2018


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ISSN: 2475-9333
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Original Source: Appendix to J.T.A.H. Volume 4 (2017/2018), Special Publication #3, pp. v - xxxviii; online 27 September 2018


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Journal of Texas Archeology and History

Appendix to Cover Art

Dr. Todd M. Ahlman, Co-Editor-in-Chief
Dr. Mary Jo Galindo, Co-Editor-in-Chief
Steve Davis, Publisher

July 2018
APPENDIX TO COVER ART

THE JOURNAL OF TEXAS ARCHEOLOGY AND HISTORY


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

Dr. Mary Jo Galindo, Co-Editor-in-Chief

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Published

by the

Journal of Texas Archeology and History.org, Inc.

Austin, Texas
July 2018

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Online/Digital publication: ISSN 2334-1874
Domestic print and Kindle publication: ISBN 1727280717
International print publication: ISBN 978-1727280715

The online and print versions of the publication “Journal of Texas Archeology and History” are published by

Journal of Texas Archeology and History.org, Inc.,
a Texas nonprofit IRC Section 501(c)(3) corporation.

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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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Publisher
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, PhD.
Central Texas Chronology sheets: Thomas J. Williams, Ph.D., text by Antonio Arcudi.
Border Art Work Cover Design and Layout: Steve Davis.

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Rodrigues, K., W. J. Rink, Michael B. Collins, T. J. Williams, A. Keen-Zebert and G. I. López

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2018 3D Scan Data for Selected Clovis-Age Artifacts from the Gault Site (41BL323), CRHR Research Reports: Vol. 4 , Article 1.

2018 Evidence of an early projectile point technology in North America at the Gault Site, Texas, USA. Science Advances 4(7):eaar5954.
The *Journal of Texas Archeology and History.org* has been established to protect, preserve, and promote archaeology 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 archaeology 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.”

The JTAH journal is an open-access online publication whose text is discoverable via Google Scholar and other prominent search engines. It is freely available to authors and readers worldwide. It is word searchable in common Portable Document Format (.PDF) file format and indexed to be discoverable on the internet. We have no deadline for authors to meet; simply submit the completed manuscript to Co-Editors-in-Chief Dr. Todd M. Ahlman and Dr. Mary Jo Galindo. They will begin the peer review processes upon receipt. All submissions should follow *American Antiquity* style: (http://www.saa.org/Portals/0/SAA/Publications/StyleGuide/StyleGuide_Final_813.pdf).

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.

The online version of the Journal is a 100% digital publication; authors are encouraged to take full advantage of technology to enhance their article through use of features not available in traditional publications. These enhancements include: extensive color, high-resolution photography, video clips and embedded sound bites, 3-D interactive renderings, and hypertext links to outside content and websites. Authors are encouraged to include separate appendixes of supporting data that will be published in the online version and available as a stand-alone digital download.

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.
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 America\(^1\)
          Higher concentrations in Bell, Williamson, Lubbock, Cooke, Denton, Val Verde, Kendall, Bexar, Fayette Counties\(^2\)

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed
**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 Estacado. Higher concentrations in Bell, Val Verde Counties.

**References & Notes**
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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 Pecos
Higher concentrations in Lampasas, Coryell, Bell, Bexar and Val Verde Counties

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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 Texas

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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 coast\(^1\) Higher concentrations in Denton, Van Zandt and Williamson Counties\(^2\)

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


**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


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


**Type:** En sor
**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 Texas\(^1\) Higher concentrations in Crockett, Val Verde, Lampasas, Coryell, Bell, Williamson, Travis, Comal, Bexar, Fayette and McMullen Counties\(^2\)

**References & Notes**
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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 Pecos

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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*)

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed
**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**

* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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

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 Pecos
1 Higher concentration Williamson County

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


Back Cover — Lower Left

**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


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 Texas' Higher concentrations in Lampasas and Williamson Counties²

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


**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 Texas; Higher concentrations in Williamson and Val Verde Counties²

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**References & Notes**

* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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 Pecos
Higher concentrations in Lampasas, Williamson, Bexar and Val Verde Counties

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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 Texas’ Higher concentrations Lampasas, Williamson, Travis, Hays, Bexar and Val Verde Counties

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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


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 Texas’ Higher concentration in Williamson County²

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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 Texas' Higher concentration in Williamson County^2

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


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 Texas 1 Average concentrations in Young, Stephens, Comanche, Coryell and McLennan 2

References & Notes
* Exact age given only when scientifically confirmed


“Gault at Night”  
By Nancy Velchoff