		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	118		2 9:8 21*:14 1:14 2:14 6:8 20:8 22:9 4:9 5:9 6:14 3:14 5:14 9		CS	UF	DET	SS
9	119		2 9:8 21*:14 1:14 2:14 6:8 15:14 3		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	120		2 9:8 15:8 21*:8 22:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	121		2 9:8 15:8 21*:14 1:14 2:14 6:8 14:14 3		CS	UF	MET	SC
9	122		2 9:8 15*:14 1:14 2:14 3:14 6:8 21		CS	UF	UTF	CO
9	123	742	2 9:8 15*:14 1:14 2:14 6:8 14:14 3	K	CS	PP	PRF	PR+MID
9	124		2 9:9 16*:14 1:9 15:14 5:14 9		CS	UF	MET	SC
9	125		2 9:9 16*:14 1:14 5:14 9:9 15		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	126		2 9:9 16*:14 1:14 5:14 9:9 15		CS	UF	SET	SC
9	127		2 9:14 1:14 5:14 9*:9 15:9 16:9 17		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	128		2 9:9 15*:14 1:14 5:14 9:9 16		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	129		2 9:14 1:14 5:14 9*:9 15		CS	UF	SET	SC
9	130		2 9:14 1:14 5:14 9*:9 15		CS	UF	MET	SC
9	131		2 9:14 1:14 5:14 9*:9 4:9 5	K	CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	132		2 9:14 1:14 5:14 9*:9 4:9 5		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	133		2 9:9 5*:14 1:14 5:14 9:9 4:14 2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	134		2 9:9 4:14 1:14 5:14 9*:9 5:14 2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	135		2 9:9 5*:14 1:14 2:14 5:14 9:8 20:8 21:9 4		CS	UF	SET	SC
9	136		2 9:9 4:14 1:14 2:14 5:14 9*:8 20:8 21:9 5		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	137		2 9:8 20:8 21:9 5*:14 1:14 2:14 5:14 6:14 9:9 4		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	138		2 9:8 20*:9 4:14 1:14 2:14 5:14 9	K	CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	139		2 9:8 20*:14 1:14 2:14 6:14 9:8 21:9 4:9 5		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	140		2 9:8 20*:14 1:14 2:14 6:14 9:9 4:14 5		CS	UF	UNM	IND
9	141		2 9:8 20:8 21*:14 1:14 2:14 6		CS	UF	MET	SC
9	142		2 9:8 20*:14 1:14 2:14 6		CS	UF	DET	SC
9	143		2 9:8 20:8 21*:14 1:14 2:14 6:8 14:8 15		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	144		2 9:14 1:14 2:14 6*:8 14		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	145		2 9:8 14:14 1:14 2:14 6*:8 20:8 21		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	146		2 9:8 14*:14 1:14 2:14 6:8 15:8 21	K2	CS	UF	UTF	KNF
9	147	556	2 9:8 14*:14 1:14 2:14 6:8 21	K	CS	BF	KNF	MID
9	148	761	2 9:8 14*:14 1:14 2:14 6		CS	PP	PRF	PR
9	149		2 9:9 15*:14 1:9 16:14 5		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	150		2 9:9 15*:14 1:14 5:14 9		CS	UF	SET	SC
9	151		2 9:9 15*:14 1:14 5:14 9		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	152		2 9:9 15*:14 1:14 5:14 9		CS	UF	UTF	IND

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{REER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
9	103		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Piece Esquille?
9	104		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	105		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	106		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	107		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	108		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	109		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	110		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	111		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	112		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	113		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	114		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	115		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	116		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Retouched unifacially
9	117		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Cutting tool
9	118		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	119		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	120		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	121		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	122		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible notch tool
9	123	742	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Distal end broken
9	124		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	125		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	126		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	127		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	128		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	129		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	130		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	131		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	132		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	133		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	134		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	135		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	136		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	137		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	138		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	139		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	140		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	141		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	142		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	143		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	144		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	145		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	146		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	147	556	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	148	761	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	149		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	150		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	151		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Retouched along one edge
9	152		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
9	153		2_9:14_1:14_5:14_9*:9_15		CS	UF	SET	SC
9	154		2_9:14_1:14_5:14_9*		CS	UF	UTF	IND
9	155		2_9:9_4:14_1:14_5:14_9*:14_2	T	CS	UF	SET	SS
9	156		2_9:9_4:14_1:14_2:14_5:14_9*:8_20:14_6		CS	UF	DBT	IND
9	157	739	2_9:8_20*:9_4:14_1:14_2:14_5:14_6:14_9		CS	UF	SET	SC
9	158	539	2_9:8_20*:14_1:14_2:14_6:9_4:14_9		CS	UF	SET	IND
9	159		2_9:8_20*:14_1:14_2:14_6	D	CS	PP	PRF	DS
9	160		2_9:8_14:14_1:14_2:14_6*:8_20		CS	UF	DET	ES
9	161	799	2_9:8_14*:14_1:14_2:14_6		CS	PP	PRF	CO
10	1		2_10:10_2*:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_3:10_5		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	2		2_10:10_2*:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_4:10_5		CS	UF	SET	SS
10	3		2_10:10_4*:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_5		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	4		2_10:10_4*:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_5:10_6:10_7		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	5	543	2_10:10_6*:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_4:10_5:10_7		CS	UF	DBT	SC
10	6		2_10:10_6*:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_6		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	7		2_10:10_6*:10_8:16_3:16_4:16_6:10_7:10_9:16_5		CS	UF	UTF	IND
10	8	16	2_10:10_8*:16_3:16_4:16_6:10_9		CS	UF	DBT	SC
10	9		2_10:10_8*:16_3:16_4:16_6:10_9:10_10:10_11		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	10		2_10:10_10*:16_3:16_4:16_6:10_11		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	11		2_10:10_10*:16_3:16_4:16_6:10_11:10_12:16_7		CS	UF	NCH	CO
10	12		2_10:10_12*:16_3:16_4:16_7:10_13:10_15:16_6		CS	UF	UTF	IND
10	13		2_10:10_14*:16_3:16_4:16_7:10_15:10_16		CS	UF	SET	SS
10	14		2_10:10_16*:16_3:16_4:16_7:10_13:10_15		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	15		2_10:10_2*:10_3:16_3:16_4:16_5		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	16		2_10:10_2*:10_3:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_4:10_5		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	17		2_10:10_4*:10_5:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_2:10_3		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	18		2_10:10_4*:10_5:16_3:16_4:16_5		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	19		2_10:10_4*:10_5:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_6		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	20		2_10:10_6*:10_7:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_4:10_5:10_7		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	21		2_10:10_6*:10_7:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_9:16_6		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	22	16	2_10:10_6*:10_7:16_3:16_4:10_8:10_9:16_5		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	23		2_10:10_8*:10_9:16_3:16_4:16_6:10_6:10_7:16_5		CS	UF	DBT	SC
10	24		2_10:10_8*:10_9:16_3:16_4:16_6		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	25		2_10:10_8*:10_9:16_3:16_4:16_6:10_10:10_11		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	26		2_10:10_10*:10_11:16_3:16_4:16_6		CS	UF	UTF	IND
10	27		2_10:10_10*:10_11:16_3:16_4:16_6		CS	UF	UTF	KNF
10	28		2_10:16_3:16_4*:10_10:10_11:10_12:10_13:16_6:16_7		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	29		2_10:10_2*:10_3:16_3:16_4:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_5:10_17:16_8		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	30		2_10:10_4*:10_5:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_2:10_3		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	31		2_10:10_4*:10_5:16_3:16_4:16_5		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	32		2_10:10_6*:10_7:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_6		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	33		2_10:10_6*:10_7:10_8:10_9:16_3:16_4:16_6:10_21:10_23		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	34	16	2_10:10_8*:10_9:16_3:16_4:16_6:10_6:10_7		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	35		2_10:10_8*:10_9:16_3:16_4:16_6:10_10:10_11		CS	UF	DBT	SC
10	36		2_10:10_10*:10_11:16_3:16_4:16_6		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	37		2_10:10_13*:16_3:16_4:10_10:10_11:10_12:16_6:16_7		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
10	38		2_10:10_12*:10_13:16_3:16_4:16_7:10_13:10_15:11_3:16_10		CS	UF	UTF	KNF
10	39		2_10:10_16*:16_3:16_4:16_7:10_13:10_15:16_10		CS	UF	DBT	SS
10	40		2_10:10_3*:10_5:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_2:10_17:10_18:16_8		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	41		2_10:10_2*:10_3:10_4:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_17:10_18:16_8	A	CS	UF	MET	SC

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{RER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
9	153		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	154		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	155		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	156		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Retouched along one edge
9	157	739	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	158	539	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible radial fracture
9	159		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	160		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
9	161	799	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	1		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	2		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	3		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	4		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	5	543	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	6		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	7		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible Piece Esquille
10	8	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible broken endscraper
10	9		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possibly heat treated
10	10		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	11		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	3 large notches present
10	12		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible flake knife
10	13		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	14		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	15		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Burned
10	16		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Small notch on proximal end, for hafting?
10	17		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	18		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	19		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	20		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	21		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	22	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	23		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible broken endscraper
10	24		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	25		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	26		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	27		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	28		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Splice in sigmascan
10	29		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Endscraper and double notch tool
10	30		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	31		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible graver tips present
10	32		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	33		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	34	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	35		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Broken endscraper, Notch tool also
10	36		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	37		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	38		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Flake knife and scraper with retouch
10	39		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	40		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	41		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
10	42		2_10:10_4*:10_5:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_17:16_8		CS	UF	SET	SS
10	43	16	2_10:16_3:16_4:16_5*:10_4:10_5:10_6:10_7:10_21:16_8		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	44	16	2_10:10_6*:10_7:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_9:10_21:10_23:16_8		CS	UF	DBT	GRV
10	45		2_10:10_11*:16_3:16_4:10_10:10_12:10_13:10_25:11_3:16_6:16_7:16_10		CS	UF	MET	IND
10	46		2_10:10_15*:16_3:16_4:16_7:10_13:11_3:16_10	?	CS	UF	MET	SC
10	47		2_10:10_15*:10_16:16_3:16_4:16_7:10_13:16_10		CS	UF	UTF	SC
10	48		2_10:10_3*:10_17:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
10	49		2_10:10_3*:10_17:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8:10_2:10_4:10_5:10_19		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	50	411	2_10:10_5*:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8:10_3:10_4:10_17:10_19	A	CS	UF	MET	SC
10	51		2_10:10_5*:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8:10_4:10_19		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	52		2_10:10_21*:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8:10_5:10_6:10_7:10_19:16_6	K1	CS	UF	TIP	GRV
10	53		2_10:10_7*:10_21:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8:10_6		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	54		2_10:10_7*:10_9:10_23:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_6:10_6:10_8:10_21:16_5:16_8:16_9		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	55		2_10:10_9:10_23*:16_3:16_4:16_6:10_8:10_25:16_9		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	56		2_10:10_9:10_23*:16_3:16_4:16_6:10_8:10_10:10_11:10_25:16_9		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	57		2_10:10_10*:10_11:16_3:16_4:16_6:10_23:10_25		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	58		2_10:10_3*:10_17:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	59		2_10:10_3*:10_5:10_17:10_19:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	60		2_10:10_7*:10_21:16_3:16_4:16_8:10_9:10_22:10_23:10_24:16_5:16_6		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	61	674	2_10:10_9:10_23*:10_25:16_3:16_4:16_6:16_9:10_10:10_11:10_24:11_2	A	CS	UF	DET	ES
10	62		2_10:10_11*:10_25:16_3:16_4:16_6:16_9:10_10:11_2		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	63		2_10:10_11*:16_3:16_4:16_6:10_10:10_13:10_25:11_2:11_3:16_7:16_9:16_10	K	CS	UF	DBT	SS
10	64		2_10:10_13*:11_3:16_3:16_4:16_10:10_10:10_11:10_12:11_4:11_5:16_6:16_7:16_9		CS	UF	UTF	KNF
10	65		2_10:16_3:16_4:16_7:16_10*:10_15:10_16:11_6:11_7		CS	UF	SET	SS
10	66		2_10:10_17*:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_3		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	67		2_10:10_17*:10_18:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_3:10_5:10_19:10_20		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	68		2_10:10_5*:10_19:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_20:10_22		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	69		2_10:10_19*:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_5:10_7:10_20:10_22		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	70		2_10:10_21*:10_22:16_3:16_4:16_5:10_5:10_7:10_21:10_24:16_6		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	71		2_10:10_9:10_23*:10_24:16_3:16_4:16_6:10_7:10_21:10_22:16_5:16_8:16_9		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	72		2_10:10_9:10_23*:16_3:16_4:16_6:16_9:10_24:11_2		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	73		2_10:10_25*:11_2:16_3:16_4:16_6:16_9:10_9:10_11:10_23:10_24		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	74		2_10:10_13*:11_3:16_3:16_4:16_7:16_10:10_12:10_15:11_4:11_5:11_6:16_9		CS	UF	DBT	SS
10	75		2_10:10_15*:16_3:16_4:16_7:16_10:11_3:11_5:11_6		CS	UF	UTF	IND
10	76		2_10:10_17*:10_18:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8:10_19:10_20		CS	UF	UTF	IND
10	77		2_10:10_19*:10_20:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8:10_5:10_17:10_18:10_25		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	78		2_10:10_19*:10_20:10_22:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8:10_21		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	79		2_10:10_21*:10_22:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8:10_19:10_20		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	80		2_10:10_21*:10_22:10_24:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_6:16_8:10_9:10_23:16_9		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	81		2_10:10_23*:10_24:16_3:16_4:16_6:16_9:10_25:11_2		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	82		2_10:10_23*:10_24:10_25:11_2:16_3:16_4:16_6:16_9:10_9		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	83		2_10:10_11*:16_3:16_4:16_6:16_9:10_13:10_25:11_2:11_3:11_4:16_7:16_10		CS	UF	UTF	IND
10	84	16	2_10:10_17*:10_18:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8:10_21:10_22		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	85	16	2_10:10_17*:10_18:10_19:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	86		2_10:10_19*:10_20:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8:10_22		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	87		2_10:10_19*:10_20:10_22:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8:10_21		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	88		2_10:10_21*:10_22:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8:10_24:16_6		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	89	461	2_10:10_23*:10_24:16_3:16_4:16_6:16_5		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	90		2_10:10_23*:10_24:10_25:11_2:16_3:16_4:16_6:16_9		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	91		2_10:10_25*:11_2:16_3:16_4:16_6:16_9:10_11:10_23:10_24		CS	UF	DET	ES

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{REER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
10	42		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	43	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Graver tips present
10	44	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Scraper/graver
10	45		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Either early stage notches or a graver present
10	46		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	47		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	48		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	49		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	50	411	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	51		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	52		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	2 tips
10	53		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	54		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	55		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	56		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	57		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	58		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible graver tip
10	59		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	60		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible graver tip
10	61	674	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible graver tip
10	62		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	63		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	May be the complete tool, but is a fragment of the original flake
10	64		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	65		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	66		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	67		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	68		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Crazed from heat
10	69		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Heavily worn tip on opposite end from scraping edge
10	70		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	71		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	72		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	2 notches present
10	73		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	74		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	75		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	76		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	77		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	78		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	79		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	80		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	81		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	82		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	83		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	84	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Edge damaged margin on snap fracture
10	85	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	86		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	87		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Notch or graver tip present
10	88		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	89	461	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	90		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	91		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	2 notches present

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
10	92		2_10:10_25*:11_2:16_3:16_4:16_6:16_9:10_11:11_4		CS	UF	SET	SS
10	93		2_10:11_3:11_4*:16_3:16_4:16_6:16_9:10_11:10_13:11_2:16_7:16_10		CS	UF	DBT	SC
10	94	16	2_10:11_3:11_4*:11_5:16_3:16_4:16_7:16_10:10_11:10_13:16_6		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	95	743	2_10:11_3*:11_5:16_3:16_4:16_7:16_10:10_13:10_15:11_4:11_6:11_20	B	CS	UF	UTF	KNF
10	96		2_10:11_6*:16_3:16_4:16_7:16_10:10_15:11_5:11_7		CS	UF	UTF	KNF
10	97		2_10:11_7*:16_3:16_4:16_7:16_10		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
10	98		2_10:10_17*:10_18:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8:11_8		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	99	632	2_10:10_18*:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8:10_17:10_19:10_20:11_8:11_10		CS	UF	SET	SC
10	100		2_10:10_19*:10_20:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8:10_17:10_18:11_8:11_10		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	101		2_10:10_19*:10_20:10_22:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8:10_21:11_10		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	102		2_10:10_21*:10_22:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_8:10_19:10_20:10_21:11_10:11_12:16_6		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	103		2_10:10_22*:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_6:10_21:10_23:10_24:11_12:11_14:16_8		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	104	464	2_10:10_23:10_24*:16_3:16_4:16_5:16_6:10_21:10_22:16_8:16_9	K	CS	UF	DET	ES
10	105		2_10:10_23*:10_24:16_3:16_4:16_6:16_9:10_25:11_2		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	106		2_10:10_25*:11_2:16_3:16_4:16_9:10_23:10_24:11_14:11_16:11_18:16_6		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	107		2_10:11_4*:16_3:16_4:16_6:16_9:10_25:11_2:11_3:11_16:11_18:16_7		CS	UF	NCH	CO
10	108		2_10:11_3:11_4*:16_3:16_4:16_6:16_10:11_5:16_7:16_9		CS	UF	UTF	IND
10	109		2_10:10_18*:11_8:16_3:16_4:16_8:10_19:10_20:16_5		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	110		2_10:10_20*:11_10:16_3:16_4:16_8:10_18:10_19:11_8:16_5		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	111		2_10:10_20*:11_10:16_3:16_4:16_8:10_19:10_22:16_5		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	112		2_10:10_22*:11_12:16_3:16_4:16_8:10_19:10_20:11_10:16_5		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	113	16	2_10:10_22*:11_12:16_3:16_4:16_8:10_24		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	114		2_10:10_24*:11_14:16_3:16_4:16_9:10_22:11_12:11_15:16_9		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	115		2_10:10_24*:11_14:16_3:16_4:16_9:11_2:11_15		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	116		2_10:10_24*:16_3:16_4:16_9:10_23:10_25:11_2:11_14:16_6		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	117		2_10:11_2*:16_3:16_4:16_9:10_24:10_25:11_14:11_15:11_16:11_18		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	118		2_10:11_2*:16_3:16_4:16_9:10_25:11_4:11_14:11_16:16_6		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	119		2_10:11_2*:11_16:11_18:16_3:16_4:16_9:11_3:11_4		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	120		2_10:11_4*:11_18:16_3:16_4:16_9:10_25:11_2:11_3:11_16:16_6:16_10		CS	UF	UTF	IND
10	121		2_10:11_3:11_4*:16_3:16_4:16_9:11_5:11_16:11_18:11_20:16_10:16_13		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	122		2_10:11_3:11_4*:16_3:16_4:16_7:16_10:11_5:11_18:11_20:16_6:16_9		CS	UF	DBT	SC
10	123		2_10:11_5*:16_3:16_4:16_10:11_3:11_4:11_6:11_20:11_22:16_13	B	CS	UF	MET	SC
10	124		2_10:11_6*:11_22:16_3:16_4:16_10:11_5:11_7:16_13		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	125		2_10:11_7*:11_22:16_3:16_4:16_10:11_23:16_13		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	126		2_10:11_8*:16_3:16_4:16_8:16_11:10_18:11_9		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	127		2_10:11_8*:16_3:16_4:16_8:16_11:10_18:10_20:11_9:11_10:11_11		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	128		2_10:10_20*:11_10:16_3:16_4:16_8:16_11:10_18:11_8:11_9:11_11		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	129		2_10:11_10*:11_11:16_3:16_4:16_8:16_11:10_20:10_22:11_12:11_13		CS	UF	UTF	IND
10	130		2_10:11_12*:16_3:16_4:16_8:16_11:10_20:11_10:11_11:11_13	K2	CS	UF	DET	ES
10	131		2_10:11_12*:16_3:16_4:10_22:10_24:11_13:11_14:16_8:16_11:16_12		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	132		2_10:11_14*:11_15:16_3:16_4:16_9:10_22:10_24:11_12:11_13:16_12		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	133		2_10:11_14*:11_15:16_3:16_4:16_9:10_24:11_2:16_12		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	134		2_10:16_3:16_4:16_9*:10_24:11_2:11_14:11_15:11_16:11_17:11_18:11_19:16_12		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	135		2_10:11_16*:11_18:16_3:16_4:16_9:11_2:11_4:11_17:11_19:16_12		CS	UF	SET	SS
10	136		2_10:11_4*:11_16:11_18:16_3:16_4:16_9:11_2:11_3:11_17:11_19:11_20:11_21:16_10		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	137		2_10:11_4*:11_5:11_20:16_3:16_4:16_10:11_3:11_21:16_9		CS	UF	UTF	IND
10	138		2_10:11_8*:11_9:16_3:16_4:16_8:16_11		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	139		2_10:11_8*:11_9:16_3:16_4:16_8:16_11		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	140		2_10:11_8*:11_9:16_3:16_4:16_8:16_11:10_20:11_10:11_11		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	141		2_10:16_3:16_4:16_8*:16_11:11_8:11_9:11_10:11_11		CS	UF	DET	ES

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{RER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
10	92		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	93		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	94	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	95	743	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Retouched
10	96		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Retouched
10	97		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	2 tips and a possible scraping edge
10	98		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	99	632	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	100		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible heavily worn graver tip
10	101		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible graver tips
10	102		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	103		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	104	464	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	105		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Notch present
10	106		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	107		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Scraping edge present
10	108		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	109		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	110		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	111		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	112		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	113	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	114		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	115		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Edge damage, possibly a spurred endscraper
10	116		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	117		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	118		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	119		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	120		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	121		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	122		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	123		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	124		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	125		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	126		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	127		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	128		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	129		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible piece esquilles
10	130		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	131		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	132		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	133		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	134		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	135		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	136		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	137		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	138		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible notch present
10	139		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	140		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	141		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment	
10	142		2_10;11_10*;11_11;16_3;16_4;16_8;16_11		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	143		2_10;11_10*;11_11;16_3;16_4;16_8;16_11;11_12;11_13		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	144		2_10;11_12*;11_13;16_3;16_4;16_8;16_11;16_12		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	145		2_10;11_12*;11_13;16_3;16_4;16_12;11_14;11_15;16_8;16_9;16_11		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	146	16	2_10;11_14*;11_15;16_3;16_4;16_9;16_12;11_12;11_13		CS	UF	MET	SC	
10	147		2_10;11_14*;11_15;16_3;16_4;16_9;16_12		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	148		2_10;11_14*;11_15;16_3;16_4;16_9;16_12;11_16;11_17;11_18;11_19		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	149		2_10;11_16*;11_17;11_18;11_19;16_3;16_4;16_9;16_12		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	150	16	2_10;11_16*;11_17;11_18;11_19;16_3;16_4;16_9;11_4;11_21;16_13		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	151		2_10;11_4*;11_20;11_21;16_3;16_4;16_10;16_13;11_5;11_16;11_17;11_18;11_19;16_12		CS	UF	UTF	IND	
10	152		2_10;11_20*;11_21;16_3;16_4;16_10;16_13;11_4;11_5;11_6;11_22;12_13		CS	UF	UTF	KNF	
10	153	726	2_10;11_22*;11_23;16_3;16_4;16_10;16_13;11_5;11_6;11_7		CS	UF	UTF	IND	
10	154		2_10;11_22*;11_23;16_3;16_4;16_10;16_13		CS	UF	UNM	IND	
10	155		2_10;11_9*;16_3;16_4;16_8;16_11;11_8		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	156		2_10;11_9*;16_3;16_4;16_8;16_11;11_8		CS	UF	MET	SC	
10	157		2_10;16_3;16_4;16_8*;16_11;11_8;11_9;11_10;11_11;11_24;12_3		CS	UF	MET	SC	
10	158		2_10;11_10*;11_11;16_3;16_4;16_8;16_11;12_3		CS	UF	DBT	SC	
10	159		2_10;16_3;16_4;16_8*;16_11;11_10;11_11;11_12;11_13;12_3;12_5		CS	UF	DBT	SC	
10	160		2_10;11_13*;16_3;16_4;16_8;16_11;11_12;11_14;11_15;12_5;12_7;16_9;16_11;16_12		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	161		2_10;11_14*;11_15;16_3;16_4;16_12;11_12;11_13;16_8;16_9;16_11		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	162		2_10;11_14*;11_15;16_3;16_4;16_9;16_12;12_7;12_9;16_8		CS	UF	MET	SC	
10	163		2_10;11_14*;11_15;16_3;16_4;16_9;16_12;11_18;11_19;12_7;12_9		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	164		2_10;11_16*;11_17;11_18;11_19;16_3;16_4;16_9;16_12;11_14;11_15;12_9;12_11		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	165		2_10;11_16*;11_17;11_18;11_19;12_11;16_3;16_4;16_9;16_12;11_20;11_21;12_9;16_10;16_13		CS	UF	TIP	GRV	
10	166		2_10;11_16*;11_17;11_18;11_19;11_21;16_3;16_4;16_9;16_12;11_20;12_11;16_10;16_13		CS	UF	UTF	IND	
10	167		2_10;11_20*;11_21;16_3;16_4;16_10;16_13;11_5;12_11;16_9;16_12		CS	UF	SET	SS	
10	168		2_10;11_9*;16_3;16_4;16_8;16_11;11_24;12_3		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	169		2_10;11_9*;11_24;12_3;16_3;16_4;16_11;11_11;11_25		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	170		2_10;11_11*;12_3;16_3;16_4;16_8;16_11;11_9;11_24		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	171		2_10;11_11*;12_3;16_3;16_4;16_8;16_11;11_10;12_5		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	172		2_10;12_5*;16_3;16_4;16_11;11_11;13;12_3;12_6;16_8		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	173		2_10;11_13*;12_5;16_3;16_4;16_8;16_11;11_11;12;12_3		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	174		2_10;11_13*;12_5;16_3;16_4;16_11;11_15;12_7;16_8;16_12		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	175		2_10;11_15*;12_7;16_3;16_4;16_12;11_12;11_13;11_14;12_5;16_8;16_9		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	176		2_10;11_15;12_7*;16_3;16_4;16_9;16_12;11_14;12_9		F	CS	UF	DET	ES
10	177	16	2_10;11_15*;12_9;16_3;16_4;16_12;11_14;11_19;12_7;16_9		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	178	476	2_10;11_17;11_19;12_9*;16_3;16_4;16_12;11_14;11_15;11_18;12_11;12_12;16_9		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	179	563	2_10;11_17*;11_19;12_11;16_3;16_4;16_12;11_16;11_18;11_20;11_21;12_9;12_12;16_9	A	CS	UF	NCH	CO	
10	180		2_10;11_21;12_11*;16_3;16_4;16_10;16_13;11_16;11_17;11_18;11_19;11_20;12_12;12_13;16_9;16_12;16_13	K	CS	UF	UTF	IND	
10	181		2_10;11_20*;11_21;12_13;16_3;16_4;16_10;16_13;12_11;16_9		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	182		2_10;11_21*;12_13;16_3;16_4;16_13;11_20;11_22;11_23;16_10		CS	UF	SET	SS	
10	183		2_10;11_22*;11_23;16_3;16_4;16_10;16_13;11_20;11_21;12_13;12_15		CS	UF	DBT	SC	
10	184		2_10;11_23*;16_3;16_4;16_13;11_22;12_15;16_10		CS	UF	UTF	KNF	
10	185		2_10;11_24*;16_3;16_4;16_11;11_9;11_25;16_8		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	186		2_10;11_24*;11_25;16_3;16_4;16_11		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	187		2_10;11_24*;11_25;16_3;16_4;16_11;11_9;12_3		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	188		2_10;12_3*;16_3;16_4;16_11;11_9;11_11;11_24;11_25;12_4		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	189		2_10;12_3*;16_3;16_4;16_11;11_12;4;12_5;12_6;16_8		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	190	444	2_10;12_3*;12_5;12_6;16_3;16_4;16_11;12_4		CS	UF	DET	ES	
10	191		2_10;12_5*;16_3;16_4;16_11;11_13;12_8		CS	UF	DET	ES	

