ANASAZI STATE PARK MUSEUM

GRAPHIC PANELS APPROVAL PACKAGE

AREA: TOOLS & INNOVATION | 27 SEPTEMBER 2026

Babcock Design

ELEVATION
CASE 11.1

tools and innovation.

A PANEL
BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
12”W X 25”H

B C D E F LABEL

BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
9”W X 5”H

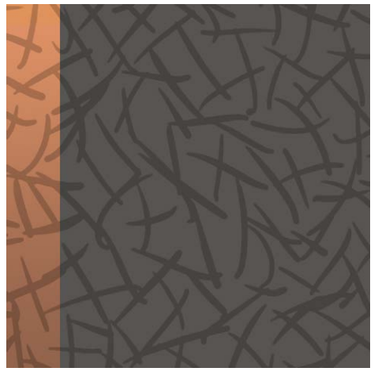
G AREA COLOR AND TEXTURE

PANEL LOCATION





G



SCALE 1:1

SCALE 1:12

PANEL 11.1.1
CASE 11.1

tools and innovation.

(A) PANEL
BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
12”W X 25”H

FONT: MONTSERRAT

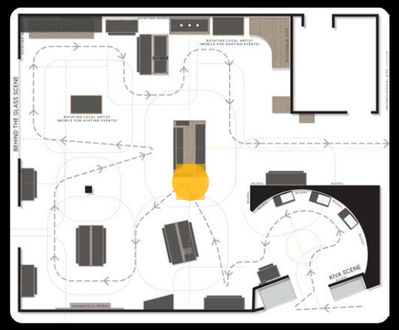
(1) HEADING:
21 MM, BOLD, WHITE

(2) SUBHEAD 01:
12 MM, MEDIUM, WHITE

(3) SUBHEAD 02:
9 MM, MEDIUM, ALL CAPS, WHITE

(4) BODY:
8.5 MM, REGULAR, WHITE

PANEL LOCATION



27 SEPTEMBER 2026 | BABCOCK DESIGN | 25134

(1) **Heading**

(2) Subhead 01

(3) **SUBHEAD 02**

(4) Body

FONT SCALE: 1:1

(A)

(1) Flintknapping Shapes Stone Into Tools

(2) Modern replicas of Ancestral technology

(4) Many Indigenous peoples, including the Ancestral Pueblo, mastered flintknapping, the process of shaping stone into tools. They crafted projectile points, knives, scrapers, and drills for hunting, food preparation, and other daily tasks.

(3) **FROM STONE TO TOOL**

Flintknappers begin by using a hammerstone to break large stone cores into smaller, portable blanks. Then, they use a billet to remove small flakes, thinning and shaping the stone. Finally, they apply controlled pressure with a pressure flaker to create sharp, finished edges.

FLINTKNAPPING TODAY

People around the world still practice flintknapping today. Many knappers use techniques passed down for thousands of years.

Some make tools for outdoor activities like hunting. Others create art or jewelry. Archaeologists also study flintknapping to learn how Ancestral people made tools.

TAKE A CLOSER LOOK

Local artist Todd Campbell flintknapped the stone points in the lightbox. They represent the various styles found in this region.

Compare them to the Ancestral tools. What similarities and differences do you notice?

LABELS
CASE 11.1

tools and innovation.

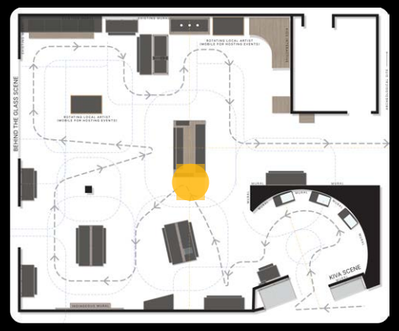
(B) (C) (D) (E) (F) LABEL

BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
9”W X 5”H

FONT: MONTSERRAT

1. SUBHEAD 01:
12 MM, MEDIUM, WHITE
2. BODY:
8.5 MM, REGULAR, WHITE

PANEL LOCATION



B

1 Projectile Points

2

Using atlatls, hunters threw stone points attached to wooden shafts. When a point broke, they replaced it with a new one.

