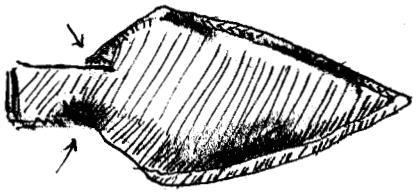
I believe were found locally. The largest has been described. The smallest is 1 7/16 inches in length, with a maximum width of 11/16 inches. The points are all very similar in construction having a shank, indented from the shoulder, and ordinarily serrated, and a shoulder which is generally sloping but is sometimes rounded or straight. The edges of the points to the tip are bevelled.

Many of my points show marks that may have been caused by a chisel. A point could have been easily made with the use of two tools, a chisel and a file. Some of the points could have been shaped with a hack-saw. A grinding stone could have been used to sharpen the edges rather than a file. Many of the shafts of the points, in fact practically all of them, show grooves that could hardly have been cut by a stone, since they are so narrow and so deep, that they appear to have been cut with a rat tail file. Six of the nineteen points show marks which could have been caused by a chisel. These markings commonly occur near and about the base as:



The copper point shows a distinct scar 3/8 inches in legth, which might have been caused by a chisel. Twelve out of sixteen points show the serrated base. All have bevelled edges.

The material of the points undoubtedly came originally from a white wagon train or settlement. There would have been scraps of iron and steel about every frontier settlement and wagon train which could have been used. Logical material which from its thickness and composition might have been used, would include: The tires of a wagon wheel. Files. Frying pans. Knife blades. Barrel Hoops. "War Path", the biography of a Sioux warrior, by Stanley Vestal, contains the following references:

"One day the Minniconjou went into camp on Thick Timber River (The Little Missouri), northwest of Slim Buttes. The people were going to run biffalo. Makes-Room said to the boy: "Son, I want you to ride with the hunters today. Try and kill a calf." Though Looks-for-Home still made and used stone arrow-heads, Makes-Room preferred iron ones made from a frying pan. Accordingly he sharpened ten arrows for his son, strung his bow, and together they rode out to the hunt." p. 16 (1861)

And in describing the equipment of White Bull, as he rode to the battle known as the Fetterman Fight, when the Sioux and Cheyenne destroyed the entire force of Captain W.J. Fetterman, on December 21, 1866: