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## Some Interesting Notes on Folsom and Yuma Points

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In some instances the problem of accentuating certain parts of the specimen, as in the case of stone artifacts of one solid color. Such parts, as well as shadows, may be accentuated by retreating with water or coating with a light oil just before making the exposure.

Photography in the field of science has just begun, and that it will continue to gain importance and recognition as time elapses has been proved by its increasing importance.

Harvey Tripp

(abstracted by D. J. Lehner )

#### SOME INTERESTING NOTES ON FOLSOM AND YUMA POINTS

Joe H. Toulouse, III

In studying the distribution of the Folsomoid and Yuma points in the United States, it has been found that this distribution has been affected by a number of geographical features. The two main features of topography, which have thus aided or limited this spread, are those of the Rocky Mountains and the various principal river drainages of the United States. In plotting the distribution of the Folsomoid points, which seem to have the widest display, it has been found that they follow down the eastern foothills of the Rockies and branch eastwards along the Missouri river and its tributaries. The main eastern spread is along the Ohio River and into the states bordering it; also these particular types of points spread up and down the Mississippi but not in the quantities in which they are found along the Ohio and Missouri. Another interesting distribution in the East is among the "Finger Lakes" of New York and along the Mohawk Valley. This distribution given above is for the Folsomoid points as not much is, as yet, known concerning the distribution of the Yuma type because of the style shading into similar forms and chipping to be found among certain of the types from the Mound Area.

The western spread is for the most part along the "High Plains" area or the eastern foothill area of the Rockies as far south as the southern tip of Texas.

The main western distribution does not appear to have spread much farther west than a north-south line drawn through the center of the state of New Mexico, though a number of points have been found west of this line, they are in such minority that it has been suggested that they may have been traded to the West coast (Dr. H. P. Mera, verbally). One point of these isolated items was found in the Dells region of Washington and Oregon, this region is known as a famous trade route (the point was Yuma in type.) Another, this time a Folsomoid, has been reported from the Mohave region (See the "New Mexican Anthropologist," vol. 1, no. 1, p. 12.) Two others have also been reported from the coast, a Folsomoid on the Klamath River, California; and a Yuma from the southeastern corner of Oregon. Other data

to bear out this hypothesis, at least illustrating the fact that these early points were picked up by later Indians, are the occurrence of a Folsomoid point in a Kiva at the Ruin of Agua Fria near Santa Fe; another found on the surface of a site on the Chupadera Mesa just southwest of the Estancia Basin, another in a recent campsite a mile south of Grants, New Mexico, and finally a Yuma type in the writer's collection showing a late tang chipped into the base of the point, this being evidenced by the chips overlying and removing the patination on one side. It is easy to see that appreciation of fine chipping may have been extended among many primitive peoples and thus these were traded over large areas, as is illustrated by certain blades from a cache west of Bernalillo, New Mexico which have affinity with eastern stone material, so it is as logical to see that trade of these Folsomoid and Yuma types would also be possible.

The occurrence of these types of points along certain prominent drainages may possibly be explained by the animals, such as the elephants and bison, with which these types of artifacts have been associated, the hunters having followed them because of the ease of travel and presence of water, and that the Rockies presented a barrier to these beasts traveling in herds. This last may then account for the rarity of such artifacts west of the aforementioned line of demarkation, except in the isolated occurrences.

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