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{RER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
10	142		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	143		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	144		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	145		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	146	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	147		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	148		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	149		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	150	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	151		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible cutting tool fragment
10	152		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	153	726	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Cutting tool
10	154		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	155		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	156		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	157		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible notch present
10	158		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Endscraper and notch tool
10	159		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	160		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	161		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible small notch or graver tip present
10	162		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	163		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	164		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	165		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Graver made on a blade
10	166		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Cutting tool fragment
10	167		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	168		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	169		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	170		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	171		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	172		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Small notch present
10	173		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	174		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	175		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible notch present
10	176		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	177	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	178	476	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	179	563	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Utilization on other side from notch
10	180		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Knife or scraper retouched unifacially
10	181		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	182		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	183		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	184		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Retouched unifacially on one margin
10	185		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	186		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	187		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	188		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	189		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	190	444	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	191		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
10	192		2_10:12_8*:16_3:16_4:11_13:12_5:12_6:12_7:16_11:16_12		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	193		2_10:11_13*:12_7:16_3:16_4:16_12:12_5:12_8:16_9:16_11		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	194		2_10:11_15*:12_7:16_3:16_4:16_12:11_13:12_8		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	195		2_10:12_7*:16_3:16_4:16_12:11_15:12_8:12_9:12_10		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	196		2_10:12_9*:16_3:16_4:16_12:11_15:11_17:11_19:11_22:12_10		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	197		2_10:12_9*:12_12:16_3:16_4:16_12:11_15:11_17:11_19:11_22:12_10:12_10:12_11		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	198		2_10:12_11*:12_12:16_3:16_4:11_17:11_19:11_21:12_9:12_10:12_14:16_12:16_13		CS	UF	UTF	KNF
10	199		2_10:12_13*:16_3:16_4:16_13:11_21:16_10	K2	CS	UF	UTF	KNF
10	200		2_10:11_23*:12_15:16_3:16_4:16_13:12_13:12_16		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	201		2_10:11_24*:11_25:16_3:16_4:16_11		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	202		2_10:11_24*:11_25:16_3:16_4:16_11:12_3		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	203		2_10:12_3*:16_3:16_4:16_11:11_24:11_25:12_4		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	204		2_10:12_3*:12_4:16_3:16_4:16_11:12_6		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	205		2_10:12_3*:12_4:16_3:16_4:16_11:12_5		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	206		2_10:12_5*:12_6:16_3:16_4:16_11:12_3:12_4		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	207		2_10:12_5*:12_6:16_3:16_4:16_11:12_7:12_8:16_12		CS	UF	NCH	CO
10	208		2_10:12_7:12_8*:16_3:16_4:16_12:12_10		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	209		2_10:12_7:12_8*:16_3:16_4:16_12:12_9:12_10		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	210	462	2_10:12_9*:12_10:16_3:16_4:16_12:12_7:12_8		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	211		2_10:12_9*:12_10:16_3:16_4:16_12:12_11:12_12		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	212		2_10:12_11*:12_12:16_3:16_4:16_12:11_21:12_9		CS	UF	UTF	KNF
10	213		2_10:12_11*:12_12:16_3:16_4:12_13:12_14:16_12:16_13		CS	UF	UTF	IND
10	214		2_10:12_13*:12_14:16_3:16_4:16_13:11_21:11_23:12_15:12_16		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	215		2_10:11_25*:16_3:16_4:16_11:11_24:12_3		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	216		2_10:11_25*:16_3:16_4:16_11		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	217		2_10:11_25*:16_3:16_4:16_11:11_24:12_3:12_4		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	218		2_10:12_3*:12_4:16_3:16_4:16_11		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	219	16	2_10:12_4*:16_3:16_4:16_11:12_3:12_6		CS	UF	DBT	SC
10	220		2_10:12_6*:16_3:16_4:16_11:12_3:12_4		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	221		2_10:12_6*:16_3:16_4:16_11:12_3:12_4:12_5		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	222		2_10:12_6*:16_3:16_4:16_11		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	223	16	2_10:12_6*:16_3:16_4:16_12:12_7:12_8:16_11		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	224		2_10:12_7*:16_3:16_4:16_12:12_5:12_6:16_11:16_12		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	225	16	2_10:12_8*:16_3:16_4:16_12		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	226		2_10:12_8*:16_3:16_4:16_12:12_7		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	227		2_10:12_8*:16_3:16_4:16_12		CS	UF	DBT	SS
10	228	659	2_10:12_8*:16_3:16_4:16_12:12_7:12_9:12_10	K	CS	UF	MET	SC
10	229		2_10:12_10*:16_3:16_4:16_12:12_8		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	230		2_10:12_10*:16_3:16_4:16_12:12_9		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	231		2_10:12_10*:16_3:16_4:16_12		CS	UF	DET	ES
10	232		2_10:12_10*:16_3:16_4:16_12:12_9:12_11:12_12		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	233		2_10:12_10*:12_12:16_3:16_4:16_12		CS	UF	UTF	IND
10	234		2_10:12_12*:16_3:16_4:12_14:16_12:16_13		CS	UF	UTF	KNF
10	235		2_10:12_12*:16_3:16_4:12_11:12_13:12_14:16_12:16_13		CS	UF	UTF	IND
10	236		2_10:12_14:16_3:16_4:16_13*:12_12:12_13		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	237		2_10:12_14:16_3:16_4:16_13*:12_13:12_15:12_16		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	238		2_10:12_15:12_16*:16_3:16_4:16_13:11_23		CS	UF	MET	SC
10	239		2_10:12_16*:16_3:16_4:16_13:12_15	K	CS	UF	MET	SC
S1	1	1011	S1*:S1_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S1	2	1079	S1*:S1_2	A	CS	UF	CHF	PR

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{RER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
10	192		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	193		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	194		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	195		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible piece esquilles
10	196		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	197		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	198		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Large drill? Look at use on opposite edges
10	199		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	200		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	201		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	202		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	203		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	204		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	205		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	206		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	207		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Also an endscraper
10	208		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	209		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	210	462	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	211		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	212		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	213		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	214		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	215		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	216		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	217		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	218		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	219	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	220		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	221		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	222		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	223	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	224		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	225	16	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	226		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	227		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	228	659	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	229		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	230		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Notch present
10	231		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	232		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	233		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Crazed from heat
10	234		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	235		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	236		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	237		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	238		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
10	239		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	1	1011	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	2	1079	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
S1	3	999	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	4	1036	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	5	1047	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S1	6	1045	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	7	1060	S1*;S1_2		CS	BF	IND	TIP
S1	8		S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S1	9	1077	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	CO
S1	10	1090	S1*;S1_2	A	CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	11	1093	S1*;S1_2	A	CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S1	12		S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S1	13		S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	14	1007	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	15	1031	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	16	1072	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S1	17	1074	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	18	1063	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S1	19	1064	S1*;S1_2		CS	BF	IND	TIP
S1	20	1058	S1*;S1_2	K	CS	UF	UNM	IND
S1	21	1061	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	22		S1*;S1_2		CS	PP	PPF	TIP
S1	23	1032	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S1	24	1065(54?)	S1;S1_2*		CS	PP	PSF	BS+MID
S1	25		S1;S1_2*		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S1	26	1021	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S1	27	1062	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S1	28		S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S1	29	1008	S1;S1_2*		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	30	1085	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	UTF	BTF
S1	31		S1*;S1_2	A	CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	32	1006	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	33	1059	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	34	1029	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	35		S1*;S1_2		CS	PP	PSF	BS+MID
S1	36	1064	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	37	1048	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	38	1083	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	39	1004	S1*;S1_2	L	CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	40	1042	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	41	995	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	42	1026	S1;S1_2*		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	43	1053	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	44	1019	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S1	45	1023	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	46	1091	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	47		S1*;S1_2	K1?	CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S1	48	1080	S1;S1_2*	A	CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	49	1040	S1;S1_2*		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	50	1067	S1;S1_2*		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	51	1011	S1;S1_2*		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	52		S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	UNM	PR

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{REER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
S1	3	999	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	4	1036	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	5	1047	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	6	1045	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Crazed from heat
S1	7	1060	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible PP tip
S1	8		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	9	1077	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possibly missing some DS end
S1	10	1090	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	11	1093	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	12		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	13		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	14	1007	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	15	1031	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	16	1072	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	17	1074	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	18	1063	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	19	1064	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible PP or PRF tip
S1	20	1058	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	21	1061	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	22		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Heat altered
S1	23	1032	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	24	1065(54?)	1	1	IND	IND	IND	0	
S1	25		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	26	1021	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	27	1062	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Resharpener flake?
S1	28		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	One used edge and a graver tip
S1	29	1008	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	30	1085	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	31		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	32	1006	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	33	1059	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	34	1029	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	35		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	36	1064	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	37	1048	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	38	1083	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	39	1004	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	40	1042	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	41	995	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	42	1026	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	43	1053	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Heat altered
S1	44	1019	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	45	1023	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	46	1091	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	47		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Multiple beaked graver
S1	48	1080	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	49	1040	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	50	1067	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	51	1011	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	52		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
S1	53	1078	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	54	1014	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	55	1043	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR+MID
S1	56	1054	S1;S1_2*	I	CS	PP	PPF	MID
S1	57	1092	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR+MID
S1	58	1068	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S1	59	1050	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	60	1020	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	61	1057	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	62	1093	S1;S1_2*	B	CS	PP	PSF	BS+MID
S1	63	1024	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S1	64	1022(16)	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	65	1030	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	66		S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	67	996	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	68	1086	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	69	1003	S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S1	70		S1*;S1_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S2	1		S2*;S2_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S2	2	1046	S2;S2_2*		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S2	3	1009	S2;S2_2*		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S2	4	1027	S2;S2_2*		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S2	5	1012	S2;S2_2*		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S2	6		S2*;S2_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S2	7	1000	S2;S2_2*		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S2	8	968	S2;S2_2*		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S2	9	1066	S2*;S2_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S2	10	1005	S2*;S2_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S2	11	1035	S2*;S2_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S2	12	1069	S2;S2_2*		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S2	13	1010	S2*;S2_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S2	14	1037	S2*;S2_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S2	15		S2;S2_2*		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S2	16		S2;S2_2*		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S2	17	890	S2*;S2_2	A	CS	UF	UTF	IND
S2	18	1075	S2;S2_2*		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S2	19	1017	S2*;S2_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S2	20	997	S2*;S2_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S2	21		S2*;S2_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S2	22		S2*;S2_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S2	23		S2*;S2_2		RK	CT	IND	IND
S2	24		S2*;S2_2		CS	BF	IND	CO
S2	25	899	S2*;S2_2	A	CS	BF	IND	TIP
S2	26	906	S2*;S2_2		CS	BF	IND	TIP
S2	27	894(?)	S2*;S2_2	D?	CS	BF	IND	ED
S2	28	1038	S2*;S2_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S2	29		S2*;S2_2		CS	BF	IND	IND
S2	30	1088	S2*;S2_2	A	CS	UF	CHF	PR
S2	31	1016	S2*;S2_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S2	32	1071	S2*;S2_2		CS	UF	CHF	PR

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{RER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
S1	53	1078	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	54	1014	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	55	1043	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	56	1054	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible radial break tool
S1	57	1092	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Second flute off of one face
S1	58	1068	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	59	1050	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	60	1020	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	61	1057	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	62	1093	999	1	IND	IND	IND	999	Pseudopoint on a channel flake, one ear missing
S1	63	1024	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	64	1022(16)	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	65	1030	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	66		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	67	996	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	68	1086	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	69	1003	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S1	70		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	1		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	2	1046	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Patina or cortex on both faces
S2	3	1009	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	4	1027	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	5	1012	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	6		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	7	1000	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Utilization on one whole edge, graver or notch tool on other edge
S2	8	968	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	7 tips
S2	9	1066	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Heat altered
S2	10	1005	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	11	1035	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	12	1069	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	13	1010	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	14	1037	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	15		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Heat altered and patina on ventral side
S2	16		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	At least 7 tips on BFT
S2	17	890	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	18	1075	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	19	1017	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	20	997	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	21		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	2 tips
S2	22		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	23		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	24		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	25	899	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible PRF fragment
S2	26	906	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible PRF fragment
S2	27	894(?)	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible PRF fragment
S2	28	1038	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	29		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	30	1088	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	31	1016	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	32	1071	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Small notches present

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
S2	33	1028	S2;S2 2*		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S2	34	1082	S2;S2 2*		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S2	35	1049	S2*;S2 2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S2	36	1034	S2*;S2 2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S2	37	998	S2*;S2 2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S2	38	1052	S2*;S2 2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S2	39	941	S2*;S2 2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S2	40	880	S2*;S2 2		CS	UF	UNM	PR+MID
S2	41	1096	S2;S2 2*	K2	CS	UF	CHF	MID
S2	42	1094	S2;S2 2*	K	CS	UF	CHF	MID
S2	43		S2*;S2 2		CS	UF	UNM	PR
S2	44		S2*;S2 2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S2	45	1070	S2*;S2 2		CS	UF	UTF	SC
S2	46		S2*;S2 2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S2	47	1081	S2*;S2 2	A	CS	UF	CHF	MID
S2	48		S2*;S2 2		RK	IND	IND	IND
S2	49	1056	S2*;S2 2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S2	50	1013	S2*;S2 2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S2	51	1044	S2*;S2 2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S2	52	1055	S2*;S2 2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S2	53		S2*;S2 2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S2	54	1015	S2*;S2 2		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S2	55	1097	S2*;S2 2		CS	PP	PRF	MID
S2	56	1018	S2;S2 2*		CS	UF	CHF	PR
S2	57	1025	S2;S2 2*		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S2	58	1049	S2*;S2 2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S2	59	1087	S2;S2 2*	?	CS	UF	CHF	MID
S2	60	875	S2*;S2 2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S2	61	887	S2*;S2 2	A	CS	UF	UTF	KNF
S3	1		S3*;S3 2	K	CS	UF	UTF	IND
S3	2	947	S3*;S3 2		CS	UF	UTF	KNF
S3	3	969	S3*;S3 2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S3	4		S3*;S3 2	T	CS	UF	UTF	SC
S3	5		S3*;S3 2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S3	6	841	S3*;S3 2		CS	BF	IND	IND
S3	7	901	S3*;S3 2	A	CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S3	8	948	S3;S3 2*		CS	UF	UTF	BTF
S3	9	912	S3*;S3 2	S	CS	UF	UTF	KNF
S3	10	910(6)	S3*;S3 2		CS	UF	UTF	BLD
S3	11	900	S3*;S3 2	K	CS	BF	IND	IND
S3	12	873	S3*;S3 2		CS	UF	UTF	BTF
S3	13	859	S3*;S3 2		CS	BF	IND	TIP
S3	14	870	S3*;S3 2		CS	BF	IND	CO
S3	15	862	S3*;S3 2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S3	16	842	S3*;S3 2		CS	UF	UTF	BTF
S3	17	852	S3*;S3 2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S3	18	877	S3*;S3 2		CS	BF	IND	IND
S3	19	869	S3*;S3 2		CS	UF	UTF	BTF
S3	20	872	S3*;S3 2		CS	UF	SET	SS
S4	1	967	S4*;S4 2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{RER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
S2	33	1028	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	34	1082	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	35	1049	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	36	1034	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	37	998	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	38	1052	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	39	941	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	40	880	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	41	1096	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	42	1094	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	43		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	44		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	45	1070	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	46		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	47	1081	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	48		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Type of rock?
S2	49	1056	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	50	1013	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	51	1044	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	52	1055	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	53		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	54	1015	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	55	1097	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	56	1018	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	57	1025	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	58	1049	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	59	1087	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	60	875	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S2	61	887	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Retouched
S3	1		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S3	2	947	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S3	3	969	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Overshot flake, possible ochre on specimen
S3	4		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S3	5		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S3	6	841	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S3	7	901	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S3	8	948	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S3	9	912	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S3	10	910(6)	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S3	11	900	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S3	12	873	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Bifacially retouched
S3	13	859	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S3	14	870	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S3	15	862	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Unifacially retouched
S3	16	842	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Bifacially retouched
S3	17	852	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S3	18	877	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S3	19	869	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S3	20	872	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	1	967	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Sides also show use wear

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
S4	2	868	S4*;S4_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S4	3	964	S4*;S4_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S4	4	861	S4*;S4_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S4	5		S4*;S4_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S4	6		S4*;S4_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S4	7	850	S4*;S4_2		CS	UF	UNM	PR
S4	8	867	S4*;S4_2*		CS	UF	UNM	PR
S4	9	807	S4*;S4_2	S	CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S4	10	836	S4*;S4_2		CS	BF	IND	IND
S4	11	949	S4*;S4_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S4	12		S4*;S4_2	T	CS	UF	MET	SCR
S4	13	1073	S4*;S4_2	A	CS	UF	UTF	IND
S4	14	909	S4*;S4_2		CS	UF	UTF	KNF
S4	15	860	S4*;S4_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S4	16	933	S4*;S4_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S4	17	871	S4*;S4_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S4	18	863	S4*;S4_2		CS	BF	IND	ED
S4	19	855	S4*;S4_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S4	20	932	S4*;S4_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S4	21	908(16)	S4*;S4_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S4	22	917	S4*;S4_2		CS	UF	DET	SC
S4	23		S4*;S4_2	T	CS	UF	DBT	IND
S4	24	928	S4*;S4_2		CS	BF	IND	ED
S4	25	945	S4*;S4_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S4	26	946	S4*;S4_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S5	1	874	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	UTF	BTF
S5	2	847	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	UTF	BTF
S5	3	897	S5*;S5_2	A	CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S5	4	839	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	SET	SS
S5	5	895	S5*;S5_2	A	CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S5	6	881(59)	S5*;S5_2		CS	PP	PPU	BS+MID
S5	7	896	S5*;S5_2	A	CS	UF	DET	KNF
S5	8	889	S5*;S5_2	A	CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S5	9	942	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S5	10	888	S5*;S5_2	A	CS	BF	IND	ED
S5	11	976	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	UTF	BTF
S5	12	914	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S5	13	935	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S5	14	924	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S5	15	986	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	UTF	BTF
S5	16	919	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S5	17	940	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S5	18	988	S5*;S5_2		CS	BF	IND	ED
S5	19	878	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S5	20	927	S5*;S5_2		CS	BF	IND	SPT
S5	21	959	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S5	22	951	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S5	23	934	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	MET	SCR
S5	24	923	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	SET	SCR
S5	25	865	S5*;S5_2		CS	BF	IND	IND

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{RER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
S4	2	868	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	3	964	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	2 graver tips on one side of blade, other side has been used
S4	4	861	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	5		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	6		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Bifacially retouched
S4	7	850	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	8	867	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	9	807	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	10	836	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	11	949	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	12		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	13	1073	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Breakeage caused by burning?
S4	14	909	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	BTF
S4	15	860	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	BTF
S4	16	933	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	17	871	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	BTF
S4	18	863	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	19	855	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	20	932	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	21	908(16)	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	22	917	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	23		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	24	928	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	25	945	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S4	26	946	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	1	874	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Used as a notch
S5	2	847	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	3	897	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	4	839	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	5	895	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	2 beaks
S5	6	881(59)	3	3	IND	IND	IND	0	Mckean
S5	7	896	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	2 graver tips present
S5	8	889	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Usewear on one margin
S5	9	942	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	10	888	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	11	976	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	12	914	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	13	935	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	14	924	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	15	986	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	16	919	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible psuedopoint fragment
S5	17	940	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Graver on a BFT
S5	18	988	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	19	878	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Graver on large BFT
S5	20	927	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible use after break
S5	21	959	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	22	951	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Usewear on one margin
S5	23	934	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	24	923	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	25	865	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
S5	26	893	S5*;S5_2	A	CS	UF	DET	ES
S5	27	989	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	UTF	KNF
S5	28	858	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S5	29	851	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S5	30	961	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S5	31	979	S5*;S5_2		CS	BF	IND	IND
S5	32	848	S5*;S5_2		CS	BF	IND	IND
S5	33	943	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S5	34		S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S5	35	884	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	UTF	BTF
S5	36	980	S5*;S5_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S6	1		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	IND	IND
S6	2	926	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UTF	KNF
S6	3	974	S6*;S6_2		CS	BF	IND	IND
S6	4	954	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S6	5	918	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S6	6	891	S6*;S6_2	A	CS	UF	UTF	BTF
S6	7	937	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S6	8	987	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S6	9	920	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S6	10	925	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S6	11		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S6	12	883	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S6	13		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S6	14		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S6	15		S6;S6_2*		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S6	16	938	S6*;S6_2		CS	BF	IND	IND
S6	17	822	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S6	18	886	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	DET	ES
S6	19	965	S6*;S6_2		CS	BF	IND	ED
S6	20		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S6	21		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S6	22	922	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S6	23		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S6	24		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S6	25	327	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S6	26	913	S6;S6_2*		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S6	27	930	S6*;S6_2		CS	BF	IND	IND
S6	28		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S6	29		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S6	30	857	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S6	31	929	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S6	32	1002	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S6	33	970	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S6	34		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S6	35		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S6	36		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S6	37	854	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S6	38		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S6	39		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{RER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
S5	26	893	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	27	989	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Bifacially retouched flake knife
S5	28	858	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	1 beak
S5	29	851	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	30	961	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	31	979	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	32	848	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	33	943	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Heat altered
S5	34		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	35	884	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S5	36	980	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	1 beak
S6	1		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	2	926	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Bifacially retouched
S6	3	974	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible PP fragment
S6	4	954	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	1 beak
S6	5	918	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	6	891	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	7	937	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Some usewear on margins
S6	8	987	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	9	920	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	2 beaks, heat altered (crazed)
S6	10	925	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	11		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	12	883	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	13		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	14		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	15		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Tip heavily worn
S6	16	938	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	17	822	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible pseudopoint fragment
S6	18	886	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Heat altered, unique initial flake shape
S6	19	965	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible graver tip present
S6	20		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	21		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	22	922	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	23		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	24		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	25	327	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	26	913	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Mostly proximal
S6	27	930	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	28		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	29		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	30	857	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Strange tip on one end
S6	31	929	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	32	1002	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	33	970	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	34		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Heat altered
S6	35		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Tip broken
S6	36		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	37	854	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Proximal end
S6	38		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	39		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
S6	40		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S6	41		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S6	42	902	S6*;S6_2	K	CS	BF	IND	ED
S6	43	885	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S6	44	973	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S6	45		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S6	46		S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S6	47	958	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S6	48	853	S6*;S6_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S6	49	904	S6*;S6_2	K	CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S7	1	911	S7*;S7_2	D	CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S7	2	955	S7*;S7_2		CS	BF	IND	ED
S7	3	866	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S7	4	956	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S7	5	840	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S7	6		S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S7	7		S7*;S7_2*		CS	PP	PPF	BS
S7	8	843	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S7	9	176	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S7	10	915	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S7	11		S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S7	12		S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S7	13	844	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S7	14	960	S7*;S7_2		CS	BF	IND	ED
S7	15	982	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S7	16	837	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S7	17	846	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S7	18	896	S7*;S7_2		CS	BF	IND	IND
S7	19	962	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S7	20	845	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S7	21	966	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S7	22	935	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S7	23	981	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S7	24		S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S7	25		S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S7	26		S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S7	27	931	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S7	28		S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S7	29	985	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S7	30		S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S7	31	972	S7*;S7_2		CS	BF	IND	ED
S7	32		S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S7	33	977	S7*;S7_2		CS	BF	IND	ED
S7	34		S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S7	35		S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S7	36		S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S7	37	916	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S7	38	957	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S7	39	991	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S7	40	950	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{RER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
S6	40		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	41		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	42	902	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	43	885	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	3 beaks
S6	44	973	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	45		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	46		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	47	958	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S6	48	853	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Retouched unilaterally
S6	49	904	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	2 heavily worn tips, one fresh tip
S7	1	911	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Proximal end
S7	2	955	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Early stage biface
S7	3	866	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	4	956	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Heat altered
S7	5	840	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	6		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	7		3	999	IND	IND	IND	0	Diminutive point
S7	8	843	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	9	176	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Proximal end
S7	10	915	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Medium sized notch also present
S7	11		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	12		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	13	844	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	14	960	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	15	982	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	16	837	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	17	846	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Possible usewear on one margin
S7	18	896	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	19	962	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	20	845	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Proximal end
S7	21	966	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	1 beak
S7	22	935	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	23	981	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	24		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	25		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	26		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	27	931	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	28		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	29	985	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	30		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	31	972	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	32		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	33	977	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	One end of a biface
S7	34		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	35		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	36		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	37	916	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	38	957	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	4 beaks
S7	39	991	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	1 beak, cortex present
S7	40	950	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	

Tray	Item	Coffin #	Photos and Scans	Location	Class	Order	Category	Tool Type/ Fragment
S7	41		S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S7	42		S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S7	43		S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	BTF
S7	44	638	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S7	45	892	S7*;S7_2	A	CS	UF	UNM	IND
S7	46	992	S7*;S7_2		CS	BF	IND	TIP
S7	47	963	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S7	48	975	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S7	49	936	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	SET	SS
S7	50	978	S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S7	51		S7*;S7_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S8	1		S8*;S8_2		CS	UF	CHF	MID
S8	2		S8*;S8_2		CS	BF	IND	EG
S8	3	984	S8*;S8_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S8	4		S8*;S8_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S8	5		S8*;S8_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S8	6	983	S8*;S8_2		CS	BF	IND	IND
S8	7	844	S8*;S8_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND
S8	8	990	S8*;S8_2		CS	BF	IND	TIP
S8	9		S8*;S8_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S8	10		S8*;S8_2		CS	UF	UNM	IND
S8	11		S8*;S8_2		CS	BF	IND	IND
S8	12	905	S8*;S8_2	K2	CS	UF	TIP	GRV
S8	13	898	S8*;S8_2	A	CS	UF	DET	ES
S8	14	994	S8*;S8_2		CS	UF	UTF	IND

Tray	Item	Coffin #	SH _{LER}	SH _{RER}	RT	RP	RD	EA	Notes
S7	41		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	42		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	43		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	44	638	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	45	892	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	46	992	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	47	963	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	1 beak
S7	48	975	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	49	936	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	50	978	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S7	51		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Heat altered (crazed)
S8	1		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S8	2		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S8	3	984	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S8	4		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Unifacially retouched
S8	5		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S8	6	983	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S8	7	844	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S8	8	990	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S8	9		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S8	10		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S8	11		999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Small notch present
S8	12	905	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Bifacially retouched
S8	13	898	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	
S8	14	994	999	999	IND	IND	IND	999	Multiple beaked, with small notch present

Appendix F

**INDEX TO THE JUDGE C. C. COFFIN 'FOLSOM MAN' SCRAPBOOK
(APPENDIX G)**

Page	Description
Cover	"Scrapbook 'Folsom' Man"
Inside Cover	"C. C. Coffin" and small Folsom point
1	C. C. Coffin sketch map of Lindenmeier Site
2	Back of C. C. Coffin sketch map w/ Judge's letterhead
3	Gene Lindberg poem and b&w point photo
4	Blank
5	12/8/31 C. C. Coffin speech, pg. 1
6	12/8/31 C. C. Coffin speech, pg. 2; Documentation of Folsom, N.M. site in November 1926, July 1927, and February 1931, Scientific American and Sandusky Masonic Bulletin, retyped
6_1	b&w projectile point and preform photo
6_2	b&w scraper photo
6_3	Scorecard and ribbons from October 1954 Loveland Stone Age Fair
7	b&w photo of 1924 points from Coffin 1937 and four others
8	b&w photo of projectile points, some from 1924
9	b&w photo of scrapers and other flake tools
10	blank
11	b&w photos, site facing west and east, and tool photo
12	blank
13	blank
14	blank
15	5/10/31 Express Courier Article, 5/12/31 Greeley Tribune Article
16	11/9/31 letter from Virginia Fogg, R. Clare's secretary to C.C.C. and his response
17	11/11/31 letter from C. C. Coffin to Jesse Nusbaum
18	11/19/31 letter from R. C. Coffin to Jesse Nusbaum
19	11/24/31 letter from Jesse Nusbaum to C. C. Coffin, pg. 1
20	11/24/31 letter from Jesse Nusbaum to C. C. Coffin, pg. 2, Clovis point from NE
21	12/24/31 letter from C. C. Coffin to Jesse Nusbaum
22	1/4/32 letter from Nusbaum to C.C. Coffin, pg. 1
23	1/4/32 letter from Nusbaum to C.C. Coffin, pg. 2
24	12/24/31 letter from C. C. Coffin to E. B. Renaud
25_1	9/26/31 Figgins article for Colorado Museum of Natural History Proceedings, "An Additional Discovery of the Association of a "Folsom" Artifact and Fossil Mammal Remains"
25_2	9/26/31 Figgins article for Colorado Museum of Natural History Proceedings, "An Additional Discovery of the Association of a "Folsom" Artifact and Fossil Mammal Remains", pg. 2 with artifact illustration
25_3	9/9/31 UP article on Angus, NE mammoth and point, and letter from E. B. Renaud to C. C. Coffin, dated 1/6/32
26	7/5/33 Greeley Tribune Article on Dent Site
27	blank
28	December 1934 A.L. Coffin Paper "Facts and Ideas Pertaining to the 'Folsom Man in Northern Colorado"
29_1	b&w tool photo
29_2	b&w biface photo, approx. half size
29_3	b&w groundstone photo, approx. half size
29_4	b&w flake tool photo
29_5	b&w graver and awl photo
29_6	b&w endscraper photo
29_7	December 1934 A.L. Coffin Paper "Facts and Ideas Pertaining to the 'Folsom Man in Northern Colorado", pg. 2
30	December 1934 A.L. Coffin Paper "Facts and Ideas Pertaining to the 'Folsom Man in Northern Colorado", pg. 3
31	10/12 or 10/13 The Post article (Denver Post?) on site in eastern Wyoming

Page	Description
32	11/2 or 11/3 Greeley Tribune article "Smithsonian Gives Coffin Brothers Credit for Finds" and 11/27/34 Rocky Mountain News Article "D.U. Graduate wins acclaim in Archaeology"
33	11/28/34 Denver Post article "Stone Age Camp in Colorado Inhabited 20,000 years Ago"
34	11/29/34 Express Courier blurb, 11/27/34 Denver Post article "Tools Made During Ancient Ice Age are Dug Up in Colorado", and 12/1/34 Denver Post C.C. Coffin Photo
35	12/8/34 The Literary Digest article "Exploring a Workshop of America's Mystery Race" about the Lindenmeier find.
36	12/27/34 letter from C.L. Young (Mason) to C. C. Coffin
37	copied text from 12/2/34 New York Times article "Stone Age 'Camp' Found in Colorado"
38	letter from F.H.H. Roberts to C.C. Coffin, dated 1/17/35, pg. 1
39	letter from F.H.H. Roberts to C.C. Coffin, dated 1/17/35, pg. 2
39_2	letter from C.C. Coffin to F.H.H. Roberts, dated 1/24/35, pg. 1
40	letter from C.C. Coffin to F.H.H. Roberts, dated 1/24/35, pg. 2
41	b&w panoramic photo of site facing east, and panoramic photo of site facing south, November 1934
42	b&w photo of A. Lynn standing in arroyo, Sept. 1934; and b&w photo of excavation area in October 1934
43	3 b&w photos: A. Lynn? standing in arroyo, Oct. 1934; A. Lynn at site (same as in Wilmsen and Roberts 1978), Oct. 1934; A. Lynn? In excavation area in arroyo Oct. 1934
44	3 b&w photos: Judge and Major excavating, Dec. 1934; excavating in arroyo, Oct. 1934 (A. Lynn?); Judge and Major excavating, Dec. 1934
45	3 b&w photos: Someone standing in excavation area in arroyo, Dec. 1934; Judge and Major? in arroyo excavation area, Dec. 1934; Judge and Major? In test pits, Dec. 1934
46	b&w artifact photo (mostly points) and b&w photo of the Major? In test pit, Dec. 1934
47	3 b&w photos: excavating in arroyo, Aug. 1935
48	3 b&w photos: excavating in trench, Aug. 1935 (in Wilmsen and Roberts 1978); excavating in trench, Aug. 1935; excavating in trench, Aug. 1935
49	5 b&w photos: Folsom point (still in collection); someone (Judge?) examining and artifact in the field, Aug. 1935; someone (Roberts?) at end of trench, Aug. 1935; excavating, Aug. 1935; excavating with team and slip, Aug. 1935
50	6 b&w photos: "Excavation camps, summer of 1935. Looking south", Aug. 1935; unfluted point (still in collection); 1935 Smithsonian crew photo, Aug. 1935; flake tool; 1935 Smithsonian crew photo (in Wilmsen and Roberts 1978), Aug. 1935; flake tool (still in collection?)
51	6 b&w photos: Folsom point (Still in collection); Judge and A. Lynn examining artifacts outdoors; Folsom point (Still in collection); Judge and A. Lynn examining artifacts outdoors; Folsom point (Still in collection); Judge and A. Lynn examining artifacts outdoors
52	blank
53	blank
54	blank
55	blank
56	blank
57	"The First Americans, Folsom Man?" "(Copied from "New Mexico", The State Magazine of National Interest. Santa Fe, New Mexico. Published by the Bureau of Publications, State of New Mexico.) (Vol. XIII, no. 1, Jan. 1935)
58	"The First Americans, Folsom Man?", pg. 2
59	"The First Americans, Folsom Man?", pg. 3
60	"The First Americans, Folsom Man?", pg. 4
61	"The First Americans, Folsom Man?", pg. 5

Page	Description
62	"The First Americans, Folsom Man?", pg. 6 and 2/28/35 letter from J. D. Figgins to C.C. Coffin (says bison species are the same as that at Folsom type site)
63	b&w point photos, cut out (appears to be all Coffin collection)
64	b&w photo of mixed artifacts (Coffin collection)
65	b&w photo of point fragments (Coffin collection)
66	2/15/35 Ft. Collins Leader article "Coffin Brothers Win National Recognition on Folsom Discoveries"; 3/14/35 Rocky Mountain News Article "Colorado Inhabited by Men more than 10,000 Years Ago"; April 1935 Express Courier article "Folsom Point at Leadville, Belief"
67	3/24/35 Denver Post article "Smithsonian to Delve Secrets of Extinct Colorado Tribesman"
68	3/23/35 Science News Letter retyped text "Will Search for Skeletons of America's Hunters"
69	blank
70	blank
71	blank
72	blank
73	University of Denver Radio Program, K.O.A., 4:45pm, March 12, 1935, "The First Known Coloradoans" by Jack Cotter
74	University of Denver Radio Program, K.O.A., 4:45pm, March 12, 1935, "The First Known Coloradoans" by Jack Cotter, pg 2
75	University of Denver Radio Program, K.O.A., 4:45pm, March 12, 1935, "The First Known Coloradoans" by Jack Cotter, pg 3
76	University of Denver Radio Program, K.O.A., 4:45pm, March 12, 1935, "The First Known Coloradoans" by Jack Cotter, pg 4
77	University of Denver Radio Program, K.O.A., 4:45pm, March 12, 1935, "The First Known Coloradoans" by Jack Cotter, pg 5 and 5/6/35 Ft. Collins Express Courier article "Coffins Found Ancient Camp 2 Years Before New Mexico"
78	Pg. 62 of a Roberts 1935 Yearly Report with two site photos
79	Pg. 62 of a Roberts 1935 Yearly Report with one photo of A. Lynn and one of artifacts
80	May 1935 Colorado Alumnus article "A Significant Archaeological Find"
81	5/15/35 Express Courier article "City Near 'Cradle' of Civilization"; 5/16/35 Express Courier article "Feature Coffin Folsom Finds"; newspaper article of unknown source "Scientists Informed of Clues to the Origin of New World Man"
82	5/29/35 (Denver?) Post blurb "Judge Coffin Given Editorial Plaque"; 5/28/35 Express Courier article "Coffin Given Cornish Award On Best Exhibit"; 7/17/35 Denver Post article "Stone Age Art Object Found by Coloradoan"; 6/16/35 Express Courier article "Oldest Art Object Found Near City by Major Coffin"
83	6/29/35 Denver Post article "Evidence of Ancient People is Sought in Glacial Sediment"; 9/20/35 Ft. Collins Leader blurb; 9/22/35 Ft. Collins Express Courier editorial "Our Amateur Archaeologists"
83_1	b&w photo of Roberts standing in arroyo, Sept. 1934
84	blank
85	Literary Digest article "They Came Here Before the Vikings"; 10/22/35 Express Courier article "Folsom Man May Have Been World's First Real Marksman"
86	Literary Digest article "They Came Here Before the Vikings", pg. 2; 10/21/35 Denver Post article "Colorado's 'First Americans' Revealed as Race of Supermen"
87	"Weld County's First Men. 'Folsom Man'" contribution to Mrs. M.L. Saffs "History of Weld County" Sept. 1935 by C.C.C.
88	"Weld County's First Men. 'Folsom Man'" contribution to Mrs. M.L. Saffs "History of Weld County" Sept. 1935 by C.C.C. pg. 2
89	"Weld County's First Men. 'Folsom Man'" contribution to Mrs. M.L. Saffs "History of Weld County" Sept. 1935 by C.C.C. pg. 3
90	10/25/35 Boulder Daily Camera article "Judge Coffin's 'Folsom Points' Exhibited Here"