C

Hammerstone

Stoneworkers strike a core with this hard, rounded stone to knock off large flakes. In this area, they often used river-smoothed granite or quartzite cobbles.

D

Biface

Makers shaped this stone piece on both sides to create a thin, balanced form.

E

Antler Tools

The **billet** removes flakes to refine the stone. The **pressure flaker** presses off very small flakes for fine shaping and sharp edges.

F

Core

A piece of stone, often obsidian, chert, or agate, serves as the starting material for toolmaking. Shaping stone begins by removing flakes from a core to create workable forms, or blanks.

2 Subhead 01

4 Body

FONT SCALE: 1:1

ELEVATION
CASE 11.4

tools and innovation.

(A) PANEL
BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
24”W X 36”H

(B) READER RAIL
BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
62”W X 5”H

(C) (D) (E) (F) WALL LABELS

BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
9”W X 5”H

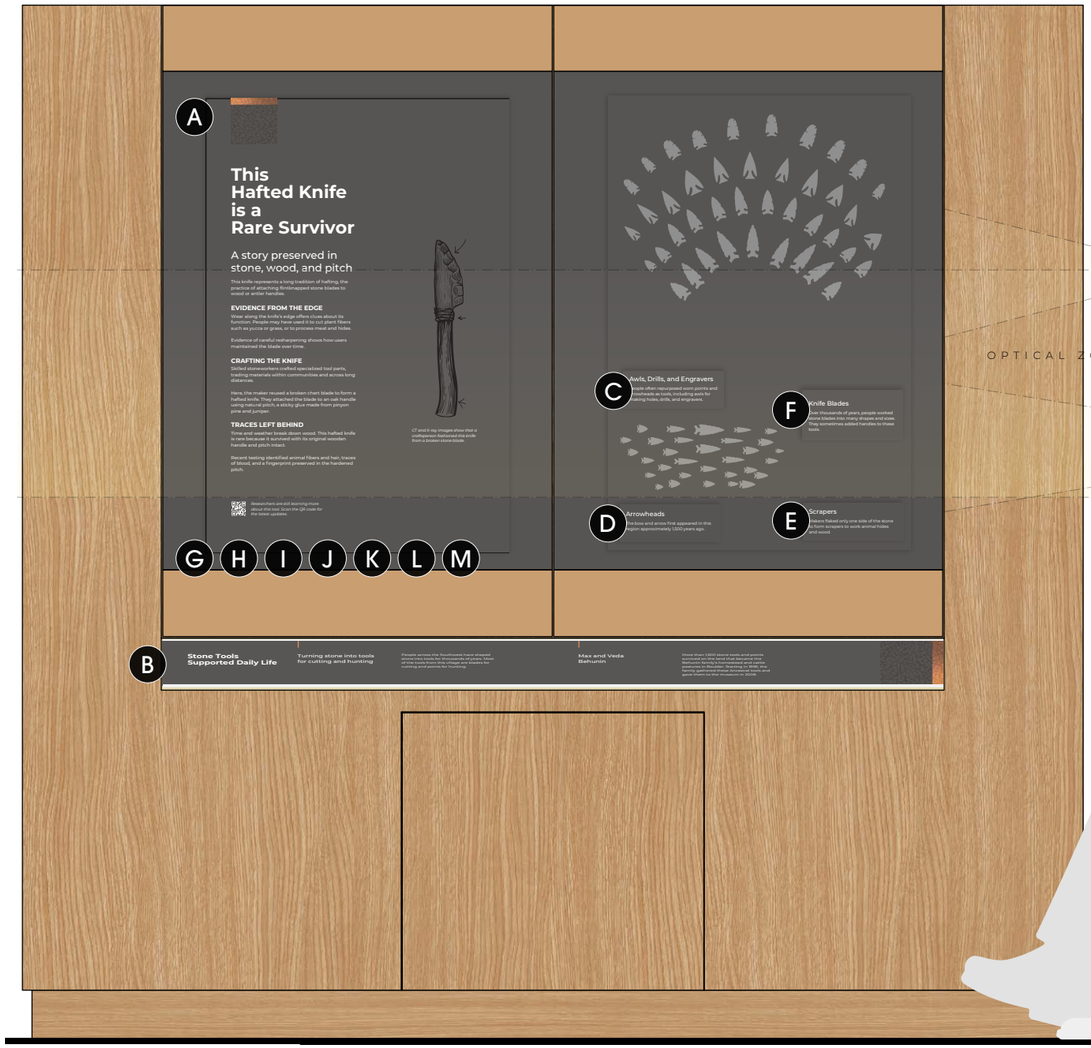
(G) (H) (I) (J) (K) (L) (M) CASE LABELS

BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
9”W X 5”H

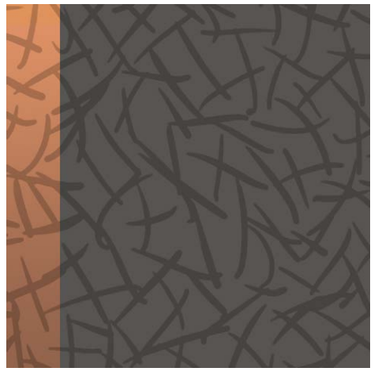
(N) AREA COLOR AND TEXTURE

PANEL LOCATION





(N)



SCALE 1:1

SCALE 1:12

PANEL 11.4.1
CASE 11.4

tools and innovation.

(A) PANEL
BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
12”W X 25”H

(A) BEHUNIN KNIFE TO BE MOUNTED HERE*

FONT: MONTSERRAT

(1) HEADING:
35.2 MM, BOLD, WHITE

(2) SUBHEAD 01:
21 MM, MEDIUM, WHITE

(3) SUBHEAD 02:
12.7 MM, MEDIUM, ALL CAPS, WHITE

(4) BODY:
9 MM, REGULAR, WHITE

