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J.T.A.H. Special Publication #3 Appendix to Cover Art, The Journal of Texas Archeology and History Volume 4 (2017/2018): A Visual Guide to the Archaic Points Found at the Gault Site (41BL323) with Clovis Points for Comparison; including Projectile Point Fact Sheets

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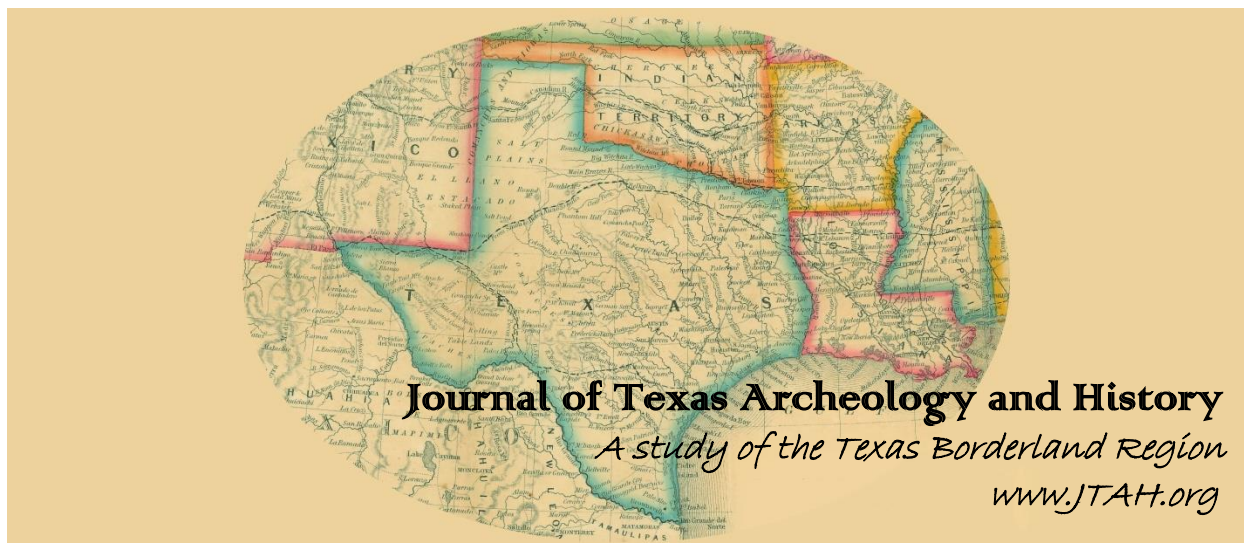
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J.T.A.H. Special Publication #3 Appendix to Cover Art, The Journal of Texas Archeology and History Volume 4 (2017/2018): A Visual Guide to the Archaic Points Found at the Gault Site (41BL323) with Clovis Points for Comparison; including Projectile Point Fact Sheets

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Article Title: J.T.A.H. SPECIAL PUBLICATION #3:
APPENDIX TO COVER ART, THE JOURNAL OF TEXAS
ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORY Volume 4 (2017/2018):
A VISUAL GUIDE TO THE ARCHAIC POINTS FOUND AT THE
GAULT SITE (41BL323) WITH CLOVIS POINTS FOR COMPARISON
INCLUDING PROJECTILE POINT FACT SHEETS

Author(s): Thomas J. Williams, Ph.D.

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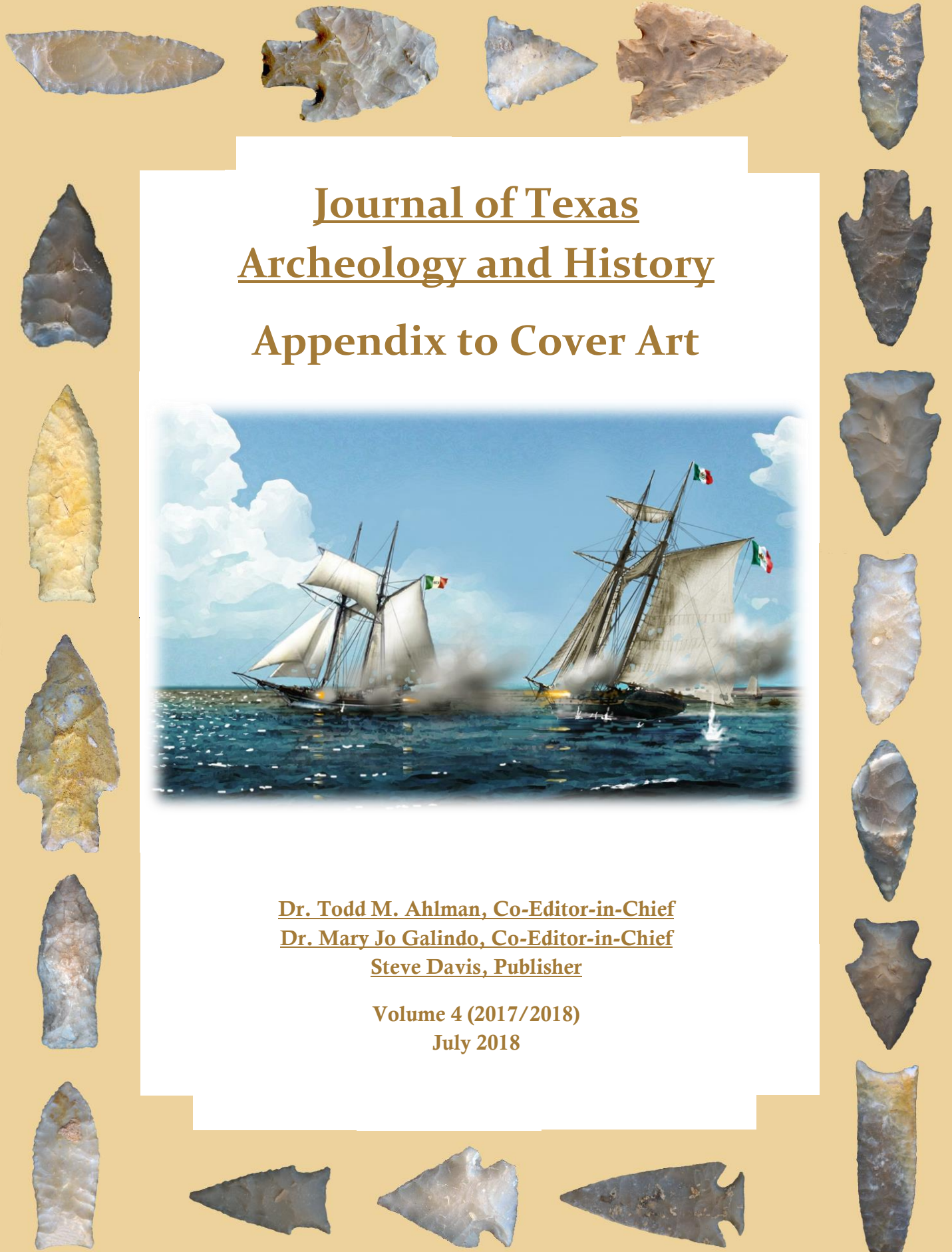
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Appendix to Cover Art



Dr. Todd M. Ahlman, Co-Editor-in-Chief
Dr. Mary Jo Galindo, Co-Editor-in-Chief
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Volume 4 (2017/2018)
July 2018





**APPENDIX TO COVER ART
THE JOURNAL OF TEXAS
ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORY**

Volume 4 (2017/2018)

Dr. Todd M. Ahlman, Co-Editor-in-Chief

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The **cover art border design** gracing Volume 4 features a representative sampling of archaic and Clovis projectile points from the Gault site which spans the entire human occupation of North America. Included in the border art are four 3-D renderings of Clovis points (at the corners) that were imaged by Dr. Robert "Zac" Selden and 2-D images of archaic points by Antonio Arcudi. They are in alphabetical order beginning in the upper left. For a description of each of the projectile points, refer to the article titled "*A Visual Guide to the Archaic Points Found at the Gault Site (41BL323) with Clovis Points for Comparison*" by Dr. Tom Williams on page xi or, better yet, click on the image of interest. This is the first in a series of special cover designs for the JTAH by the talented team at the Gault School of Archeological Research at Texas State University. Future covers may highlight subjects such as the Andice point collection, Folsom points, and the "older than Clovis" tool kit. On this cover, we encourage you to click the various images for "extra" content and [click here](#) for an appendix describing all of the points shown.

On the **front cover, center panel**: the painting featured on the front cover is Figure 9, page 19 from Article 1: *Chasing the Phantom Ship: Revisiting Interpretations of the Boca Chica No. 2 Shipwreck on the Texas Coast*. The scene illustrating the engagement off Brazos Santiago, April 3, 1836 is entitled "*Invincible vs. Bravo*". This artwork was created especially for the Amy Borgens article by Peter Rindlisbacher (2017).

INTRODUCTION: The Journal of Texas Archeology and History.org is an organization dedicated to furthering research, education and public outreach in the fields of archeology and history concerning Texas and its bordering states of Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico and Northern Mexico; a region we call the “Texas Borderlands.” This volume is comprised of articles of original research that have been peer reviewed. We proudly present our signature publishing effort for the year 2017/2018 – “*The Journal of Texas Archeology and History, Volume 4.*”

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A VISUAL GUIDE TO THE ARCHAIC POINTS FOUND AT THE GAULT SITE (41BL323) WITH CLOVIS POINTS FOR COMPARISON

Thomas J. Williams, Ph.D.

Archaeological excavations at the [Gault Archaeological Site](#) (41BL323) have revealed an almost complete stratigraphic record of the prehistoric occupation of Central Texas (Collins 2002, 2004). Furthermore, ages obtained from Area 15 of the site confirms good stratigraphic agreement between the diagnostic artifacts, cultural horizons, and stratigraphic units ([Rodrigues, et al. 2016](#); [Williams, et al. 2018](#)). This includes some of the earliest evidence for a projectile point technology in North America (Williams, et al. 2018). Like many areas in Central Texas, the combination of water, raw materials, and its position along the Balcones Escarpment provided abundant resources essential to survival.

The Gault Archaeological Site has a long [history](#). The site takes its name from a previous landowner, Henry Gault, and the first scientific excavations were conducted there in 1929 under the supervision of J. E. Pearce. In 1990, David Olmstead reported a unique find; an Alibates Clovis point sandwiched between two limestone plaques with engraved geometric designs. This led to a site visit by Dr. Tom Hester and Dr. Michael Collins. This finding was followed in 1997 by the discovery of an extremely fragile mandible of a juvenile mammoth by the Lindsey family. These discoveries prompted the recent archaeological excavations at the site, which began in 1999 and lasted until 2002. As many archaeologists will attest, the most interesting findings came at the very end of the 2002 field season, when archaeologist Sam Gardner exposed cultural material stratigraphically below Clovis in a small test unit. This led to negotiations between Michael Collins and the Lindsey family that resulted in the purchase of the property by Dr. Collins and its donation to the Archaeological Conservancy. Between 2007-2014, Area 15 was excavated to expose the cultural materials below. With the cessation of excavations in 2014, research focuses on reporting these findings and how this early archaeological assemblage in Central Texas is redefining the search for the earliest human occupants of the Americas.

The front cover of this issue of the Journal of Texas Archeology and History highlights two specific chronological periods in Texas. Firstly, in each corner you will find interactive 3D scans of four Clovis points that have been recovered from the site (Seldon et al. 2018). In between these, you will find an array of Archaic projectile points that have been recovered from the various excavations conducted between 1999-2002 and 2007-2014. This includes Early Archaic points such as the Hoxie and Martindale; Middle Archaic points including, Kinney and Nolan; and Late Archaic points including Pedernales, Marshall, and Bulverde. Clovis artifacts including, projectile points, blade cores, and diagnostic debitage have been recovered from a total of 9 excavation areas.

We will expand on these covers in the future to cover specific research projects currently being undertaken by the [Gault School of Archaeological Research](#) staff. The Gault School of Archaeological Research is a non-profit, 501(C)3 charitable organization dedicated to innovative, interdisciplinary research archaeology and education focusing on the earliest peoples in the western hemisphere and their cultural antecedents. The reader is encouraged to “click” around on the various cover images comprising the front and back cover border artwork to find and explore the additional rich content

hidden there. [Click here](#) to open or download an informative “Appendix to the Cover Art containing this article, descriptive attribute data and a larger image of all projectile points shown on the front and back covers.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Sincere thanks go to Dr. Michael B. Collins, Dr. D. Clark Wernecke, and Nancy Velchoff at the Gault School of Archaeological Research. As some readers may well be aware, Texas projectile point typologies can divide opinion and every effort has been made to provide appropriate references. All of the types here were identified by Elton R. Prewitt, Dr. Robert Lassen, and Sergio Ayala as part of an ongoing analysis of the archaeological materials recovered from the Gault Site. Excavations at the Gault Site were funded in part by NSF Grant 0920549 to Texas State University, San Marcos. The Gault School of Archaeological Research is funded with the generosity of private donors.

To learn more about the [Gault Archaeological Site click here.](#)

To find out about Dr. Zac Selden’s work at the [Center for Regional Heritage Research click here.](#)

To find out about the important research and working with the [Gault School of Archaeological Research click here.](#)

Text: Thomas J. Williams, Ph.D.

3-D Interactive Imaging: Robert Z. Selden, Jr., Ph.D.

Cover Border Artwork Images: Antonio Arcudi, Sergio, and Thomas J. Williams, Ph.D.

Central Texas Chronology sheets: Thomas J. Williams, Ph.D., text by Antonio Arcudi.

Border Art Cover Design and Layout: Steve Davis.

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Williams, Thomas J., Michael B. Collins, Kathleen Rodrigues, William Jack Rink, Nancy Velchoff, Amanda Keen-Zebert, Anastasia Gilmer, Charles D. Frederick, Sergio J. Ayala and Elton R. Prewitt

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JOURNAL OF TEXAS ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORY

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The *Journal of Texas Archeology and History.org* has been established to protect, preserve, and promote archeology and history through public outreach, publishing, and distribution. Our signature work is a peer-reviewed publication that promotes professional and graduate academic level research in the fields of archeology and history regarding a geographic region centered around the State of Texas that includes Louisiana, Arkansas, Oklahoma, New Mexico, and the northern portions of Mexico. We call this region the “Texas Borderlands.”

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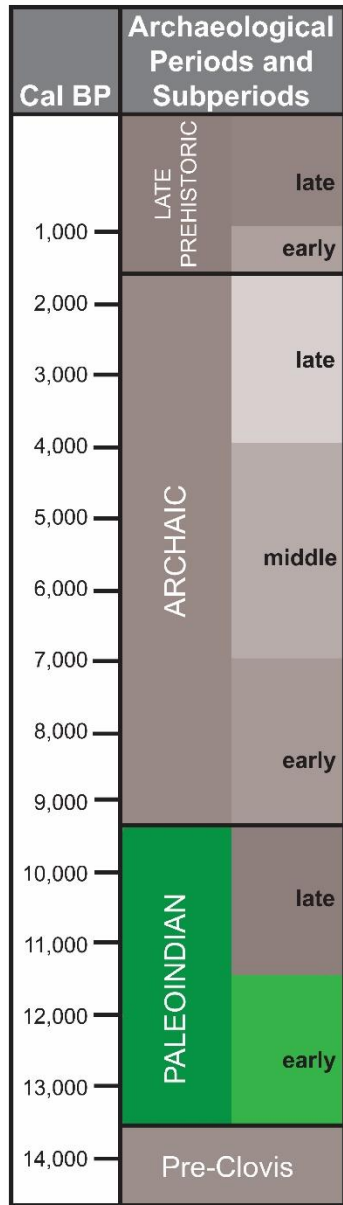
Upon peer review and approval by our Co-Editors-in-Chief and final preparation for publication, the article will be published in the online journal. Additionally, articles published online will appear in our annual volume and the print version. Volumes close on June 30 and the next volume is begun on July 1st of each year.

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Additionally, the JTAH.org now publishes a high-quality, full-color, print version of its annual volume of peer reviewed research. The print publication is made available through Amazon.com at near direct cost as a service to the research community and authors.

FRONT COVER – Upper Left Corner

CENTRAL TEXAS CHRONOLOGY



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Click this box for a 3-D version of this Clovis point image.

Type: Clovis
Artifact ID: 1040 - 113
Excavation Area: Misc. Surface
Size (L x W x Th): 98 x 30 x 6.7 mm
Period: Early Paleoindian
Distribution: Distribution: Widespread throughout Texas and across North America¹
 Higher concentrations in Bell, Williamson, Lubbock, Cooke, Denton, Val Verde, Kendall, Bexar, Fayette Counties²

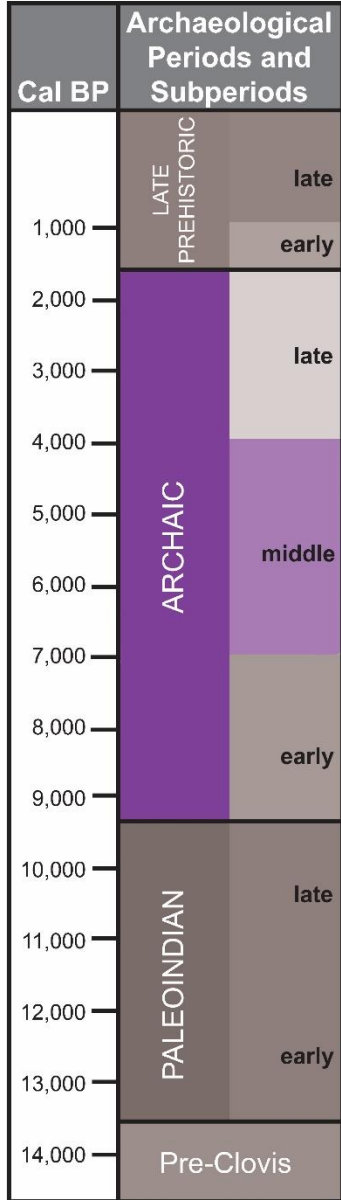
References & Notes

* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed

¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Andice
Artifact ID: 6046 - 32
Excavation Area: Misc. Surface
Size (L x W x Th): 62 x 42 x 7 mm
Period: Early Middle Archaic
Distribution: East central Texas, across Gulf coastal plain to Victoria-Corpus Christi area¹
 Average concentrations in Williamson, Bell, Travis, Hays, Val Verde, Zapata, Starr, Harris Counties²

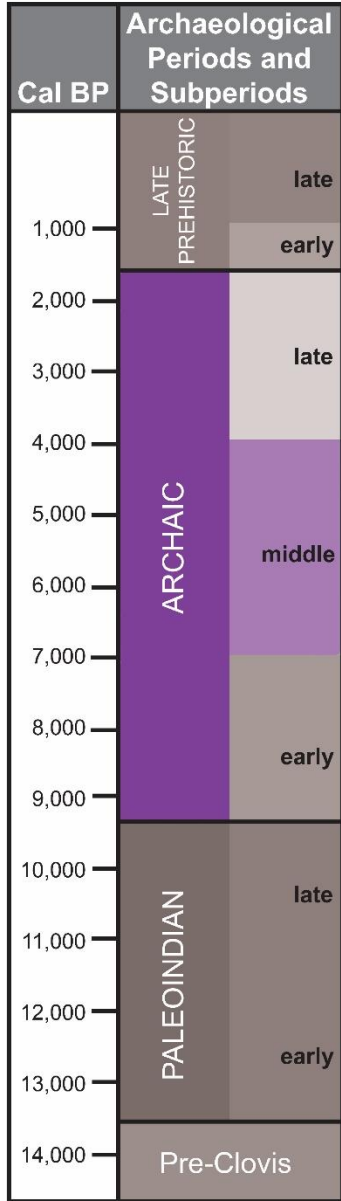
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Type: Early Triangular (Baird)
Artifact ID: 5229-1
Excavation Area: 15
Size (L x W x Th): 42 x 35 x 5.9 mm
Period: Middle Archaic (5800 – 5700 BP*)
Distribution: North and South central, south, and southwest Texas, lower Pecos¹ Highest concentrations in Williamson, Bexar, and Kerr Counties²

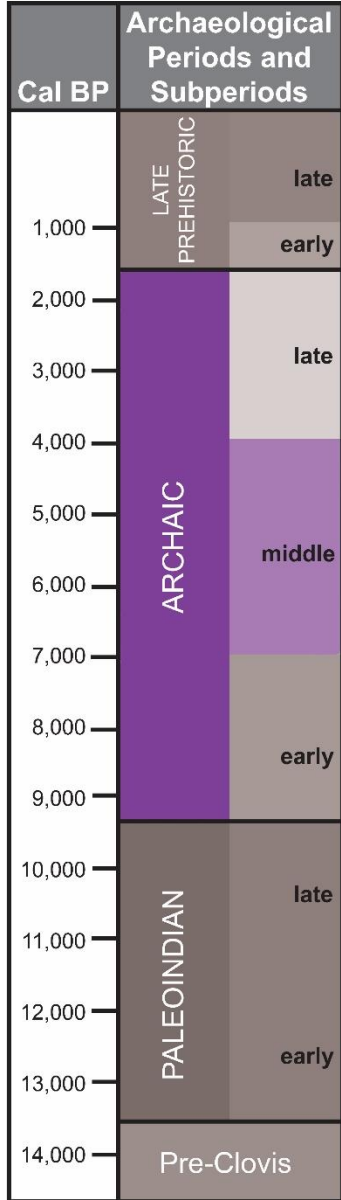
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²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Bell
Artifact ID: 4799 - 3
Excavation Area: Misc. Surface
Size (L x W x Th): 66 x 46 x 6.1 mm
Period: Early Middle Archaic
Distribution: Most common in central Texas but also in south Texas and the eastern edge of the Llano Estacado¹ Higher concentrations in Bell, Val Verde Counties²

References & Notes

* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed

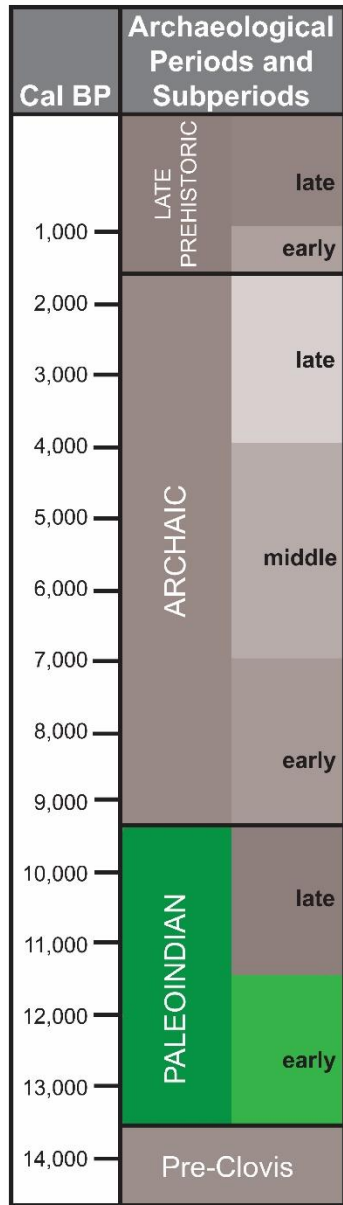
¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

Upper Right Corner

Click this box for a 3-D version of this Clovis point image.

CENTRAL TEXAS CHRONOLOGY



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Type: Clovis
Artifact ID: 1323 - 1
Excavation Area: 4
Size (L x W x Th): 53 x 24 x 6.4 mm
Period: Early Paleoindian
Distribution: Distribution: Widespread throughout Texas and across North America¹
 Higher concentrations in Bell, Williamson, Lubbock, Cooke, Denton, Val Verde, Kendall, Bexar, Fayette Counties²

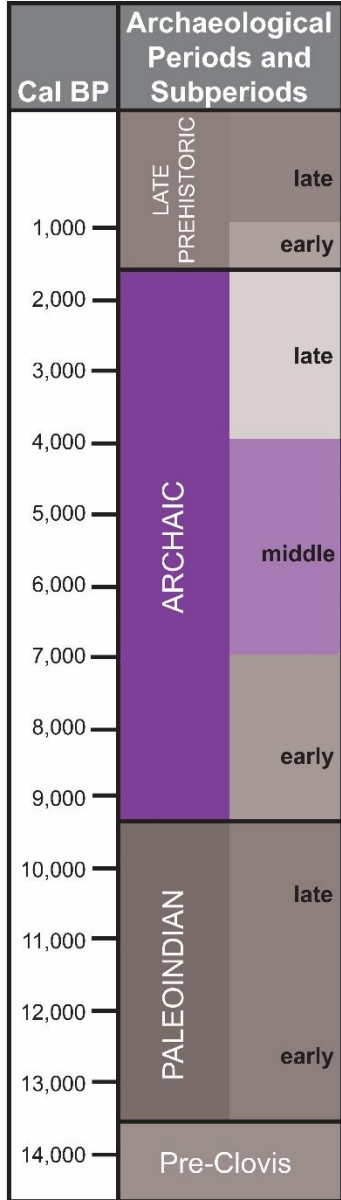
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²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Bulverde
Artifact ID: 5031-4
Excavation Area: 15
Size (L x W x Th): 65 x 35 x 7.5 mm
Period: Middle Archaic (5000 – 4000 BP*)
Distribution: Principally a central Texas point, occasionally in south and east Texas¹ Higher concentrations in McLennan, Coryell, Lampasas, Bell, Williamson, Travis, Hays and Bexar Counties²

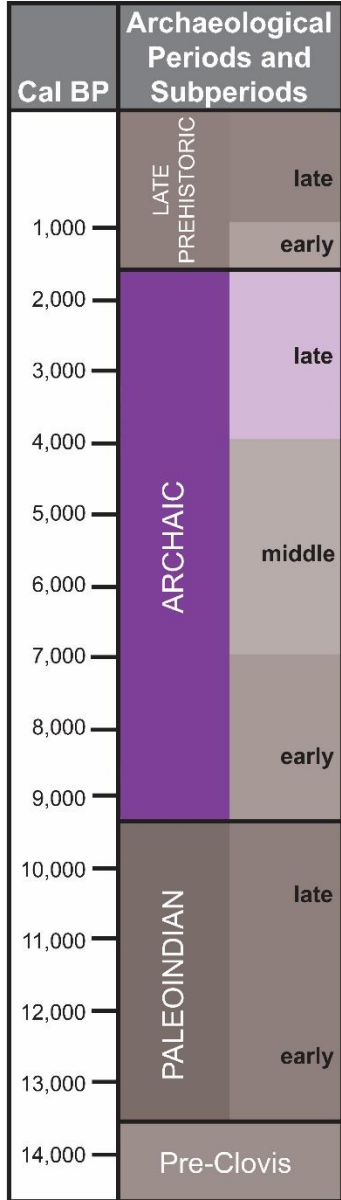
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Type: Castroville
Artifact ID: 3007 - 10
Excavation Area: 4
Size (L x W x Th): 46 x 28 x 7.44 mm
Period: Late Archaic (2800 – 2400 BP*)
Distribution: Central and south Texas, lower Pecos¹
 Higher concentrations in Lampasas, Coryell, Bell, Bexar and Val Verde Counties²

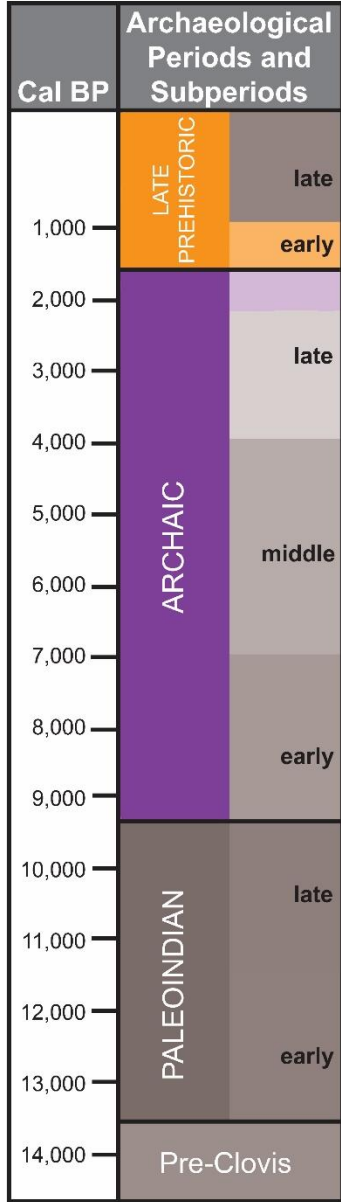
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Type: Darl
Artifact ID: 6202 - 3
Excavation Area: Misc. Surface
Size (L x W x Th): 48 x 20 x 7.6 mm
Period: Late/Transitional Archaic (1800 BP*)
Distribution: Central, north central and northern parts of south Texas, onto coastal plain and westward to the Lower Pecos¹
 Higher concentrations in Coryell, Bell, Williamson and Travis Counties²

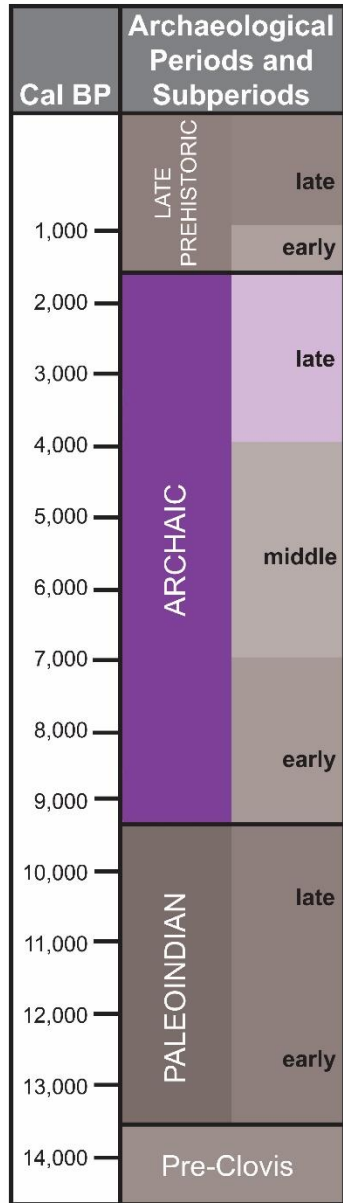
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²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Desmuke
Artifact ID: 5698 - 1
Excavation Area: 15
Size (L x W x Th): 54 x 22 x 9.4 mm
Period: Late Archaic
Distribution: South Texas¹ Higher concentrations in Webb, La Salle, McMullen and Duval Counties²

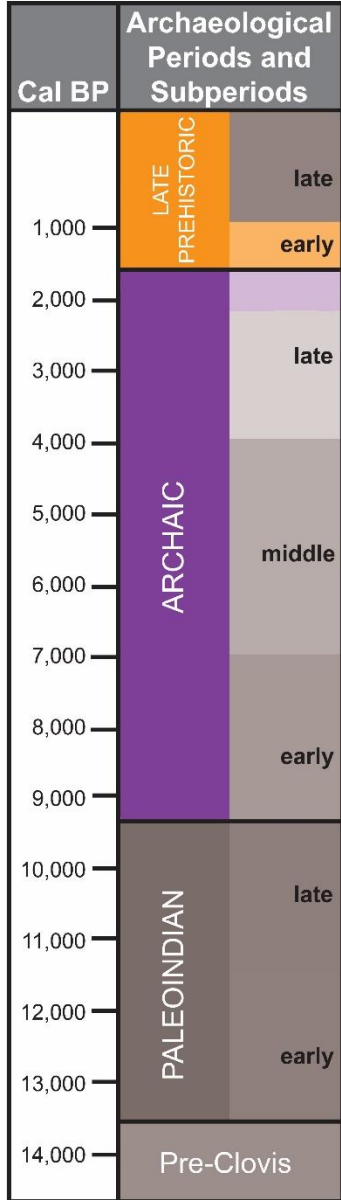
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²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Edgewood
Artifact ID: UI43 - 63
Excavation Area: Misc. Surface
Size (L x W x Th): 36 x 25 x 6.5 mm
Period: Transitional Archaic
Distribution: Northeast Texas, but also known in central and south Texas, including the coast¹ Higher concentrations in Denton, Van Zandt and Williamson Counties²

References & Notes

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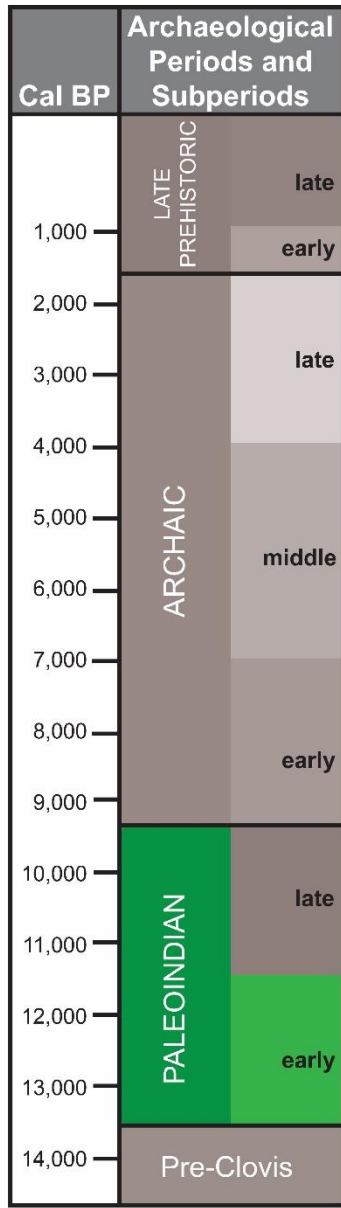
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²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

Lower Right Corner

Click this box for a 3-D version of this Clovis point image.

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Type: Clovis
Artifact ID: 2624 - 1
Excavation Area: Misc. Surface
Size (L x W x Th): 86 x 27 x 8.2 mm
Period: Early Paleoindian
Distribution: Distribution: Widespread throughout Texas and across North America¹
 Higher concentrations in Bell, Williamson, Lubbock, Cooke, Denton, Val Verde, Kendall, Bexar, Fayette Counties²

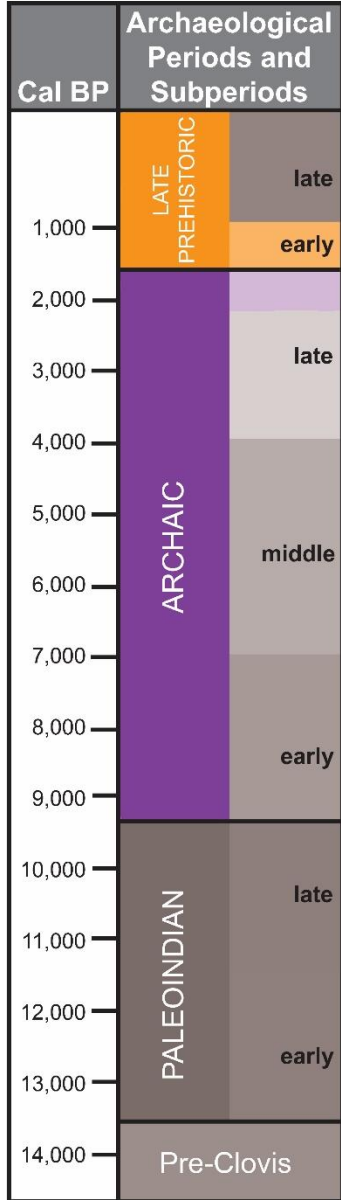
References & Notes

* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed

¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Ellis
Artifact ID: 2826 - 1
Excavation Area: Misc. Surface
Size (L x W x Th): 63 x 29 x 4.5 mm
Period: Late/Transitional Archaic (4000 – 1300 BP*)
Distribution: Primarily east Texas, but occasionally in south and central Texas¹ Higher concentrations in Denton, Kaufman, Rockwall, Gregg, Hill and Coryell Counties²

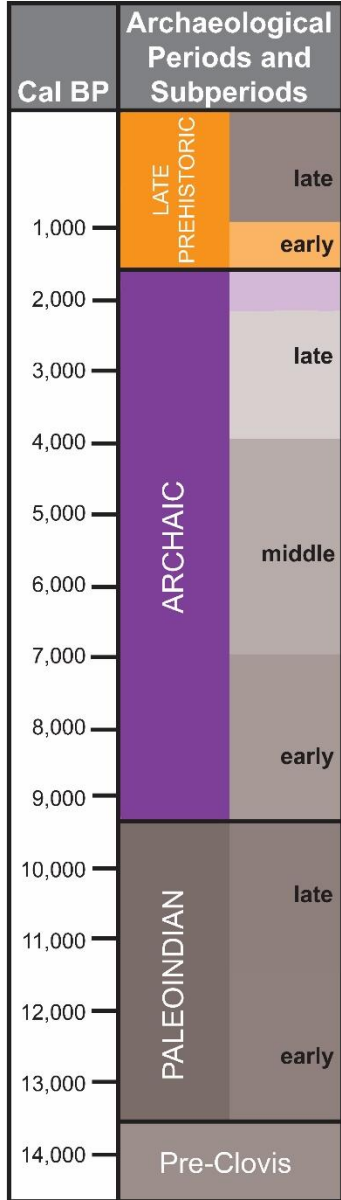
References & Notes

* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed

¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Ensor
Artifact ID: 5445 - 79
Excavation Area: 15
Size (L x W x Th): 33 x 24 x 5.9 mm
Period: Late/Transitional Archaic (2200 – 1800 BP*)
Distribution: Central and south Texas¹ Higher concentrations in Crockett, Val Verde, Lampasas, Coryell, Bell, Williamson, Travis, Comal, Bexar, Fayette and McMullen Counties²

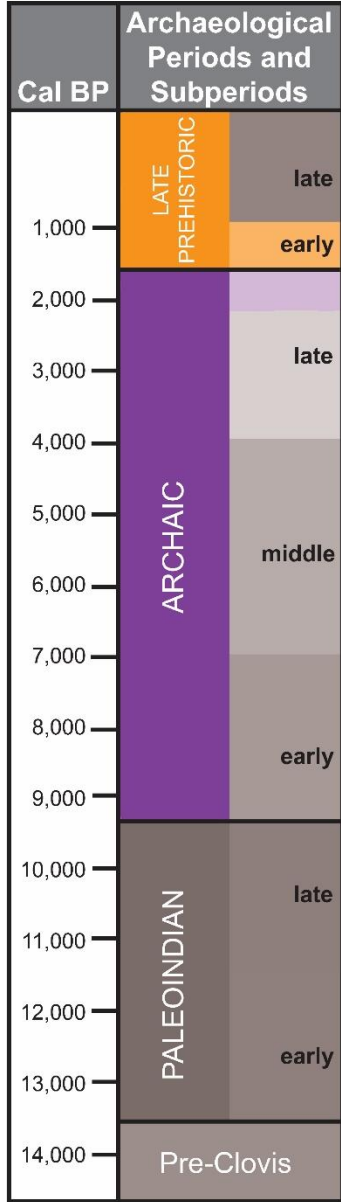
References & Notes

* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed

¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Fairland
Artifact ID: 1353 - 3
Excavation Area: 4
Size (L x W x Th): 50 x 25 x 6.8 mm
Period: Transitional Archaic
Distribution: Central Texas, but examples known from south of Texas and the lower Pecos¹ Higher concentration in Williamson County²

References & Notes

* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed

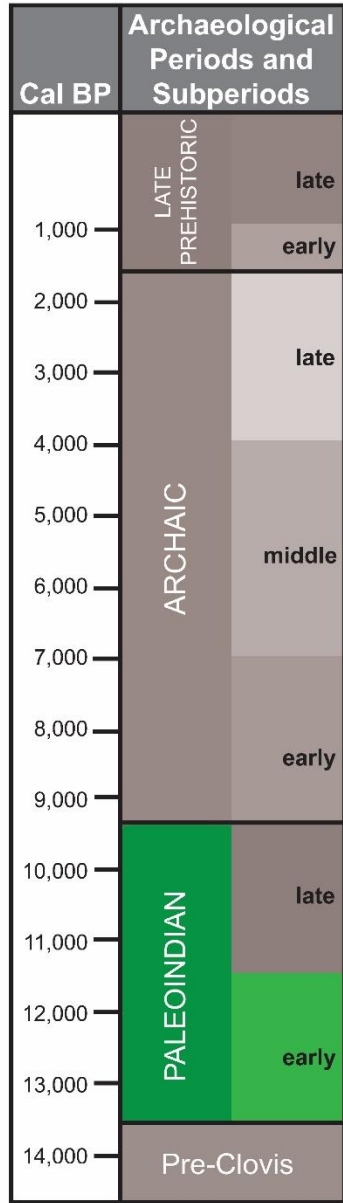
¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

Lower Left Corner

**Click this box
for a 3-D
version of
this Clovis
point image.**

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Type: Clovis
Artifact ID: 2643 - 15
Excavation Area: 7
Size (L x W x Th): 53 x 21 x 6.5 mm
Period: Early Paleoindian
Distribution: Distribution: Widespread throughout Texas and across North America¹
 Higher concentrations in Bell, Williamson, Lubbock, Cooke, Denton, Val Verde, Kendall, Bexar, Fayette Counties²

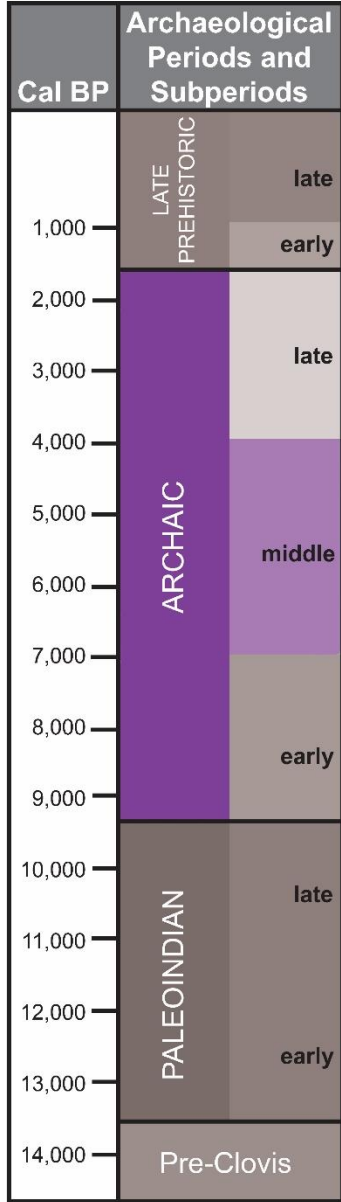
References & Notes

* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed

¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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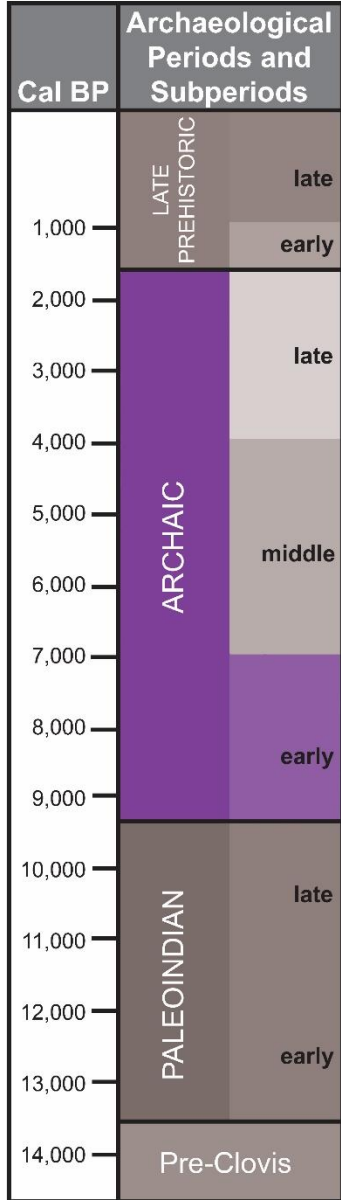


Type: Fort Hood Provisional Type I
Artifact ID: 5131 - 16
Excavation Area: Misc. Surface
Size (L x W x Th): 52 x 20 x 8.7 mm
Period: Middle Archaic (5000 – 4000 BP*)
Distribution: Provisional type recognized in Kleinbach et al. 1999. National Register Testing of 42 Prehistoric Archeological Sites on Fort Hood, Texas: The 1996 season. United States Army Fort Hood Archeological Resource Management Series Research Report No. 38. Austin, Texas

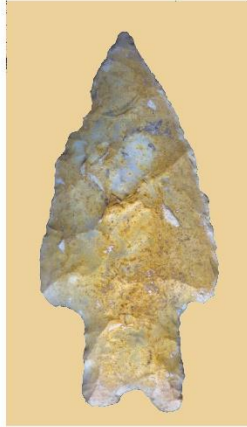
References & Notes

* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed

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Type: Gower
Artifact ID: AM66 - 1631
Excavation Area: 8
Size (L x W x Th): 68 x 32 x 9.1 mm
Period: Early Archaic (8000 – 6000 BP*)
Distribution: Central and south central Texas¹
 Average concentrations in Coryell, Bell, Williamson, Travis, Burleson, Llano and Val Verde Counties²

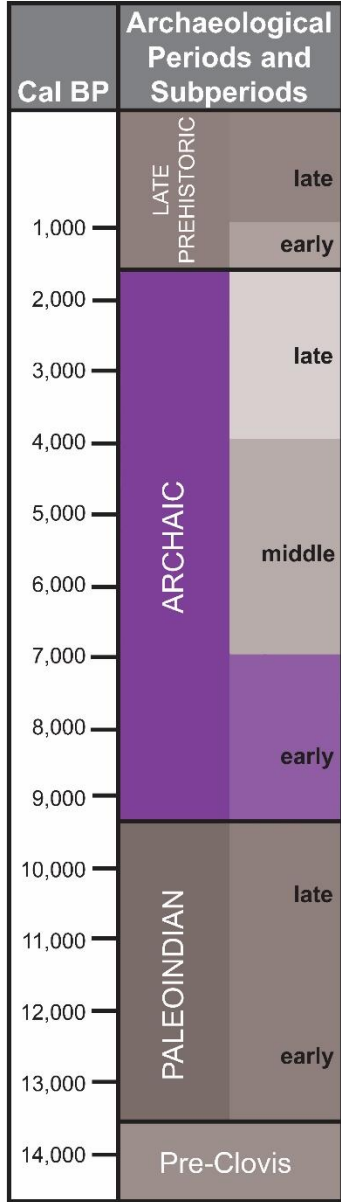
References & Notes

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¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Hoxie
Artifact ID: 4806 - 9
Excavation Area: Misc. Surface
Size (L x W x Th): 61 x 21 x 6.3 mm
Period: Early Archaic
Distribution: Central and east central Texas¹
 Average concentrations in Hood and Williamson Counties²

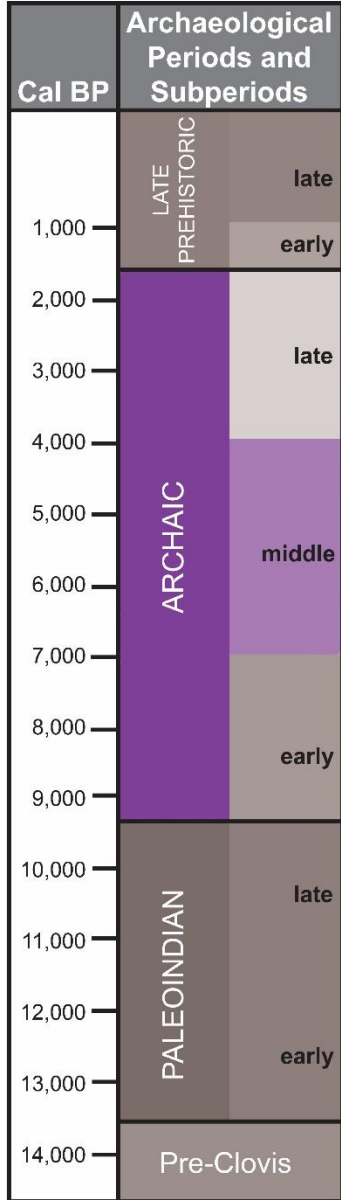
References & Notes

* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed

¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Kinney
Artifact ID: 5142 - 1
Excavation Area: 15
Size (L x W x Th): 59 x 31 x 5.9 mm
Period: Middle Archaic
Distribution: Central and south Texas and the lower Pecos¹ Higher concentration Williamson County²

References & Notes

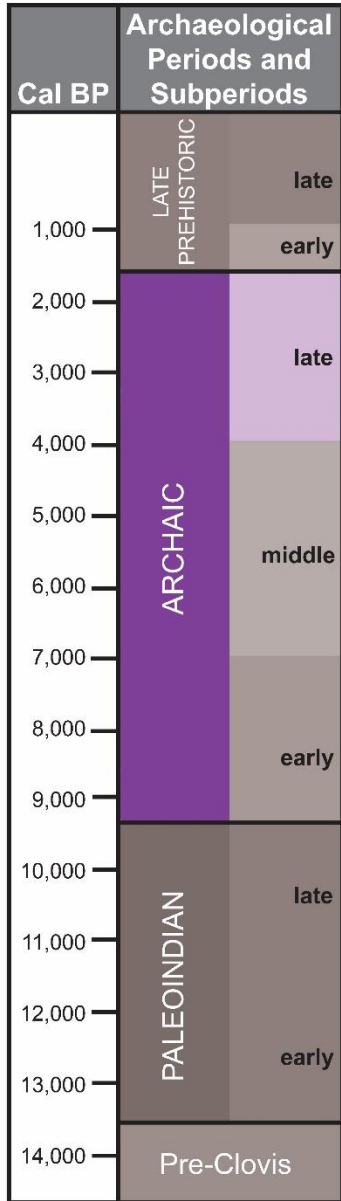
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed

¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

BACK COVER – Lower Left

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Type: Lange
Artifact ID: 4806 - 18
Excavation Area: Misc. Surface
Size (L x W x Th): 75 x 30 x 8.6 mm
Period: Late Archaic (2850 – 2600 BP*)
Distribution: Central Texas, but found in the coastal plain¹ Higher concentrations in McLennan and Williamson Counties²

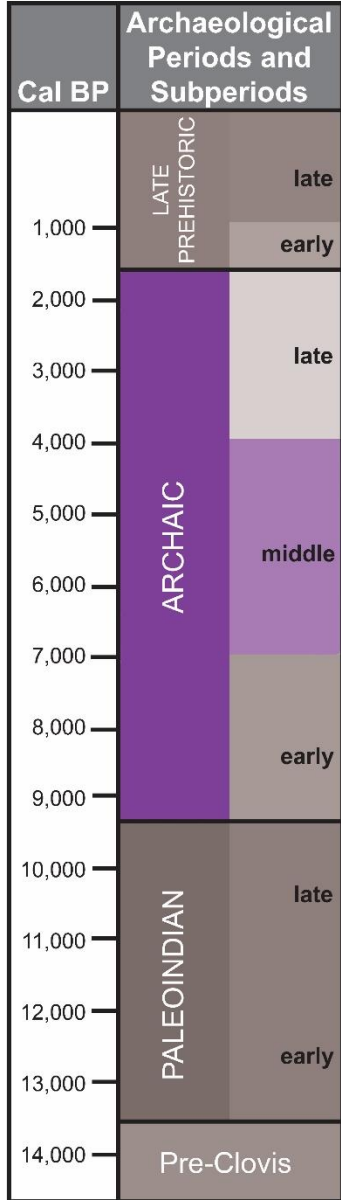
References & Notes

* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed

¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Marshall
Artifact ID: 5001 - 25
Excavation Area: 15
Size (L x W x Th): 80 x 30 x 7.9 mm
Period: Middle to Late Archaic (3000 BP*)
Distribution: Central Texas¹ Higher concentrations in Lampasas and Williamson Counties²

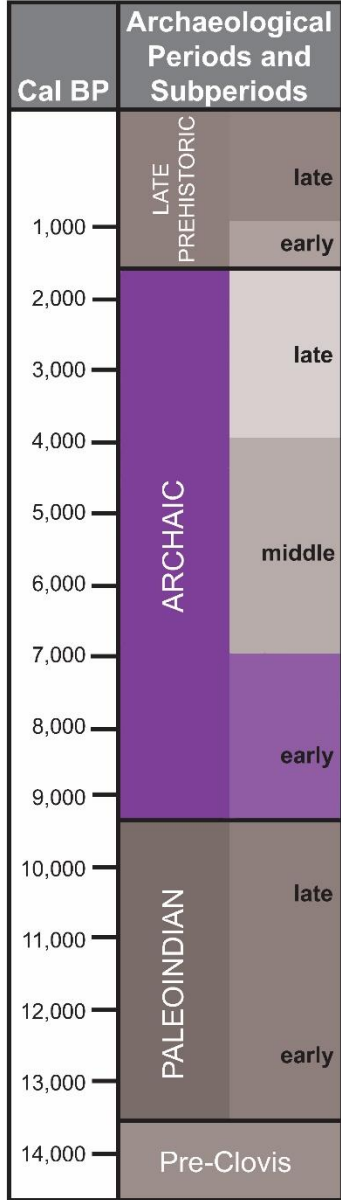
References & Notes

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¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Martindale
Artifact ID: 5007 - 1
Excavation Area: 15
Size (L x W x Th): 56 x 30 x 9.5 mm
Period: Early Archaic (6440 – 5040 BP/6410 – 6280 BP*)
Distribution: Central Texas¹ Higher concentrations in Williamson and Val Verde Counties²