Page	Description
91	11/20/35 Denver Post article "Ales Hrdlicka Evolves Own Theory About Early America"; 12/15/35 New York Herald Times article "Folsom Man Was an Artist. Relics Show"
92	11/20/35 Denver Post Article "Skull of Prehistoric Mammoth Uncovered by Colorado Flood"; 11/26/35 article "Dr. Figgins Resigns as Museum Head in Dispute with Board"
93	11/26/35 article "Dr. Figgins Resigns as Museum Head in Dispute with Board"; 10/5/35 letter from J.D. Figgins to C.C. Coffin about leaving camp and finds including art
94	1/9/36 Denver Post article "First Graveyard in U.S. sought Near Ft. Collins"; 1/9/36 article "Folsom Report Given Congress"; 1/11/36 blurb on Roberts; 1/27/36 Express Courier article "Hope to Discover Folsomites' Bones"
95	blank
96	retyped clip from Science News Letter 11/2/35; 2/14/36 Denver Post article "Blowing of Dust Uncovers Traces of Ancient Man"
97	2/16/36 Denver Post article "Stone Age Ideas"; 2/16/36 Denver Post article "Weapons of European Cave Men Displayed at Colorado Museum"
98	5/1/36 Express Courier blurb, "Proceeded With Work at Oldest American Home"; 4/10/36 Denver Post article "Folsom Discoveries are Traced by Science to 12,000 Years Ago"; 6/6/36 Denver Post article "Nebraska Party Seeks Trace of Ice Age Man Who Roamed Plains"
99	blank
100	6/14/36 Express Courier article "Set Up Camp at Folsom Diggings"; 7/28/36 Express Courier article "Study Weld Diggings on Folsom Man"; 6/28/36 Express Courier "Seek Human Remains to Aid Folsom Study"; 7/29/36 Express Courier article "100 at Hobby Club Meeting"
101_1	Roberts yearly report in Explorations and Fieldwork of the Smithsonian in 1936, pg. 1
101_2	Roberts yearly report in Explorations and Fieldwork of the Smithsonian in 1936, pg. 2
101_3	Roberts yearly report in Explorations and Fieldwork of the Smithsonian in 1936, pg. 3
101_4	Roberts yearly report in Explorations and Fieldwork of the Smithsonian in 1936, pg. 4
101_5	Roberts yearly report in Explorations and Fieldwork of the Smithsonian in 1936, pg. 5
101_6	Roberts yearly report in Explorations and Fieldwork of the Smithsonian in 1936, pg. 6
102	blank
103	6/28/36 Express Courier blurb "Archaeologists Camp on Cliff at Fort Collins Folsom Site"; 6/14/36 N.Y. Times article "Folsom Man Adept at Killing the Bison"
104	7/16/36 Denver Post Article "Campsite of Folsom People found in the Colorado Foothills" (Johnson Site); 7/16/36 Express Courier article "Folsom Site Near Here"
105	newspaper article from unknown source "Uncovering Bison Bones at Lindenmeier Folsom Site"
106	2/1/?? AP article "Oldest Human Relics in New World Found Near Fort Collins"; AP article of unknown date (most likely 2/1/37) "Ask Funds for Folsom Work"; 2/7/37 Denver Post article "Colorado Museum has Cross-Section of Prehistoric Camp"
107	2/7/37 Denver Post article "Old Campfires"; 6/14/37 newspaper article from unknown source "Scientist Will Resume Hunt"; 9/29/?? AP article "Rockies Part in History Studied"
108	8/29/37 Express Courier article "Ancient Camel Bones Found In Diggings Now Ending For Year; 9/27/37 newspaper article "Extinct Camel Dug Up"
109	9/19/37 AP article "Dr. Roberts Returns to Washington With More Evidence of Folsom Man"; 12/10/37 Ft. Collins Leader Article "Finds Proof that Folsom Man was Here During the Last Glacial Period"
110	9/37 The Cow Business article "Northern Colorado May Have Been A 'Garden of Eden'"; 1/14/38 Denver Post article "Bones of 'Folsom Man' Unearthed"; 1/26/38 Denver Post article "Folsom Man's Arrow is Found in Bison Fossil"; 1/14/38 Carlsbad, New Mexico Porter? article "Remains of What May Be Folsom Man Found in Clovis Sand Pit"

Page	Description
111	10/24/?? Fragments of Man's Early History cartoon on Folsom Man; 10/31/?? Fragments of Man's Early History cartoon on Folsom Man
112	11/7/?? Fragments of Man's Early History cartoon on Cliff Dwellings, and Folsom Man
113	12/2/37 Columbia Citizen article "South America Yields Bones of Ancient Man" (Fell's Cave)
114	12/2/37 Columbia Citizen article "South America Yields Bones of Ancient Man" (Fell's Cave), pg. 2; 2/25/38 UP article "Excavations Show Trace of Pre-Indian Race in West"; 6/18/38 newspaper article from unknown source "Folsom Man Trace Foud in California"
115	newspaper article from unknown source "Folsom Men Ousted as Oldest Americans by Other Primitives"; 5/11/38 Denver Post article "Barbecue Pit Where Ancient Americans Cooked Sloth Found"; 10/2/38 L.A. Times article "Catching Up With The Folsom Man"
116	10/2/38 L.A. Times article "Catching Up With The Folsom Man", pg. 2
117	10/2/38 L.A. Times article "Catching Up With The Folsom Man", pg. 3
118	10/2/38 L.A. Times article "Catching Up With The Folsom Man", pg. 4
119	6/38 Esquire article "The Earliest Americans"
119_1	b&w photo of two flake tools and two points
120	6/38 Esquire article "The Earliest Americans", pg. 2
121	6/38 Esquire article "The Earliest Americans", pg. 3
122	6/38 Esquire article "The Earliest Americans", pg. 4; The Daily Current-Argus, Carlsbad, New Mexico article of unknown date "New Mexican Archaeology"
123	The Daily Current-Argus, Carlsbad, New Mexico article of unknown date "New Mexican Archaeology", pg. 2
124	The Daily Current-Argus, Carlsbad, New Mexico article of unknown date "New Mexican Archaeology", pg. 3
125	6/1/38? Express Courier article "Archaeologists to Start 5th Year's Work at Folsom Site Near Here"; 6/1/38 AP article "Scientists Hunt Bones of Ancient California Animals"; 7/6/38 Express Courier blurb "Major Coffin Describes Relics of Folsom Man"
126	newspaper article of unknown source "Chalk Hill Gives Up Traces of Man 12,000 Years Ago"
127	newspaper article of unknown source "Chalk Hill Gives Up Traces of Man 12,000 Years Ago", pg. 2; 12/16/38 Rocky Mountain News article "Folsom Man Still Missing to Science"; 1/2/39 Denver Post article "Larimer County Once Residence of Folsom Man"; 11/8/38 Denver Post article "New Light Cast on Prehistoric Man in Rockies"
128	11/8/38 Denver Post article "New Light Cast on Prehistoric Man in Rockies"; 11/3/38 Denver Post blurb "Prehistoric Relics"
129	11/17/38 Greeley Tribune article "Camels, Bison, Deer, Antelope"; 8/11/52 Coloradoan article "Roberts, Folsom Site Explorer, Wins Award"
129_1	3/21/48 Rocky Mountain Empire Magazine Article "Uncle Bill's Arrowheads"
129_2	3/21/48 Rocky Mountain Empire Magazine Article "Uncle Bill's Arrowheads", cont.
129_3	3/21/48 Rocky Mountain Empire Magazine Article "Uncle Bill's Arrowheads", cont.
130	1/7/39 Denver Post article "Relics of Prehistoric Man Found by Trinidad Resident"; 2/17/39 Express Courier article "Roberts to Return to Folsom Village"
131	blank
132	3 b&w photos: excavating at site, small complete point, excavating at end of trench
133	3 b&w photos of complete points (still in collection)
134	b&w photo of point fragments
135	5 b&w photos: notch tool long beaked graver or awl, biface, graver, graver/awl
136	5/4/39 Denver Post article "Stone-Age Man in West Texas Is Described at Science Meet"; 7/29/39 newspaper article from unknown source "Coming of Folsom Man to America Described by Smithsonian Scientist"
137	8/10/39 Express Courier article "Coffin to Describe Folsom Campsite"; 9/23/39 Denver Post article "Trinidad Area to Be Searched for Relic's of 'Folsom Man'"; 8/13/39 newspaper article of unknown source "Coffin Describes Folsom Findings"

Page	Description
138	3/23/40 Greeley Tribune article "Kersey Folsom Site Noted By Smithsonian"; 3/16/40 newspaper article from unknown source "Folsom Man' Relics Believed Found in Eastern New Mexico"
139	2/8/40 Denver Post article "Human Race Traced Back 25,000 Years in Colorado"; 6/4/?? AP article "Prehistoric Indian Hunt is Resumed in Colorado"; 6/4/40 Express Courier article "Dr. Roberts Starts Sixth Season at Folsom Digging"
140_1	newspaper article, no date or source, "Annals and Anecdotes"
140_2	newspaper article, no date or source, "Annals and Anecdotes", pg. 2
140_3	color reproduction of two small complete points
141	6/4/40 Express Courier article "Dr. Roberts Starts Sixth Season at Folsom Digging", pg. 2; 10/23/40 AP article "Early Coloradoans Knew How to Sew"; 6/40 Permanence article "His Hobby Leads to Important Find"
142	10/28/40 Express Courier article "Stratified Sequence of Points Discovered at Lindenmeier"