(5) IMAGE CAPTION:
8 MM, ITALICS, WHITE

PANEL LOCATION

*Needs coordination with items in case



(2) Head

(2) Subhead 01

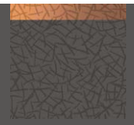
(2) **SUBHEAD 02**

(4) Body

(4) *image caption*

FONT SCALE: 1:1

(A)



(1) **This Hafted Knife is a Rare Survivor**

(2) A story preserved in stone, wood, and pitch

(B)

This knife represents a long tradition of hafting, the practice of attaching flintknapped stone blades to wood or antler handles.

(4) **EVIDENCE FROM THE EDGE**
Wear along the knife's edge offers clues about its function. People may have used it to cut plant fibers such as yucca or grass, or to process meat and hides.

(3) Evidence of careful resharpening shows how users maintained the blade over time.

CRAFTING THE KNIFE
Skilled stoneworkers crafted specialized tool parts, trading materials within communities and across long distances.

Here, the maker reused a broken chert blade to form a hafted knife. They attached the blade to an oak handle using natural pitch, a sticky glue made from pinyon pine and juniper.

TRACES LEFT BEHIND
Time and weather break down wood. This hafted knife is rare because it survived with its original wooden handle and pitch intact.

Recent testing identified animal fibers and hair, traces of blood, and a fingerprint preserved in the hardened pitch.

CT and X-ray images show that a craftsperson fashioned this knife from a broken stone blade. (5)

Researchers are still learning more about this tool. Scan the QR code for the latest updates.

READER RAIL 11.4
CASE 11.4

tools and innovation.

