

Investigation of Stratified Workshop at the Gault Site, Texas: Peopling of the Americas

The Gault Site is a stratified Paleoindian site located in central Texas. The site was first excavated in the 1930s by E.B. Sayles, who found a variety of artifacts, including Clovis points, scrapers, and utilized flakes. In the 1990s, the site was re-excavated by a team from the University of Texas at Austin, who found additional artifacts and features, including a stratified workshop.



Clovis Lithic Technology: Investigation of a Stratified Workshop at the Gault Site, Texas (Peopling of the Americas Publications) by Ruth Benedict

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

Language : English
File size : 7179 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported
Enhanced typesetting: Enabled
Print length : 256 pages



The workshop was located in a shallow pit feature that had been filled with sediment. The pit contained a variety of tools and debitage, including Clovis points, scrapers, utilized flakes, and cores. The analysis of the artifacts suggests that the workshop was used for a variety of activities, including tool production, maintenance, and rejuvenation. The presence of Clovis points at the site suggests that the workshop was occupied during the early stages of the peopling of the Americas.

The Gault Site is one of the few stratified Paleoindian sites in Texas. The site provides important insights into the peopling of the Americas and the lifeways of the early inhabitants of Texas.

The Gault Site

The Gault Site is located in central Texas, near the town of Georgetown. The site is situated on a high terrace overlooking the San Gabriel River. The site was first excavated in the 1930s by E.B. Sayles, who found a variety of artifacts, including Clovis points, scrapers, and utilized flakes. In the 1990s, the site was re-excavated by a team from the University of Texas at Austin, who found additional artifacts and features, including a stratified workshop.

The Gault Site is a stratified site, meaning that it contains multiple layers of occupation. The site has been divided into three main zones: the Clovis Zone, the Folsom Zone, and the Archaic Zone. The Clovis Zone is the oldest zone at the site and contains the remains of a Clovis occupation. The Folsom Zone is younger than the Clovis Zone and contains the remains of a Folsom occupation. The Archaic Zone is the youngest zone at the site and contains the remains of an Archaic occupation.

The stratified workshop is located in the Clovis Zone. The workshop is a shallow pit feature that has been filled with sediment. The pit contained a variety of tools and debitage, including Clovis points, scrapers, utilized flakes, and cores. The analysis of the artifacts suggests that the workshop was used for a variety of activities, including tool production, maintenance, and rejuvenation. The presence of Clovis points at the site suggests that the workshop was occupied during the early stages of the peopling of the Americas.

The Workshop

The workshop is a shallow pit feature that has been filled with sediment. The pit is approximately 2 meters in diameter and 0.5 meters deep. The pit contained a variety of tools and debitage, including Clovis points, scrapers, utilized flakes, and cores. The analysis of the artifacts suggests that the workshop was used for a variety of activities, including tool production, maintenance, and rejuvenation.

The Clovis points found in the workshop are typical of Clovis points found at other sites in Texas. The points are made from a variety of materials, including chert, quartzite, and obsidian. The points are typically large and have a distinctive fluted base. The scrapers found in the workshop are also typical of scrapers found at other Paleoindian sites. The scrapers are made from a variety of materials, including chert, quartzite, and bone. The scrapers are typically used for scraping hides and other materials.

The utilized flakes found in the workshop are flakes that have been used for a variety of purposes. The flakes are typically made from chert or quartzite. The flakes have been used for a variety of purposes, including cutting, scraping, and drilling. The cores found in the workshop are pieces of stone that have been used to produce flakes. The cores are typically made from chert or quartzite. The cores have been used to produce a variety of flakes, including Clovis points, scrapers, and utilized flakes.

The Peopling of the Americas

The Gault Site provides important insights into the peopling of the Americas. The site contains the remains of a Clovis occupation, which is the earliest known human occupation in the Americas. The presence of Clovis points at the site suggests that the Americas were first peopled by

Clovis people. Clovis people were a nomadic people who hunted big game animals, such as mammoths and mastodons. Clovis people spread throughout the Americas, from Alaska to South America.

The Gault Site also provides insights into the peopling of Texas. The site is one of the few stratified Paleoindian sites in Texas. The site contains the remains of a Clovis occupation, a Folsom occupation, and an Archaic occupation. The presence of these three occupations at the site suggests that Texas was inhabited by humans for thousands of years. The Gault Site is an important archaeological site that provides insights into the peopling of the Americas and the lifeways of the early inhabitants of Texas.

The Gault Site is a stratified Paleoindian site located in central Texas. The site provides important insights into the peopling of the Americas and the lifeways of the early inhabitants of Texas. The stratified workshop at the site is one of the few examples of a Clovis workshop in Texas. The workshop contains a variety of tools and debitage, including Clovis points, scrapers, utilized flakes, and cores. The analysis of the artifacts suggests that the workshop was used for a variety of activities, including tool production, maintenance, and rejuvenation. The presence of Clovis points at the site suggests that the workshop was occupied during the early stages of the peopling of the Americas.

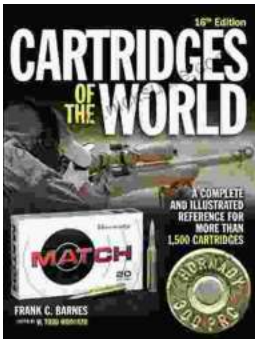


Clovis Lithic Technology: Investigation of a Stratified Workshop at the Gault Site, Texas (Peopling of the Americas Publications) by Ruth Benedict

★★★★☆ 4.7 out of 5

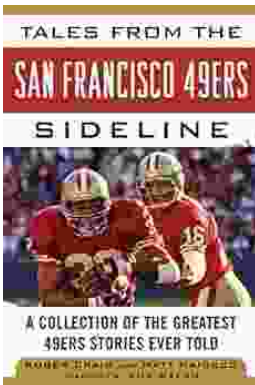
Language : English
File size : 7179 KB
Text-to-Speech : Enabled
Screen Reader : Supported

Enhanced typesetting : Enabled
Print length : 256 pages



Delve into the Comprehensive World of Cartridges: A Comprehensive Review of Cartridges of the World 16th Edition

In the realm of firearms, cartridges stand as the linchpins of operation, propelling projectiles towards their targets with precision and power. Cartridges of the World, a...



Tales From The San Francisco 49ers Sideline: A Look Inside The Team's Inner Sanctum

The San Francisco 49ers are one of the most iconic franchises in the NFL. With five Super Bowl victories, the team has a rich history and tradition that is unmatched by many...