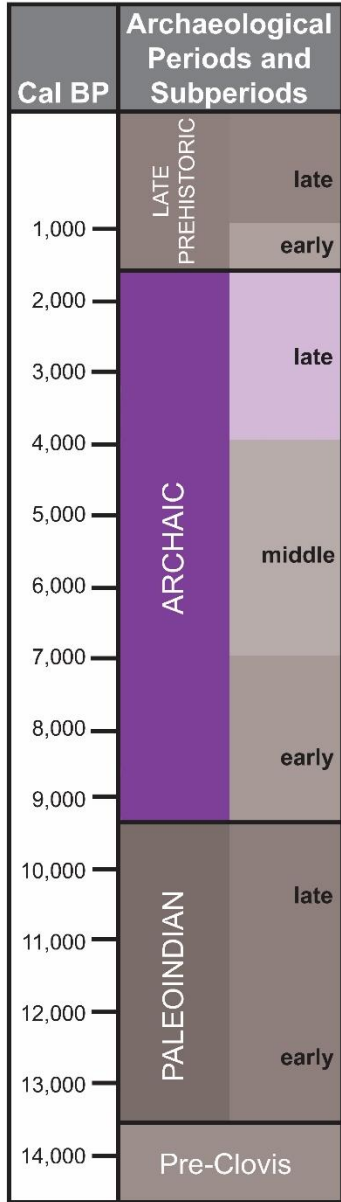
References & Notes

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¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Montell
Artifact ID: 5282 - 3
Excavation Area: 15
Size (L x W x Th): 62 x 33 x 6 mm
Period: Late Archaic (3000 – 1800 BP*)
Distribution: Central Texas and the lower Pecos¹
 Higher concentrations in Lampasas, Williamson, Bexar and Val Verde Counties²

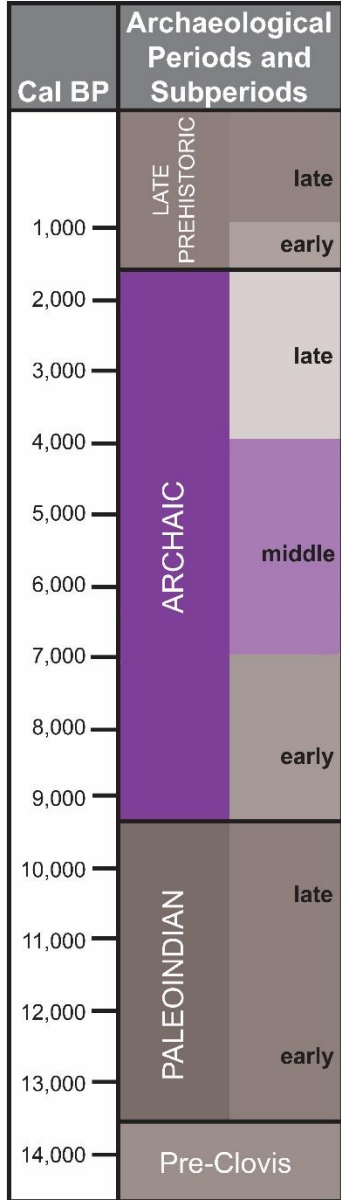
References & Notes

* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed

¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Nolan
Artifact ID: 5118 - 1
Excavation Area: 15
Size (L x W x Th): 57 x 24 x 8.1 mm
Period: Middle Archaic (6000 – 4500 BP*)
Distribution: Central Texas¹ Higher concentrations Lampasas, Williamson, Travis, Hays, Bexar and Val Verde Counties²

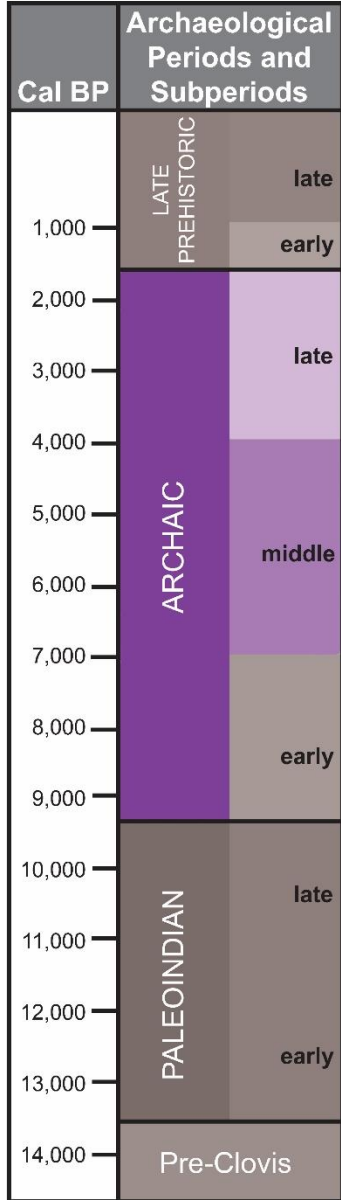
References & Notes

* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed

¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Palmillas
Artifact ID: 5211 - 145
Excavation Area: Misc. Surface
Size (L x W x Th): 60 x 20 x 8.4 mm
Period: Middle to Late Archaic
Distribution: Most common in central Texas but also in south Texas and the eastern edge of the Llano Estacado¹ Higher concentrations in Bell, Val Verde Counties²

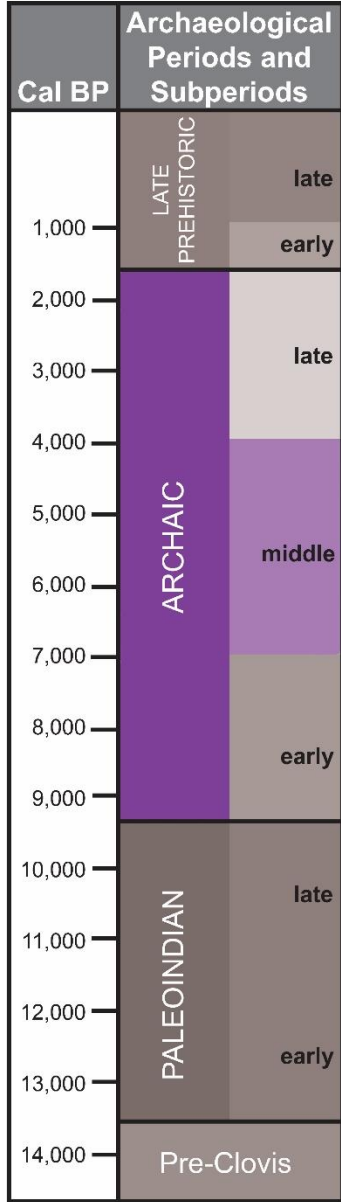
References & Notes

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¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Pedernales
Artifact ID: 4799 - 73
Excavation Area: 15
Size (L x W x Th): 124 x 34 x 11 mm
Period: Middle Archaic (4000 – 3800 BP*)
Distribution: Central Texas, but found also south Texas; common into the lower Pecos¹
 Higher concentrations in Lampasas, Coryell, Bell, Travis, Bastrop, Hays, Comal, Bexar and Uvalde Counties²

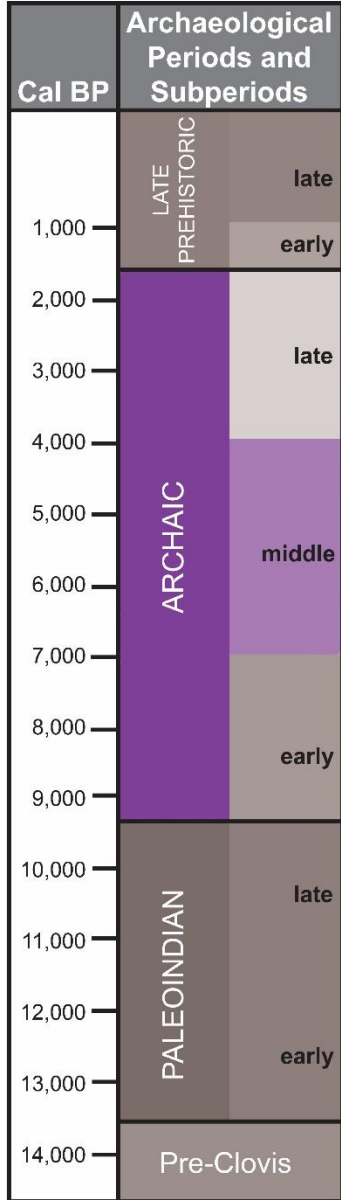
References & Notes

* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed

¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Early Triangular (Taylor)
Artifact ID: 5372 - 3
Excavation Area: 15
Size (L x W x Th): 51 x 28 x 8.8 mm
Period: Middle Archaic (4840 – 4779 BP*)
Distribution: Central Texas¹ Higher concentration in Williamson County²