B READER RAIL
BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
62”W X 5”H

FONT: MONTSERRAT

1 HEADING:
17 MM, BOLD, WHITE

2 SUBHEAD 01:
12.7 MM, MEDIUM, WHITE

3 BODY:
8.5 MM, REGULAR, WHITE

PANEL LOCATION

**Needs coordination with items in case*



B

Stone Tools Supported Daily Life 1

Turning stone into tools for cutting and hunting 2

People across the Southwest have shaped stone into tools for thousands of years. Most of the tools from this village are blades for cutting and points for hunting. 3

Max and Veda Behunin

More than 1,600 stone tools and points survived on the land that became the Behunin family's homestead and cattle pastures in Boulder. Starting in 1896, the family gathered these Ancestral tools and gave them to the museum in 2008.

1 **Heading**

2 Subhead 01

3 Body

FONT SCALE: 1:1

LABELS
CASE 11.4

tools and innovation.

C D E LABELS*

BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
8”W X 3”H

F LABEL*

BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
8”W X 4”H

FONT: MONTSERRAT

1 HEADING:
17 MM, BOLD, WHITE

2 SUBHEAD 01:
12.7 MM, MEDIUM, WHITE

3 BODY:
8.5 MM, REGULAR, WHITE

PANEL LOCATION

**Needs coordination with items in case*



C

2 Awls, Drills, and Engravers

3 People often repurposed worn points and arrowheads as tools, including awls for making holes, drills, and engravers.

D

Arrowheads

The bow and arrow first appeared in this region approximately 1,500 years ago.

E

Scrapers

Makers flaked only one side of the stone to form scrapers to work animal hides and wood.

F

Knife Blades

Over thousands of years, people worked stone blades into many shapes and sizes. They sometimes added handles to these tools.

1 **Heading**

2 Subhead 01

3 Body

FONT SCALE: 1:1

CASE LABELS
CASE 11.4

tools and innovation.

Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ Ⓚ Ⓛ Ⓜ CASE LABELS*

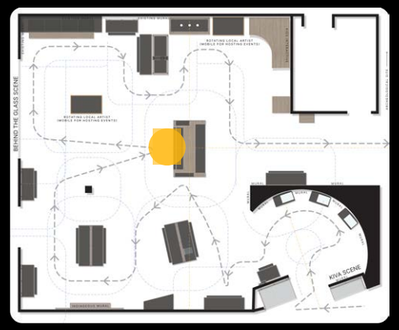
BENJAMIN MOORE IRON MOUNTAIN 2134-30
6.75”W X 1”H

FONT: MONTSERRAT

① SUBHEAD 01:
12 MM, MEDIUM, WHITE

PANEL LOCATION

**Needs coordination with items in case*



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Ⓖ Ⓗ Ⓘ Ⓙ Ⓚ Ⓛ Ⓜ

Agate | Chalcedony | Obsidian | Chert | Jasper | Petrified Wood | Quartzite

Ⓖ ② Agate

Ⓗ Chalcedony

Ⓘ Chert

Ⓙ Jasper

Ⓚ Obsidian

Ⓛ Petrified Wood

Ⓜ Agate

① Subhead 01

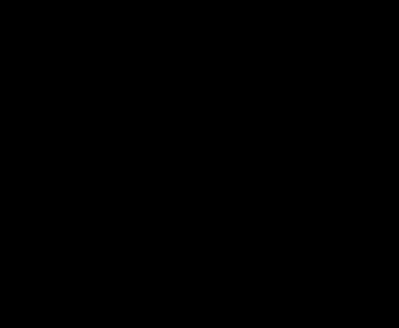
FONT SCALE: 1:1

ELEVATION
INTERACTIVE DISPLAY

tools and innovation.

(A) INTERACTIVE - IMAGES (5)
12”W X 5.75”H
MAGNETIC BACKING

PANEL LOCATION







SCALE 1:12