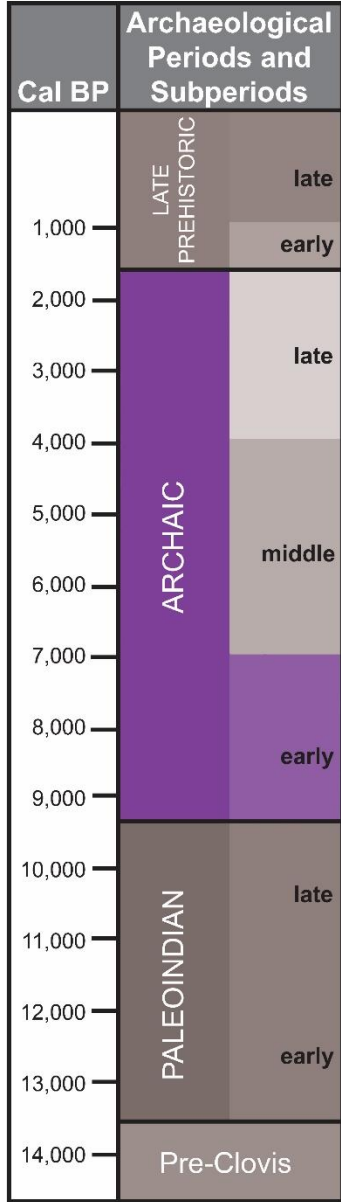
References & Notes

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¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Uvalde
Artifact ID: 2715 - 25
Excavation Area: Test Unit N 1032 E979
Size (L x W x Th): 45 x 30 x 8.2 mm
Period: Early Archaic
Distribution: Central Texas¹ Higher concentration in Williamson County²

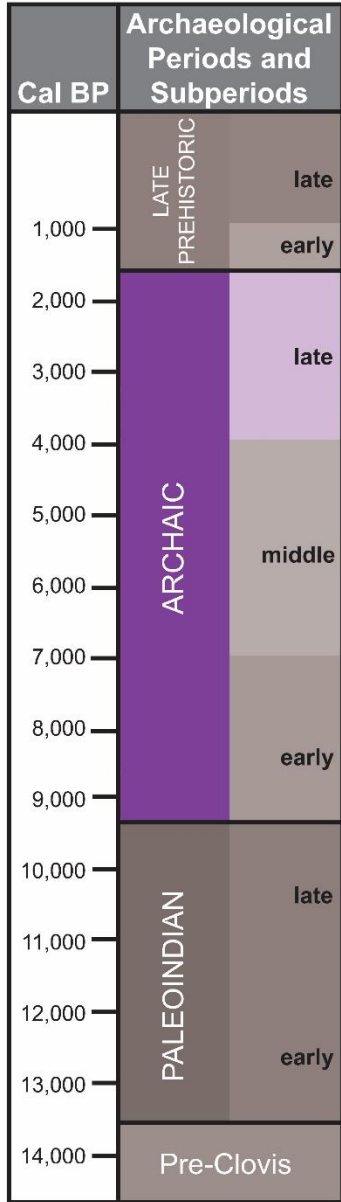
References & Notes

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¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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Type: Yarbrough
Artifact ID: 5158 - 91
Excavation Area: 15
Size (L x W x Th): 57 x 24 x 6.6 mm
Period: Late Archaic
Distribution: Common in east Texas, decreasing toward the west in north and central Texas¹ Higher concentrations in Denton, Vanzandt, Upshur, Gregg and Hill Counties²

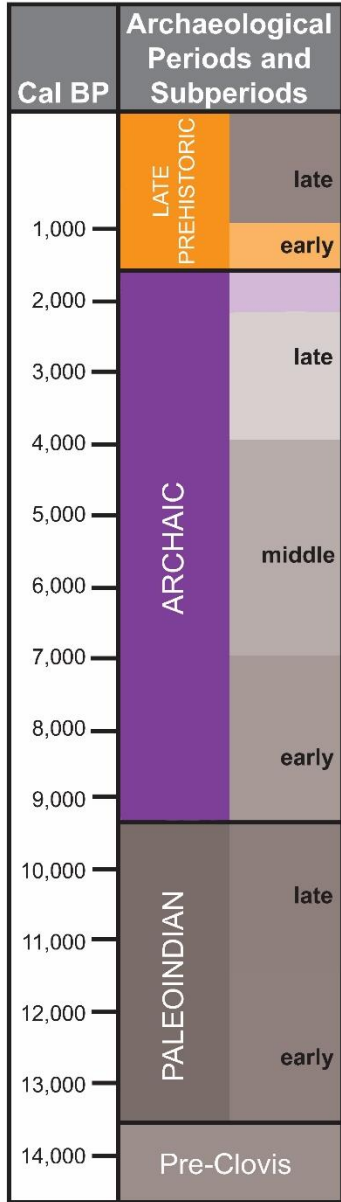
References & Notes

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²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.

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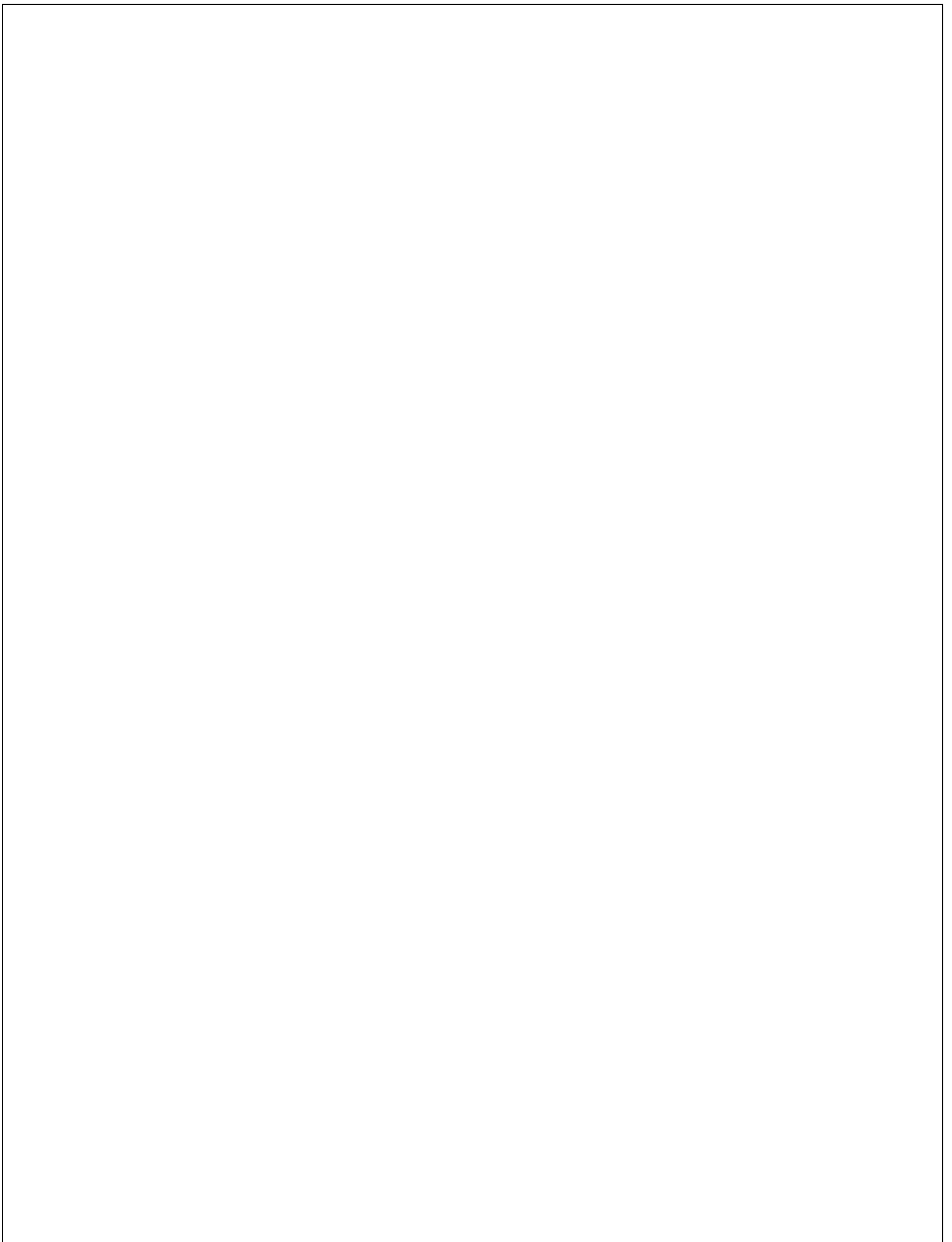
Type: Zephyr
Artifact ID: 5032 - 1
Excavation Area: 15
Size (L x W x Th): 75 x 25 x 6.1 mm
Period: Transitional Archaic (1800 – 1300 BP*)
Distribution: North and center Texas¹ Average concentrations in Young, Stephens, Comanche, Coryell and McLennan²

References & Notes

* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed

¹Turner, S. E. and Hester, T. 1999. *A Field Guide to Stone Artifacts of Texas Indians*. Gulf Publishing Company, Houston, Texas.

²Full list available in Prewitt, E. R. 1995. *Distributions of Typed Projectile Points in Texas*. Bulletin of the Texas Archaeological Society 66: 83-173.





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